DBS Offshore Wind

RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited

RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited

Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms

Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Report (Part 1 of 2)

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DOGGER BANK SOUTH OFFSHORE WIND FARMS
PHASE 2 TRENCHING

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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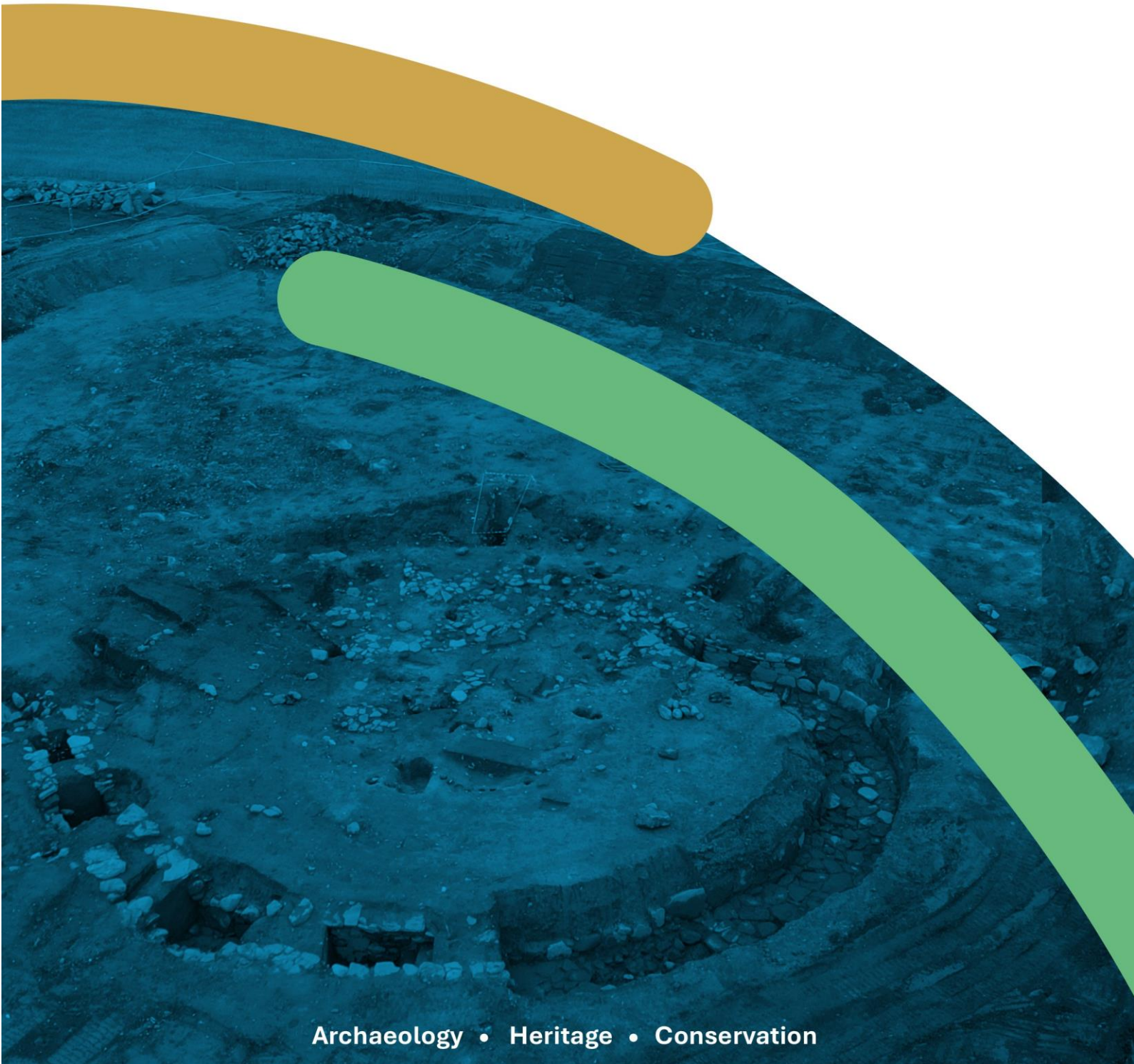

Archaeology • Heritage • Conservation

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Non-Technical Summary

This report provides a summary of the results of the Phase 2 archaeological trial trenching commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited which has been undertaken in advance of the development of Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms. The evaluation trenching centred on six locations in the East Riding of Yorkshire: Nunkeeling, Catfoss North, Catfoss South, Routh East, Routh West and the proposed Onshore Converter Station location near the village of Bentley, the latter referred to hereafter as the Onshore Substation Zone. Two hundred and seven trenches were excavated across these locations.

This document summarises the stratigraphic sequence of archaeological remains encountered, and describes the assessment of finds from the site, discussing the results in relation to their archaeological and historical context.

At Nunkeeling (Section 3) 33 trenches were excavated. Features tentatively dated to the Bronze Age and to the Iron Age / Roman period were recorded. A sequence of ditches and a possible watering hole were investigated in Trench 284 which appeared to be contemporary. No datable artefacts were recovered but a radiocarbon date from the earliest phases of infilling of the ditch sequence is Bronze Age. Evidence for Iron Age to Roman field division was also recorded.

At Catfoss North (Section 5) 23 trenches were excavated. Features tentatively dated to the Iron Age / Roman period and the medieval period were recorded. A ditched trackway and two associated enclosures were investigated. The trackway ditches produced no dating evidence. A complex sequence of intercutting features was recorded in one of the enclosures which contained features dated to both the Iron Age to Roman periods and the medieval period (13th-14th century). Evidence for Iron Age to Roman field division was also recorded.

At Catfoss South (Section 6) 37 trenches were excavated. Two Iron Age to Roman ditched enclosures and associated features were recorded. The enclosures produced assemblages of handmade and wheelthrown pottery alongside other domestic waste and were clearly associated with settlement.

At Routh East (Section 10) 33 trenches were excavated. Features tentatively dated to the Bronze Age and the Iron Age to Roman period were recorded. The Bronze Age activity consisted of a pit containing food waste and a drainage ditch. The Iron Age to Roman activity consisted of ditches and gullies which defined field systems.

At Routh West (Section 11) 17 trenches were excavated. Another potentially Bronze Age pit was encountered which contained food waste.

At the Onshore Substation Zone (Section 17) 64 trenches were excavated. Features of Mesolithic and Iron Age to Roman date were encountered. A gully containing a Mesolithic flint tool and a pit that has been radiocarbon dated to the Mesolithic period were

recorded in the northwestern part of the site. These features may have been associated with a palaeochannel. Evidence for Iron Age to Roman field division was also recorded.

Extensive evidence for medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing regimes was also recorded across all Sections, as were a number of post-medieval field divisions and drainage ditches.

An OASIS form (OASIS ID: aocarcha1-525497) has been completed and an electronic copy of all reports will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited (hereafter 'RWE Renewables') are proposing to develop the Dogger Bank South (DBS) Offshore Wind Farms (hereafter 'the Projects'). The Projects are located more than 100km off the northeast coast of England in the area of the North Sea known as Dogger Bank. The Projects comprise two separate sites, DBS East and DBS West. The Projects will include offshore and onshore infrastructure including export cables to landfall and a cable connection to the electricity transmission network.

1.1.2 RWE Renewables has appointed Royal HaskoningDHV as the lead Environmental Impact (EIA) coordinator and author of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and the Environmental Statement for the Projects (Royal HaskoningDHV 2023a; Document Number: 004153597). Royal HaskoningDHV is also providing environmental and consenting support services to RWE Renewables, including onshore archaeology and cultural heritage.

1.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by RWE Renewables to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching within the proposed Onshore Development Area, the boundary within which all onshore infrastructure required for the Projects will be located (including landfall, cable route, accesses, construction compounds and onshore converter stations) (see Figure 1). The Onshore Development Area traverses the Holderness plain of the East Riding of Yorkshire, running for approximately 32km from Skipsea on the North Sea coastline to the village of Bentley just southwest of Beverley. The programme of trial trenching is being undertaken in phases and follows a programme of geophysical survey within the Onshore Development Area (AOC Archaeology 2024; Document Number: 005325766-02). The results of a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment have also informed the programme of works (AOC Archaeology 2023b; Document Number: 004300131).

1.1.4 Royal HaskoningDHV produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Trial Trenching which details the overarching methodology for the onshore trenching and which has been approved by the Historic Environment Consultees for the Projects (Royal HaskoningDHV 2023b; Document Number: 004797542).

1.1.5 The scope of the Phase 2 trenching and a set of detailed trench plans were presented in a Technical Briefing Note which formed a supplement to the WSI and was approved by the Historic Environment Consultees (Royal HaskoningDHV 2024; Document Number: 005108416-01). For the purposes of the trial trenching, the Onshore Development Area has been split into a number of Sections based on land ownership. The Phase 2 trenching comprised 207 trenches as follows: 23 trenches at Section 5 (Catfoss North), 37 trenches at Section 6 (Catfoss South), 33 trenches at Section 10 (Routh East), 17

trenches at Section 11 (Routh West), 33 trenches at Section 3 (Nunkeeling) and 64 trenches at Section 17 (the proposed Onshore Substation Zone); Figure 1).

1.1.6 Section 3 (Nunkeeling) lies in the fields between Catfoss Road and Dunnington (National Grid Reference (NGR): TA 14647 49191 to TA 14097 50833), to the immediate west of the remains of Nunkeeling Priory. The southern fields of the section are bisected by an unnamed north-south aligned road.

1.1.7 Section 5 (Catfoss North) lies in fields south of Catfoss Industrial Park and immediately northwest of the village of Sigglesthorne in the East Riding of Yorkshire (NGR: TA 14620 45707 to TA 14655 47112). In the south, Section 5 is crossed (east-to-west) by Catfoss Drain and the A1035 (West Road).

1.1.8 Section 6 (Catfoss South) is positioned across nine fields bounded by Catwick Heads Lane in the north, continuing slightly south of Riston Road; the site is bisected by Rise Lane (NGR: TA 14520 45748 to TA 12738 44032).

1.1.9 Section 10 (Routh East) runs for c.760m from the east of Eske Lane, Routh, to the north of the A1035 (NGR: TA 08481 42350 to TA 06594 42822). It traverses arable farmland and is bisected to the northwest by a large drainage channel (the Holderness Drain).

1.1.10 Section 11 (Routh West) runs from immediately to the east of the River Hull up to Eske Lane, Routh (National Grid Reference: TA 05382 42663 to TA 06579 42788).

1.1.11 Section 17 (the Onshore Substation Zone) lies on arable farmland to the south-west of the A1079 and c. 500m to the north of the village of Bentley in the East Riding of Yorkshire (centred at NGR: TA 01946 36625). The site forms an irregular parcel of land occupying multiple fields defined by hedged and ditched boundaries. A meandering east-west aligned drainage channel (the Autherd Drain) runs across the western side of the area.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Holderness

2.1.1 Holderness, the lowland landscape to the east of the Yorkshire Wolds, is bounded to the east by the North Sea and to the south by the Humber estuary. Its western extent is defined by the floodplain of the River Hull (the 'Hull Valley') which meanders southwards from its source near Driffield to its confluence with the River Humber at Hull. Its northern extent is defined by the chalk uplands of the Wolds on a line linking Driffield with Bridlington. The landscape is predominantly flat with gentle undulations and largely lies below 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Wetlands border the Rivers Humber and Hull, and several of their smaller tributaries.

2.1.2 The underlying bedrock across the region is chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 83.6 and 66 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2024). During the Devensian glaciation (the last Ice Age) ice sheets extended across Holderness, the Hull Valley and much of Lincolnshire, reaching their maximum extent approximately 18,000 years ago (Van de Noort 2004, 19). As the ice sheets melted around 13,000 years

ago, the meltwaters left behind substantial deposits of till or boulder clay interspersed with localised deposits of sand and gravel. These deposits, which lie directly above the chalk bedrock, can reach 30m in thickness.

2.1.3 Towards the end of the Devensian glaciation, when water was still held in ice sheets, sea level was significantly lower than at present and an extensive lowland landscape extended eastwards across the North Sea basin ('Doggerland'). This land mass connected what is now East Yorkshire directly with continental Europe. As the ice sheets melted, sea levels rose and the terrestrial link between England and the continent was finally submerged around 6,000 BC (Van de Noort 2004, 21). Glacial meltwater also resulted in the rapid incision of river valleys in the immediate post-glacial period. Across Holderness, many large lakes formed in depressions in the surface of the glacial till leading to the deposition of alluvium and peat as the lakes gradually silted up (Van de Noort 2004, 20-21).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Our understanding of the archaeology of Holderness has advanced significantly in recent years. Traditionally, archaeological research focussed on the more visible archaeological remains present on the Wolds and within the Vale of York. The heavy clay soils of Holderness are also not as conducive to cropmark formation as other areas, leading to an under-representation of archaeological sites in the region. However, during the last twenty years a number of large-scale developer-funded projects, many associated with gas and wind farm infrastructure, have revealed widespread evidence for settlement and land use in the lowland landscapes of Holderness and the Hull Valley. Many of the developments are linear schemes that provide a narrow window of archaeological exposure across the landscape. A broad overview of the results of these projects indicates some common chronological themes. Generally, few early prehistoric sites are encountered (Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age), although residual lithic tools clearly demonstrate the presence of communities from these periods in the landscape. There is also little definitive evidence for early Iron Age activity, although identifying this phase of human settlement is hampered by the paucity of chronological distinctions in the handmade pottery of the period. In contrast, a profusion of mid-to-late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity is apparent, generally characterised by small farmsteads represented by roundhouses and ditched field-systems. This suggests that the landscape was extensively settled during these periods.

3.1.2 What follows is a brief review of this recent work in Holderness and the Hull Valley, supplemented by some additional references. It is acknowledged that this narrow geographical focus does not facilitate wider regional contextualisation with work undertaken in such areas as the Yorkshire Wolds, the Vales of York and Pickering and the North Yorkshire Moors. However, its main aim is to provide some context for the

landscape through which the onshore cable route passes. Further regional contextualisation will be a significant research objective of the archaeological work undertaken for the Projects going forward, through geophysical survey, evaluation trenching and future mitigation excavations (see further below).

3.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods

3.2.1 Pollen sequences suggest that an open tundra landscape predominated in the immediate post-glacial period, characterised by few, if any trees. Small areas of birch woodland may have existed in sheltered zones but grasses and sedges would have been the most common vegetation cover (Van de Noort 2004, 30). Significant woodland developed across the region during the Mesolithic period. Hazel, elm and oak began to replace birch scrub on the heavy clay soils of Holderness, and lime appears to have been the dominant tree on the more freely draining gravel outcrops (Van de Noort 2004, 31). By the later Mesolithic period, alder becomes more widespread as the climate became wetter and wetlands developed across the region, whilst oak begins to dominate in the wider woodlands beyond the wetlands (Van de Noort 2004, 31). By this time, large areas of Holderness would have been covered with trees. Indeed, the remains of a submerged forest of Mesolithic date was uncovered at Withernsea during spring tides in 1839 (Brigham 2014, 26).

3.2.2 A small number of late Palaeolithic artefacts are recorded across Holderness, testifying to the presence of nomadic hunter gatherer communities in the landscape following the retreat of the Devensian ice sheets. These generally comprise flint and stone tools which are generally interpreted as being isolated losses or indicative of short-lived habitation or working areas. At Brigham, near Driffield, for example, 4,400 pieces of worked flint were recovered during quarrying which are thought to represent a Palaeolithic flint working site (Manby 1966, 211-228; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 30). A small number of handaxes are also recorded, such as those from Burstwick (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 74). Occasional waterlogged deposits have also produced barbed bone and antler points, one example from Gransmoor in northern Holderness having been dated to c.11,400 cal BC (Van de Noort 2004, 35).

3.2.3 During the Mesolithic period there is increasing evidence for human activity, often focused around meres and valley bottoms. Palaeoenvironmental studies indicate that meres were scattered across the lowland East Yorkshire landscape during this period. These bodies of water and riverside floodplains would have formed focal points for human activity given the resources they harboured (fowl, fish, reeds, water etc.). One such site, at Star Carr, to the north of Holderness in the vale of Pickering, is internationally renowned. Here, a settlement site was identified that would originally have lain on the edge of a large post-glacial lake (Lake Pickering). Remarkably well-preserved organic remains of Mesolithic date were excavated, including bone and antler implements, flint tools, shale beads and enigmatic pierced animal skulls (Clark 1954, 1972). This site may have been occupied year-round over an extended period of time, and may have been a focal point for hunter gatherer groups seasonally migrating over a wide area (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 248).

3.2.4 Additional bone and antler points of likely Mesolithic date are recorded at Brandesburton, Barmston, Hornsea and Skipsea, often associated with former meres (Skipsea Withow Mere and Hornsea Mere) (Van de Noort 2004, 35; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 30, 47; Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 248). At the site of Bail Mere, at Round Hill on the border of the parishes of Skipsea and Barmston, an unsharpened alder stake returned an early Mesolithic radiocarbon date of 8350-7940 cal BC (Van de Noort 2004, 35). It appeared to have been driven through existing peat deposits within Bail Mere and may have formed part of a timber platform extending out over the water (Van de Noort 2004, 36). Later Mesolithic and early Neolithic flints were also recovered from this site.

3.2.5 Mesolithic flint working sites are also recorded in the region. Some have yielded significant quantities of lithic material, such as the site at Sproatley near Hull, partially excavated during archaeological works associated with the Easington to Ganstead pipeline. Here, it is estimated that the full assemblage comprised approximately 30,000 pieces of early Mesolithic flint and it is suggested that the site may represent a winter base camp (that is, a single extended period of activity or a series of occasional, short-lived camps) (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 28-29). Similar sites are recorded at Brigham (Manby 1966), Sewerby Golf Course (Brigham 2014, 26) and at Stone Carr near Eske in the Hull Valley where 750 flints characteristic of later Mesolithic technology were recorded (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 248). However, more commonly, Mesolithic activity in the region is represented by small, isolated flint scatters, residual flint artefacts recovered from later features or unstratified finds. During the Humber Wetlands Project, an extensive research project to investigate the former wetland landscape of the region, 80 Mesolithic flint scatter sites were identified through fieldwalking, many associated with water bodies or riversides (Van de Noort 2004, 36; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 75). These are likely to represent brief periods of activity or short periods of occupation, as one might expect from communities of nomadic or semi-nomadic hunter gatherers (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 249). Only four Mesolithic bladelet fragments are recorded from the Westernmost Rough Offshore Wind Farm cable route (Williams 2016, 86) and no material clearly diagnostic of Mesolithic technology was recorded during the Easington to Salt End Humber Gateway onshore cable route (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 88).

3.2.6 Recent work on the Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B cable route recovered more significant Mesolithic lithic material, mostly as residual material in later features. However, one of the early silting deposits within a former pond that was investigated near Ulrome produced a late Mesolithic date (AOC 2021a).

3.3 Neolithic Period

3.3.1 Pollen sequences indicate that during the Neolithic period elm woodland decreased. Oak, hazel and lime remained the predominant tree species in the region, with pine more prevalent on sandy and dry sites (Van de Noort 2004, 31). During this period (and through the Bronze Age) the dense woodland covering Holderness began to be cleared as agriculture developed and spread, the woodland clearances freeing up areas for

tending livestock and, less commonly, growing crops. As this process evolved, communities gradually became more settled, although hunter gatherer subsistence practices are likely to have remained central to the Neolithic way of life. Pollen analysis from Routh Quarry in the Hull Valley indicates that in some areas woodland clearance was taking place from as early as c.5500 cal BC (Van de Noort 2004, 43). However, in Holderness, significant phases of woodland clearance appear to have begun around c. 3900 cal BC. A number of high-resolution pollen analyses suggest that a brief period of reforestation then occurred before more widespread clearances from c.3600 BC onwards (as indicated by pollen sequences from Roos and Skipsea Withow) (Van de Noort 2004, 50).

3.3.2 Although archaeological features indicative of Neolithic activity are not common across Holderness, there are some notable exceptions. Sewerby Cottage Farm at Bridlington, at the northern limit of the Holderness plain, produced evidence for Neolithic settlement in the form of five possible buildings. It is suggested that these represent episodic occupation, perhaps spanning over 500 years (Fenton-Thomas 2009). At Easington, at the southern limit of Holderness, Neolithic hearths, pits and post holes, some sealed by the remains of a Bronze Age barrow, have been recorded. They were associated with dense scatters of pottery of mid-Neolithic date, worked flint, saddle querns (indicative of crop processing), rubbing stones and a fired clay loom weight. Related rescue excavations on Easington beach also recorded the presence of a probable 'hengi-form' monument (two concentric ditches with an internal bank) (Evans and Steedman 2001, 69-73). Two further Neolithic pits are recorded at Walkington, to the southwest of Beverley, which contained early Neolithic pottery sherds, charred hazelnut shells and, in one pit, small quantities of charred cereal grains (Evershed and Casswell 2017, 14). Radiocarbon samples from the pits produced early Neolithic dates. Neolithic pits are also recorded at Leven; these contained Neolithic pottery, lithics and charred hazelnut shells, the latter producing a radiocarbon date in the 4th millennium BC (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 31). In addition, a late 19th century excavation on Harpham Moor, on the northern edge of Holderness, recorded a possible Neolithic barrow which contained the cremated remains of an individual, an assemblage of Neolithic flints and a polished stone axe (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 47). At West Furze, near Ulrome, waterlogged timbers originally interpreted as a 'lake village' by its 19th century excavator are now thought to represent a timber trackway across a mere that is most likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 47).

3.3.3 As with earlier periods, much of the evidence for Neolithic activity across Holderness and the Hull Valley derives from flint scatters, residual lithic material in later features or unstratified finds. There are records of numerous polished stone tools collected during the 19th century and of flint artefacts collected through later fieldwalking (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 47, 61, 71, 75). A particularly notable concentration of Neolithic worked flint was recorded at Barmston by the Humber Wetlands Project (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 47). The archaeological excavations along the Easington to Ganstead pipeline recorded struck flint in 59 of the 90 fields through which

the pipeline ran; forty-one pieces of flint could be confidently dated to the late Neolithic period or the Bronze Age (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 251). Although distributional analysis was complicated by a number of project specific biases, this result indicates significant if transitory Neolithic activity in the landscape. Similar results were obtained during the Westernmost Rough Offshore Wind Farm cable route excavations where 72 flint artefacts were recovered, the diagnostic elements of which can largely be attributed to Neolithic and Bronze Age technology (Williams 2016, 86). Much smaller quantities of possible late Neolithic or early Bronze Age lithic material were recovered during the Easington to Salt End pipeline works (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 88) and the Salt End to Aldbrough pipeline works (Savage 2013, 101).

3.4 Bronze Age

3.4.1 The landscape of the region saw increased woodland clearance in the Bronze Age, particularly from around 2500 cal BC (Van de Noort 2004, 50). Evidence for human activity in Holderness and the Hull Valley increases in this period, with increasing numbers of findspots and a greater diversity of site types. This likely indicates an increase in the size, organisation and permanence of societies at this time. However, the cultural remains of the Bronze Age, notably metals and ceramics, tend to survive better in the archaeological record than the artefacts of preceding periods, which introduces a bias (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 32). Holderness, in particular, has produced an extensive range of bronze artefacts, both utilitarian (axes and tools) and 'prestige' (rapiers and swords) (Manby, King and Vyner 2003, 80). Some of the latter derive from hoards (including those recovered during the 19th century from Hutton Cranswick, Lowthorpe, Skirlaugh and Sproatley) or are potentially associated with votive deposition within water (Manby, King and Vyner 2003, 80; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 33).

3.4.2 Some Bronze Age occupation sites have been identified across the region, several in locations later settled by Iron Age and Roman communities. Excavations at Catwick Quarry recorded features of possible early Bronze Age date, and pits excavated on the course of the Leven to Brandesburton bypass are thought to represent Bronze Age occupation. Middle Bronze Age pottery was also recovered during gravel extraction at Barff Hill (northeast of Beverley) and a Bronze Age hearth is recorded at Easington (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 250; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 33; Evans and Steedman 2001, 73). Excavations along the course of the Easington to Ganstead pipeline recorded a pit containing Bronze Age biconical urn sherds at Churchlands, north of Winestead, which could represent occupation rather than the remnants of a ploughed-out barrow; it was in close proximity to another pit containing possible Bronze Age pottery and a loom weight tentatively dated to the Bronze Age (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 51-52). Pits at Skeffling, near Easington, returned radiocarbon dates of 1750 to 1490 cal BC and 1760 to 1610 cal BC, although the pottery recovered from them is more characteristic of the Iron Age, and a pit at Gilcross, near Weeton, produced Bronze Age pottery and a radiocarbon date of 2500 to 1700 cal BC (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 65-66, 71). A pit at Walkington, southwest of Beverley, contained early

Bronze Age pottery, 10 worked flints, a stone rubber, hazelnut shell and charred cereal grains; the shell produced an early Bronze Age radiocarbon date of 2199-2031 cal BC (Evershed and Casswell 2017, 17).

3.4.3 There is also significant evidence in the region of Bronze Age exploitation of wetland areas, particularly along the northern banks of the Humber. A number of timber trackways of Bronze Age date are recorded on the Humber foreshore, all having survived in waterlogged conditions. Notable examples have been recorded at North Ferriby and Melton, and made use of hazel, alder, willow and poplar (Van de Noort 2004, 55-56). Two trackways investigated by the Humber Wetlands Project returned radiocarbon dates of 1440-1310 cal BC, 1429-1120 cal BC and 1100-840 cal BC (Van de Noort 2004, 56). The trackways may have been used to facilitate fishing or fowling or the exploitation of the intertidal zone as grazing ground for cattle. Further north, similar structures have been recorded at former meres, generally at sites once interpreted as 'lake villages' but now thought to be trackways to facilitate access to wetland resources (such as West Furze and Round Hill near Skipsea and Ulrome). At Barmston, settlement evidence has been recorded at a former mere in the form of hearths, a cobbled floor, pits and posts, the latter dated through radiocarbon to 1550-800 cal BC and 1450-750 cal BC. The posts were driven through peat deposits that formed during the Mesolithic period (Van de Noort 2004, 63-65). Fragments of three timber log boats of probable Bronze Age date have also been recovered from the region and indicate that earlier prehistoric communities may have travelled long distances via the network of rivers and tributaries in Holderness (from Hornsea, Withernsea and Kilnsea) (Van de Noort 2004, 80).

3.4.4 A number of Bronze Age round barrow sites are recorded in Holderness, many identified from cropmarks, and some as upstanding earthworks; others are known from antiquarian excavation reports. Notable concentrations are recorded at Kelk, Hutton Cranswick and Easington (Manby, King and Vyner 2003, 79). Recent excavations have taken place at barrows at Rotsea ('Corp's Landing') and Easington. At Rotsea, there was a primary inhumation grave and subsequent secondary cremations associated with Bronze Age collared urns (Manby, King and Vyner 2003, 79). At Easington, a primary inhumation associated with a jet button was identified, but no skeletal material survived in the acidic soils. The ground surface appeared to have been prepared by burning brushwood prior to the construction of the mound; radiocarbon samples date the construction to around 2000 cal BC (Evans and Steedman 2001, 69). A smaller barrow incorporating a crouched adult inhumation was also excavated at Easington beach (Evans and Steedman 2001, 73). A pit at Dimlington Road, Easington, contained sherds of Bronze Age bucket urns which are often found in funerary contexts; this feature may therefore be associated with the Easington barrows (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 73-74, 251). Two partially exposed ring ditches at Sproatley are also tentatively interpreted as barrows, although no dating evidence or associated human remains were present (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 30-32, 250). An assessment of the coastal archaeological resource in East Yorkshire identified further possible barrows at Barmston, Ulrome, Mappleton, Roos and Hollym (Brigham 2014, 29). Other possible barrows are recorded at North Frodingham, Burshill, Leven, Tickton, Routh,

Sigglesthorn, Riston, Watton and Preston, although many of these are identifications are based on cropmark evidence which has not been tested by excavation (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 32; Savage 2013, 101).

3.4.5 In addition to barrow sites, Bronze Age cremation cemeteries are also recorded in Holderness (barrow burials appear to have ceased around 1400 BC). At Catfoss, middle Bronze Age cremation deposits in pits and urns were excavated within and surrounding a penannular ditch (Manby, King and Vyner 2003, 79). At Kilnsea Warren, sherds of cinerary urn and a complete cinerary vessel were exposed through coastal erosion. These may represent another cremation cemetery (Manby, King and Vyner 2003, 79) or a continuation of the Easington barrow group (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 250). Cremated human remains from two pits at the Langeld Gas Terminal at Easington also returned Bronze Age radiocarbon dates (Richardson 2011, 7-8), as did a heavily disturbed cremation burial located northwest of Preston excavated during archaeological works associated with the Salt End to Aldbrough cable route (Savage 2013, 101-102).

3.5 Iron Age and Roman Periods

3.5.1 Analysis of pollen sequences indicates a decline in lime trees from c.800 cal BC which is traditionally associated with human impact on woodland landscapes, as larger areas were cleared to support livestock and agricultural production (Van de Noort 2004, 31-32). It is likely that falling sea levels and a warming climate in the early part of the Iron Age resulted in more exploitable land becoming available and that technological advances and the availability of iron tools facilitated woodland clearance. Certainly, in Holderness and the Hull valley, recent archaeological work demonstrates widespread mid-to-late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and land enclosure. The Iron Age in the region is characterised by numerous sites with ring gullies that are thought to be indicative of roundhouses and therefore of settlement, and widespread ditched field systems indicative of increased land enclosure for livestock and crops. ‘Ring gully’ is a term used to denote a circular or penannular gully, usually ranging from 8m to 15m in diameter; they are generally interpreted as features that either collected water dripping from the eaves of a roundhouse or that held structural elements of the house itself (posts, stakes or planks) (Harding 2009, 71). Most ring gully sites are interpreted as small farmsteads and Glover, Flintoft and Moore (2016, 253), extrapolating from the results of the Easington to Ganstead pipeline excavations where at least 28 ring gullies were identified, suggest that 4000 farmsteads may once have existed in Holderness, although it is unlikely that all would have been contemporary. Nevertheless, these results suggest an extensively settled landscape and a relatively large population. It should be noted, however, that the difficulty in closely dating the handmade pottery of the Iron Age, which continued to be produced and used into the Roman period, and the generally broad radiocarbon dates for these periods, make precise dating of phases of occupation difficult. It is often difficult, for example, to discern whether roundhouses, as represented by ring gullies, continued in use into the Roman period, although this is suggested for some sites, or whether they fell out of use in the late Iron Age / early

Roman period. Indeed, Glover, Flintoft and Moore (2016, 261) suggest that on many rural sites in the region, Roman activity is more commonly characterised by increased land division and the excavation of ditches, pits and postholes, than it is by roundhouses (see also Burgess and Daniel 2018, 105).

3.5.2 Of the 28 partial or complete ring gullies recorded on the Easington to Ganstead pipeline, mid Iron Age dates may be suggested for examples at Burton Constable, Burstwick, Nuttles, Patrington, Hull Road, and Bluecoat Corner; the remainder appear to have originated in the late Iron Age (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 260-261). Excavations at Langeled Receiving Facilities, Easington, identified at least two ring gullies within an enclosure which was appended to a ditched trackway, the latter probably providing access to fields and livestock; the settlement is thought to date from the 1st century BC (Richardson 2011, 91). During archaeological work along the Westernmost Rough Wind Farm onshore cable route, unenclosed ring gullies were recorded at Summer Hill that are thought to represent occupation from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century BC; they were replaced by a single large ring gully within a rectilinear enclosure during the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD (Williams 2016, 102). Ring ditches recorded in East Garton parish during the Salt End to Aldbrough pipeline works, which were associated with three ditches thought to have formed part of a field system, are thought to represent very late Iron Age occupation (Savage 2013). Subsequent work at the site identified a further roundhouse of probable late Iron Age date (Savage 2013, 98-99). Five, perhaps six, ring gullies were recorded on the Easington to Salt End pipeline and are thought to have originated in the late Iron Age, although some are likely to have been associated with Roman phases of activity (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 100-105). At Ganstead, a ring gully and an associated enclosure ditch of probable late Iron Age date were excavated on the route of the Teeside to Salt End Ethylene pipeline (Evans and Atkinson 2009, 263-264). The remains of at least eight possible roundhouses were recorded during the construction of the Ganstead to Asselby pipeline at a site either side of Shepherd Lane to the south of Beverley (Glover, Flintoft and Moore, 2016, 254). In close proximity, five ring gullies were recorded during the excavation of Area 5 on the route of the Beverley Southern Relief Road, closely associated with a rectilinear enclosure and a large boundary ditch; pottery recovered from the features suggests a late Iron Age origin (AOC Archaeology 2022e). At Creyke Beck Substation, Cottingham, an extensive late Iron Age settlement has been excavated which comprised up to seven roundhouses, six small enclosures, boundary ditches, rubbish pits and post-settings; occupation is thought to have spanned the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (Evans and Steedman 2001, 67-69). Nearby, at Low Farm, Cottingham, further late Iron Age ring gullies and enclosures have been investigated (Ottaway 2013, 70). During archaeological works along the Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B onshore cable route, ring gullies and ring ditches, often associated with enclosure ditches and pits, were recorded west of Ulrome, at two sites near Burshill and at Dunnington (AOC 2021b, 2021f, 2021i, 2022c). Pottery from these sites is suggestive of the Iron Age to Roman periods. The sites at Burshill complement an earlier excavation of a well-preserved ring ditch in this area located at Baswick (Evans 2017, 153-155)

3.5.3 There is some evidence in the Holderness region for the continuity of late Iron Age roundhouses into the Roman period, although the dating evidence is on occasion equivocal and Roman cultural material is often more evident in ditches, pits and postholes at the sites in question than in the ring gullies themselves. At Langeled Receiving Facilities there was a shift in the focus of the late Iron Age settlement, probably in the 1st century AD, but occupation, indicated by new enclosure ditches and at least six roundhouses, continued into the early Roman period; wider activity at the site is thought to have extended into the late 3rd century AD (Richardson 2011, 91-94). Occupational activity at East Garton may have continued into the early 2nd century AD, pottery from the ring gullies potentially spanning the period 100 BC to 100 AD (Savage 2013, 65, 67, 82, 84). A number of the ring gully sites on the Easington to Salt End pipeline might suggest continued activity into the Roman period, but precise dating remains troublesome (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 105). At Aldborough Gas Storage Facility, the first phase of activity at the site was represented by three enclosed ring gullies established in the latter part of the 1st century AD; activity at the site extends into the middle part of the 3rd century AD (Bradley and Steedman 2013, 58). At Daisy Hill, a site on the Westernmost Rough Wind Farm cable route, several possible roundhouses were identified alongside large boundary ditches and field systems. The site is considered Roman in date, continuing into the 2nd century AD, but with probable late Iron Age origins (Williams 2016, 19-26). At Sandsfield Quarry, Brandesburton, although no ring gullies were recorded, some continuity of late Iron Age activity into the early Roman is also suggested. Here, two rectilinear enclosures, together with associated ditches, gullies and pits, are potentially of late Iron Age date, but the site also yielded some indications of early Roman activity (Stump 2018, 146-149). Similarly, ditches and field boundaries of Iron Age or Roman date, unassociated with ring gullies, were widely recorded during the Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B excavations (at sites near Leven, Routh, Ulrome and Skipsea) (AOC 2021a, 2021h, 2022a).

3.5.4 Specifically Roman enclosure, ditched field systems and pits have been recorded on a number of recent schemes. At Hedon Haven, on the Easington to Salt End pipeline, pottery from a rectilinear field system and pits suggests activity during the mid-3rd to mid-4th century AD (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 105-106). An enclosure at Birkholme, on the Westernmost Rough pipeline, was relatively short-lived, spanning the early 2nd century AD (Williams 2016, 26-31). At the ring gully sites along the Easington to Ganstead pipeline, Roman activity is largely represented by ditches and pits which suggest activity persisted into the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 263). Notably, a pit at Scorborough Hill contained late 1st or 2nd century pottery which has a military character (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 264). At Wansford, a ring gully interpreted as an out-building or stock shelter due to its small size, pits and field system ditches are interpreted as being indicative of activity spanning the late 1st century AD to the mid-3rd century AD (Westwood 2009). The Iron Age occupation site at Ganstead, excavated during archaeological works associated with the Teeside to Salt End Ethylene pipeline, was remodelled in the early Roman period, notably by the construction of a metalled trackway flanked by ditches (Evans and Steedman 2009,

263-265). Two phases of Roman occupation were recorded during the Leven to Brandesburton bypass excavations, one of likely 2nd century date, the other extending into the 4th century (Evans and Steedman 1997, 125). During the excavation of Area 5 on the route of the Beverley Southern Relief Road, a tentative phase of 2nd to 3rd century Roman activity was identified, followed by extensive late Roman activity dated to the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The latter comprised large boundary ditches, a ditched field system and widespread pitting (AOC 2022e). A significant Roman settlement site was also recorded at Beeford during the Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B excavations, represented by numerous intercutting ditches and pits of likely 2nd to early 4th century date, as well as further Roman ditches at Weel east of Beverley (AOC 2022d). Another settlement site defined by multiple intercutting enclosure ditches was recorded adjacent to the River Hull at Gibraltar Farm, Kingswood, Hull; it is thought to have been in use from the second half of the 2nd century to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Evans and Steedman 2001, 85-88).

3.5.5 Evidence from many of the above sites suggest that, for the most part, the settlements practised a combination of pastoral and arable farming. Animal bone assemblages suggest that sheep, cattle and pigs were being exploited, and charred cereal grains indicate the use of spelt wheat, wheat, barley and oats (Richardson 2011, 91-94; Bradley and Steedman 2013, 61; Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 264-265; Williams 2016, 102; Burgess and Daniel 2018, 105; Stump 2018, 153). Animals could be used for a variety of purposes above and beyond being a source of food: traction, manure, wool, skins and milk. The Summer Hill site on the Westernmost Rough pipeline produced potential evidence for the skinning of animals during the late Iron Age phase of occupation (Williams 2016, 102). There is slight evidence at some sites for an increase in the exploitation of cattle during the Roman period, and it is suggested that this may reflect an increase in demand for grain, greater numbers of cattle being required for traction and manure (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 265; Williams 2016, 104-105). A greater focus on grain production may also be reflected in the expansion of ditched field systems that is evident at several sites in the Roman period (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 265). A few sites also show evidence for iron working, notably the Area 5 excavations along the route of the Beverley Southern Relief Road where iron slag is associated with features of both late Iron Age and late Roman date (AOC 2022e). Remains potentially indicative of iron and copper / bronze working are also noted at the Langeled Receiving Facilities, where the metalworking is Roman in date (Richardson 2011, 93), and at a few sites along the Easington to Ganstead pipeline where small-scale activity is attested in both Iron Age and Roman phases of occupation (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 265-266). Salt production is also attested at some sites in both Iron Age and Roman contexts (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 266; Bradley and Steedman 2013, 61)

3.5.6 As well as settlement sites, the Iron Age in East Yorkshire is known for the development of the Arras culture, most often associated with square-ditched burial mounds (Halkon 2013). Examples of square barrows are known in Holderness and the Hull Valley, mostly from cropmark evidence. Brigham, Buglass and Steedman (2008) cite cropmarks

indicative of square barrows at Brandesburton, Leven, Baswick, Routh, Seaton, Harpham, Barmston and Woodmansey, whilst Glover, Flintoft and Moore (2016, 252) cite others at Halsham, Burstwick, Roos, East Garton and Fraisthorpe. At Scorborough and Beverley Westwood square barrows survive as upstanding earthworks (Halkon 2013, 70). A possible square barrow was excavated at Sproatley during the Easington to Ganstead pipeline works, although the primary burial had been lost to ploughing (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 32-34, 252-253). Two further examples were excavated at Melton (Halkon 2013, 74).

3.6 Medieval Period

3.6.1 In Holderness and the Hull Valley evidence for settlement activity in the Late Antique and Anglian periods (the 5th to 8th centuries AD) is not common, although burial sites and cemeteries are more widely recorded. Archaeological sites from the Anglo-Scandinavian period (9th to 11th centuries AD) are slightly more common and are being increasingly identified through radiocarbon dating programmes and occasional pottery assemblages.

3.6.2 It seems likely that, following rising sea levels in the late Roman period, some areas of the lowland landscape were abandoned in favour of higher, drier ground, and there are pollen studies which suggest the regeneration of woodland in the wetlands in the early medieval period (Van de Noort 2004, 127-128). However, other studies suggest some continuity of open farmland. A pollen sequence from Bleach House Farm in the Hull Valley, which has been radiocarbon dated to the second half of the first millennium AD, indicates mixed oak and hazel woodland intermixed with arable fields and pasture throughout this period (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 106). At South Hill, on the Easington to Salt End pipeline, pollen sequences record a decrease in tree pollen and an increase in the indicators of grassland between the late Iron Age and the middle of the Anglo-Saxon period (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 106).

3.6.3 A significant result from recent linear archaeological schemes in the region has been the identification of a small number of early medieval sites characterised by multiple, often small rectilinear enclosures that were subject to intensive recutting and redefinition. These often have origins in the early medieval period but see sequences of activity through to the 13th or 14th centuries. Field systems, enclosure ditches and a timber-post structure were recorded at Barbriggs Lane northwest of Skipsea, during works associated with the Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B project (AOC 2022a). A radiocarbon date from one of the postholes for the structure has returned a date in the 7th to 8th centuries AD. Subsequent phases of activity at the site, also largely characterised by intercutting field system ditches and enclosures, can be dated to the 9th-10th centuries and the 11th-13th centuries. A similar timber post structure of early medieval date, although not yet closely dated, has recently been excavated at Skipsea (see: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/cz5dryr1xgeo). At Lelley, pottery of 5th to 8th century AD date was recovered from a charcoal-rich deposit during work on the Easington to Ganstead pipeline; the site then saw more widespread medieval activity from the 10th century onwards, potentially up to the early 14th century (Glover, Flintoft

and Moore 2016, 40-42). As at Barbriggs Lane, the site is characterised by a rectilinear system of enclosures which saw many phases of recutting, but an oven of late 11th or 12th century date, pits and postholes and a crushed chalk floor surface were also recorded. Similar activity was recorded at Summer Hill and South Hill on the Easington to Salt End pipeline; here, intense sequences of boundary redefinition probably began in the 10th or 11th century, continuing in the 12th and 13th centuries (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 106-107). The South Hill site produced assemblages of animal bone, including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, deer and domestic fowl, and cereals (predominantly barley and occasional seeds of bean and flax). The Easington to Ganstead pipeline project also recorded a distinctive system of round-cornered enclosure ditches at Winestead which produced late Roman pottery fragments and relatively large assemblages of charred cereal grains (oat, hulled barley and bread wheat); a charred cereal grain provided a radiocarbon date of 660 to 830 cal AD and the excavators favour an Anglian date for the field system (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 53-54, 267). Another less intensive system of ditches and associated pits was recorded at Lyndale during the Westernmost Rough pipeline excavations; dating is equivocal but a pre-Norman Conquest origin is possible (Williams 2016, 105). The continuity of activity at these sites through the Norman Conquest and into the 12th and 13th centuries is debatable. It is suggested for the site at Lelley (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 268) but is much less likely for South Hill (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 107).

3.6.4 A site of different character is recorded at Skerne in the Hull Valley. Here, timber structures, possibly parts of a bridge or jetty, have been dated to between the 7th and 11th centuries AD (Van de Noort 2004, 130). A significant assemblage of artefacts was recovered, including a Viking-age sword, dress pins and metal buckles, bone tools and a large number of animal bones. Phases of Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity are also recorded at Church End, North Frodingham (Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 36).

3.6.5 A number of early medieval burials and small cemeteries are recorded in Holderness, including examples at Swine, Burton Pidsea, Hornsea, Ganstead and Aldbrough (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 267). Four burials were recorded at the Langeled Receiving Facility which have been dated to the 6th century AD on the basis of artefactual material recovered from the graves (Richardson 2011, 88, 95).

3.6.6 From the 9th century onwards, if not earlier, Holderness saw the establishment of a settlement pattern of villages, each with a surrounding system of open fields for agriculture (the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow farming regimes are ubiquitous on excavations across the region indicating a significant intensification of agriculture in this period). Much of this pattern of settlement was probably in place by the time of the Domesday Book (1086). In general, the major infrastructure schemes of recent years have purposefully avoided intercepting extant settlements (so avoid interacting with potentially deeply stratified later medieval deposits) and known sites of deserted medieval villages the locations of which are often known through the presence of upstanding earthworks or documentary and cartographic references. However, Richard Newman Principal Archaeologist at Humber Archaeology Partnership, has made a

convincing case that part of the former medieval settlement of Cleeton survives as buried archaeological remains in the northwestern corner of the Landfall site (Newman 2024). This location, recorded as East End Garths on historical Ordnance Survey maps, lies at the western extent of Cleeton Lane, leading out of Skipsea. Cropmarks on aerial photographs show enclosures surrounded by curvilinear boundary ditches in this location, and recent geophysical survey results mirror the cropmarks. The manor of Cleeton was recorded in Domesday Book in 1086 and included land at Dringhoe and Upton. By the later 12th century the manor also included settlements at Skipsea. However, by the 14th century Skipsea had become the main focus of manorial administration and settlement and Cleeton diminished. It became one of a number deserted medieval villages that were presumed to have been lost to coastal erosion.

3.6.7 It is of note that an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2004 at Skipsea Grange, c.600m to the southwest of the Landfall site, recoded significant medieval settlement activity associated with the manor of Cleeton. Multiple phases of archaeological activity were identified within ditched enclosures dating from the 10th to 13th centuries (Newman forthcoming). A small pit containing an iron tripod, a folded lead vessel, several fragments of iron and a whetstones may represent a hoard.

3.6.8 There is evidence for significant later medieval wetland drainage, often led by monastic foundations whose landholdings and wealth became significant. Their estates were run from granges the hubs of which sometimes survive as moated sites (Meaux Abbey in the Hull Valley, for example, owned a number of moated sites in its vicinity) (Van de Noort 2004, 141). Other moated sites in the region belonged to the nobility; many are thought to have been constructed between 1250 and 1350 and surrounded manor houses or manorial complexes.

3.7 Post-medieval Period

3.7.1 Large-scale drainage of the Holderness area was undertaken during the post-medieval period, and by the nineteenth century large areas had been transformed from wetland into farmland through the construction of drains, such as the Holderness Drain and the Beverley-Barmston Drain, and the flood-warping of fields (Van de Noort 2004, 160). Flood-warping involved enclosing fields within embankments and allowing them to flood over several years in order to deposit layers of silt that would raise the level of the land, reducing the future risk of flooding.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The primary aim of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is to understand the significance of archaeological remains within the Onshore Development Area to inform the Development Consent Order (DCO) process and allow for a scheme of mitigation to be planned by meeting the following objectives as set out in the WSI for trial trenching (Royal HaskoningDHV 2023b, 16; Document Number: 004797542):

- To assess the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains across the Onshore Development Area;
- To assess the nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;
- To assess the accuracy of geophysical results;
- To interpret any identified archaeology within its local, regional and national archaeological context;
- To inform the strategy for potential mitigation via recording, preservation and/or management of identified assets across the Onshore Development Area; and
- To include sufficient geoarchaeological evaluation across the current Onshore Development Area.

4.2 Research Agenda

4.2.1 The Trial Trenching WSI outlined a research agenda for the trenching programme which references and draws from a number of regional and national research frameworks, specifically the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda (Roskams and Whyman 2007), the Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy, the Medieval Settlement Research Framework: Medieval Society Research Group Research Priorities, and the National Mesolithic Research Framework Primary Research Themes (the latter three are available online at: https://researchframeworks.org/). The WSI also noted that the research objectives would need to be kept under review and may change or require reassessment as the results of the archaeological fieldwork become known (Royal HaskoningDHV 2023b, 17; Document Number: 004797542).

4.2.2 The initial archaeological research agenda for the Projects is as follows:

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
1. Understand landscape division and use	Is there evidence for topographic, geological and geomorphological zoning within the Onshore Development Area?	HER Records do not show consistent patterning in the landscape in all periods to allow for confident identification of specific 'sites', or areas of interest, particularly in prehistory. The landscape moves from Holderness lowlands to Wold-edge and through different geological and geomorphological contexts, suggesting that differential patterns of land use would be expected.	1.1. YARF notes differentiation between in-situ Palaeolithic remains from pre-Devensian deposits and redeposited material recovered from Glacial Till. 1.2. YARF notes that spatial patterning of recorded Mesolithic remains is not currently sufficiently understood to be a reliable predictor of past occupation. 1.3. YARF identifies the need to map palaeoenvironment and suggests Pre-Devensian deposits may have elevated potential for early prehistoric material. 1.4. YARF notes differentiation between in situ remains from pre-Devensian deposits and redeposited material recovered from Glacial Till. 1.5. YWRS Aim 1.11 considered the need to understand the changing nature of Iron Age settlement.
		Site selection preferences may be expected to reflect changing environmental, technological, political and cultural conditions in different periods. Finds of artefactual material may reflect currently unrecorded settlement or other occupation.	1.6. YARF notes that there is a need to understand Iron Age settlement and occupation on a landscape level. 1.7. YARF identifies potential for research to challenge existing assumption of the primacy of livestock ranching in the Iron Age. 1.8. YARF identifies the need to investigate potential changes in settlement patterns in the Iron Age related to changing climatic conditions. See also YWRS Aim 1.13. 1.9. YARF notes poor understanding of connection between Iron Age burial sites and contemporary settlement. 1.10. YARF notes the need for landscape-scale interdisciplinary approaches to consider settlements in their contemporary landscape in the medieval period having regard to contemporary administrative units.
2. Understand periodisation	What temporal periods of activity are apparent and is there evidence for change over time?	HER records are suggestive of the presence of archaeological remains of all periods from early prehistory to the modern period.	2.1. YARF flags the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition as a key point of uncertainty that requires additional study. 2.2. YARF identifies a need to better consider the chronology and meaning of the transition between Mesolithic and Neolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age and

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
			Bronze-Age and Iron Age periods in Yorkshire. See also in YWRS: Aim 1.6 transitions between Mesolithic and Neolithic; Aim 1.8 transition from Bronze Age and Iron Age and Aim 1.13 regarding transition between Iron Age and Romano-British periods. 2.3. YARF notes the need to better understand change over time during the Neolithic and Bronze-Age periods. 2.4. NMRF notes in Theme 3 – Investigating Change and Diversity that the Mesolithic is often discussed as a uniform concept removing a sense of change and history across six millennia. NMRF expresses the need to understand the transition from the Lateglacial to early Postglacial hunter-gatherer societies, identify change through the Mesolithic at national and regional scales and understand the transition from the Later Mesolithic to the Early Neolithic.
	Is there evidence that temporal periods may be less readily observed and what techniques could be used to better identify/investigate these?	Early prehistoric and early-medieval sites are frequently difficult to observe, with no or limited use of ceramics and more ephemeral settlement patterns or construction methods. Some periods, particularly in later prehistory and the Romano-British period are frequently characterised by over-representation of more visible high status or ceremonial sites compared to domestic or agricultural occupation. Some geological contexts provide greater visibility of specific site types.	2.5. YARF flags a potential under-representation of Bronze Age land divisions and enclosures. 2.6. NMRF stresses the need to obtain good quality data as Mesolithic archaeology is notoriously difficult to find. NMF Strategy 2 Enhancing approaches to fieldwork and survey notes the need to explore further how different prospection methods can be proportionally and appropriately used to better capture data. 2.7. MSRG Research Priority 3 is to consider innovative research to better understand medieval settlement.
3. Understand connectivity	Is there sufficient/appropriate material culture evidence to understand connections between the Onshore	Some periods, most notably in early prehistory, are at present only represented by artefactual material.	3.1. YARF flags regional connections as a key research theme for the Neolithic period.

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
	Development Area and the wider regional context? Is there evidence for common material culture with other landscape zones in the region?	Archaeological study of Holderness and the Wolds has frequently focused on site and subregional issues and has not address an understanding of the connections between theses area or with the wider region. Understanding observations in a wider regional and national context will allow for more sophisticated analysis and a better appreciation of heritage significance.	3.2. YARF flags the recent challenges to past interpretations of Neolithic use of the landscape and cultural distinctiveness and identifies a potential lowland 'core' in East Yorkshire highlighting continuity between the Wolds and Holderness. 3.3. YARF notes that spatial patterning of recorded Mesolithic remains is not currently sufficiently understood to be a reliable predictor of past occupation. 3.4. YARF notes the need to challenge existing understanding of core/periphery relationships in the Bronze Age. 3.5. YARF identifies need to understand signifiers of social hierarchy. 3.6. YARF notes need to understand post-medieval agriculture in the context of wider technological change.
4. Site and Period-Specific issues based on previously observed remains.	Investigate whether Palaeolithic deposits survive in-situ within the Onshore Development Area. Investigate whether Mesolithic deposits survive in-situ within the Onshore Development Area. Understand whether the limited evidence for Romano-British archaeology in the Onshore Development Area reflects a genuine absence of such remains. Understand linkage between DMVs and their hinterlands and how that changed, such as at Nunkeeling and Eske.	Some periods, most notably in early prehistory, are at present only represented by artefactual material therefore the research agenda and evaluation and mitigation strategy will need to address this. There is an inherent difficulty in identifying Mesolithic therefore the research agenda and evaluation and mitigation strategy will need to address this. Whilst the evidence for the Romano-British is scant in the Onshore Development Area, this is not strictly so regionally, therefore the research agenda and evaluation and mitigation strategy will need to address this.	4.1. YWRS Theme 1, Aims 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 relate to identification of Palaeolithic remains in the Wolds and how this relates to 'off-Wolds' data as well as other research questions around changing landscape context. 4.2. YWRS Theme 1, Aims 1.4 and 1.5 relate to the identification of Mesolithic remains, habitation patterns, environmental change and land use patterns in the Wolds in comparison to 'off-Wolds' data. 4.3. YARF notes wide variation in the dates at which cultural change related to Roman occupation is apparent in the material record. See also YWRS Aim 1.13. 4.4. YARF notes the need for research into the continuity of Iron Age cultural expressions and landscape divisions into the Romano-British period. See also YWRS Aim 1.13. 4.5. YARF notes that the current understanding of agricultural landscapes is poor and requires further research. 4.6. YARF expresses the need for a better understanding of early-medieval settlement geography. 4.7. YWRS Aim 1.15 presents a series of research questions on early medieval settlement.

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
	Understand strategic and tactical purpose/interaction of WWII military sites.	YARF and YWRS have both highlighted the need to address a series of research questions about early medieval and medieval settlement patterns and their development.	4.8. YWRS Aim 1.17 presents a series of research questions considering changes to medieval settlement patterns. 4.9. YWRS Aim 1.21 presents a series of research questions regarding location and purpose of military infrastructure in the Wolds.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Fieldwork and Reporting

5.1.1 The Phase 2 trenching comprised 207 trenches as follows: 23 trenches at Section 5 (Catfoss North), 37 trenches at Section 6 (Catfoss South), 33 trenches at Section 10 (Routh East), 17 trenches at Section 11 (Routh West), 33 trenches at Section 3 (Nunkeeling) and 64 trenches at Section 17 (the proposed Onshore Substation Zone). All trenches measured 50m by 2m.

5.1.2 The trenches were positioned to target potential buried archaeological assets identified through desk-based research, aerial imagery, geophysical survey and the results of the geoarchaeological desk-based assessment. A proportion of the trenches were also positioned to target archaeologically 'blank' areas where no archaeological data have previously been recorded.

5.1.3 Humber Archaeological Partnership (HAP), the archaeological advisor to East Riding of Yorkshire Council and one of the Historic Environment Consultees for the Projects, monitored the archaeological works. Trenches were officially signed off as complete by Richard Newman, Principal Archaeologist at HAP, via emails following site visits or remotely following the receipt of written and photographic sign-off requests from AOC Archaeology.

5.1.4 The trenches were laid out to an accuracy of ± 100mm of the specified trench location using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) equipment.

5.1.5 The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket down to the first archaeological horizon or to the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. All machining was conducted under the direct supervision of an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist. Following completion of the initial machine excavation, further excavation was undertaken by hand.

5.1.6 Exposed surfaces were cleaned in order to aid the identification of any features and a pre-excavation survey was undertaken which recorded all potential archaeological features. All exposed archaeological deposits and features were then excavated in an archaeologically controlled manner.

5.1.7 The excavation sampling policy, as defined in the WSI, was as follows:

- A minimum length of 1m of a linear feature will be excavated where the depositional sequence is consistent across its length. All terminals and corners will be investigated and all intersections to determine the stratigraphic relationships between features;
- 50% sampling of discrete features (pits, postholes, etc.);

- 50% sampling of structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) – actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning, initial recording and preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances;
- 50-100% of domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above;
- 100% of flint scatters; these will require hand cleaning and three dimensional plotting prior to recovery; and
- If timber structures and conservable artefacts that will require specialist recording and conservation prior to preservation or recovery are encountered, a site meeting will be held between HAP, RWE Renewables, Royal HaskoningDHV and AOC Archaeology to discuss a bespoke strategy.

5.1.8 A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological excavations, including representative sample sections of each trench. A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the trenches was produced. Plans were completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 (as appropriate). All recording was undertaken to meet the standards and requirements of the Archaeological Field Manual (MOLAS 1994). Records were produced using pro-forma context sheets compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MOLAS 1994). Written descriptions, comprising both factual and interpretive elements, were recorded.

5.1.9 All site drawings were accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum Newlyn heights using survey-grade GPS surveying equipment.

5.1.10 A full photographic record was maintained using a digital SLR camera capturing data in RAW and JPEG formats and 35mm black and white film.

5.1.11 All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained. A discard policy will be agreed with HAP following the completion of post-excavation assessment. Finds were bagged according to their context, and significant finds were allocated a recorded finds number and their positions surveyed individually. Finds requiring further analysis, excavation or conservation were lifted and packed using suitable archival standard storage materials, and assessed in a conservation laboratory.

5.1.12 Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 and the CIfA guidelines Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2020).

5.1.13 Where required, conservation was undertaken by approved conservators in line with the First Aid for Finds guidelines (Watkinson and Neal, 2001). In accordance with the

procedures outlined in Historic England's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy were X-radiographed before assessment.

5.1.14 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy comprised the removal of bulk samples from securely sealed and hand-excavated contexts, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble). Bulk samples comprised a representative 40 litre sample. However, where a context did not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples were taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it was practicable to collect). Bulk samples were used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains, industrial residues and artefacts. Where appropriate, column samples were also taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis.

5.1.15 Waterlogged organic materials were dealt with in line with Historic England's guidance documents Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2018) and Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood (2010).

5.1.16 On completion of all archaeological excavation and recording, and following approval from HAP and the client, the trenches were backfilled. Topsoil and subsoil were reinstated separately.

5.2 Radiocarbon Dating

5.2.1 A programme of rangefinder radiocarbon dating has been carried out at assessment stage. A small selection of contexts yielding suitable organic material was selected for radiocarbon dating, to provide guidance date ranges for undated features. Radiocarbon dating was carried out by Beta Analytic LLC, and the date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve. The results are included as Appendix 4 and are integrated into the report text below; **all radiocarbon dates cited in the text are quoted at 95% probability**.

5.2.2 Further radiocarbon dating, including Bayesian analysis, is expected after the results of all trenching phases have been assessed, and will take into account the revised project design, research aims and objectives.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section describes the results of the trenching, commencing with the Onshore Substation Zone trenches at the southwestern limit of the Onshore Development Area, and following the route north and east towards the coast to describe Routh West, Routh East, Catfoss South, Catfoss North, and concluding with Nunkeeling. Within each area the trenches with no archaeological features are discussed first, followed by trenches containing archaeological features and/or deposits, in numerical trench order.

6.1.2 In this section, context numbers representing cuts are presented in square brackets '[0000]', with deposits in round brackets '(0000)'. The overall phasing for the sites is discussed in the following section (Section 8: Conclusions). Features and key fills are described in the text below; full context descriptions for every context can be found in Appendix 1. Finds and environmental material from each context is discussed with the relevant features and deposits, referencing the relevant specialist reports (Appendix 3), and is summarised in Section 7; a full finds concordance for each site forms Appendix 2.

6.2 Section 17: Onshore Substation Zone

Natural Deposits

6.2.1 Across the site the natural substrate comprised a light yellowish brown clay with patches of gravel (boulder clay). In Trench 125 a change in the natural substrate was recorded half way along its length: a mid-orange / yellow sandy clay with bluish flecks (12503) extended 32m from the northeastern end of the trench which then changed to a mid-brownish orange sandy clay with frequent gravel and iron panning (12502) in the southwestern 18m of the trench. This change in the underlying geology corresponded to an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey.

6.2.2 Typically, heights recorded on the natural geology (as exposed within the trenches) ranged from 7.08m to 12.88m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). However, Trenches 152, 153, 161, 164 and 166 were located on a steep-sided valley which ran down to a large watercourse running through the centre of the site, known as Autherd Drain. The natural substrate was recorded at a height of 37.88m aOD at the southwestern end of Trench 152 in the field to the south of the drain, then at 29.82m aOD approximately 12m away from Autherd Drain before rising sharply again to 42m aOD at the northwestern end of Trench 165 to the north of the drain.

Negative Trenches (Section Figure 20)

6.2.3 Trenches 98, 101, 125, 133, 137, 142, 152, 153, 161, 164, 166, 167, 169 and 171 were either archaeologically sterile or contained just field drains, tree throws or furrows. A representative sample of the furrows was excavated across the Section. A typical trench section is represented in Figure 20 (Tench 124 (Section DBS6/31)), as is a sample furrow section (Trench 137 (Section DBS6/44)).

6.2.4 In Trenches 125, 142, 152, 153, 161, 164, 166, 167, and 169 a subsoil was recorded which overlay the natural substrate. This undulated between 0.07m and 0.17m in thickness. In Trenches 142, 152, 153, 161, 164, and 166 it comprised a dark blueish grey sandy clay with frequent rooting. In Trenches 125, 167 and 169 the subsoil consisted of a sandy clay with no other distinguishing features.

6.2.5 In Trenches 98, 101 and 171 deposits interpreted as colluvium (hill-wash) were recorded between the natural substrate and the topsoil (Trench 98, in particular, lay on a steep slope). These deposits were 0.1m thick in Trenches 98 and 101 and comprised mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with no inclusions (Trench 98 (deposit (9801)) and mid

orange brown clayey sand with moderate flint and chalk inclusions (Trench 101 (deposit (10101)). In Trench 171, colluvium filled a large dip in the centre of the trench which followed the natural topography. Here, the colluvial deposit was up to 0.65m deep and comprised yellowish-brown sandy clay with stone inclusions (Section DBS6/128, Figure 20).

6.2.6 A cluster of modern field drains was present at the northeastern end of Trench 133; these were recorded as an anomaly during the geophysical survey. All trenches were sealed by a layer of clayey silty sand topsoil which varied in thickness between 0.19m and 0.3m.

Trenches with archaeology

Trench 99 (Plan Figures 3.1 and 4.1; Section Figure 20)

6.2.7 In Trench 99 the boulder clay (9902) was recorded at 31.21m aOD at the western end of the trench and at 30.8m aOD at the eastern end of the trench. It was overlain by another sterile natural deposit (9916) which consisted of light blue grey sandy clay (up to 0.32m thick). This, in turn, was sealed by a layer of colluvium (9901), a light reddish brown silty clay with frequent gravel which was recorded across 46m of the trench length (0.17m thick).

6.2.8 These layers were cut by a large, north-south aligned boundary ditch [9905] at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 1.51m wide and 1.38m deep (Section DBS6/21, Figure 20; Plate 1.1). Ditch [9905] contained three fills: (9906), (9914) and (9915). The primary fill (9906) was similar to the natural substrate and resulted from washing in and silting up processes over a relatively prolonged period. The secondary fill (9914) was formed through the slumping of the edges of the ditch, some of this material potentially deriving from original upcast on either side of the ditch. This fill also contained iron pan, which is suggestive of flooding and standing water. The uppermost fill (9915) was mixed in nature and contained frequent manganese and iron panning. None of these fills yielded finds.

6.2.9 Ditch [9905] was recut by [9910], which was shallower than the original ditch (0.75m deep and 1.74m wide). This recut suggests maintenance of the earlier ditch and the reestablishment of the boundary it likely represented. [9910] contained three fills: (9911), (9912) and (9913). The primary fill (9911) appeared to represent a deliberate dump of material into the ditch and contained animal bone, handmade pottery, burnt stone, flint and charcoal (Appendices 3A, 3C, 3F, 3G and 3L). The most closely datable pottery is Pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA) to Roman in date (Appendix 3B). Fire cracked stones were recovered from the environmental sample taken from this deposit which perhaps represent pot boilers for liquid heating (Appendix 3L). A residual modified flint tool was also recovered (potentially a flake knife, but not closely datable; Appendix 3G). The upper fills were likely deposited through water action over a prolonged period, and a single fragment of Roman pottery was recovered from upper fill (9913) (a greyware sherd of earlier Roman date; Appendix 3A). The dating evidence is limited but might suggest

that the recut is late Iron Age or early Roman, potentially making the original ditch [9905] late Iron Age in date.

6.2.10 Both the original ditch and the recut were later truncated to the east by a post-medieval field boundary ditch [9905], visible on the historical Ordnance Survey maps. This ditch ran across the trench width and measured 1.42m wide and 0.5m deep, and it contained one fill (9904). This was similar to topsoil in both colour and consistency and yielded no finds.

6.2.11 Towards the centre of the trench was a possible pit or animal burrow [9908], which measured 0.97m long and 0.67m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.89m before excavation was abandoned (Section: DBS6/19, Figure 20; Plate 1.2). This feature had one fill (9909) which was highly mixed fill and contained lumps of redeposited natural substrate. A tiny piece of shale/pottery and an irregular flint flake were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the feature (Appendices 3C and 3G).

6.2.12 To the south of [9908] lay an amorphous feature that was written off as a tree throw. However, its sandy clay fill (9907) yielded an irregular flint debitage flake that is not closely datable (Appendix 3G).

6.2.13 The features in Trench 99 were sealed by a layer of topsoil (9900) which measured 0.33m thick.

Trench 100 (Plan Figures 3.1 and 4.2; Section Figure 20)

6.2.14 Trench 100 was located near to the eastern boundary of the site. The natural boulder clay (10002) in the trench was recorded at a height of 29.44m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 28.19m aOD at the southeastern end. This deposit was sealed by another natural deposit of clayey sand (10001) which contained moderate flint, chalk and small stone inclusions.

6.2.15 Deposit (10001) was cut by a small possible pit [10003] towards the southeastern end of the trench. This feature extended beyond the trench edge and was only partially exposed; it could therefore represent a gully terminus rather than a pit. As exposed, the pit measured 1.58m wide and 0.74m deep and had three fills: (10004), (10005) and (10006) (Section: DBS6/14, Figure 20; Plate 1.3). The two lower fills (10004) and (10005) were very similar to the natural substrate and could have formed through the slumping of the edges of the feature. The upper fill (10006) was different, being uniform in consistency and it appeared to have silted up naturally from water flooding. The only finds were small fragments of undiagnostic fired clay recovered from (10006) and a flint flake fragment (not closely datable) from (10004). The trench was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil.

Trench 103 (Plan Figures 3.1 and 4.3; Section Figure 20)

6.2.16 The natural substrate (10302) in Trench 103 lay at 29.87m aOD at the eastern end of the trench and at 30.31m aOD at the western end. This deposit was sealed by another natural deposit of mid orange yellow clay with small stone inclusions (10301) which was present across the entire trench (0.15m thick).

6.2.17 In the centre of the trench deposit (10301) was cut by a northeast-southwest aligned linear [10303] which was exposed for 7m along the trench; it measured 0.67m wide and 0.3m deep (Section DBS6/10, Figure 20; Plate 1.4). The ditch contained a single fill (10304) which was similar to the natural substrate, although slightly siltier in texture and more blue/grey in colour. This feature, likely a small drainage gully, produced no finds. It was sealed by topsoil (10300).

Trench 104 (Plan Figures 3.1 and 4.4 ; Section Figure 20)

6.2.18 In Trench 104 the natural boulder clay (10402) was recorded at 30.55m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and 30.61m aOD at the southeastern end. It was overlain by another natural deposit (10401) which was similar to those seen in the surrounding trenches (a light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions; 0.3m thick).

6.2.19 At the southeastern end of the trench this deposit was cut by a small gully [10403] which ran on a southwest-northeast alignment. The gully had steep, almost-vertical sides and a narrow U-shaped base; it measured almost 5m long and 0.42m wide (Section DBS6/13, Figure 20; Plate 1.5). The gully contained one fill (10404) which was 0.42m thick and comprised mid yellowish blue silty clay. Although this feature was clear in plan, it was difficult to identify in section against the natural substrate (10401); it produced no finds. Gully [10403] was overlaid by a 0.3m thick topsoil deposit (10400).

Trench 106 (Plan Figures 3.1, 4.5 and 4.6; Section Figure 21)

6.2.20 The natural substrate (10602) in Trench 106 was recorded at 31.36m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 31.13m aOD at the southeastern end. This deposit was sealed by a 0.14m thick natural deposit (10601) which consisted of firm sandy clay similar to those seen in the surrounding trenches.

6.2.21 At the northwestern end of the trench deposit (10601) was cut by an east-west aligned ditch [10603] and its subsequent recuts [10605] and [10609]. These ran across the entire width of the trench and measured 0.77m wide (Section DBS6/7, Figure 21; Plate 1.6). The original ditch cut [10603] was only visible on the southern side of the ditch cut sequence and had steep, slightly concave sides and a narrow, flat base. One fill (10604) survived which was 0.59m thick and comprised sandy clay. A piece of natural, unworked shale was recovered from this fill which was found to have slight water-wear upon its surfaces (Appendix 3L). This fill also contained 83 sherds of handmade pottery which likely represent the deposition of a single vessel (a vertical-rim jar); the pottery is only broadly datable to the period between 900 BC and the 4th century AD (Appendix 3B).

6.2.22 Recut [10605] was on the same alignment as the original ditch and was 0.47m wide and 0.37m deep; it contained one fill (10606) which consisted of clayey silt which was darker than any of the other fills within this sequence, potentially suggestive of a build up of organic material. No finds were recovered from this deposit. A large proportion of recut [10605] had been removed by the final recut [10609].

6.2.23 Recut [10609] was 1.15m wide and 0.54m deep, and had steep sides and a wide U-shaped base. It contained two fills (10610) and (10615). The fills of this recut had accumulated gradually and did not appear to represent deliberate deposition or slumping. The lower fill (10610) was uniform and a mid-bluish grey in colour, and likely deposited through water action. The upper fill (10615) was mottled with lenses of redeposited natural substrate; it likely formed through the gradual silting up of the ditch before it went out of use. Small pieces of fired clay were recovered from fill (10610) but are not closely datable (Appendix 3I).

6.2.24 At the southwestern end of the trench deposit (10601) was cut by an east-west aligned ditch [10607] which corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. This was 0.61m wide and 1.22m deep, and it contained one fill (10608), likely formed through natural silting (Section DBS6/9, Figure 21; Plate 1.7). The environmental sample from this fill yielded small pieces of fired clay and a flint flake that is not closely datable (Appendices 3G and 3I).

6.2.25 Ditch [10607] was then cut by ditch [10611] which was a wider and shallower feature, measuring 1.81m wide and 0.52m deep. In contrast to the original cut's profile, ditch [10611] had gradually sloping sides and a wide, slightly concave base. It contained one fill (10612); again, small pieces of undatable fired clay were recovered from the environmental sample collected from this fill (Appendix 3I). A modern field drain truncated ditch [10611]. All the features in Trench 106 were sealed by topsoil (10600).

Trench 107 (Plan Figures 3.1 and 4.7; Section Figure 21)

6.2.26 The natural substrate (10702) in Trench 107 was recorded at 30.97m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench and at 31.19m aOD at the southwestern end. This deposit was sealed by another natural deposit (10701) identical to those in the surrounding trenches. At the southwestern end of the trench this layer was cut by a naturally-formed hollow [10703], which extended across the width of the trench and measured 1.23m wide and 0.28m deep (Section DBS6/8, Figure 21; Plate 1.8). The hollow had one fill (10704) which was highly mixed in both colour and composition and likely derived from a flooding event; it contained no finds.

6.2.27 Approximately 9m to the northeast of this hollow lay pit [10705]. This feature extended beyond the trench edge, its exposed portion measuring 1.97m wide in section and 0.58m deep (Section DBS6/17, Figure 21; Plate 1.9). It contained one fill (10706) which was believed to have been rapidly deposited through natural means due its uniform nature. It contained as fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) and an environmental sample produced tiny fragments of non-diagnostic glass shards; the CBM and glass are post-medieval in date (Appendices 3K and 3O).

6.2.28 At the northwestern end of the trench a sample furrow was excavated. The furrows ran on a northwest to southeast alignment and at regular intervals down the trench, and are believed to be medieval in date. Furrow [10707] was 2.28m wide and 0.22m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a wide slightly undulating base (DBS6/18, Figure 21; Plate 1.10). It contained one fill (10708), which was a mid orangish grey silty clay with small

subangular stones throughout. No finds were recovered from this feature. This trench was sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of topsoil (10700).

Trench 113 (Plan Figures 3.1 and 4.8; Section Figure 21)

6.2.29 In Trench 113 the natural boulder clay (11301) was recorded at a height of 33.42m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 32.26m aOD at the southeastern end. A ditch [11304] cut through the boulder clay which was east-west aligned and lay just north of the centre of the trench. It was exposed for a length of 2.15m, was 0.77m wide and 0.22m deep. The ditch contained one fill (11305) which contained three flint debitage flakes that are not closely datable (Plate 1.11; Appendix 3G).

6.2.30 This ditch was truncated by a later ditch [11306] which ran on a north-south alignment across the trench; it broadly corresponds with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as drainage. The ditch measured 0.78m wide and 0.35m deep (Section DBS6/30, Figure 21; Plate 1.12). Its sides were steep but its base was not observed due to extensive truncation by later recut [11308]. Ditch [11306] contained one fill (11307) which contained no finds. This feature is believed to be a continuation of a ditch recorded during the Phase 1 trenching in Trench 118 which is represented on Ordnance Survey maps from the 19th century defining the boundary of a former wood.

6.2.31 There followed another recut [11308] which ran along the same alignment as the earlier ditches. It measured 0.77m wide and 0.41m deep, and had steep sides and a narrow U-shaped base. This recut contained one fill (11309) which contained no finds.

6.2.32 A final recut [11310] truncated [11308]. It was wider and shallower than the previous ditches at 1.48m wide and 0.22m deep. Its sides were gradually sloping and it had a wide gently curving base. Recut [11310] contained one fill (11311) which contained pieces of modern pottery and plastic (not retained) (Appendix 3B).

6.2.33 At the northwestern end of the trench a small pit [11302] was excavated. This measured 0.65m by 0.61m and was 0.13m deep (Section DBS6/24, Figure 21; Plate 1.13). It contained one fill (11303) which consisted of dark brown grey silty clay with occasional subangular flint/chalk fragments. The environmental sample collected from this feature yielded small fragments of non-diagnostic glass shatter shards, due to their size these could be intrusive (Appendix 3K). However, this feature is thought to be modern, likely associated with the agricultural use of the land. This trench was sealed by a 0.35m thick topsoil.

Trench 121 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.9; Section Figure 21)

6.2.34 The natural substrate (12101) in Trench 121 was recorded at a height of 33.1m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 32.63m aOD at the southeastern end. In the centre of the trench a small ditch [12106] was excavated which ran on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was 1.1m wide and 0.16m deep, and contained one fill (12107) which contained a piece of modern rope (Section DBS6/37, Figure 21; Plate 1.14). This feature aligns with a former field boundary depicted on historical Ordnance Survey maps.

6.2.35 Alongside ditch [12106] ran a small gully [12102] on the same alignment. It measured 0.85m wide and was 0.15m deep at its southeastern end, thinning out to 0.07m at its northwestern end (perhaps terminating just beyond the trench edge) (Section DBS6/36, Figure 21). The gully had irregular, shallow edges and one fill (12103) which produced no finds. This feature could represent the remnants of an old hedgerow running alongside the field boundary ditch.

6.2.36 To the northwest of gully [12106] lay a small pit [12104] which measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.47m deep (Section DBS6/38, Figure 21; Plate 1.16). This steep-sided feature contained one fill (12105) which consisted of light bluish grey clay with occasional orange mottling. The colour suggests that the pit held standing water for a prolonged period of time. The pit produced no finds. All the features in Trench 121 were sealed by 0.48m of topsoil (12100).

Trench 123 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 4.10; Section Figure 22)

6.2.37 Trench 123 lay across a natural dip in the landscape, the natural substrate (12301) being recorded at 32.54m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench, at 31.57m aOD in the centre of the trench, and at 31.87m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench. Three natural deposits were recorded in the central portion of the trench. Deposit (12305), a dark greyish orange silty clay with occasional subangular stones, was recorded at the limit of excavation. It was overlain by deposit (12302) which comprised mid greyish yellow clay with frequent grey-blue flecks (0.15m thick). This, in turn, was sealed by (12301).

6.2.38 Deposit (12301) was cut by a small ditch [12303] which ran on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measured 0.92m wide and 0.3m deep (Section DBS6/34, Figure 22; Plate 1.17). Ditch [12303] had one fill (12304) which consisted of mid blackish grey silty clay with frequent wood fragments throughout. This fill yielded a possible flint debitage flake but it is believed to be a continuation of the post-medieval ditch recorded in Trench 121 to the north (ditch [12106]) (Appendix 3G). Ditch [12303] was sealed by topsoil (12300).

Trench 128 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 4.11; Section Figure 22)

6.2.39 The Natural substrate (12801) in Trench 128 was recorded at 29.45m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 28.86m aOD at the southeastern end. To the southeast of the trench centre a small gully [12802] was recorded which extended for 2.68m before terminating in the trench (terminus [12804]). The gully was 0.3m wide and 0.23m at its deepest and was aligned northwest-southeast (Sections DBS6/61 and 62, Figure 22; Plate 1.18). Its single fill (12803)=(12805) was a mixed mid orange and blue grey clayey silty sand. This mixed composition and colour is suggestive of accumulation through water action. The feature produced no artefactual material. The trench was sealed by a 0.29m thick topsoil (12800).

Trench 131 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 4.12 ; Section Figure 22)

6.2.40 In Trench 131 natural substrate (13105) was recorded at 30.45m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench at 30.18m aOD at the southeastern end. This was

overlain by another natural deposit of mid-yellow orange clay (13102) with occasional lenses of sand and moderate subrounded stony inclusions (0.15m thick).

6.2.41 In the centre of the trench deposit (13102) was cut by a small gully [13103] which was aligned north-south. It extended across the trench for 3m and measured 0.91m wide, and 0.23m deep (Section DBS6/57, Figures 22; Plate 1.19). Its sides were gently sloping and it had an uneven base. Its single fill (13104) consisted of a mixed orange grey clayey sand that contained moderate iron panning and black mineral staining. Both colour and inclusions are indicative of accumulation through water action. This feature produced no finds.

6.2.42 A 0.15m thick layer of sandy silty clay subsoil (13101) was observed at the northwestern end of the trench, which extended for only 1m. The trench was sealed by a 0.3m thick topsoil (13100).

Trench 132 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 4.13; Section Figure 22)

6.2.43 In Trench 132 the natural substrate at the northern end of the trench consisted of light yellow brown sand (13201); this deposit extended for just over 25m. It was recorded at a height of 29.9m aOD. In the southern half of the trench the natural substrate comprised light yellow brown sandy gravel (13205) which was recorded at a height of 29.4m aOD.

6.2.44 At the northern end of the trench deposit (13201) was cut by a small, irregular shaped pit [13202]. This extended beyond the northern edge of the trench, the exposed portion of the feature measuring 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep (Section DBS6/59, Figure 22; Plate 1.20). The pit contained a single fill (13203) which was highly mixed and contained frequent iron panning, especially towards the base of the feature; this is indicative of standing water and deposition through water action. The pit produced no artefactual material. It is possible that it represents a gravel extraction pit.

6.2.45 Towards the southern end of the trench a small tree throw was excavated, but due to its natural origins it was not recorded (Plate 1.21). The trench was sealed by a 0.31m thick topsoil (13200).

Trench 134 (Plan Figures 3.2, 4.14 and 4.15; Section Figure 22)

6.2.46 In Trench 134 the natural sandy clay substrate (13401) was recorded at a height of 27.8m aOD at the northern end of the trench and at 26.21m aOD at the southern end. In the centre of the trench, this deposit lay above an earlier sequence of natural deposits. The earliest exposed deposit (13411) was a mid-purple grey clay; this was overlain by a mid greyish / orangey red silty clay (13410) which was 0.1m thick. This was, in turn, sealed by deposit (13409), a mid-orange blue grey silty clay which was 0.09m think. Above this lay a 0.13m thick gravel layer (13408); the gravel was bound within a coarse sand matrix with occasional iron panning. The uppermost natural deposit (13401) extended across the entire trench and was 0.3m thick.

6.2.47 Deposit (13401) was cut a large ditch [13402] which was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.94m wide and 0.61m deep (Section DBS6/63, Figure 22; Plate 1.22). It had steep, almost-vertical sides and a U-shaped base, and contained three fills:

(13403), (13404) and (13405). All of the fills were highly mixed and were likely formed through water action and gradual silting. Secondary fill (13404) contained a piece of handmade pottery of PRIA to Roman date (Appendix 3B).

6.2.48 This ditch was cut along its northwestern edge by an irregular-shaped tree bowl [13406]. The feature measured 0.57m by 1.27m and was 0.26m deep. It contained a highly mixed fill (13407) of dark grey redeposited topsoil with lenses of yellow redeposited natural substrate. This feature produced no finds. The trench was sealed by a mid-greyish brown topsoil (13400) which was 0.32m thick.

Trench 135 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 4.16; Section Figure 22)

6.2.49 In Trench 135 the natural clay substrate (13501) was recorded at a height of 28m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench, and at 26.23m aOD at the southeast end. In the centre of the trench a sondage was excavated through deposit (13501) in the location of a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a 'spread'. This revealed an earlier sequence of natural deposits. The earliest deposit encountered was a stiff clay (13506) which was overlain by a light blue-grey clayey silt (13505) (0.1m thick). There followed a deposit of loose gravels in a sandy matrix (13504) which was overlain by deposit (13501).

6.2.50 At the southeastern end of the trench a pit [13502] was recorded which extended beyond the northeastern limit of excavation. Its exposed portion measured 0.62m wide and 0.07m deep (Section DBS6/52,Figure 22; Plate 1.23). The pit contained a single fill (13503) which contained three small abraded fragments of handmande pottery of PRIA or Roman date, and a moderate amount of charcoal (Appendices 3B and 3C). The edges of the pit appeared reddened and heat affected which could indicate use as a firepit. However, this effect may also result from the burning out of tree roots during clearance. The trench was sealed by topsoil (13500).

Trench 136 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 3.17; Section Figure 22)

6.2.51 In Trench 136 a small sondage was excavated to investigate natural deposits. The natural boulder clay (13603) was overlain by a mid-orange silty clay deposit (13602) which extended across the trench. It was recorded height of 27.14m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 26.33m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.2.52 A pit [13604] was cut into deposit [13602] approximately 15m from the northwestern end of the trench. It measured 0.95m in diameter and 0.41m deep (Section DBS6/41,Figure 22; Plate 1.24). The pit had one light grey silty clay fill (13605) which produced no finds.

6.2.53 In this part of the trench a 0.17m thick subsoil (13601) was observed, it extended 6m across the trench and was a mid-orange grey sandy grey. The trench was sealed by a 0.35m thick topsoil (13600).

Trench 143 (Plan Figures 3.2 and ; Section Figure 22)

6.2.54 In Trench 143 the natural sandy clay substrate (14301) was recorded at 27.54m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 26.53m aOD at the southeastern end. The excavation of a furrow in the trench exposed further natural deposits (14310), (14309)

and (14308). The earliest in the sequence (14310) was a sterile, mid-brownish red boulder clay, which was overlaid by a sandy gravel layer (14309) that was 0.04m thick. This was, in turn, overlain by deposit (14308) which comprised light yellowish grey slightly clayey sand. This deposit was overlain by deposit (14301).

6.2.55 Two furrows, which were aligned north-south, cut through the natural deposit sequence. Furrow [14305] was excavated and measured 5.94m wide and 0.17m deep (Section DBS6/50, Figure 22; Plate 1.25). It contained one fill (14302) which contained a copper alloy coin (RF1) which has been identified as an 1813 Wellington Peninsula war token. These were used by Wellington's troops in the Peninsula Campaign and the excavated example was likely minted locally in Hull (Appendix 3H). The fill also contained a clay tobacco pipe stem and small fragments of charcoal (Appendix 3M). The furrow corresponded broadly with two irregular linear anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey which were interpreted as having unclear origins. The furrow was cut by a modern field drain [14306].

6.2.56 At the northwestern end of the trench the natural deposits were cut by pit [14303]. This was irregularly-shaped and shallow, measuring 1.25m by 2.1m and 0.13m deep (Section DBS6/49, Figure 22; Plate 1.26). The pit contained one fill (14304) which consisted of dark grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The environmental sample taken from this feature yielded small quantities of unclassified iron slag and small pieces of fired clay (Appendices 3D and 3J). Although indicative of iron working, the slag most likely represents the residual accumulation/re-deposition of waste rather than evidence for a metal working site nearby. The trench was sealed by a 0.33m thick topsoil (14300).

Trench 144 (Plan Figures 3.2 and 4.19; Section Figures 22 and 23)

6.2.57 In Trench 144 the natural sandy clay substrate (14401) was recorded at 33.47m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench and at 32.59m aOD at the northeastern end.

6.2.58 A possible gully [14402], aligned north-south, was recorded to the southwest of the trench centre. It measured 0.47m wide and 0.19m deep, and had been truncated by later field drain [14402] (Section DBS6/108, Figure 22; Plate 1.27). The gully had steeply sloping sides and a narrow base. It contained one fill (14403), a mixed and mottled mid bluey grey orange clayey sand which had no inclusions. However, the fill yielded one fragment of tin glazed earthenware with a date range of between the mid-16th and mid-18th centuries (Appendix 3B). It is possible that this feature represents a natural water channel or seam in the natural substrate, rather than a deliberately cut gully.

6.2.59 Three furrows, likely medieval or early post-medieval in date, were observed in the trench, aligned approximately north-south and spaced 12m apart. The northeastern-most furrow [14406] was excavated and measured 2.95m wide and 0.12m deep (Section DBS6/110, Figure 23). It had one fill (14407) which was a mid-brownish yellow silty clay that contained infrequent subangular flint (naturally occurring). The trench was sealed by topsoil (14400).

Trench 145 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.2; Section Figure 23)

6.2.60 The natural substrate (14501) in Trench 145 was a mottled orange and light grey clay which was recorded at 34.53m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 34.01m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.2.61 Approximately 3m from the northwestern end of the trench deposit (14501) was cut by an east-west aligned gully [14504] which was 0.39m wide and 0.1m deep (Section DBS6/69, Figure 23; Plate 1.28). Its sides were gradually sloping and it had a U-shaped. The gully contained one fill (14505) which consisted of pale grey brown sandy clay.

6.2.62 Another small gully [14506] was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It was north-south aligned and measured 0.62m wide and 0.32m deep (Section DBS6/96, Figure 23; Plate 1.29). The gully had steep, almost-vertical sides and a narrow, flat base. It contained two fills: (14508) and (14507). The primary fill (14508) consisted of a mottled greyish orange silty sand with occasional flecks of chalk throughout; a residual debitage flint flake (not closely datable) was recovered from this material (Appendix 3G). The upper fill (14507) comprised sandy clay which was uniform in colour and consistency. A few heavily degraded iron strap fragments were recovered from the upper fill; these are not closely datable (Appendix 3H).

6.2.63 Along the length of trench medieval or early post-medieval furrows were present, all aligned northeast-southwest. These were removed by machine to check for the survival of earlier features beneath the furrows (none were found). A sample furrow [14502] was hand-excavated which was 2.4m wide and 0.17m deep. It had one fill (14503), a mid-brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions; it produced no finds. The trench was sealed by topsoil (14500).

Trench 146 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.21; Section Figure 23)

6.2.64 In Trench 146 the silty sand substrate (14601) remained at a relatively constant level across the trench, being recorded at a height of 35.04m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench and at 34.95m aOD at the southwestern end.

6.2.65 A small gully [14602] ran across the trench on a north-south alignment. It was 0.82m wide at its southern extent but narrowed to 0.26m wide to the north, and it was 0.2m deep (Section DBS6/98, Figure 23; Plate 1.30). Its single fill (14603) was a clayey silt, likely the result of a water deposition; this feature produced no finds.

6.2.66 Gully [14602] was truncated by a furrow [14604], one of six in this trench that were aligned northwest-southeast. A 0.27m thick topsoil (14600) sealed the entire trench.

Trench 147 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.22; Section Figure 23)

6.2.67 In Trench 147 a sondage was excavated in order to investigate the natural deposits. This revealed three deposits, the earliest of which, deposit (14706), was a mid orange clay with occasional blue patches (up to 0.11m thick). This was overlain by (14705), a 0.26m thick deposit of mid-orange blue clay with mixed patches of blue and yellow clay. This was in turn overlain by a deposit of mid-orange clay with grey patches (14701). Levels on

this deposit were recorded as 37.33m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench and 36.84m aOD at the northeastern end.

6.2.68 In the centre of the trench a large ditch [14702] was recorded which was aligned north-south and measured 1.18m wide and 0.64m deep (Section DBS6/101, Figure 23; Plate 1.31). It contained two naturally accumulated fills: (14704) and (14703). Both were silty clays with a bluish colour; however, the lower fill (14704) was a darker grey-blue colour and contained lenses of orange and yellow clay. Deposit (14704) contained no artefactual material but upper fill (14703) contained a sherd of modern flowerpot (mid-19th century to early 20th century), small pieces of fired clay and a shard of colourless post-medieval window glass (Appendices 3B, 3I and 3K). This ditch is most likely a late post-medieval drainage ditch. The trench was sealed by a mid-brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (14700) (0.3m thick).

Trench 150 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.23; Section Figure 23)

6.2.69 In Trench 150 the natural clay substrate (15001) was recorded at a height of 38.67m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench, and at 37.86m aOD at the southeast end.

6.2.70 A small pit [15002] was recorded approximately 12m from the northwestern end of the trench. It extended 0.47m from the northeastern trench edge and was 0.87m wide, and 0.21m deep (Section DBS6/76, Figure 23; Plate 1.32). The pit contained one fill (15003) which was a soft mottled clayey silt, likely to have been washed in, which produced no finds. The purpose of the pit remains unclear. The trench was sealed by a 0.28m thick topsoil deposit (15000).

Trench 154 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.24; Section Figure 23)

6.2.71 In Trench 154 natural clay substrate (15402) was recorded at a height of 33.41m aOD at the western end of the trench and at 33.05m aOD at the eastern end.

6.2.72 At the eastern end of the trench the boulder clay was cut by pit [15403] which extended 1.1m into the trench from its southern edge and measured 1.56m wide and 0.17m deep (Section DBS6/90, Figure 23; Plate 1.33). The pit had one silty clay fill (15404) which had infilled the pit over time; this fill contained no finds. The trench was sealed by a 0.1m thick subsoil deposit (15401) and a 0.24m thick topsoil deposit (15400).

Trench 155 (Plan Figures 3.3 and 4.25; Section Figure 23)

6.2.73 The northwestern end of Trench 155 was located approximately 12m from Autherd Drain, the large drainage ditch which runs east-west across northern part of Section 17. The natural substrate varied along the length of the trench. A mid yellow sandy clay (15502) was present at the southeastern end of the trench for a length of 4m and also at the northwestern end for a length of 21m. Between these areas the natural substrate comprised a mid reddish brown sandy clay (15505) which contained a high percentage of gravel and subrounded boulders. The natural deposits were recorded at a height of 31.12m aOD at the southeastern end of the trench and at 29.82m aOD at the northwestern end.

6.2.74 At the northwest end of the trench a large ditch [15518] and its associated recuts [15509], [15516] and [15506] were recorded, all aligned northeast-southwest. These ditches corresponded broadly with an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey which was interpreted as a spread of geological/natural origin. The ditch sequence was 5.4m wide and 1.71m deep (Section DBS6/120, Figure 23; Plate 1.34). The original cut of the ditch [15518] was heavily truncated by the later recuts and was only visible for a width of 0.16m and a depth of 0.31m. One fill (15519) survived which yielded no finds.

6.2.75 There followed a substantial recut [15509] which was 2.36m wide and 1.71m deep. It was steep-sided with shoulders halfway down the ditch profile and a narrow U-shaped base. The recut contained six clayey sand fills (15510)-(15515). Most appeared to represent the prolonged silting up of the feature over time. However, the high frequency of rocks found within fill (15509) might indicate high energy deposition, possibly a flood event. None of the fills yielded finds.

6.2.76 The next recut [15516] was 1.04m wide and 0.36m deep, and contained one fill (15517), a light greyish brown clayey sand which also accumulated over a prolonged period; it too produced no artefactual material.

6.2.77 The final recut [15506] was wider and shallower than the others; it measured 2.38m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained two fills (15508) and (15509). The primary fill (15508) was a mid-greyish brown clayey sand which contained no finds. The upper fill (15507) was a mid-orange brown clayey sand from which copper wire (RF2) was recovered (Appendix 3H). The wire is not closely datable but could be post-medieval in date. It seems likely that this material is intrusive as the ditch sequence is not visible on historical maps of the area and its profile and form are suggestive of Iron Age or Roman ditches excavated elsewhere on the site.

6.2.78 A probable gully terminus [15503] was also excavated approximately 17m from the southeastern end of the trench. It measured 0.88m wide and 0.25m deep, and contained one fill (15504), a mid-grey brown silty clay with blue patches, likely formed during waterlogged conditions (Section DBS6/100, Figure 23; Plate 1.35). This feature contained no artefactual material. The trench was sealed by a topsoil deposit (15500).

Trench 156 and Test Pit 156 (Plan Figure 3.4)

6.2.79 Trench 156 sloped steeply from northwest to the southeast. The natural clay substrate (15601) dropped sharply from 34.21m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench to 31.21m aOD at the southeastern end. A test pit was machine excavated at the southeastern end of the trench to a depth of 2.1m below ground level (BGL) (Test Pit 156).

6.2.80 Boulder clay (15606) extended from the base of the test pit to 0.62m BGL. This was overlaid by a sandy clay deposit (15601)=(15605). This was similar to other natural deposits across the site and represented the archaeological horizon in the trench.

6.2.81 A feature that is interpreted as a modern haul road [15602] was recorded in Trench 156 (a continuation of the road was also recorded in Trenches 157, 158 and 159 to the

north). It was aligned northeast-southeast and its construction cut was wide and shallow, measuring 8.64m wide and 0.19m deep. The cut had one fill (15603), a mid-yellow brown silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk, charcoal and ceramic building material. It is thought that the haul road was most likely built and used to facilitate the construction of the electricity pylons which cross Section 17 (these first appear on Ordnance Survey maps in the 1940s). A representative section through the road is reproduced in Figure 24 (Trench 158; Section DBS6/124).

6.2.82 The road was overlaid by 0.32m of subsoil (15604) then by 0.44m of topsoil (15600).

Trench 157 (Plan Figure 3.4)

6.2.83 Trench 157 sloped steeply from northwest to the southeast. The natural boulder clay substrate (15701) was recorded at 35.79m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and 34.02m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.2.84 Two features interpreted as the remains of modern haul roads ran across the trench on a north-south alignment. One [15702] lay 14m from the northwestern end of the trench and measured 12m wide and >0.35m deep. The other [15704] lay 4m from the southeastern end of the trench and measured 7.5m wide and >0.17m deep. Neither feature was fully excavated but were similar to those recorded in Trenches 156, 158 and 159. Both contained single fills (15703) and (15705) which contained modern CBM fragments (not retained). The trench was sealed by a 0.33m thick topsoil deposit (15700).

Trench 158 (Plan Figures 3.4, 4.26 and 4.27; Section Figure 24)

6.2.85 Trench 158 sloped steeply from the northeast to the southwest. The natural clay substrate (15802) dropped sharply from 36.38m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench to 33.11m aOD at the southwestern end.

6.2.86 A possible posthole [15819] was recorded in the centre of the trench which measured 0.33m long by 0.26m wide, and 0.15m deep (Section DBS6/123, Figure 24; Plate 1.36). The posthole had one fill (15820), a dark brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks and pebble inclusions. This feature produced no finds.

6.2.87 The posthole was sealed by a hollow [15803] = [15808]. Feature [15803] = [15808] was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 7.84m wide and was 1.08m deep (Section DBS6/124, Figure 24; Plates 1.37 and 1.38). The sides of the hollow were steeply sloping on its northeastern side and more gradually sloping on its southwestern side and concave. It contained fills (15809)=(15818), (15804)=(15811), (15810) an)=(15812). Primary fill (15809)=(15818) comprised a linear spread of subrounded stones on a northeast-southwest alignment; their placement is believed to be deliberate but their purpose is unclear. They may represent the remnants of a stone drain. A flint debitage core was recovered from this fill (Appendix 3G). Fills (15804)=(15811) and (15810) may have been formed through water action and gradual sedimentation. The uppermost fill (15805)=(15812) was a clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks throughout which appeared to have been deliberately deposited. This

fill yielded two further flint fragments, one an undiagnostic lump and the other a debitage flake (Appendix 3G). Charcoal from deposit (15804) was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1028-1162 cal AD, suggesting that the activity associated with the hollow may be medieval in date (Beta-739063, Appendix 4).

6.2.88 Hollow [15803] was truncated by a feature interpreted as the remains of a modern haul road [15807]=[15813] which was aligned northwest to southeast and contained one fill (15814), a light yellow brown clayey sand that contained small subrounded stones and charcoal flecks. Modern pottery was recorded from this fill but not retained. Similar features were recorded in Trenches 156, 157 and 159. A field drain [15815] was also recorded to the northeast of the haul road.

Trench 159 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.28; Section Figure 24)

6.2.89 Trench 159 sloped steeply from the northwest to the southeast. The natural clay substrate (15900) was recorded at a height of 38.65m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 37.38m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.2.90 A small, irregular shaped tree throw [15903] was recorded at the southeastern end of the trench. It was 1.2m long, 0.75m wide and 0.07m deep (Section DBS6/111, Figure 24; Plate 1.39). It had one fill (15904) which consisted of organic sandy clay but contained no finds. This feature was located near two discrete geophysical anomalies interpreted as iron spikes.

6.2.91 The remnant modern haul road recorded in Trenches 156, 157 and 158 was also recorded in Trench 159. In Trench 159 it aligned broadly with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a spread of unknown origin. The road [15905] was aligned northeast-southwest and was 3.25m wide and 0.18m deep (Section DBS6/116, Figure 24; Plate 1.40). It had one fill (15906) which was similar in colour, composition and inclusions to the fills of other haul road features. This fill produced no artefactual material. The trench was sealed by a 0.34m thick topsoil deposit (15900).

Trench 160 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.29; Section Figure 25)

6.2.92 Trench 160 straddled a natural hollow in the landscape. The natural boulder clay substrate (16002) was recorded at 38.85m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench, at 37.04m aOD within the hollow, and at 39.07m aOD at the southeastern end of the trench. Two earlier natural deposits lay below the clay: (16009) and (16008). The earlier deposit (16009) was a compact mid reddish brown sandy clay with inclusions of manganese (>0.32m thick). This was sealed by deposit (16008), a light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent iron panning and manganese inclusions (0.24m thick). Deposit (16002) sealed these earlier natural deposits.

6.2.93 A probable palaeochannel [16003] cut through the natural deposit sequence and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly which had been interpreted as a spread of unclear origin. This anomaly formed part of a network of similar geophysical anomalies in the northwestern part of Section 17, all most likely former natural water channels. Feature [16003] was 12.2m wide and 2.7m deep (Section DBS6/122, Figure

25; Plate 1.41). It contained three fills: (16004), (16005) and (16006), all having accumulated through water action. Primary fill (16004) was a soft clayey coarse sand; it was overlain by fill (16005), a silty sandy clay which contained frequent large stones throughout and especially towards its base, possibly indicating high energy deposition (such as a flooding event or inundation). The uppermost fill (16006) was a sandy clay which contained flecks of manganese throughout, highly suggestive of standing water over a prolonged period of time. These deposits produced no finds.

6.2.94 A layer of mid greyish brown clayey sand (16007) sealed the palaeochannel. It measured approximately 15m wide and was 0.88m thick. This deposit was sealed by a 0.25m thick subsoil (16001) and a 0.17m thick topsoil (16000).

Trench 162 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.30; Section Figure 24)

6.2.95 In Trench 162 the natural clay substrate (16202) was recorded at 39.8m aOD to 39.4m aOD.

6.2.96 Two small linear features were recorded at the western end of Trench 162. The first was a small gully [16205] which was aligned north-south and measured 0.72m wide and 0.21m deep (Section DBS6/88, Figure 24; Plate 1.42). It contained one, naturally accumulated fill (16206), a clayey sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. A double notched flint scraper was recovered from this deposit which has been dated to the late Mesolithic / early Neolithic period (Appendix 3G). The environmental sample from this fill yielded tiny fragments of glass shatter, likely of post-medieval or modern date and, given their small size, potentially intrusive (Appendix 3K).

6.2.97 A curvilinear gully [16203] was located 11m from the western end of the trench. It was exposed in the trench for a length of 3m and was 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep (Section DBS6/87, Figure 24; Plate 1.43). This feature contained a single fill (16204) which consisted of light grey silty clay, similar to the surrounding natural substrate and likely formed through water action. Small unclassified iron slag fragments were recovered from the environmental sample taken form this deposit (Appendix 3J).

6.2.98 The features in Trench 160 were sealed by an undulating layer of subsoil (16201) and then by topsoil (16200).

Trench 163 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.31; Section Figure 26)

6.2.99 Trench 163 sloped notably from northwest to southeast. The natural boulder clay substrate (16302) was recorded at 38.63m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 36.44m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.2.100 At the southeastern end of the trench the clay substrate (16302) was overlaid by another natural deposit of mid-brown grey silty clay (16311). This was exposed in the trench for a length of 3m and was 0.25m thick (Section DBS6/118, Figure 26).

6.2.101 A possible pit [16303] was cut into deposit (16302) approximately 9m from the northwestern end of the trench. It was only partially exposed in the trench, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep (Section DBS6/102 and 107, Figure 26; Plate 1.44). It contained one fill (16304), a clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, likely naturally

accumulated through water action. This feature produced no artefactual material but charcoal from its fill returned a radiocarbon date of 4789-4610 cal BC, potentially placing the feature in the late Mesolithic period (Beta-739064, Appendix 4).

6.2.102 A shallow fire pit [16305] was also cut into the natural clay (16302) approximately 20m from the northwestern end of the trench. Its sides were very gently sloping and were heat-affected (in some places baked red). It measured 1.29m long, 0.88m wide and 0.06m deep (Section DBS6/104, Figure 26; Plate 1.45). The pit contained one fill (16306) which was a reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal; it produced no artefactual material

6.2.103 Another shallow fire pit [16307] was cut into the boulder clay (16302) approximately 26m from the northwestern end of the trench. Its sides were also heat-affected and baked red, suggesting in situ burning. The pit measured 1.72m long, 1.22m wide and 0.1m deep (Section DBS6/103, Figure 26; Plate 1.46). It contained one fill (16308) which, like (16306), formed through a combination of in-situ burning and natural silting; it contained frequent charcoal inclusions but no finds.

6.2.104 These features were all sealed by a layer of mid-brown grey clayey silty sand (16310) which was present across the entire trench. It was 0.27m thick at the northwestern end of the trench, and 0.42m at its thickest at the southeastern end (Section DBS6/117, Figure 26; Plate 1.47). This is interpreted as a colluvial subsoil.

6.2.105 This deposit was sealed by an interface deposit (16309), a pale greyish yellow clayey sand, likely formed through water movement. It was 0.09m thick and extended across the entire trench. This, in turn, was sealed by a 0.04m thick layer of subsoil (16301) and then topsoil (16300).

6.2.106 It was notable that a large rectangular enclosure mapped from aerial photographs and LiDAR data (APS_013) was thought to cut across Trench 163, but no evidence for this feature was found during excavation.

Trench 165 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.33; Section Figure 26)

6.2.107 The natural clay substrate (16502) in Trench 165 was recorded at 42m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 40.45m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.2.108 A gully [16504] was recorded towards the southeastern end of the trench which was aligned north-south and measured 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep (Section DBS6/115, Figure 26; Plate 1.48). It contained one fill (16503) which was very similar to the natural substrate and likely formed through washing-in and silting up processes; it produced no finds. The trench was sealed by a 0.07m thick layer of mid bluish grey subsoil (16501) and a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (16500).

Trench 168 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.34; Section Figure 26)

6.2.109 Trench 168 sloped steeply from northeast to southwest. The natural clay substrate (16803) was recorded at 44.52m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench and at 41.5m aOD at the southwestern end. This deposit was overlain by a colluvial deposit (16802) which began 8m from the northeastern end of the trench and extended for

approximately 16m southwest. This deposit was 0.24m thick and consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay (it was similar in colour and composition to the colluvial deposit recorded in Trench 171 (17102)).

6.2.110 A north-south aligned ditch truncated deposit (16802) approximately 10m from the northeastern end of the trench. It measured 2.07m wide and 0.65m deep (Section DBS6/115 And 130, Figure 26; Plate 1.49). The south-facing section differed from the north-facing section and therefore both were recorded. The ditch contained four fills: (16805), (16806), (16807), and (16809). The south-facing section only displayed one fill (16809), a light-brown mottled with orange clayey sand which had manganese throughout. This fill likely infilled over time by sediment washing into the feature.

6.2.111 In the north-facing section three fills were evident. Primary fill (16805) was a sandy clay that had accumulated along the eastern side of the ditch (potentially derived from slumping of the feature's eastern side). This was overlain by deposit (16806), a reddish brown silty clay which had formed along the western side of the ditch. The uppermost silty clay fill (16807) likely accumulated over a prolonged period as the ditch gradually silted up. This fill contained a moderate amount of medium-sized rounded stones which were concentrated towards the bottom of the fill. This ditch produced no finds. The trench was sealed by a 0.1m thick layer of subsoil (16801) and then by topsoil (16800).

Trench 170 (Plan Figures 3.4 and 4.35; Section Figure 26)

6.2.112 In Trench 170 the natural clay substrate (17002) was recorded at 44.61m aOD at the eastern end of the trench and at 43.39m aOD at the western end. This deposit was overlain by a colluvial deposit (17005) which began 6m from the eastern end of the trench and extended for approximately 36m west. This deposit comprised orangey brown silty clay and was 0.65m thick; it was similar to the colluvial deposit recorded in Trench 168 (16802).

6.2.113 At the western end of the trench a pit [17003] cut through colluvial deposit (17005). It was exposed in plan for a length of 6.5m, and extended beyond western limit of excavation. This feature was investigated to a depth of 0.43m, which revealed four fills: (17004), (17006), (17007) and (17008) (Section DBS6/127, Figure 26; Plate 1.50). Excavation ceased at this point, with the agreement of HAP, as the feature was clearly of late post-medieval date. Fill (17004) yielded a fragment of late 19th or to early 20th century clay tobacco pipe and sherds of porcelain and whiteware of the same date (Appendices 3B and 3M). This pit is recorded on historical Ordnance Survey maps from 1888-1915 as a chalk extraction pit; it corresponds with an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey and with an 'Extraction Pit' recorded from aerial mapping (APS_012).

6.2.114 Colluvial deposit (17005) was overlaid by a 0.19m thick layer of subsoil (17001), and then by topsoil (17000) (Section DBS6/132, Figure 26).

6.3 Section 11: Routh West

6.3.1 The site was located on gently undulating, low-lying land across six fields covering a distance of 1.2km with the western end of the site immediately east of the River Hull. Section 11 comprised Trenches 172 – 188 all of which measured 50m by 1.8m. At modern ground level heights ranged from 0.27m aOD to 2.47m aOD.

Natural Deposits

6.3.2 The natural substrate in Section 11 varied from grey clay to yellow brown and orange brown sands and silty sands; there were also lenses of gravel in some of the trenches. Heights recorded on the natural geology (as exposed within the trenches) ranged from -0.27m aOD to 2.19m aOD.

6.3.3 A subsoil ranging in depth from less than 0.10m to 0.20m was recorded in the majority of trenches and all the trenches were sealed by a modern silty clay topsoil up to 0.30m deep.

Test Pits

6.3.4 Test Pits were excavated within Trenches 173, 178, 181 and 184. In Trench 173, which was located on the eastern bank of the River Hull, alluvial deposits indicative of the former course of the river were encountered. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 2.5m BGL (-2.23m aOD) (Plate 2.5) and revealed a sequence of alluvial clays: (17311), (17310), (17309), (17308), (17307) and (17306). These deposits produced no artefactual material. The penultimate deposit (17307) was cut but a shallow ditch (see below).

6.3.5 A similar sequence of alluvial deposits was recorded in a number of machine-excavated sondages in Trench 172, which lay immediately to the south of Trench 173 and also on the eastern bank of the River Hull. The earliest deposit encountered within the sondages was a clean orange sand (17209) at a height of -0.59m aOD; this was sealed by alluvial deposits (17208), (17204)=(17207), (17203)=(17206) and (17205). None of these deposits produced finds, and they were sealed by a subsoil deposit and then by topsoil.

6.3.6 Test Pit 178 was excavated to a depth of 2.5 BGL (-0.93m aOD) (Plate 2.8). The earliest exposed deposit comprised boulder clay (17807) (the natural glacial till). There followed two deposits of sandy clay mixed with varying quantities of gravels (17806) and (17805); the latter was sealed by topsoil. These deposits produced no finds.

6.3.7 Test Pit 181 was excavated to a depth of 2.5m BGL (-0.87m aOD). Natural boulder clay (18109) was sealed by was successive deposits of sandy clay containing varying amounts of gravels: (18108), (18107) and (18102). These deposits yielded no artefactual material and were sealed by subsoil and then then topsoil.

6.3.8 Test Pit 184 was excavated to a depth of 1.4m BGL (0.02m aOD) where the water table was encountered. The earliest deposit encountered comprised yellow brown sandy gravel (18438) which was sealed by sandy gravels (18437) and then yellow sandy clay (18402). The deposits produced no finds and were sealed by a subsoil deposit and then by topsoil.

Negative Trenches

6.3.9 Trenches 172 and 188 contained no archaeological features.

Trenches with archaeology

Trench 173 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.2; Section Figure 27)

6.3.10 The natural substrate in Trench 173 comprised pale yellow and orange sands and gravels (17302) which formed the stripped surface of the trench at heights of between 0.23m aOD and 0.28m aOD (Plate 2.3).

6.3.11 A northeast to southwest aligned ditch [17303] was recorded towards the eastern end of the trench which truncated alluvial deposit (17308) (Section: DBS7/61 Figure 27; Plate 2.4). It was 1m wide and 0.25m deep, and had a shallow concave profile. The ditch contained two fills, the primary fill being a 0.25m thick dark bluish grey silty clay with lenses of yellow sand (17304), and the secondary fill being a 0.10m deep dark brownish grey clay silt (17317). Neither deposit produced finds. The ditch was sealed by alluvial deposit (17307) derived from overbank flooding of the River Hull. Topsoil was the uppermost deposit recorded within the trench (0.25m thick).

Trench 174 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.3; Section Figure 27)

6.3.12 The natural substrate in Trench 174 was a yellow sandy clay containing some stones (17402) that lay at heights of between 0.25m aOD and 1.23m aOD (Plate 2.6).

6.3.13 A pit [17403] lay at the southwestern end of the trench. It was sub-circular plan with a shallow concave profile and measured 0.75m by 0.30m, and 0.10m deep (Section: DBS7/34 Figure 34; Plate 2.7). The fill of the pit (17404) was a mid brown mineral-stained sandy clay which contained a single fragment of burnt animal bone derived from a medium to large mammal, likely horse or cattle and potentially representative of domestic food waste (Appendix 3E). A single barley husk was also recovered during environmental sample processing (Appendix 3C). Charcoal from this deposit was submitted for radiocarbon assay and returned a date of 1738-1538 cal BC, potentially dating the feature to the early Bronze Age (Beta-739065, Appendix 4).

6.3.14 The pit was sealed by a 0.10m deep dark brown sandy clay subsoil (17401) which was in turn sealed by a 0.20m deep dark brown sandy clay topsoil (17400).

Trench 175 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.4; Section Figure 27)

6.3.15 The natural substrate in Trench 175 comprised yellow sandy clay (17501) which was recorded at heights of between 0.70m aOD and 1.35m aOD (Plate 2.8).

6.3.16 Towards the western end of the trench the natural substrate was truncated by ditch [17505] which was north-south aligned with a U-shaped profile. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep, and was filled with a reddish brown clayey sand (17506) which contained no notable inclusions and no finds; it appeared to have accumulated as a result of flooding and silting up processes (Section DBS7/50, Figure 27).

6.3.17 A ditch terminal [17503] was also recorded towards the western end of the trench. It was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep. The

feature had a steep eastern side and a more gradually sloping western side, with its base sloping downwards from west to east. The ditch contained three fills, all clayey sands: (17508), (17504) and (17507) (Section: DBS7/51, Figure 27; Plate 2.9). Four fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill (17504) which are not identifiable to species (Appendix 3E).

6.3.18 The features in Trench 175 were sealed by a 0.10m deep subsoil (17501) which was in turn sealed by 0.25m of topsoil (17500).

Trench 176 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.5; Section Figure 27)

6.3.19 The natural substrate in Trench 176 comprised yellow brown silty sandy clay (17602) which was recorded at heights of between 1.20m aOD and 1.76m aOD (Plate 2.10).

6.3.20 A sequence of deposits was investigated across the trench. These were grey brown sandy clays and clay silts with varying degrees of mottling and depths of between 0.06m and 0.20m: deposits (17605), (17606), (17611), (17612), (17613) and (17614)=(17617) (Sections: DBS7/47 and 48, Figure 27). These are interpreted as deposits which accumulated in natural hollows; none produced finds.

6.3.21 A broad shallow ditch [17603] truncated the natural substrate at the southwestern end of the trench (Plate 2.11). It measured 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (17604) of yellow brown sandy clay contained no notable inclusions or finds, and appeared to have silted up naturally over time. Fill (17604) had been cut by a post-medieval field drain [17609]. The ditch most likely represents field boundary or drainage channel of uncertain date.

6.3.22 The ditch was sealed by a 0.10m deep subsoil (17601) and a 0.25m deep topsoil (17600).

Trench 177 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.6; Section Figure 28)

6.3.23 The natural substrate in Trench 177 was a yellow sandy clay (17702) which was recorded at heights of between 1.35m aOD and 1.85m aOD (Plate 2.13).

6.3.24 In the centre of the trench a northeast-southwest aligned ditch [17703] truncated the natural substrate. It was 0.79m wide and 0.29m deep, and had a broadly U-shaped profile with a central channel; it was truncated on it western side by a post-medieval field drain [17706] (Section 33, Figure 28; Plate 2.14). The ditch contained two fills, the primary being a 0.10m deep mid brownish grey silty clay with gravel inclusions from which no finds were recovered. The secondary fill (17705) was a blueish grey sandy clay with small gravel inclusions; it also contained no artefactual material. The ditch most likely represents field boundary or drainage channel of uncertain date.

6.3.25 Close to the southeastern limit of the trench was a pit or natural feature [17708] was partially exposed. It measured 0.95m long had 0.10m deep, and had a concave and shallow-sided profile (Section: DBS7/38, Figure 28; Plate 2.15). It was filled with a mid-blueish grey silty clay (17709) which contained the partial remains of a clay tobacco pipe bowl of probable 19th or 20th century date (Appendix 3M). Environmental processing also yielded a small amount of hammerscale, slag spheres, iron slag,

charcoal and coal (Appendix 3J). The small quantities of these materials suggest ironworking in the wider area.

6.3.26 The pit was sealed by a 0.10m deep subsoil (17701) and a 0.25m deep topsoil (17700).

Trench 178 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.7; Section Figure 28)

6.3.27 In Trench 178 the natural substrate comprised mid grey brown sandy clay (17801) which was recorded at heights of between 0.91m aOD and 1.31m aOD (Plate 2.16).

6.3.28 The only feature identified in this trench was a possible pit [17802] that was only partly exposed in the trench. The visible part of this feature measured 1.9m by 1m, and 0.16m deep, and it had very gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (Section: DBS7/32, Figure 28; Plate 2.17). Its single fill comprised grey brown clay silt which contained snail shells (17803), suggesting the feature was open for a significant period of time. A single sherd of heavily flaked pearlware pottery was also recovered from the fill which is dated to the period between c.1780 to c.1840 (Appendix 3B).

6.3.29 Overburden comprised subsoil (17804) and topsoil (17800), with a combined thickness of up to 0.4m

Trench 179 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1, 7.8 and 7.9; Section Figure 28)

6.3.30 The natural substrate in Trench 179 comprised light brownish orange silty sand (17902) which lay at heights of between 0.79m aOD and 0.90m aOD (Plate 2.19). A second natural deposit of pinkish orange silty sand (17910) was also recorded at the southeastern end of the trench.

6.3.31 A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [17906] was recorded at the southeastern end of the trench which measured 2.6m wide and 0.29m deep; it had steep sides and a flat base, and it contained two fills (Sections DBS7/44 and 45, Figure 28). Its primary fill was a 0.16m thick dark orange brown clay silt (17912) and its secondary fill (17913) was a similar deposit which contained small stone and chalk inclusions (0.29m thick). Both fills yielded small quantities of unclassified iron slag and vitrified charcoal, suggestive of ironworking in wider area (Appendix 3J). Additionally, a small assemblage of burnt animal bone was recovered which derived from a medium to large mammal such cattle or horse and likely represent domestic food refuse (Appendix 3B). The ditch most likely represents field boundary or drainage channel of uncertain date.

6.3.32 The upper fill (17912) of ditch [17906] was cut by a gully [17906] on its northern side and by a furrow [17907] on its southern side (Sections DBS7/44 and 45, Figure 28; Plate 2.20). The gully [17905] was east-west aligned, 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep; it had a U-shaped profile and was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt with few small stone inclusions (17914). No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.3.33 Furrow [17907] was a broad shallow feature that was 7.07m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a shallow profile with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The furrow was filled with a reddish brown clay silt with small stone inclusions (17909). An iron horseshoe was recovered from this deposit which is likely post-medieval in date (Appendix 3H).

6.3.34 A late post-medieval drainage ditch [17903] containing ceramic field drains was also investigated. Its fills (17904) and (17915) produced pottery of late18th to 19th century date, as well as fragments of clay tobacco pipe (Appendices 3B and 3M). The course of this ditch (aligned north-south across the centre of the trench) corresponds approximately with a linear geophysical anomaly, and it is visible as a field boundary on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map (OS, 6 inch to 1 mile, 1855).

6.3.35 The features in Trench 179 were sealed by a 0.10m deep greyish brown sandy clay subsoil (17901) and then by 0.20m of a brown sandy clay topsoil (17900).

Trench 180 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1 and 7.10; Section Figure 28)

6.3.36 In Trench 180 the natural substrate comprised orange brown clay with lenses of sand (18002) which was recorded at a height of 1.05m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench and at 0.90m aOD at the northeastern end (Plate 2.22).

6.3.37 A small east-west aligned ditch [18003] was recorded at the southwestern end of the trench which was 0.73m wide and 0.18m deep with a shallow concave profile (Section: DBS7/39, Figure 28; Plate 2.23). Its fill was a dark grey brown clay silt which contained fragments of pearlware datable to the period between c.1780 and c.1840 and small quantities of vitrified material (Appendices 3B and 3J). It seems likely that the ditch formed part of a wider late post-medieval field system likely associated with ditch [17903] in Trench 179.

6.3.38 Towards the northeastern end of the trench an irregular spread of blueish grey silty clay (18005) was investigated (Section: DBS7/41, Figure 28; Plate 2.24). It is interpreted as a silted up natural hollow (0.23m deep).

6.3.39 These features were sealed by a 0.10m deep brown sandy clay topsoil (18001) and then by 0.23m of a dark greyish brown topsoil (18000).

Trench 181 (Plan Figures 5, 6.1, 7.11 and 7.12; Section Figure 29)

6.3.40 In Trench 181 the natural substrate comprised yellow brown silty sandy clay (18102) that was recorded at a height between 1.12m aOD and 1.19m aOD (Plate 2.25).

6.3.41 A shallow ditch or gully [18103], aligned northwest-southeast, was recorded close to the southwestern end of the trench which was 1.25m wide and 0.12m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (Section DBS7/17, Figure 29; Plate 2.26). Its single fill (18104) was a brownish grey silty clay which contained a few small angular stones. A sherd of pearlware pottery was recovered from this deposit which is dated to c.1780 to c.1840 (Appendix 3B). Additionally, a small amount of coal or vitrified charcoal, three fragments of iron spall and a single pea, were recovered from this fill (Appendices 3J and 3C). This feature likely forms part of late post-medieval drainage system, potentially the same system as ditches in Trenches 179 and 180 (see above).

6.3.42 A shallow pit [18105] lay 3.5m to the northeast of ditch [18103]. It was only partly exposed within the trench and measured 0.80m by 0.74m and 0.12m deep (Section: DBS7/18, Figure 29; Plate 2.27). The feature formed a shallow scoop into the natural substrate and was filled with a dark blueish grey silty clay with a few small chalk

inclusions (18506). This material produced a small amount of coal or vitrified charcoal (Appendix 3J).

6.3.43 These features were sealed by 0.10m of subsoil and then by 0.25m of topsoil.

Trench 182 (Plan Figures 5, 6.2 and 7.13; Section Figure 29)

6.3.44 The natural substrate in Trench 182 comprised yellow brown clay with lenses of sand and gravel; it was recorded at heights of between 1.01m aOD and 1.15m aOD (Plate 2.29).

6.3.45 A northeast-southwest aligned ditch [18205] was recorded at the southeastern end of the trench. It was 4.40m wide and 0.73m deep, and had a stepped profile with a slightly irregular base (Section: DBS7/11 and 12, Figure 29; Plate 2.30). The ditch contained and contained six fills (18206) – (18211) which were generally sandy and silty clays likely deposited through water action. However, secondary fill (18210) was a thin dark greyish black clay silt with notable organic content from decomposed vegetationt (0.02m thick). The fills had generally slumped or been washed into the ditch from the northwest. No artefactual material was recovered from this ditch. It likely served as a drainage feature or a former field division.

6.3.46 A shallow pit [18212] lay immediately to the north of ditch [18205]. It had a diameter of 1.24m and was 0.16m deep with gradually sloping sides (Section: DBS7/13, Figure 29; Plate 2.31). Its fill was a light brownish grey silty sand with no notable inclusions (18213).

6.3.47 A much broader ditch [18214] truncated ditch [18205] and pit [18212]. It was 4.40m wide and 0.2m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a fairly flat, slightly sloping base (Section: DBS7/11 and 12, Figure 29; Plate 2.30). Its primary fill was a 0.20m thick pale orange brown clay silt (18215) and it uppermost fill was a brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (18216). Neither fill contained finds. This ditch is possibly the same as a similar feature recorded in Trench 183 to the south (feature [18303]).

6.3.48 The above sequence of features corresponded with a geophysical anomaly that was interpreted as a spread of unclear origin.

6.3.49 A northeast-southwest aligned gully [18203] traversed the centre of the trench. It was 0.93m wide and 0.17m deep, with a shallow concave profile which was partly disturbed by ploughing and root action (Plate 2.32). The gully's fill was a dark orange brown sandy silt containing small angular stones (18204) that appeared to have accumulated through natural by silting. It corresponded approximately with a linear geophysical anomaly that was interpreted as being 'possible archaeology'.

6.3.50 These features were sealed by a 0.1m thick subsoil and a 0.2m thick topsoil which were similar to those recorded in other trenches in this Section.

Trench 183 (Plan Figures 5, 6.2 and 7.14; Section Figure 29)

6.3.51 The natural substrate in Trench 182 comprised brown clay with lenses of gravelly sand (18302); this was recorded at heights of between 0.94m aOD and 1.40m aOD.

6.3.52 The only feature recorded in this trench was a north-south aligned ditch [18202] which was a broad shallow feature measuring 2.3m wide and 0.35m deep; it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Section: DBS/15, Figure 29; Plate 2.33). The ditch contained a single fill (18304), a dark reddish brown sandy silt with small angular stones. This fill produced three fragments of animal bone, one identifiable as deriving from sheep/goat (Appenidx 3E). The ditch was cut by two modern field drains [18305] / (18306) and [18307] / (18308). The ditch was most likely a field boundary or drainage feature, and it is possible that was associated with ditch [18214] at the southern end of Trench 182 to the north.

6.3.53 The ditch was sealed by 0.1m of subsoil and 0.4m of topsoil.

Trench 184 (Plan Figures 5, 6.2, 7.15 and 7.16; Section Figure 30)

6.3.54 The natural substrate in Trench 184 consisted of orange brown clay, sand and gravels (18402) recorded at heights of 1.13m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench and 1.55m aOD at the northeastern end.

6.3.55 Trench 184 contained a concentration of cut features at its southwestern end (Plate 2.34). Pit [18407] was an elongated feature that was only partly exposed in the trench. It measured 1.3m long, 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a flat but sloping base (Section DBS7/19, Figure 30). Its fill (18412) was a loose dark blackish grey silty clay with no notable inclusions; it appeared to have accumulated naturally. A small amount of vitrified charcoal was recovered from this deposit during environmental sample processing (Appendix 3J).

6.3.56 To the northeast of pit [18407] a small, irregular feature [18428] was recorded that is thought to be a tree throw. It was truncated by feature [18408] which extended into the trench from the west and may be a gully terminal. It was aligned east-west, measured 0.88m long, 0.86m wide and 0.12m deep, and had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS7/20). The gully contained fills (18413) and (18430), both silty / sandy clays; neither produced artefactual material.

6.3.57 Further to the northeast lay pit [18409] which was oval in plan, measured 1.31m by 0.56m and 0.21m deep, and had fairly steep sides and a rounded base (Section DBS7/22, Figure 30). The pit contained a dark blackish grey silty clay fill containing a few small stone inclusions (18414); it appeared to be a natural accumulation. This feature produced no finds.

6.3.58 To the northeast of pit [18409] another gully terminus was recorded [18411]. The gully was north-south aligned and slightly sinuous in plan; it measured 1.79m long, 0.68m wide and 0.09m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS7/31, Figure 30). Its single fill (18416) of blackish grey silty clay contained no finds. A small stakehole [18410] lay immediately to the south of the gully terminus (Section DBS7/23, Figure 30). It was 0.06m in diameter, 0.08m deep and had steep sides; its silty clay fill also produced no artefactual material.

6.3.59 The interpretation of the above features is difficult given the lack of dating evidence and the absence of functional indicators. However, they clearly represent a small focus of activity in this trench.

6.3.60 Approximately 2m to the north of gully [18411] lay deposit (18423) which was investigated and proved to be part of the natural geology (Section: DBS7/28, Figure 30). At the northern end of the trench, a large spread of material was investigated in five sondages (Plate 2.35). These revealed a number of sterile deposits that are interpreted as having accumulated in natural hollows. Deposits (18425) – (18427) were recorded within hollow [18424] (Plate 2.36); deposits (18405) and (18406) were recorded in natural hollow [18404]; and deposits (18418) – (18420) were recorded in hollow [18417] (Sections: DBS7/14 and /27, Figure 30).

6.3.61 A sondage at the northern extent of the trench identified feature [18436] which is interpreted as a naturally formed gully; it was 0.63m wide and 0.24m deep, and was filled with two sterile silty sand deposits (18432 and 18433) (Section DBS7/25, Figure 30; Plate 2.37). Deposit (18432) contained burnt shale and heat-affected soil, but these could have washed in from burning activity elsewhere (Appendix 3J). This feature was overlain by deposits (18434) and (18435) that infilled natural hollow [18431].

6.3.62 Features in Trench 184 were sealed by subsoil (18401) and topsoil (18400), with a combined thickness of up to 0.3m.

Trench 185 (Plan Figures 5, 6.2 and 7.17; Section Figure 31)

6.3.63 In Trench 185 the natural substrate (18502) comprised orange sand with patches of red clay and gravel which was recorded at heights of between 1.63m aOD at the southeastern end of the trench to 1.88m aOD at the northwestern end.

6.3.64 At the southeastern end of the trench a natural hollow [18505] was recorded. It extended for 8.05m into the trench and was investigated via two sondages (Plate 2.38). The deposits encountered within this feature comprised irregular bands of clay and sandy clay, all containing sub-angular stones and ranging in depth from 0.10m 0.20m (deposits (1815), (18516), (18514), (18508), (18509), (18510), (18511), (18513) and (18512)) (Section DBS7/8, Figure 31). These deposits appeared to have formed partly through water action, suggesting that the hollow was a wet or boggy low point in the landscape that gradually silted up. Deposit (18512), one of the uppermost fills, contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe and ceramic drain fragments of late 18th or 19th century date (Appendices 3M and 3O).

6.3.65 A pit [18506] cut through hollow fill (18513) whilst the hollow was still accumulating silts. The pit was 0.88m wide and 0.30m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (Section DBS7/8, Figure 31). Its fill (18507) was a light grey sandy clay with yellow mottling which contained no finds. Once the pit had become infilled, it was sealed by later hollow fills (18509) and (18510).

6.3.66 A pit-like feature [18517] was partly exposed at the northwestern end of the trench, measuring 1.2m by 1.00m and 0.25m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a rounded

base, and was filled with a yellowish brown sand and silty sand (18518) that contained no finds. This feature was truncated by ditch [18503] which was north-south aligned and measured 1.2m wide and 0.50m deep, with fairly steeply sloping sides (Section DBS7/10, Figure 31; Plate 2.39). The ditch was filled with an orange brown silty sand containing small angular stones (18504). This fill produced small quantities of hammerscale or slag spheres, iron slag, and vitrified charcoal or coal, all suggestive of iron working in the surrounding landscape (Appendix 3J). Three small fragments of animal bone were also recovered but are not identifiable to species (Appendix 3E).

6.3.67 These features were sealed by a 0.07m thick subsoil (18501) and then by a 0.19m thick topsoil (18500). An iron horseshoe fragment was recovered from subsoil (18501) (Appendix 3H).

Trench 186 (Plan Figures 5, 6.2 and 7.18; Section Figure 31)

6.3.68 The natural substrate in Trench 186 comprised orange sand and yellow clay (18602) which was recorded at heights of between 1.76m aOD and 2.19m aOD (Plate 2.40).

6.3.69 A possible pit or gully terminus [18603] was recorded at the easatern end of the trench. It measured 0.95m by 0.40m and was 0.18m deep with a shallow scooped profile (Section: DBS7/5, Figure 31; Plate 2.41). The fill of this feature was a light blue grey clayey sand containing a few small stones (18604); it produced no finds.

6.3.70 This feature was sealed by 0.05m of subsoil (18601) and then by 0.25m of topsoil (18600).

Trench 187 (Plan Figures 5, 6.2 and 7.19; Section Figure 31)

6.3.71 In Trench 187 the natural substrate comprised orange sand with yellow clay lenses (18702) and lay at a height of 1.52m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench and at 1.76m aOD at the northeastern end.

6.3.72 A late post-medieval pit [18703] was investigated at the northern end of the trench which corresponded with a ferrous spike recorded during the geophysical survey. The pit was only partly exposed in the trench and measured 4.7m long and 0.70m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (Section DBS7/6, Figure 31; Plate 2.42). It contained two fills, the primary fill being a grey silty sand with yellow mottling which contained gravel (18706), and the secondary being a grey silty sand with gravel and charcoal fragments (18707). These fills contained glass of late 18th to 19th century date and clay tobacco pipe fragments of 19th century date (Appendices 3K and 3M).

6.3.73 The pit was then recut [18704], the recut pit measuring 1.4m by 1.30m and 0.51m deep. It contained two fills, the initial fill (18708) being heavily scorched reddish orange sand with black bands; this material contained charcoal inclusions and CBM fragments datable to the 18th or 19th centuries (Appendix 3O). The secondary fill was a dark blackish grey silty sand with gravel and charcoal fragments (18709) which contained no finds.

6.3.74 This feature was sealed by 0.08m of subsoil (18701) and then by 0.17m of topsoil (18700).

6.4 Section 10, Routh East

Natural Deposits

6.4.1 The natural substrate (boulder clay) was encountered in all trenches in Section 10. It generally consisted of pale-yellow sandy clay and dark pink/purple clay. It was recorded at heights of between -0.01m aOD to 3.34m aOD.

6.4.2 Subsoil was encountered intermittently across the Section (in Trenches 189, 194, 199, and 216); these deposits will be discussed within the relevant trench results below. The trenches were sealed by a soft dark grey brown silty clay topsoil which contained occasional small angular stones (0.2m- 0.4m thick).

Test Pits

6.4.3 Test pits were excavated within Trenches 200, 201 and 217. Test pit 200 was excavated to a depth of 1.94m BGL. The earliest material encountered was compact boulder clay (20006); above this deposits of mid-orange fine sand (20005) and sandy clay (20004) and (20001) were recorded. Deposit (20001) formed the archaeological horizon and was sealed by subsoil (20003) and topsoil (20000). None of these deposits generated artefactual material.

6.4.4 Test Pit 201 was excavated to a depth of 2.1m BGL. Boulder clay (20116) was exposed at the base of the pit, and was sealed by another compact clay deposit (20115), and then a further natural clay deposit (20114). The latter deposit was overlain by a water-affected clay deposit (20101) which was then sealed by topsoil (20100). None of these deposits yielded finds.

6.4.5 Test pit 217 was excavated to a depth 1.6m BGL. The earliest deposit encountered was natural boulder clay (21718), above which lay clay deposit (21717) and then silty clay deposit (21716). The latter deposit was sealed by yellow and pinkish red sandy clay (21701) that formed the archaeological horizon. These deposits were sealed by a soft, dark grey, brown silty clay topsoil (21700). No finds were present in these deposits.

Negative Trenches

6.4.6 Of the 33 Trenches (189 to 221) at Section 10, ten did not contain archaeological features, deposits, or furrows: Trenches 190, 193, 198, 203, 205, 206, 209, 212, 213, and 214.

Trenches with archaeology

Trench 189 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.1; Section Figure 32)

6.4.7 The natural substrate in Trench 189 comprised yellow and orange coarse sand and gravel (18902) was recorded at a height of 1.87m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and a height of 1.49m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.4.8 At the southeastern end of the trench, where the ground level dipped, an infilled hollow (Group 1) was recorded (Section DBS5/38, Figure 32; Plate 3.1). It was 0.9m deep and contained a sequence of water-borne clayey sand and clay deposits: (18914),

(18913)=(18919), (18908)=(18912), (18907) and (18903)=(18905)=(18906)=(18909)=(18918). The natural boulder clay at the base of the hollow was assigned contexts (18915)=(18921)=(18920). These deposits produced no artefactual material, and there was no evidence that the hollow had been utilised by people in the past.

6.4.9 The uppermost deposit within the pond Group 1 (recorded at 1.56m aOD) was truncated by ditch [18910]. The ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and measured approximately 1.10m wide by 0.60m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS5/38, Figure 32). Its primary fill (18927) comprised pale blueish grey clay with lenses of yellow sand; this appeared to have accumulated through water action. This deposit was overlain by a clayey sandy fill (18911) with moderate iron panning inclusions. This feature produced no finds.

6.4.10 Approximately 3m to the northwest of the Group 1 hollow a modern (20th century) drainage ditch [18924] was recorded, which was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 2.35m wide by >0.80m deep and had steep sides and a single (18926). The fill contained broken fragments of plastic pipe in addition to fragments of ceramic pipe, and it truncated an earlier ceramic field drain [18923] (Plate 3.2). This large drainage feature is not recorded on historical Ordnance Survey maps and appears to be of relatively recent date.

Trench 191 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.2; Section Figure 33)

6.4.11 In Trench 191 the natural substrate comprised dark orange gravelly sand with lenses of blue clay; it was recorded at heights of between 1.61m aOD and 1.65m aOD.

6.4.12 Towards the northern end of the Trench, two wide and shallow ditches were recorded. Ditch [19108] was aligned broadly north-south and measured 3.55m wide by 0.51m deep (Section DBS5/47, Figure 33; Plate 3.3). It had gradually sloping, undulating sides and a flat base, which lay at 1.15m aOD. The ditch had three fills, the initial fill being a small deposit of sandy clay (19111) on its northeastern edge; this was followed by a deposit of mid-blueish grey silty sand (19112) = (19116). This deposit was overlain by a mixed mid yellow and greyish brown silty sand fill (19113) = (19117) which contained iron pan inclusions. The mixed nature of the fills suggest water movement of silts and natural sands as the ditch was in use. Fill (19113) produced two hulled barley caryopses (Appendix 3C). The feature was truncated by a smaller ditch [19109] on the same alignment which may have been a recut. This measured 1.42m wide by 0.38m deep, and it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its silty sand fills (19114) and (19115) were not dissimilar to those within the earlier ditch [19108].

6.4.13 To the immediate north of these ditches, another ditch sequence was recorded running perpendicular to ditches [19108] and [19109]. The earliest elements of this sequence were ditches [19130] and [19110] but they were heavily truncated by later ditches [19131], [19103] and [19104] (Section DBS5/32, Figure 33; Plate 3.4).

6.4.14 The remnants of ditch [19110] measured 0.25m deep and contained two fills. The earliest fill (19126) consisted of compact mid grey clayey sand with inclusions of small stones. Above this lay a compact mid orange, brown, grey clayey sand with frequent

inclusions of small stones and manganese (19127), and then a grey clayey sand (19128). Ditch [19130] measured 0.32m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single mottled yellow and orange, brown coarse sand (19129). A stratigraphic relationship between these two early features was not evident in the trench due to truncation by later features.

6.4.15 Ditch [19131] truncated both ditch [19110] and ditch [19130]. It was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep. Its earliest fill (19123) consisted of a compact mid-grey, yellow brown clayey sand with frequent inclusions of small stones. This was overlain by fill (19124), a grey clayey sand (19124) with frequent inclusions of small stones, and then by the uppermost fill (19125), a mid-brown, grey clayey sand with lenses of yellow sand. Fill (19125) contained an abraded fragment of horse bone and a flint flake (Appendices 3E and 3G).

6.4.16 Ditch [19131] was, in turn, truncated by ditch [19103] which east-west aligned and measured 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep. Its primary fill (19119)=(19122) comprised mid grey brown clayey; this was overlain by a deposit of mid-orange, brown clay sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and iron panning.

6.4.17 The final element of this ditch sequence was a late post-medieval drainage ditch [19104] with a ceramic pipe at its base. It measured 1.7m wide and 0.57m deep, and contained a single mid grey, brown sandy clay fill (19121). This deposit contained an chronologically undiagnostic fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and CBM of late 18th to early 19th century date (Appendices 3M and 3O).

6.4.18 No dating evidence was retrieved from the earlier ditches in this sequence but the final phase of activity was of late post-medieval date.

6.4.19 Towards the southwestern end of the trench possible gully terminus [19105] was also recorded. This feature was aligned east-west and measured >2m long by 1m wide and 0.63m deep (Section DBS5/41, Figure 33; Plate 3.5). It had steep sides and a rounded base, and contained mid dark greyish blue silty clay fills (19106) and (19107); the nature of the fills suggests they had accumulated naturally as a result of water action, which implies that the feature had a drainage function. This gully produced no finds.

Trench 192 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.3; Section Figure 33)

6.4.20 The natural substrate in Trench 192 comprised yellow coarse sand and gravel (19201) which was recorded at heights of 1.54m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and 1.36m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.4.21 Towards the centre of the trench a possible pit [19218] was recorded. It had an irregular shape in plan and measured 2.11m long by 0.90m wide and 0.42m deep (Section DBS5/27, Figure 33; Plate 3.6). Th pit had steep sides and an undulating base, and its fills likely accumulated through water action. Fill (19219) was a mixed light blueish grey and bright orange clay, and (19220) was a purplish grey clay. The function of the pit remains unclear and it is possible that it is natural/geological in origin. It produced no finds.

6.4.22 To the south of pit [19218] lay a probable natural hollow which was assigned cuts [19216] and [19203]=[19202]. The feature extended to the southwest beyond the trench edge; as exposed it measured >1.06m northeast-southwest by >2.80m northwest-southeast and 0.35m deep (Section DBS5/Figure 33; Plate 3.7). The feature contained mixed clayey and silty fills (19205), (19206), (19207), (19214), (19215), (19208), (19209) and (19217). It is thought that this feature is natural/geological in origin. Both this feature and the possible pit lay within a broad geophysical anomaly that was interpreted as being geological in origin.

Trench 194 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.4; Section Figure 33)

6.4.23 In Trench 194 the natural subsoil comprised yellow and orange clayey sand which was recorded at heights of 1.12m aOD at the eastern end of the trench and 0.93m aOD at the opposing end.

6.4.24 Two possible pits [19405] and [19407] and a possible gully [19409] were investigated at the northeastern end of the trench which were determined to be natural/geological in origin (Section DBS5/10 and 11, Figure 33; Plates 3.8 and 3.9). Their fills (19406), (19408) and (19410) were essentially pockets of natural clay within the wider boulder clay substrate. Fill (19408) contained flecks of washed in coal/charcoal (Appendix 3J).

6.4.25 The natural deposits were overlain by 0.30m of overburden comprising 0.05m of pale greyish brown sandy clay subsoil (19401) and 0.25m of topsoil deposit (19400).

Trench 195 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.5; Section Figure 34)

6.4.26 In Trench 195 the natural substrate comprised orange gravelly sand (19502) which was recorded at heights of between 1.18m aOD and 0.98m aoD.

6.4.27 Towards the centre of the Trench a natural hollow in the landscape was recorded which was assigned feature number [19520] (Section DBS5/16, Figure 34; Plate 3.10). The base of the hollow lay at 0.03m aOD and the top of the deposit sequence lay at 0.87m aOD. The hollow measured 9.80m wide by >2m long and was approximately 1m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a relatively flat base, and was filled with a sequence of gradually accumulated deposits: (19516), (19507), (19512), (19506), (19508), (19509), (19510), and (19511) = (19515). All of these deposits typically consisted of various shades of blueish grey silty clay and coarse sand. The deposits had filled a dip in the natural topography and likely accumulated through a combination of natural silting and washing-in of the surrounding substrate. No organic material was encountered.

6.4.28 The upper blueish grey deposit hollow fill (19511) = (19515) was truncated by ditch [19513]. This feature was only evident in the section of the trench and measured 1.25m wide by 0.40m deep; it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single dark purplish grey sterile clay fill (19514). It is possible the ditch was excavated to alleviate flooding in the low-lying hollow, or to redirect water that had accumulated in the hollow.

6.4.29 The ditch [19513] and the natural hollow [19520] were overlain by a pale yellow and blue clayey subsoil deposit, which was 0.33m thick. This deposit was, in turn, overlain by up to 0.36m of topsoil deposit (19500).

Trench 196 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.6; Section Figure 35)

6.4.30 The natural substrate in Trench 196 comprised yellow sandy clay and was recorded at 1.82m aOD in the northeastern end of the trench and at 1.30m aOD in the southwestern end.

6.4.31 Towards the centre of the trench, two parallel ditches [19604] and [19611] were recorded at 1.65m aOD. The ditches were aligned northwest-southeast and were spaced 4m apart. The southern ditch [19611] measured 2.08m wide and 0.63m deep, and it had with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS5/43, Figure 35; Plate 3.11). It contained an initial silty sand slumping fill (19612) which lay against its southern edge. This was overlain by a mixed blueish grey silty sand fill (19613) which contained iron panning at its interface with fill (19614). Upper fill (19614) consisted of blue/grey silty sand and was very similar to deposit (19613). The nature of the fills suggest that they had accumulated naturally through water action. The blueish grey colour of the fills also implies there were periods when the ditch was waterlogged. The fills produced no finds.

6.4.32 The northern ditch [19604] measured 1.8m wide and 0.83m deep, and had steeply sloping sides, slightly stepped to the east, and a flat base (Section DBS5/42, Figure 35; Plate 3.12). Its primary fill (19609), which had accumulated against the southern edge of the feature, was a dark blueish grey clayey sand with possible organic inclusions. This deposit was overlain by fill (19610) which consisted of redeposited natural substrate, possibly representing the slumping and erosion of the side of the ditch. This was overlain by another blueish grey clayey sand fill (19608), and then by (19605), a pale greyish brown silty sand that appeared to have accumulated naturally. None of these fills produced finds. The lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to interpret these features but it is possible that they are contemporary and define a trackway across the landscape aligned northeast-southwest. The northern ditch aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as being of unclear origin.

6.4.33 Ditch [19604] was truncated on its southern edge by a possible shallow pit [19606]. This measured >0.74m by 0.98m wide and 0.31m deep, and it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single light yellowish brown silty sand fill (19607) which produced no finds.

6.4.34 To the south of the two parallel ditches lay two isolated discrete pit-like features [19616] and [19618]. Pit [19618] formed an irregular oval in plan and measured 0.70m long by 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep (Plate 3.13). It had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base, and contained fills (19619) (19620) and (19621), all sandy clays that varied in colour from reddish brown to grey. Pit [19616] was sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave, slightly irregular base (Section DBS5/45, Figure 35). It contained a single fill of brownish grey sandy clay (19617). Neither of these features produced artefacts.

6.4.35 At the northeastern end of the trench a broad shallow linear feature [19603] was recorded which is interpreted as a furrow (Section DBS5/34, Figure 35). The furrow was aligned north-south and 3.84m wide by 0.25m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a single brownish grey silty sand fill (19602).

6.4.36 The archaeological features were overlain by up to 0.32m of the topsoil deposit (19600).

Trench 197 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.7; Section Figure 35)

6.4.37 In Trench 197 the natural substrate consisted of orange sandy clay which contained occasional stones; it was recorded at 2.16m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at 1.90m aOD at the southeastern end.

6.4.38 A substantial ditch [19705] was recorded towards the southeastern end of the trench (Section DBS5/39, Figure 35; Plate 3.14). The ditch was aligned broadly north-south and had been recut twice by cuts [19709] and [19710]; this suggests some longevity of use. The original ditch cut [19705] measured 2.25m wide and 1.08m deep, and it had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. Its earliest recorded fill (19708) consisted of redeposited natural substrate and thus represented an initial slumping event. This was overlain by a mixed mottled greyish blue and orange/brown clayey silt (19712) = (19717). This deposit was overlain by fill (19713) which comprised greyish brown sandy clay.

6.4.39 The first recut [19709] measured 2.15m wide and 1.05m deep, and it had steep sides and a slightly rounded base. Its primary fill (19724) was a dark greyish black silt, its colour possibly deriving from decayed organic material that had settled in base of the recut. This was overlain by a slumping deposit of redeposited natural subsoil (19714), and then by fills (19715) and (19718) which were mixed dark blue/orange-brown silty clays with occasional iron pan inclusions. The uppermost fill (19716) was a yellow / orange sandy clay. Fill (19715) contained a single fragment of handmade pottery of broadly PRIA to Roman date (Appendix 3B).

6.4.40 The second recut [19710] measured 1.85m wide and 0.62m deep, and had steeply sloping slides and U-shaped profile. Its primary fill (19719) was a dark blueish grey silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions. This was overlain by (19720) and (19721), the former being a mid-blueish grey silty clay, and the latter a pale grey clay. Fill (19720) yielded four sherds of handmade pottery of PRIA or Roman date, a degraded sherd of wheelthrown pottery (probably Samian ware of 2nd century AD date), a possible iron nail or hold fast (not closely datable) and an assemblage of animal bone which is not identifiable to species (Appendices 3A, 3B, 3E and 3H. The uppermost fill of the ditch was a pale blue sterile clay (19722), which was truncated by a furrow [19711] (see below). This sequence of ditches suggests boundary definition and land drainage of late Iron Age and Roman date. The repeated maintenance of the boundary suggests that it was of some importance.

6.4.41 To the southeast of this ditch sequence, a small circular pit [19706] was excavated (Section DBS5/46, Figure 35; Plate 3.15). It was 0.80m in diameter and 0.42m deep, and had steep, near vertical sides and a rounded base. The pit was packed with angular

stones of various sizes which lay within a dark brown silty fill (19707). The purpose of the pit and the function (if any) of the stones is unclear.

6.4.42 Furrow [19711] was aligned north-south and was one of five recorded in Trench 197, all on the same alignment. It measured 2.40m wide and 0.28m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base; it contained a single pale greyish brown silty clay fill (19723).

6.4.43 The archaeological features in this trench were overlain by up to 0.37m of topsoil deposit (219700).

Trench 199 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.8; Section Figure 36)

6.4.44 In Trench 199 the natural substrate comprised orange and pale blue clay and it ws recorded at a height of 1.46m aOD at the southeastern end of the trench and 1.31m aOD at the northwestern end. There was also a slight depression in the centre of the Trench where the natural substrate dropped to 1.19m aOD.

6.4.45 Approximately at the centre of the Trench, within the depression, a feature [19908] was partially exposed in the plan. It is interpreted as the northeastern edge of a linear feature that was on the same alignment as the Trench; the feature continued to the southwest beyond the limit of excavation (Section DBS5/28, Figure 36; Plate 3.16). As exposed, thisb feature measured >5.70m long by >0.57m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single mixed/mottled blueish grey and orange sandy clay fill (19909). Although the stratigraphic relationship was tenuous, this feature appeared to have been truncated by a north-south aligned gully [19910] which measured >2.40m long by 0.31m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and its fill (19911) was very similar to that within feature [19908], which may suggest it was a drainage gully that was 'feeding' into the bigger feature. These features produced no artefacts.

6.4.46 Towards the southeastern end of the trench a large circular pit [19907] was recorded. It measured 1.42m in diameter by 0.20m deep, and it had gently sloping sides and a rounded base (Section DBS5/ 33, Figure 35; Plate 3.17). The pit was infilled by a dark greyish black sandy fill (19905), which was overlain by a bright white sandy fill (19906). The surrounding area was not heat affected, so the appearance of the primary fill was a likely a result of decayed organic material which accumulated in the base of the shallow feature. Environmental sample processing yielded two barley caryopses and one hazel nut shell fragment (Appendix 3C). The hazelnut shell produced a radiocarbon date of 2113 to 1886 cal BC, potentially placing the pit in the early Bronze Age (Beta-739058, Appendix 4).

6.4.47 The archaeological features were overlain by 0.05m of mid-orange, brown sandy clay subsoil (19901) which, in turn, was overlain by up to 0.20m of topsoil deposit (19900).

Trench 200 (Plan Figures 8, 9.1 and 10.9; Section Figure 36)

6.4.48 The natural substrate in Trench 200 comprised orange and pale blue clay (20001) which was recorded at a height of 1.38m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench and at

0.67m aOD at the southeastern end. There was also a depression towards the southeastern end of the trench where the natural substrate dropped to 0.61m aOD.

6.4.49 The irregular natural hollow [20002] meandered across the trench on a broadly east-west alignment (Section DBS5/19, Figure 36; Plate 3.18). This feature measured >3.4m long by approximately 5m wide and 0.30m deep. The hollow had become naturally infilled with two sandy clay fills (20004) and (20003). This feature broadly corresponded with a geophysical anomaly of 'unclear origin'.

6.4.50 A small feature [20005] cut into the uppermost fill of the natural hollow (Plate 3.19). The feature was circular in plan and measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.30m deep. It contained a single brownish grey clay fill (20006) which produced no finds.

6.4.51 This feature was overlain by up to 0.26m of topsoil deposit (20000).

Trench 201(Plan Figures 8, 9.2, 10.10 and 10.11; Section Figure 36)

6.4.52 In Trench 201 the natural substrate comprised grey and yellow sandy clay (20102) which was recorded at heights of 0.77m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench and 0.40m aOD at the opposing end.

6.4.53 In the centre of the trench a possible gully terminus [20112] was recorded. It was aligned northwest-southeast, had a sub-rounded terminus and measured >1.58m long, 1.17m wide and 0.3m deep (Section DBS5/21, Figure 36; Plate 20). The gully had gradually sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single mid greyish brown silty clay fill (20113). A pit [20107] truncated the end of the gully; it measured 0.68m long, 0.88m wide and 0.3m deep, and contained a single dark brown silty clay fill (20111). This deposit contained fragments of unworked preserved charred timber (20108), (20109) and (20110) (Plate 3.20). The large intact fragment (20108) was laid within the base of the gully and measured 0.97m long by 0.19m wide. The wood was rectangular in cross section and may have been the remnant of a burnt timber post or structure.

6.4.54 A large ditch [20103] was recorded at the northeastern end of the trench. It corresponded with a broad linear geophysical anomaly which had been interpreted as natural in origin, and it aligned with a large field boundary/drain depicted in the 1851 Ordnance Survey map where it is annotated 'Centre of Old Drain'. The Humber Historic Environment Record also records the 'Old course of Holderness Drain' to the southeast (HER MHU13271). The ditch measured 5.55m wide by >1.20m deep, and it had steeply sloping sides. Its fills comprised a light brownish grey silty clay fill (20106), a thin greyish blue clay fill (20105), and a mid greyish brown silty clay fill (20104) (Section DBS5/17, Figure 36; Plate 3.21). These fills were truncated by multiple ceramic field drains of various sizes. The ditch and field drains were overlain by a buried topsoil deposit (20101) which measured 0.20m thick; it was only present at the northeastern end of the Trench.

6.4.55 The features in Trench 201 were overlain by up to 0.40m of topsoil deposit (20100).

Trench 202 (Plan Figures 8, 9.2 and 10.12; Section Figure 37)

6.4.56 In Trench 202 the natural substrate consisted of yellow and white sand (20201) which was recorded at heights of 3.34m aOD at the southeastern end of the trench and 2.71m aOD at the northwestern end.

6.4.57 A gully [20202] was recorded at the southeastern end of the trench. It was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.61m wide and 0.28m deep, and it had steep sides and a rounded base (Section DBS5/97, Figure 37; Plate 3.22). Its fill (20203) consisted of mid brown sandy silt fill and contained two sherds of handmade PRIA or Roman pottery and tiny fragments of unclassified iron slag (Appendices 3B and 3J). This fill also contained a residual flint side scraper of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic date (Appendix 3G).

6.4.58 The gully was overlain by topsoil deposit (20200), which was up to 0.31m thick.

Trench 204 (Plan Figures 8, 9.2 and 10.13; Section Figure 37)

6.4.59 The natural substrate in Trench 204 comprised yellow and blue clay (20401) which was recorded at heights of between 1.69m aOD and 1.63m aOD.

6.4.60 A ditch [20402] was recorded at the northwestern end of the trench which lay at 1.66m aOD (Section DBS5/92, Figure 37; Plate 3.23). It measured 1.98m wide and 0.36m deep and had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The ditch was infilled by a single dark purplish brown clayey silt fill (20403), which had rare inclusions of fired clay. The fill produced no finds. This ditch corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as being of unclear origin.

6.4.61 The ditch was overlain by up to 0.34m of topsoil deposit (20400).

Trench 207 (Plan Figures 8, 9.2 and 10.14; Section Figure 37)

6.4.62 In Trench 207 the natural subsoil comprised yellow fine sand (20701) which was recorded at heights of 2.34m aOD at the western end of the trench and 1.53m aOD at the eastern end.

6.4.63 A single ditch [20702] was recorded towards the centre of the trench, aligned north-south. It measured 2.27m wide and >0.95m deep, and had steeply sloping sides (Section DBS5/91, Figure 37; Plate 3.24). It single bulk fill (20703) comprised dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent lenses of yellow brown sand. This deposit contained a multiple fragments of ceramic field drain and brick of late 18th to 19th century date and an iron tool handle bracket of likely late post-medieval date (Appendices 3H and 3O). This feature appears to be of late post-medieval date but it does not feature on historical Ordnance Survey maps.

6.4.64 The ditch was overlain by up to 0.32m of topsoil deposit (20700).

Trench 208 (Plan Figures 8, 9.2 and 10.15; Section Figure 37)

6.4.65 In Trench 208 the natural substrate comprised yellow and red clay (20801) which was recorded at heights of between 0.83m aOD and 0.77m aOD.

6.4.66 At the western end of the Trench a large ditch [20802] aligned north-south was encountered (Section DBS5/95, Figure 37; Plate 3.25). The ditch likely functioned as a field boundary and measured 2.03m wide by >0.93m deep, and it had steeply sloping sides. Its initial fills (20805) and (20806) represented slumping episodes where the natural edges of the feature had collapsed; they were light yellowish brown clayey sands. These were overlain by mid greyish brown silty clay fill (20807). This fill appeared to have silted up naturally and thus represented the primary phase of natural accumulation of silt within the open ditch. It contained a few fragments of undiagnostic CBM (Appendix 3O). The next two fills (20808) and (20809)=(20810) were mixed/mottled orange clay and contained frequent manganese flecks. The varied composition of the fills suggests that the ditch was left open and gradually accumulated with material over a prolonged period; none of the fills produced finds. This feature corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as being of unclear origin.

6.4.67 The uppermost fill (20809)=(20810) was partially overlain by deposit (20811). This deposit may have represented an accumulation of material following a flooding episode. It was mixed dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions. This deposit was truncated by a shallow ditch/gully [20818], which was on the same alignment as the earlier ditch [20802]. Its small size suggests that it is unlikely to represent a recut of the earlier ditch. Ditch [20818] measured 1.8m wide by 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The cut was infilled by (20812)=(20813) which comprised mixed dark grey and light blue clay. The nature of the deposit suggests they had accumulated due to water action. This deposit was truncated by a field drain [20819] which in turn was truncated by a later phase of field drain [20815].

6.4.68 To the east of the ditch lay a circular pit [20803] which measured 0.79m in diameter by 0.32m deep. Its sides were gradually sloping and it had a concave profile (Section DBS5/96, Figure 37; Plate 3.26). The feature contained a single dark purplish brown clay fill (20804) which may have formed due to prolonged standing water and flooding; it yielded no finds.

6.4.69 These features were overlain by up to 0.40m of topsoil deposit (20800).

Trench 210 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.16; Section Figures 38 and 39)

6.4.70 In Trench 210 the natural substrate comprised yellow silty sand and orange gravelly sand (21001). It was recorded at a heights of 2.13m aOD at the eastern end of the Trench and 1.46m aOD at the western end of the trench.

6.4.71 This trench targeted a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that also crossed Trench 211 and indicated the presence of an oval enclosure. Ditch [21005], which was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, corresponded with the geophysical anomaly in Trench 210. It measured 1.60m wide by 0.56m deep, and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS5/57, Figure 39; Plate 3.27). The ditch was infilled, likely over a prolonged period of time, by fills (21006) and (21007). Primary fill (21006) was a mid-grey silty sand, and the secondary fill (21007) was a mid grey and orange-brown silty sand with a mottled appearance. These deposits produced no finds.

6.4.72 A curvilinear gully [21003] lay approximately 0.60m to the west of ditch [21005]. It was broadly on the same alignment as ditch but appeared to be slightly curved in plan, particularly at its southern end where it curved towards the southwest (Section DBS5/56, Figure 39; Plate 3.28). This feature measured 0.54m wide by 0.22m deep, and it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single friable mid grey coarse silty sand gravel fill (21004) which produced no finds.

6.4.73 At the western end of the trench a complex sequence of intercutting ditches and gullies was recorded. The earliest feature in the sequence was north-south aligned ditch [21009] which was 3.72m wide and 0.80m deep, and which contained multiple fills (Section DBS5/58, Figure 38; Plates 29 and 30; Plate 3.29). Its earliest fill (21025) consisted of a moderately compact mid brownish grey silty sand. Above this lay a mottled mid greyish orange sandy clay (21021) with very frequent inclusions of sub-angular gravels. Its uppermost fill (21013) consisted of a bright white, clayey sand; this produced two flint flakes that are not closely datable (Appendix 3G).

6.4.74 A series of smaller ditches and gullies [21014], [21016], [21028], [21029] and [21030] were then cut into the original ditch [21009] but these were heavily truncated by later activity, which hindered stratigraphic interpretation. Pit or gully [21014] measured 1.24m wide and 0.16m deep, and contained a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay (21015) with rare small sub-angular stones. The surviving bases of ditches [21016] and [21028] appeared to be cutting across ditch [21009] on a northwest-southeast alignment. In the north-facing section of the excavated slot through ditch [21009], it was clear that both ditches were present; however, in the south-facing section of the slot only one was discernable (recorded as [21030]). This suggests that one of the ditches entirely truncated the other within the excavated slot. Both ditches contained a dark brownish grey silty clay (21017), presumably because the lower portion of the later ditch became rapidly infilled with material derived directly from the earlier ditch. This fill contained no artefactual material. The surviving portions of the ditches measured between 0.5m and 1.10m wide and they were up to 0.22m deep.

6.4.75 Another small, truncated gully [21029] was apparent in the east-facing section of the excavated slot but its relationship to ditches [21016] and [21028] was not clear. It measured 0.44m wide and 0.2m deep, and was filled with a brownish grey silty clay (21031) that was very similar to fill (21017).

6.4.76 A broad, large, north-south aligned cut [21032] then truncated all the earlier features. This may have been an attempt to re-establish the original large ditch as its dimensions and profile were very similar (3.72m wide and 0.50m deep). It contained three fills (21012), (21018) and (21019). Fill (21012) was a mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of small sub-angular stones. Above this lay a dark black/grey clayey silt (21018) with inclusions of charcoal. The uppermost fill (21019) comprised friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular stones. This fill contained a fragment of creamware datable to the period between c.1740 and c.1820, as well as tiny fragments of unclassified iron slag (Appendices 3B and 3J).

6.4.77 The final features in this sequence were two shallow pits excavated after ditch [21032] had silted up. Pit [21020] measured 1.09m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a dark brownish black sandy silt (21010) with very frequent inclusions of charcoal; this fill also contained two fragments of animal bone (not identifiable to species) (Appendix 3E). Pit [21022] measured 0.58m wide and 0.19m deep, and it contained a single loose dark greyish black silty clay (21023) with frequent inclusions of charcoal.

6.4.78 Overall, the features observed in the western end of Trench 210 likely reflect the repeated cutting of drainage systems over time. They corresponded broadly with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a spread of unclear origin.

6.4.79 The features in Trench 210 were sealed by 0.35m of topsoil deposit (21000).

Trench 211 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.17; Section Figures 38)

6.4.80 In Trench 211 the natural substrate consisted of orange / yellow coarse sand and gravel (21101) which was recorded at heights of between 2.13m aOD and 1.92m aOD.

6.4.81 This trench also targeted the curvilinear geophysical anomaly investigated in Trench 210. In Trench 211 this anomaly equated to a ditch [21102] which, together with the results from Trench 210, indicates that the curvilinear feature is a ditched oval enclosure. Ditch [21102] measured 1.3m wide by 0.64m deep, and was aligned broadly east-west, but was gently curving in plan (Section DBS5/58, Figure 38; Plate 3.31). It had steep sides and a flat base, and contained three naturally accumulated fills (21105), (21106), (21107); these generally comprised of clayey silty sands. The primary (21105) and secondary (21106) fills were mid purplish grey in colour; the former produced five sherds of handmade pottery of PRIA to Roman date and small quantities of animal bone that are not identifiable to species (Appendices 3B and 3E). The uppermost fill (21107) was markedly different and comprised mid grey and orange–brown silty sand; this deposit yielded a further five sherds of PRIA to Roman pottery, and fragments of burnt shale (Appendices 3B and 3J).

6.4.82 Ditch [21102] was truncated on its southern side by a smaller ditch [21103] which was on a slightly different alignment (west-southwest to east-northeast) and, unlike the earlier ditch [21102], was not gently curving in plan. It is possible that this feature quates to the gully recorded on the western edge of the enclosure ditch [21005] in Trench 210 (gully [21003]). Ditch [21103] measured 1.25m wide by 0.46m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a primary fill (21108) of redeposited natural substrate which was overlain by a natural silting episode consisting of mid-purplish grey clayey silty sand (21109).

6.4.83 Ditch [21103] was then recut by a shallow linear gully [21104]. The recut measured 1.07m wide by 0.33m deep and had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single light blueish grey silty clay fill (21110) which produced two sherds of PRIA or Roman pottery (Appendix 3B).

6.4.84 The features in Trench 211 were overlain by up to 0.40m of topsoil deposit (21100).

Trench 215 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.18; Section Figures 39)

6.4.85 The natural substrate in Trench 215 consisted of yellow / grey clay which was recorded at heights of at 1.99m aOD.

6.4.86 A ditch [21502], which was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast traverse the centre of the trench. It measured 0.75m wide by 0.38m deep and had steep sides with a flat base (Section DBS5/69, Figure 39; Plate 3.32). The ditch contained two silty clay fills (21505) and (21506), both natural accumulations. This ditch was truncated on its northeastern side by a 19th- 20th century field drain [21503], which was aligned broadly east-west and contained a ceramic pipe. It is perhaps unlikely that ditch [21502] was the remnant of a former post-medieval field boundary because it is not depicted on historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. It produced no finds.

6.4.87 To the south of the ditch lay features [21509] which was only partially exposed in the trench. The exposed part of the feature measured 1.78m long by >0.51m wide and 0.42m deep (Section DBS5/70, Figure 39; Plate 3.33). The cut on southeastern edge was steep and the base was slightly undulated. It contained two fills, the primary fill (21512) being mid-blueish grey clayey silt and the secondary fill (21510) being mottled yellow and orange clay. It is likely these accumulated gradually and naturally. This feature produced no finds and it remains unclear whether it represents part of a pit or the terminal end of a northwest-southeast aligned linear feature.

6.4.88 Approximately 6m to the southwest lay a smaller feature [21514] which was also only partly exposed in the trench. As exposed it was sub-rounded in plan and measured >0.76m long by 0.80m wide and 0.17m deep (Section DBS5/80, Figure 39; Plate 3.34). This feature had a gently sloping southern side and a steep opposing side, with a rounded base. It contained two fills (21515) and (21516), both comprising fine sandy clay. Neither fill produced finds.

6.4.89 The features in Trench 215 were sealed by 0.37m of topsoil deposit (21500).

Trench 216 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.19; Section Figures 39)

6.4.90 In Trench 216 the natural substrate comprised yellow and pinkish red sand (21602). It was recorded at 2.42m aOD at the eastern end of the trench and at 2.26m aOD at the western end.

6.4.91 Towards the centre of the trench ditch [21607] was recorded which was north-south aligned. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep, had a shallow, concave profile and contained two heavily water affected fills (Section DBS5/73, Figure 39; Plate 3.35). Its primary fill (21612) consisted of a firm mottled brown, grey sandy clay which was overlain by a soft light orange, grey clayey sand (21610) with occasional charcoal flecks; the latter deposit contained small fragments of burnt shale, probably naturally occurring (Appendix 3J). Overlying the ditch was a firm mid greyish blue sandy clay deposit (21609) with frequent inclusions of charcoal (0.24m thick), most likely indicating an area where water pooled and silts formed. This feature produced no finds.

6.4.92 At the eastern end of the trench another ditch [21604] was recorded which measured 0.75m wide and 0.6m deep, and had a U-shaped profile (Section DBS5/68, Figure 39; Plate 3.36). It contained two, the earliest (21606) consisting of a soft mid orange, grey silty sand, and the uppermost consisting of soft dark orange, brown silty sand (21605) Ditch [21604] correlated with a boundary ditch recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

6.4.93 Overlaying both features was a soft, pale grey, brown sandy subsoil (21601) (0.17m thick) which was sealed by topsoil deposit (21600) (0.4m thick).

Trench 217 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.20; Section Figures 40)

6.4.94 The natural substrate in Trench 217 consisted of yellow and pinkish red sandy clay (21701) which was recorded at heights of 2.90m aOD to the southeastern end of the trench and 2.28m aOD to the northwestern end.

6.4.95 At the northwestern end of the trench a ditch [21703] was recorded that was aligned broadly east-west and which measured 1.35m wide by 0.68m deep (Section DBS5/77, Figure 40; Plate 3.37). It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, and it contained four fills: (21705), (21707), (21706) and (21704). An initial silty sand slumping fill (21705) accumulated along the northern side of the ditch, likely indicative of a collapse of the north side of the feature or the slumping of bank material deposited to the north of the ditch. This deposit was overlain by fill (21707) which consisted of brownish grey silty clay that was devoid of artefactual material. In contrast, the subsequent fill (21706), a blueish grey silty clay, produced a significant quantity of cultural material: 49 fragments of handmade pottery, all attributable to the PRIA or Roman periods, animal bone, including elements from cattle, and two residual flint flakes (Appendices 3B, 3E and 3G). This deposit was overlain by uppermost fill (21704), a brownish grey silty clay which produced a further 11 sherds of PRIA to Roman pottery and a small, annular dark blue glass bead of Iron Age or Roman date (Appendix 3K). A concentration of charcoal was also noted in this fill that may represent the burnt remnants of a structural element (Appendix 3C). A fragment of charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 220-375 cal AD, suggesting that the final stage of infilling is of Roman date (Beta-739059, Appendix 4). These assemblages appear to represent the deliberate deposition of refuse and suggest settlement in the vicinity. The differences in assemblage size between (21706) and (21704) may reflect the waxing and waning of this domestic activity.

6.4.96 A larger ditch [21702] was recorded towards the southeastern end of the trench which was north-south aligned and measured 3.17m wide by 0.68m deep (Section DBS5/75, Figure 40; Plate 3.38). It had a gradually sloping northern side and a shallower opposing side, and a flat base. This feature was recut as [21715] and, as such, only three original fills survived: deposits (21712), (21713) and (21714), which were comprised largely of mixed redeposited natural substrate; they produced no finds.

6.4.97 Recut [21715] was very similar in character and dimensions to the original cut and contained four fills. The earliest was a mid-grey sandy clay fill (21711) which produced a

small amount of animal bone, largely derived from horse (Appendix 3E). This deposit was overlain by fills (21710) and (21709), both natural accumulations of mixed yellow and grey silty sand; a single sherd of PRIA to Roman pottery and two fragments of undiagnostic CBM were recovered from fill (21709) (Appendices 3B and 3O). The uppermost fill (21708) of the ditch was a uniform mid greyish brown sandy silt.

6.4.98 The ditches in Trench 217 were overlain by up to 0.39m of topsoil deposit (21700).

Trench 218 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.21; Section Figures 40)

6.4.99 In Trench 218 the natural substrate consisted of grey/blue and orange sandy clay which was recorded at heights of between 2.50m aOD and 2.43m aOD.

6.4.100 The only feature encountered in this Trench was the possible terminal end of a linear feature [21802]. The feature appeared be aligned northwest to southeast and had a rounded terminus which protruded into the Trench by 0.66m (Section DBS5/65, Figure 40; Plate 3.39). It measured 1.44m wide by 0.24m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained four fills (21803), (21804), (21805), and (21806); these were sterile yellowish brown and dark grey clays, all natural accumulations, which contained no inclusions or finds.

6.4.101 In Trench 218 this feature was sealed by a subsoil deposit (21807) and then by 0.34m of topsoil (21800).

Trench 219 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.22; Section Figures 40)

6.4.102 The natural substrate in Trench 219 comprised yellow and blue/grey clay with gravel lenses (21901) which was recorded at heights of between 2.70m aOD and 2.52m aOD.

6.4.103 There was a small focus of archaeological activity towards the western end of the trench where four features were recorded; a fifth feature lay at the eastern end of the trench.

6.4.104 At the western end of the trench a large ditch [21913] was partially exposed which was aligned east-west. The ditch continued to the east and west beyond the limit of excavation and measured >4.30m long by >1.30m wide and 0.47m deep; it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS5/102, Figure 40; Plate 3.40). Two fills were evidence, the initial fill being a light brownish grey silty clay (21915), and the secondary fill being brownish grey silty clay (21914); both fills contained occasional charcoal flecks inclusions. Fill (21914) contained a single sherd of 4th century greyware, and fill (21915) contained a residual flint flake that is not closely datable (Appendices 3A and 3G).

6.4.105 Approximately 2.50m to the south lay a parallel ditch [21902] which terminated in the trench. It was exposed for a length of 3m and was 0.60m wide by 0.44m deep with steep sides and a U-shaped profile (Section DBS5/104, Figure 40; Plate 3.41). The ditch had a primary slumping fill (21905) which consisted of redeposited natural substrate; this was overlain by a brownish grey silty clay fill (21904) which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Uppermost fill (21903) was very similar to (21904) and contained a sherd of handmade PRIA to Roman pottery (Appendix 3B).

6.4.106 Another ditch [21910] lay to the east which, although aligned approximately northwest to southeast, curved slightly in plan from the northwest to the southwest. It was >2.80m long, 1.17m wide and 0.55m deep (Section DBS5/103, Figure 40; Plate 3.42). The ditch had steep straight sides and flat base, and contained two brownish grey silty clay fills (21912) and (21911). Both fills contained small amounts of animal bone, some identifiable to cattle and some to rodent; fill (21911) contained a single abraded fragment of fired clay (Appendices 3E and 3I).

6.4.107 Between the ditch terminus [21902] and ditch [21910] lay an isolated shallow pit [21918]. This feature was oval in plan, orientated west northwest to east southeast, and measured 0.63m long by 0.54m wide and 0.16m deep (Plate 3.43). It had irregular sides, an undulating base and a single fill of blueish grey silty clay (21919) which yielded no finds.

6.4.108 Towards the eastern end of the trench a change in the natural substrate was recorded (geological deposit (21907)=(21908)) which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as natural/geological in origin. This deposit was truncated by the remains of a feature [21906], possibly a pit or the terminal end of a linear feature (Section DBS5/83, Figure 40; Plate 3.44). This feature was exposed for a length of 1.87m and measured 1.08m wide by 0.28m deep. It had irregular sides and an undulating base, and was filled with mottled light greyish blue and orange clay (21909). This feature produced no finds.

6.4.109 The features in Trench 219 were overlain by up to 0.38m of topsoil deposit (21900).

Trench 220 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.23; Section Figures 41)

6.4.110 In Trench 220 the natural substrate comprised blue/grey and yellow sandy clay (22001) which was recorded at heights of between 2.42m aOD and 2.47m aOD.

6.4.111 A small feature [22009] interpreted as a pit of the terminal end of a linear feature was recorded near the centre of the trench. As exposed, it measured >1.12m long by 0.97m wide and 0.23m deep, and it had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (Section DBS5/109, Figure 41; Plate 3.45). Its single fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay (22010) which contained a single fragment of unclassified iron slag and tiny fragments of vitrified charcoal (Appendix 3J).

6.4.112 To the northeast of this feature lay ditch [22002] which was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.73m wide by 0.36m deep (Section DBS5/93, Figure 41; Plate 3.46). It had gradually sloping sides forming a U-shaped profile and had silted up naturally, two fills being apparent. The primary fill (22004) was a light brownish grey silty clay; this was overlain by a mid-orange pale grey sandy clay fill (22003). Primary fill (22004) contained one charred oat caryopsis, two hulled barley caryopses and one cereal caryopsis, all likely food refuse (Appendix 3C). One of the macroplants was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1397-1113 cal BC, potentially placing the ditch in the middle Bronze Age (Beta-739004, Appendix 4).

6.4.113To the east of ditch [22002] lay an isolated posthole [22005]. This was circular in plan and measured 0.30m in diameter by 0.20m deep (Section DBS5/94, Figure 41; Plate 3.48). The cut had steep sides (steeper to the south) and a flat base, and contained a single pale mottled orange, grey/grey clayey sand fill (22006), which appeared to have naturally accumulated after post was removed.

6.4.114An additional linear feature was investigated towards the centre of the trench. Feature [22007] was aligned northwest-southeast, measured 0.90m wide by 0.23m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill (22008) was not dissimilar to the topsoil (22000) (Section DBS5/110, Figure 41; Plate 3.47). This feature is interpreted as deriving from modern agricultural machinery.

6.4.115The archaeological features in the Trench 220 were overlain by up to 0.36m of topsoil deposit (22000).

Trench 221 (Plan Figures 8, 9.3 and 10.24; Section Figures 41)

6.4.116In Trench 221 natural substrate consisted of yellow and grey/blue clay (22101) which was recorded at heights of between 2.42m aOD and 2.49m aOD.

6.4.117At the northeastern end of the a ditch [22108] was recorded which corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly which had been interpreted as a 'linear trend (possible archaeology)'. The ditch, which aligned northwest-southeast, measured 1.53m wide by 0.38m deep, and it had gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS5/107, Figure 41; Plate 3.49). It contained a single naturally accumulated fill of brown sandy clay (22109) which produced no finds.

6.4.118A large ditch (Group 3), aligned northeast-southwest, ran along the centre of the trench for approximately 28m but at no point was the complete width of the feature exposed (the maximum width recorded was 2.15m) (Section DBS5/160, Figure 41; Plate 3.50). Three slots were excavated through the ditch (cut [22103] in the northeastern excavated slot, [22114] in southwestern slot and [22113] in a relationship slot at its southwestern end). The ditch was between 0.48m and >0.78m deep, deepening towards the northeast. Its southeastern side was uneven with steep steps and, where visible, its base was flat. The ditch contained initial slumping deposits, notably the fine sandy fills (22116), (22117) and (22130). To the southwest (cut [22114]) the ditch accumulated a number of clayey, water-borne fills (22131), (22132), and (22133); these were typically blue/ grey in colour. Similarly, to the northeast (cut [22103]) clayey fills (22118), (22120), (22121), (22122) and (22123) accumulated but they were typically mixed greyish purple and orange yellow in colour. Their mixed nature suggests, however, that these fills also likely accumulated via water movement. None of the fills produced artefactual material.

6.4.119The ditch was then recut twice. To the northeast original cut [22103] was truncated by recut [22137], which may have been on a slightly different alignment (broadly north-south). The recut [22137] measured 1.30m wide by 0.42m deep and had gradually sloping sides and an undulating base. The initial deposits in the recut (fills (22124) and (22127)) most likely resulted from the ditch sides slumping. They were overlain by sandy clay fill (22125), which made up the bulk of accumulated material within the ditch; this

was, in turn, overlain by the uppermost fill (22126), also a sandy clay. None of these fills produced finds.

6.4.120 This recut was in turn truncated by recut [22104] which re-established the alignment of the original ditch [22103]. The recut measured >0.90m wide by 0.45m deep. Only its southern side was exposed in the trench; it was steeply sloping and led to a flat base. The recut contained initial slumping fill (22128) which was overlain by the main fill (22129), a mixed blueish grey and yellow clay. As with the earlier ditch fills, these deposits produced no finds.

6.4.121 A single recut was recorded to the southwest: recut [22134] which contained two silty clay fills (22135) and (22136), both most likely natural accumulations. This recut had a similar profile and dimensions to recut [22104] and is likely the same event (it probably removed evidence for the earlier recut in this section). It produced no artefactual material.

6.4.122 At its southwestern end of ditch Group 3 (cut [22113]) was truncated by a northwest-southeast aligned gully [22110] (Section DBS5/108, Figure 41; Plate 3.51). The recuts of ditch Group 3 were not evident in the relationship slot, so a relationship between the recuts and gully [22110] could not be established. However, it is thought that the gully represents later activity once the ditch and its associated recuts had silted up. Gully [22110] measured 0.75m wide by 0.28m deep and it had steeply sloping sides and a relatively flat base. It contained a yellow and orange clayey sand primary fill (22138) which was overlain by a mid-grey clayey silt fill (22111). No finds were present in these deposits.

6.4.123 Between ditch Group 3 and gully [22110] lay feature [22105] which was either a pit or the terminal end of a ditch or gully (it was only partially exposed in the trench) (Section DBS5/111, Figure 41; Plate 3.52). As exposed, it measured >0.70m long by 0.94m wide and 0.56m deep, and it had steeply sloping sides with a slightly undulating base. Its main bulk fill (22106) was a mottled grey/orange clay. Dark grey lenses of material were apparent at the top of the fill and were assigned context (22107); these were likely due to bioturbation. This feature produced no artefacts.

6.4.124 The archaeological features in the Trench 221 were overlain by up to 0.40m of topsoil deposit (22100).

6.5 Section 6 Catfoss South (Trenches 222-259)

Natural deposits

6.5.1 The natural substrate was encountered in all trenches but varied in character through the Section. At the northern end, mottled orange and blue boulder clay was recorded, changing around Trenches 250 and 251to a firm, light-yellow sandy clay with patches of gravel. To the south of this point, bands of light-yellow sandy clay and pink clay with occasional gravels were noted in the boulder clays.

6.5.2 Heights recorded on the natural geology (as exposed within the trenches) ranged from 5.05m to 13.95m aOD. The topography was undulating, with localised high points and

hollows. A notable high point in the landscape was recorded near Trench 230 at 12.56m, and the lowest point was near Trench 241 at 5.05m (aOD).

Test Pits

6.5.3 Test pits were excavated in Trenches 237, 238, 240, 241, 245, 254, 255, 257, and 259.

6.5.4 Test Pit 237 was excavated to a depth of 1.15m BGL. A compact purple boulder clay (23702) was encountered at 0.57m BGL. The boulder clay contained flecks of orange and silver inclusions of sandstone, natural flint and gravel. Above was a firm, mid yellow sandy clay (23701) with gravel and natural flint inclusions, encountered at 0.25m BGL. No finds were present in these deposits and topsoil (23700) sealed the natural deposits.

6.5.5 Test Pit 238 was excavated to a depth of 2.2m BGL. The lowest deposit was a compact mid greyish brown clay with grey striations and patches of yellowish sand (23804), encountered at 1.19m BGL. It was followed by a mixed greyish orangey/brown sandy clay (23802) with inclusions of degraded sandstone, chalk, black mineral staining and stones. The deposit was encountered at 0.74m BGL. An upper layer (23801), likely formed by water, consisted of mixed bluey orange, slightly sandy clay with manganese staining, rare iron panning and chalk flecks. The deposit was encountered at 0.5 BGL and undulating in nature. The natural deposits were sealed by a homogenous subsoil (23803) and topsoil (23800); no finds were recovered.

6.5.6 Test Pit 240 was excavated to a depth of 2.9m BGL. The boulder clay was encountered at 2.6m and consisted of a mid-brownish grey with frequent chalk flecks throughout and inclusions of rounded stones (up to 90mm in diameter). Above a mid-brownish yellow sand (24006) with infrequent inclusions of rounded stones (up to 50mm in diameter), was encountered 1.6m BGL. A mid brownish grey sandy clay (24003) with patches of yellow sand and inclusions of chalk flecks, degraded stone and few larger rounded stones (up to 60mm in diameter) was encountered at 1.1m BGL. At 0.81m BGL, a mixed greyish yellow and brownish grey clayey sand (24007) was encountered. Above lay a mid-greyish yellow, clayey sand (24001) with moderate manganese flecks throughout and occasional small, degraded fragments of chalk and natural flint (up to 10mm in diameter). The natural deposits yielded no finds and were sealed by subsoil (24002) and topsoil (24000).

6.5.7 Test Pit 241 was excavated to a depth of 2.2m, the water table was encountered at 1.8m. The natural bounder clay consisted of a homogenous, dark reddish blue and purple fine sand with gravels (up to 0.1 mm in diameter), encountered at 1.8m BGL. Above sat a natural silty sand (24106) encountered at 1.3m BGL. It consisted of a homogenous dark blue/grey silty sand with patches of purplish slick fine sands with inclusions of gravels (up to 0.1mm). A bright orange-blue fine sand (24105) with inclusions of gravel (up to 0.1mm) and moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones (up to 0.05mm) was encountered at 1.1m BGL. A mid to bright mottled orange and grey clayey sand (24104) was encountered at 0.7m BGL, it contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular gravels (between 0.01mm- 0.05mm) and occasional larger cobbles (up to 0.15mm) as well as frequent manganese and iron pan. A pale greyish yellow fine sand

(24103) was encountered at 0.5m BGL and contained moderate inclusions of iron pan and manganese flecks. A mid beige-brown sandy clay (24102) with inclusions of manganese flecks, and gravels (0.01mm in diameter) was encountered 0.3m BGL and formed the uppermost natural deposit; no artefactual material was present in the natural deposit sequence. Topsoil (24100) sealed the deposits.

6.5.8 Test Pit 245 was excavated to a depth of 2m. The boulder clay (24505) was encountered at 0.75m BGL and consisted of a dark purplish brown clay with frequent inclusions of chalk and sub-angular stones (up to 0.1mm in diameter) and blue streaks throughout. Above lay a mid-orange, brown silty clay (24504) with large patches of yellow white sand and frequent inclusions of sub-angular gravels (up to 2mm in diameter). A mid brownish orange silty clay (24501) was encountered at 0.3m BGL, it contained frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones. The natural deposits were sealed by topsoil (24500); no finds were recovered from this test pit.

6.5.9 Test Pit 254 was excavated to a depth of 2m. The boulder clay (25402) was encountered at 0.7m BGL, it consisted of a dark purplish clay with orange and blue striations with inclusions of frequent chalk flecks and sub-angular stones. Above lay a mottled blue and orange clayey sand (25403) with occasional inclusions of sub-angular stones, encountered at a depth of 0.4m BGL. A pale-yellow clay (25401) was encountered at 0.3m BGL, with occasional inclusions of small angular stones. The natural deposits yielded no artefactual material and were sealed by topsoil (25400).

6.5.10 Test Pit 255 was excavated to a depth of 2.4m BGL. The boulder clay (25505) was encountered at 0.7m BGL and generally consisted of a dark brown-purple clay, with frequent chalk flecks, sub-angular stone and blue streaks towards the base. At 1.6m BGL a lens of gravel was identified; the gravels were up to 0.1mm in diameter and within an orange, brown coarse sand matrix. Above the boulder clay, a pale yellow-pink clay (25501) with streaks of blue and orange and frequent inclusions of angular stones was encountered at 0.5m BGL. A mid grey sandy clay (25504) with streaks of orange and brown was encountered at 0.4m BGL; it contained frequent manganese and sub-angular stones. The natural deposits were sterile and were sealed by topsoil (25500).

6.5.11 Test Pit 257 was excavated to a depth of 1.8m. The boulder clay (25503) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m BGL, it consisted of a dark purplish grey-brown clay with frequent inclusions of chalk flecks, small sub-angular stones and moderate blue streaks. The boulder clay darkened in colour at greater depths, with more blue striations and more fissures noted lower in the deposit. Above the boulder clay lay a dull purplish clay (25702) with orange and blue streaks, encountered at 0.4m BGL, with moderate inclusions of angular stones and sand. A bright yellow sandy silt subsoil (25701) was encountered at 0.3m BGL, sealed by topsoil (25700).

6.5.12 Test Pit 259 was excavated to a depth of 2.1m, the water table was recorded at 1.8m BGL. The lowest deposit was encountered at 1.7m BGL and consisted of orange-brown sands and gravels (up to 1mm) with frequent inclusions of chalk and sub-angular stones (25908). Above lay a dark purplish sandy clay (25907) with occasional inclusions of sand

lenses, encountered at 1.5m BGL. A mid-reddish purple sandy clay (25906), with inclusions of fine sands, moderate cobbles and sub-rounded stones, was encountered at 1m BGL. A mottled orange-brown and blueish-purple sandy gravel (25905) was encountered at 0.8m BGL, with laminated sands and gravels. A mottled orange and blue-grey fine sand (25904) with moderate gravel inclusions was encountered 0.5m BGL. A mottled orange and blue clay (25902) with occasional angular stones was encountered at 0.4m BGL. The natural deposits were sealed by subsoil (25901) and topsoil (25900).

Negative trenches (Section Figures 42, 49 and 50)

6.5.13 Trenches 222-225, 231, 232, 236-239, 241-243, 245, 246 and 251-259 contained no archaeological features or deposits, except for furrows of medieval to post-medieval date.

6.5.14 Natural deposit sequences were recorded in Trenches 232, 238, 239 and 240. Trench 232 was located towards the base of a hill in the south of Section 6. A series of colluvial and alluvial deposits were noted towards the lower (north-northwest) end of the trench, where the natural horizon lay at 8.61m aOD (Section DBS9/102, Figure 42). The alluvial deposits consisted of firm, mottled grey clay, overlaid by yellow-brown silty clay colluvial deposits. Trenches 238, 239 and 240 were located in a low-lying part of the site and targeted geological spreads. Trenches 238 and 239 were located across a gentle slope; the trenches contained a sequence of colluvial deposits, consisting of grey and yellow brown silts with stone inclusions (Section DBS9/52, Figure 42). At the western end of Trench 240, towards the lowest point in the field (5.39m aOD), was a sequence of natural gleyed deposits; the lower fills consisted of purple and grey sandy clays and the upper fill consisted of a firm yellow sticky clay (Section DBS9/104, Figure 42; Plate 4.1).

6.5.15 Trenches 222-224, 236-237, 241-243, 245, 246, 251and 252 contained clear uniform furrows. The furrows represent the remains of agricultural ridge and furrow dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. All furrows noted were planned using GPS and a sample were hand-excavated and recorded. The furrows were between 1.1m-3.86m wide and 0.07m-0.35m deep (Sections DBS9/106 & 59, Figure 49) The shallower furrows were typically located on higher ground and thus had experienced greater truncation from later agricultural techniques, whereas the deeper and wider furrows were located in low-lying parts of the site. None of the evaluated furrows within the archaeologically blank trenches yielded finds.

6.5.16 A friable, mid yellow brown silty subsoil (0.03m to 0.30m thick) sealed natural soils and furrows in many of the archaeologically blank trenches towards the southern end of the Section (Trenches 222-225, 232 and 237-239). Above this, or directly above the natural substrate in areas where no subsoil was present, was a modern agricultural topsoil (0.20m to 0.46m thick). Example representative sections of blank trenches are reproduced on Figures 49 and 50.

Trenches with archaeology

Trench 226 (Plan Figures 12.1 and 13.1; Section Figure 42)

6.5.17 The natural substrate in Trench 226 comprised boulder clay (22603) overlain by an intermittent sandy clay natural deposit (22602) which formed the archaeological horizon. Heights on the natural dropped from 11.96m aOD at the northeast end of the trench to 11.13m aOD in the southwest.

6.5.18 Towards the centre of the trench was a ditch [22604] on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment (Figure 13.1). Ditch [22604] measured 0.46m wide and 0.23m deep (Section DBS9/68, 42; Plate 4.2) and contained an orange-blue sandy clay fill (22605) yielding a single fragment of birch charcoal (Appendix 3C). Based on its alignment and appearance, this ditch is of suspected post-medieval date.

6.5.19 The overburden consisted of a mid-yellow brown silt subsoil (22601) and a friable, dark grey, brown silty clay topsoil (22600), with a combined thickness of 0.38m.

Trench 227 (Plan Figures 12.1 and 13.2; Section Figure 43)

6.5.20 Removal of topsoil and colluvium in Trench 227 revealed a deposit (22708) which proved to be the uppermost in a sequence of alluvially deposited layers above the natural boulder clay. The sequence was evaluated with a number of deeper sondages and the upper horizon of the natural boulder clay (22702) was encountered at 10.55-10.67m aOD at the western end of the trench, decreasing in height towards the east to 10.10m aOD. The deposit sequence was investigated and recorded, and included layers with quantities of cultural material.

6.5.21 At the western end of the trench, deposit (22718) directly overlay boulder clay and consisted of soft, mixed pale blue and orange sterile sand up to 0.18m thick (Section DBS9/91, Figure 42; Plate 4.3). Over this lay a firm, mottled dull yellow and grey clay (22710), which equated to (22717) at the eastern end of the trench (Section DBS9/93, Figure 42; Plate 4.4). A soft, thin layer of black degraded organics (22716) directly overlay (22717) at a height of 10.14m aOD. It was up to 0.04m thick and environmental sampling yielded a mix of pine, cherry and honeysuckle charcoal alongside a selection of fruit and weed matter. The latter comprised three cereal caryopses, 37 fruit seeds (hawthorn and blackberry), and 140 weed fragments (grass, bedstraws, buttercup and sedge nutlets, and smaller quantities of goosefoot, fat hen, dock and cinquefoil) (Appendix 3C). A tooth fragment and flint shatter was also recovered (Appendices 3E, 3G). Charcoal from (27716) was selected for rangefinder radiocarbon dating, and returned a calibrated date of 1725-1867 AD at 95.4% probability (Beta-739041, Appendix 4). This date is unexpectedly late, and may be the result of a contaminated sample; micromorphological analysis of the layer in Trench 227 noted modern bioturbation throughout the sequence, which could result in small pieces of intrusive material being drawn into the earlier layers (Appendix 3P).

6.5.22 At the eastern end of the trench a soft, bright yellow possible cess waste layer (22715) followed (22716). This contained alder charcoal and an unidentifiable bone fragment

(Appendices 3C, 3G). It was followed by a mix of pinkish orange, grey sterile clay (22714) up to 0.27m thick. Further west, a sterile pale grey-blue clay layer (22709) was recorded in several sondages, and represents an equivalent phase of sterile silting activity to (22714).

6.5.23 Above deposits (22709) and (22714), and recorded along the full length of the trench, was a soft dark purplish grey silt (22707) with pockets of possible cess and degraded organics. This deposit yielded charcoal and macroplants in similar concentrations to (22716), comprising pine, cherry and hazel charcoal, 22 fruit seeds (hawthorn and blackberry) and 79 weed fragments (Appendix 3C). The humerus and radius bones of a young dog were also recovered, along with rib and ulna bones of a small mammal, possibly from the same animal but not identifiable to species (Appendix 3G). This suggests the dog was deposited in an articulated or semi-articulated state, which (if suitable) could provide an alternative sample for radiocarbon dating, as this material is less likely to be intrusive and its articulated nature indicates deposition within (22707) soon after death. Magnetised soil concretions were also noted in the sample and a small piece of unworked oak was recovered (Appendices 3J, 3N). Cultural content within the layer indicates material was washed into the deposit, possibly augmented by deliberate dumping, over an extended period. Soil analysis of the monolith sample identified (22707) as a likely dumped deposit within a damp (rather than waterlogged) natural hollow (Appendix 3P).

6.5.24 The layer was overlaid by a soft and mottled silty clay (22713) at the eastern end of the trench, equating to (22708) further west. Like (22714) and (22709), this layer represents a sterile period of colluvial deposition; it formed the final substantial silting up of the hollow. Soil analysis noted that the accumulation of colluvial deposits caused by ground destabilisation is a noted soil formation process during the Romano-British period (Appendix 3P). Levels at the upper horizon of (22708) and (22713) ranged from 11.01m aOD at the western end of the trench to 10.48m aOD at the eastern end. At the upper horizon of (22713), two discrete patches of suspected burnt or heat-affected deposits (22711) and (22712) were recorded at the eastern end of the trench (Section DBS9/93, Figure 42; Plate 4.4). Soil analysis of (22711) found that the fine, black content of (22711) was in fact due to iron panning in the layer, as iron leached out of a mineral-rich deposit (Appendix 3P). The deposit sequence noted in Trench 227 suggests opportunistic use of a natural hollow to dispose of waste; the deposits have likely washed downslope from higher ground in the vicinity of the trench.

6.5.25 A substantial ditch orientated northeast-southwest was located in the centre of the trench, cutting through the clay deposit (22709). The ditch probably cut the full sequence of alluvial layers, but its relationship to upper deposits (22707) and (22708) was not seen due to the similarity of its fills to the layers in question. Ditch [22704] measured 1.2m wide and 0.78m deep, with steep sides and a narrow base (Plate 4.5). The ditch contained two dark grey clayey silt fills (22706) and (22705), neither of which yielded finds. It was truncated at its northwest edge by a linear cut for a functioning ceramic drain which was on a similar alignment.

6.5.26 The ditch and alluvial sequence were sealed by an orange-brown layer (22703) representing agriculturally disturbed colluvial (or directly ploughed-in) material (Appendix 3P); it ranged from 0.2m to 0.45m thick across the trench. This was followed by topsoil (22700); total overburden thickness ranged from 0.60m to 0.80m.

Trench 228 (Plan Figures 12.1 and 13.3; Section Figure 43)

6.5.27 Trench 228 was located across a slope; its lower (southwestern) end lay in the same natural hollow as was encountered in Trench 227. At the higher (northeastern) end of the trench the boulder clay was encountered at 12.32m aOD. To the southwest, the deposits filling the depression were exposed in plan for a length of 35m and evaluated with sondages; the lowest excavated level at the southwest end was 10.51m aOD which did not expose the boulder clay.

6.5.28 In the two southwestern-most sondages, the lowest deposits identified were a yellow sandy layer (22808) at a height of 10.51m aOD (Section DBS9/105, Figure 43) and a dark greyish purple silty clay layer (22809). The latter had inclusions of possible cess material; this was similar in appearance to deposit (22707) in Trench 227. It was followed by a light grey-blue dense clay (22807) which was mottled with orange (Plate 4.6).

6.5.29 Into the upper horizon of (22807), a small sub-square pit [22810] was cut (Section DBS9/92, Figure 42; Plate 4.7). The pit measured 0.3m wide by over 0.27m long and was filled by a dark deposit of crushed charcoal and silt (22805). A total of 210.2g of charcoal was present in the environmental sample of (22805); fragments identified to species were oak and hazel. Small amounts of charred macroplants were also present, namely one caryopsis and two forks of emmer/spelt, three barley caryopses, one oat caryopsis and one unidentified cereal; four weed fragments were also noted (Appendix 3C). The fill also yielded 123g of animal bone fragments, the majority burnt; the only identifiable species was sheep/goat, while many were medium or indeterminate mammals (Appendix 3E). Three sherds of hollow ware pottery, identified broadly as of Iron Age to Roman date, and a single fragment of fired clay were also recovered (Appendix 3B). A sample of charcoal from (22805) has returned a calibrated radiocarbon date of 1044-894 BC at 95% probability (Beta-739072, Appendix 4).

6.5.30 The pit was sealed by a dark blue-grey clay (22806) with occasional inclusions of small stones; this was followed by a pale blue silty clay (22803) measuring up to 0.25m thick. The upper horizon of (22803) was recorded at 11.38m to 11.98m aOD.

6.5.31 The alluvial deposits were sealed by an orange-brown colluvial silt layer (22801), measuring up to 0.45m thick, followed by topsoil (22800). The combined overburden thickness was up to 0.72m.

Trench 229 (Plan Figures 12.1 and 13.4; Section Figure 43)

6.5.32 Trench 229 was located on a rise in the southern end of Section 6 and was fairly level; the natural gravelly, sandy clay substrate (22902) was encountered at 12.89m aOD.

6.5.33 A gully [22903] was recorded which measured 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base (Section DBS9/75, Figure 43; Plate 4.8). The gully contained a single gravelly brown-grey silty clay fill (22904). No finds were recovered and the feature was undated, however it was orientated north-northwest to south-southeast, parallel to the 19th century field layout.

6.5.34 The overburden consisted of subsoil (22901) and topsoil (22900) with a combined thickness of 0.33m.

Trench 230 (Plan Figures 12.1 and 13.5-13.7; Section Figures 43-45)

6.5.35 The natural boulder clay (23002) was encountered at 12.56m aOD in the southeast end of the trench, gently sloping downwards to 11.77m aOD at the northwest end of the trench. Multiple features were excavated and recorded, concentrated in three areas along the length of the trench (Figure 13.5; Plate 4.9).

Iron Age/Roman features

6.5.36 Two separate sequences of Iron Age or Roman features were recorded in Trench 230. Due to the broad pottery dating, it is not possible to equate phases of activity across the two sequences, thus each feature sequence is described separately in stratigraphic order. The northernmost sequence (approximately 9m from the northern end of the trench) was a series of intercutting boundary ditches on a northeast-southwest alignment (Plan Figure 13.6; Sections DBS9/71 and DBS9/77, Figure 44; Plate 4.10).

6.5.37 [23010] was a stratigraphically early feature at the northern edge of the ditch sequence; it consisted of a substantial ditch with two recuts. The original ditch [23010] measured 0.88m deep and over 0.90m wide and contained two sterile sandy fills (23012) and (23013). The basal fill (23012) yielded hazel charcoal (Appendix 3C). The first recut [23006] shifted the feature slightly to the southeast and was of a similar scale; it measured 2.2m wide and 0.96m deep with a V-shaped profile and contained five fills. The lowest three fills were gravelly sands (23014), (23015) and (23016) and were followed by grey silty clay slumping fills (23020) and (23019) against the northwest edge of the ditch. The basal fill (23014) contained two sherds of pottery of Iron Age or Romano British date, as well as a mix of oak, alder, cherry and apple-type charcoal deriving from fuel waste and a single sedge nutlet (Appendices 3B, 3C). The edge fill (23020) contained a further 29 sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery comprising hollow wares which are not closely dateable (Appendix 3B). A second recut [23036] partially cleaned out the centre of [23006], it had a U-shaped profile and was on a smaller scale, measuring 1.28m wide and 0.66m deep, and contained three silty clay fills (23017), (23018) and (23021). The bulk fill (23018) contained 26 sherds of pottery of Iron Age to Roman date, including Late Iron Age or later forms; upper fill (23021) contained a further eight sherds including a square-rim open jar dating from the 2nd century BC to 4th century AD (Appendix 3B). Fill (23021) also contained a sedge nutlet, oak and ash charcoal fragments and a single piece of flint debitage shatter (Appendices 3C, 3G).

6.5.38 Ditch [23008] was a stratigraphically early feature to the southeast of the ditch and recuts [23010]/[23006]/[23036]; both features were truncated by the later ditch [23007]

so could not be sequenced relative to each other. The cut [23008] was a broad linear ditch with a concave base. It measured 1.26m wide and 0.38m deep and contained five gravelly, sandy clay fills (23024), (23026), (23032), (23025)=(23031) and (23090). The basal fill (23026) contained a single tiny fragment of Roman pottery identified as possible oxidised ware (Appendix 3A).

6.5.39 A pit or ditch terminus [23030] truncated the southeast edge of [23008]. The cut measured 0.96m wide and 0.26m deep with short, steep edges and a broad, concave base. It was filled by two gravelly, silty fills (23027) and (23028); a single irregular debitage flake was recovered from the upper fill (23028) (Appendix 3G).

6.5.40 Ditch [23007] truncated both [23008] and [23036]; it measured 0.7m to 1m wide and up to 0.5m deep, becoming shallower towards the northwest. The ditch had a U-shaped profile and contained four fills; the basal fill was a loose silty gravel (23022), sealed by a sterile clay fill (23033). The two upper fills consisted of grey gravelly, stony silty clays (23023) and (23034). No pottery was recovered but nine animal bone fragments were retrieved from the mid fill (23023), comprising sheep/goat and medium and large mammal bones (Appendix 3E). A broad and shallow recut [23011] was recorded as a minor reuse of [23007], partially clearing out the uppermost fill. The recut measured 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, with a single mottled grey and orange silty clay fill (23038) which contained no finds.

6.5.41 At the centre of the trench, a separate sequence of east-west aligned ditches was recorded (Plan Figure 13.7; Section DBS9/80, Figure 43). Two stratigraphically early features were [23039] and [23052]=[23040]; due to later truncation, the relationships between these features could not be established and their relative phasing is unknown.

6.5.42 Ditch [23039] was on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 0.87m wide and 0.47m deep (Section DBS9/80, Figure 43; Plate 4.11). It contained two orange-brown silty clay fills (23053) and (23054). The darker upper fill (23054) contained fired clay and pottery of Iron Age to Roman date, including a vertical rim open jar dating from the 4th century BC to 4th century AD (Appendix 3B).

6.5.43 Ditch [23052]=[23040] was positioned slightly to the north of [23039], and lay on an east-west alignment. It had a regular, narrow, flat base and moderately steep sides (Plate 4.12). The ditch measured 1.8m wide and was 0.25m deep from a horizontally truncated height of 11.46m aOD; it is projected to have been approximately 0.9m deep in total. The ditch contained a mid red-brown clayey silt fill (23055)=(23064) which yielded no finds or environmental material.

6.5.44 A broad, flat-bottomed ditch [23003] truncated the early ditch [23052]=[23040], possibly acting as a recut to re-establish a ditch along the same line. It lay on an east-west alignment and was only seen obliquely in section (Section DBS9/80, Figure 43) but its projected total width was approximately 0.7m; it measured up to 0.6m deep, with short, steep, concave sides. The ditch contained a lower light orange-brown silty clay fill (23079)=(23069), edge fills (23066) and (23070)=(23080), and a mid orange-brown upper silty clay fill (23082)=(23071). The bulk upper fill (23082) contained three sherds of Iron

Age to Roman pottery, including a vertical rim vessel of 4th century BC to 4th century AD date (Appendix 3B). A single fragment of apple-type charcoal and a piece of flint debitage shatter were also retrieved (Appendices 3C, 3G).

6.5.45 Ditch [23041]=[23083] was parallel to [23052]=[23040], positioned slightly to the north of it, and had two recuts which truncated [23003]. The original cut [23041]=[23083] measured approximately 5m long within the trench; its surviving (horizontally truncated) profile measured up to 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep, with a projected total depth of up to 0.83m. The ditch had straight, steep sides and a narrow, flat base (Section DBS9/80, Figure 43; Plate 4.13). The fills (23078)=(23085) and (23077)=(23086) were orange-brown and grey silty clays which produced no finds or environmental material. A recut [23072] re-established the line of ditch [23041]=[23083], and truncated the north edge of ditch [23003]. Ditch [23072] measured 1.55m wide and 0.56m deep and contained two orange-brown silty clay fills (23073) and (23076) which yielded no finds. The ditch was partially cleared out at the centre by a further recut [23074]=[23099]; it re-established the feature to the same depth but narrowed to 1.3m. The sole fill (23075) was a dull grey-brown gritty silty clay with a sharp horizon against the earlier fills; it contained no finds.

6.5.46 Both ditch sequences described above appear to have been horizontally truncated by a broad landscaping cut [23009]=[23057]=[23094], which measured up to 0.44m deep, truncating the features to a height of 11.73m- 11.95m aOD. At its deepest portion, above the northern ditch sequence, the truncation cut contained a lower fill (23037)=(23095) which measured up to 0.1m thick and contained frequent angular gravels (Sections DBS9/71 and 77, Figure 44). Above this lay a silty clay (23029)=(23058)=(23096)=(23093); context (23029) contained two sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery (Appendix 3B). The feature is interpreted as a possible truncation event due to its depth, and the apparent deliberate deposition of gravels at its base. It remains possible that the two fills instead washed into a hollow caused by the density of intercutting archaeological features in this part of the trench.

Undated, unphased features

6.5.47 At the northeast end of the trench was a probable boundary ditch and a pit; they remain undated by finds and their relative phasing to the rest of the features is unknown.

6.5.48 The ditch [23042] lay on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 0.75m deep and over 3.6m wide (Section DBS9/78, Figure 45; Plate 4.15). The ditch had moderately steep sides and a broad, concave base. The original cut [23042] contained five fills; the three lower fills (23043), (23044) and (23045) consisted of a reddish grey and grey-brown coarse sandy clays with frequent inclusions of angular stones and gravel. Upper fills (23046) and (23047) consisted of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones within a friable grey-brown clayey sand matrix. A recut [23048] measured 1.7m wide and partially cleared out the ditch to a depth of 0.42m, with a near-vertical side at its southwestern edge; it contained a sterile pinkish brown clay fill (23049). A second recut [23050] measured 0.26m deep and over 2.75m wide; it contained a light pinkish brown clay fill

(23051). None of the fills of the ditch or its recuts produced finds or environmental material.

6.5.49 The ditch was cut by a small sub-circular pit [23089] at its southern edge (Section DBS9/83, Figure 43; Plate 4.16). Pit [23089] had a diameter of 0.61m and measured 0.03m deep, with shallow concave profile. It contained a single dark grey-brown silt fill (23090); a sample from this deposit yielded a single charred barley caryopsis and a fragment of pine charcoal (Appendix 3C).

6.5.50 Features in Trench 230 were sealed by subsoil (23001), present at the northwestern trench end only, and topsoil (23000); overburden had a combined thickness of up to 0.40m. The topsoil (23000) contained five sherds of Iron Age/Roman and Roman pottery types, including three greyware sherds, and an amorphous daub fragment (Appendices 3A, 3B). The topsoil also contained a chert polisher, undatable due to its long span of use; the object is depicted in the worked stone report (Appendix 3L).

Trench 233 (Plan Figures 12.2 and 13.9; Section Figures 45-46)

6.5.51 Trench 233 was located across level land at the base of a localised slope; the natural boulder clay (23301) was encountered at between 8.95m and 9.13m aOD.

6.5.52 At the southwest end of the trench was a sequence of intercutting features on a northwest-southeast alignment which corresponded to a narrow archaeological anomaly in the geophysics, as well as a broader, possibly archaeological, spread anomaly. The sequence commenced with a possible pit or ditch terminus [23305], a large boundary ditch [23308], and a shallow gully [23352] (Section DBS9/84, Figure 46; Plate 4.17). All three features cut the natural substrate and their relative phasing was removed by later features cut along the same alignment.

6.5.53 The pit or possible terminus [23305] measured 0.8m wide and was horizontally truncated to 0.2m deep. It was aligned northwest-southeast and was exposed to a length of 0.8m, with a rounded southeast end in plan and a broad, concave profile. The feature contained two orange-grey and grey-brown sandy clay fills (23306) and (23307); the basal fill (23306) yielded fragments of vitrified ceramics in addition to a charred macroplants (Appendices 3J, 3C). There were 40 charred cereal remains and a single grass seed; the cereals included caryopses of hulled barley and barley, 22 glumes of emmer and spelt and one emmer/spelt fork; the concentration of glumes indicates this assemblage derives from crop processing waste (Appendix 3C).

6.5.54 The substantial boundary ditch [23308] was immediately to the northeast of [23305], and was on a parallel northwest-southeast alignment. The ditch measured 5.5m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m, which did not reach the base of the feature. It contained three fills; the lowest excavated fill (23350) consisted of a mid grey-blue sterile clay which appears to have silted up after a minor edge collapse (23349) at the northeast edge of the feature. A dark grey sandy clay fill (23311)=(23312) followed; this contained two sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery and 11 animal bone fragments, including rodent long bones and indeterminate mammal fragments (Appendices 3B, 3E). A broad recut [23351] partially cleaned out [23308] to a depth of 0.68m, and

contained a mid brown-grey silty clay (23309)=(23313)=(23315), with few inclusions of stones. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

6.5.55 On the northeast side of [23308], the parallel shallow gully [23352] was also stratigraphically early and may have flanked the boundary ditch during its use. Gully [23352] measured 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a single grey-brown silty clay fill (23320)=(23321) which yielded no finds.

6.5.56 Two parallel shallow gullies [23353] and [23354] truncated the boundary ditch [23308] and gully [23352]. Gully [23353] was at the northeastern edge of ditch [23308] and measured 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep; it contained a single mid-grey silty clay fill (23319). The closely adjacent gully [23354] measured 1.43m wide and 0.29m deep and contained a single mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of sandstone. These two features may represent sequential minor drainage cuts after the larger boundary ditch had gone out of use.

6.5.57 Ditch [23308], pit or terminus [23305], and gully [23354] were truncated by a later broad, shallow ditch cut [23342]. Ditch [23342] measured 4.55m wide and 0.30m deep with gradually sloping sides and a broad, flat base. It contained a single mid to dark grey silty clay fill (23310)=(23314)=(23316) which yielded varied finds material, suggesting during this phase of its use the ditch was used for opportunistic disposal of low concentrations of domestic waste. Dating evidence comprised six sherds of handmade Iron Age to Roman pottery, a sherd of Roman greyware and a single oxidised ware sherd, the latter indicating a date in the 3rd to 4th century AD (Appendices 3B, 3A). An iron nail (not closely datable) and ten fragments of daub were also recovered, along with 108 fragments (1.2kg) of animal bone including cattle and large and medium mammal bones (Appendices 3H, 3I, 3E). A single clay tobacco pipe stem was also recovered from (23316) (Appendix 3M), and is interpreted as intrusive in this context, probably introduced via the post-medieval field drains which truncated the ditch sequence.

6.5.58 A smaller-scale ditch [23302], also on a northwest-southeast alignment, was located approximately 3m to the northeast of ditch [23308]. The ditch measured 0.64m wide and 0.55m deep with a U-shaped profile (Section DBS9/66, Figure 45; Plate 4.18). It contained two dark grey silty clay fills (23303) and (23304); the lower fill (23303) contained two Iron Age to Roman pottery sherds and three animal bone fragments, including a pig's tooth (Appendices 3B, 3E). A charred grass seed and single fragment of oak charcoal were also recovered from the sample (Appendix 3C). The upper fill (23304) contained a further six sherds of handmade Iron Age to Roman pottery alongside a single Roman greyware sherd, and 42 fragments of bone which included sheep/goat and rodent, but were largely mammal fragments (Appendices 3B, 3A, 3C). Natural finds of flint debitage shatter from context (23303) and unworked shale from (23304) were also noted (Appendices 3G, 3L).

6.5.59 To the northeast of [23302], a further ditch crossed the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment, corresponding to an archaeological anomaly in the geophysical survey. The ditch [23329] measured 2.49m wide and 0.96m deep, with a slightly stepped profile

which steepened at the centre of the feature (Section DSB9/73, Figure 46; Plate 4.19). The original cut [23329] contained ten fills indicating a prolonged period of episodic silting, with small quantities of finds material either washed in or deliberately deposited in fills throughout the sequence. The basal fill (23332) consisted of mid blackish grey silty clay. It was followed by thin tips or slumps of silty clays (23333), (23340) and (23341), sloping downwards from the southwest edge, and fills (23334) to (23338) from the northeast edge. Handmade Iron Age to Roman pottery was recovered from (23332) and (23338), the most diagnostic dating from the 3rd century BC to 4th century AD (Appendix 3B). Animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat and a dog's tooth was also recovered from these two contexts (Appendix 3E). Environmental samples of (23338) and (23340) yielded one barley caryopsis and three unidentified cereals, and a single fragment of cherry charcoal (Appendix 3C).

6.5.60 A recut [23343] occurred at the centre of the ditch, it partly cleared out the fills and measured 1.05m wide and 0.48m deep with a narrow, V-shaped profile. Recut [23343] contained two grey silty clay fills (23344) and (23345); the lower, bulk fill (23344) contained eight handmade sherds of Iron Age/Roman pottery, and two Roman sherds dated to the later 1st or 2nd century AD (Appendices 3B, 3A). Twenty-seven fragments of animal bone were also present (Appendix 3E). A later, broad recut [23346] occurred which measured 2.2m wide and 0.35 deep, and contained a single black-grey silty sandy clay fill (23347). This fill contained 25 further animal bone fragments with a fragment of apple-type roundwood charcoal, a grass seed, and five further sherds of handmade Iron Age to Roman pottery (Appendices 3E, 3C, 3B).

6.5.61 A small posthole [23330] cut the ditch [23329] on its northeast edge; this measured 0.17m in diameter and was 0.2m deep with an irregular V-shape profile. It contained a single firm but friable dark blackish grey, silty clay fill (23331) containing no finds.

6.5.62 Around 4m to the northeast of ditch [23329] was a pit or ditch terminus [23322] (Section DBS9/72, Figure 45; Plate 4.20). The feature measured 1.04m wide with steep, short sides and a broad concave base; it was 0.27m deep and over a metre long, continuing beyond the trench edge to the southeast. It contained a single dark brown-grey sandy clay (23323). Sealing the pit was a dark grey-black sandy clay deposit (23324) intermixed with redeposited natural, representing either a sealed occupation layer or later plough disturbance which has spread the fill (22323) beyond the edges of the feature. Finds within the fill (22323) included four sherds of handmade Iron Age/Roman pottery and two Crambeck parchment ware sherds (type 5b), dating from 370 AD or later; a Roman and a late Roman sherd were also assessed with the handmade pottery (Appendices 3A, 3B). Roman Imbrex and red brick fragments were also recovered, as well as animal bone (including pig) and two charred weeds (Appendices 3O, 3E, 3C). The sealing deposit (22324) contained two Roman greyware sherds and two Iron Age/Roman handmade sherds, and four animal bones including cattle and sheep/goat (Appendices 3A, 3B, 3C).

6.5.63 At the northeast end of the trench was a further ditch [23325] on a northwest-southeast orientation. The ditch measured 1.99m wide and 0.42m deep, with a wide U-shaped

profile, and contained three dark sandy clay fills (23326), (23327) and (23328) (Section DBS9/74, Figure 45; Plate 4.21). Dating evidence from the bulk lower fill (23327) comprised nine sherds of Iron Age/Roman handmade pottery and seven sherds of late 3rd to early 4th century Roman wares (Appendices 3B, 3A). The top fill (23328) contained a further 26 sherds of handmade pottery, in addition to eight Roman sherds which included late Huntcliff type wares dating from 370 AD or later (Appendix 3A). The upper fill also contained Roman red brick and possible tegula, and a small quantity of unclassified iron slag (Appendices 3O, 3J). The fills also yielded small quantities of daub (Appendix 3I), macroplants (barley, grass and sedge in (23328)) and charcoal (cherry roundwood and ash, oak and apple-type fragments) (Appendix 3C). Animal bone across both fills included sheep/goat and cattle amongst other mammal fragments (Appendix 3E).

6.5.64 Features in Trench 233 produced the highest concentration of Roman pottery types at Catfoss South, including several later 3rd or 4th century types, particularly concentrated in the northern features, which could indicate a shift in activity northwards in the later Roman period, away from the substantial boundary ditch feature [23308] which was established earlier. Five sherds of Roman pottery were also collected as unstratified finds in Trench 233, these included two oxidised ware sherds of mid-4th to 5th century date (Appendix 3A).

6.5.65 Features in Trench 233 were sealed by topsoil (23300), which measured up to 0.45m thick.

Trench 234 (Plan Figures 12.2 and 13.10; Section Figure 47)

6.5.66 Trench 234 was located in a relatively flat part of the site and the natural boulder clay (23402) was encountered at 8.84m to 9m aOD.

6.5.67 At the northwest end of the trench were two intercutting ditches [23403] and [23406], lying on a northeast-southwest alignment (Section DBS9/62, Figure 47; Plate 4.22). The stratigraphically earliest ditch was [23406] which measured 0.65m wide and 0.37m deep with a U-shaped profile. Ditch [23406] contained two grey sandy and silty clay fills (23407) and (23408). The lower fill (23407) contained Iron Age to Roman pottery, including three sherds from a possible crucible; 12 fragments of animal bone and a single oat caryopsis were also recovered (Appendices 3B, 3E, 3C). Six fragments of oak charcoal derived from the upper fill (23408), which contained no other finds material (Appendix 3C). It is possible that these intercutting ditches relate to a linear cropmark visible on aerial photographs, although the ditch alignment is not entirely in agreement with the cropmark.

6.5.68 The western edge of [23406] was truncated by ditch [23403]. This feature measured 0.85m wide and 0.47m deep, with a slightly sinuous shape in plan and a U-shaped profile. Ditch [23403] contained two grey sandy and silty clay fills (23404) and (23405); both fills yielded pottery of Iron Age to Roman date, while the lower fill (23404) also contained bone (large mammal) and a fragment of natural unworked shale (Appendices 3B, 3E, 3L).

6.5.69 In the centre of the trench were two intercutting ditches [23409] and [23415] (Section DBS9/65, Figure 47). The stratigraphically earliest ditch was [23409] on a northeast-southwest alignment; it measured 3.7m wide and 0.66m deep, with steep sides and a broad, concave base (Plate 4.23). The ditch contained three main fills (23414), (23413) and (23418) which consisted of water affected clays with manganese and iron panning. The basal silting fill (23414) yielded two weed fragments (grass and sheep's sorrel), and two pottery sherds of Iron Age to Roman date were recovered from fill (23413) (Appendices 3C, 3B). Three distinct upper deposits (23411), (23412) and (23410) were recorded in the southwestern edge of the trench only, possibly indicating material slumped or tipped from the southwest to infill the ditch after it had partially silted up naturally. The deposits included a bright orange-yellow clay (23412), notable for a high concentration of redeposited clean natural clay. This fill contained 21 sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery and a single unidentified plant bud (Appendices 3B, 3C). The uppermost fill consisted of firm, dark orange-brown silty clay (23410).

6.5.70 Ditch [23415] truncated the northwest edge of the larger ditch [23409] (Plate 4.24). It was on a north- south alignment and measured 0.76m wide and 0.35m deep, with a U-shaped profile; it contained two blue-grey clay fills (23416) and (23417). The upper fill (23417) yielded two sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery, a large mammal bone and an irregular lithic debitage flake; two fragments of oak charcoal and a single cereal caryopsis were also recovered (Appendices 3B, 3E, 3G, 3C).

6.5.71 The features in Trench 234 were sealed by subsoil (23401) and topsoil (23400), with a combined overburden thickness of 0.44m.

Trench 235 (Plan Figures 12.2 and 13.11; Section Figure 47)

6.5.72 The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (23502) overlain by intermittent sandy clay (23501) which formed the archaeological horizon; this was encountered at 8.84m to 9m aOD.

6.5.73 Ditch [23503] crossed the southwest end of the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment; it measured 1.1m wide and 0.2 m deep with a broad, shallow concave profile (Section DBS9/48, Figure 47; Plate 4.25). The ditch contained a single dark grey-brown sandy clay (23504) containing no finds, although inclusions of CBM flecks were noted and the feature is of suspected post-medieval date.

6.5.74 A second ditch [23505] at the northwest end of the trench was deeper and positioned on a northwest-southeast alignment, parallel with the furrow trend recorded in the geophysics. The ditch measured 1.63m wide and 0.68m deep, with a broad-bottomed U-shaped profile (Section DBS9/54, Figure 47; Plate 4.26). The ditch contained four fills commencing with sterile reddish grey-brown silty clays (23509) and (23508). The upper two fills (23507) and (23506) comprised dark blackish grey-brown clay. Context (23507) contained multiple finds of post-medieval to modern date, including iron nails and a possible strap fragment, drinks bottle glass, and two oxidised ware sherds of non-Roman date (Appendices 3H, 3K, 3A). A single piece of unclassified iron slag and 15

animal bone fragments were also recovered, the latter including rodent and bird bones (Appendices 3J, 3E).

6.5.75 The features were sealed by topsoil (23500) measuring up to 0.34m thick.

Trench 244 (Plan Figures 12.3 and 13.14; Section Figure 47)

6.5.76 Trench 244 was positioned across a slope; the natural substrate comprised boulder clay (24402) overlain by natural silvery sand (24401) forming the archaeological horizon. The natural soils sloped downwards from 8.92m aOD in the northeast to 7.49m aOD at the southwest end of the trench.

6.5.77 A large boundary ditch [24403] with recuts crossed the southwest end of the trench on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment (Section DBS9/42, Figure 47; Plate 4.27). The original cut [24403] measured 2.45m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.98m, which did not reach the base of the feature. Six fills were excavated; the lowest were affected by water action and included dark blue gleyed clay (24404), dark grey waterlogged silt (24421) and an orange-brown clay-sand with iron panning (24406); these were followed by sandy clays (24407), (24408) and (24409). An iron chain or wire of post-medieval to modern type was recovered from the lowest excavated fill (24404), while (24421) contained oak charcoal (Appendices 3H, 3C). A large piece of charred oak (24419) with iron nails embedded was recovered from (24406) (Appendix 3N).

6.5.78 A recut [24410] partially cleared out the ditch to a depth of 0.83m and contained three sterile dark fills (24411)-(24413). This was followed by a second recut [24414] to a depth of 0.65m which contained five fills. The fills consisted of coarse sands (24415) and (24418), clay (22416) and silty clays (24417) and (24422). The clay-rich lower fill (24416) produced cherry charcoal and an irregular flint debitage flake (Appendices 3C, 3G). A final recut [24420] measured 2.3m wide and 0.57m deep and was U-shaped in profile. In contrast to the earlier cuts this was backfilled by a single, homogenous soft red-brown silty clay (24405) with pockets of sand. The fill contained further post-medieval to modern finds of an iron staple or wire and horseshoe, fragments of CBM, and vitrified charcoal or coke; a single mammal humerus was also recovered (Appendices 3H, 3O, 3J, 3E).

6.5.79 Ditch [24403] appears to correspond to a watercourse recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, and is probably a defunct post-medieval drain.

6.5.80 The overburden comprised topsoil (24400) up to 0.32m thick.

Trench 247 (Plan Figures 12.3 and 13.15; Section Figure 47)

6.5.81 Trench 247 was located across a slope and the natural substrate comprised banded clays and silts above boulder clay. The underlying boulder clay (24711) lay at 7.52m aOD at the southern end of the trench. It was overlain by silty and sandy clays (24710), (24712), (24704) and (24709)=(24701); the latter formed the archaeological horizon at 8.47m aOD at the southern end of the trench, sloping downwards to 7.34m aOD at the northern end.

6.5.82 Close to the southern end of the trench, a field boundary ditch [24702] crossed the trench on an east-west alignment. The ditch cut measured 0.82m wide and 0.77m deep and contained two recuts (Section DBS9/33, Figure 47; Plate 4.28). The original cut [24702] contained two fills; a blue grey-sandy clay (24703) and mid grey silty clay (24710); a single grass caryopsis was recovered from (24710) (Appendix 3C). A broader but shallower ditch was recut along the same line after the original ditch had silted up; the recut [24705] measured 1.46m wide and 0.39m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single grey silty clay fill (24706) contained several brick fragments; two are of 16th to 18th century date, and the remaining four are of a possible 17th century or later type (Appendix 3O). After this feature had infilled, a much more minor recut [24707] partially cleared out the fill to form a narrower, gully-like feature. Gully [24707] measured 0.62m wide and 0.18m deep with a single dark grey-black silty clay fill (24708). A sample from this deposit yielded a single fragment of cherry charcoal (Appenidx 3C).

6.5.83 Positioned to the immediate north of ditch [24702] was a stone and rubble spread within a broad, flat-bottomed cut [24711]. The feature measured 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep (Section DBS9/35, Figure 47; Plate 4.29) and is interpreted as a narrow track or pathway surface running parallel to the field boundary. The fill (24712) consisted of very fragmented large, rounded stones with occasional small red brick fragments compacted into the natural.

6.5.84 Overburden in Trench 247 consisted of topsoil (24700) up to 0.30m thick.

Trench 248 (Plan Figures 12.3 and 13.16; Section Figure 48)

6.5.85 Trench 248 was positioned at the top of a slope and targeted a rectilinear geophysical anomaly. The natural boulder clay (24801) was encountered at 7.65m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench, rising to 8.95m aOD to the northeast.

6.5.86 A substantial ditch sequence crossed the centre of the trench on an east-west alignment (Section DBS9/34, Figure 48; Plate 4.30). Its position corresponded to the geophysical anomaly.

6.5.87 The earliest ditch cut [24802] had a straight, moderately sloping northern edge and a narrow, flat base; it was heavily truncated at the south edge by a later cut [24905], and was visible to a depth of 0.55m and a width of 0.9m. Ditch [24802] contained three fills; the basal fill (24803) was a dark brown-grey silty clay which contained three sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery (Appendix 3B). The environmental sample yielded 21 charred macroplants, the majority being weeds including grass, amphibious bistort and an unidentifiable plant bud; sedge nutlets and two barley caryopses were also present (Appendix 3C). The mid and upper fills were yellow brown silty clays (24815) and (24804) which contained no finds.

6.5.88 A broad and deep ditch cut [24805] was established after [24802] had silted up, and followed the same alignment. Ditch [24805] measured 3.75m wide and 1.15m deep and contained four fills. The basal fill (24813) was a dark blue grey sandy clay which was only seen in a narrow sondage in the base of the feature to establish its full depth. It was followed by dark blue silty clay (24806) which was a bulk, homogenous silting fill and

contained three charred weed fragments (sheep's sorrel, grass and an unidentified bud), animal bone including cattle and sheep/goat, and seven sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery (Appendices 3C, 3E, 3B). The latter included two sherds of a vertical-rim jar dating from the 4th century BC to 4th century AD. The upper-mid fill (24807) contained two macroplants (barley and sedge), 11 animal bone fragments which include cattle horn, and 21 sherds of pottery (Appendices 3C, 3E, 3B). The majority of the pottery is only broadly datable to the Iron Age to Roman period, however a single sherd of wedge-rimmed jar dates from the 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD (Appendix 3B). An iron hammer head was also recovered from this fill; it probably represents a hand hammer, associated with metalworking or other crafts (Appendix 3H). The final silting fill (24808) yielded no finds.

6.5.89 A broad furrow [24809] truncated the upper fills of the ditch; it measured 3.3m wide by 0.33m deep and was on an east-west alignment.

6.5.90 Features in Trench 248 were sealed by topsoil (24700), measuring up to 0.30m thick.

Trench 249 (Plan Figures 12.3 and 13.17; Section Figure 48)

6.5.91 Trench 249 was positioned immediately to the north of Trench 248 and targeted a parallel east-west aligned range of the same rectilinear geophysical anomaly (see Figure 12.3). The natural boulder clay (24901) was encountered between 8.51m and 8.58m aOD.

6.5.92 Ditch [24905] crossed the centre of the trench on an east-west alignment, corresponding to the position of the geophysical anomaly. It had steeply sloping straight sides; the cut measured 3.59m wide and was exposed to a depth of 0.70m, which did not reach the base of the feature (Section DBS9/41, Figure 48; Plate 4.31). Ditch [24905] had been cleared out by recuts at the centre, but contained silty clay edge fills (24909), (24910), (24915) and (24914). The northern edge fill (24910) contained two charcoal fragments (oak and cherry), a charred oat caryopsis and tiny quantities of fuel ash slag (Appendices 3C, 3J). The equivalent fill (24915) at the southern edge contained a further oat caryopsis along with a grass seed and two fragments of mammal bone (Appendices 3C, 3E).

6.5.93 A recut [24906] substantially cleared out [24905], reinstating steeply sloping sides to a width of 3.04m; its base was not reached. The lowest excavated fill was a mid blue-grey clay (24911) which yielded cherry charcoal and 9.1g of amorphous fuel-ash slag (Appendices 3C, 3J). It was followed by a dark purple-brown silty clay (24912) which contained eight sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery alongside two animal bones (including cattle), a small fragment of daub and heat-affected and cracked stones (Appendices 3B, 3E, 3I, 3J).

6.5.94 A second recut [24907] partially cleared out the northern side of the ditch, forming a narrower and shallower V-shaped profile measuring 2.65m wide and 0.65m deep. A lower fill (24913) consisted of dark blue-grey clayey silt. The upper fill (24916) was a mid grey-brown silty clay which contained a further 20 sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery,

alongside four daub fragments, 12 animal bones (including cattle and a fragment of horn), and a single fragment of cherry charcoal (Appendices 3B, 3I, 3E, 3C).

6.5.95 To the south of ditch [24905] was an elongated pit or ditch terminus [24902] (Section DBS9/40, Figure 48; Plate 4.32). Feature [24902] was on a northwest-southeast alignment and was visible for a length of 0.51m, continuing beyond the eastern trench edge. It measured 0.63m wide and 0.43m deep with two silty clay fills (24904) and (24903). The upper, bulk fill (24903) was a dark brown-grey silty clay which contained seven sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery and a cattle tooth (Appendices 3B, 3E). Five charred macroplants (a weed and unidentified plant buds) were recovered from the environmental sample (Appendix 3C).

6.5.96 The Iron Age or Roman ditch sequence at the centre of the trench was cut by an east-west aligned medieval or post medieval furrow [24908], containing a sterile fill (24917), which was one of three furrows recorded in the trench. Features and furrows in Trench 249 were sealed by topsoil (24900), measuring up to 0.38m thick.

Trench 250 (Plan Figures 12.3 and 13.18; Section Figure 48)

6.5.97 Trench 250 was located across a slope; the natural boulder clay (25001)=(25010) was encountered at 9.61m aOD at the northwest end of the trench, sloping downwards to 8.53m aOD at the southeast end.

6.5.98 Towards the northwest end of the trench was a group of four small possible pits or postholes [25002], [25004], [25006] and [25008] (Plate 4.33). Only [25004] lay entirely within the trench but the features had a similar appearance; they were sub-circular in plan and between 0.35m and 0.56m in diameter. In section the features had shallow, concave profiles and measured up to 0.05m deep (Sections DBS9/28, 29, 30 and 31, Figure 49). All fur pits contained identical firm, mid brownish grey silty clay fills (contexts (25003), (25005), (25007) and (25009)); the fills were sampled but proved sterile. It is possible the features represent truncated remains of pit or posthole activity, but they may be the result of disturbance to the natural.

6.5.99 Overburden in Trench 250 comprised topsoil (25000) measuring up to 0.32m thick.

6.6 Section 5 Catfoss North

Natural Deposits

6.6.1 The natural substrate in Section 5 varied across the area. It was typically a compact reddish brown sandy clay (boulder clay), with moderate chalk and manganese flecks. However, in Trenches 265, 267-274, 277, 278, 280, 282, and 283 it consisted of yellow and orange brown sands and gravels.

6.6.2 A colluvial deposit was encountered in Trenches 265, 267-274, and 275; it comprised friable mid brown clayey sand with frequent gravels. In Trenches 265, 269, 270, 272, 274 and 275 this deposit sealed the archaeological horizon. In Trenches 265 and 267 the colluvial deposit was truncated by post-medieval furrows. A different colluvial deposit was identified in Trench 279 which comprised a pale yellow brown silt with small angular stones.

Test Pits

6.6.3 Nine test pits were excavated through naturally formed deposits in Section 5 (Test Pits 263, 265, 267, 273, 274, 277, 280, 282 and 283). Most of the test pits yielded no archaeological or significant paleoenvironmental remains; the exception, discussed in detail below, was Test Pit 267 which was located at the base of a steep slope, within 50m of Catfoss Drain, and contained a number of peat deposits. Sequences of sands and gravels were identified in Test Pits 263, 265, 273, 274, 277 and 283 but these yielded no artefactual material.

6.6.4 Test Pit 263 was excavated to a depth of 3m BGL (10.07m aOD). The water table was reached at 2.00m BGL so recording of deposits ceased at this depth. The sequence of deposits was as follows (Section DBS8/45, Figure 51). The purplish brown boulder clay (23007) was overlain by blue grey and orange clay with lenses of fine sand (26306). This deposit was overlain by mottled yellow and blueish grey clay which contained degraded sandstone fragments (26305). There followed a deposit of grey mineral-stained silty clay (26304), and then a deposit of greyish brown and orange mineral-stained clay (26303). Above this lay a deposit of mottled yellow brown sandy clay (26302) that formed the stripped surface of the trench at heights between 12.44m - 13.39m aOD. The upper two deposits comprised a 0.15m deep yellowish-brown clayey subsoil (16301) covered by 0.30m of a brownish grey topsoil (26300) (Section DBS8/46, Figure 51).

6.6.5 Test Pit 265 was located within 20m of the A1035 and Catfoss Drain. It was excavated to a depth of 3m BGL (9.23m aOD). The water table was reached at 2.30m BGL. The earliest deposit encountered was a yellow brown soft sand (26525) that continued below the limit of excavation. This was overlain by brown laminated sand and gravel which contained some rounded stones (26524). Above this lay a reddish-brown clay containing chalk flecks and small stones (26523), and then a brownish yellow sandy gravel (26522). There followed deposits of yellow brown fine sand (26521) and brown gravel with patches of sand (26520). These were overlain by orange, brown clayey sand (26502) which also formed the surface of the trench between 11.56m - 12.86m aOD. Deposit (26502) was overlain by a colluvial deposit of greyish brown clayey sand (26505) which, in turn, was sealed by a brown sandy clay subsoil (26501) and then topsoil.

6.6.6 Test pit 267 was located at the base of a steep slope and within 50m of Catfoss Drain. It was excavated to a depth of 2.2m BGL and the water table was encountered at 1.6m BGL. The test pit contained a series of peat layers, as well as alluvial deposits associated with Catfoss Drain and colluvial deposits (Section DBS8/5, Figure 51; Plate 5.1). The sequence of deposits from the base of the Test Pit to the top was as follows: the earliest deposit identified was an alluvial deposit (26710) consisting of a blue-grey sterile, plastic clay, encountered at 2.1m BGL. Sealing this were several peat deposits. The earliest deposit (26709) consisted of laminated lenses of windblown fine sands and firm clayey peat. The next deposit (26708) consisted of fibrous, dark blackish brown peat with significant inclusions of wood and twigs. Bog oaks were present throughout, and the presence of shells was noted; a single flint flake was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3G). There followed a deposit (26707) that consisted of friable and

spongey dark blueish brown peaty clay, and then a friable dark grey clayey sand (26711) with iron panning and lenses of gravel. Above this lay a dark silver / grey fine sand (26706). Two colluvial deposits were then recorded; the earlier (26705) consisted of a friable mid brown, sandy gravels with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, and the later (26701) was a friable dark greyish brown sandy gravel. These deposits were sealed by a dark brownish grey, silty sandy clay topsoil (26700)(Section DBS8/51, Figure 51; Plate 5.2).

6.6.7 Wood samples were taken from deposits (26708) and (26707) (Appendix 3N). Deposit (26708) produced a piece of slow grown oak in good condition, thought to have been chopped during the felling of a tree, and an assemblage of mostly unworked wood (hazel and alder). One sample of roundwood may have been obliquely chopped at one end. Deposit (26709) produced five bark fragments, and environmental sample processing yielded fragments of hazelnut and hazelnut shell (Appendices 3C and 3N). One of the latter was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1621-1499 cal BC, suggesting that peat layer was forming during the early Bronze Age (Beta-739066, Appendix 4).

6.6.8 Test pit 273 was excavated to a depth of 2.6m BGL (Section DBS8/3, Figure 51). Natural boulder clay (27402) was encountered at 1.45m BGL. Above this lay a mid orangey greyish brown clayey sand (27412) with moderate inclusions of chalk fleck and black mineral staining, as well as occasional sub-rounded stones. This was overlain by a mid orangey yellow clayey sand (27411) with occasional black staining and sub-rounded stones. A furrow truncated this deposit, its fill (27410) consisting of a dark greyish brown clayey sand with occasional sub-angular stones and flint. The furrow was sealed by a mid-greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (27400).

6.6.9 Test Pit 274 was excavated to a depth of 2.7m BGL. The sequence of deposits from the base of the trench to ground level was as follows. The earliest deposit encountered was a 1.2m deep purplish brown boulder clay (27402) which was overlain by orange grey brown clayey sand with chalk flecks and mineral staining (27412). Above this lay a deposit of orange yellow clayey sand colluvium (27411). A furrow [27409] truncated the colluvium which was filled with a greyish brown clayey sand that contained stones and natural flint fragments (27410). Above the furrow lay the topsoil.

6.6.10 Test Pit 277 was excavated to a depth of 1.8m BGL. The earliest deposit encountered was a 1.25m deep reddish brown to dark brown clayey sand (27702) which was overlain by an orange to yellow brown mineral-stained sandy clay containing chalk, natural flint flecks and sub-angular stones (27707). This deposit was truncated by a furrow [27703] which was filled with mineral stained yellow brown clayey sand (27704). There followed a greyish brown topsoil (27700).

6.6.11 Test Pit 280 was excavated to a depth of 2.45m BG). Only the natural boulder clay (28001) was encountered which comprised a mixed greyish orange, brown sandy clay with chalk flecks and degraded stones. This was sealed by a 0.37m deep topsoil deposit.

6.6.12 Test Pit 282 was excavated to a depth of 2.10m BGL (13.27m aOD). The earliest deposit encountered was a deep reddish-brown boulder clay containing chalk flecks and sub-angular stones (28206). There followed a mottled reddish brown to grey sandy clay containing frequent chalk flecks and sub angular stones (28205). This was sealed by a mottled orange, brown sandy clay with chalk flecks (28202) which formed the stripped surface of the trench. The uppermost deposit was 0.30m of topsoil (28200).

6.6.13 Test Pit 283 was excavated to a depth of 2m BGL (1.99m aOD). The earliest deposit recorded was a mottled reddish-brown to blue boulder clay containing chalk flecks (28311). This was overlain by a laminated blue to grey clay with orange / brown sandy gravels and stones (28310). The next two deposits in the sequence are interpreted as flooding or alluvial deposits. The earlier was a pale blueish grey clay with some organic content (28309) and the later a brownish orange clay (28308). Above this lay a brownish orange clay. The uppermost deposit in the test pit was 0.3m of topsoil (28300).

Negative Trenches

6.6.14 Trenches 261, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 271, 273, 276, 277, 280 and 282 contained furrows and/or field drains, but no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

Trenches with archaeology

Trench 265 (Plan Figures 14, 15.1 and 16.3; Section Figures 52)

6.6.15 In Trench 265 the natural substrate was predominantly a bright orange brown boulder clay with chalk flecks (26502).

6.6.16 A large ditch [26512] was located towards the northern end of Trench 265; it was east-west aligned and was recut by a wide and shallow ditch [26506] (Section DBS8/20, Figure 52; Plate 5.2). These features corresponded approximately with a linear geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as being of unclear origin. The earlier ditch [26512] was 2.25m wide and >0.72m deep, with a steeply sloping U-shaped profile; its base was not reached. The ditch contained six fills (26514)–(26519) and (26509) which comprised a mix of sands (26514) and (26516) and sandy clays (26509), (26515), (26517). Fills (26516) and (26517) were located on the northern edge of the ditch and are interpreted as slumping deposits which possibly derive from a bank to the north of the ditch which partly eroded back into the ditch. The size of the feature suggests it served as a boundary ditch at the edge of occupational activity; it was possibly the southern boundary for the settlement activity to the north of the A1035 recorded in Trenches 267 to 273 as no activity was identified to the south of the ditch. Finds comprised three fragments of PRIA to Roman pottery from fill (26509). The pottery sherds were from a vertical-rim globular jar type, made from a soft heavily abraded crumbly fabric falling within a date range of the 3rd century BC to the 3rd century AD (Appendix 3B). This fill also contained a residual, irregular flint flake that is not closely datable (Appendix 3G). One charred oat caryopsis and charcoal was recovered from fill (26515) (Appendix 3C).

6.6.17 The recut of the ditch [26506] was broad and shallow, and measured 2.40m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a shallow concave profile and contained two fills (26507) and (26508) which comprised silty sandy clays containing occasional sub-angular stones; the fills varied in colour from pale brown to dark blueish grey. Basal fill (26508) contained three abraded sherds of late 1st or 2nd century greyware (Appendix 3A). Fill (26507) contained two small fragments of fired clay which are not closely datable, and a fragment of light blue glass that is through to be Iron Age or Roman in date (Appendices 3I and 3K).

6.6.18 A deposit (26513) was encountered to the immediate south of the large boundary ditch (Section DBS8/17, Figure 52). It comprised a mid blueish yellow to grey clayey sand that was up to 0.15m thick. The deposit had accumulated in a natural hollow in the landscape and was likely formed via natural waterborne processes; this was also consistent with the gleyed nature of the deposit. No relationship was identified between the deposit and the original ditch [26512]. However, the deposit was truncated by the ditch recut [26506] therefore it is likely the deposit was either contemporary with or earlier than the original ditch. This is consistent with the material remains recovered from the deposit which comprised two sherds of PRIA to Roman pottery (Appendix 3B).

6.6.19 Three furrows were identified towards the southern end of the trench, two of which were excavated. The more northerly furrow [26503] was 1.85m wide and 0.25m deep, and it had a concave, gradually sloping profile and a flat base. Furrow [26510] lay 5.65m to the south of furrow [26503] and was 2.8m wide and 0.24m deep, and had a similar profile. The fills of the furrows comprised mid brown silty clays and sandy clays (26504) and (26511); the furrows likely dated to the medieval or post-medieval period. A residual flint flake was recovered from fill (26504) that is not closely datable (Appendix 3G).

6.6.20 The archaeological horizon in Trench 265 was overlain by a colluvial deposit (26505) which comprised a mid reddish brown silty sand. This was overlain by a mid brown sandy clay subsoil deposit, up to 0.1m thick. The trench sequence was sealed by topsoil which comprised a dark brown sandy silty clay up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 269 (Plan Figures 14, 15.2 and 16.5 and 16.6; Section Figures 52)

6.6.21 Trench 269 straddled the brow of a hill with a northwest to southeast downward gradient; from 12.71m aOD to 11.89m aOD. The natural substrate comprised red-brown sand (26902) which was overlain in areas by mixed gravels (26901), yellow-brown clay (26907) and a pink-brown clay (26910).

6.6.22 This trench targeted two linear geophysical anomalies, both aligned broadly east-west, which appeared to define a trackway which had rectilinear enclosures to its north and south, as well as several amorphous geophysical anomalies found within the enclosures (Figure 16.5). The northwestern half of the trench contained a dense area of archaeological activity consisting of several pits, postholes and curvilinear gullies, as well as two parallel east-west aligned ditches corresponding with the geophysical anomalies.

6.6.23 In the centre of the trench two parallel ditches [26903] and [26905] were encountered which corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies. The ditches were broadly east-west aligned. The southernmost ditch [26903] measured 1.47m wide and 0.21m deep, and had a wide, shallow concave profile (Section DBS8/6, Figure 52; Plate 5.3). It contained a single fill (26904) which comprised a mid-grey brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones throughout. The ditch contained a small assemblage of animal bone which, with one exception, an amphibian ulna, could not be identified to species, as well as vitrified remains (Appendices 3E and 3J). The vitrified industrial residue consisted of the remains of a possible plano-convex cake (PCC) fragment which are formed from the accumulation of slag within pits. The PCC fragment is associated with ironworking from either the smelting of smithing process. Vitrified ceramic inclusions were identified within the PCC which suggest formation along the edge of a clay-lined pit or hearth. A PCC fragment was also recovered from Trench 275 to the north, as well as running slag deposits elsewhere in Trench 269 which suggests some level of ironworking in the area.

6.6.24 Ditch [26905] was located 2m to the northwest of [26903] (Section DBS8/9, Figure 52; Plate 5.4). It had a sharp V-shaped profile with a narrow base, and it measured 1.5m wide and 0.64m deep. Ditch [26905] contained two fills which were naturally formed over time; the basal fill (26918) comprised a mid-brown grey coarse silty sand with moderate gravels throughout; the upper fill (26905) comprised mid-red brown sandy gravels with rare medium rounded stones. No dateable evidence was recovered during excavation; however, the form of the ditch is typical of Romano-British enclosures and trackway ditches. Given the parallel character of the linear geophysical anomalies associated with these ditches, it seems likely that they represent trackway ditches defining a route across the landscape in an east-west direction. The geophysical survey results suggest that, immediately to the east of Trench 269, the trackway ditches parted, one turning north, the other south, thus forming two enclosed areas (Figure 15.2).

6.6.25 A possible extraction pit sequence was identified c.15m to the northwest of ditch [26905]. The earliest feature was the probable remains of a gully terminus [26926] which was truncated by the pit sequence (Section DBS8/57 and 76, Figures 52 and 53; Plate 5.5). The gully was possibly associated with stakeholes [26934] and [26936] which are discussed below. The gully was aligned southeast-northwest and extended southwards beyond the edge of the trench. It measured 0.49m wide and 0.47m deep, and had a U-shaped profile with steep, almost vertical sides and a rounded base. It contained three fills: fills (26961) and (26962) comprised mid orange brown sandy silt and basal fill (26927) comprised a mid greyish brown clayey silt. Thirty-three sherds of handmade quartz-gritted pottery were recovered from the upper fill (26961) which are broadly dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods; two sherds were identified as deriving from a vertical-rim jar recovered from (26961) (Appendix 3B). An intact iron nail was recovered from (26927) which had a peaked head similar to that of a Manning type 2 nail. This could be Roman in date but it is also similar to horseshoe nails dating from the 13th to

14th centuries (Appendix 3H). The pottery associated with pits [26941] and [26942] which truncated the gully terminus potentially date from the 13th to 14th centuries, so the nail could be intrusive from these features. A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from within middle fill (26927) most of which is not identifiable to species (Appendix 3E). Additionally, two fish bones and a bird bone were also recovered; one of the fish bones was identified as deriving from a gadidae (Appendix 3F). No evidence of butchery was identified on the fragments.

6.6.26 Two stakeholes, [26934] and [26936], were identified <c.1m from the northwestern edge of the extraction pit sequence and <c.0.5m to the northwest of gully [26926] (Sections DBS8/55, Figure 53; Plates 5.6 and 5.7). The stakeholes were potentially associated with gully [26926] and were broadly circular with steeply sloping, pointed profiles; they measured between c.0.16m and c.0.28m in diameter and between 0.06m-0.12m in depth. In each stakehole a single mid brown sandy silt fill was identified which suggested that the stakes were removed and the holes naturally infilled over time. The stakeholes could not be firmly dated but it is likely that they were contemporary with gully [26926]. This would suggest an Iron Age or Roman date, the stakeholes potentially forming part of a fence or palisade.

6.6.27 The potential extraction and refuse pit sequence consisted of three pits, these being from earliest to latest: [26966], [26941] and [26942] (Section DBS8/66 and DBS8/57, Figures 52 and 53; Plates 5.8 and 5.9). The earliest pit in the sequence [26966] was identified in the northwestern corner of the pit sequence and survived to 1.35m wide and 0.27m deep. Its profile was wide and shallow with a flat base; it was truncated by later features. It contained two fills (26963) and (26964) which comprised mid blue grey and mid grey brown sandy silts, respectively. Both fills were naturally deposited, the composition of the lower fills suggesting some level of waterborne deposition. The sterile nature of the pit fills suggests resource extraction rather than refuse deposition, the desired commodity potentially being the pink clay (26910) identified to the east of the pit sequence.

6.6.28 Pit [26966] was truncated by later feature [26941] which measured 2.43m wide and <0.37m deep; where identified the edges of the pit were gradually sloping and its base was broadly flat (Section DBS8/57 and 66, Figures 52 and 53; Plate 5.11). The pit was truncated by later features [26942] and [26957]. It contained two fills (26909) and (26965) which comprised mid orange brown and dark brown sandy silts. The composition of upper fill (26965) suggests it formed via gradual and natural infilling over time. Basal fill (26909) contained charcoal flecks throughout as well as pottery, animal bone, and two worked bone objects, all indicative of waste disposal. Three sherds of coarse sandy ware pottery were recovered from (26909), which were dated to between the late 13th century to the early 14th century AD (Appendix 3B). The animal bone assemblage comprised 23 fragments, some identifiable as deriving from cattle and sheep/goat; no butchery evidence was identified (Appendix 3E). A bone needle or pin and a spindle whorl, the latter used in textile production, are not particularly chronologically distinctive but both are consistent with an Iron Age or Roman date, but

could be later in date (Appendix 3D). Charcoal from deposit (26909) returned a radiocarbon date of 420-556 cal AD, somewhat earlier in the medieval period than the pottery dates (Beta-739068, Appendix 4).

6.6.29 A number of postholes and stakeholes were encountered in the immediate vicinity of the pit sequence; [26938], [26957], and [26970] (Plate 5.11). Posthole [26957] was located on the southeastern edge of the pit sequence and truncated pit [26941]; it was subsequently truncated by the final pit in the sequence [26942]. It measured 0.28m in diameter and 0.37m deep with near vertical sides and a narrow base; it contained a single fill (26958) which comprised light grey brown sandy silt, with frequent small stones and gravels (Section DBS8/66, Figure 53). Posthole [26970] was located on the northwestern edge of the pit sequence and truncated the earliest pit [26966]. It measured 0.44m in diameter and 0.21m deep, and had steep sides which tapered towards a narrow base (Section DSB8/66, Figure 53). The posthole contained a single fill (26971) which consisted of dark brown silty sand with frequent small angular stones and gravels throughout. Posthole [26938] was located to the northwest and did not truncate the pit sequence. It measured 0.16m in diameter and 0.14m deep (Plate 5.10). The posthole contained a single fill of mid brown sandy silt (26939). Whilst a firm relationship between the postholes cannot be proved, it is possible that they are contemporary due to their locations on either side of the pit sequence. To corroborate this association, a sherd of pottery dating to the 13th to 14th century was recovered from [26938] which would suggest the posthole was contemporary with the latter two pit phases (Appendix 3B). A few fragments of animal bone also derived from this fill, one deriving from chicken and displaying butchery marks (Appendix 3E). The features could represent a barrier or palisade around the pits.

6.6.30 The final pit recut [26942] was broadly circular in plan and measured 2.41m in diameter and 0.28m deep; it had gently sloping concave sides and a wide, shallow base (Section DBS8/66, Figure 53). The pit contained two sandy silt fills; the basal fill (26908) was pale grey in colour, with frequent patches of orange-brown sand, small angular stones, gravels, and charcoal. The upper fill (26968) comprised mid-grey brown sandy silt with similar inclusions. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (26908), which are both tentatively dated as post-Roman; this is consistent with the recovery of 13th to 14th century pottery from the earlier pit [26941] (Appendix 3B). Three cereal caryopses and a relatively large assemblage of animal bone (95 fragments) was also recovered from (26908); the latter included cattle and sheep/goat bones, and some of the retrieved fragments displayed evidence of burning and butchery marks (Appendices 3C and 3E). The presence of charcoal as well as pottery and animal bone suggests that the pit, as with earlier pit [26941], was a refuse pit for the disposal of waste.

6.6.31 An area of dense intercutting archaeology was identified approximately c.2.5m to the northwest of the pit sequence and gully [26926]; it included several postholes, stakeholes and gullies, and an overlaying deposit (26940) (Figure 16.6; Plate 5.11). Finds were limited from this area, with the exception of spread (26940).

6.6.32 The potential earliest features in the area were stakeholes [26943] and [26973] and possible pit [26975] (Section DBS8/56 and 59, Figure 53; Plate 5.12). The features were located at the southeast end of the area. The stakeholes were similar in shape with sharp sloping sides and narrow bases. They measured 0.30m in diameter and between 0.13m to 0.19m in depth. Their fills (26944) and (26974) comprised mid grey silty sand and were indicative of natural infilling over time. Fill (26944) contained two fragments of animal bone (Appendix 3E)

6.6.33 Pit [26975] was also an early feature and was sub-oval in plan with gently sloping, concave sides; it measured 0.35m long, 0.58m wide, and 0.15m deep (Section DBS8/67, Figure 53). It contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (26972). Posthole [26973] and pit [26975] were truncated by shallow gully [26930] (Section DBS8/58 and 72).

6.6.34 Posthole [26959] and pit [26923] also predated, or potentially predated, gully [26930]; these features were located within the centre of the trench. They had diameters of 0.52m and 0.55m respectively, and had concave sides and fairly flat bases; they ranged in depth from 0.19m to 0.3m. Each feature contained a single mid brown silty sand fill (26960) and (26924). Fill (26960) contained one large, rounded stone and a few smaller rounded stones which are possibly the remnants of post-packing material; it also produced a single flint flake that is not closely datable (Appendix 3G).

6.6.35 Stakeholes [26945], [26954] and [26928] also appeared to represent an earlier phase of activity prior to gully [26930], and they followed the same southwest-northeast orientation of the later gully (Section DBS8/58, 59 and 72, Figure 53, Plate 5.13). These features ranged in diameter from 0.14m to 0.3m and in depth from 0.15m to 0.18m. The stakeholes shared similar profiles and fills to the previously discussed stakeholes ((26946), (26955), (26956) and (26929)); however, stakehole [26954] also contained an upper fill (26955) which differed slightly as it contained a higher content of small-medium stones. These stones are potentially the remnants of packing material. This small group of features may represent the remains of a fence which was replaced by gully [26930].

6.6.36 Posthole [26913] (Section DBS8/71, Figure 53; Plate 5.14) was located <c.0.5m northwest of gully [26930] and was possibly truncated on its northern edge by gully [26916]. The posthole had steeply sloping, slightly concave sides and a flat base; it measured 0.58m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It contained two fills (26915) and (26914); the lower fill (26915) was very compact and comprised an orange clay which was probably used as setting/levelling material at the base of the posthole. The upper fill (26914) comprised a dark brown silty sand and contained several large stones, potentially packing material for a post. This fill contained a single sherd of possible PRIA to Roman pottery and two sherds of late 13th to early 14th century red sandy ware (Appendix 3B). Three fragments of animal bone were also recovered from this fill, two deriving from cattle (Appendix 3E). The posthole was truncated by undated gully [26916].

6.6.37 The gully [26930] was a shallow feature orientated broadly northeast-southwest which measured 0.58m wide and 0.15m deep (Plate 5.15). It had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base and it fill (26931) was a light grey brown sandy silt which contained one oat caryopsis, one barley caryopsis and one cereal caryopsis, as well as a single flint flake fragment that is not closely datable (Appendices 3C and 3G). It is thought that this gully replaced the linear arrangement of stakeholes represented by features [26945], [26954] and [26928].

6.6.38 Gully [26916] ran parallel with gully [26930], immediately to its north (Section DBS8/72, Figure 53; Plate X). It measured 0.29m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill (26917) comprised of a mid brown sandy silt. It is though likely that these gullies are contemporary as they held similar stratigraphic positions and were sealed by spread deposit (26940). Gully [26916] truncated the earlier posthole [26913] which was similar in character to the series of postholes truncated by gully [26930]. These features therefore potentially indicate a change from post and stake structures (fence lines?) to drainage gullies. No finds were recovered from these features but, as noted above, a sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from truncated posthole [26913].

6.6.39 At the northwestern end of the trench an ephemeral ditch [26932] was encountered which was sealed by deposit (26940) (Section DBS8/70, Figure 53; Plate 5.16). The ditch was broadly aligned northeast-southwest and only the southern side was exposed within the trench. It measured >0.6m wide and 0.13m deep and its southern side was gently sloping down to a flat base. Its single fill (26933) was a light grey brown silty sand that was devoid of any archaeological material. This feature could be geological in origin.

6.6.40 Spread deposit (26940) was encountered across the northern half of the trench and represented a post-use/sealing deposit which sealed the majority of the archaeological features in this area. It comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small gravels, small to medium cobbles, and occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit extended into the trench for 8m and was 0.07m deep. It contained a single sherd of gritty ware of mid-11th to late 13th century date, one barley caryopsis, two cereal caryopses and eight fragments of animal bone (some deriving from cattle and sheep) (Appendices 3B, 3C and 3E).

6.6.41 Another spread deposit (26911) was identified 11m to the northwest of ditch [26905] and was truncated by a later posthole [26912] (Section DBS8/75, Figure 53). It consisted of a mid yellow grey clay silty sand which was 0.08m deep and 2.76m long. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from deposit (26911): a firmly dateable sherd of coarse sandy ware dated to the early 13th to middle 14th centuries, and a body sherd of handmade pottery tentatively dated to the PRIA or Roman period (Appendix 3B). The latter is considered residual. This deposit also contained nine fragments of animal bone that are not identifiable to species (Appendix 3E).

6.6.42 Posthole [26912] truncated deposit (26911) and was circular in plan ; it had a U-shaped profile, vertical sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.63m in diameter and 0.54m deep (Section DBS8/43, Figure 52). It contained two reddish brown, silty sandy fills (26920) and (26919) which contained moderate charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones. Basal fill (26920) contained two fragments of animal bone, one deriving from chicken (Appendix 3E). Four pottery sherds (coarse sandy wares) were recovered from upper fill (26919) and are dated to between the 13th to the early 14th centuries (Appendix 3B). A small number of macroplants were also recovered from fill (26919), comprising one hulled barley caryopsis, two barley caryopses, two wheat caryopses and eight cereal caryopses (Appendix 3C). This posthole was the only feature which truncated the spread deposits.

6.6.43 This dense activity at the northwestern end of Trench 269, to the northwest of the trackway ditches, corresponded broadly with a variety of irregular and spread-like anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey which were interpreted as being 'possible archaeology'. They appear to represent a number of intercutting archaeological features representing different phases and periods of activity (PRIA to Roman, and medieval). This activity is focused in the northern enclosure defined by the trackway ditches.

6.6.44 The archaeological horizon in Trench 269 was overlain by a colluvial deposit (26969) which comprised a mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones; it measured 0.08m thick and the thickness of the deposit increased from southeast to northwest. The trench sequence was sealed by topsoil comprising a dark brownish grey silty clay up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 270 (Plan Figures 14, 15.2 and 16.7 and 16.8; Section Figures 54)

6.6.45 Trench 270 was located towards the top of the hill which dominated the topography of this part of Section 5; however, its northwestern end sloped gradually into a natural depression in the landscape. The natural subsoil comprised orange brown clays and yellow brown sandy gravels; the sandy gravels increased to the northwest. These were recorded at heights of between 12.92m aOD to 10.77m aOD.

6.6.46 In the northwestern half of the trench a series of natural hollows and possible linear features were encountered beneath a thin colluvial deposit (Section DBS8/52, Figure 54; Plate 5.17). This sequence of features remains undated but they are discussed first as they appear to be early in the stratigraphic sequence. Two potential ditches were identified in the southwestern half of the topographical hollow, [27015] and [27016] (Plate 5.18). Ditch [27015] was a relatively large feature (1.65m wide and 0.38m deep) which was aligned northeast/southwest and had a slightly rounded V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, (27020) and (27021), which comprised mid yellow brown and grey brown sandy silts; they contained small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and pebbles. The composition of the fills was similar to that of the natural substrate and it is likely both fills formed naturally over time from the eroded natural substrate.

6.6.47 Ditch [27016] lay Immediately to the south of ditch [27015]. It was aligned northeast/southwest and ran parallel with [27015], with a similar morphology. It had a rounded v-shaped profile, measured 2.05m wide and 0.38m deep and was infilled with five naturally formed deposits, (27022), (27023), (27024), (27025), (27026). These were all greyish yellow/brown silty sands with varied stoney inclusions. The basal fill (27026) was a mid yellow gravelly sand which formed from initial erosion of the natural substrate. No finds were recovered from either ditch; however, a small amount of magnetised gravel and charcoal was recovered from fill (27021) of ditch [27015] (Appendix 3J). The magnetised gravel and charcoal are potentially naturally occurring.

6.6.48 Features [27017], [27018], and [27019], located to the immediate northwest of ditches [27015] and [27016], were also sealed by deposit (27014) (Section DBS8/52, Figure 54). These features were originally interpreted as linear cut features but have been reassessed during post-excavation; they are now thought to be natural in origin. Natural hollow [27017] was a shallow, U-shaped depression which measured 1.28m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (27027) which comprised mid orange/brown sandy silt with frequent stones. Natural hollow [27018] was a sub-oval feature immediately to the northwest of [27017]; it measured 1.2m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (27028) of naturally formed mid orange brown sandy silt. Natural hollow [27019] was later than [27018] and partially truncated it; this is likely to have occurred via natural erosion processes. It measured 1.99m wide by 0.45m deep and was infilled by three naturally formed deposits: (27029), (27030), and (27031), all mid orange or yellow brown sandy silts with frequent gravels (very similar to the natural substrate). A small assemblage of macroplants was recovered during environmental sampling processing of fill (27029) of hollow [27019] which included barley, wheat and cereal (Appendix 3C). The macroplants are likely debris blown or washed into the hollow.

6.6.49 The features at the northwestern end of Trench 270 were sealed by deposit (27014) which had settled within a natural depression in the landscape. It extended for 12.3m covering the full width of the trench (Section DBS8/52 and 53, Figure 54). The deposit comprised a blue/grey clayey silt that was up to 0.3m thick; the composition suggests it was at least partially water-lain. A medium-sized assemblage of charcoal was recovered during environmental sample processing as well as a hulled barley seed (Appendix 3C). The amount and distribution of the charcoal suggests it was not deliberately deposited; however, it could be indicative of the period of nearby settlement activity to the south in Trench 269. A sample of the charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1614-1455 cal BC (early Bronze Age) (Beta-739070, Appendix 4).

6.6.50 Towards the southeastern end of the trench a series of intercutting ditches was encountered, creating a T-junction shape in plan (Plate 5.19). The earliest feature in the sequence was a small, slightly U-shaped gully [27003] which was aligned north/south (Section DBS8/10 and 37, Figure 54). The gully measured 2.7m long, 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep; it contained a single fill, (27004), which comprised mid orange brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones. The composition suggests that the gully

was infilled naturally over time and was likely a small boundary division or enclosure feature to the north of the main area of settlement activity in Trench 269. Four pottery sherds were recovered from the feature (Appendix 3B). Three were PRIA or Roman body sherds of indeterminate domestic hollow wares with quartz inclusions; one formed the base of a pot or jar and was unusual in form, with a 'sagging' base, which is generally associated with post-Roman pottery. The interior of this sherd was also pitted which has also been encountered in post-Roman funerary vessels and vessels used for brewing beer (Appendix 3B).

6.6.51 Gully [27003] was truncated by a large ditch [27005] which was aligned northeast/southwest (Section DBS8/36, Figure 54; Plate 5.19). This ditch was recut twice during later phases of activity, [27010] and [27012], and this sequence of features corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as 'probable archaeology'. The earliest phase of the ditch was had a rounded V-shape in profile and measured 1.93m wide and 0.77m deep. It contained four fills, ((27006), (27007), (27008), (27009)) which were naturally deposited over time and which comprised mid yellow brown silty clays; the fills all resembled the natural substrate in the area and were likely eroded from nearby. The size and shape of the feature suggests its purpose was a large boundary or enclosure ditch. It is possible that this ditch marked the northern extent of the northernmost enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 15.2). However, it produced no finds.

6.6.52 The two recuts, [27010] and [27012], were much shallower than the earliest ditch and may not have been intended to re-establish or maintain the larger ditch. The first recut [27010] had a rounded profile and measured 0.88m wide and 0.25m deep; it contained a single fill (27011) which comprised mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones (a natural formation over time). A small amount of burnt shale was recovered from this deposit but this is likely naturally occurring. The second recut [27012] was even smaller in size, measuring 0.69m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained fill (27013) which comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt, also formed naturally over time. This contained three barley caryopses, one cereal caryopsis and a grape seed (Appendix 3C). The grape seed is unusual in a northern British context. Wine-making was introduced to Britain by the Romans but the industry was predominantly focused in the south of Britain; vineyards continued to be cultivated in the post-Roman and medieval periods, 40 being recorded in Domesday Book. One of the macroplants was submitted for radiocarbon dating a returned a date of 1028-1162 cal AD (Beta-739069, Appendix 4). This might suggest that the later stages of recutting are 11th to 12th century in date. The small size of the later recuts suggests a change in the purpose of the feature; it is likely that the later features were for smaller enclosures or drainage gullies and they could indicate the evolution of the area from settlement to agricultural activity.

6.6.53 The archaeological horizon in Trench 270 was overlain by a colluvial deposit (27001) which comprised mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones;

it measured 0.4m thick. The trench sequence was sealed by a dark brownish grey silty clay topsoil up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 272 (Plan Figures 14, 15.2 and 16.9, 16.10 and 16.11; Section Figures 55)

6.6.54 In Trench 272 the natural substrate comprised orange brown clays and silty sands with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones throughout; occasional gravel bands were also recorded. The Natural substrate lay at between 12.34m aOD and 12.42m aOD.

6.6.55 A group of possible stakeholes (Group 1) was identified in the centre of the trench which comprised 11 features: [27209], [27211], [27213], [27215], [27217], [27219], [27221], [27223], [27225], [27227], and [27229] (Sections DBS8/25, 26, 27, 28, and 30, Plate 5.20). The stakeholes ranged from 0.09m in diameter to 0.32m in diameter, and from 0.05m to 0.2m in depth. Stakeholes [27209], [27211], [27215], [27219], and [27227] had flat-based profiles with near vertical sides. Stakeholes [27213], [27221], and [27223] had pointed profiles with steep, slightly concave sides. Stakeholes [27217], [27223], and [27229] had shallow, rounded profiles with concave sides. All the stakeholes contained single fills of dark brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone inclusions. The fills of [27213], [27217], [27219], [27223], and [27228] also contained small amounts of charcoal. A single cereal caryopsis was recovered from stakehole [27217] (Appendix 3C). A possible sherd of highly abraded pottery was recovered from stakehole [27221]; the sherd was unidentifiable and undateable (Appendix 3B). There was no discernible pattern to the stakeholes and a number of the smaller ones had diffuse, uneven edges and could, therefore, be naturally formed from rooting or natural erosion processes. A small number of the stakeholes ([27209], [27211], [27213], [27215, and [27219]) were larger and had more regular profiles and are more viable as features; these postholes also formed two possible southwest to northeast parallel alignments.

6.6.56 Approximately 15m to the south of the group of stakeholes lay pit [27206] which contained a significant quantity of burnt material (Section DBS8/13, Plate 5.21). The pit was sub-oval in shape and had a shallow, rounded profile; it measured 0.55m long, 0.45m wide, and 0.1m deep. It contained fill (27207) which comprised dark brown sand that contained a significant amount of charcoal (Appendix 3C). These likely represent dumped waste from a fire. The pit was more than c.200m to the northwest of the settlement activity recorded in Trenches 269 and 270, and it seems unlikely that the feature was directly related to that occupational activity; it was possibly associated with later field systems. However, it produced no artefactual material.

6.6.57 At the northern end of the trench an east/west aligned ditch was encountered, [27203], which corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as agricultural in origin (a ploughing trend or furrow) (Section DBS8/11, Figure 55; Plate 5.22). The ditch had a wide, U-shaped profile and measured 0.95m wide, 0.55m deep. It contained two fills, (27204) and (27205), which comprised mid to dark silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. A small assemblage of finds was

recovered from these deposits comprising animal bone and a ferrous object DBS8/RF1 (Appendices 3E and 3H). The ferrous object was highly corroded and has been tentatively interpreted as a large spoon auger for woodworking or a small plough share; its dating is equivocal. The animal bone was not identifiable to species. This ditch appears to be represented on some 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

6.6.58 The archaeological horizon in trench 272 was overlain by a colluvial deposit (27001) which comprised a mid brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones; it measured 0.3m thick. The trench sequence was sealed by topsoil which comprised dark brownish grey silty sand up to 0.32m thick.

Trench 274 (Plan Figures 14, 15.2 and 16.12; Section Figures 55)

6.6.59 In Trench 274 the natural substrate comprised brownish yellow silty clay with frequent stones (27402) which was recorded at heights of between 14.73m aOD and 14.13m aOD.

6.6.60 At the southern end of Trench 274 an east-west aligned gully [27405] was encountered (Section DBS8/119, Figure 55; Plate 5.23). The gully had a V-shaped profile and measured 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep. The depth of the gully increased from east to west which mirrored a downward gradient in the field; as the gully was likely a drainage feature its increasing depth would have supported the continuous flow of water downhill. The gully contained three fills (27406)–(27408) which comprised pale grey brown and orange brown sand and silty clays; no finds were recovered from these deposits.

6.6.61 A large east-west aligned ditch [27403] was encountered at the northeastern end of the trench (Section DBS8/117, Figure 55; Plate 5.24). It had a broad, U-shaped profile and measured 3.02m wide and 0.53m deep. Its single fill (27404) consisted of dark blackish brown silty clay with sub-rounded stones and chalk flecks. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the ditch, consisting of two animal bone fragments (not identifiable to species), two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, an iron nail / object and two flint flakes (Appendices 3E, 3H and 3M). These items suggest a late post-medieval date for the ditch, the flints being residual.

6.6.62 Four furrows were identified in Trench 274, all aligned east-west, which had widths of between 1.10m – 2.55m; they were spaced 4.00m – 9.00m apart. One sample was excavated (furrow [27409]) which measured1.50m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill was a grey, brown clayey sand (27410) which contained no finds. Furrow [27409], which is most likely medieval or early post-medieval in date, truncated a colluvial deposit (27411) which was exposed for a length of 10m in the southern half of the trench. This deposit comprised mid-brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones; it measured 0.3m thick. It was overlain by a topsoil deposit of dark grey brown silty sand that was up to 0.23m thick.

Trench 275 (Plan Figures 14, 15.2, 16.13, 16.14 and 16.15; Section Figures 56 and 57)

6.6.63 Trench 275 was located on land which sloped gently downward from north to south towards a natural depression in the landscape. The natural substrate was predominantly a bright orange brown boulder clay with chalk which was recorded at heights of between 14.6m aOD and 13.37m aOD.

6.6.64 A large ditch [27504] was recorded at the northern end of the trench which had a broad U-shaped profile and measured 1.67m wide and 0.34m deep (Section DBS8/108, Figure 56; Plate 5.25). It contained four fills which varied from silty clays to clay silt and sandy clay (27527) and (27535)–(27537), all grey-brown or orange-grey in colour. Initial fills (27536) and (27537) had slumped into the ditch from the north and may have derived from an eroding earthen back on this side of the features. No finds were recovered from these fills. The top of the ditch was truncated by later clearance cut [27509] and it corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as a field drain.

6.6.65 A possible stakehole [27513] was recorded on the northern side of the ditch. It had a V-shaped profile and contained a single fill of grey/brown clayey silt (27414); it measured 0.15m in diameter and 0.20min depth (Section DBS8/113, Figure 56; Plate 5.26). No finds were recovered from the stakehole.

6.6.66 Immediately to the south of ditch [27504] a series of parallel and potentially intercutting linear gullies and ditches were recorded, all aligned approximately north-east to south-west [27505]– [27508] (Sections DBS8/109 and 114, Figure 56; Plate 5.27). These likely formed part of a field irrigation system. The most northerly of the gullies [27505] measured 1.30m wide and 0.16m deep, and it had a shallow U-shaped profile with a flat base. This feature was north-northeast to south-southwest and it truncated a natural deposit of greenish grey silt (27523). It contained fill (27524)=(27538) which consisted of a dark grey silty clay that contained charcoal flecks and a few stones. Sixteen sherds of handmade pottery of PRIA to Roman date and one sherd of Humberware (late 13th to early 15th century) were recovered from fills (27524)=(27538); the Humberware is thought to be intrusive, potentially deriving from a field drain [27511] which truncated the northern side of the feature (Appendix 3B). The top of gully [27505] was significantly truncated by clearance cut [27509].

6.6.67 Two further gullies or ditches, [27507] and [27508], were located to the immediate south of ditch [27505] (Section DBS8/114, Figure 56; Plate 5.28). Feature [27507] was the earlier of the two and possibly represented the remains of a gully. It had had a U-shaped profile with a flat base and measured 0.72m wide and 0.16m in depth. It contained fill (27520) which comprised dark greyish brown silt with sub-angular stones. This fill produced two sherds of handmade PRIA or Roman pottery (Appendix 3B). Ditch [27508] truncated the northern side of gully [27507] and had a wide, slightly U-shaped profile which measured 1.92m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained two fills, (27521) and (27522); the basal fill (27521) comprised a dark grey silty clay and the upper fill (27522) comprised a dark grey brown silt with charcoal flecks. Fill (27521) contained seven

sherds of handmade pottery of PRIA or Roman date and a single bird bone (Appendices 3B and 3E).

6.6.68 The majority of the features at the northern end of the trench ([27504], [27505], [27507], [27508], and [27513]) were truncated by a wide, shallow feature which is interpreted as a clearance cut ([27509]). The feature extended across the trench for 13.8m and was 0.28m deep; it was deepest where it truncated features [27505] and [27508] (Section DBS8/114, Figure 55). It contained fill (27525)=(27528) which comprised mid grey silty sand with manganese inclusions and small sub-angular stones. This deposit contained 16 sherds of handmade PRIA or Roman pottery, and one unusual sherd of fine sandy ware that is currently undated (Appendix 3B). It also produced a single barley caryopsis, two residual flint flakes (not closely datable), a small fragment of fired clay and a lump of possible plano-convex slag (a furnace/hearth accumulation of slag) (Appendices 3C, 3I and 3J). Some of this material may derive from the features truncated by the clearance cut. The clearance cut may be associated with landscaping after the earlier features fell out of use.

6.6.69 The clearance cut [27509] was truncated on its southern side by gully [27506]. This feature had a shallow, concave profile and measured 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep (Section DBS8/114, Figure 55; Plate 5.28). It contained a single fill (27519) which comprised mottled dark grey and orange brown sand. This deposit contained two sherds of PRIA or Roman pottery, a fragment of a flint platform core and flint flake (Appendices 3B and 3G). Gully [27506] was truncated by furrow [27510].

6.6.70 In the centre of the trench a sub-circular pit [27503] was encountered which continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west (Section DBS8/104 and 105, Figure 57; Plate 5.29). The pit had steeply sloping sides to the north but it was much shallower to the south. It measured approximately 5.5m long, 1.67m+ wide, and up to 0.35m deep. Two main fills were present which comprised greyish brown silty clays: (27515) and (27516). A single sherd of Humberware pottery was recovered from the basal fill (27515) which is dated to the 13th to 15th centuries (Appendix 3B). A fragment of burnt animal bone was also recovered from this fill (Appendix 3E). The pit is thought to be an extraction pit for sands and gravels.

6.6.71 A series of colluvial deposits was identified in the southern half of Trench 275 which lay within the approximate bounds of a natural depression in the landscape (Section DBS8/112, Figure 57). The lowest and earliest identified deposit in the sequence was a mid blueish brown sandy clay (27530) that was up to 0.14m thick. This was overlain by deposit (27529) which comprised mid yellowish brown sandy silt up to 0.12m thick; the composition of the deposit suggest it was formed from windblown sands or eroded natural substrate. Above this lay deposit (27518) which consisted of mottled mid grey brown and mid orange brown sandy silt with chalk flecks; it was up to 0.16m thick. Colluvial deposit (27512) extended for approximately 20m across the southern half of the trench and it sealed the upper fill of pit [27503] and a discrete deposit (27518) mid orange brown clayey silt which filled another small natural depression in the surface of the natural substrate. Deposit (27512) contained a single charred cereal caryopsis and

a small fragment animal bone that is not identifiable to species (appendices 3C and 3E). This sequence of natural deposits corresponded approximately with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as geological in origin.

6.6.72 Two furrows were recorded within Trench 275. The more northerly furrow [27510] was aligned northeast to southwest aligned and was exposed in the trench for a length of approximately 40m. The furrow was 0.30m deep and it contained a single fill of orange brown silty clay (27526) which produced a single fragment of medieval pottery (dated to the period between the 12th and 14th centuries) (Appendix 3B). Furrow [27510] truncated the clearance cut [27509] and gully [27506].

6.6.73 Furrow [27511] was identified during the excavation of extraction pit [27503] and was visible in the excavated section (Section DBS8/105, Figure 105). The full extent of the furrow was not exposed but it was 0.14m deep. It had a wide, concave profile, a rounded base and it contained a fill (27517) of reddish-brown sandy silt with chalk flecks; this deposit produced no finds. The furrow post-dated colluvial deposit (27512) which sealed the potentially medieval extraction pit [27503] suggesting it is of medieval or early post-medieval date.

6.6.74 The archaeological horizon and the colluvial deposits in Trench 275 were overlain by dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil that was up to 0.1m thick (27501). The trench sequence was then sealed by topsoil which comprised dark grey brown silty sand that was up to 0.35m thick (27500).

Trench 278 (Plan Figures 14, 15.3 and 16.17; Section Figure 55)

6.6.75 In Trench 278 the natural substrate consisted of dark pink clay with orange and silver streaks and sub-angular stones (27802) (Plate 5.30). It was recorded at heights of between 11.62m aOD and 11.94m aOD. Two sondages were excavated in the centre of the trench to investigate natural deposits (Section DBS8/94, Figure 55)

6.6.76 At the southern end of the trench a ditch [27805] was recorded; it measured 6.30m long, 1.36m wide and 0.50m deep (Section DBS8/96, Figure 55; Plate 5.31). The ditch had a U-shaped profile and contained two fills (27806) and (27807). The primary fill comprised dark grey clay with no notable inclusions (27806). It had formed along the northeastern side of the ditch and may represent the slumping of material into the ditch from the northeast. Secondary fill (27807) consisted of grey silty clay with orange flecks and sub-angular stones. The only find from this feature was retouched flint flake which is most likely residual (Appendix 3G).

6.6.77 The remnants of a furrow [27803] were investigated at the northern end of the trench (Section DBS8/92, Figure 55). It was aligned east-west and was heavily truncated by post-medieval and modern plough activity; it survived to 0.44m wide and 0.05m deep, and had a gradually sloping profile and a rounded base. Its fill (27804) comprised light brown clay silt with occasional small stones; it contained no finds. Four other similarly aligned furrows were recorded in plan in Trench 278.

6.6.78 The archaeological horizon in Trench 275 was overlain by a pale yellow brown silt subsoil that was up to 0.1m thick (27801). The trench sequence was then sealed by topsoil which comprised dark grey brown silty sand that was up to 0.4m thick (27800).

Trench 279 (Plan Figures 14, 15.3 and 16.17; Section Figure 58)

6.6.79 In Trench 279 the natural substrate comprised pinkish orange clay containing small sub-angular stones (27801). This lay at between 13.07m aOD and 11.68m aOD.

6.6.80 An expanse of alluvial deposits was investigated in the eastern half of the trench which corresponded with a geological anomaly interpreted as being of geological origin (Section DBS8/85, 86 and 87, Figure 58; Plate 5.32). The deposits generally consisted of yellow sand, yellow brown silt and blue/grey clay (27903), (27906)-(27908). The sequence was sealed by a yellow grey brown silt (27902) which is interpreted as hillwash (colluvium). Deposit (27906) contained three charred barley caryopses and one cereal caryopsis (Appendix 3C). These deposits lay within a natural depression.

6.6.81 To the west of these deposits lay a ditch or hedge line [27904] which truncated hillwash deposit [27902] (Section DBS8/81, Figure 58; Plate 5.33). This feature had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.98m wide and 0.40m deep; it contained a single fill of brownish grey root-disturbed silty clay (27905). This produced no finds. This feature corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that was interpreted as a field drain. It is most likely post-medieval in date.

6.6.82 The archaeological horizon in Trench 279 was sealed by a dark grey brown topsoil (27900) that was up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 281 (Plan Figures 14, 15.3 and 16.19; Section Figure 59)

6.6.83 In Trench 281 the natural substrate comprised dark pink clay with small sub-angular stones (28102). This lay at between 11.61m aOD and 11.91m aOD (Plate 5.34).

6.6.84 In the eastern half of the trench a possible former hedgerow [28104] was investigate which was aligned east-west and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as 'possible archaeology'. The feature was only partly visible within the trench and measured 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep (Plate 5.35). It contained a single fill of mixed blackish grey sandy clay which contained an abundance of decayed roots (28105).

6.6.85 The archaeological horizon Trench 281 was sealed by a dark grey brown topsoil (28100) that was up to 0.32m thick.

Trench 283 (Plan Figures 14, 15.3 and 16.21; Section Figure 59)

6.6.86 In Trench 283 the natural substrate consisted of brownish grey sandy clay (28301) which was recorded at heights of between 14.53m aOD and 13.48m aOD.

6.6.87 At the eastern end of the trench a ditch [28303] was recorded which appeared to have been replaced by a hedgerow once it had silted up (Section DBS8/42, Figure 59; Plate 5.36). The original ditch cut [28303] had steeply sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 2.20m wide and 0.45m deep. It a single fill which comprised mineral-stained

brownish grey silty clay (28304); this contained no finds. The later hedgerow [28302] cut into the top of the ditch and was 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It contained two fills which were mineral-stained grey brown silty clays, (28304) and (28305); both fills were heavily disturbed by roots. Fill (28305) contained an iron nail shank, most likely of post-medieval to modern date (Appendix 3H). These features aligned broadly with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a former field boundary.

6.6.88 The archaeological horizon in Trench 283 was sealed by a dark grey brown topsoil (28300) that was up to 0.3m thick.

6.7 Section 3 Nunkeeling

Natural Deposits

6.7.1 The natural substrate was typically a compacted purplish brown sandy clay (boulder clay), with moderate chalk and manganese fleck inclusions. However, in Trenches 285, 286, 288, 289, 290 and 291 the natural substrate consisted of firm orange/yellowish-brown sandy clay with sandy bands (Section DBS10/76, Figure 62). This likely overlaid the boulder clay substrate. Heights recorded on the natural geology (as exposed within the trenches) ranged from 14.07m to 21.16m aOD.

6.7.2 In Trench 285 a firm mid brown clayey sand fill deposit (28502) was recorded at the southeast end of the Trench (Section DBS10/4, Figure 62; Plate 6.2). The deposit was a natural colluvial hill wash deposit, with manganese fleck inclusions, and measured >3m by >2m by 0.25m deep.

6.7.3 In Trench 304 multiple mixed natural deposits were recorded, forming a sequence over 0.45m thick (Section DBS10/27, Figure 63; Plate 6.3). It is likely the deposits are alluvial and represented an area that had prolonged standing water. The deposits predated the medieval furrows recorded in the trench. Similarly, Trench 306 encountered natural hill wash (colluvial) deposits at the southern end of the trench. The deposits predated the medieval furrows (Section DBS10/84, Figure 63; Plate 6.4).

6.7.4 In Trench 312 an extinct watercourse, possibly a paleochannel, was recorded. The natural boulder clay substrate (31204) had a steep downward gradient, forming a natural hollow in which a sequence of deposits (collectively 0.75m thick) had accumulated (Plate 6.5). The base of the hollow lay at approximately 0.80m BGL at 19.51m aOD. The earliest deposit (31205) in the sequence was a greyish blue clay with moderate iron panning inclusions. The deposit was overlain by greenish grey clay (31203) with subrounded stone inclusions, which in turn was overlain by a mottled orange grey sandy clay (31202) with iron panning inclusions.

6.7.5 In Trench 287, a pond [28703] was recorded which covered an area over 9m long and over 0.40m deep (Plan Figure 19.6); the lowest excavated level was 16.27m aOD. The pond contained initial redeposited natural substrate slumping fills (28706) and (28712). followed by alluvial clays (28705) and (28707). Dark staining in fill (28705) suggested the deposit contained organic material which was likely vegetation that had settled in the

pond. The fill (28707) was overlain by a succession of slumping and organic rich fills (28708) – (28711), which suggests the pond feature may have seasonally flooded with prolonged periods of standing water when organic material settled on the surface (Section DBS10/42 and 43, Figure 61; Plate 6.15).

Negative Trenches

6.7.6 Of the 33 excavated trenches at Nunkeeling, 22 contained furrows and/or field drains, but no archaeologically significant features or deposits. These included Trenches 285, 289, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315 and 316. Sample furrows were excavated and recorded in Trenches: 286, 293, 294, 295, 298, 302, 304, 309, 311, and 313.

6.7.7 The furrows were the remains of agricultural ridge and furrow regimes dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. These remnants of agricultural field systems were likely associated with the deserted Medieval settlement/village (DMV) located to the east of the route of the DCO boundary, which still survive as positive earthworks in the landscape. The results identified different alignments of ridge and furrow along the route (Section 3); these represented separate Medieval plots of land. For example, in Trenches 304 to 316 and 294 to 299 the furrows were on an east-west alignment (Section DBS10/91, Figure 63); in Trenches 302, 303 and 284 to 293 they were aligned broadly north-south (Section DBS10/71, Figure 62; Plate 6.6).

6.7.8 The furrows typically measured 1.20m wide by 0.10m deep, with gradual sloping edges and flat base. The fills generally comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.

Trenches with archaeology

Trench 284 (Plan Figures 17, 18.1, 19.1 and 19.2; Section Figures 60 and 61)

6.7.9 In Trench 284 the natural substrate consisted of mid reddish brown boulder clay (28444). This was recorded at heights of between 15.45m aOD and 15.71m aOD.

6.7.10 A natural deposit sequence was recorded in the southwestern half of Trench 284 which corresponded broadly with a geophysical anomaly that had been interpreted as a spread of unclear origin. Two sondages were machine excavated to investigate the sequence (Section DBS10/55, Figure 61; Plate 6.7). The earliest deposit (28439) encountered in a sondage excavated in the centre of the trench was a pale blue grey sand which was likely water-lain; this lay directly overlay the boulder clay. It was in turn overlain by (28438), (28440), and (28441) which comprised mid orange grey and orange brown sandy clays with frequent iron panning. Deposit (28440), a dense orange brown clayey sand with very frequent iron panning, was the same as deposits (28403), (28435), and (28437) recorded elsewhere in the trench. This deposit was sealed by a series of waterlain lain deposits, (28432), (28433), (28434), and (28436) which settled into the natural undulations and hollows in the boulder clay. No finds were recovered from these deposits.

6.7.11 In the second sondage, the deposit sequence comprised (28404), (28430), and (28431) (Section DBS10/58, Figure 61). The earliest (28404) was a dense blue grey clay which was identified from the centre of the trench to its southwestern end and it corresponded with a damp and boggy area in the field parcel. This deposit, which measured up to 0.12m thick, was likely a flooding deposit representing a single event rather than an accumulation over time. The upper deposits (28430) and (28431) comprised mid orange grey sandy clays between 0.2m and 0.25m thick; these extended from the centre of the trench to its southwestern end, approximately c.30m in length. They were overlain by two deposits (28402) and 28421) which overlay the archaeological horizon in the northeastern half of the trench. These deposits will be discussed in more detail below.

6.7.12 At the northeastern end of the trench a series of large archaeological features were encountered; a possible watering hole [28405] and a multiphase ditch [28406], [28408], and [28443] (Sections DBS10/54 and 60, Figure 60; Plates 6.8 and 6.9). There were few finds from these features and a direct stratigraphic relationship between the cut of the watering hole [28405] and the original ditch [28406] was not apparent; it is likely they were contemporary.

6.7.13 The possible watering hole [28405] was a large feature which extended beyond the bounds of the trench; its shape appeared to be sub-rectangular with rounded corners and it measured >5m long, >2m wide and >0.8m deep (the base was not reached) (Plate 6.10). This feature had steeply sloping, irregular sides which dropped sharply approximately 0.5m below the top of the feature. Six fills were encountered, all most likely water-lain. The lower fills (28424), (28425), (28445), and (28446) were all mid blue grey and orange brown sandy clays containing varying amounts of iron panning; these fills were likely formed while the watering hole was still in use and contained water. The earliest exposed fill, (28445), had very dense iron panning throughout suggesting stagnant water at this level for a significant period of time. The upper fills (28422) and (28423) were different in composition; they comprised mid orange brown and mid greyish brown clayey silt and they likely formed as a result of natural erosion processes when activity at the watering hole ceased and it no longer contained water.

6.7.14 The presence of a stone revetment {28407} around the edge of the waterhole suggests that it was open and in use for a significant period of time was (Plate 6.11). The stone revetment comprised small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles which had been pressed into the deposits around its upper edge. The stones extended beyond the bounds of the feature by at least c.1m, predominantly to the west where it extended beyond the trench limits. The revetment appears to have been constructed to support the edges of the watering hole and prevent the sides from continuously eroding and collapsing. In its western portion, two linear divots in the stone surface were identified. They were orientated north/south and also extended beyond the bounds of the trench. The larger of the two measured 0.8m in width while the smaller measured 0.2m in width; both extended to, or nearly to, the edge of the watering hole. These features are potentially the remains of wheel ruts or pathways used to access the watering hole.

6.7.15 A multiphase ditch sequence was located immediately to the north of the watering hole and is potentially a boundary or enclosure ditch associated with it (Plate 6.12). The ditches were aligned north-south and the earliest phase of the ditch [28406] was largely truncated by the first recut [28443]; only its base survived. It measured 1.87m wide and 0.35m deep, had a U-shaped profile and a flat base, and it contained three fills (28417), (28419), and (18420). These were all basal fills formed by initial silting. They comprised mid orange grey and mid brown grey sandy silts with occasional manganese flecks. Fills (28417) and (28420) contained 4 barley caryopses and two cereal caryopses (Appendix 3C). Fill (28417) also contained fragments of animal bone, some derived from cattle and sheep/goat (Appendix 3E). Charred cereal from deposit (28420) was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1423-1268 cal BC, suggesting that the original ditch was silting up in the middle Bronze Age (Beta-739075, Appendix 4).

6.7.16 The ditch original ditch was then truncated by recut [28443] which was similar in size and shape to the original ditch with steeply sloping sides and a slightly irregular U-shaped profile. It measured 1.6m wide, 0.6m deep, and was truncated on its eastern edge by the final recut, [28408]. The recut ditch contained seven fills (28411), (28412), (28413), (28414), (28415), (28416), and (28418). The composition of the fills varied, there being more clay content in the lower fills which were largely water-lain and greater sand content in the upper fills which were largely windblown. Middle fill (28414) contained significant iron pan and manganese flecks which suggests the ditch was open at this level with standing water for an extended period of time. A small amount of macroplants were recovered from basal fill (28418) during environmental processing (two wheat caryopses and two cereal caryopses). The similarity in form and size of the ditch and its first recut suggests that the recut was to maintain the open boundary.

6.7.17 Although a direct relationship between the watering hole [28405] and ditches [28406] and [28443] could not be discerned, the stone revetment [28407] and ditch recut [28443] were both sealed by the same deposit, (28442) (Section DBS10/60, Figure 60; Plate 6.13). This deposit comprised a compact mid brown sandy clay which contained small stones throughout; these were likely disturbed from the stone revetment. The deposit measured at least 1m long and up to 0.2m thick. It did not extend across the watering hole [28405] suggesting that this feature was still open and actively used when the deposit was formed; however, it did infill the potential wheel ruts. The deposit possibly represents a trample layer laid down when the watering hole was active, slowly disturbing and sealing the stone revetment {28407} whilst contributing to the infilling of the ditch recut [28443] before finally sealing it.

6.7.18 The deposit (28443) was truncated by the final ditch recut [28408]. It had a small, rounded profile compared to the earlier ditch phases, and measured 1.05m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained two fills, (28409) and (28410) which comprised mid brown grey sandy silts; the lower fill (28410) contained frequent manganese flecks suggesting stagnant water was present as this fill formed. The change in form and size of the ditch, as well as the sealing of ditch recut [28443] by deposit (28442), suggests that the final ditch recut represent a later phase of activity, likely towards the end of the watering hole

usage. The use of the ditch had also likely changed from a larger boundary or enclosure ditch to a smaller drainage feature. A single sherd of greyware pottery was recovered from the upper fill (28409) which is early Roman in date (potentially 2nd century AD), further suggesting that this feature is considerably later in time than the watering hole and the first two phases of ditch use.

6.7.19 Another deposit sequence then sealed the archaeological horizon at the northeastern end of the trench (Section DBS10/58, Figure 61). Deposit (28421) overlay the final ditch recut and the watering hole; it is potentially medieval or post-medieval in date. It extended across the northeastern end of the trench for c.20m and was up to 0.26m thick. A number of small ferrous horseshoes were recovered from the deposit which are dated broadly to between 13th to 17th centuries; a small iron nail was also recovered which is not closely datable (Appendix 3H). This deposit could represent the remains of a furrow crossing the trench at an oblique angle, or a levelling deposit to increase the ground level. It was sealed by a thin silvery brown sand deposit (28402) (up to 0.3m thick) which also extended for c.20m across the northeastern half of the trench. The composition of this deposit suggests it formed as windblown sand deposited into a slight hollow in the landscape.

6.7.20 The archaeological horizon was sealed by a thin layer of subsoil (28401) comprising dark brown grey silty clay (up to 0.1m thick) and then by topsoil (28400), a dark brown grey silty clay that measured up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 286 (Plan Figures 18.1 and 19.4-19.5; Section Figure 61)

6.7.21 Trench 286 lay across a slope; the natural clayey sand (28602) lay at 17.72m aOD at the northwest end, falling to 16.65m aOD at the southeast end.

6.7.22 A pit [28605] was recorded at the northwest end of the trench, with a curving northern edge in plan (Plate 6.14). The pit measured 0.63m by 1.37m in plan within the trench, and had a steeply sloping concave profile measuring 0.35m deep (Section DBS10/8, Figure 61). The pit contained a single dark grey-brown clayey silt fill (28606), which contained frequent flecks of charcoal as well as a small number of fire-cracked stones (Appendix 3L). A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from the feature which included a large fragment with evidence of being pressed, smoothed and moulded to create a surface. The fragment, which also contained impression of fine grasses, was likely used as part of an external surface of a structure such as for wattle and daub. A smaller fragment also showed evidence of reed impressions along the surface (Appendix 3I). The fill also produced an assemblage of 38 Iron Age/Roman handmade pottery sherds. Two diagnostic rim sherds included a beaded rim vessel typically dated to the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD; however, the form was more rounded than typical examples (Appendix 3B). A small number of charred macroplants (one wheat and two cereal caryopses and two plant buds) were also recovered, along with 33.8g of charcoal including oak, cherry and birch (Appendix 3C). The recovered finds are consistent with domestic refuse and suggest nearby settlement activity.

6.7.23 The overburden comprised subsoil (28601) and topsoil (28600), with a combined thickness of 0.3m.

Trench 288 (Plan Figures 18.1 and 19.7; Section Figure 61)

6.7.24 Trench 288 was located across an east-west aligned depression or hollow in the landscape which corresponded with a 'magnetic disturbance' geophysical trend. The natural substrate was encountered at 17.97m aOD at the southern end of the trench; 16.71m aOD at the base of the natural hollow; and 17.35m aOD at the northern end of the trench.

6.7.25 The main alluvially deposited fill (28809) of the natural depression formed the archaeological horizon in this trench. It was overlain by a dark deposit (28808) in a discrete area, measuring 2.2m long and up to 0.14m thick. (28808) was a dark greyish black sandy clay, interpreted as organic material which had accumulated on the surface of the standing water in the hollow; a sample yielded one barley and one wheat caryopsis (Appendix 3C).

6.7.26 Separately, deposit (28809) was cut by an east-west aligned ditch [28810] (Section DBS10/19, Figure 61; Plate 6.16). The ditch cut measured 0.84m wide by 0.66m deep and had steeply sloping sides with a narrow, rounded base; it contained a single silty clay fill (28803) containing no finds. A smaller recut [28804] was dug with a steep U-shaped profile, measuring 0.74m wide by 0.24m deep. Its sole fill (28805) was partially cleared out by a further recut [28806] which measured 0.55m wide by 0.22m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and a final fill (28807).

6.7.27 The ditch is a suspected former field boundary evident on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1888-1915. The ditch was eventually abandoned and replaced with a field drain inserted in cut [28811].

6.7.28 Overburden comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil (28801), of suspected modern date, followed by topsoil (28800), with a combined thickness of up to 0.6m.

Trench 290 (Plan Figures 18.1 and 19.8-19.9; Section Figure 62)

6.7.29 Trench 290 was positioned across a west to east downward gradient. The natural substrate (29002) was encountered in the western half of the trench at between 17.56m aOD and 17.27m aOD. The eastern half of the trench was dominated by deposits associated with the natural hollow; its uppermost fill formed the archaeological horizon at 16.95m aOD. In this part of the trench, the natural substrate was encountered at the base of the natural hollow at between 16.27m and 16.33m aOD.

6.7.30 The base of the natural hollow was overlain by an alluvial grey-blue clay deposit (29010)=(29012); this formed due to prolonged standing water (Section DBS10/48, Figure 62; Plate 6.17). The deposit measured up to 0.25m thick and was observed for a length of 20m in the Trench. The deposit was overlain by a spread of mottled mid orange blue sandy clay (29019) and, separately, was truncated by a linear ditch [29013].

6.7.31 The ditch [29013] was seen in section in a trench extension, and only the northern edge of the feature was exposed (Plan Figure 19.9; Sections DBS10/48 & 49, Figure 62; Plate

6.17). It appeared to be a linear ditch aligned east-west and of substantial size, possibly demarcating a boundary. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and was over 0.30m deep, with a firm dark grey-brown silty clay fill (29014). The ditch was sealed by deposit (29011) and truncated by gully [29004].

6.7.32 The deposit (29011) consisted of friable dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent organic material/inclusions, which appeared to be the remnants of desiccated peat. The organic rich deposit covered an area over 20m in the eastern half of the trench and measured up to 0.10m thick (Section DBS10/48, Figure 62).

6.7.33 Gully [29004] was aligned northeast-southwest with a steep-sided U-shaped profile; it measured 0.80m wide by 0.24m deep. The gully contained a single brown-grey silty clay fill (29005) (Section DBS10/49, Figure 62; Plate 6.18). The fill contained birch and apple-type charcoal (Appendix 3C).

6.7.34 The peaty deposit (29011) and gully [29004] were truncated by a linear gully [29006] which was aligned broadly east-west; the eastern end gently curved towards the north. Gully [29006] measured over 5.30m long by 0.40m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep sides and a concave profile. It contained a single dark brown-grey silty clay fill (29007), which contained birch charcoal and three sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery (Appendices 3C, 3B).

6.7.35 Also truncating deposit (29011) was a southwest-northeast aligned gully [29008] which measured over 3.32m long by 0.66m wide and 0.21m deep. The gully had gradual sloping sides with a flat base and was naturally infilled by a single dark silty, clayey peat fill (29009) containing oak charcoal (Appendix 3C). It is likely that the fills of both gullies [29006] and [29008] contained redeposited material derived from the peaty deposit (29011).

6.7.36 The archaeological features were overlain by a dark grey-brown silty clay alluvial deposit (29001) which measured up to 0.16m thick. The deposit was sealed by topsoil (29000) which measured up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 293 (Plan Figures 18.1 and 19.10-19.11; Section Figure 62)

6.7.37 The natural boulder clay (29302) was encountered at 17.98m aOD to the southwest and at 17.08m aOD to the northeast. At the northeastern end a small linear gully [29309] and the remains of a burnt feature [29303] were encountered, which lay between 16.96m – 17.01m aOD. Although a relationship could not be ascertained between the features, it was concluded that they were both truncated by Medieval furrows.

6.7.38 A gully [29309] was located at the northeastern end of the trench (Plan Figure 19.11); it was aligned northwest–southeast and measured 0.27m wide and 0.10m deep. The cut had a shallow concave profile and contained a single orange-grey sandy clay fill (29312) (Section DBS10/40, Figure 62; Plate 6.19). No finds were recovered during excavation; however, a fragment of possible late medieval to early post-medieval window glass was recovered from the environmental sample processing (Appendix 3K).

6.7.39 A northeast-southwest aligned burnt pit feature [29303] was located approximately 2.5m to the north of the gully (Plate 6.20). It was sub rectangular in plan and measured 1.07m long by 0.27m wide, and up to 0.25m deep. The pit had steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base (Section DBS10/14, Figure 62) and is interpreted as a firepit. The edges of the feature were partially lined with fire cracked stones (29313). The primary fill (29304) consisted of dark grey silty clay with fragments of burnt clay and charcoal. The inclusions of burnt clay were likely deposited into the pit (pre burnt) as lumps of earth and clay to extinguish the embers of a fire. This context was overlain by a thin (0.08m) fill (29305) that primarily consisted of small fragments and flecks of charcoal. The tertiary and uppermost fill (29306) comprised a sterile dark blueish grey silty clay; the composition of the fill suggests it was formed naturally after the pit was no longer in use. Samples from the three fills yielded charcoal with a combined weight of 93g, particularly concentrated in the mid fill (23905); sub-samples identified to species were all oak (Appendix 3C).

6.7.40 A north-south aligned furrow [29307] truncated pit [29303]; its fill (29308) contained two sherds of green-glazed sandy ware dating from the 15th to 17th century, four undiagnostic fragments of CBM, and further fragments of oak charcoal (Appendices 3B, 3O, 3C).

6.7.41 Overburden consisted of a yellow-brown sandy clay subsoil deposit (29301), at the northeast end of the trench only, measuring up to 0.05m thick. It was followed by topsoil (29300) up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 294 (Plan Figures 18.1 and 19.12; Section Figure 62)

6.7.42 The trench crossed a southeast to northwest downward gradient; the natural substrate (29402) lay at 17.83m aOD to the southeast and 16.68m aOD to the northwest. Approximately halfway along the trench the topography formed a noticeable dip/hollow in the landscape. The excavations concluded that it was a natural linear hollow [29405], which corresponded to a broad linear geophysical anomaly.

6.7.43 The base of the hollow [29405] lay at 16.02m aOD; it was broad with gradually sloping sides and an undulating base and measured 8.84m wide by 0.60m deep (Section DBS10/51, Figure 62; Plate 6.21). The initial deposits (29416), (29418), (29417), and (29419) ranged from 0.1m to 0.2m in thickness. The initial silting was overlain by three deposits (29406), (29420), and (29426) which comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt; deposits (29420) and (29426) were likely part of the same depositional event. Deposits (29418) and (29406) contained small amounts of charred plant remains (a weed, unidentified plant buds, and oak and cherry charcoal) (Appendix 3C). Deposit (29406) was identified as the possible discarded refuse of a nearby fire; it was a discrete patch of burnt material measuring 2.06m wide and 0.06m thick.

6.7.44 The initial phases of silting within the natural hollow were truncated by a small ditch [29404]. The ditch only survived towards the base of the feature and it was heavily truncated by later field drains [29412] and [29410]; it was probably dug to drain the surrounding damp area. The ditch [29404] was aligned east-west and had concave

sides and a rounded base; it measured 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. The ditch contained two mid brown-grey clayey silt fills (29408) and (29409). Fill (29408) contained a tiny fragment of daub, coal flecks and oak charcoal (Appendices 3I, 3J, 3C).

6.7.45 The ditch [29404] was sealed by a probable colluvial deposit (29407)=(29414), which lay across the full width of the natural hollow. The deposit measured 0.24m thick and consisted of mid brownish grey clayey silt. The fill was sterile apart from an unidentified plant bud (Appendix 3C).

6.7.46 The deposit (29407)=(29414) was truncated by later ditch feature [29425], again likely for drainage. The ditch was aligned east-west with a concave profile; it measured 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (29405)=(29424) of mid grey-brown silty clay. The ditch [29425] was truncated by the two post-medieval field drains [29410] and [29412].

6.7.47 A greyish brown hill wash deposit (29401 sealed [29425]; it was subsequently truncated by the remnants of a medieval furrow [29421]. The latest event in Trench 294 was a series of linear field drain cuts [29410] and [29412] containing ceramic drains.

6.7.48 Overburden consisted of topsoil (29400) which measured up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 300 Plan Figures 18.2 and 19.15-19.16; Section Figure 62)

6.7.49 The natural substrate (30002) lay at 14.41m to 14.72m aOD.

6.7.50 A small linear gully [30004] was encountered at the western end of the trench. It was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.04m wide by 0.72m deep (Section DBS10/20, Figure 62; Plate 6.22). The feature was a former field boundary, evident on OS mapping from 1830s to at least 1956, and it continued north into Trench 301 as [30108]; the boundary ditch has been collated as Group 1. The ditch [30004] had steep edges with a flat base and contained two fills, (30007) and (30008); both contained fragments of organic material. The primary fill (30007) comprised a dark brownish grey clayey silt and the secondary fill (30008) comprised a dark blueish brown silty clay.

6.7.51 The gully [30004] was truncated at the north end by a pit [30003], which extended north, beyond the LOE. The pit was a sub oval shape in plan and measured 2.6m wide by 0.70m deep. The pit generally had a concave profile; the eastern edge was gradually sloping whereas the western edge was steeper. The primary fill (30005) was a dark blueish blackish brown clayey silt, containing organic material including twigs, bark, degraded vegetation. The secondary fill (30006) was mixed, comprising mottled dark brown silty clay with frequent patches of orange brown lumps of redeposited natural substrate. The secondary fill appeared to have been deliberately deposited/backfilled, possibly to close the pit after use. The organic rich primary fill may suggest the pit was used to deposit refuse, such as the discarded waste from a fire. The secondary fill may have been deposited to avoid a fire hazard.

6.7.52 Overburden consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay subsoil deposit (30001) up to 0.1m thick followed by topsoil (30000); they had a combined thickness of up to 0.37m.

Trench 301 (Plan Figures 18.2 and 19.17; Section Figure 62)

6.7.53 The topography around Trench 301 was relatively level; the natural substrate lay at 14.07m aOD to 14.42m aOD.

6.7.54 A very slight low-lying depression was naturally infilled with an alluvial pale blueish grey sandy clay deposit (30103); it contained occasional inclusions of iron panning. The deposit measured 15m by >1.8m by 0.18m thick. The deposit was stratigraphically isolated from the cut features in the trench.

6.7.55 A boundary ditch [30106] was aligned broadly east-west and measured over 1.30m wide by over 0.80m deep (Section DBS10/31, Figure 62; Plate 6.23). The base of the feature was not reached due to the water table. The cut had a steep undulating edge; the southern edge was completely truncated by a later field drain cut [30115]. The ditch likely functioned as a field boundary for drainage, with the ceramic field drain later inserted as further effort to alleviate the high water table. The ditch contained a lower fill (30113) that was a mid blueish grey sandy clay; the composition was likely due to the high water table and prolonged standing water. The main fill (30107) was a mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, overlain by a thin fill (30111) consisting of redeposited natural substrate. The later field drain [30115] measured 0.90m wide by >0.70m deep with steep edges. The fill (30114) was mixed backfilled material comprising mid grey sandy clay with lumps and lenses of redeposited natural.

6.7.56 At the western end of the trench a linear boundary ditch [30108] was recorded, which was aligned broadly north-south (Section DBS10/29, Figure 62). The boundary was a continuation of ditch Group 1 which was encountered in Trench 300 as ditch [30004]; it corresponded with a former field boundary identified on 19th to 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping. The ditch [30108] measured 0.65m wide by 0.29m deep, with a gradual concave profile. The fill (30109) was a mottled yellowish grey/brown sandy clay.

6.7.57 The field drain [30115] and boundary ditch [30108] were stratigraphically overlain by a spread deposit (30110) = (30105), which also physically sealed the former boundary ditch [30106]. This deposit represented a landscaping phase of intensive farming, when the earlier boundaries demarcating smaller field parcels were removed; the fields were amalgamated into the current field layout. The deposit was dark brown silty sandy clay measuring between 0.1m and 0.25m thick, and contained a sherd of Iron Age to Roman hollow ware pottery, residual in this recovery context (Appendix 3B). Additionally, within (30110) and (30105), a small assemblage of medium to large mammal bones were recovered (Appendix 3E).

6.7.58 The overburden consisted of topsoil (30100), up to 0.29m thick.

Trench 302 (Plan Figures 18.2 and 19.18-19.19; Section Figure 63)

6.7.59 The natural substrate lay at 14.17m aOD to 15.17m aOD, highest at the eastern end of the trench.

6.7.60 Towards the centre of the Trench lay a sequence of alluvial deposits, including contexts (30220), (30219), and (30222), and (30223) which collectively measured 7.80m wide by

up to 0.75m thick (Section DBS10/35, Figure 63; Plate 6.24). The deposits typically consisted of greyish blue silty clays with iron panning inclusions, and are interpreted as filling a natural pond [30224].

6.7.61 The eastern edge of the deposits that formed the remains of a pond [30224] were truncated by a linear furrow [30215], aligned north-south. A further furrow [30216] and linear field boundary [30204] (recut by [30203]), excavated at the eastern end of the Trench, were on the same alignment, and are possibly associated with the known medieval settlement located to the east of Nunkeeling.

6.7.62 The furrows had gradual sloping edges with flat bases and typically measured 1m – 1.20m wide by 0.20m-0.25m deep. The furrow [30215] was infilled with a greyish brown clayey silt fill (30217) with orange and blue bands throughout, which may have been redeposited material from the earlier alluvial deposits from the pond. The furrow [30216] contained a yellowish brown sandy silt fill (30218) which was consistent with the composition of the fills of furrows across the area.

6.7.63 The boundary ditch comprised an original cut [30204] that was later recut by [30203], which completely truncated the eastern edge (Section DBS10/22, Figure 63; Plate 6.25). The recut demonstrates that the boundary was maintained. The original ditch [30204] had a steep sloping edge with a flat base and the surviving element measured 0.79m wide by 0.40m deep. The ditch contained multiple fills (30214), (30213), (30212), and (30211) which typically comprised mixed greyish brown and brownish grey clayey silts with manganese inclusions. The primary fill (30214) was likely a slumping episode collapse of the natural edges, with a composition of mid yellowish brown sandy clay. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from fill (30213) (Appendix 3A) and was significantly abraded. Potentially a sherd of greyware, it was possibly indicative of activity from the Roman period in the immediate vicinity.

6.7.64 The ditch recut [30203] was much larger and deeper in form; it had steeply sloping sides forming a U-shaped profile and a flat base. The ditch recut measured 1.55m wide by 0.60m deep. A greyish brown clayey silt fill (30210) was slumped against the eastern edge, this likely represented collapse of the edges. The remaining fills comprised orange-grey silty clays (30209), (30208), and (30207). A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the fill (30208) which predominantly consisted of fragments from large mammals (Appendix 3E). The ditch recut was truncated by a broad but shallow feature [30221], which was likely a third and final recut of the boundary. The ditch recut had gradual sloping edges with a wide flat base and measured 1.60m wide by 0.25m deep. The ditch recut contained a single mid greyish brown clayey silty fill (30205).

6.7.65 The features were sealed by a dark brownish grey silty clay subsoil deposit (30201), containing mottled iron pan inclusions throughout, up to 0.05m thick. The subsoil was sealed by topsoil (30200), up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 313 (Plan Figures 18.4 and 19.23; Section Figure 63)

6.7.66 The natural substrate in Trench 313 lay at 19.31m aOD to the north and 18.26m aOD to the south.

6.7.67 A small east-west aligned linear gully was identified at the north end of the trench. The gully [31302] measured 0.88m wide by 0.22m deep with gradually sloping sides that formed a concave profile (Section DBS10/90, Figure 63; Plate 6.26). The gully contained a single fill comprising a mid greyish brown (slightly mottled with orange patches) clayey silt (31303). The fill contained occasional iron panning inclusions towards the base, which was possibly indicative of prolonged standing water at the base of the feature. The alignment of the gully was consistent with the multiple furrows recorded in the trench, which suggests it may have been the remnant of a field system associated with the medieval agricultural activity.

6.7.68 A furrow [31305] was excavated in this Trench as an example of the form of the furrows in the field (Section DBS10/91, Figure 63). The furrow had a broad and shallow cut with gradual sides and flat base and measured 2.2m wide by 0.21m deep. The furrow contained a singular fill comprising mid reddish brown sandy clay (31306).

6.7.69 The features were sealed by topsoil (31300) which measured up to 0.4m thick.

7 Summary of Artefactual and Ecofactual material

Roman pottery (Appendix 3A)

7.1.1 The Roman pottery comprises a total of 55 sherds weighing 539g. Pottery was recovered from five sites along the cable route: Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling.

7.1.2 At Routh East a total of 3 sherds weighing 11g and representing a maximum of 3 vessels was recovered, including a very abraded fragment of possible Samian ware.

7.1.3 At Onshore Substation Zone a single sherd weighing 21g from a greyware everted rim jar of early Roman date.

7.1.4 Six sherds weighing 47.3g were recovered from Catfoss North, most notably a late 3rd-4th century Roman bowl which came from the fill of a modern field drain.

7.1.5 Catfoss South produced the largest assemblage of Roman pottery comprising 43 sherds weighing 451g. The majority of this assemblage is of mid- to late 4th century AD date, apart from two sherds recovered from the lower fill of ditch 23343 which are of late 1st-2nd century date.

7.1.6 Two sherds weighing 9g in total were recovered from Nunkeeling. Of these, one fragment was too heavily abraded for accurate dating and the other was early Roman in date.

7.1.7 Overall, the condition of the Roman pottery recovered during Dogger Bank Phase 2 was heavily abraded and not closely dateable. The majority of fabrics suggest an early Roman date for most of the assemblages, with the exception of Catfoss South, which

largely dates from the late 3rd-4th century. The assemblages from all five sites are typical of small Roman rural settlements in East Yorkshire which are characterised by small assemblages of Roman wheel-thrown pottery found alongside larger assemblages of handmade insular tradition pottery. These assemblages suggest that the local population had limited access to traded wares and finewares.

Handmade Pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman and post-medieval pottery (Appendix 3B)

7.1.8 Altogether 790 sherds of handmade pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery, weighing 9753.1g were recovered from the six sites investigated during Dogger Bank Phase 2. Of these, 750 sherds are of pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman date and 40 of medieval – post-medieval date. All six assemblages exhibited a high degree of abrasion and, with the exception of the assemblage from Catfoss South, a low number of identifiable vessels.

7.1.9 At Routh East 83 sherds weighing 441.1g and representing a maximum of eighty-one vessels were recovered. Of these, 81 sherds were of Pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman date, whilst the remaining two sherds comprised a sherd of Creamware dating from the mid-18th – early 19th century and a fragment of transfer printed Pearlware or Whiteware dating from the late 18th –later 19th century.

7.1.10 The Onshore Substation Zone produced a total of 126 sherds weighing 2415g representing a maximum of thirty-nine vessels. A total of 114 sherds derived from Pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman date. Of these, 83 sherds from fill (10604) of E-W ditch [10603] were almost certainly from a single vessel, however there were few joining sherds and the base was missing. Of the remaining assemblage, a single sherd was of 16th – 18th century date and the remaining 11 sherds were of 19th to early 20th century date.

7.1.11 At Routh West a small assemblage consisting of four sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 25g and representing a maximum of four vessels was recovered. All four sherds dated to c. AD 1780 and c.1840.

7.1.12 The assemblage from Catfoss North comprised 114 sherds of pottery weighing 931g in total and representing a maximum of 105 vessels. The majority of the pottery, comprising 95 sherds was PRIA – Roman in date, with the remaining assemblage comprising 17 sherds of medieval wares dating to the mid/late 11th and early 15th centuries AD and two sherds of uncertain date. The pre-Roman Iron Age to Roman period handmade sherds from Catfoss North were the largest assemblage of this date from the six areas investigated. It consisted largely of body sherds which rendered the assemblage difficult to closely date and was dominated by local Coarse Sandy wares. Of particular note was a fragment from fill (27004) of ditch [27003] which was part of a sagging base with a pitted interior surface. Vessels of this form are not common in Pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman assemblages, but are well attested in the post-Roman period, potentially indicating a continued presence beyond the 4th century.

7.1.13 Catfoss South produced a total of 413 sherds of pottery weighing 5666g, of which 412 sherds were of PRIA–Roman date. The single remaining sherd was a fragment of 18th century slipware recovered from fill (25204) of ditch [25203]. The PRIA–Roman

assemblage contained a larger number and greater diversity of identifiable vessel forms dating from the 4th century BC to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD. It is possible that further research, including radiocarbon dating, would enable more precise dating to be established.

7.1.14 An assemblage of 44 sherds weighing 280g and representing a maximum of 41 vessels was recovered from Nunkeeling. Of these, all bar one sherd was PRIA–Roman in date. The remaining sherd was a fragment of Green Glazed sandy ware dating from the mid-15th–17th century AD.

Macroplants and charcoal (Appendix 3C)

7.1.15 Altogether 581 carbonised macroplants and 573 fragments of charcoal were recovered. The macroplant assemblage comprised 211 cereal caryopses and chaff, 5 nuts, 3 vegetables, 63 fruits and 299 weeds and woodland taxa. The majority of macroplant remains were concentrated at Catfoss South, from which 396 finds were identified, and Catfoss North, which had 129 finds, compared to 30 in Nunkeeling, 15 in Routh East, seven in Onshore Substation Zone, and four in Routh West.

7.1.16 Within the macroplant assemblage preservation ranged from poor to excellent. Most of the macroplant recovered was carbonised, with the exception of some of the material from several waterlogged deposits in Catfoss North, which was uncharred. The uncharred finds were formed of nuts, weeds, and woodland taxa.

7.1.17 The charcoal assemblage weighed 620.4g; of this, fragments identified to species comprised alder, apple-type, birch, hazel, ash, honeysuckle, pine, blackthorn, cherry, oak, and elm. Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to good, but most was described as poor. Those fragments recorded as poor were either vitrified or were noticeably friable.

7.1.18 Cereal was present in all six areas but was largely concentrated within Catfoss North, which had 107 finds followed by Catfoss South with 64. This contrasted with Nunkeeling which had 21 caryopses, Routh East with 11 caryopses, Onshore Substation Zone had five caryopses and Routh West with three caryopses. The species represented were oat, naked barley, hulled barley, barley, rye, bread/club wheat, emmer, spelt, emmer/spelt, wheat/rye, and wheat, with the most common identifiable species being barley.

7.1.19 At Routh East, 15 macroplants consisting of cereal, nuts, weeds and woodland taxa were present. These represent the remains of domestic food debris. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak, followed by apply-type species; there were also traces of other species present. The assemblage represents an accumulation of fuel debris, with the possible exception of a concentration of apple-type species in ditch [21703] which may derive from a small structural element or artefact.

7.1.20 At Onshore Substation Zone a total of seven macroplants were recovered, comprising cereals and nuts from domestic food debris. The charcoal assemblage consisted of 158 fragments weighing 126.3g. Oak represented 83% of the assemblage, with minor inclusions of other species also present. A large proportion of the charcoal (40.4g) was

concentrated in pit [13502], with large assemblages also noted in pit [16307] and pit [16305]. All three deposits were dominated by, or entirely composed of oak and may represent the remains of structural burning or may be deposits of fuel waste. Other deposits noted from this area are, due to the more mixed composition of species, considered more likely to be deposits of fuel waste.

7.1.21 Routh West produced a very small macroplant assemblage, with only four ecofacts identified from four contexts. The ecofacts represent food waste and consist of one oat, one barley and one unidentified cereal grain and a single garden pea. The charcoal assemblage was similarly very small (9.1g), with oak forming the dominant component and is representative of fuel debris.

7.1.22 The assemblage from Catfoss North contained 129 charred macroplants comprising 107 crops, one vegetable, four fruits, and 17 weeds. The majority of the assemblage was scattered in small quantities across multiple features, however, a concentration of cereal caryopses and a blackthorn stone in ditch [26903] may represent a discrete episode of food waste disposal. The fruits consisted of three native sloe stones and one grape pip. Grapes do not grow in the north of England and this therefore represents an imported luxury good. A total of 106 charcoal fragments weighing 77.6g was recovered, of which 67% was oak. A large concentration (37.4g) in deposit [27906] was composed entirely of oak and may represent the remains of structural burning.

7.1.23 Catfoss South produced the largest macroplant assemblage from Dogger Bank Phase 2, with 396 macroplants identified comprising 64 crops, 59 fruits, 262 weeds, and 11 buds. The crop assemblage was largely derived from food debris, however, the presence of small quantities of chaff indicates that small scale crop processing was also being undertaken in the vicinity. The presence of 57 hawthorn stones and two blackberry seeds indicates that wild foods were gathered to supplement the diet. The weed assemblage was large and was concentrated principally in deposits [22707] and [22716] and may have been deliberately gathered. The charcoal assemblage consisted of 85 fragments weighing 234.5g, of which 210.2 was recovered from deposit [22805] and 10.2g was concentrated in deposit [22716]. There was no evidence for artifactual or structural burning and the deposits therefore represent fuel debris.

7.1.24 At Nunkeeling, a total of 30 macroplants were recovered, comprising cereal, nuts, weeds, and woodland taxa. These finds mainly derive from domestic food debris, with a small number weed and woodland taxa probably representing accidental burning. Altogether 106 charcoal fragments weighing 130.1g were recovered, of which 94% was oak. The charcoal was concentrated in firepit [29303] and terminus [28605] and represents discarded fuel debris.

Worked bone (Appendix 3D)

7.1.25 Three pieces of possible worked bone were recovered, all from Catfoss North. Of these, two were confirmed as worked and one as natural and was sent to the osteoarcheologist for assessment. The worked assemblage comprises a spindle whorl and a pierced bone pin or needle. Both were recovered from the primary fill (26909) of

extraction pit [26941], a feature interpreted in the field as probably Romano-British in date. Both objects would be consistent with an Iron Age or Romano-British date. These two objects may represent a cache of textile related objects and, if so, may have been deliberately deposited.

Animal and bird bone (Appendix 3E)

7.1.26 The animal bone assemblage comprises 1373 fragments weighing 3.82kg in total, with 201 fragments (562.15g) from Routh East, 85 fragments (293.03g) from Onshore Substation Zone, 18 fragments (51.45g) from Routh West, 221 fragments (740.07g) from Catfoss North, 804 fragments (2100g) recovered from Catfoss South and 44 fragments (70.31g) from Nunkeeling.

7.1.27 Of the species identified, cattle, horse and sheep/goat dominated. Pig, dog, chicken, galliform, bird and amphibian were also identified; however, a large proportion of the assemblage could not be identified to species. The bones large represented the disposal of butchery and domestic food waste although some, such as the amphibian, are probably representative of non-anthropological accumulation.

7.1.28 The condition of the assemblage was overall poor, with a small number of examples described as adequate to excellent. The character of the clay sediment from all six sites is not conducive to good preservation. In addition, taphonomic factors included burning, prolonged exposure to the elements prior to deposition and recent damage sustained during excavation affected the condition of the assemblage.

Fish bone (Appendix 3F)

7.1.29 A total of three fish bones weighing 0.02g was recovered from two contexts in Catfoss North. The assemblage comprised one fragment of gadidae, a species of fish often found in the North Atlantic, and two unidentified fragments. The preservation of the assemblage was poor and was affected by soil acidity, deposition processes and the inherent fragility of fish bones. It is therefore difficult to establish whether the assemblage is representative of the dietary importance of fish during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Lithics (Appendix 3G)

7.1.30 A total of 79 pieces of flint were recovered, with 17 from Routh East, 18 from Onshore Substation Zone, 24 from Catfoss North, 15 from Catfoss South and 5 pieces from Nunkeeling. No lithic artefacts were recovered from Routh West. A large number of the debitage chips and shatter may be the result of accidental detachments caused by modern farming practices.

7.1.31 At Routh East the 17 lithic artefacts were scattered throughout linear and pit features and consisted of chips, flakes and pieces of shatter. The Onshore Substation Zone assemblage included three modified tools, consisting of a simple flake knife, a sidescraper and a double notched scraper. At Catfoss North the assemblage consisted mainly of flakes, only one of which exhibited evidence of retouch. A platform core was also recovered. At Catfoss South, the assemblage comprised flakes, chips, shatter and

a bashed lump. At Nunkeeling, flakes, chips, shatter and a single notched flake were recovered.

7.1.32 Overall, the type and quantity of worked lithics is suggestive of a low level of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity, with no obvious concentrations noted.

Metals (Appendix 3H)

7.1.33 A total of 94 metal objects and fragments weighing 3100g was recovered. The majority of the assemblage is comprised of ferrous metals, with only four copper-alloy finds present. The assemblage is considered to be of site-specific and local archaeological significance, with the recovered finds representing the remains of both Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity, as well as later, medieval, post-medieval, and modern agricultural activity.

7.1.34 Only two metal finds were recovered from Routh East was the remains of a nail or holdfast which would have been used in timber construction to fasten double thicknesses of wood such as a door or shutter and is thought to be Iron Age or Roman in date. A possible tool handle was retrieved from a 19th-20th century field drain and is thought to be contemporaneous in date.

7.1.35 The Onshore Substation Zone assemblage consists of fragments from a heavily degraded rectangular iron strap, small fragments of copper alloy wire and an 1813 Wellington Peninsular War token.

7.1.36 At Routh West, three post-medieval to modern horseshoes probably relate to modern agricultural activity. Small flecks of highly corroded iron spall have detached from larger objects and are undiagnostic and undateable.

7.1.37 Catfoss North produced four metal objects, two of which came from within an area of Romano-British activity and are thought to be Roman in date. They comprised an iron nail and a possible tool thought to be the remains of a spoon auger or small ploughshare. The remaining two finds were two fragments of nail shank, both recovered from a late post-medieval or modern field boundary and are not closely dateable.

7.1.38 The assemblage from Catfoss South largely consisted of post-medieval to modern iron objects relating to agricultural activity such as fragments of horseshoe, barbed wire and a possible chain fragment. There were also two objects of probable Romano-British date, comprising a nail and a hammer head. The hammer head requires further research; however, it is thought to be of a type associated with tasks such as metalworking.

7.1.39 At Nunkeeling, the metal finds were all recovered from a deposit of medieval to post-medieval agricultural soil which sealed a possible Romano-British ditch. The finds consisted of five fragments of post-medieval horseshoe and a nail. Although nails are difficult to date, this example is most likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date.

Fired clay (Appendix 3I)

7.1.40 In total 755.81g of fired clay was recovered from five of the six areas investigated and submitted for assessment. No fired clay was recovered from Routh West. The assemblages from Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone and Catfoss North were small and considered to be of little significance.

7.1.41 Catfoss South produced the largest assemblage of fired clay, with 28 fragments weighing 229.1g. Of particular note were fragments from ditch [23325] which exhibited evidence of having been exposed to different levels of heat and oxygen, perhaps over successive firings. This and the fabric of these fragments suggests they may have come from a hearth or other structure which was in repeated use.

7.1.42 At Nunkeeling, nine fragments weighing 191.09g in total were recovered. Of these, a fragment from fill (28407) of ditch [29404] and one from fill (28407) of ditch [29404] should both be considered residual. The remainder of the assemblage from Nunkeeling came from fill (28606) of pit [28605] and include two fragments which may have derived from adobe plastering of wattle and daub walling or from a metallurgical processing structure such as a smelting hearth chimney.

7.1.43 The assemblage as a whole is considered to be of low significance and potential, due to the paucity of material and the secondary nature of the find contexts.

Vitrified materials (Appendix 3J)

7.1.44 A total of 962.9g of vitrified materials, often referred to as 'industrial residues' was submitted for assessment. The vitrified materials can be split into two categories: small quantities of residues deriving from ironworking processes (372.9g) and other non-diagnostic heat-affected materials (256.1g), such as coal, shale, stone, and soil concretions (333.9g) which may have resulted either from anthropogenic or natural processes.

7.1.45 At Routh East 110.1g of material was produced, of which 1.0g is ironworking debris which may represent the residual remains of rake-out material from smelting or smithing activities in the vicinity. The majority of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic heat-affected materials including coal, charcoal, burnt shale and heat affected soil.

7.1.46 Onshore Substation Zone produced 94.7g of vitrified material comprising 3.0g unclassified iron slag and 91.7g undiagnostic heat-affected material, of which 19.2g derived from a modern fire pit.

7.1.47 The assemblage from Routh West weighed 101.5g in total and comprised 33.8g ironworking residues and 67.7g undiagnostic heat-affected materials. The ironworking residues included small quantities of flake hammerscale, indicative of smelting and slag spheres indicative of smithing, however, due to the small quantities recovered, no in situ metalworking activities can be inferred and the residues are likely to be residual.

7.1.48 At Catfoss North a total of 325.5g of vitrified material was recovered, comprising 320.6g ironworking residues and 4.8g undiagnostic heat-affected material. The ironworking

residues consisted of three plano-convex cake fragments (PCC) and three small prills and fragments of runned slag, all recovered from ditches and gullies in Trench 269. The features were dated to the Romano-British period and although no in situ ironworking features were present within the excavated area, they are suggestive of ironworking taking place in the vicinity.

7.1.49 A total of 86.1g vitrified material was recovered from Catfoss South, with 14.4g unclassified iron slag, 3.1g undiagnostic vitrified ceramics, 9.9g fuel ash slags and 59.4g undiagnostic heat-affected material.

7.1.50 Nunkeeling produced 244.3g of material, none of which was indicative of metalworking processes. The majority of the assemblage is likely to be derived from modern incinerator waste, or a similar process.

7.1.51 While none of the areas investigated produced evidence of in-situ metalworking, small concentrations of material encountered at Routh West, Catfoss North and Catfoss South indicate that there may have been ironworking undertaken in the vicinity of these sites.

Glass (Appendix 3K)

7.1.52 A total of 12 fragments of glass weighing 292.2g was assessed following the Dogger Bank Phase 2 evaluation trenching works. A tiny fleck of natural quartzite was identified amongst the glass from Catfoss North.

7.1.53 The most significant find was an intact annular bead probably dating from the Iron Age or Romano-British period; this was the only glass recovered from Routh East.

7.1.54 Small fragments (1.8g total weight) of possibly late medieval to early post-medieval window glass were recovered from Onshore Substation Zone.

7.1.55 At Routh West a single shard from a cylindrical wine or ale bottle of 18th–19th century date was recovered.

7.1.56 The glass from Catfoss North comprised a single light blue shatter shard which in itself is not closely dateable, but was recovered from the fill of a ditch of Iron Age – Romano-British date.

7.1.57 At Catfoss South the base of a spirit bottle dating to the mid-19th–20th century was the only glass find.

7.1.58 At Nunkeeling two light green window glass fragments of post-medieval date were recovered.

7.1.59 With the exception of the annular bead, the glass assemblage is considered to have low potential to contribute to further research.

Worked stone and shale (Appendix 3L)

7.1.60 The assemblage comprised a total of 41 stone fragments and nine shale fragments weighing 3836.5g. Of these, 40 of the stone fragments were unworked fire-cracked fragments; all nine fragments of shale were also unworked. Fire-cracking can occur when a stone is exposed to heat, for example, when used as potboilers or as an

inclusion within a hearth. Small quantities of fire-cracked stones were recovered from Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling. Only one stone, a chert polisher of uncertain date from Catfoss South exhibited evidence of working.

Clay tobacco pipe (Appendix 3M)

7.1.61 A total of 13 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, comprising 11 fragments of unmarked stem, one mouth fragment and one bowl fragment. One fragment came from Routh East, two from Onshore Substation Zone, five from Routh West, two from Catfoss North, one from Catfoss South and one from Nunkeeling. None of the clay tobacco pipe fragments are diagnostic or closely dateable and the assemblage does not have potential for further research.

Wood (Appendix 3N)

7.1.62 A small assemblage of waterlogged wood was submitted for assessment and consisted of a combination of fragments with evidence of anthropogenic working and natural fragments. All of the species recovered are native to England and would have grown in the surrounding landscape.

7.1.63 At Routh East wood was recovered from three contexts, with only that from (20108) and (20110) showing possible evidence of working. Both were thin chords of oak which were either deliberately split lathes or natural roundwood that had decayed.

7.1.64 Catfoss North produced wood from two contexts and largely consisted of unworked wood. One large oak trunk exhibited chop marks, possibly from the felling of the tree and a piece of roundwood hazel had a possible chop mark.

7.1.65 The assemblage from Catfoss South comprised three fragments: a piece of structural wood which retained two iron nails, a piece of oak log which had been chopped at either end, and one unworked oak fragment.

7.1.66 At Nunkeeling a single fragment of unworked maple was recovered.

7.1.67 The overall condition of the assemblage was very poor and this limits the viability of the assemblage for further research. Only one artefact, the oak trunk from Catfoss North, retains sufficient number of rings to allow for dendrochronological analysis to be carried out. It is considered that this analysis would be of limited potential due to the fact that only one suitable candidate is available and this was recovered from an undated peat deposit and is therefore not recommended.

Ceramic building material (Appendix 3O)

7.1.68 A total of 138 fragments of CBM weighing a total of 11,542g were recovered. The material ranges from land drainage tiles to roofing tiles and bricks. The fragments date from the Roman period to the post-medieval period.

7.1.69 At Routh East a total of 2903g CBM was recovered, of which 2702g was late 18th-19th century in date, being composed largely of fragments of horseshoe drain. A single

fragment may be Roman in date based on the fabric; however, it is too heavily damaged for confirmation.

7.1.70 The assemblage from Onshore Substation Zone consisted of 46g CBM, with all bar one fragment dating to the post-medieval period. The remaining fragment weighs only 1g and is too heavily abraded to date.

7.1.71 Routh West produced 1490g CBM, the majority of which consisted of a single brick of late 18th-19th century date. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of small fragments of late 18th-19th century horseshoe drains and sole plates and a small quantity (14g) of unidentified fragments.

7.1.72 A single fragment of late 18th-19th century possible horseshoe drain weighing 9g was the only CBM recovered from Catfoss North.

7.1.73 The largest assemblage of CBM was recovered from Catfoss South, comprising 5756g material. Of this, six fragments weighing 304g were Roman in date, all of which were recovered from two ditches in Trench 233. They comprise fragments of imbrex, brick and a possible tegula. Two bricks of 16th-18th century date were recovered from ditch [24705]. The remainder of the assemblage was of 17th-19th century date.

7.1.74 At Nunkeeling a total of 1338g CBM was recovered, all of which dated to the post-medieval period. The assemblage comprised bricks, a sole plate, land drains, horseshoe drains and a fragment of sewer pipe.

7.1.75 With the exception of a small amount of Roman material from Catfoss South, the assemblage is of post-medieval date and largely consists of material from land drains. The small group of Roman fragments suggests a structure was located in the vicinity of Trench 233; however, no in situ remains were encountered and the building probably lay beyond the bounds of the excavated area.

8 Conclusions

Prehistoric activity

8.1.1 Dispersed early prehistoric activity was recorded across the evaluated areas which was identified through both artefactual evidence (much of it residual) and radiocarbon dating. If flint shatter and chips are set aside as being potentially natural in origin, the Phase 2 lithic assemblage is dominated by debitage flakes that are not closely datable (Appendix 3G). Only four modified tools were recovered: a knife flake from (9911), a scraper from (16206), a side scraper from (20203) and an unstratified notched borer (the knife flake and the side scraper were residual finds in later features). All suggest a late Mesolithic or early Neolithic presence in the landscape.

8.1.2 Ditch [11304] and gully [16205] at Section 17, the Onshore Substation Zone, contained only lithic material and could therefore be indicative of prehistoric landuse. Both features produced oak charcoal that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating (although oak is a long-lived species, these samples may give a broad indication of date). To the

north of gully [16205], which contained the late Mesolithic or early Bronze Age scraper noted above, there were three undated pits, all recorded in Trench 163; two are thought to be fire pits. Charcoal from pit [16303] returned a late Mesolithic date (4789-4610 cal BC) (Beta-739064, Appendix 4). These results could indicate a focus of late Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of these trenches. Notably, a palaeochannel was recorded in Trench 160 to the east of these features, and the channel is evident in the geophysical survey results as an irregular anomaly running further to the west. This raises the possibility that the channel was the focus for the late Mesolithic activity (previous investigations in the region, including the Phase 1 trenching for Dogger Bank South, are increasingly demonstrating a connection between prehistoric activity and damp areas in the landscape with sources of water (AOC 2021a; AOC 2024b)).

8.1.3 Range-finder radiocarbon dating suggests small-scale Bronze Age activity across Sections 3, 10 and 11. As these are single sample dates, they should be treated with caution given the potential for material to be residual or intrusive. However, the dates can be used to highlight features and locations where further radiocarbon dating may assist in refining dates, assessing archaeological significance and identifying areas where further excavation may be warranted. Unlike the Phase 1 trenching results, the Bronze Age activity is characterised not only by incidental pitting but also by land drainage and probable boundary demarcation. This is significant and extends our understanding of Bronze Age landuse, providing a broader context for the pitting activity.

8.1.4 Pit [17403], at Section 11, Routh West, was a shallow, unremarkable feature that contained a piece of burnt animal bone and a charred barley husk. Charcoal from this feature returned an early Bronze Age date (1738-1538 cal BC), suggesting domestic waste disposal in this area during that period (Beta-739065, Appendix 4). Trench 174 and its associated trenches at the western end of Section 11, are located on the floodplain of the River Hull, an area potentially rich in resources and therefore attractive to past societies. Pit [19907] in Section 10, Routh East, provided further evidence of early Bronze Age food waste disposal, though more distant from the river bank. This pit may be best interpreted as a small natural depression containing washed in material, rather than a cut feature, but its contents, charred barley caryopses and a hazelnut shell, suggest domestic food waste derived from the near vicinity. The hazelnut shell returned a radiocarbon date of 2113 to 1886 cal BC (Beta-739058, Appendix 4). These features add to broader regional evidence for Bronze Age pitting recorded on other recent projects in the region (Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 51-52, 65-66, 71, 250; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 33; Evans and Steedman 2001, 73; Evershed and Casswell 2017, 17; AOC 2024b, 120-121; AOC 2021a).

8.1.5 Further east, at the eastern end of Section 10, ditch [22002] was a more substantive feature clearly used for land drainage but also, potentially, for boundary demarcation. Its primary fill (22004) contained charred oat and barley caryopses, one of which returned a radiocarbon date of 1397-1113 cal BC (Beta-739060, Appendix 4). This suggests that the ditch was open and receiving waste products, either deliberately deposited or washed in, in the middle Bronze Age. This feature indicates purposeful

land management, presumably associated with agriculture or stock husbandry. Watering hole [28405] and an associated ditch sequence in Trench 284 at Section 3, Nunkeeling, are also thought to be of middle Bronze Age date and provide further evidence for a managed arable and pastoral Bronze Age landscape. The dating of these features currently depends on a radiocarbon date derived from a sample taken from the first phases of infilling of the initial ditch in the sequence (1423-1268 cal BC) (Beta-739075, Appendix 4). The ditch sequence, given its scale, is likely to represent boundary demarcation and the watering hole, with its stone revetment, may reflect Bronze Age enhancement of a natural hollow, presumably for stock husbandry (watering cattle and sheep).

8.1.6 At Section 5, Catfoss North, the Test Pit in Trench 267 revealed a peaty deposit (26708) which contained a single debitage flake; radiocarbon dating of peat deposit (26709), which lay directly below (26708), returned an early Bronze Age date (1621-1499 cal BC) (Beta-739066, Appendix 4). It seems likely that these deposits indicate the presence of a Bronze Age horizon on the northern side of Catfoss Drain, a low point in the landscape that likely also channelled water in antiquity. These deposits lay at between 1.9m and 1.3m BGL in an area likely to be subject to directional drilling.

8.1.7 If we assume that the submitted samples from the above features and deposits are not residual, the collective results are of archaeological significance. At Section 17 they tentatively suggest a locus of Mesolithic activity, potentially associated with a former water course. It is acknowledged that this is a speculative interpretation but it merits further investigation given its potential to advance regional research frameworks. There are additional samples of charcoal from Trenches 162 and 163 that could be submitted for radiocarbon assay, although most of them are oak. Opening up a larger, although proportional, excavation area around these trenches may reveal additional features and allow further investigation of the palaeochannel. This might also provide opportunities for OSL dating samples to be taken.

8.1.8 In Sections 10 and 11 the evaluation results indicate Bronze Age food waste disposal, crop production (barley and oat), land drainage and potentially boundary demarcation across the plain to the east of the River Hull. The activity is dispersed and not intensive but it is notable that there remain many undated features across Sections 10 and 11. There are several such features (largely ditches) in the trenches surrounding pit [17403] in Section 11 and many in Section 10, especially at its western end. A more thorough and expansive programme of radiocarbon dating across these Sections may be informative and assist in assessing archaeological significance, identifying foci of early prehistoric activity and formulating mitigation strategies.

8.1.9 In Section 3, the probable watering hole and ditch sequence, have considerable potential to yield further information about Bronze Age land management and stock husbandry if investigated further, particularly through open area excavation. Attempts should be made to validate/corroborate the Bronze Age date of the ditch sequence by submitting additional organic samples for radiocarbon dating (the watering hole yielded

no organic residues). OSL dating should also be considered if additional fieldwork is undertaken.

8.1.10 Collectively, the early prehistoric evidence from the Phase 2 trenching is of archaeological significance and adds to a growing body of data that is enhancing our understanding of the extent of human activity in Holderness, from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. The Bronze Age results are of particular significance as they suggest organised land management, evidence for which is not common or widespread in the region.

8.1.11 In summary, key areas for future research might be:

- Is the palaeochannel in Section 17 a focal point for Mesolithic activity?
- Can the Mesolithic and Bronze Age radiocarbon dates from features in Sections 3, 11, 12 and 17 be confirmed/validated by submitting additional samples from the features?
- Can existing organic material from undated features in Sections 3, 11 and 12 be used to identify additional Bronze Age activity in these areas?
- Can the date and function of the 'watering hole' and its associated ditch sequence in Section 3 be clarified?
- If further excavation is undertaken, what dating techniques would be most suitable to identify early prehistoric activity?
- What is the most appropriate mitigation strategy for capturing early prehistoric activity across the Onshore Development Area when that activity is generally widely dispersed and not intensive?

Iron Age and Roman activity

8.1.12 Iron Age and Roman activity was recorded across all the evaluated Sections, except Section 11, Routh West. In general, these sites have been identified through the presence of either handmade pottery that was in circulation during both periods and which rarely allows further chronological refinement, and wheelthrown Roman wares that are more tightly dated. The sites can broadly be divided into those which show signs of being close to human settlement based on the quantities and types of artefacts recovered, and those that suggest land division or incidental pitting.

8.1.13 At Section 6, Catfoss South, a clearly defined rectilinear enclosure was recorded during the geophysical survey and through the excavation of Trenches 248 and 249. This enclosure lay on slightly elevated ground, a common feature of Iron Age and Roman settlement in the region. The ditches defining the enclosure produced 68 sherds of handmade pottery, fuel-ash slag, heat-affected stones and small amounts of fired clay. These are suggestive of domestic activity in the vicinity of the enclosure, the ditches being used as convenient receptacles for broken domestic pottery and hearth

scrapings. On current evidence, it is difficult to refine the date of this activity as the majority of the pottery can only be very broadly dated; however, a few sherds are dated more closely to the 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD which suggest PRIA to early Roman occupation (Appendix 3B). Only one feature was identified within the enclosure, a pit or ditch terminus that also contained Iron Age to Roman pottery. Although the feature is fairly uninformative, it indicates the potential for other features to survive within the enclosure if a larger area were to be investigated. The macroplant and animal bone assemblages from the features in Trenches 248 and 249 were very limited but suggest the use of barley and oat, and the consumption of cattle and sheep/goat (Appendices 3Cand 3E).

8.1.14 To the south of the enclosure further Iron Age and Roman ditches were recorded in Trenches 233 and 234; these corresponded to linear geophysical anomalies suggestive of further rectilinear enclosures. The features in these trenches produced 152 sherds of handmade pottery broadly datable to the Iron Age and Roman periods, but also 30 sherds of wheelthrown Roman pottery. The largest and earliest ditch encountered, ditch [23308], lay towards the southwestern end of the trench and did not contain any Roman wares. Although this could represent an Iron Age field boundary not associated with the rectilinear enclosures it is possible that it represents the southwestern side of the earliest phase of rectilinear enclosure in this location (and the geophysical survey results contain hints that this anomaly may be part of a wider rectilinear arrangement). To the north of this, the ditches excavated in Trench 233 appear to represent two further iterations of the enclosure as it was repositioned and realigned over time. These later features, and a large shallow cut truncating the earliest ditch to the southwest, all contained fully Roman wheelthrown sherds, the latest of which are of 3rd-4th century in date (Appendix 3A). As with the enclosure in Trenches 248 and 249 to the north, the chronology established by the pottery does not allow close dating of phases of occupation and abandonment; however, it is clear that there was 3rd-4th century activity at the site. This arrangement of three potentially successive rectilinear enclosures has significant potential for investigating continuity of occupation over time.

8.1.15 The quantity of discarded domestic pottery is again indicative of a settlement site in the vicinity of the sequence of enclosures (if not within them) and the presence of Roman brick, tegula and imbrex fragments suggests a Roman period structure within the surrounding landscape. Three fragments of handmade pottery from Trench 234 may be part of a crucible associated with metalworking, and the environmental evidence from Trenches 233 and 234 was slightly more extensive. The latter suggests the cultivation of emmer/spelt and barley, and the consumption of cattle and sheep/goat.

8.1.16 The rectilinear enclosures at Catfoss South are characteristic of enclosed farmsteads recorded elsewhere in the region. They fall within the category of small single-ditched enclosures measuring around 0.1 hectares which likely contained a single roundhouse (the geophysical survey results suggest that the enclosure investigated in Trenches 248 and 249 encloses an area of about 0.11 hectares) (Smith et al. 2016, 254-255).

8.1.17 At Section 5 geophysical survey identified part of two rectilinear enclosures divided by a trackway (the trackway running east-west, with enclosures to its north and south). This form is characteristic of Iron Age and Roman rural settlement sites and the geophysical survey also recorded an abundance of irregular responses within both enclosures, suggestive of settlement activity. Further, the enclosures lie on the brow of a prominent hill and above a small valley bottom (now traversed by the Catfoss Drain but a natural location for a river or stream). Such locations were commonly selected for settlement. The enclosures were investigated in Trenches 267, 268, 269 and 270, but the results remain somewhat ambiguous. The form and profile of the trackway ditches is characteristic of Iron Age and Roman boundary ditches excavated elsewhere on the project, although, unusually, they showed no signs of having been recut. This might suggest that the trackway and the enclosures were relatively short-lived. These ditches also produced no closely datable domestic artefactual material, as would be expected for a settlement site generating waste over a relatively prolonged period. Iron slag, indicative of ironworking in the vicinity, and a small quantity of animal bone were the only finds (Appendices 3E and 3I). Ditch [27003] may represent the northern boundary ditch for the northern enclosure, but this too yielded no datable artefactual material.

8.1.18 Thorough investigation of the geophysical anomalies in the southern enclosure in Trenches 268 and 269 demonstrated that they resulted from the highly mixed nature of the natural geology in this area. No genuine archaeological features could be identified. The internal part of the northern enclosure was investigated in Trench 269. This revealed a complex sequence of relatively shallow intercutting features (pits, stakeholes, postholes and gullies). The earliest feature encountered, gully [26926], contained a relatively large assemblage of PRIA or Roman pottery and could indicate domestic waste disposal associated with the enclosure during these periods. However, all subsequent features within the sequence were either undated or contained pottery of 13th to 14th century date.

8.1.19 The general absence of domestic material associated with occupation in the Iron Age and Roman periods strongly suggests that this site was not a settlement location during this period, despite its plan form and prominent position in the landscape, although it is clear from gully [26926] that there was some PRIA to Roman occupation in this area (the medieval aspects of the enclosures and the results of a radiocarbon sample are discussed further below). It remains possible that the enclosures were simply fields in the Iron Age and Roman periods, if one accepts that they originate from these time periods. Some further investigation is recommended: there is a reasonable assemblage of organic material from the features in Trench 269 and further range-finder dates could be submitted to help build a stronger chronological framework for the enclosures and trackway; this might then inform interpretation of the features and mitigation strategies.

8.1.20 The geophysical responses that led to the detection of the trackway and enclosures were strong and unambiguous. However, it seems likely that the mixed nature of the natural substrate in this location was responsible for at least some of the 'spread'

responses, perhaps creating an exaggerated impression of the scale of archaeological features present within the enclosures.

8.1.21 The Phase 2 evaluation recorded further evidence for Iron Age and Roman land division, complementing existing data from the region which indicates a significant expansion of enclosure and agriculture during these periods. At Section 17, PRIA or Roman boundary ditches and a pit were recorded in the central portion of the site, to the north and northwest of the trackway ditches recorded during the Phase 1 evaluation (Trenches 99, 106, 134 and 135). It is also suggested that an undated ditch sequence further to the northwest in Trench 155 is also of Iron Age or Roman date. The recorded ditches most likely represent field divisions associated with, and to the north of, the trackway and they showed similar evidence for maintenance over time (recutting) as the trackway ditches. The pottery recovered from these ditches does not allow for close chronological analysis but the uppermost fill of ditch recut [9910] contained greyware of probable 2nd century date, suggesting that the last phase of its use was Roman, rather than Iron Age (Appendix 3A).

8.1.22 In the western half of Section 10, two PRIA to Roman linear features were recorded. In Trench 197, ditch [19705] was similar to those recorded at Section 17 and showed similar evidence for recutting over time. The secondary fill of its final recut contained an abraded fragment of probable Samain, again suggesting that the final phase of use was 2nd century AD or later (Appendix 3A). Trench 202 contained a smaller PRIA to Roman gully, likely part of an associated field drainage system. There was a significant increase in evidence for PRIA to Roman land division in the eastern part of Section 10, ditches of this date being encountered in Trenches 210, 211, 217 and 219. In Trenches 210 and 211 the ditches corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly indicative of an oval enclosure. The enclosure ditch in Trench 211 produced small quantities of PRIA to Roman pottery and animal bone. Given the limited quantity of domestic refuse and the absence of any internal features, the enclosure is unlikely to be a settlement site; it was possibly a stock pen sitting within a wider network of enclosed fields. Ditch [21703] appeared to have been used to dump domestic refuse, suggesting that it was relatively close to settlement. This refuse included a glass bead from the uppermost fill within the ditch, fill (21704), a context that has been radiocarbon dated to 220-375 cal AD (Beta-739059, Appendix 4). Some of the currently undated ditches in Trenches 220 and 221, at the eastern limit of Section 10, are thought to be part of the same PRIA to Roman field network, although, given the presence of a Bronze Age ditch in Trench 220, this cannot be asserted with confidence. Additional radiocarbon dating would be required to establish the chronology of these features with more certainty.

8.1.23 At Section 6, Catfoss South, two sequences of PRIA to Roman ditches were recorded in Trench 230, to the south of the enclosure ditches in Trenches 233 and 234. These were recut several times indicating maintenance over time and they contained significant quantities of discarded domestic pottery, potentially derived from the settlement activity associated with the enclosures. At Section 5, Catfoss North, sequences of PRIA and Roman ditches were recorded in Trenches 265 and 275, all most likely associated

with field irrigation and demarcation. Similarly, at Section 3, Nunkeeling, a ditch sequence in Trench 302 is likely to be Iron Age to Roman in date, although the dating evidence is sparse. None of the pottery forms within these ditches allow the dates of the sequences to be refined, but material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered.

8.1.24 The evaluation results therefore indicate a focus of archaeologically significant Iron Age and Roman activity at Catfoss South (Trenches 248 and 249, and Trenches 233 and 234), an ambiguous site with possible Iron Age or Roman origins at Catfoss North, and widespread evidence for land division from these periods in all Sections other than Section 11 (Routh West). Although no direct settlement evidence was present, such as roundhouses, the material recovered from the various features shed light on the character of occupation in the evaluated areas. The pottery is domestic in character, in-keeping with similar assemblages from 'basic rural' sites of the region, with few wheelthrown vessels, rare tablewares and little evidence for finer or imported wares which might indicate greater wealth coming from trade. Evidence for industrial activities was almost entirely absent, with the exception of some possible crucible fragments from Catfoss South (Trench 234). In terms of diet, the animal bone assemblage was in generally poor condition and the majority of the bone fragments were only identifiable as medium, large or indeterminate sized mammals. Identified species comprised sheep/goat and cattle, typical of Iron Age and Roman sites in the region. Macroplant assemblages from Iron Age-Roman features were generally very small-scale, and indicated the cultivation of emmer, barley and oat.

8.1.25 Statistical analysis of excavation data from the north-east of England indicates an increase in settlement numbers from the late Iron Age to a peak in the second half of the 2nd century, with numbers then declining through to the 3rd and 4th centuries (Smith et al. 2016, 247). The trend in Holderness differs, the data indicating a general decline in settlement numbers from a peak in the late Iron Age, although there has been much additional excavation in the region since these data were published (Smith et al. 2016, 247). Other studies indicate that ring gullies fell out of use in Holderness by the late 2nd century, later Roman activity in the region being more commonly evidenced in pits, post-holes and linear field boundary ditches (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 105). At this stage of assessment, there is little that the Phase 2 results can add to this picture, although there are hints that the field systems at Section 17 were falling out of use around the 2nd century, and evidence that waste was being deposited in the enclosure ditches at Section 6 (Trenches 233 and 234) during the 3rd-4th centuries. However, there is some potential for a further suite of radiocarbon dating of Iron Age to Roman features across the Sections which might clarify or refine some sequences.

8.1.26 In summary, key areas for future research might be:

- Can the phases of Iron Age and Roman activity at Catfoss South be refined by acquiring additional radiocarbon dates from material gathered during the Phase 2 trenching so that their relation to regional patterns of settlement can be better determined?

- Can the theory that the features in Trenches 233 and 234 at Catfoss South represent multiple phases of the same enclosure be substantiated?
- What is the date of the trackway ditches and associated enclosures at Catfoss North? Can further range-finder radiocarbon dating of samples retrieved during the Phase 2 trenching assist in refining the chronology of these features?
- If not a settlement site, what is the character / function of the enclosures at Catfoss North, particularly given their prominent position in the landscape?
- What additional dating techniques could be employed during any potential mitigation excavations to clarify the chronology of the Catfoss North and South sites?
- Can the undated ditches at the eastern end of Section 11 (Routh East) be dated by employing additional 'range-finder' radiocarbon dates?

Medieval activity

8.1.27 Trench 269 at Catfoss North, which was designed to investigate geophysical survey results indicative of trackway ditches and enclosures, produced some evidence for medieval activity in this area. In Trench 269 a series of intercutting features was recorded within the bounds of the northern enclosure. These are interpreted as clay extraction pits, refuse pits, stakeholes and postholes, some of which produced pottery sherds that have been dated to the period between late 13th century and the early 14th century (Appendix 3B). Pit [26941] contained three sherds of this type of pottery, as well as two worked bone objects: a bone needle and a bone spindle whorl, both used in textile production (Appendix 3D). The bone needle is of a type that is known to have been used across long periods of time, from the late Bronze Age to the early medieval period, but they see a particular floruit in the Iron Age. The spindle whorl is consistent with an Iron Age or Roman date. There is therefore an apparent conflict between the date of the worked bone items and the pottery. In addition, a radiocarbon date from the context of discovery is very early medieval / Late Antique (420-556 cal AD) (Beta-739068, Appendix 4). Some of the features investigated in this area contained both PRIA to Roman pottery and medieval pottery, so it seems likely that potentially PRIA to Roman features were truncated by the medieval activity and material redeposited. However, the sequence of intercutting features was challenging to disentangle within a 2m wide trench. It should also be noted that a ditch in Trench 270 produced an 11th-12th century radiocarbon date, potentially suggesting multiple phases of medieval activity at this location (Beta-739069, Appendix 4).

8.1.28 Historic England's aerial mapping indicates a number of potentially medieval cropmarks and earthworks in the vicinity of Trench 269, notably extensive earthworks to the northwest interpreted as medieval tofts and crofts associated with the deserted medieval village of Catfoss (www.historicengland.maps.arcgis.com). A westwards continuation of the trackway ditches is also recorded on this aerial mapping, as is a possible moated site to the southeast of Section 5 (although this may be a natural

feature). It seems likely that the Catfoss North site is a palimpsest of Iron Age to Roman activity and medieval activity. Further attempts at radiocarbon dating material retrieved during the Phase 2 trenching may provide some clarity, but issues of residuality would have to be carefully assessed. Wider open area excavation is recommended in order to better understand the sequences of activity and to gather more securely stratified dating evidence.

8.1.29 At Section 17 an unusual feature was recorded in Trench 158. It comprised a broad hollow [15803]=[15808] with a linear arrangement of stones at its base, and a sequence of fills sealing the stones. A sample of charcoal from one of its early fills returned an11th-12th century date (1028-1162 cal AD). This feature is enigmatic and its purpose unclear; it may have been associated with early medieval land management and drainage. Alternatively, it could represent a former trackway or hollow-way across the landscape which was not picked up in other trenches in the vicinity (Trenches 156,157 and 159) due to their alignment.

8.1.30 The only other potentially medieval features encountered across the Sections during the Phase 2 evaluation were furrows associated with former ridge and furrow ploughing regimes, although artefactual retrieved from excavated examples often tended to be post-medieval in date. These features demonstrate the extent of medieval and early post-medieval agriculture but are of low archaeological significance.

8.1.31 A notable result of the Phase 2 trenching was the absence of any definitive evidence for medieval activity at Section 11, Routh West. This Section lay immediately to the south of the well-preserved remains of the deserted medieval village of Eske. The absence of medieval features might indicate that the fields in Section 11 were cultivated rather than settled when the village was active, although not a single furrow was recorded in this Section. This may be due to significant truncation by modern ploughing. However, the absence of any medieval pottery or other artefactual material from manuring is harder to explain, and it remains possible that these fields were not cultivated by the villagers but used for pasture or other purposes when the village was occupied. It should also be noted that there are several currently undated features in this Section; some may be medieval in date.

8.1.32 In summary, key areas for future research might be:

- What is the date of the trackway ditches and associated enclosures at Catfoss North? Can further range-finder radiocarbon dating of samples retrieved during the Phase 2 trenching assist in refining the chronology of these features?
- If not a settlement site, what is the character / function of the enclosures at Catfoss North, particularly given their prominent position in the landscape?
- How does the 13th to 14th century activity at Catfoss North relate to medieval sites in the vicinity?

- Can medieval activity associated with the deserted medieval village of Eske be identified through additional radiocarbon dating of samples from Section 11 (retrieved during the Phase 2 trenching)?
- What is the function and significance of the hollow in Trench 158? Could LiDAR data indicate the presence of a former hollow-way?

Post-medieval and modern activity

8.1.33 A number of late post-medieval drainage ditches, field boundaries and pits were recorded across all Sections. Many are datable through the artefactual material they contained, others by reference to historical Ordnance Survey mapping. Where encountered, these features are discussed in detail in the Results Section. They are of low archaeological significance and no further work is recommended in relation to them.

9 Realisation of Research Aims

9.1.1 The broad objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in Section 4.1.1, have been met for the trenches excavated.

9.1.2 With regard to the research objectives for the evaluation trenching, the following preliminary comments can be made.

9.2 Understand landscape division and use: Is there evidence for topographic, geological and geomorphological zoning within the Onshore Development Area?

9.2.1 It is tentatively suggested that the presence of a palaeochannel in the northwestern corner of the Onshore Substation Zone (Section 17) may have been a focus for Mesolithic activity, following a trend observed in the Phase 1 trenching at Landfall (and in other studies across the region) for early prehistoric activity to be focussed in damp areas where there is a source of water. This hypothesis for the features in Section 17 requires further investigation and testing.

9.2.2 The association of Iron Age and Roman settlements with areas of slightly higher ground is well attested in the region and is further confirmed by the results from Catfoss South and (potentially) from Catfoss North. These sites have some potential for more detailed topographical and geological analysis using LiDAR data, borehole data and wider landscape studies assessing contemporary sources of water and natural resources. This research potential should be factored into future mitigation strategies.

9.3 Understand periodisation: What temporal periods of activity are apparent and is there evidence for change over time?

9.3.1 The Phase 2 trenching has produced evidence for late Mesolithic / early Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity. Only broad patterns are currently discernible, as follows:

- The excavated evidence indicates an association of early prehistoric activity with damp hollows and other sources of water in the landscape.
- Bronze Age activity is characterised by small pits in the landscape, some associated with damp hollows. However, the Phase 2 trenching has also recorded evidence for Bronze Age land division and drainage, in keeping with regional themes but surprisingly rarely recorded in the archaeological record.
- Iron Age and Roman activity is characterised by widespread land division, increased arable and pastoral farming and enclosed settlement. Significant industrial activity from these periods is not yet evident in the trenching results, though is recorded elsewhere in the region (particularly iron and pottery production).

9.3.2 Two sites are apparent that might allow detailed investigation of change over time following further archaeological excavation, the collection of broader and larger artefactual and environmental assemblages and the use of scientific dating techniques (OSL and radiocarbon, in particular). The first is the apparent sequence of rectilinear enclosures In Trenches 233 and 234 at Catfoss South, potentially spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods. The second is the ditched trackway and enclosures at Catfoss North (Trenches 269 and 270) which may represent activity across the Iron Age / Roman, Late Antique and medieval periods in one location.

9.4 Understand periodisation: Is there evidence that temporal periods may be less readily observed and what techniques could be used to better identify/investigate these?

9.4.1 The results of the Phase 2 trenching indicate that geophysical survey is generally less good at identifying dispersed early prehistoric settlement activity than it is for locating remains from later periods, particularly those characterised by large-scale landscape features such as infilled ditches. Early prehistoric activity is generally confined to small-scale pits with fills containing high levels of redeposited natural and limited cultural material. Although some of the early prehistoric pits encountered contained burnt materials, this tends to manifest in the geophysical results as magnetic disturbance or ferrous spike anomalies, rather than clearly defined features. At this stage, no clear patterning is visible in the spike anomalies and their relation to archaeological features across the investigated areas. The potentially Mesolithic features in Trench 162 and 163, and the Bronze Age pits in Trenches 174 and 199 did not correspond with any identified geophysical anomalies.

9.5 Understand connectivity: Is there sufficient / appropriate material culture evidence to understand connections between the Onshore Development Area and the wider regional context? Is there evidence for common material culture with other landscape zones in the region?

9.5.1 The Phase 2 trenching has produced additional artefactual assemblages of Iron Age to Roman and Roman date which have potential for comparison with assemblages from

different regional landscape zones. There may be particular scope to address 'Romanisation' (or otherwise) and the continuity of Iron Age settlements and ways of life into the Roman period.

9.6 Site and period-specific issues: Investigate whether Mesolithic deposits survive in-situ within the Onshore Development Area.

9.6.1 Two Mesolithic features have been tentatively identified at Section 17 (Trenches 162 and 163). There is some potential for additional dating of organic samples from associated features which may add to our understanding of the extent of this activity in this area.

9.7 Site and period-specific issues: Understand whether the limited evidence for Romano-British archaeology in the Onshore Development Area reflects a genuine absence of such remains.

9.7.1 Initial results indicate clearly that this is not a genuine absence, significant Roman activity having been recorded at several sites under investigation.

9.8 Understand linkage between DMVs and their hinterlands and how that changed, such as at Nunkeeling and Eske.

9.8.1 Section 11, located immediately to the south of the deserted medieval village of Eske, produced no medieval features and no medieval artefacts. This could indicate that these fields were not cultivated when the village was occupied but used for pasture or other purposes. However, there were several undated features in this Section; dating of organic samples from these may reveal medieval activity. For further discussion of this theme, please see paragraph 8.1.31 above.

10 Recommendations

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluations at Sections 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 17 have revealed remains of high archaeological significance in a number of locations, and these have potential to contribute to regional and the Projects' archaeological research topics. These remains include features dating from the Mesolithic period (Section 17), the Bronze Age (Sections 3, 10 and 11), the Iron Age and Roman periods (all Sections except Section 11), and the medieval period (Section 5).

10.1.2 It will be necessary to consider whether micro-siting and/or engineering solutions can further minimise the impact of the development on buried archaeological remains at the locations of major infrastructure, cable trenches and construction compounds. However, for the Sections primarily given over to cable trenching, it will be difficult to avoid impacting on archaeological remains (Sections 3, 6 and 10, and parts of Sections 5 and 10). The key sites are:

- Trench 284: Bronze Age ditch and watering hole
- Trenches 269 and 270: Iron Age to Roman and Medieval activity associated with trackway ditches and enclosures

- Trenches 248 and 249: Iron Age to Roman enclosure
- Trenches 233 and 234: Iron Age to Roman enclosures
- Trench 220: Bronze Age land division
- Trenches 162 and 163: Potential Mesolithic activity

10.1.3 A further phase of evaluation trenching will be undertaken within the Onshore Development Area during 2025 and 2026. The combined results of all phases of work will inform archaeological mitigation strategies where archaeological remains of significance will be impacted by the development. These strategies will be developed in consultation with the Historic Environment Consultees. The following provisional recommendations, which are based on the Phase 2 results, will be reviewed following the subsequent phase of evaluation and, should the DCO application be granted, will inform the production of an Updated Project Design for the mitigation works.

10.1.4 Range-finder radiocarbon dates have highlighted potential early prehistoric activity at various locations along the Onshore Development Area during both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 trenching programmes. Limited additional scientific dating may help to further inform mitigation decisions.

10.1.5 With regard to the artefactual and archaeobotanical assemblages, the following recommendations are made:

Animal bone
Identification of animal bone recovered from flots. Full analysis and publication of the assemblage to address specified research questions.
Archaeobotanical remains
Full analysis and publication of the assemblage to address specified research questions.
Ceramic Building Material
No further work.
Clay Tobacco Pipe
No further work.
Fired Clay
No further work.
Glass

Full-colour publication standard photography of the annular bead (RF 01) along with a measured line drawing to accompany any subsequent publication.
Lithics
Hand-drawn illustration of flaked knife and double notched scraper (Cat. Nos. 25 and 24 respectively) to accompany any final reporting/publication.
Metalwork
Further specialist analysis and reporting following conservation is required of the hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), intact hail (DBS8/5), possible nail or holdfast (Bulk 19720), and nail fragment (Bulk 23310) in order to more closely identify the finds or to classify them by type and date, which will aid in furthering the understanding of their function and the types of activities taking place on site. The identification of other local and regional parallels of the hammer head and possible tool may also aid in our understanding of how the Romano-British occupation fits within its wider local and regional contexts. Further works will focus on the possible Romano-British finds only and will include more precise cataloguing of selected items and the production of a specialist report for inclusion in the final report/publication. Illustration is recommended in the form of a hand-drawn measured line drawing (plan and cross-section) of the hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), and intact nail (DBS8/5) to accompany the subsequent publication. Full colour publication-standard photography is recommended for the hammer head after conservation.
Pottery - Roman
At the analysis stage the data from the Romano-British assemblage should be integrated with that from the handmade group where contemporary, and quantifications should include both types of pottery. No further work need be done on the Roman pottery from DBS 5, 6, 8 and 10 but the assemblage from DBS9 can be summarised for inclusion in the analysis report and the vessels illustrated.
Pottery – Handmade and post-Roman
For all sites other than Routh West, further work should include (as a minimum) a review and discussion of the pottery data in the light of the stratigraphic record and the evidence for activity on and around the site in the form of other categories of finds. For Catfoss North, further attention should also be given to the possible post-Roman sherds and the contexts / features from which they were recovered with a view to defining and documenting possible post-Roman activity on and around the site. For Catfoss South, Specific issues to be addressed include the following: 1) Identification and dating of the probable Roman sherds (context 23323) and evaluation of the implications for the associated hand-made wares; 2) Reconstruction (where possible) and illustration of six sherds/vessels (noted in Table 5); 3) Appropriate analysis of the sherds from context 23407 to investigate their possible use in

metallurgy.
Shale and stone
If a publication is forthcoming, then a publication-standard photo of the chert polisher is recommended for inclusion.
Vitrified materials
No further work.
Wood
No further work.
Worked bone
The pin/needle and whorl merit reporting within a final report or publication on the excavations. Information on the location of these finds within pit [26941] including their position to one another and the identification of any other finds from this pit would be of use in helping to determine whether it is possible that these finds represent a deliberate cache or deposit of objects or simply discarded objects within a rubbish pit. Supplementary research to find local/regional parallels for the pin/needle may help to refine the interpretation of this example from Catfoss North. A measured line drawing of the whorl and pin should accompany final report/publication.

11 Bibliography

11.1 Documentary References

AOC Archaeology, 2021a, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SPE1, TAM1 and TAM2 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021b, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: TAM8 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021c, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SMR1 and TAM3 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021d, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SMR9 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021e, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SMR4, SMR8 and TAM4 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021f, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: TAM6 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021g, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: TAM7, SMR6 and SMR7 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021h, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SMR10 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2021i, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SMR5 post-excavation assessment report

AOC Archaeology, 2022a, Dogger Bank Wind Farm A and B: SPE2 and SMR2 post-excavation assessment report

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Appendix 1: Context Summary Tables

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Section 17: Onshore Substation Zone (DBS6)

Trench 98	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9800	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
9801	Hill wash	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
9802	Natural	Mid reddish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: White chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.07m

Trench 99	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.33m
9901	Natural deposit / Hill wash	Light reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent gravels.	46m	>1.8m	0.17m
9902	Natural	Light yellowish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: Some white chalk.	50 m	>1.8m	0.2m
9903	Cut	Recut of boundary ditch [9905]. Filled by (9904).	>1.8m	1.42m	0.5m
9904	Fill	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: Occasional rounded and sub-angular stones. Only fill of [9903].	>1.8m	1.42m	0.5m
9905	Cut	Cut of ditch filled by (9906) (9914) (9915). Recuts for this ditch [9910] and [9903].	>1.8m	1.51m	1.38m
9906	Fill	Firm, mottled light brownish grey with patches of yellowish brown, light grey and dark grey patches, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal and manganese flecks and occasional rounded stones. Basal fill of [9905].	>1.8m	1.07m	0.36m
9907	Natural deposit/ Tree throw	Very compact, mid-dark grey brown slightly sandy clay.	-	-	-
9908	Cut	Cut of irregular ovoid pit filled by (9909). Possible burrow	>0.97m	0.67m	>0.89m
9909	Fill	Compact, mixed mid greyish brown with mid grey orange lenses throughout. Sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal, pink sandstone fragments, rare chalk flecks and rare sub-rounded stones up to 20mm. Only fill of [9908].	>0.97m	0.67m	>0.89m
9910	Cut	Recut of boundary ditch [9905], filled by (9911) (9912) (9913). Cut by [9903].	>1.8m	1.74m	0.75m
9911	Fill	Firm, light mottled brownish grey with frequent patches of reddish brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate flint, rounded and sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal. Primary fill of [9910].	>1.8m	1.54m	0.26m
9912	Fill	Firm, light mottled browning grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional flint and sub-angular stones. Mid fill of [9910].	>1.8m	0.87m	0.15m

Trench 99	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9913	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey sand/ Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Top fill of [9910].	>1.8m	1.52m	0.43m
9914	Fill	Compact, mixed light yellowish brown and brownish grey with patches of dark grey and mottled reddish brown, sandy clay with patches of clayey sandy silt and coarse sand. Inclusions: Frequent manganese and iron pan. Middle fill of ditch [9905].	>1.8m	1.31m	0.34m
9915	Fill	Compact, mixed light yellowish brown and brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese and iron pan. Top fill of [9905].	>1.8m	0.67m	0.21m
9916	Natural substrate	Mottled upper natural above boulder clay (9902). Compact striations of light blue grey	>50m	1.8m	>0.10m

Trench 100	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.29-0.32m
10001	Subsoil	Firm and friable, mid orange brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Moderate flint, chalk and small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05-0.1m
10002	Natural	Compact, mid reddish brown boulder clay/sandy clay, striations of blue/grey clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks	>50m	>1.8m	>0.01m
10003	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit. Filled by (10004) (10005) (10006).	>0.5m	1.58m	0.74m
10004	Fill	Loose, mid orange brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Some small stones. Primary fill of [10003]	>0.5m	0.9m	0.29m
10005	Fill	Firm, light orange brown clay-sand. Inclusions: Some small chalk. Secondary fill of [10003].	>0.5m	1.61m	0.21m
10006	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Some charcoal and chalk. Tertiary fill of [10003].	>0.5m	1.58m	0.52m

Trench 101	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.67m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10100	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent rooting and sub-angular stones up to 40mm	>50m	>1.8m	0.28-0.32m
10101	Natural deposit	Firm, mid orange brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Moderate flint and chalk	>50m	1.8m	0.04-0.1m
10102	Natural	Compact, mid reddish brown and yellowish brown sandy clay, with striations of light grey. Inclusions: Lenses of chalk flecks. Boulder clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.25m

Trench 102	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.55m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10200	Topsoil	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silty clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: Occasional small stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.25-0.30m
10201	Natural deposit	Firm, mixed light yellowish brown sand, with lenses of sandy mid brown clay. Inclusions: lenses of gravel. Iron panning and manganese flecks, with moderate flint and sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.25m

Trench 103	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.55m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10300	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
10301	Natural	Mid orangish yellow clay. Inclusions: Small stones	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m
10302	Natural - Boulder clay.	Mid reddish brown clay, with grey banding. Inclusions: Occasional chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
10303	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by (10304)	>1m	0.67m	0.3m
10304	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small (<100mm) sub rounded to sub angular stones and Occasional charcoal. Only fill of [10304].	>1m	0.67m	0.3m

Trench 104	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10400	Topsoil	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: Occasional flint, chalk and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
10401	Natural deposit	Firm and malleable, light yellowish brown with light grey lenses, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.3m
10402	Natural deposit	Compact, mottled mid reddish brown with yellow brown boulder clay, sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks.	>5m	>1.8m	>0.2m
10403	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (10404)	9m, seen in trench	0.46m	0.42m
10404	Fill	Compact and soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub angled stones. Only fill of [10403].	>1m	0.46m	0.42m

Trench 105	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10500	Topsoil	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: Occasional small stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m

Trench 105	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10501	Natural deposit	Firm, mixed light brownish yellow clayey coarse sand and clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent lenses of and large patches of gravel and iron panning.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05-0.1m
10502	Natural deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy clay, with light blue-grey striations. Inclusions: Moderate chalk flecks and flint. Boulder clay.	>3m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 106	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m X 0.58M		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10600	Topsoil	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Inclusions: Occasional flint, chalk and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.44m
10601	Natural deposit	Firm and malleable, light yellowish brown with light grey striations, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional rounded pebbles.	>50m	>1.8m	0.14m
10602	Natural deposit	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy clay, striations of light grey. Inclusions: Chalk flecks.	-	>1.8m	0.18m
10603	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (10604). Recut by [10605] and [10610].	>1m	0.77m	0.59m
10604	Fill	Firm, mottled mid greyish yellow silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small rounded pebbles up to 30mm. Single fill of primary cut [10603].	>1m	0.77m	0.56m
10605	Cut	First recut of ditch [10603]. Filled by (10603].	>1m	0.47m	0.37m
10606	Fill	Firm, dark yellowish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles up to 60mm. Only fill of recut [10605].	>1m	0.47m	0.37m
10607	Cut	Cut of ditch filled by (10608). Recut by [10611] and truncated by field drain [10613].	>1m	0.61m	1.22m
10608	Fill	Loose, dark orange grey silty clay. Inclusions: Some chalk and degraded stones. Fill of [10607].	>1m	0.61m	0.43m
10609	Cut	Final recut of ditch [10603]. Filled by (10610) and (10615).	>1m	1.15m	0.54m
10610	Fill	Firm, mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles up to 80mm. Only fill of [10609].	>1m	1.15m	0.37m
10611	Cut	Recut of [10607]. Filled by (10612).	>1m	1.81m	0.52m
10612	Fill	Firm, mid orange brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Few small pebbles and chalk. Fill of [10611].	>1m	1.81m	0.42m
10613	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (10614). Truncates [10607] and [10611].	>1m	0.3m	0.21m
10614	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of [10613].	>1m	0.3m	0.21m
10615	Fill	Firm, mottled light grey with brownish yellow patches silty clay. Upper fill of [10609].	>1m	1.06m	0.23m

Trench 107	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.55m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10700	Topsoil	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: Occasional flint, chalk and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
10701	Natural deposit	Firm and malleable, light yellowish brown sandy clay with light grey lenses. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones and chalk	>50m	>1.8m	0.15-0.2m
10702	Natural deposit	Compact, mottled mid reddish brown with yellowish brown boulder clay. Sandy clay. Inclusions: Moderate chalk flecks.	>5m	>1.8m	>0.25m
10703	Cut	Cut of linear feature. Filled by (10704).	>1.8m	1.23m	0.28m
10704	Fill	Compact, mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional large rounded stones. Only fill of [10703].	>1m	1.23m	0.28m
10705	Cut	Cut of oval pit. Filled by (10706).	>0.62m	2.72m	0.58m
10706	Fill	Compact, mid orangish grey silty clay. Inclusion: Occasional small sub angular stones. Fill of [10705].	>0.62m	2.72m	0.58m
10707	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (10708).	>1.8m	2.28m	0.22m
10708	Fill	Compact, mid orangish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Small sub angular stones. Fill of [10707].	>1.8m	2.28m	0.22m

Trench 113	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38 - 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11300	Topsoil	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: Occasional flint, chalk and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3-0.35m
11301	Natural deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown with light blueish grey striations, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones and chalk.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
11302	Cut	Oval cut of pit. Filled by (11303).	0.65m	0.61m	0.13m
11303	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular flints. Fill of [11302].	0.65m	0.61m	0.13m
11304	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (11305) and truncated by [11306].	>2.15m	0.77m	0.22m
11305	Fill	Moderately compact, medium greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Moderately small sub-angular stones. Only fill of [11304].	>2.15m	0.77m	0.22m
11306	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (11307) and truncated by recuts [11308] and [11310].	>1.8m	0.78m	0.35m
11307	Fill	Moderately compact, soft, mid greyish yellow silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub rounded stones <40mm. Fill of [11306]	>1m	0.78m	0.35m
11308	Cut	Recut of [11306]. Filled by (11309).	>1m	0.77m	0.41m
11309	Fill	Moderately compact, dark reddish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub rounded stones <180mm. Fill of [11308].	>1m	0.77m	0.41m

Trench 113	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38 - 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11310	Cut	Uppermost recut of ditch [11306]. Filled by (11311).	>1m	1.48m	0.22m
11311	Fill	Moderately compact, dark yellowish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-rounded stones <80mm. Fill of [11310].	>1m	1.48m	0.22m

Trench 114	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	N -S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: High % of rooting, occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones up to 30mm	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
11401	Natural	Mid orange with patches of yellowish blue clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular flint and chalky flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m

Trench 121	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.58m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
12100	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey, silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent rooting and moderate sub-angular stones up to 50mm	>50m	>1.8m	0.48m
12101	Natural	Mid orange sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular gravels and occasional chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
12102	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (12103).	>2m	0.85m	0.15m
12103	Fill	Firm, dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of [12102]	>2m	0.85m	0.15m
12104	Cut	Cut of rounded pit, filled by [12105].	0.75m	0.75m	0.47m
12105	Fill	Firm, light blueish grey with orange mottling, clay. Fill of [12104].	0.75m	0.75m	0.47m
12106	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (12107).	>4m	>1.1m	0.16m
12107	Fill	Friable, dark grey silty clay. Only fill of [12106].	>4m	>1.1m	0.16m

Trench 122	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
12200	Topsoil	Dark greyish black clay silt. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3-0.35m
12201	Natural	Mid orange yellow, with blueish grey flecks sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 123	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
12300	Topsoil	Medium blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.37m

Trench 123	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12301	Natural	Light greyish yellow, sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent iron panning, moderate sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
12302	Natural	Medium greyish yellow with light grey blue flecks, Inclusions: sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	14m	0.15m
12303	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by (12304).	1.9m	0.92m	0.30m
12304	Fill	Soft, mid blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small rounded stones. Single fill of [12303].	1.9m	0.92m	0.3m
12305	Natural / Boulder clay	Dark greyish orange, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular stones.	-	-	>0.18m

Trench 124	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Some rooting, occasional sub-angular-sub-rounded stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
12401	Natural	Mid orange yellow with patches of yellowish blue clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalky flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.12m
12402	Natural	Mid orangish purple clay with yellow clay patches. Inclusions: Occasional chalky flecks. Boulder clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 125	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.60m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12500	Topsoil	Dark greyish black. Clay silt. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
12501	Subsoil	Medium greyish yellow, sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent iron panning, moderate small and large stones.	18m	>1.8m	0.17m
12502	Natural	Medium brownish orange sandy clay gravel. Inclusions: Frequent iron panning.	7m	>1.8m	>0.2m
12503	Natural	Mid orange yellow with blueish grey flecks sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	32m	>1.8m	>0.15m

Trench 126	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.26m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Some rooting, occasional sub-angular-sub-rounded stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.21m
12601	Natural	Mid orange with patches of yellowish blue clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular naturally occurring flints and occasional chalky flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 127	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	N - S
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28-0.30m
12701	Natural	Firm, mid brownish yellow clayey sand, with lenses of gritty coarse sand with frequent gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m

Trench 128	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent rooting and moderate sub-angular stones up to 40mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
12801	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish orange clay with sandy lenses. Inclusions: Occasional sub-rounded stones up to 60mm.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.04m
12802	Cut	Cut of slightly curving linear gully. Filled by (12803).	2.68m	0.3m	0.23m
12803	Fill	Compact, mixed mid orange and bluey grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: Rare sub-rounded stones up to 60mm. Fill of [12802].	2.68m	0.3m	0.23m
12804	Cut	Cut of gully terminus. Filled by (12805).	2.68m	0.31m	0.2m
12805	Fill	Compact, mixed mid orange and bluey grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: Rare sub-rounded stones up to 60mm. Fill of [12804].	2.68m	0.31m	0.2m

Trench 129	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.28m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
12900	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent rooting and medium stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28m
12901	Natural	Firm, mid yellowish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-rounded tones and gravel patches.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 130	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.50m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13000	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
13001	Natural	Firm, orange with pale mottling. Clay	>45m	>1.8m	>0.2m
13002	Natural	Orange brown gravelly natural. Found in the north end.	>5m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 131	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13100	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and occasional stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28-0.32m
13101	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting, black mineral staining and rare chalk flecks.	1m	>1.8m	0.15m

Trench 131	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13102	Natural	Mid yellow-orange clay occasional lenses of sand, moderate stoney inclusions up to 60mm (sub-rounded)	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m
13103	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (13104).	3m	0.91m	0.23m
13104	Fill	Mixed orange-grey clay sand. Inclusions: moderate iron panning, occasional sub-rounded stones up to 20mm and rare black mineral staining.	3m	0.91m	0.23m
13105	Natural	Very compact brown-purple grey clay. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks, exposed 0.51m below ground level.	>50m	>1.8m	0.02m

Trench 132	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13200	Topsoil	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and moderate sub-angular stones up to 40mm. Compact.	>50m	>1.8m	0.31m
13201	Natural	Mid orange-yellow slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones up to 20mm, compact. At south end of trench.	>23m	>1.8m	-
13202	Cut	Oval cut of pit.	>3m	0.75m	0.34m
13203	Fill	Compact mixed mid-orange-grey sandy clay.	>3m	0.75m	0.34m
13204	Fill	Very dark, greyish brown clayey sandy silt, lenses of mixed in yellowish grey. Compact. Occasional rooting and rare sub-rounded stones. Fills tree throw/bowl [13206].	1.25m	c1.25m	0.41
13205	Natural	Mid brownish yellow sandy gravel. Gravel is varying sizes and mostly sub-rounded. Sand is coarse. Northern end of trench.	>25m	>1.8m	0.05m
13206	Cut	Cut of tree bowl filled by (13204)	1.25m	c1.25m	0.41

Trench 133	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.52m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13300	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey silty sandy clay for first 5m at southern end of trench, changing to very dark organic rich dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional inclusions for rest of trench.	>50m	>1.8m	0.37m
13301	Natural	Firm sandy clay, does not hold shape, light greyish orange-brown occasional small stones and manganese inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15
13302	Cut	Linear cut of field drain filled by (13303).	>2.45m	0.7m	0.22m
13303	Fill	Fill of field drain [13302]. Friable, dark grey silty clay	>2.45m	0.7m	0.22m
13304	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown sandy clay, with light grey striations. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint.	>0.2m	-	0.2m

Trench 134	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.62		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13400	Topsoil	Mid Greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and moderate sub-angular stones up to 40mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
13401	Natural	Mottled mid greyish yellow sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional black mineral staining and sub-rounded stones up to 40mm	>50m	>1.8m	>0.3m
13402	Cut	cut of linear ditch feature filled by (13403), (13404) & (13405).	>1.8m	0.94m	0.61m
13403	Fill	Primary fill of cut [13402], compact blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks.	>1.8m	0.55m	0.17m
13404	Fill	Secondary, middle fill of cut [13402], compact mid light blueish grey with frequent patches of yellowish brown clay silt, becoming silty clay at lower levels.	>1.8m	0.88m	0.23m
13405	Fill	Tertiary, upper fill of [13402], firm mottled light blueish grey with orange brown patches clay sand.	>1.8m	0.94m	0.23m
13406	Cut	Cut of tree throw, filled by (13407).	0.75m	1.27m	0.29m
13407	Fill	Fill of tree throw, filling [13406], dark grey clay silt with patches of yellow and patches of redeposited natural clay.	0.75m	1.27m	0.29m
13408	Natural	Gravels in a mid greyish orange coarse sand matrix. Gravel is sub-angular up to 10mm. Loose when disturbed, iron panning present.	1m	0.9m	>0.13m
13409	Natural	Mid orangey bluey grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 10mm.	1m	0.71m	>0.09m
13410	Natural	Mid greyish orangey red silty sand, compact, occasional black mineral staining, rare sub-rounded stones	1m	0.7m	>0.1m
13411	Natural	Mid purple brownish grey boulder clay. Inclusions: flecks of chalk throughout. Compact.	1m	0.35m	>0.01m

Trench 135	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13500	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.35m
13501	Natural	Mid orange yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional bands of sandy gravel, and round stones <0.1m.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.08m
13502	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (13503).	0.62m	0.74m	0.07m
13503	Fill	Moderately compact mottled yellowish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate charcoal inclusions, occasional sub-rounded <70mm stones. Fill of [13502].	0.62m	0.74m	0.07m
13504	Natural	Loose gravels in a sandy matrix.	>1.8m	>0.7m	0.15m
13505	Natural	Sterile, light bluish grey clay silt.	>1.8m	>0.4	0.10m
13506	Natural	Compact, mixed orange greyish yellow clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and sub-rounded stones <60mm.	-	>1.8m	>0.10m

Trench 136	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.52m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones <40mm, compact, moist, homogenous.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
13601	Subsoil	Mid orange grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineral staining.	>6m	>1.8m	0.17m
13602	Natural	Mid orange, slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <50mm.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.06m
13603	Natural	Mid orange clay,. Inclusions: rare sub-rounded stones but otherwise sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.01m
13604	Cut	Cut of rounded pit, filled by (13605).	0.95m	0.95m	0.41m
13605	Fill	Fill of pit [13604], firm pale grey. Inclusions: orange mottling sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular >40mm sub-angular stones.	0.95m	0.95m	0.41m

Trench 137	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.41m		Alignment:	N - S
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones <30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.37m
13701	Natural	Mid orange yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <40mm and black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.04m
13702	Cut	Cut of medieval ridge and furrow remnant, filled by (13703).	>1.8m	2.4m	0.1m
13703	Fill	Fill of medieval ridge and furrow [13703]. Friable greyish brown silty clay.	>1.8m	2.4m	0.1m

Trench 138	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones <40mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.31m
13801	Natural	Mid yellowish orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 139	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.24m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
13900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.22m
13901	Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones & black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.02m

Trench 140	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	N - S
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28m
14001	Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <40mm & black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.04m

Trench 141	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14100	Topsoil	Dark grey friable clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.33m
14101	Natural	Orange friable sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.02m
14102	Natural	Greyish orange friable clay.	-	-	-

Trench 142	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.48m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28m
14201	Subsoil	dark bluish grey firm clay, frequent fibrous inclusions.	41m	>1.8m	0.17m
14202	Natural	Mid orange-yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded small stones & black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.03m

Trench 143	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones up to 40mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.33m
14301	Natural	Mid yellow orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones up to 60mm flecks of chalk throughout.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.07m
14302	Fill	Fill of furrow, mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent black clinker fragments and occasional CBM. Fill of [14305]. Contains coin dated 1812 - RF1.	5.94m	>1.8m	0.17m
14303	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (14304). Irregular shape.	1.25m	2.1m	0.13m
14304	Fill	Fill of pit, friable dark grey clay with frequent black charcoal inclusions. Fill of [14303].	1.25m	2.1m	0.13m
14305	Cut	Cut of furrow running N-S. Filled by (14302).	5.94m	>1.8m	0.17
14306	Cut	Cut of field drain running N-S, truncates furrow [14305]. Filled by (14307).	>1.8m	0.24m	>0.84m
14307	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, mottled with mixed chunks of natural. Fill of [14306].	>1.8m	0.24m	>0.84m
14308	Natural	Light yellowish grey slightly clayey sand.	2.22m	1m	0.06m
14309	Natural	Mid orange grey sandy gravel and round stones <80mm.	1.10m	1m	0.04m
14310	Natural	Mid brownish red boulder clay.	1m	0.42m	0.26m

Trench 144	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: high percentage of rooting and occasional sub-angular stones up to 30mm. Compact in situ, loose when disturbed.	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
14401	Natural	Mid greyish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk & sub-angular flint. Compact but crumbles when disturbed.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m
14402	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (14403), possibly natural channel or seam in the natural.	>1.8m	0.47m	0.19m
14403	Fill	Fill of gully [14402], possibly natural deposit withing palaeochannel, fairly compact but easily mouldable when not in situ, mixed mottled mid bluey grey orange clayey sand.	>1.8m	0.47m	0.19m
14404	Cut	Cut of land drain, filled by (14405).	>1.8m	0.41m	0.3m
14405	Fill	Fill of land drain, [14404], compact mid brownish grey clay. Inclusions: occasional black crunchy clinker-like material.	>1.8m	0.41m	0.3m
14406	Cut	Linear cut of furrow, filled by (14407).	>1.8m	2.95m	0.12m
14407	Fill	Fill of furrow, [14406], friable brownish yellow silty clay. Inclusions: infrequent sub-angular >20mm flint.	>1.8m	2.95m	0.12m

Trench 145	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14500	Topsoil	Dark grey friable clay, frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
14501	Natural	Mottled orange-light grey clay,. Inclusions: occasional inclusions of sub-rounded stones. Firm, moist	>50m	>1.8m	>0.11m
14502	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (14503).	>1.8m	2.4m	0.15m
14503	Fill	Fill of furrow [14502], friable mid-brownish grey silty clay.	>1.8m	2.4m	0.15m
14504	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (14505).	>1.8m	0.39m	0.1m
14505	Fill	Fill of gully [14504], firm light grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: few sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	0.39m	0.1m
14506	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (14507) & (14508).	>1.8m	0.62m	0.32m
14507	Fill	Fill of gully [14506], firm mid orange grey sandy clay.	>1.8m	0.62m	0.26m
14508	Fill	Fill of gully [14506], Compact in situ but loose when disturbed mottled greyish orange silty sand,. Inclusions: occasional flecks of chalk throughout.	>1.8m	0.28m	0.06m
14509	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (14510).	>1.8m	0.8m	0.12m
14510	Fill	Fill of furrow [14509], friable mid brownish grey, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular flint <30mm.	>1.8m	0.8m	0.12m

Trench 146	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loose compaction. Inclusions: some small, sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.27m
14601	Natural	Mid orange yellow silty sand, moderate compaction,. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.06m
14602	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (14603).	>1.8m	0.82m	0.2m
14603	Fill	Fill of gully (14602), firm, mid yellowish grey clayey silt.	>1.8m	0.82m	0.2m
14604	Cut	Linear cut of furrow, filled by (14605).	>1.8m	1.1m	0.07m
14605	Fill	Fill of furrow 14604, moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt.	>1.8m	1.1m	0.07m

Trench 147	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	E - W
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14700	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.15m.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.30m
14701	Natural	Mid orangish yellow clay. Inclusions: grey 'splodges' and occasional sub-rounded stones <0.10m.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m
14702	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (14703) & (14704). Linear ditch running N-S.	>1.8m	1.18m	0.64m
14703	Fill	Upper fill of [14702], moderately compact light bluish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded - sub-angular stones <0.15m.	>1.8m	1.18m	0.26m
14704	Fill	Lower fill of [14702], moderately compact mid greyish blue silty clay. Inclusions: occasional orange/yellow patches and occasional sub-rounded - sub-angular stones <0.15m.	>1.8m	0.93m	0.36m
14705	Natural	Mid orangish blue clay with mixed 'splodges' of blue and yellow.	>1.8m	17m	<0.26m
14706	Natural	Mid orange clay with occasional blue patches.	>1.8m	0.69m	0.11m

Trench 148	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14800	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.15m.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.28m
14801	Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay. Inclusions: grey splodges, occasional sub-rounded stones <20mm.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 149	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
14900	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.15m.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.33m
14901	Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional grey splodges, occasional sub-rounded stones <0.20m.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 150	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	WNW - ESE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15000	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.15m.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.28m
15001	Natural	Mid orange yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions <0.10m.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m
15002	Cut	Cut of possible pit filled by (15003), sub-circular pit against trench edge.	0.8m	>0.49m	0.21m
15003	Fill	Fill of possible pit [15502], moderately soft, mid yellowish brown, mottled clayey silt. Inclusions: very occasional <0.05m sub-rounded, sub-angular stones.	0.8m	>0.49m	0.21m

Trench 151	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15100	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.15m.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.30m
15101	Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay sandier towards NE end of trench, occasional sub-rounded stones <0.10m.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 152	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.41m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones and chalk up to 50mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
15201	Subsoil	Dark bluish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare sub-angular stones and occasional rooting, compact, moist.	>50m	>1.8m	0.14m
15202	Natural	Compact, mid orange clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of sand and occasional sub-rounded stones <90mm.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 153	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.59m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: very high percentage of rooting and occasional sub-angular stones up to 50mm. Loose, dry.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
15301	Subsoil	Dark bluish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm. compact, moist.	>50m	>1.8m	0.08m
15302	Natural	Thin layer of mid yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 50mm and manganese flecks. Compact.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
15303	Natural	Mid brownish purple clay. Inclusions: grey streaks and moderate chalk flecks throughout.	5.5m	>1.8m	>0.32m

Trench 154	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	E - W
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15400	Topsoil	Firm, friable dark greyish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent small stones and chalk.	>50m	>1.8m	0.24m
15401	Subsoil	Firm and friable dark grey brown. Inclusions: some pale yellow mottling. Sandy clay. Inclusions: some small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
15402	Natural	Firm, very compact, dark grey-purple. Inclusions: red/brown mottled boulder clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.08m
15403	Cut	Cut of pit filled by (15404), sub-circular, extends beyond the trench edge.	>1.11m	1.54m	0.17m
15404	Fill	Uniform, malleable mid-greyish-brown, with frequent pale grey-brown mottling. Only fill of pit [15403].	>1.11m	1.54m	0.17m

Trench 155	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.29m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15500	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey sandy clay. Inclusions: high percentage rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm occasional potatoes, compact & dry.	>50m	>1.8m	0.21m
15501		VOID			
15502	Natural	Compact mid-yellow slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional; inclusions of manganese and rare rounded stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.04m
15503	Cut	Linear cut of pit/terminus filled by (15504). Extends beyond trench edge.	>0.9m	0.88m	0.25m
15504	Fill	Moderately soft, mid-greyish brown. Inclusions: clay patches silty clay. Fill of [15503]. Occasional sub-rounded stones less than 0.10m diameter.	>0.9m	0.88m	0.25m
15505	Natural	Mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Inclusions: high percentage of sub-rounded boulders and gravel. Boulders up to 20mm in size. Loose and crunchy.	15m	>1.8m	>0.04m
15506	Cut	Linear boundary ditch that crosses trench running NE - SW - possibly modern recut of earlier boundary ditch [15509]/[15516]/[15518]. Filled with (15507) & (15508).	>1.8m	5.4m	1.02m
15507	Fill	Friable mid-orange-brown clayey-sand. Inclusions: occasional gravel. Fill of cut [15506].	>1.8m	5.4m	0.65m
15508	Fill	Friable, medium greyish-brown clayey-sand. Inclusions: occasional gravel. Fill of cut [15506].	>1.8m	2.82m	0.36m
15509	Cut	Linear recut of possible boundary ditch. Recut of [15518], itself later recut by [15506]. Filled by (15510), (15511), (15512), (15513) and (15515).	>1.8m	2.36m	1.71m

Trench 155	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.29m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15510	Fill	Friable light greyish brown with purple patches silty coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent small stones and occasional pebbles. Iron panning also present. Primary fill of linear boundary ditch recut [15509]	>1.8m	0.52m	0.2m
15511	Fill	Fairly compact redeposited boulder clay. Inclusions: lenses of pea gravel. Fill of cut [15509]	>1.8m	0.54m	0.18m
15512	Fill	Fairly soft, light grey clayey sand. Sterile. Fill of cut [15509]	>1.8m	0.52m	0.12m
15513	Fill	Soft, light grey clayey-sand. Inclusions: patches and lenses of pea gravel and occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of cut [15509].	>1.8m	1.44m	0.15m
15514	Fill	Fairly compact, mixed mid yellow-grey slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional inclusions of manganese. Redeposited natural. Fill of cut [15509]	>1.8m	0.5m	0.54m
15515	Fill	Very compact. Inclusions: frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones as well as occasional angular stones. Fill of cut [15509].	>1.8m	0.56m	0.44m
15516	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch, filled by (15517).	>1.8m	1.04m	0.36m
15517	Fill	Firm, light greyish-brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [15516]	>1.8m	1.04m	0.36m
15518	Cut	Earliest cut of linear ditch, later recut by [15516], [15509] and [15506]. Filled by (15519).	>1.8m	0.16m	0.31m
15519	Fill	Fairly compact in situ, but loose when disturbed, mid yellowish brown clayey sand. Heavily truncated by [15509]. Fill of [15518].	>1.8m	0.16m	0.31m

Trench 156	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.63m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15600	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown clayey-silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.2m.	>50m	>1.8m	0.44m
15601	Natural	Mid orange yellow clay - slightly mottled,. Inclusions: occasional 0.15m sub-rounded stones	>50m	>1.8m	>0.10m
15602	Cut	Wide linear cut, runs in line/is continuation of tramlines towards pylon at top of hill, running n-s. Filled with (15603)	>1.8m	8.64m	>0.19m
15603	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty-clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks of chalk, charcoal & CBM,. Inclusions: occasional <0.15m sub-rounded stones. Fill of [15602].	>1.8m	8.64m	>0.19m
15604	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and black mineral staining. Slightly moist.	>50m	>1.8m	0.11m
15605	Subsoil	Mid brown. Inclusions: slightly orange and grey tinge silty, sandy clay. Layer - possibly colluvium.	-	>1.8m	0.32m

Trench 156	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.63m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15606	Natural	Mottled orange with silver stripes clay. Compact. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks throughout and occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones <20mm. Seen in geoarch test pit at southern end of trench	>1m	>1m	>1.48m

Trench 157	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.51m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15700	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones <0.20m	>50m	>1.8m	<0.38m
15701	Natural	Mid reddish-yellow 'boulder clay'. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded stones <0.15m	>50m	>1.8m	>0.13m
15702	Cut	Wide linear cut, runs in line/is continuation of tramlines towards pylon - Modern road for construction of pylons. Same as [15602] in Trench 156. Filled with (15703)	>1.8m	12m	>0.35m
15703	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks of chalk, charcoal, manganese and CBM, as well as stones <0.15m. Looks like subsoil. Fill of [15702].	>1.8m	12m	>0.35m
15704	Cut	Wide linear cut, runs in line/is continuation of tramlines towards pylon - Modern road for construction of pylons. At SE end of trench. Filled with (15705)	>1.8m	7.5m	>0.17m
15705	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks of chalk, charcoal, manganese and CBM, as well as stones <0.15m. Looks like subsoil. Fill of [15704].	>1.8m	7.5m	>0.17m

Trench 158	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.44m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15800	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown clay silt, occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
15801	Subsoil	mid yellowish grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.19m
15802	Natural	Mid reddish-yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded stones <0.15m.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.44m
15803	Cut	Linear cut of feature. Filled by (15804) and (15805).	>1.8m	4.68m	0.68m
15804	Fill	Compact greyish-brown clay sand. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-angular stones. Fill of [15803]	>1.8m	1.5m	0.18m
15805	Fill	Compact medium greyish-brown sandy clay. Inclusions: lenses of iron-panning running at base of fill. Fill of [15803].	>1.8m	0.68m	0.15m
15806		VOID	-	-	-
15807		Same as [15813].	-	-	-

Trench 158	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.44m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15808	Cut	Linear cut of feature. Filled by (15809) and (15810), (15811) and (15812). Same as [15803].	>1.8m	7.84m	1.08m
15809	Fill	Densely packed line of stones <100mm set in base of cut [15808]=[15803]. Same as (15818).	>2m	0.6m	0.18m
15810	Fill	Very compact mid grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional chalk flecks and charcoal, and very occasional grit. Fill of [15808].	<1.8m	2.16m	0.44m
15811	Fill	Compact light to mid grey-brown clay silt. Inclusions: very occasional charcoal and grit.	>1.8m	6.22m	0.2m
15812	Fill	Compact mid-brown grey clay silt. Inclusions: charcoal flecks. Fill of [15808].	>2m	6.92m	0.56m
15813	Cut	Linear cut of modern haul road. Filled by (15814).	>1.8m	6.24m	0.5m
15814	Fill	Compact light yellow-brown clayey-sand. Inclusions: very occasional small stones 10-50mm, sub-rounded to sub-angular unsorted very occasional grit and very occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of [15814].	>1.8m	6.24m	0.5m
15815	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (15816).	>1.8m	0.44m	>0.5m
15816	Fill	Mid brownish-grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones. Fill of field drain [15815].	>1.8m	0.44m	0.5m
15817		VOID			
15818	Fill	Densely packed line of stones <100mm set in base of cut [15808]=[15803] within a matrix of orangey mid-brown clay. Same as (15809).	>1.8m	0.6m	0.18m
15819	Cut	Oval shaped cut of possible posthole. Filled by (15820).	0.33m	0.26m	0.15m
15820	Fill	Compact light greyish-brown clay. Inclusions: occasional pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Soil is dark brown when wet. Fill of 15819.	0.33m	0.26m	0.15m
15821		VOID			
15822		VOID			

Trench 159	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15900	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: high percentage of rooting, occasional potatoes and sub-angular stones, moist, crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.34m
15901	Subsoil	Dark brown, slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones, moist.	>50m	>1.8m	0.06m
15902	Natural	Mid brownish orange clay. Inclusions: moderate manganese and chalk flecks occasional sub-rounded stones. Moist and compact.	>50m	>1.8m	-
15903	Cut	sub-rounded cut of tree throw. Filled by (15904)	1.2m	0.75m	0.07m

Trench 159	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
15904	Fill	Friable, mid grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal and organic material. Fill of [15903].	1.2m	0.75m	0.07m
15905	Cut	Linear cut of trackway. Filled by (15906).	>1.8m	3.25m	0.18m
15906	Fill	Firm, pale brownish-grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese nodules. Fill of [15905].	>1.8m	3.25m	0.18m

Trench 160	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.52m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm. Crumbly, compact, dry.	50m	>1.8m	0.15m - 0.2m
16001	Subsoil	Mid bluish grey clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm. Dry, compact and crumbly.	25m	>1.8m	0.2m - 0.3m
16002	Natural	Mid yellowish purple grey clay. Inclusions: occasional patches of sand, occasional sub-rounded stones up to 60mm present and chalk flecks. Slightly moist and compact.	>35m	>1.8m	>0.2m
16003	Cut	Gradually sided u-bottomed hollow. Filled by (16004), (16005), (16006) and (16007).	>1.8m	12.2m	1.6m (from top of safety step)
16004	Fill	Soft clayey-sand more sand content than others, coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Fill of [16003].	>1.8m	2.28m	0.32m
16005	Fill	Soft mottled light brownish-yellow and brownish grey silty, sandy clay - smears and holds shape, occasional sub-angular stones and frequent manganese seams. Fill of [16003].	>1.8m	4.48m	0.6m
16006	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay, rolls and holds shape, occasional stones and manganese flecks. Fill of [16003].	>1.8m	7.24m	0.7m
16007	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand, does not roll. Inclusions: moderate angular, rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill of [16003].	>1.8m	c.15m	0.88m
16008	Natural	Firm light yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent seams of iron pan and manganese, occasional angular and rounded stones. Sterile.	Exposed for 2.56m	Exposed for 1m	0.24m
16009	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown sandy clay,. Inclusions: occasional seams of manganese and occasional seams of manganese and occasional sub-angular stones. Sterile.	Exposed for 1.24m	Exposed for 1m	0.32m

Trench 161	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	SW - NE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16100	Topsoil	Loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: sub-angular stone inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	0.18m
16101	Subsoil	Compact mid yellow-orange sandy clay. Inclusions: some sub-angular stone inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	0.13m
16102	Natural	Dark bluey-grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm. Compact, moist.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.14m

Trench 162	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	E - W
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16200	Topsoil	Loose medium brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.27m
16201	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05m
16202	Natural	Compact medium brownish yellow silty clay. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stones	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m
16203	Cut	Curvilinear cut of linear ditch. Filled by (16204).	3m	0.5m	0.21m
16204	Fill	Mid light orange grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare sub-angular stones. Fill of linear [16203].	3m	0.5m	0.21m
16205	Cut	Straight linear cut of gully. Filled by (16206)	>1.8m	0.72m	0.21m
16206	Fill	Friable/plastic mid orange brown clay silt. Fill of [16205]	>1.8m	0.72m	0.21m

Trench 163	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.26m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: high percentage of rooting and occasional sub-angular stones. Crumbly, compact, dry.	>50m	>1.8m	0.22m
16301	Subsoil	Dark bluish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and rare sub-angular stones. Compact, moist.	>50m	>1.8m	0.04m
16302	Natural	Very compact slightly moist mid greyish orange clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks and occasional manganese throughout.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.38m
16303	Cut	Cut of linear gully terminus. Filled by (16304).	1m	0.95m	0.24m
16304	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill of [16303].	1m	0.95m	0.24m
16305	Cut	Sub-oval cut of 'burning pit'. Filled by (16306).	1.29m	0.88m	0.06m
16306	Fill	Soft mid-reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <100mm. Fill of [16305].	1.29m	0.88m	0.06m
16307	Cut	Sub-oval cut of 'burning pit'. Filled by (16308).	1.72m	1.22m	0.10m
16308	Fill	Soft mid-reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <100mm. Fill of [16307].	1.72m	1.22m	0.10m

Trench 163	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.26m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16309	Natural	Pale greyish-yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones and black mineral staining. Moist.	>50m	>1.8m	0.09m
16310	Natural	Mid brownish-grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flint and sub-rounded stones up to 60mm. Colluvial layer.	>50m	>1.8m	0.27m - 0.45m
16311	Fill	Mid brownish -grey silty clay below colluvial (16310).Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	3m	>1.8m	0.25m

Trench 164	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.23m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16400	Topsoil	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.22m
16401	Subsoil	Moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: some sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
16402	Natural	Orange-tan silty sand, compact. Inclusions: pockets of clay and sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.06m
16403	Natural	Loose mottled orange and dark grey-brown sandy silt. Inclusions: infrequent sub-angular pebbles.	2.96m	>1.8m	0.13m

Trench 165	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm. Dry, crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
16501	Subsoil	Mid bluish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm . Dry, crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.07m
16502	Natural	Mid orange yellow clay. Inclusions: sandy patches and occasional sub-rounded boulders up to 80mm and chalk flecks. Slightly moist.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.03m
16503	Fill	Fairly compact in situ but loose when disturbed mid yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 40mm. Fill of [16504].	>1.8m	0.85m	0.26m
16504	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (16503).	>1.8m	0.85m	0.26m

Trench 166	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.24m
16601	Subsoil	Mid bluish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones up to 30mm . Dry, crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.11m

Trench 166	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16602	Natural	Mid orange yellow clay. Inclusions: sandy patches occasional sub-rounded boulders up to 60mm. Slightly moist.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 167	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.30m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones up to 50mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.02m
16701	Subsoil	Mixed mid greyish brown and mid orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones and flint up to 50mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.08m
16702	Natural	Mid greyish yellowish orange clay. Inclusions: patches of yellowish sand and occasional sub-rounded stones and natural flint up to 60mm. Rare black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.12m

Trench 168	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE - SW
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16800	Topsoil	Friable mid brown-grey clayey silt	>50m	>1.8m	0.34m
16801	Subsoil	Friable mid orange-grey silty clay	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
16802	Natural	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	c.16m	>1.8m	0.24m
16803	Natural	Firm mid grey to pinkish grey clay	>50m	>1.8m	>0.23m
16804	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled with (16805), (16806), (16807) and (16809).	>1.8m	2.07m	0.65m
16805	Fill	Firm yellowish-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [16804].	1.04m	>1m	0.14m
16806	Fill	Firm mid reddish-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [16804].	>0.7m	<1m	0.25m
16807	Fill	Firm mid orangey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: black manganese flecks and moderate small and medium rounded stones. Fill of [16804].	1.78m	<1m	0.44m
16808		VOID			
16809	Fill	Soft, friable light brown mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: orange manganese flecks and occasional small stones.	1.44m	1m	0.66m
16810		VOID			

Trench 169	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.25m		Alignment:	E - W
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones up to 50mm. Dry, crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.19m
16901	Subsoil	Mixed mid greyish brown and mid orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and sub-angular stones and flint up to 50mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.06m

Trench 169	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.25m		Alignment:	E - W
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
16902	Natural	Mottled greyish yellowish orange clay. Inclusions: occasional patches of yellowish sand and occasional sub-rounded stones and natural flint up to 60mm. Rare black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m

Trench 170	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.46m		Alignment:	E - W
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
17000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones and flint. Compact, dry and crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.27m
17001	Subsoil	Mixed mid greyish brown and mid yellow orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting, rare cbm and occasional sub-angular stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.19m
17002	Natural	mid yellowish orange. Inclusions: occasional grey clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks, rare black mineral staining and yellow sandy patches.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m
17003	Cut	Cut of modern pit. Filled by (17004), (17006), (17007) & (17008).	>1.8m	6m	>0.43m
17004	Fill	Loose when disturbed, mid blackish grey sandy ash. Inclusions: moderate rooting and occasional stones. Fill of [17003].	>1.8m	1.95m	0.32m
17005	Natural	Mid orangey-brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional patches of manganese. Compact and dry. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	29m	>1.8m	0.65m
17006	Fill	Mid orange clay sand with slight red patches. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 40mm. Fill of [17003].	6m	>1.4m	0.16m
17007	Fill	Compact orange sand. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks. Fill of [17003].	>1.8m	0.4m	0.22m
17008	Fill	Mid brownish purple grey clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and rooting, and occasional sub-angular stones up to 40mm. Fill of [17003].	2.1m	1.8m	0.18m

Trench 171	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.60m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
17100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones and flint up to 40mm. Compact, dry and crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.43m
17101	Subsoil	Mixed mid greyish brown and mid yellow orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting, rare cbm and occasional sub-angular stones up to 30mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
17102	Natural	mid orangey brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional patches of manganese. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	c.24m	>1.8m	0.65m

Trench 171	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.60m		Alignment:	NW - SE
	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
17103	Natural	Mid greyish yellowish orange clay. Inclusions: patches of yellowish sand. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks and black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.17m

Section 11: Routh West (DBS7)

Trench 172	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
17200	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
17201	Subsoil	Friable dark grey silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
17202		VOID			
17203	Alluvium	Firm pale mottled yellow clay. Same as (17206).	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
17204	Alluvium	Firm mid grey sandy clay mottled with orange. Same as (17207).	-	-	>0.27m
17205	Deposit	Friable dark brown silty clay. Seen in north end of trench only.	-	-	0.08m
17206	Deposit	Firm malleable, mid blue grey fine silty clay. Inclusions: rare small rounded pebbles. Seen in north end of trench only. Same as (17203).	-	-	0.11m
17207	Deposit	Firm compact malleable mid silvery grey blue with occasional yellow mottling fine silty clay. Seen in north end of trench only. Same as (17204).	-	-	0.37m
17208	Deposit	Dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions: river cobbles throughout. Seen in north end of trench only.	-	-	>0.3m
17209	Natural	Friable bright orange sand. Natural sands. Seen in north end of trench only.	-	-	0.1m

Trench 173	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
17300	Topsoil	Friable mid dark grey brown clay silt.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
17301	Flood deposit	Friable dark brown clay silt.	-	-	0.15m
17302	Natural	Pale yellow and orange sands and gravel.	-	-	>0.1m
17303	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (17304) & (17317). Truncates (17308).	>2m	1m	0.25m
17304	Fill	Friable dark blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent lenses of pale yellow wind blown sand. Fill of [17303].	>2m	1m	0.25m
17305	Cut	Cut for alluvial deposits. Filled by (17306), (17307), (17308), (17309), (17310) & (17311).	>40m	3m	>1.12m
17306	Alluvium	Firm mid silver grey with frequent blue and occasional yellow mottling. Seen in test pit only.	>3.2m	>1.8m	0.15m

Trench 173	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17307	Alluvium	Firm mid brown grey with occasional pale orange mottling clay. Seen in test pit only.	>3.2m	>1.8m	0.15m
17308	Alluvium	Firm mid blue grey clay with frequent pale yellow mottling. Seen in test pit only.	>3.2m	>1.8m	0.13m
17309	Alluvium	Firm mid blue grey clay with some orange iron pan mottling. Seen in test pit only.	>3.2m	>1.8m	0.1m
17310	Alluvium	Firm mid blue grey clay with frequent brown and amber mottling. Seen in test pit only.	>3.2m	>1.8m	0.38m
17311	Alluvium	Firm mid light blue grey clay, darkening to base. Seen in test pit only.	>3.2m	>1.8m	>1.35m
17312	Alluvium	Friable mid grey silty sands.	1m		0.12m
17313	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (17314). Truncates (17301), (17307) & (17312).	>2m	0.3m	0.3m
17314	Fill	Friable mixed dark brown and yellow silty clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural clays and sands. Fill of [17313].	>2m	0.3m	0.3m
17315	Cut	Linear drain cut. Filled by [17316].	3.2m	0.22m	>0.2m
17316	Fill	Friable mottled dark brown and yellow silty clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural clay. Fill of [17315].	>2m	0.22m	>0.2m
17317	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt. Upper fill of [17303].	2m	0.5m	0.1m

Trench 174	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional natural lenses.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
17401	Subsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay with silt. Inclusions: moderate stones and clay lenses.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
17402	Natural	Firm bright yellow sand & clay. Inclusions: moderate stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.01m
17403	Cut	Oval cut of pit. Filled by (17404). Possible extraction pit or natural hollow.	0.75m	0.3m	0.1m
17404	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional organic content and iron pan.	0.75m	0.3m	0.1m

Trench 175	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17500	Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clay silt.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
17501	Subsoil	Mottled intermittent interface deposit across the trench.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
17502	Natural	Loose yellow sand & clay banded naturals with gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
17503	Cut	Linear cut of drainage terminus. Filled by (17504), (17507) & (17508).	1.23m	0.8m	0.45m

Trench 175	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17504	Fill	Compact dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of [17503].	0.8m	0.8m	0.45m
17505	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (17506).	1.8m	0.6m	0.25m
17506	Fill	Friable mid red brown clay sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [17505].	1.8m	0.6m	0.25m
17507	Fill	Compact light orange brown clay sand. Fill of [17503]. Water lain deposit.	0.57m	0.8m	0.13m
17508	Fill	Loose light orange brown clay sand. Lower fill of [17503]. Water lain deposit.	0.36m	0.3m	0.25m

Trench 176	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clay silt.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
17601	Subsoil	Mottled intermittent interface deposit across the trench.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05m
17602	Natural	Loose yellow sand & clay banded naturals with gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
17603	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (17604).	>1.8m	>1.9m	0.3m
17604	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of [17603].	>1.8m	>1.9m	0.3m
17605	Deposit	Friable pale grey brown with orange mottling sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	>7m	0.1m
17606	Deposit	Firm pale yellow grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Probable flooding layer.	>1.8m	>7m	0.15m
17607		VOID			
17608		VOID			
17609	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (17610).	>1.8m	0.25m	0.17m
17610	Fill	Friable dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [17609].	>1.8m	0.25m	0.17m
17611	Deposit	Fairly loose pale yellow clay sand. Inclusions: none. Probable flood deposit.	>1.8m	>1.4m	0.18m
17612	Deposit	Firm light grey brown mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Probable flood deposit.	>1.8m	>6.85m	0.2m
17613	Deposit	Loose light grey brown clay sand. Inclusions: none. Probable flood deposit.	>1.8m	1.2m	0.03m
17614	Deposit	Loose light grey brown clay sand. Inclusions: none. Probable flood deposit.	>1.8m	2.15m	0.1m
17615	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (17616). Truncates (17612) & (17605).	>1.8m	0.17m	>0.09m
17616	Fill	Friable mixed brown grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none.	>1.8m	0.17m	>0.09m
17617	Deposit	Friable mid grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: none. Probable flooding layer.	1.8m	2m	0.1m
17618	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (17619). Truncates (17606) & (17602).	>1.8m	0.17m	>0.07m

Trench 176	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17619	Fill	Friable mixed mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill of [17618].	>1.8m	0.17m	>0.07m
17620		VOID			

Trench 177	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17700	Topsoil	Friable deep brown sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.19m
17701	Subsoil	Soft deep brown sandy clay with silt. Inclusions: moderate stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.21m
17702	Natural	Firm bright yellow sand and clay.	>50m	>1.8m	-
17703	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (17704) & (17705). Truncated by [17706].	>1m	0.29m	>0.79m
17704	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: some gravel. Fill of [17703].	>1m	0.34m	0.1m
17705	Fill	Soft mid blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: some small gravel inclusions.	>1m	>0.79m	0.19m
17706	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (17707). Truncates (17703).	>2m	0.13m	0.15m
17707	Fill	Firm. Inclusions: none.	>2m	0.13m	0.15m
17708	Cut	Irregular cut of natural hollow. Filled by (17709).	>0.95m	>0.95m	0.1m
17709	Fill	Loose mid blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of natural hollow [17708].	>0.95m	>0.95m	0.1m

Trench 178	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17800	Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clay silt.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
17801	Natural	Loose light brown orange coarse silty sand.	>50m	>1.8m	-
17802	Cut	Linear cut of oval pit. Filled by (17803).	1.8m	1.9m	0.16m
17803	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: none. Probable natural infill.	1.8m	1.9m	0.16m
17804	Subsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
17805	Natural	Firm mid grey brown mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: sand lenses throughout. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	0.4m
17806	Natural	Reddish brown and yellow sand and clay laminates. Inclusions: chalk fragments. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	1.65m
17807	Natural	Dark purple brown glacial till. Inclusions: chalk flecks. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	>0.1m

Trench 179	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
17900	Topsoil	Friable mid brown sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
17901	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
17902	Natural	Light brown orange silty sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
17903	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (17904) & (17915).	>3m	1.25m	0.3m
17904	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones. Fill of [17903].	>3m	1.25m	0.2m
17905	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (17914). Truncates [17906].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.18m
17906	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (17913) & (17912). Truncated by [17909].	>1m	2.06m	0.29m
17907	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (17909).	>1m	7.07m	0.24m
17908		VOID			
17909	Fill	Soft mid red brown clay silt. Inclusions: small stones. Fill of [17907].	>1m	7.07m	0.24m
17910	Natural	Loose mid pink orange silty sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel.		>0.68m	0.11m
17911		VOID			
17912	Fill	Soft mid orange brown clay silt. Inclusions: mid orange brown clay silt. Inclusions: minimal stones. Primary fill of [17906].	>1m	<2.06m	0.16m
17913	Fill	Soft dark brown orange brown clay silt. Inclusions: some stone/chalk. Secondary fill of [17906].	>1m	2.06m	0.29m
17914	Fill	Friable mid brown clay silt. Inclusions: some small stones. Fill of [1905].	>1m	0.5m	0.18m
17915	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones. Upper fill of [17903].	>3m	1m	0.1m
17916	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (17917).	>3.4m	0.3m	>0.2m
17917	Fill	Fill of land drain. Fill of [17916].	>3.4m	0.3m	>0.2m
17918	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (17919).	>4.2m	0.17m	0.36m
17919	Fill	Fill of land drain. Fill of [17918].	>4.2m	0.17m	0.36m

Trench 180	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.23m
18001	Subsoil	Mid brown friable sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
18002	Natural	Banded orange brown and yellow brown clays and sands. Inclusions: frequent small stones and iron panning.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
18003	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (18004).	1.8m	0.73m	0.18m
18004	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt. Fill of [18003].	1.8m	0.73m	0.16m

Trench 180	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18005	Deposit	Soft mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Large potential flooding deposit, NE end of trench.	14m	>1.8m	0.23m

Trench 181	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
18101	Subsoil	Mid brown friable sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
18102	Natural	Banded orange brown and yellow brown clays and sands. Inclusions: frequent small stones and iron panning.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
18103	Cut	Curvilinear cut of feature. Filled by (18104).	>2m	1.25m	0.12m
18104	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones c.0.01m, infrequent charcoal flecks.	>2m	1.25m	0.12m
18105	Cut	Sub-circular cut of shallow pit. Filled by (18106).	0.82m	0.72m	0.08m
18106	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular chalk pieces. Fill of [18105].	0.82m	0.72m	0.08m
18107	Natural	Mixed yellow orange clays and sandy laminations. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	0.7m
18108	Natural	Mixed darker yellow brown clays and sandy laminations. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	0.4m
18109	Natural	Firm dark purple brown banded clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	>0.1m

Trench 182	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.2m
18201	Subsoil	Friable dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
18202	Natural	Firm banded yellow brown clay. Inclusions: sandy gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
18203	Cut	Linear cut of furrow or shallow field boundary. Filled by (18204).	>2m	0.93m	0.17m
18204	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt. Inclusions: 10% small sub-angular stones. Fill of [18203].	>2m	0.93m	0.17m
18205	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (18206), (18207), (18208), (18209), (18210), (18211).	>2m	4.4m	0.73m
18206	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of [18205].	>2m	0.86m	0.19m

Trench 182	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18207	Fill	Firm mid brown grey with orange flecks silty clay. Upper fill of [18205].	>2m	1.46m	0.25m
18208	Fill	Firm dark black brown clay silt. Fill of [18205].	>2m	4.33m	0.2m
18209	Fill	Cemented dark grey with orange flecks blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of [18205].	>2m	0.66m	0.1m
18210	Fill	Compact very dark grey black clay silt. Inclusions: none. A lower fill of [18205].	>2m	0.75m	0.02m
18211	Fill	Cemented mid orange grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Lowest fill of [18205].	>2m	0.8m	0.4m
18212	Cut	Sub circular cut of small pit. Filled by (18213).	1.24m	1.24m	0.16m
18213	Fill	Loose light brown grey silt sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of [18212].	1.24m	1.24m	0.16m
18214	Cut	Linear cut of field boundary. Filled by (18215) & (18216).	>3m	4.3m	0.4m
18215	Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt. Lower fill of [18214].	2m	4.3m	0.2m
18216	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular gravels. Upper fill of [18214].	2m	4.3m	0.35m

Trench 183	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.6m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
18301	Subsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small stones and gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
18302	Natural	Friable banded orange, red and brown gravelly sand and boulder clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
18303	Cut	Linear cut of field boundary. Cut by field drains [18305] and [18307]. Filled by (18304).	>1.8m	2.43m	0.3m
18304	Fill	Friable to loose dark red brown sandy silt. Inclusions: 20% small sub-angular stones. Only fill of [18303].	>1.8m	2.43m	0.3m
18305	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (18306).	>2m	0.15m	0.34m
18306	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of [18305].	>2m	0.15m	0.34m
18307	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (18308).	>2m	0.2m	0.35m
18308	Fill	Friable mottled yellow brown and dark brown silty clay. Fill of [18307].	>2m	0.2m	0.35m

Trench 184	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.29m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.13m

Trench 184	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.29m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18401	Subsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.16m
18402	Natural	Firm banded orange brown clay and sand natural. Inclusions: gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	-
18403	Alluvium	Firm dark to light blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Moderate small stones and manganese/iron pan.	>18m	-	-
18404	Cut	Irregular cut of pit. Filled by (18405) & (18406).	>1m	>0.64m	0.24m
18405	Fill	Firm light grey white silt. Fill of [18404].	>1m	>1.15m	0.18m
18406	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Fill of [18404].	>1m	>1m	0.19m
18407	Cut	Oval cut of elongated pit. Filled by (18412).	1.31m	0.81m	0.12m
18408	Cut	Curvilinear cut of terminus. Filled by (18413) & (18430).	>0.88m	0.86m	0.12m
18409	Cut	Oval cut of pit. Filled by (18414).	1.31m	0.21m	0.56m
18410	Cut	Circular cut of stakehole. Filled by (18415).	0.06m	0.06m	0.08m
18411	Cut	Curvilinear cut of terminus. Filled by (18416).	>0.68m	0.7m	0.09m
18412	Fill	Loose dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: minimal clay. Fill of [18407].	1.31m	0.81m	0.12m
18413	Fill	Loose mid blackish grey silty clay. Fill of [18408].	0.88m	0.86m	0.08m
18414	Fill	Loose dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: some small stones. Fill of [18409].	1.31m	0.56m	0.21m
18415	Fill	Loose dark black blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [18410].	0.06m	0.06m	0.08m
18416	Fill	Loose dark black blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: very small stone. Fill of [18411].	>0.68m	>0.68m	0.09m
18417	Cut	Irregular cut of pit. Filled by (18418) & (18419) & (18420).	>1m	>0.6m	0.24m
18418	Fill	Firm light grey white silt. Lower fill of [18417].	>1m	>0.6m	0.15m
18419	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Upper fill of [18417].	>1m	>0.6m	0.9m
18420	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay. Fill of [18417]. Redeposited natural.	>1m	0.26m	0.22m
18421		VOID			
18422		VOID			
18423	Deposit	Mottled dark grey brown and light grey brown ashy silty clay.	>1.8m	>1.8m	-
18424	Cut	Irregular cut of natural hollow. Filled by (18425), (18426) & (18427).	>2m	2m	0.35m
18425	Fill	Friable mid blue grey sandy clay. Lower fill of [18424].	2.1m	2m	0.24m
18426	Fill	Friable dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderate organic content. Upper fill of [18424].	2.5m	2m	0.13m
18427	Fill	Friable pale blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate manganese flecks. Lower fill of [18424].	>2m	0.7m	0.08m
18428	Cut	Irregular cut of natural hollow. Filled by (18429).	0.56m	0.56m	0.06m

Trench 184	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.29m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18429	Fill	Loose mid black grey silty clay. Inclusions: minimal clay, some very small stones. Fill of [18428]	0.56m	0.56m	0.06m
18430	Fill	Compact mid yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Primary fill of [18408].	0.72m	0.51m	0.04m
18431	Cut	Linear cut of natural hollow. Filled by (18434) & (18435).	>16m	>1.8m	0.19m
18432	Fill	Loose brown grey silty sand. Upper fill of [18436].	1m	0.8m	0.1m
18433	Fill	Loose pale yellow grey silty sand. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of [18436].	1m	0.8m	0.12m
18434	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of [18431].	>16m	>1.8m	0.11m
18435	Deposit	Loose pale grey & orange mottled sand. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of [18431].	>16m	>1.8m	0.08m
18436	Cut	Curvilinear cut of gully. Filled by (18432) & (18433).	16m	0.8m	0.24m
18437	Natural	Firm yellow and orange sandy gravels. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	0.3m
18438	Natural	Friable mid yellow brown sandy gravels. Seen in test pit.	>1m	>1m	0.65m

Trench 185	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18500	Topsoil	Mid grey brown friable to sturdy sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.19m
18501	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.07m
18502	Natural	Banded orange sand, red clay and gravels. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m
18503	Cut	Linear cut of possible field boundary. Filled by (18504).	2.4m	1.2m	0.5m
18504	Fill	Loose dark orange brown silty sand. Inclusions: 10% small angular stones. Only fill of [18503].	2.4m	1.2m	0.5m
18505	Cut	Irregular cut of pond. Filled by (18508), (18512), (18513), (18514), (18515), (18516). Truncated by [18506].	>9m	>1.8m	0.32m
18506	Cut	Rounded cut of dredging/drainage feature. Filled by (18507).	0.88m	0.88m	0.3m
18507	Fill	Firm light grey mottled with yellow sandy clay. Only fill of [18506].	0.88m	0.88m	0.3m
18508	Fill	Firm light grey mottled with yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: >5% 30mm rounded stones. Fill of [18505].	>9m	>1.8m	0.16m
18509	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: 40% sub-angular stones >30mm. Lens above (18507). Possibly same as (18510).	>1.8m	0.7m	0.08m

Trench 185	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18510	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: 40% sub-angular stones >30mm. Lens above (18511). Possibly same as (18509).	>1.8m	0.8m	0.08m
18511	Fill	Friable yellow dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions: 20% sub-angular stones >30mm. Lens above (18512).	>1.8m	0.8m	0.09m
18512	Fill	Firm mottled yellow grey sandy clay. Inclusions: >5% sub-angular stones >30mm. Fill of [18505].	>1.8m	>2.17m	0.15m
18513	Fill	Firm very dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: 40% sub-angular stones 20mm. Fill of [18506].	>1.8m	1.73m	0.12m
18514	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay. Fill of [18505].	>1.8m	1.34m	0.11m
18515	Fill	Friable mid grey with orange mottling sandy clay. Inclusions: <5% sub-angular stones <30mm. Fill of [18504].	>1.8m	>0.72m	0.13m
18516	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey with orange mottling sandy clay. Inclusions: <5% sub-angular stones <30mm. Fill of [18504].	>1.8m	>0.72m	0.1m
18517	Cut	Sub-rounded cut of shallow pit or natural hollow. Filled by (18518). Truncated by [18503].	>1.8m	>1.1m	0.25m
18518	Fill	Friable lenses of mid brown and yellow brown sand & silty sand. Only fill of [18517].	>1.8m	>1.1m	0.25m

Trench 186	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18600	Topsoil	Mid grey brown friable to sturdy sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
18601	Subsoil	mid brown friable silty sand. Inclusions: frequent small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.05m
18602	Natural	Friable to firm banded orange sand and yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m
18603	Cut	Sub-oval cut of natural hollow. Filled by (18604).	0.95m	0.4m	0.18m
18604	Fill	Friable mid to light blue grey clay sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Only fill of [18603].	0.95m	0.4m	0.18m

Trench 187	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18700	Topsoil	Friable to sturdy mid grey brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
18701	Subsoil	Friable mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: frequent small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.08m
18702	Natural	Friable to firm banded orange sand and yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 187	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18703	Cut	Sub-circular cut of large modern pit. Filled by (18706) & (18707). Truncated by [18704].	>1.8m	4.7m	0.032m
18704	Cut	Circular rounded recut within large modern pit. Filled by (18708) & (18709). Truncates [18703].	1.4m	1.3m	0.51m
18705	Natural	Soft friable mid amber yellow sand. Possibly running sand.	>1.8m	>0.5m	>0.11m
18706	Fill	Friable mid grey with yellow mottling silty sand. Inclusions: very frequent gravels. Lowest fill of [18703].	>1.8m	>3.5m	0.15m
18707	Fill	Compact mid grey silty sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel and occasional charcoal. Middle fill of [18703].	>1.8m	>3.8m	0.2m
18708	Fill	Friable light red orange with bands of black sand. Inclusions: charcoal. Lowest fill of [18704].	1.4m	1.3m	0.45m
18709	Fill	Compact dark black grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional gravel & occasional charcoal. Upper fill of [18704].	1.4m	1.3m	0.19m

Trench 188	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.49m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18800	Topsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.26m
18801	Subsoil	Friable mid brown sandy clay interface layer. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.08m
18802	Natural	Friable mid orange brown and yellow blue clayey sandy gravel. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m

Section 10: Routh East (DBS5)

Trench 189	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18900	Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
18901	Subsoil	Soft mixed topsoil and natural interface.	>50m	>1.8m	0.07m
18902	Natural	Firm mixed bright yellow and orange coarse sand. Inclusions: gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	-
18903	Deposit	Firm dark blue grey clay. Inclusions: patches of bright orange sands. Fill of pond.	1.65m	>1.8m	0.3m
18904	Deposit	Soft bright orange clay sand. Inclusions: occasional iron pan. Fill of pond.	1.85m	>1.8m	0.07m
18905	Deposit	Very soft pale yellow and bright orange clay sand. Inclusions: none. Possible fill of [18922].	>1.8m	0.95m	0.22m
18906	Deposit	Firm mixed pale yellow and bright orange sand. Inclusions: frequent iron pan. Fill of pond.	>1.8m	0.67m	0.38m
18907	Deposit	Soft mottled pale yellow sand. Inclusions: heavy iron panning. Fill of pond.	0.68m	1.8m	0.13m
18908	Deposit	Soft dull mottled yellow and mid brown clay sand. Sterile. Fill of pond.	0.81m	1.8m	0.1m
18909	Deposit	Firm mottled dull yellow and orange clay sand.	1.11m	1.8m	0.5m
18910	Cut	Linear cut of possible ditch. Filled by (18911).	>1.8m	0.8m	0.42m
18911	Fill	Very soft bright white yellow sand. Sterile. Single fill of ditch [18910].	1.8m	0.8m	0.32m
18912	Deposit	Very soft mottled pale blue grey and bright orange clay sand. Sterile. Fill of pond.	1.6m	>1.8m	0.14m
18913	Deposit	Very soft pale grey blue clay. Sterile. Fill of pond.	0.7m	>1.8m	0.12m
18914	Deposit	Very soft dark purple clay sand. Inclusions: occasional angular gravel.	1.62m	>1.8m	0.07m
18915	Deposit	Loose dark purple coarse sand. Inclusions: very frequent gravel. Upper fill of pond.	1.42m	>1.8m	0.21m
18916	Deposit	Firm pale purplish brown clay. Sterile. Upper fill of pond.	4.55m	>1.8m	0.16m
18917	Deposit	Firm pale purplish blue clay. Sterile. Upper fill of pond.	1.69m	>1.8m	0.16m
18918	Deposit	Firm mottled bright yellow and pale grey blue clay. Sterile. Upper fill of pond.	2.2m	>1.8m	0.25m
18919	Deposit	Firm pale blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional gravel. Lower clay deposit within pond.	3.68m	>1.8m	0.36m
18920	Deposit	Soft dark purple clay sand. Sterile. Lower fill of pond.	1.4m	>1.8m	0.17m
18921	Deposit	Loose dark purple and bright orange coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent inclusions of gravel. Lowest fill of pond.	1.2m	>1.8m	0.21m
18922	Cut	Linear cut of E-W aligned drain. Filled by (18906).	>1.8m	0.75m	0.5m
18923	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (18925). Truncated by [18924].	>1.8m	0.72m	0.8m
18924	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (18926). Truncated by [18923].	>1.8m	2.35m	0.8m

Trench 189	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
18925	Fill	Friable mottled mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: sand & gravel bands/lenses. Fill of [18923].	>1.8m	0.72m	0.8m
18926	Fill	Friable dark mottled yellow brown sand clay silt. Inclusions: small stones & bands of gravel. Fill of [18924].	>1.8m	2.35m	0.8m

Trench 190	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19000	Topsoil	Soft dark grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28m
19001	Subsoil	Soft mottled pale blue and bright yellow sterile clay. Colluvium.	>50m	>1.8m	0.06m
19002	Natural	Soft mottled bright yellow and orange fine sand.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 191	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19100	Topsoil	Soft dark grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
19101	Subsoil	Soft mottled light blue and bright clay sand. Sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	0.12m
19102	Natural	Firm heavily mottled coarse dark orange gravel sand. Inclusions: patches of sterile light blue clay.	>50m	>1.8m	-
19103	Cut	Linear cut. Truncates [19110], truncated by [19104]. Filled by (19119), (19120).	>1m	c.2m	0.46m
19104	Cut	Linear cut of E - W aligned field drain. Filled by (19121)	>1m	1.7m	>0.57m
19105	Cut	Cut of linear terminus. Filled by (19106) & (19107).	>1m	0.9m	0.63m
19106	Fill	Fairly compact, wet, plastic mid dark grey blue silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones & very frequent flint flakes. Basal fill of [19105].	0.67m	0.36m	0.28m
19107	Fill	Fairly compact mid bluish grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>1.05m	>0.36m	0.37m
19108	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19111), (19112), (19113), (19116) & (19117).	>1m	>3.55m	0.51m
19109	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Recut of [19108]. Filled by (19114) & (19115).	>1m	1.42m	0.38m
19110	Cut	Cut of feature. Filled by (19126), (19127) & (19128).	0.6m	0.3m	0.25m
19111	Fill	Firm malleable mid light brown clay with lenses of bright orange very slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: common small stones & occasional black mineral speckles. Fill of [19108].	>1m	0.47m	0.09m

Trench 191	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19112	Fill	Loose friable soft mid blue grey with common small smears of orange slightly silty sand. Inclusions: common small sub-angular, sub-round stones & very occasional manganese. Fill of [19108]. Same as (19116).	>1m	1.3m	0.24m
19113	Fill	Loose friable soft mixed predominantly mid yellow with some mid-light grey brown very slightly silty sand. Inclusions: common small stones. Fill of [19108].	>1m	0.91m	0.2m
19114	Fill	Firm plastic mid slightly bluey grey with common orange streaking clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular rocks.	>1m	1.3m	0.18m
19115	Fill	Somewhat compact mid grey with some orange streaking lenses of yellow sand. Inclusions: occasional small - medium stones.	>1m	1.4m	0.2m
19116	Fill	Loose friable soft mid blue grey with common small smears of orange slightly silty sand. Inclusions: common small sub-angular, sub-round stones & very occasional manganese. Fill of [19108]. Same as (19112).	>1m	1.8m	0.16m
19117	Fill	Loose friable soft mixed predominantly mid yellow with some mid-light grey brown very slightly silty sand. Inclusions: common small stones. Fill of [19108]. Same as (19113)	>1m	1.36m	0.35m
19118	Natural	Compact slick mid - dark brown pink boulder clay. Inclusions: chalk, dense sandstone & small stones.	-	-	-
19119	Fill	Very compact mid-light yellow brown mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: common small sub-angular stones. Fill of [19103].	>1.8m	0.62m	0.17m
19120	Fill	Very compact mid grey brown clay sand. Inclusions: common small sub-angular stones and some iron panning. Fill of [19103].	>1.8m	0.52m	0.17m
19121	Fill	Very compact mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: very frequent tiny, small sub-angular & sub-rounded stones. Fill of [19104].	>1.8m	1.7m	0.57m
19122	Fill	Compact mid grey brown with a hint of yellow clay sand. Inclusions: common very small stones. Fill of [19103].	>1m	c.0.4m	0.2m
19123	Fill	Compact mid grey brown with a hint of yellow clay sand. Inclusions: common very small stones. Fill of [19131].	>1.25m	>1.1m	0.16m
19124	Fill	Compact mid brown grey, with occasional lenses of orange clay sand. Inclusions: common small stones. Fill of [19131].	>1m	1.21m	0.3m
19125	Fill	Compact mid brown grey clay sand. Inclusions: lenses of orange - yellow sand, common small - medium stones. Fill of [19131].	>0.5m	0.92m	0.21m
19126	Fill	Fairly compact friable mid to light grey clay sand. Inclusions: common small to medium stones. Fill of [19110].	0.3m	0.4m	0.1m

Trench 191	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19127	Fill	Fairly compact mid - light grey clay sand. Inclusions: common small stones & occasional manganese. Fill of [19110].	0.33m	0.32m	0.05m
19128	Fill	Fairly compact friable mid grey clay sand. Inclusions: very common small stones & occasional manganese. Fill of [19110]	0.31m	0.2m	0.21m
19129	Fill	Fill of [19130]	>1.8m	0.28m	0.1m
19130	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19129).	>1.8m	0.28m	0.1m
19131	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19123), (19124) & (19125).	>1.25m	0.7m	0.58m

Trench 192	Dimensions:	25m x 4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19200	Topsoil	Soft dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>25m	>4m	0.34m
19201	Natural	soft mottled dull yellow coarse sand with gravel. Inclusions: pale blue grey sandy clay.	>25m	>4m	>0.12m
19202	Cut	Curvilinear cut of ditch. Filled by (19205), (19206) & (19207). Truncated by [19204].	0.8m	0.88m	0.2m
19203	Cut	Cut of curvilinear terminus. Filled by (19214) & (19215). Truncates [19216]. Truncated by [19212]. Same as [19202].	0.54m	0.26m	0.28m
19204	Cut	Cut of curvilinear feature. Filled by {19208) & (19209). Same as 19212. Truncates [19202].	1.21m	0.8m	0.26m
19205	Fill	Compact friable wet mid to light brown yellow silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [19202].	0.4m	0.25m	0.08m
19206	Fill	Fairly compact sticky friable mid yellow orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones & rare manganese. Fill of [19202].	>0.3m	0.3m	0.15m
19207	Fill	Compact slick plastic mid grey brown mottled with yellow lenses & silver streaks clay. Fill of [19202].	>0.6m	0.54m	0.1m
19208	Fill	Fairly compact malleable mid light grey blue slightly silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional small stones. Fill of [19204].	0.8m	0.5m	0.09m
19209	Fill	Compact mid-light blue grey, occasional yellow streaked clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [19204].	0.8m	1.21m	0.19m
19210	Natural	Firm smooth mid blue grey & orange yellow mottled clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineral streaking & occasional lenses of brighter yellow clay.	-	-	>0.1m
19211	Deposit	Mid-light yellow grey soft silty clay. Inclusions: black mineral & charcoal streaking, rare yellow sandstone, small rocks and charcoal.	>0.5m	>0.75m	>0.15m
19212	Cut	Cut of curvilinear terminus. Filled by (19213). Truncates [19202].	0.55m	0.3m	0.09m

Trench 192	Dimensions:	25m x 4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19213	Fill	Fairly compact friable mid light grey slightly silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [19212].	0.55m	0.3m	0.09m
19214	Fill	Fairly compact mid grey (silvery) with yellow streaks silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [19203].	0.27m	0.05m	0.27m
19215	Fill	Fairly compact malleable slick mid-light grey & mid orange mottled silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [19203].	0.55m	0.55m	0.12m
19216	Cut	Linear cut of slightly curvilinear feature. Filled by (19217). Possibly truncated by [19203].	>1.5m	0.22m	0.11m
19217	Fill	Compact mid-light grey with orange mottling clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [19216].	>1.5m	0.22m	0.11m
19218	Cut	Cut of oval pit. Filled by (19219) & (19220).	0.81m	2.05m	0.39m
19219	Fill	Firm mottled light blue grey and bright orange clay. Sterile. Fill of [19218].	0.81m	2.05m	0.22m
19220	Fill	Firm dark purple grey clay. Sterile. Fill of [19218].	0.4m	1.63m	0.17m

Trench 193	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19300	Topsoil	Dark brown grey soft and sticky clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small chalk flecks.	>50m	>2m	0.25m
19301	Subsoil	Dark to mid blue brown grey sandy clay, very silty. Interface with natural. Intermittent.	-	-	0.05m
19302	Natural	Pale blue grey and mottled orange sandy clay. Inclusions: iron pan and occasional stones.	>50m	>2m	>0.1m
19303	Natural	Friable mid orange brown sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones.	>50m	>2m	>0.1m

Trench 194	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19400	Topsoil	Friable to soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>2m	0.25m
19401	Subsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay slightly mottled.	>50m	>2m	0.05m
19402	Natural	Friable orange sand with stones.	>5m	>2m	>0.1m
19403	Natural	Firm pale mottled blue and yellow clay.	>50m	>2m	>0.1m
19404	Natural	Friable to soft pale yellow grey sand. Inclusions: small stones.	>20m	>2m	>0.1m
19405	Cut	Sub-oval cut of possible pit. Filled by (19406).	0.45m	0.33m	0.16m
19406	Fill	Fairly compact but malleable when moist dark blue grey with orange streaking clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [19405].	0.45m	0.33m	0.16m
19407	Cut	Sub-oval to sub-rectangular cut of possible pit. Filled by (19408).	0.3m	>0.98m	0.23m

Trench 194	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19408	Fill	Compact plastic light blue grey clay. Sterile. Fill of [19407].	0.98m	>0.4m	0.22m
19409	Cut	Linear cut of small gully. Filled by (19410)	0.45m	0.66m	0.22m
19410	Fill	Soft mid grey blue clay. Sterile. Fill of [19409].	0.45m	0.66m	0.22m

Trench 195	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.69m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19500	Topsoil	Soft dark grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.36m
19501	Subsoil	Soft pale yellow and blue sandy clay. Peels off. Sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	0.33m
19502	Natural	Soft coarse dark orange gravely sand. Inclusions: very frequent angular stone.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
19503	Deposit	Soft pale blue grey clay and sand. Sterile. Upper fill of pond.	>1.8m	5.4m	0.32m
19504	Deposit	Coarse, gingery brown coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent gravels. Upper sandy fill of pond.	>1.8m	6.95m	0.21m
19505	Deposit	Soft, mottled mid grey sandy clay with orange patches. Inclusions: very rare small angular stones. Middle fill of pond. Gleyed.	>1.8m	3.82m	0.14m
19506	Deposit	Firm pale grey clay. Sterile. Lower fill of pond.	>1.8m	7.3m	0.14m
19507	Deposit	Firm pale grey sandy clay with patches of dark orange. Sterile. Waterlogged and oxidised clay. Lowest deposit in pond. Gleyed.	>1.8m	7.3m	0.25m
19508	Deposit	Soft dark orange coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent angular gravels. Lower fill of pond.	>1.8m	3.25m	0.25m
19509	Deposit	Firm very mottled dull yellow and pale blue clay. Sterile. Fill of pond. Gleyed.	>1.8m	2.5m	0.23m
19510	Deposit	Firm bright blue with patches of dull yellow clay. Sterile. Middle fill of pond.	>1.8m	1.91m	0.33m
19511	Deposit	Firm mottled dull orange and pale grey blue clay. Sterile. Upper fill of pond.	>1.8m	1.63m	0.4m
19512	Deposit	Loose purple and orange coarse sand. Inclusions: very frequent angular gravel.	>1.8m	3.1m	0.32m
19513	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19514).	>1.8m	1.25m	0.4m
19514	Fill	Firm dark purple clay. Sterile. Fill of [19513].	>1.8m	1.23m	0.4m
19515	Deposit	Firm pale grey blue patches and orange patches of clay. Sterile. Fill of pond.	>1.8m	3m	0.35m
19516	Deposit	Firm bright orange coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent angular gravel.	>1.8m	1.42m	0.1m
19517	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (19518).	>1.8m	0.4m	0.3m
19518	Fill	Firm mixed dark grey and bright yellow clay. Inclusions: ceramic drain.	>1.8m	0.4m	0.3m
19519	Natural	Very soft dark purple coarse sand. Inclusions: angular gravel.	>1.8m		

Trench 196	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19600	Topsoil	Soft dark grey silty clay topsoil. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	-	-	0.33m
19601	Natural	Soft mottled fine sandy clay patches of pale yellow and blue. Inclusions: sections of pale yellow and blue fine sand.	-	-	>0.1m
19602	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [19603].	>1.8m	3.84m	0.25m
19603	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19602). Truncated by 2 land drains.	>1.8m	3.84m	0.25m
19604	Cut	Linear cut of ditch running N-S. Filled by (19605), (19608), (19609) & (19610).	>1.8m	1.7m	0.83m
19605	Fill	Moderately compact yellow brown silty sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [19604].	>1.8m	1.54m	0.34m
19606	Cut	Sub-oval cut of pit. Filled by (19607).	0.98m	0.74m	0.31m
19607	Fill	Moderately compact yellow brown silty sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [19604].	0.98m	0.74m	0.31m
19608	Fill	Moderately compact blueish brown clay sand with occasional lenses of clay. Inclusions: occasional pebbles and occasional charcoal. Fill of (19604).	>1.8m	1.33m	0.27m
19609	Fill	Loose dark blue grey clay sand. Inclusions: organic matter. Fill of [19604].	>1.8m	0.31m	0.17m
19610	Fill	Loose mid brown orange silty sand. Inclusions: small stones.	>1.8m	0.74m	0.22m
19611	Cut	Linear cut of ditch/possible trackway. Filled by (19612), (19613), (19614) & (19615).	>1.8m	2.08m	0.63m
19612	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown orange with light blue grey lenses silty sand. Inclusions: moderate iron pan. Fill of [19611].	>1.8m	0.63m	0.23m
19613	Fill	Moderately compact mid yellow orange with blue grey banding silty sand. Inclusions: moderate iron pan towards top, small sub-angular stones at base. Fill of [19611].	>1.8m	1.97m	0.5m
19614	Fill	Moderately compact mid blue grey with medium brown orange flecks silty clay, Inclusions: occasional round and sub-round stones. Fill of [19611].	>1.8m	0.46m	1.12m
19615	Fill	Moderately compact medium blue grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones and iron panning. Fill of [19611].	>1.8m	1.61m	0.16m
19616	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit. Filled by (19617)	-	-	-
19617	Fill	Compact brown grey sandy clay. Fill of [19616].	-	-	-
19618	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (19618), (19619), (19620) & (19621).	-	-	-
19619	Fill	Firm, dark red brown coarse sandy clay. Upper fill of [19618]	-	-	-
19620	Fill	Firm mottled mid yellow clay sand. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of [19618]	-	-	-
19621	Fill	Firm pale white grey clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of [19618]	-	-	-

Trench 196	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19622	Cut	Recut of ditch [19611].			

Trench 197	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.59m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19700	Topsoil	Firm friable dark grey black clay sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.37m
19701	Alluvium	Firm compact malleable dark blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent iron pan. Gleyed, water laden geological deposit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.22m
19702	Natural	Firm malleable mid orange with silvery blue veins sandy clay. Inclusions: fairly regular small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.04m
19703	Cut		-	-	-
19704	Fill		-	-	-
19705	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19708), (19712), (19713) & (19717).	>1.8m	2.25m	1.08m
19706	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Filled by (19707).	0.8m	0.8m	0.42m
19707	Fill	Loose dark brown silt. Inclusions: very frequent medium to large sized stones. Fill of [19706].	0.8m	0.8m	0.42m
19708	Fill	Firm dark orange brown sand. Inclusions: Heavy amounts of manganese. Fill of [19705].	>1.8m	1.6m	0.16m
19709	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19714), (19715), (19716) & (19718).	>1.8m	2.15m	1.05m
19710	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (19719) & (19720).	>1.8m	1.85m	0.62m
19711	Cut	Linear cut of possible ditch/furrow. Filled by (19723).	>1.8m	>1.9m	0.4m
19712	Fill	Firm mottled mid grey blue and orange brown clay silt. Inclusions: small angular stones. Fill of (19705).	>1.8m	0.22m	>0.25m
19713	Fill	Firm dark grey blue sandy clay. Sterile. Fill of (19705).	>1.8m	0.11m	0.11m
19714	Fill	Firm dull yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Fill of [17909].	>1.8m	0.2m	0.17m
19715	Fill	Firm mixed dark grey blue and pale grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare to none angular stone, some iron panning. Upper fill of recut [19709].	>1.8m	0.42m	0.2m
19716	Fill	Firm mid yellow and orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Upper fill of [19709].	>1.8m	0.58m	0.15m
19717	Fill	Firm pale blue grey clay. Sterile. Gleyed deposit. Fill of [19705].	>1.8m	0.81m	0.15m
19718	Fill	Firm mixed dark blue grey and orange clay. Inclusions: Heavy iron panning/manganese. Fill of [19709].	>1.8m	0.8m	0.15m

Trench 197	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.59m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19719	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: some manganese. Lower fill of [19710].	>1.8m	c.0.8m	0.37m
19720	Fill	Soft mid blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Upper fill of [19710].	>1.8m	1.33m	0.41m
19721	Deposit	Firm pale grey clay. Sterile.	>1.8m	0.2m	0.04m
19722	Deposit	Firm pale blue clay. Sterile.	>1.8m	1.76m	0.16m
19723	Fill	Firm pale grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Fill of [19711].	>1.8m	1.99m	0.49m
19724	Fill	Soft dark grey black silt. Inclusions: small angular stones. Fill of [19709].	>1m	0.5m	0.07m

Trench 198	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 21m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19800	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional mid to small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.21m
19801	Natural	Mottled soft bright yellow and pale purple pink clay. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 199	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
19900	Topsoil	Soft compact dark black grey clay sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
19901	Subsoil	Firm malleable mid orange brown sandy clay.			0.05m
19902	Natural	Firm mottled mid orange pale blue grey clay. Inclusions: rare small angular rocks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m
19903		VOID			
19904		VOID			
19905	Fill	Firm dark grey black sand. Sterile. Lower fill of [19907].	-	0.85m	0.17m
19906	Fill	Firm bright white sand. Sterile. Upper fill of [19907].	-	1.13m	0.11m
19907	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Filled by (19905) & (19907).	-	1.42m	0.2m
19908	Cut	Linear cut of SE - NW aligned feature. Filled by (19909)	6.5m	>0.54m	0.27m
19909	Fill	Firm mid blue grey clay mottled with medium orange sandy clay. Inclusions: c. 1% angular flints. Only fill of [19908].	6.5m	>0.54m	0.27m
19910	Cut	Linear cut of N - S orientated small ditch.	2.14m	0.31m	0.1m
19911	Fill	Firm mid blue grey clay mottled with medium orange sandy clay. Inclusions: c. 1% angular flints. Only fill of [19910].	2.14m	0.31m	0.1m

Trench 200	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.26m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20000	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: small angular stones.	-	-	0.26m
20001	Natural	Compact mottled bright orange and pale grey blue clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	-	-	-
20002	Cut	Cut of field drain.	-	-	0.28m
20003	Deposit	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: c.2% small angular flint fragments & c.2% small charcoal flecks. Natural waterborne infill of natural hollow.	6.35m	>1.8m	0.12m
20004	Deposit	Firm medium brown grey clay. Inclusions: traces of sand and angular small flint fragments. Natural waterborne infill of natural hollow.	6.35m	>1.8m	0.16m
20005	Cut	Round cut of small pit. Filled by (20006).	0.47m	>0.3m	0.2m
20006	Fill	Firm med brown grey clay mottled with tan sand. Inclusions: >1% angular flint.	0.47m	>0.3m	0.2m

Trench 201	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20100	Topsoil	Loose malleable dark black grey mix of silty clay and sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and redeposited natural.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
20101	Buried topsoil	Firm compact grey black clay sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular rocks.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
20102	Natural	Firm mottled grey and mid yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.08m
20103	Cut	Linear cut of possible ditch or field boundary. Filled by (20104), (20105) & (20106). Not bottomed.	-	-	-
20104	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Upper fill of [20103].	-	-	0.62m
20105	Fill	Firm grey blue clay. Inclusions: mainly sterile. Second fill of [20103].	-	-	0.07m
20106	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones & iron pan. Lowest fill seen in [20103]	-	-	0.3m
20107	Cut	Circular cut of small pit. Filled by (20108), (20109), (20110) & (20111).	c.0.55m	0.55m	0.23m
20108	Timber	Horizontal, orientated E-W rectangular plank forming part of a post set within [20107].	-	-	-
20109	Timber	Fragmented pieces of wood likely part of original plank (20108). Within [20107].	-	-	-
20110	Timber	Base/trunk most likely forming part of post (20108).	-	-	-
20111	Fill	Firm dark brown and light yellow silt and clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stone. Packing fill of [20107].	c.0.55m	0.55m	0.23m

Trench 201	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20112	Cut	Linear cut of probable terminus. Filled by (20113).	>0.72m	-	-
20113	Fill	Soft mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Single fill of terminus [20112].	>0.72m	-	-

Trench 202	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20200	Topsoil	Very soft pale yellow sand.	>50m	>1.8m	0.31m
20201	Natural	Soft pale yellow fine sand with patches of white sand.	>50m	>1.8m	-
20202	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (20203).	>1m	0.61m	0.28m
20203	Fill	Soft mid brown with yellow patches sandy silt. Inclusions: rare mall angular stones. Only fill of [20202].	>1m	0.61m	0.28m

Trench 203	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20300	Topsoil	Very soft and loose dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: rotting potatoes.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
20301	Natural	Firm mixed pale yellow clay sand.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 204	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.29m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20400	Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: vegetation and small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
20401	Natural	Firm mixed pale yellow and blue clay and dark red clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
20402	Cut	Linear cut aligned SW - NE. Filled by (20403).	>1m	1.98m	0.36m
20403	Fill	Firm dark purple brown clay silt. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones. Only fill of [20202].	>1m	1.98m	0.36m

Trench 205	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20500	Topsoil	Very soft dark grey brown silty clay	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
20501	Natural	Firm mixed pale yellow and orange clay sand.	43m	>1.8m	-
20502	Natural	Firm dark purple brown clay silt. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones.	7m	>1.8m	-

Trench 206	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20600	Topsoil	Very soft dark grey brown silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.31m
20601	Natural	Firm bright yellow sandy clay.	-	-	-
20602	Natural	Firm dark red clay. Inclusions: small angular stones and gravel.	-	-	-

Trench 207	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20700	Topsoil	Very soft dark grey brown silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
20701	Natural	Very soft bright yellow sand.	>50m	>1.8m	
20702	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (20703).	>1m	2.27m	0.95m
20703	Fill	Soft dark grey brown with patches of yellow brown sand.	>1m	2.27m	0.95m

Trench 208	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.24m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20800	Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	1.8m	0.24m
20801	Natural	Firm mottled bright yellow and dark red clay.	>50m	1.8m	
20802	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (20805), (20806), (20807), (20808), (20809), (208010), (208012), (20813), (20814) & (20816).	>1m	2.03m	0.93m
20803	Cut	Oval cut of small pit. Filled by (20804).	0.79m	0.75m	0.32m
20804	Fill	Firm dark purple brown clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [20803].	0.79m	0.75m	0.32m
20805	Fill	Soft pale yellow brown clay sand. Inclusions: none. Lowest fill of [20802].		0.59m	0.07m
20806	Fill	Soft mixed pale white grey clay sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [20802].	>1.8m	0.54m	0.07m
20807	Fill	Firm medium grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small medium angular stones. Fill of [20802].	>1.8m	0.79m	0.35m
20808	Fill	Firm pale yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: some manganese. Fill of [20802].	>1.8m	1.34m	0.32m
20809	Fill	Firm dark orange clay. Inclusions: manganese. Upper fill of [20802]. Same as (20810).	>1.8m	0.55m	0.15m
20810	Fill	Firm dark orange clay. Inclusions: manganese. Upper fill of [20802]. Same as (20809).	>1.8m	0.52m	0.19m
20811	Deposit	Firm mixed dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: frequent stones. Upper colluvial deposit that capped ditch [20802].	>1.8m	1.03m	0.31m
20812	Fill	Firm mixed dark grey patches of light blue clay. Inclusions: small - medium angular stones. Fill of [20802]. Same as (20813).	>1.8m	0.55m	0.29m

Trench 208	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.24m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20813	Fill	Firm mixed dark grey patches of light blue clay. Inclusions: small - medium angular stones. Fill of [20802]. Same as (20812).	>1.8m	1m	0.31m
20814	Fill	Loose mixed bright orange sand and dark grey clay. Inclusions: occasional small - medium angular and rounded stones and gravel.	>1.8m	0.52m	0.3m
20815	Cut	Cut of N - S Field drain. Filled by (20816).	>1.8m	-	-
20816	Fill	Firm mixed mid grey & spots of white sand. Inclusions: occasional small - medium angular stones. Fill of [20815].	>1.8m	-	-
20817	Natural	Firm dark purple clay with frequent angular stones.	-	-	-
20818	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Probable recut of ditch [20802]. Contains (20812) & (20813).	>1m	1.55m	0.3m
20819	Cut	Stepped cut of land drain.	-	-	-

Trench 209	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
20900	Topsoil	Very soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
20901	Natural	Firm mixed pale yellow and blue clay.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 210	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21000	Topsoil	Firm compact dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
21001	Natural	Soft bright yellow silty sand with large bands of dark orange coarse gravelly sand.	>50m	>1.8m	-
21002		VOID			
21003	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (21004).	>1.8m	0.54m	0.22m
21004	Fill	Mid grey brown gravely sand. Inclusions: frequent angular stones. Fill of [21003].	>1.8m	0.54m	0.22m
21005	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (21006) & (21007).	>1.8m	1.72m	
21006	Fill	Medium grey silty sand with orange pockets of silty sand throughout. Inclusions: frequent clasts. Upper fill of [21005].	>1.8m	1.33m	0.28m
21007	Fill	Medium dark grey silty sand. Inclusions: some clasts. Lower fill of [21005].	>1.8m	1.3m	0.18m
21008	Cut	Linear cut of ceramic drain.	>1.8m		0.25m
21009	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (21011), (21012) & (21013).	-	-	-
21010	Fill	Dark black brown sandy silt. Fill of (21020).	-	-	-
21011	Fill	Yellow grey silty sand. Fill of [21009]	-	-	-
21012	Fill	Medium dark grey silty sand. Inclusions: some clasts. Lower fill of [21009].	-	-	-

Trench 210	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21013	Fill	Medium grey brown clay silt. Fill of [21009].	-	-	-
21014	Cut	Circular cut of small pit. Truncates [21009]. Filled by (21015).	1.24m	1.24m	0.16m
21015	Fill	Loose light orange brown grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small - medium angular stones. Only fill of [21014].	>1.8m	0.7m	0.16m
21016	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Recut that truncates [21009]. Filled by (21017), (21018) & (21019).	>1.8m	1.98m	0.72m
21017	Fill	Friable mid dark brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small stones. Lowest fill of [21016].	>1.8m	1.7m	0.17m
21018	Fill	Soft dark black grey clay silt. Inclusions: charcoal. Middle fill of [21016].	>1.8m	1.9m	0.25m
21019	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: small - medium sized angular stones. Upper fill of [21016].	>1.8m	1.98m	0.25m
21020	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (21010).	>1.8m	1.09m	0.16m
21021	Fill	Soft medium grey orange sandy clay.			0.13m
21022	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (21023).			
21023	Fill	Loose dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal. Fill of [21022]. Possibly same as (21019).	>1.8m	0.58m	0.19m
21024		VOID			
21025		VOID			
21026	Fill	-	-	-	-
21027	Deposit	-	-	-	-
21028	Cut	Linear cut of drainage ditch. Filled by (21012). Recut of [21009]. Recut by [21016]	>1m	1.3m	0.34m
21029	Cut	-	-	-	-
21030	Cut	-	-	-	-

Trench 211	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21100	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
21101	Natural	Loose dark orange yellow coarse sand. Inclusions: very frequent gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	
21102	Cut	Linear cut of E - W aligned ditch. Filled by (21105), (21106) & (21107).	>2m	1.3m	0.64m
21103	Cut	Linear cut of NE - SW orientated ditch. Filled by (21108) & (21109). Truncates [21102] and is truncated by [21104].	>2m	1.25m	0.46m
21104	Cut	Linear cut of NE - SW orientated ditch. Filled by (21108) & (21109). Truncates [21103].	>2m	1.07m	0.33m
21105	Fill	Soft wet friable mid - dark purple grey silty sand. Inclusions: frequent stones, tiny lenses of bright orange sand, sandstone and occasional manganese. Basal fill of [21102]	>1.2m	0.52m	0.1m

Trench 211	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21106	Fill	Soft friable wet mid purple grey brown slightly silty slightly clayey sand. Inclusions: common to frequent small stones and manganese. Secondary fill of [21102].	>1.2m	0.81m	0.24m
21107	Fill	Fairly soft friable slightly grey mid brown with heavy orange streaking slightly clayey silty sand. Inclusions: frequent stones, manganese and iron panning. Upper fill of [21102].	>1.2m	1.3m	0.4m
21108	Fill	Compact slick mid brown purple slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Basal fill of linear [21103].	>1m	0.6m	0.06m
21109	Fill	Semi compact friable mid purple grey slightly clayey silty sand. Inclusions: common stones and infrequent manganese. Secondary fill of [21103].	>2m	1.25m	0.14m
21110	Fill	Dense compact plastic light grey blue silty clay with sandy lenses. Inclusions: common small - medium rocks. Only fill of [21104].	>2m	1.07m	0.32m

Trench 212	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21200	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.36m
21201	Natural	Firm dark reddish purple clay. Inclusions: flecks of chalk.	-	>1.8m	-
21202	Natural	Soft bright yellow orange silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small sandstone fragments.	-	>1.8m	-

Trench 213	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21300	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.34m
21301	Natural	Firm dark reddish purple clay.		>1.8m	
21302	Natural	Soft bright yellow orange silty sand.		>1.8m	

Trench 214	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21400	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
21401	Natural	Firm mottled dark red purple clay with patches of yellow sandy clay.	35m	>1.8m	-
21402	Natural	Soft bright yellow orange silty and coarse sand. Inclusions: small angular stones.	15m	>1.8m	-

Trench 215	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.37m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21500	Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.37m
21501	Natural	Firm mottled silver grey, and bright yellow clay.	>50m	>1.8m	
21502	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (21506) & (21507).	>1m	0.75m	0.38m
21503	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (21504).	>1m	0.75m	0.54m
21504	Fill	Firm mottled mid grey brown with patches of yellow silty sand. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Fill of [21503].	>1m	0.75m	0.54m
21505	Fill	Firm dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: small angular stones. Upper fill of [21502].	>1m	0.75m	0.36m
21506	Fill	Firm mixed pale yellow brown and grey silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Lower fill of [21502].	>1m	0.72m	0.13m
21507		VOID			
21508		VOID			
21509	Cut	Oval cut of pit. Filled by (21510) & (21512).	-	-	-
21510	Fill	Firm and friable mottled dull yellow and orange clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Upper fill of [21509].	0.5m	1.02m	0.17m
21511		VOID			
21512	Fill	Soft mid blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Lower fill of [21509].	0.5m	1.02m	0.21m
21513	Deposit				
21514	Cut	Irregular cut of possible terminus. Filled by (21515), (21516) & (21517).	>0.9m	0.72m	0.17m
21515	Fill	Soft malleable sticky mid grey fine sandy clay. Inclusions: none.		0.35m	0.04m
21516	Fill	Loose friable yet also plastic mid orange clayey medium grained sand. Inclusions: none. Secondary fill of [21514].		2m	0.04m
21517	Fill	Compact mid-light blue grey with orange streaks clay. Inclusions: very occasional sub-angular stones.	>0.9m	0.72m	0.12m
21518	Natural	Soft friable mid to dark orange sand with lenses of pale grey sand. Sterile.	>0.8m	>0.75m	>0.17m

Trench 216	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.57m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21600	Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
21601	Subsoil	Soft silky sandy pale grey brown subsoil. Sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
21602	Natural	Soft mixed yellow and pinkish red sand.	43m	>1.8m	-
21603	Subsoil	Soft dark red brown. Inclusions: rare small stones and silty sand.	7m	>1.8m	-
21604	Cut	Linear cut of pit/ditch. Filled by (21605) & (21606).	0.75m	>0.6m	-

Trench 216	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.57m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21605	Fill	Soft dark orange brown sandy silt. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of [21604].	0.8m	>0.6m	0.23m
21606	Fill	Soft mid orange grey silty sand. Inclusions: none. Bottom fill of [21604].	0.69m	>0.4m	0.2m
21607	Cut	Linear cut of possible palaeochannel. Filled by (21608), (21609), (21610), (21611) & (21612).	>1m	1.2m	>0.46m
21608	Fill	Firm mottled grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Same as (21613).	4m	>1m	0.16m
21609	Fill	Firm mid grey blue sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal. Fill of [21607].	1m	>1.3m	0.24m
21610	Fill	Soft light orange grey clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of [21607].	>1m	0.77m	0.11m
21611	Natural	Soft red orange clay sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded small stones. Natural deposit cut by [21607].	>1m	0.75m	>0.37m
21612	Fill	Firm mottled brown grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of [21607].	>1m	0.6m	>0.26m
21613		VOID			
21614		VOID			
21615		VOID			
21616		VOID			
21617		VOID			

Trench 217	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.39m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21700	Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.39m
21701	Natural	Soft mixed bright yellow sandy clay & patches of dark pink red sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	
21702	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (21708), (21709), (21710), (21711), (21712), (21713) & (21714).	>1.8m	3.17m	0.68m
21703	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (21704), (21705), (21706) & (21707).	>1.8m	1.35m	0.68m
21704	Fill	Compact brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: small stones, charcoal & pottery. Fill of [21703].	>1.8m	1.35m	0.5m
21705	Fill	Loose brown orange silty sand. Fill of [21703].	>1.8m	0.78m	0.08m
21706	Fill	Moderately compact blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: small - medium sub-rounded stones, charcoal and pottery. Fill of [21703].	>1.8m	0.71m	0.19m
21707	Fill	Moderately loose brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: small stones. Fill of [21703].	>1.8m	0.4m	0.08m
21708	Fill	Firm but friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones & occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of [21702].	>1.8m	3.17m	0.45m
21709	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [21702].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.13m

Trench 217	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.39m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21710	Fill	Mottled banded mid yellowish grey silty sand. Fill of [21702].	-	-	-
21711	Fill	Firm and cemented mid grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare small stone. Fill of [21702].	>1.8m	2.15m	0.1m
21712	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy gravel. Fill of [21702].	-	-	-
21713	Fill	Firm mid brown orange silty sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [21702].	>1.8m	0.32m	0.05m
21714	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-	-
21715	Cut		-	-	-
21716	Natural	Firm mid pink brown silty clay. Inclusions: sub-angular stones.	-	-	-
21717	Natural		-	-	-
21718	Natural	Boulder clay.	-	-	-

Trench 218	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21800	Topsoil	Soft dark grey clayey topsoil. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.34m
21801	Natural	Soft mottled pale grey blue and light orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
21802	Cut	Circular cut of possible pit or terminus. Filled by (21803), (21804), (21805) & (21806).	>0.52m	1.1m	0.24m
21803	Fill	Very firm dark orange yellow clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [21802].	>1.8m	0.63m	0.13m
21804	Fill	Very firm dark grey black plastic clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [21802].	>1.8m	0.98m	0.09m
21805	Fill	Fill of [21802].			
21806	Fill	Very compact light grey with thin orange seams clay. Inclusions: very, very occasional small stones. Fill of [21802].	>0.57m	>0.21m	0.14m
21807	Subsoil	Very compact mid-light brown tan & orange mottled soil. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	-	-	-

Trench 219	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21900	Topsoil	Soft dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	-	-	0.38m
21901	Natural	Soft mixed pale yellow and pale grey blue clay with patches of orange loose gravelly sand.	-	-	-
21902	Cut	Linear cut of terminus. Filled by (21903), (21904) & (21905).	>1m	0.6m	0.44m
21903	Fill	Compact brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: small stones & charcoal. Fill of [21902].	>1m	0.6m	0.22m

Trench 219	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
21904	Fill	Moderately compact light brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: chalk, small rounded stones & charcoal. Fill of [21902].	>1m	0.6m	0.18m
21905	Fill	Loose mid brown orange clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel & chalk. Fill of [21902].	>1m	0.6m	0.05m
21906	Cut	Irregular cut of possible terminus. Filled by (21909).	>1.87m	>0.6m	0.28m
21907	Natural				
21908	Natural				
21909	Fill	Fairly compact malleable plastic light grey blue with mid orange mottle clay. Sterile. Fill of [21906].	>1.87m	0.63m	0.28m
21910	Cut	Linear/curvilinear cut of ditch. Filled by (21911) & (21912).	>1.8m	1.17m	0.55m
21911	Fill	Compact brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal, occasional small rounded stones & CBM. Fill of [21910].	>1.8m	1.17m	0.41m
21912	Fill	Moderately compact light brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: chalk, small stones & charcoal. Fill of [21910].	>1.8m	1.17m	0.16m
21913	Cut	Curvilinear cut of ditch. Filled by (21914) & (21915).	>1.8m	1.23m	0.47m
21914	Fill	Compact brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal & small stones. Fill of [21913].	>1.8m	1.23m	0.34m
21915	Fill	Moderately compact light brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal, occasional small stones & chalk. Fill of [21913].	>1.8m	1.23m	0.15m
21916		VOID			
21917		VOID			
21918	Cut	Sub-circular cut of probable natural bioturbation. Filled by (21919).	0.63m	0.54m	0.16m
21919	Fill	Loose blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: small stones & chalk.	0.63m	0.54m	0.16m
21920	Natural	Compact blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: chalk & small stones. Natural bioturbation.			0.1m

Trench 220	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22000	Topsoil	Soft dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.38m
22001	Natural	Soft mottled pale blue and bright yellow sandy clay with patches of gravelly orange sand.	>50m	>1.8m	
22002	Cut	Linear cut of NNW - SSE aligned ditch. Filled by (22003) & (22004).	>2.3m	0.73m	0.36m
22003	Fill	Compact mid orange grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of [22002].	>2.3m	0.73m	0.04m - 0.09m

Trench 220	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22004	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of [22002].	>2.3m	0.67m	0.31m
22005	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filled by (22006).	0.3m	0.3m	0.2m
22006	Fill	Friable to loose pale orange grey and grey spotted clay sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22005].	0.3m	0.3m	0.2m
22007	Cut	Cut of possible linear terminus or pit. Filled by (22008). Truncated by [22011].	-	0.9m	0.23m
22008	Fill	Compact pale brown grey and spotted orange silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal flecks. Fill of [22007].	-	0.9m	0.23m
22009	Cut	Irregular cut of possible terminus. Filled by (22010).	0.97m	0.55m	0.23m
22010	Fill	Soft malleable mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>2m	0.55m	0.23m
22011		VOID			
22012		VOID			
22013	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by 22014. Truncates [22011].	>2m	0.2m	>0.17m
22014	Fill	Friable pale grey brown and spotted grey and orange clay silt. Inclusions: clay. Fill of [22013].	>2m	0.2m	>0.17m

Trench 221	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.48m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22100	Topsoil	Soft dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
22101	Natural	Soft mottled bright yellow and pale grey blue sterile clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.18m
22102	Natural	Coarse gravelly dark orange sand.	>50m	>1.8m	
22103	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (22116), (22117), (22119), (22122) & (22123). Recut by [22104].	>1.5m	>2m	0.78m
22104	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Recut of [22103]. Filled by (22128) & (22129).	>1.3m	>0.87m	0.41m
22105	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Filled by (22106), (22107) & (22115).	1m	1m	0.56m
22106	Fill	Firm mottled grey clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22105].	1m	1m	0.56m
22107	Fill	Firm dark grey clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22105].			0.15m
22108	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (22109).	>1m	0.53m	0.38m
22109	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: few sub rounded small stones. Fill of [22108].	>1.8m	1.53m	0.38m
22110	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (22111) & (22138).	>1m	0.75m	0.28m
22111	Fill	Soft malleable mid grey clay silt. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Upper fill of [22110].	>1m	0.75m	0.31m

Trench 221	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.48m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22112	Fill	Soft and malleable dark blue with patches of yellow clay. Sterile. Fill of [22113].	>1m	0.35m	0.37m
22113	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled with (22112). Same as [22119] & [22103].	>1m	0.35m	0.37m
22114	Cut	Linear cut of probable boundary ditch running N - S. Same as [22103]. Filled by (22130), (22131), (22132) & (22133).	>1m	>1m	0.5m
22115	Fill	Friable pale white yellow clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22105].			0.12m
22116	Fill	Very soft friable wet bright mid orange yellow sand. Inclusions: none. Lowest visible fill of [22103].	>1.3m	0.8m	0.1m
22117	Fill	Soft wet friable but dense silvery purple fine sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22103].	>1.3m	>0.65m	>0.21m
22118	Fill	Moderately compact mid silvery purple lenses of yellow clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22137].	1.27m	>1.16m	0.29m
22119	Fill	Moderately compact friable wet mid orange brown and purple silver sand and gravel mix. Inclusions: very frequent very small stones. Fill of [22103].		0.31m	0.14m
22120	Fill	Moderately compact malleable wet mid - tight blue purple silver sandy clay with lenses of yellow clay. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of [22137].	>1.25m	1.21m	0.21m
22121	Fill	Moderately compact malleable plastic orange yellow with silver purple streaking slick clay. Inclusions: very frequent small sub round stones. Fill of [22137].		1.04m	0.12m
22122	Fill	Fairly compact malleable mid blue purple clay. Inclusions: very occasional chalk flecks. Fill of [22103].	>0.5m	>0.42m	0.18m
22123	Fill	Somewhat compact friable mid brown yellow sand & gravel. Inclusions: frequent small stones & rare chalk flecks. Fill of [22103].	>0.8m	>0.37m	0.17m
22124	Fill	Compact but malleable mid blue grey with occasional lenses of pale yellow clay sand. Inclusions: frequent sub angular stones. Lower fill of [22137].	>1m	0.61m	0.13m
22125	Fill	Compact, smooth and malleable mid blue grey clay. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks & lenses of deep yellow sand. Middle fill of [22137].	>1m	1.02m	0.27m
22126	Fill	Compact friable but malleable mid blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Upper fill of [22137].	>1m	0.82m	0.1m
22127	Fill	Soft fluffy and friable mid yellow & purple sandy clay. Inclusions: fairly frequent small angular stones. Fill of [22137].	<1m	<0.3m	0.28m
22128	Fill	Somewhat compact mid blue purple grey with orange yellow staining clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [22104].	>1m	0.15m	0.3m

Trench 221	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.48m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22129	Fill	Compact smooth and malleable mid blue yellow grey clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk fragments. Upper fill of [22104].	>1m	0.62m	0.33m
22130	Fill	Soft friable mottled dark yellow and pale grey blue coarse sand. Inclusions: angular stone. Lowest slumping fill of [22114].	>1m	0.17m	0.1m
22131	Fill	Soft & malleable mid blue grey clay sand. Inclusions: rare small angular stone. Fill of [22114].	>1m	0.45m	0.1m
22132	Fill	Firm and malleable dark purple blue clay. Sterile. Fill of [22114].	>1m	0.05m	0.03m
22133	Fill	Soft and friable mottled pale blue grey with patches of dull yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Fill of [22114].	>1m	0.25m	0.25m
22134	Cut	Linear cut of probable boundary ditch. Recut & likely same as [22104]. Filled by (22135) & (22136).	>1m	0.75m	0.41m
22135	Fill	Firm but malleable mid blue grey clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Lowest fill of [22134].	>1m	0.69m	0.34m
22136	Fill	Firm but friable mottled mid grey blue & dark purple brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Upper fill of [22134]	>1m	0.64m	0.24m
22137	Cut	Linear cut of recut ditch [22103]. Filled by (22118), (22120), (22121), (22124), (22125), (22126) & (22127).	>0.94m	0.81m	0.42m
22138	Fill	Soft & malleable bright yellow and orange clay sand. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones. Lower fill of [22110].	>1m	0.75m	0.12m
22139		VOID			

Section 6: Catfoss South (DBS9)

Trench 222	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22200	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stones and vegetation/crop.	>50m	>1.8m	0.24m
22201	Subsoil	Firm but friable mid yellow brown silt. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.07m
22202	Natural	Firm dark pink clay. Inclusions: small - medium gravel and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 223	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22300	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: angular stones and vegetation/crop.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
22301	Subsoil	Firm but friable mid yellow brown silt. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.15m
22302	Natural	Firm and compact mottled pink and orange clay with streaks of silver. Inclusions: frequent gravel and stone.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 224	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22400	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.24m
22401	Subsoil	Firm and compact mottled pink and orange clay with streaks of silver. Inclusions: frequent gravel and stone.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
22402	Natural	Firm but friable mid yellow brown silt. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 225	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.24m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.23m
22501	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silt. Inclusions: very occasional small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
22502	Natural	Firm mixed light yellow clayey sand and pink clay.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 226	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22600	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: small angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
22601	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.09m
22602	Natural	Firm and compact dark yellow brown sandy clay with streaks of orange. Inclusions: chalk fragments.	>50m	>1.8m	
22603	Natural	Firm mid dark purple brown clay. Inclusions: chalk fragments and patches of orange sand.			
22604	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (22605).	>2m	0.46m	0.23m
22605	Fill	Firm mid orange blue sandy clay. Fill of [22604].	>2m	0.46m	0.23m

Trench 227	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22700	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
22701	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
22702	Natural	Firm and compact dark pink with streaks of blue. Inclusions: chalk fragments.	>50m	>1.8m	
22703	Deposit	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: stone inclusions.			0.27m
22704	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (22705) & (22706).	>3m	1.2m	0.78m
22705	Fill	Compact brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: small rounded stones. Fill of [22704].	>3m	1.2m	0.54m
22706	Fill	Moderate compact brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: small rounded stones and occasional chalk. Fill of [22704].	>3m	0.85m	0.24m
22707	Deposit	Soft, dark purplish grey silt. Inclusion: possible cess.	>50m	>1.8m	0.16m
22708	Deposit	soft, mid grey blue silty clay.	<25m	>1.8m	0.09m-0.3m
22709	Deposit	Firm pale blue grey clay.	<35m	>1.8m	0.12m
22710	Deposit	Firm mottled dull yellow and grey blue clay.	<35m	>1.8m	0.24m
22711	Deposit	Friable pale orange sand and red sand - probable burning.	0.95m	1m	0.14m
22712	Deposit	Friable dark black probable charcoal.	0.79m	1.2m	0.05m
22713	Deposit	Soft, mixed pink grey brown silty clay with pockets of mid grey.	2.25m	>1.8m	0.25m
22714	Deposit	Friable mixed pink and grey clay.	1.03m	>1.8m	0.27m
22715	Deposit	Very soft bright yellow probable cess.	0.73m	>1.8m	0.12m
22716	Deposit	Very soft black organics.	0.76m	>1.8m	0.04m
22717	Deposit	Firm, mixed blue and yellow clay.	0.65m	>1.8m	>0.04m
22718	Deposit	soft mixed pale blue and orange sand. Sterile.	<15m	>1.8m	0.13m

Trench 228	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.52m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22800	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.27m
22801	Subsoil	Friable mid orangey brown silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.45m
22802	Natural	Soft mottled pale grey and orange silty clay fairly sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05m
22803	Natural	Firm dark purplish grey silt. Inclusions: some charcoal.	>15m	>1.8m	0.11m
22804	Deposit	Firm and compact mottled blue and purple boulder clay. Inclusions: angular stones. Boulder clay.	>15m	>1.8m	0.15m
22805	Deposit	Soft, fine dark black charcoal; fill of pit [22810]. Inclusions: burnt animal bone. Burnt deposit.	>0.27m	0.33m	0.1m
22806	Natural	Firm mottled dark grey blue and orange clay.	>35m	>1.8m	0.3m
22807	Natural	Soft, mixed pale blue and orange sand.	>35m	>1.8m	0.17m
22808	Natural	Soft fine yellow sand.			
22809	Natural	Firm, dark grey blue clay - cess.	>31.5m	>1.8m	0.05m
22810	Cut	Cut of sub-square pit, filled by (22805)	>0.27m	0.33m	0.1m

Trench 229	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
22900	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.24m
22901	Subsoil	Friable mid orangey brown silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.09m
22902	Natural	Soft mottled pale grey and orange silty clay fairly sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	
22903	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (22904).	>1.8m	0.38m	0.018m
22904	Fill	Very firm mid dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium rounded stones and frequent small gravels. Fill of [22903].	>1.8m	0.38m	0.018m
22905	Natural	Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small chalk flecks and small gravels.	>3m	>1.8m	>0.2m
22906	Deposit	Small medium gravel deposit. Inclusions: mixed rounded and angular stones, flint and chalk.	>0.4m	>1.8m	>0.2m
22907	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (22907).	>1.8m	4m	0.06m
22908	Fill	Fill of furrow [22908].	>1.8m	4m 0.06m	

Trench 230	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23000	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: medium sized sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.45m
23001	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.08m

Trench 230	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23002	Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, changing into a dirty greyish red sandy clay. Inclusions: chalk and medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23003	Cut	Cut of east-west aligned linear ditch. Filled by (23079) (23080) (23082) (23066) (23069) (23070) (23071)	>2m	1.73m	0.45m
23004	Fill	Duplicate number for fill (23018)	-	-	-
23005	Fill	Duplicate number for fill (23021)	-	-	-
23006	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Truncated by [23007]. Filled by (23014), (23015) & (23016).	>1.8m	2.2m	0.96m
23007	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Truncated by [23011]. Filled by (23022), (23023), (23024) & (23038).	>1.8m	0.88m	0.44m
23008	Cut	Linear cut of boundary/drainage ditch. Filled by (23026), (23032), (23031, (23025), (23027) & (23028).	>1m	0.4m	0.19m
23009	Cut	Cut for a stony deposit. Filled by (23029) & (23037). Possibly same as [23011] & [23094].	>2m	8.54m	0.48m
23010	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (23012) & (23013).	>1.8m	0.9m	0.4m
23011	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23038).	>2m	0.88m	0.16m
23012	Fill	Soft mid grey fine sand. Inclusions: occasional clay patches. Fill of [23010].	>1.8m	0.9m	0.26m
23013	Fill	Firm mottled dark brown grey sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel. Fill of [23010].	>1.8m	0.38m	0.35m
23014	Fill	Soft dark blue grey fine sand. Inclusions: occasional gravel. Fill of [23006].	>1.8m	0.4m	0.2m
23015	Fill	Soft dark grey coarse sand and gravel. Fill of [23006].	>1.8m	0.8m	0.22m
23016	Fill	Soft mid grey sandy clay. Inclusions: gravel. Fill of [23006].	>1.8m	0.30m	0.16m
23017	Fill	Firm dark grey clay. Sterile. Fill of [23036].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.10m
23018	Fill	Firm mixed dark grey and bright orange silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [23036].	>1.8m	0.76m	0.2m
23019	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: gravel. Fill of [23006].	>1.8m	0.32m	0.28m
23020	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [23006].	>1.8m	0.32m	0.2m
23021	Fill	Firm mid dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: stones. Fill of [23036].	>1.8m	0.68m	0.22m
23022	Fill	Loose dark grey silt and gravel. Fill of [23007].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.37m
23023	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: gravel and stones. Fill of [23007]	>1.8m	0.48m	0.14m
23024	Fill	Firm mid grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional gravel. Fill of [23024].	>1.8m	0.23m	0.04m
23025	Fill	Firm orangey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional gravel. Fill of [23008].	>1.8m	0.57m	0.57m
23026	Fill	Loose dark brown silt. Inclusions: frequent gravel. Fill of ditch (unknown).	>1.8m	0.47m	0.08m

Trench 230	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23027	Fill	Soft mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: gravel and stones. Fill of [23030].	>1.8m	0.3m	0.12m
23028	Fill	Soft mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [23030].	>1.8m	0.31m	0.09m
23029	Deposit	Firm mid brownish yellow silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Runs across ditches [23006], [23007] & [23008].	>1.8m	8.54m	0.12m
23030	Cut	Cut for a stony deposit. Filled by (23029) & (23037). Possibly same as [23009], [23011] & [23094].	>1.8m	3.62m	0.24m
23031	Fill	Soft orangey grey clay. Fill of [23008].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.012m
23032	Fill	Soft orangey brown sand. Inclusions: frequent stones. Fill of [23008].	>1.8m	0.44m	0.04m
23033	Fill	Malleable mid grey sterile clay. Fill of [23007].	>1.8m	0.54m	0.04m
23034	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Fill of [23007].	>1.8m	0.2m	0.2m
23035	Fill	Firm mottled mid grey and orange silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of [23007].	>1.8m	0.88m	0.16m
23036	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (23017), (23018), & (23021).	>1.8m	1.28m	0.66m
23037	Fill	Loose gravel and rounded stones. Same as (23095). Fill of [23009]/[23011]/[23030]/[23094].	>1.8m	8.54m	0.1m
23038	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones. Fill of [23011].	>1.8m	0.88m	0.16m
23039	Cut	Linear cut of possible terminus. Filled by (23053) & (23054).	<1.8m	0.87m	0.47m
23040	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Same as [23052]. Filled by (23064)	>1.8m	2.5m	0.73m
23041	Cut	Linear cut of boundary/enclosure ditch. Filled by (23078) & (23077).	>1.8m	1.9m	0.83m
23042	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23043), (23045), (23044) & (23046).	>1.8m	2.32m	0.63m
23043	Fill	Firm mid grey brown coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular stones and gravel. Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	0.58m	0.19m
23044	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate small gravel, extra small and flat. Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	1.4m	0.22m
23045	Fill	Firm reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent gravel and sub-angular stones. Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	1.04m	0.26m
23046	Fill	Friable grey brown clay sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular small stones. Possibly same as (23047). Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	0.67m	0.15m
23047	Fill	Friable grey brown clay sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular small stones. Possibly same as (23046). Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	0.67m	0.15m
23048	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23049).	>1.8m	1.7m	0.2m

Trench 230	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23049	Fill	Firm mid pinkish brown clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones. Possibly same as (23046) & (23047). Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	1.39m	0.19m
23050	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23051).	>2m	>1.96m	0.27m
23051	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional sub-angular stones. Fill of [23042].	>1.8m	>1.96m	0.27m
23052	Cut	Linear cut of ditch, same as [23040]. Filled by (23055).	>1.8m	1.5m	0.26m
23053	Fill	Friable orangey brown silty clay. Fill of [23039].	>1.8m	0.51m	0.19m
23054	Fill	Firm orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones. Fill of [23039].	>1.8m	0.77m	0.29m
23055	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	1.5m	0.27m
23056	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small gritty stones.	2.1m	1.73m	0.3m
23057	Cut	Linear cut containing stoney deposit. Possibly same as [23011]/[23009]. Filled by (23029) & (23037).	>1.8m	>1.8m	0.16m
23058	Fill	Loosely compacted orange gritty and silty. Inclusions: moderate charcoal flecks. Possibly same as (23029) & (23037). Fill of [23057].	>1.8m	2.85m	0.16m
23059	Cut	Linear cut of shallow feature. Filled by (23060).	<1m	1.12m	0.25m
23060	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown clay. Fill of [23059].		1.25m	0.38m
23061		VOID			
23062		VOID			
23063		VOID			
23064	Fill	Friable light orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional white stone flecks. Fill of [23040].	>1.8m	0.41m	0.17m
23065		VOID			
23066	Fill	Friable light orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sandstone fragments. Fill of [23003].	>1.8m	0.45m	0.51m
23067		VOID			
23068	Fill	Firm dark orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stone fragments. Fill of [23067].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.15m
23069	Fill	Friable light orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sandstone fragments. Fill of [23003].	>1.8m	0.63m	0.29m
23070	Fill	Friable greyish brown. Inclusions: orange flecks silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones. Fill of [23003].	>1.8m	0.85m	0.26m
23071	Fill	Firm light orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stone fragments. Fill of [23003].	1.95m	1.72m	0.48m
23072	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23073) & (23076).	>1.8m	1.92m	0.44m

Trench 230	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23073	Fill	Friable orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small gritty stones. Fill of [23072].	>1.8m	0.28m	0.4m
23074	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23075).	>1.8m	1.35m	0.45m
23075	Fill	Friable greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small gritty stones. Fill of [23074].	>1.8m	1.34m	0.45m
23076	Fill	Friable greyish brown. Inclusions: orange flecks silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones. Fill of [23072].	>1.8m	0.85m	0.25m
23077	Fill	Firm, compact clay. Inclusions: gritty flecks and occasional small stones. Fill of [23041].	>1.8m	1.7m	0.15m
23078	Fill	Friable mid to dark orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small to medium stones. Fill of [23041].	>1.8m	0.65m	0.4m
23079	Fill	Firm dark orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stone fragments. Fill of [23003].	>1.8m	1.28m	0.18m
23080	Fill	Firm light orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and sandstone fragments. Fill of [23003].	>1.8m	1.2m	0.25m
23081		VOID			
23082	Fill	Firm orangey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones. Fill of [23003].	>1.8m	2.44m	0.54m
23083	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch, same as [23041]. Filled by (23085) & (23086).	>0.3m	>0.55m	0.51m
23084		VOID			
23085	Fill	Firm mid grey clay. Sterile. Fill of [23083].	>0.3m	>0.43m	0.31m
23086	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Same as 23093. Fill of [23083].	>0.3m	>0.55m	0.2m
23087		VOID			
23088		VOID			
23089	Cut	Cut of sub-rounded pit. Truncated by [23042]. Filled by (23091).	0.59m	0.61m	0.03m
23090	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sit. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Fill of pit [23089].	0.59m	0.61m	0.03m
23091		VOID			
23092	Fill	Firm light brownish grey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of ditch recut [23099]	>1.8m	1.15m	0.42m
23093	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Same as (23086). Fill of [23083].	>1.55m	0.55m	0.2m
23094	Cut	Cut for truncation feature. Same as [23009]. Filled by (23095) & (23096).	>2m	1.27m	0.38m
23095	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: very frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and gravels. Same as (23037). Fill of [23094].	>2m	1.27m	0.11m

Trench 230	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23096	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey streaked with orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. Same as (23028). Fill of [23094].	>2m	1.27m	0.27m
23097	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey streaked with orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of [23094].	2.2m	>1.8m	0.35m
23098		VOID			
23099	Cut	Recut of ditch [23083]. Filled by (23092)	>1.8m	1.15m	0.42m

Trench 231	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23100	Topsoil	Firm but soft dark grey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: small angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.43m
23101	Natural	Firm dark pink clay with streaks of silver, pale blue and orange. Inclusions: chalk and sandstone.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23102	Natural	Firm pale orange clay with streaks of silver and blue. Inclusions: chalk and sandstone.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 232	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23200	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: inclusions of angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.36m
23201	Natural	Firm and compact pale pinkish yellow clay with silver streaks and patches of orange sand. Inclusions: gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23202	Natural	Friable pale yellow grey silt. Inclusions: fairly frequent small to medium angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.14m
23203	Deposit	Firm mid yellow brown patchy silty clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.18m
23204	Deposit	Firm mid grey brown with frequent patches of orange silty clay. Inclusions: medium sub-angular stones.	>10m	>1.8m	0.1m - 0.29m
23205	Deposit	Firm mid grey sterile clay.	>10m	>1.8m	0.07m
23206	Deposit	Firm mid grey with frequent flecks of orange clay.	>10m	>1.8m	0.17m

Trench 233	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23300	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: small angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.45m
23301	Natural	Firm pale yellow brown. Inclusions: silver streaks and angular stones and gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23302	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23303) & (23304).	>1.8m	0.64m	0.55m
23303	Fill	Firm bluish dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: small stone inclusions. Fill of [23302].	>1.8m	0.48m	0.26m
23304	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: small stone inclusions. Fill of [23302].	>1.8m	0.64m	0.29m
23305	Cut	Cut of possible terminus. Filled by (23306) & (23307).	<0.8m	0.8m	0.2m
23306	Fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded stones. Fill of [23305].	<0.8m	0.5m	0.1m
23307	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay.	<0.8m	0.79m	0.02m - 0.1m
23308	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23309), (23311), (23312), (23313), (23315), (23307).	>1.8m	5.35m	1.07m
23309	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: small sub-angular stones. Same as (23313) & (23315). Fill of [23308].	>1.8m	0.8m	0.33m
23310	Deposit	Layer running over ditches [23305] & [23308].	>1.8m	2.37m	0.35m
23311	Fill	Firm dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Same as (23312). Fill of [23308].	>1.8m	1.85m	0.36m
23312	Fill	Same as (23311). Fill of [23308].			
23313	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay. Truncated by field drain. Same as (23315) & (23309). Fill of [23308].	>1.8m	0.37m	0.22m
23314	Fill	Same as (23310) & (23316).			
23315	Fill	Same as (23313) & (23309).			
23316	Fill	Same as (23310) & (23314).			
23317	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sandstone. Fill of [23308].	>1.8m	1.43m	0.29m
23318	Fill	Firm light orangey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [23308].	>1.8m	1.38m	0.21m
23319	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional CBM and charcoal flecks.	>1.8m	0.95m	0.17m
23320	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: no inclusions. Same as (23321).	>1.8m	0.35m	0.25m
23321	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: no inclusions. Same as (23320).	>1.8m	0.12m	0.2m
23322	Cut	Irregular circular cut of pit. Filled by (23323).	>1m	1.04m	1.04m
23323	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [23322].	>1m	1.04m	0.27m
23324	Deposit	Firm, dark grey black sandy clay.	>1.8m	0.54m	0.12m
23325	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23326), (23327) & (23328).	>1.8m	1.99m	0.42m

Trench 233	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23326	Fill	Moderately compact mid orange brown silty clay sand. Fill of [23325].	0.5m	0.66m	0.07m
23327	Fill	Compact mid brown grey with some orange mottling clay silt. Inclusions: very occasional small stones, occasional grit, occasional crushed stone flecks and very occasional charcoal flecks, unsorted. Fill of [23325].	0.9m	1.4m	0.2m
23328	Fill	Compact mid to dark brown grey mottled. Inclusions: orange clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones <50mm, occasional grit, occasional crushed stone flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Unsorted.	2.4m	1.95m	0.24m
23329	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23332), (23333), (23334), (23335), (23336), (23337), (23338), (23339), (23340), (23341), (23342).	>1.8m	2.49m	0.96m
23330	Cut	Irregular circular cut of pit. Filled by (23331).	0.1m	0.17m	0.2m
23331	Fill	Firm friable dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: orange mottling and occasional small pebbles. Fill of [23330].	0.1m	0.17m	0.2m
23332	Fill	Firm, malleable mid black grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.68m	0.14m
23333	Fill	Firm, friable mid grey. Inclusions: frequent reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: boulder clay and occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.36m	0.17m
23334	Fill	Firm mid grey. Inclusions: frequent pale yellow mottling silty clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural and rare gravel. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.16m	0.11m
23335	Fill	Firm malleable mid blackish grey. Inclusions: some brown mottling silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal and small rounded pebbles. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.22m	0.22m
23336	Fill	Firm malleable mid black grey. Inclusions: rare orange flecks silty clay. Inclusions: rare charcoal. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.18m	0.18m
23337	Fill	Firm malleable mid blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal and occasional subangular stones. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.22m	0.22m
23338	Fill	Firm mid grey black. Inclusions: frequent orange mottling silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal and small rounded stones. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.41m	0.16m
23339	Fill	Firm but friable dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.4m	0.19m
23340	Fill	Firm but malleable mid purplish brown redeposited boulder clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.7m	0.06m

Trench 233	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23341	Fill	Firm but malleable mid grey. Inclusions: frequent yellow mottling silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal inclusions. Fill of [23329].	>1.8m	0.47m	0.23m
23342	Cut	Cut for deposit (23310)			
23343	Cut	Linear ditch recut. Filled by (23344) & (23345).	>1.8m	1.05m	0.4m
23344	Fill	Firm but friable dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal and sub-angular rocks. Fill of [23343].	>1.8m	0.75m	0.4m
23345	Fill	Firm but friable mid grey with some orange mottling silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal. Fill of [23343].	>1.8m	0.39m	0.1m
23346	Cut	Linear ditch recut. Filled by (23347).	>1.8m	2.22m	0.35m
23347	Fill	Firm but friable mid black grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: some charcoal and very frequent small gravel.	>1.8m	2.22m	0.35m
23348	Cut	Linear cut running E - W. Filled by 23310.	>1m	2.37m	0.35m
23349	Fill	Lower fill of [23308].	>1.8m	0.16m	0.11m
23350	Fill	Slumping fill of [23308]	>1.8m	1.6m	>0.05m
23351	Cut	Recut of [23308].	>1.8m	1.6m	0.72m
23352	Cut	Shallow ditch adjacent to [23308].	>1.8m	1m	0.25m
23353	Cut	Recut/new cut of [23352].	>1.8m	0.41m	0.16m
23354	Cut	Recut/new cut of [23352].	>1.8m	0.96m	0.17m
23355		VOID			
23356		VOID			

Trench 234	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.44m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: small to medium sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.41m
23401	Subsoil	Light brownish grey silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.03m
23402	Natural	Mid greyish orange. Inclusions: sub-rounded medium sized stones.	>50m	>1.8m	
23403	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Truncates [23406]. Filled by (23404) & (23405).	>1.8m	0.85m	0.47m
23404	Fill	Friable medium blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [23403].	>1.8m	0.55m	0.26m
23405	Fill	Firm and compact medium grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: iron panning and possible redeposited natural. Fill of [23403].	>1.8m	0.88m	0.27m
23406	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Truncated by [23403]. Filled by (23407) & (23408).	>1.8m	0.65m	0.37m
23407	Fill	Friable mid blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones and Roman pottery. Fill of [23403].	>1.8m	0.65m	0.26m
23408	Fill	Firm and compact medium yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural throughout. Fill of [326406].	>1.8m	0.6m	0.1m

Trench 234	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.44m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23409	Cut	Linear cut of wide, shallow ditch. Filled by (23410), (23411), (23412), (23413), (23414) & (23418).	>1.8m	3.7m	0.66m
23410	Fill	Firm dark orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded stones.	>1.8m	3.7m	0.22m
23411	Fill	Firm but malleable mid grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [23409].	<1m	1m	0.12m
23412	Fill	Firm bright orangey yellow. Inclusions: grey patches clay. Inclusions: fairly frequent inclusions of angular stones. Fill of [23409].	1m	1.18m	0.23m
23413	Fill	Soft and malleable pale blue with dark orange patches gleyed clay. Fill of [23409].	>1.8m	3.64m	0.2m
23414	Fill	Soft and malleable pale brownish grey. Inclusions: manganese patches gleyed clay. Fill of [23409].	>1.8m	2m	0.14m
23415	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (23416) & (23417).	>1.8m	0.76m	0.35m
23416	Fill	Firm but malleable mid to dark blue gleyed clay. Inclusions: rare rounded stones. Fill of [23415].	>1.8m	0.52m	0.22m
23417	Fill	Firm and malleable mid blue with patches of orange gleyed clay. Fill of [23415].	0.76m	>1.8m	0.24m
23418	Fill	Malleable dark blue streaks of orange clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones and manganese. Fill of [23409].	>1.8m	2.6m	0.12m

Trench 235	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23500	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown clayey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.34m
23501	Natural	Firm but malleable bright yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23502	Natural	Firm and compact dull yellow orange clay. Inclusions: streaks of silver and blue and. Inclusions: flecks of chalk.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23503	Cut	Linear cut of modern ditch. Filled by (23504).	>1.8m	1.1m	0.2m
23504	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: fragments of modern ceramic field drain throughout.	>1.8m	1.1m	0.2m
23505	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (23506), (23507), (23508), (23509).	>1.8m	>1.63m	0.68m
23506	Fill	Compact medium blackish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small rounded stones. Possibly same as (23507) & (23508). Fill of [23505].	>1.8m	>1m	0.15m

Trench 235	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23507	Fill	Moderate loose dark blackish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent wood and occasional modern finds (metal, glass, bone). Fill of [23505].	>1.8m	>1.2m	0.15m
23508	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded stones. Fill of [23505].	>1.8m	>1.25m	0.2m
23509	Fill	Compact mid reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded stones. Fill of [23505].	>1.8m	1.65m	0.3m

Trench 236	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23600	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
23601	Natural	Firm and compact mixed yellow, orange and silver clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23602	Natural	Firm but soft , bright yellow orange sand. Inclusions: medium angular stone and sandstone.	>50	>1.8m	-

Trench 237	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23700	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
23701	Subsoil	Firm but friable mid yellow, brown silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.17m
23702	Natural	Firm mixed orange and silver sandy clay. Inclusions: inclusions of stones and gravel.	>50m	>1.8m -	

Trench 238	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.58m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23800	Topsoil	Firm malleable dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
23801	Natural	Firm and compact dark pink clay. Inclusions: frequent gravel and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23802	Natural	Firm and compact mixed pale yellow and sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent inclusions of gravel and angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
23803	Subsoil	Firm but friable mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Colluvial.	>40m	>1.8m	0.26m

Trench 239	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.37m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
23900	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
23901	Subsoil	Firm but friable mid yellow, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	>45m	>1.8m	0.17m
23902	Natural	Firm and compact mottled pale orange sandy clay with streaks of pale blue silver. Inclusions: cobbles and stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 240	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.25m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24000	Topsoil	Firm but malleable dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
24001	Subsoil	Firm sticky pale yellow grey clay. Colluvial.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05m
24002	Natural	Firm sticky pale yellow grey clay. Colluvial.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
24003	Natural	Firm orangey grey silty clay. Colluvial.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
24004	Natural	Soft mid dark purplish grey sandy clay. Colluvial.	>50m	>1.8m	0.15m
24005	Natural	Soft bright yellow sand. Colluvial.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 241	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24100	Topsoil	Firm dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: angular stones and vegetation.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
24101		Number not used.			
24102	Natural	Firm mid beige brown sandy clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
24103	Natural	Friable pale grey/yellow sand.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
24104	Natural	Friable mid - bright mottled orange and clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular gravels and iron pan.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
24105	Natural	Friable bright orange and blue sand. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
24106	Natural	Friable dark blue/grey silty clay sand. Inclusions: purplish slick sands.	>50m	>1.8m	0.5m
24107	Natural	Friable dark reddish blue and purple sands. Inclusions: gravels and frequent dark flecks and occasional coal.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
24108	Cut	Cut of furrow.	>1.8m	0.87m	0.2m
24109	Fill	Fill of furrow.	>1.8m	0.87m	0.2m

Trench 242	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24200	Topsoil	Very soft and loose mid brown silt Inclusions: vegetation and small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
24201	Natural	Very compact and firm light yellow sand. Inclusions: frequent chalk and small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
24202	Natural	Compact and firm dark red and pale pink clay. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 243	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.50m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24300	Topsoil	Very soft and loose mid brown silt. Inclusions: vegetation and small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
24301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: inclusions of small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
24302	Natural	Soft bright yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: flecks of manganese.	>50m	>1.8m	-
24303	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (24303).	>1.8m	1.1m	0.2m
24304	Fill	Moderate friable light greyish brown clayey sand. Fill of furrow [24303].	>1.8m	1.1m	0.2m
24305	Deposit	Friable dark grey brown silty clay.	>25m	>1.8m	0.15m
24306	Deposit	Soft and loose mottled yellow grey sandy clay.	>25m	>1.8m	0.06m

Trench 244	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24400	Topsoil	Very soft mid orangey brown silt. Inclusions: vegetation and small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32
24401	Natural	Very compact mottled orange and silver fine sand.	>50m	>1.8m	-
24402	Natural	Compact, bright mottled pink, orange and silver clay. Inclusions: medium angular stones.	>50	>1.8m	-
24403	Fill	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (24404), (24406), (24407), (24408) & (24409).	>1.8m	2.45m	0.98m
24404	Fill	Soft dark blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [24403].	>1.8m	0.1m	0.04m
24405	Fill	Soft but friable mid reddish purple brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional patches of yellow sand and sandstone. Fill of [24420].	>1.8m	2.3m	0.57m
24406	Fill	Soft bright orange brown. Inclusions: veins of red clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: manganese, wood (24419) and metal. Fill of [24403].	>1.8m	2.3m	0.28m
24407	Fill	Soft mottled mid grey clay sand. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [24403].	>1.8m	0.59m	0.07m
24408	Fill	Soft mid purple grey with orange patches fine sand. Fill of [24403].	>1.8m	0.26m	0.11m

Trench 244	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24409	Fill	Friable dark reddish purple brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small round stones. Fill of [24403].	>1.8m	0.3m	0.32m
24410	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (24411), (244120, & (24413).	>1.8m	1.26m	0.83m
24411	Fill	Soft mid purplish grey brown. Inclusions: patches of bright orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional round stones.	>1.8m	0.93m	0.17m
24412	Fill	Friable, loose dark grey coarse sand. Inclusions: small angular stones and gravel. Fill of [24410].	>1.8m	0.33m	0.12m
24413	Fill	Friable mid orange yellow brown silty clay. Fill of [24410].	>1.8m	0.06m	0.06m
24414	Cut	Linear recut of ditch. Filled by (24415), (24416), (24417), (24418), (24419) & (24422).	>1.8m	1.45m	0.65m
24415	Fill	Friable mid grey with orange patches coarse sand. Fill of [24414].	>1.8m	0.45m	0.03m
24416	Fill	Soft very mottled pale yellow and blue clay. Fill of [24414].	>1.8m	0.81m	0.1m
24417	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Fill of [24414].	>1.8m	0.58m	0.08m
24418	Fill	Firm very bright orange clay coarse sand. Fill of [24414].	>1.8m	0.11m	0.15m
24419	Deposit	Wood. Fill of [24414].	>1m	-	-
24420	Cut	Linear recut of ditch. Filled by (24405).	>1.8m	2.3m	0.57m
24421	Fill	Lower fill of [24403].	>1.8m	0.37m	>0.06m
24422	Fill	Friable mid grey brown with patches of bright yellow silty clay. Fill of [24414].	>1.8m	0.14m	0.15m

Trench 245	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
24501	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.12m
24502	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (24503).	>2m	1.8m	0.1m
24503	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and small (0.1 - 0.2m) sub-rounded stones. Fill of furrow [24503].	>2m	1.8m	0.1m

Trench 246	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m

Trench 246	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24601	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 247	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
24701	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
24702	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Truncated by [24705]. Filled by (24703), (24710).	>1.8m	0.82m	0.51m
24703	Fill	Firm mid blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of [24702].	>1.8m	0.62m	0.22m
24704	Deposit	Firm friable dark grey sandy silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Possibly redeposited natural.	>50m	>1.8m	0.31m
24705	Cut	Linear cut. Truncates [24702], truncated by [24707]. Filled by (24706).	>1.8m	1.46m	0.39m
24706	Fill	Friable mid grey. Inclusions: orange flecks sandy/silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones and medium sized CBM.	>1.8m	1.46m	0.39m
24707	Cut	Linear cut. Truncates [24705}. Filled by (24708).	>1.8m	0.62m	0.18m
24708	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of [24707].	>1.8m	0.62m	0.18m
24709	Deposit	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Extent unknown, 1m slot dug.	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
24710	Fill	Friable mid grey. Inclusions: orange flecks sandy silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of [24702].	>1.8m	0.82m	0.31m
24711	Cut	Linear cut of possible trackway. Filled by (24712).	>1.8m	1m	0.1m
24712	Fill	Loose mid brown silt. Inclusions: very frequent large rounded stones and red brick fragments. Possible trackway. Fill of [24711].	>1.8m	1m	0.1m

Trench 248	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24800	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
24801	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 248	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24802	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Truncated by [24805]. Filled by (24803) & (24804).	>1.8m	0.9m	0.55m
24803	Fill	Soft dark brown grey silt clay. Inclusions: frequent small sub-rounded stones.	>1.8m	0.9m	0.35m
24804	Fill	Hard light yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stone inclusions.	>1.8m	0.3m	0.35m
24805	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Not fully bottomed. Truncates [28402]. Filled by (28406), (28407).	>1.8m	>1.7m	>1.15m
24806	Fill	Soft dark brown grey silt clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, occasional ceramics and animal bone. Not fully bottomed. Fill of [24805].	>1.8m	>1.7m	>0.6m
24807	Fill	Soft, mid brown grey silt clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal and occasional pottery & animal bone. Fill of [28405].	>1.8m	3.5m	0.4m
24808	Deposit	Hard mid yellow brown sand clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-round stones. Hill wash that seals fills of enclosure ditch [28405]. Cut by [28409].	>1.8	0.8m	0.25m
24809	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Cuts (24808). Filled by (24810).	>1.8m	3.4m	0.3m
24810	Fill	Very hard pale yellow grey silt clay. Inclusions: frequent small rounded stones.	>1.8m	3.4m	0.3m
24811	Deposit	Friable mid grey brown silt clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded stone and manganese inclusions. Wash deposit cut by furrow.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
24812	Natural	Friable/firm mid orange brown silt clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk, manganese and small stones. Lower natural.	>50m	>1.8m	-
24813	Fill	Lower fill of [24805].	>1.8m	1.25m	0.2m
24814	Cut	Recut of [24814].	>1.8m	3.55m	0.53m
24815	Deposit	Collapse deposit [28402].	>1.8m	0.65m	0.26m

Trench 249	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24900	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
24901	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
24902	Cut	Sub oval/linear cut of pit/terminus. Filled by (24903) & (29404).	0.51m	0.63m	0.43m
24903	Fill	Soft, friable dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal, pot and angular stones.	0.51m	0.63m	0.43m
24904	Fill	Firm mottled light brown and yellow silty clay. Inclusions: chalk fragments.	0.51m	0.15m	0.12m
24905	Cut	Linear cut of rectilinear enclosure ditch. Filled by (24909), (24910) & (24915).	>1.8m	3.59m	0.68m

Trench 249	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
24906	Cut	Linear recut of enclosure ditch. Filled with (24911).	>1.8m	3.04m	0.35m
24907	Cut	Linear recut of enclosure ditch. Filled with (24912), (24913), (24914) & (24916).	>1.8m	2.65m	0.25m
24908	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (24917).	>1.8m	2.75m	0.35m
24909	Fill	Firm but friable mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [24905].	>1.8m	0.4m	0.05m
24910	Fill	Firm but malleable dark purple brown gleyed clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [24905].	>1.8m	0.9m	>0.65m
24911	Fill	Firm but malleable mid blue grey with patches of yellow clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Fill of [24906].	>1.8m	0.1m	0.05m
24912	Fill	Firm but malleable dark purple brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Fill of [24906].	>1.8m	3.04m	0.32m
24913	Fill	Firm but malleable dark blue grey gleyed clayey silt. Fill of [24907].	>1.8m	1.6m	0.25m
24914	Fill	Firm but friable mixed yellow brown clayey silt. Fill of [24907].	>1.8m	0.06m	0.03m
24915	Fill	Firm but friable mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular and rounded stones.	>1.8m	0.25m	>0.23m
24916	Fill	Firm but friable mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Fill of [24907].	>1.8m	1.35m	0.25m
24917	Fill	Firm but friable mid purple brown silty clay. Inclusions: fairly frequent small angular and rounded stones.	>1.8m	2.75m	0.35m

Trench 250	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey silty clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
25001	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Fills all trench except SE end.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25002	Cut	Cut of round feature. Extends beyond trench edge. Filled by (25003).	0.35m	0.35m	0.05m
25003	Fill	Firm brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: infrequent angular to sub-angular flints. Fill of [25002].	0.35m	0.35m	0.05m
25004	Cut	Cut of round feature. Filled by (25005).	0.36m	0.36m	0.05m
25005	Fill	Firm brownish grey silty clay. Fill of [25004].	0.36m	0.36m	0.05m
25006	Cut	Cut of round feature. Extends beyond trench edge. Filled by (25007).	0.54m	0.54m	0.1m
25007	Fill	Firm brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: infrequent angular to sub-angular flints. Fill of [25006].	0.54m	0.54m	0.1m

Trench 250	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25008	Cut	Cut of round feature. Extends beyond trench edge. Filled by (25009).	0.38m	0.38m	0.05m
25009	Fill	Firm brownish grey silty clay. Fill of [25008].	0.38m	0.38m	0.05m
25010	Natural	Brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent stony inclusions at SE end of trench.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 251	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.39m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
25101	Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 252	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25200	Topsoil	Firm dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
25201	Natural	Very firm mottled yellow, orange and blue clay. Inclusions: angular stones and sandstone.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25202	Natural	Very firm bright orange yellow. Inclusions: streaks of blue. Inclusions: sandy clay. Inclusions: angular stones and sandstone.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25203	Cut	Linear cut of probable furrow. Filled by (25204).	>1.8m	1.9m	0.17m
25204	Fill	Firm mid-dark grey brown with patches of yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones. Fill of [25203].	>1.8m	1.9m	0.17m

Trench 253	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25300	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
25301	Natural	Very firm bright yellow clay. Inclusions: inclusions of angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 254	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25400	Topsoil	Firm dark-mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
25401	Natural	Firm pale clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 254	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25402	Natural	Firm dark purplish clay with streaks of orange and blue. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25403	Natural	Firm mottled blue and orange clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Revealed in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m

Trench 255	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25500	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
25501	Natural	Firm pale yellow pink clay with streaks of blue and orange. Inclusions: frequent angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25502	Natural	Firm dark purplish clay. Inclusions: orange and blue streaks.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25503	Natural	Firm gingery clay clayey sand. Inclusions: patches of pale blue.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25504	Natural	Firm mid grey. Inclusions: streaks of orange and brown. Inclusions: manganese and angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25505	Natural	Firm dark brown/purple clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 256	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25600	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.38m
25601	Natural	Very firm dull purplish clay with streaks of orange and blue. Inclusions: frequent angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 257	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25700	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
25701	Natural	Very firm dull purplish clay with streaks of orange and blue. Inclusions: frequent angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25702	Natural	Firm dark purplish clay with streaks of orange and blue. Inclusions: angular stones and sandstone.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25703	Natural	Firm dark purplish grey/brown clay. Inclusions: moderate blue striations, frequent chalk flecks and small sub-angular stones. Seen in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 258	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25800	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stone and chalk fragments.	>50m	>1.8m	0.46m
25801	Natural	Compact yellow sandy clay, smeary. Inclusions: fairly frequent angular stones and gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25802	Natural	Very compact purplish clay with streaks of orange and blue. Inclusions: frequent angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-

Trench 259	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
25900	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stone and fragments of modern pottery.	>50m	>1.8m	0.38m
25901	Subsoil	Soft pale yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
25902	Natural	Firm mottled orange and blue clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25903	Natural	Firm yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	-
25904	Natural	Friable mottled orange and blue grey sands moderate small sub-angular gravels. Seen in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
25905	Natural	Friable, mottled orange/brown and bluish purple sandy gravel. Inclusions: sub-angular gravels. Seen in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
25906	Natural	Friable mid reddish purple sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate cobbles and sub-rounded stones up to 0.2m diameter. Seen in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.5m
25907	Natural	Friable dark purplish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sand lenses. Seen in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
25908	Natural	Friable mid orangish brown fine and coarse sandy gravels. Inclusions: frequent chalk and sub-angular small stones up to 0.1m diameter. Seen in test pit.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.4m

Section 5: Catfoss North (DBS8)

Trench 261	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26100	Topsoil	Firm dark orangish brown sandy clay . Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.41m
26101	Natural	Firm banded boulder clay and sandy yellow clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.01m
26102	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (26103).	>1.8m	2.27m	0.08m
26103	Fill	Firm light brownish grey silty clay. Fill of furrow [26102].	>1.8m	2.27m	0.08m

Trench 262	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26200	Topsoil	Friable to firm dark greyish brown sandy silty clay . Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	
26201	Natural	Firm reddish purplish brown clay and frequent dark flecks and small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 263	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.48m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26300	Topsoil	Friable dark brownish grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
26301	Subsoil	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: gravels throughout.	>50m	>1.8m	0.16m
26302	Deposit	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Mucky, natural deposit.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
26303	Natural	Firm mid reddish purple brown clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks. Boulder clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>1m
26304	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (26305).	>1.8m	>1.25m	0.47m
26305	Fill	Firm yet friable dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions: infrequent sub-angular stones. Fill of [26304].	>1.8m	>1.25m	0.47m
26306	Deposit	Firm mottled yellow and bluish grey clay . Inclusions: occasional degraded sandstone. Seen in test pit 263.			0.3m
26307	Deposit	Firm mottled greyish brown and orange. Inclusions: frequent iron pan. Seen in test pit 263.			0.23m
26308	Deposit	Firm mid bluish grey slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent iron pan. Seen in test pit 263.			0.1m
26309	Deposit	Firm dark mottled blue/grey and orange clay and fine grey sands. Seen in test pit 263.			0.35m

Trench 264	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26400	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderate rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
26401	Subsoil	Friable mid brown/reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
26402	Natural	Firm banded mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones and bright yellow clay.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 265	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
26501	Subsoil	Friable mid brown sandy clay.	5m	>1.8m	0.1m
26502	Natural	Firm banded orange brown clayey sands and sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
26503	Cut	Linear cut of feature. Filled by (26504).	>2m	1.8m	0.2m
26504	Fill	Friable mid mottled brownish grey and orange silty clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small stones and iron pan.	>2m	1.8m	0.2m
26505	Deposit	Friable but dense mid greyish brown slightly clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-rounded stones and gravels. Colluvial deposit.	>30m		0.3m
26506	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (26507) and (26508). Recut of ditch [26512], truncates deposit (26513).	>2m	2.4m	0.35m
26507	Fill	Firm dark brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones. Fill of [26506].	>1m	1.6m	0.2m
26508	Fill	Firm dark bluish grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent iron panning and manganese flecks and occasional stones. Fill of [26506].	>1m	2.4m	0.17m
26509	Fill	Firm dark bluish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent iron panning throughout with occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of [26512].	>1m	1.6m	0.18m
26510	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (26511).	3.2m	2.8m	0.24m
26511	Fill	Firm mid orangish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded stones. Fill of [26510].	3.2m	2.8m	0.24m
26512	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (26509), (26514), (26515), (26516), (26517), (26518) & (26519). Truncated by recut [26506].	2.5m	>2m	0.72m
26513	Deposit	Friable pale bluish yellow/grey clayey cand. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded stones.	11m	>2m	0.15m
26514	Fill	Friable mid bluish grey sand. Inclusions: frequent iron pan and manganese flecks. Fill of [26512].	>1m	0.7m	0.05m

Trench 265	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26515	Fill	Friable pale brown/beige/blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Fill of [26512].	>1m	1.6m	0.15m
26516	Fill	Friable pale brown/beige sand. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Fill of [26512].	>1m	1.1m	0.15m
26517	Fill	Friable crispy pale grey/beige sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent iron pan and small sub-angular stones. Fill of [26512].	>1m	1.75m	0.1m
26518	Fill	Friable pale brown grey clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent iron pan. Fill of [26512].	<1m	0.6m	1.6m
26519	Fill	Friable crispy mid orange and pale brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent iron pan.	>1m	0.9m	0.16m
26520	Natural	Firm mid brownish yellow sandy rounded and sub-rounded gravels >10mm diameter. Seen in test pit 265.			0.3m
26521	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown sand. Seen in test pit 265.			0.3m
26522	Natural	Firm mid brownish yellow sandy rounded and sub-rounded gravels >10mm diameter. Laminations. Seen in test pit 265.			0.3m
26523	Natural	Firm mid reddish brown clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and small stones. Seen in test pit 265.			0.2m
26524	Natural	Firm mid yellowish brown sand and gravel laminations. Seen in test pit 265.			0.4m
26525	Natural	Firm yellow brown running sands. Seen in test pit 265.			>0.8m

Trench 266	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
26601	Subsoil	Friable mid brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
26602	Natural	Firm banded reddish brown clays. Inclusions: orange brown sands and gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 267	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26700	Topsoil	Friable dark brownish grey silty sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
26701	Deposit	Friable dark greyish brown sandy gravels. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
26702	Natural		40m	>1.8m	0.1m
26703	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (26704).	>1.8m	3.5m	0.4m

Trench 267	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26704	Fill	Loose dark brown sandy silt. Inclusions: 5 - 15% small sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of (26704).	>1.8m	3.5m	0.4m
26705	Deposit	Friable mid brown sandy gravels. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	10m		0.25m
26706	Deposit	Friable dark silver grey fine sand. Seen in test pit. Seen in test pit.			0.1m
26707	Deposit	Friable and spongy dark bluish brown clayey peat. Spongy. Upper peat deposit. Seen in test pit.			0.3m
26708	Deposit	Fibrous dark bluish brown peat. Inclusions: wood and twigs. Mid peat deposit. Seen in test pit.			0.6m
26709	Deposit	Laminated lenses of windblown pale yellow sand and clayey peat. Seen in test pit.			0.2m
26710	Deposit	Firm bluish grey alluvial clay. Moist and plastic. Seen in test pit.			>0.1m
26711	Deposit	Friable to firm dark grey. Inclusions: iron pan, clayey sand and gravel and peat lenses. Laminations. Seen in test pit.			0.2m

Trench 268	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26800	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
26801	Subsoil	Friable mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate stones.	30m	>1.8m	0.08m
26802	Colluvium	Firm mid greyish brown greyish sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular stones throughout.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
26803	Natural	Friable to firm banded sand and gravel materials. Inclusions: pale yellow sand and dense pea-gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 269	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26900	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown loam.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
26901	Natural	Friable mixed sandy gravel	>1m		0.1m
26902	Natural	Soft mid reddish brown sand			0.1m
26903	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (26904).	>1m	1.47m	0.21m
26904	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-angular stones. Fill of [26903].	>1m	1.47m	0.21m
26905	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (26906).	>1.8m	0.64m	1.5m

Trench 269	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26906	Fill	Friable, compact mid reddish brown sandy gravel. Inclusions: 35% gravel, and rare medium rounded stone. Fill of [26905].	>1.8m	0.64m	1.5m
26907	Natural	Compact light yellow brown clay.			
26908	Fill	Firm baked pale grey. Inclusions: patches of orange brown sand sandy silt. Inclusions: fairly frequent small angular stones and gravel. Fill of [26942].			0.14m
26909	Fill	Firm baked pale grey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular and round stones at base. Same as (26923). Fill of (26941).	>1.8m	1.71m	0.13m
26910	Natural	Very dense and solid mid pinkish brown clay. No inclusions. Natural clay 'shelf'.			
26911	Deposit	Firm, friable mid yellowish grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks. Archaeological spread found to SE of large pit [26941]. Cut by [26912].	>1.6m	2.76m	0.08m
26912	Cut	Cut of sub-circular posthole. Filled by (26919), (26920). Cuts (26911).	0.63m	0.63m	0.54m
26913	Cut	Irregular cut of posthole. Filled by (26914) & (26915).	0.58m	0.41m	0.22m
26914	Fill	Compact dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: few large stones stacked in the middle.	0.58m	0.41	0.16m
26915	Fill	Very compact orange/tan clay with no inclusions.	0.35m	0.35m	0.1m
26916	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Truncated by [26928]. Filled by (26917).	1.8m	0.29m	0.1m
26917	Fill	Moderate mid grey/brown silty sand. Inclusions: few small rounded pebbles. Fill of [26916].	>1.8m	0.29m	0.1m
26918	Fill	Firm, yet friable mid brownish grey coarse silty sand. Inclusions: some gravels. Fill of [26905].			0.2m
26919	Fill	Moderately compact mid reddish brown silty fine sand. Inclusions: occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, moderate charcoal and occasional pot. Fill of [26912].	0.63m	0.63m	0.26m
26920	Fill	Moderately compact, slightly friable mid yellowish brown clayey fine sand. Inclusions: occasional small (<0.05m) sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal and occasional bone. Fill of [26912].	0.63m	0.63m	0.28m
26921	Cut	Circular cut of rounded posthole. Filled by (26958)/26922). Truncates [26941] and is truncated by [26942]. Same as 26957.	0.14m	0.28m	0.37m
26922	Fill	Firm yet friable light grey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent small stones and gravel. Same as (26958). Fill of [26957]/[26921].	0.14m	0.28m	0.37m
26923	Cut	Cut of round posthole. Filled by (26924) & (26925).	0.55m	0.45m	0.3m

Trench 269	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26924	Fill	Compact mid grey gravelly sand. Inclusions: frequent gravels and manganese. Fill of [26923].	0.55m	0.45m	0.08m
26925	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: few pebbles. Fill of [26925].	0.33m	0.33m	0.3m
26926	Cut	Linear cut of gully/gully terminus. Filled by (26927), (26961) & (26962). Truncated by (26942).	>1.8m	0.49m	0.47m
26927	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt. Fill of (26926).	>1.8m	0.31m	0.18m
26928	Cut	Cut of round posthole. Truncates [26916]. Filled by (26929).	0.24m	0.18m	0.27m
26929	Fill	Moderately compact mid grey/brown sandy silt. Inclusions: few stones near base. Fill of [26928].	0.24m	0.18m	0.27m
26930	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (26931).	1.6m	0.58m	0.15m
26931	Fill	Compact light grey/brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk. Fill of (26930)	1.6m	0.58m	0.15m
26932	Cut	Irregular cut of feature. Filled by (26933).	>1.8m	0.6m	0.13m
26933	Fill	Soft light grey/brown sand. Inclusions: small angular stones. Fill of (26933).	>1.8m	0.6m	0.13m
26934	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (26935).	0.16m	0.16m	0.06m
26935	Fill	Compact mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: trace granules/pebbles. Fill of [26934].	0.16m	0.16m	0.06m
26936	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (26937).	0.28m	0.15m	0.12m
26937	Fill	Compact mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: trace granules. Fill of [26936].	0.28m	0.15m	0.12m
26938	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (26939).	0.16m	0.16m	0.14m
26939	Fill	Firm, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small chunks of chalks.	0.16m	0.16m	0.14m
26940	Deposit	Baked firm, friable mid brownish grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small gravels, small-med cobbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Archaeological spread found in nw portion of trench.	>8m	>1.8m	0.07m
26941	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Filled by (26909)/(26963) & (26965)/(26964).	2.43m	2.43m	0.37m
26942	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Filled by (26908) & (26968). Truncates [26957] & [26926].	2.41m	2.41m	0.28m
26943	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (20944).	0.15m	0.13m	0.2m
26944	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt. Inclusions: trace small sub-angular stones.	0.15m	0.13m	0.2m
26945	Cut	Irregular round cut of stakehole. Filled by (26946).	0.14m	0.08m	0.17m
26946	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown sandy silt. Inclusions: trace sub-angular stones. Fill of [26945].	0.14m	0.08m	0.2m
26947		VOID			
26948		VOID			
26949		VOID			

Trench 269	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26950		VOID			
26951		VOID			
26952		VOID			
26953		VOID			
26954	Cut	Round cut of posthole. Filled by (26955) & (26956). Truncated by [26930].	0.5m	0.15m	0.19m
26955	Fill	Compact light grey/brown sandy silt. Inclusions: trace small stones and few medium sub-angular stones. Truncated by [26930]. Fill of [26954].	0.5m	0.15m	0.15m
26956	Fill	Compact orange/tan clay. Inclusions: few small stones. Fill of [26954].	0.15m	0.15m	0.07m
26957	Cut	Circular cut of rounded posthole. Filled by (26958)/26922). Truncates [26941] and is truncated by [26942]. Same as 26921.	0.14m	0.28m	0.37m
26958	Fill	Firm yet friable light grey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent small stones and gravel. Same as (26921). Fill of [26957]/[26921].	0.14m	0.28m	0.37m
26959	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Filled by (26960).	0.5m	0.52m	0.19m
26960	Fill	Firm mid blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: 1 large boulder and some medium-large sub-rounded stones. Fill of [26959].	0.5m	0.52m	0.19m
26961	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown. Inclusions: orange flecks sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [26926].	>1.8m	0.49m	0.29m
26962	Fill	Loose orangey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: clay blobs. Inclusions: rare medium stones. Fill of [26926].	>1.8m	0.26m	0.05m
26963	Fill	Firm baked pale grey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional inclusions of small angular and round stones at base. Same as (26909). Fill of (26941).	>1.8m	1.71m	0.13m
26964	Fill	Baked firm light grey brown. Inclusions: patches of light pink sandy silt. Inclusions: rare small stones. Same as (26965)	>1.8m	1.33m	0.14m
26965	Fill	Baked firm light grey brown. Inclusions: patches of light pink sandy silt. Inclusions: rare small stones. Same as (26964)	>1.8m	1.33m	0.14m
26966	Cut	Circular cut of pit. Truncates [26941], truncated by [26942]. Filled by (26967).	1.09m	1.09m	0.16m
26967	Fill	Baked firm mottled mid-grey brown and reddish brown quite coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones and gravel. Fill of [26966].	1.09m	1.09m	0.16m
26968	Fill	Baked firm mid grey brown. Inclusions: patches of pink clay silty sand and frequent small angular stones and gravel. Fill of [26942].	1.32m	1.32m	0.16m
26969	Colluvium	Firm to friable mid reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions: very frequent angular and sub angular small stones and gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	0.08m

Trench 269	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
26970	Cut	Circular cut of posthole. Filled by (26971). Truncates [26941].	0.44m	0.44m	0.21m
26971	Fill	Baked firm dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: fairly frequent small angular stones and gravels. Fill of [26970].	0.44m	0.44m	0.21m
26972	Deposit	Firm, friable dark grey brown silty sand. Inclusions: few small pebbles and gravels. Archaeological deposit.			0.14m
26973	Cut	Circular cut of stakehole. Filled by (269743).	0.1m	0.16m	0.15m
26974	Fill	Firm mid dark grey clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small rounded stones.	0.1m	0.16m	0.15m

Trench 270	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.8m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27000	Topsoil	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
27001	Colluvium	Friable mid reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
27002	Natural	Banded orange brown clays and yellow brown sandy gravels.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.2m
27003	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Truncated by [27005]. Filled by (27004).	>2.7m	0.8m	0.38m
27004	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent (c.40%) small sub-angular stones. Fill of [27003].	>2.7m	0.8m	0.38m
27005	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (27006), (27007), (27008) & (27009). Truncated by [27010] and [27012].	>2m	1.93m	0.77m
27006	Fill	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded stones. Basal fill of [27005].	1m	0.82m	0.27m
27007	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones. Fill of [27006].	1.8m	0.67m	0.32m
27008	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of [27005].	>1m	1.03m	0.4m
27009	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small stones. Fill of [27005]. Truncated by [27010].	>1.8m	0.95m	0.34m
27010	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (27011). Truncates [27005]. Truncated by [27012].	>2m	0.88m	0.25m
27011	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent small stones. Fill of (27010).	>2m	0.88m	0.25m
27012	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Recut of [27005]. Filled by (27013). Truncates [27010].	>2m	0.69m	0.31m
27013	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: some small stones. Fill of [27012].	>2m	0.69m	0.31m

Trench 270	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.8m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27014	Deposit	Friable bluish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones, and occasional large stones.	>1.8m	12.3m	0.3m
27015	Cut	Linear cut of ditch running SW - NE. Filled by (27020) & (27021).	>1.8m	1.65m	0.38m
27016	Cut	Cut of linear ditch running SW - NE. Filled by (27022), (27023), (27024), (27025) & (27026).	>1.8m	2.05m	0.38m
27017	Cut	Cut of shallow linear feature - natural hollow. Filled by (27027).	>1.8m	1.28m	0.25m
27018	Cut	Irregular cut of natural hollow. Filled by (27028). Truncated by [27019].	>1.8m	1.2m	0.3m
27019	Cut	Irregular cut of natural hollow. Filled by (27029), (27030) & (27031). Truncates [27018].	>1.8m	1.99m	0.45m
27020	Fill	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions: few small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Upper fill of [27015].	>1.8m	1.36m	0.35m
27021	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: some rounded pebbles. Lower fill of [27015].	>1m	0.52m	0.17m
27022	Fill	Friable greyish brown with orange flecks sandy silt. Inclusions: few small stones. Upper fill of [27016].	>1.8m	0.93m	0.22m
27023	Fill	Friable orange/grey banded silty sand. Inclusions: none. An upper fill of [27016].	>1.8m	0.3m	0.11m
27024	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions: trace small stones. Middle fill of [27016].	>1.8m	0.87m	0.16m
27025	Fill	Firm yet friable brownish grey sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent stones. Middle fill of [27016].	>1.8m	0.45m	0.12m
27026	Fill	Loose yellowish brown gravelly sand. Inclusions: frequent stones. Lower fill of [27016].	>1.8m	1.14m	0.22m
27027	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent small stones. Only fill of [27017].	>1.8m	1.28m	0.25m
27028	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Only fill of [27018].	>1.8m	1.2m	0.3m
27029	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent medium stones. Upper fill of [27019].	>1.8m	1.62m	0.27m
27030	Fill	Friable mid orangey grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional medium stones. Middle fill of [27019].	>1.8m	0.35m	0.15m
27031	Fill	Loose mid brownish orange yellow gravelly sand. Inclusions: frequent small stones. Lower fill of [27019].	>1.8m	0.84m	0.29m

Trench 271	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.58m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27100	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: c.5% sub-angular pebbles.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
27101	Colluvium	Slightly compact mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: c. 8-10% sub-angular pebbles.	>50m	>1.8m	0.16m - 0.23m
27102	Natural	Compact light brown/tan silty sand. Inclusions: c.20-25% angular and subangular pebbles.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 272	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.91m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27200	Topsoil	Moderately compact dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
27201	Colluvium	Moderately firm mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.39m
27202	Natural	Firm medium brown silty sand. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and cobbles.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.2m
27203	Cut	Linear cut of ditch [27203]. Filled by (27204) & (27205).	>1m	1.95m	0.49m
27204	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand. Inclusions: c.15% round and sub-round pebbles. Upper fill of [27203].	>1.8m	1.85m	0.35m
27205	Fill	Compact dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: 25 - 30% rounded/sub-rounded pebbles and few cobbles. Lower fill of [27203].	>1.8m	1.77m	0.08m
27206	Cut	Circular cut of fire pit. Filled by (27207).	0.55m	0.45m	0.1m
27207	Fill	Loose dark brown sand. Inclusions: some charcoal. Only fill of pit [27206].	0.75m	0.55m	0.1m
27208	Natural lens	Loose, coarse dark grey brown sand. Similar to colluvium	>1.8m	0.27m	0.04m
27209	Stakehole	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27210).	0.14m	0.09m	0.14m
27210	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: charcoal flecks and trace stones. Fill of [27209].	0.14m	0.09m	0.14m
27211	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27212).	0.09m	0.07m	0.12m
27212	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: charcoal flecks and trace pebbles. Fill of [27211].	0.09m	0.07m	0.12m
27213	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27214).	0.11m	0.09m	0.09m
27214	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: charcoal flecks and some small pebbles. Fill of [27213].	0.11m	0.09m	0.09m
27215	Cut	Oval cut of stakehole. Filled by (27216).	0.11m	0.10m	0.14m
27216	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: some small pebbles, one large stone & charcoal flecks. Fill of [27215].	0.11m	0.10m	0.14m
27217	Cut	Oval cut of stakehole. Filled by (27218).	0.16m	0.1m	0.06m

Trench 272	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.91m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27218	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: charcoal flecks and some stones. Fill of [27217].	0.16m	0.1m	0.06m
27219	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27220).	0.17m	0.14m	0.15m
27220	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: charcoal flecks and trace small sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of [27219].	0.17m	0.14m	0.15m
27221	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27222).	0.07m	0.09m	0.09m
27222	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: some charcoal & few small sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of [27221].	0.07m	0.09m	0.09m
27223	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27224).	0.1m	0.09m	0.05m
27224	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: some charcoal & few small sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of [27223].	0.1m	0.09m	0.05m
27225	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27226).	0.06m	0.06m	0.06m
27226	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: some charcoal & few small sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of [27225].	0.06m	0.06m	0.06m
27227	Cut	Round cut of stakehole. Filled by (27228).	0.15m	0.09m	0.08m
27228	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: some charcoal & few small sub-rounded pebbles. Fill of [27227].	0.15m	0.09m	0.08m
27229	Cut	Oval cut of stakehole. Filled by (27230).	0.16m	0.12m	0.07m
27230	Fill	Moderate dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: some charcoal flecks and trace small pebbles. Fill of [27229].	0.16m	0.12m	0.07m

Trench 273	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27300	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
27301	Subsoil	Friable light grey clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.15m
27302	Colluvium	Reddish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.19m - 0.48m
27303	Natural	Firm banded natural orange brown sands, gravels and brown clays. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
27304	Natural	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay gravels lamination. Inclusions: frequent iron pan and manganese. Seen in test pit.			0.4m
27305	Natural	Firm pale yellowish brown grey sandy gravels. Seen in test pit.			>0.3m

Trench 274	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27400	Topsoil	Hard medium greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.23m
27401	Subsoil	Compact medium yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stones and chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
27402	Natural	Compact dark brownish yellow silty clay. Inclusions: frequent stones and chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	
27403	Cut	Linear cut of field boundary. Filled by (27404).	>1.8m	3.02m	0.53m
27404	Fill	Hard compacted medium blackish brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-rounded stones and chalk. Only fill of [27403].	>1.8m	3.02m	0.53m
27405	Cut	Linear cut of drainage gully. Filled by (27406), (27407) & (27408).	>2m	0.9m	0.4m
27406	Fill	Hard mottled grey white silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular stones. Upper fill of [27405]	>1.8m	<1.05m	0.18m
27407	Fill	Soft light greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional iron panning. Middle fill of [27405].	>1.8m	0.77m	0.32m
27408	Fill	Compact medium brownish orange sandy lay. Inclusions: frequent small rounded stones. Lower fill of [27405].	>1.8m	0.6m	0.1m
27409	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (27410). Truncates (27411).	>2m	3m	0.53m
27410	Furrow	Firm dark greyish brown clay sand. Inclusions: sub-angular stones & flint, and some rooting.	>2m	3m	0.33m
27411	Colluvium	Mid orang yellow clay sand.			
27412	Natural	Mid orange brown clay sand. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks.			

Trench 275	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: Moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
27501	Subsoil	Firm very dense dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural and small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	
27502	Natural	Firm mid purplish brown clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks small stones and manganese flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	
27503	Cut	Sub-oval cut of pit. Filled by (27515) & (27516).	2.87m	1.42m	0.34m
27504	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (27535), (27527), (27536) & (27537). Truncated by [27509].	>1.8m	1.67m	0.34m
27505	Cut	Linear cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (27524). Truncated by [27509]. Truncates (27523).	>1.8m	1.3m	0.16m
27506	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (27519). Truncated by furrow [27510], truncates (27525).	>1.8m	0.7m	0.18m

Trench 275	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27507	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (27520). Truncated by gully [27508]. Filled by (27520).	>1.8m	0.72m	0.16m
27508	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (27521) & (27522). Truncates [27507]. Truncated by [27509].	>1.8m	1.92m	0.28m
27509	Cut	Linear clearance cut. Truncates [27508] & [27505]. Truncated by [27506] & [27510]. Filled by (27525).	>1.8m	6.8m	0.28m
27510	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (27526). Truncates [27509] & [27506].	7.9m	1.58m	0.28m
27511	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (27517). Truncates [27512].	>1.8m	4.3m	0.3m
27512	Hill wash	Compacted hard light yellowish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional evidence of burning and small angular stones.			0.2m
27513	Cut	Circular cut of stakehole. Filled by (27514). Truncated by [27509].	0.15m	0.15m	0.2m
27514	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt. Only fill of [27513].	0.15m	0.15m	0.2m
27515	Fill	Hard compact medium grey brown silty clay. Lower fill of [25703].		0.51m	0.19m
27516	Fill	Hard compacted light grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent iron panning & occasional small sub-angular stones.		1.42m	0.18m
27517	Fill	Friable mid reddish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks. Only fill of [27511].	>1.8m	4.3m	0.3m
27518	Colluvium	Firm mottled mid grey brown and mid orange brown clay sand silt. Inclusions: frequent dark grey manganese spots, occasional chalk flecks & very occasional small stones/grit sub 10mm.	1.4m	0.5m	0.16m
27519	Fill	Firm mottled dark grey with occasional orange patches brown silt. Only fill of [27506].	>1.8m	0.7m	0.18m
27520	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones. Only fill of [27507].	>1.8m	0.72m	0.16m
27521	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	0.84m	0.2m
27522	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silt. Inclusions: patches of orange silt, charcoal flecks & occasional sub-angular stones. Upper fill of [27508].	>1.8m	1.92m	0.1m
27523	Fill	Firm light greenish grey silt. Inclusions: patches of orange silt & manganese flecks. Natural deposit/hill wash.	>1.8m	1.64m	0.08m
27524	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal flecks & occasional stones. Only fill of [27505]. Same as (27538).	>1.8m	1.3m	0.16m
27525	Fill	Firm mid grey clay silt. Inclusions: manganese & occasional sub-angular stones. Only fill of [27509]. Same as (27528).	>1.8m	6.8m	0.28m

Trench 275	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27526	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: manganese and sub-angular stones. Only fill of [27510].	7.9m	1.58m	0.28m
27527	Fill	Firm friable mid grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese & chalk. Middle fill of [27504].	>1m	1.15m	0.27m
27528	Fill	Firm mid grey clay silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese and occasional stones. Fill of [27509]. Same as 927525).	>1.8m	3.23m	0.28m
27529	Hill wash	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: none. Hill wash deposit at base of trench.	>2m	4.3m	0.12m
27530	Hill wash	Compact mid bluish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Hill wash deposit at southern end of trench.	>1.8m	>4.3m	0.14m
27531	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Truncates [27511]. Filled by (27532).	>3.2m	0.5m	0.7m
27532	Fill	Friable mixed mottled dark blue grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate lumps of clay. Only fill of land drain [27531].	>3.2m	0.5m	0.7m
27533	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Truncates [27511]. Filled by (27534).	>2m	0.32m	0.7m
27534	Fill	Friable mixed dark grey blue and yellow silty clay. Inclusions: moderate lumps of clay. Only fill of land drain [27533].	>2m	0.32m	0.7m
27535	Fill	Friable mid orange grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Upper fill of [27504].	>1.8m	1.17m	0.09m
27536	Fill	Friable mid grey clay silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Middle fill of [27504].	>1.8m	0.8m	0.19m
27537	Fill	Firm yet friable mid orange grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese and chalk flecks. Lower fill of [27504].	>1.8m	0.65m	0.2m
27538	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderate charcoal flecks & occasional stones. Only fill of [27505]. Same as (27525).	>1.8m	>0.19m	0.11m
27539	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Truncates [27510]. Filled by (27540).	>3.1m	0.25m	0.55m
27540	Fill	Friable mixed dark blue grey and yellow silty clay. Inclusions: moderate yellow lumps of clay. Only fill of land drain [27539].	>10m	0.25m	0.55m

Trench 276	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27600	Topsoil	Friable to loose dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
27601	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.02m
27602	Natural	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 276	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27603	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (27604).	>2m	1.58m	0.26m
27604	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks.	>2m	1.58m	0.26m

Trench 277	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27700	Topsoil	Friable loose dark greyish brown clay silt. Inclusions: frequent crop remains and stones.	>1.8m	>50m	<0.25m
27701	Subsoil	firm very compact dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate manganese flecks and occasional stones.	>1.8m	>50m	<0.1m
27702	Natural	Firm mid greyish reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones, manganese flecks & chalk flecks	>1.8m	>50m	>0.1m
27703	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (27704). Truncated by [27705].	>2m	>1.52m	0.23m
27704	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay sand. Inclusions: occasional black mineral staining & sub-angular stones. Fill of [27703].	>2m	>1.52m	0.23m
27705	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Filled by (27706). Truncates [27703].	>2m	0.3m	0.25m
27706	Fill	Friable mixed blue grey and yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Only fill of [27705].	>2m	0.3m	0.25m
27707	Natural	Firm mid orange yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks and mineral staining and occasional sub-angular stones. Hill wash/upper natural. Seen in test pit 277.	>2m	>2m	<0.2m

Trench 278	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.7m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27800	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: angular stones.	>1.8m	>50m	0.4m
27801	Subsoil	Firm pale yellowish brown silt. Inclusions: flecks of manganese.			0.3m
27802	Natural	Firm mottled dark pink with streaks of bright orange and silver clay. Inclusions: sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	>50m	
27803	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (27804).	>2m	0.44m	0.06m
27804	Fill	Compact light brown grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones and grit <10mm. Only fill of [27803].	>2m	0.44m	0.06m
27805	Cut	Linear cut of NW - SE aligned ditch. Filled by (27806) & (27807).	6.3m	1.36m	0.47m
27806	Fill	Firm grey clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of [27805].	6.3m	1.36m	0.45m

Trench 278	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.7m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27807	Fill	Firm yet friable mid grey with orange flecks silty clay. Inclusions: sub-angular stones.	6.3m	1.36m	0.46m
27808	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (27809).	>1.8m	0.6m	0.24m
27809	Fill	Fill of furrow [27808].	>1.8m	0.6m	0.24m
27810	Natural	Sandy natural			>0.3m

Trench 279	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
27900	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	>50m	0.3m
27901	Natural	Firm bright pinkish orange clay. Inclusions: sub-angular stones and sandstone.			
27902	Colluvium	Firm pale yellowish gingery brown silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Hill wash.			
27903	Alluvium	Firm dark purplish grey clay. Sterile.			
27904	Cut	Linear cut of hedgerow. Filled by (27905). Truncated by [27909].	>1.8m	1.12m	0.4m
27905	Fill	Dense mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent decayed organics and rooting. Only fill of (27904).	>1.8m	1.12m	0.4m
27906	Alluvium	Pale blue and yellow sand. Inclusions: rare small angular stones.	>1.8m	>40m	
27907	Colluvium	Firm dull yellow brown silt. Inclusions: patches of manganese and occasional small angular stones.	>1.8m	>40m	
27908	Colluvium	Firm but malleable blue grey clay with patches of orange. Sterile.	>1.8m	>40m	
27909	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Filled by (27910).	>1.8m	0.18m	>0.24m
27910	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of (27909).	>1.8m	0.18m	>0.24m

Trench 280	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28000	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.36m
28001	Natural	Firm dark reddish clay. Inclusions: rounded stones and streaks of bright orange and blue.			
28002	Natural	Soft pale yellow sand with streaks of bright orange. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones.			
28003	Natural	Firm mixed yellow, orange and blue clay. Inclusions: angular stone gravels.			
28004	Alluvium	Plastic mid blue-grey alluvial clay. Sterile.			
28005	Alluvium	Plastic light grey alluvial clay. Inclusions: none.			
28006	Deposit	Plastic mid orange-brown clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk.			

Trench 281	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.62m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28100	Topsoil	Firm but friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
28101	Natural	Firm but friable mid yellow brown silt with streaks of manganese. Inclusions: rounded stones.			0.3m
28102	Natural	Firm and compact dark pink clay. Inclusions: small sub-angular stones.			
28103	Deposit	Firm yet friable mid purple brown with frequent blue/grey mottling sandy clay. Inclusions: small sub-rounded pebbles and black mineral stains.			
28104	Cut	Linear cut of hedgerow. Filled by (28105).	>1m	>0.78m	0.29m
28105	Fill	Dense mixed brown grey and grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: very frequent decayed organics and rooting. Fill of (28104)	>1m	>0.78m	0.29m
28106	Deposit	Firm mid blue grey clay. Sterile.			
28107	Deposit	Firm friable mid blue grey with occasional sandy patches clay sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks.			

Trench 282	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28200	Topsoil	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt clay natural. Inclusions: small sub-rounded stones & straw at base and throughout.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
28201	Interface	Dense mid brown grey sandy clay. Sterile. Intermittent. An interface layer.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.1m
28202	Natural	Banded natural. Orange sands at south, orange brown clay in centre. Boulder clay at northern end.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.3m
28203	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (28204).	3.2m	1.5m	0.08m
28204	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay sand. Inclusions: occasional stones. Only fill of [28203].	3.2m	1.5m	0.08m
28205	Natural	Firm mottled reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks & sub-angular stones. Seen in test pit 282.			0.9m
28206	Natural	Firm reddish purplish brown clay and frequent dark flecks and small stones. Seen in test pit 282.			>0.8m

Trench 283	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28300	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
28301	Natural	Firm to friable mid brown grey sands. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 283	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28302	Cut	Linear cut of hedgerow. Filled by (28304) & (28305). Truncates [28303].	>2m	1.8m	0.3m
28303	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (28306). Truncated by [28302].	>2m	2.2m	0.45m
28304	Fill	Firm mid to dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderate iron pan, manganese flecks and frequent rooting. Lower fill of [28302].	>2m	1.8m	0.18m
28305	Fill	Firm mid dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent rooting. Upper fill of [28302].	>2m	1.23m	0.18m
28306	Fill	Very firm mid to dark brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional organics and iron pan. Only fill of [28303].	2m	2.2m	0.4m
28307	Deposit	Firm dense brown orange clay. Inclusions: occasional organics and small stones.	>10m	>1.8m	0.15m
28308	Deposit	Firm dense blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional organics and small stones.	>10m	>1.8m	0.15m
28309	Deposit	Firm mottled blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional organics and small stones.	>10m	>1.8m	0.2m
28310	Deposit	Firm blue grey and orange sand and clay. Inclusions: frequent gravels within sand matrix.	>10m	>1.8m	0.4m
28311	Natural	Firm dark mottled reddish brown and blue boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent stones and chalk flecks.	>10m	>1.8m	>0.8m

Section 3: Nunkeeling (DBS10)

Trench 284	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28400	Topsoil	Friable to soft, dark brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
28401	Subsoil	Friable, dark brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones	>50m	>1.8m	0.1m
28402	Deposit	Friable dark silvery brown clayey sand. Natural deposit at northern end of trench.	20m	>1.8m	0.3m
28403	Natural	Firm bright orange brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional patches of manganese.	10m	>1.8m	
28404	Deposit	Firm pale blue grey clay. Inclusions: frequent iron pan throughout. Flood deposit at southern end of trench.	20m	>1.8m	
28405	Cut	Sub oval cut of watering hole. Filled by (28422), (28423), (28424) & (28425)	>5m	2m	>0.8m
28406	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (28417), (28420) & (28419).	>1.8m	1.87m	0.35m
28407	Deposit	Compact grey well rounded spheroidal waterborne stones. Inclusions: occasional worn, rounded CBM fragments (<5%). Set into natural clays below. Stone revetment layer laid over edge of watering hole.	>1.8m	7m	0.1m - 0.15m
28408	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Final recut of [28406]. Truncates deposit (28442). Filled by (28410).	>1.8m	1.05m	0.3m
28409	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Fill of [28408].	>1m	0.7m	0.15m
28410	Fill	Compact mid mottled brown grey sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Lower fill of [28408].	>1m	1.25m	0.2m
28411	Fill	Compact yet friable mid mottled orangey brown grey sandy silt. Inclusions: rare manganese. Fill of [28443].	>1m	1.35m	0.2m
28412	Fill	Firm mottled orange brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare manganese. Fill of [28443].	>1m	2.1m	0.15m
28413	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese and sandstone. Fill of [28443].	>1m	0.8m	0.2m
28414	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Fill of [28443].	>1m	0.25m	0.2m
28415	Fill	Compact brown grey banded silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Fill of [28443].	>1m	0.68m	0.1m
28416	Fill	Compact mid brown grey banded silty clay. Fill of [28443].	>1m	0.66m	0.09m
28417	Fill	Plastic mottled mid orange grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Fill of [28443].	>1m	0.45m	0.15m
28418	Fill	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay. Fill of [28443].	>1m	0.8m	0.3m
28419	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Truncated by [28443]. Fill of [28406].	>1m	0.4m	0.1m

Trench 284	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28420	Fill	Plastic mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese.	>1m	0.5m	0.3m
28421	Deposit	Compact mid orangey brown silty sand. Deposit settling into hollow.	>20m	>1.8m	0.16m
28422	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [28405].	>1.8m	1.3m	0.22m
28423	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Upper fill of [28405].	>1.8m	1.98m	0.16m
28424	Fill	Friable plastic mottled mid bluish grey orange brown sandy clay. Middle fill of [28405].	>1.8m	1.8m	0.4m
28425	Fill	Friable mid greyish blue sandy clay. Lower fill of 28405.	>1.8m	0.5m	0.5m
28426	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Filled by (28427). Truncates (28421).	>1.8m	0.2m	>0.35m
28427	Fill	Firm friable mid brown orange clay silt. Inclusions: occasional manganese and small stones. Fill of [28426].	>1.8m	0.2m	>0.35m
28428	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Filled by (28429). Truncates (28421).	>1.8m	0.35m	0.35m
28429	Fill	Firm yet friable mid brown grey clay silt. Inclusions: frequent small stones and occasional manganese. Fill of [28428].	>1.8m	0.35m	0.35m
28430	Deposit	Firm mottled mid brown. Inclusions: some orange mottling sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate to occasional manganese flecks.	30m	>1.8m	0.2m
28431	Deposit	Friable mid mottled orange/brown and blue sandy slay. Inclusions: moderate manganese and iron panning. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	30m	>1.8m	0.25m
28432	Deposit	Firm and plastic mid to light blue grey alluvial clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded stones and organic flecks. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	>5m	>1.8m	0.17m
28433	Deposit	Firm and pliable dark blackish blue clay and sand lenses. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	>3m	>1.8m	0.12m
28434	Deposit	Firm mottled mid yellow blue clay. Inclusions: moderate iron panning throughout. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	>0.5m	>1.8m	0.12m
28435	Deposit	Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	>0.5m	>1.8m	0.3m
28436	Deposit	Friable dark mottled orange brown fine sand. Inclusions: some coarse particles and frequent manganese flecks. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	5m	>1.8m	0.25m

Trench 284	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28437	Deposit	Firm crispy mottled mid orange brown clay sand. Inclusions: very frequent manganese flecks. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	0.4m	>1.8m	0.7m
28438	Deposit	Firm mottled blue and orange lenses clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent manganese and iron pan. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	0.7m	>1.8m	0.15m
28439	Deposit	Friable pale blue grey sand. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	0.4m	>1.8m	0.1m
28440	Deposit	Firm crispy mottled mid orange brown clayey sand. Inclusions: very frequent manganese flecks. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	0.6m	>1.8m	0.16m
28441	Deposit	Firm pale blue grey clay. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	0.52m	>1.8m	0.7m
28442	Deposit	Firm mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate small rounded stones. Part of deposit sequence filling natural hollow at southern end of trench.	>2m	>1.8m	0.2m
28443	Cut	Linear recut of ditch [28406]. Truncates [28406], truncated by [28409].	>1.8m	3.1m	0.6m
28444	Natural	Boulder clay			
28445	Fill	Firm mid bluish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent iron panning. Basal deposit in [28405].		0.23m	0.07m
28446	Fill	Firm mid bluish grey. Inclusions: orange mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: very frequent iron panning.		0.9m	0.2m

Trench 285	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28500	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.2m
28501	Natural	Firm, bright orange brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones and gravel	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
28502	Natural deposit	Firm, mid brown clayey sand. Occasional manganese flecks	3m	2m	up to 0.25m
28503	Cut	Cut of land drain			
28404	Fill		50m	1.8m	>0.10m

Trench 286	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28600	Topsoil	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Some sub-angular stones	50m	1.8m	0.25m

Trench 286	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28601	Subsoil	Dense, dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones	50m	1.8m	0.05m
28602	Natural	Compact, mid orange yellow clayey sand. Inclusions small sub-angular stones	50m	1.8m	>0.01m
28603	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (28604)	>1m	2.07m	0.08m
28604	Fill	Mid compaction, mid yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Few sub-angular small stones	>1m	2.07m	0.08m
28605	Cut	Cut of square pit. Filled by (28606)	0.63m	1.37m	0.35m
28606	Fill	Compact, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: CBM and frequent medium charcoal flecks.	0.63m	1.37m	0.35m

Trench 287	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.38m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28700	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones	50m	1.8m	up to 0.28m
28701	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
28702	Natural	Dense, purplish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks. Inclusions: Manganese flecks and small stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
28703	Cut	Sequence of water lain deposits given a cut number. Fills (28705) (28706) (28707) (28708) (28709) (28710) (28711) (28712)			0.8m
28704	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
28705	Fill	Loose and friable, dark blueish grey silty clay. In the upper layers of the pond		>1.8m	1m
28706	Fill	Firm yet friable, greyish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional flecks of chalk. Deposit against the edge of the feature		0.1m	0.1m
28707	Fill	Firm yet friable, greyish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional flecks of chalk. Mid fill of pond		c.6m	0.4m
28708	Fill	Firm, brownish grey silty clay. Upper mid fill of pond		N/A	0.2m
28709	Fill	Firm, blue and yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese. Possible slumping deposit		0.7m	0.1m
28710	Fill	Firm and compacted, dark greyish blue silty clay. Top fill of pond formed through settling plant matter.		c.2m	0.2m
28711	Fill	Plastic, dark blackish blue organic silty clay. No inclusions. Upper fill of paleo feature.		0.3m	5m
28712	Fill	Firm yet friable, mid orange sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional flecks of chalk. Lowest fill of palaeo feature		3m	0.2m

Trench 288	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28800	Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay	50m	1.8m	
28801	Subsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay	50m	1.8m	
28802	Natural	Compact, light yellow orange sandy clay	50m	1.8m	
28803	Fill	Firm, mid yellow grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Only fill of an earlier ditch [28810]	c.20m	>1.8m	0.65m
28804	Cut	Recut of [28810]. Filled by (28805). Truncated by field drain.	>1m	0.74m	0.24m
28805	Fill	Friable, dark grey black silty clay. Inclusions: Abundant charcoal. Only fill of (28804)	>1m	0.74m	0.24m
28806	Cut	Top recut of [28810]. Filled by (28807)	>1m	0.55m	0.22m
28807	Fill	Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Small sub-angular stones <5mm. Only fill of [28806].	>1m	0.55m	0.22m
28808	Deposit	Firm, dark grey black sandy clay. Inclusions: Very small stones. Flood deposit found in N. end of trench, overlies (28809)	>1.8m	2.22m	0.16m
28809	Deposit	Firm, greyish blue sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Flooding deposit present at north end of trench, underneath (28808)	5.1m	>1.8m	0.38m
28810	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Filled by (28803). Recut by [28804] and [28811]. Truncated by field drain [28811].	>1m	0.84m	0.66m
28811	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (28812)	>1m	0.7m	0.65m
28812	Fill	Friable, dark greyish black clayey silt. Fill of field drain [28811].	>1m	0.7m	0.65m

Trench 289	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
28900	Topsoil	Friable, dark brownish grey silt clay. Inclusions: Moderate crop	50m	1.8m	0.25m
28901	Subsoil	Firm, dark blueish black silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones	50m	1.8m	0.07m
28902	Natural	Firm, bright orange brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Moderate small stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 290	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.55m		Alignment:	W - E
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29000	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: Some small sub-angular stones	50m	1.8m	0.39m
29001	Alluvial deposit	Compact, dark grey brown silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.16m
29002	Natural	Bright yellow orange clay.			
29003	Flood deposit	Dark blue black silty clay. Inclusions: patches of peat.			

Trench 290	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.55m		Alignment:	W - E
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29004	Cut	Cut of linear gully, filled by (29005). Truncated on the western edge in N. facing section by pit [29006]	>1m	0.8m	0.24m
29005	Fill	Plastic, mid brownish grey with blue bands silty clay. Only fill of [29904].	>1m	0.8m	0.24m
29006	Cut	Cut of oval pit filled by (29007). Truncates [29004]	1.24m	0.41m	0.19m
29007	Fill	Medium, dark brownish grey silt clay - peat. Fill of possible pit [29006].	1.24m	0.41m	0.19m
29008	Cut	Cut of linear gully. Filed by (29009)	>1m	0.66m	0.21m
29009	Fill	Loose, dark brownish grey silty clay/peat. Only fill of [29008]	>1m	0.66m	0.21m
29010	Deposit	Plastic and firm, mid grey blue clay. Inclusions: Occasional light brown sand lenses and mixed streaks. Alluvial deposit	>20m		Up to 0.25m
29011	Deposit	Friable to firm, dark black brown silty clay with organics. Inclusions: Frequent plant material. Peat deposit	20+m	2m	0.1m
29012	Deposit	Plastic and firm, mid grey blue clay. Inclusions: Light brown sandy lenses and minerals. Alluvial clay deposit	20+m	1.83m	0.3m
29013	Cut	Ghost' ditch cut filled by (29014). Truncated by [29004] and [29006], truncates deposit (29012) and sealed by (29011).	>0.5m	>0.65m	>0.3m
29014	Fill	Very firm, dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese flecks	>0.5m	>0.65m	>0.3m
29015	Cut	Field drain cut. Filled by (29016)	>2m	0.6m	0.3m
29016	Fill	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Field drain fill	>2m	0.6m	0.3m
29017	Cut	Field drain cut. Filled by (29018).	>2m	0.2m	0.3m
29018	Fill	Friable, mixed greyish brown silty clay. Field drain fill	>2m	0.2m	0.3m
29019	Deposit	Friable, mottled mid orange blue sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent iron panning. Thin alluvial deposit	0.2m	2m	0.18m

Trench 291	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29100	Topsoil	Loose and friable, dark grey brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.28m
29101	Subsoil	Firm, mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.11m
29102	Natural	Mid brown yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent sub-angular stones.	1.8m	1.66m	>0.04m

Trench 292	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29200	Topsoil	Loose and friable, dark grey brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent small sub-angular stones	50m	1.8m	
29201	Subsoil	Firm and friable, dark brown with some yellow mottling coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small rocks.	50m	1.8m	
29202	Natural	Very firm, mid yellow/Amber with silver grey veins boulder clay. Inclusions: Frequent small rocks and chalk.	50m	1.8m	
29203	Lower Natural	Very firm 'Rips'. Dark brown purple with mid blue greyish veins boulder clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk and small stones.	50m	1.8m	

Trench 293	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29300	Topsoil	Loose and friable, dark grey brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	
29301	Subsoil	Firm, mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent small sub-angular rocks and gravels.	c.25m in NE end of trench	1.8m	
29302	Natural	Firm and malleable, pale yellow with silver grey striations sandy clay. Inclusions: Very occasional small-medium sub-angular rocks.	50m	1.8m	
29303	Cut	Cut of possible pit/burning feature. Filled by (29304) (29305) (29306), truncated by [29307]	1.03m	0.27m	0.25m
29304	Fill	Firm, dark orange grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal and burnt clay. Basal fill of [29303]	1.08m	0.29m	0.17m
29305	Fill	Mid compaction, dark brownish grey clay silt. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal. Mid fill of [29303].	1.03m	0.27m	0.08m
29306	Fill	Firm, dark blue/grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal. Upper fill of [29303].	0.68m	0.41m	0.21m
29307	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (29308).	>1.8m	0.41m	0.12m
29308	Fill	Firm, mid orange brown clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones.	>1.8m	0.41m	0.12m
29309	Cut	Cut of linear gully, filled by (29312). Truncated by [29310]			
29310	Cut	Cut of furrow filled by (29311).			
29311	Fill	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional minerals and charcoal flecks. Fill of [29310]			0.25m
29312	Fill	Firm, orangey grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Fill of [29309].			0.1m

Trench 294	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29400	Topsoil				0.35m
29401	Hill wash	Light greyish brown clayey silt	8.22m		0.12m
29402	Natural				
29403	Natural boulder clay	Firm, mid-dark reddish brown with dark blue mottling. Inclusions: Chalk	2.36m	>1.8m	>0.08m
29404	Cut	Linear ditch cut. Filled by (29409) & (29408). Truncated by field drains [29410] & [29412].	>1.8m	1.2m	0.36m
29405	Cut	Cut of palaeofeature. Filled by (29415), (29416) (29417), (29418), (29419), and (29420). Truncated by [29404], [29421], [29410] & [29412].	>1.8m	8.8m	>0.6m
29406	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey-silt. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks.	>1.8m	2.06m	>0.06m
29407	Deposit	Compact mid brownish grey clayey-silt. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>1.8m	2.64m	0.24m
29408	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill of [29404].	>1.8m	0.6m	0.18m
29409	Fill	Compact, mid-greyish brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [29404].	>1.8m	0.47m	0.08m
29410	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (29411)	>1.8m	1.84m	>0.52m
29411	Fill	Mixed deposit of boulder clay and silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and sandstone. Fill of [29410].	>1.8m	1.84m	>0.52m
29412	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Filled by (29413).	>1.8m	0.5m	>0.48m
29413	Fill	Firm patchy mottled grey brown boulder clay and silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and small sandy stones. Fill of [29412].	>1.8m	0.5m	>0.48m
29414	Deposit	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stone inclusions.	>1.8m	3m	0.17m
29415	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy-silt. Inclusions: rare sandy stones. Fill of [29405].	>1.8m	2.9m	0.22m
29416	Fill	Compact, grey brown. Inclusions: orange bands clay silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Fill of [29405].	>1.8m	1.34m	0.10m
29417	Fill	Compact mid orangey grey sandy clay. Fill of [29405]. Truncated by [29421].	>1.8m	1.58m	0.18m
29418	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: rare sandstone. Fill of [29405].	>1.8m	4.18m	0.2m
29419	Fill	Firm, mid grey-orange mottled silty clay. Fill of [29405].	>1.8m	3.34m	0.1m
29420	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [29405]. Truncated by [29410].	>1.8m	0.36m	0.12m
29421	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (29422) & (29423).	>1.8m	1.6m	0.25m
29422	Fill	Light greyish brown clayey silt. Fill of [29421].	>1.8m	1.6m	0.1m
29423	Fill	Firm, dark orangey brown clayey silt. Fill of [29421].	>1.8m	1.1m	0.1m
29424	Deposit	Compact, mid greyish brown, heterogeneous mottled mix of boulder clay and silty clay.	>1.8m	0.9m	0.28m

Trench 295	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29500	Topsoil	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones	>50m	>1.8	0.35
29501	Natural	Firm banded orange brown and purplish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and manganese flecks and occasional stones.	>50m	>1.9	>0.1m
29502	Fill	Fill of furrow [29503].	>1.8m	1.2m	0.08m
29503	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (29502).	>1.8m	1.2m	0.08m

Trench 296	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29600	Topsoil	Moderately compact mid brown grey clay loam. Inclusions: occasional small stones/gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35
29601	Natural	Boulder clay	>50m	>1.8m	
29602	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (29603).	>1.8m	1.2m	0.15m
29603	Fill	Compact light brown grey,. Inclusions: some orange and yellow mottling silty clay. Inclusions: occasional gravel and small stones <10mm, and occasional medium <100mm sub-rounded stones.	>1.8m	1.2m	0.15m

Trench 297	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
Topsoil	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey sand.	>50m	>1.8m	0.33m
Natural	Natural	Bright orangey brown clay.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 298	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29800	Topsoil	Compact mid brown grey clay loam. Inclusions: occasional small sub-round stones and gravel.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3
29801	Natural	boulder clay	>50m	>1.8m	
29802	Fill	Compact mid greyish-brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare sub-angular gravels at base. Fill of furrow [29803]	>3.8m	1.1m	0.09m
29803	Cut	Linear cut of NE-SW aligned furrow. Filled by (29802).	>3.8m	1.1m	0.09m

Trench 299	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
29900	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay,. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular stones and CBM.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3
29901	Natural	Firm, dark purplish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese and chalk flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 300	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.375m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30000	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.27m
30001	Subsoil	Firm, dark brown/grey silty clay. Dense, and sterile	>50m	>1.8m	<0.1m
30002	Natural	Firm, mottled orange brown and pale yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.005m
30003	Cut	Sub-oval cut of shallow pit. Filled by (30005)	>0.5m	2.6m	0.7m
30004	Cut	Linear Cut of ditch. Filled by (30006), (30007) & (30008).	>2m	1.04m	0.72m
30005	Fill	Friable very dark bluish black brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional twigs. Fill of [30003]	>0.3m	2.6m	0.25m
30006	Fill	Firm mottled dark brown and orange brown silty clay. Inclusions: clay lumps, occasional small stones and lumps of redeposited natural. Fill of [30004]	0.3m	2m	0.18m
30007	Fill	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate manganese fleck and occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of [30004].	1m	0.85m	0.18m
30008	Fill	Friable, dark bluish black brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional twigs.	1m	1m	0.2m
30009	Fill				

Trench 301	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.49m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and frequent crop.	>50m	>1.8m	0.29m
30101	Subsoil	Firm, dense, brown grey silty clay. Sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	0.2m
30102	Natural	Firm, bright yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks and moderate small sub-angular stones.	30m	>1.8m	
30103	Deposit	Firm pale blue/grey clay. Inclusions: iron pan. Flood deposit			
30104	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay. Inclusions: frequent iron pan, manganese and moderate small stones.			

Trench 301	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.49m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30105	Deposit	Firm orangey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal and mineral flecks.	>1.8m	1.8m	0.15-0.2m
30106	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (30107), (30111), (30112) & (30113). Truncated by [30115].	>1.8m	>1m	>0.8m
30107	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional mineral and charcoal flecks. Fill of [30106]. Truncated by[30115]	>1.8m	0.35m	0.25m
30108	Cut	Linear cut of ditch/gully. Filled by (30109) & (30110).	>1.8m	0.65m	0.29m
30109	Fill	Medium (fairly soft) mottled yellowish grey/brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional mineral flecks and very limited gravel. Fill of [30108].	>1.8m	0.65m	<0.29m
30110	Fill	Variable loose to firm mid dark brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones c.0.08m, CBM fragments, field drain fragments and slag. Measurements given are of largest concentration not full spread which occurs intermittently across the trench. Fill of [30108].	1.3m	1.2m	0.06-0.10m
30111	Fill	Firm mid-yellowish orange clay. Inclusions: occasional mineral fragments. Truncated by [30115]. Fill of [30106].	>1.8m	0.4m	0.05m
30112	Fill	Firm mid yellow-orange clay. Inclusions: occasional mineral flecks. Fill of [30106].	>1.8m	0.35m	0.05m
30113	Fill	Firm mid blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: charcoal and mineral flecks. Not bottomed due to waterlogging. Truncated by [30115]. Fill of [30106]	>1.8m	0.35m	>0.3m
30114	Fill	Firm mottled mid grey sandy clay with sizeable lenses of yellow orange clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal and mineral flecks. Modern plastic land drain in base. Not bottomed due to waterlogging. Fill of [30115].	>1.8m	0.9m	>0.6m
30115	Cut	Linear cut of modern land drain. Filled by (30114)	>1.8m	0.9m	>0.6m

Trench 302	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.57m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30200	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and frequent crop.	>50m	>1.8m	0.5m
30201	Subsoil	Firm dark brown grey silty clay. Inclusions: mottled iron pan throughout.	>50m	>1.8m	0.07m
30202	Natural	Firm purplish brown and orange brown sandy clay - orange towards top. Frequent blue striations and dark areas.	>50m	>1.8m	
30203	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (30205), (30206) & (30207), (30208), (30209) & (30210).	>1.8m	1.55m	0.6m

Trench 302	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.57m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30204	Cut	Linear cut of ditch. Filled by (30211), (30212), (30213) & (30214). Truncated by [30208].	>1.8m	>0.79m	0.4m
30205	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Fill of [30203]	>1.8m	1.55m	0.39m
30206	Fill	Friable mid grey clay silt. Fill of [30203]	>1.8m	0.21m	0.13m
30207	Fill	Friable mottled greyish orange silty clay. Fill of [30203]	>1.8m	0.49m	0.24m
30208	Fill	Friable mottled orange grey silty clay. Fill of [30203]	>1.8m	0.7m	0.2m
30209	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay. Fill of [30203]	>1.8m	0.76m	0.2m
30210	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt. Fill of [30203]	>1.8m	0.46m	0.15m
30211	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt. Inclusions: manganese flecks. Fill of [30204]	>1.8m	0.28m	0.1m
30212	Fill	Friable mid greyish yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks. Fill of [30204]	>1.8m	0.54m	0.18m
30213	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill of [30204]	>1.8m	0.7m	0.25m
30214	Fill	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks. Fill of [30204]	>1.8m	0.3m	0.04m
30215	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (30217).	>1.8m	1.26m	0.24m
30216	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Filled by (30218)	>1.8m		
30217	Fill	Compact greyish brown. Inclusions: bands of blue and orange clay silt,. Inclusions: rare chalk stone. Fill of furrow [30215).	>1.8m		
30218	Fill	Compact yellowish brown sandy silt. Fill of furrow [30216).	>1.8m		
30219	Deposit	Firm dark blue/grey/black clay			
30220	Deposit	Firm pale grey/blue clay mottled iron pan.			
30221	Natural	Upper recut			
30222	Natural	Weird Nat			

Trench 303	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt, frequent crop and occasional stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.23m
30301	Subsoil	Firm dark brown grey silty clay. Dense. Sterile.	>50m	>1.8m	0.07m
30302	Natural	Firm, bright orange brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate stones and manganese flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 304	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30400	Topsoil		>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
30401		Void			
30402	Natural	Light brownish yellow manganese silty sand.	10m	>1.8m	>0.01m

Trench 304	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30403	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Truncated by [30405] & [30407]. Filled by (30404)	>1.8m	1.14m	0.47m
30404	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare sub-angular small stones. Fill of [30403].	>1.8m	1.14m	0.47m
30405	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Truncates [30403]. Filled by (30406).	>1.8m	0.2m	0.73m
30406	Fill	Firm mid orange brown with mid blue specks silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular stones and blue clay. Soil depth is 0.44m overlying ceramic field drain. Fill of [30405]	>1.8m	0.2m	0.73m
30407	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Truncates [30403] Filled by (30408).	>2m	0.2m	0.43m
30408	Fill	Firm dark orange brown. Inclusions: mid blue specks silty clay. Inclusions: some small sub-angular stones and clay.	>2m	0.2m	0.43m
30409	Subsoil	Mid bluish grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderate manganese and rare chalk flecks.			0.35m
30410	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. moderate manganese and rare chalk flecks.			0.26m
30411	Natural	Friable mid yellow orangey grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks and manganese.	10m	>1.8m	>0.2m

Trench 305	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30500	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and crop.	>50m	>1.8m	0.27m
30501	Natural	Firm bright orange/yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.05m

Trench 306	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30600	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small pebbles.	>50m	>1.8m	0.25m
30601	Subsoil	Firm dark greyish brown dense silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sand patches and manganese.	>50m	>1.8m	0.05m
30602	Natural	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk and manganese flecks and blue striations.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.01m
30603	Deposit	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Hill wash.	>10m	>1.8m	0.1m
30604	Deposit	Firm mid orange blue sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Hill wash.	>10m	>1.8m	0.1m

Trench 306	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.31m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30605	Cut	Cut of furrow	>1.8m	>0.2m	0.11m
30606	Fill	Fill of furrow	>1.8m	>0.2m	0.11m

Trench 307	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.57m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30700	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
30701	Subsoil	Firm, dense dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and manganese flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.12m
30702	Natural	Firm reddish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: moderate manganese and chalk flecks. Inclusions: small sub-angular stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.15m

Trench 308	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		Alignment:	E - W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30800	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	0.28m
30801	Subsoil	Firm, dense dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and manganese flecks.	>50m	>1.8m	<0.05m
30802	Natural	Firm reddish purplish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks, manganese and small stones.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.01m

Trench 309	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30900	Topsoil	Compact mid grey brown clay silt,. Inclusions: occasional small stones and grit <0.1m	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
30901	Natural	Mid orange brown boulder clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones, grit, crushed stone <10mm, very occasional medium sub-rounded stones <100mm, occasional patches mottled light yellow grey and mid brown orange clay silt.	>50m	>1.8m	
30902	Cut	Linear cut of furrow. Truncated by [30904]. Filled by (30903)	>2m	1m	0.07m
30903	Fill	Compact mid orange brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones and grit <10mm.Fill of furrow. Fills [30902]	>2m	1m	0.07m
30904	Cut	Linear cut of field drain. Truncates [30202]. Filled by (30905)	>2m	0.4m	>0.25m

Trench 309	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
30905	Fill	Firm to compact mid brown grey clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones and grit <10mm. Fill of field drain. Fills [30904]	>2m	0.4m	>0.25m

Trench 310	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31000	Topsoil	Very compact mid grey brown clay silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones and gravel <10mm and very occasional sub-rounded stones <100mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
31001	Natural	Mid orange brown boulder clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones, grit, crushed stone flecks, and very occasional sub-rounded stones <100mm.	>50m	>1.8m	

Trench 311	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and subangular stones and flint up to 50mm. Dry, firm and crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.35m
31101	Natural	Mid yellowish orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks and black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.1m
31102	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (31103).	>1.8m	>1m	>0.08m
31103	Fill	Fill of furrow. Fills [31102].	>1.8m	>1m	>0.08m

Trench 312	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and subangular stones and flint up to 40mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.15m
31201	Natural	Mid orangey yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and black mineral staining, occasional sub-angular stones up to 20mm.	13m	>1.8m	0.17m
31202	Natural	Mottled mid orangey grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate iron panning and occasional black mineral staining.	3m	1m	0.1m
31203	Natural	Mid greenish grey clay. Inclusions: slight sand content. Inclusions: occasional iron pan and black mineral staining.	3m	1m	0.16m
31204	Natural	Compact mid brownish orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: sub-rounded stones up to 40mm.	3m	1m	>0.05m

31205	Natural	Mid greyish blue clay. Inclusions: moderate iron pan and occasional black mineral staining. Compact and slightly moist	3m	1m	0.4m

Trench 313	**Dimensions:**	**50m x 1.8m x 0.48m**		**Alignment:**	**NW - SE**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and occasional sub-angular stones and flint up to 40mm.	>50m	>1.8m	0.4m
31301	Natural	Mid yellowy orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones up to 80mm.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.08m
31302	Cut	Linear cut of gully. Filled by (31303).	>1.8m	0.88m	0.22m
31303	Fill	Fairly soft and malleable mid greyish brown slightly mottled. Inclusions: orange tinge towards southern edge clayey silt. Occasional black mineral staining more common towards base. Fill of [31302].	>1.8m	0.88m	0.22m
31304		Number not used			
31305	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (31306).	>1.8m	2.2m	0.21m
31306	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular stones up to 20mm. Fill of [31305].	>1.8m	2.2m	0.21m

Trench 314	**Dimensions:**	**50m x 1.8m x 0.34m**		**Alignment:**	**NE - SW**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31400	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular stones and flint up to 20mm. Crumbly, compact and dry.	>50m	>1.8m	0.32m
31401	Natural	Mid yellowish orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and black mineral staining. Slightly, moist, compact.	>50m	>1.8m	>0.02m

Trench 315	**Dimensions:**	**50m x 1.8m x 0.39m x**		**Alignment:**	**N - S**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular flint and stones up to 20mm. Dry and crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.3m
31501	Natural	Mid yellowish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and black mineral staining. Moist and compact.	22m	>1.8m	>0.03m
31502	Natural	Mid orange gravelly clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk sub-rounded boulders up to 60mm.	7m	>1.8m	>0.02m
31503	Natural	Mid orange yellow clay, sterile, compact and slightly moist.	3.5m	>1.8m	>0.03m

Trench 315	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.39m x		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31504	Natural	Mid yellowish orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks and black mineral staining. Occasional sub-rounded stones up to 40mm.	9.5m	>1.8m	>0.02m

Trench 316	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.28m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
31600	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate rooting and sub-angular flint and stones up to 20mm. Dry and crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.16m
31601	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rooting and iron panning. Dry, crumbly.	>50m	>1.8m	0.12m
31601	Natural	Mid yellowish orange slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and black mineral staining.	>50m	>1.8m	

Appendix 2. Finds Concordance Tables

Section 17: Onshore Substation Zone

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal Bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Metal - CuA	Fired Clay	Vitrified Materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse Stone/ Shale	CTP	CBM
99	9907					1		2								
99	9909							1								
99	9911		27			1	74	1						11		
99	9913	1														
100	10002				1	3										
100	10004				1			1								
100	10006										6	1.1				
106	10604		83											2		
106	10606				1	3										
106	10608							1			4	12.9				
106	10610					5					1					
106	10612										2	5				
107	10704					10										
107	10706											9.5	1			2
113	11303												1			
113	11305							3								
121	12103											14.8				
123	12303							2								
128	12803															
128	12805					1										
131	13104															
132	13203					3										
134	13404		1													

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal Bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Metal - CuA	Fired Clay	Vitrified Materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse Stone/ Shale	CTP	CBM
135	13503		3			19										
143	14302									1			1		1	
143	14304				1	8	1				50	19.2				
144	14403			1		2										1
145	14505										3					
145	14507					1		1	30							
147	14703			1							5	4.8	1			1
150	15003					1										
153	15306					19										
155	15507						9			3						
155	15508											14.6				
158	15804				1	9										
158	15805					11		2								
158	15809							1								
158	15820					1										
159	15904					9										
162	16204					1						2.9				
162	16206							1				9.9	1			
163	16304				2	7										
163	16308					20										
165	16503					2										
170	17004			10			1								1	
202	20203							2								
	Totals	1	114	12	7	137	85	18	30	4	71	94.7	5	13	2	4

Section 11: Routh West

Trench	Context	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal Bone	Metal - Fe	Vitrified Materials (weight, g)	Glass	CTP	CBM
173	17304			10						
174	17404		1	1	1		0.1			
175	17504				4					
176	17608					1				
177	17705			10						
177	17709			9			4.9		1	
178	17803	1		2						
179	17904	1							2	
179	17906				7		27.4			
179	17909					1				
180	18004	1		1			8.9			1
181	18104	1	1			3	9.4			2
181	18106						0.4			1
183	18304				3		6.7			1
183	18306		1	1			0.3			
184	18406			2						
184	18412						2.4			
184	18413			7						
184	18414			1						
184	18432						5.9			
185	18501					1				
185	18504		1		3		35.1			
185	18512								1	3
187	18707							1	1	
187	18708									2
	Totals	4	4	44	18	6	101.5	1	5	10

Section 10: Routh East

Trench	Context	Pot - RB	Pot - Handmade IA-RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Daub / Fired clay	Vitrified Materials (g)	Glass	CTP	Wood
171	17113							3						
189	18916				3									
191	19107					1								
191	19111					5								
191	19113				2	1								
191	19114										0.1			
191	19121												1	
191	19125						1	1						
192	19209					1								
194	19408										0.1			
196	19609					1								
197	19715		1								70.9			
197	19720	1	4				82	1	1					
199	19905					2								
200	19906				3			1						
200	20004					4								
200	20005						1							
201	20108													1
201	20109													20
201	20110													1
201	20111			1			1	1						
202	20203		2			3					0.2			
204	20403									1	1.8			
207	20703				2			2	7		4.4			
208	20807													
208	20811							1						

Trench	Context	Pot - RB	Pot - Handmade IA-RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Daub / Fired clay	Vitrified Materials (g)	Glass	CTP	Wood
208	20813					2								
210	21007					3								
210	21010					1	2							
210	21013							2						
210	21015					1								
210	21019			1				1			2.6			
211	21105		5			3	3							
211	21107		5								0.5			
211	21110		2								0.6			
215	21513				1	5								
216	21603													
216	21609					5								
216	21610					2					0.2			
217	21704		11			20						1		
217	21706		49			1	71	2			7.7			
217	21709		1								19.7			
217	21711						30							
219	21903		1											
219	21911						6			1				
219	21912						4							
219	21914	1												
219	21915							1						
220	22004				4									
220	22010										1.3			
220	22088					10								
221	22125							1						
	Totals	2	81	2	15	71	201	17	8	2	110.1	1	1	22

Section 6: Catfoss South

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired Clay	Vitrified materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse Stone and Shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
226	22605					1										
227	22707				101	6	9				19.3				1	
227	22715					1	3									
227	22716				180	8	1	1								
228	22805		4		12	7	373									
228	22807						1									
230	23000	5	1							1			1			
230	23004		24										9			
230	23005		75							1			1			
230	23012					1	3				3.6					
230	23014		2		1	10										
230	23018		26													
230	23020		29				5									
230	23021		8		2	5	2	1								
230	23023						9									
230	23026	1					1									
230	23028							1								
230	23049										0.5					
230	23054		19							1						
230	23072						6	3								
230	23082		3		1	1		1								
230	23087							3								
230	23090				1	1										
230	23096		2													
233	23301	5											1			

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired Clay	Vitrified materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse Stone and Shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
233	23303		2		1	1	3	1								
233	23304	1	6				42						1			
233	23306				41						3.1					
233	23310						22		1	10			1			
233	23311		2		3		11									
233	23316	2	6				86							1		
233	23323	2	6		2		13									2
233	23324	2	2				4									
233	23327	7	9				3			3			2			
233	23328	8	26		6	4	29			7	13.1		7			4
233	23329	1	14													
233	23332		16				27									
233	23338		3		2		1									
233	23340				2	1										
233	23344	2	8				27						3			
233	23347		5		1		25									
234	23404		17				1						1			
234	23405		1													
234	23407		4		1		12									
234	23412		21		1								1			
234	23413		2													
234	23414				2											
234	23417		2		1	2	1	1								1
235	23507	2					15		4		1.4	1				
238	23849						1									
239	23912						34									
244	24404								14							

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired Clay	Vitrified materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse Stone and Shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
244	24405						1		13		3.5				1	2
244	24416							1								
244	24419														2	
244	24420					20										
247	24706							1								5
247	24708					1			1							
247	24710				1											
248	24803		2		21		1	1								
248	24806		8		3		4									
248	24807		23		2		11		1							
249	24903		7		5		1									
249	24910				2		2									
249	24911					1					9.1					
249	24912		8				2			1	32.5					
249	24915				1	2					0.8					
249	24916		20			1	12			4			5			
252	25204			1												
	U/S		2													
	Totals	38	415	1	396	74	804	15	34	28	86.9	1	33	1	4	14

Section 5: Catfoss North

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Medieval	Macro-plant	Char-coal	Worked bone	Animal bone	Fish bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired clay	Vitrified Material (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse stone / shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
265	26504					1				4								
265	26507											2		2				
265	26508	3											3.3					
265	26509		3							1								
265	26513		2			5												
265	26515				1													
267	26708									1					2		27	
267	26709																5	
267	26710																	
268	26808		1															
269	26904				32			28					246.9					
269	26906				3			1										
269	26908				3	8		95					18.3					
269	26909			3	4	10	2	23				1						
269	26911		1	1	6	1		9							4			
269	26914		1	2		3		3										
269	26917				1	1												
269	26919			4	15	1		12	1									
269	26920							2										
269	26925																	
269	26927				12	2		5	2		1		17.2					
269	26929				4			3										
269	26931				7			2		1								
269	26933				5													
269	26937				4													

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Medieval	Macro-plant	Char-coal	Worked bone	Animal bone	Fish bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired clay	Vitrified Material (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse stone / shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
269	26939			2				3										
269	26940			1	4	1		8		1					1			
269	26944							3										
269	26960				3	1		3		2								
269	26961		34															
270	27001				1													
270	27004		4							4								
270	27011												1					
270	27013				5													
270	27014				1	5												
270	27021												0.5					
270	27025				1													
270	27029				5	2												
272	27202					10												
272	27204							8			1							1
272	27205							3										
272	27210					1												
272	27214					10												
272	27216					1												
272	27218				1	1												
272	27220					3												
272	27221	1																
272	27228																	
273	27305									1								
274	27404							2		2	1					2		
275	27504		3												4			
275	27512				1			1										

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Medieval	Macro-plant	Char-coal	Worked bone	Animal bone	Fish bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired clay	Vitrified Material (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse stone / shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
275	27515			1														
275	27516							1										
275	27519		3							3								
275	27520		2															
275	27521		7					6							1			
275	27524		14	1											2			
275	27525		18		3					1		1	38.2		1			
275	27526			1														
275	27528									2								
275	27540	2																
275	27807					1				1								
275	27906				4	20												
275	28105				3	6												
275	28305										1							
275	28306																	
275	276538		2															
275	27525 & 27524		3															
	Totals	6	98	16	129	94	2	221	3	24	4	4	325.4	2	15	2	32	1

Section 3: Nunkeeling

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal Bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired clay	Vitrified materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse stone / shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
234	23408					6										
239	23906					20										
284	28407									2						1
284	28409	1						1								
284	28412					1										
284	28415				1		3				1					
284	28417				1	1	22									
284	28418				6											
284	28420				5	1										
284	28421								6							
284	28422														1	
284	28423													1		
286	28604				2	3										
286	28606		38		5	7				6			6			
288	28808				2											
290	29005					3										
290	29007		3			1										
290	29009					4										
293	29304					20										
293	29305					20										
293	29308			2		10										1
293	29312							1				1				
294	29406				3	2										
294	29407				1											
294	29408									1	0.2					

Trench	Context	Pot - Roman	Pot - Handmade IA / RB	Pot - Post-med	Macroplant	Charcoal	Animal Bone	Lithics	Metal - Fe	Fired clay	Vitrified materials (weight, g)	Glass	Coarse stone / shale	CTP	Wood	CBM
294	29418				1											
301	30105				1	2	4					1				3
301	30107					1										
301	30109							1								1
301	30110		1				3				243.1		8			3
302	30208						12									
302	30210				1											
302	30213	1														
302	30220													1		
304	30404															3
284	28409	1						1								
284	28410/ 28808				1	1										
	u/s							2								
	Totals	3	42	2	30	103	44	6	6	9	244.3	2	14	2	1	12

Appendix 3. Specialist Finds and Environmental Reports

Appendix 3A. Roman pottery

By R. S. Leary

Introduction

A total of 55 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 539g was submitted for assessment following the 2024 Phase 2 trial trenching excavations on the Dogger Bank South Windfarm project, East Yorkshire. The pottery was recovered from five sites along the cable route.

Methodology

The pottery was assessed following the guidelines published jointly by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Barclay et al. 2018). The pottery was catalogued in detail recording fabric, form, decoration, sherds condition, dating and quantified by sherd count and weight.

The assemblage: wares

The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) and Lincolnshire fabric collection codes (see Darling and Precious 2014) are used or referenced where possible.

CRA RE Crambeck grey ware, Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA RE.

CRA PA Crambeck parchment ware, Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA PA.

Crambeck wares are from the kilns at Crambeck (Corder 1937) and comprised two developed flanged bowls, one with a wavy line burnished decoration inside the upper wall, a late 4th century feature, and a CRA PA flanged bowl also of the late 4th century.

EYCT late calcite gritted ware Tomber and Dore 1998 HUN CG, Darling and Precious 2014, 358 HUNT.

The late calcite-gritted ware is from a source in the Vale of Pickering and the forms are lid-seated jars of Huntcliff type dating from c. AD360-early 5th century.

GW grey ware. More detailed descriptions and comments are included in Table 1.

The grey ware comprises indeterminate grey wares with moderate medium quartz inclusion of uncertain origin and Holme-on-Spalding Moor grey wares. The former group had few diagnostic sherds and are likely to pre-date the HSM RE wares of the 3rd and 4th century. This later group includes a small pedestal bowl and a flanged bowl both of the late 3rd-4th century.

OW quartz-tempered oxidised ware. No diagnostic sherds are present

SAM Samian ware

Area	WARE	Form	Date range	No.	Weight (g.)
Routh East	**GW**	1 GW undiagnostic sherd from closed vessel with a groove on it	Roman	1	4
	OW	1 OW sherd, very abraded-probably samian	2	1	3
		1 possibly very abraded samian	2nd and Med/post Med	1	4
Onshore Substation Zone	**GW**	GW everted rim jar	Earlier Roman fabric opt 2	1	21
Catfoss North	**GW**	2 sherds from a HSM RE flanged bowl	L3-4	2	17
		3 very abraded sherds from base and lower body of jar in GW (30g) and 1 HM sherd	Opt L1-2	3	30
	INDET	tiny completely abraded scrap, indeterminate	Unknown	1	0.3
Catfoss South	**CRA PA**	2 x CRA PA type 5b	370+	2	12
	CRA RE	1x CRA RE type 1 bowl sherds c280-4th C	280-4th	1	14
	EYCT	3 x late calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar. Damaged where lid seating would be but form otherwise as Huntcliff types	M4-E5	3	
		6 x late calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar sherds (55g), 1 x (3g,) very abraded CRA PA scrap and 1 x CRA RE type 1b (160G)	370+	8	217
	GW	1 x GW jar bodysherd (22g)	Roman	1	22
		1 x GW, probably HSM RE (9g)	Roman 3?	2	11
		2 x (12g) quartz-tempered sherds, one with oxidised surfaces and grey core of uncertain date and one reduced jar bodysherd coming up to incomplete everted rim. Wheel thrown.	The fabric suggests a date in the later 1st or 2nd century.	2	12
		2 x GW(4g.) bodysherd coming up to everted rim from jar	Roman, opt 2-3	2	4
		5 GW undiagnostic sherds	Roman 3?	5	7
		7 HSM RE (107G) pedestal bowl with rouletting, Halkon and Millett type B03b	L3-E4	7	107
	OW	1 OW (2g) unknown source or date	Roman 3?	2	11
		1 OW (2g) very abraded undiagnostic scrap	Possibly Roman	1	2

Area	WARE	Form	Date range	No.	Weight (g.)
			oxidised ware		
		2 OW, not identifiably Roman	(blank)	2	6
		2 x undiagnostic OW or fired clay scraps	M4-E5	5	26
Nunkeeling	**GW**	1 GW short everted rim of jar	Earlier Roman, opt 2	1	7
		GW scrap, undiagnostic	Perhaps Roman	1	2
Total				**52**	**539**

Table 1. The forms by area and ware

The character of the assemblages

Very small assemblages of Roman pottery come from Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling (Table 1). Most of the sherds in these small groups are abraded and not closely datable. The fabrics are consistent with an early Roman date in the 2nd century apart from a late 3-4th century HSM RE bowl from Catfoss North, recovered from the fill of a modern field drain. Small amounts of Roman wheel-thrown pottery are commonly found in association with larger assemblages of handmade insular tradition wares on modest rural settlements in this area in the earlier Roman period.

The larger assemblage of 43 sherds from DBS9 comprises pottery types of the mid- to late 4th century with only one assemblage from the lower fill 23344 of ditch 23343 being earlier and perhaps later 1st-2nd century. The assemblage is made up of Crambeck and Holme-on-Spalding Moor wares including a fine parchment ware bowl.

Area	Sherd count	Weight (g.)
Routh East	3	11
Onshore Substation Zone	1	21
Catfoss North	6	47
Catfoss South	43	451
Nunkeeling	2	9
Total	**55**	**539**

Table 2. Summary of Roman pottery by area.

The assemblages are typical of low-ranking rural settlements in East Yorkshire with few wheel-thrown vessels and rare tablewares or non-local traded ware. Most of the vessels come from the Crambeck or Holme-on-Spalding Moor kilns with earlier grey wares from unknown sources, probably local.

Spot dating by site and context

Area	Context	Context Interpretation	Sample no.	Specialist Description/ comments	No.	Weight (g)	Date range
Routh East	19720	upper fill of E-W ditch recut [19710]. Believed to be possibly Iron Age/ Romano-British.		1 OW sherd, very abraded- probably samian	1	3	2
Routh East	21914	top fill of NE-SW ditch [21913]. Believed to be Iron Age/ Romano-British.		1 GW undiagnostic sherd from closed vessel with a groove on it	1	4	Roman
Onshore Substation Zone	9913	topmost fill of N-S ditch recut [9910]. Believed to be Iron Age.		GW everted rim jar	1	21	Earlier Roman fabric opt 2
Nunkeeling	28409	topmost fill of NE-SW ditch [28408]. Undated.		1 GW short everted rim of jar	1	7	Earlier Roman, opt 2
Nunkeeling	30213	fill of ditch [30204]. Undated.		GW scrap, undiagnostic	1	2	Perhaps Roman
Catfoss North	26508	basal fill of ENE-WSW ditch recut [26506], which recuts [26512]. Undated.		3 very abraded sherds from base and lower body of jar in GW (30g)	3	30	Opt L1-2
Catfoss North	27540	Fill of modern field drain [27539].		2 sherds from a HSM RE flanged bowl	2	17	L3-4
Catfoss North	27221			tiny completely abraded scrap unidentifiable	1	<1	Unknown
Catfoss South	23000	Topsoil		5 GW undiagnostic sherds	5	7	Roman 3?
Catfoss South	23026	primary fill of SW-NE ditch		1 OW (2g) very abraded	1	2	Possibly Roman

Area	Context	Context Interpretation	Sample no.	Specialist Description/ comments	No.	Weight (g)	Date range
		[23008]. Undated.		undiagnostic scrap			oxidised ware
Catfoss South	23301	natural layer. Undated.		2 x undiagnostic OW or fired clay scraps and 3 x late calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar. Damaged where lid seating would be but form otherwise as Huntcliff types	5	26	M4-E5
Catfoss South	23304	upper fill of NW-SE ditch [23302]. Undated.		1 x GW jar bodysherd (22g)	1	22	Roman
Catfoss South	23316	upper fill of ditch [23308]. Same as (23310). Possible Iron Age/Romano-British		1 x GW, probably HSM RE (9g); 1 OW (2g) unknown source or date	2	11	Roman 3-4
Catfoss South	23323	only fill of pit [23322]. Undated.		2 x CRA PA type 5b	2	12	370+
Catfoss South	23324	deposit across the top of pit [23322]. Undated.		2 x GW(4g.) bodysherd coming up to everted rim from jar	2	4	Roman
Catfoss South	23327	middle fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated		7 HSM RE (107G) pedestal bowl with rouletting, Halkon and Millett type B03b	7	107	L3-E4
Catfoss South	23328	topmost fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated.		6 x late calcite gritted ware Huntcliff type jar sherds (55g), 1 x (3g,) very abraded CRA PA scrap and 1 x CRA RE type 1b (160G)	8	217	370+

Area	Context	Context Interpretation	Sample no.	Specialist Description/ comments	No.	Weight (g)	Date range
Catfoss South	23329		41	1x CRA RE type 1 bowl sherds c280-4th C	1	14	280-4th
Catfoss South	23344	lower fill of N-S ditch recut [23343]. Undated.		2 x (12g) quartz-tempered sherds, one with oxidised surfaces and grey core of uncertain date and one reduced jar bodysherd coming up to incomplete everted rim. Wheel thrown.	2	12	The fabric suggests a date in the later 1st or 2nd century.
Catfoss South	23507	middle fill of NE-SW ditch [23505]. Undated		2 OW, not identifiably Roman	2	6	Uncertain

Table 3 Pottery from each area and context. Opt=optimum. Crambeck types are from Corder 1937.

Discussion and statement of significance

The Romano-British pottery assemblages from Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling are too small for meaningful comment but represent the very small amounts of Roman wheel thrown pottery being acquired by rural inhabitants during the 1st and 2nd century to supplement much larger groups of handmade insular tradition pottery. Such groups are very common on rural sites in this region. The group from Catfoss South, although still modest, gives a consistently late date in the mid to late 4th to early 5th century and represents a greater interest in and easier access to Roman wheel thrown wares at this date.

Recommendation

- At the analysis stage. the data from Romano-British assemblage should be integrated with that from the handmade group where contemporary, and quantifications should include both types of pottery. No further work need be done on the Roman pottery from Routh East, Substation, Catfoss North and Nunkeeling but the assemblage from Catfoss South can be summarised for inclusion in the analysis report and the vessels illustrated.
- A summary of the Roman pottery should be included in the report.

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Appendix 3B. Handmade Pre-Roman Iron Age – Roman and post-medieval pottery

By C. G. Cumberpatch BA PhD, Freelance Archaeologist

Introduction

The pottery assemblages from six sites forming part of the Dogger Bank South project (Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Routh West, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling) were examined by the author between the 9th and 19th January 2025. The details of the assemblages are summarised in Tables 1 to 6 and are discussed individually below.

The assemblage

The pottery was classified using the scheme developed by the author from the earlier work of Peter Didsbury and which has been published as part of a number of recent reports from sites of pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA) and Roman period date across eastern and northern Yorkshire (Cumberpatch 2016, 2018a, 2018b, 2019a, 2019b, 2020, 2021, unpublished 1 to 4, Cumberpatch and Didsbury 2024a, b, Cumberpatch and Leary 2019, 2021, 2023, Leary and Cumberpatch 2016). A detailed account of the typological scheme will form part of the full report on the assemblages but for the purposes of this assessment a brief summary will be sufficient.

The handmade fabrics are denoted by the letter H with the following number indicating the broad fabric type; H1 covers fabrics with calcareous inclusions (typically calcite and/or chalk, but also including shell), H2 covers fabrics containing non-calcareous inclusions (quartz, non-crystalline rock fragments and industrial waste), H3 covers fabrics with mixed calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions and H4 covers sherds with calcareous inclusions affected by acidic ground water to the extent that the inclusions have been wholly or partially dissolved, leaving voids or vesicles. The alpha-numerical code is followed by a description of the inclusions (quartz, rock, calcite etc.) with the commonest type generally given first in cases where the fabric contains a wider range of material (Quartz and mica, Quartz and rock etc.).

It should be noted that this classificatory scheme defines fabric *groups* rather than fabric *types* and sherds identified as, for example, part of the 'H2 Quartz and rock' group were not necessarily made in the same place or at the same time. Rather the classification reflects the broad characteristics of the fabric in terms of the principle types, sizes and character of the inclusions. Even within the individual groups there may be considerable variation in the size, density and sorting of the inclusions and this is particularly marked in one of the commoner groups represented in the present assemblages, H2 Quartz and rock. In all cases fine quartz was present as a background element but larger quartz grains and various types of rock fragments (including sandstones and igneous rocks) of different sizes were present in varying sizes and proportions across the assemblages. Such variations are described in the 'Notes' column of the data tables.

The typological scheme devised to classify the vessels by shape and rim form, described in the reports cited above, departs from the homogenising tendency inherent in the traditional discourse around handmade pottery in eastern Yorkshire. It is intended to establish a system which allows vessels to be attributed to a range of vessel forms which can then be 'calibrated' in chronological terms as and when C^{14} and other independent dates become available. This is, inevitably, a slow process as it is quicker and cheaper to classify and quantify large pottery assemblages in traditional terms than it is to obtain large numbers of C^{14} dates from sites or features bearing significant pottery assemblages and to use these to inform the wider typological scheme.

In the present case the various assemblages were characterised by a low number of identifiable vessels and, within that group, a very limited range of vessel forms and rim shapes. The forms present and their date ranges, as currently understood, are noted in the relevant sections below and a full discussion, with local and regional parallels will form part of the full report on these assemblages. Further work specific to the individual sites is outlined as appropriate, below.

Discussion

Routh East

Routh East produced a total of eighty-three sherds weighing 441.1g representing a maximum of eighty-one vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. All of the sherds were heavily abraded and identifiable vessels were limited to one definite and two probable Vertical-rim jars, all from context 21708. This form is currently understood to span the period between the 4th century BC and the 4th century AD. It was notable that across the sites examined, thin-walled Vertical-rim jars seemed to be amongst the commonest of the vessel forms. The full report will consider this matter in greater detail.

The majority of the pottery was handmade and lay within the regional PRIA to Roman period tradition. All of the handmade sherds were of H2 type but within this they showed a considerable degree of variation, as recorded in Table 1. One sherd (context 21704) was notable for containing traces of organic inclusions as well as quartz.

Two sherds were of a much later date. Context 21019 (sample 52) contained one sherd, a small piece of Creamware dating to the period between 1740 and 1820. Context 20111 (sample 24) contained a very small fragment of transfer printed Pearlware or Whiteware which spanned the period between the later 18th and later 19th centuries. This was the only sherd from the context.

Further work on this assemblage should include, as a minimum, a review and discussion of the pottery data in the light of the stratigraphic record and the evidence for activity on and around the site in the form of other categories of finds.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
19715	27	H2 Quartz & rock	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ angular rock frags up to 6mm
19720	28	H2 Fine quartz	2	1	2			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Heavily abraded; common fine quartz w/ occ grains up to 0.5mm
19720		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular rock frags up to 2mm
19720	28	H2 Quartz & rock	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ common quartz & rock frags up to 4mm, mainly finer
20111	24	TP Whiteware	1	0.1	1			Flake	U/ID	Trace of transfer printed design	LC18th - C19th	
20203	68	H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	A soft, very heavily abraded sherd w/ moderate quartz up to 1mm
20203	68	H2 type	1	1	1			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	A soft, very heavily abraded fragment
21019	52	Creamware	1	2	1			BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
21105		H2 Quartz	3	5	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ moderate angular quartz up to 3mm, manly finer
21105		H2 Quartz & muscovite	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Black w/ an orange ext margin; fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted angular quartz up to 3mm, occ 4mm
21105		H2 Quartz & rock	1	11	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	Orange w/ black patches; angular quartz & sparse rock frags up to 4mm, occ 6mm
21107		H2 Quartz	1	1	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Flake w/ fine quartz background w/ moderate grains up to 2mm
21107		H2 Quartz	2	19	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular quartz up to 4mm
21107		H2 Rock	1	6	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ angular rock frags up to 8mm but mainly finer
21107		H2 type	1	2	1			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman?	A dull orange fabric w/ poorly sorted quartz & rock
21110		H2 Quartz & rock	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common angular quartz & rock up to 3mm w/ fine quartz background
21110		H2 Rock	1	2	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	A pale orange fabric w/ angular black rock frags up to 2mm, occ larger

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
21704		H2 Fine quartz	4	9	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz w/ occ round quartz up to 2mm
21704		H2 Quartz	1	6	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Reduced w/ a thin orange ext margin; common fine quartz w/ occ grains up to 1mm & rare red grit & angular rock frags
21704		H2 Quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Reduced w/ an orange ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ common angular quartz-rich rock frags up to 5mm, mainly finer
21704		H2 Quartz & organic	2	5	2			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Odd sherds; dull orange fabric w/ sparse round quartz & common fine organic temper
21704		H2 Quartz & rock	1	18	1			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	An unusually thick sherd, reduced throughout w/ dull orange margins; common fine quartz background w/ angular quartz-rich rock & round sandstone up to 5mm, occ larger
21704		H2 Quartz & rock	2	11	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background giving a sandy texture w/ angular black rock & sub-angular quartz up to 3mm
21706	47	H2 Fine quartz	18	30	18			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout w/ occ grains up to 1mm & rare larger grains
21706		H2 Fine quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz throughout w/ occ grains up to 1mm in a reduced body
21706		H2 Fine quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	A sandy textured fabric w/ common fine quartz <0.5mm
21706		H2 Fine quartz & rock	4	72	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ angular quartz & rock frags up to 5mm, occ larger
21706		H2 Quartz	1	16	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout up to 0.8mm w/ sparse angular quartz up to 3mm
21706		H2 Quartz	1	6	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Grey ore w/ orange ext margin; no int surface; common quartz up to 1mm w/sparse larger grains
21706		H2 Quartz	1	18	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar	U/Dec; abraded	C4thBC – C4thAD	A short vertical rim on a rounded shoulder; common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse, poorly sorted angular rock up to 4mm, occ larger
21706		H2 Quartz	1	3	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	U/ID	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Small section of a thick, flat-topped rim; black throughout w/ common fine quartz & occ angular quartz up to 2mm
21706		H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular quartz up to 6mm, mainly finer

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
21706		H2 Quartz	4	3	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	An orange fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm, occ larger; shattered fragments
21706		H2 Quartz & coarse rock	3	16	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Orange throughout w/ common fine quartz & moderate, poorly sorted angular quartz-rich rock frags up to 8mm, mainly finer
21706		H2 Quartz & rock	2	17	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Possible oval pot disc (fresh break); 45mmx38mm; mixed inclusions w/ common fine quartz, occ grains up to 4mm (mainly finer) & sparse mixed rock frags up to 1mm
21706		H2 Quartz & rock	7	79	7			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherds; grey core w/ orange margins; common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse larger quartz & black rock up to 5mm, mainly finer
21706		H2 Quartz & rock	1	9	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey throughout w/ a dull buff ext margin; common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 3mm, occ larger
21706		H2 Quartz & rock	1	12	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar type?	U/Dec; abraded	C4thBC – C4thAD	A vertical rim (VRJ or OJ?) w/ a clubbed lip; black fabric w/ common fine quartz background w/ sparse black rock frags & quartz up to 5mm
21706		H2 Quartz & rock	2	22	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar type	U/Dec; abraded	C4thBC – C4thAD	A dull orange-buff fabric w/ common fine quartz background & occ angular quartz & rock up to 4mm
21709	57	H2 Quartz & rock	1	3	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Moderate angular quartz-rich rock up to 2mm w/ sub-round sandstone up to 6mm
21903		H2 Fine quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout
		Total	**126**	**2415**	**39**							

Table 1. Summary of PRIA – Roman and post-medieval pottery from Routh East

Onshore Substation Zone

Onshore Substation Zone produced a total of 126 sherds weighing 2415g representing a maximum of thirty-nine vessels. The data are summarised in Table 2.

The pottery fell into two broad groups. The earliest consisted of handmade pottery in the regional PRIA / Roman period tradition while the later element consisted primarily of pottery of later 19th to early 20th century date but with one earlier (16th to 18th century) sherd.

Contexts 9911, 10604, 13404 and 13503 contained handmade pottery of PRIA or Roman period date (114 sherds weighing 1876g representing a maximum of twenty-seven vessels). Two vessels were identifiable to form.

Context 9911 contained a group of sherds which may be from a single Vertical-rim jar, spanning the period between the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD. It was also notable as one of the relatively few vessels belonging to an H3 fabric group. Other sherds from the context were in H2 Quartz fabrics of various kinds.

Context 10604 contained eighty-three sherds, almost certainly from a single vessel (including sherds from sample 13), but joining sherds were rare and there was no base. The rim suggests that the vessel was an Open jar or possibly an Everted-rim Open jar, given the slight but evident degree of eversion. Neither type is well-dated and they occur on sites of both pre-Roman and Roman period date.

Context 14403 produced a single sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware of 16th to 18th century date. The sherd had suffered considerable damage to the hard but brittle glaze and there were no decorative elements surviving to allow a closer dating.

Contexts 14703 and 17004 contained pottery of mid/late 19th to early 20th century date (twelve sherds weighing 539g representing a maximum of twelve vessels). With the exception of a sherd of transfer-printed (TP) Porcelain, none of the pottery bore any datable decoration and this single example appeared to be of early 20th century date.

A translucent glass jar of very recent date with a screw-thread for a lid was included with the pottery.

Further work on this assemblage should include, as a minimum, a review and discussion of the pottery data in the light of the stratigraphic record and the evidence for activity on and around the site in the form of other categories of finds.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
9911		H2 Fine quartz	2	3	2			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; Sooting on only surviving surface	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz; rare grains up to 2mm
9911		H2 Quartz	2	4	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate, poorly sported angular quartz up to 2mm, occ 4mm
9911	14	H2 Quartz type	1	21	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman?	Grey int w/ a dull orange ext margin; common fine quartz up to 1mm w/ sparse grains up to 3mm; not certainly PRIA/Roman
9911		H3 Quartz & vesicles	22	43	17	U/ID	U/ID	Rim & shoulder	Vertical-rim jar	Smoothed surfaces	C4thBC – C4thAD	A tall, thin vertical rim on a rounded shoulder; fine quartz & vesicles up to 1mm; one vessel but not all small sherds & flakes join
10604	13	H2 Quartz & rock	83	1803	1			Rim & BS	Open jar	U/Dec	900BC – C4thAD	Fine quartz background & sparse larger grains w/ common, well-sorted angular rock up to 6mm giving a rough, pimply surface int & ext
13404		H2 Quartz & rock	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 3mm
13503	25	H2 Fine quartz	3	1	3			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Small abraded fragments
14403	43	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	4	1			BS	Flatware?	Heavily flaked & abraded tin glaze int & ext	MC16th – MC18th	Heavily abraded
14703		Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	14	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Flowerpot	Deep groove below rim	MC19th – EC20th	Slightly abraded
17004		TP Porcelain	1	6	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Cup/mug	Bright blue ?Two Temples ext; geometric frieze int	LC19th – C20th	
17004		Whiteware	1	208	1			Ring foot base	Bowl/chamber pot	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Slightly discoloured; use-wear on underside of base
17004		Whiteware	1	155	1	27	14	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Crazed & discoloured; iron-staining

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
17004		Whiteware	1	20	1	17	11	Rim	Kitchen bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	A short collared rim
17004		Whiteware	1	58	1	8	30	Profile & handle	Cup	U/Dec	LC19th – C20th	A utilitarian or institutional straight-sided cup/mug; loop handle
17004		Whiteware	1	22	1	9	12	Rim	Bowl	Relief-banded ext surface	MC19th – EC20th	
17004		Whiteware	1	12	1			Spout	Teapot	Off-white / pale cream glazed finish	MC19th – EC20th	
17004		Whiteware	1	12	1	21	8	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	A curved everted rim
17004		Whiteware	1	17	1	9	20	Rim	Cup	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	A cup w/ a rounded profile
17004		Whiteware	1	11	1	U/ID	U/ID	Lid-seated rim	Teapot?	Clear (brown) glaze int & ext w/ a green band around rim	MC19th – EC20th	External glaze & surface ext
		Total	**126**	**2415**	**39**							

Table 2. Summary of PRIA – Roman and post-medieval pottery from Onshore Substation Zone

Routh West

Routh West contained a small assemblage consisting of four sherds of pottery weighing 25g representing a maximum of four vessels. The data are summarised in Table 3. Three of the four sherds were of Pearlware type with two bearing hand-painted decoration, described in Table 3, and one plain. These sherds dated to the period between c.1780 and c.1840. The fourth sherd was a piece of Fine Redware decorated with white slip on the internal surface and was most probably contemporary with the Pearlwares.

Unless the excavators or the authors of other finds reports have specific questions regarding the pottery, no further work is required on this assemblage.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	% Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
17803	12	HP Pearlware	1	3	1			BS/ Flake	U/ID	Hand-painted linear design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Heavily flaked
17904		Fine Redware	1	15	1			Recessed base	Hollow ware	Thick white slip int; clear glaze ext	LC18th – C19th	A recessed base w/ use-wear on foot; fine red fabric
18004	23	HP Pearlware	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	Hand-painted grid pattern ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
18104	7	Pearlware	1	6	1			BS	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Spalled & flaked
		Total	**4**	**25**	**4**							

Table 3. Summary of PRIA – Roman and post-medieval pottery from Routh West

Catfoss North

Catfoss North produced an assemblage consisting of 114 sherds of pottery weighing 931g representing a maximum of 105 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 4. The assemblage also included a piece of bone, a piece of stone and two small fragments of fired clay, the latter included as an annex to Table 4.

The majority of the pottery was of handmade PRIA – Roman period type but the group also included a small number of sherds spanning the period between the mid/late 11th and early 15th centuries AD (contexts 26909, 26911, 26919, 26939, 26940, 27515, 27524 and 27526) with one sherd of an unidentified and undated type (context 27525).

The majority of the pre-Roman Iron Age to Roman period handmade sherds were body sherds and as such, only broadly datable. Rim sherds were sparse with a Vertical-rim Globular jar (context 26509) and two possible Vertical-rim jars (contexts 26908 and 26961) the only identifiable vessel types. These sherds suggest a date range spanning the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD.

The range of PRIA – Roman fabrics was broadly comparable to those from other sites with H2 wares predominant and only one H4 sherd (context 27519). This sherd was unusual in its form, featuring an elongated ridge or cordon and no parallel has been found for it. A post-

Roman date cannot be ruled out for this sherd or for a small number of other sherds which are discussed below.

Catfoss North was notable for including a larger assemblage of later pottery than any of the other sites considered in this report (contexts 26909, 26911, 26919, 26939, 26940, 27515, 27524 and 27526). These sherds consisted principally of local Coarse Sandy wares with a single sherd of Beverley 2 type ware and two sherds of Humberware. Date ranges for the individual sherds are given in Table 4. The sherds of Coarse Sandy ware were thinner than typical PRIA/Roman wares and were densely tempered with fine rounded and polished quartz and non-crystalline grains. The type, which forms part of a wider regional group along with the Staxton / Potter Brompton wares has been discussed in greater detail elsewhere (Watkins 1987, Cumberpatch and Didsbury 2024c).

One sherd (context 27525) classified as Fine Sandy ware could not be identified and may be of Roman or post-Roman date. Other sherds were more ambiguous in character.

Context 26908 (sample 64) contained two sherds, including a rim, both of which may be of post-Roman date. Distinguishing between PRIA and Roman period handmade wares is often difficult and the few principles which seem to define the post-Roman wares are highly specific and in most cases, not widely applicable. In the case of the sherds from context 26908 the fabrics appeared to show some differences in their texture and qualities that set them apart from the standard PRIA/Roman wares.

The assemblage from context 27004 consisted of four sherds, the largest of which was part of a sagging base. Sagging bases are not a common form amongst PRIA and Roman period wares which usually have flat bases, often with a small foot or pedestal. In contrast, sagging bases seem to have been common in the post-Roman period (see, for example, the vessels from the Kilham cemetery; Cumberpatch, in prep.). The present example was also extensively pitted on the internal surface, something that recalls Perry's observations on post-Roman funerary vessels and the similarities that they show with vessels used for brewing ale and beer (Perry 2014).

Contexts 27524 and 27525 were linked by a cross-context join consisting of three sherds from a vessel base. Both contexts also contained other, non-joining sherds that may have belonged to the same vessel, noted as DBS8 V1 in the data tables.

One context, 27504, appeared to be anomalous; a note on the bag (containing three sherds of H2 type) stated that the pottery came from the 'Top of [27504]'. This matter requires resolution.

Further work on this assemblage should include, as a minimum, a review and discussion of the pottery data in the light of the stratigraphic record (including the implications of the cross-context join linking contexts 27524 and 27525) and the evidence for human activity on and around the site in the form of other categories of finds. Further attention should also be given to the possible post-Roman sherds and the contexts / features from which they were recovered with a view to defining and documenting possible post-Roman activity on and around the site.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
26509		H2 Quartz type	3	6	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim Globular jar type	U/Dec; heavily abraded	C3rdBC – C3rdAD	A soft, heavily abraded rim & shoulder in a crumbly friable fabric w/ probable quartz
26513	9	H2 Quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Dull orange to grey w/ common angular rock up to 2mm
26513	9	H2 Quartz & rock	1	10	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ thin orange/brown margins; common fine quartz background w/ sparse angular quartz-rich rock frags up to 2mm, rarely larger
26808		H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ prominent angular white quartz up to 2mm w/ possible flint
26908	64	H2 Quartz	1	7	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar type?	Smoothed int & ext	Post-Roman?	A short, probably vertical/ slightly everted rim, broken at shoulder, round lip; grey core w/ buff margins; common angular quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
26908	64	H2 Quartz type	1	34	1			BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext; slight pitting int	Post-Roman?	A distinctive hard, thick black sherd w/ common quartz up to 1mm, occ larger; not a typical PRIA/Roman fabric
26909		Coarse Sandy ware	3	4	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – EC14th	See Watkins 1987 for details
26911	29	Coarse Sandy ware	1	12	1			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13th – E/MC14th	A flat base; abraded; could be a fine Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware
26911		H2 Quartz & rock type	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman?	Black core w/ thin buff margins; common quartz & rounded rock frags up to 1mm, mainly around 0.5mm, rarely larger; not typical of PRIA/Roman
26914		Coarse Sandy ware type	2	6	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – EC14th	See Watkins 1987 for details; could be slightly earlier Staxton / Potter Brompton types
26914		H2 Type?	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA / Roman?	A hard black fabric w/ rounded quartz up to 1mm & surface vesicles; PRIA/Roman or post-Roman?
26919		Coarse Sandy ware type	2	5	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – EC14th	Common quartz & sparse calcite/chalk up to 1mm in a dull brown to grey body; smaller sherd is vesicular; See Cumberpatch & Didsbury 2024

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
26919		Coarse Sandy ware type	2	8	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th – EC14th	Grey w/ a dull brown ext margin; common round quartz up to 0.8mm, occ larger; not typical CSAN, could be earlier
26939	67	Coarse Sandy ware	2	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – EC14th	See Watkins 1987 for details; slightly finer than typical
26940	69	Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	M/LC11th – M/LC13th	A triangular-section rim in a buff fabric w/ common, well-sorted quartz up to 0.5mm; finer end of the BGW spectrum; light sooting ext
26961		H2 Fine quartz & rock	5	11	5			BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Abraded flakes/sherds w/ common fine quartz w/ sparse quartz & rock up to 2mm
26961		H2 Quartz	2	18	2			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Flat bases; dark grey fabric w/ common fine quartz & moderate angular grains up to 2mm, rare larger grains
26961		H2 Quartz	2	5	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar?	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	A probable vertical rim w/ a round lip; dark grey w/ common fine quartz & moderate grains up to 2mm, occ 5mm
26961		H2 Quartz	2	19	2			BS/Neck	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	Hard dark grey fabric w/ common fine quartz up to 2mm, occ up to 7mm
26961		H2 Quartz	2	4	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey throughout; common fine quartz background w/ moderate grains up to 4mm
26961		H2 Quartz	18	87	18			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ orange ext margins; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted angular white quartz up to 4mm, occ larger
26961		H2 Quartz	1	25	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Pale grey int w/ an orange ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ sparse, poorly sorted angular quartz up to 5mm
26961		H2 Quartz & flint	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey to dull orange sherd w/ moderate angular quartz up to 1mm w/ common angular white flint up to 5mm
27004		H2 Quartz	1	20	1			Base?	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext; pitted int	PRIA – Roman?	A hard dark grey fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm; odd sherd; see text
27004		H2 Quartz	2	3	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Moderate quartz up to 1mm, occ larger

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
27004		H2 Quartz & flint	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse burnt flint up to 2mm, occ 4mm
27504		H2 Quartz	1	22	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherd; black core w/ orange-brown int & ext margins; common round quartz up to 0.5mm, occ prominent white angular quartz up to 6mm
27504		H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A dark grey sherd w/ moderate, well-sorted quartz up to 2mm & fine background
27504		H2 Quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate grains up to 3mm, rarely 5mm
27515		Humberwa re	1	27	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC13th – EC15th	Sandy Humberware; slight abrasion
27519		H2 Quartz	2	1	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Small sherds; common fine quartz w/ occ grains up o 4mm
27519		H4	1	4	1			BS?	U/ID	Smoothed but vesicular surfaces	PRIA – Roman?	A black, slightly soapy vesicular sherd; odd form, appears top be a ridge or cordon but w/ no curvature; no parallel known
27520		H2 Quartz	1	12	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ a thin orange-brown ext margin; abundant fine quartz background w/ sparse/moderate quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
27520		H2 Quartz & muscovite	1	27	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherd, black core w/ thin brown margins; abundant fine quartz & moderate muscovite w/ common, well sorted angular white quartz up to 4mm
27521		H2 Quartz	3	51	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ orange-brown margins; common fine quartz w/ moderate grains up to 2mm & occ larger angular grains
27521		H2 Quartz	2	2	2			BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black top orange-brown w/ quartz up to 2mm
27521		H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate rounded (polished) grains up to 2mm+
27521		H2 Quartz & rock	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ an orange ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, poorly sorted quartz-rich rock & flint up to 3mm, black flint up to 7mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
27524		H2 Quartz	4	99	3			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Flat base w/ slight pedestal; common fine quartz background w/ common angular grains up to 1mm, sparse larger grains, some rounded; DBS8 V1
27524		H2 Quartz	7	21	7			BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Small sherds which are probably part of vessel DBS8 V1
27524	85	H2 Quartz	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular white quartz up to 2mm, occ larger
27524		H2 Quartz	1	17	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ common, poorly sorted angular quartz up to 4mm, occ 6mm
27524		H2 Quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ common angular white quartz up to 3mm
27524		Humberware	1	17	1			Base	Hollow ware	Partial green glaze on underside	LC13th – EC15th	Sandy Humberware; part of a stacking scar on underside
27525		Fine Sandy ware	1	37	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; pitted surfaces	Undated	A very unusual sherd; grey w/ bright orange margins; a very hard, dense fabric w/ no visible inclusions; Needs positive ID
27525	84	H2 Fine quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; no surfaces	PRIA – Roman	A hard dark grey sherd w/ common fine quartz w/ rare grains up to 2mm
27525	84	H2 Quartz	2	3	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Two very similar sherds; dark grey w/ common angular quartz up to 2mm
27525		H2 Quartz	3	31	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey cores w/ varying orange-brown margins; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted angular quartz up to 2mm w/ occ larger grains
27525		H2 Quartz	5	16	5			BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Probably parts of DBS8 V1
27525		H2 Quartz	1	23	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext; int surface missing	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherd w/ large curvature; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted angular quartz up to 2mm w/ rare rounded (pebble) grains
27525		H2 Quartz & muscovite	1	14	1			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard black fabric w/ fine quartz background, moderate grains up to 0.5mm & moderate angular grains up to 4mm & fine muscovite

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
27525		H2 Quartz & rock	2	53	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Pale grey w/ patchy orange margins; common fine quartz background w/ common, poorly sorted & prominent angular rock & quartz up to 7mm, mainly smaller
27525		H2 Quartz & rock	1	44	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Pale grey throughout; common fine quartz background w/ poorly sorted angular quartz-rich rock up to 4mm, occ larger
27526		Beverley 2 type ware	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	Decayed green glaze ext; abraded	C12th – EC14th	A heavily abraded sherd w/ traces of decoration ext under decayed green glaze ext
276538		H2 Quartz & muscovite	2	6	2			BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Hard black fabrics w/ quartz up to 2mm, occ 4mm
27525 & 27524		H2 Quartz	3	71	1			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Flat base w/ slight pedestal; common fine quartz background w/ common angular grains up to 1mm, sparse larger grains, some rounded; DBS8 V1
		Total	**114**	**931**	**105**							

Table 4. Summary of PRIA – Roman and post-medieval pottery from Catfoss North

Catfoss South

Catfoss South produced an assemblage consisting of 413 sherds of pottery weighing 5666g, representing a maximum of 375 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 5. Four pieces of fired clay were included with the pottery and are listed in an annex to Table 5. This was the largest assemblage from any of the areas examined and was also the most diverse in terms of the range of vessel forms present.

The greater part of the assemblage consisted of handmade pottery in the regional PRIA – Roman period tradition but also included a few sherds of other types. Context 23323 contained sherds of Greyware and Calcite-tempered ware which were of probable Roman date while context 25204 contained a sherd of 18th century Slipware.

The handmade ware fabrics showed a similar degree of diversity to that seen in the other assemblages considered in this report. H2 wares predominated but showed a high degree of diversity within the broad class while both H3 and H4 wares were present in small quantities, alongside the H2 wares.

The assemblage included a larger number and greater diversity of identifiable vessel forms than any of the other assemblages considered here. These will be considered in greater detail as part of the full report but for the purposes of this assessment it seems that they can be divided into two broad groups. The first of these consists of those forms with a very long life-span; from the early Iron Age to the 4th century AD; Barrel jars, Open jars, and Everted-rim jars. The second group consists of those for which the current evidence suggests that the date ranges lie between the later Iron Age (4th to 2nd centuries BC) and the 3rd or 4th centuries AD; Vertical-rim jars, Square-rim jars, Vertical-rim Open jars, Vertical-rim Globular jars, Vertical-rim jar – Narrow-bodied. In the cases of some of the rarer forms, the date ranges have yet to be established with any degree of certainty and it is to be hoped that some of the examples from the present site will be associated with C^{14} and other independent dates.

A number of individual context groups require comment and may require further work as part of the full report.

Context 23407 contained four sherds, three of which had a pale grey, cindery fabric similar to that of the crucibles identified on other sites (Pitman and Doonan 2016). While the form of these sherds was not that of the small crucibles seen elsewhere, the condition of the sherds was consistent with involvement in a high-temperature process such as metal-working.

Context 24903 contained a total of seven sherds and, while none of them joined, the similarity in the fabrics implied that they came from the same vessel, an Open jar.

Contexts 23054 and 23005 were amongst those which contained sherds distinguished by their slight curvature and thickness which suggested that they came from large and possibly tall vessels in various H2 Quartz & rock fabrics. Context 23005 also contained an unusual base with a deep groove where it had been attached to the walls of a large vessel.

Context 23018 contained two non-joining sections of a rim that may have belonged to a single vessel. Classified as a Vertical-rim Open jar (VROJ), the overall profile is that of an Open jar with a very slightly differentiated rim and traces of pinching. Further work is needed on this

vessel (and on rim sherds from contexts 23332 and 24806) to identify parallels from other sites and to define the vessel forms more closely.

Further work on this assemblage should include, as a minimum, a review and discussion of the pottery data in the light of the stratigraphic record and the evidence for activity on and around the site in the form of other categories of finds.

Specific issues to be addressed include the following:

- Identification and dating of the probable Roman sherds (context 23323) and evaluation of the implications for the associated hand-made wares;
- Reconstruction (where possible) and illustration of six sherds/vessels (noted in Table 5);
- Appropriate analysis of the sherds from context 23407 to investigate their possible use in metallurgy.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
22805	61	H2 Iron & iron	1	2	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	No surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Reddish-grey flake w/ common fine quartz & magnetic iron grains
22805	61	H2 Quartz	1	6	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ thin brown margins; odd laminated fabric w/ angular white quartz flakes up to 4mm
22805	61	H2 Quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ an orange ext margin; common fine quartz w/ moderate angular quartz up to 1mm, occ 2mm
23000		H3 Quartz & vesicles	1	32	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Odd sherd in a light grey fabric w/ darker patches; common quartz giving a sandy texture but w/ angular vesicles up to 2mm
23004		H2 Fine quartz	5	16	5			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/a buff ext margin; common fine quartz w/ sparse grains up to 2mm
23004		H2 Quartz	1	4	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Open jar	U/Dec	900BC – C4thAD	Black core, buff ext margin, brown int; common fine quartz w/ sparse grains up to 2mm
23004		H2 Quartz & rock	2	43	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; smoothed ext; crazed int	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherd w/ slight curvature; black w/ orange ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular rock frags up to 4mm
23004		H2 Quartz & rock	15	89	14			Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Flat base w/ a small but definite foot; brown margins w/ a black core; fine quartz & sparse, poorly sorted rock frags up to 2mm+
23004		H4	1	18	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; highly vesicular surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Pale grey to pale orange vesicular fabric; quite unlike other sherds in the assemblage; large vessel?
23005		H2 Fine quartz & coarse rock	3	332	2			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A large, thick base w/ a deep groove where the body was attached to the walls; laminated fracture; fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted rock frags up to 6mm
23005		H2 Fine quartz & coarse rock	14	622	8			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Thick body sherds from large vessels; grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; common fine quartz w/ moderate, well-sorted sub-angular rock up to 6mm, occ larger

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23005		H2 Fine quartz & coarse rock	1	18	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Open jar type	Smoothed surfaces	900BC – C4thAD	Grey core w/ dull buff int & ext margins; common fine quartz w/ sparse/moderate angular rock frags up to 3mm, occ larger
23005		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	31	1	16	11	Rim	Open jar	Smoothed surfaces	900BC – C4thAD	A plain, slightly everted, flat-topped rim; fabric resembles the large base from this context but slightly finer
23005		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	8	1	9	15	Rim	Vertical-rim jar	Smoothed but pimply surfaces; sooted	C4thBC – C4thAD	A tall, thin vertical rim, slightly everted, w/ a flat top; common fine quartz w/ angular rock frags up to 4mm, mainly finer
23005		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	4	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar type?	Smoothed but pimply surfaces; sooted	C4thBC – C4thAD	A small section of probable VRJ rim, thin w/ a small beaded rim; black fabric w/ fine quartz & sparse rock up to 2mm
23005		H2 Quartz	1	31	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Barrel jar?	Smoothed surfaces	900BC – C4thAD	Grey core w/ buff margins; inturned rim w/ a thinned angular lip (could be a bowl); common fine quartz w/ moderate larger grains up to 3mm+
23005		H2 Quartz	1	16	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard black fabric w/a rough fracture; common angular quartz up to 3mm
23005		H2 Quartz	4	25	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard, dense, black fabric w/ common fine quartz & occ grains up to 4mm; thick sherds
23005		H2 Quartz & flint	7	56	7			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; common quartz throughout w/ moderate angular flint up to 6mm
23005		H2 Quartz & rock	1	67	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed but pimply surfaces; slight sooting	PRIA – Roman	Thin-walled vessel w/ a rounded body & pinched neck; fine quartz w/ moderate, well-sorted angular rock frags up to 4mm, mainly around 2mm
23005		H2 Quartz & rock	1	43	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ dull orange margins; common fine quartz w/ moderate, poorly sorted quartz-rich rock up to 5mm, mainly finer; thick sherd from a large vessel
23005		H2 Quartz & rock	2	15	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherds, densely-tempered w/ angular quartz & rock up to 4mm, occ larger; distinctively densely tempered

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23005		H2 Quartz & rock	6	84	6			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate well-sorted angular rock frags up to 3mm, occ larger
23005		H2 Quartz & rock	15	90	15			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ buff int & ext margins; common fine quartz background w/ occ grains up to 4mm & sparse rock frags; some variation between sherds in size & density of inclusions
23005		H2 Quartz & rock	1	9	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; no surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Common very fine quartz background w/ moderate quartz-rich rock up to 3mm
23005		H2 type	15	22	15			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; many w/ no surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Various shattered flakes & fragments in quartz-tempered H2 fabrics w/ occ angular rock; some variation between sherds
23014		H2 Quartz & rock	1	210	1			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec; rough surfaces	PRIA – Roman	A thick-walled vessel w/ a footed base (diam 71mm), patchy burning ext; a rough fabric w/ rock frags up to 6mm w/ few protruding through the wall
23014		H2 Quartz & rock	1	10	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; rough surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Probably part of the base from this context
23018		H2 Quartz	5	160	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Two largest sherds join; large vessel; grey core w/ orange ext margin; abundant angular quartz up to 4mm, occ 6mm, prominent at surface
23018		H2 Quartz	12	69	8			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; sparse sooting on some sherds	PRIA – Roman	Probably parts of the VROJs from this context
23018		H2 Quartz	2	69	1	13	22	Rim	Vertical-rim Open jar type	U/Dec; limited sooting ext	LPRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ orange int margin; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, poorly sorted angular quartz-rich rock up to 3mm, rarely larger
23018		H2 Quartz	4	32	1	U/ID	U/ID	BS	Vertical-rim Open jar type	U/Dec; limited sooting ext	LPRIA - Roman	Dark grey w/ orange int margin; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, poorly sorted angular quartz-rich rock up to 3mm, rarely larger
23018		H2 Quartz & rock	3	42	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey cores w/ brown int & ext margins; common fine quartz background w/ sparse angular quartz-rich rock frags up to 2mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23020	48	H2 Coarse quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ common, poorly sorted angular white quartz up to 9mm
23020		H2 Coarse rock	3	11	3			BS/Fragments	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Small fragments w/ common angular rock frags up to 4mm & finer quartz background
23020		H2 Fine quartz	1	86	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	Large vessel; dark grey core w/ buff-grey margins int & ext; common fine quartz background w/ sparse larger grains, some rounded 'pebbles'
23020		H2 Fine quartz	2	25	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	Reduced to grey throughout; common fine quartz up to 0.2mm
23020		H2 Quartz	3	53	1			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext	PRIA – Roman	A flat base w/ a small foot; black fabric w/ fine quartz & possible muscovite w/ moderate angular quartz up to 2mm
23020		H2 Quartz	2	11	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey & dull brown margins; common fine quartz background w/ moderate grains up to 2mm
23020		H2 Quartz & rock	9	110	1	26	8	Rim	Barrel jar	Smoothed int & ext	900BC – C4thAD	A flat-topped, slightly inturned plain rim; fine quartz w/ common angular rock frags up to 4mm, occ larger; large vessel, two large sherds & frags
23020		H2 Quartz & rock	1	44	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ a buff ext margin; common quartz background w/ moderate quartz & quartz-rich rock frags up to up to 2mm, occ 4mm & larger; large vessel
23020		H2 Rock	3	11	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Pale grey w/ an orange ext margin; densely tempered w/ angular rock frags up to 2mm, occ larger
23020		H3 Fine quartz & vesicles	4	21	4			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed but vesicular surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Sparse fine quartz & common angular vesicles
23021		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	8	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ thin brown int & ext margins; common fine quartz & angular rock frags up to 1mm
23021		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	62	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Thin-walled vessel, wide curvature; a hard dark grey fabric; common fine quartz w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 4mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23021		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	52	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey ore w/ orange int & ext margins; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, poorly sorted angular rock up to 5mm; large vessel re: curvature
23021		H2 Quartz	1	8	1			Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A small, footed base; common fine quartz w/ rare grains up to 1mm
23021		H2 Quartz	1	62	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ an orange et margin, brown it; thick-vessel, wide curvature, large vessel; sparse fine quartz up to 1mm
23021		H2 Quartz	2	17	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black body w/ an orange int margin; moderate quartz up to 2mm
23021		H2 Quartz	1	14	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Square-rim Open jar	Smoothed int & ext	C2ndBC – C4thAD	A flat-topped, square profile rim, slightly everted from body, possibly open form; common fine quartz background w/ moderate grains up to 2mm
23054		H2 Coarse quartz	1	81	1	25	8	Rim	Open jar	U/Dec	900BC – C4thAD	A flat-topped rim, very slight inturn & internal differentiation from body; prominent angular white quartz up to 6mm
23054		H2 Fine quartz	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ a red int margin; common fine quartz
23054		H2 Fine quartz & rock	2	316	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces w/ slight vertical striations ext	PRIA – Roman	A hard, fine body w/ common very fine quartz background & moderate, well sorted sub-angular rock frags up to 4mm, occ larger; large vessel
23054		H2 Fine quartz & rock	8	188	8			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	A hard, fine body w/ common very fine quartz background & moderate, well sorted sub-angular to angular rock frags up to 4mm, occ larger; large vessel
23054		H2 Fine quartz & rock	6	18	6			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ angular to sub-angular rock frags up to 3mm, rarely larger
23054		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	92	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim Open jar type?	Smoothed surfaces	C4thBC – C4thAD?	Unusual form; short vertical rim on a sloping shoulder; grey to buff body w/ fine quartz background & sparse angular igneous rock frags up to 6mm
23082		H2 Fine quartz	1	1	1			BS/Chip	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A fine black fabric w/ common fine quartz

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23082		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	42	1			Rim	Vertical-rim jar-Narrow body	Smoothed int & ext	C4thBC – C4thAD	A short vertical rim on a very narrow, sloping shoulder; common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular rock frags up to 3mm; rare round quartz pebbles up to 7mm
23082		H2 Quartz & rock	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Abraded fragment w/ common fine quartz & sparse quartz up to 4mm & rock up to 6mm
23096		H2 Quartz	2	20	1			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Flat base; thin dull red ext margin; common fine quartz w/ sparse grains 1mm+
23303	26	H2 Fine quartz	2	2	2			BS/Chips	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine black sandy fabrics; common fine quartz
23304		H2 Quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz
23304	27	H2 Quartz	3	10	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout, occ up to 1mm; all abraded
23304		H2 Quartz & rock	1	14	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard, dense, black w/ a buff ext margin; common fine quartz <1mm w/ sparse rock frags up to 1mm
23311	70	H2 Quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Abraded fragment; common fine quartz w/ moderate grains up to 2mm
23311		H2 Quartz & rock	1	36	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext; rough int surface	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey body w/ a thin pale buff-grey ext surface; fine quartz background w/ angular rock & round quartz up to 4mm
23316		H2 Quartz	1	9	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar type	U/Dec; no external surface	C4thBC – C4thAD	Common fine quartz w/ sparse larger grains up to 2mm; part of a flat-topped rim, probably a VRJ type
23316		H2 Quartz & rock	1	8	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz background w/ common angular rock frags up to 4mm
23316		H2 Quartz & rock	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 2mm, occ larger
23316		H3 Fine quartz & vesicles	2	14	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black w/ grey ext margin; common fine quartz w/ common angular vesicles
23316		H3 Fine quartz & vesicles	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black int w/ an orange ext margin; highly vesicular w/ sparse fine quartz
23323		Calcite-tempered ware	2	45	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Jar	Smoothed surfaces	Late Roman	Curved, rounded everted rim; fine calcite / vesicles; needs specialist report

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23323		Greyware?	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman?	Requires specialist report
23323		H2 Fine quartz	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz throughout
23323		H2 Fine quartz	1	8	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz up to 0.5mm, occ larger but <1mm
23323		H2 Quartz	1	14	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/a buff ext margin;common fine quartz background w/ sparse grains up ,to 3mm
23324		H2 Fine quartz	2	4	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black sandy fabrics w/ common fine quartz <0.5mm, occ vesicles
23327		H2 Quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core, w/ orange margins; common quartz up to 0.5mm w/ moderate grains up to 1mm
23327		H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black w/ abraded ext orange margin; common quartz up tom 1mm
23327		H2 Quartz & rock	1	23	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Thick sherd, black core w/ thin red ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted quartz-rich rock up to 4mm
23327		H2 Quartz & rock	2	36	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core & int w/ orange ext margins; common fine quartz w/ quartz-rich & igneous rock up to 2mm, occ up to 4mm+
23327		H2 Quartz & rock	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse igneous rock up to 7mm
23327		H2 Quartz & rock	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz up to 1mm w/ sparse rock up to 5mm
23327		H3 Quartz & vesicles	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dull buff-orange int, grey ext; vesicular w/ fine quartz up to 0.2mm
23328		H2 Fine quartz	2	22	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ a dull red ext margin; common quartz up to 0.5mm, rarely larger
23328		H2 Fine quartz	2	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core & int w/ a light buff et margin; common rounded quartz up to 0.5mm
23328		H2 Fine quartz	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext w/ two slight ridges	PRIA – Roman	Black throughout w/ common fine quartz <0.2mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23328		H2 Fine quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Dull red core w/ black surfaces; common fine quartz
23328		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 4mm
23328		H2 Quartz	2	27	2			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Flat bases w/a slight pedestal; common fine quartz in a black fabric w/ sparse grains up to 2mm+
23328		H2 Quartz	5	17	5			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ buff/orange margins; common quartz, fine background w/ larger grains up to 4mm
23328		H2 Quartz	6	33	6			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey core w/ buff / orange margins; common fine quartz w/ sparse larger grains, occ up to 5mm; some variations between sherds
23328		H2 Quartz & flint	1	15	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey int w/ a buff ext margin; common fine quartz w/ moderate grains up to 2mm & sparse flint up to 2mm, occ larger
23328		H2 Quartz & muscovite	1	9	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ a dull orange ext margin; common fine quartz w/ moderate grains up to 2mm & rare angular grains up to 6mm
23328		H2 Quartz & rock	1	26	1			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Flat base w/ a small but distinct foot; a hard black fabric w/ fine quartz background & moderate, poorly sorted quartz-rich rock frags up to 2mm, occ 3mm
23328		H3 Fine quartz, flint & vesicles	3	170	1			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed but coarsely vesicular surfaces	PRIA – Roman	A distinctive flat base (w/ use-wear) from a large vessel; common fine quartz background w/ coarse vesicles & sparse white flint & black grit; flaked int surface
23329	41	H2 Quartz	1	9	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black throughout w/ common fine quartz <0.5mm, sparse larger grains up to 2mm
23329	41	H2 Quartz & rock	2	6	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Hard black fabric; one sherd w/ dull orange ext margin; fine quartz background w/ moderate rock frags up to 2mm
23329	41	H2 type	5	3	5			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Small shattered fragments

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23329	41	H3 Fine quartz & vesicles	4	13	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background <0.5mm w/ common vesicles up to 2mm
23329	41	H4 type	2	4	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Heavily abraded fragments; a soft, soapy-textured vesicular, possibly organic-tempered fabric
23332		H2 Fine quartz	1	11	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black w/ buff ext margin; common fine quartz throughout w/ very rare sandstone up to 4mm
23332		H2 Fine quartz	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed/burnished ext	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz in a black body
23332		H2 Quartz	1	40	1			Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Flat base; grey core w/ thin variable margins; common fine quartz up to 0.5mm, occ 1mm very rare large angular quartz up yo 8mm
23332		H2 Quartz	6	27	6			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz up to 1mm in a dark grey body
23332		H2 Quartz	1	7	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	Smoothed int surface; no ext surface	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ a bright orange int margin; common quartz up to 0.8mm, rare grains up to 4mm
23332		H2 Quartz & rock	4	6	4			BS/Chips	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Various small sherds containing fine quartz & rock
23332		H2 Quartz & rock	1	52	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim Globular jar type	Smoothed surfaces	C3rdBC – C4thAD	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 4mm; finely finished; short angular rim on a very rounded body
23332		H2 Quartz & rock	1	11	1	10	12	Rim	Vertical-rim jar	U/Dec	C4thBC – C4thAD	A straight but slightly everted rim w/ a flat top; thin-walled in a hard brown fabric w/ common fine quart & sub-angular rock frags up to 4mm giving a pimply surface
23338	40	H2 Fine quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ an orange ext margin; common fine quartz, occ up to 1mm
23338	40	H2 Quartz & rock	2	8	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular black rock up to 4mm
23344		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey int w/ orange ext margin; common fine quartz w/ spare rock frags up to 2mm
23344		H2 Quartz	1	9	1			Base?	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ brown ext margin; common quartz up top 1mm, rarely larger

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23344		H2 Quartz	1	15	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ a buff-brown ext margin; common quartz up to 1mm, rarely larger
23344		H2 Quartz & biotite	1	15	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ red / orange margins; common sub-round quartz up to 1mm, sub-angular grains up to 2mm w/ sparse fine biotite
23344		H2 Quartz & rock	1	33	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz up to 0.5mm w/ moderate, well-sorted angular quartz-rich & sandstone up to 4mm+
23344		H2 Quartz & rock	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard, dense, dark grey fabric w/ abundant quartz up to 1mm w/ common angular quartz-rich rock up to 5mm, occ larger
23344		H2 Quartz & rock	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ dull orange int & ext margins; common fine quartz w/ moderate rounded quartz & rock up to 4mm
23344		H2 Quartz & rock	1	25	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Open jar	U/Dec	900BC – C4thAD	A dull brown to grey fabric w/ common quartz up to 1mm, rarely 4mm w/ sparse angular rock up to 7mm
23347	39	H2 Fine quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/common fine quartz throughout
23347	39	H2 Quartz	2	9	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz w/ occ grains up to 1mm, occ 2mm+
23347	39	H2 Quartz, rock & iron	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz w/ sparse rounded sandstone up to 4mm, magnetic iron
23347	39	H2 Quartz, rock & iron	1	1	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Pale buff ext margin, grey core, no int surface; common fine quartz w/ angular rock up to 2mm; ,magnetic iron
23404		H type	1	2	1			BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Odd soapy fabric w/a laminated fracture & occ possible flint grains
23404	29	H2 Fine quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; no surfaces	PRIA – Roman	A small black sherd in a fine black fabric; fine quartz
23404		H2 Fine quartz	4	6	4			BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec; no surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Slightly odd dense black fabrics w/ laminated fractures; very fine quartz w/ rare grains up to 1mm
23404		H2 Fine quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23404		H2 Quartz	1	8	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ fine quartz & moderate angular grains up to 2mm
23404		H2 Quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz & regular white grains up to 2mm, occ 4mm
23404		H2 Quartz	1	6	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz throughout up to 1mm
23404		H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ dull orange margins; common fine quartz up to 1mm but mainly finer
23404		H2 Quartz & rock	1	24	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Abundant fine quartz throughout w/ sparse round quartz 'pebbles' up to 7mm & sparse sub-angular rock up to 10mm
23404		H2 Quartz & rock	1	10	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/common fine quartz background & igneous rock frags up to 4mm, occ larger
23404		H2 Quartz & rock	1	11	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard black fabric w/ dull red margins; ; fine quartz w/ sparse quartz & rock up to 1mm, rare larger rock frags
23404		H4	3	6	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; no surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Highly vesicular sherds w/ a soapy texture
23405		H2 Fine quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; chipped & abraded	PRIA – Roman	Dark brown to grey sandy sherd w/ common fine quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
23407		H2 Quartz	3	4	3			BS	Crucible?	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A pale grey vesicular fabric w/ quartz up to 3mm, very heavily burnt / overfired to a cindery, vesicular appearance
23407	19	H2 Quartz	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
23412		H2 Fine quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz
23412		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	9	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ sparse grains up to 2mm & rare angular flint up to 3mm
23412		H2 Quartz	1	15	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ bright orange int & ext margins; common fine quartz background w/ moderate, poorly sported angular quartz up to 5mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
23412		H2 Quartz	1	2	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Open jar?	U/Dec	900BC – C4thAD	A small section of a plain rim, possibly slightly everted; common fine quartz w/ moderate rock frags up to 4mm
23412		H2 Quartz & rock	1	15	1			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric; fine quartz background w/ angular quartz & rock up to 4mm, occ 6mm
23412		H2 Quartz & rock	6	119	6			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ a dull red ext margin; common fine quartz throughout w/ moderate, well-sorted angular igneous rock frags up to 6mm
23412		H2 Quartz & rock	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ common, prominent angular rock frags up to 6mm
23412		H2 Quartz & rock	7	29	7			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Various sherds, all w/ common fine quartz & varying quantities & sizes of rock frags up to 3mm, occ larger
23412		H2 Quartz & rock	1	13	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Open jar	U/Dec	900BC – C4thAD	Common fine quartz background w/ prominent angular igneous rock frags up to 6mm; internal bevel and a pointed lip
23412		H2 Rock	1	69	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	An unusual thick sherd; grey ore w/ buff int & ext margins; a smooth fabric w/ moderate angular rock frags up to 5mm, occ larger; quite unlike most of then sandy fabrics
23413		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black w/ a dull orange ext margin; sparse rock up to 2mm; fresh break
23413		H2 Quartz & rock	1	21	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black w/ a dull orange buff ext margin; common fine quartz throughout w/ occ grains up to 2mm, moderate fine angular rock up to 1mm
23417		H2 Fine quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey int, bright orange ext; common fine quartz throughout w/ occ quartzite grains up to 2mm
23417		H2 Quartz	1	8	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black throughout; mainly fine quartz but w/ moderate larger grains up to 1mm, occ 3mm
24803	12	H2 Fine quartz	1	11	1			BS	Hollow ware	Burnished surfaces int & ext	PRIA – Roman	A hard, even, fine black fabric w/ abundant fine quartz <0.5mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
24803	12	H2 Quartz	1	10	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Pale grey core w/ orange margins; common fine quartz background w/ prominent larger grains up to 4mm & rare red grit
24806		H2 Fine quartz	1	6	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ dull buff int & ext margins; common fine quartz throughout; rare grains up,to 1mm
24806		H2 Fine quartz	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core, dull brown margins; common fine quartz throughout w/ rare grains up to 1mm
24806		H2 Fine quartz	1	9	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar?	Smoothed surfaces	C4thBC – C4thAD	Grey core w/ orange margins; fine quartz throughout w/ one sub-angular rock fragment
24806		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	18	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Vertical-rim jar?	Smoothed int & ext surfaces	C4thBC – C4thAD	A short vertical rim w/ a slightly clubbed profile & rounded lip; common fine quartz background w/ angular igneous rock frags up to 6mm, concentrated in neck
24806		H2 Fine quartz1	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w./ bright orange int & ext margins; common fine quartz
24806		H2 Quartz	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; no int surface	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ a dull grey-brown ext margin; common fine quartz background w/angular white quartz up to 4mm, but mainly finer
24806		H2 Quartz	1	6	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ buff-grey int & ext margins; common fine quartz w/ moderate angular white quartz up to 2mm
24806		H2 Quartz & rock	1	9	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular igneous rock up to 4mm, occ larger w/ rare quartz pebbles up to 4mm
24807		H2 Fine quartz	1	12	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim?	Hollow ware	Smoothed int & ext	LPRIA – Roman	A hard, fine black fabric w/ common fine quartz; could be a small section of a beaded rim (?open jar) but too abraded to be certain
24807		H2 Fine quartz	2	9	2			BS	Hollow ware	Burnished ext surface	PRIA – Roman	Hard, fine black fabrics w/ common fine quartz w/ sparse grains up to 1mm
24807		H2 Fine quartz	2	17	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; very rare grains up to 6mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
24807	11	H2 Quartz	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz w/ sparse grains up to 4mm
24807	11	H2 Quartz	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A hard black fabric densely tempered w/ common quartz up to 4mm
24807		H2 Quartz	10	86	10			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey cores w/ varying orange/buff margins; common fine quartz w/ varying but minor quantities of angular quartz up to 3mm
24807		H2 Quartz & rock	2	53	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Two thick sherds (large vessels); common fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted angular rock frags up to 3mm, w/ some larger grains
24807		H2 Quartz & rock	1	11	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/buff int & orange ext margin; common rounded quartz up to 1mm w/ sparse angular rock up to 6mm
24807		H2 Quartz & rock	2	22	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Hard, mainly fine sherds, reduced throughout w/ common fine quartz w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 6mm
24807		H2 Quartz & rock	1	73	1			Rim	Wedge-rim jar type	Smoothed surfaces int & ext	C2ndBC - C2ndAD	A short, angular rim w/ a pointed lip, internal & external angles; common fine quartz & moderate angular rock frags up to 4mm
24903	19	H2 Quartz	6	59	6			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Perhaps part of the same vessel as rim; common quartz up to 3mm, occ larger
24903	19	H2 Quartz	1	22	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Open jar	Smoothed surfaces	900BC – C4thAD	A plain rim, no thickening or eversion; common quartz throughout w/ regular angular quartz up to 4mm, occ larger
24912		H2 Fine quartz	1	6	1			BS/neck	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ orange int & ext margins; common fine quartz up to 1mm but mainly finer
24912		H2 Fine quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ orange int & ext margins; common fine quartz background
24912		H2 Fine quartz	1	4	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common fine quartz throughout
24912		H2 Quartz	2	9	2			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/a dark brown ext margin; common fine quartz w/ grai9ns up to 2mm; rare rock in one sherd
24912		H2 Quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey throughout w/ fine quartz & common angular quartz up to 2mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
24912		H2 Quartz & rock	1	18	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Grey core w/ orange margins int & ext; common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse, well-sorted angular rock up to 5mm, rarely larger
24912		H2 Quartz & rock	1	10	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ a dull buff ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ sparse angular rock up to 2mm
24916		H2 Fine quartz	1	37	1			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed ext surface	PRIA – Roman	A dark grey to dark brown fine sandy fabric; flat base, thickened in centre; common fine quartz
24916		H2 Fine quartz	1	3	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim?	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	A fine black sandy fabric w/ common fine quartz up to 0.5mm, rarely larger
24916		H2 Fine quartz	3	8	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Abraded sherds in fine sandy fabrics w/ fine quartz & rare larger grains
24916		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	20	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Everted-rim jar	Smoothed int & ext surfaces	EIA – C4thAD	Common fine quartz background w/ sparse, poorly sorted sub-round rock up to 4mm; a curved everted rim w/ a rounded lip
24916		H2 Fine quartz & rock	1	12	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 5mm
24916	18	H2 Quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded surfaces	PRIA – Roman	An abraded dark grey fabric w/ common fine quartz background w/ moderate angular white quartz up to 3mm
24916		H2 Quartz	1	11	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	A thick lump, possibly fired clay, w/ no surfaces; common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular grains up to 2mm
24916		H2 Quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black throughout w/ common fine quartz
24916		H2 Quartz	2	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz up to 1mm w/ moderate larger grains up to 2mm w/ rare larger grains; fresh break
24916		H2 Quartz & rock	1	13	1			BS	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz background w/ rare angular rock frags up to 5mm
24916		H2 Quartz & rock	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Abraded sherd; grey throughout w/ fine quartz & sub-angular rock frags up to 7mm

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
24916		H2 Quartz & rock	6	35	6			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black core w/ dull orange ext margin; common fine quartz w/ sparse angular rock frags up to 4mm
25204	1	Slipware	1	2	1			BS	Hollow ware	Raised ridge & feathered red slip ext	C18th	Fine buff fabric w/ very fine quartz & white rock frags
U/S		H2 Quartz	1	7	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz up to 1mm in an orange to grey body
U/S		H3 Quartz & vesicles	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Abraded, vesicular sherd w/ fine quartz
			413	**5666**	**375**							

Table 5. Summary of PRIA – Roman and post-medieval pottery from Catfoss South

Nunkeeling

Nunkeeling produced an assemblage consisting of forty-four sherds weighing 280g representing a maximum of forty-one vessels. The data are summarised in Table 6. With a single exception, the assemblage consisted of hand-made pottery of PRIA to Roman date. The exception was a sherd of Green Glazed Sandy ware of mid 15th to 17th century AD date from context 29308.

The handmade pottery included two rim sherds, both from context 28606. One of these was of a type with a very long lifespan (Barrel jar) but the second, a Beaded-rim jar, was of a type which has elsewhere been dated to the period between the 1st century BC and the 3rd century AD. This particular example was notable for its angular profile rather than the more common rounded shape.

In terms of the range of fabrics, H2 and H3 wares were both represented and the proportion of H3 wares seemed to be higher than it was in the case of the sites described above. Given the relatively small size of all of the assemblages, it is unclear how significant this is and how far chance factors may have played a part in affecting the proportions of different types.

Further work on this assemblage should include, as a minimum, a review and discussion of the pottery data in the light of the stratigraphic record and the evidence of activity on and around the site in the form of other categories of finds. Consideration should be given to illustrating the Beaded-rim jar from context 28606.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Wt	ENV	RD	%Rim	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
28606	1	H2 Fine quartz	1	1	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	A heavily abraded rounded fragment
28606	1	H2 Quartz	1	5	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Common quartz throughout from o.3mm to 2mm
28606		H2 Quartz	3	34	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Beaded-rim jar type	Smoothed int & ext	C1stBC – C3rdAD	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse angular quartz up to 4mm, mainly finer
28606		H2 Quartz	3	11	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Black fabric w/ common quartz up to 2mm
28606		H2 Quartz	9	28	9			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Various abraded sherds in sandy fabrics w/ moderate quartz up to 4mm, mainly finer; some variation in size & density of inclusions
28606		H2 Quartz & rock	9	64	9			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey core & int w/ an orange ext margin; common fine quartz background w/ prominent angular quartz & rock up to 6mm
28606		H2 Quartz & rock	4	17	4			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey w/ dull brown ext margin; common fine quartz w/ moderate, poorly sorted quartz & quartz-rich rock up to 4mm
28606	1	H2 type	4	1	4			BS	U/ID	U/Dec; heavily abraded	PRIA – Roman	Small, heavily abraded fragments
28606	1	H3 Quartz & vesicles	1	3	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey throughout w/ common fine round quartz & fine vesicles
28606		H3 Quartz & vesicles	1	15	1	U/ID	U/ID	Rim	Barrel jar	Smoothed surfaces int & ext	EIA – C4thAD	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse muscovite & fine vesicles; plain round, slightly inturned rim
28606		H3 Quartz & vesicles	2	15	2			Base	Hollow ware	Smoothed surfaces int & ext	PRIA – Roman	Common fine quartz throughout w/ sparse muscovite & fine vesicles; possibly parts of a flat base
29007		H2 Quartz & coarse rock	3	74	3			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA – Roman	Fine quartz background w/ moderate, well-sorted angular rock frags up to 7mm;
29308	7	Green Glazed Sandy ware	2	4	1			BS/Flake	Dish?	Traces of green glaze int; heavily abraded & flaked	MC15th – C17th	A light orange sandy fabric w/ white streaks
30110		H2 Quartz	1	8	1			BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; abraded	PRIA – Roman	Dark grey-brown w/ an orange int margin; common rounded quartz up to 1mm, occ larger
		Total	**44**	**280**	**41**							

Table 6. Summary of PRIA – Roman and post-medieval pottery from Nunkeeling

Overview

The assemblages of hand-made pottery recovered from five of the six sites discussed in this report were characterised by a relatively low number of identifiable vessels and a high degree of abrasion across the body sherds. In this regard they can be compared with a number of other assemblages which the author has reported on in recent months. These include the Beverley By-Pass (Cumberpatch and Didsbury 2024a and b) and Bridlington South Cliff (Cumberpatch and Didsbury 2024d). The contrast between sites with this type of assemblage and those which produce larger and more diverse assemblages (as encountered, for example, on the Easington to Ganstead gas pipeline sites and in the area around Pocklington) is something that needs to be explored further as, at present both the causes and the implications of the various types and degrees of variability between assemblages of handmade pottery are unclear.

It is possible, and perhaps even probable, that different types of context (field and enclosure ditches, ditches flanking trackways, ring ditches and eave-drip gullies, settlement enclosure ditches, pits and postholes) produce different kinds of assemblage but identifying the individual character of the assemblages from such various contexts will require comparison both within individual sites and between sites of different types. The aim of this would be to identify the varying patterns of refuse disposal in and around settlements and across the wider agricultural landscape which act to structure the assemblages recovered through excavation. How far such an aim is achievable will depend not only on taking individual sites through to full report status but also excavating all types of site on a more extensive scale. Open area excavation, a technique originally developed to overcome the severe limitations imposed by linear trenching and/or the 'Wheeler box', remains the better option for recovering pottery assemblages with multiple inherent potentialities than does the excavation of narrow trenches designed to sample haphazardly the various features identified by remote sensing or to investigate seemingly blank areas. It is unclear at the time of writing whether further excavation is in prospect for any of the areas discussed in this report but such work is essential if the potential offered by the study of the pottery is to be fully realised in terms of deeper or 'thicker' description of life in the area during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

If no further work is planned in the areas covered by this report then the pottery assemblage requires an estimated six days further work. The nature of the work required for each area has been outlined in the relevant sections, above. It excludes time for the proposed analysis of the sherds from Catfoss South and the proposed illustrations.

Curation and archiving

Our knowledge and understanding of the PRIA and Roman period pottery assemblages from eastern Yorkshire remains poor although the potential offered by the material is very high. A good deal of the work required to unlock this potential lies outside the scope of commercial reports, relying as it does on inter-site comparison and the targeted analysis of vessel types and classes (whether this involves petrological, chemical or lipid analysis) from multiple sites and context types. Furthermore (and as discussed briefly above) more inclusive and extensive excavation is required to investigate specific types of feature in much more detail in order to

clarify issues of spatial variability rather than relying on small samples illustrative of the vertical sequence but of little else.

Given this as yet unrealised potential, there can be no case for sub-sampling, discarding, dispersing, downsizing or otherwise compromising the assemblages recovered to date, no matter what inherent problems remain with them. All the pottery should be retained in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further study in the future.

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Appendix 3C. Macroplants and charcoal

By Genoveva Dimova (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of 383 bulk samples were submitted for environmental assessment in February 2025 from the archaeological works undertaken at Dogger Bank, East Yorkshire. The bulk samples were collected from six areas (Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Routh West, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling) from a series of deposits, ditches, gullies, field boundaries, fire pits, furrows, linears, pits, stakeholes, postholes, and geological deposits believed to date to the Iron Age Romano British period. The ecofacts were composed of carbonised macroplant and charcoal which were recovered from all six areas. The main aim of this assessment was to identify the finds to species, assess their potential for further study and suitability for radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a floatation method designed to retrieve both ecofacts and artefacts (Kenward *et al*. 1980). The sediment consisted of a compact clay and many of the samples had to be pre-soaked for 24 hours prior to processing. The wash overs were scanned using a high-powered microscope at x10-x450 magnification. The residues were separated using a stack system of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieves and each fraction was scanned by eye and with a magnet.

Macrofossils were examined at magnifications of x10 and up to x450 and identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers et al. 2006; Jacomet 2006). Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). The samples from all six areas were fully assessed except for the uncharred remains from Catfoss North, which were semi-quantified. The macroplant results are recorded in Tables 1A-1D.

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were extracted for assessment. Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts stored at AOC Edinburgh (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). The scientific name *Maloideae* and common name ‘apple-type’ was used to describe the species from the *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Crataegus* and *Sorbus* genera (apple, pear, hawthorn, and rowan) which are all native, or were introduced to Britain in antiquity, and cannot be differentiated on the basis of their molecular structure. The charcoal results are recorded in Table 2.

Table 1A: The macroplant from Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone and Routh West

		Site	DBS5 Routh East	DBS5 Routh East	DBS5 Routh East	DBS5 Routh East	DBS5 Routh East	DBS5 Routh East	DBS6 Substation	DBS6 Substation	DBS6 Substation	DBS6 Substation	DBS6 Substation	DBS6 Substation	DBS7 Routh West	DBS7 Routh West	DBS7 Routh West	DBS7 Routh West
		Sample	18	26	33	50	65	67	3	11	12	24	42	46	1	5	7	24
		Feature	Linear 19108	19904	Pond	Deposit	Ditch 20702	Deposit	Ditch 10605	Pit 10003	Pit 10003	Pit 14303	Terminus 16303	Deposit	Linear 18503	Pond 18305	Linear 18103	Pit 17403
		Context	19113	19906	18916	21513	20703	22004	10606	10002	10004	14304	16304	15804	18504	18306	18104	17404
		Sam V(l)	10	30	20	20	40	40	40	20	20	10	40	30	40	40	40	10
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**																
Crops																		
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es						1			1				1			
Hordeum var *Nudum* L.	Naked barley	Caryopsis/es		1														
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es	2	1	2			2	1									
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es								1				1				1
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es			1			1				1				1		
Nuts																		
Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	Shell frag(s)		1									2					
Vegetables																		
Lathyrus oleraceus Lam	Garden pea	Seed(s)															1	
Weeds																		
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)				1												
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es					1											
Woodland																		
Indet	Bud						1											
		Totals	2	3	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table 1B: The macroplant from Catfoss South

		Site	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9
		Sample	8	10	11	12	15	19	20	26	28	30	32	33	35	38	39	40
		Feature	24702	24805	24805	24802	Ditch 24905	Ditch 24905	Ditch 24905	Ditch 23302	Ditch 23406	Ditch 23409	Ditch 23409	Ditch 23415	Pit 23322	23343	23346	23339
		Context	24710	24806	24807	24803	24910	24903	24915	23303	23407	23412	23414	23417	23323	23340	23347	23338
		Sam V(l)	20	40	40	40	20	30	40	20	10	20	10	20	20	20	20	40
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**																
Crops																		
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es					1		1		1							
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es																
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es			1	2												1
T.dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.	Emmer	Glume(s)																
T. spelta L.	Spelt	Glume(s)																
T. dicoccum/spelta sp.	Emmer/ spelt	Caryopsis/es																
T. dicoccum/spelta sp.	Emmer/ spelt	Glume(s)																
T. dicoccum/spelta sp.	Emmer/ spelt	Fork(s)																
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es												1		2		1
Fruits																		
cf. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.	cf. Hawthorn	Stone(s)																
Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Blackberry*	Seed(s)																
Weeds																		
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)			1	7												
Chenopodium album L.	Fat hen	Seed(s)																
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoot	Seed(s)																
cf. *Danthonia decumbens* L.	cf. Heath-grass	Caryopsis/es																
Galium sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)																
Fallopia convolvulus L.	Black bindweed	Achene(s)																
Persicaria amphibia (L.) Gray	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)				2												
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Delarbre	Pale persicaria	Achene(s)						1										
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es	1	1		9	1			1			1				1	
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils	Achene(s)																
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	Achene(s)													1			
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's sorrel	Achene(s)		1									1					
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)																
Unknown	Indet																	
Woodland																		
Indet	Bud			1		1		4				1			1			
		Totals	1	3	2	21	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2

Table 1B continued

		Site	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9	DBS9
		Sample	41	46	49	50	61	62	63	65	69	70
		Feature	23325	28063	23006	23006	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Pit 23089	Pit/terminus 23305	
		Context	23328	23082	23014	23021	22805	22716	22707	23090	23306	23311
		Sam V(l)	20	40	10	20	20	20	20	15	Missing	20
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**										
Crops												
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es					1					
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es									7	
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es	1				3			1	5	
T.dicoccum Schrank ex Schübl.	Emmer	Glume(s)									2	
T. spelta L.	Spelt	Glume(s)									4	
T. dicoccum/spelta sp.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es					1					
T. dicoccum/spelta sp.	Emmer/spelt	Glume(s)									12	
T. dicoccum/spelta sp.	Emmer/spelt	Fork(s)					2				1	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es					1	3			9	
Fruits												
cf. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.	cf. Hawthorn	Stone(s)						36	21			
Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Blackberry*	Seed(s)						1	1			
Weeds												
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)	1		1	1		8	3			
Chenopodium album L.	Fat hen	Seed(s)						2	2			
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoot	Seed(s)						3	3			
cf. *Danthonia decumbens* L.	cf. Heath-grass	Caryopsis/es							1			
Galium sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)						30	43			
Fallopia convolvulus L.	Black bindweed	Achene(s)					1					
Persicaria amphibia (L.) Gray	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)					3					
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Delarbre	Pale persicaria	Achene(s)										
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es	4					74	21		1	3
Potentilla sp.	Cinquefoils	Achene(s)						1				
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	Achene(s)						21	4			
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's sorrel	Achene(s)										
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)						1				
Unknown	Indet								1			
Woodland												
Indet	Bud			1		1			1			
		Totals	6	1	1	2	12	180	101	1	41	3

Table 1C: The macroplant from Catfoss North

		Site	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8
		Sample	4	5	16	22	26	27	29	30	31	32	33	36	37	42	50
		Feature	Ditch 26903	Ditch 26905	Stakehole 27217	Deposit	Ditch 27010	Ditch 27012	Deposit	Gully 26912	Gully 26912	Hedgerow 28302	Ditch 28303	Gully 26916	Ditch 26512	Natural Hollow 27019	Ditch 27016
		Context	26904	26906	27218	27014	27001	27013	26911	26919	26920	28305	28306	26917	26515	27029	27025
		Sam V(l)	40	40	10	40	20	20	40	30	10	40	40	10	40	40	10
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**															
Crops																	
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es		1			1		1						1		1
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es				1				1							
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es	3		1			3	1	2						1	
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es	1														
T. aestivum/ compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es	5														
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es	1						1							2	
Triticum/Secale sp.	Wheat/rye	Caryopsis/es	1							2							
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es	20	2				1	3	8				1		2	
Nuts																	
Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	Nut(s)															
Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	Shell frag(s)															
Vegetables																	
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)															
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)															
Fruits																	
Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn	Stone(s)	1														
Prunus spinosa L.*	Blackthorn*	Stone(s)										**					
Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Blackberry*	Seed(s)											***				
Vitis vinifera L.	Grape	Seed(d)						1									
Weeds																	
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)															
Carex sp.*	Sedge*	Nutlet(s)															
Galium sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)								1							
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)															
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es															
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's sorrel	Achene(s)															
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)								1							
Sambucus nigra L.*	Elderberry*	Seed(s)										**	*				
Unknown	Indet																
Woodland																	
Buds*																	
Branches*												****	****				
Wood frags*																	
		Totals	32	3	1	1	1	5	6	15	0	0	0	1	1	5	1

Table 1C continued

		Site	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8	DBS8
		Sample	54	55	56	57	59	60	64	65	68	69	70	74	75	76	77	84	90
		Feature	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Gully 26928	Gully 26930	Linear 26932	Deposit	Stakehole 26936	Pit 26941	Deposit	Gully 26926	Stakehole 26945	Pit 26959	Gully 26926	Deposit	Clearance cut 27509	Deposit
		Context	26708	26709	26710	26929	26931	26933	26908	26937	26909	26940	26927	26960	26927	28105	27906	27525	27512
		Sam V(l)	10	40	40	20	20	40	40	10	20	40	40	40	10	40	40	30	40
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**																	
Crops																			
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es				1	1				1		1	1	3				
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es						1											
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es					1	1		1	2	1		1			3	1	
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es																	
T. aestivum/ compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es																	
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es																	
Triticum/Secale sp.	Wheat/rye	Caryopsis/es																	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es				2	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	1			1		1
Nuts																			
Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	Nut(s)		*															
Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	Shell frag(s)		***															
Vegetables																			
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)														1			
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)										1							
Fruits																			
Prunus spinosa L.	Blackthorn	Stone(s)														2			
Prunus spinosa L.*	Blackthorn*	Stone(s)																	
Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Blackberry*	Seed(s)																	
Vitis vinifera L.	Grape	Seed(d)																	
Weeds																			
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)					1	1					1		1				
Carex sp.*	Sedge*	Nutlet(s)		*	*														
Galium sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)				1													
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)					2												
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es																2	
Rumex acetosella L.	Sheep's sorrel	Achene(s)													2				
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)					1								1				
Sambucus nigra L.*	Elderberry*	Seed(s)	*																
Unknown	Indet														1				
Woodland																			
Buds*			*	*	*														
Branches*			****	****	****														
Wood frags*			****	****															
		Totals	0	0	0	4	7	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	8	3	4	3	1

Table 1D: The macroplant
From Nunkeeling

		Site	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10	DBS10
		Sample	1	2	10	12	27	32	33	36	48	49	51	52	46/27
		Feature	Terminus 28605	Furrow 28603	Ditch 30203	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit	Ditch 28406	Ditch 28406	Ditch 28406	Ditch 28406	Mixed
		Context	28606	28604	30210	30105	28808	29406	29407	29418	28417	28415	28420	28418	28810/ 28808
		Sam V(l)	10	40	40	40	10	40	40	40	10	10	5	10	30
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**													
Crops															
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es													1
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es					1						2		
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es				1						1	2		
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es	1		1		1							2	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es	2								1		1	4	
Nuts															
Corylus avellana L.*	Hazel	Shell frag(s)		2											
Weeds															
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)								1					
Woodland															
Indet	Bud		2					3	1						
		Totals	5	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	5	6	1

Area	Feature	Context	Sample	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)
DBS5	Spread 20002	20004	6	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4		0.5
DBS5	Curvilinear 19204	19209	10	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS5	Ditch 19604	19609	12	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS5	Linear 19108	19111	17	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	5		0.4
DBS5	Linear 19108	19113	18	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.2
DBS5	Terminus 19105	19107	22	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		0.1
DBS5	19904	19905	25	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS5	19904	19905	25	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1		0.1
DBS5	Pond	21105	35	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		0.2
DBS5	Ditch 21009	21010	40	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.1
DBS5	Ditch 21005	21007	41	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	3		0.2
DBS5	21607	21609	44	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		0.5
DBS5	21607	21610	45	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.1
DBS5	Ditch 21703	21704	46	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	20		38.1
DBS5	Ditch 21703	21706	47	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1		0.1
DBS5	Deposit	21513	50	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		0.4
DBS5	21014	21015	54	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		0.1
DBS5	Gully 20202	20203	63	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		
DBS5	Gully 20202	20203	63	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.3
DBS5	Ditch 20702	20703	65	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type		1	0.2
DBS5	20802	20813	70	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.1
DBS5	Ditch 21910	21912	76	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		2	0.2
DBS5	22007	22088	81	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	8		
DBS5	22007	22088	81	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	2		0.4
DBS6	Ditch 10605	10606	3	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		2	
DBS6	Ditch 10605	10606	3	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		
DBS6	Ditch 10605	10606	3	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1		0.6
DBS6	Ditch 10609	10610	4	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	5		0.5
DBS6	Linear 10703	10704	5	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		2.2
DBS6	Pit 10003	10002	11	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		2	
DBS6	Pit 10003	10002	11	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	2		
DBS6	Pit 10003	10002	11	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.5
DBS6	Pit 10003	10004	12	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	0.1
DBS6	Ditch 10603	604	13	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	0.1
DBS6	Ditch 9901	9911	14	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS6	Tree bowl	9907	17	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS6	Linear 11304	11305	19	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		2	0.2
DBS6	Pit 14303	14304	24	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	8		
DBS6	Pit 14303	14304	24	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		1	
DBS6	Pit 14303	14304	24	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type		1	12.9
DBS6	Pit 13502	13503	25	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	19		
DBS6	Pit 13502	13503	25	*Ulmus* sp.	Elm		1	40.4
DBS6	Gully 13103	13104	26	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		3	0.2
DBS6	Deposit	13203	27	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		0.2
DBS6	Gully 12802	12803	30	*Betula* sp.	Birch		1	0.1

Area	Feature	Context	Sample	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)
DBS6	Gully 12804	12805	31	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS6	Gully 14506	14507	33	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.2
DBS6	Pit 15002	15003	34	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS6	Linear 16203	16204	36	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS6	Pit 16305	15306	39	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	19	1	14.7
DBS6	Pit 16307	16308	40	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	20		23.9
DBS6	Terminus 16303	16304	42	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7		
DBS6	Terminus 16303	16304	42	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		3	2.1
DBS6	Gully 14402	14403	43	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS6	Gully 14402	14403	43	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		0.1
DBS6	Tree throw 15903	15904	44	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	9		
DBS6	Tree throw 15903	15904	44	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	7.4
DBS6	Ditch 15803	15805	45	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		0.2
DBS6	Deposit	15804	46	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	9		
DBS6	Deposit	15804	46	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	18.2
DBS6	Deposit	16503	47	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.3
DBS6	Post hole 15819	15820	48	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS6	Deposit	15805	51	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	8		0.6
DBS7	Pond 18305	18306	5	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		0.1
DBS7	Pit 18404	18406	6	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.2
DBS7	Cut 17802	17803	12	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS7	Cut 17802	17803	12	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		0.2
DBS7	Gully 17703	17705	13	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		2.2
DBS7	Terminus 18408	18413	17	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7		0.5
DBS7	Pit 18409	18414	18	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS7	Natural hollow	17709	22	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	8		
DBS7	Natural hollow	17709	22	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		4.3
DBS7	Gully 18003	18004	23	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	1		0.1
DBS7	Pit 17403	17404	24	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		0.1
DBS7	Deposit	17304	32	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	9		
DBS7	Deposit	17304	32	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		1.3
DBS8	Pit	27202	3	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	9		
DBS8	Pit	27202	3	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		3.6
DBS8	Ditch 26903	26904	4	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		1	0.1
DBS8	Deposit 26513	26513	9	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		
DBS8	Deposit 26513	26513	9	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
DBS8	Deposit 26513	26513	9	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		0.7
DBS8	Furrow 26503	26504	10	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1		0.1
DBS8	Stakehole 27209	27210	12	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS8	Stakehole 27213	27214	14	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		1.5
DBS8	Stakehole 27215	27216	15	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS8	Stakehole 27217	27218	16	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS8	Stakehole 27219	27220	17	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		0.2
DBS8	Stakehole 27227	27228	21	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		1	0.1
DBS8	Deposit	27014	22	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	5		0.8

Area	Feature	Context	Sample	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)
DBS8	Deposit	26911	29	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1		0.1
DBS8	Posthole 26912	26919	30	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS8	Hedgerow 28302	28305	32	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type		1	0.2
DBS8	Posthole	26914	34	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		0.2
DBS8	Gully	26917	36	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS8	Ditch 27019	27029	42	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	2		0.2
DBS8	Deposit	26709	55	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder		1	0.3
DBS8	Posthole	26925	58	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	0.1
DBS8	Deposit	26908	64	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4	1	
DBS8	Deposit	26908	64	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	2	1	
DBS8	Deposit	26908	64	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	2		2.1
DBS8	Pit 26941	26909	68	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		
DBS8	Pit 26941	26909	68	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	3		
DBS8	Pit 26941	26909	68	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	2		0.5
DBS8	Deposit	26940	69	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS8	Gully 26926	26927	70	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.1
DBS8	Pit 26959	26960	74	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS8	Pit 26959	26960	74	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	0.1
DBS8	Hedgerow 28302	28105	76	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	2	2	
DBS8	Hedgerow 28302	28105	76	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	3		
DBS8	Hedgerow 28302	28105	76	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		2	
DBS8	Hedgerow 28302	28105	76	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1		28.5
DBS8	Deposit	27906	77	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	20		37.4
DBS8	Ditch 27805	27807	78	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS9	24707	24708	6	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS9	Ditch 24905	24911	16	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS9	Ditch 24905	24916	18	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS9	Ditch 24905	24915	20	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS9	Ditch 24905	24915	20	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS9	Ditch 24403	24416	22	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry			0.1
DBS9	Ditch 24403	24420	24	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	20		5.1
DBS9	Ditch 23302	23303	26	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS9	Ditch 23415	23417	33	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.1
DBS9	Gully 22604	22605	34	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.1
DBS9	23343	23340	38	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS9	23346	23347	39	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type		1	0.1
DBS9	23325	23328	41	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	3		
DBS9	23325	23328	41	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1		
DBS9	23325	23328	41	*Quercus* sp.	Oak			0.3
DBS9	23325	23327	42	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		1	0.1
DBS9	28063	23082	46	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	1		0.1
DBS9	23006	23014	49	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7		
DBS9	23006	23014	49	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		
DBS9	23006	23014	49	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	1		
DBS9	23006	23014	49	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.9

Area	Feature	Context	Sample	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)
DBS9	23006	23021	50	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4		
DBS9	23006	23021	50	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1		1
DBS9	23010	23012	58	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		0.1
DBS9	Deposit	22805	61	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7	2	
DBS9	Deposit	22805	61	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	210.2
DBS9	Deposit	22716	62	*Pinus* sp.	Pine	8		
DBS9	Deposit	22716	62	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		1	
DBS9	Deposit	22716	62	*Lonicera periclymenum* L.	Honeysuckle		1	10.2
DBS9	Deposit	22707	63	*Pinus* sp.	Pine	6	2	
DBS9	Deposit	22707	63	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		1	
DBS9	Deposit	22707	63	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel		1	5.5
DBS9	Deposit	22715	64	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		0.1
DBS9	Pit 23089	23090	65	*Pinus* sp.	Pine	1		0.2
DBS10	Terminus 28605	28606	1	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5	3	
DBS10	Terminus 28605	28606	1	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
DBS10	Terminus 28605	28606	1	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		33.8
DBS10	Furrow 28603	28604	2	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS10	Furrow 28603	28604	2	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
DBS10	Furrow 28603	28604	2	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		0.2
DBS10	29303	29304	4	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	20		8.8
DBS10	29303	29305	5	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	20		74.8
DBS10	29303	23906	6	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	20		9.4
DBS10	Furrow 29307	29308	7	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		0.8
DBS10	Deposit	30105	12	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS10	Deposit	30105	12	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS10	Ditch 29004	29005	18	*Maloideae* sp.	Apple-type	1		
DBS10	Ditch 29004	29005	18	*Betula* sp.	Birch	2		0.2
DBS10	29006	29007	19	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.1
DBS10	30106	30107	20	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1		0.1
DBS10	Gully 29008	29009	23	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4		0.5
DBS10	Deposit	29406	32	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		
DBS10	Deposit	29406	32	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
DBS10	Ditch 29404	23408	34	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	6		0.7
DBS10	Ditch 28408	28412	44	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS10	Ditch 28406	28417	48	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS10	Ditch 28406	28420	51	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1
DBS10	Mixed	28410/28808	46/27	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		0.2

Table 2. The charcoal results

The assemblage

The macroplant

A total of 581 carbonised macroplants were assessed from 87 samples in Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Routh West, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling. The assemblage was composed of crops, nuts, vegetables, fruits, weeds, and woodland taxa. Preservation of these finds was variable and ranged from poor to excellent. The macroplants were largely concentrated within Catfoss South, from which 396 finds were identified, and Catfoss North, which had 129 finds, compared to 30 in Nunkeeling, 15 in Routh East, seven in Onshore Substation Zone, and four in Routh West.

Most of the macroplant recovered was carbonised, with the exception of some of the material from several waterlogged deposits in Catfoss North, which was uncharred. The uncharred finds were formed of nuts, weeds, and woodland taxa. These finds were semi-quantified.

Crops

The cereal assemblage numbered 211 caryopses and chaff. The species were oat (*Avena* sp.), naked barley (*Hordeum var Nudum* L.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale* sp.), bread/club wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum* sp.), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelt* sp.), wheat/rye (*Triticum/Secale* sp.), and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Cereal was present in all six areas but was largely concentrated within Catfoss North which had 107 finds followed by Catfoss South with 64. This contrasted with Nunkeeling which had 21 caryopsis, Routh East with 11 caryopses, Onshore Substation Zone had five caryopses and Routh West with three caryopses.

Vegetables and fruits

Other potential cultivated crops included one garden pea (*Lathyrus oleraceus* Lam) from Routh West, one pea (*Fabaceae* sp.) and one vetch (*Vicia* sp.) from Catfoss North. Exploitation of fruits were noted in the form of three charred blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.) stones from Catfoss North, one grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) seed from Catfoss North, 57 hawthorn (cf. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.) stones from Catfoss South, and two blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) seeds from Catfoss South. A small quantity of uncharred sloe stones and blackberry seeds were also found in Catfoss North.

Nuts

Charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shell fragments were recovered from three areas: one fragment came from Routh East, two were found in Onshore Substation Zone, and two in Nunkeeling. A small quantity of uncharred shell fragments alongside intact shells were noted in Catfoss North.

Weeds

The 128 carbonised weeds were scattered among four of the areas, Routh East, Catfoss North, Catfoss South, and Nunkeeling. The species were a mix of lady's mantle (*Alchemilla* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.),

heath-grass (cf. *Danthonia decumbens* L.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia* L.), amphibious bistort (*Persicaria amphibia* L.), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata* L.), grass (*Poaceae* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* L.), and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A further two weeds could not be identified to species due to poor preservation. The weeds were concentrated within Catfoss South which had 262, with 17 in Catfoss North. There were only trace amounts recovered from Routh East, which had two weeds, along with one in Nunkeeling. Additionally, a small assemblage of uncharred sedge (*Carex* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) seeds were present in Catfoss North.

The charcoal assemblage

Charcoal (620g) was recovered from all six areas and a total of 573 fragments were identified from 126 contexts. The species were alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.), apple-type (*Meloidae* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum* L.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), and elm (*Ulmus* sp.). Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to good, but most was described as poor. Those fragments recorded as poor were either vitrified or were noticeably friable.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination was present in all of the samples. This included roots, straw, cereal, wood, weeds and insects. However, there was no evidence that the archaeological security of any of these features was noticeably compromised.

Summary of results by area

Routh East

The macroplant

There were 15 macroplants recovered from six contexts, formed of cereal, nuts, weeds, and woodland. A total of 12 caryopses were noted in four samples, identified as seven hulled barley, one naked barley, one oat, and two cereal. These finds have accrued from the reworking of domestic food debris. Evidence for the exploitation of wild food resources was one hazelnut shell fragment in feature [19904]. There were two weeds: one sedge in deposit [21513] and one grass in ditch [20702]. These likely derived from plants that grew nearby and were accidentally charred. A single bud came from deposit [22004], which was probably an inclusion within the wood that was brought to site to be used for fuel and building materials.

The charcoal

A total of 74 charcoal fragments (42.5g) were identified to species from 22 contexts. The dominant species was oak (48%) followed by apple-type (28%), alder (11%), ash (5%), birch (3%), cherry (3%), blackthorn (1%), and hazel (1%). The roundwood was cherry (3%) and apple-type (1%). The assemblage is largely an accumulation of fuel debris, with the possible exception of the charcoal in ditch [21703]. This ditch was found to contain a large assemblage of apple-type charcoal (38.1g) which may be the remnants of a small structural element or

artefact. The remainder of the assemblage was scattered throughout the rest of the site in much smaller quantities.

Onshore Substation Zone

The macroplant

A total of seven finds were identified from six deposits. The assemblage was formed of cereal and nuts. The five caryopses were two barley, one oat, one hulled barley, and one cereal. Two fragments of hazelnut shell were noted in terminus [16303]. These finds are domestic food debris, reworked into these features.

The charcoal

There were 158 charcoal fragments (126.3g) identified from 29 contexts. The assemblage was dominated by oak (83%) with minor inclusions of hazel (7%), alder (4%), apple-type (2%), birch (1%), ash (1%), cherry (1%), and elm (1%). The roundwood was hazel (7%), oak (4%), birch (1%), apple-type (1%), cherry (1%), and elm (1%). The charcoal (40.4g) was concentrated in pit [13502], where it was composed mostly of oak (95%) with trace amounts of elm (5%). Large assemblages of charcoal also came from pit [16307] with 23.9g and pit [16305] with 14.7g, both identified entirely as oak. These three features could contain the remains of structural burning or could represent fuel waste. Other features that contained high concentrations of charcoal included deposit [15804] with 18.2g, composed of oak (90%) and hazel (10%), as well as pit [14303] with 12.9g, identified as oak (80%), cherry (10%), and apple-type (10%). Since the assemblages from these features are formed of a mixture of species, they are more likely mixed fuel debris. The rest of the assemblage was scattered among the other samples in small quantities and probably accumulated from the disposal and reworking of fuel debris.

Routh West

The macroplant

The assemblage was small, with only four ecofacts identified from four contexts. The cereal assemblage consisted of one oat, one barley, and one cereal. A well-preserved garden pea was also found. These finds are food waste.

The charcoal

The charcoal assemblage was small (9.1g), with 44 fragments identified from 11 contexts. The dominant species was oak (86%), followed by hazel (7%), alder (5%), and apple-type (2%). The charcoal was scattered among the features in small quantities and is representative of fuel debris.

Catfoss North

The macroplant

From Catfoss North, 129 charred macroplants were assessed from 32 contexts. The assemblage was composed of 107 crops, one vegetable, four fruits, and 17 weeds.

The crops were formed of 107 caryopses. The species were barley (21%), oat (12%), bread/club wheat (5%), wheat (4%), hulled barley (3%), wheat/rye (3%), rye (1%), and cereal

(51%). A larger concentration of 31 cereal caryopses, together with a blackthorn stone, were identified in ditch [26903]. This assemblage could represent deliberate disposal of food waste, or it could have been gradually reworked into this ditch during cleaning of hearths and cooking areas. The rest of the assemblage was scattered among the features in small quantities.

The vegetable remains consisted of a single pea found in gully [26926] and a vetch in deposit [26940]. Some species of pea and vetch have been deliberately cultivated as a source of vegetables, and it is possible these finds are evidence of a companion crop grown alongside the cereals. The fruits were composed of three sloe stones, one in ditch [26903] and two in gully [26926], as well as a grape seed found in ditch [27012]. While sloes are native, grapes do not grow in the North of England and therefore had to be imported, thus representing a luxury food item.

A total of 16 weeds were identified as four sedge, three dock, two bedstraws, two ribwort plantain, two grass, and two sheep's sorrel. A further weed could not be identified to species. The weeds were scattered among the features in small quantities and likely represent plants that grew on or near to the site and were accidentally burnt.

Additionally, uncharred remains were recorded from five deposits: hedgerow [28302], ditch [28303], peat deposits [26708] and [26709], and alluvial clay deposit [26710]. These consisted of large quantities of branches, wood fragments and buds, as well as elder and sedge seeds. A small assemblage of plants that could have been exploited as a wild food resource was also noted: sloe stones came from hedgerow [28302] and blackberry seeds were recorded in ditch [28303], while deposit [26709] contained a small assemblage of hazelnut shells.

The charcoal

A total of 106 charcoal fragments (77.6g) were identified from 28 contexts. The dominant species was oak (67%) with minor inclusions of cherry (9%), apple-type (8%), alder (7%), ash (4%), hazel (2%), blackthorn (2%), and birch (1%). The roundwood was oak (4%), apple-type (3%), hazel (2%), cherry (2%), and alder (1%). The charcoal (37.4g) was concentrated in deposit [27906] where it was composed entirely of oak. This could represent the remains of structural burning. A high concentration of charcoal was also identified in hedgerow [28105], 28.5g, identified as apple-type (40%), cherry (30%), oak (20%), and blackthorn (10%). The mixed nature of this assemblage indicates it is the remnants of fuel debris. The rest of the charcoal assemblage was scattered among the other samples with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal and probably derived from fuel debris.

Catfoss South

The macroplant

The largest macroplant assemblage from Phase 2 came from Catfoss South, with 396 macroplants assessed from 26 contexts. The assemblage was composed of 64 crops, 59 fruits, 262 weeds, and 11 buds. The assemblage was concentrated in deposits [22716] and [22707], which contained large quantities of fruit and weed remains, as well as pit/terminus

[23305], from which cereal caryopses and chaff were noted. The rest of the assemblage was scattered among the features in smaller quantities.

The crops were formed of 43 caryopses and 21 chaff fragments. The species were emmer/spelt (25%), barley (22%), hulled barley (11%), oat (6%), spelt (6%), emmer (3%), and cereal (27%). The cereal has derived from food debris, but the presence of infrequent inclusions of chaff indicates that some small-scale processing of crops took place in this vicinity. A concentration of cereal and chaff (21 caryopses, 18 glumes and one fork) was noted in pit/terminus [23305], which could represent deliberate discard of processing waste.

Other edible items included 57 hawthorn stones and two blackberry seeds recovered from deposits [22716] and [22707]. Hawthorns have historically been eaten raw or used to make jams and jellies, and they also have medicinal uses. The presence of these finds demonstrates that fruits were likely gathered from the wild to add variety to the diet.

The weed assemblage was large, formed of 262 finds, consisting of a mixture of grass (44%), bedstraws (28%), buttercup (10%), sedges (8%), fat hen (2%), goosefoot (2%), amphibious bistort (2%), sheep's sorrel (1%), heath grass (0.5%), black bindweed (0.5%), pale persicaria (0.5%), cinquefoils (0.5%), and dock (0.5%), with one weed recorded as unknown (0.5%). These were concentrated in deposits [22716] and [22707]. Deposit [22707] is listed as probably including cess, which could explain this concentration of weeds, while [22716] is recorded as a charcoal deposit. Some of the species recovered, such as sedges and grasses, have been collected from prehistory onwards for use as thatching, flooring, bedding, packing and fuel. Bedstraws are edible and also have medicinal uses. Since these species were recovered in large quantities from these two deposits, it is possible that some of them were deliberately gathered for these purposes. Alternatively, they could have grown in the nutrient-rich soil of the cess deposit and became accidentally charred.

The charcoal

A total of 85 charcoal fragments (234.5g) were identified to species from 23 contexts. The dominant species was oak (53%), followed by pine (20%), cherry (11%), apple-type (7%), hazel (4%), alder (2%), ash (2%), birch (1%), and honeysuckle (1%). The roundwood was identified as cherry (4%), oak (2%), hazel (2%), apple-type (1%), and honeysuckle (1%). The assemblage was concentrated in deposit [22805], from which 210.2g of charcoal were recovered, identified as oak (90%), including some roundwood (20%), and hazel (10%). A large assemblage (10.2g) also came from deposit [22716], composed of pine (80%), cherry roundwood (10%), and honeysuckle roundwood (10%). The rest of the charcoal was scattered among the remaining features in small quantities. There was no evidence for artefactual or structural burning, and the assemblage represents fuel debris.

Nunkeeling

The macroplant

A total of 30 macroplants were recovered from 13 contexts, formed of cereal, nuts, weeds, and woodland taxa. There were 21 crops, identified as wheat (23%), barley (19%), hulled barley (14%), oat (5%), and cereal (39%). These finds are domestic food debris reworked into

the features. Other evidence that could have derived from food waste includes two fragments of hazelnut shell which came from furrow [28603]. The only weed was a single ribwort plantain in deposit [29418]. This is probably a plant that grew nearby and was accidentally charred. The six buds were scattered among the deposits in small quantities and these are likely accidental inclusions within the wood brought to site to be used for fuel and building.

The charcoal

A total of 106 charcoal fragments (130.1g) were identified from 18 contexts. The dominant species was oak (94%) followed by much smaller quantities of birch (5%), cherry (4%), hazel (1%), apple-type (1%), and blackthorn (1%). The roundwood was oak (3%). The assemblage (93g) was concentrated in firepit [29303], where it was identified entirely as oak, as well as terminus [28605], from which 33.8g were recovered, identified as oak (80%), cherry (10%), and birch (10%). The remainder of the assemblage was scattered throughout the rest of the future in much smaller quantities. The charcoal from Nunkeeling has derived from fuel waste.

Discussion and statement of significance

Crops

The crops identified at Dogger Bank have all been cultivated in northern England from the prehistoric period onwards (Van der Veen 1992). Most of the cereal assemblage has derived from the disposal of domestic food debris. Small quantities of emmer and spelt chaff were recovered from Catfoss South, indicating some small-scale crop processing occurred in this area of the site. The cereal assemblages from Catfoss North and Catfoss South were larger and have the potential to contribute to further research questions concerning crop husbandry, diet and status during the occupation of this site, and how these changed over the period of occupation, especially when examined in conjunction with the evidence from Dogger Bank South Phase 1. The cereal from the other four areas was small and poorly preserved and is of limited archaeological interest.

Vegetables and fruits

Vegetables and fruits are not commonly found in the archaeological record due to their fragile cellular structure and the fact that processing them doesn't require fire, which means they rarely become charred (Zohary *et al* 2012). Therefore, the small assemblage of vegetables and the larger assemblage of fruits recovered from Routh West, Catfoss North, and Catfoss South could provide valuable insight into the varied diet enjoyed by the occupants of the area.

Nuts

Hazelnut shells have been exploited in Britain since prehistory. The nuts were roasted and the shells were often recycled as kindling, which means they are commonly found in charred ecofact assemblages. Additionally, due to their robustness, they survive the charring process more often than other types of plant material, which means they tend to be overrepresented in the archaeological record (Bishop 2019). Only a few fragments were noted in Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North and Nunkeeling, suggesting this wild food resource was only exploited on a small scale, and did not have a major dietary role.

Weeds

The weeds recovered typically grow in a range of landscapes including arable fields, waste ground, grassland and damp habitats. Some of these species such as pale persicaria, amphibious bistort, bedstraws, and dock are edible, and have historically been used as a food resource and as medicine. Other species such as sedge and grass have been utilised as building and fuel materials. The large weed assemblage from Catfoss South could point to some of these species having been exploited for these purposes. The rest of the assemblage recovered from the other areas of the site was small, and more likely represents intrusive weeds that were brought in with the cereal or grew nearby and were accidentally charred. The weeds from Dogger Bank South, and Catfoss South in particular, have some potential in offering additional insight into the settlement's exploitation of plants as well as the development of the surrounding landscape.

The charcoal

The wood species are all native and most would have grown locally. Species such as alder and birch usually grow in damper habitats. Apple-type, hazel, ash, blackthorn, cherry, honeysuckle, and elm favour a range of environments including open woods, hedgerows and scrub. Oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions (Stace 2010, Linford 2009). Pine has gone through repeated periods of introduction and decline in England (Milner 2011), but it does grow naturally in Scotland (Hather 2000). The only area it was found in was DBS9, and depending on the date of the features it was recovered from, it is possible it was deliberately brought to the site to be used for a specific purpose.

The charcoal assemblage has largely accumulated through the disposal and reworking of fuel debris. The only possible exception that could instead represent structural burning include ditch [21703] in DBS5; pit [13502], pit [16307] and pit [16305] in DBS6; and deposit [27906] in DBS8. While the charcoal assemblage from Phase 2 of Dogger Bank is comparatively small, it may provide further information about how wood species were selected within particular areas and how this changed over time.

Recommended further work

The macroplant and charcoal from all six areas have been fully assessed and further species identifications are not required. Given the size and diversity of the ecofact assemblage it has potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how the occupants interacted with their surrounding environment and how this may have developed over time. Once the chronology of the site is established it is recommended that a full analysis report is produced in conjunction with the earlier work undertaken at Dogger Bank. To this end the following research questions should be incorporated within any future studies:

- What was the status of the site and the crop husbandry practiced at Dogger Bank.
- How important were other food resources to the diet.
- Is there evidence for the exploitation of wild resources and what was their contribution if any to the economy of this site.

- What information can be gathered from the weed assemblage.
- What woodland was exploited during the occupation and did this change over time.
- Is it possible to identify patterns of spatial deposition of ecofacts within different areas and feature types.
- What information can be gathered from the ecofact assemblage concerning human plant relationships and did this change over time.
- How do these results compare to other sites in East Yorkshire.

The completion of a full analysis report will take ten days.

If ecofacts are needed for radiocarbon dating, then the charcoal and hazelnut shell, as well as the garden pea from Routh West, are suitable. Where possible oak should be avoided as it is a slow growing species that may prove unreliable. Only ditch [26903] in Catfoss North and pit/terminus [23305] in Catfoss South produced enough cereal for dating. The rest of the cereal assemblage was small and poorly preserved and might not contain sufficient carbon to produce a date.

The ecofact assemblage is stored in a dry and stable condition at AOC and is suitable for long term storage. It is recommended that these ecofacts are retained and stored in the site archive.

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Appendix 3D. Worked bone

Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

Three items of possible worked bone were submitted for assessment from the Phase 2 evaluation trenching works the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire. All three finds came from trenches excavated at Section 8 at Catfoss North, east of Catfoss Lane and Catwick Heads. Assessment has confirmed that only two of the recovered items are worked (RF 03 and RF 04); the third item (RF 2) has been confirmed as natural and has been handed over to the faunal specialist (A.Halliday) for study. It will not be discussed further in this report.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage based on macroscopic examination only, aided with the use of a stereo microscope, of the finds in a cleaned and dried condition. The report provides a quantification and characterisation of the assemblage with information on form, function and date. Recommendations for further work including conservation, illustration and retention are also provided. An interim catalogue of the finds has been prepared as an accompanying Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet and a summary is included in Table 3.

The finds were hand-retrieved in the field as registered finds and are referred to by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 01). They were measured using a 0-150mm Carbon Dial Caliper with 0.1mm accuracy and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g.

The assemblage

Only two of the three items of possible worked bone submitted for assessment have been confirmed as worked. These consist of an intact but damaged spindle whorl (RF 04) and a pierced bone pin or needle (RF 03). Both were recovered from the primary fill (26909) of extraction pit [26941], a feature interpreted in the field as probably Romano-British in date.

DBS	Context #	RF no./Bulk Find	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm	W g
8	26908	2	Bone	Natural	1	Long and narrow shaft of a mammal long-bone, with the surface entirely weathered, creating almost a wood-grain texture at one end (distal end?). Towards one broken end of the shank is a small circular indentation. This may be a tooth mark from an animal or is natural. There is no obvious sign of working.	23	11 (shank)	8	13.52
8	26909	3	Bone	pin/needle	1	pierced bone pin. Head is almost fan or triangle-like, due to the natural shape of the bone. Shank is ovoid in cross section. A single sub-round hole measuring 4mm Diameter is centrally drilled in the 'fan' of the head. The shank is highly polished. Some pitting and weathering is obvious on the head area.	90	14 (head) 4.5 (shank)	5 (head) 3 (shank)	2.52
8	26909	4	Bone	spindle whorl	1	discoidal spindle whorl made from a femoral head. Possibly lathe-turned. Traces of circles inscribed on the top surface. Top surface is slightly bun-like but flattened, bottom surface is flat. Sides have been smoothed almost to a polish. Traces of drying-out or heat cracking on one small area of one side. Circular central hole, 11.5m in diameter. Interior is drilled vertically, no hour-glass waisting.	40	40	20	30.32

Table 1. Inventory of worked bone assemblage from Dogger Bank South, Phase 2

RF 03 is a fine perforated splayed headed point of a type which are variously interpreted as dress pins (e.g. MacGregor 1985, 121-2) and needles (e.g. Crummy 1983, 65) without much consensus as to functional interpretation. The example from Catfoss North is intact and is 90 mm in length. It consists of a narrow sub-circular-sectioned shank which expands at one end to a flattened splayed head which has been perforated centrally with a single, circular, unworn bored hole (Diam 4 mm); at the other end, the shank tapers strongly to a fine tip. The shank has been shaped by pairing with a knife. The splayed head with squared top is largely natural, reflecting the shape of the proximal head of a pig fibula (osteological id to be confirmed) chosen for decorative effect, with minimal modification (Hunter et al 2013, 268). These splayed headed forms (whether perforated or not) are common over a long time period, with examples known from the late Bronze Age to early medieval times, seeing a particular floruit of use in the Iron Age where their interpretation as pins predominates (ibid; MacGregor 1986, 121). However, on Romano-British sites they are more typically interpreted as needles. At Catterick, for example, three were recovered from phase 6 deposits and were classified as Type 2 bone needles with splayed heads and circular eyes (Isaac and Thompson 2002, 182, fig 317: nos 22 and 23) following Crummy's classification at Colchester, with the exception that Crummy's Type 2 needles (1983, 65) are defined by their rectangular or figure-of-eight perforations which are absent on the Catterick examples. MacGregor argues that these splayed headed pig fibula points are dress pins and not needles due to the lack of wear typically observed within the perforation and the comparatively large size of the head which would have restricted its use to only the coarsest of fabrics (MacGregor 1985, 121, 193, fig.64:39). Where an interpretation as a pin is followed, the perforation is thought to have held a retaining cord passed through it, the pins being used to secure an article of dress (ibid, 121).

The spindle whorl (RF 04) consists of a substantially intact, thick disc-shaped whorl, 40 mm in diameter and 20 mm thick, with flattened faces and D-shaped rounded edges. Concentric striations encircling the central perforation indicate that the whorl was lathe turned. The central perforation is 11.5 mm in diameter and is cylindrical in profile indicating it had been drilled vertically rather than being bored from both faces as would be anticipated for an early prehistoric example. The whorl has probably been made from the head of a mammal femur bone but this will need to be confirmed. The surfaces are smoothed with a light sheen however, cracking on one small area of the rounded edge has result in the loss the surface and it is unclear whether this is pre- or post-depositional damage. In terms of disc diameter and size of the perforation, the Catfoss North example conforms to Crummy's parameters for Romano-British whorls (1983, 67).

Significance and potential

The recovery of an intact perforated pin or needle (RF 03) and substantially intact spindle whorl (RF 04) from the primary fill of pit [26941] is of interest particularly due to their intact condition which could hint towards deliberate deposition. Neither object is particularly chronologically distinctive, but both would be consistent with an Iron Age or Romano-British date. The feature was postulated as Romano-British in the field and this is not disputed by these finds. As outlined in detail above, there is disagreement in how to interpret RF 03, with some ascribing the function as a needle whilst others consider finds of this form to be pins.

The author has interpreted splayed headed pig fibula points such as these as pins in the past and believes that this might still be the case here, however, the recovery alongside a spindle whorl – an acknowledged and undisputed implement associated with textile production – is intriguing. Can this be considered as a small cache of textile-associated objects and if so, is there the possibility they were deliberately deposited together in the pit? More information on their location within the pit, proximity to each other and details of any other artefactual materials from the same pit would be required to answer this question.

Recommendations

Further work

The pin/needle and whorl merit reporting within a final report or publication on the excavations. Information on the location of these finds within pit [26941] including their position to one another and the identification of any other finds from this pit would be of use in helping to determine whether it is possible that these finds represent a deliberate cache or deposit of objects or simply discarded objects within a rubbish pit. Supplementary research to find local/regional parallels for the pin/needle may help to refine the interpretation of this example from Catfoss North.

Research questions

1. Can the function of the pin/needle (RF 03) by identified more closely?

2. Is it possible to confirm the animal species/element used to make the objects?

3. Is it possible to determine whether the objects may have been deposited in the pit deliberately (purposefully) as opposed to routine discard of debris?

Task list for analysis and reporting

1. Research into local parallels for RF 03 to narrow down functional identification/date

2. Examination of RF 03 and RF 04 by an animal bone specialist to id species/element used

3. Interrogation of context info, on site photos of pit 26941 during excavation and finds assessment reports of other objects from the same context to determine whether purposeful deposition is likely

4. Production of a full specialist report on RF03 and RF04 drawing on the information presented here, the outcomes of the research and interrogation of context info etc.

5. Illustration of RF03 and RF04

Task	Estimate
Interrogation of site plans/photography and assessment reports relating to other find types from pit [26941] to better understand the relationship between RF 03 and RF 04	0.5 day
Identification of bone to species/element by animal bone specialist	0.15 hr

Task	Estimate
Research amongst local and regional publications for parallels to RF 03 to narrow down its interpretation and date	0.5 day
Production of a final specialist report for inclusion in final report/publication	0.5 day
Assistance during illustration (including extracting finds, liaising with illustrator etc.)	0.15 day
Measured line drawing of whorl and pin (see table 2)	Fixed cost
Total (not including fixed costs):	*1.8 day*

Table 2. Task list with associated required costs

Conservation recommendations

Assess stability of whorl and pin for long-term curation.

Illustration recommendations

A measured line drawing of the whorl and pin should accompany final report/publication.

Site:	Context	RF	Material	Object	Hand-drawn Illustration	Publication Photography:	Archive Photography:
DBS 8	26909	RF 04	Bone	Whorl	Y	N	N
DBS 8	26909	RF 03	Bone	Perforated pin	Y	N	N

Table 3. Illustration recommendations

Archive retention

The whorl and perforated pin are recommended for retention for long-term curation

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Appendix 3E. Animal and bird bone

Amy Halliday and Kim Hosking (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The animal bone (3.82kg) from Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms Evaluation, East Yorkshire was submitted for assessment in January 2025. The assemblage was collected from a series of deposits, ditches, drains, field boundaries, furrows, linears and pits located in areas DBS5, DBS6, DBS7, DBS8, DBS9 and DBS10 believed to date the Iron Age Romano British period. The aim of this report is to provide species identifications, recommendations for radiocarbon dating and further work, in accordance with the animal bone recording standards set out by CIfA (Historic England, 2019) and alongside the research agenda for Yorkshire (Roskams & Whyman 2007).

Methodology

The animal and bird bone assemblage was identified to element and species with the aid of skeletal atlases (Cohen & Serjeantson 2015; Hillson 1986; Schmid 1972) and the reference collection stored at AOC Archaeology Group Edinburgh. The results are stored in catalogue 1 in the site archive.

Where an element could not be identified to species, it was instead described as large mammal (horse/cattle/deer), medium mammal (sheep/goat/pig), small mammal (dog/cat/rodent) or indeterminate mammal. No attempt was made to identify the ribs and vertebrae to species; instead, these were described as large mammal (L/M), medium mammal (M/M), small mammal (S/M) or indeterminate mammal (I/M) where appropriate. Separating sheep and goat bones followed Boessneck (1969) and Payne (1985). When analysing the assemblage, the following criteria were recorded: element, species, side, fusion, age, fragmentation, size and evidence of staining on the bone surface. The assemblage was inspected for butchery marks, pathologies, burning, bone working and carnivore gnawing. Only those bones found to be intact were measured (Von Den Driesch 1976).

Epiphyseal fusion, tooth eruption and wear were assessed to establish the age of the individual (Grant 1982; Payne 1987; Payne 1973; Silver 1969). The proximal, distal and shaft areas of each fragment was recorded to determine the level of fragmentation within the assemblage (Dobney et al 1988). Assessing the level of staining used the following method: no staining was rated “0”; some staining affecting less than 25% of the bone surface was designated as “1”; 25-50% surface staining was “2”; while 50 – 75% was described as 3” and greater than 75% was rated as “4”. A four-point system was used to assess preservation with excellent, good, adequate and poor recorded where appropriate.

The assemblage

A total of 1373 fragments (3.82kg) were recovered from 83 contexts in areas Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Routh West, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling. The number of identified specimens (NISP) for the site was cattle (54), horse (10), sheep/goat (28), pig (5), dog (3), chicken (1), galliform (1) bird (9), amphibian (1), L/M (227), M/M (176), S/M (7),

and I/M (834). The preservation of the assemblage was poor with a much smaller number described as adequate to excellent. Preservation was affected by several taphonomic factors such as the clay sediment present in East Yorkshire which is not typically beneficial for the survival of bone, exposure to heat, prolonged exposure to the elements prior to deposition and recent damage caused during excavation.

Summary of the assemblage by area

Routh East

A total of 201 fragments (562.15g) were recovered from 10 deposits, ditches, and pits. The species were cattle (12), horse (10), rodent (1), L/M (37), M/M (56), and I/M (83). Within this area the assemblage was concentred in two ditches [19710] with 41 fragments (21.61g) and [21703] with 71 fragments (251g) compared with 48 fragments (562.15g) scattered among eight contexts. A single cattle metatarsal had been butchered with a possible chop mark which is likely demonstrative of dismemberment processes. It was also noted that one fragment of I/M was burnt prior to deposition. These finds have accumulated through the disposal and redeposition of butchery and domestic food waste.

Onshore Substation Zone

A total of 85 fragments (293.03g) were recovered from four ditches, linears and pits. The species were pig (1), sheep/goat (1), bird (2), L/M (15), M/M (1), and I/M (65). The bone was concentrated within ditch [9910] which had 74 fragments (254.65g). These finds accumulated from the disposal and reworking of butchery and domestic food waste.

Routh West

A total of 18 fragments (51.45g) were scattered among five deposits, gullies, linears and pits in Routh West. The species were sheep/goat (1) and I/M (17). Eight I/M fragments had been burnt. These fragments are a small accumulation of cooking and food waste reworked into these features.

Catfoss North

The animal bone assemblage from Catfoss North comprised 221 fragments (740.07g) in 21 deposits, pits, ditches, and postholes. The species were cattle (16), sheep/goat (10), chicken (1), galliform (1), rodent (2), , bird (5), amphibian (1), L/M (28), M/M (26), and I/M (131). These fragments were collected mainly from trench 269, with the largest portion noted in extraction pit recut [26942] with 96 fragments (371.2g).

A M/M rib fragment had cut marks on its surface, likely due to skinning. The rib fragment had suffered extensive taphonomic damage and most of its outer surface was damaged. The other fragments were noticeably preserved than the rib, suggesting this has been exposed to the elements for a longer period of time and had experienced a different depositional process. Evidence of possible marrow-cracking was observed on one fragment of a sheep/goat tibia and one fragment of L/M tibia, and one fragment of sheep/goat metatarsal. Three fragments of cattle mandible were burnt prior to deposition. The assemblage from Catfoss North accumulated through the disposal of butchery and domestic food waste.

Catfoss South

A total of 804 fragments (2.1kg) were recovered from 38 deposits, ditches, linears and pits in Catfoss South. The species identified were cattle (2), sheep/goat (15), pig (4), dog (3), bird (2), rodent (12), L/M (133), M/M (93), S/M (7), and I/M (511). The assemblage was concentrated within deposit (23316) which had 86 fragments (1.1kg). One cattle mandible had shallow parallel cut marks on the surface which are evidence of skinning. This assemblage included 285 burnt fragments. The finds from Catfoss South are accumulated from the disposal of butchery, cooking and food refuse.

Nunkeeling

A total of 44 fragments (70.31g) were noted in six deposits and ditches in Nunkeeling. The species were cattle (2), sheep/goat (1), L/M (14) and I/M (27). These finds were scattered throughout the site with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal. These fragments represent the disposal and reworking of butchery and food waste.

Discussion and statement of significance by area

Routh East

The Horse

The ten horse skeletal elements were all loose teeth; a collection of incisors, and upper premolars and molars. Two came from deposit (21711), one incisor was retrieved from ditch [19103], and the remaining seven teeth were from ditch [21702]. All were well worn and therefore suggestive of adults. There was no evidence of butchery or burning. These individuals would have been used for transport and or traction before being disposed of in this area alongside other refuse. It is possible that horses were butchered after death for food and other secondary products. However, as only teeth were recovered it is difficult to know the role horse played on site.

The Cattle

The 16 cattle fragments were a mix of loose teeth, mandibles and metatarsal. These were from two contexts; the loose teeth and mandibles were retrieved from ditch [21703] and the metatarsal from ditch [21910]. The 36 cattle fragments were a mix of horn, teeth, mandibles, scapula, pelvis, long bones and foot bones. One of the mandibles could be aged by analysing tooth eruption, and showed the specimen was older than 18 months. The metatarsal had a possible chop mark, likely indicating dismemberment. The cattle remains have accrued through the disposal of both butchery and food waste

The Rodent

Three rodent teeth were recovered from the basal fill of ditch [21910]. There was no evidence of burning, butchery or other taphonomic factors and may have burrowed into this ditch later and could be intrusive.

The L/M

The 37 L/M fragments were comprised of skull, mandible and long bone fragments. These were recovered from three ditches, with the largest concentration in ditch [21703]. There was no evidence of burning or butchery. These fragments are an amalgamation of butchery and food waste.

The M/M

There were 56 M/M bone identified as fragments of long bones scattered among two ditches. There was no evidence of any butchery or burning. These finds are a mix of butchery and food waste.

The I/M

There were 83 I/M fragments present in eight ditches and pits, with 50 fragments noted in ditch [21703]. A single fragment from ditch [21912] was burnt before deposition. These remains are cooking and food waste.

Onshore Substation Zone

The pig

There was a single pig tooth in ditch [9901] which is redeposited refuse.

The sheep/goat

There was a single sheep/goat radius in linear [15506]. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion indicated this animal was older than 10 months at time of death. This bone is food refuse disposed of on site.

The bird

Fragments of bird rib and long bone were found in linear [15506]. These remains could not be identified and therefore it is unclear if this species were exploited by this community or represents the accidental disposal of a possible scavenger.

The L/M

Fifteen L/M fragments were recovered from Ditch [9910]. These fragments are probably a mix of butchery and domestic food waste.

The M/M

There was one M/M sacrum in linear [15506]. This fragment is butchery refuse disposed of on site.

The I/M

The 65 I/M fragments were scattered among three ditches, pits and linears. They are refuse disposed of on site.

Routh West

The Sheep/goat

There was a single tibia in linear [18303]. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion revealed this animal was older than 36 months at time of death. This bone could be residual butchery and food waste reworked into the linear.

The I/M

There were 17 I/M fragments of which eight had been burnt. These fragments were scattered amongst four pits, linears, deposits and gullies. These finds are a mix of cooking and food waste.

Catfoss North

The Cattle

The 16 cattle fragments were noted in four deposits, pits and postholes, but these were concentrated within extraction pit recut [26942]. The skeletal elements were a mix of skull fragments, mandible, loose teeth, radius, femur, metapodial, calcaneus, astragulus and phalange.

The loose teeth were mostly well worn indicating they belonged to older animals. The exception was a hardly worn molar which displayed little surface wear to the occlusal surface. Three fragments of cattle mandible had evidence of burning before deposition. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion indicated that two phalanges were both fused and belonged to an individual or animals older than 18 months at time of death. These finds are a mix of butchery and food waste.

The Sheep/Goat

In three deposits and pits there were 10 Sheep/goat fragments. These were a loose tooth, scapula, humerus, radius, tibia, and metatarsal. The loose tooth were well worn, suggesting these came from older animals. The epiphyseal fusion of the humerus and radius revealed this individual or animals were older than 10 months.

Three of the bones had evidence of butchery. There were cut marks to the anterior and lateral sides of the humerus, a possible chop to the distal end of the metatarsal and possible marrow cracking down the tibia. These marks are evidence of secondary and tertiary butchery practices. These finds have accumulated from the disposal of butchery and food debris.

The Chicken

There was one chicken tibiotarsus in posthole [26912]. Cut marks were observed on the distal end, likely from caused when the carcass was dismembered. A femur was recovered from extraction pit recut [26942]; however, this could only be identified to the galliform family.

The Bird

Five bird fragments were recovered from three contexts within trench 269. These included long bone and skull fragments. The beak and nasal fragments found within deposit (26908) were from a very small species of bird. They were not well preserved enough to be identifiable

to species. There was no evidence of burning or butchery, making their dietary contribution to the site unclear. It is possible that the birds accumulated through non-anthropological methods.

The Rodent

Two loose rodent teeth were recovered from the fill of posthole [26928]. These could be the remains of intrusive animals and represent non-anthropological accumulation.

The Amphibian

There was one radio-ulna from an amphibian recovered from ditch [26903]. It was not well preserved enough to be identified to species. These were likely a result of non-anthropological accumulation.

The L/M

In four deposits, pits and ditches there were 28 L/M fragments. These were identified as rib, femur, tibia and long bone fragments. Of these two fragments from deposit (26908) were burnt before deposition. One rib fragment from extraction pit [26941] had evidence of butchery and a tibia fragment from extraction pit recut [26942] had possible evidence of marrow cracking; revealing they were exploiting every available animal resource. These fragments are a mix of butchery and food waste.

The M/M

A total of 26 M/M fragments was recovered from seven deposits, pits, gullies and ditches. These were identified as skull, teeth, vertebrae, rib, radius, calcaneus and long bone fragments. One rib fragment from extraction pit recut [26942] had knife marks along its surface, associated with skinning; the rib fragment's outer surface had also been almost entirely stripped away. This was different to the other bones within that context, which indicated that finds had entered the context via various methods of deposition, this rib fragment could have been left on the surface for a prolonged period of time before burial. Three fragments recovered from deposit (26908) had evidence of burning before deposition. These finds are an accumulation of butchery, cooking and food waste.

The I/M

A total of 120 fragments were identified as I/M and these were recovered from 19 deposits, stakeholes. pits, gullies and ditches, with the majority from features within trench 269. Of these 15 fragments had been burnt before deposition.

Catfoss South

The Cattle

A total of 24 cattle bones including horn, teeth, mandible, scapula, radius, ulna, metacarpal, femur, calcaneum, metatarsal and phalanx were scattered amongst 14 deposits and ditches. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion on one scapula, one radius and three foot bones provided aging data. They came from individuals all older than seven months. One animal died before the age of 42 months whereas the oldest was still alive at 42 months. A single cattle mandible had

shallow cut marks on its surface, likely from skinning marks. These fragments are domestic food and butchery waste.

The sheep/goat

The 15 sheep/goat bones were a mix of mandible, loose teeth scapula, radius, calcaneum and phalanges scattered amongst 12 ditches and deposits. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion of one scapula and three foot bones indicated these animals were all older than six months. There were four burnt sheep/goat fragments. The sheep/goat fragments are a small mix of butchery, cooking and food waste.

The Pig

The four pig bones were maxilla, loose teeth and a metapodial were scattered among three pits and ditches. The maxilla belonged to an individual older than 12 months. These finds are butchery waste.

The Dog

A dog premolar, humerus and radius were found in a ditch and a deposit. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion of the humerus indicated one dog died between eight and 15 months. The radius belonged to an animal younger than 12 months. As both long bones were found in deposit (22707) they could be from a single individual. These animals were possibly pets, working dogs or scavengers that were buried on site.

The Rodent

There were 12 rodent bones found amongst four contexts They were two mandibles, an incisor and two long bones. They are likely the remains of scavengers or intrusive animals who have burrowed onto site later.

The Bird

A bird radius and a fragment of long bone were present in ditch [23505]. They were not well preserved enough to be identified to species. There was no evidence of burning or butchery, making their dietary contribution to the site if any unclear. They could be the remains of domesticated birds or were perhaps wild scavengers not exploited by the sites residents but instead died in the vicinity and were redeposited into the ditch.

The L/M

A total of 133 large mammal bones were found amongst four deposits and nine ditches. They were fragments of skull, teeth, vertebrae, scapulae, pelvis, long bones and metatarsals. Only one fragment was burnt. These finds are a mix of butchery, cooking and food waste.

The M/M

There were 93 fragments of vertebrae, ribs, long bones, pelvis, metapodials, carpals/tarsals and phalanges found in six deposits and five ditches. There were 66 burnt fragments. These finds are a mix of butchery, cooking and food refuse.

The S/M

There were seven S/M ulnas and ribs in deposit [22707]. These fragments could belong to the dog although this could not be confirmed.

The Indeterminate Mammal

A total of 511 I/M fragments of which 214 had been burnt were scattered among nine deposits, 15 ditches, a linear and a pit. These are the remnants of cooking and food waste.

Nunkeeling

The Cattle

There were two teeth cattle in ditch [28406] which are butchery waste.

The Sheep/goat

There was one sheep/goat femur in deposit (30110). Analysis of epiphyseal fusion indicated this bone was fused and belonged to an animal older than 30 months at time of death. This find is food refuse disposed of within the ditch.

The L/M

There were 14 L/M fragments including 10 teeth and two scapula fragments found in three deposits and ditches. These are a mix of butchery and food waste.

The Indeterminate Mammal

A total of 27 I/M fragments were found in five deposits and ditches. These are the remnants of butchery and food waste.

Recommended further work

The animal and bird bone recovered by hand and from the bulk samples from Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Routh West, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling has been assessed in full. The exception is the bone recovered from the flots which has not been identified. It is recommended these fragments are identified during the next phase of work and this will take 0.5 hours to complete. If bone is required for radiocarbon dating those fragments identified to species and skeletal element should be preferred were possible over the smaller less well-preserved fragments.

While the animal bone assemblage from Dogger Bank is relatively small it still has potential to contribute further to the overall understanding of the animal husbandry practised at this site. This is especially true given that the preservation of Iron Age/Roman animal bone assemblages in this area tend to be poorly preserved. To fully understand the economic and dietary role of animals at Dogger Bank it is recommended that a full analysis is undertaken to address the following research questions.

- What was the nature of the animal husbandry practiced at these sites and did this change over time.
- What was the economic and dietary role of the domestic species.How important was the exploitation of wild resources.

- Is there any patterns of spatial deposition of material within different areas.
- This report should incorporate the animal and bird bone results from the earlier phases of work undertaken at Dogger Bank South.

The animal bone assemblage is stored in a dry and stable condition at AOC Archaeology and is suitable for long term storage.

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Appendix 3F. Fish bone

Kim Hosking (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The fish bone (0.02g) from Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms Evaluation, East Yorkshire was submitted for assessment in January 2025. The assemblage was collected from a gully and posthole located in DBS8 dated to the Iron Age and Romano British period. The aim of this report is to provide species identifications, in accordance with the animal bone recording standards set out by CIfA (Historic England, 2019) and alongside the research agenda for Yorkshire (Roskams & Whyman 2007).

Methodology

The fish bone assemblage was identified to element and species with the aid of skeletal atlases (Davis et al, 2024; Tercerie et al, 2022; and Radu 2005) and the reference collection stored at AOC Archaeology Group Edinburgh. The results are presented in Table 1 stored in catalogue 1 in the site archive.

Where an element could not be identified to species, it was instead recorded to family group, if possible, and then as fish if not. No attempt was made to identify the ribs and vertebrae to species or family; instead, these were described as fish. When analysing the assemblage, the following criteria were recorded: element, species, side, fusion, age, fragmentation, size and evidence of staining on the bone surface. The assemblage was inspected for butchery marks, pathologies, burning, bone working and carnivore gnawing. Only those bones found to be intact were measured (Morale & Rosenlund, 1979).

Assessing the level of staining used the following method: no staining was rated “0”; some staining affecting less than 25% of the bone surface was designated as “1”; 25-50% surface staining was “2”; while 50 – 75% was described as 3” and greater than 75% was rated as “4”. A four-point system was used to assess preservation with excellent, good, adequate and poor recorded where appropriate.

The assemblage

A total of three fragments (0.02g) were recovered from two contexts in Catfoss North. The number of identified specimens (NISP) for the site was gadidae (1) and fish (2). The preservation of the assemblage was poor. Preservation was affected by soil acidity and depositional processes as well as the fragility of fish bones. This may explain why only three fragments of fish were recovered rather than be an accurate reflection of the dietary importance of this resource at this site.

Area	Feature	Context	Element	Species	Side	No.	Fusion	Age	Zone	Preser-vation	Size	Stain	Butchery	Pathology	Burnt	Gnawing	Measured	Weight (g)
DBS8	posthole 26912	26919	frag	fish	indet	1	N/A	N/A	frag	poor	A	1	No	no	No	No	No	0.01
DBS8	gully 26926	26927	hyomandibular	gadidae	left	1	N/A	N/A	Frag	poor	A	1	No	no	No	No	No	<0.01
DBS8	gully 26926	26927	frag	fish	indet	1	N/A	N/A	Frag	poor	A	1	No	no	No	No	No	0.01

Table 1. Catalogue of fish bones

Summary of the assemblage by area

Catfoss North

One fragment of a gadidae left hyomandibular was recovered from gully [26926]. Gadidae are a family of edible fish, often found in salt water, particularly in the North Atlantic. It was likely to have been caught locally rather than imported. The same context also yielded a fragment of unidentified fish bone. Due to poor preservation these could not be identified to species. Another fragment of unidentified fish bone was recovered from posthole [26912] but this could also not be identified to species. There is no evidence of burning or butchery on any of the fragments. It is believed these finds are food waste disposed of alongside other refuse.

Recommended further work

The fish bone has been assessed in full and no further species identifications are required. The small size of the assemblage means its archaeological potential for study is negligible so further work is not recommended. The fish bone is stored in a dry and stable condition at AOC Archaeology and is suitable for long term storage.

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Appendix 3G. Lithics

Rob Engl (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of 79 pieces of flint were recovered from the six sites undertaken during the Dogger Bank South Phase 2. A site-by-site distribution of the lithic finds is shown in Table 1. These were retrieved from the excavation of archaeological features and deposits as Registered Finds (abbreviated in the catalogue to RF), bulk finds, or as finds recovered during soil sample processing (and are identified in the catalogue by their sample number, e.g. <3>). With the exception of four artefacts, all of the assemblage was recovered during the processing of samples.

The assemblage is comprised of a mix of Yorkshire Wolds and chalk flint. The flint was largely grey and honey brown in colour with occasional pieces of red flint. Though the general knapping quality was good, numerous flaws and inclusions were in evidence within the material. A slight majority of the assemblage was of fresh appearance (No. 42) with a further 36 artefacts displaying signs of patination ranging from a matt white to small blooms of cream. Where present cortication ranged from chalky to pitted with many items appearing rolled. Modern ploughing had also affected many of the artefacts in the form of post-depositional damage and 'nibbling' of the edges. A single piece appeared to show signs of heat treatment in the form of colour change and loss of mass.

Site name	DBS site no.	No. of lithics
Routh East	5	17
Onshore Substation Zone	6	18
Routh West	7	0
Catfoss North	8	24
Catfoss South	9	15
Nunkeeling	10	5

Table 1. Distribution of lithics by area

Methodology

The entire assemblage was macroscopically examined, and a catalogue was produced on an accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

The formal tool types were subjected to a simple morphological and typological classification based on established examples (Ballin 2000 & Ballin 2021). All items recorded were individually cleaned, numbered and re-bagged. To ease identification of individual items within this report, each object has been renumbered in the accompanying catalogue with a Catalogue Number (abbreviated here to Cat.).

The assemblage

The general composition of the assemblage by site and type is given in Table 2.

Routh East	
Type	**No. items**
Chip	6
Flake	
Broken	4
Regular	1
Irregular	2
Shatter	4
Total	**17**
Onshore Substation Zone	
Type	**No. items**
Flake	
Broken	2
Regular	2
Irregular	6
Blade	1
Amorphous flake core	1
Bashed lump	1
Platform rejuvenation flake	1
Shatter	1
Sidescraper	1
Double notched scraper	1
Flake knife	1
Total	**18**
Catfoss North	
Type	**No. items**
Flake	
Broken	3
Regular	2
Irregular	5
Spall	1
Shatter	7
Chips	4
Retouched flake	1
Platform core	1
Total	**24**
Catfoss South	
Type	**No. items**
Flake	
Irregular	4
Shatter	3
Chips	7
Bashed Lump	1
Total	**15**
Nunkeeling	
Type	**No. items**
Flake	
Irregular	1
Blade fragment	1
Shatter	2
Notched flake	1
Total	**5**

Table 2. The lithic assemblage by site and type

The various subset assemblages associated with the Phase 2 works at Dogger Bank South appear to have been largely retrieved from features of proposed Iron Age and Romano British date.

Three modified tool types were recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone site in addition to a platform core, bashed lump and platform rejuvenation flake. A retouched flake was also retrieved from Catfoss North.

Primary Technology

A small number of flakes (n. 34) and blades (n.2) were recovered. Both categories were produced using a hard hammer technique with simple platforms, pronounced bulbs of percussion and abrupt or overshot distal ends all in evidence. However, it is possible that many may be the result of accidental detachments caused by modern farming practices.

Irregular flakes dominate (n.18), with smaller numbers of regular (n. 5) and fragmentary pieces (n. 9).

A single side struck platform rejuvenation flake was identified.

Fine fraction chips (n. 17) and shatter (n.17) were also present within the assemblage. However, as with many such assemblages within Eastern Yorkshire it is possible that many of the pieces may have been produced by post-depositional factors, such as modern ploughing methods affecting naturally occurring material within the general site matrix.

Four core related pieces were identified including a slightly worked platform core, two bashed lumps and an amorphous core with several ad hoc flake removals.

Secondary Technology

A total of four modified artefacts were identified within the assemblage. These consist of a double notched scraper (Cat 27), a sidescraper (Cat 31), a notched flake/borer (Cat 44). and a simple flake knife (Cat 25).

Distribution

Routh East

The 17 lithic artefacts recovered from the Routh East site were thinly scattered through linear and pit features of suspected Iron Age/Romano British date.

Onshore Substation Zone

Eighteen lithics were recovered from a variety of Iron Age/Romano British, medieval and post-medieval features. The lithics included three modified tools including a simple flake knife (Cat. No. 25), a sidescraper (Cat. No. 31) and a double notched scraper (Cat. No 24). The associated debitage included a bashed lump (Cat. No 38) and amorphous flake core (Cat. No. 23).

Catfoss North

Twenty-four lithics were recovered from a number of Iron Age/Romano British linear ditch and pit features at Catfoss North. The lithics included a retouched flake and a platform core.

Catfoss South

Fifteen lithics were recovered from Catfoss South. Again, these were recovered from features of probable Iron Age/Romano British date.

Nunkeeling

Five lithics were recovered from proposed Iron Age/Romano British features at Nunkeeling.

Significance and potential

The lithics from the Phase 2 trenching can be considered to have site specific significance and local significance. The four modified tool types (examples Cat. Nos. 24, 27, 31 and 44) suggest some Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic occupation of the area. However, the lack of substantial quantities of attributable debitage suggests that this was small scale in nature. It is likely given the date of existing features across the sites that the lithic material was for the most part accidently introduced.

Recommendations for further work

No further analysis of the lithics assemblage is recommended. If publication is forthcoming on the excavations following assessment, information about the individual finds and the lithic assemblage should draw upon this report. It would be beneficial to have the flaked knife and double notched scraper (Cat. Nos. 25 and 24 respectively) illustrated by hand-drawn illustration to accompany final reporting/publication.

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Appendix 3H. Metals

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small metal finds assemblage comprising c.94 objects and fragments (Mass: 3.1kg) was assessed in January 2025 following the Phase 2 evaluation trenching works at the Routh East and West, Substation, Catfoss North and South, and Nunkeeling areas of the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire.

Ferrous metals make up most of the assemblage, with a small quantity (Q: 4) of non-ferrous copper alloy also present. Possible Iron Age/ Romano-British finds are present amongst the assemblage, including a hammer head, a possible tool, and a small number of nails, while other, later finds include a copper alloy coin, and a number of nails, horseshoes, and non-classifiable fragments reflecting a largely post-medieval to modern agricultural presence.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and with the aid of x-radiography with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). No conservation treatment had been undertaken prior to assessment. Though many of the objects survive largely intact with their forms readily identifiable, many are heavily obscured by corrosion product and soiling, which has necessitated the use of x-radiography in their identification.

The finds were both hand-retrieved in the field as well as during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent. The hand-retrieved finds were submitted as both registered finds and as bulk finds, with registered finds identified by their site number followed by their registered finds number (e.g., DBS9/1), whereas bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 23507), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <24>). Where more than one object type was present within the same bulk finds bag, these have been given a sub-letter for the purpose of differentiation within this report (e.g., Bulk 23507a, Bulk 23507b).

Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and were weighed using a carbon dial caliper accurate to 0.01mm. A summary table of the finds by site and by context has been included at the end of this report, with an expanded inventory presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

The assemblage

The metal finds assemblage comprises both ferrous metal (2,928.2g) and non-ferrous copper alloy finds (7.6g), which all survive to varying levels of completeness and corrosion. Most the finds are not considered to be closely dateable due to their long-lived typologies which saw very little change in form or use over broad time periods, with very little to differentiate between some Iron Age and Romano-British and some medieval or later finds.

Two fragments of stone (<69>) from Routh East, and over 50 small nodules of iron-rich concretions (<30>) from Routh West that were recovered during the processing of soil sample retent have been identified as naturally occurring and will not be discussed here further.

The metal finds are discussed by Area and period below and are ferrous metal unless specified as copper alloy.

Routh East

A single find comprising the remains of a nail or holdfast (Bulk 19720) was recovered from the upper fill (19720) of the latest recut [19710] of the of the substantial, likely Iron Age or Romano-British field or enclosure boundary ditch [19705] in Trench 197. The find is heavily obscured by corrosion and only visible via X-ray analysis, and comprises either the head and shank of a nail, or the broken bolt shank and rove of a holdfast that would have been used in timber construction to fasten double thicknesses of wood such as in shipbuilding or door,

shutter, or hatch construction (Goodall 2011, 164). While the find itself is not considered to be closely dateable, it likely relates to the Iron Age or Romano-British activity identified in this area.

A possible tool (DBS5/2) was retrieved from the single fill (20703) of a large, 19th-20th century field drain [20702] from Trench 207. The fragments are from a curved tool handle attachment for fixing the tool head to a cylindrical wooden handle, perhaps from a shovel head or similar and are most likely late post-medieval to modern in date.

Onshore Substation Zone

Finds from the Onshore Substation Zone likely relating to post-medieval or modern activity comprise a copper alloy coin (DBS6/1) recovered from the fill (14302) of a post-medieval furrow [14305] in Trench 143, a number of heavily degraded flat rectangular strap fragments (Bulk 14507; <33>) from the secondary fill (14507) of a post-medieval to modern gully [14506] in Trench 145, and small sections of thin copper alloy wire (DBS6/2) that were retrieved from the topmost fill (15507) of a modern recut [15506] of a large, possibly Romano-British boundary ditch [15518] in Trench 155. The coin is identified as an 1813 Wellington Peninsular War token, initially for use by Wellington's troops in the Peninsular Campaign with large quantities in circulation at the time in Lower Canada (Courteau 1914). The strap fragments and copper alloy wire are all non-diagnostic and are probably post-medieval to modern in date.

Routh West

Finds recovered from Routh West all likely relate to post-medieval or modern agricultural activity, and comprise three horseshoes, including two intact lightly fullered post-medieval shoes, one (<27>) from a voided context (17608) in Trench 176, and one (Bulk 17909) from the fill (17909) of a post-medieval to modern furrow [17907] in Trench 179, as well as the lower branch fragment of a post-medieval shoe (DBS7/1) from a subsoil deposit (18501) in Trench 185. Three tiny flecks of non-classifiable spall detached and degraded from larger iron objects (<7>) were also identified within the single fill (18104) of an undated curvilinear feature [18103] in Trench 181.

Catfoss North

Two finds were recovered from within an area of Romano-British activity, which includes an intact nail (DBS8/5) from the middle fill (26927) of a Romano-British gully [26926] in Trench 269, and an unidentified object possibly representing a tool (DBS8/1) from the upper fill (27204) of an Iron Age or Romano-British ditch [27203] in Trench 272.

The possible tool (DBS8/1) is not classifiable at this stage due to heavy corrosion, however X-ray analysis shows a tapering leaf-shape with a straight edge and likely bend at the wide end and a possible narrow projection at the opposing pointed end. While its function is not yet clear, it bears some similarity to a type of larger spoon auger used in woodworking (Manning 1985, 28, B76), though may also represent a small ploughshare (ibid, 43-44), amongst other possibilities that further conservation and analysis will likely clarify. The nail displays a narrow, likely damaged, peaked head similar to a Manning Type 2 nail (1985, 133), with a

shank bent in an S-shape, suggesting removal from its fixture prior to deposition; this is also similar in form to horseshoe nails from around the 13th and 14th centuries (Clark 1995, 86-7; Goodall 2011, 346) and may represent an intrusive find, however a Roman date remains most likely.

Two finds were recovered that may relate to post-medieval or modern activity in the area, comprising a the robust tapering shank of a likely nail (Bulk 27404) from Trench 274, bent in a J-curve, recovered from the single fill (27404) of a likely late post-medieval to modern field boundary [27403], and a small section of a shank (<32>) from the upper fill (28305) of a post-medieval to modern hedgerow [28302] in Trench 283. While these two fragments may relate to post-medieval or modern activity, their forms are not considered to be closely dateable.

Catfoss South

The most significant find within the metal's assemblage is a hammer head (DBS9/1) that was recovered from the topmost fill (24807) of a later recut [24805] of a ditch [24802] in Trench 248 that makes up part of a large Iron Age or Romano-British rectilinear enclosure relating to a nearby domestic settlement. The hammer head survives intact, though it is partially obscured by corrosion product and actively spalling, and likely represents a hand hammer, possibly associated with metalworking or other crafts. Considerable burring from use is noted at the peen end of the hammer, while corrosion product is currently obscuring the overall form and eye shape. Further conservation and analysis may be able to clarify these features, which could allow it to be more closely classified, potentially also shedding light on potential craft associations.

Also likely relating to Iron Age or Romano-British activity is the head and shank fragment of a nail (Bulk 23310), retrieved from the upper fill (23310) of a large Iron Age or Romano-British boundary ditch [23308] in Trench 233; while these are often long-lived types, further analysis may find parallels in known Romano-British or Iron Age nail types.

The majority of the finds recovered from this area relate to post-medieval or modern, c.19th century, agricultural activity. These finds include an intact, fullered horseshoe with toeclip (Bulk 24405), a U-shaped staple (<24>), and numerous degraded fragments of likely barbed wire, wire, and possible chain fragments (Bulk 24404; <24>). The extensive corrosion on the latter suggests prolonged water exposure. They came from the primary fill (24404), and the fill (24405) of a recut [24420], of a likely 19th century watercourse ditch [24403]. Other finds include an intact nail and possible nail shank (Bulk 23507a), nail head (<25>), and likely strap fragment (Bulk 23507b) from the middle fill (23507) of a 19th century field boundary [23505], and a small length of wire (DBS9/1) from the single fill (24708) of a recut [24707] of a post-medieval to modern field boundary ditch [24702].

Nunkeeling

Finds from this area came from a deposit of medieval to post-medieval agricultural soil (28421), which seals a possible Romano-British ditch [28406]; these comprise a small group of medieval to post-medieval horseshoes (Bulk 28421), including two largely intact but heavily worn and degraded, and three partial branch fragments, which likely date between the c.13th-17th centuries (Clark 1995, 86-87), and the head and shank fragment of a nail (DBS10/1).

While nail form is not considered to be closely dateable and may relate to medieval or post-medieval activity, it may represent an earlier, residual find.

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below summarise the metal finds recovered from each contextual unit from Routh East (Table 1), Onshore Substation Zone (Table 2), Routh West (Table 3), Catfoss North (Table 4), Catfoss South (Table 5), and Nunkeeling (Table 6).

Context no	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 197					
19720	Upper fill of the latest recut [19710] of a substantial, likely IA/RB linear field or enclosure boundary [19705]	Fe	Possible nail or holdfast fragment (Bulk)	Not closely dateable	14.9
Trench 207					
20703	Single fill of large 19-20 C field drain [20702]	Fe	Likely tool fragments (DBS5/2)	PM/ Mod	170.9
Trench 208					
20811	Upper fill of linear ditch [20802]	Natural	Stone (<69>)	-	29.7

Table 1. Summary of the metal finds from Routh East by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 143					
14302	Single fill of likely post-medieval furrow [14305]	CuA	Coin- Lower Canada Wellington (DBS6/1)	1813	7.4
Trench 145					
14507	Secondary fill of small, possible post-med/ modern gully [14506]	Fe	Likely strap fragments (Bulk, <33>)	Not closely dateable	27.9
Trench 155					
15507	Topmost, likely modern recut [15506] of a large, likely RB boundary ditch [15518]	CuA	Wire fragments (DBS6/2)	Not closely dateable	0.2

Table 2. Summary of the metal finds from Substation by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 176					
17608	Voided context- possibly modern field drain	Fe	Horseshoe (<27>)	Likely PM	417.1
Trench 179					
17909	Single fill of PM/ Mod furrow [17907]	Fe	Horseshoe (Bulk)	Likely PM	445.3
		Natural	Fe-rich concretions (<30>)	-	146.1
Trench 181					
18104	Single, gradually accumulated fill of likely PM/ Mod field boundary or drainage ditch [18103]	Fe	Non-classifiable spall (<7>)	Not closely dateable	0.3
Trench 185					
18501	Subsoil	Fe	Horseshoe fragment (DBS7/1)	Likely PM	33.7

Table 3. Summary of the metal finds from Routh West by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 269					
26927	Middle fill of RB gully [26926]. Within concentration of RB activity	Fe	Nail (DBS8/5)	Possibly RB	3.0
Trench 272					
27204	Upper fill of IA/ RB ditch [27203]. Within concentration of RB activity	Fe	Potential tool (DBS8/1)	Possibly RB	126.0
Trench 274					
27404	Single fill of likely LPM/ Mod field boundary [27403]	Fe	Nail fragment (Bulk)	Not closely dateable	11.6
Trench 283					
28305	Upper fill of PM/ Mod hedgerow [28302]	Fe	Non-classifiable shank (<32>)	Not closely dateable	0.8

Table 4. Summary of the metal finds from Catfoss North by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 233					
23310	Upper fill of large IA/ RB boundary ditch [23308]	Fe	Nail fragment (Bulk)	Not closely dateable	17.2
Trench 235					
23507	Middle fill of 19th C field boundary [23505]	Fe	Intact nail and shank fragment (Bulk-a)	Likely PM/ Mod	10.6
		Fe	Strap fragment (Bulk-b)	Likely PM/ Mod	10.5
Trench 244					
24404	Primary fill of 19th C watercourse ditch [24403]	Fe	Wire, chain fragments (Bulk)	Likely PM/ Mod	135.7
24405	Single fill of ditch recut [24420], likely 19th C watercourse ditch [24403]	Fe	Horseshoe (Bulk)	PM/ Mod	423.1
		Fe	Staple, wire fragments (<24>)	Likely PM/ Mod	31.0
Trench 247					
24708	Single fill of recut [24707] of PM/ Mod field boundary ditch [24702]	Fe	Wire fragment (<6>)	Likely PM/ Mod	1.0
Trench 248					
24807	Topmost fill of later recut [24805] of ditch [24802]. Part of a large IA/ RB rectilinear enclosure relating to a domestic settlement	Fe	Hammer head (DBS9/1)	Possibly RB	493.1

Table 5. Summary of the metal finds from Catfoss South by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 284					
28421	Med/ PM deposit overlying possible RB ditch [28406]	Fe	Nail fragment (DBS10/1)	Not closely dateable	6.4

		Fe	Horseshoe fragments x5 (Bulk)	Med/ PM	547.8

Table 6. Summary of the metal finds from Nunkeeling by trench and contextual unit

Significance and potential

The metal assemblage from Dogger Bank South (Phase 2) is considered to be of site-specific and local archaeological significance, with the recovered finds representing the remains of both Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity, as well as later, medieval, post-medieval, and modern agricultural activity.

Finds relating to likely Iron Age or Romano-British activity were identified within Trenches 197 in Routh East, 269 and 272 in Catfoss North, 233 and 248 in Catfoss South, and potentially residual activity in Trench 284 in Nunkeeling. A significant find of a probable Romano-British hammer head (DBS9/1) was recovered from an enclosure ditch in Trench 248 that is thought to be associated with a long-lived Iron Age or Romano-British settlement in the vicinity. While the classification of the hammer will require further analysis, it is likely associated with metalworking, or other similar crafts requiring fine hammer-work. Another likely tool, potentially representing a spoon auger or ploughshare (DBS8/1) was recovered from an Iron Age or Romano-British ditch in Trench 272; this item will require further analysis to identify, however it also likely related to settlement activity in the area, possibly with woodworking or agricultural practices. The remaining possible Iron Age or Romano-British finds comprise the fragments of three nails, including one possible holdfast, from Trenches 197, 233, and 269, while another nail fragment recovered from a medieval to post-medieval deposit in Trench 284 may represent a residual, earlier find. These nails and possible holdfast fragments are associated with timber structural components and may indicate the presence of structures nearby.

Further analysis of these possible Iron Age/ Romano-British finds following conservation may allow for their closer identification and dating, which will paint a clearer picture as to the types of activities taking place within the areas of Romano-British occupation and contribute valuable information to our understanding of settlement during this period within a rural context beyond the larger urban centers (Roskans & Whyman 2007).

The majority of the finds recovered represent the remains of medieval, post-medieval, and modern agricultural practices, and include a small number medieval to post-medieval and modern horseshoes and horseshoe fragments from Trenches 176, 179, 185, 244, and 284, a copper alloy 1813 Wellington Peninsular token from Trench 143, and various other fragments of strap, nails, wire, barbed wire, as well as possible shovel fragments and other fixtures and fittings, which were largely recovered from the fills of field boundaries, drainage ditches, and furrows.

Recommendations

Further work

Further specialist analysis and reporting following conservation is required of the hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), intact hail (DBS8/5), possible nail or holdfast (Bulk

19720), and nail fragment (Bulk 23310) in order to more closely identify the finds or to classify them by type and date, which will aid in furthering the understanding of their function and the types of activities taking place on site. The identification of other local and regional parallels of the hammer head and possible tool may also aid in our understanding of how the Romano-British occupation fits within its wider local and regional contexts. Further works will focus on the possible Romano-British finds only and will include more precise cataloguing of selected items and the production of a specialist report for inclusion in the final report/publication.

Research questions

1. How does the closer typological identification of the potentially Romano-British material contribute to the overall understanding of types of activities taking place within the settlement zones?
2. How does the closer typological identification of the potentially Romano-British material contribute to the overall understanding of date of activities taking place within the settlement zone?
3. How does a better understanding of the types of artefacts present and their possible chronologies contribute to our overall understanding of the character of the Romano-British settlements, and how they fit within the wider settlement area, particularly amongst other rural settlements outside of major habitation centres?

Task list for analysis and reporting

1. Specialist examination of the selection of finds listed above following conservation to allow for a more refined classification and dating of the material.
2. Production of full catalogue entries with measurements for the five finds listed above to accompany the specialist report.
3. Literature research to identify pertinent local and regional parallels of the likely Romano-British hammer and possible tool.
4. Production of a full specialist publication report for the Romano-British assemblage for inclusion in the final report/publication.

Conservation

Specialist conservation treatment is recommended in the form of a re-X-ray of the possible tool (DBS8/1) of the side profile to show its form, the hammer head (DBS9/1) of the top profile to show the eye type and overall form, and the possible nail or holdfast (Bulk 19720) of the top profile to show the nail head or rove form. If additional X-ray analysis remains insufficient, further investigative cleaning of both terminals of the possible tool (DBS8/1) and the eye and both terminals of the hammer (DBS9/1) will be required to aid in their closer classification. Conservation is also recommended in the form of stabilisation prior to long-term curation of the copper alloy coin (DBS6/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), hammer head (DBS9/1), and the group of five medieval/ post-medieval horseshoes (Bulk 28421).

Illustration

Illustration is recommended in the form of a hand-drawn measured line drawing (plan and cross-section) of the hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), and intact nail (DBS8/5) to accompany the subsequent publication. Full colour publication-standard photography is recommended for the hammer head after conservation.

Site:	*Context:*	*RF #:*	*Material:*	*Classification:*	*Object:*	*Hand-drawn Illustration:*	*Publication Photography:*	*Archive Photography:*
DBS 9	24807	DBS9/1	Fe	Tools	Hammer head	Y	N	N
DBS 8	27204	DBS8/1	Fe	Non-classifiable	Possible tool	Y	N	N
DBS 8	26927	DBS8/5	Fe	Nails	Intact nail	Y	N	N

Table 7. Illustration recommendations

Archive retention

All of the probable Iron Age and Romano-British objects discussed above are recommended for retention: Hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), intact nail (DBS8/5), and nail/ holdfast fragments (DBS10/1, Bulk 19720, Bulk 23310), as well as the 1813 Wellington Peninsular token (DBS6/1), and the group of medieval to post-medieval horseshoes (Bulk 28421). The remaining finds relating to post-medieval and modern agriculture are recommended for eventual discard.

Task	*Estimate*
Specialist conservation is recommended in the form of a re-X-ray of selected items (see above). If additional Xray analysis remains insufficient, further investigative cleaning of both terminals of the possible tool (DBS8/1) and the eye and both terminals of the hammer (DBS9/1) will be required to aid in their closer classification. Stablisation of these finds for long-term curation alongside copper alloy coin (DBS6/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), hammer head (DBS9/1), and horseshoes (Bulk 28421).	(see separate conservation assessment)
Further examination following conservation of the hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), possible nail or holdfast (Bulk 19720), with the production of a full catalogue entry for the above three finds as well as the nail (DBS8/5) and nail fragment (Bulk 23310), and production of full catalogue entries for inclusion in final specialist report and publication.	3.5 hours
Production of a specialist report focusing on the Iron Age/Romano-British components of the assemblage only. This report will include the findings of literature research to identify pertinent parallels for the key items under discussion	2.25 days
Assistance during illustration and conservation (including extracting finds, liaising with illustrator etc.)	1.5 hours

Hand drawn illustration of the hammer head (DBS9/1), possible tool (DBS8/1), and intact nail (DBS8/5)	Fixed cost
Total (not including fixed costs):	*23 hours*

Table 8. Task list with associated required costs

References

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Appendix 3I. Fired clay

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Introduction

Phase 2 of the Dogger Bank South evaluation trenching works focused on six areas at the Routh East and West, Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North and South, and Nunkeeling areas of the Doggar Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire. A total of 755.81g of fired clay was recovered from the evaluation and this report records its assessment. The assessment will describe the material by each site in turn below by DBS area in numerically ascending order.

Methodology

The fired clay was either hand collected on site as a Registered Find (abbreviated here as 'RF') or as bulk finds. Further material was recovered during soil sample processing and will be identified below using the sample number (e.g., <3>) applied on site. The assessment has involved visual examination only of the washed and dried finds. They are considered to be stable. During assessment weights were recorded using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g and counted for number of fragments. Thicknesses and measurements pertaining to selected representative fragments (where applicable) were measured using a carbon dial calliper accurate to 0.1mm, and an inventory was produced an accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The data most relevant to this report is presented in Tables 1-5 below.

The assemblage

Routh East

The quantity of fired clay retrieved from Routh East is virtually insignificant, with only one small fragment retrieved from each of two contexts (Table 1) totaling a mass of 1.54g. (20403) was interpreted in the field as post-medieval in date; 21911) remains undated.

The two fragments are amorphous, with no signs of with impressions or other distinguishing markings which may suggest their source. They are both low temperature-fired and crumbly. They could come from any number of sources, from domestic hearths to outdoor campfires, to industrial structures such as furnaces or kilns. The extremely small amount and the types of contexts suggests the dumping of some kind of residue from floor cleaning or hearth sweeping rather than anything of substantial scale.

Context no.	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	RT Sample no	Material	Quantity	Description	W (g)
Trench 204							
20403	only fill of SW-NE linear [20402]. Believed to be post-Medieval.		64	Fired clay	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	0.52
Trench 219							
21911	top fill of NW-SE ditch [21910]. Undated.	no RF		Fired clay	1	small amorphous fragment of pinkish-orange, low-fired clay	1.02
Total					**2**		**1.54**

Table 1. Fired clay from Routh East by context

Onshore Substation Zone

Only a small amount of material was recovered from seven contexts across five trenches, totaling 323.1g. This comprises mainly small crumbs of fired clay less than 1g each. These are statistically insignificant quantities, which could come from almost any source, man-made or natural. Two contexts produced more than the others (Table 2) and of these, one of the contexts produced only ceramic building material fragments totaling 73.1g, which is described as a post medieval context. The context which produced the most fired clay by mass was (14304), the only fill of a possible fire pit [14303] of possible modern date. Several of the contexts are fills associated with ditches and ditch recuts - (10608) of [10607] and (10610) of [10609] and (10612) of [10607] and [10611] - to which no date has been assigned.

Context no.	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	RT Sample no	Material	Quantity	Description	W (g)
Trench 100							
10006	Basal fill of pit [10003]. Undated.		11	Fired clay	6	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.21
Trench 106							
10608	Single fill of ditch [10607]		6	Fired clay	4	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.4
10610	Single fill of ditch recut [10609]		4	Fired clay	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	0.22
10612	Fill of ditch recut [10611] – recut of ditch [10607]		2	Fired clay	2	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.32
Trench 147							
14703	Upper fill of N-S ditch [14702]. Undated.		35	Fired clay	5	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.22
Trench 143							
14304	only fill of possible fire pit [14303]. Believed to be modern.		24	Fired clay	>50	fragments of fired clay, some quite thoroughly fired, some with flecks of charcoal included. Has a very industrial look. Has large bits of stone in it, possibly deliberate	248.02
Trench 145							
14505	only fill of E-W gully [14504]. Possibly post-medieval.	No RF		CBM	3	fragments of thoroughly fired clay. Medium sized fragment is smoothed at right-angles, forming a 'corner' ay 90 degrees.	73.71
Total					**>71**		**323.1**

Table 2. Fired clay from Onshore Substation Zone by context

Routh West

No fired clay was retrieved from this site.

Catfoss North

Once again, this site produced only a very small quantity of fired clay, with three contexts across three trenches yielding a total of four fragments with a combined weight of 10.77g (Table 3). Of these contexts, two (26507) and (26909) were interpreted in the field as Iron Age or Romano-British date. The fragments are likely either the result of natural wash-in from the ground surface while the ditch and pit were open or may have been deposited there as a result of domestic sweeping-out near a hearth or working area. The very small amount of material, and the lack of any distinguishing impressions or features mean that the fragments cannot be attributed to any specific process, structure or date.

Context (27525) is likewise the fill of an ambiguous feature described as an undated clearance cut [27509] for an occupation/ settlement area. Only one very small crumb was recovered, which as with so much of this material could come from any number of sources and be residual to campfire, hearth or even a natural occurrence such as a brush fire and have arrived in the cut's fill by wash-in or deliberate deposition as part of domestic sweepings or yard cleaning.

Context no.	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	RT Sample no	Material	Quantity	Description	W (g)
Trench 265							
26507	upper fill of ditch [26506]. Believed to be Iron Age/Romano-British in date		6	Fired clay	2	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.02
Trench 269							
26909	primary fill of extraction pit [26941]. Believed to be Romano-British.	No RF		Fired clay	1	amorphous fragment of pinkish through orange fired clay, greyish core.	7.23
Trench 275							
27525	single fill of clearance cut [27509] for occupation/ settlement area. Undated.	No RF		Fired clay	1	amorphous fragment of pinkish low temperature fired clay, small grey flecks of crystalline, quartzite inclusions	3.52
Total					**4**		**10.77**

Table 3. Fired clay from Catfoss North by context

Catfoss South

Of all the sites, Catfoss South proved comparatively richer in yield of fired clay. A total of 229.31g comprising 28 fragments were retrieved across three trenches. All the material came from soil sample retents rather than from hand retrieval.

Several samples come from the upper or middle fills of various ditches (Table 4), however nothing from basal fills. None of the ditches have been given provisional date ranges. The two most numerous find contexts by weight and fragment count comprise two fills in ditch [23325]. Context (23327) is the middle layer fill while (23328) is the uppermost fill level. Their soil samples produced a total of 75.33g, with the uppermost fill (23328) the most productive, at 64.72g. The fragments from this context appear to have been exposed to different levels of heat and oxygen, perhaps over successive firings. Their texture (fabric) and this firing profile suggest that they may have come from a hearth or other structure which was in repeated use. The sampling relationship between the two fill layers is unknown, if they were directly atop each other, or from separate areas in the ditch. The likelihood of their being successive is high, and they may be the result of repeated discards in the same general place of small amounts of cleared-away material from a specific process or from one specific reused area such as a hearths or working areas. The amount of material is still very small, but given it is from a soil sample only, the original spread of material may have been much larger than the sample suggests.

Context (23000) is the topsoil of Trench 230. Material from this context is likely modern, including the single fragment of clay.

It is noticeable that most of the material comes from ditch fills and the fill of ditch recuts. As a whole, the lack of any distinguishing impressions or features and the residual nature of their contexts mean that the fragments cannot be attributed to any specific processes, structures or date.

Context no.	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	RT Sample no	Material	Quantity	Description	W (g)
Trench 230							
23000	Topsoil		No RT	Fired clay	1	amorphous fragment of orange fired clay. Numerous coarse sand grains as big as sugar crystals	12.62
23005	Fill of [2303] – same as (23080)		No RT	Fired clay	1	amorphous fragment of orange-to chocolate brown fired clay. Numerous coarse sand	14.3

						grains as big as sugar crystals	
23054	Fill of linear cut of possible terminus [23039]		No RT	Fired clay	1	amorphous fragment of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains and small dark grits, one area with a strange linear rust-like marking which seems to be included inside the clay	12.72
Trench 233							
23310	Deposit overlaying ditches [23305] and [23308]		bulk	Fired clay	10	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains, reddish grits, and small dark grits. Two each with one potential smoothed surface. Carbon trap on the four largest pieces	102
23327	middle fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated		42	Fired clay	3	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains, reddish grits, and small dark grits	10.61
23328	topmost fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated.		41	Fired clay	7	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains, reddish grits, and small dark grits. Various levels of firing. Some fragments have a low temperature fired side. Carbon trap on two fragments.	64.72
Trench 249							
24912	upper fill of E-W ditch [24906]. Undated.		17	Fired clay	1	crumb of orange low temperature fired clay	1.02
24916	topmost fill of E-W ditch [24907]. Undated.		18	Fired clay	4	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay. Infrequent coarse sand grains. Reduction to	11.32

						dark grey on one fragment	
Total					**28**		**299.31**

Table 4. Fired clay from Catfoss South by context

Nunkeeling

A total of nine fragments weighing 191.09g were retrieved from three contexts across three trenches. Context (29408) comprises the stone lining of a watering hole, to which no date has been assigned. It yielded a single crumb of clay which could have been washed in or blown in and settled in the sediments.

Context (28407) was the fill of linear ditch [29404], and provided only a single fragment of fired clay, once again this should be regarded as residual material.

Context (28606) provided six fragments of fired clay, totalling 125.7g. The context comprises the single fill of square pit [28605] and was interpreted in the field as being of potential Iron Age/ Romano-British date. The fragments are all amorphous and are all of orange to pale brown, medium-high fired clay. The fabric contains infrequent coarse sand grains and smooth dark grits. There is some evidence of an uneven firing atmosphere in the form of patches of grey reduction and/or carbon trap on small areas of the largest fragment.

Two fragments from the site are the only pieces in the whole Nunkeeling assemblage with any form of characteristics or features which may indicate the original use. The largest fragment has one surface which is crudely fingered or pressed into a irregularly-smoothed - but definitely external – surface. This surface has randomly placed impressions of some fine chopped grass or straw (Plate 1). Thia may be from the adobe plastering of some surface or structure and could be from wattle and daub walling or alternately a metallurgical processing structure such as a smelting hearth chimney.

Context no.	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	RT Sample no	Material	Quantity	Description	W (g)
Trench 284							
28407	Fill of linear ditch [29404]	No RF		Fired clay	2	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, very soft, low fired and much abraded and rounded off.	
Trench 286							
28606	only fill of square pit [28605]. Believed to be Iron Age/ Romano-British	no RF		Fired clay	6	amorphous fragments of orange to pale brown fired clay. Infrequent coarse sand grains and smooth dark grits.	125.7

						Reduction to dark grey and/or carbon trap on the largest fragment. This large fragment has one surface which is crudely fingered or pressed into a lumpily-smoothed surface which has random impressions of chopped grass. One smaller piece has two parallel, slightly bending/curved partial impressions, from very slender withies or reeds about 4mm in diameter.	
Trench 294							
29408	Stone revetment lining watering hole [28405]		No RT	Fired clay	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	0.02
Total					**9**		**191.8**

Table 5. Fired clay from Nunkeeling by context

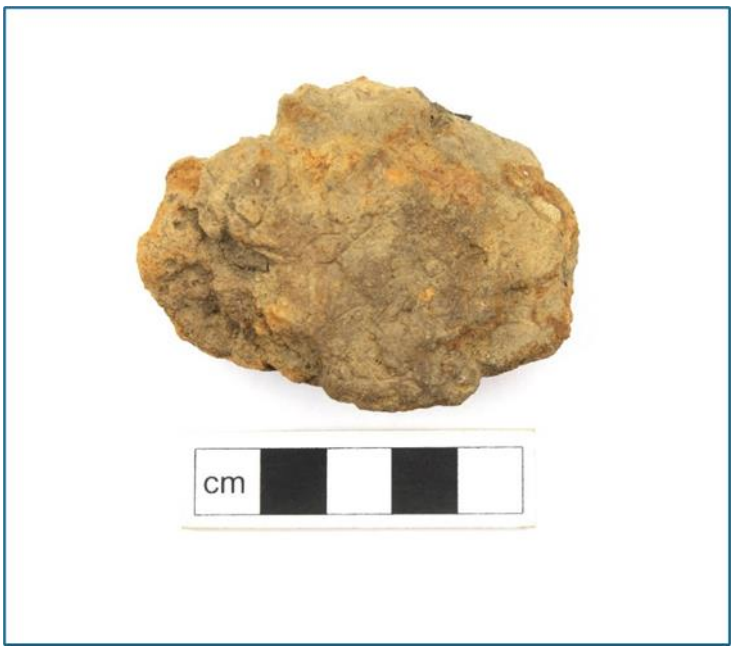

Plate 1. Fired clay fragment from Nunkeeling (28606) with finger pressing on exterior surface

One smaller piece has two parallel, slightly bending/curved partial impressions from very thick straw stalks or reeds about 4mm in diameter (Plate 2). Small linear impressions inside the 'tunnels' suggest a material with linear-growth lines on the stem, such as reeds and not

bark as would be the case with withies. This may indicate that the small piece came from some kind of basketry frame made from reeds, which was plastered with clay. It may have formed a light partition, or a basketry component of another structure. Alternatively, it could be from a burned object on which clay had clung unintentionally.

Plate 2: Fired clay fragment from Nunkeeling (28606) with possible reed impressions

Significance and potential

The fired clay from the Phase 2 evaluation trenching can be considered to have site specific significance only. The paucity of material, the secondary nature of the find contexts and the lack of close dating for any of the contexts also means that the potential of the fired clay to aid in site interpretation is negligible. In only a few contexts from a few of the sites can the features from which fired clay-containing contexts come can be given any date range, and these are largely Iron-Age to Romano-British. Other material types and finds must be employed to narrow these designations further.

Recommendations for further work

No further analysis of these assemblages of fired clay fragments are recommended, given their limited potential and significance. No conservation or illustration is required.

Most of the assemblage is recommended for discard apart from bulk finds from (23054) and (23310) from Catfoss South and (28407) and (28606) from Nunkeeling which should be retained as part of the site archive.

Area	Context #	RF no./Bulk Find	Soil Sample no.	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	W (g)	Retain/discard
DBS5	20403		64	Fired clay	Daub	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	0.52	discard
DBS5	21911	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	small amorphous fragment of pinkish-orange, low-fired clay	1.02	discard
DBS6	10006		11	Fired clay	Daub	6	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.21	discard
DBS6	10608		6	Fired clay	Daub	4	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.4	discard
DBS6	10610		4	Fired clay	Daub	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	0.22	discard
DBS6	10612		2	Fired clay	Daub	2	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.32	discard
DBS6	14703		35	Fired clay	Daub	5	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.22	discard
DBS6	14304		24	Fired clay	Daub	50	fragments or fired clay, some quite thoroughly fired, some with flecks of charcoal included. Has a very industrial look. Has large bits of stone in it, possibly deliberate	248.02	discard
DBS6	14505	Bulk		CBM	CBM	3	fragments of thoroughly fired clay. Medium sized fragment is smoothed at right-angles, forming a 'corner' ay 90 degrees.	73.71	Forward to CBM specialist
DBS7	none								
DBS8	26507		6	Fired clay	Daub	2	crumbs of orange low-fired clay	0.02	discard
DBS8	27525	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	amorphous fragment of pinkish low temperature fired clay, small grey flecks of crystaline, quartzite inclusions	3.52	discard
DBS8	26909	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	amorphous fragment of pinkish through orange fired clay, greyish core.	7.23	discard
DBS9	23000	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	amorphous fragment of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains as big as sugar crystals	12.62	discard
DBS9	23005	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	amorphous fragment of orange-to chocolate brown fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains as big as sugar crystals	14.3	discard
DBS9	23054	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	amorphous fragment of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains and small dark grits, one area with a strange linear rust-like marking wich seems to be included inside the clay	12.72	retain

Area	Context #	RF no./Bulk Find	Soil Sample no.	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	W (g)	Retain/discard
DBS9	23310	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	10	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains, reddish grits and small dark grits.Two each with one potential smoothed surface. Carbon trap on the four largest pieces	102	retain
DBS9	23327	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	3	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains, reddish grits and small dark grits	10.61	discard
DBS9	23328	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	7	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, numerous coarse sand grains, reddish grits and small dark grits. Different levels of firing, some fragments have a very low fired side. Carbon trap on two fragments.	64.72	discard
DBS9	24912	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	1.02	discard
DBS9	24916	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	4	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay. Infrequent coarse sand grains. Reduction to dark grey on one fragment	11.32	discard
DBS10	29408		34	Fired clay	Daub	1	crumb of orange low-fired clay	0.02	discard
DBS10	28606	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	6	amorphous fragments of orange to pale brown fired clay. Infrequent coarse sand grains and smooth dark grits. Reduction to dark grey and/or carbon trap on small areas of the largest fragment. This large fragment has one surface which is crudely fingered or pressed into a lumpily-smoothed but definitely external surface which has randomly placed impressions of some fine organics, like chopped grass. One smaller piece has two parallel, slightly bending/curved partial withy impressions, from very slender withies or reeds about 4mm in diameter, small linear impressions inside the 'tunnels' suggest a material with linear-growth lines on the stem, not bark.	125.7	retain
DBS10	28407	Bulk		Fired clay	Daub	2	amorphous fragments of orange fired clay, very soft, low fired and much abraded and rounded off. Some clinging dirt partly welded to their surfaces, unfired, seems to contain a few extremely rusted flecks of iron.	65.37	retain

Table 6. Inventory of fired clay

Appendix 3J. Vitrified materials

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of vitrified materials (Mass: 962.9g) was assessed in January 2025 following the Phase 2 evaluation trenching works at the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire. This report presents a summary of the assemblage, providing information on the quantity and classifications of the vitrified materials recovered, assessing their form and what this can tell us about the processes that led to their formation, as well as considering the site distribution and the inherent significance of the material.

Methodology

This assessment report is based on visual examination only; no scientific analysis was undertaken at this stage. The assemblage was examined with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope to clarify surface details with the aim of classifying the material, identifying possible processes of creation and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). The classifications follow the guidelines set out by Historic England's Archaeometallurgy guidelines for best practice document (Dungworth 2015) and follows established terminologies (Bayley *et al* 2001; Starley 2000; Dungworth & McLaren 2021). Recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration are provided following a statement on the potential significance of this material.

The material was retrieved both in the field as Bulk finds and during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent; the bulk finds are referred to by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 26904), whereas the retent finds are referred to by their sample numbers (e.g., <63>) or by 'RT' followed by their context number (e.g., RT 22010). Where more than one material type was identified within the same sample bag, these have been subdivided by the addition of a letter for the purpose of differentiation within this report (e.g., RT 22010a, RT 22010b). The fragments were scanned with a magnet to allow recognition of magnetic response and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary inventory of the material by context has been included at the end of this report (Table 13).

The assemblage

Vitrified materials, often referred to by the general term 'industrial residues'", can typically be split into two broad groups: those that are indicative of metalworking and those which, although heat-affected, are not diagnostic of a particular process or craft (e.g., fuel residues produced in a domestic hearth) (McDonnell 1994). Macroscopic examination allows diagnostic types to be identified but, in the absence of scientific analysis, it is often not possible to provide close identifications of all vitrified materials (Crew & Rehren 2002).

The vitrified materials assemblage from Dogger Bank South (Phase 2) consists of small quantities of ironworking residues (372.9g) and other non-diagnostic heat-affected materials (256.1g), though mostly consists of fragments of other, likely naturally occurring materials

including coal, shale, stone, and soil concretions, amongst others (333.9g). The material is discussed by Area, comprising Routh East, Onshore Substation Zone, Routh West, Catfoss North, Catfoss South, and Nunkeeling (Tables 1-6), as well as by material classification below.

Routh East

The residues indicative of ironworking identified within Routh East comprise tiny quantities of unclassified iron slag (UIS) (1.0g), potentially representing the scant residual remains of rake-out material generated either during smithing or smelting activities taking place in the area. The small quantities of UIS were recovered from the fills (20203, 21019, 22010) of undated gully [20202], ditch [21016], and linear features [22009], and may represent the residual remains of ironworking taking place somewhere in the vicinity, at some point from the Iron Age onwards.

The vast majority of the materials retrieved this area (109.1g) represent small to tiny fragments of coal, charcoal, vitrified charcoal, coke, shale, burnt shale, and small quantities of heat-affected soil, and natural root clasts. These materials were recovered from 13 separate contexts across 10 trenches (see Table 7), including from within ditch features attributed to the Iron Age as well as post-medieval and modern features. The majority of these materials are likely to be naturally occurring within the excavated soils, with those having been heat-affected (charcoal, burnt shale, heat-affected soil) possibly resulting from either anthropogenic or naturally occurring processes (e.g., brushfires etc.).

Material description:	**Mass: (g)**
Indicative of Ironworking	
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	1.0
Other	
Charcoal, vitrified charcoal/ coke, coal, shale, stone, heat-affected soil, root clasts	109.1
Total:	*110.1*

Table 4. Material quantities from Routh East, by classification

Onshore Substation Zone

The residues indicative of ironworking from Onshore Substation Zone (3.0g) comprise tiny quantities of unclassified iron slag (UIS) that were recovered from the fill (14304) of a modern fire pit [14303], and the fill (16204) of an undated ditch [16203]. Like the UIS mentioned above, these likely represent the scant residual remains of metalworking taking place in the vicinity.

Other materials identified within Onshore Substation Zone (91.7g) comprise small to tiny fragments of charcoal, vitrified charcoal, coal, shale, heat-affected soil, stone, and iron-rich soil concretions. These were retrieved from 20 separate contexts across 15 trenches, largely from the fills of pit, ditch, gully, and other linear feature fills, some of which are likely post-medieval in date. As at Routh East, the majority of these materials are likely to be naturally

occurring background materials within the excavated soils, with flecks of charcoal fuel also recovered from a modern fire pit.

Material description:	**Mass: (g)**
Indicative of ironworking	
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	3.0
Other	
Charcoal, vitrified charcoal, coal, shale, heat-affected soil, stone, iron-rich soil concretions	91.7
Total:	*94.7*

Table 2. Material quantities from Onshore Substation Zone by classification

Routh West

The residues indicative of ironworking associated with Routh West (33.8g) comprise small to tiny quantities of unclassified iron slag (UIS) mixed with both magnetic vitrified residue (MVR) and vitrified charcoal, as well as tiny quantities of flake hammerscale (HS) and slag spheres (SS). The UIS, MVR, and vitrified charcoal most likely represents residual quantities of rake-out material from within a smithing hearth or smelting furnace, while the residual hammerscale and slag spheres are also indicative of ironworking taking place beyond the excavated area. Hammerscale is typically produced by the impact of hammers on hot iron (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 145), while the slag spheres, which are small spherules of porous or hollow masses of once molten iron oxide within a silicate matrix, are mainly associated with the forge-welding of iron objects during the smithing process (Dungworth and Wilkes 2009, 45). These types of microdebris are generally considered to be one of the few categories of waste material diagnostic of metalworking, and when found in significant quantities, can provide direct evidence for in situ metalworking and blacksmithing activities (Bayley *et al*. 2001; Dungworth and Wilkes 2009). In this instance, with only a few slag spheres and flakes of hammerscale present, no in situ metalworking activities can be inferred and the residues are likely to be residual.

The small quantities of UIS and HS/ SS were recovered from Trenches 177, 179, and 185, from within the fills of undated ditch and linear features, as well as from within a natural hollow, and may suggest metalworking activities taking place nearby.

Other materials (67.7g) comprise small to tiny fragments of charcoal, vitrified charcoal, coal, shale, burnt shale, and heat-affected soil that were retrieved from 10 separate contexts across seven trenches, including from within likely post-medieval features. All of these materials are likely to be naturally occurring background materials within the excavated soils with the heat-affected fragments possibly resulting from either anthropogenic or naturally occurring processes (e.g., brushfires etc.).

Material description:	Mass: (g)
Indicative of ironworking	
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)- mixed with magnetic vitrified residue (*MVR*), and vitrified charcoal	33.8
Flake hammerscale and slag spheres (*HS/SS*)	<0.1
Other	
Charcoal, vitrified charcoal, coal, shale, burnt shale, heat-affected soil	67.7
Total:	*101.5*

Table 3. Material quantities from Routh West by classification

Catfoss North

The residues indicative of ironworking identified from this area (320.6g) comprise two possible plano-convex cake fragments (PCC) (285.1g) and three small prills and fragments of runned slag (RS) that were recovered from a total of four contexts within Trenches 269 and 275. PCC are dense sub-circular plano-convex accumulations of slag that have formed in a pit, and though they are considered to be diagnostic of iron-working, it can be difficult to distinguish between cakes produced during the smelting process (furnace bottoms) and those produced during the smithing process (e.g. hearth bottoms). Distinguishing cakes produced between the two processes is usually based on the criteria of size, thickness, weight, response to a magnet and type/size of includes, with smelting cakes typically being much larger, heavier, less magnetic and with larger inclusions than those produced in a smithing hearth (Dungworth and McLaren 2021, 145).While it is not possible to determine the associated metalworking process from these two fragments, both are magnetic and display remnants of vitrified ceramic adhered to their surface indicating their formation along the edge of a clay-lined furnace or hearth pit.

Runned slags (RS) are slags which possess a runned or flowed appearance, and are typically non-magnetic, often containing charcoal or stone impressions along one side from where they made contact with the hearth or ground surfaces. Runned slags are typical of non-tapping bloomery furnaces (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 146), and can survive as larger accumulations or smaller flows, though smaller flowed runs can also be produced in a smithing hearth, meaning that not all slags with a runned appearance, particularly the smaller fragments, are associated with smelting (Heald 2008, 207).

One PCC fragment and the runned slag were recovered from three separate pit, ditch, and gully fills (26908, 26904, 26927) within Trench 269, with the ditch and gully [26903, 26926] both likely to be Romano-British in date. A second PCC fragment was also recovered from a settlement/ occupation area clearance deposit (27525) that may also be prehistoric/ Romano-British in date. While no in situ ironworking features were identified in the area, and the material itself is not inherently datable, these materials could represent the remains of possible Romano-British ironworking taking place in the vicinity.

Other materials identified within Catfoss North (4.8g) comprise limited quantities of magnetised gravel and flecks of burnt shale recovered from three separate ditch fills (26508, 27011, 27021). While the tiny quantities of gravel were likely magnetised through heat, they are not necessarily anthropogenic, along with the flecks of burnt shale, which may have been affected by natural processes.

Material description:	**Mass: (g)**
Indicative of ironworking	
Plano-convex cakes (*PCC*)	285.1
Runned slag (*RS*)	35.5
Other	
Burnt shale, magnetised gravel	4.8
Total:	*325.4*

Table 4. Material quantities from Catfoss North by classification

Catfoss South

Ironworking residues recovered this area comprise three small fragments of UIS (14.5g) that were recovered from the fills (23328, 23507) of two undated ditch features [23325, 23505]. Like the UIS discussed elsewhere, these likely represent residual quantities of rake-out material associated with metalworking activities taking place outwith the investigation area.

Non-diagnostic materials recovered from Catfoss South (13.0g) comprise small quantities of vitrified ceramic (VC) (3.1g) recovered from the fill (23306) of a possible Iron Age/ Romano-British ditch [23308], and amorphous lumps of fuel-ash slags (FAS) (9.9g) recovered from the basal fill (24911) of a ditch recut [24906], and the main fill (24915) of a likely Iron Age/ Romano-British enclosure ditch 24905]. The well-worn fragments of vitrified ceramic represent the heat affected remains of clay-lined, industrial features such as hearths, furnaces, or kilns, which are associated with pyrotechnic processes, but are not always associated with metalworking and could relate to other high-temperature craft activities such as pottery or glass production (Dungworth 2015: 20; Dungworth & McLaren 2021: 146), while fuel-ash slags are produced when a number of natural materials are combined and fuse together under high temperature processes, such as those in a domestic or industrial hearth or furnace. These materials are residual within their contexts of discovery, and may relate to various hearth or pyrotechnic activities taking place during the Iron Age or Romano-British period based on the provisional dating suggested for these features.

Other materials (59.4g) comprise small to tiny lumps and fragments of charcoal, vitrified coal, and coke, along with heat-affected soil, heat-affected stone, and soil concretions. These residual materials were retrieved from five separate contexts across four trenches, including from the fills of possible Iron Age and Romano-British ditches, and may be the result of naturally occurring processes or anthropogenic in origin.

Material description:	Mass: (g)
Indicative of ironworking	
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	14.5
Not diagnostic of a particular process	
Vitrified ceramic (*VC*)	3.1
Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)	9.9
Other	
Charcoal, vitrified coal, coke, heat-affected soil, heat-affected stone, soil concretions, stone	59.4
Total:	*86.1*

Table 5. Material quantities from Catfoss South by classification

Nunkeeling

No materials indicative of metalworking were recovered from this area. Four fragments of unclassified vitrified material (243.1g) came from a modern ground consolidation deposit (30110). These fragments are relatively lightweight aerated lumps of purplish black vitrified material, and are likely modern in date, possibly representing incinerator waste or similar.

Other materials comprise limited quantities of coal and heat-affected stone (1.2g) that were recovered from two separate ditch fills (28415, 29408). These materials are likely to be naturally occurring background materials within the excavated soils.

Material description:	Mass: (g)
Not diagnostic of a particular process	
Unclassified vitrified material (*UVM*)	243.1
Other	
Coal, heat-affected stone	1.2
Total:	*244.3*

Table 5. Material quantities from Nunkeeling by classification

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below summarise the vitrified and other materials recovered from each contextual unit from Routh East (Table 7), Onshore Substation Zone (Table 8), Routh West (Table 9), Catfoss North (Table 10), Catfoss South (Table 11), and Nunkeeling (Table 12).

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g):
Trench 191			
19114	Basal fill of linear ditch recut [19109].	Charcoal	0.1
Trench 194			
19408	Single fill of pit [19407].	Coal, charcoal	0.1
Trench 197			
19715	Upper fill of possible IA/ RB ditch recut [19709].	Natural root clasts	70.9
Trench 202			
20203	Single fill of gully [20202].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	0.2
Trench 204			
20403	Single fill of possible PM linear [20402].	Vitrified charcoal/ coke	1.8
Trench 207			
20703	Single fill of possible modern ditch [20702].	Coke/ vitrified coal/ charcoal	4.4
Trench 210			
21007	Primary fill of ditch [21005].	Charcoal	<0.1
21019	Top fill of ditch [21016].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	0.5
		Coal/ shale/ stone	2.1
Trench 211			
21107	Uppermost fill of ditch [21102].	Burnt shale	0.5
21110	Single fill of ditch recut [21104].	Stone/ charcoal	0.6
Trench 216			
21610	Middle fill of linear [21607].	Burnt shale	0.2
Trench 217			
21706	Middle fill of possible IA ditch [21703].	Coal/ shale/ stone	7.7
21709	Middle fill of ditch [21702].	Shale/ stone/ heat-affected soil	19.7

Trench 220			
22010	Single fill of linear terminus [22009].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	0.3
		Vitrified charcoal	1.0

Table 7. Summary of the industrial materials from Routh East by trench and contextual unit

Context no	**Context Description**	**Material**	**Mass (g):**
Trench 100			
10006	Basal fill of pit [10003].	Stone/ coal/ shale	1.1
Trench 106			
10608	Single fill of ditch [10607].	Stone/ coal/ charcoal/ heat-affected soil	12.9
10612	Single fill of ditch recut [10611].	Stone/ coal/ charcoal/ shale	5.0
Trench 107			
10706	Single fill of pit [10705].	Stone/ coal/ charcoal/ shale	9.5
Trench 121			
12103	Single fill of gully [12102].	Stone	14.8
Trench 143			
14304	Single fill of possible modern fire pit [14303].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), charcoal	2.6
		Charcoal	16.6
Trench 147			
14703	Upper fill of ditch [14702].	Stone/ coal/ vitrified charcoal	4.8
Trench 155			
15508	Lower fill of ditch recut [15506].	Stone/ iron-rich soil concretions	14.6
Trench 162			
16204	Single fill of ditch [16203].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	0.4
		Coal/ vitrified charcoal/ stone	2.5
16206	Single fill of gully [16205].	Coal/ vitrified charcoal/ stone/ iron-rich soil concretions	9.9

Table 8. Summary of the industrial materials from Onshore Substation Zone by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g):
Trench 174			
17404	Single fill of pit [17403].	Coal	0.1
Trench 177			
17709	Single fill of natural hollow [17708].	Flake hammerscale/ slag spheres (*HS/ SS*)	<0.1
		Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)/ Magnetic vitrified residue (*MVR*)	0.7
		Coal/ charcoal/ stone	4.2
Trench 179			
17906	Ditch cut, filled by (17913), (17912).	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)/ vitrified charcoal	27.4
Trench 180			
18004	Single fill of gully [18003].	Coal/ vitrified charcoal	8.9
Trench 181			
18104	Single fill of curvilinear [18103].	Vitrified charcoal/ coal/ stone	9.4
18106	Single fill of pit [18105].	Vitrified charcoal/ coal	0.4
Trench 183			
18304	Single fill of possible PM linear [18303].	Coal	6.7
18306	Single fill of possible PM drain cut [18305].	Coal	0.3
Trench 184			
18412	Single fill of pit [18407].	Vitrified charcoal	2.4
18432	Top fill of gully [18436].	Burnt shale/ heat-affected soil	5.9
Trench 185			
18504	Single fill of linear [18503].	Flake hammerscale/ slag spheres (*HS/ SS*)	<0.1
		Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)/ Magnetic vitrified residue (*MVR*)	5.7
		Stone/ coal/ vitrified charcoal	29.4

Table 9. Summary of the industrial materials from Routh West by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g):
Trench 265			
26508	Basal fill of recut [26506] of ditch [26512].	Magnetised gravel	3.3
Trench 269			
26904	Single fill of possible RB ditch [26903].	Plano-convex cake (*PCC*)	246.9
26908	Primary fill of pit recut [26942].	Runned slag (*RS*)	18.3
26927	Middle fill of RB gully [26926].	Runned slag (*RS*)	17.2
Trench 270			
27011	Single fill of ditch [27010].	Burnt shale	1.0
27021	Lower fill of ditch [27015].	Magnetised gravel	0.5
Trench 275			
27525	Single fill of clearance cut [27509] for occupation/ settlement area.	Plano-convex cake (*PCC*)	38.2

Table 10. Summary of the industrial materials from Catfoss North by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g):
Trench 227			
22707	Possible cess deposit.	Soil concretions/ stone	19.3
Trench 230			
23012	Basal fill of likely IA/ RB ditch [23010].	Charcoal	3.6
23049	Basal fill of IA/RB ditch recut [23048].	Heat-affected soil	0.5
Trench 233			
23306	Basal fill of possible IA/ RB ditch terminus [23308].	Vitrified ceramic (*VC*)	3.1
23328	Top fill of ditch [23325].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	13.1
Trench 235			
23507	Middle fill of ditch [23505].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	1.4

Trench 244			
24405	Single fill of ditch recut [24420].	Coke/ vitrified coal/ charcoal	3.5
Trench 249			
24911	Basal fill of ditch recut [24906].	Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)	9.1
24912	Upper fill of ditch recut [24906].	Heat-affected stone	32.5
24915	Main fill of IA/ RB enclosure ditch [24905]	Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)	0.8

Table 11. Summary of the industrial materials from Catfoss South by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g):
Trench 284			
28415	Middle fill of ditch [28406].	Heat-affected stone	1.0
Trench 294			
29408	Basal fill of ditch [29404].	Coal	0.2
Trench 301			
30110	Likely modern ground consolidation deposit.	Unclassified vitrified material (*UVM*)	243.1

Table 12. Summary of the industrial materials from Nunkeeling by trench and contextual unit

Significance and potential

The vitrified materials assemblage from Dogger Bank South (Phase 2 trenching) is of limited site-specific archaeological significance, with the small amount of recovered residues diagnostic of metalworking representing the scant residual remains of ironworking, possibly relating to Iron Age/ Romano-British or later settlement activity, taking place beyond the trenched investigation area. No in situ metalworking areas, features, or deliberate dump/ metalworking waste deposits were identified within any of the investigation areas.

While no in situ features or deliberate dumps were identified, small concentrations of material may indicate potential ironworking activities taking place in the vicinity of particular areas of investigation; at Routh West there were limited quantities of HS/ SS, UIS, MVR, and vitrified charcoal were recovered from the fill of a natural hollow [17708] in Trench 177, and from the fill of a linear feature [18503] in Trench 185, from Catfoss North a fragment of PCC and small quantities of RS were recovered from Trench 269, and Catfoss South there were small quantities of VC and UIS recovered from Trench 233.

Overall, the materials recovered from the Phase 2 investigations possess little potential for further work and can contribute very little to the overall site interpretation, other than to

suggest that metalworking was likely taking place in the vicinity, potentially during the Iron Age/ Romano-British periods and possibly later.

Recommendations

Further work

No further specialist analysis is merited, and it is recommended that this assessment report be used to inform any subsequent publication.

Conservation recommendations

None.

Illustration recommendations

None.

Archive retention

Materials diagnostic of metalworking are recommended for retention (<1>a, <1>b, <22>a, <22>b, <24>a, <25>, <36>a, <41>, <52>a, <63>, <64>, <84>, Bulk 26904, Bulk 26927, RT 17906, RT 22010a), as well as the non-diagnostic vitrified materials (<16>, <20>, <69>, Bulk 30110), while the remaining, likely naturally occurring, tiny fragments of coal, charcoal, coke, shale, magnetised gravel, stone, root clasts, iron-rich soil concretions, and small quantities of heat-affected soil are recommended for eventual discard.

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DBS #	*Site name*	*Context #*	*Context description*	*SF/ Bulk #*	*Sample #*	*Short description*	*Full description*	*Quantity*	*Intact? Y/N*	*Mass: (g)*	*Magnetic? Y/N*	*Inclusions? Y/N*	*Notes*
DBS 6	Substation	10006	Basal fill of pit [10003].		<11>	Stone/ coal/ shale	Flecks of stone, coal, and shale	-	N	1.1	N	N	Naturally occurring
DBS 6	Substation	10608	Single fill of ditch [10607].		<6>	Stone/ coal/ charcoal/ HAS	Lumps of stone, coal, charcoal, and heat-affected soil	-	N	12.9	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 6	Substation	10612	Single fill of ditch recut [10611].		<7>	Stone/ coal/ charcoal/ shale	Lumps and flecks of stone, coal, charcoal, and shale	-	N	5	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 6	Substation	10706	Single fill of pit [10705].		<10>	Stone/ coal/ charcoal/ shale	Lumps and flecks of stone, coal, charcoal, and shale	-	N	9.5	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 6	Substation	12103	Single fill of gully [12102].		<22>	Stone	Small lumps of stone	-	N	14.8	N	N	
DBS 6	Substation	14304	Single fill of possible modern fire pit [14303].		<24>a	UIS	Unclassified iron slag. Amoorphous grey fabric with a vesicular structure.	3	N	2.6	N	N	
DBS 6	Substation	14304	Single fill of possible modern fire pit [14303].		<24>b	Charcoal	Flecks and fragments of charcoal.	-	N	16.6	N	N	Likely fuel
DBS 6	Substation	14703	Upper fill of ditch [14702].		<35>	Stone/ coal/ vitrified charcoal	Flecks and lumos of stone, coal, and vitrified charcoal	-	N	4.8	N	N	

DBS #	*Site name*	*Context #*	*Context description*	*SF/ Bulk #*	*Sample #*	*Short description*	*Full description*	*Quantity*	*Intact? Y/N*	*Mass: (g)*	*Magnetic? Y/N*	*Inclusions? Y/N*	*Notes*
DBS 6	Substation	15508	Lower fill of ditch recut [15506].		RT 15508	Stone and iron soil concretions	Stone and iron soil concretions	-	N	14.6	N	N	Naturally occurring
DBS 6	Substation	16204	Single fill of ditch [16203].		<36>a	UIS	Tiny fleck of unclassified iron slag	1	N	0.4	Y	N	
DBS 6	Substation	16204	Single fill of ditch [16203].		<36>b	Coal/ Vit CC/ St	Lumps and fragments of coal, vitrified charcoal, and stone	-	N	2.5	N	N	
DBS 6	Substation	16206	Single fill of gully [16205].		<37>	Coal/ Vit CC/ St/ soil concretions	Lumps of coal, vitrified charcoal, stone, and iron soil concretions	-	N	9.9	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	17404	Single fill of pit [17403].		RT 17404	Coal	Flecks of coal	3	N	0.1	N	N	Naturally occurring
DBS 7	Routh West	17709	Single fill of natural hollow [17708].		<22>a	HS/SS	Flake hammerscale and slag sphere microdebis. 1 flake, 4 spheres	5	N	<0.1	Y	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	17709	Single fill of natural hollow [17708].		<22>b	UIS/ MVR	Magnetic vitrified residue including unclassified iron slag and magnetised stone	-	N	0.7	Y	N	

DBS #	*Site name*	*Context #*	*Context description*	*SF/ Bulk #*	*Sample #*	*Short description*	*Full description*	*Quantity*	*Intact? Y/N*	*Mass: (g)*	*Magnetic? Y/N*	*Inclusions? Y/N*	*Notes*
DBS 7	Routh West	17709	Single fill of natural hollow [17708].		<22>c	Coal/ charcoal/ stone	Lumps and flecks of coal, charcoal, and stone	-	N	4.2	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	17906	Ditch cut, filled by (17913), (17912).		RT 17906	UIS/ Vit CC	Lumps of vitrified charcoal with infrequent tiny fragments of unclassified iron slag	-	N	27.4	Y/N	N	Possible rake-out
DBS 7	Routh West	18004	Single fill of gully [18003].		<23>	Coal/ Vit CC	Lumps of coal and vitrified charcoal	-	N	8.9	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18104	Single fill of curvilinear [18103].		<7>a	Vit CC/ Coal/ stone	Lumps of vitrified cahrcoal, coal, and stone	-	N	7.6	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18104	Single fill of curvilinear [18103].		<7>b	Coal	Flecks of coal	-	N	1.8	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18106	Single fill of pit [18105].		RT 18106	Vit CC/ Coal	Flecks of coal and vitrified charcoal	-	N	0.4	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18304	Single fill of possible PM linear [18303].		<21>	Coal	Lumps of coal	-	N	6.7	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18306	Single fill of possible PM drain cut [18305].		<5>	Coal	Flecks of coal	3	N	0.3	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18412	Single fill of pit [18407].		<16>	Vit CC	Lupms of heavily vitrified charcoal	3	N	2.4	N	N	

DBS #	*Site name*	*Context #*	*Context description*	*SF/ Bulk #*	*Sample #*	*Short description*	*Full description*	*Quantity*	*Intact? Y/N*	*Mass: (g)*	*Magnetic? Y/N*	*Inclusions? Y/N*	*Notes*
DBS 7	Routh West	18432	Top fill of gully [18436].		<2>	Burnt shale/ heat-affected soil	Lumps of heat-affected soil and a fragment of burnt shale.	3	N	5.9	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 7	Routh West	18504	Single fill of linear [18503].		<1>a	HS/SS	Two flecks of flake hammerscale and one slag sphere	3	N	<0.1	Y	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18504	Single fill of linear [18503].		<1>b	UIS/ MVR	Tiny fragments of magnetised stone with infrequent UIS	-	N	5.7	Y	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18504	Single fill of linear [18503].		<1>c	Stone	Fragments of stone	-	N	23.5	N	N	
DBS 7	Routh West	18504	Single fill of linear [18503].		<1>d	Stone/ coal/ Vit CC	Lumps of stone, coal, and vitrified charcoal	-	N	5.9	N	N	
DBS 5	Routh East	19114	Basal fill of linear ditch recut [19109].		RT 19114	Charcoal	Flecks of charcoal	3	N	0.1	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	19408	Single fill of pit [19407].		RT 19408	Coal/ charcoal	Flecks of coal and charcoal	4	N	0.1	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	19715	Upper fill of possible IA/ RB ditch recut [19709].		<27>	Root clasts	Natural root clasts.	-	N	70.9	N	N	Natural
DBS 5	Routh East	20203	Single fill of gully [20202].		<63>	UIS	Tiny fragment of unclassified	1	N	0.2	Y	N	

DBS #	***Site name***	***Context #***	***Context description***	***SF/ Bulk #***	***Sample #***	***Short description***	***Full description***	***Quantity***	***Intact? Y/N***	***Mass: (g)***	***Magnetic? Y/N***	***Inclusions? Y/N***	***Notes***
							iron slag. Grey fabric with a vesicular structure.						
DBS 5	Routh East	20403	Single fill of possible PM linear [20402].		<64>	Vitrified charcoal/ coke	Amorphous lumps of heavily vitrified charcoal or coke.	-	N	1.8	N	N	
DBS 5	Routh East	20703	Single fill of possible modern ditch [20702].	Bulk 20703		Coke/ Vitrified coal/ charcoal	Amorphous lump of heavily vitrified coal, charcoal, or coke.	1	N	4.4	N	N	No further analysis or reporting
DBS 5	Routh East	21007	Primary fill of ditch [21005].		<41>	Charcoal	Fleck of charcoal	1	N	<0.1	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	21019	Top fill of ditch [21016].		<52>a	UIS	Tiny amorphous vesicular fragments of unclassified iron slag	4	N	0.5	Y	N	
DBS 5	Routh East	21019	Top fill of ditch [21016].		<52>b	Coal/ shale/ stone	Flecks and fragments of coal, shale, and stone	-	N	2.1	N	N	
DBS 5	Routh East	21107	Uppermost fill of ditch [21102].		<37>	Burnt shale	Flecks of burnt shale	6	N	0.5	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	21110	Single fill of ditch recut [21104].		<39>	Stone/ charcoal	Small lumps/ flecks of stone and charcoal	3	N	0.6	N	N	

DBS #	*Site name*	*Context #*	*Context description*	*SF/ Bulk #*	*Sample #*	*Short description*	*Full description*	*Quantity*	*Intact? Y/N*	*Mass: (g)*	*Magnetic? Y/N*	*Inclusions? Y/N*	*Notes*
DBS 5	Routh East	21610	Middle fill of linear [21607].		RT 21610	Burnt shale	Flecks of burnt shale	6	N	0.2	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	21706	Middle fill of possible IA ditch [21703].		<47>	Coal/ shale/ stone	Flecks and lumps of coal, shale and stone	-	N	7.7	N	N	Naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	21709	Middle fill of ditch [21702].		<57>	Shale/ stone/ heat-affected soil	Lumps of shale, stone and heat-affected soil	-	N	19.7	N	N	Possibly naturally occurring
DBS 5	Routh East	22010	Single fill of linear terminus [22009].		RT 22010a	UIS	Small fragment of unclassified iron slag. Purplish grey with a vesicular structure.	1	N	0.3	N	N	
DBS 5	Routh East	22010	Single fill of linear terminus [22009].		RT 22010b	Vitrified charcoal	Tiny fragments of vitrified charcoal. Possible fuel	12	N	1	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	22707	Possible cess deposit.		<63>	Soil concretions and stone	Lumps of soil concretions with stone. Some magnetised	-	N	19.3	Y/N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	23012	Basal fill of likely IA/ RB ditch [23010].		<58>	Charcoal	Lumps of charcoal	2	N	3.6	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	23049	Basal fill of IA/RB ditch recut [23048].		<55>	Heat-affected soil	Lump of heat-affected soil	1	N	0.5	N	N	

DBS #	*Site name*	*Context #*	*Context description*	*SF/ Bulk #*	*Sample #*	*Short description*	*Full description*	*Quantity*	*Intact? Y/N*	*Mass: (g)*	*Magnetic? Y/N*	*Inclusions? Y/N*	*Notes*
DBS 9	Catfoss South	23306	Basal fill of possible IA/ RB ditch terminus [23308].		<69>	VC	Amorphous lumps of well-worn vitrified ceramic	2	N	3.1	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	23328	Top fill of ditch [23325].		<41>	UIS	Amorphous lumps of unclassified iron slag. Lightweight, visicular and very well-abraded.	2	N	13.1	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	23507	Middle fill of ditch [23505].		<25>	UIS	Lump of grey, visicular unclassified iron slag	1	N	1.4	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	24405	single fill of ditch recut [24420].	Bulk 24405		Coke/ Vitrified coal/ charcoal	Amorphous lump of heavily vitrified coal, charcoal, or coke.	2	N	3.5	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	24911	Basal fill of ditch recut [24906].		<16>	FAS	Amorphous lumps of lightweight, white to grey, friable fuel-ash slag	2	N	9.1	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	24912	Upper fill of ditch recut [24906].	Bulk 24912		Heat-affected stone	Fragments of heat-affected and cracked stone	6	N	32.5	N	N	
DBS 9	Catfoss South	24915	Main fill of IA/ RB enclosure ditch [24905]		<20>	FAS	Amorphous lumps of lightweight, white to grey,	2	N	0.8	N	N	

DBS #	***Site name***	***Context #***	***Context description***	***SF/ Bulk #***	***Sample #***	***Short description***	***Full description***	***Quantity***	***Intact? Y/N***	***Mass: (g)***	***Magnetic? Y/N***	***Inclusions? Y/N***	***Notes***
							friable fuel-ash slag						
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26508	Basal fill of recut [26506] of ditch [26512].		<7>	Mag St	Magnetised gravel	-	N	3.3	Y	N	
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26904	Single fill of possible RB ditch [26903].	Bulk 26904		PCC/ VC	Possible Plano-convex cake fragment with vitrified ceramic adhered. Possible hearth or furnace accumulation.	1	N	246.9	Y		
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26908	Primary fill of pit recut [26942].		<64>	RS	Fragment of runned slag. Flowed with a greenish grey fabric. Surface and fuel contact.	1	N	18.3	N	N	Slightly weathered
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26927	Middle fill of RB gully [26926].	Bulk 26927		RS	Runned slag. Runned prills with smooth greeny-grey fabric.	2	N	17.2	N		
DBS 8	Catfoss North	27011	Single fill of ditch [27010].		<26>	Burnt shale	Flecks ofburnt shale	-	N	1	N	N	
DBS 8	Catfoss North	27021	Lower fill of ditch [27015].		<49>	Mag St	Magnetised gravel	-	N	0.5	Y	N	

DBS #	***Site name***	***Context #***	***Context description***	***SF/ Bulk #***	***Sample #***	***Short description***	***Full description***	***Quantity***	***Intact? Y/N***	***Mass: (g)***	***Magnetic? Y/N***	***Inclusions? Y/N***	***Notes***
DBS 8	Catfoss North	27525	Single fill of clearance cut [27509] for occupation/ settlement area.		<84>	PCC/ VC	Lump of possible PCC or furnace/ hearth accumulation with remnants of vitrified clay adhered to one surface	1	N	38.2	Y		
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	28415	Middle fill of ditch [28406].		<49>	Heat-affected stone	Small heat-affected pebble	1	N	1	N	N	
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	29408	Basal fill of ditch [29404].		<34>	Coal	Tiny coal flecks	-	N	0.2	N	N	
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	30110	Likely modern ground consolidation deposit.	Bulk 30110		Unclassified vitrified material	Aerated lumps of purplish black unclassified vitrified material. Relatively lightweight. Likely modern.	4	N	243.1	N	Y	

Table 13. Inventory of vitrified materials from Dogger Bank South Phase 2.

Appendix 3K. Glass

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small glass assemblage (Mass: 292.2g) was assessed in January 2025 following the Phase 2 evaluation trenching works at the Routh East and West, Substation, Catfoss North and South, and Nunkeeling areas of the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire. The assemblage comprises a total of 11 fragments recovered from 11 separate contexts within six separate sites, including one context at Routh East, five contexts from five trenches at Onshore Substation Zone, one context at Routh West, one context at Catfoss North, one context from Catfoss South, and two contexts from within two trenches at Nunkeeling. A tiny fleck of natural quartzite was identified amongst the glass (<3>) from Catfoss North.

The recovered glass assemblage includes, most significantly, an intact annular bead dating from the Iron Age or Romano-British period, and fragments of possibly late medieval to early post-medieval window glass. Post-medieval to modern window glass and drinks bottle fragments are also present, as well as a small number of non-classifiable shatter shards and a molten run.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the material with information on form and function based on visual examination alone; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration. The finds were examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet).

The finds were both hand-retrieved in the field as registered finds and bulk finds, as well as during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent. Within this report, registered finds are referred to by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 01), bulk finds by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 18707), and retent finds by their sample number (e.g., <12>. The finds were measured using a 0-150mm Carbon Dial Caliper with 0.1mm accuracy and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the finds by site and by context has been included at the end of this report (Table 9).

The assemblage

A single, tiny milky-white fragment recovered during the processing of soil sample retent (<3>) from Catfoss North has been identified as a tiny fleck of natural quartzite and will not be discussed here further. The remaining glass shards are discussed by area below.

Routh East

A single, intact bead (RF 01) (0.1g) was recovered from the upper fill (21704) of a possible Iron Age ditch [21703]. The small, translucent dark grey-blue cobalt bead has been classified as a Guido (1978) Group 6 (ivb) type of undecorated annular bead typical of the prehistoric and

Roman periods in Britain. This was a popular and relatively common bead type, first imported to Britain around the 6th century BC, with domestic manufacture also starting from around the 3rd century BC, and continuing in popularity into the post-Roman, Saxon and Viking periods (Guido 1978, 66-68). This small bead was recovered from what may be interpreted as a deposit of domestic refuse from within an enclosure ditch, which suggests that this bead represents a casual loss from nearby settlement activity, potentially of Iron Age date.

Catalogue

RF 01Annular bead. Small, annular, translucent dark grey-blue cobalt with a D-shaped cross-section. Wire-wound manufacture with uneven thickness from side to side. Flattened faces with slight wear noted around the perforation and pitting corrosion affecting all surfaces. Guido Group 6 (ivb). 6th C BC onwards. Diam: 7.7mm, Th: 2.7mm-3.6mm, Perforation Diam: 3.5mm, Mass: 0.1g. Routh East, Trench 217. Context (21704): Upper fill of possible IA ditch [21703].

Onshore Substation Zone

A small corner fragment of clear and colourless pane of window glass (<35>, 1.8g) came from the upper fill (14703) of ditch [14702], a heat-affected clear and colourless once-molten run (<28>) from the fill (14302) of a possibly post-medieval furrow [14305], and three clear and colourless to light blue aqua non-diagnostic shatter shards (<10>, <18>, <37>) from pit and gully fills (10706, 11303, 16206) are present. The small fragments from Onshore Substation Zone are all largely non-diagnostic, though are most likely to be post-medieval to modern in date. The tiny size of the shatter shards allows for the likelihood that they may be intrusive within their contexts of discovery due to the effects of bioturbation.

Routh West

A single dark olive green cylindrical wine or ale bottle body shard (Bulk 18707) was retrieved from the upper fill (18707) of a likely modern pit [18703]. Although the shard does not display any definitively classifiable features, the overall morphology and fabric of the shard suggest that it may be a fragment of a cylindrical wine or ale bottle, of late 18th or 19th century date.

Catfoss North

A single, light blue aqua shatter shard (<6>) was recovered from the upper fill (26507) of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British ditch [26506]. While the shard itself is largely non-diagnostic and not considered to be closely dateable, both the fabric colour and the pitting corrosion are consistent with Romano-British glass.

Catfoss South

The complete base and substantial remains of the body from a light green aqua spirit flask (Bulk 23507) was recovered from the middle fill (23507) of ditch [23505], at Catfoss South. The flask shape, mould seams, and basal mark are all consistent with spirit bottles dating from the mid-19th century or later, with the tapering rounded sides of this example often referred to as a ‘shoo-fly’ flask.

Nunkeeling

The glass from this are comprises two light yellow-green window glass fragments, one (<41>) from the single fill (29312) of gully [29309], and the other (<12>) from a likely modern levelling deposit (30105) overlying ditch [30106]. The window glass ranges in thickness between 1.1mm- 1.3mm, with both shards abraded and displaying moderate to heavy pitting corrosion and delamination. Two surviving edges on fragment (<12>) suggest a diamond-shaped pane, which, along with the light green-tinged colour of both fragments suggests a pre- to late 17th century date (Dungworth 2011, 33).

Summary of the contextual units

The tables (Table 1-6) below summarise the different classifications of glass and their quantities by mass (g) recovered from each Area, trench, and contextual unit.

Context no	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 217				
21704	Upper fill of possible IA ditch [21703].	Annular bead	Iron Age/ Romano-British	0.1

Table 1. Summary of the glass from Routh East by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 107				
10706	Single fill of pit [10705].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	Likely PM/ Modern	<0.1
Trench 113				
11303	Single fill of pit [11302].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	Likely PM/ Modern	0.1
Trench 143				
14302	Single fill of possible PM furrow [14305].	Molten run	Likely PM/ Modern	1.1
Trench 147				
14703	Upper fill of ditch [14702].	Window glass	Likely PM	0.4
Trench 162				
16206	Single fill of gully [16205].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	Likely PM/ Modern	0.2

Table 2. Summary of the glass from Onshore Substation Zone by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 187				
18707	Upper fill of likely modern pit [18703].	Wine/ ale bottle glass	L18- 19 C	11.2

Table 3. Summary of the glass from Routh West by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 265				
26507	Upper fill of possible IA/ RB ditch [26506].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	Possibly IA/ RB	<0.1
Trench 272				
27207	Single fill of small pit [27206].	Natural quartzite	N/A	<0.1

Table 4. Summary of the glass from Catfoss North by trench and contextual unit

Context no		Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 235					
23507		Middle fill of ditch [23505].	Spirit flask fragment	M19 C or later	278.3

Table 5. Summary of the glass from Catfoss South by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 293				
29312	Single fill of gully [29309].	Window glass	Possibly late medieval/ EPM	<0.1
Trench 301				
30105	Likely modern levelling deposit over ditch [30106].	Window glass	Possibly late medieval/ EPM	0.8

Table 6. Summary of the glass from Nunkeeling by trench and contextual unit

Significance and potential

The most significant find within the Dogger Bank South (Phase 2 trenching) glass assemblage is a small, undecorated, translucent dark grey blue cobalt annular bead (Guido Group 6 (ivb),

of possible Iron Age or later date, that was recovered from the upper fill of an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure ditch [21703], in Routh East. The bead is a common and long-lived type and, as such, is considered to be of site-specific and local archaeological significance as it reflects aspect of personal dress in the area during the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Unfortunately, the bead is a type that continued to be used into the medieval period so it is not possible to be more definitive about the precise date of this example but it is consistent with the supposed date of the feature it came from. A possible Roman/Romano-British shatter shard was recovered from an Iron Age to Romano-British ditch [26506] in Catfoss North, along with two fragments of possible late medieval to early post-medieval window glass from within two trenches at Nunkeeling. These finds likely reflect the scant remains of settlement activity taking place in the area from the later Iron Age up to the early post-medieval period.

The Iron Age/ Romano-British material suggests a degree of domestic occupation and nearby activity, especially in the vicinity of Trenches 217 and 265, while the possibly late medieval/ post-medieval and modern material possesses little potential for further work and can contribute very little to the overall site interpretation. Overall, the assemblage can make little contribution to the aims set out for the Romano-British, medieval, and post-medieval frameworks highlighted by the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework agenda of 2007 (Roskams & Whyman).

Recommendations

Further work

No further work on the assemblage is merited, and it is recommended that this assessment report be used to inform any subsequent publication.

Conservation recommendations

Assess for stabilisation of the bead (RF 01) prior to long-term curation.

Illustration recommendations

Full-colour publication standard photography of the annular bead (RF 01) along with a measured line drawing to accompany the subsequent publication (see Tables 7 and 8).

Task	Estimate
Assistance during illustration (including extracting finds, liaising with illustrator etc.)	0.5 hours
Full colour publication standard photograph of the bead (RF 01), along with a measured line drawing.	Fixed cost
Total (not including fixed costs):	*0.5 hours*

Table 7. Task list with associated required costs

Site:	Context	RF/ Bulk/	Material	Object	Hand-drawn Illustration	Publication Photography:	Archive Photography:
DBS 5	21704	RF 01	Glass	Annular bead	Y	Y	N

Table 8. Illustration recommendations

Archive retention

The Iron Age/ Romano-British glass bead (RF 01) and shatter shard (<6>), along with the likely late medieval/ early post-medieval window glass shards (<12>, <41>) are recommended for retention/

The post-medieval and modern bottle glass (Bulk 18707, Bulk 23507), window glass (<35>), and non-classifiable shards (<10>, <18>, <28>, <37>) and natural quartzite fleck (<3>) are all recommended for eventual discard.

References

Dungworth, D., (2011). 'The Value of Historic Window Glass', *The Historic Environment: Policy & Practice*, 2:1, 21-48.

Guido, M., (1978). *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, No.35. London: The Society of Antiquaries of London.

Roskams, S., and Whyman, M., (2007). *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda*. York: University of York.

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
Routh East											
21704	Upper fill of possible IA ditch [21703].	RF 01		Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	Small, annular, translucent dark grey-blue cobalt with a D-shaped cross-section. Guido Group 6 (ivb)	Y	1	0.1	Iron Age/ Romano-British
Substation											
10706	Single fill of pit [10705].		<10>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Shatter shard	Clear and colourless curved shatter shard.	N	1	<0.1	Likely PM/ Modern
11303	Single fill of pit [11302].		<18>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Shatter shard	Clear and colourless curved shatter shard.	N	1	0.1	Likely PM/ Modern
14302	Single fill of possible PM furrow [14305].		<28>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Molten run	Molten run of clear and colourless glass	N	1	1.1	Likely PM/ Modern
14703	Upper fill of ditch [14702].		<35>	Glass	Window glass	Window glass	Clear and colourless window glass shard. Possible corner.	N	1	0.4	Likely post-medieval
16206	Single fill of gully [16205].		<37>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Shatter shard	Light blue aqua shatter shard with no surface remaining	N	1	0.2	Likely PM/ Modern
Routh West											
18707	Upper fill of likely modern pit [18703].	Bulk 18707		Glass	Drinks bottle glass	Wine/ ale bottle	Dark olive green cylindrical body shard	N	1	11.2	L18- E19 C
Catfoss North											
26507	Upper fill of possible IA/ RB ditch [26506].		<6>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Shatter shard	Light blue aqua with heavily pitted surfaces	N	1	<0.1	Possibly Iron Age/ Romano-British
27207	Single fill of small pit [27206].		<3>	Stone	Natural	Quartzite	Milky white quartzite fleck	N	1	<0.1	Natural
Catfoss South											
23507	Middle fill of ditch [23505].	Bulk 23507		Glass	Drinks bottle glass	Spirit flask	Light green aqua flask base and partial body. Shoo-fly flask.	N	1	278.3	M19 C or later
Nunkeeling											
29312	Single fill of gully [29309].		<41>	Glass	Window glass	Window glass	Light yellow green flat window glass fragment.	N	1	<0.1	Possibly medieval/ EPM
30105	Likely modern levelling deposit over ditch [30106].		<12>	Glass	Window glass	Window glass	Light yellow green flat window glass fragment with edges indicating a diamond-shaped pane	N	1	0.8	Possibly medieval/ EPM

Table 9. The glass assemblage from Dogger Bank South Phase 2 by site and context

Appendix 3L. Worked stone and shale

Dr Orlene McIlfatrick (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

Phase 2 of the Dogger Bank South evaluation trenching involved investigation of sections which encompass land at the Routh East and West, Substation, Catfoss North and South, and Nunkeeling areas of the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire. The assemblage comprised a total of 41 stone fragments. This amounted to a total of 3836.5g of fire cracked and unburnt stones from trenching contexts in Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling. Amongst the assemblage, only one worked stone was identified, from Catfoss South. Nine fragments of unworked shale totaling 15.8g was recovered from three of the sites, Onshore Substation Zone, Catfoss North and Catfoss South.

Methodology

The worked stone was washed and dried and rebagged before assessment which took place as visual examination only, aided by stereo microscope, when appropriate. The shale was received in a damp or wet condition and has been recorded in this state aided by X-radiography.

The shale and worked stone object were weighted with a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g, and measurements were taken using a digital carbon dial caliper accurate to 0.1mm. Fire cracked and natural stones were neither weighed nor measured. The shale and stones were all hand retrieved as bulk finds. They are identified sufficiently by their context number.

The assemblage

The bulk of the altered stone is fire-cracked material, comprising around 40 pieces of varying but most likely local lithology. These are enumerated in Table 1 alongside the single worked stone. Fire-cracked stones are a common find and may be the result of being used as pot-boilers or as inclusions inside hearth settings as they provide a stable heat-retaining base. There was also a selection of stones which were thought to be worked, but upon examination following cleaning were found to be natural. These will not be discussed but will be mentioned with their find context in the relevant DBS section below. A summary inventory is presented at the end of this report (Tables 3 and 4).

Nine fragments of unworked shale were recovered from 5 contexts across Onshore Substation Zone (2 fragments), 8 (4 fragments) and 9 (2 fragments) as bulk finds. These are shown in Tables 2–4 below. They will be discussed along with the stone finds on a by-site basis.

DBS	Context no.	Context description	Object	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
6	9911	primary fill of N-S ditch recut [9910]. Believed to be Iron Age	Fire cracked stone	10 +	444.5	bag of fragments of the same lithology (not identified), all fire cracked

DBS	Context no.	Context description	Object	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
8	26708	undated peat deposit	Fire cracked stone	2	1447.3	one medium-size, water-worn cobble of millstone grit and one medium cobble spall of the same material. Both fire cracked and discoloured with reddish and blackish flashing
9	23000	Topsoil	Stone polisher	1	184.6	rounded medium sized red and grey chert cobble, curiously extra-smooth, potentially through use as a polisher of some kind.
9	23004	lower fill of ditch [23003]. Undated	Fire cracked stone	9	57.3	angular very small fragmented sandstone rocks (probably spalling debris from a large rock)
9	23005	upper fill of ditch [23003]. Undated.	Fire cracked stone	1	4.3	fragment from a fire cracked sandstone cobble, reddish and blackish flashing.
9	23301	natural layer. Undated.	Fire cracked stone	1	162.2	part of a fire cracked quartzite beach cobble, red and purple flashing.
9	23327	middle fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated	Fire cracked stone	2	350	fragments from a single fire cracked sandstone cobble, one is large, the other small, reddish and purple-ish flashing.
9	23328	topmost fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated.	Fire cracked stone	2	35.2	fragments from a single fire cracked sandstone cobble, reddish flashing.
9	23328	topmost fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated.	Fire cracked stone	4	957	four fire cracked stones, two medium sized cracked cobble fragments (1 quartzite and 1 sandstone), and two large, thin, angular flat sandstone fragments
9	23344	lower fill of N-S ditch recut [23343]. Undated.	Fire cracked stone	2	79.2	fragments from a single fire cracked sandstone cobble, reddish and blackish flashing.
9	24916	topmost fill of E-W ditch [24907]. Undated.	Fire cracked stone	1	7.4	very small reddish quartzite pebble, fire cracked, split in two
10	28606	single fill of square pit [28605]. Believed to be Iron Age/ Romano-British	Fire cracked stone	6	107.5	two medium-size, water worn cobbles of millstone grit, three small sandstone cobble fragments, one large flat angular fragment of sandstone. All fire cracked and discoloured with reddish and blackish flashing
Total				**41+**	**3836.5**	

Table 1. Summary of fire-cracked stone and worked stone by contextual unit

DBS	Context no.	Context description	Object	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
6	10604		Natural	2	7.7	primary fill of E-W ditch [10603]. Believed to be Iron Age.
8	26911		Natural	4	2	archaeological spread. Believed to be Romano-British.
9	23304		Natural	1	3.6	upper fill of NW-SE ditch [23302]. Undated.
9	23328		Natural	1	0.4	topmost fill of NW-SE ditch [23325]. Undated.
9	23404		Natural	1	2.1	lower fill of E-W ditch [23403]. Believed to be Roman.
Total				**9**	**15.8**	

Table 2. Summary of unworked shale by contextual unit

Onshore Substation Zone

Fire-cracked stones made up the entire assemblage for this site, from a single context. The material comprised approximately 10 stones though some of the fragments may have been from the same cobble. The stones came from a single context, (9911) described as primary fill of N-S ditch recut [9910], and interpreted on site as Iron Age in date. A single fractured natural stone was collected from an unstratified context. The shale, two unworked and slightly water-worn looking fragments came from Context (10604) which constituted the primary fill of E-W ditch [10603] and is thought to be Iron Age.

Catfoss North

Two fire cracked stones were retrieved from a single context, (26708), an undated peat deposit. Nine natural stones were collected in the course of excavation but have no archaeological significance. One each was collected from contexts (27521), (27525), (26940), four from (27504) and two from (27524).

The shale finds are all part of the same original piece, broken apart. They came from a spread (26911) thought to be Romano-British in date.

Catfoss South

A single worked stone object – a chert polisher - and eight fire cracked stones came from this area. The polisher (bulk find from topsoil (23000) in trench 23) was formed on a sub-square, water-rounded, red and grey chert cobble, polished through use at the centre of one slightly dished face only. Light scratches central to the polished face, and a greyish metallic looking 3mm long patch of sheen on its periphery (top left side, top of face in Plate 1; looks like modern graphite). The dimensions of the cobble are: length 54 mm, width 40mm, thickness 55 mm. It weighs 184.6g. A photo has been included below showing the areas of polish, scratches and metallic/graphite mark (Plate 1).

Plate 1. Chert polisher, Catfoss South (23000)

Also from the site came 23 fire-cracked stones from nine contexts across two trenches (see Table 1). Eight stones came from contexts (23327) and (23328) which were the middle and topmost fills respectively of the NW-SE ditch [23325], which is undated. Likewise, nine stones came from (23004) and one from (23005), respectively the lower and upper fills of ditch [23003] – another undated ditch.

Seven natural stones were collected but upon inspection have no archaeological significance. One each was collected from contexts (23344), (23412), (23310) and four from (24916).

The shale finds came from three contexts (23304), (23328) and (23404) with one fragment per context. Context (23304) comprised the upper fill of NW-SE ditch [23302], which is undated. Context (23328) is the topmost fill of NW-SE ditch [23325], also undated, and mentioned above as the source of a large portion of the fire cracked stone. Context 23404 was the lower fill of E-W ditch [23403], and the dating for which is believed to be Romano-British.

Nunkeeling

The stone assemblage comprised six fire-cracked stones from a single context, (28606), which is described as the single fill of a square pit [28605], thought to be Iron Age/ Romano-British in date. Four natural stones were collected in the course of excavation but have no archaeological significance. All came from context (30110).

Significance and potential

The most significant of the items of stone recovered is the single chert polisher from Catfoss South. This tool is not inherently datable and unfortunately came from topsoil which provides little supporting chronological information. The polish and striations observed on one face is the result of the stone being repeatedly rubbed against another material and could have seen use as a burnisher for pottery, slicker for hide-processing or could have an association with metalworking. The possible metallic score seen at one corner may not have any relationship

with the stones original use (it is likely to be a modern score from a graphite tipped pencil, D McLaren pers comm.).

The fire-cracked stone which dominates the stone assemblage are indicators of pyrotechnic activities and are likely to be the result of use a as pot boilers to heat water or other liquids. As the heated stones are exposed to cold air or liquids this can cause the cobbles to crack and fracture in a distinctive way. Fire-cracked stones are a common find on prehistoric sites and are site-specific importance only. In only a few contexts can their parent features be given a broad Iron-Age/Romano-British or Roman date range or attribution.

All of the shale collected is natural.

The fire-cracked stone and single worked stone from the Phase 2 Trenching can be considered to have site specific significance only. The paucity of material, the nature of the find contexts and the lack or true modification limit the potential of the stone assemblage to aid in site interpretation. Other material types and finds must be employed to narrow these designations further.

Recommendations for further work

No further analysis is recommended. Should a publication be forthcoming following the assessment then information on the chert polisher and fire cracked stones should be taken from this report.

If a publication is forthcoming, then a publication-standard photo of the chert polisher is recommended for inclusion.

The only find that is recommended for retention is the chert polisher from Catfoss South.

DBS	Context #	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	W g	Natural/ worked?	Conservation	Illustration	Retain/ discard	Notes
6	9911	stone	fire cracked stones	>10	bag of fragments of the same lithology (not identified), all fire cracked	n/a	n/a	n/a	444.5	natural	n	n	D	
6	9911	stone	fractured	1	one flattened, medium sized cobble, split diagonally. No signs of scorching	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
8	26708	stone	fire cracked stones	2	one medium-size, water worn cobble of millstone grit and one mediym cobble spall of the same material. Both fire cracked and discoloured with reddish and blackish flashing	n/a	n/a	n/a	1447.3	natural	n	n	D	
8	26940	Stone	pebble fragment	1	small piece of spll from a sandstone pebble. Fire-cracked or heat affected		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
8	27504	Stone	pebble fragments	4	four small chunks of fire cracked sandstone pebbles		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
8	27521	stone	natural pebble	1	small flat, black water-worn pebble.siltstone or mudstone?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
8	27524	Stone	pebble fragments	2	two small chunks of fire cracked sandstone pebbles		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
8	27525	stone	natural pebble	1	small, elongated thin pebble with a slightly water-worn fracture, siltstone or mudstone?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
9	23000	Stone	chert polisher	1	rounded medium sized red and grey chert cobble, curiously extra-smooth, potentially through use as a polisher of some kind.		54	40	184.6	worked	n	photo	R	
9	23004	stone	fire cracked stones	9	angular very small fragmented sandstone rocks (probably spalling debris from a large rock)		n/a	n/a	57.3	natural	n	n	D	
9	23005	Stone	fire cracked stone	1	fragment from a fire cracked sandstone cobble, reddish and blackish flashing.		n/a	n/a	4.3	natural	n	n	D	
9	23301	Stone	fire cracked stone	1	part of a fire cracked quartzite beach cobble, red and purple flashing.		n/a	n/a	162.2	natural	n	n	D	
9	23310	stone	stained stone	1	iron oxide staining on one side of this natural, small sandstone pebble, probably from the surrounding soil		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
9	23327	Stone	fire cracked stones	2	fragments from a single fire cracked sandstone cobble, one is large, the other small, reddish and purple-ish flashing.		n/a	n/a	350	natural	n	n	D	

DBS	Context #	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	W g	Natural/ worked?	Conservation	Illustration	Retain/ discard	Notes
9	23328	Stone	fire cracked stones	2	fragments from a single fire cracked sandstone cobble, reddish flashing.		n/a	n/a	35.2	natural	n	n	D	
9	23344	stone	natural pebble	1	small flat, black water-worn pebble.siltstone or mudstone?		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
9	23344	Stone	fire cracked stones	2	fragments from a single fire cracked sandstone cobble, reddish and blackish flashing.		n/a	n/a	79.2	natural	n	n	D	
9	23412	Stone	natural pebble	1	flat, small natural mudstone or siltstone pebble		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
9	24916	stone	fire cracked stone	1	very small reddish quartzite pebble, firecracked, split in two		n/a	n/a	7.4	natural	n	n	D	
9	24916	stone	stones	4	four very small natural sandstoneangular rocks		n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
9	23328	Stone	fire cracked stones	4	four fire cracked stones, two medium sized cracked cobble fragments (1 quartzite and 1 sandstone), and two large, thin, angular flat sandstone fragments	n/a	n/a	n/a	957	natural	n	n	D	
10	28606	stone	fire cracked stones	6	two medium-size, water worn cobbles of millstone grit, three small sandstone cobble fragments, one large flat angular fragment of sandstone. All fire cracked and discoloured with reddish and blackish flashing	n/a	n/a	n/a	107.5	natural	n	n	D	
10	30110	Stone	stones	4	two water-worn medium sized pieces of puddingstone, and two very small fragments of the same	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	natural	n	n	D	
10	30110	slag	slag lumps	4	four pieces of slag of various size	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	debris	n	n	R	removed for specialist report

Table 3. Catalogue of stone objects from Dogger Bank South Phase 2.

Key: Very small: up to:3x3x3cm; small: up to 5x5x5cm; medium: up to 8x8x8cm; large: up to12x12x12cm.

DBS	Context #	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	L (mm)	W (mm)	T mm	W g	natural/worked?
6	10604	shale	fragment	2		25;35	25;28	6;8	7.7	natural
8	26911	shale	fragment	4		10x10x10	10x10x10	8	2	natural
9	23304	shale	fragment	1		26	25	7	3.6	natural
9	23328	shale	fragment	1		10	19	6	0.4	natural
9	23404	shale	fragment	1		21	20	7	2.1	natural
								Total	15.8	

Table 4. Catalogue of shale objects from Dogger Bank South Phase 2.

Key: Very small: up to:3x3x3cm; small: up to 5x5x5cm; medium: up to 8x8x8cm; large: up to12x12x12cm.

Appendix 3M. Clay tobacco pipe

Dr Orlene McIlfatrick (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

Phase 2 of the Dogger Bank South evaluation works focused on six areas at the Routh East and West, Substation, Catfoss North and South, and Nunkeeling in East Yorkshire. Across the sections, a total of 13 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. The assessment will deal with the material by each site in turn below.

Methodology

The clay tobacco pipe fragments were all either hand collected on site as bulk finds by context or retrieved from soil samples during processing (identified here by sample number applied in the field). No Registered Finds were present.

This assessment has been conducted after the fragments have been washed, dried and repacked. Their condition is stable. Assessment has been undertaken by visual examination only, aided by a stereo microscope where appropriate. The fragments were measured and recorded according to CTP recording guidelines (Higgins 2017) in an accompanying Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1 below.

The assemblage

Given the very small quantity of fragments recovered, the assemblage is summarised below in Table 1. Bore diameter was not recorded, as this is not a metric used in British CTP assessment as it has been proven to be unreliable in providing a date range for individual pipes.

The assemblage as a whole consists of 11 fragments, dominated by unmarked stem fragments, all of which were unmarked. Only one bowl fragment was present (from context 17709, at Routh West); partial remains of a moulded decoration or marking are visible but are too fragmentary to allow identification. None of the pipes could be identified by established typochronological schemes and no diagnostic fragments were present.

DBS no	Context	Context Description	SF No/Bulk	Sample no.	Bowl	Stem	stem diam.	Mouth	Mouth type	Burnish	Decoration
5	19121	topmost fill of E-W drain [19104]. Believed to be Modern	bulk			1	6mm round			N	
6	17004	one of the upper fills of pit [17003]. Modern	bulk				7x8mm oval	1	DN	N	
6	14302	Upper fill of N-S ditch [14702]. Undated.		28		1	8mm round			N	
7	17904	primary fill of N-S ditch [17903]. Believed to be Post-Med.	bulk			1	7x9mm oval			N	
7	17904	primary fill of N-S ditch [17903]. Believed to be Post-Med.	bulk			1	8mm round			N	
7	18512	top fill of pond [18505]. Believed to be Post-Med.	bulk			1	7mm round			N	
7	17709	only fill of natural hollow [17708]. Undated.		22	1					N	traces of four remaining linear moulded lines on the right side of the upper surface of the bowl fragment
7	18707	upper fill of pit [18703]. Likely Modern.	bulk			1	8mm round			N	

DBS no	Context	Context Description	SF No/Bulk	Sample no.	Bowl	Stem	stem diam.	Mouth	Mouth type	Burnish	Decoration
8	27404	only fill of SW-NE linear [27403]. Believed to be Med/ Post-Med.	bulk			1	7.5mm round			N	
8	27404	only fill of SW-NE linear [27403]. Believed to be Med/ Post-Med.	bulk			1	7.5mm round			N	
9	23316	upper fill of ditch [23308]. Same as (23310). Possible Iron Age/Romano-British	bulk			1	10mm round			N	
10	u/s		bulk			1	8mm round			N	
10	28423			40			7mm-8mm (tapering), round	1	C	N	

Table 1. Summary of CTP by contextual unit

Routh East

One fragment was present: a stem fragment from (19121), the topmost fill of E-W drain [19104]. The fragment contains no marking, stamping or burnish and as such constitutes an undiagnostic piece from which no date or information can be extracted directly.

Onshore Substation Zone

Two fragments of CTP originate from this site. One stem fragment from soil sample <28>, which has no distinguishing marks, and one oval-shaped mouth fragment from (17004) which probably derives from a late 19th/early 20th century Cutty-style pipe. Context 17004 is listed as one of the upper fills of pit [17003], which was subsequently not excavated, as it was considered modern.

Routh West

The largest number of CTP fragments came from this area (quantity = 5 fragments). As shown in Table 1, all the finds contexts are believed to be modern in date. Most of the contexts are upper fills of ditches, natural hollows or modern pits, all of which are convenient places to toss away broken pipes and none of which provided any further closely datable materials. The bowl fragment from Context (17709) has the remains of moulded decoration, but so little remains that identification is not possible and too little of the bowl survives to allow it to be identified using established typologies.

Catfoss North

The assemblage features only two stem fragments, both from context (22704) which constituted the single fill of SW-NE linear [27403], of possible medieval/post-medieval date.

Catfoss South

One plain and undiagnostic stem fragment came from context (23316), which constitutes the upper fill of ditch [23308] interpreted on site as potentially Iron Age or Romano-British in date. This either suggests that the ditch fill is later in date than originally supposed or that the CTP fragment is an intrusive later find within an earlier ditch, introduced perhaps due to bioturbation.

Nunkeeling

A single stem fragment from an unstratified context (Sample <40>) comprises the total of CTP from this site. The fragment has no features or distinguishing marks with which to date it.

Significance and potential

The CTP fragments from the Dogger Bank South Phase 2 Trenching are not considered to be of archaeological significance beyond providing context specific information. None of the fragments are diagnostic types. A mouth fragment from Onshore Substation Zone may derive from a Cutty pipe – also known as the workman's pipe, short pipe or 'nose warmers'– dating from the second half of the 19th century to the early 20th century. These pipes were designed to be held in the mouth during work and are distinguished from other types due to their large bowls which would hold a large charge of tobacco, robust but short stems and an oval,

bipartite, mouth which could be gripped between the teeth whilst in use. Overall, the other fragments can only be dated very broadly to between c.1560 to c.1910 following the currency of use of CTP's in Britain.

The paucity of material, and the either undatable or modern nature of all the fragments adds relatively little to the discussion of the site and the potential of the fragments to aid in site interpretation is negligible.

Recommendations for further work

Nothing further is required for these assemblages of CTP, given their limited potential and significance.

References

Higgins, D., (2017). *Guidelines for the recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*. Version 1.2. Historic England.

Appendix 3N. Wood

Genoveva Dimova (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of waterlogged wood was submitted for assessment in February 2025, following recent archaeological works undertaken at Dogger Bank, East Yorkshire (Phase 2). The following report attempts to characterise the wood remains and aims to set the finds within their wider context in terms of date, function and archaeological significance.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the wood assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination. It also provides recommendations for further work. The wood assemblage was examined with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes. The finds were hand-retrieved in the field and collected as bulk finds which are identified by their context of discovery and were measured to the nearest millimetre. Results are recorded in Table 1. Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts stored at AOC Edinburgh (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990).

The assemblage

Waterlogged wood was retrieved from four areas, Routh East, Catfoss North, Catfoss South and Nunkeeling. The assemblage is discussed below by area.

Context	Description	Measurements	Conversion
Routh East			
20108	A thin chord of slow grown oak held together by clay, retrieved in two separate parts, A and B. Possibly deliberately split from the trunk or remnants of roundwood with the rest decayed away. Similar to (20110). Very poor condition.	L: 1030; W: 110; T: 22 to 55	Tangentially split
20109	20+ small fragments of unworked, slow grown oak, some with bark.	Max L: 61; W: 55; T: 30	N/A
20110	A chord of fast grown oak. Similar to (20108). Very poor condition.	L: 270; W: 161; T: 32	Tangentially split
Catfoss North			
26708	A trunk of slow grown oak with surviving sapwood. Shape and double pith suggest it came from close to the tree roots. One surface appears to have been partially chopped during the felling of the tree. Good condition.	L: 539; D: 260 narrowing to 180	Roundwood
26708	An assemblage of mostly unworked wood, with the possible exception of one fragment of roundwood which could have been obliquely chopped at one end. It consists of: eight large roundwood fragments with a max diameter of 52mm, identified as hazel; nine small roundwood fragments with a max diameter of 20mm, a mixture of hazel and alder; six amorphous fragments of oak; five fragments of bark	Max L: 372, max D: 52	N/A
26709	Five bark fragments	Max L: 42; W: 30; T: 2	N/A
Catfoss South			
24419	Structural wood, possible post. Roundwood oak, fast grown with sapwood surviving on one side. Survives to 952mm in length, though broken at both ends. A small branch, 87mm in diameter, obliquely chopped near the centre, leaving 61mm protruding from the main trunk. Another small branch, 34mm in diameter, chopped close to the surface. Charred on one side. Two iron nails remain *in situ*, one near where the object is broken off at one end, and one close to the object's centre. Poor condition.	L: 952; D: 131	Roundwood
24405	A small offcut of fast grown oak, quarter log squared on two sides, partially charred. Good condition.	L: 42; W: 30; T: 12	Quarter log
22707	Unworked oak fragment	L: 119; W: 58; T: 30	N/A
Nunkeeling			
28422	Unworked roundwood maple fragment	L: 72; W: 26; T: 6	N/A

Table 1. The waterlogged wood from Dogger Bank Phase 2.

Routh East

Wood was recovered from three contexts, (20108), (20109), and (20110). The assemblage from (20109) consisted of multiple fragments of slow grown oak which showed no signs of working. Two thin chords of oak came from (20108) and (20110). These were very similar in appearance, representing either deliberately split oak laths, or roundwood that had decayed in a way where only these fragments remain. Both finds are in very poor condition, precluding further analysis.

Catfoss North

Wood came from two contexts, (26708) and (26709). The assemblage largely consisted of unworked hazel and alder roundwood, oak fragments, and bark. The exception is the large oak trunk from (26708), which had one surface partially chopped, possibly during the felling of the tree. Additionally, one of the larger pieces of roundwood hazel from (26708) was possibly obliquely chopped at one end.

Catfoss South

The assemblage from Catfoss South consisted of three finds: a piece of structural wood from (24419), an offcut which came from (24405), and an unworked oak fragment from (22707).

The structural wood (24419) was a large piece of roundwood oak, possibly a post, with two branches chopped off and two iron nails remaining in situ, one near the centre of the object and one at one end. It measured 952mm in length and 131mm in diameter. This find was in poor condition and both ends were degraded, which means it does not survive to its full length. It was charred on one side.

The find from (24405) was a small offcut, a quarter log of oak which had been chopped on both ends, measuring 42mm in length by 58mm in width by 30mm in thickness. It was partially charred.

Nunkeeling

The only find from this area was an unworked fragment of maple recovered from context (28422).

Discussion and statement of significance

The assemblage from Dogger Bank Phase 2 was limited in range and significance. The finds that showed evidence of working include: one piece of structural oak, one oak offcut, one partially chopped oak trunk, and one possibly obliquely chopped piece of hazel roundwood. The rest of the assemblage consisted of unworked roundwood, fragments, and bark. All of the species recovered are native to England and would have grown in the surrounding landscape (Hather 2000). None of these finds are capable of meaningfully contributing to any of the issues and questions raised in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27).

The oak trunk from Catfoss North, context (26708) is slow grown, with preserved sapwood, and has sufficient number of rings to allow for dendrochronological analysis to be carried out. However, as only a single suitable candidate for analysis was recovered from this site, and it came from an undated peat deposit, its ability to meaningfully contribute to our understanding of this site is limited.

Recommended further work

The wood assemblage from Dogger Bank Phase 2 has been fully assessed and requires no further analysis, conservation, or illustration. The assemblage is recommended for discard.

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Appendix 3O. Ceramic building material

Sandra Garside-Neville (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The assemblage from Dogger Bank, East Yorkshire was examined on 20th February 2025. There are 138 fragments, weighing a total of 11.542kg.

Methodology

The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication was followed where possible (ACBMG, 2002). The fragments were examined with a x10 hand lens, looking for any indication of manufacturing surfaces and general observation of the fabric See Appendix I. The information was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, which provides the basis of the tables below. When fragments were too small to identify (e.g. Retent or RT) from environmental samples) or are very recent in date, these were weighed, and the number of fragments recorded. This category's fabrics could not or was not identified.

The assemblage

Condition

The assemblage is fragmentary, but stable. The forms of some fragments are difficult to identify, so this is queried in the tables below. Recommendations for discard were made during the initial recording of the material.

Material

The material ranges from land drainage tiles to roofing tiles and bricks. The fragments date from the Roman period to the post medieval period. See below for the tables showing the CBM records.

Fabric Number	Forms	Basic description
F1	Land drain, pan?; brick, horseshoe drain sole plate?	Mid orange; medium fabric; frequent limestone voids, up to 3mm; occasional oolites; occasional straw/grass marks; frequent limestone up to 1mm' occasional grog
F2	Land drain? Pan? Horseshoe drain sole plate	Orange; fine fabric; frequent limestone voids; occasion grog; occasional quartzite
F3	Horseshoe land drain; horseshoe drain sole plate	Orange; fine fabric; medium quartzite; limestone voids up 3mm; occasional silty bands; occasional quartz; occasional pebbles up to 1mm
F4	Pantile?	Orange; fine fabric; occasional grog, up to 1mm; occasional clay pellets, up to 1mm; occasional oolites
F5	Brick	Light cream & orange; fine fabric; limestone voids up to 1mm; occasional quartzite; occasional silty bands; occasional pebbles, up to 1mm
F6	Brick	Dark red; fine fabric; frequent grog; occasional oolites; occasional limestone voids, up to 2mm; occasional quartzite up to 1mm

Fabric Number	Forms	Basic description
F7	Brick	Orange; fine fabric; frequent oolites; limestone
F8	Brick	Purple; medium fabric; frequent limestone; occasional oolite voids; occasional limestone voids, up to 2mm
F9	Imbrex; Roman brick; Tegula?	Dark orange; fine fabric; grog, up to 2mm; frequent oolites voids; occasional silty bands; medium quartzite

Table 1. Basic fabric descriptions.

Roman brick and tile

Roman CBM was found in Catfoss South (see Table 6 below) The forms present include possible brick (judging by the thickness) and imbrex. The possible brick may have been used in hypocaust (underfloor heating system) stacks, or as walling. Imbrex are part of the Roman roofing tile system, which comprised a flanged tile (tegula) and a curved, tapering tile (imbrex) which fitted over the flange.

Post medieval brick

Brick appears in all areas. There are various features, measurements and fabrics. It is mostly fragmentary. Slop moulding is a feature, usually post medieval, where the brick mould is dipped in water before the clay is thrown in. The sides of the brick tend to be very smooth. These occur in Catfoss South and Nunkeeling.

One feature, that of diagonal skintling, has been associated with bricks of the middle 16th to late18th centuries (James & Rose, 2004). This occurs in Catfoss South and is a feature where a not yet dried out unfired (green) brick is piled up with others to dry out. This sometimes leaves a mark on the stretcher edge of the brick.

Other marks on bricks include bow marks, where the uneven clay is skimmed off from the top of the mould by using a bow strung with either wire or string; grip marks, where the marks, usually on the rougher base, are indentations in damp clay caused by the maker moving the unfired brick off the moulding table. Sometimes there is a corresponding thumb print or mark on the top face of the brick.

There are a few brick fragments that could be earlier than the 18th century. These occur in Catfoss South where there two fragments which could be as early as the mid-16th century (context 24706). Also in Catfoss South, from the same context, there are bricks which might date to 17th century onwards, though one fragment is only 35mm thick which could be medieval but may just be an anomaly due to poor brick making.

Machine made brick also appears identifiable, by its very pristine surfaces, sharp arrises (edges) and fine or very well-balanced fabric.

Post medieval drainage tiles

Horseshoe field drains are among the earliest ceramic tiles. There is the main arched tile, and there is also the sole plate on which the horseshoe tile rests. These tiles varied in size, depending on what was required and what the tile factory made. The tiles tend to be

handmade, using a former for the arch. Often the sanding used is very fine, and well sorted, which hints at increasing industrialisation of the industry. These tiles date from the late 18th century to the early 19th century (Harvey 1987, 21), occur in all the areas.

There are also more modern pipe tiles, which are clearly machine made by extrusion or other type of machinery.

Summary of the contextual units

Key

Fab = Fabric

Cor = Corners

Wei = Weight

Len = Length

Bre = Breadth

Th = Thickness

E.g. L18-E19th = Late eighteenth century to Early nineteenth century

E.g. 18th+ = 18th century onwards

? = Uncertain

?? = Very uncertain

Context	Fab	Form	Cor	W (g)	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
19121	F2	Sole plate		59	19	Handmade?	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		544	17	2 joining fragments; handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		467	18	4 joining fragments; handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		122	16	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		278	13	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		169	17	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		182	15	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		72	14	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		99	16	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Horseshoe Drain		273	16	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Sole plate?		51	21	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F3	Sole plate?		70	20	Handmade	L18-E19th	No
20703	F4	Pantile?		46	16	Fine fabric	18th-19th	No
20703	F0	Misc		10		2 fragments	?	No
20703	F5	Brick	1	270	68	Sharp arrises; machine made; kept as fabric sample F5	19th	Yes
20703	F5	Brick		66			?	No

Context	Fab	Form	Cor	W (g)	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
20703	F6	Brick		84		Very abraded; kept as fabric sample	?	Yes
20807	F0	Misc		4		RT72; 18 small fragments	?	No
21603	F7	Plain?		28	15	Reduced core; ??Roman; kept as fabric sample F7	Roman?	Yes
21709	F0	Misc		9		2 fragments	?	No

Table 2. CBM from Routh East

Context	Fab	Form	Wei	Comments	Spot date	Keep
10706	F2	Land drain/pan?	16	Post med	18th-19th	No
10706	F1	Land drain/pan?	3	Post med	18th-19th	No
14403	F0	Misc	1	RT43	?	No
14703	F1	Brick	26	Post med	Post Med	No

Table 3. CBM from Onshore Substation Zone

Context	Fab	Form	Corn	Wei	Len	Bre	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
18004	F0	Misc		1				RT23; 21 fragments	?	No
18104	F0	Brick?		6				RT5; Machine made; refined fabric	19th	No
18104	F0	Misc		4				RT5; 3 fragments	?	No
18106	F0	Misc		1				RT8; 3 fragments	?	No
18304	F0	Misc		8				RT21; 6 fragments	?	No
18512	F3	Horseshoe Drain		41			17		L18-E19th	No
18512	F3	Sole plate?		21			14		L18-E19th	No
18512	F3	Horseshoe Drain?		8					L18-E19th	No
18708	F8	Brick	2	1395	180*	107	57	Bow mark; overfired; kept as fabric sample F8	18th+	Yes
18708	F3	Sole plate?		5					L18-E19th	No

Table 4. CBM from Routh West

Context	Fab	Form	Wei	Spot date	Keep
27204	F3	Horseshoe drain?	9	L18-E19th?	No

Table 5. CBM from Catfoss North

Context	Fab	Form	Corn	Weight	Bre	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
23323	F9	Imbrex		66		17	Burnt or overfired; kept as fabric sample	Roman	Yes
23323	F9	Rbrick		65		40*		Roman	Yes
23328	F9	Rbrick		66		23*	Reduced core; straw mark on upper face	Roman	Yes
23328	F9	Tegula?		35		23	Reduced core; straw mark	Roman	No
23328	F9	Rbrick		25			Very reduced core	Roman	No
23328	F9	Rbrick		47				Roman	No
23417	F5	Brick		448		58	Slop moulded	17th+	No

Context	Fab	Form	Corn	Weight	Bre	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
24405	F1	Sole plate?		58		17		L18-E19th?	No
24405	F0	Misc		2				?	No
24706	F5	Brick	2	1435	111	55	Slop moulded; sparse mortar on header; ?diagonal skintling	M16th-L18th	Yes
24706	F5	Brick		256			Lump	M16th-L18th?	No
24706	F8	Brick	2	1333	107	35	Limewash or slip on header and stretcher; reduced core; slop moulded	17th+??	Yes
24706	F8	Brick	2	1111	108	53	Overfired; reduced core; slop moulded; mortar pad on base	17th+??	No
24706	F5	Brick	2	809	114	53	Bow mark on base; mortar on top surface, header and stretcher; slop moulded	17th+??	No

Table 6. CBM from Catfoss South

Context	Fab	Form	Cor	Wei	Bre	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
28407	F8	Brick	1	667	130	38	Grip marks on base; abraded	17th?	Yes
29308	F0	Misc		1			RT7; 4 fragments	?	No
30105	F0	Misc		59			19 fragments	?	No
30105	F0	Sole plate	1	32		14	Machine made? refined fabric	19th+	No
30105	F0	Brick		17			Machine made? refined fabric	19th+	No
30109	F0	Land drain		6		12	RT17; Small bore; machine made	19th+	No
30110	F0	Sewer pipe		29		14	Brown glaze outer and inner surfaces; white coarse fabric	L19th+	No
30110	F0	Land drain		80		13	Small bore pipe; machine made	19th+	No
30110	F0	Horseshoe drain		50		15		L18-E19th	No
30404	F0	Brick?		35			3 fragments	?	No
30404	F5	Brick	1	128		53*	Finger print?, slop moulded	17th+	No
30404	F5	Brick		234		50*	Slop moulded	17th+	No

Table 7. CBM from Nunkeeling

Discussion and statement of significance

Much of the assemblage is reflective of late 18th to 19th century agricultural activities. However, there are areas that hint of earlier buildings present in the vicinity. In particular, the Roman building material from Catfoss South. This area also yielded bricks that might be of 17th century or earlier date.

Recommended further work

No further work is necessary at present. The assemblage could be included in an analysis of the site leading to publication or presentation. A fabric series has been created for this report, and this can be used with fabrics from other related projects and for wider research.

References

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Appendix 3P. Soils and sediments

Lynne Roy (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

This assessment report presents the results of preliminary analysis of a single monolith sample (<59>) collected during a programme of archaeological trial trenching at Catfoss South.

The site consists of gently undulating land across ten fields which incorporates several notable low points and rises. At modern ground level, heights ranged from 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 5.51m aOD. Heights recorded on the natural geology (as exposed within the trenches) ranged from 14.6m to 5.05m aOD.

The British Geological Survey indicates that the bedrock geology of the area is formed of Flamborough Chalk Formation deposits belonging to the White Chalk Subgroup (BGS 2025). The Chalk has an undulating top surface and is also characterised by a highly fractured zone resulting from glacial and periglacial processes. The underlying superficial geology recorded during excavations consisted of a mix of mottled orange and blue clay and a yellow to pink clayey sand with inclusions of sub-angular stones (AOC 2024) typical of diamicton till deposits recorded by the BGS in the area (BGS 2025). Diamicton till is deposited by glacial ice, either at the glacier base or derived from material within and on the ice. The till encountered in the area around Catwick comprises gravelly sandy silty clay with boulders and contains numerous lenses of sand and gravel (Burke *et al* 2015).

In general, a low to moderate level of archaeological activity was encountered throughout Catfoss South, with concentrations of archaeological activity located at high points in the landscape. Archaeological features largely consisted of linear boundary or drainage ditches, with a few scattered pits (AOC 2024).

A single monolith sample was taken during the trial trenching investigation within Catfoss South. The sample was removed from Trench 227 and was sampled across a low-lying area which appeared to contain a mix of naturally accumulated and artificially dumped deposits.

Trench 227 was located within the southern area of Catfoss South, south of Bowlam's Dike and east of Riston Road which leads south from the village of Catwick which sits on a higher sand and gravel deposits. The area around Trench 227 is dominated by alluvial deposits

related to the Stream Dike/Bowlams dike, which flow west into the Holderness drain. The former existence of meres in the wider Catwick is evidenced from the place-names Bramer, Star mere, and Great mere, all recorded in 1685 (VCH 2002).

Research questions relating to the sequence focus on site formation processes specifically the nature and date of the anthropogenic material (22707) towards the base of the sequence and a better understanding the formation processes responsible for the depositional sequence observed.

An assessment of the potential for further palaeoenvironmental analysis has also been undertaken.

Methodology

The monolith sample was cleaned prior to recording and was visually examined and described using a simplified version of the Troels-Smith system of sediment classification (Troels-Smith, 1955; Table 1), and a Munsell soil chart (Munsell, 2009), with any distinguishing features or stratigraphic layers being recorded. This is an objective method of sediment classification to identify each lithostratigraphic context. The presence of any inclusions such as macrofossils and charcoal, or wood was also noted. The descriptions were recorded on a proforma. The sample was photographed to provide a permanent record of the stratigraphy.

Physical Features	
Degree of darkness	Varies from 0 in the lightest occurring shades (e.g. clear (Nigror) quartz sand and lake marl), through 1 (e.g. calcareous clay), 2 (e.g. fresh swamp peat), 3 (e.g. partly humified peat) to 4 in the darkest sediments (e.g. completely disintegrated peat).
Degree of stratification	Visual or structural horizontal banding or layering. Varies (Stratification) from 0 where the deposit is completely homogeneous or breaks in all directions, to 4 which consists of clear thin layers or bands.
Degree of elasticity	The sediment's ability to regain its shape after being (Elasticitas) squeezed or bent. Varies from 0 in plastic clay, sand, disintegrated peat etc. to 4 in fresh peat.
Degree of dryness	Deposits fall between 0 (clear water) and 4 (air dry material). (Siccitas) 1 indicates very wet runny sediment such as surface lake muds, 2 represents saturated sediments, the normal condition below the water table, while sicc. 3 indicates moist, unsaturated sediments.
Colour	Best determined by reference to Munsell soil colour charts. Changes in colour
Structure	The dominant structural feature (e.g. fibrous, homogeneous)
Sharpness of boundary	The boundary can be diffuse (> 1cm: lim. 0), very gradual (Limes superior)(<1cm to > 2mm: lim. 1), gradual (< 2mm to >1mm: lim. 2), sharp (<1mm to > 0.5mm) or very sharp (< 0.5mm).

Humicity	The degree of humification or disintegration of organic (Humicitas) substances. It is measured by determination of the nature and amount of material passing through the fingers on squeezing; 0 (fresh peat yielding clear water), 1 (slightly decomposed peat yielding dark coloured, turbid water), 2 (decomposed peat yielding half its mass), 3 (very decomposed peat yielding three-quarters of its mass) and 4 (totally decomposed peat yielding almost all its mass).
Components	
Mosses	Sphagnum is the most common peat-former.
Woody plants	Roots of trees and shrubs together with attached stumps and branches,
Herbs	Roots of herbaceous plants together with attached stems and leaves,
Woody detritus	Fragments of woody plants >2mm.
Components	
Herb detritus	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm.
Fine detritus	Fragments of woody or herbaceous plants <2mm.
Charcoal	Carbonised fragments of predominantly woody plants.
Organic lake mud	Homogeneous organic lake sediment composed of remains (Limus detrituosus)
Humus	Completely disintegrated organic substances and precipitated humic acids.
Organosilicates	Siliceous skeletons or skeleton fragments of diatoms, sponges etc.
Carbonates	Calcium carbonate or marl. Similar in colour and texture to L. siliceous but
Iron oxides	Iron oxides of various types and colours.
Clay (Argilla steatodes)	Mineral particles <0.002mm
Silt (Argilla granosa)	Mineral particles 0.002-0.06mm
Sand (Grana minora)	Mineral particles 0.06 - 2mm.
Gravel (Grana majora)	Mineral particles >2mm.

Table 1. Modified Troels-Smith system of sediment description

Plate 1. Monolith sample prior to recording in the laboratory

Plate 2. Detail of Monolith sample showing manganese and iron accumulation deposit

The assemblage

The monolith sample was taken through a single stratigraphic sequence through a total of four contexts. These are described briefly below in order of sediment deposition and are detailed in Table 2.

A note of the Munsell (2009) colour assessment made in the laboratory is provided alongside the colour noted in the field. In many instances the colours observed differ, but this is likely a result of weathering and exposure of the sequence rather than any inaccuracy in field recording. For example, the mottling effects of iron oxides often become more strongly developed over time and colour changes also frequently occur when reduced deposits are first exposed to the air

- (22707): Located at the base of the monolith sample and hypothesised as a dumped deposit rich in cess material. Described in the field as a soft purplish grey silt. In the laboratory this was classified as a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt with an homogenous structure. Occasional organic inclusions were observed an included few twigs and woody fragments, common fine roots and rare small (<5mm) fragment of bone. A single shell fragment measuring 8mm in diameter was also identified Observed small black mottles (<2mm) may be micro charcoal but no evidence for macro charcoal was present. The context has a mottled appearance as a

consequence of iron accumulation/impregnation of organic matter. Rounded pore spaces 1-2mm were observed throughout the context and may be representative of micro fauna burrowing and/or may be the pseudomorphs of roots. Coarse mineral inclusions comprised rare subrounded chalk which was generally <2mm in diameter.

- (22713): Found in the centre of the monolith sample this sedimentary unit was described during excavation as a soft, mixed pink grey brown silty clay with pockets of grey material. This was observed in the laboratory to be much sandier and drier than the underlying context and can be classified as a sandy silt. It is brown (10YR 4/3) in colour becoming lighter upwards. Inclusions are limited to occasional fine organic detritus including fibrous modern roots the majority of which are fine (<2mm). (27713) has a clear boundary with the underlying (27707) and its sandier, drier nature are indicative that it was derived from a different sediment source than the underlying layer. Rounded stones up to 10mm in diameter were also present.
- (22711): Described in the field as a friable pale orange and red sand this context was hypothesised to represent possible burning. In the laboratory it was found to comprise banded yellowish red (5YR 4/6) to dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) silty clay with frequent iron and manganese mottles. It is dense and homogenous in in structure and has a sharp boundary with the underlying (22713) Inclusions were limited to fine likely modern roots and there was no evidence of burnt fuel such as charcoal which might evidence burning. The structure and colour of the sediment is consistent with iron pan formation.
- (22703): Described in the field as a firm, mid yellow brown silt with occasional inclusions of small stone. This was found to comprise an homogenous fibrous very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clay with occasional iron and manganese mottles. Observed inclusions were limited to fine roots. No stone were observed. Rounded pore spaces 1-2mm were observed throughout the context and may be representative of micro fauna burrowing and/or may be the pseudomorphs of roots.

Discussion and statement of significance

The earliest deposit (22707) is a primary fill composed of unsorted silt/clay sized material. The dark brown colour and moist nature of the lower infill deposit (22707) is indicative of relatively high moisture and organic content which is consistent with the in field interpretation that this context represented sediment dumped into a hollow form a nearby settlement. The presence of organic detritus, fragments of bone and charcoal flecks provide evidence of nearby anthropogenic activity. In view of the fluctuating surface of the post-glacial landscape this deposit may have been dumped into a natural hollow rather than within a deliberately excavated ditch. The hollow appears to have been shallow and was likely quite damp in nature allowing for some preservation of organic material although there is no evidence that (22707) accumulated or was deposited into a waterlogged environment and the emphasis here is on damp rather than wet conditions.

The dumped organic rich (22707) was overlain by a fine-grained unsorted secondary fill (22713) showing characteristics of colluvium. The Iron Age and Romano-British periods are

frequently characterised by deposition of fine-grained colluvial deposits (Bell and Boardman 1992) and thus the accumulation of colluvial deposits following deliberate dumping of waste material into the base of a natural hollow may be contemporary with ground destabilisation caused during Romano-British settlement activities identified nearby. (22713) contains no anthropic indicators.

The overlying (22711) features frequent Fe/Mn features which are indicative of iron mobilisation and preferential iron oxide deposition which have created an iron pan with a distinctive dusky red colour which appeared as possible burning during excavation. Iron pans are caused by the leaching out of iron oxide in the soil which gets trapped between layers and the compacted and firm nature of this deposit indicates that iron has precipitated to form a rich mineral layer.

(22711) was buried by sandy tertiary fills forming (22703), which likely represent agriculturally disturbed colluvial (or directly ploughed-in) material. The upper part of the sequence examined is relatively dry and compacted in nature which is consistent with a deposit subject to compaction and disturbance through ploughing. Iron pan formation is frequently a consequence of tillage and thus the incipient iron pan features visible in (22711) may reflect the effects of ploughing on this context. The area surrounding the Site was subject to drainage from the medieval period onwards and creation of the nearby Stream Dike (Sheppard, 1966), and the land drainage practices and shift to arable agriculture likely further exacerbated the process of iron mobilisation and iron pan formation.

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
22707	0-210	3	1	3	3	Homogeneous with some fibrous roots	N/A	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clayey silt. More dense and compacted at base becoming fractured upwards. Occasional mottles, occasional fine modern fibrous roots,, few woody fragments/twigs, blackened (but not burned). Rare chalk <2mmm. Few <5mmm bone flecks. 1 shell fragment 8mm. Fe/Mn replacement of organic matter. No odour.
22713	210-340	2	1	3	3	Homogeneous with some fibrous roots	Clear	10YR 4/3 Brown – becoming lighter upwards. Rare rounded stones and also slightly sandy – Sandy silt. Occasional small stones. Much drier than above. Rare fibrous fine roots but otherwise no organic matter. No anthropogenic inclusions.
22711	340-400	2	1	2	4	Heterogeneous and patchy/banded	Sharp	5YR 4/6 yellowish red with 2.5Yr 3/2 dusky red patches/bands. Very dry silty clay – surface is hard to trowel. Rare fibrous fine roots but otherwise no organic matter. No anthropogenic inclusions.
22703	400-500	2	1	2	4	Homogeneous with some fibrous roots	Sharp	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional mottles, occasional fine modern fibrous roots,, Rare chalk <2mmm. Fe/Mn replacement of organic matter. No odour

Table 2. Summary of sediment characteristics Catfoss Monolith sample

Note: Deposits are described from the base up in order of sediment deposit

Recommended Further Work

The deposits represented in the monolith sample from Trench 227 at Catfoss South attest to a dynamic depositional environment representative of landscape in flux throughout the Holocene.

While, organic rich deposits were identified at the base of the sequence (22707), no charcoal or macrofossil inclusions suitable for radiocarbon dating within this deposit were observed. The deposit is insufficiently organic to be dateable and thus there is limited to no potential for this sediment to help in further refining the chronology at this site.

Frequent modern roots and rootlets and the homogenous structure of the sediments suggest that the deposits have been at least partially reworked by post-depositional bioturbation. The stratigraphic integrity and the preservation conditions are likely to have been affected and thus any dates and paleoenvironmental proxies would potentially be stratigraphically insecure and thus limited in terms of their potential to inform about past environments (see Campbell *et al* 2011).

On balance it is considered that further analysis and dating of the sequence would provide limited further information with regards to the formation of this sequence and no further analysis is recommended.

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Appendix 3Q. Conservation assessment

B J Hamer (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

AOC Archaeology carried out excavations ahead of new groundworks associated with the developments of the Dogger Bank South Phase 2 evaluation trenching work including excavations at six sites in East Yorkshire.

Conservation assessment was undertaken for finds recommended for retention by AOC finds specialists.

Work Requested

•Conservation assessment

•X-radiography

•Treatment recommendations

•Estimated costs

Description

The small assemblage of retained finds from Dogger Bank South Phase 2 consists primarily of metals (7 ferrous, 1 cupreous) with some glass (4), and worked bone (2). Notable items include a hammer, provincial coin, and glass bead. Some wood was also lifted but was not assessed for conservation as assessment by AOC's in-house wood specialist determined it to be debris.

Condition

The condition of the finds is summarised here by material type; for object specific conditions, please refer to the 53087 Dogger Bank South phase 2 Conservation Assessment spreadsheet associated with this report. For a list of objects grouped by DBS site, please see Appendix II – List of Objects for Conservation below.

Ferrous objects

Varying degree of corrosion concretions on surfaces of objects, with most showing only minor signs of active corrosion. One object, the hammer (DBS9/1), has spalled significantly revealing a representative surface with little to no loss of material.

Cupreous object

The surface of the coin (DBS6/1) is heavily corroded, and the upper layer of green corrosion products have delaminated towards the borders and edge. Despite this, the coin retains some legible features and appears physically sound, though is still fragile.

Glass

The small fragments have minimal degraded glass on the surface and are lightly soiled.

Worked bone

These objects (DBS8/3 and DBS8/4) both have dark staining from possible biological growth as well as some light soiling. Both are physically sound.

Recommended Treatment

The following treatments are recommended to stabilise the finds and are listed generically for each material category. For object-specific recommended treatments, please refer to the 53087 Dogger Bank South Phase 2 Conservation Assessment spreadsheet.

Ferrous Objects

•Remove active corrosion where present using air abrasion with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder.

•Repack with clean finds bags where necessary

•Provision of humidity-controlled storage.

Cupreous Object

•Dry clean surfaces with small hand tools under magnification.

•Final clean with swabs of industrial methylated spirits (IMS).

•Stabilise by immersion in corrosion inhibitor; 3%w/v benzotriazole (BTA) in IMS, under vacuum.

•Remove excess BTA with two rinses of IMS.

•Lacquer with two coats of 15%w/v Incralac™ in toluene, by brush.

Worked Bone

•Clean and disinfect surfaces using swabs of 70%v/v IMS in deionised water.

Glass

•Clean surfaces with swabs of 50%v/v IMS in deionised water.

•Further cleaning where necessary using small hand tools and brushes (DBS5 RF1 bead, only).

Estimated Costs

The total estimated cost is £1185 + VAT. This includes all conservation record photography, the above conservation work and production of a conservation report.

AOC 53087 Dogger Bank South Phase 2						
X-ray plate	kV	Time	RF/SA no.	Context	Site	Description
13	100	4	1 (1 of 2)		DBS 9	Fe object
13	100	4	-	24405	DBS 9	Fe horseshoe
14	55	4	-	24404	DBS 9	Fe objects
14	55	4	1 (2 of 2)		DBS 9	Fe objects
14	55	4	-	23310	DBS 9	Fe nail
14	55	4	-	23507	DBS 9	Fe objects
14	55	4	SA 24		DBS 9	Fe objects
15a	30	4	SA 6		DBS 9	Fe object
15a	30	4	SA 25		DBS 9	Fe object
15a	30	4	SA 24		DBS 9	Fe objects
15b	40	4	SA 6		DBS 9	Fe object
15b	40	4	SA 25		DBS 9	Fe object
15b	40	4	SA 24		DBS 9	Fe objects
16	40	4	SA 30		DBS 7	Fe objects
17	100	4	SA 27		DBS 7	Fe horseshoe
17	100	4	-	17909	DBS 7	Fe horseshoe
18a	45	4	-	18501	DBS 7	Fe horseshoe
18b	60	4	-	18501	DBS 7	Fe horseshoe
18c	30	2	SA 7		DBS 7	Fe objects
18d	30	4	SA 7		DBS 7	Fe objects
19a	40	4	-	27404	DBS 8	Fe nail
19b	40	4	SA 32		DBS 8	Fe object
19c	40	4	-	26927	DBS 8	Fe nail
19d	70	4	-	27204	DBS 8	Fe object
20a	60	4	-	14302	DBS 6	CuA coin
20b	75	4	-	14302	DBS 6	CuA coin
20c	40	4	-	15507	DBS 6	CuA wires
20d	50	4	-	15507	DBS 6	CuA wires
21a	30	4	SA 33		DBS 6	Fe objects
21a	30	4	-	14507	DBS 6	Fe objects
21b	40	4	SA 33		DBS 6	Fe objects
21b	40	4	-	14507	DBS 6	Fe objects
22	60	4	-	20703	DBS 5	Fe objects
22	60	4	-	19720	DBS 5	Fe object
22	60	4	SA 69		DBS 5	Fe object
23	80	4	-	28421	DBS 10	Fe horseshoe fragments
24a	30	4	-	28421	DBS 10	Fe objects
24b	40	4	-	28421	DBS 10	Fe objects
25a	20	1.5	-	10604	DBS 6	Shale fragments
25a	20	1.5	-	26911	DBS 8	Shale fragments
25a	20	1.5	-	23304	DBS 9	Shale fragment
25a	20	1.5	-	23404	DBS 9	Shale fragment
25a	20	1.5	-	23328	DBS 9	Shale fragment

X-ray plate	kV	Time	RF/SA no.	Context	Site	Description
25b	20	3	-	10604	DBS 6	Shale fragments
25b	20	3	-	26911	DBS 8	Shale fragments
25b	20	3	-	23304	DBS 9	Shale fragment
25b	20	3	-	23404	DBS 9	Shale fragment
25b	20	3	-	23328	DBS 9	Shale fragment

Table 1. X-radiograph catalogue

Site	Site Name	Context	RF	RT	Material	Object
DBS 5	Routh East	19720	Bulk		Fe	Nail / Holdfast
DBS 5	Routh East	21704	1		Glass	Bead
DBS 6	Substation	14302	1		CuA	Coin
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26927	5		Fe	Nail
DBS 8	Catfoss North	27204	1		Fe	Unidentified
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26507	-	6	Glass	Shatter shard
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26909	4		Worked Bone	spindle whorl
DBS 8	Catfoss North	26909	3		Worked Bone	pin/needle
DBS 9	Catfoss South	23310	Bulk		Fe	Nail
DBS 9	Catfoss South	24807	1		Fe	Hammer
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	28421	1		Fe	Nail
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	28421	Bulk		Fe	Horseshoes
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	29312	-	41	Glass	Window glass
DBS 10	Nunkeeling	30105	-	12	Glass	Window glass

Table 2. List of finds for conservation

Appendix 4. Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

Beta Analytic, LLC
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 28, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739069**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS8 (27013)		

To validate report, scan this QR code on a mobile device or go to https://verify.betalabservices.com and enter the requested information.

[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **950 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -23.07 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%) 1028 - 1162 cal AD (922 - 788 cal BP)

Submitter Material	Seeds
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	88.85 +/- 0.33 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.8885 +/- 0.0033
D14C	-111.54 +/- 3.31 o/oo
Δ14C	-119.56 +/- 3.31 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 920 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 28, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739075**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS10 (28420)		

To validate report, scan this QR code on a mobile device or go to https://verify.betalabservices.com and enter the requested information.

[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **3090 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -24.14 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%) 1423 - 1268 cal BC (3373 - 3218 cal BP)

Submitter Material	Seeds
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	68.07 +/- 0.25 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.6807 +/- 0.0025
D14C	-319.32 +/- 2.54 o/oo
Δ14C	-325.47 +/- 2.54 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 3080 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -23.1 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739069**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **950 +/- 30 BP**

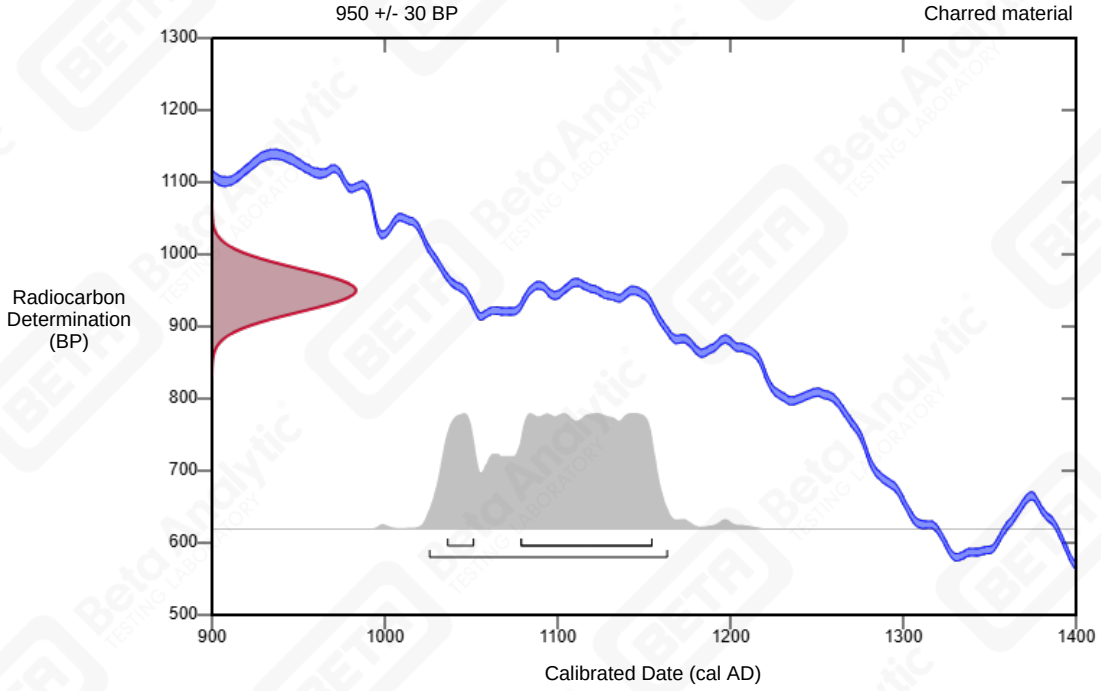
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%)	1028 - 1162 cal AD	(922 - 788 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(58.8%)	1081 - 1153 cal AD	(869 - 797 cal BP)
(9.4%)	1038 - 1050 cal AD	(912 - 900 cal BP)

53087 DBS8 (27013)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.1 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739075**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **3090 +/- 30 BP**

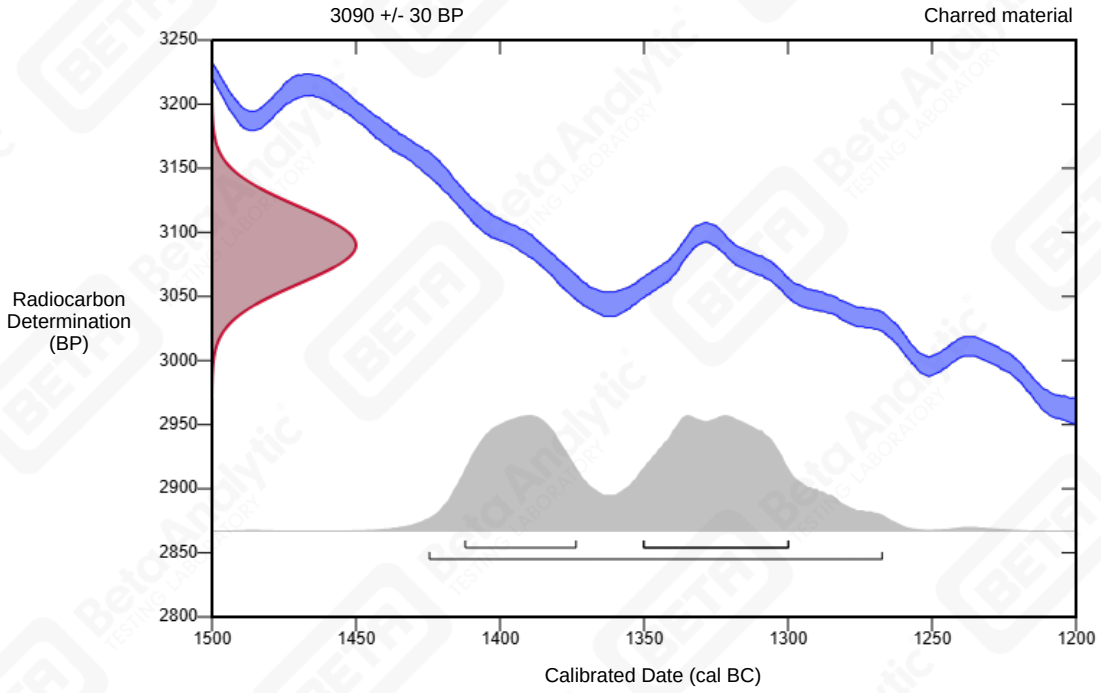
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%)	1423 - 1268 cal BC	(3373 - 3218 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(39.3%)	1349 - 1301 cal BC	(3299 - 3251 cal BP)
(28.9%)	1411 - 1375 cal BC	(3361 - 3325 cal BP)

53087 DBS10 (28420)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NIST SRM-4990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date	March 28, 2025
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1	
Expected Value	129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC
Measured Value	129.39 +/- 0.32 pMC
Agreement	Accepted
Reference 2	
Expected Value	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Measured Value	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Agreement	Accepted
Reference 3	
Expected Value	95.86 +/- 0.37 pMC
Measured Value	96.21 +/- 0.24 pMC
Agreement	Accepted

Comment All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation [redacted] Date March 28, 2025

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739058**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS5 (19906)		

To validate report, scan this QR code on a mobile device or go to https://verify.betalabservices.com and enter the requested information.

[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **3610 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -24.73 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(93.3%)	**2035 - 1886 cal BC**	**(3985 - 3836 cal BP)**
(2.1%)	**2113 - 2098 cal BC**	**(4063 - 4048 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Nutshell
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	63.80 +/- 0.24 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.6380 +/- 0.0024
D14C	-361.99 +/- 2.38 o/oo
Δ14C	-367.75 +/- 2.38 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 3610 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739059**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS5 (21704)		

To validate report, scan this QR code on a mobile device or go to https://verify.betalabservices.com and enter the requested information.

[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **1770 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -23.04 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(94.6%)	**220 - 364 cal AD**	**(1730 - 1586 cal BP)**
(0.8%)	**370 - 375 cal AD**	**(1580 - 1575 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	80.22 +/- 0.30 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.8022 +/- 0.0030
D14C	-197.76 +/- 2.99 o/oo
Δ14C	-205.00 +/- 2.99 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 1740 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739060**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS5 (22004)		

To validate report, scan this QR code on a mobile device or go to https://verify.betalabservices.com and enter the requested information.

[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **3030 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -25.18 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(65.5%)	**1327 - 1198 cal BC**	**(3277 - 3148 cal BP)**
(29.0%)	**1397 - 1330 cal BC**	**(3347 - 3280 cal BP)**
(0.7%)	**1139 - 1133 cal BC**	**(3089 - 3083 cal BP)**
(0.3%)	**1168 - 1165 cal BC**	**(3118 - 3115 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Seeds
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	68.58 +/- 0.26 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.6858 +/- 0.0026
D14C	-314.22 +/- 2.56 o/oo
Δ14C	-320.41 +/- 2.56 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 3030 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739063**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS6 (15804)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **950 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -24.92 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%) 1028 - 1162 cal AD (922 - 788 cal BP)

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	88.85 +/- 0.33 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.8885 +/- 0.0033
D14C	-111.54 +/- 3.31 o/oo
Δ14C	-119.56 +/- 3.31 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 950 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739064**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS6 (16304)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **5840 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -27.05 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(84.0%)	**4789 - 4646 cal BC**	**(6739 - 6596 cal BP)**
(11.4%)	**4644 - 4610 cal BC**	**(6594 - 6560 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Nutshell
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	48.34 +/- 0.18 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.4834 +/- 0.0018
D14C	-516.65 +/- 1.80 o/oo
Δ14C	-521.01 +/- 1.80 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 5870 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739065**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS7 (17404)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **3360 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -26.36 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(65.2%)	**1694 - 1595 cal BC**	**(3644 - 3545 cal BP)**
(19.4%)	**1593 - 1538 cal BC**	**(3543 - 3488 cal BP)**
(10.8%)	**1738 - 1712 cal BC**	**(3688 - 3662 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	65.82 +/- 0.25 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.6582 +/- 0.0025
D14C	-341.82 +/- 2.45 o/oo
Δ14C	-347.77 +/- 2.45 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 3380 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739066**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS8 (26709)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **3290 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -25.72 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%) 1621 - 1499 cal BC (3571 - 3449 cal BP)

Submitter Material	Nutshell
Pretreatment	(Plant material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Plant material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	66.39 +/- 0.25 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.6639 +/- 0.0025
D14C	-336.06 +/- 2.47 o/oo
Δ14C	-342.06 +/- 2.47 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 3300 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739068**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS8 (26909)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **1580 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -24.58 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%) 420 - 556 cal AD (1530 - 1394 cal BP)

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	82.14 +/- 0.31 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.8214 +/- 0.0031
D14C	-178.56 +/- 3.06 o/oo
Δ14C	-185.97 +/- 3.06 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 1570 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739070**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS8 (27014)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **3270 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -25.95 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(88.9%)	**1614 - 1494 cal BC**	**(3564 - 3444 cal BP)**
(6.5%)	**1476 - 1455 cal BC**	**(3426 - 3405 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	66.56 +/- 0.25 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.6656 +/- 0.0025
D14C	-334.41 +/- 2.48 o/oo
Δ14C	-340.42 +/- 2.48 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 3290 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739071**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS9 (22716)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **190 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -24.92 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(51.7%)	**1725 - 1811 cal AD**	**(225 - 139 cal BP)**
(21.7%)	**1648 - 1695 cal AD**	**(302 - 255 cal BP)**
(18.8%)	**1916 - 1953 cal AD**	**(34 - -3 cal BP)**
(0.9%)	**1837 - 1845 cal AD**	**(113 - 105 cal BP)**
(0.8%)	**1851 - 1858 cal AD**	**(99 - 92 cal BP)**
(0.8%)	**1871 - 1878 cal AD**	**(79 - 72 cal BP)**
(0.7%)	**1860 - 1867 cal AD**	**(90 - 83 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	97.66 +/- 0.36 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.9766 +/- 0.0036
D14C	-23.38 +/- 3.64 o/oo
Δ14C	-32.20 +/- 3.64 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 190 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20 + NHZ1

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739072**		
Sample Code	353087 DBS9 (22805)		

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[redacted]

Conventional Radiocarbon Age **2800 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -28.74 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(87.6%)	**1016 - 894 cal BC**	**(2966 - 2844 cal BP)**
(6.0%)	**875 - 839 cal BC**	**(2825 - 2789 cal BP)**
(1.7%)	**1044 - 1032 cal BC**	**(2994 - 2982 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	70.57 +/- 0.26 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.7057 +/- 0.0026
D14C	-294.30 +/- 2.63 o/oo
Δ14C	-300.67 +/- 2.63 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 2860 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSIS

Submitter	**Jackaline Robertson**	Received Date	**March 10, 2025**
Company	**AOC Archaeology Group (UK) - Edinburgh Office**	Report Date	**March 30, 2025**
Laboratory Number	**Beta-739076**		
Sample Code	53087 DBS10 (28606)		

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Conventional Radiocarbon Age **1950 +/- 30 BP**

Ratio of Stable Isotopes **IRMS δ13C: -23.82 ± 0.30 o/oo**

95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(86.4%)	**4 - 131 cal AD**	**(1946 - 1819 cal BP)**
(4.2%)	**36 - 12 cal BC**	**(1986 - 1962 cal BP)**
(3.1%)	**139 - 162 cal AD**	**(1811 - 1788 cal BP)**
(1.7%)	**189 - 202 cal AD**	**(1761 - 1748 cal BP)**

Submitter Material	Charcoal
Pretreatment	(Charred material):acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material	Charred material
Analysis Service	AMS-Standard Delivery
Percent Modern Carbon	78.45 +/- 0.29 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon	0.7845 +/- 0.0029
D14C	-215.53 +/- 2.92 o/oo
Δ14C	-222.62 +/- 2.92 o/oo (1950:2025)
Measured Radiocarbon Age	(without d13C correction): 1930 +/- 30 BP
Calibration	BetaCal 5.0: High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025 accredited. All work was done at Beta in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half -life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable.The Age is rounded to the nearest 10years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.7 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739058**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **3610 +/- 30 BP**

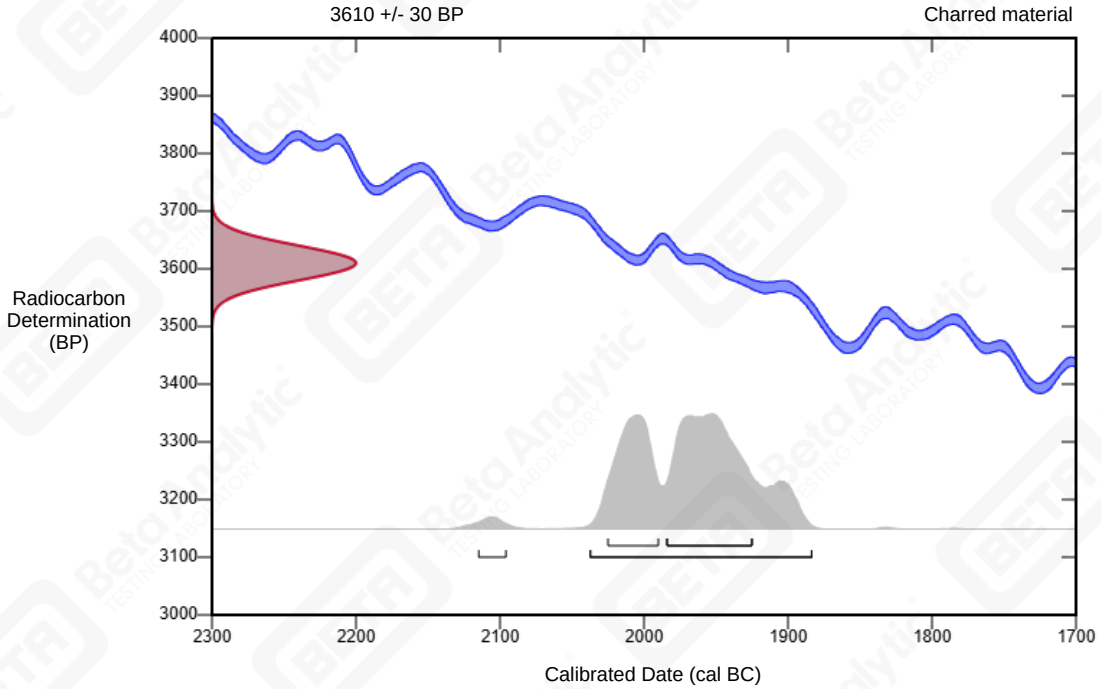
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(93.3%)	2035 - 1886 cal BC	(3985 - 3836 cal BP)
(2.1%)	2113 - 2098 cal BC	(4063 - 4048 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(44.0%)	1982 - 1927 cal BC	(3932 - 3877 cal BP)
(24.2%)	2023 - 1992 cal BC	(3973 - 3942 cal BP)

53087 DBS5 (19906)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -23 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739059**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **1770 +/- 30 BP**

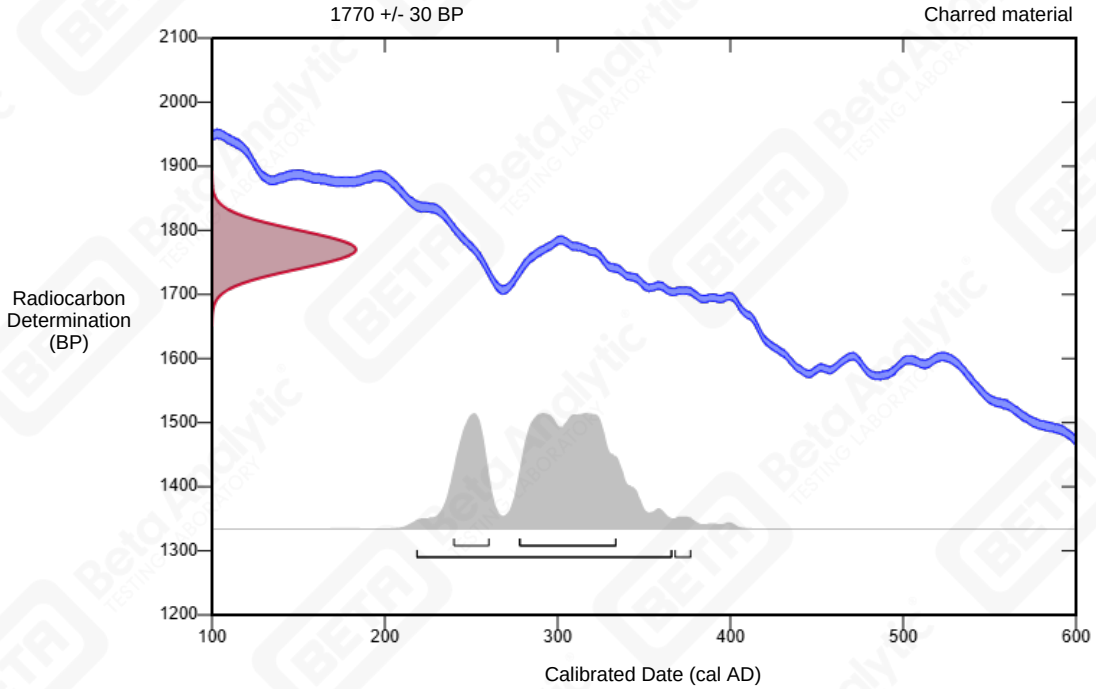
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(94.6%)	220 - 364 cal AD	(1730 - 1586 cal BP)
(0.8%)	370 - 375 cal AD	(1580 - 1575 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(52.1%)	280 - 332 cal AD	(1670 - 1618 cal BP)
(16.1%)	242 - 259 cal AD	(1708 - 1691 cal BP)

53087 DBS5 (21704)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.2 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739060**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **3030 +/- 30 BP**

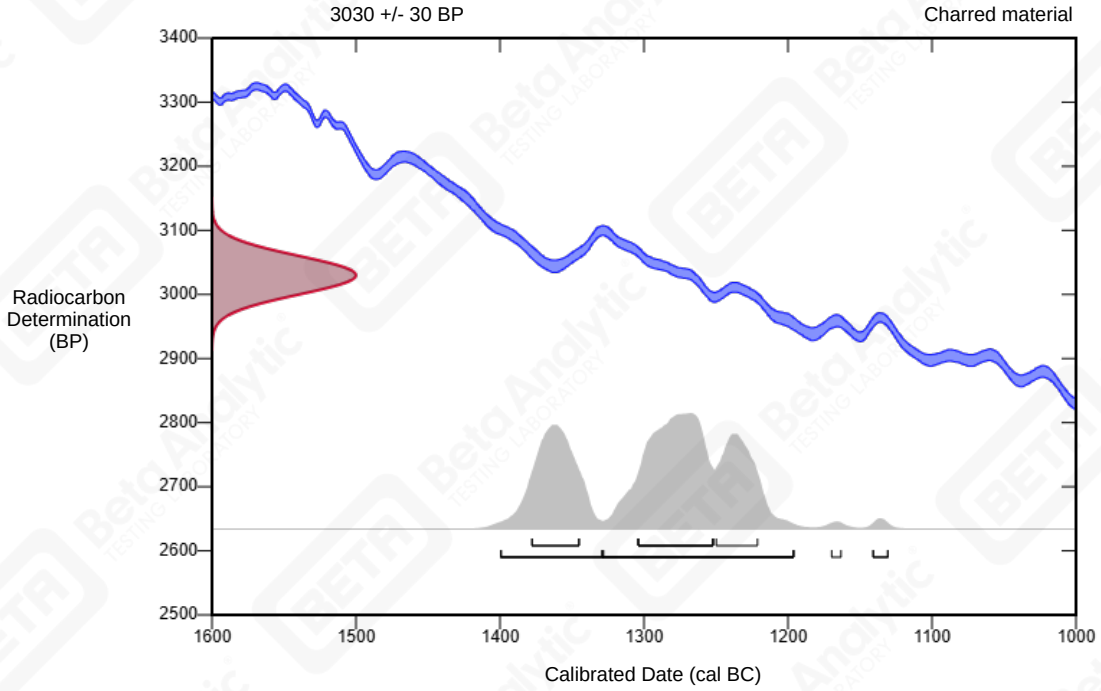
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(65.5%)	1327 - 1198 cal BC	(3277 - 3148 cal BP)
(29.0%)	1397 - 1330 cal BC	(3347 - 3280 cal BP)
(0.7%)	1139 - 1133 cal BC	(3089 - 3083 cal BP)
(0.3%)	1168 - 1165 cal BC	(3118 - 3115 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(34.6%)	1302 - 1254 cal BC	(3252 - 3204 cal BP)
(18.4%)	1376 - 1347 cal BC	(3326 - 3297 cal BP)
(15.2%)	1248 - 1223 cal BC	(3198 - 3173 cal BP)

53087 DBS5 (22004)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.9 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739063**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **950 +/- 30 BP**

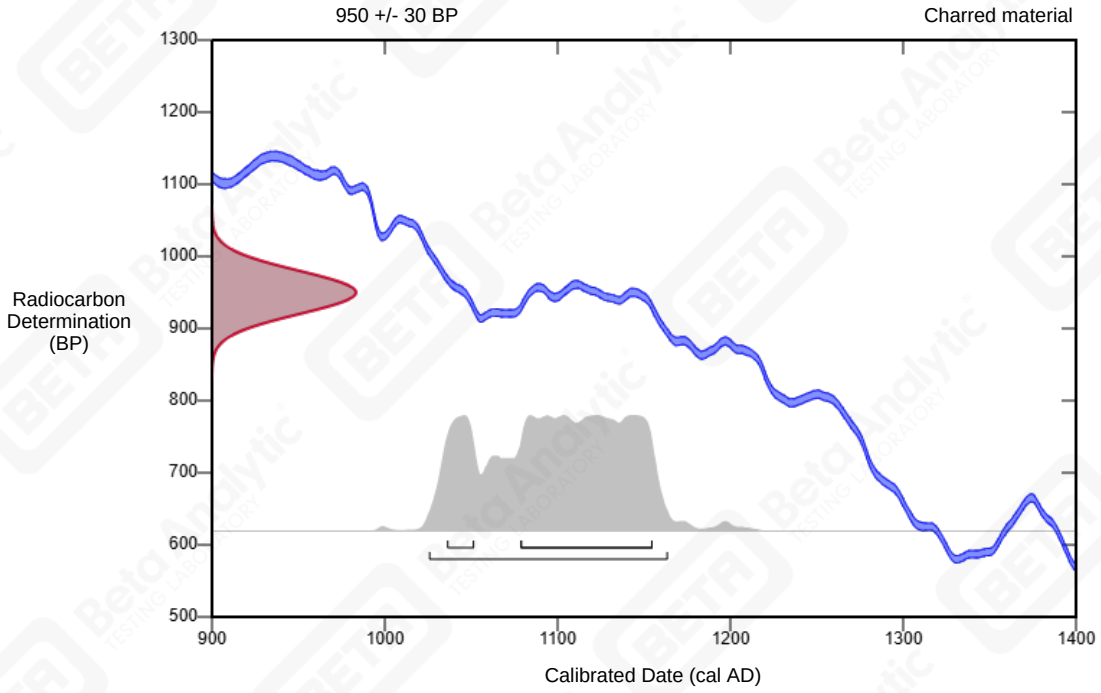
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%)	1028 - 1162 cal AD	(922 - 788 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(58.8%)	1081 - 1153 cal AD	(869 - 797 cal BP)
(9.4%)	1038 - 1050 cal AD	(912 - 900 cal BP)

53087 DBS6 (15804)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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Miami, FL 33155 USA
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info@betalabservices.com

BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -27.1 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739064**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **5840 +/- 30 BP**

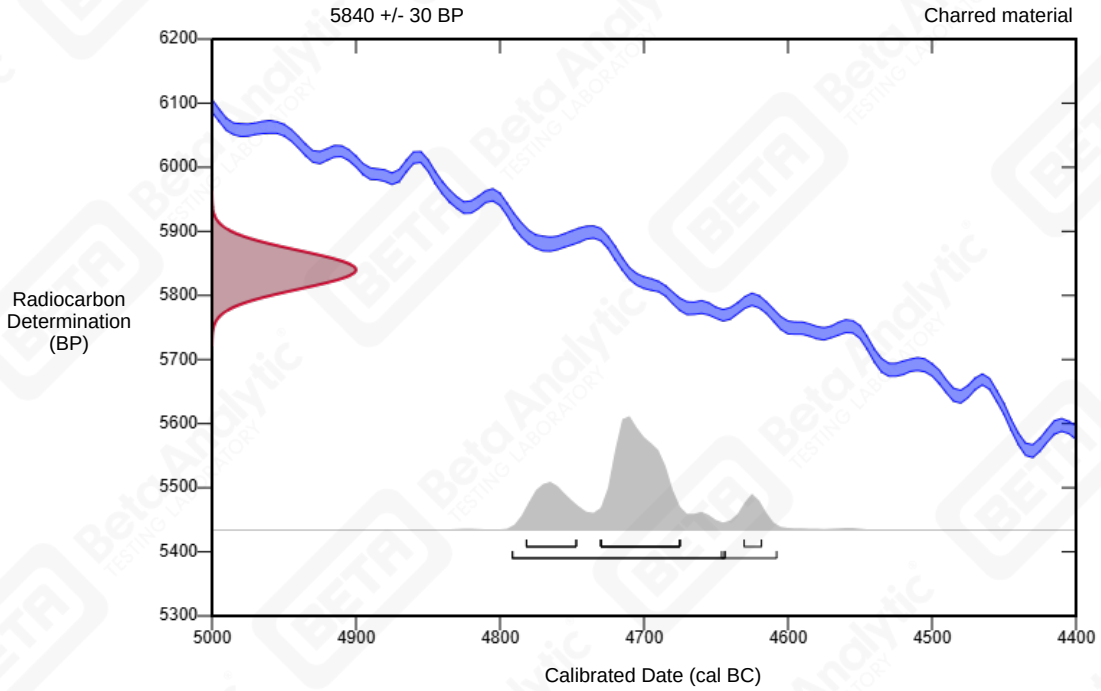
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(84.0%)	4789 - 4646 cal BC	(6739 - 6596 cal BP)
(11.4%)	4644 - 4610 cal BC	(6594 - 6560 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(46.8%)	4728 - 4677 cal BC	(6678 - 6627 cal BP)
(17.5%)	4780 - 4749 cal BC	(6730 - 6699 cal BP)
(3.9%)	4628 - 4620 cal BC	(6578 - 6570 cal BP)

53087 DBS6 (16304)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -26.4 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739065**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **3360 +/- 30 BP**

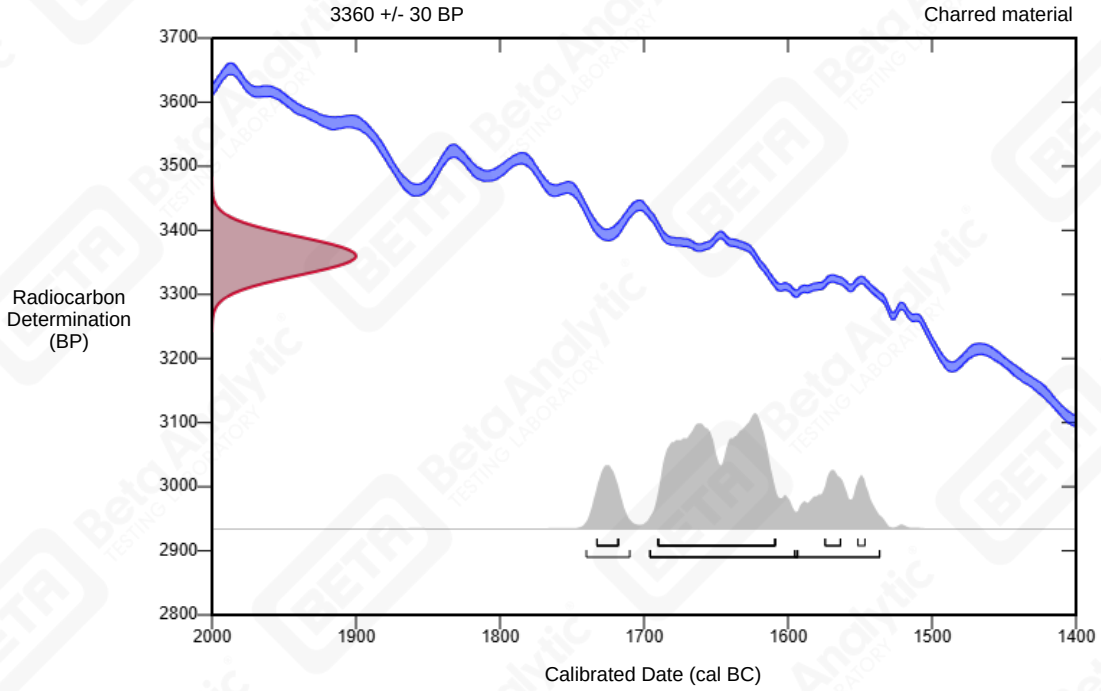
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(65.2%)	1694 - 1595 cal BC	(3644 - 3545 cal BP)
(19.4%)	1593 - 1538 cal BC	(3543 - 3488 cal BP)
(10.8%)	1738 - 1712 cal BC	(3688 - 3662 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(58.8%)	1688 - 1611 cal BC	(3638 - 3561 cal BP)
(5.7%)	1731 - 1720 cal BC	(3681 - 3670 cal BP)
(3.3%)	1572 - 1566 cal BC	(3522 - 3516 cal BP)
(0.4%)	1549 - 1549 cal BC	(3499 - 3499 cal BP)

53087 DBS7 (17404)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.7 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739066**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **3290 +/- 30 BP**

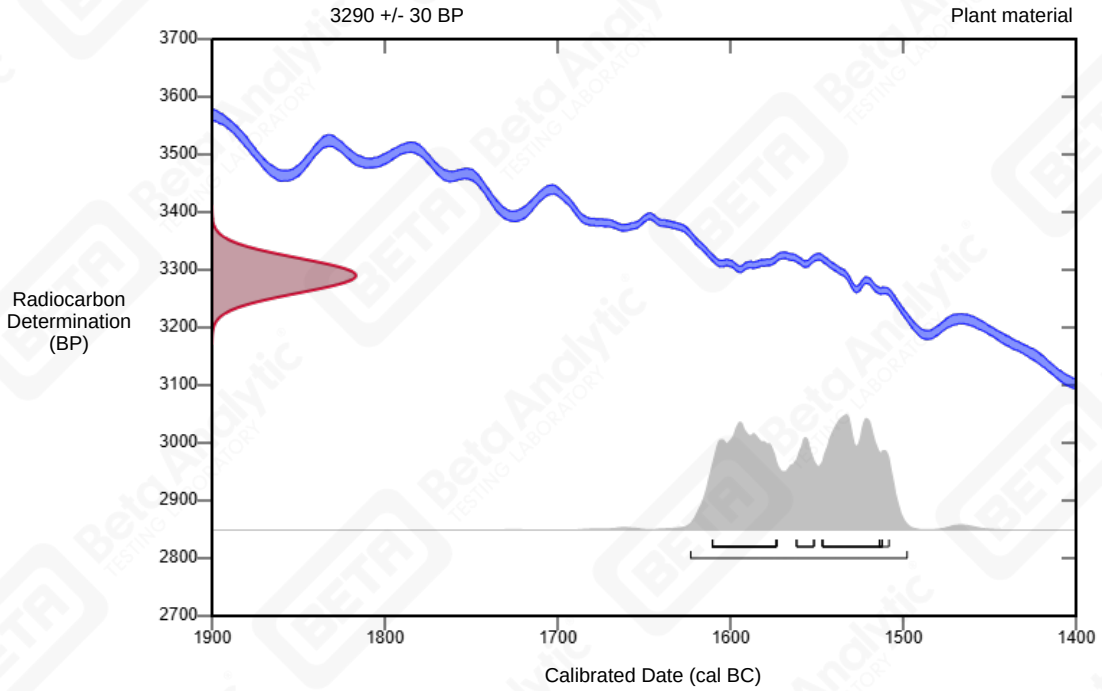
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%)	1621 - 1499 cal BC	(3571 - 3449 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(30.5%)	1609 - 1575 cal BC	(3559 - 3525 cal BP)
(30.2%)	1545 - 1514 cal BC	(3495 - 3464 cal BP)
(5.8%)	1560 - 1553 cal BC	(3510 - 3503 cal BP)
(1.8%)	1512 - 1510 cal BC	(3462 - 3460 cal BP)

53087 DBS8 (26709)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.6 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739068**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **1580 +/- 30 BP**

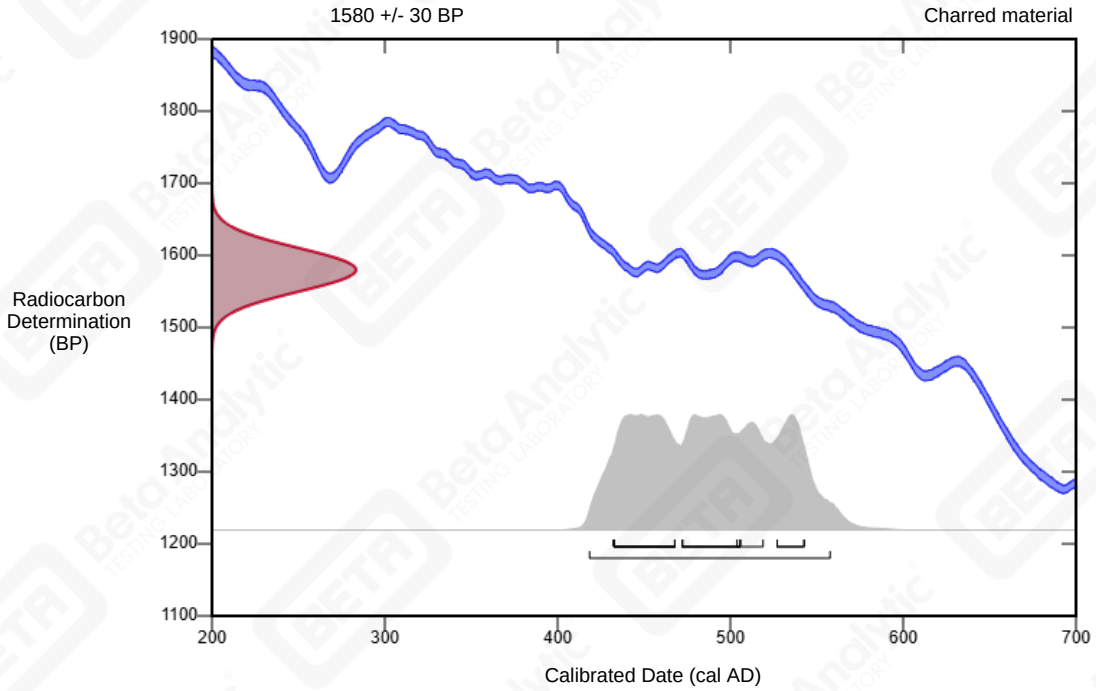
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(95.4%)	420 - 556 cal AD	(1530 - 1394 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(26.0%)	434 - 466 cal AD	(1516 - 1484 cal BP)
(23.9%)	474 - 504 cal AD	(1476 - 1446 cal BP)
(9.5%)	529 - 541 cal AD	(1421 - 1409 cal BP)
(8.8%)	505 - 517 cal AD	(1445 - 1433 cal BP)

53087 DBS8 (26909)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -26 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739070**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **3270 +/- 30 BP**

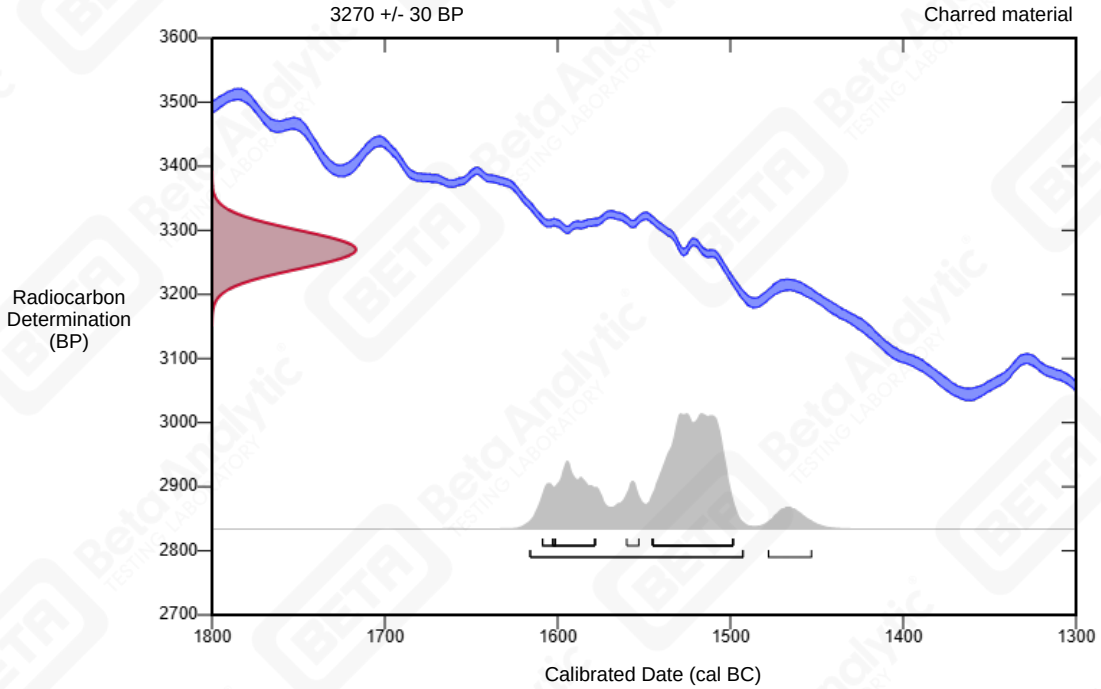
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(88.9%)	1614 - 1494 cal BC	(3564 - 3444 cal BP)
(6.5%)	1476 - 1455 cal BC	(3426 - 3405 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(49.3%)	1543 - 1500 cal BC	(3493 - 3450 cal BP)
(14.3%)	1601 - 1580 cal BC	(3551 - 3530 cal BP)
(2.4%)	1607 - 1603 cal BC	(3557 - 3553 cal BP)
(2.2%)	1558 - 1555 cal BC	(3508 - 3505 cal BP)

53087 DBS8 (27014)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20 + NHZ1)

(Variables: d13C = -24.9 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739071**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **190 +/- 30 BP**

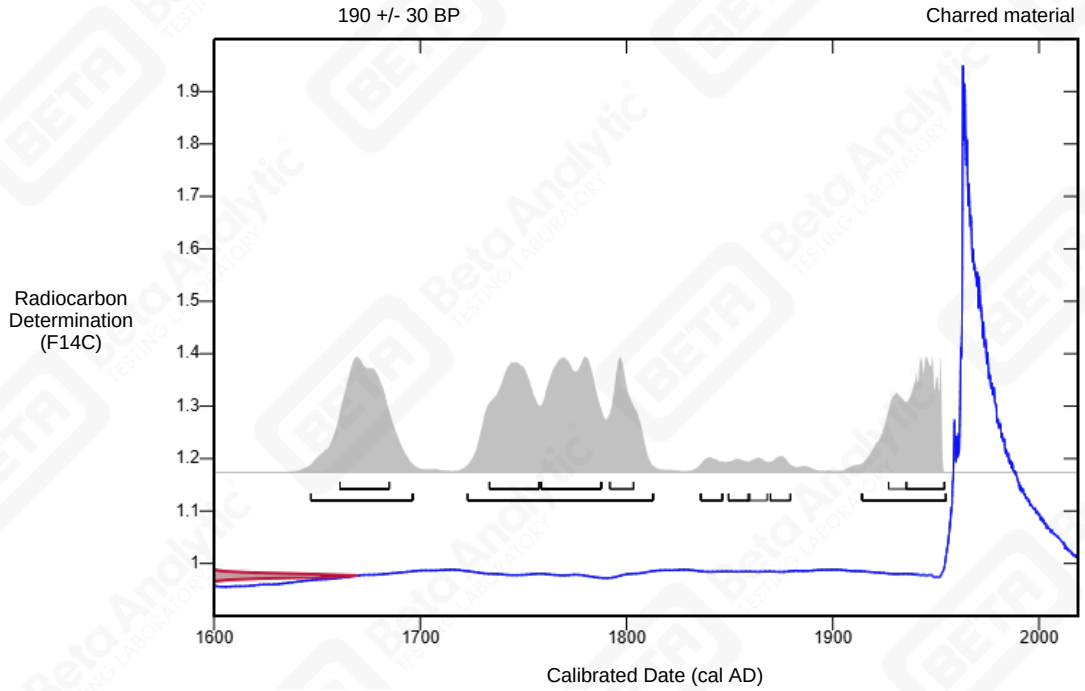
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(51.7%)	1725 - 1811 cal AD	(225 - 139 cal BP)
(21.7%)	1648 - 1695 cal AD	(302 - 255 cal BP)
(18.8%)	1916 - 1953 cal AD	(34 - -3 cal BP)
(0.9%)	1837 - 1845 cal AD	(113 - 105 cal BP)
(0.8%)	1851 - 1858 cal AD	(99 - 92 cal BP)
(0.8%)	1871 - 1878 cal AD	(79 - 72 cal BP)
(0.7%)	1860 - 1867 cal AD	(90 - 83 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(19.4%)	1760 - 1786 cal AD	(190 - 164 cal BP)
(15.0%)	1662 - 1683 cal AD	(288 - 267 cal BP)
(14.4%)	1735 - 1756 cal AD	(215 - 194 cal BP)
(10.4%)	1937 - 1953 cal AD	(13 - -3 cal BP)
(5.9%)	1793 - 1802 cal AD	(157 - 148 cal BP)
(3.1%)	1929 - 1934 cal AD	(21 - 16 cal BP)

53087 DBS9 (22716)



Database Used

INTCAL20 + NHZ1

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20 + NHZ1

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -28.7 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739072**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **2800 +/- 30 BP**

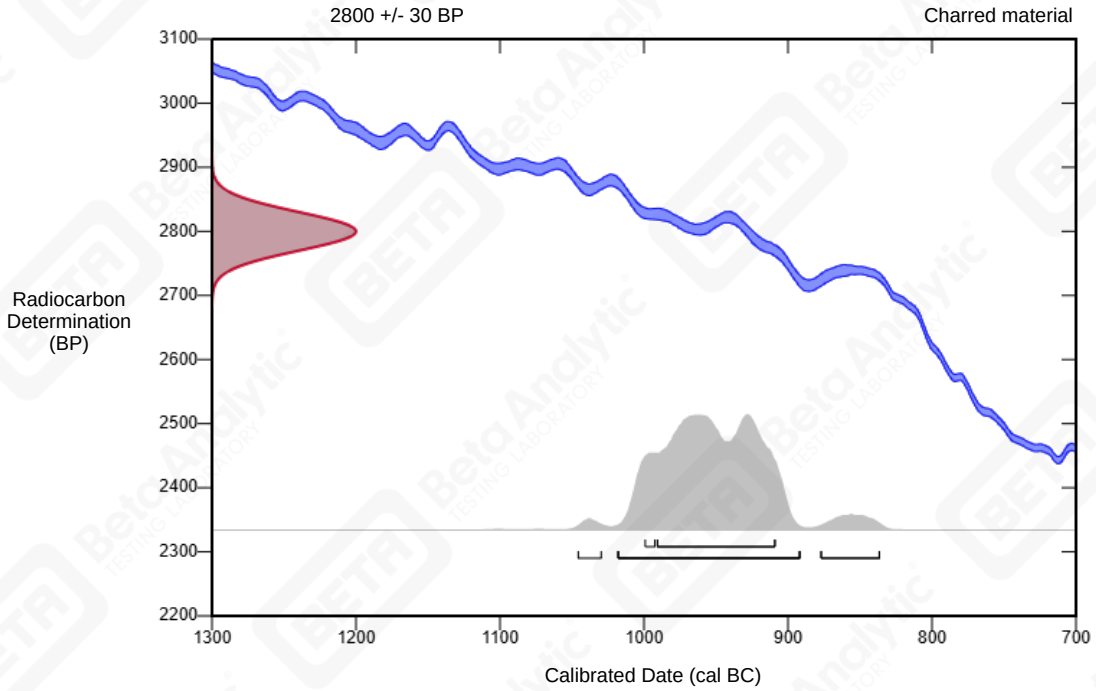
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(87.6%)	1016 - 894 cal BC	(2966 - 2844 cal BP)
(6.0%)	875 - 839 cal BC	(2825 - 2789 cal BP)
(1.7%)	1044 - 1032 cal BC	(2994 - 2982 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(66.3%)	989 - 911 cal BC	(2939 - 2861 cal BP)
(1.9%)	997 - 994 cal BC	(2947 - 2944 cal BP)

353087 DBS9 (22805)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

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BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method: INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -23.8 o/oo)

Beta-Laboratory Number **739076**

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) **1950 +/- 30 BP**

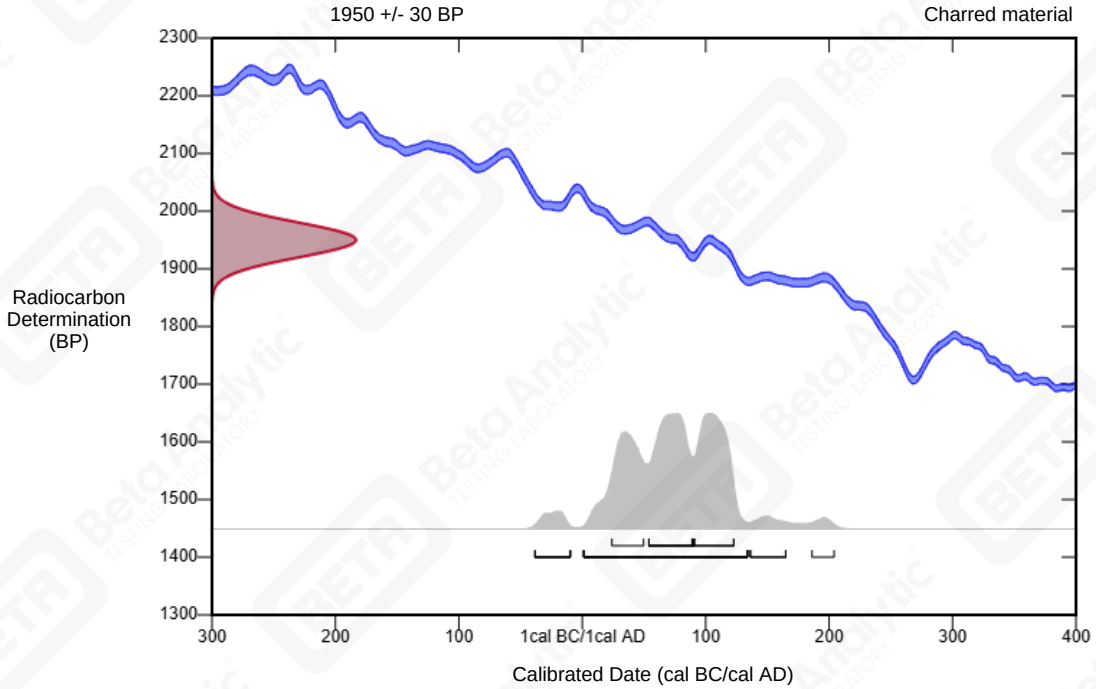
95.4% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(86.4%)	4 - 131 cal AD	(1946 - 1819 cal BP)
(4.2%)	36 - 12 cal BC	(1986 - 1962 cal BP)
(3.1%)	139 - 162 cal AD	(1811 - 1788 cal BP)
(1.7%)	189 - 202 cal AD	(1761 - 1748 cal BP)

68.2% Probability Calibrated Range(s)

(27.4%)	56 - 88 cal AD	(1894 - 1862 cal BP)
(24.9%)	91 - 120 cal AD	(1859 - 1830 cal BP)
(15.9%)	26 - 47 cal AD	(1924 - 1903 cal BP)

53087 DBS10 (28606)



Database Used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

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Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NIST SRM-4990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date	March 30, 2025
Submitter	Jackaline Robertson

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1	
Expected Value	129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC
Measured Value	129.39 +/- 0.32 pMC
Agreement	Accepted
Reference 2	
Expected Value	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Measured Value	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Agreement	Accepted
Reference 3	
Expected Value	95.86 +/- 0.37 pMC
Measured Value	96.09 +/- 0.24 pMC
Agreement	Accepted

Comment All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation [redacted] Date March 30, 2025

Appendix 5. OASIS Form

OASIS Summary for aocarcha1-525497

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-525497
Project Name	Dogger Bank South Multi-phase Trial Trenching
Sitename	Landfall Area, Cliff Road, Skipsea, East Riding of Yorkshire, Substation Area, Coppleflat Lane, Bentley, East Riding of Yorkshire
Sitecode	53087
Project Identifier(s)	53087
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	01-Jun-2023 - 01-Dec-2025
Location	Landfall Area, Cliff Road, Skipsea, East Riding of Yorkshire NGR : TA 17729 55381 LL : 53.981084612754344, -0.206234863849734 12 Fig : 517729,455381 Substation Area, Coppleflat Lane, Bentley, East Riding of Yorkshire NGR : TA 01992 36447 LL : 53.814313034915436, -0.452403643190434 12 Fig : 501992,436447
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : East Riding of Yorkshire Local Authority District : East Riding of Yorkshire Parish : Skipsea Parish : Rowley
Project Methodology	AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by RWE Renewables to undertake a programme of archaeological trail trenching within the proposed Onshore Development Area. The Onshore Development Area traverses the Holderness plain of the East Riding of Yorkshire, running for approximately 32km from Skipsea on the North Sea coastline to the village of Bentley just southwest of Beverley. The Phase 1 trenching comprised 59 trenches at Landfall near Skipsea (Trenches 1–59) and 82 trenches at the site of the proposed Substation (Trenches 60–141). All trenches measured 50m by 2m. The Phase 2 trenching comprised 215 trenches as follows: 25 trenches at Catfoss North, 40 trenches at Catfoss South, 33 trenches at Routh East, 16 trenches at Routh West, 37 trenches at Nunkeeling and 64 trenches at the proposed Onshore Substation Zone. All trenches measured 50m by 2m. The Phase 3 trenching comprises 171 trenches, 28 of which measure 30m by 2m, and the remaining measure 50m by 2m. The trenches were positioned to target potential buried archaeological assets identified through desk-based research, aerial imagery, geophysical survey and the results of a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment. A proportion of the trenches were also positioned to target archaeologically 'blank' areas where no archaeological data have previously been recorded.

Project Results	At Landfall features dating from the Mesolithic period through to the post-medieval period were encountered. These included a pond feature which was silting up during the Mesolithic period, two Neolithic pits and two Bronze Age pits. Evidence for Iron Age activity was limited but well-preserved Roman trackway ditches were recorded in the southeastern corner of the site and produced a significant volume of pottery, suggesting a nearby settlement. In addition, the remains of a medieval settlement were recorded in the northwestern corner of the site. These produced significant assemblages of medieval artefacts and the site is tentatively identified as the remains of the deserted medieval village of Cleeton. Evidence for a medieval field system and for ridge and furrow ploughing regimes was also recorded, as were post-medieval field drainage ditches. At the Substation site, the time period represented by the archaeological features encountered were more limited. No securely dated prehistoric features were encountered but a number of residual lithics were recovered from later contexts. In the southeastern part of the site, the well-preserved remains of a double ditched trackway with associated enclosures and pits was recorded. The pottery recovered from the early phases of activity can only be broadly dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods, but a later phase of Roman activity (2nd–4th century AD) is identifiable. A significant assemblage of Iron Age to Roman artefacts was recovered from the excavated features and it is suggested that a settlement lay in the vicinity of the trackway.
Keywords	
Funder	Electricity company RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited,Electricity company RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited
HER	Humber HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Matt Walker, Stephen Potten, Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service;

Report generated on: 07 Apr 2025, 12:53

Figures

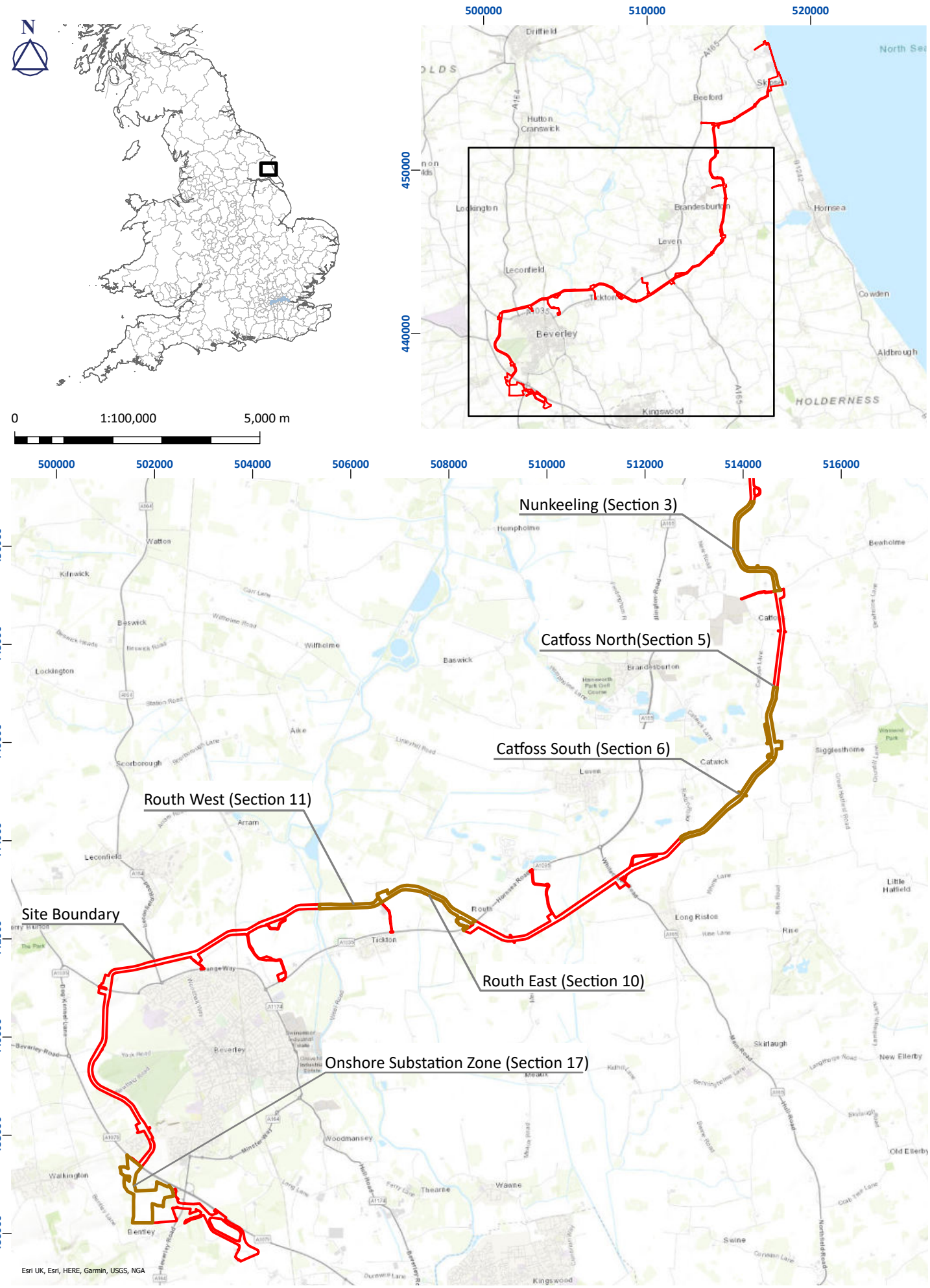


Figure 1 - Site Location showing Phase 2 Trenching areas 01/53087/REP/01/01

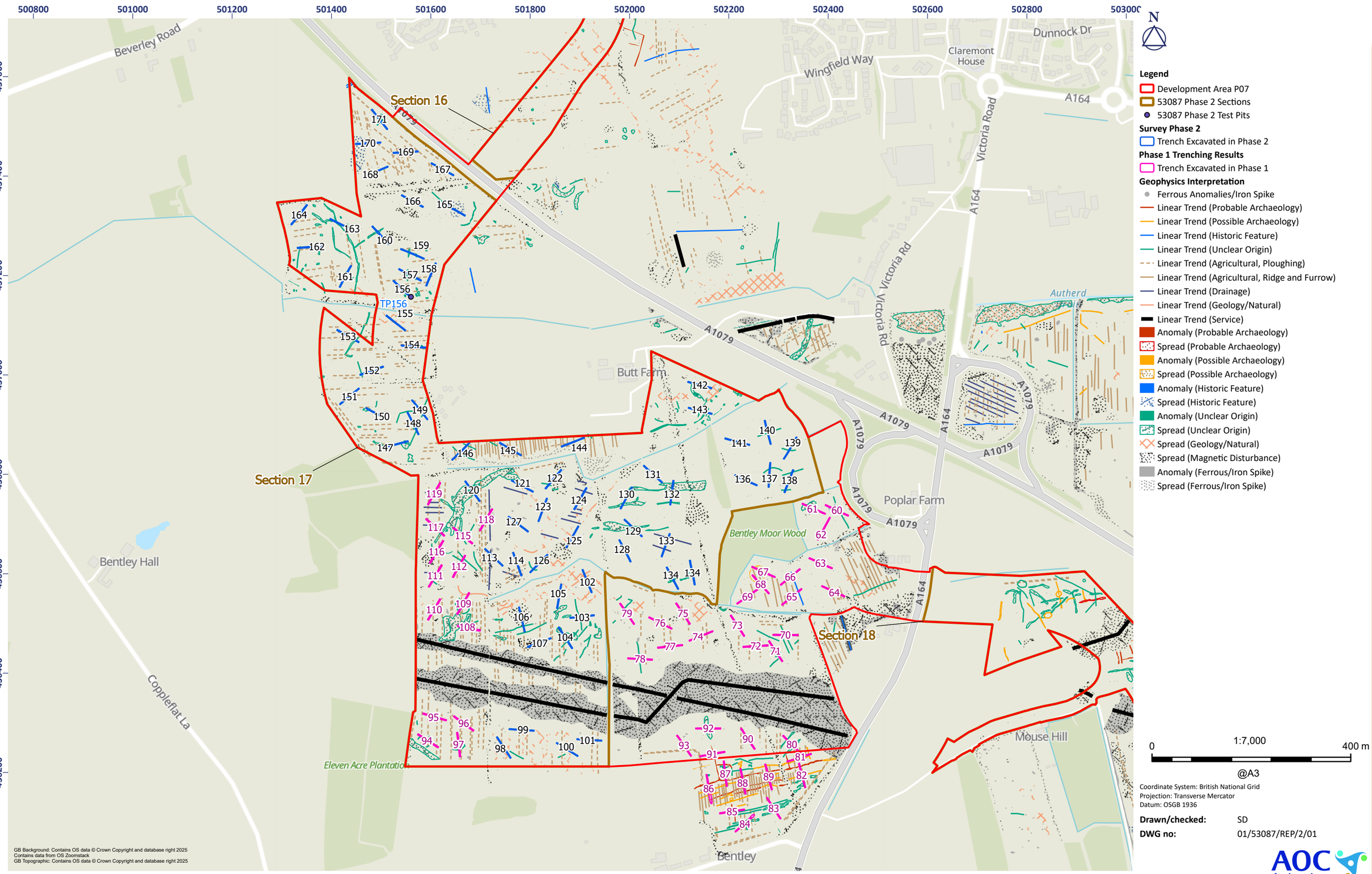


Figure 2 - Detailed Site Location: Onshore Substation Zone, Section 17

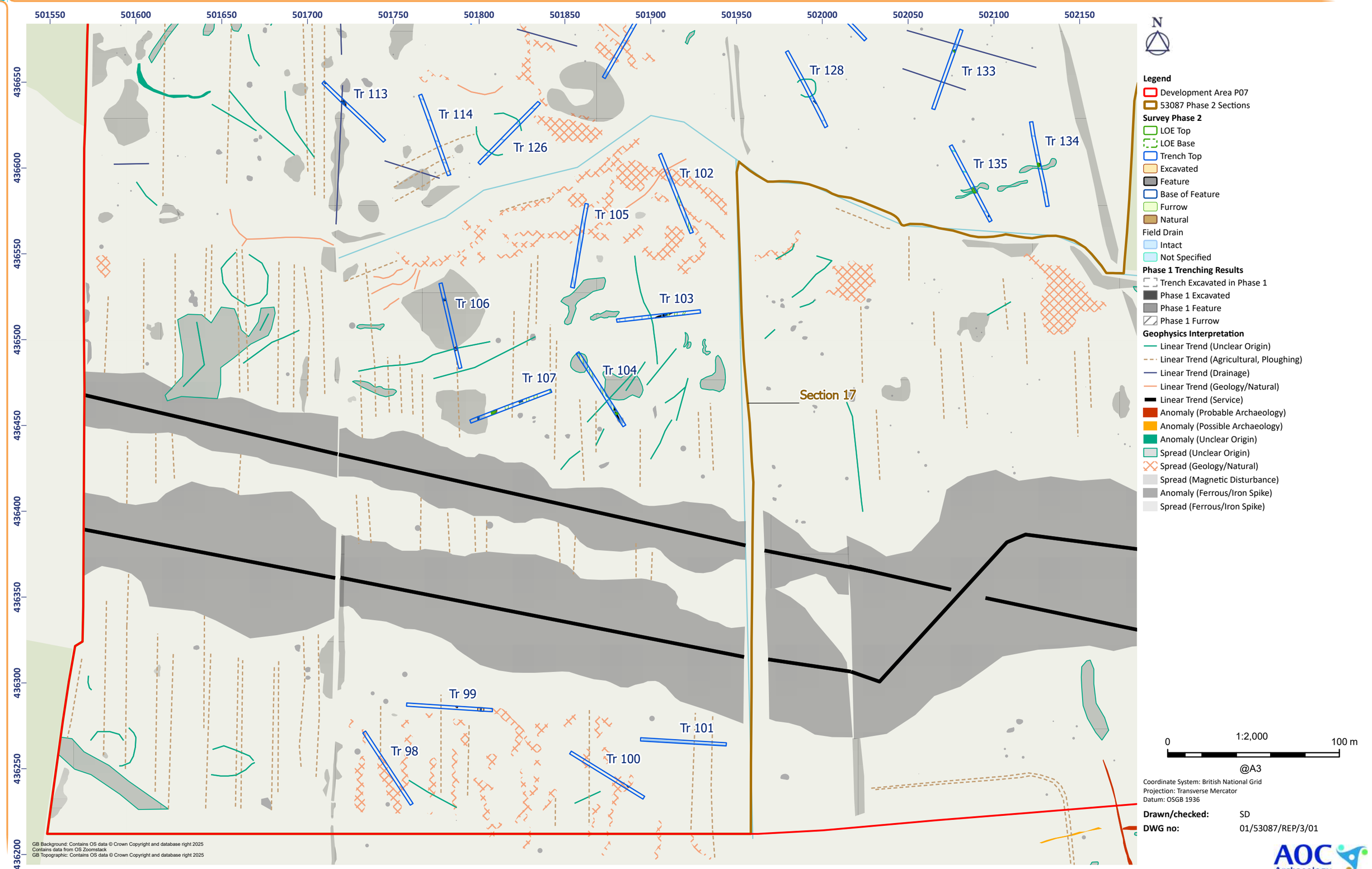


Figure 3.1 - Onshore Substation Zone: Area view of Trenches 98-107, 113, 114, 125, 126, 128, and 133-135

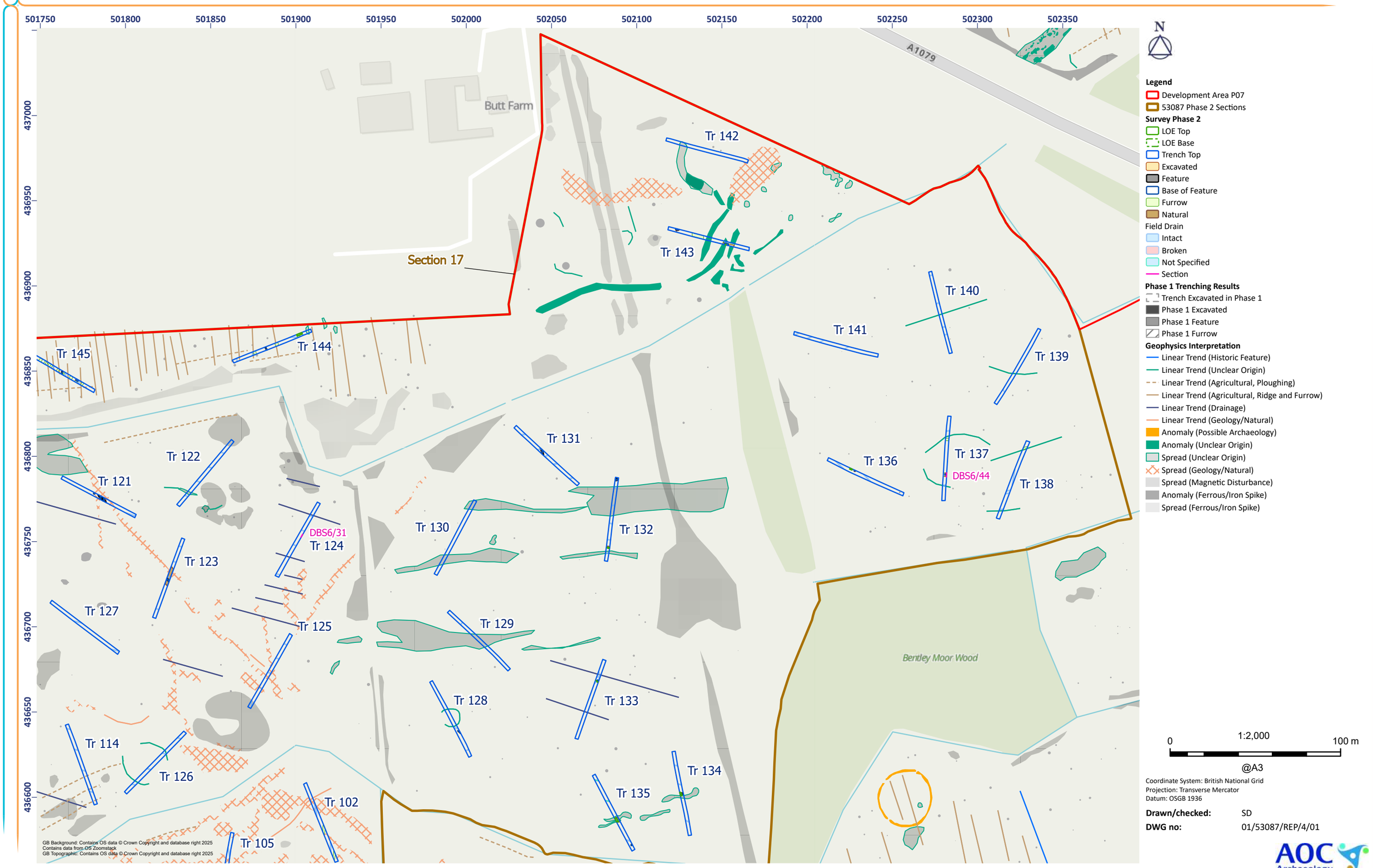


Figure 3.2 - Onshore Substation Zone: Area view of Trenches 102, 114, and 122-145

Figure 3.3 - Onshore Substation Zone: Area view of Trenches 120-123, 127 and 145-155

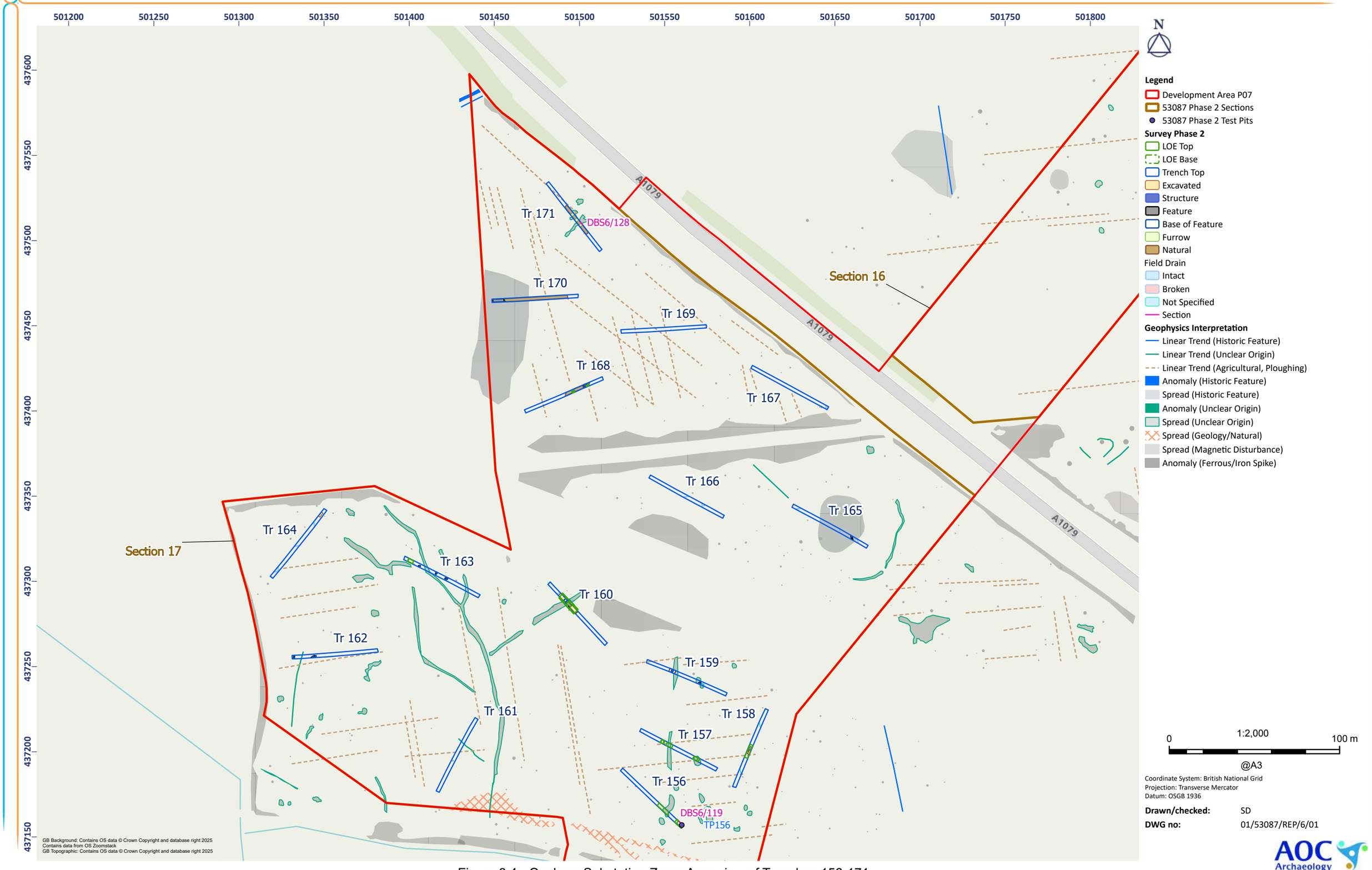


Figure 3.4 - Onshore Substation Zone: Area view of Trenches 156-171

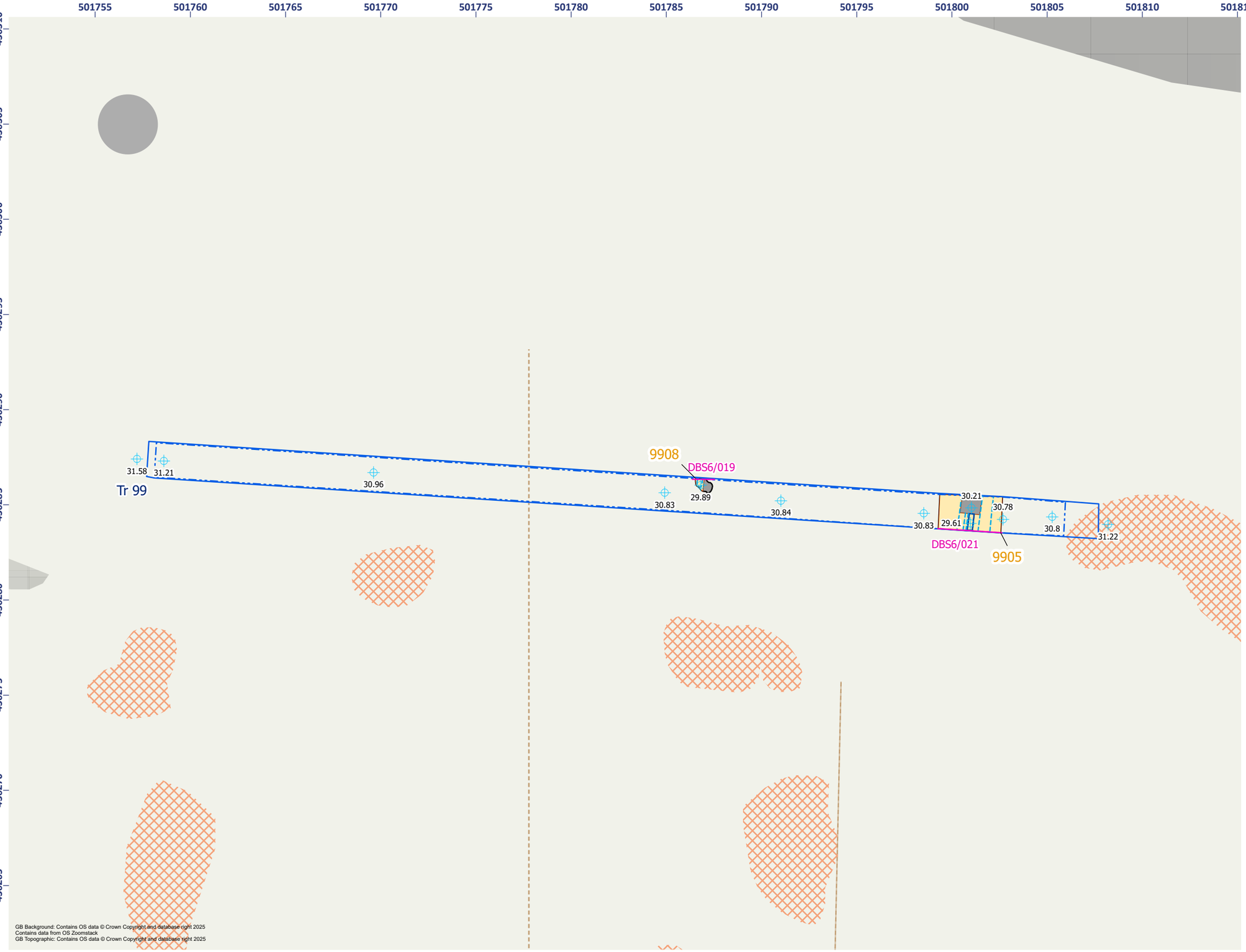
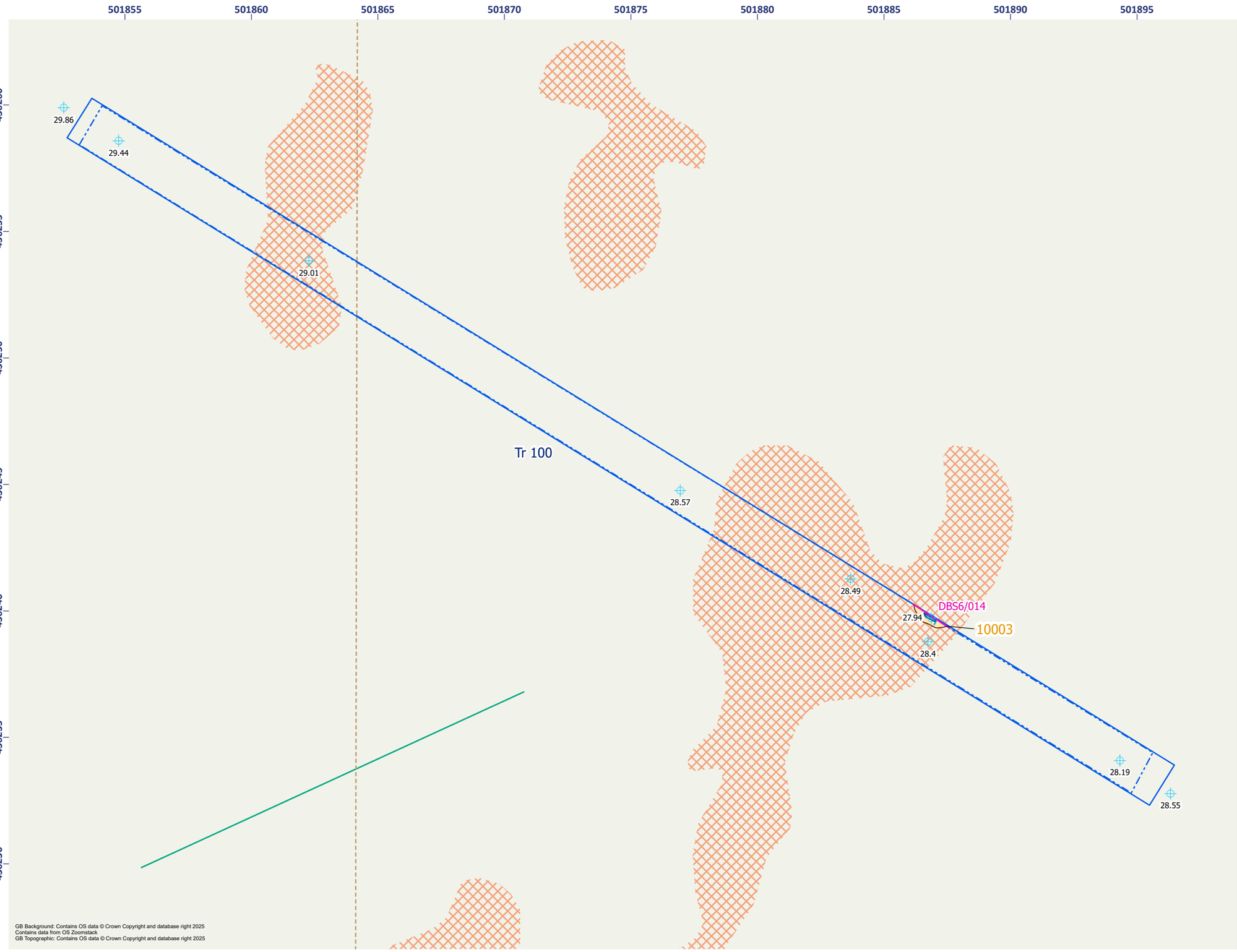


Figure 4.1 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 99



Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/10/01

Figure 4.2 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 100

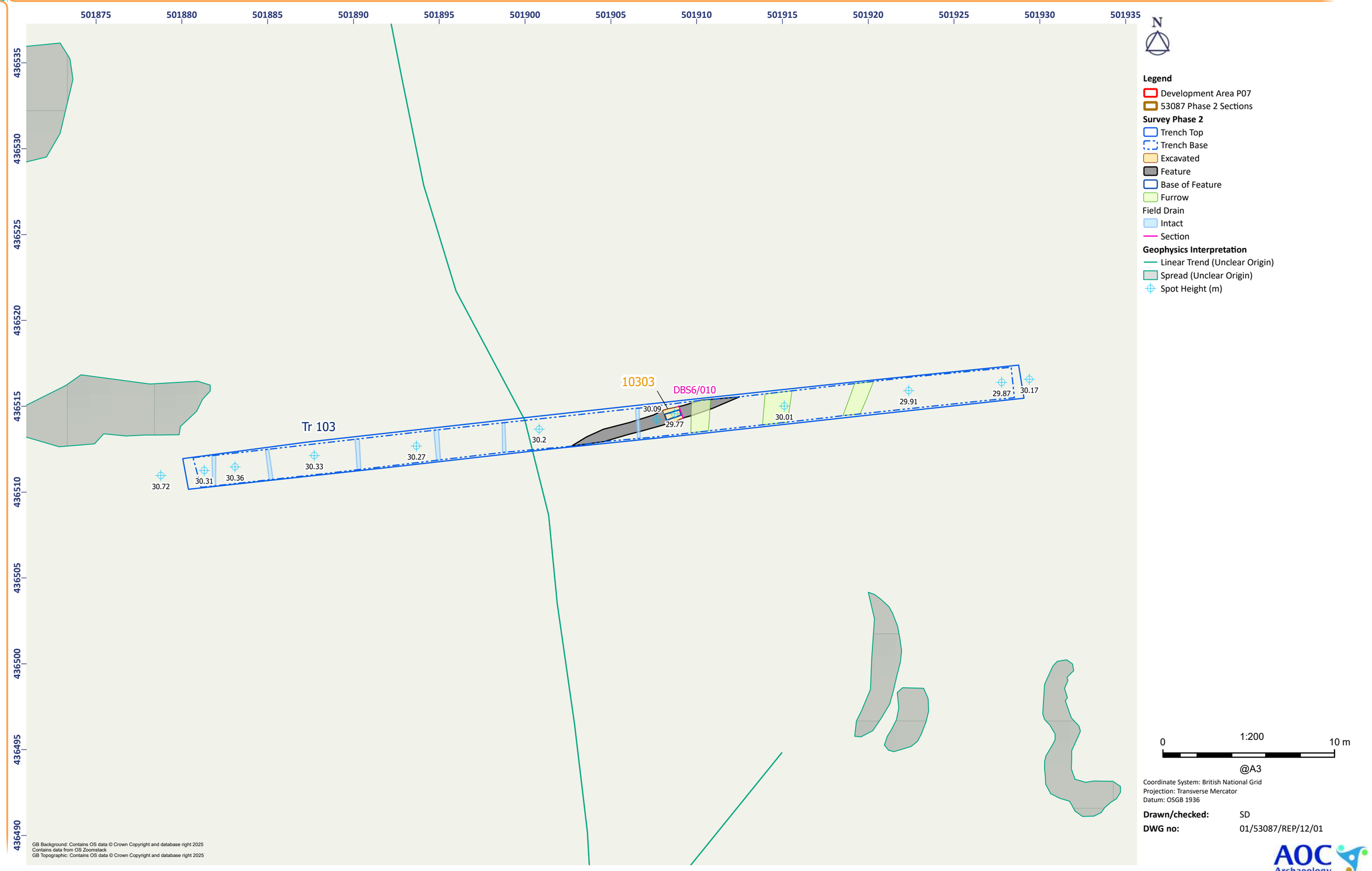


Figure 4.3 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 103

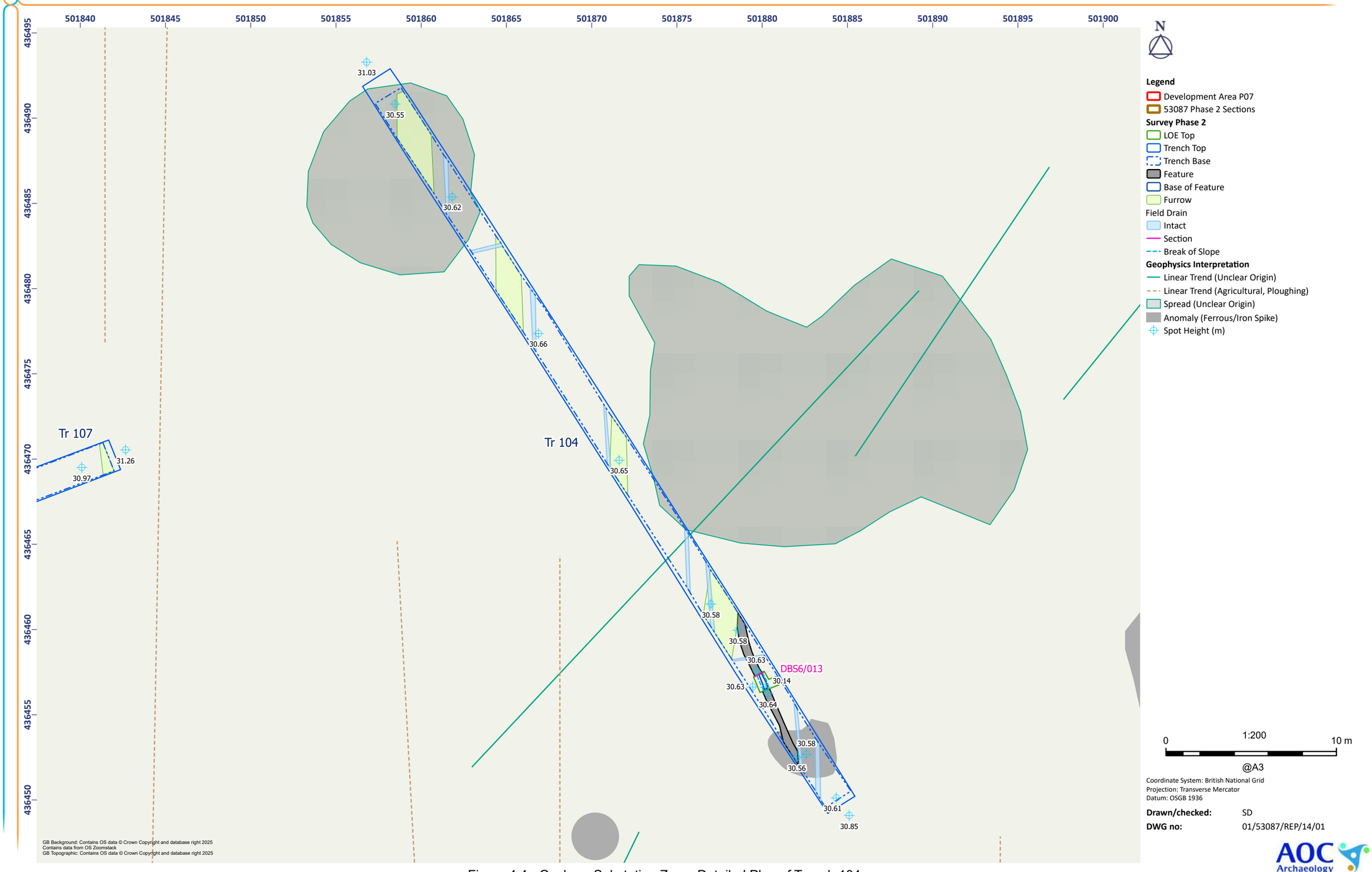
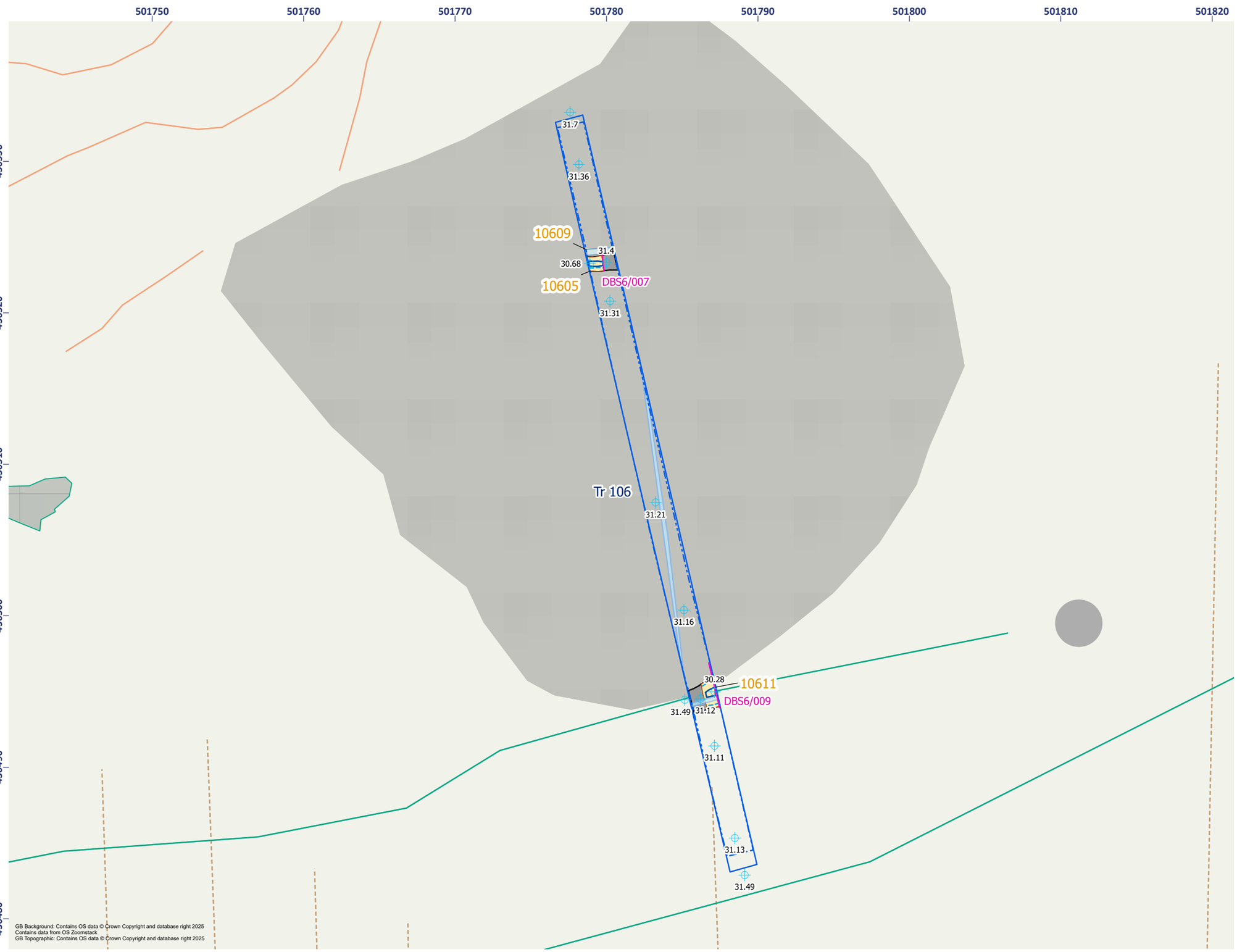


Figure 4.4 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 104



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:250 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/16/01

Figure 4.5 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 106

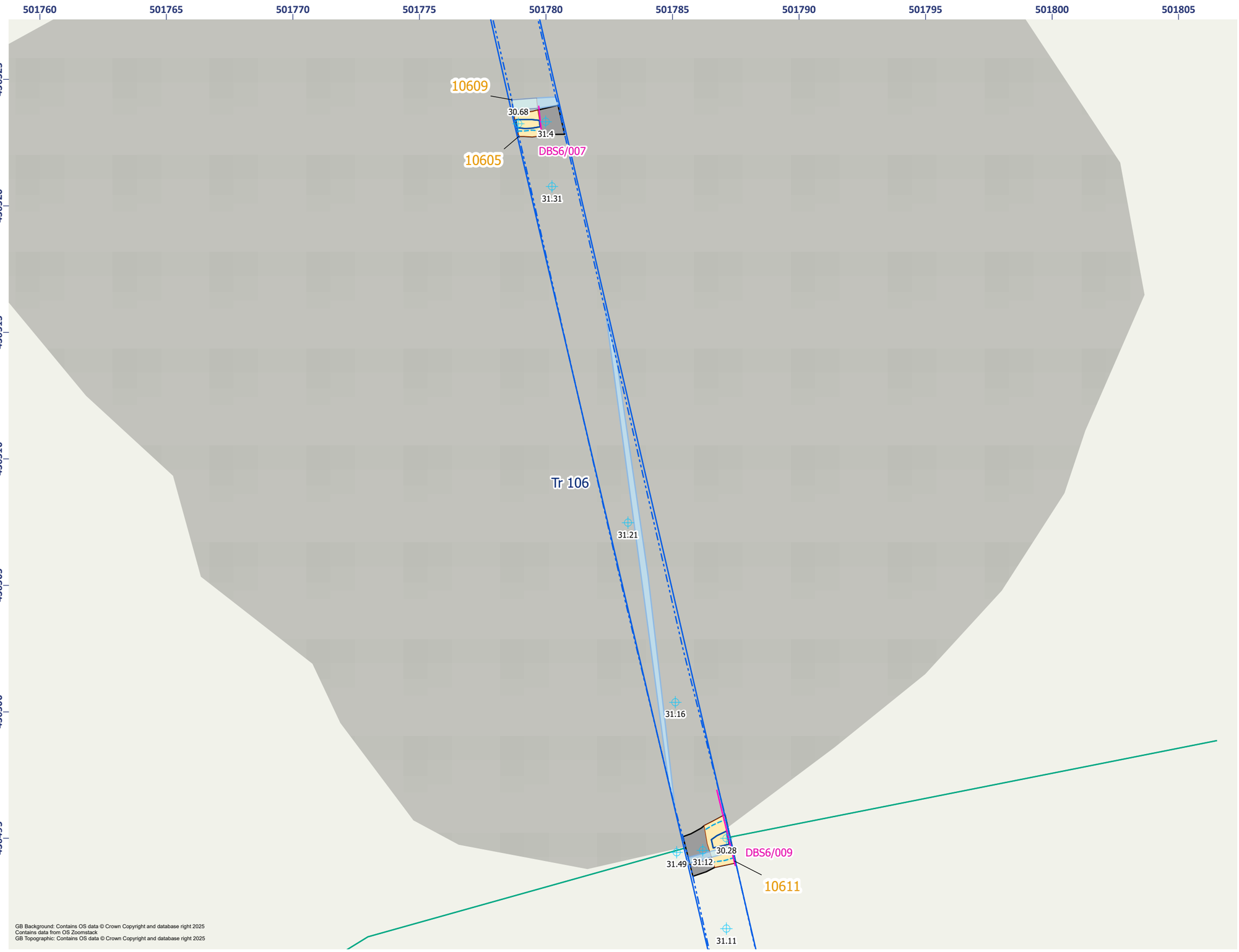


Figure 4.6 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 106

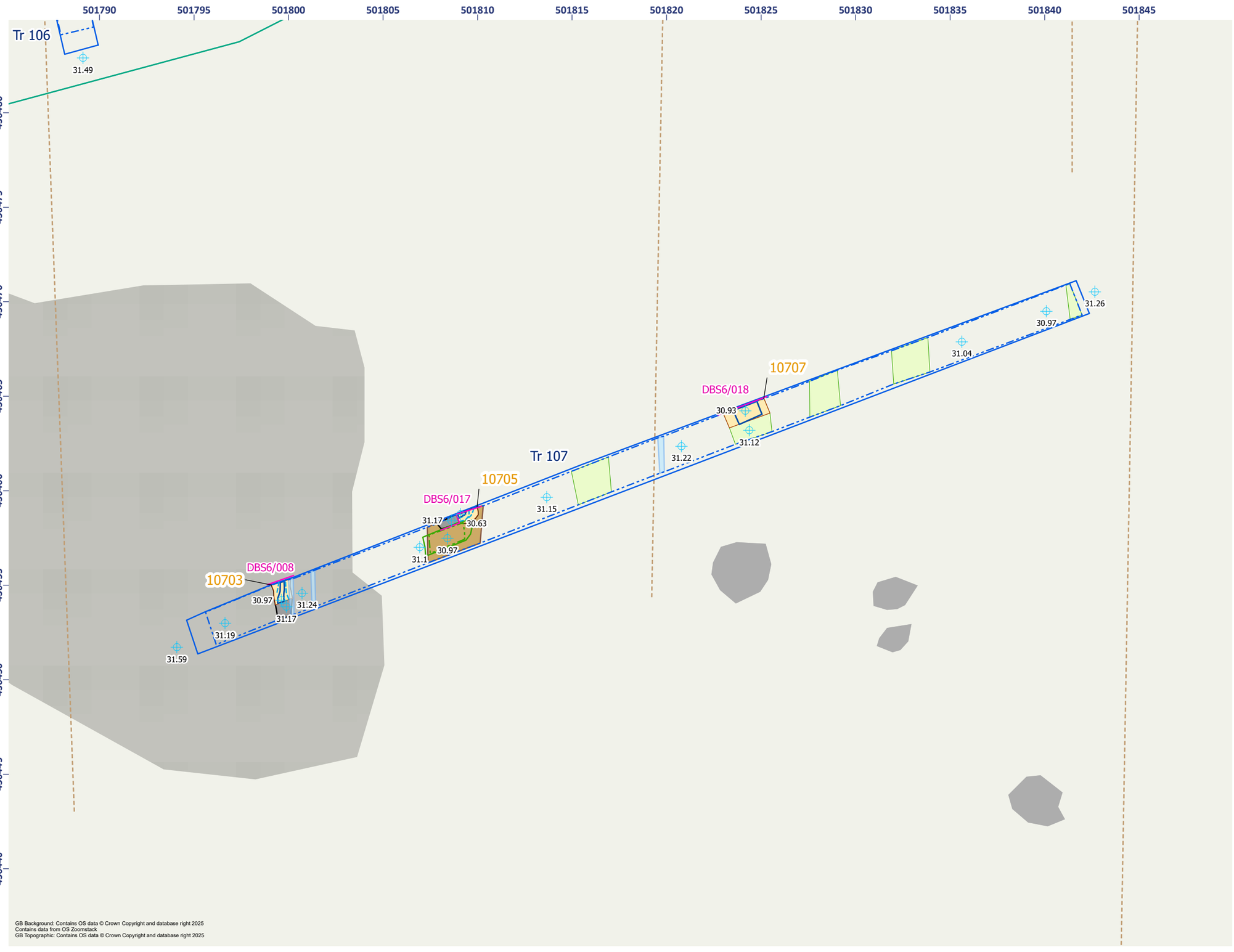


Figure 4.7 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 107

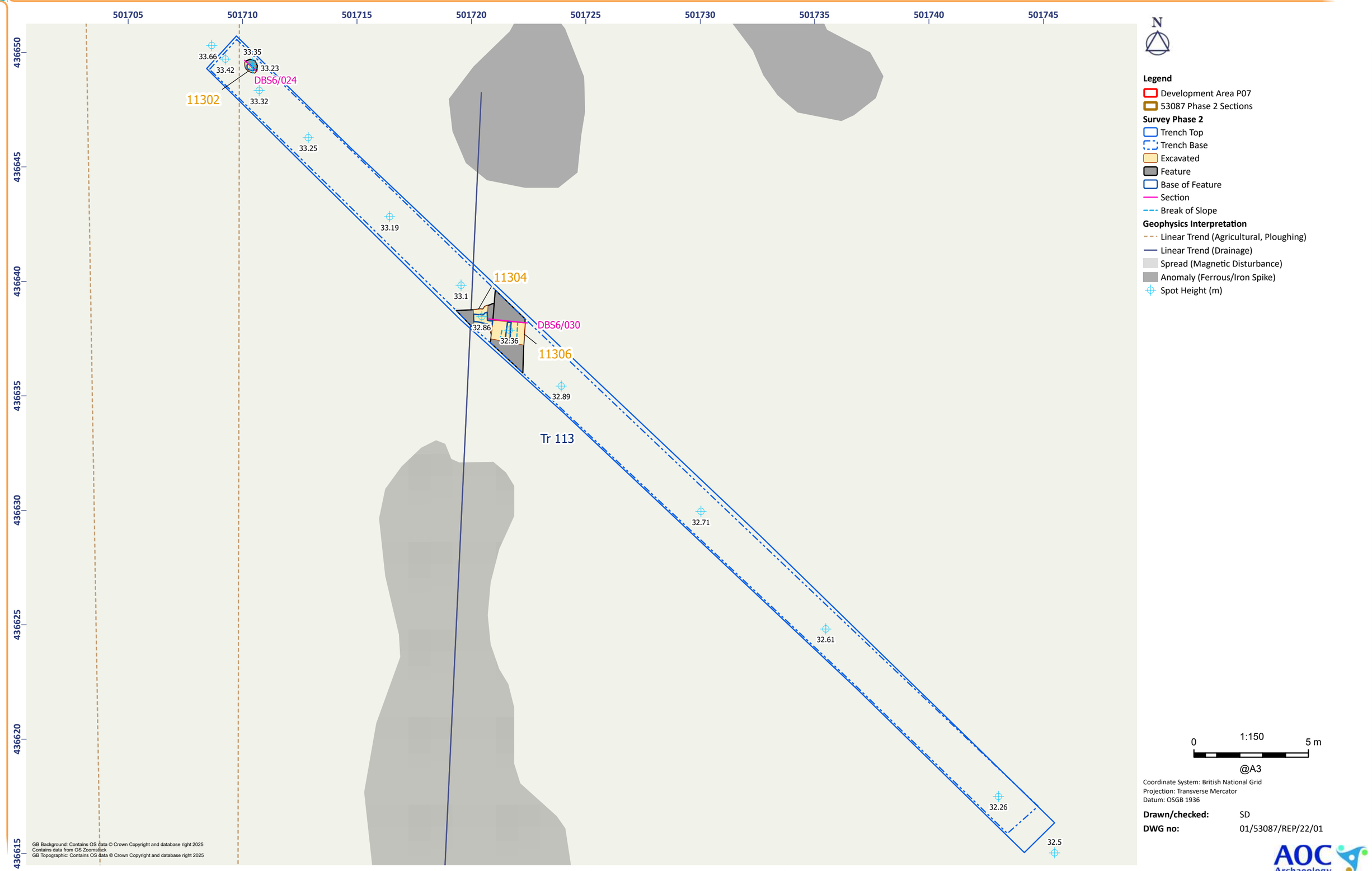
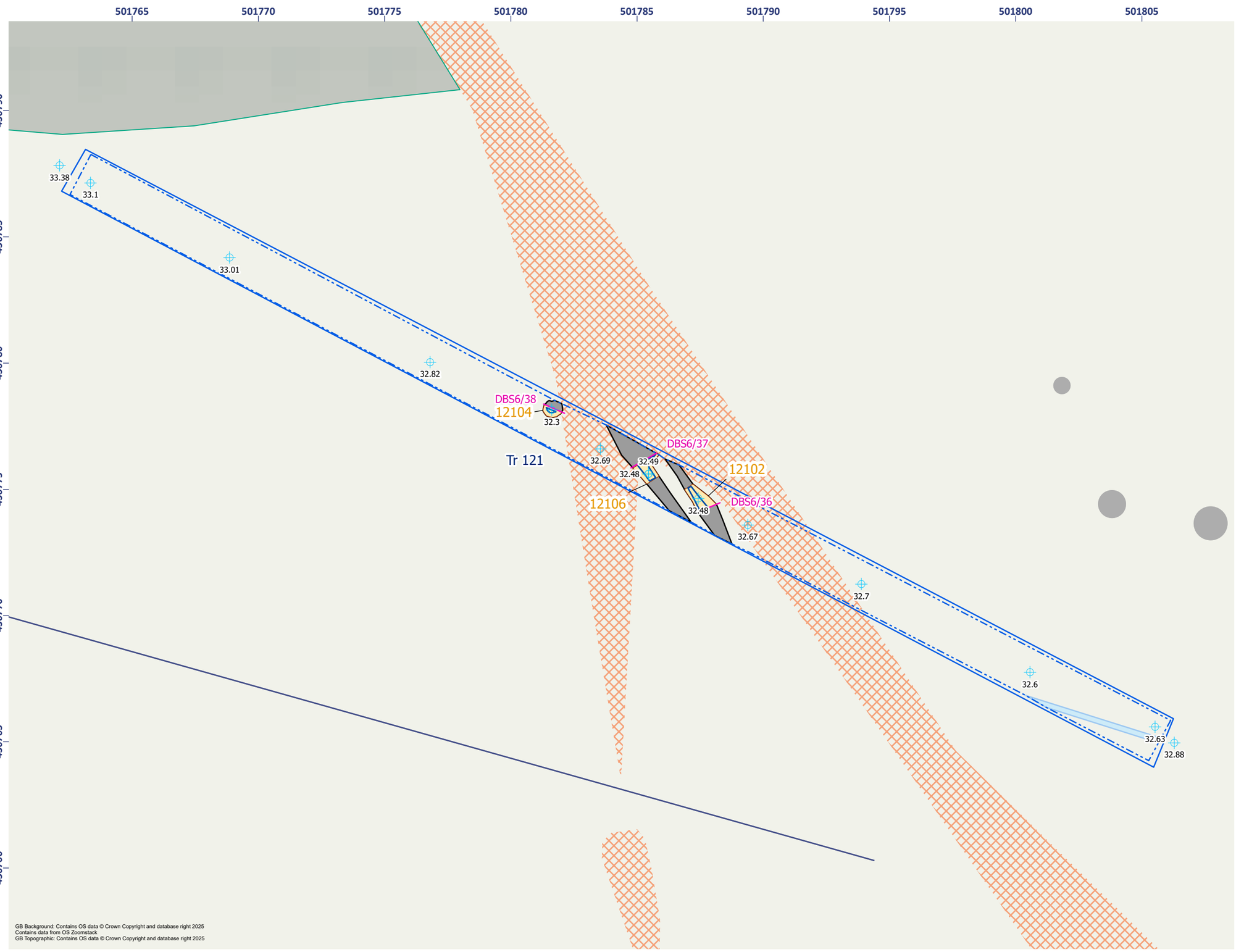


Figure 4.8 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 113



Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/25/01

Figure 4.9 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 121

Figure 4.10 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 123

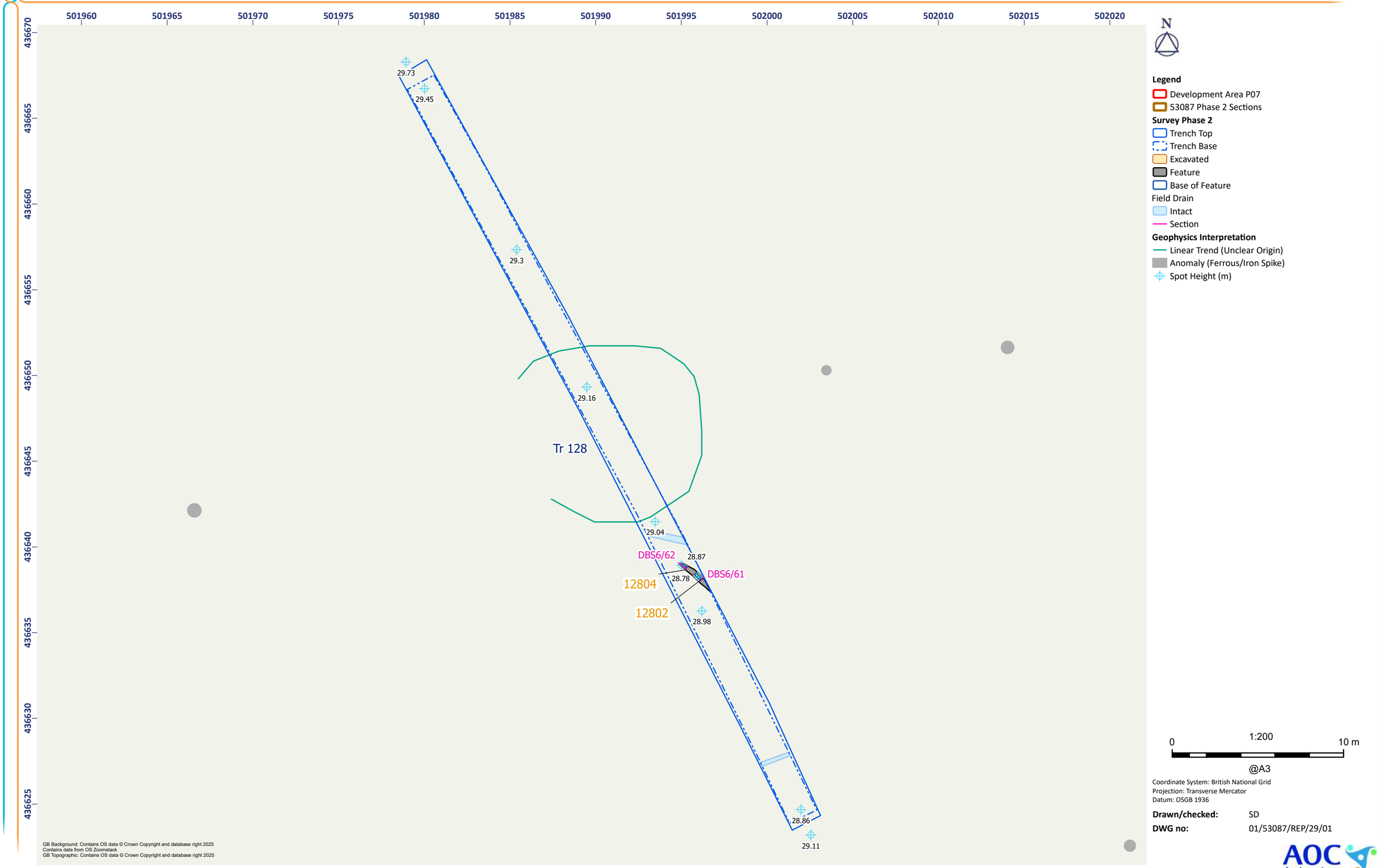


Figure 4.11 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 128

0 1:150 5 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/31/01

Figure 4.12 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 131

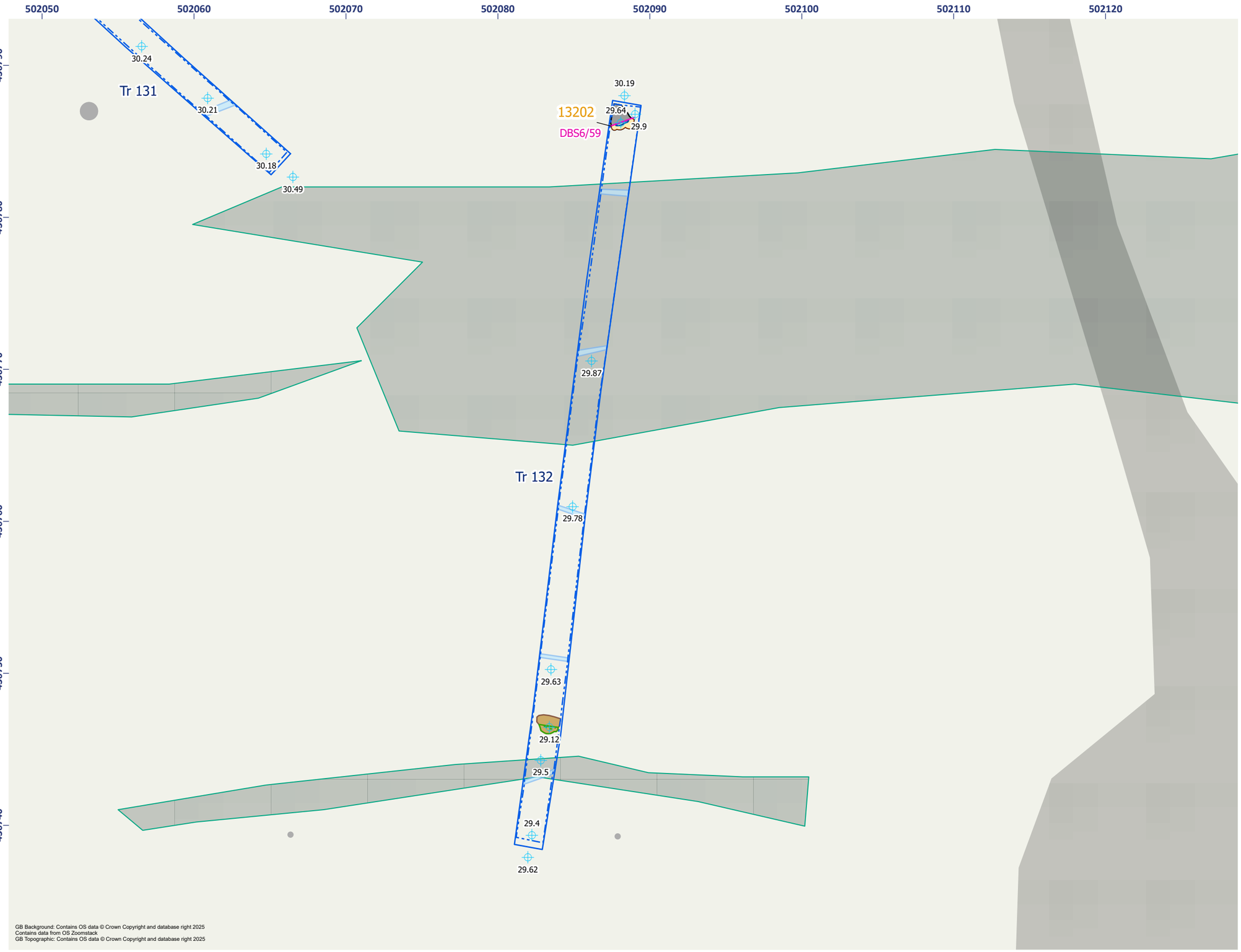


Figure 4.13 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 132

Figure 4.14 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 134

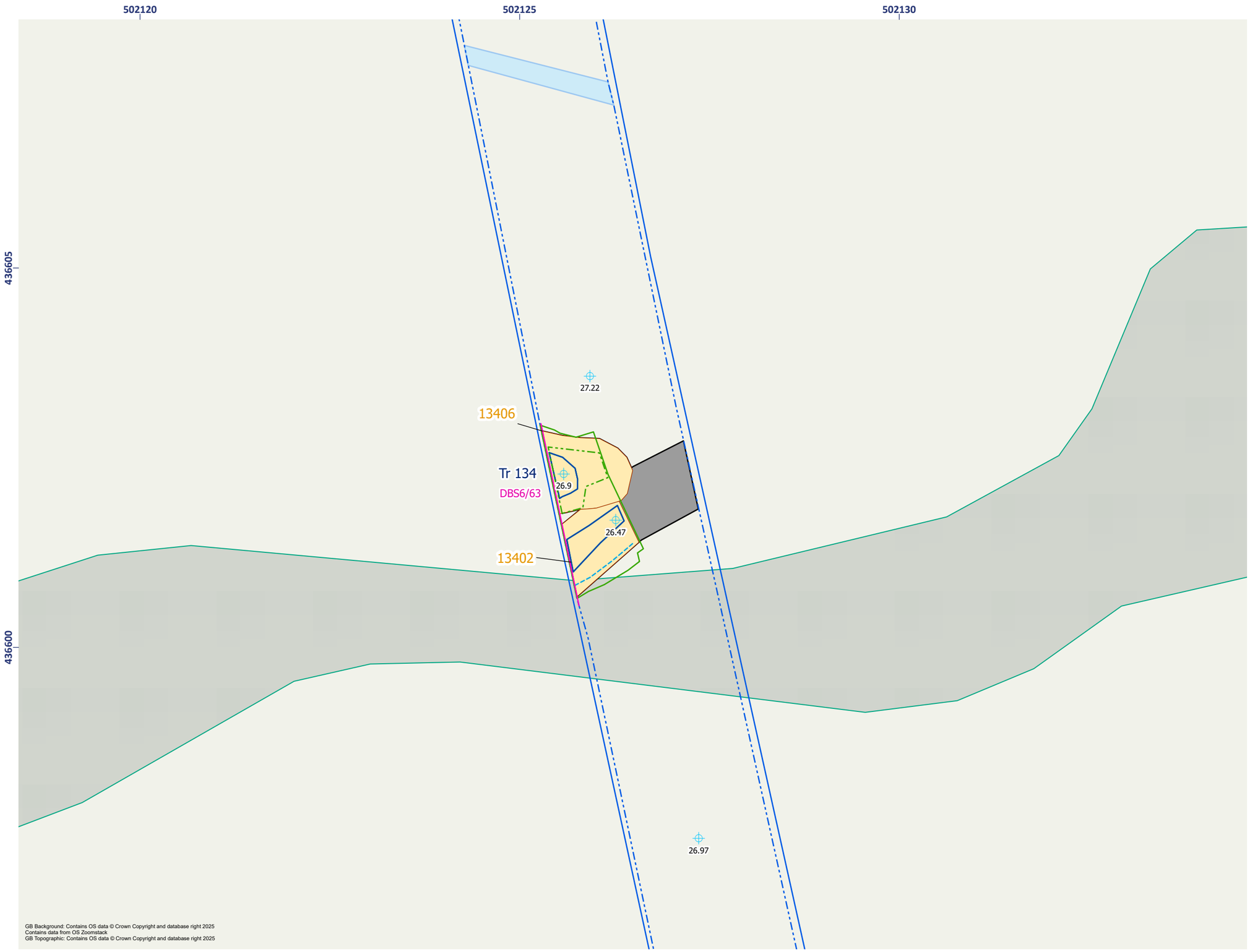


Figure 4.15 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 134

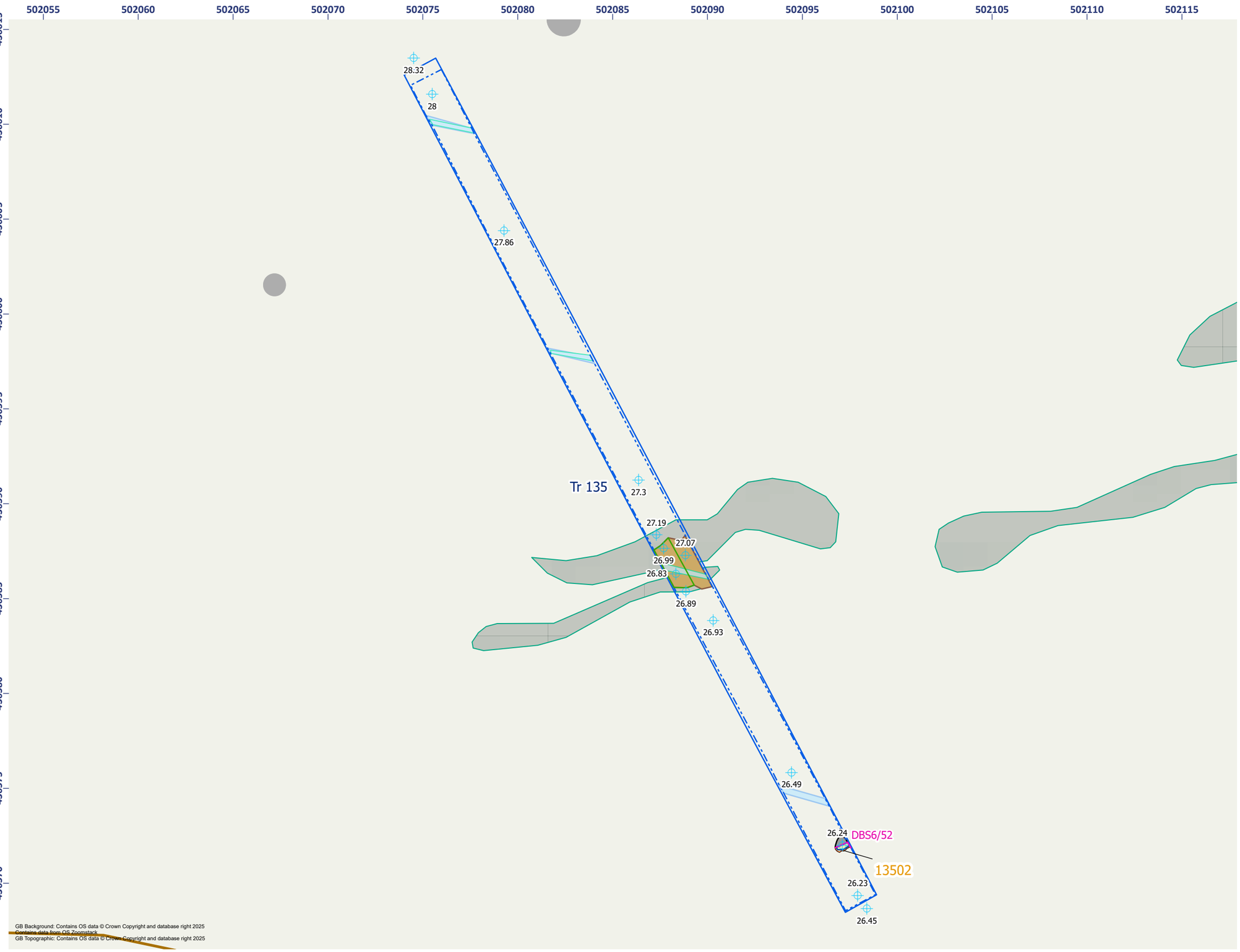


Figure 4.16 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 135

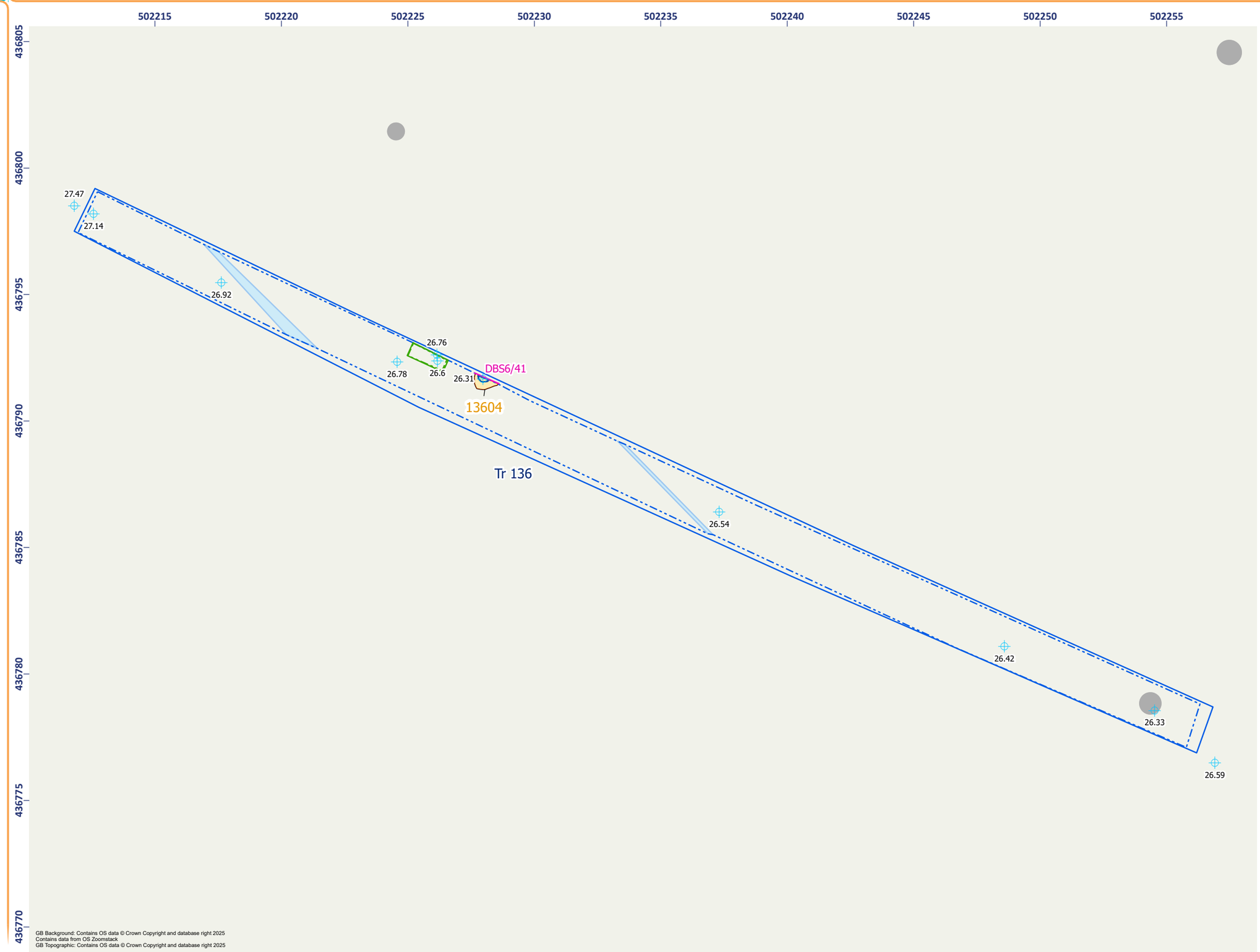


Figure 4.17 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 136

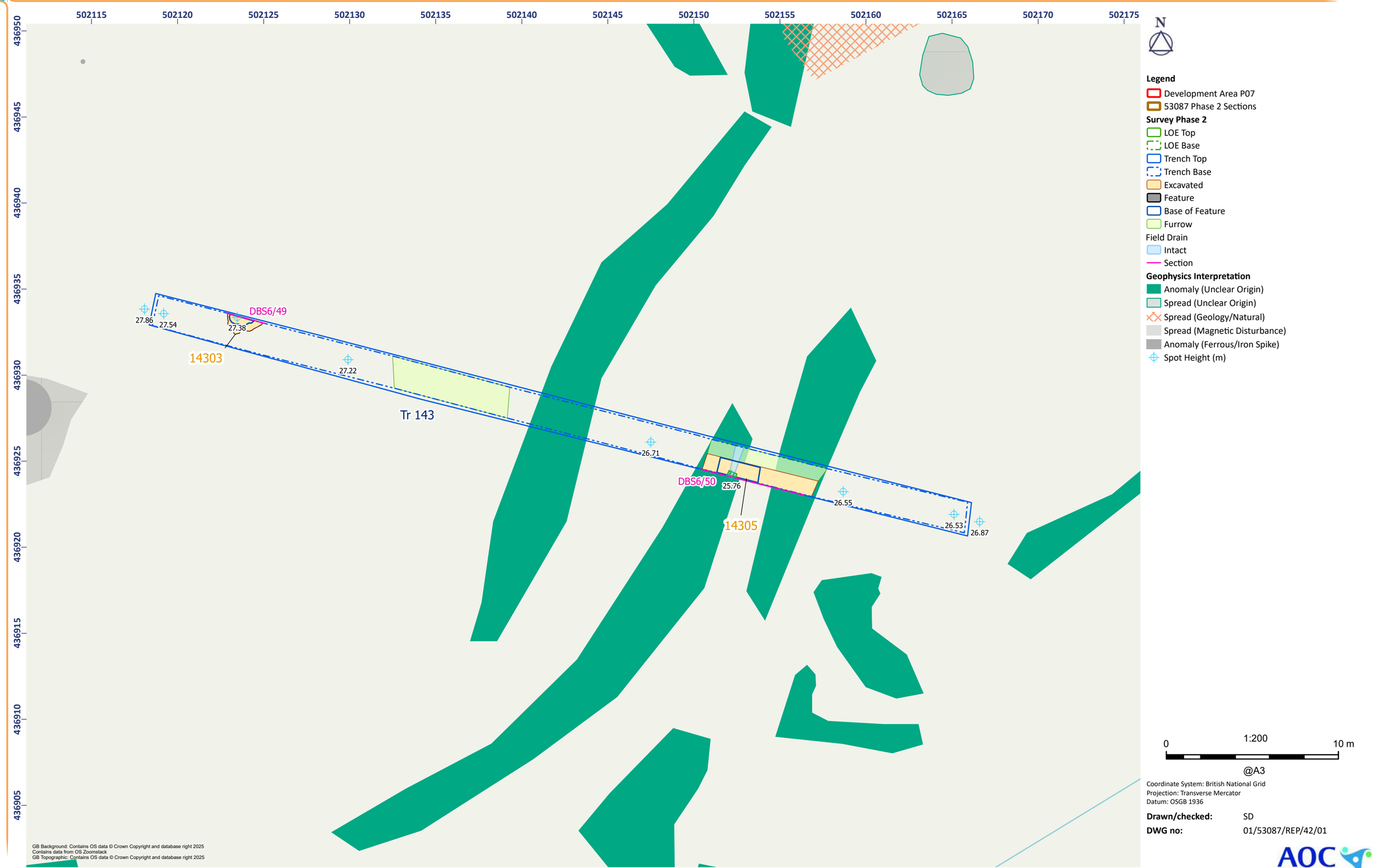
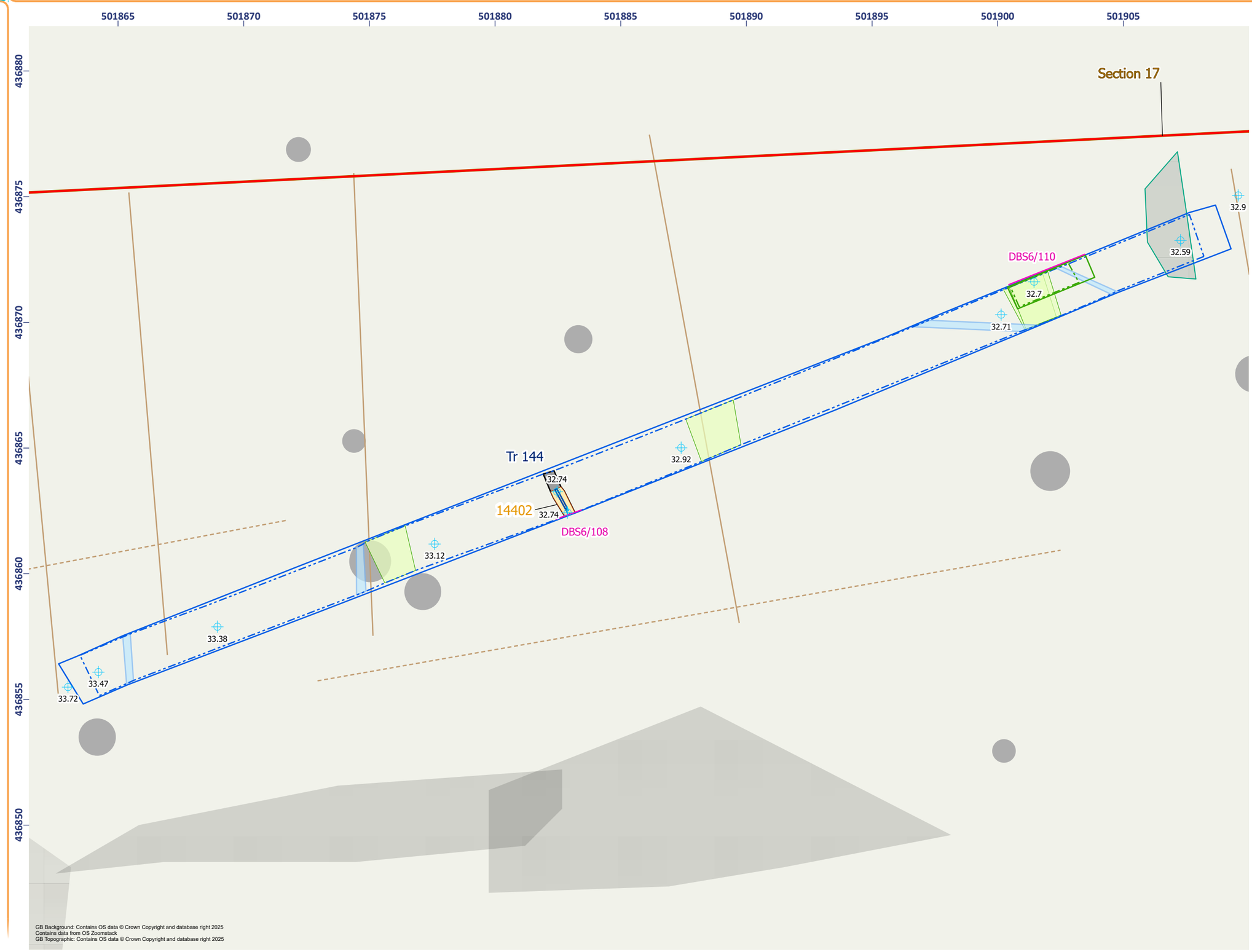


Figure 4.18 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 143

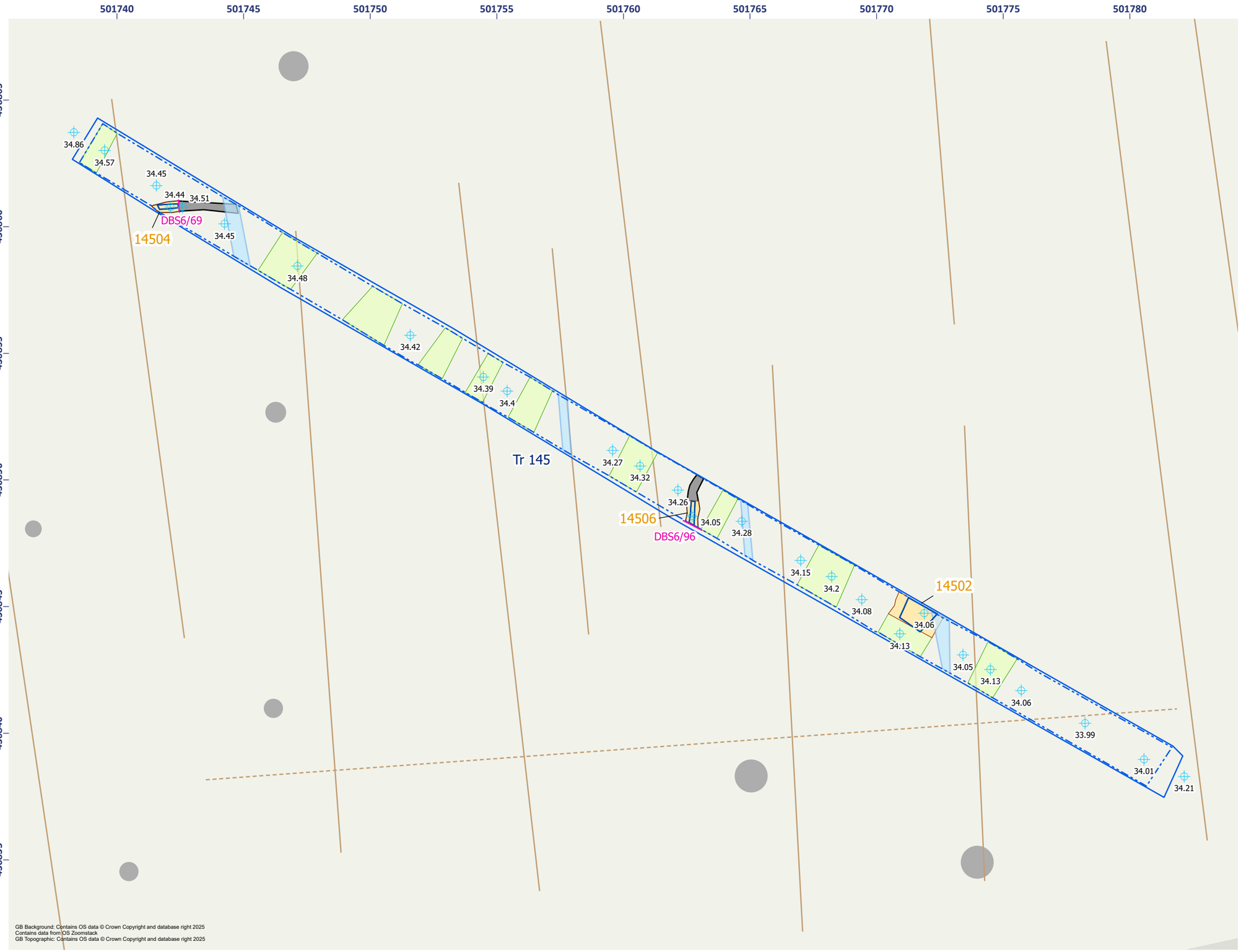


Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/45/01

Figure 4.19 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 144



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:150 5 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/48/01

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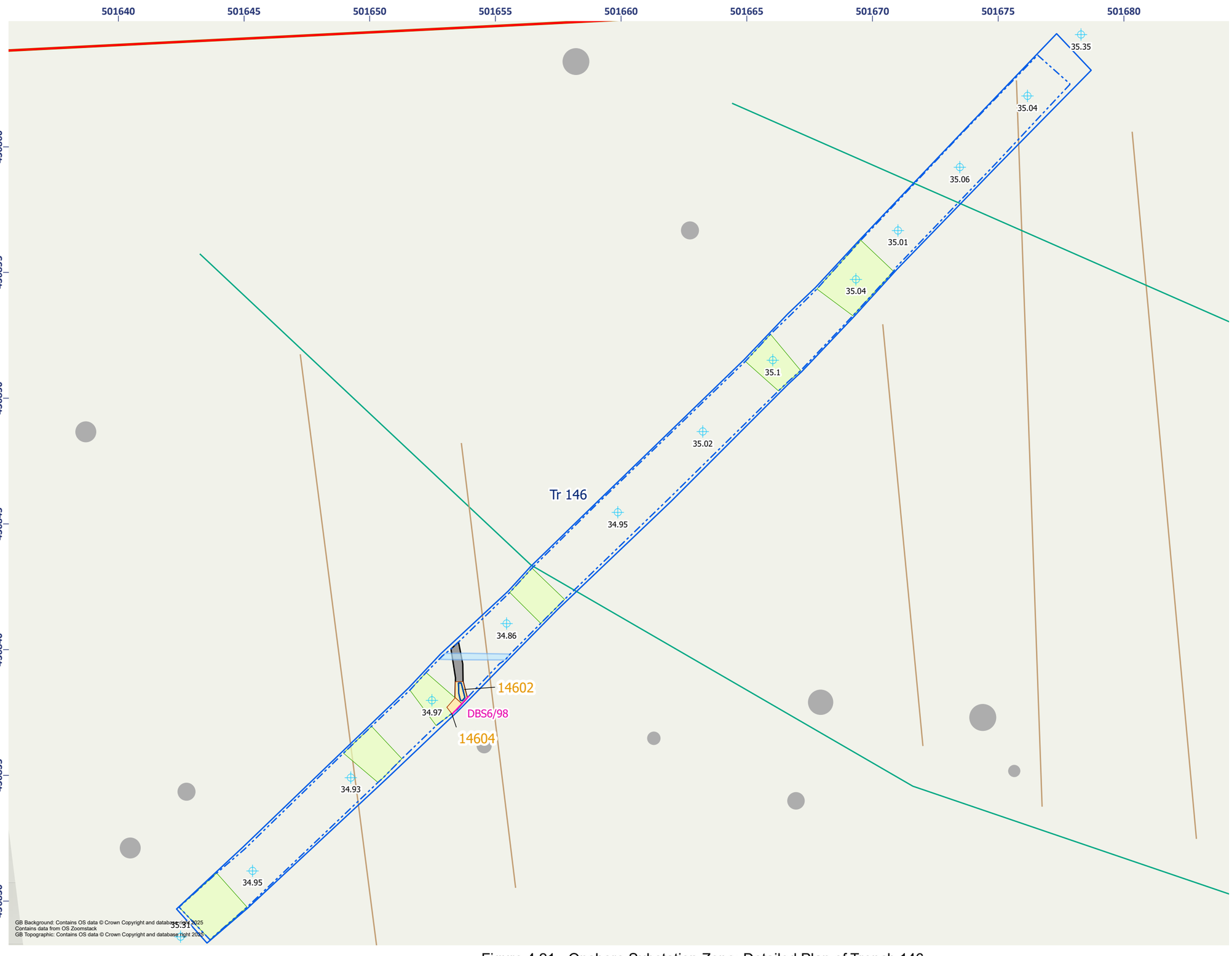
Figure 4.20 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 145



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:150 5 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/51/01

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Figure 4.21 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 146

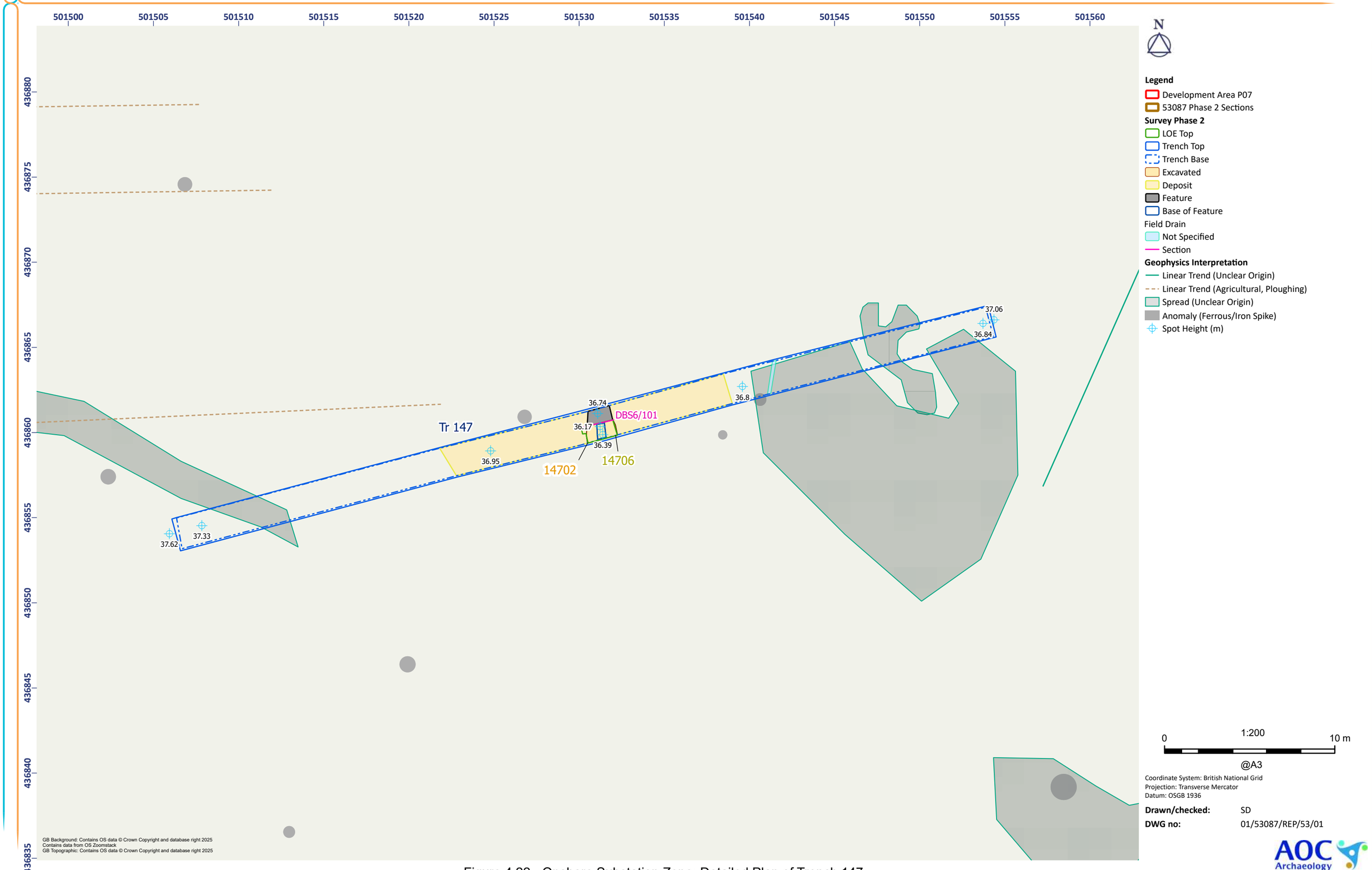

Figure 4.22 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 147

0 1:150 5 m
@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/55/01

Figure 4.23 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 150

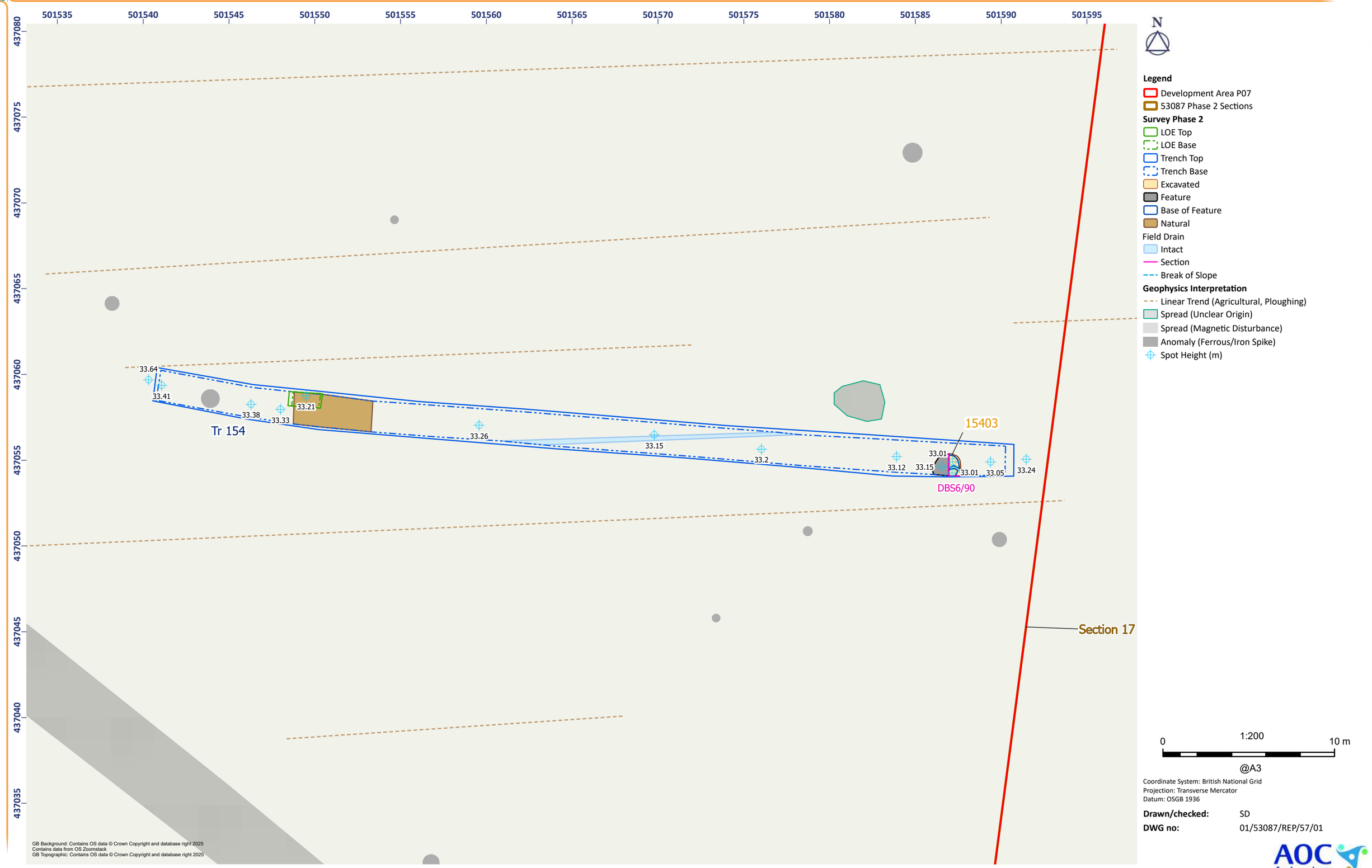

Figure 4.24 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 154

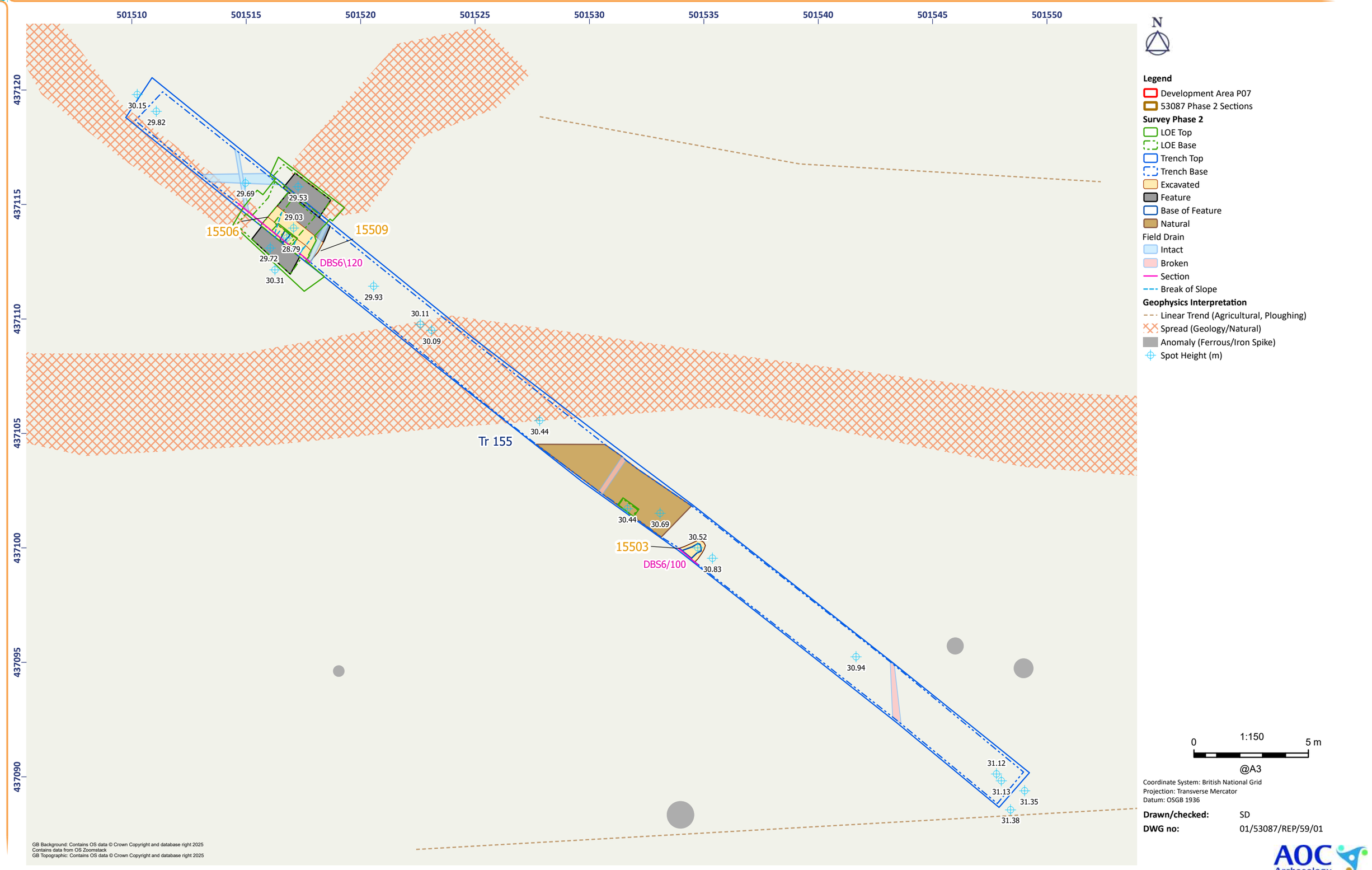

Figure 4.25 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 155

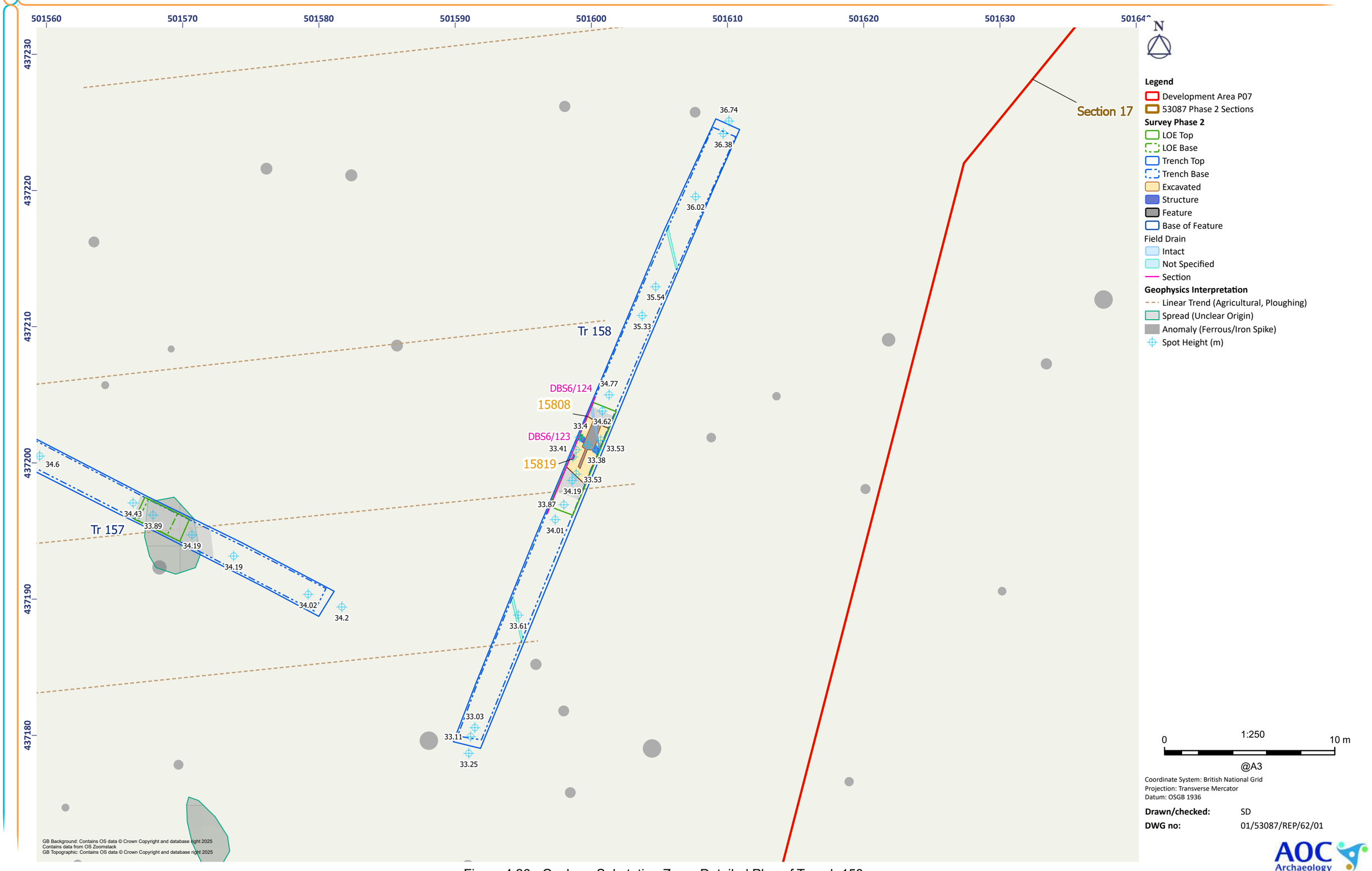

Figure 4.26 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 158

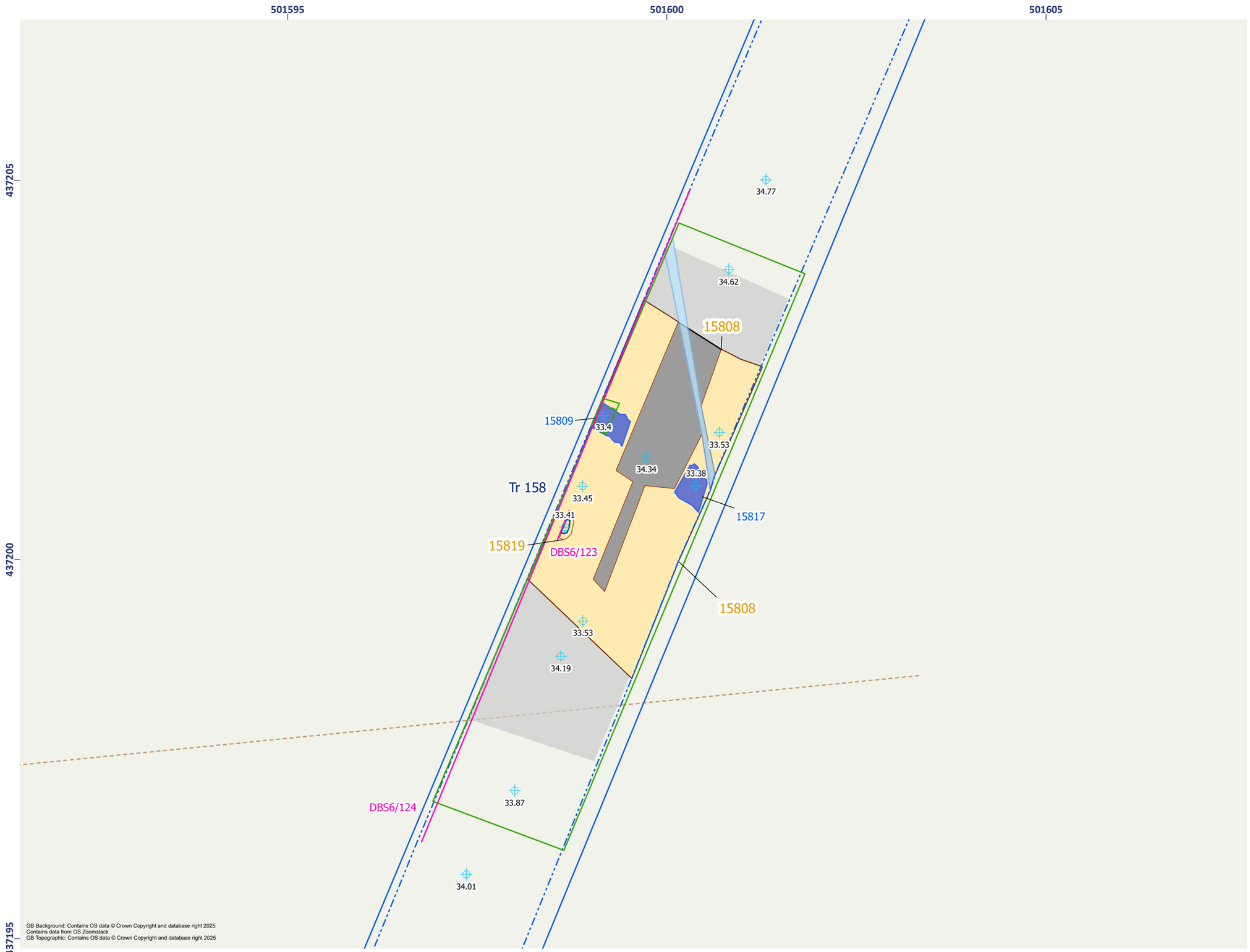

Figure 4.27 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 158

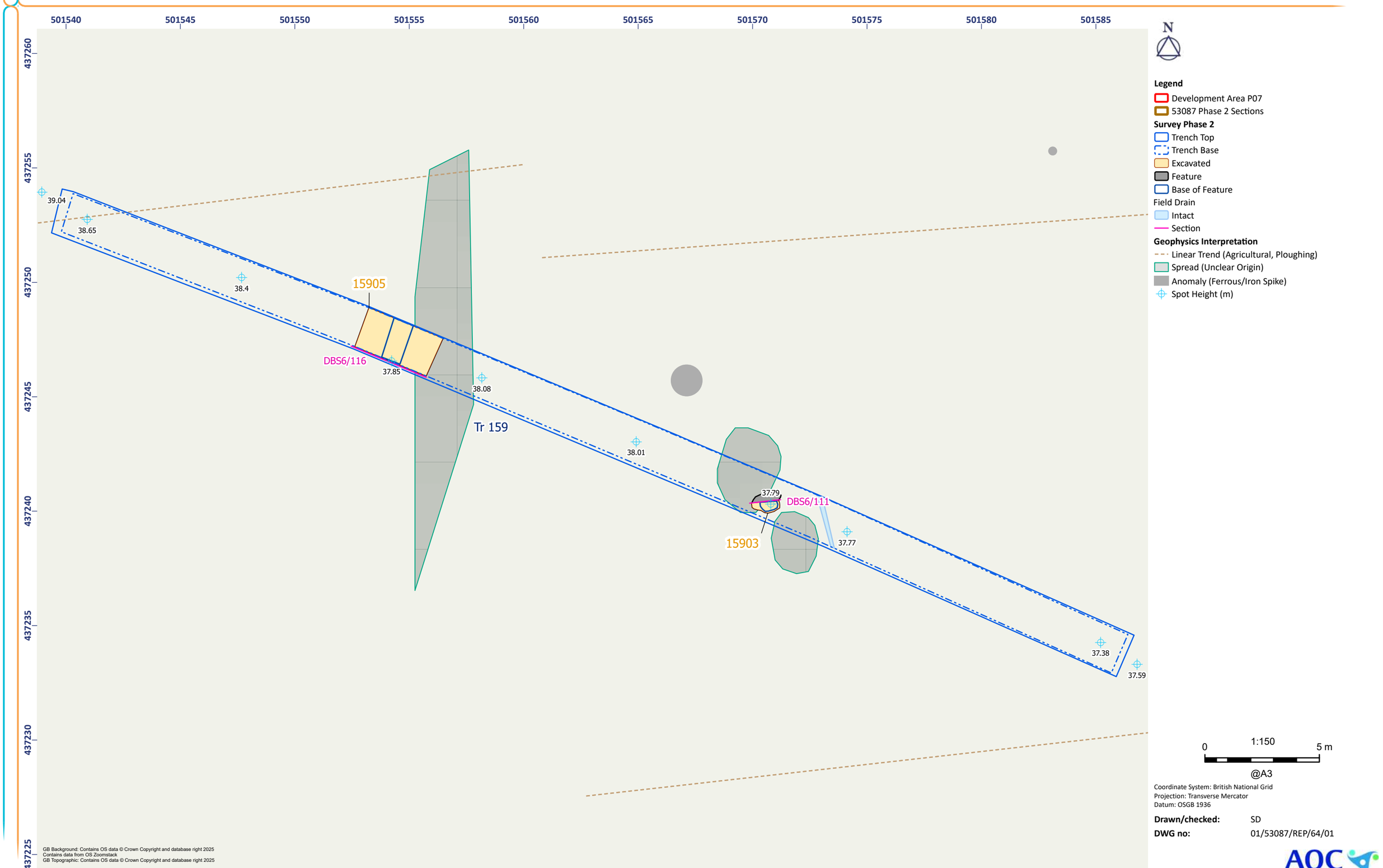

Figure 4.28 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 159

N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/67/01

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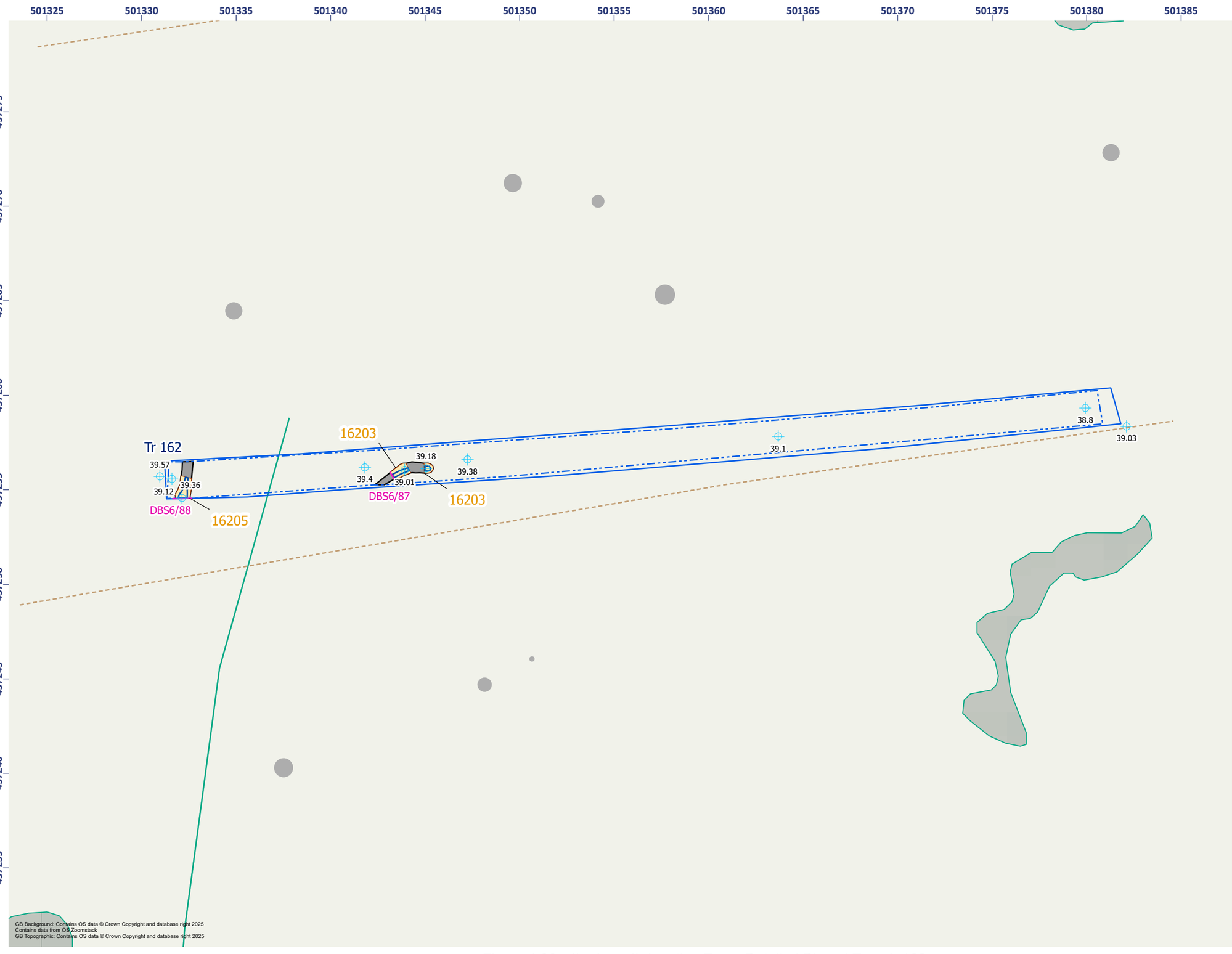
Figure 4.29 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 160



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/69/01

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Figure 4.30 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 162

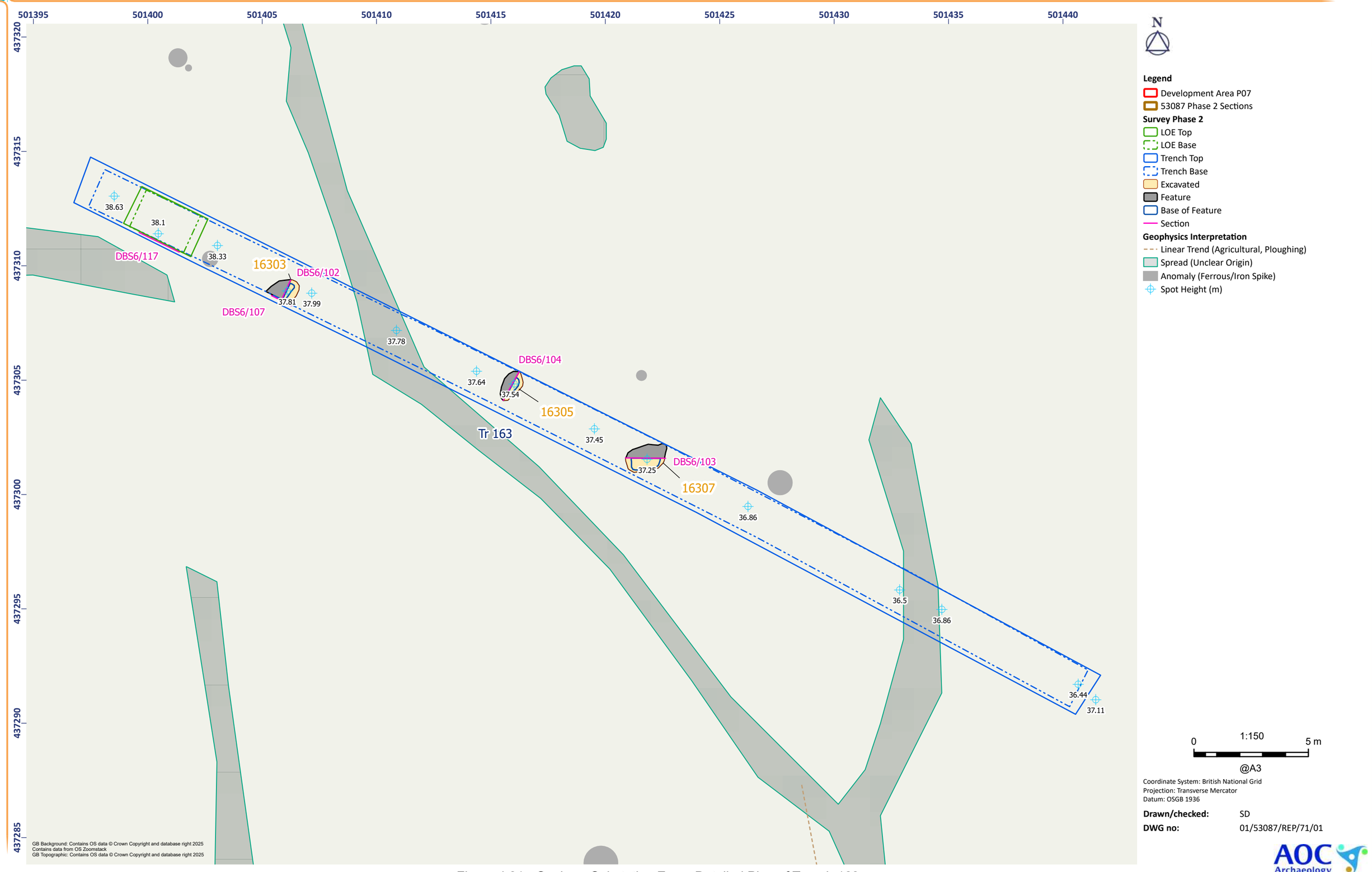
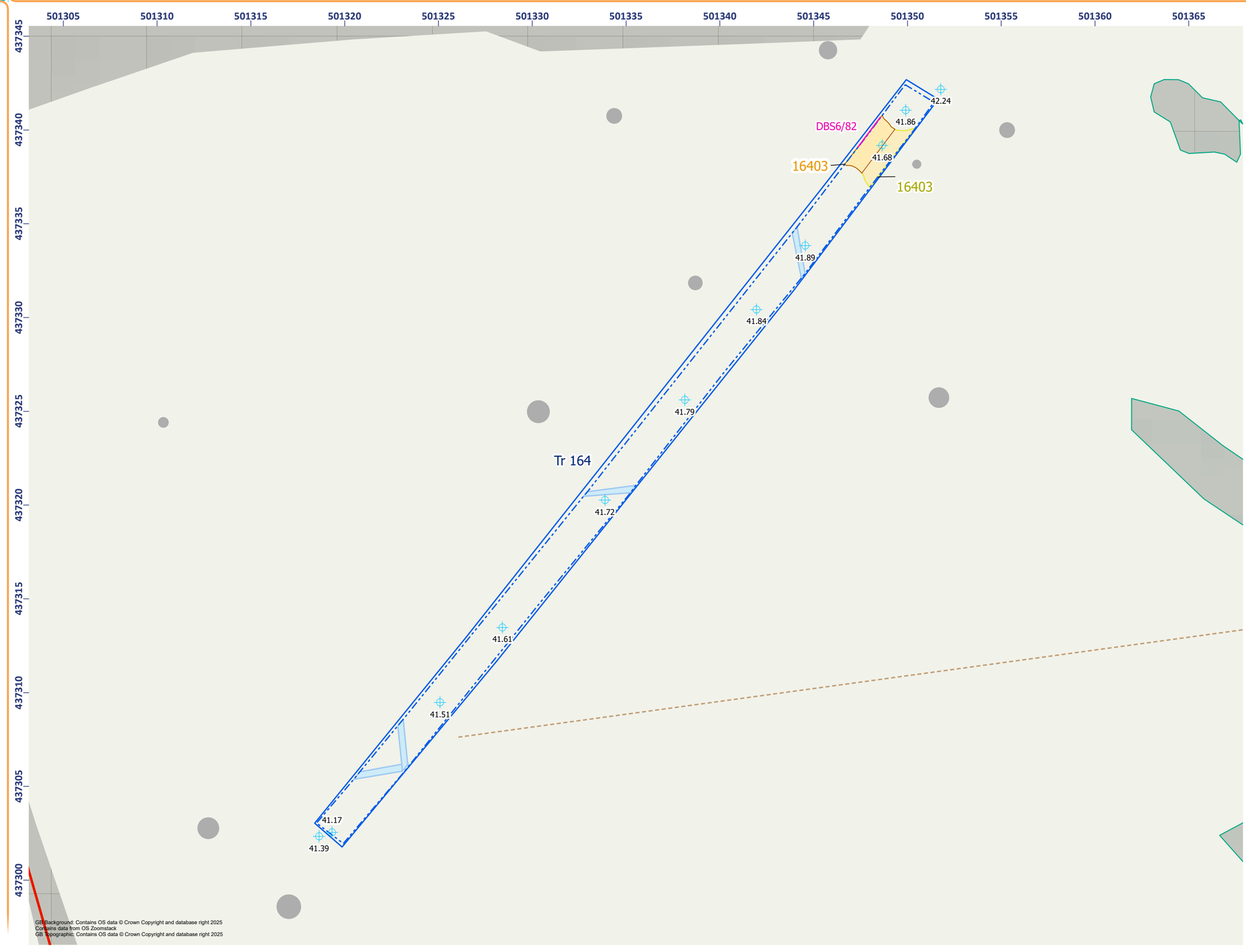


Figure 4.31 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 163



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit

Field Drain

- Intact

- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/74/01

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Figure 4.32 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 164

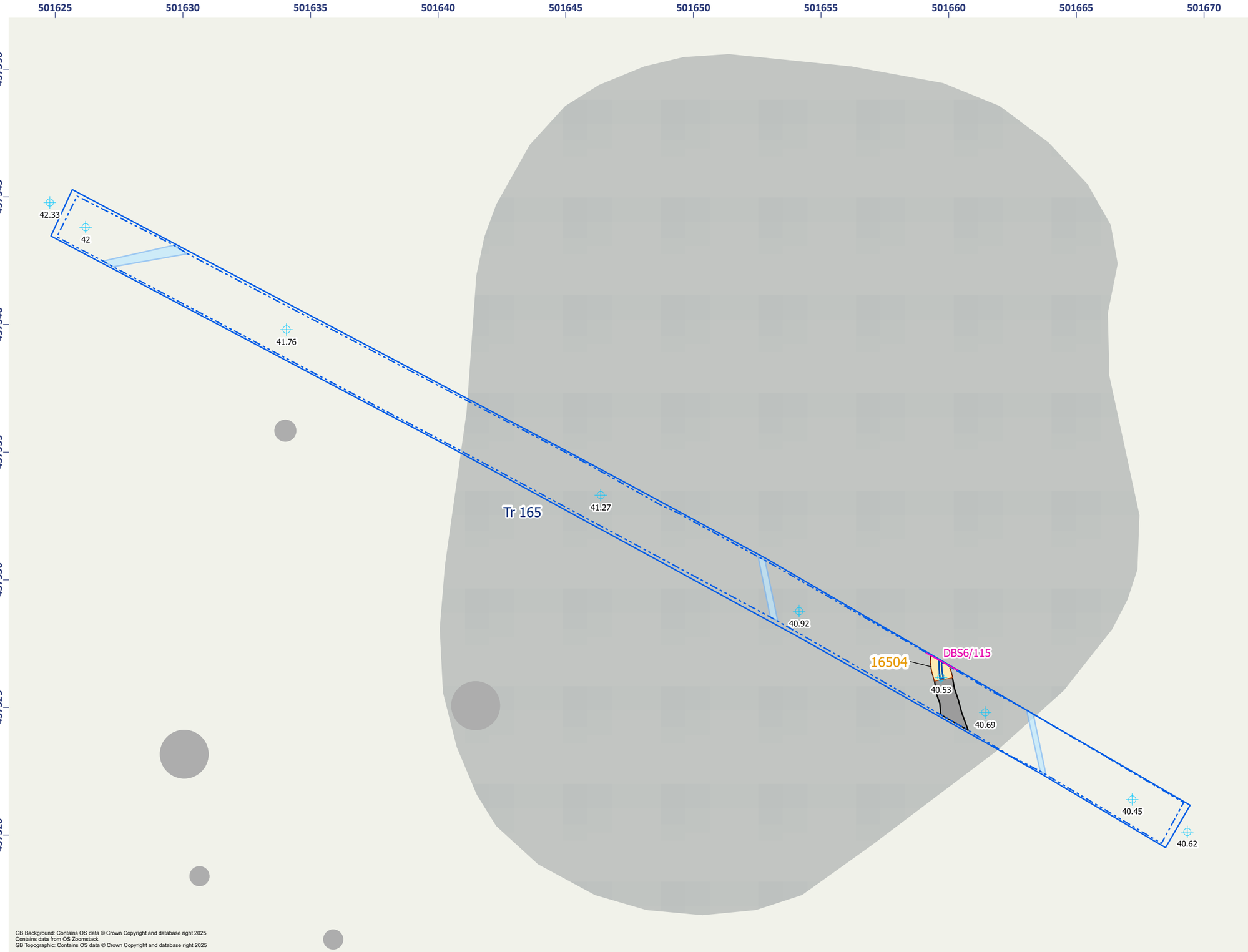
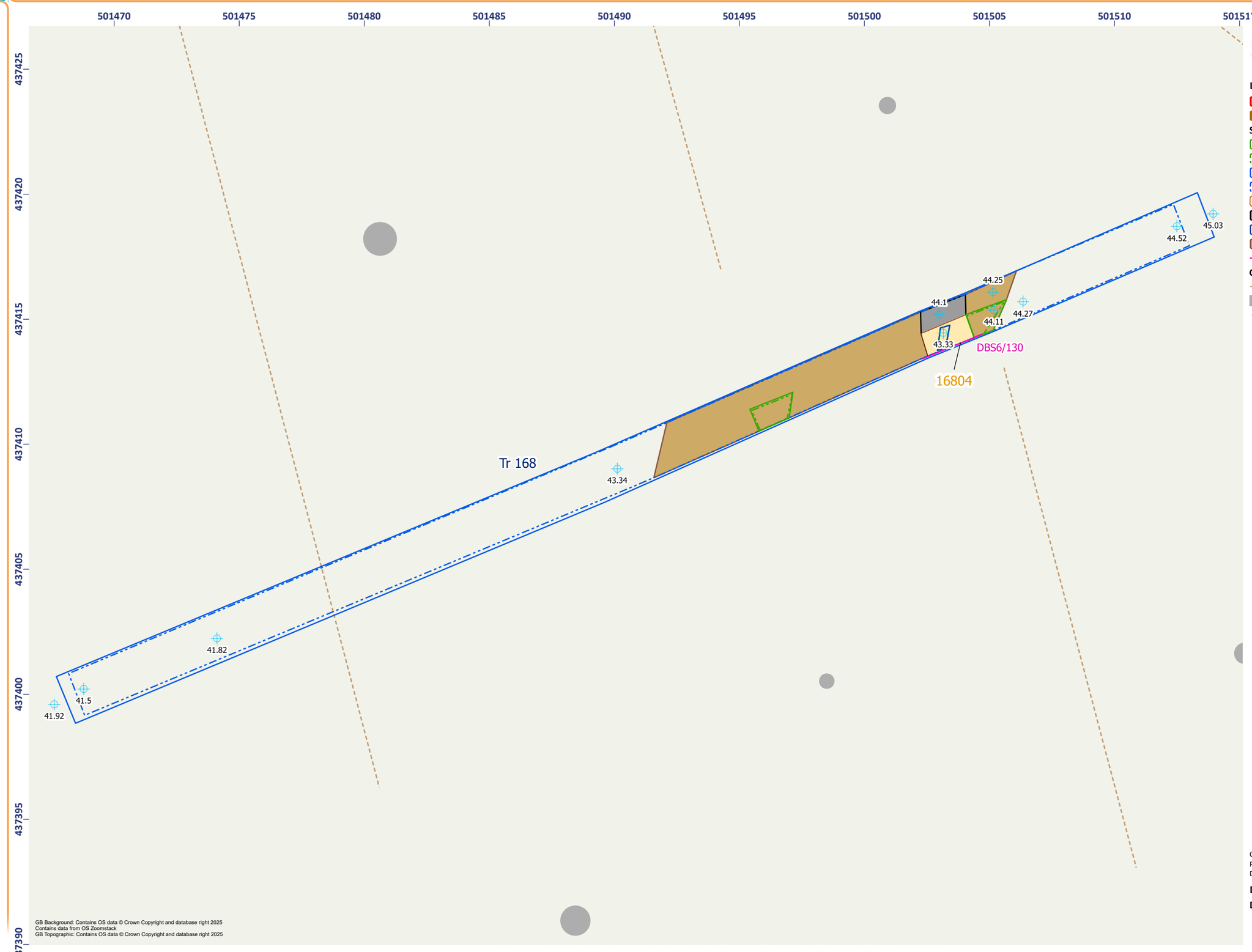


Figure 4.33 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 165



0 1:150 5 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/78/01

Figure 4.34 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 168

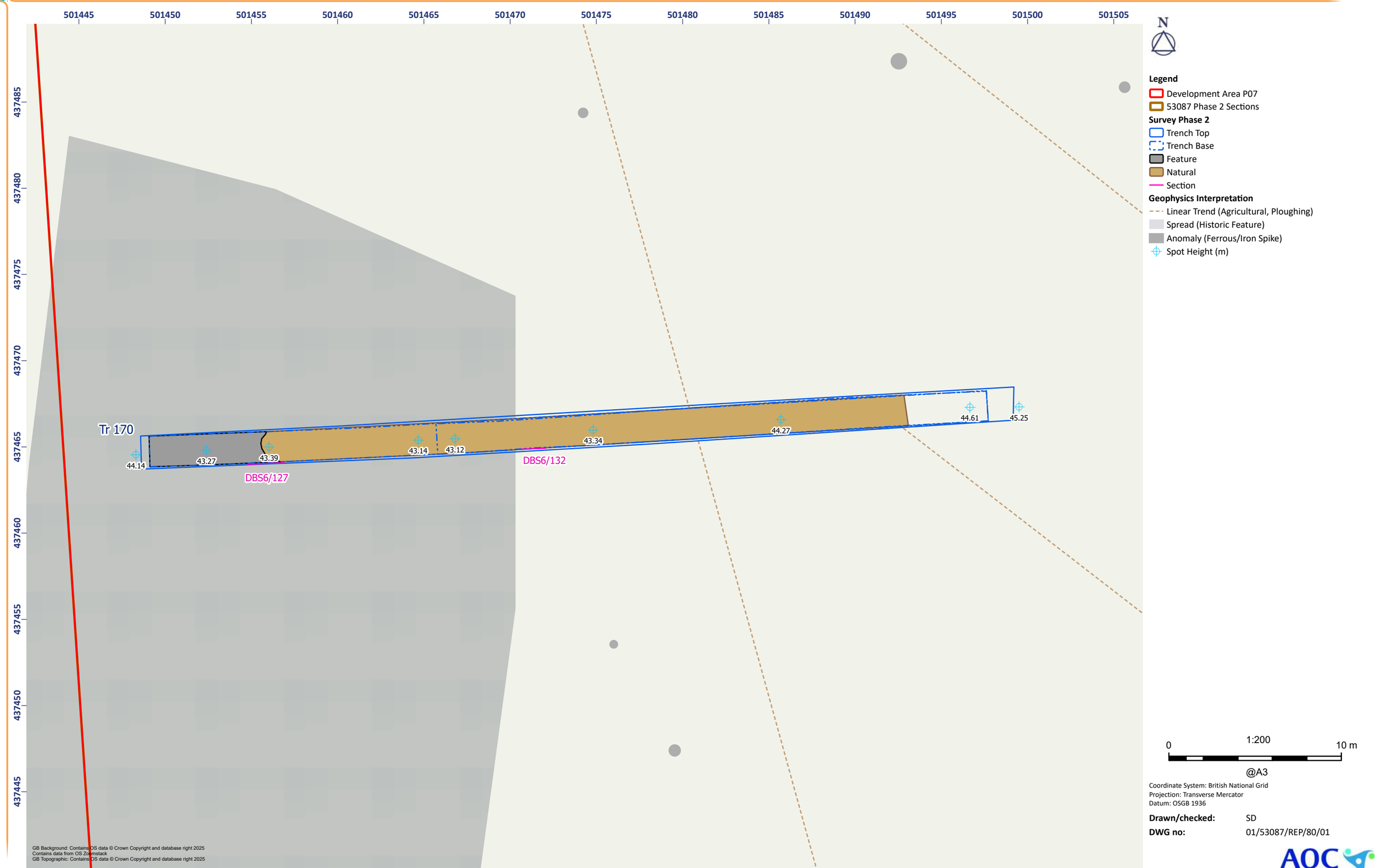


Figure 4.35 - Onshore Substation Zone: Detailed Plan of Trench 170

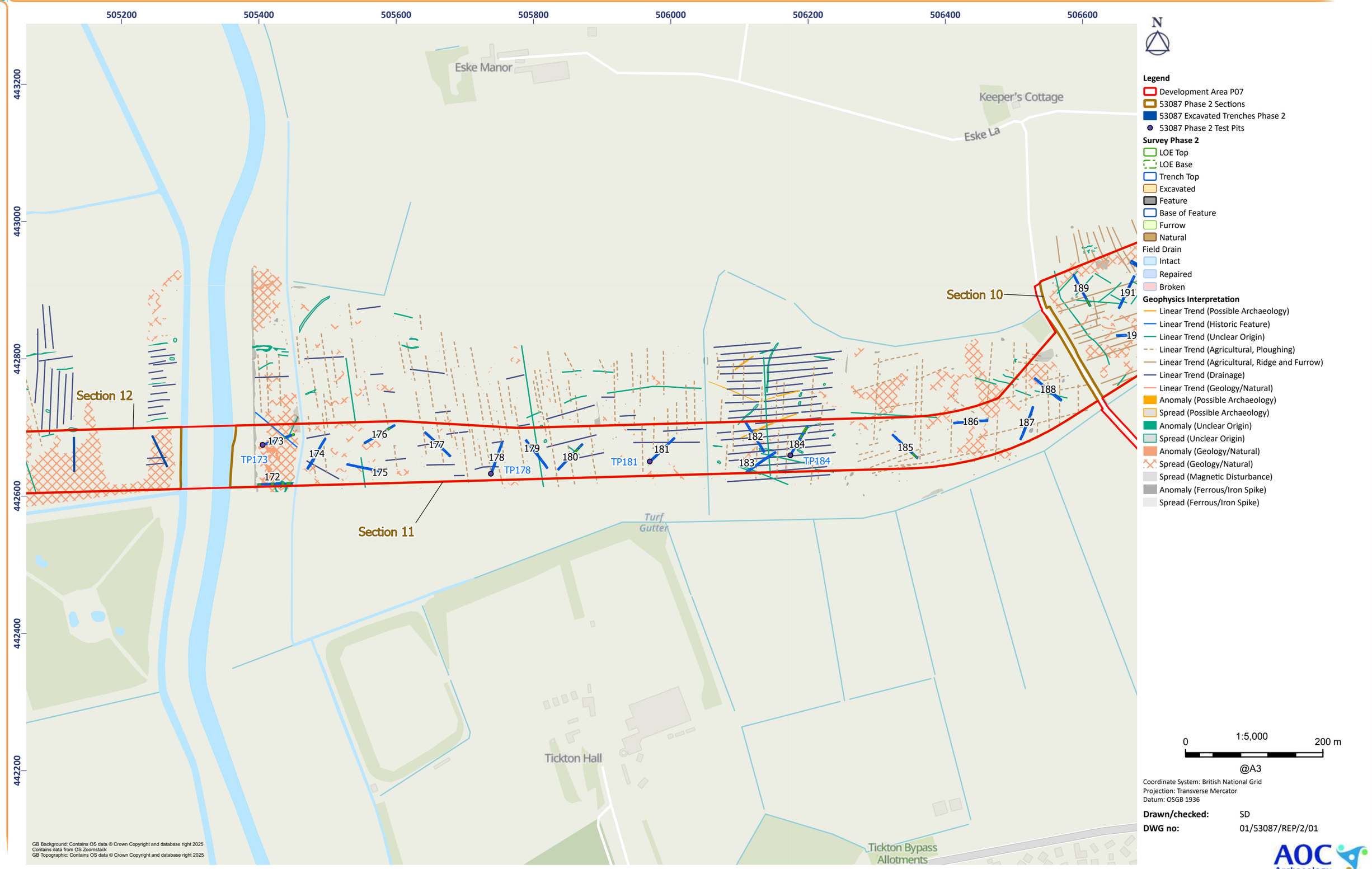


Figure 5 - Detailed Site Location: Routh West, Section 11

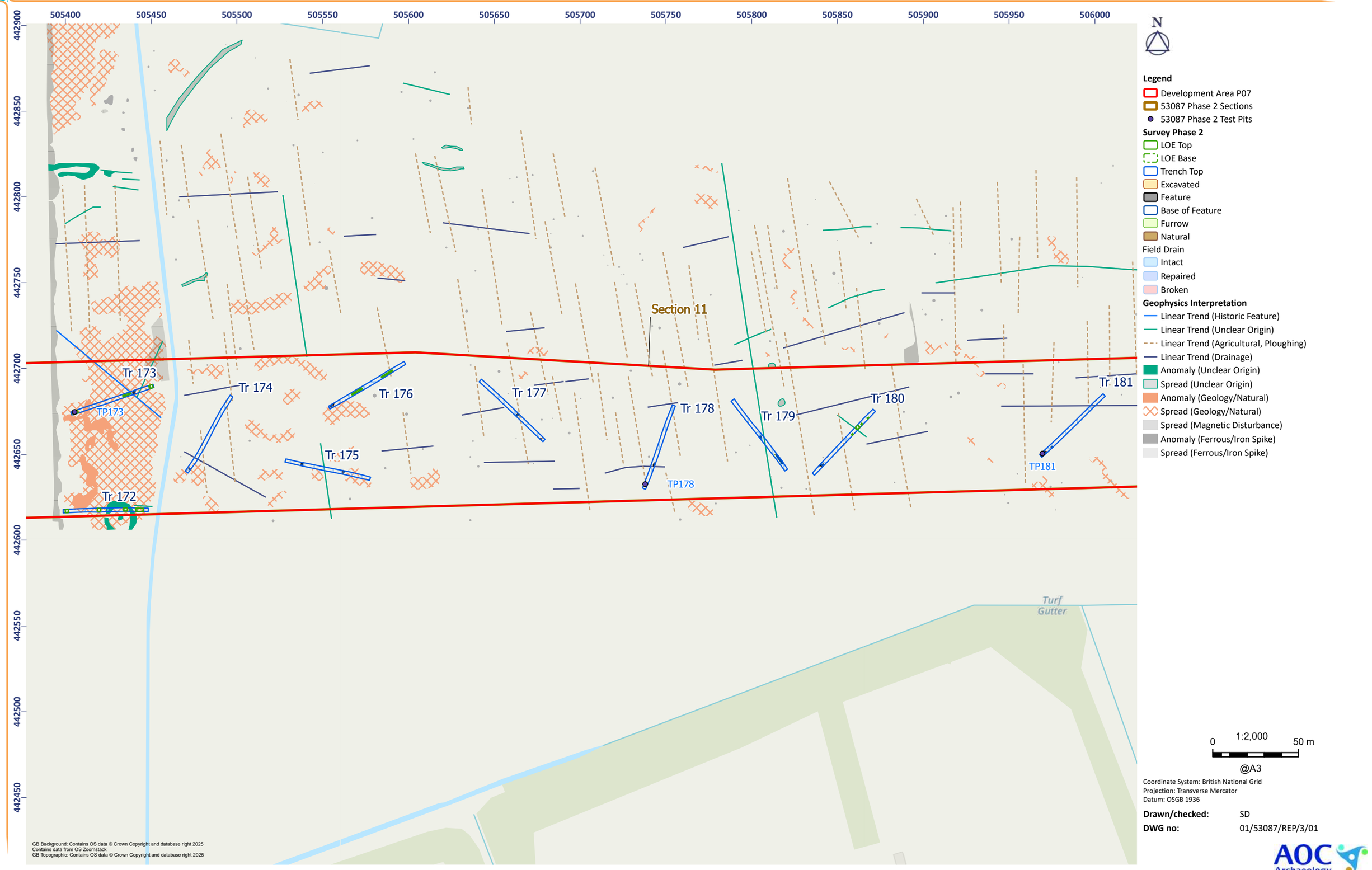


Figure 6.1 - Routh West: Area view of Trenches 172-181

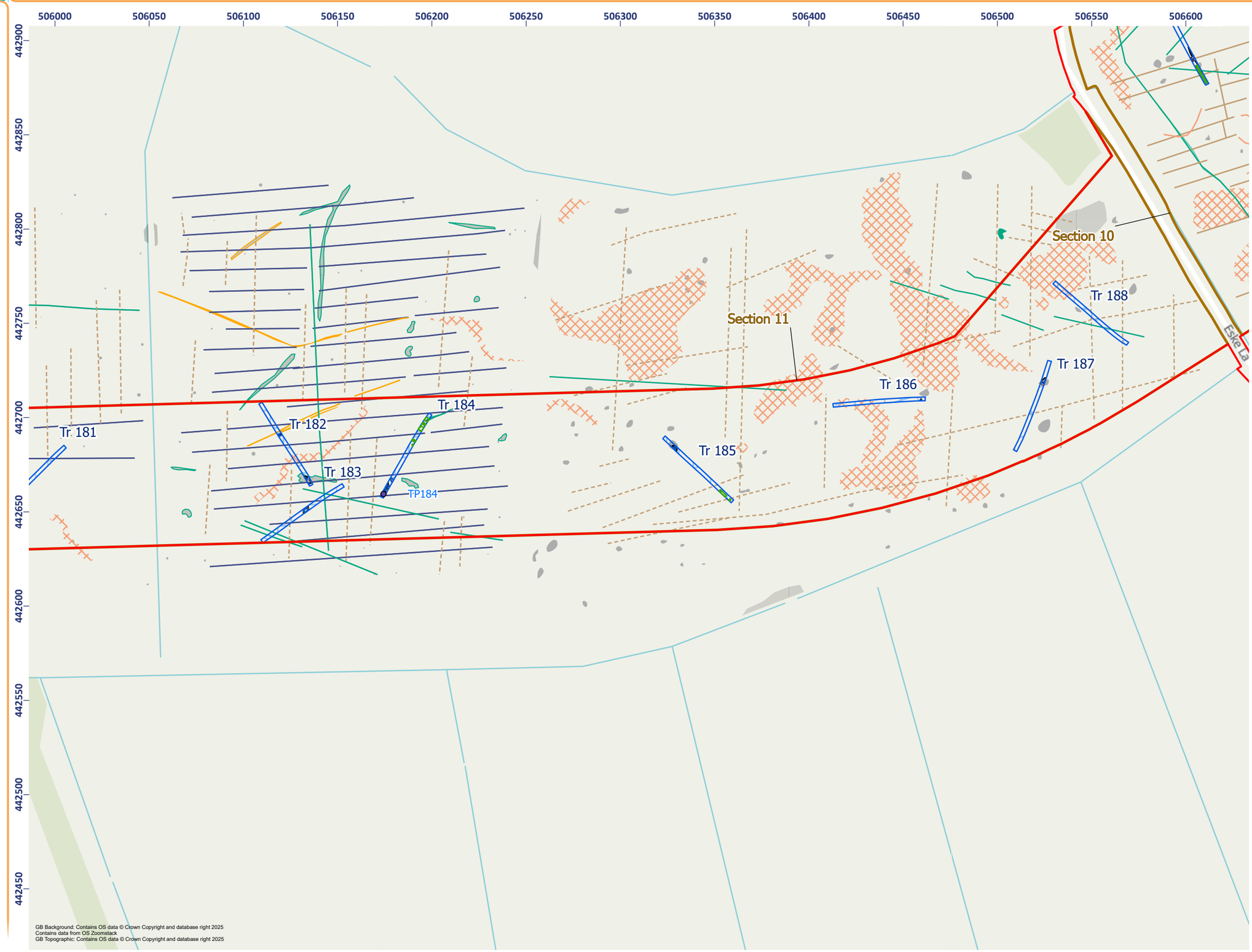


Figure 6.2 - Routh West: Area view of Trenches 182-188

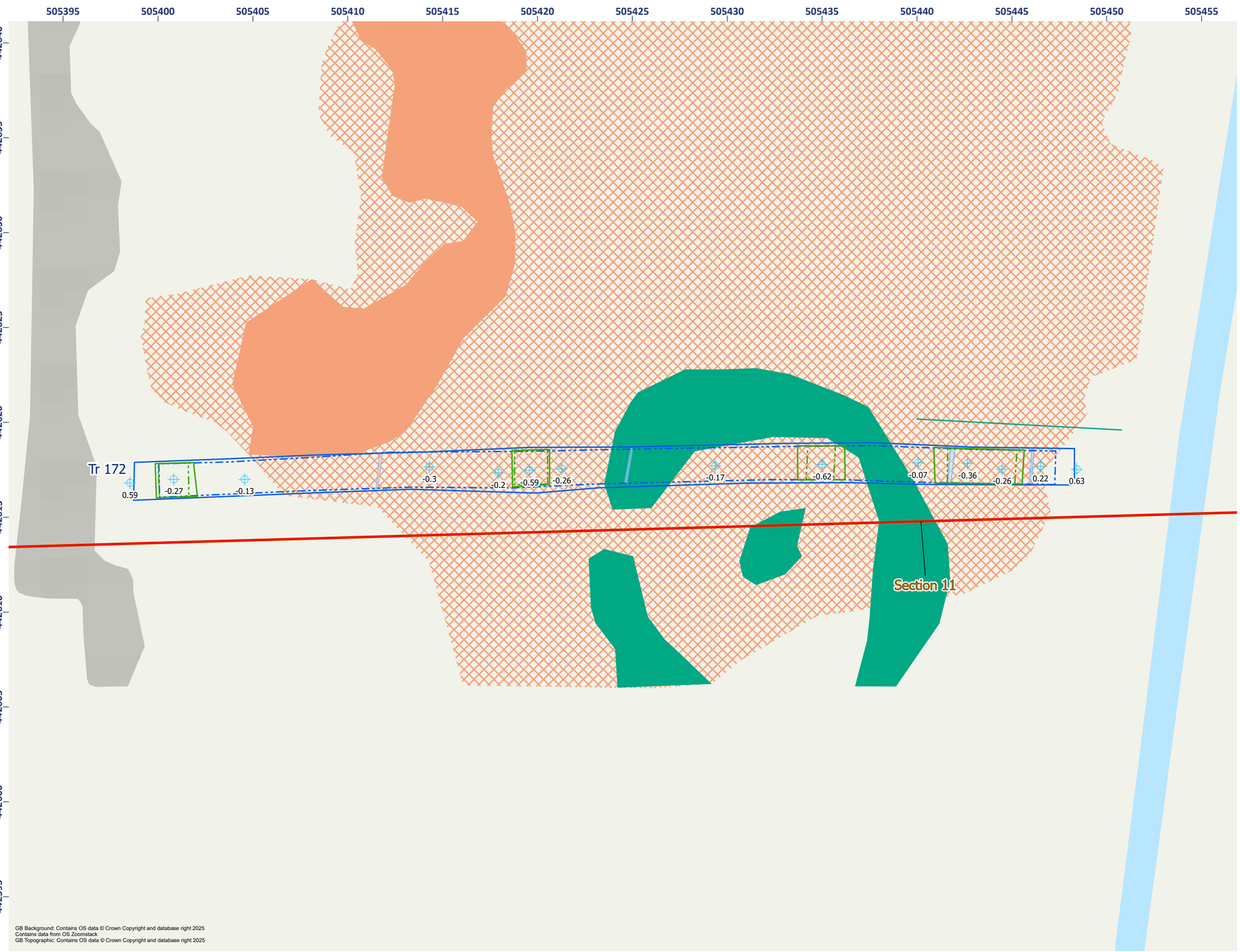


Figure 7.1 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 172

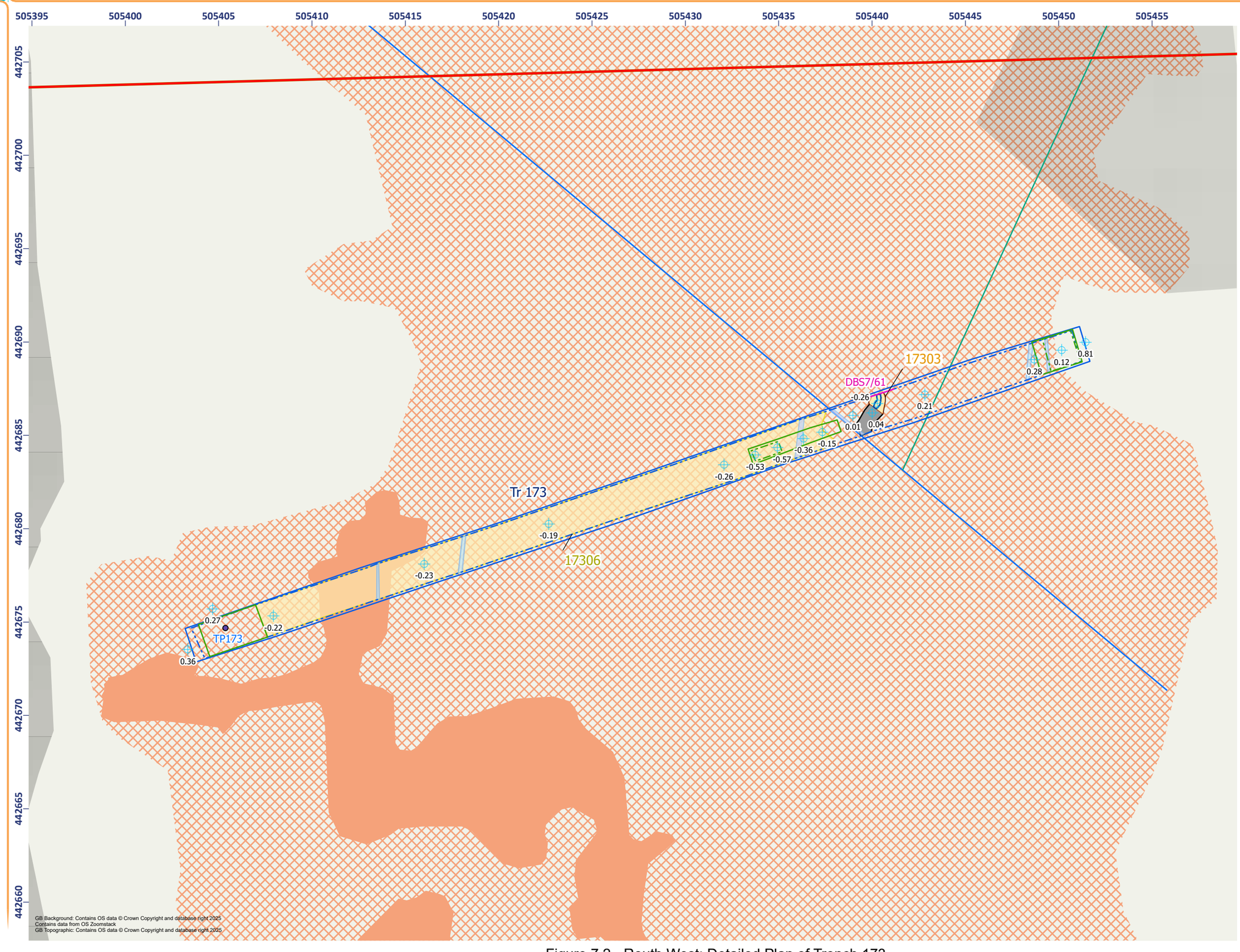


Figure 7.2 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 173

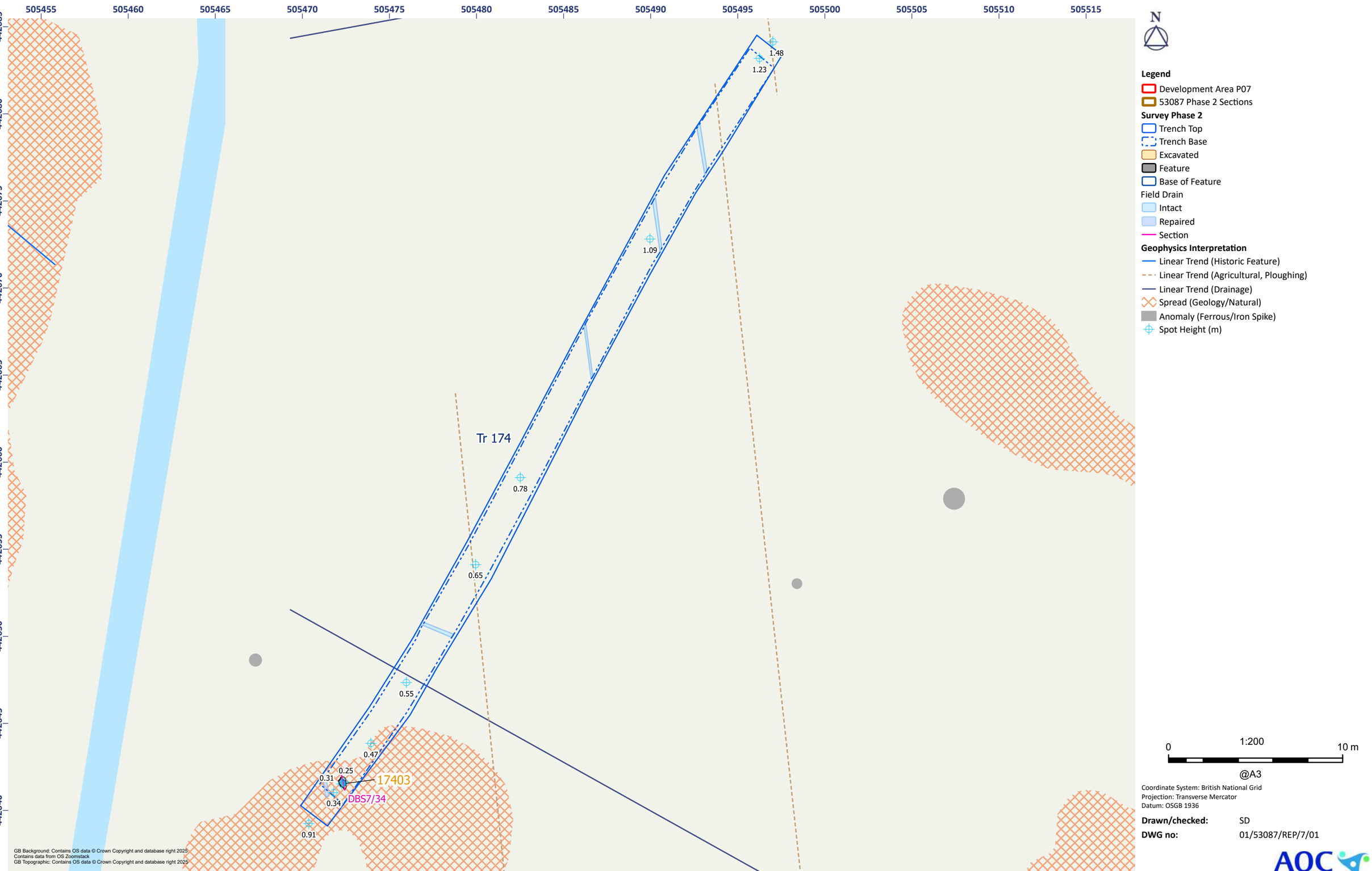
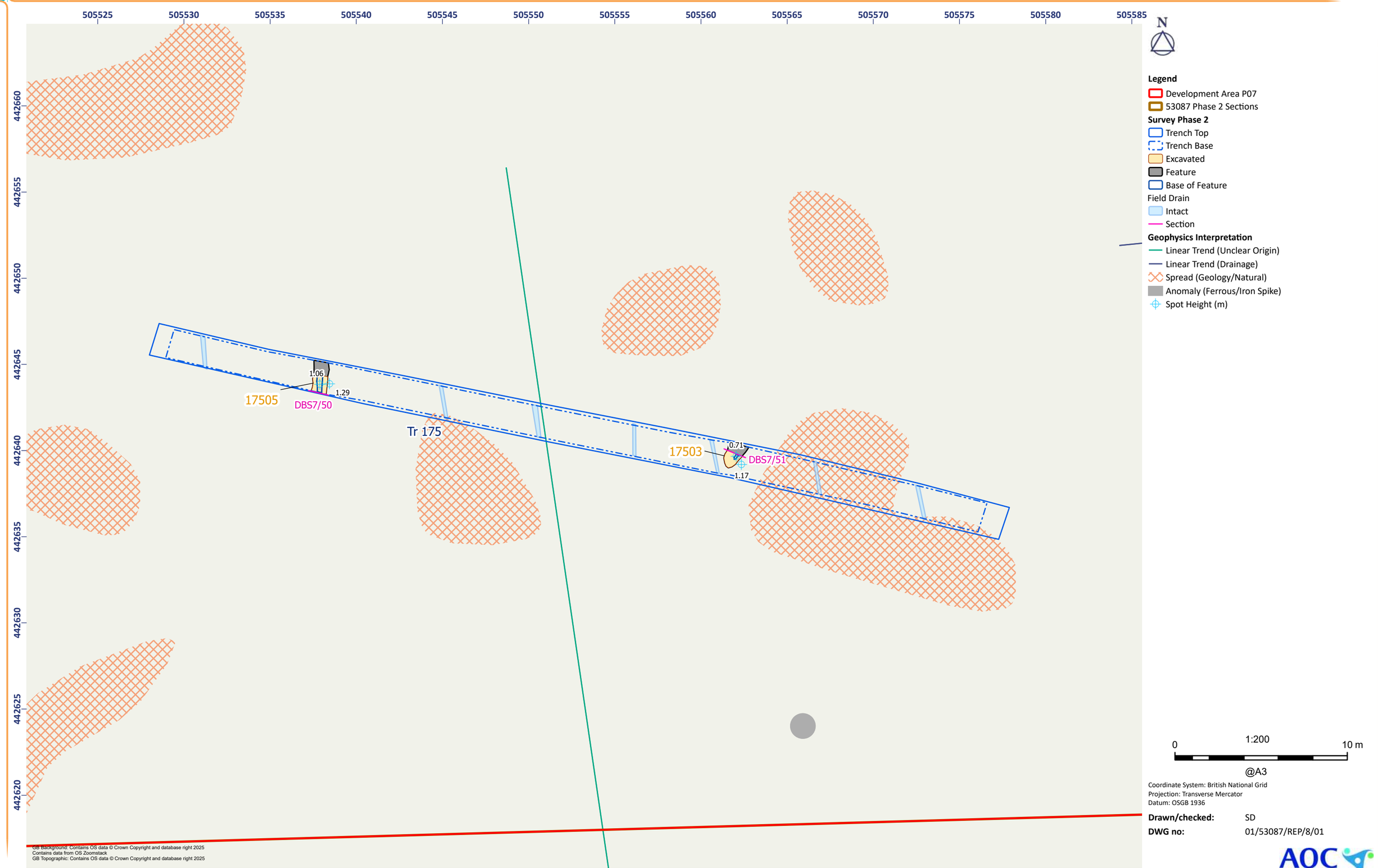


Figure 7.3 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 174



Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/8/01

Figure 7.4 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 175

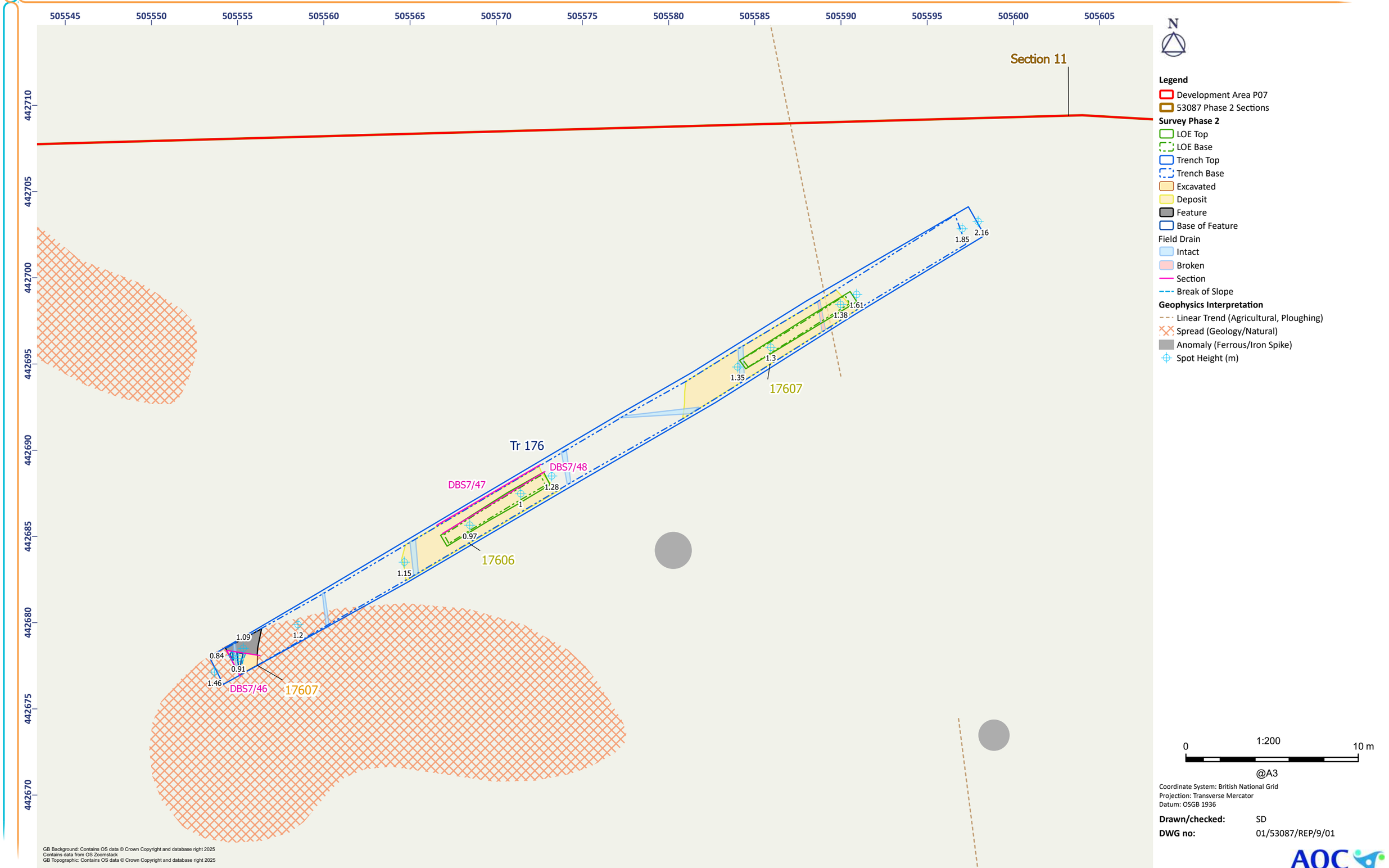


Figure 7.5 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 176

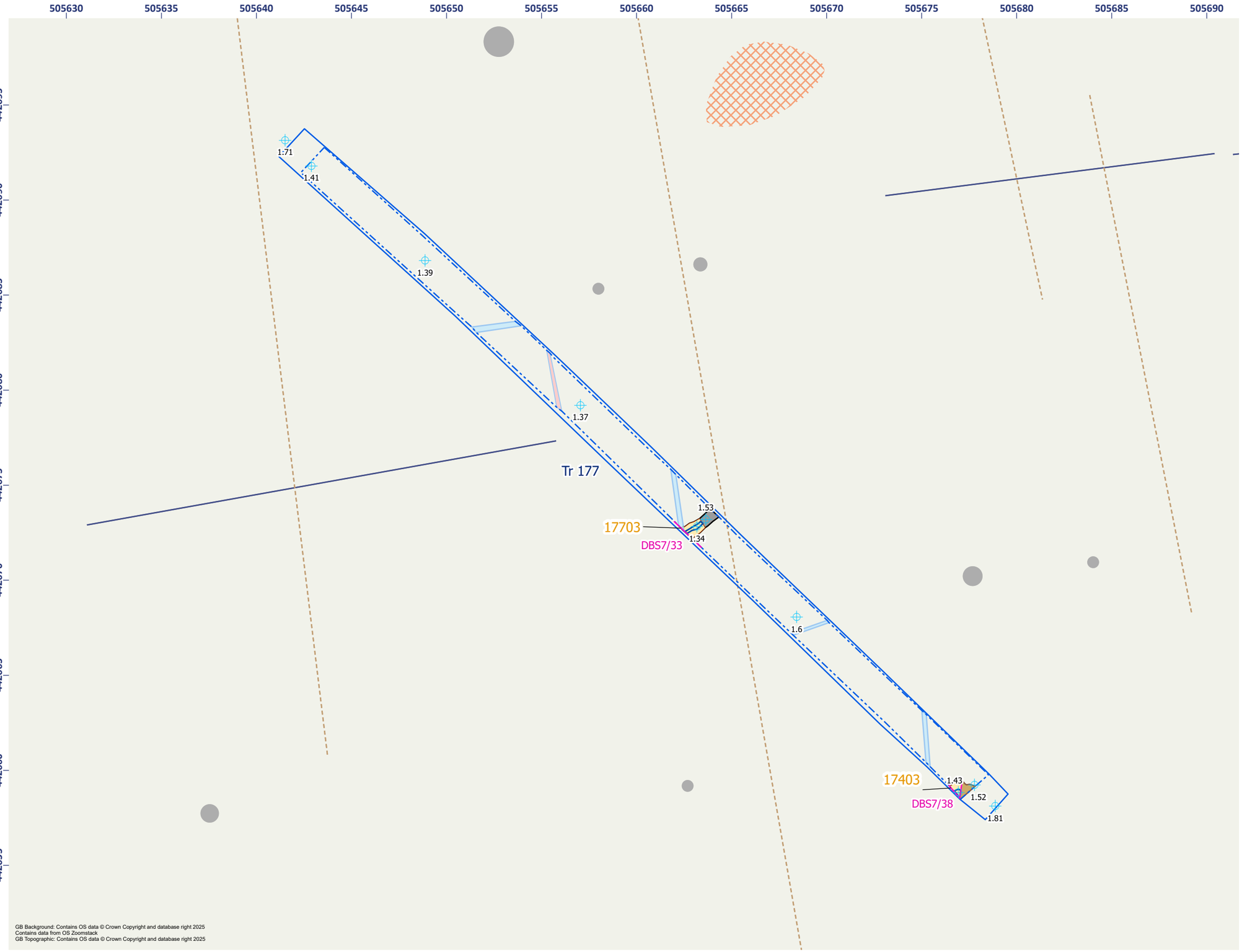


Figure 7.6 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 177

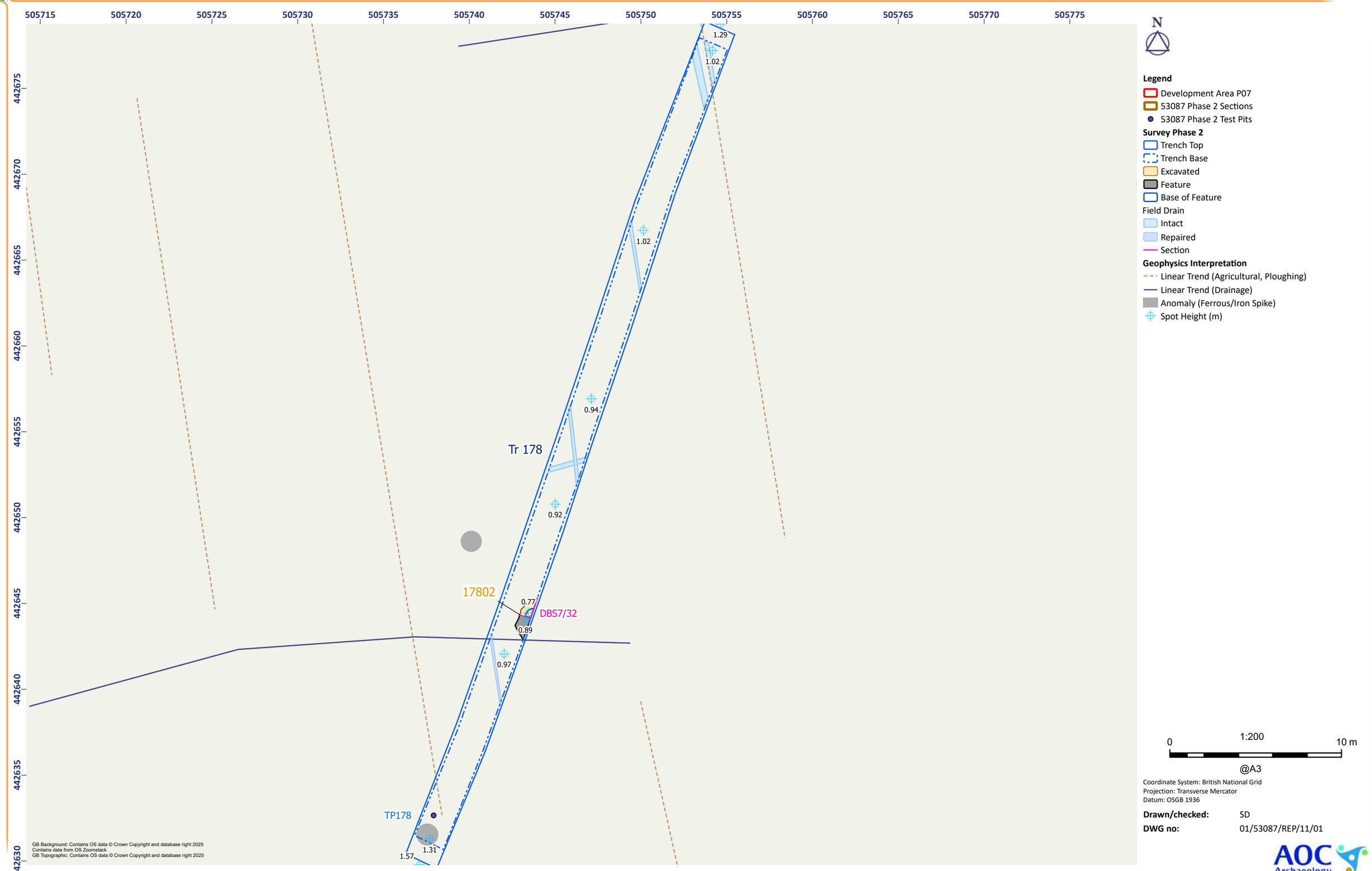


Figure 7.7 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 178

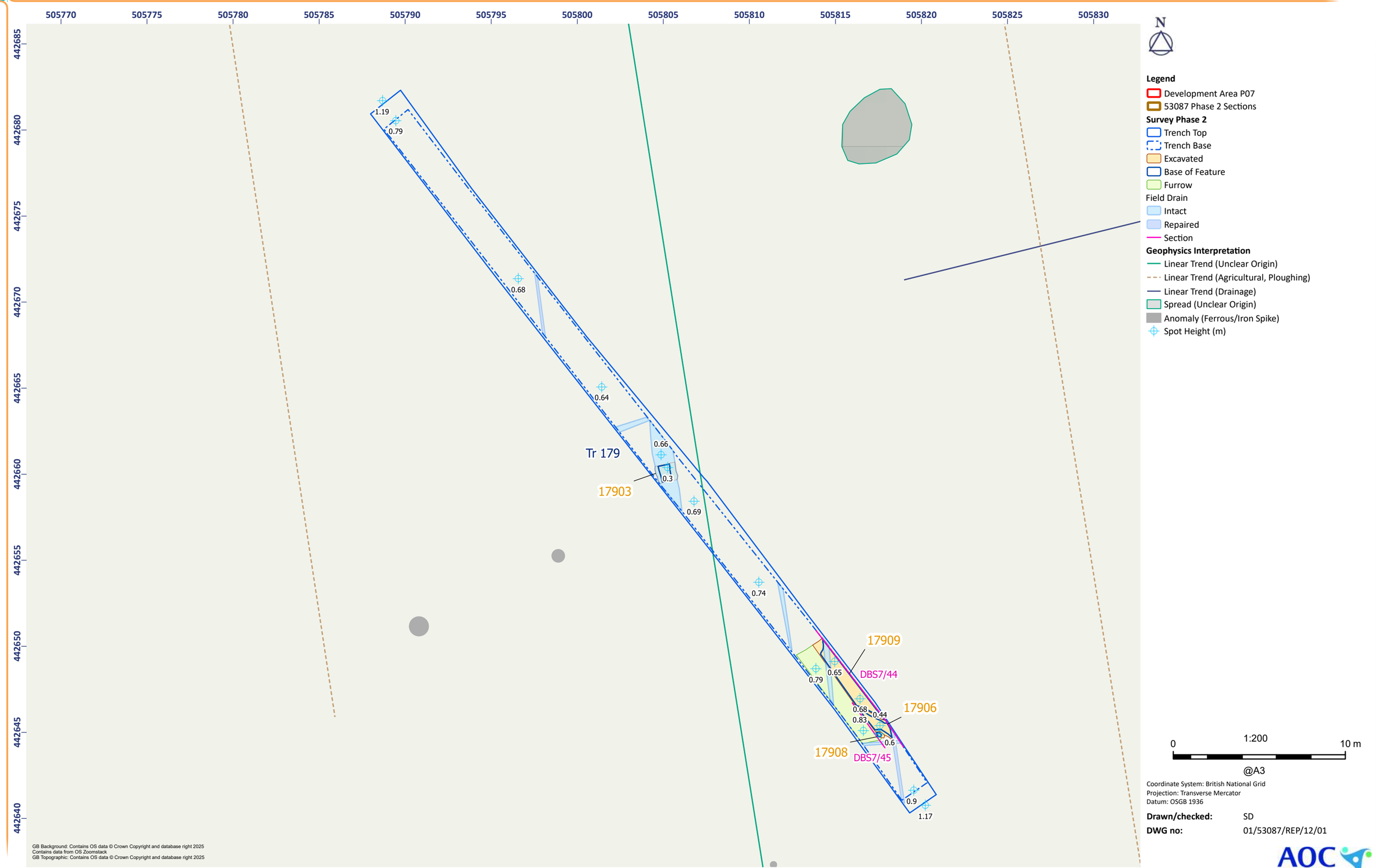


Figure 7.8 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 179

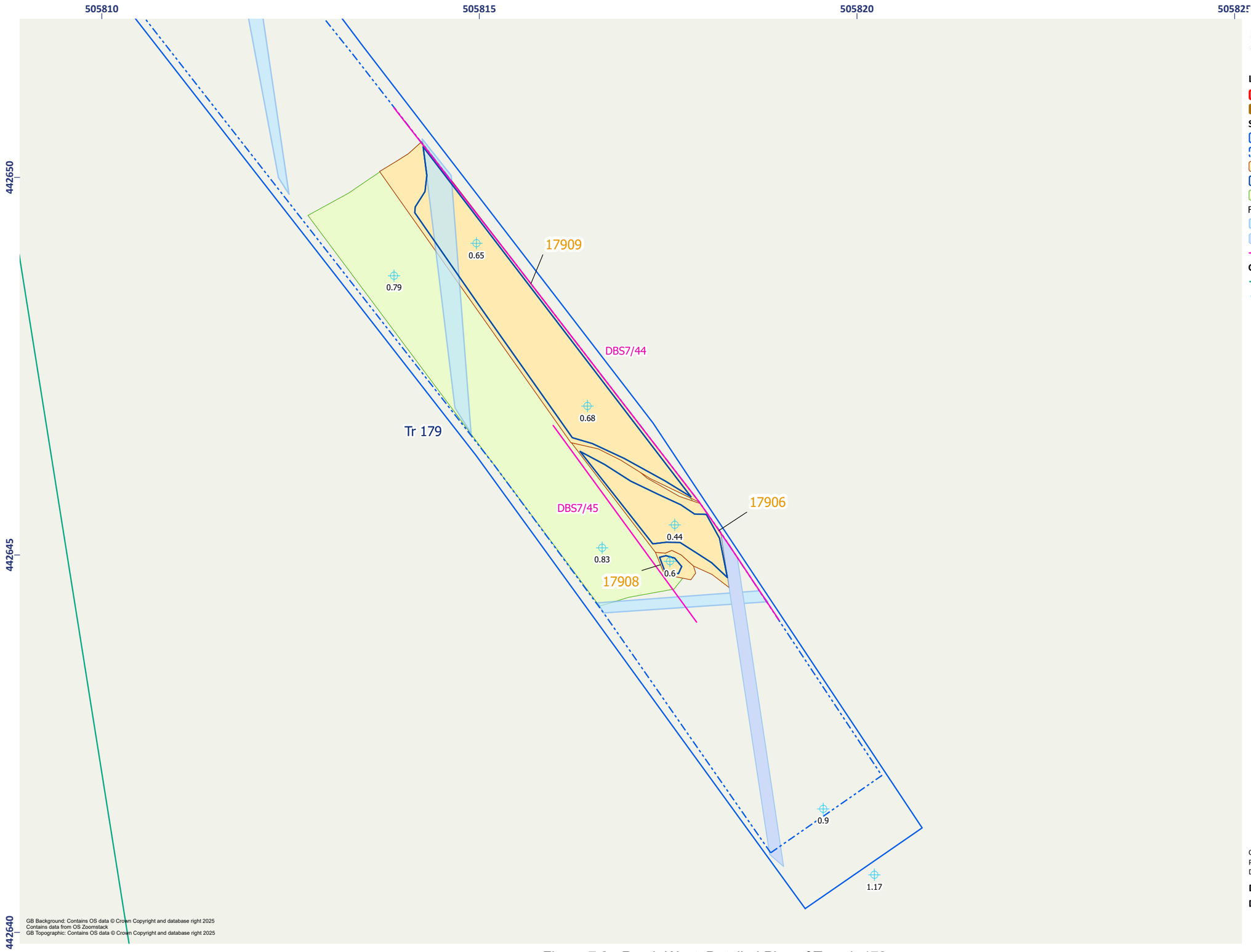


Figure 7.9 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 179

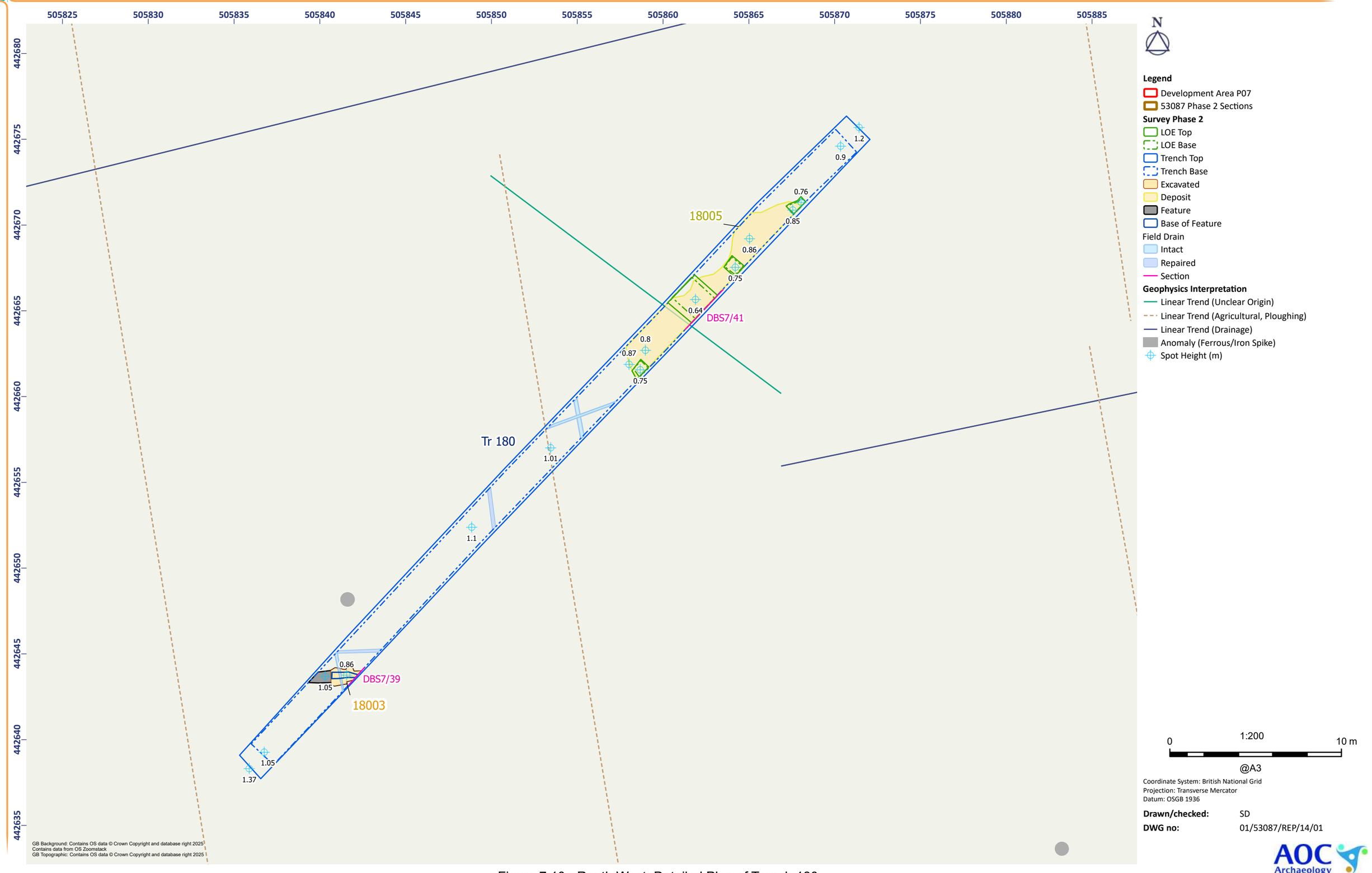


Figure 7.10 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 180

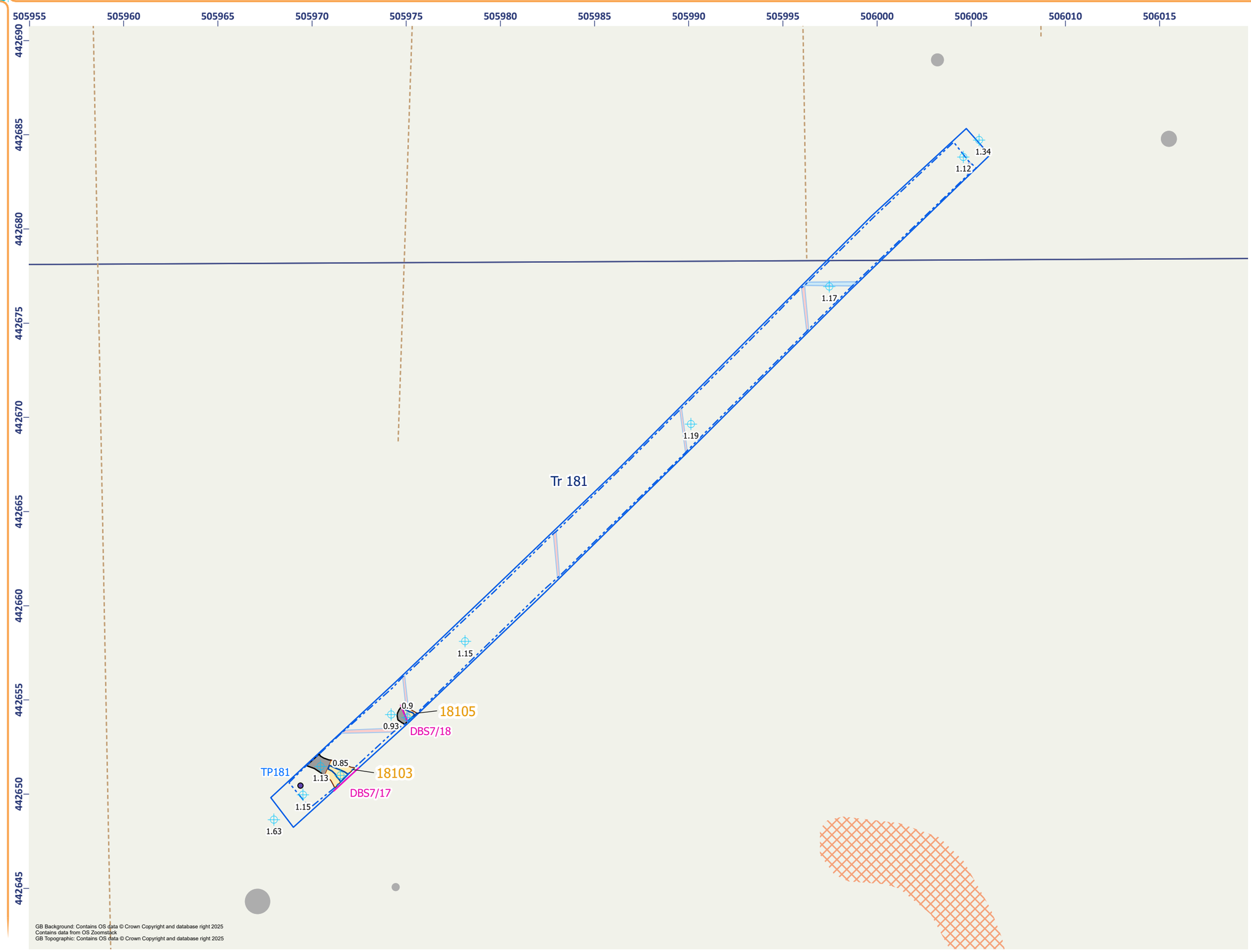


Figure 7.11 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 181

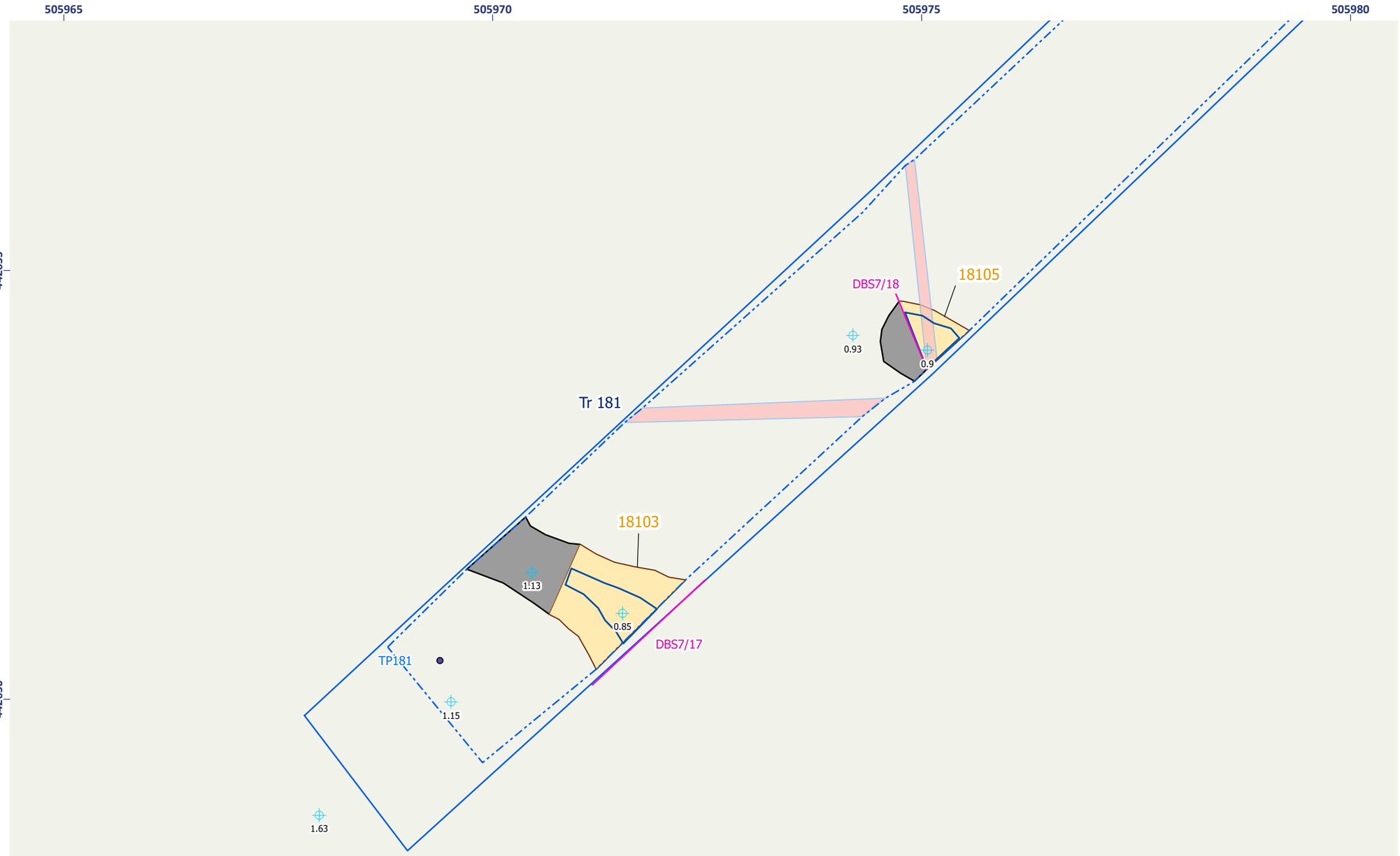
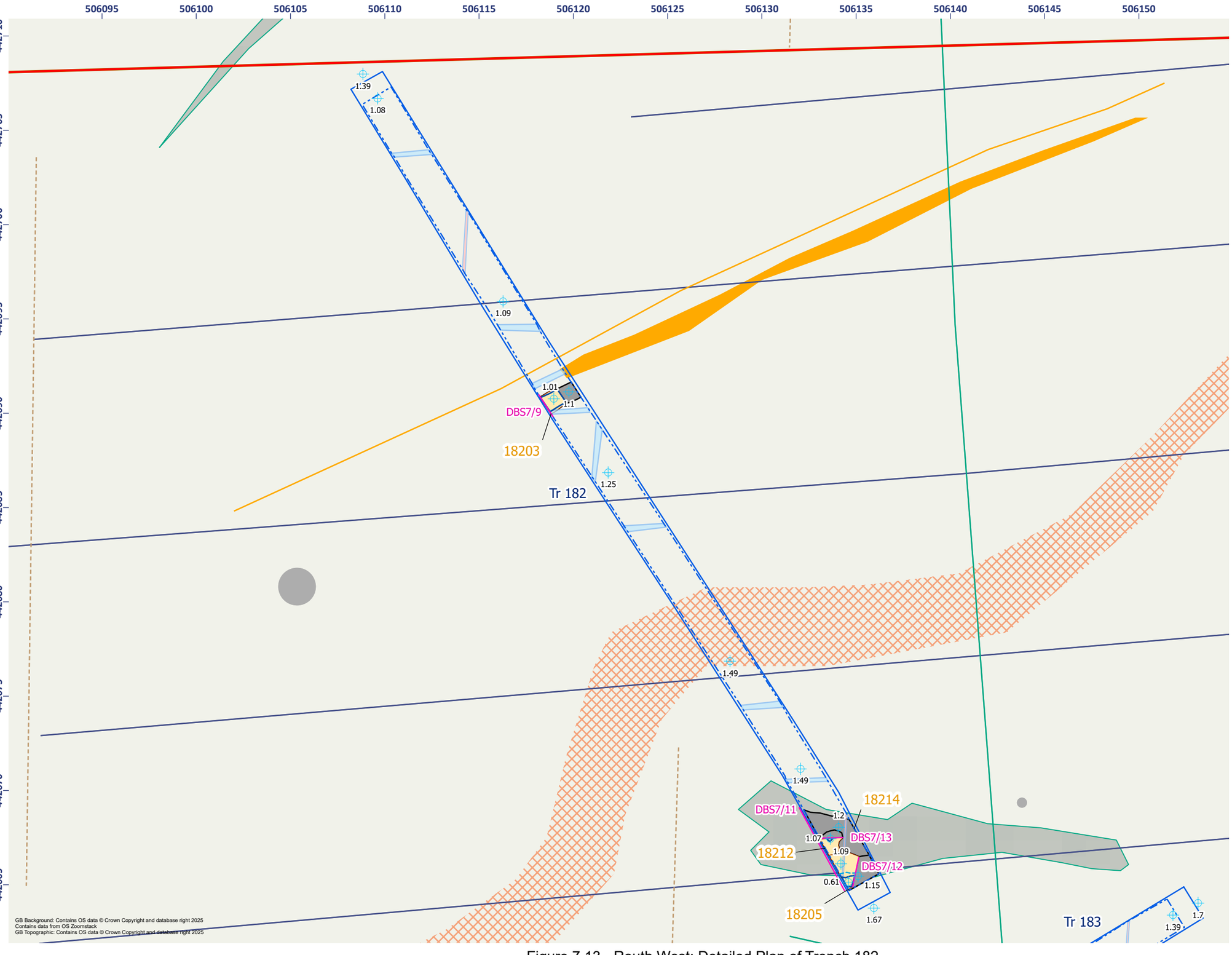


Figure 7.12 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 181



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Broken
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/17/01

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Figure 7.13 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 182

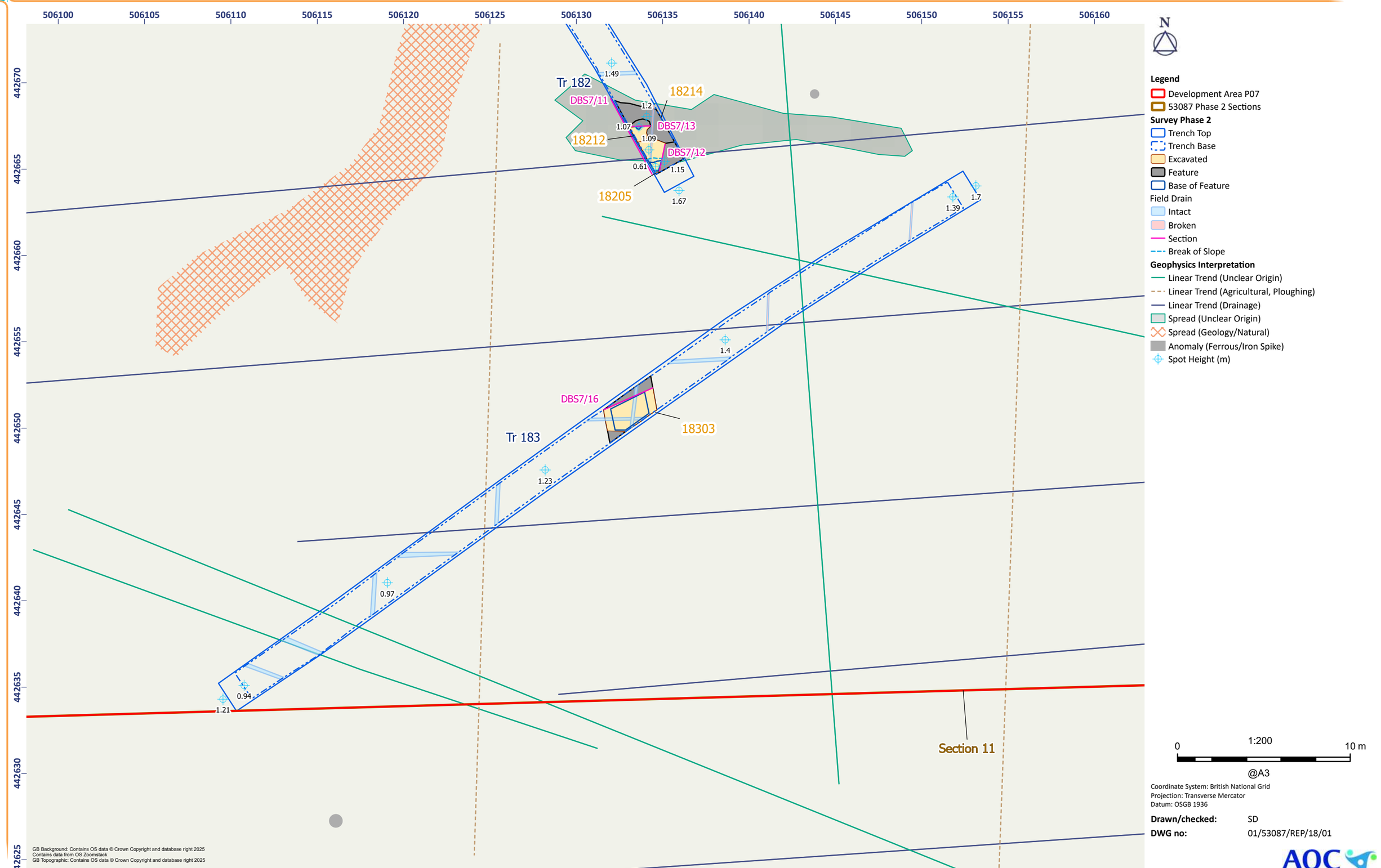


Figure 7.14 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 183

Figure 7.15 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 184

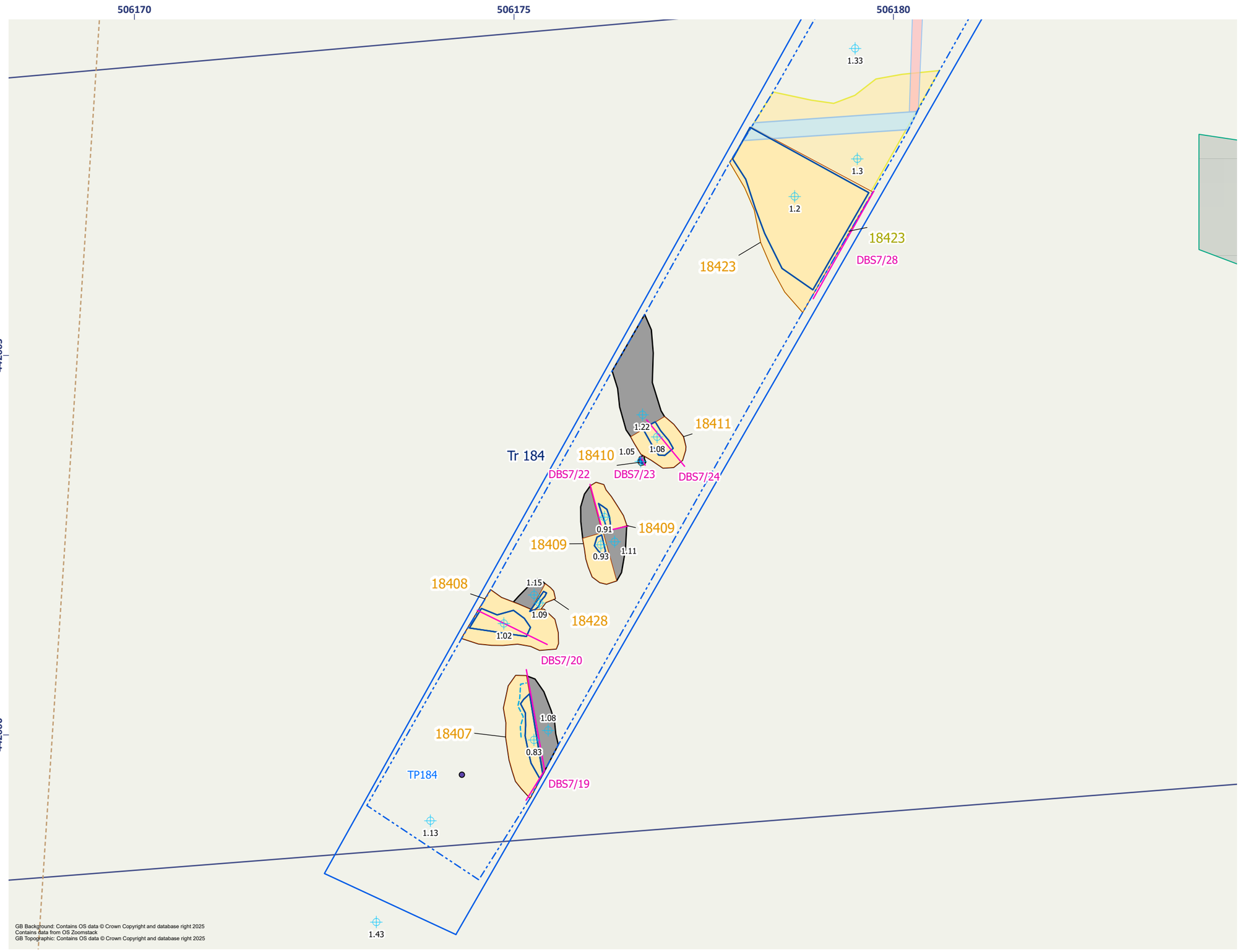
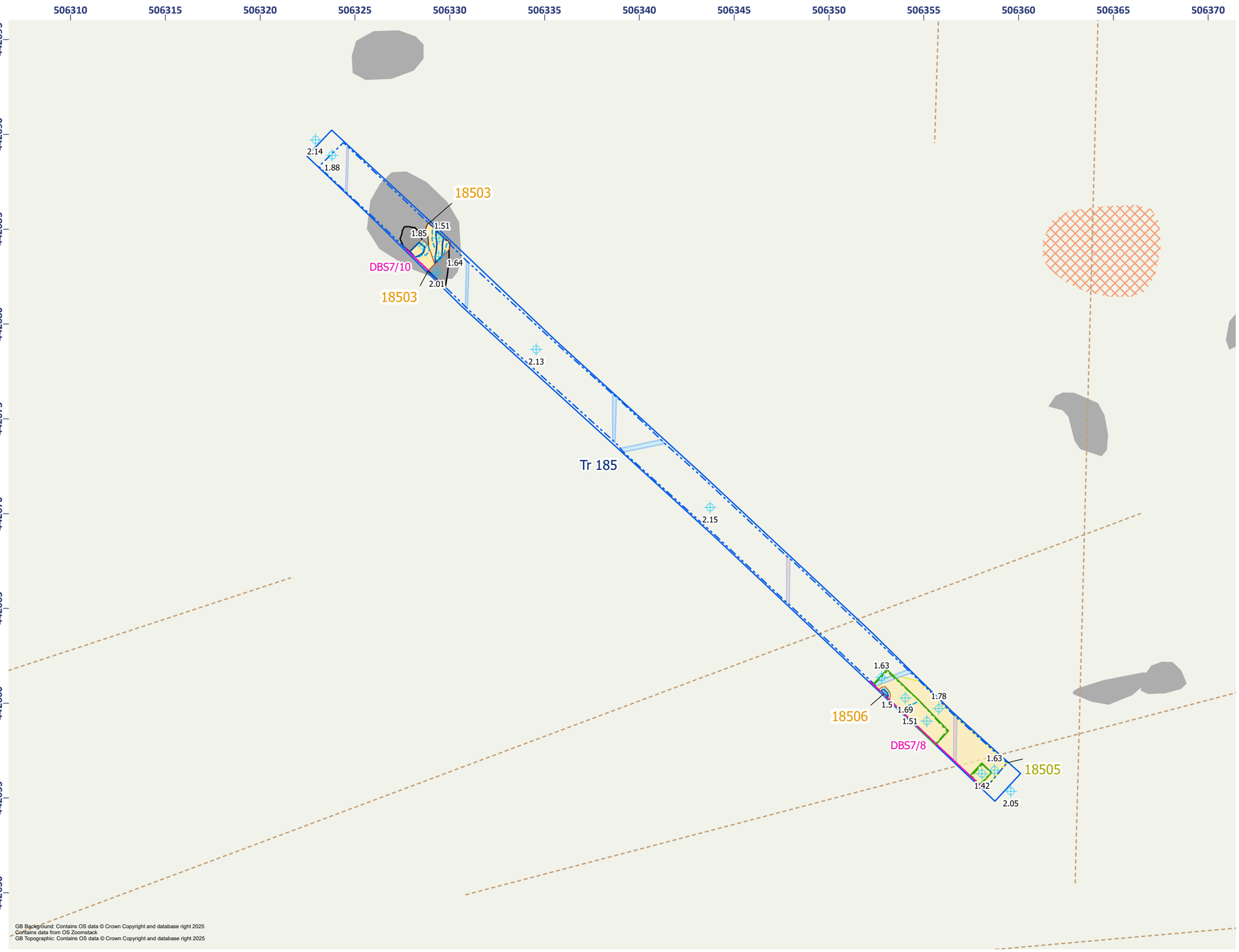


Figure 7.16 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 184



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Broken

- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/21/01

Figure 7.17 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 185

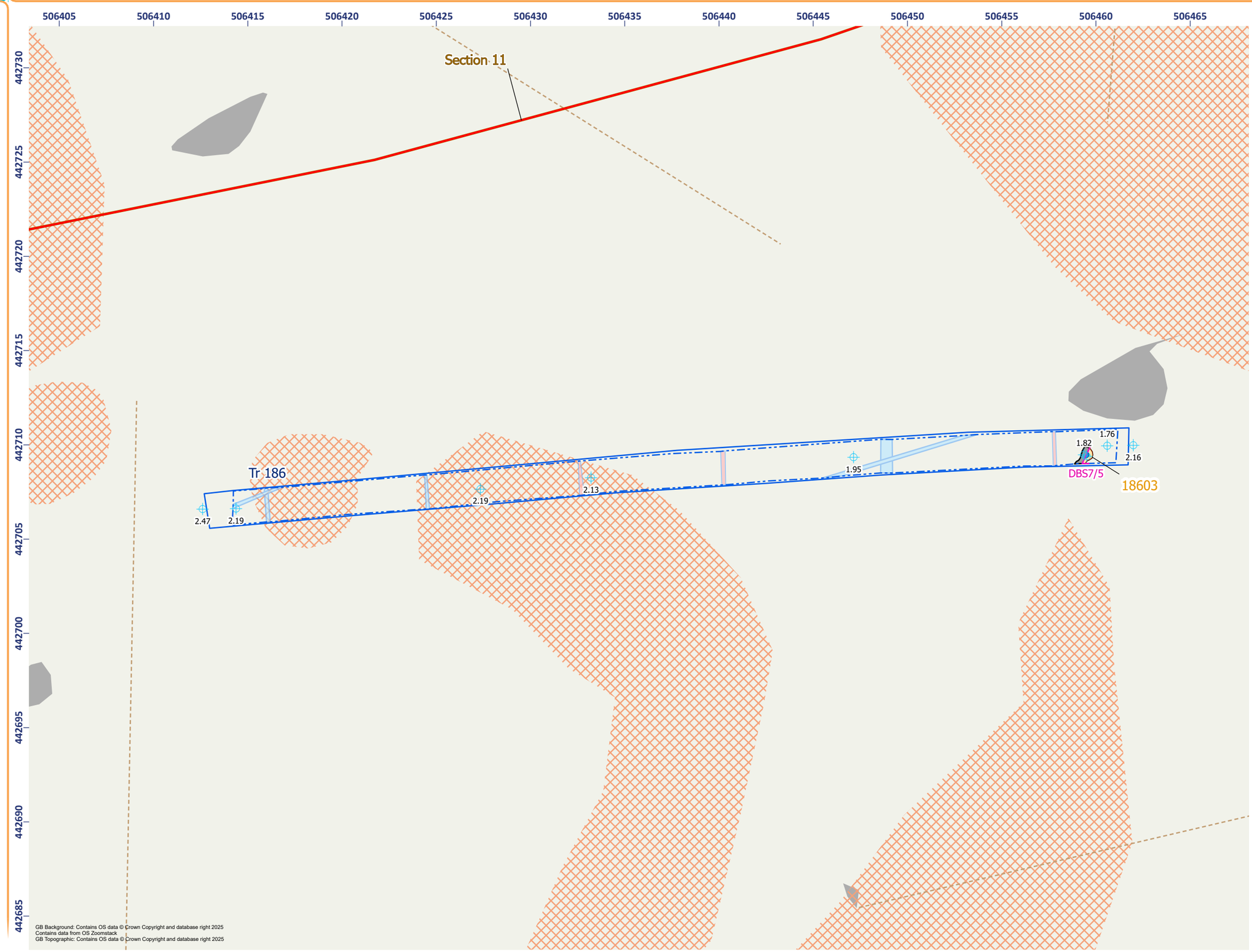


Figure 7.18 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 186

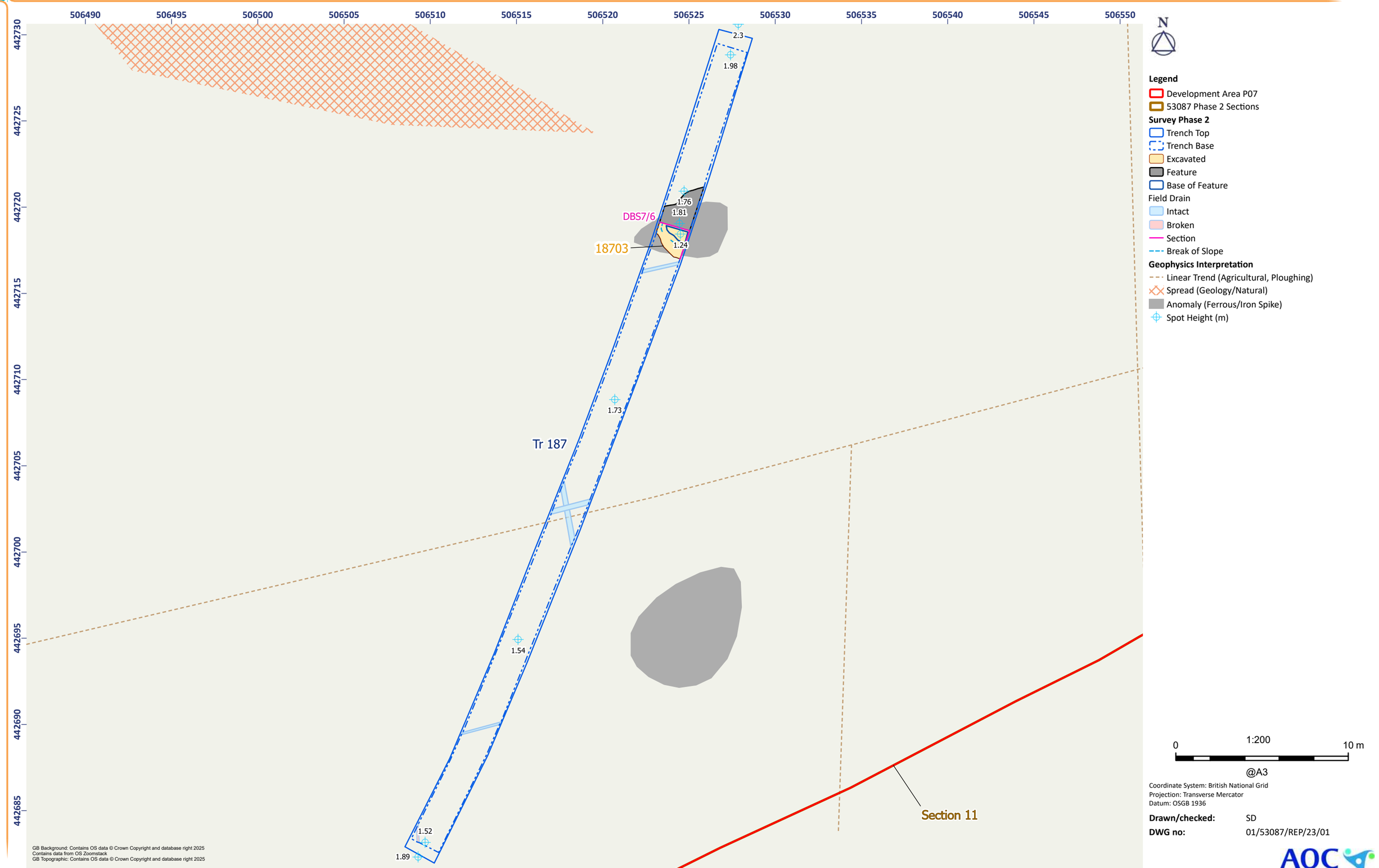


Figure 7.19 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 187

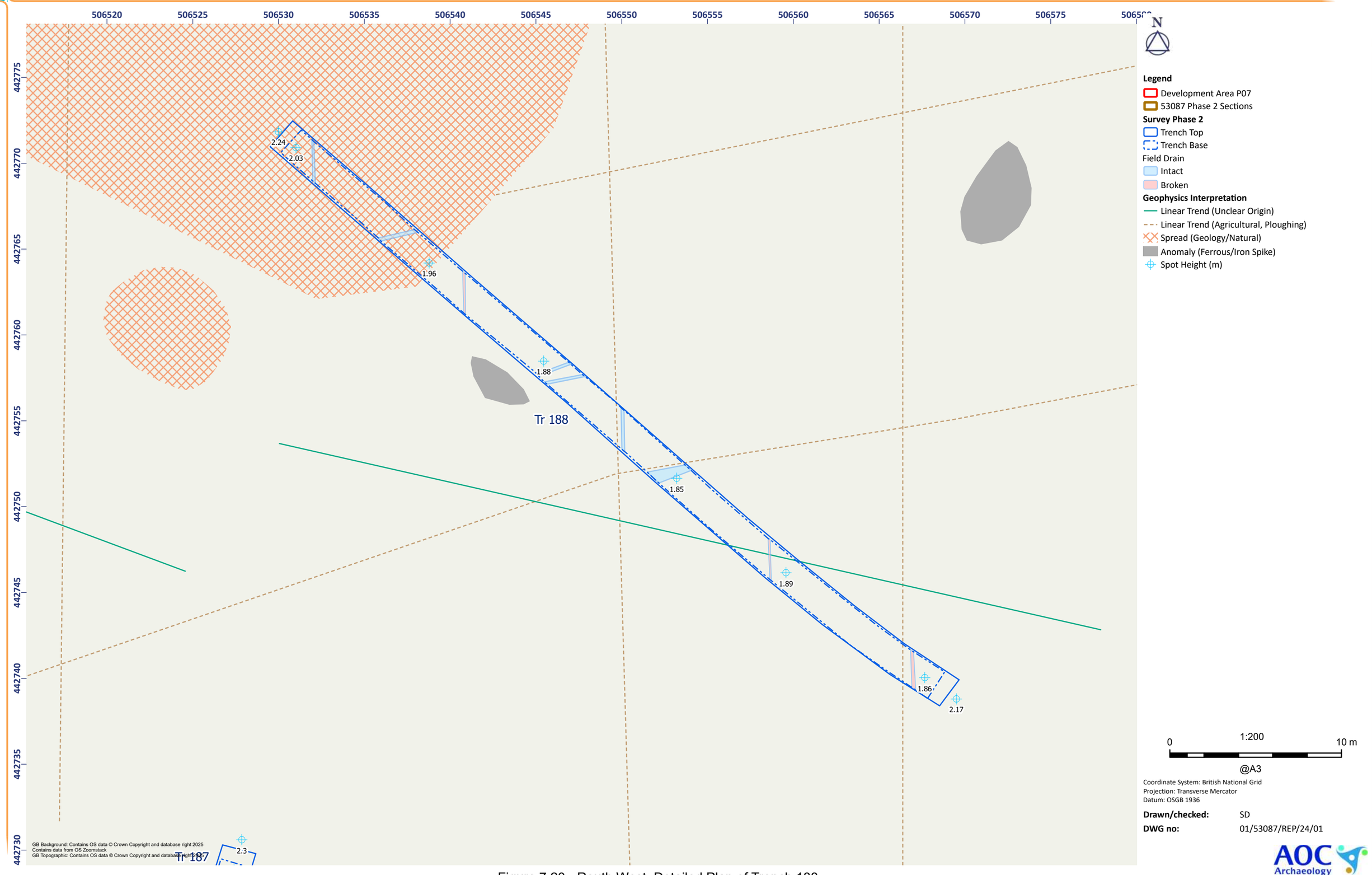


Figure 7.20 - Routh West: Detailed Plan of Trench 188

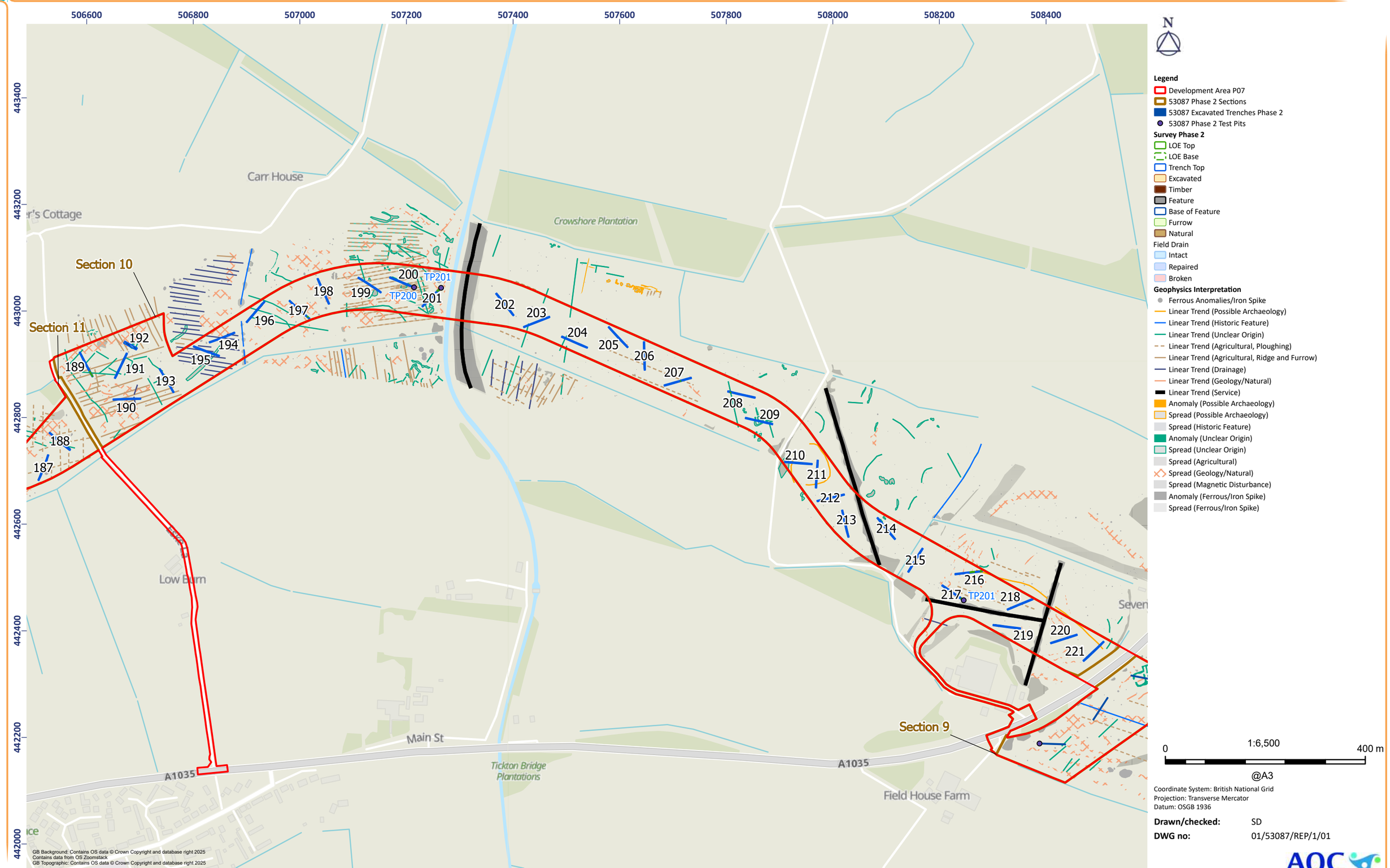


Figure 8 - Overview of Trenches

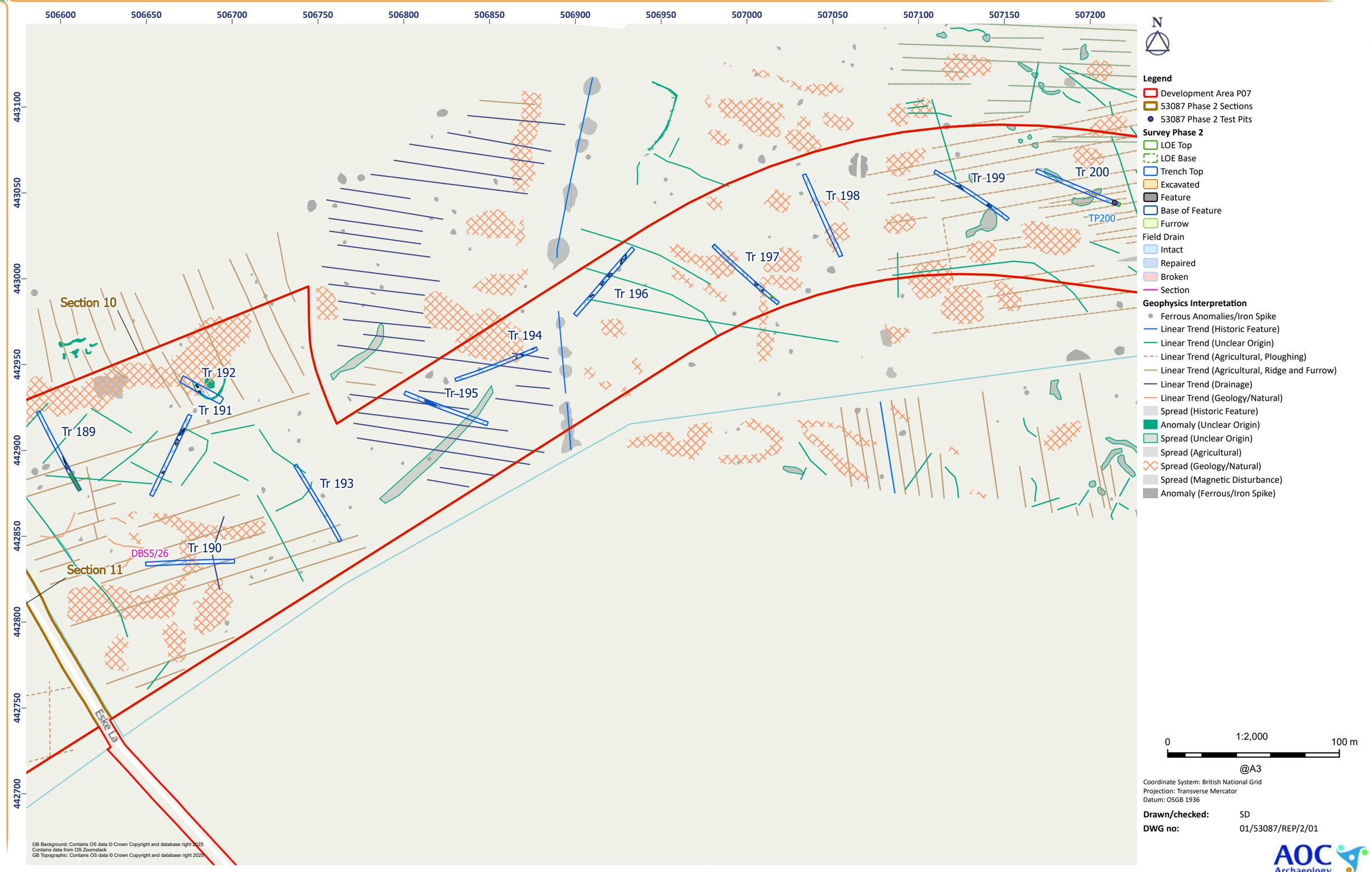


Figure 9.1 - Routh East: Area view of Trenches 189-200

Figure 9.2 - Routh East: Area view of Trenches 201-209

Figure 9.3 - Routh East: Area view of Trenches 209-221

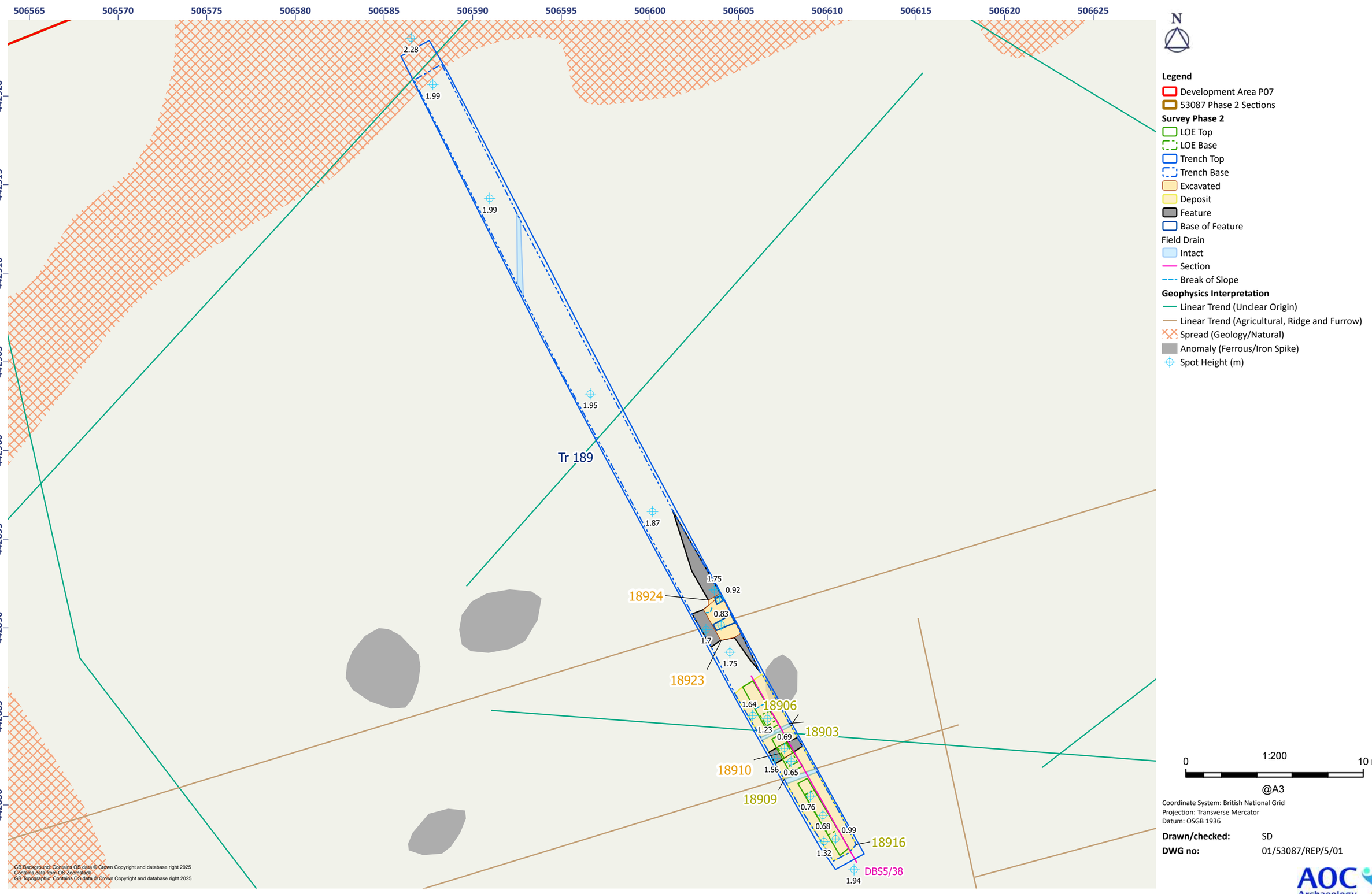
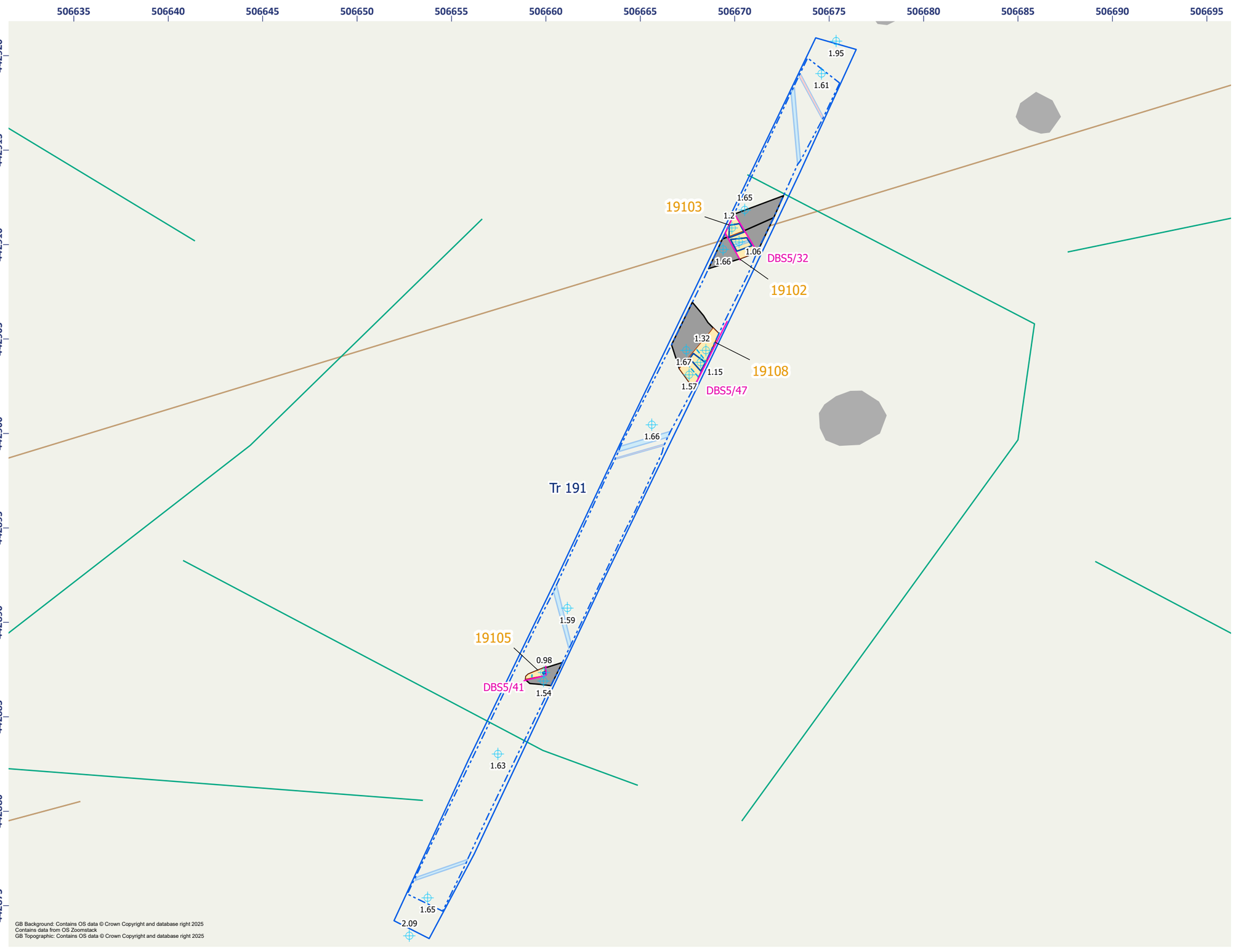


Figure 10.1 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 189



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Broken
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

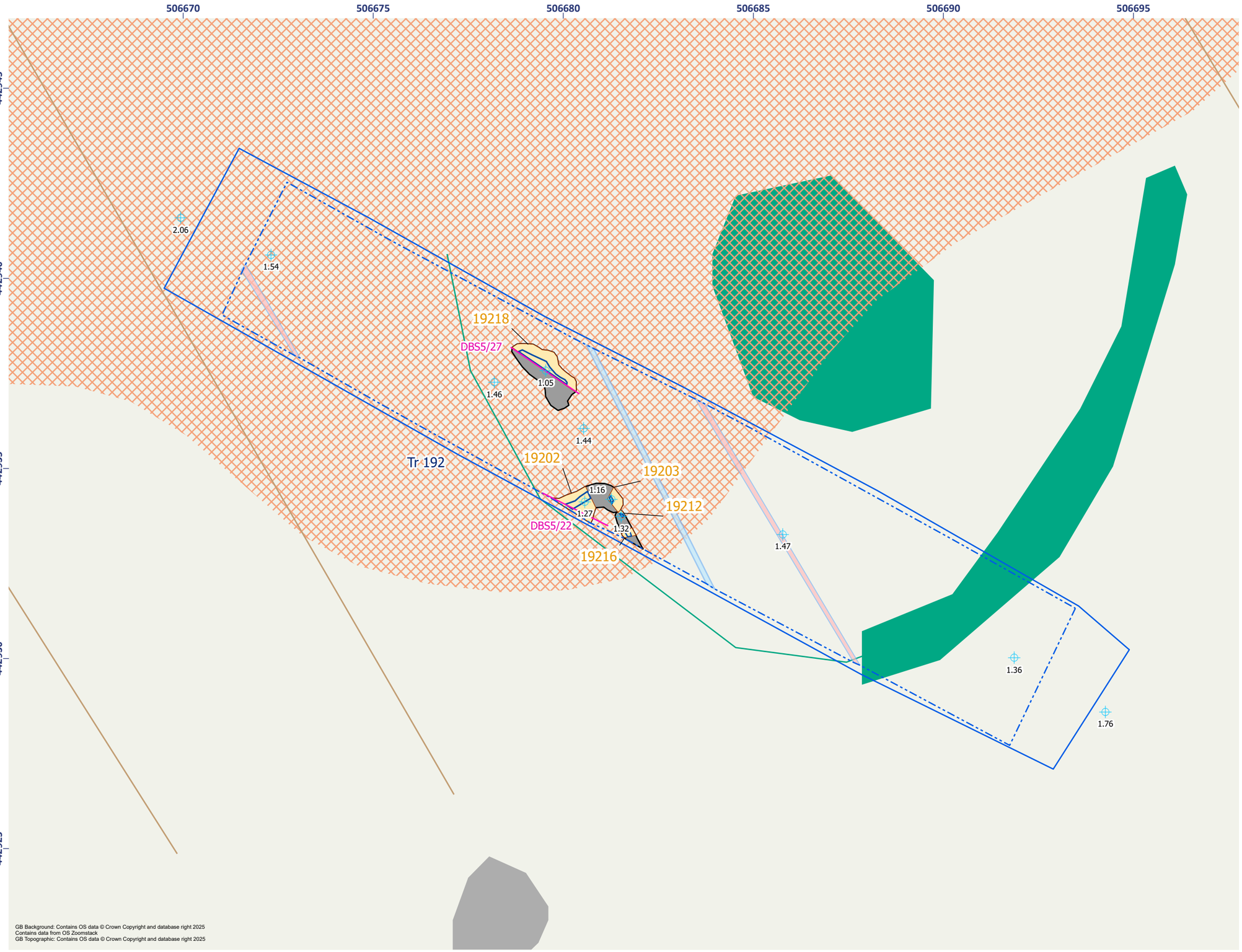
@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/6/01

Figure 10.2 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 191



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Broken
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:100 5 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/7/01

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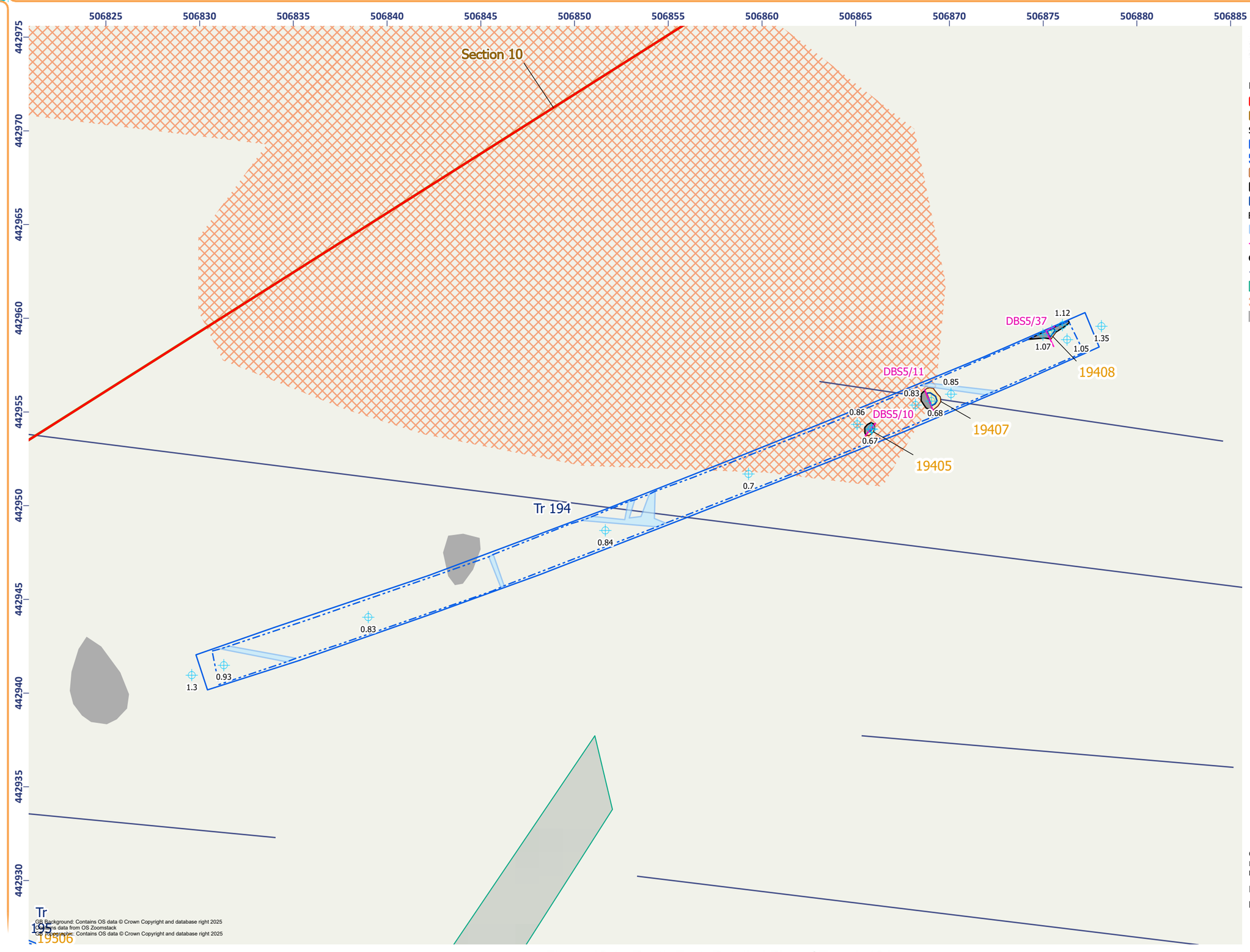
Figure 10.3 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 192



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

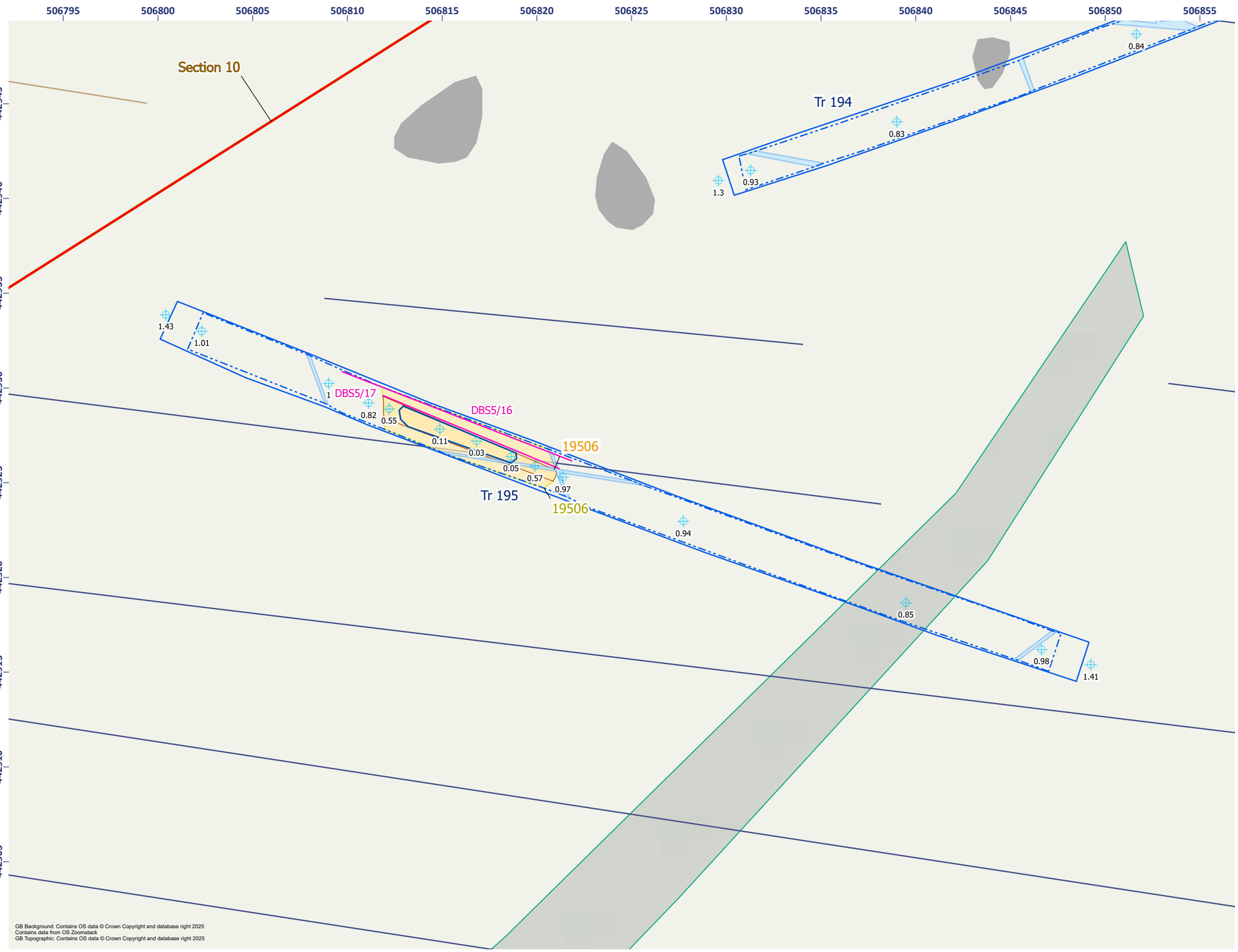
@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/8/01

Figure 10.4 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 194



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/9/01

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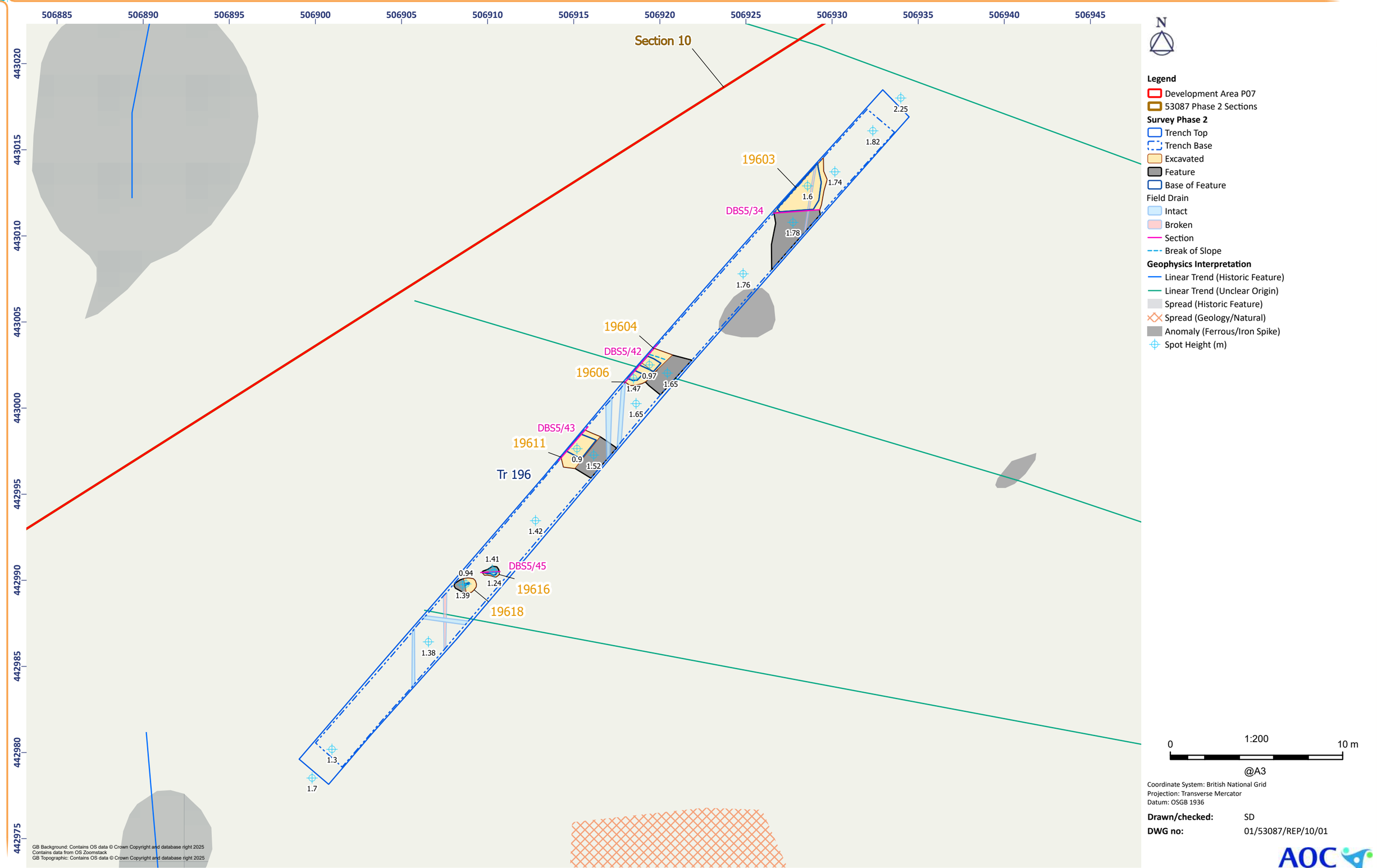
Figure 10.5 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 195



Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/10/01

Figure 10.6 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 196

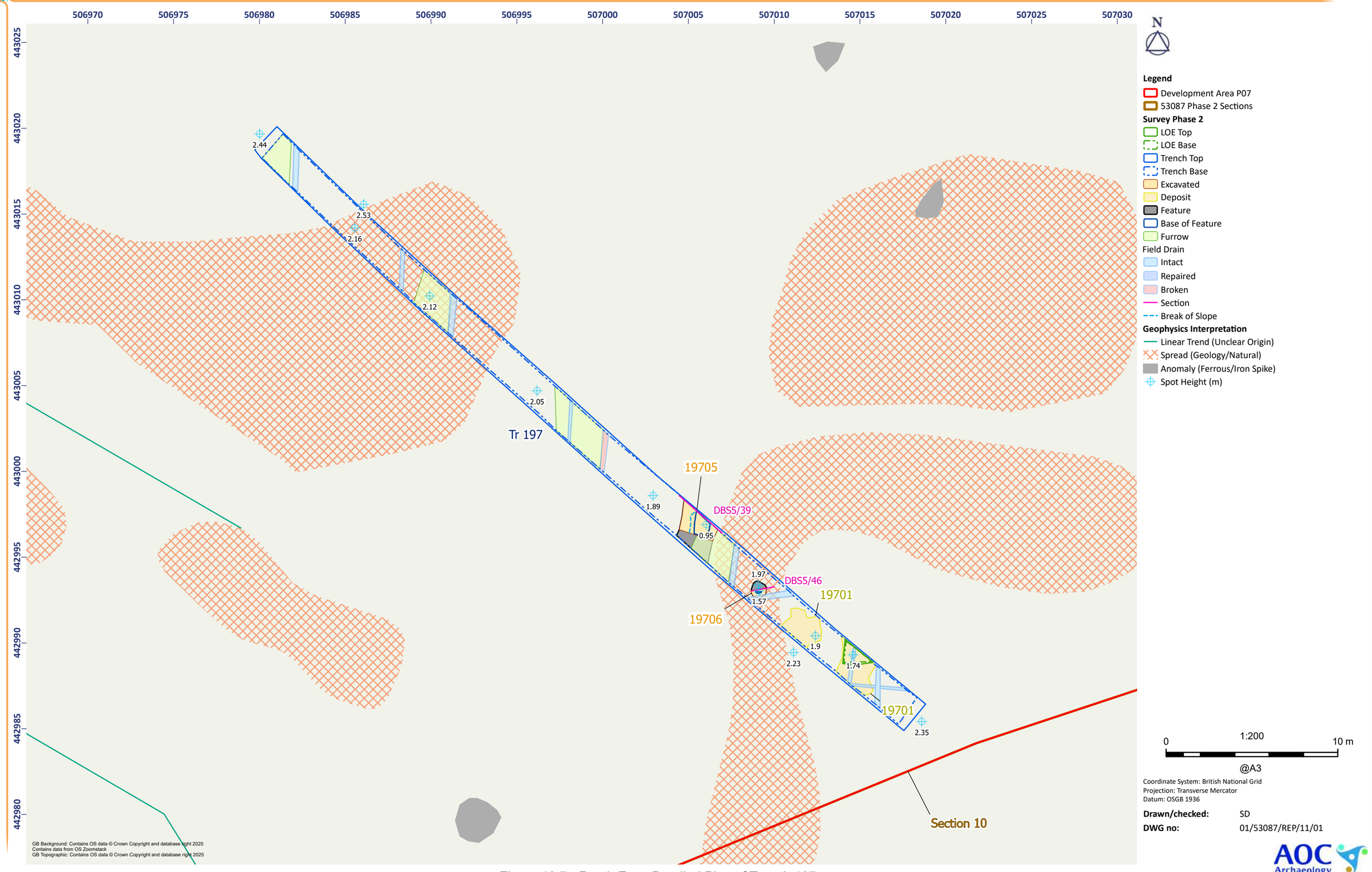


Figure 10.7 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 197

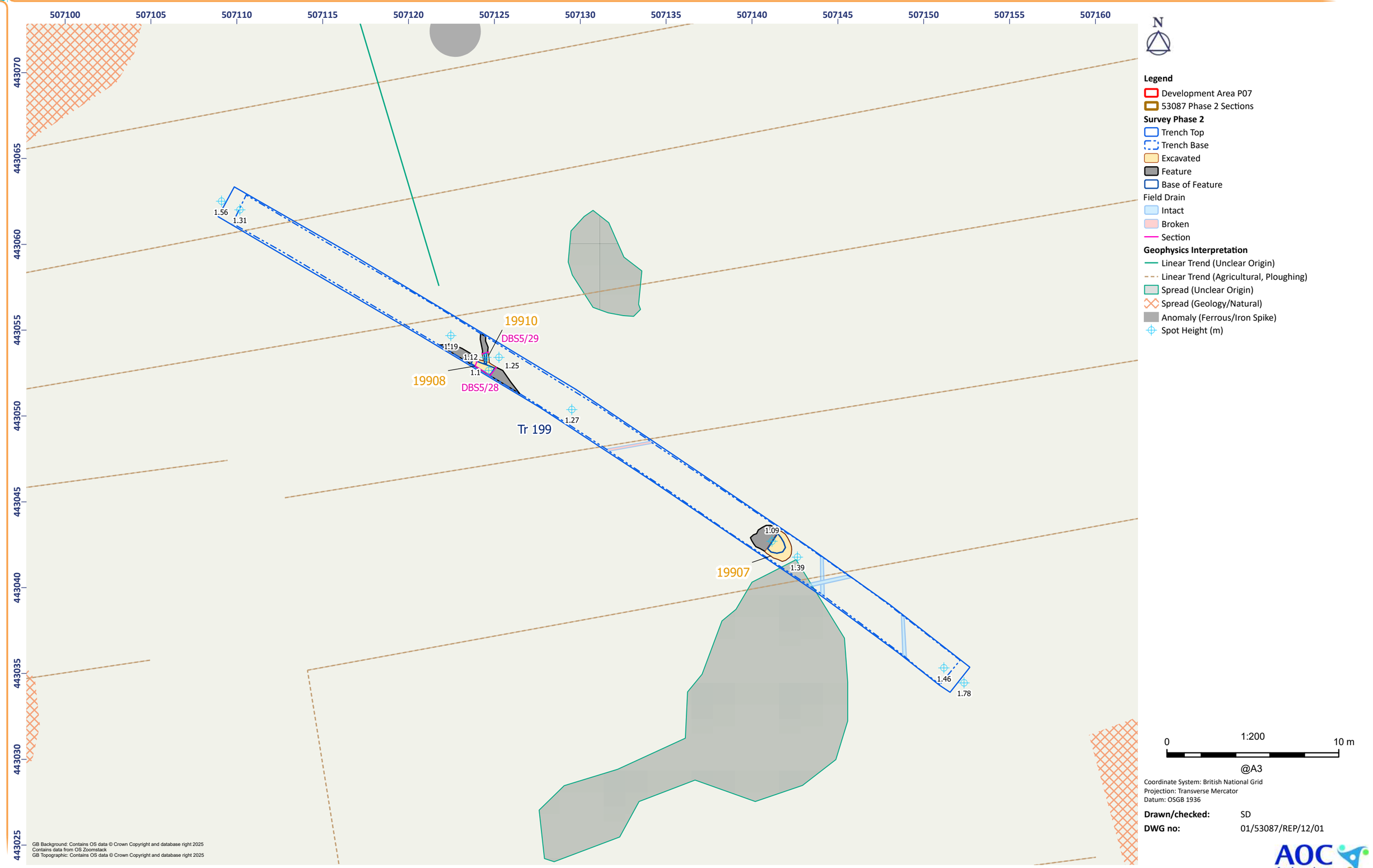


Figure 10.8 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 199

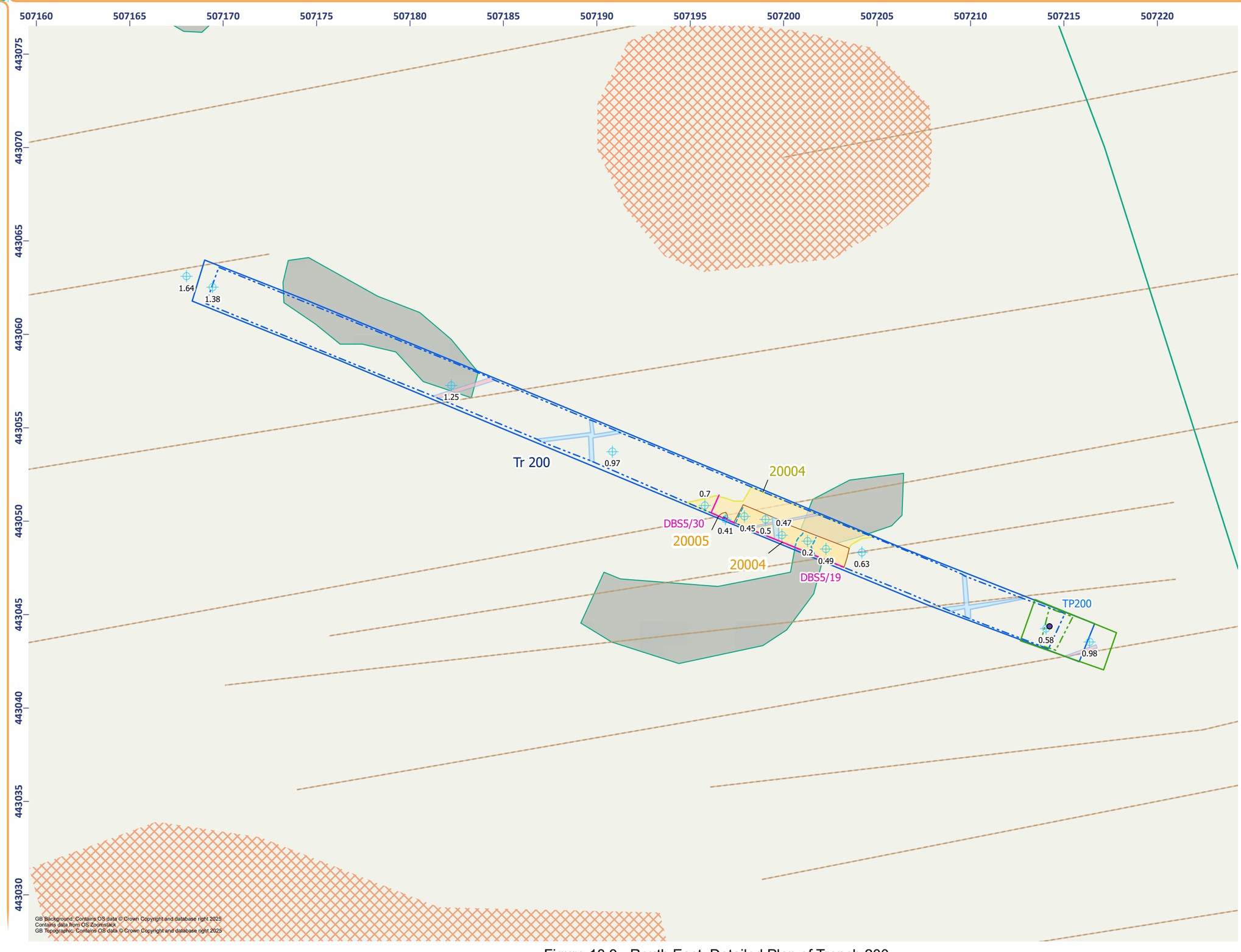


Figure 10.9 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 200

N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections
- 53087 Phase 2 Test Pits

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Timber
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Repaired
- Broken
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Agricultural)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/14/01

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Figure 10.10 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 201

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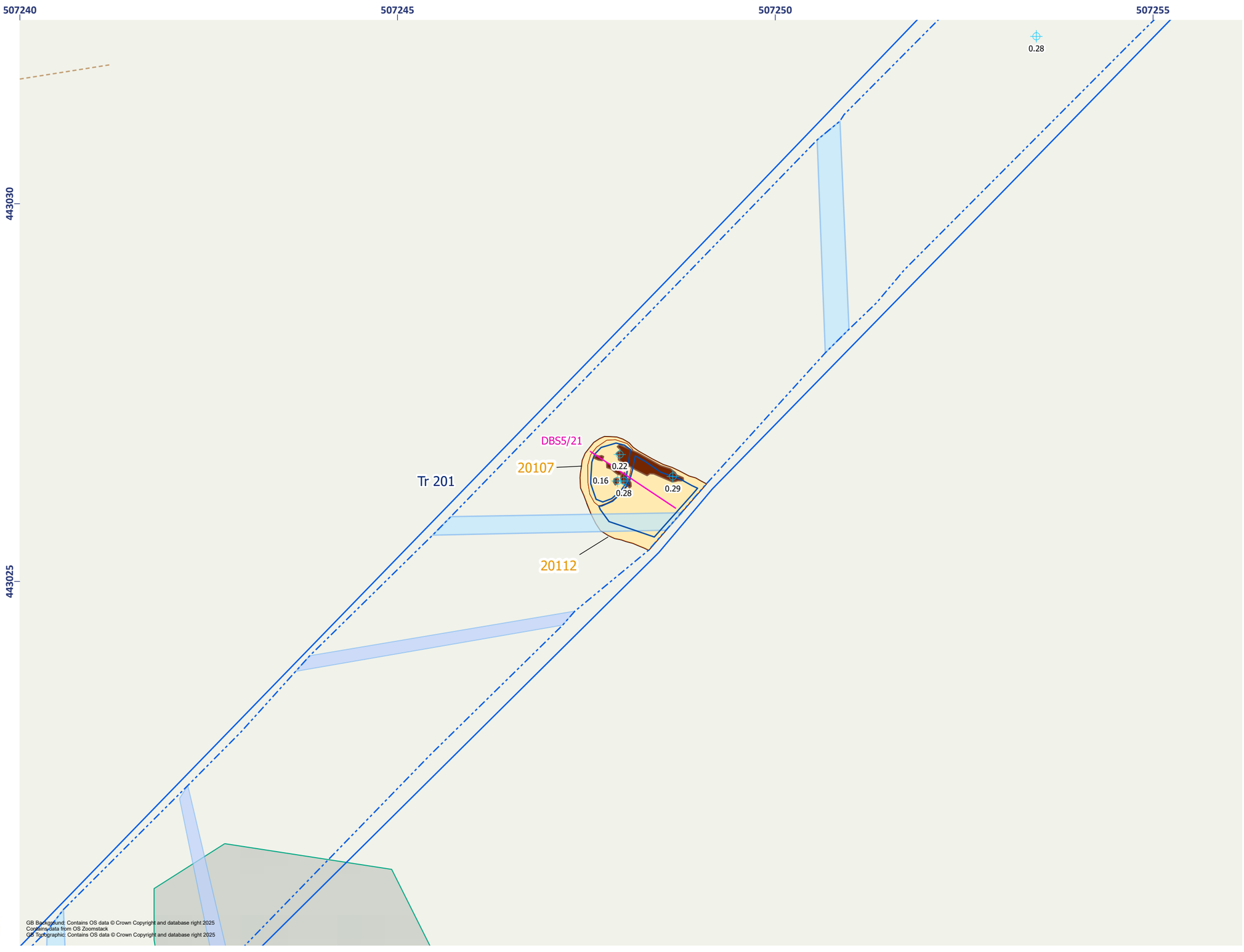


Figure 10.11 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 201

Figure 10.12 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 202

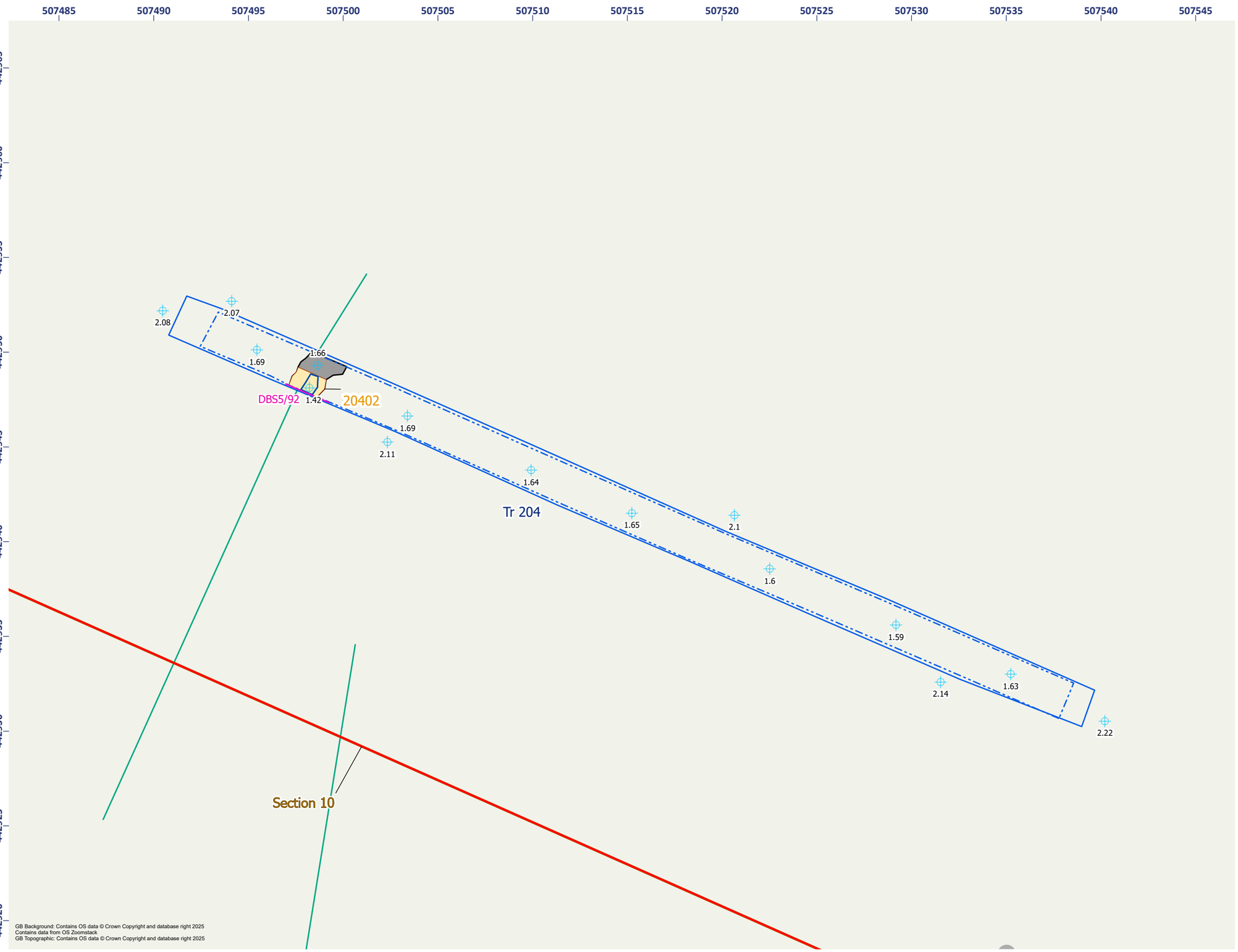


Figure 10.13 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 204

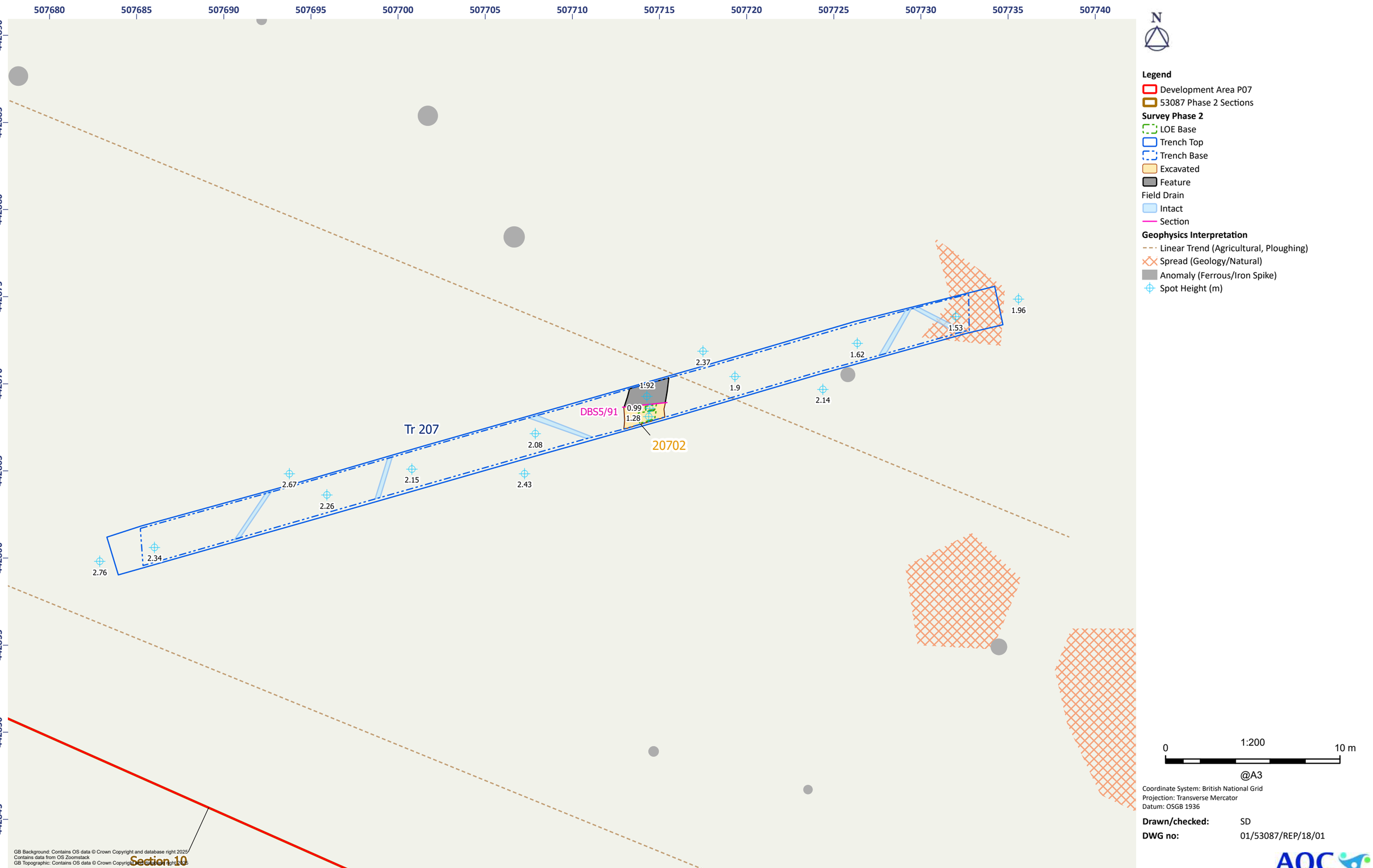


Figure 10.14 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 207

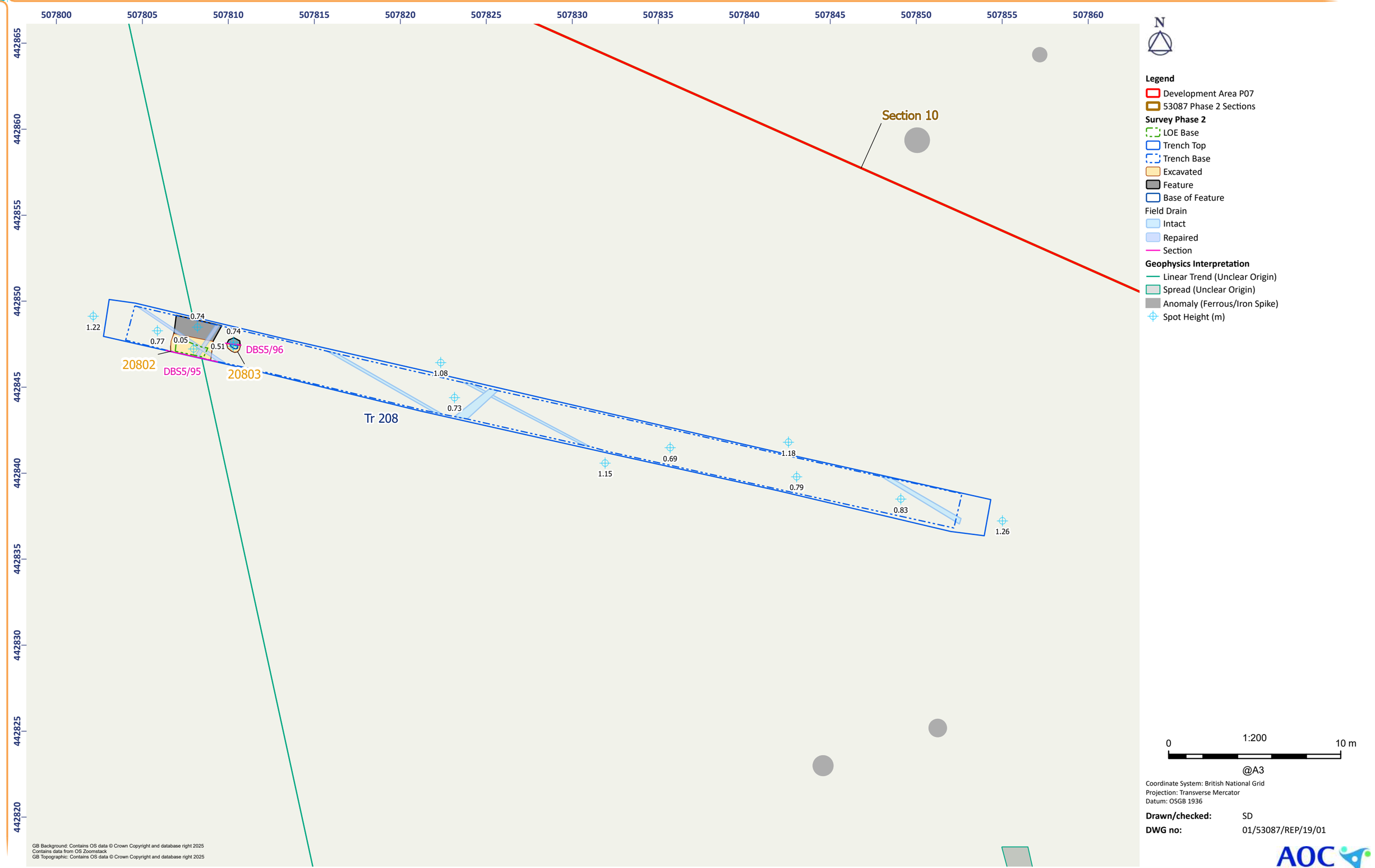
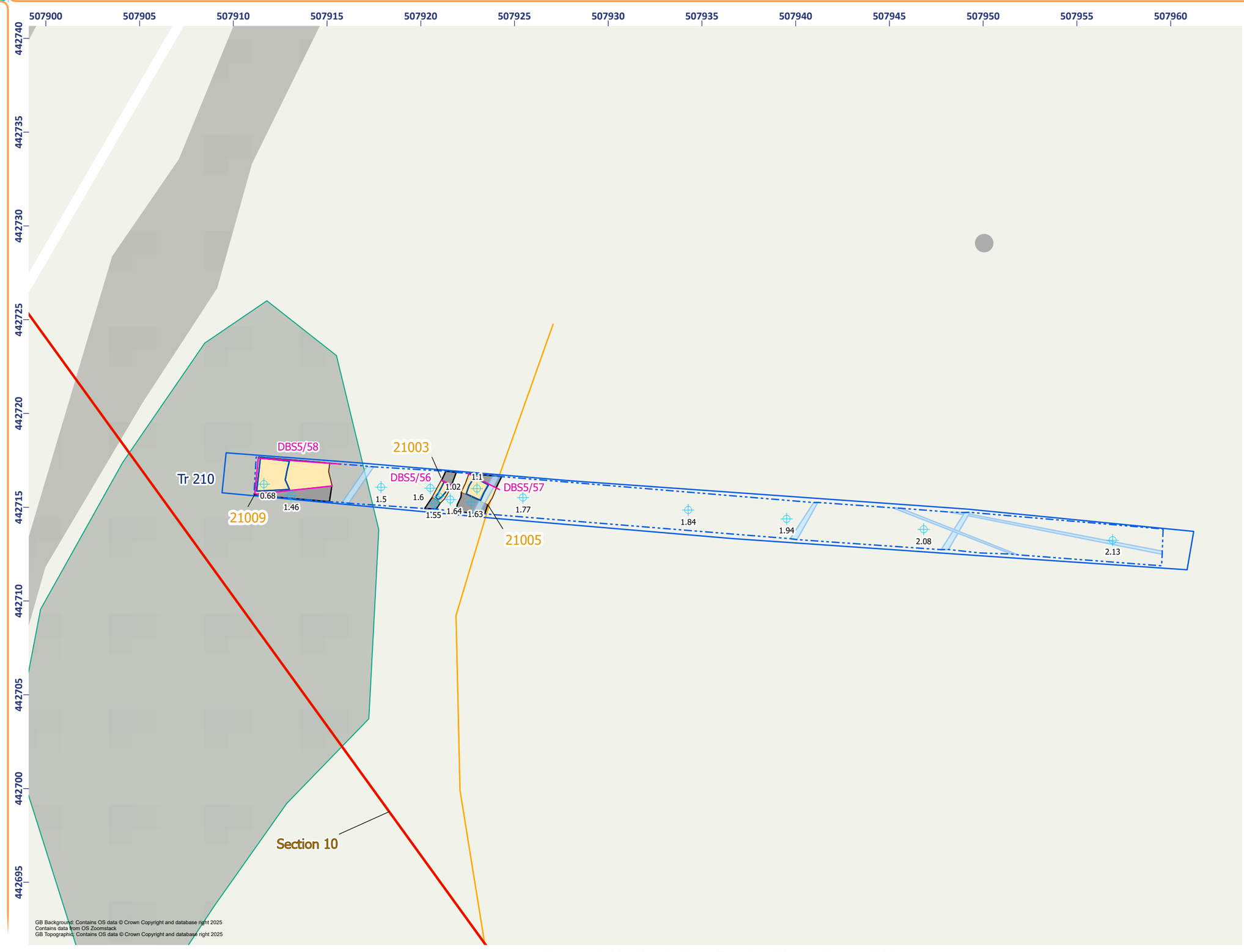


Figure 10.15 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 208



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/20/01

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Figure 10.16 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 210

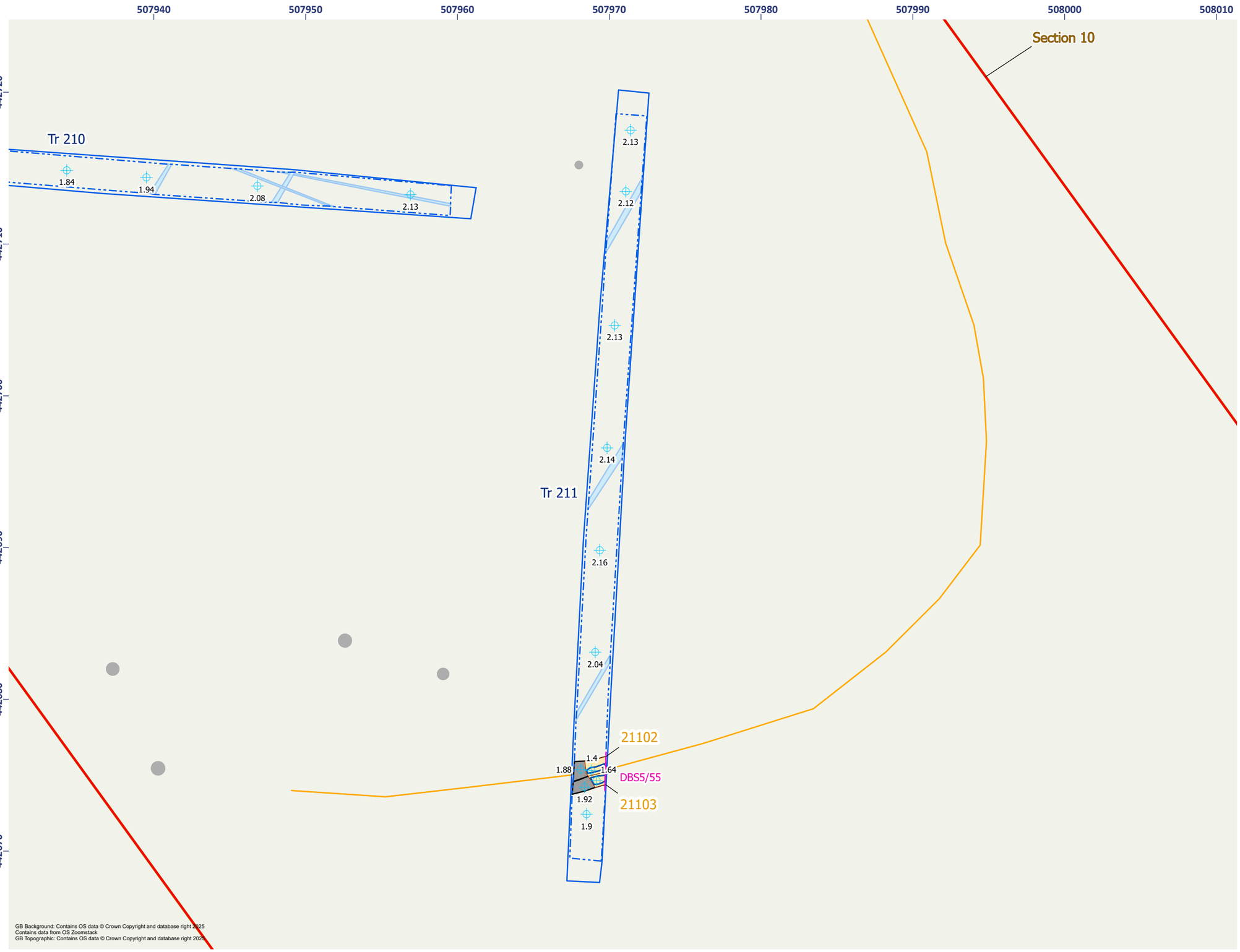
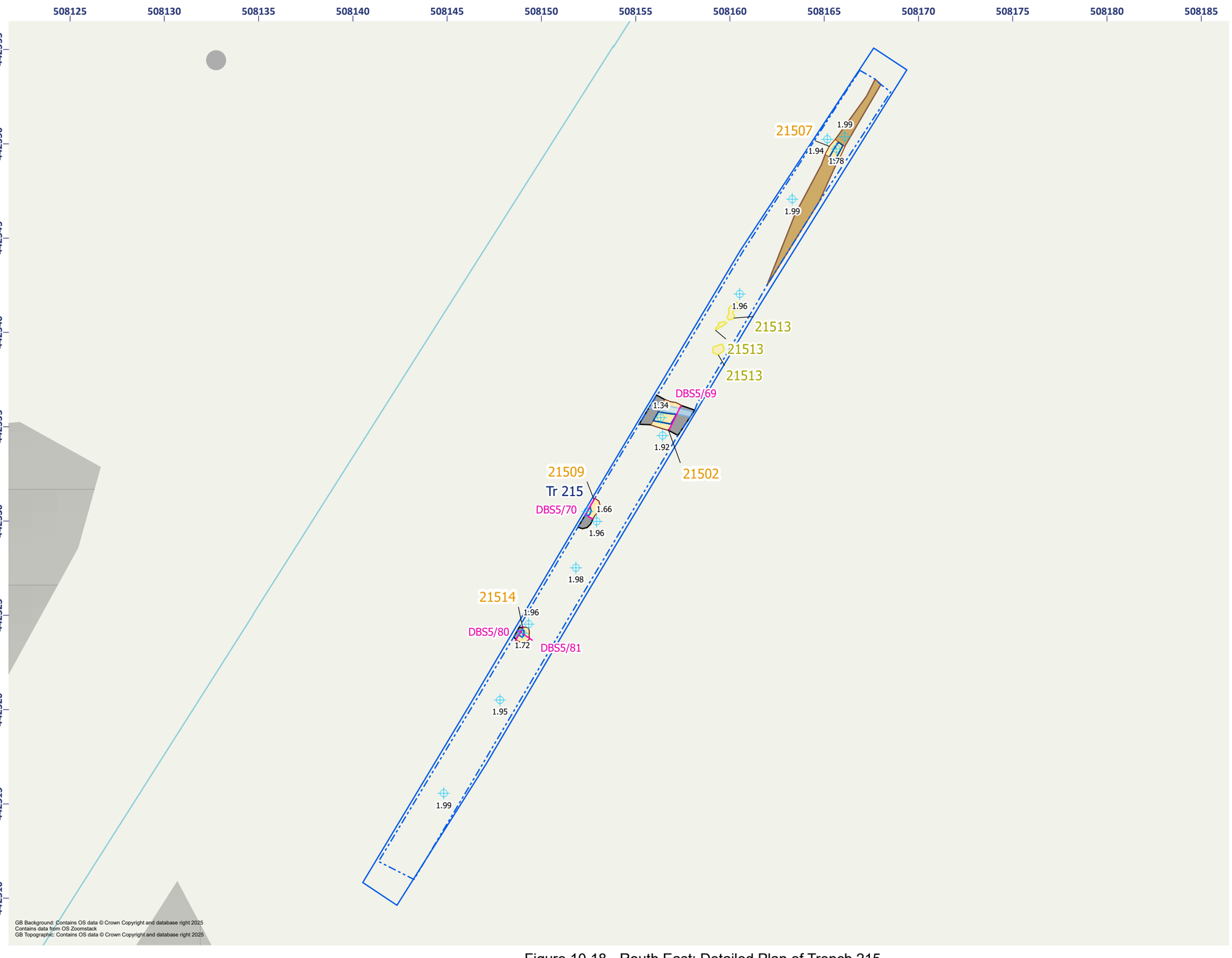


Figure 10.17 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 211



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Natural

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/22/01

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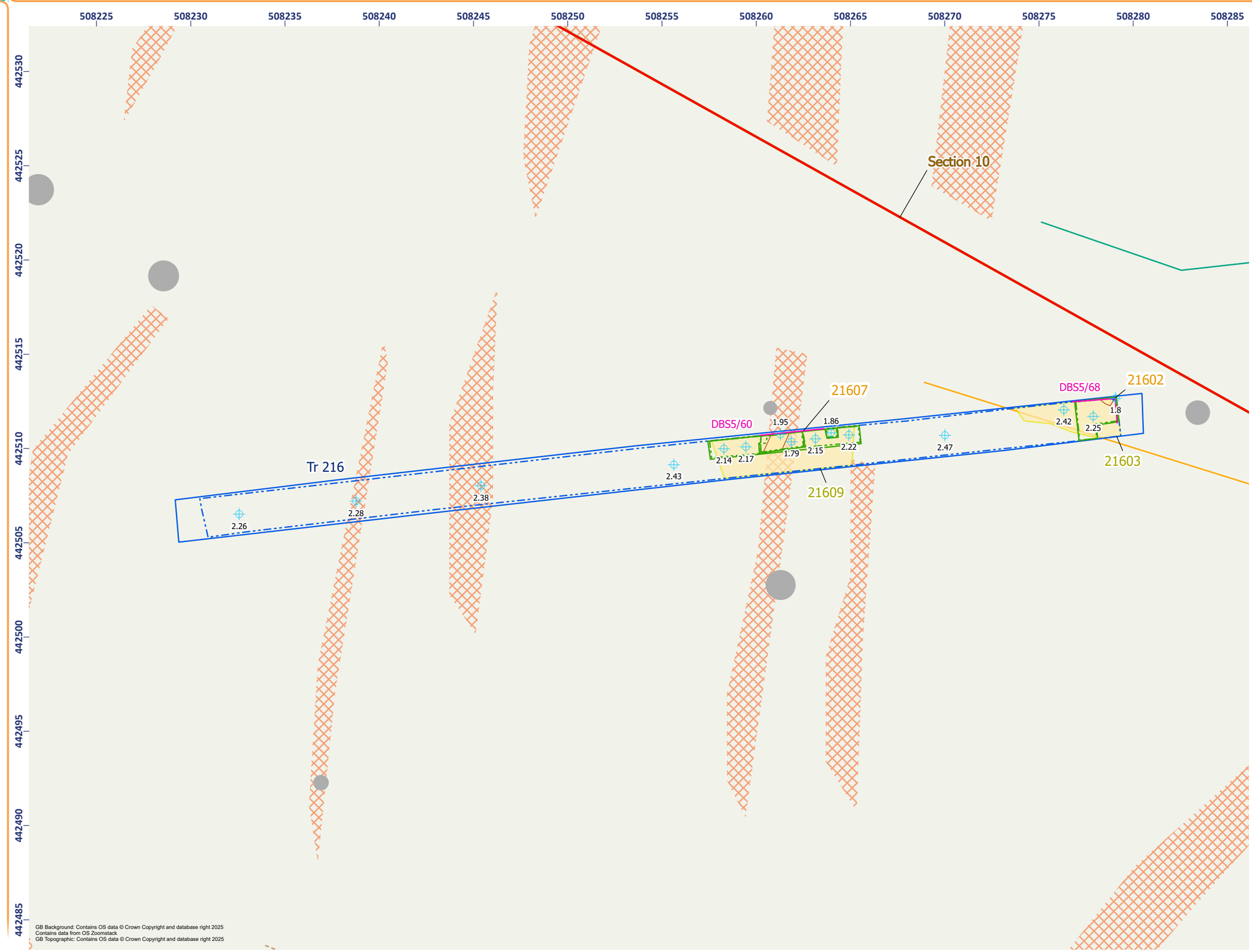
Figure 10.18 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 215



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Base of Feature
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/23/01

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Figure 10.19 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 216

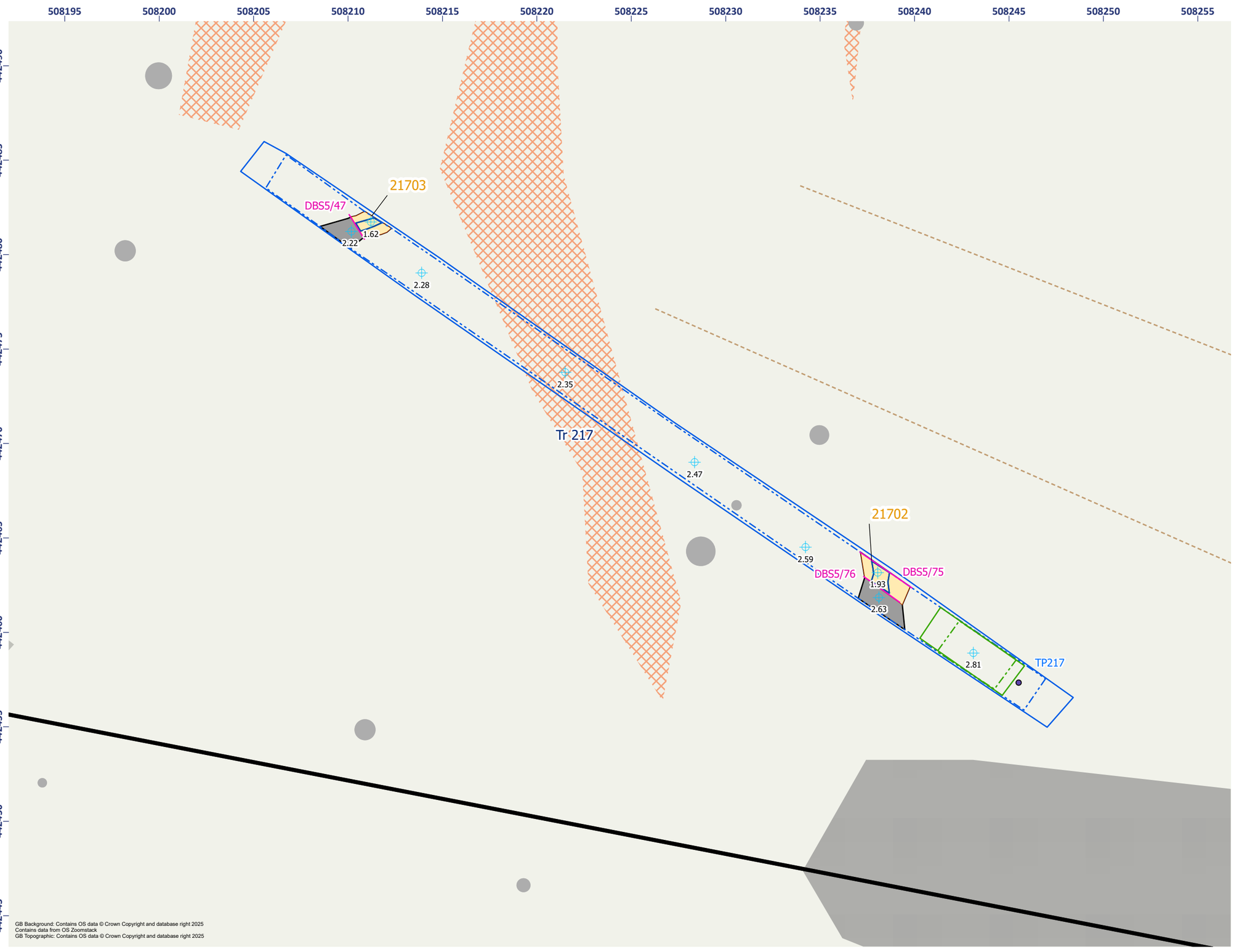


Figure 10.20 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 217

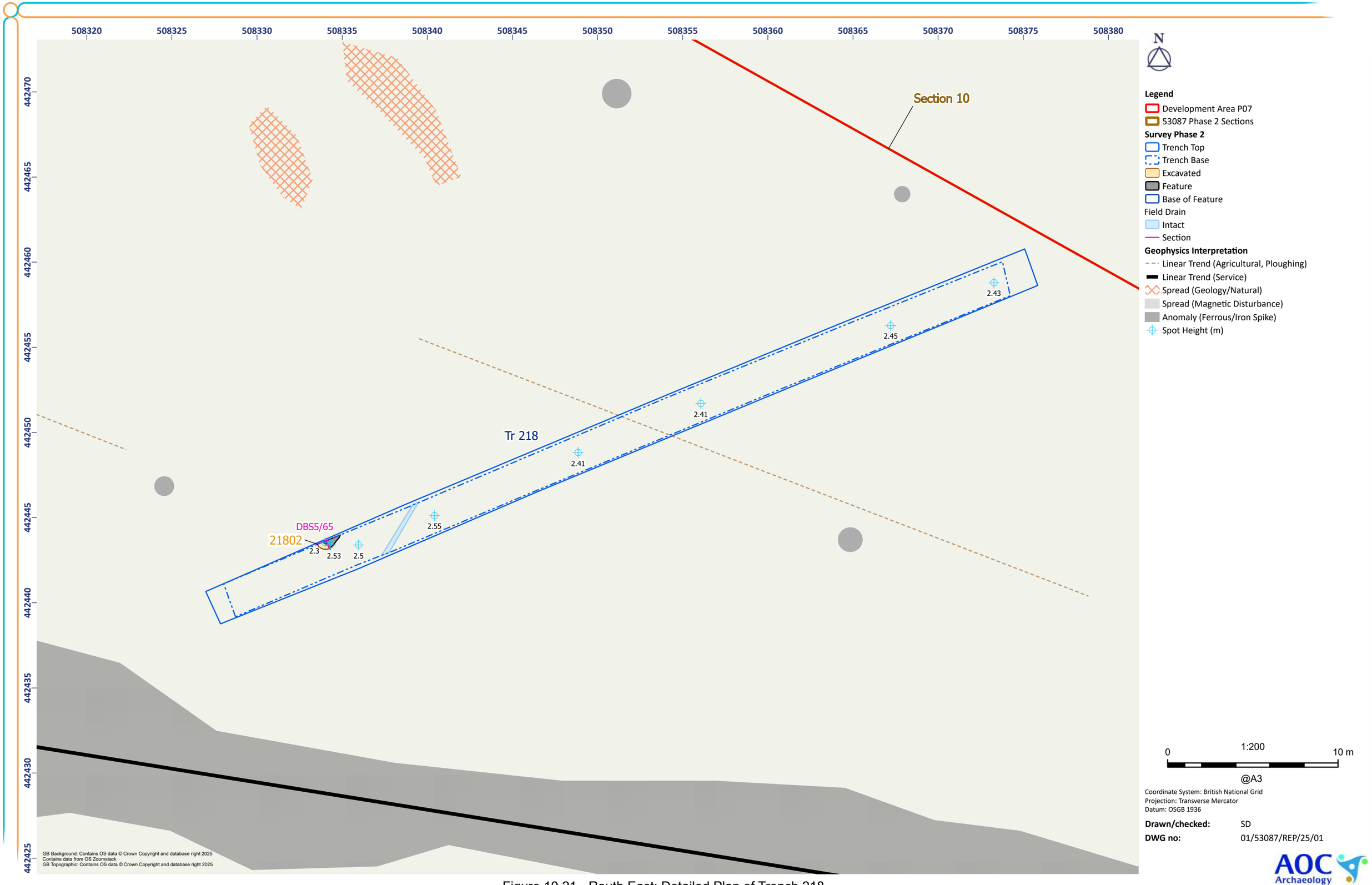


Figure 10.21 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 218

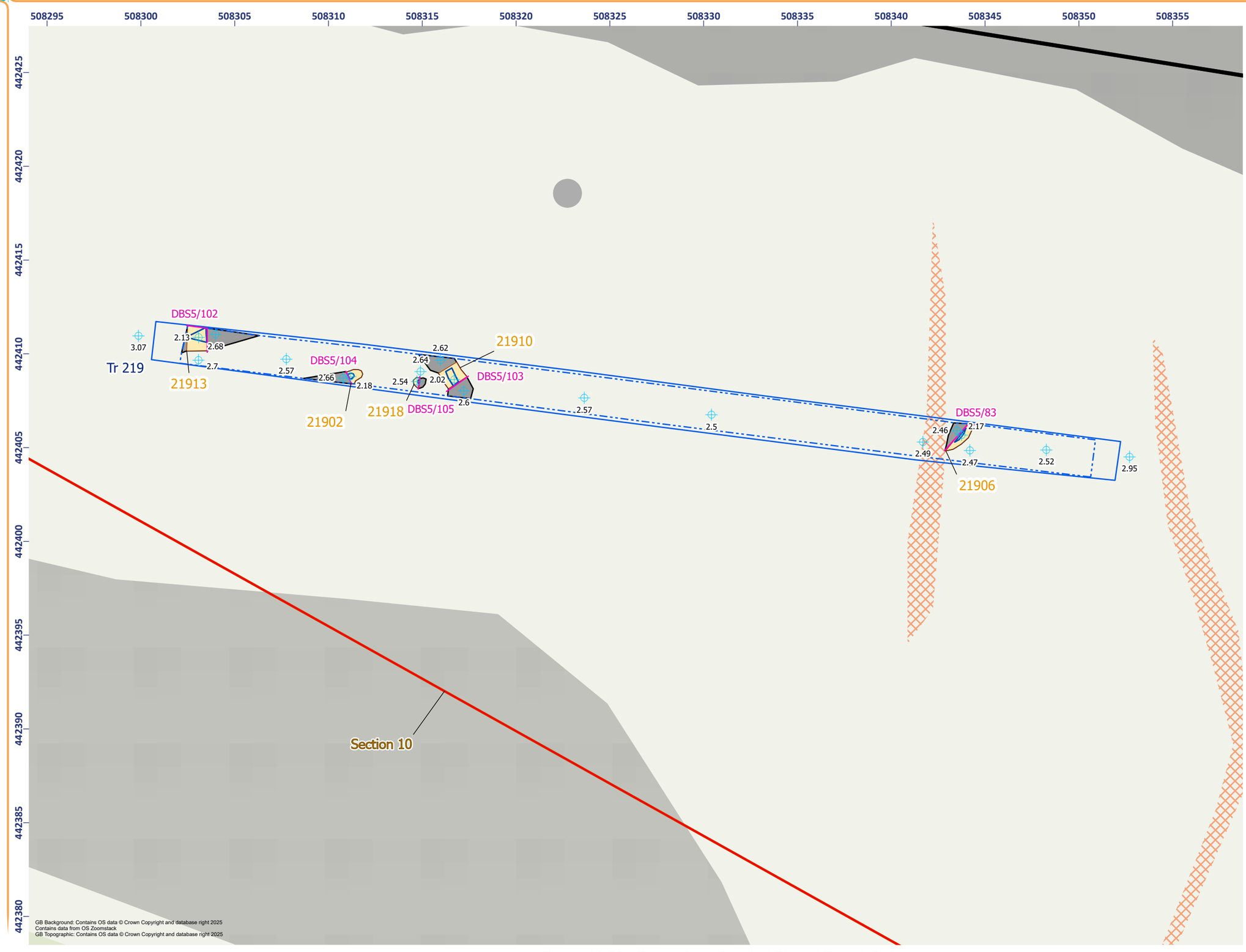


Figure 10.22 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 219

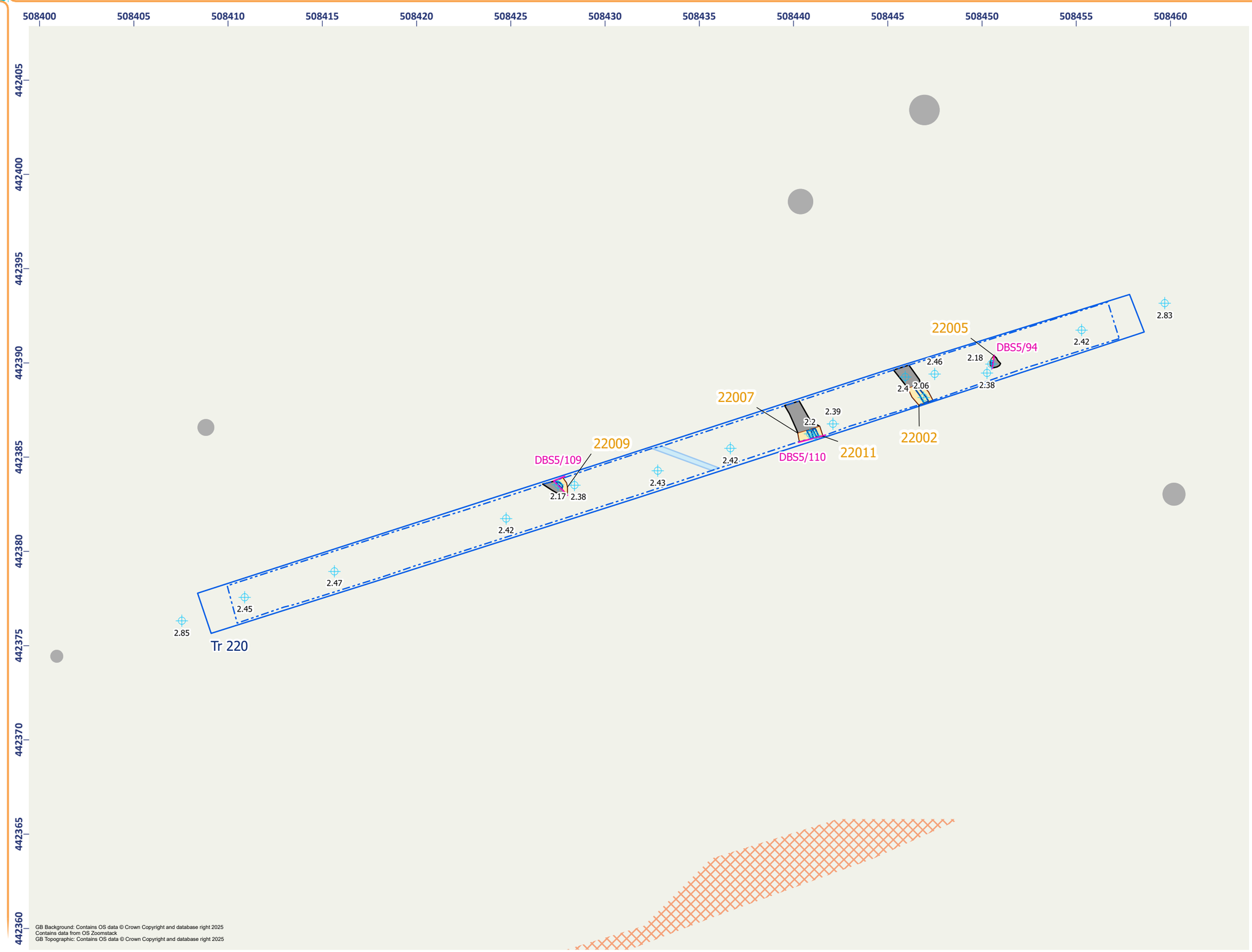


Figure 10.23 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 220

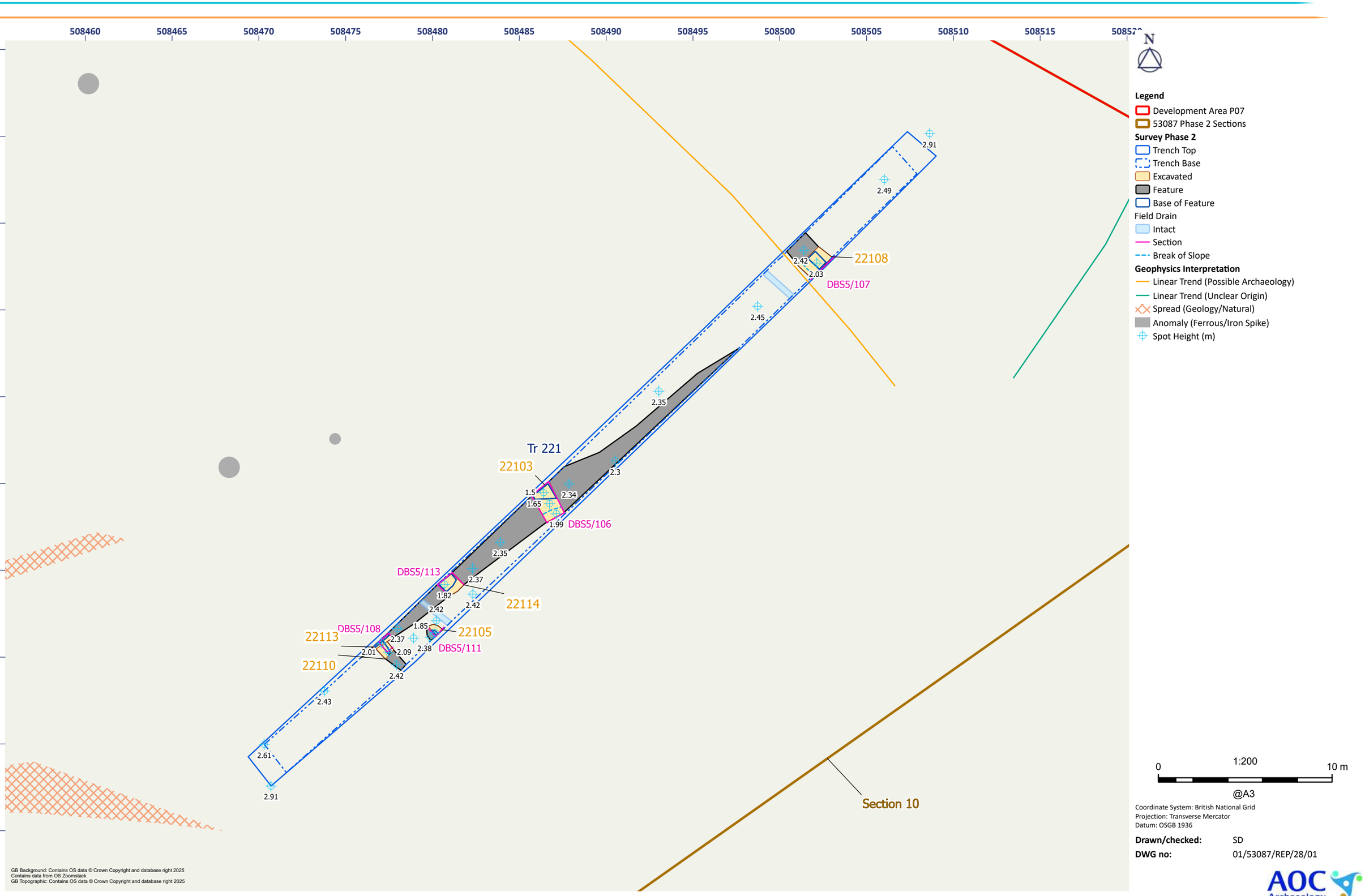


Figure 10.24 - Routh East: Detailed Plan of Trench 221

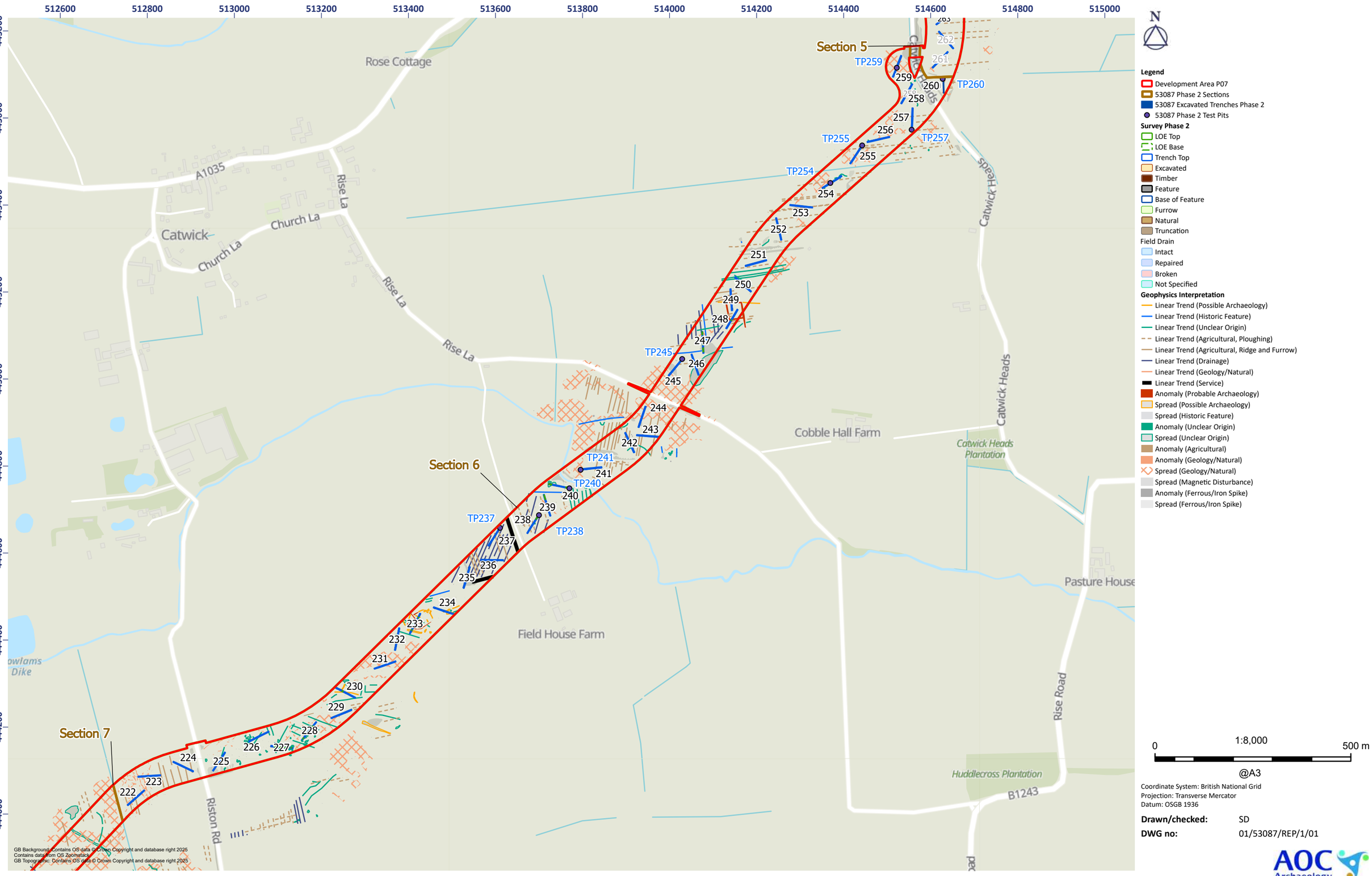


Figure 11 - Detailed Site Location: Catfoss South, Section 6

Figure 12.1 - Catfoss South: Area view of Trenches 222-232

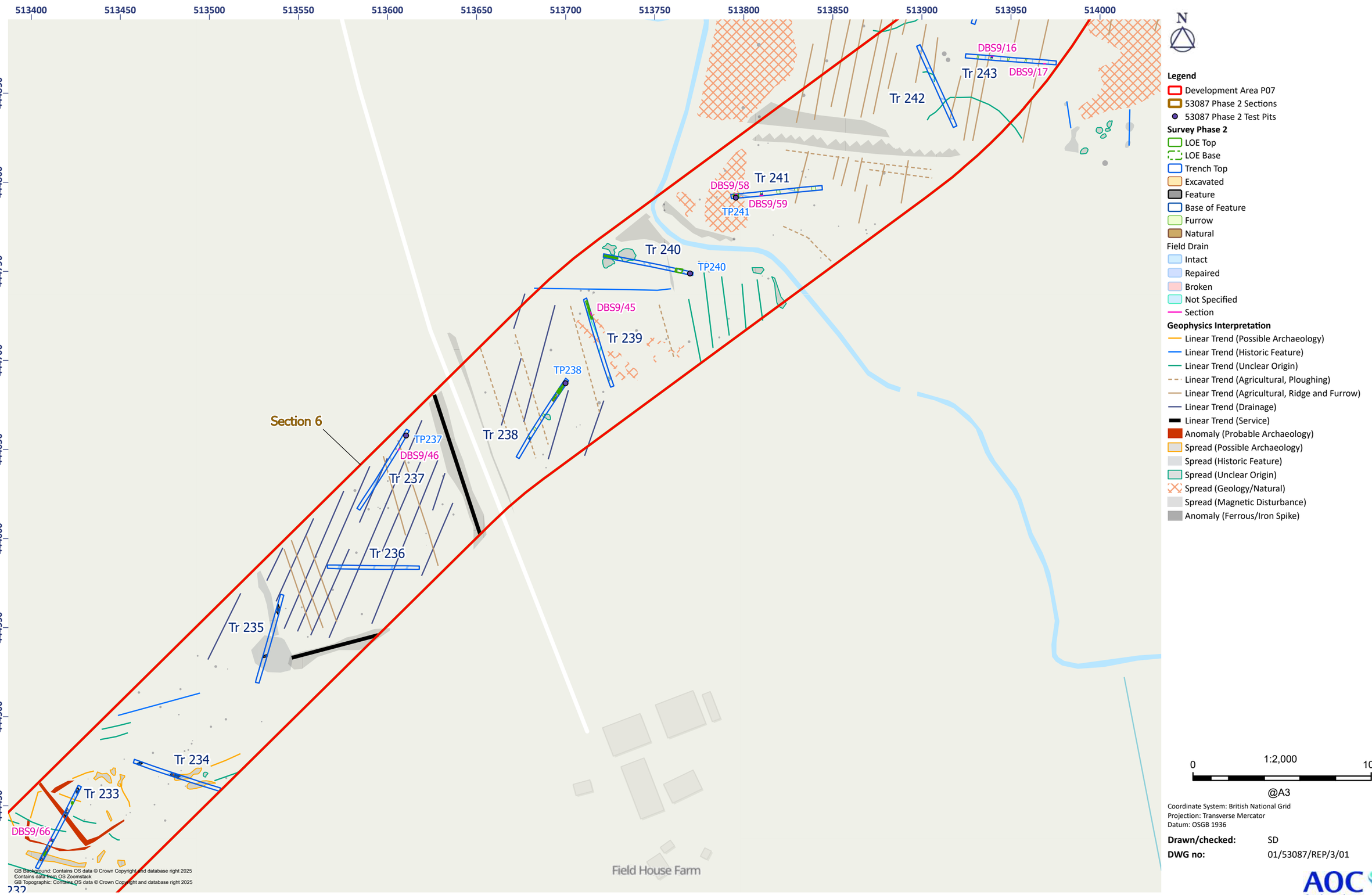


Figure 12.2 - Catfoss South: Area view of Trenches 233-243

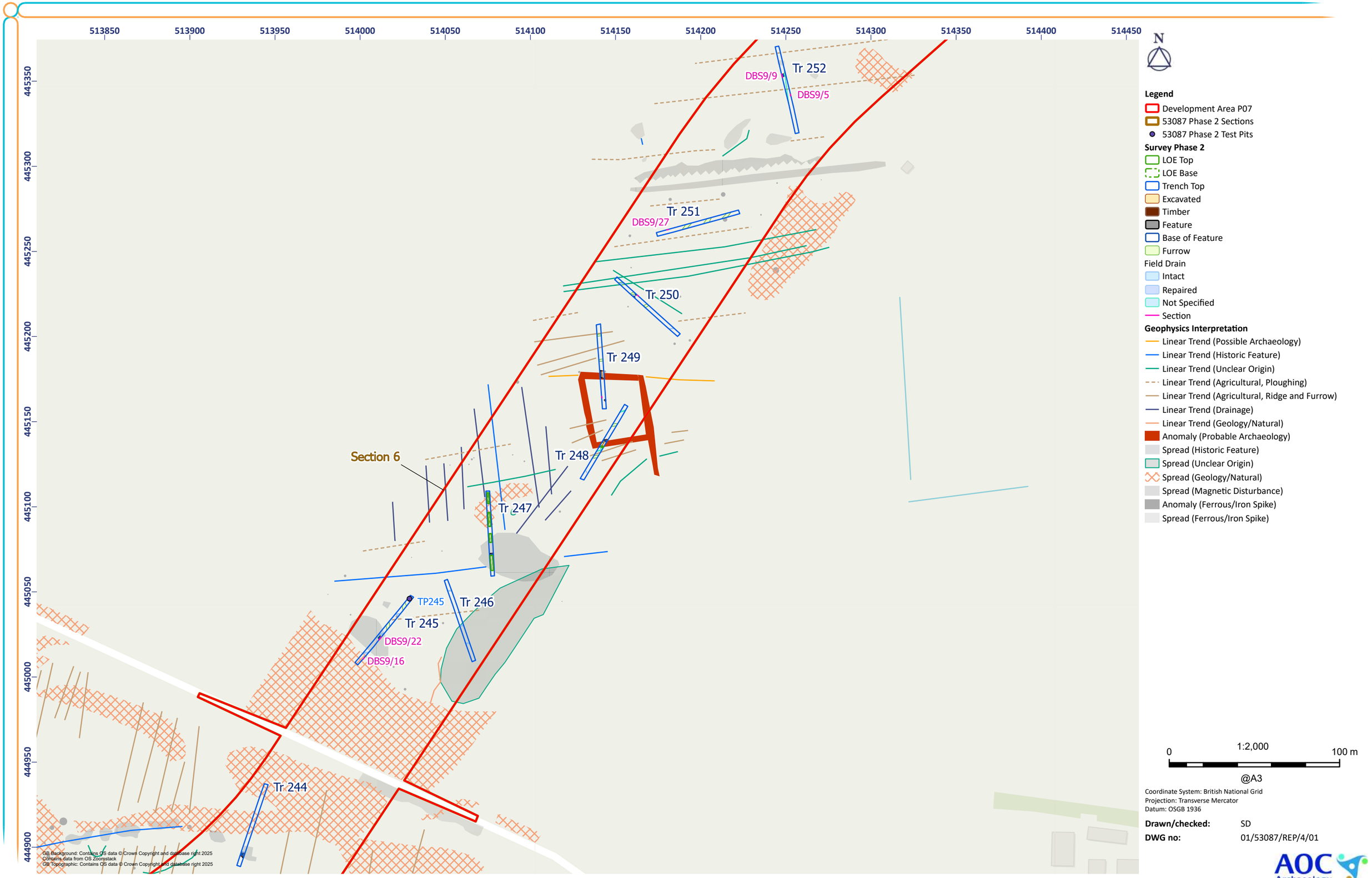


Figure 12.3 - Catfoss South: Area view of Trenches 244-252

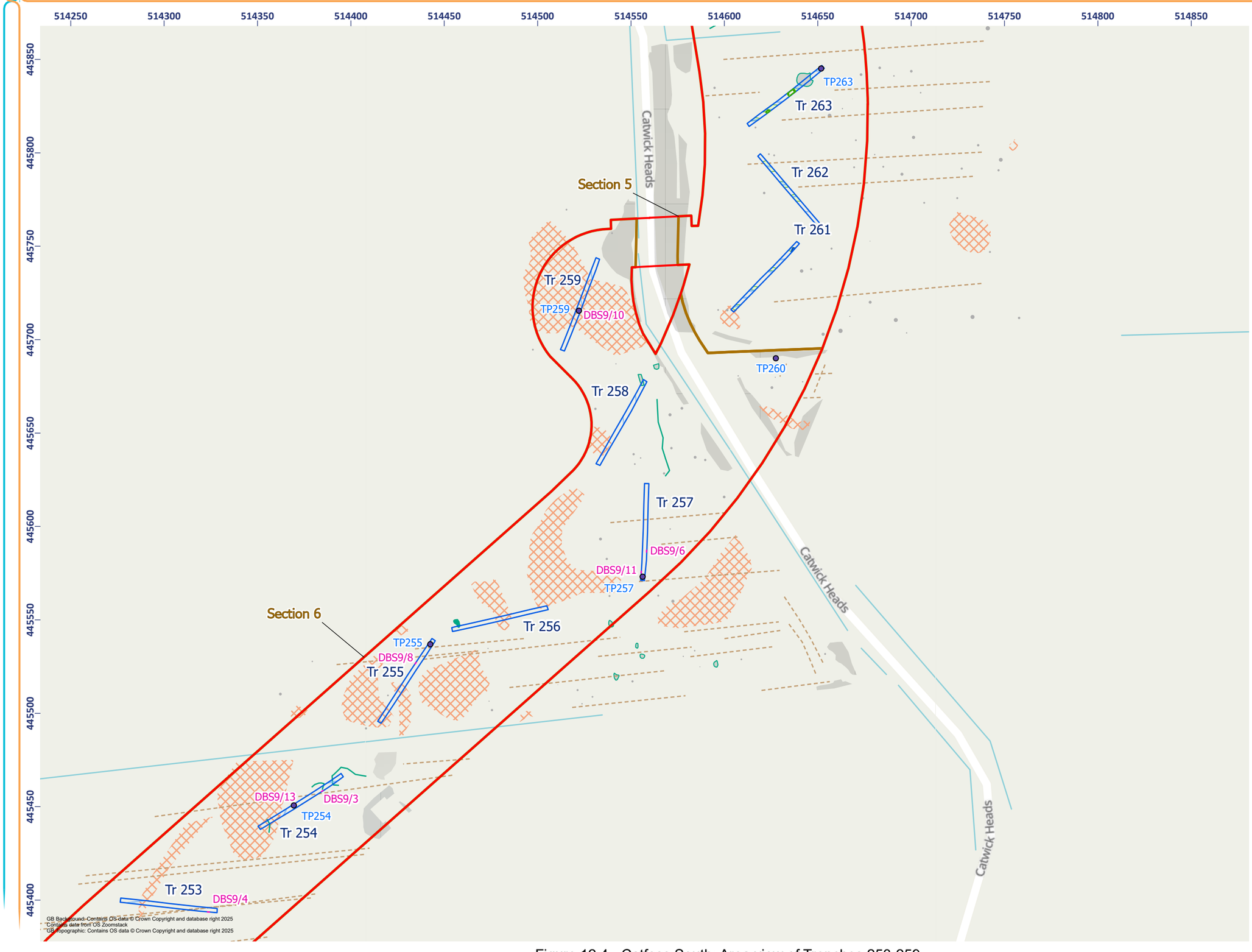


Figure 12.4 - Catfoss South: Area view of Trenches 253-259

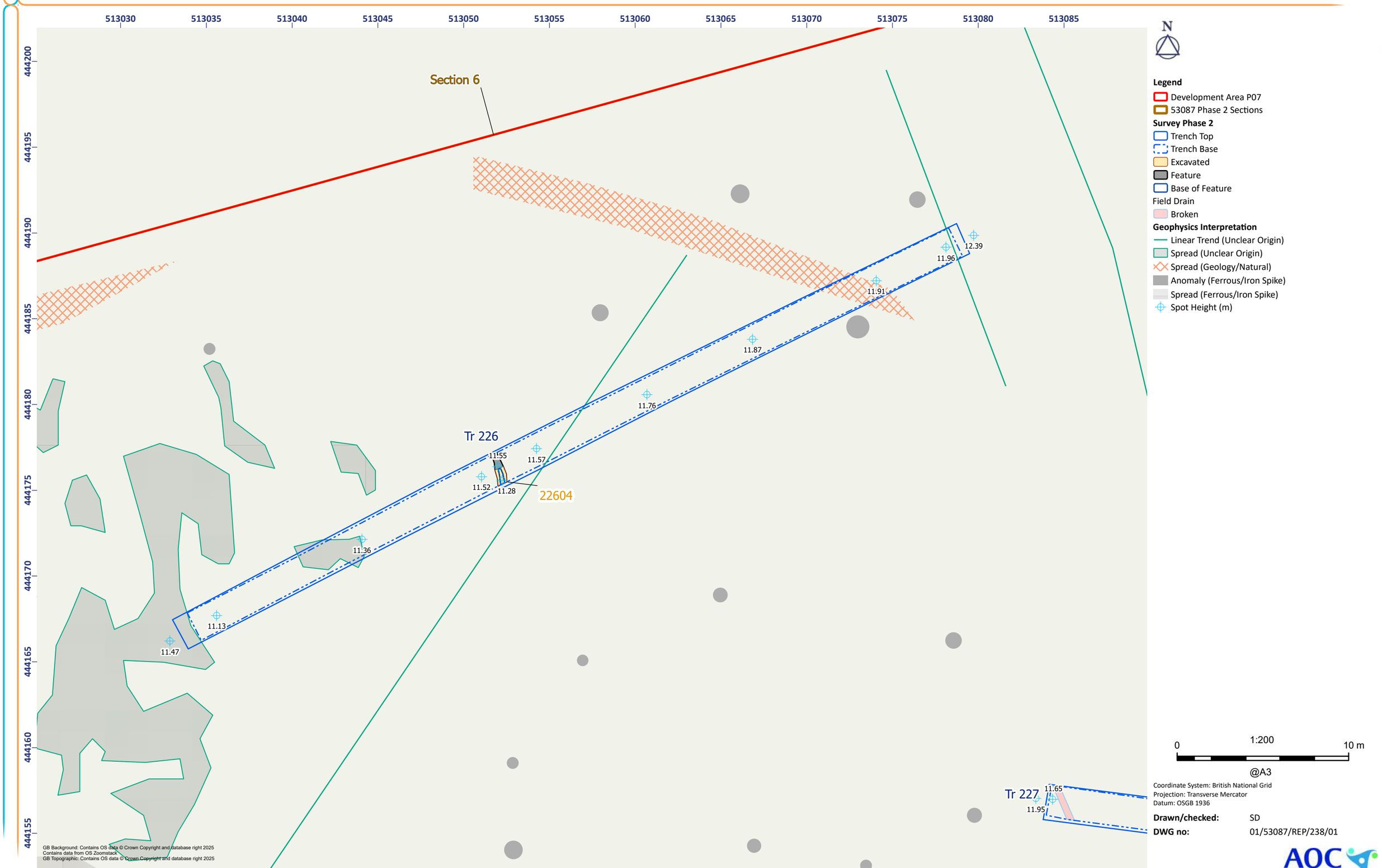


Figure 13.1 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 226

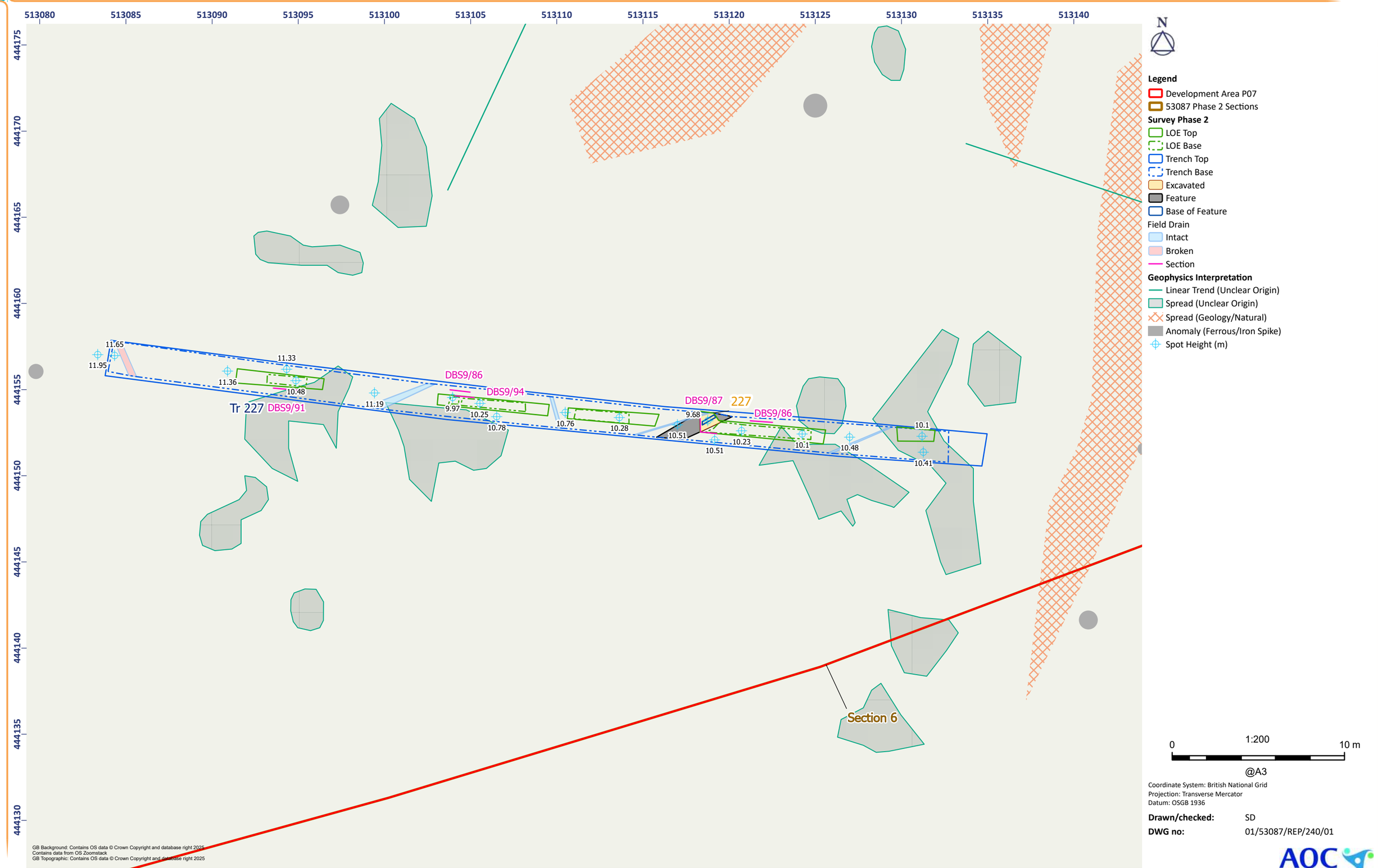
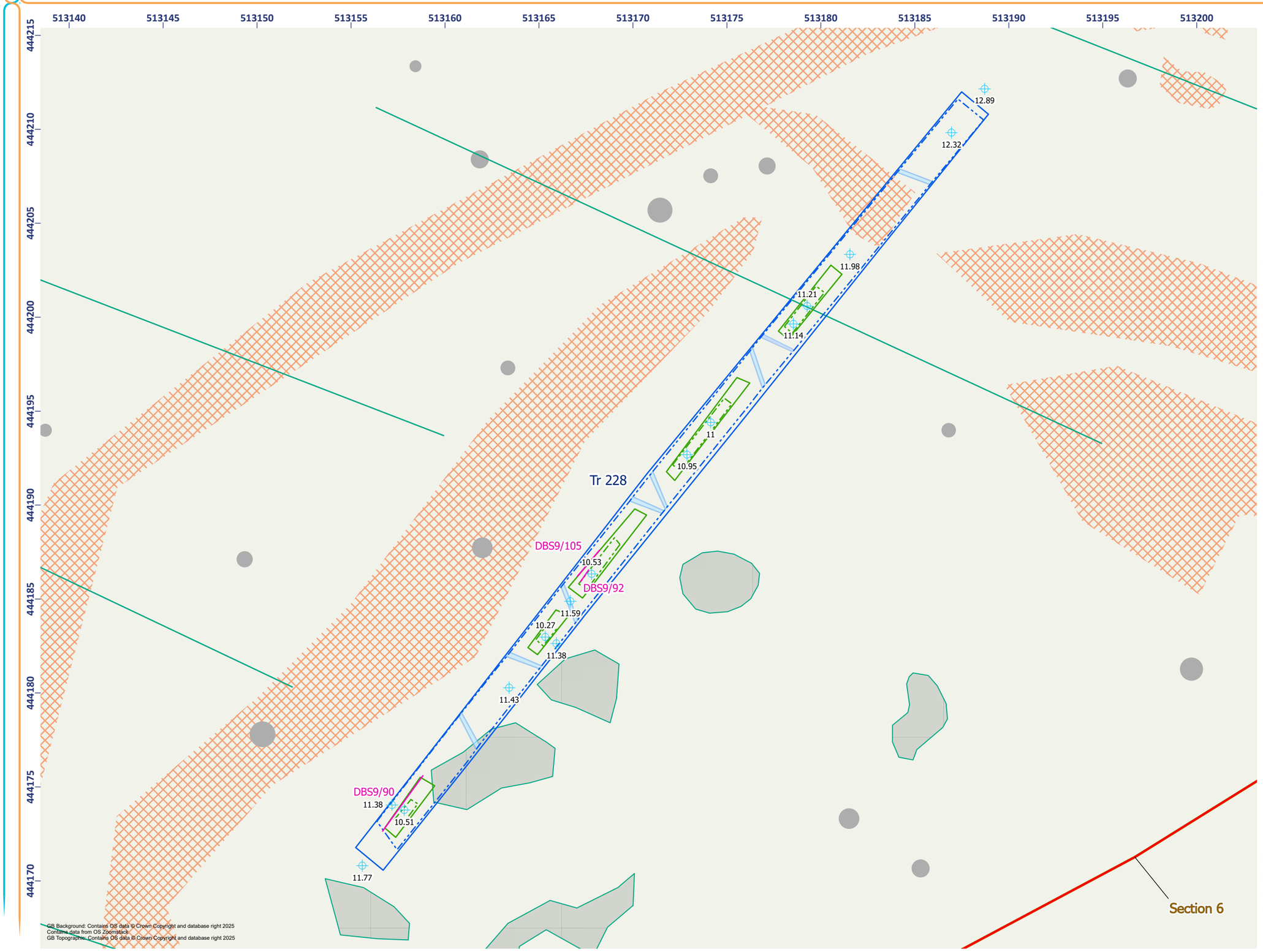


Figure 13.2 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 227



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base

Field Drain

- Intact
- Repaired
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/244/01

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Figure 13.3 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 228

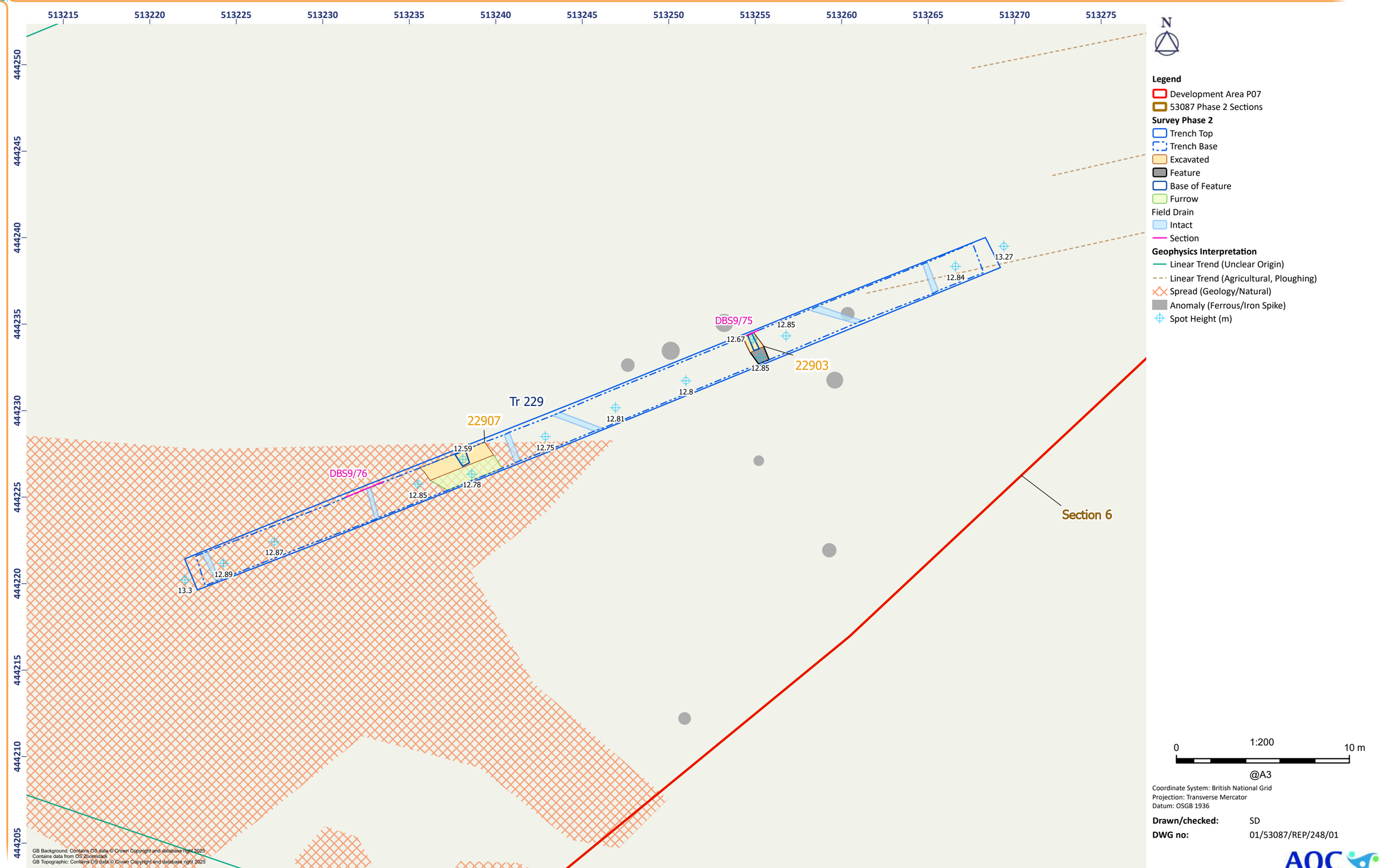


Figure 13.4 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 229

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/248/01

AOC Archaeology Group

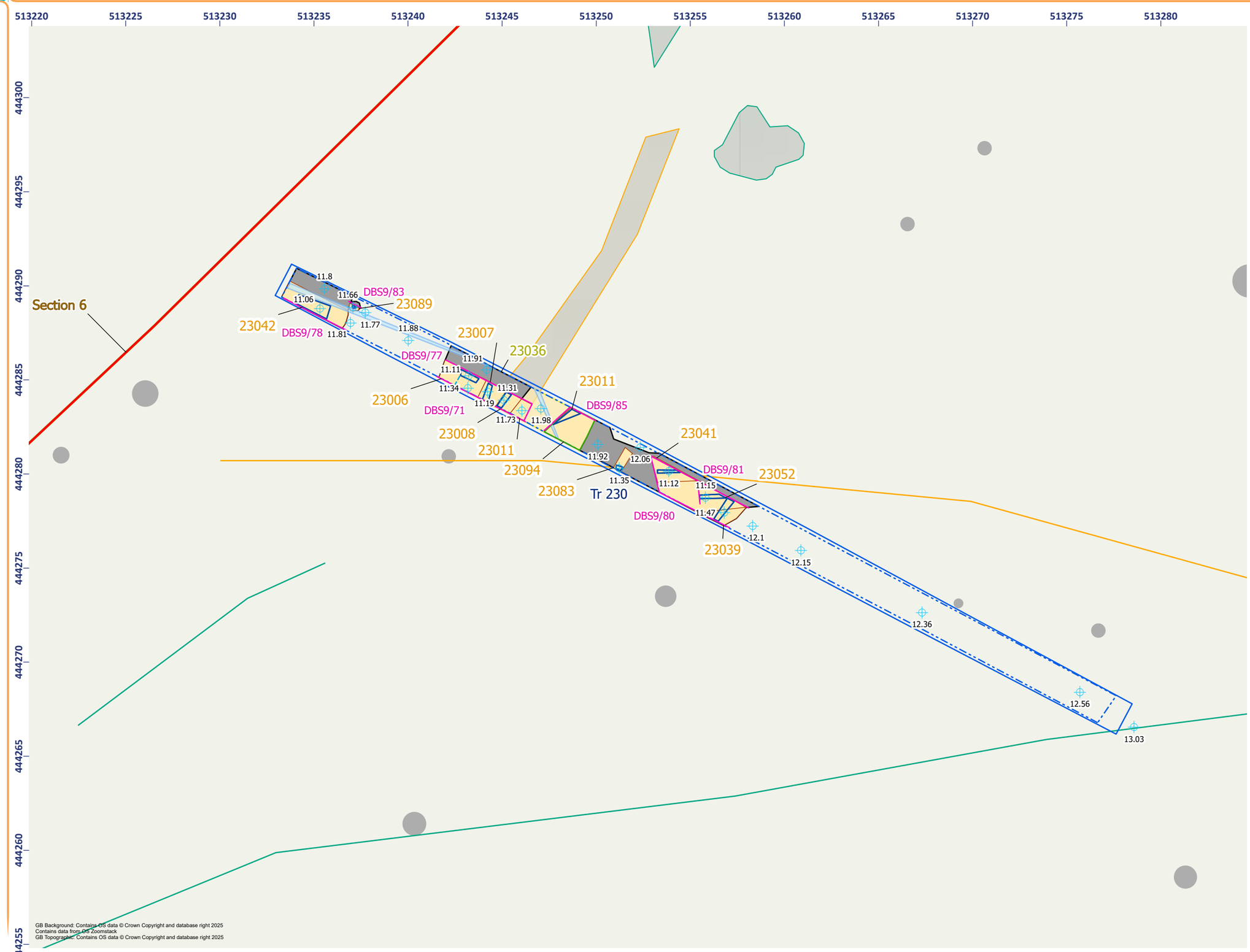


Figure 13.5 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 230

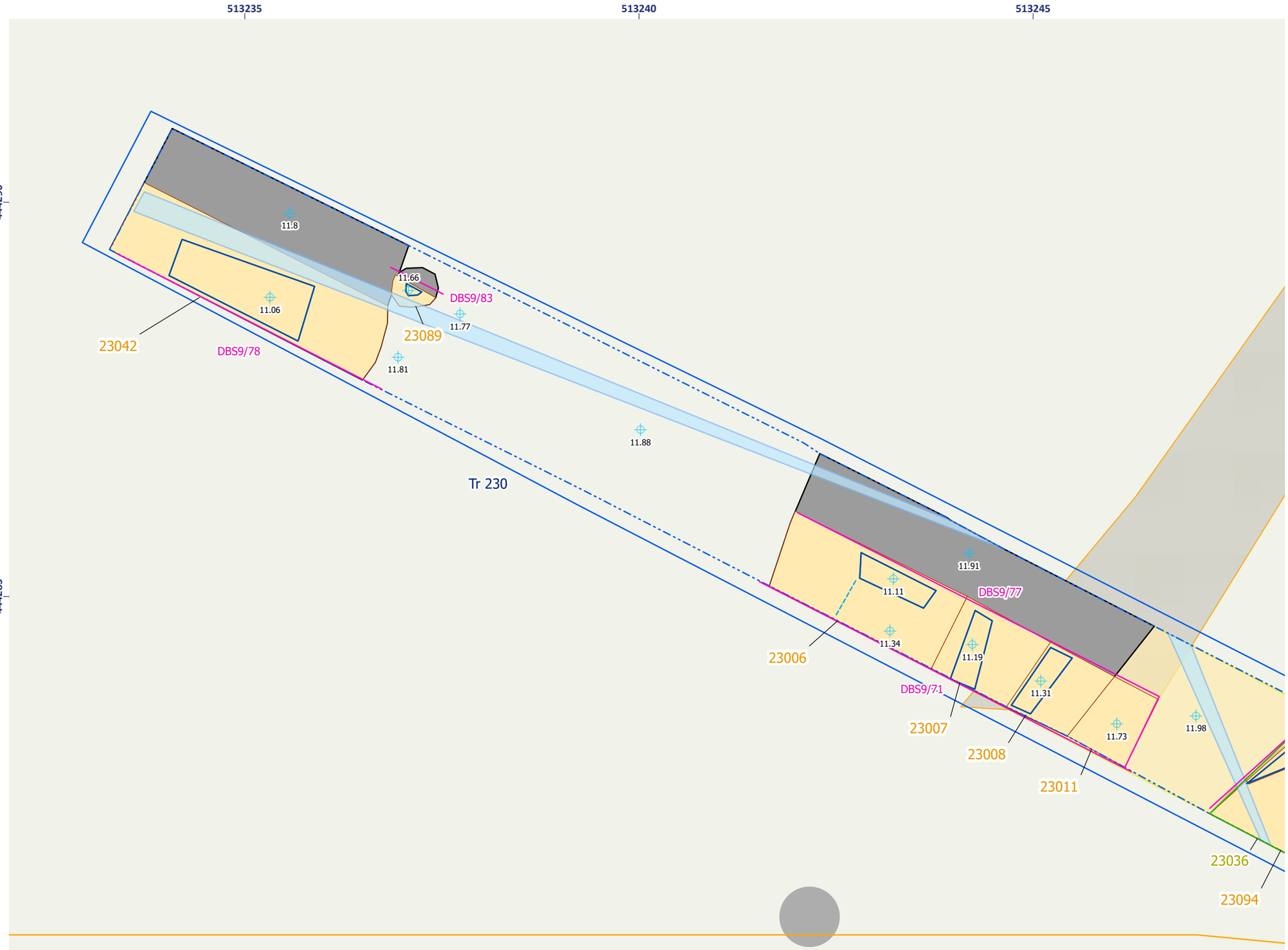


Figure 13.6 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 230

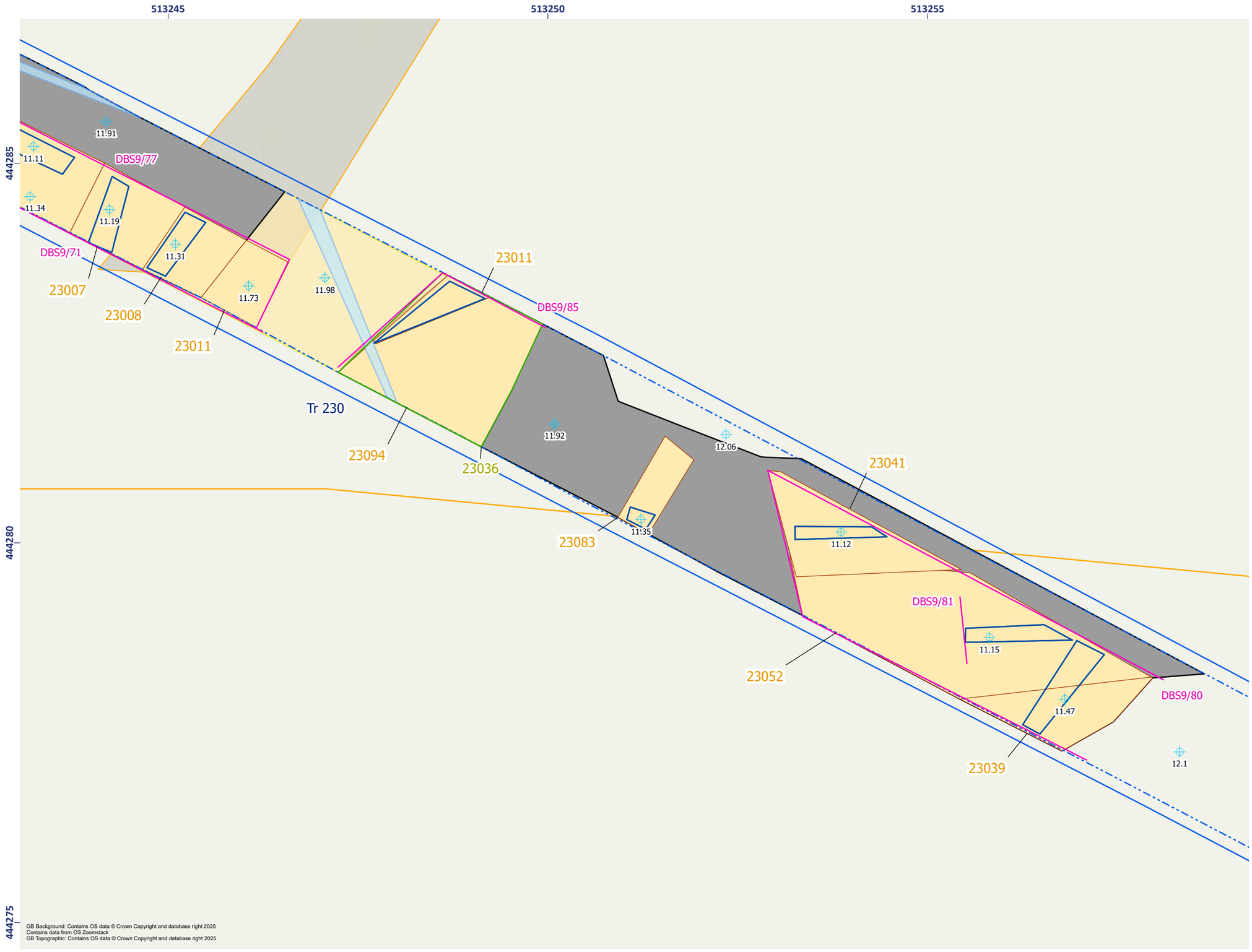


Figure 13.7 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 230

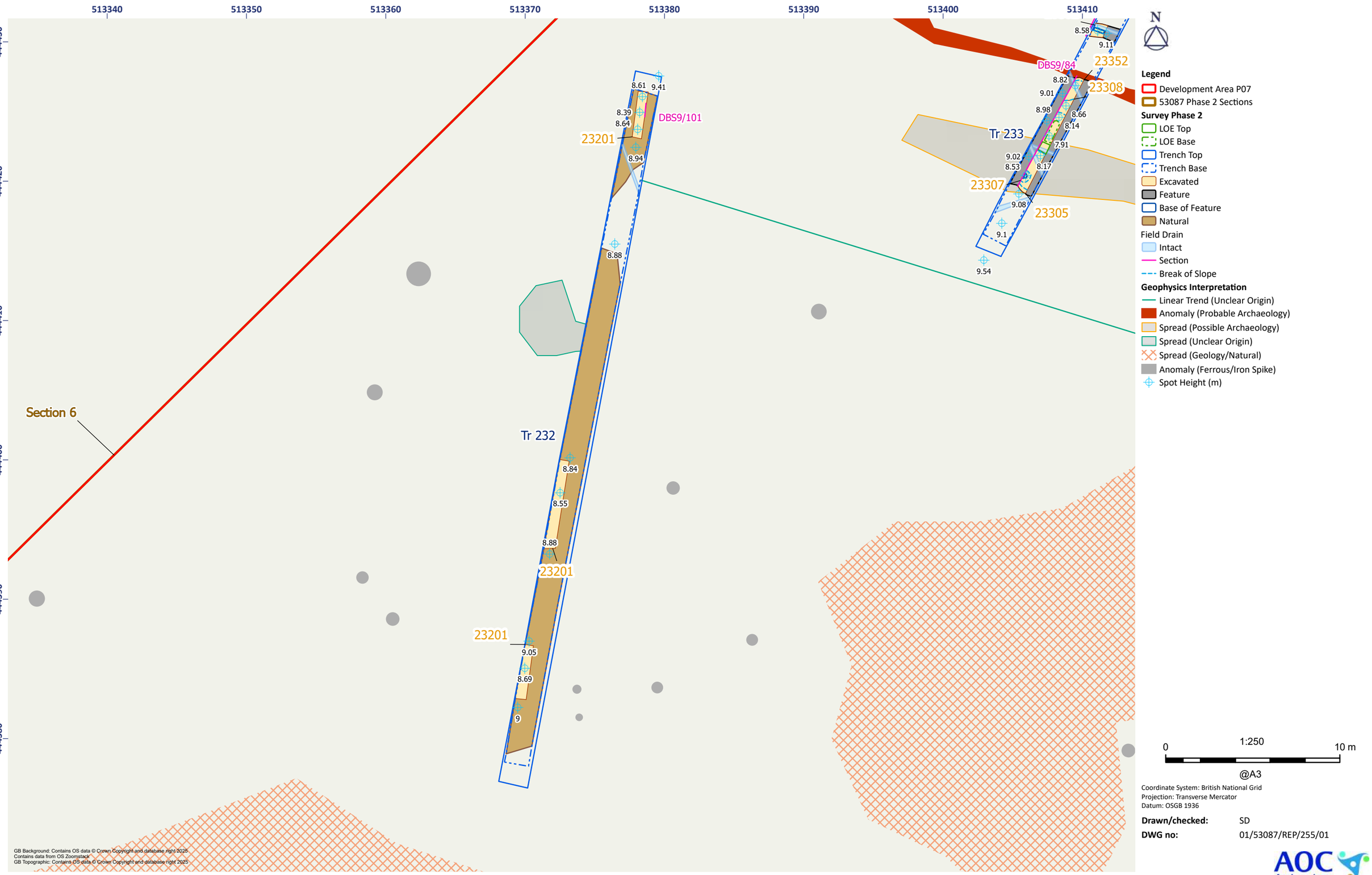


Figure 13.8 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 232

Figure 13.9 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 233

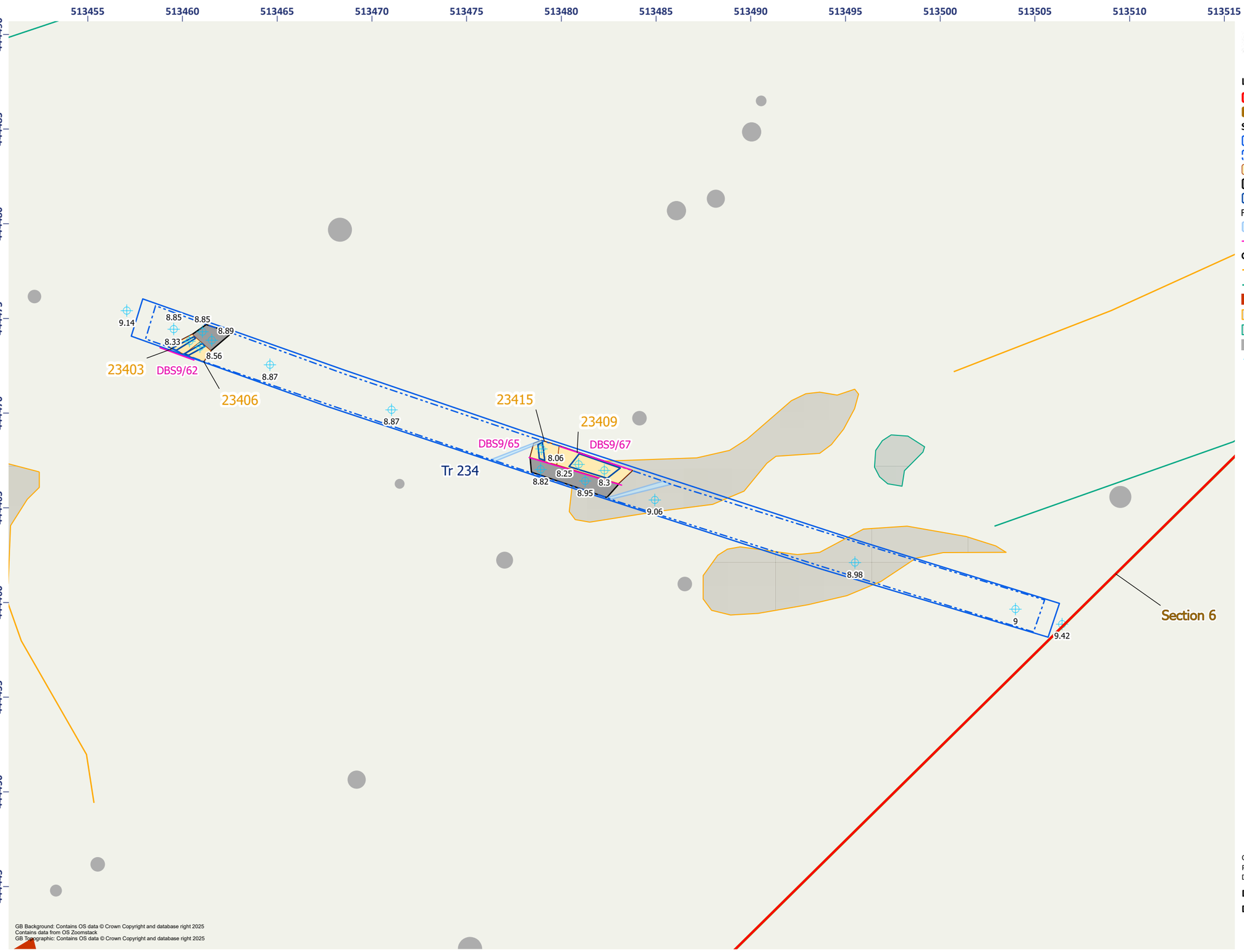


Figure 13.10 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 234

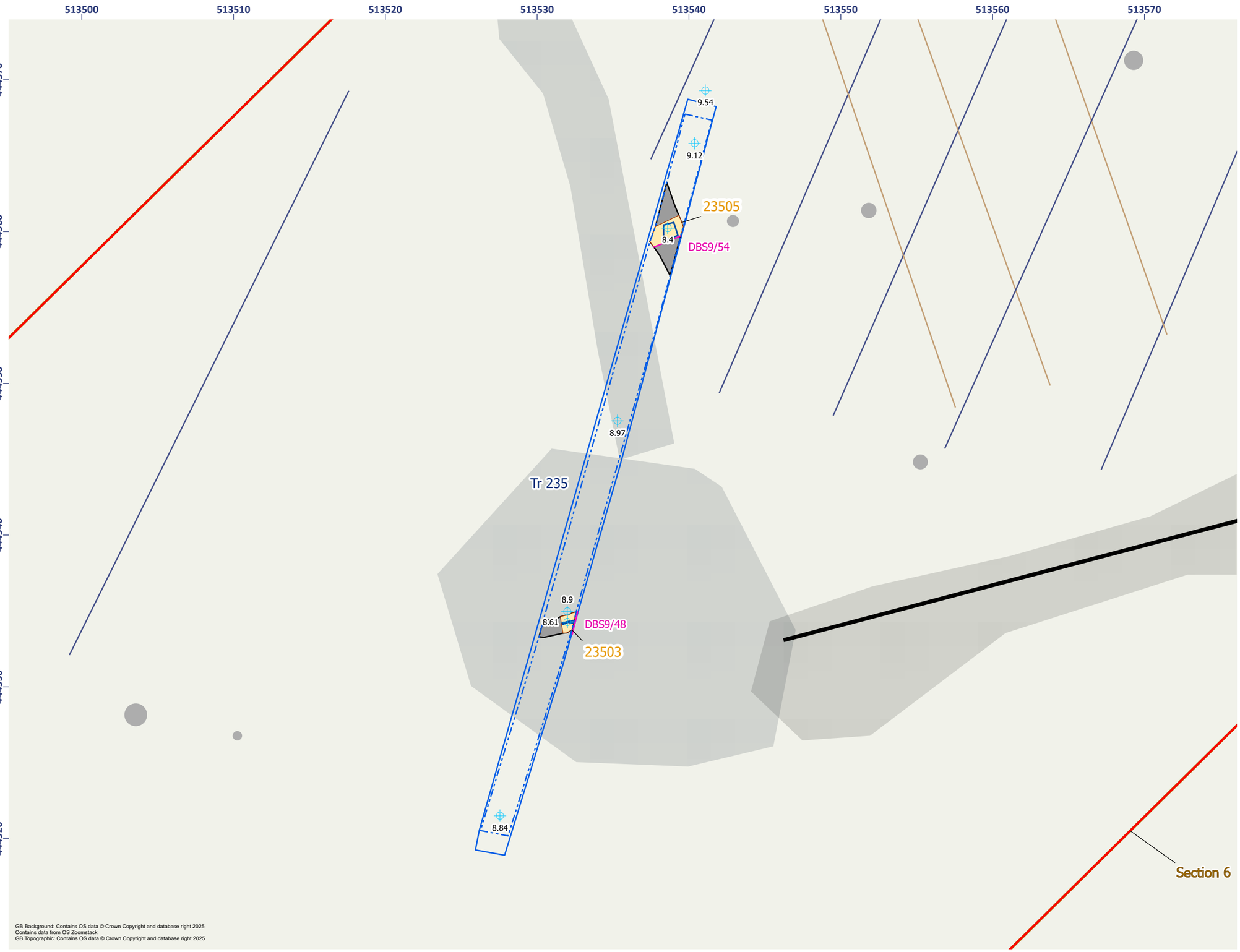


Figure 13.11 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 235

Figure 13.12 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 238

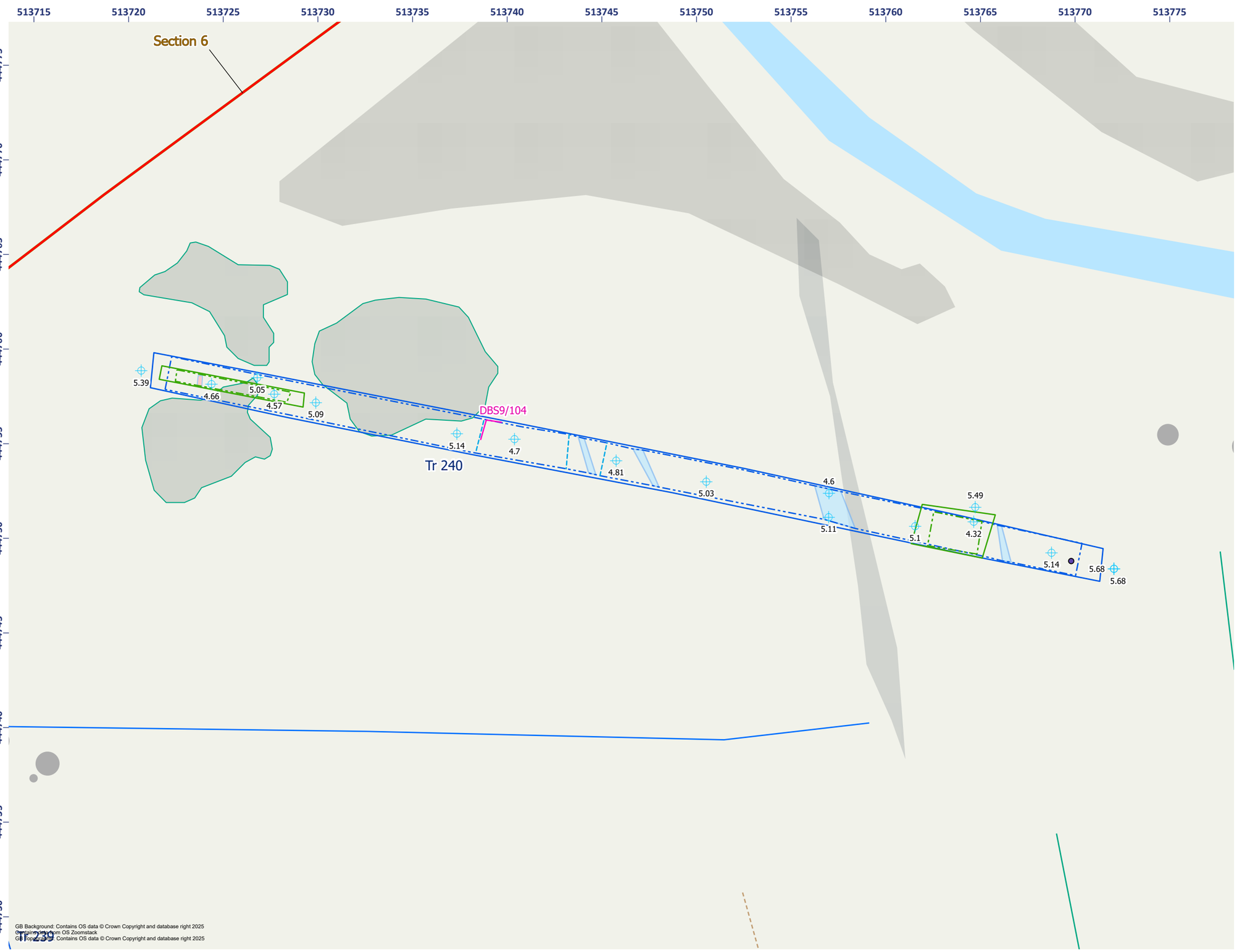


Figure 13.13 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 240

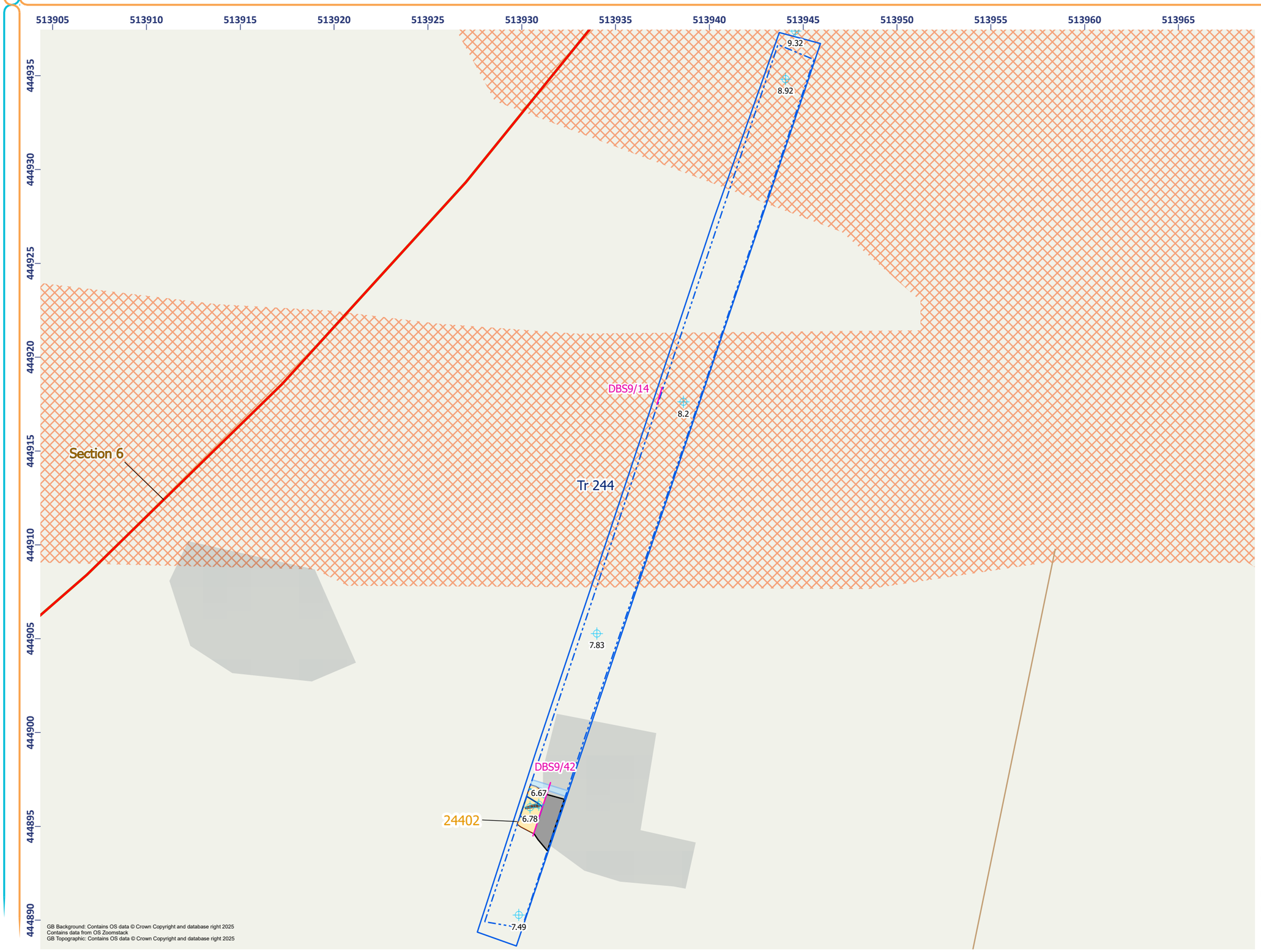


Figure 13.14 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 244

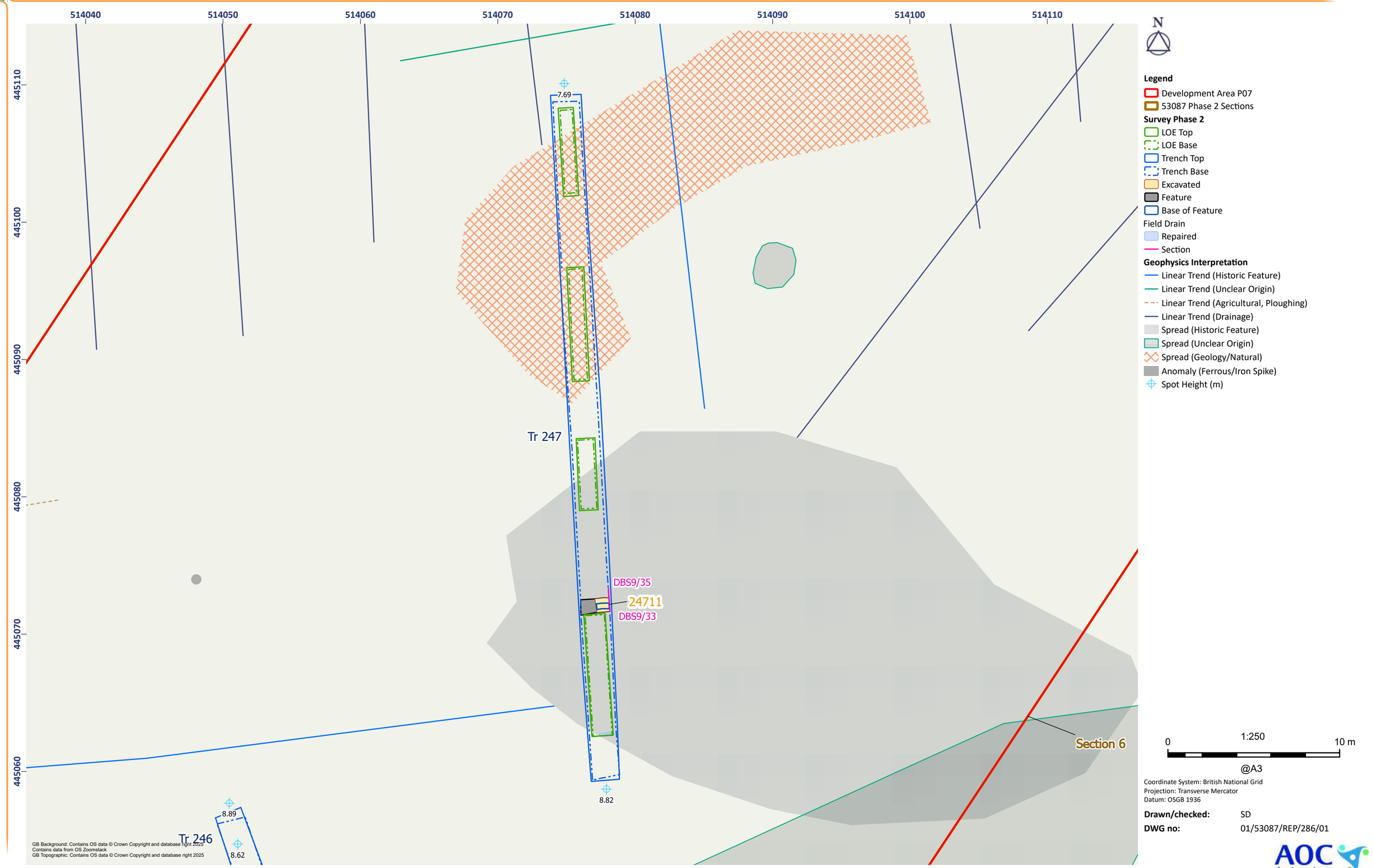
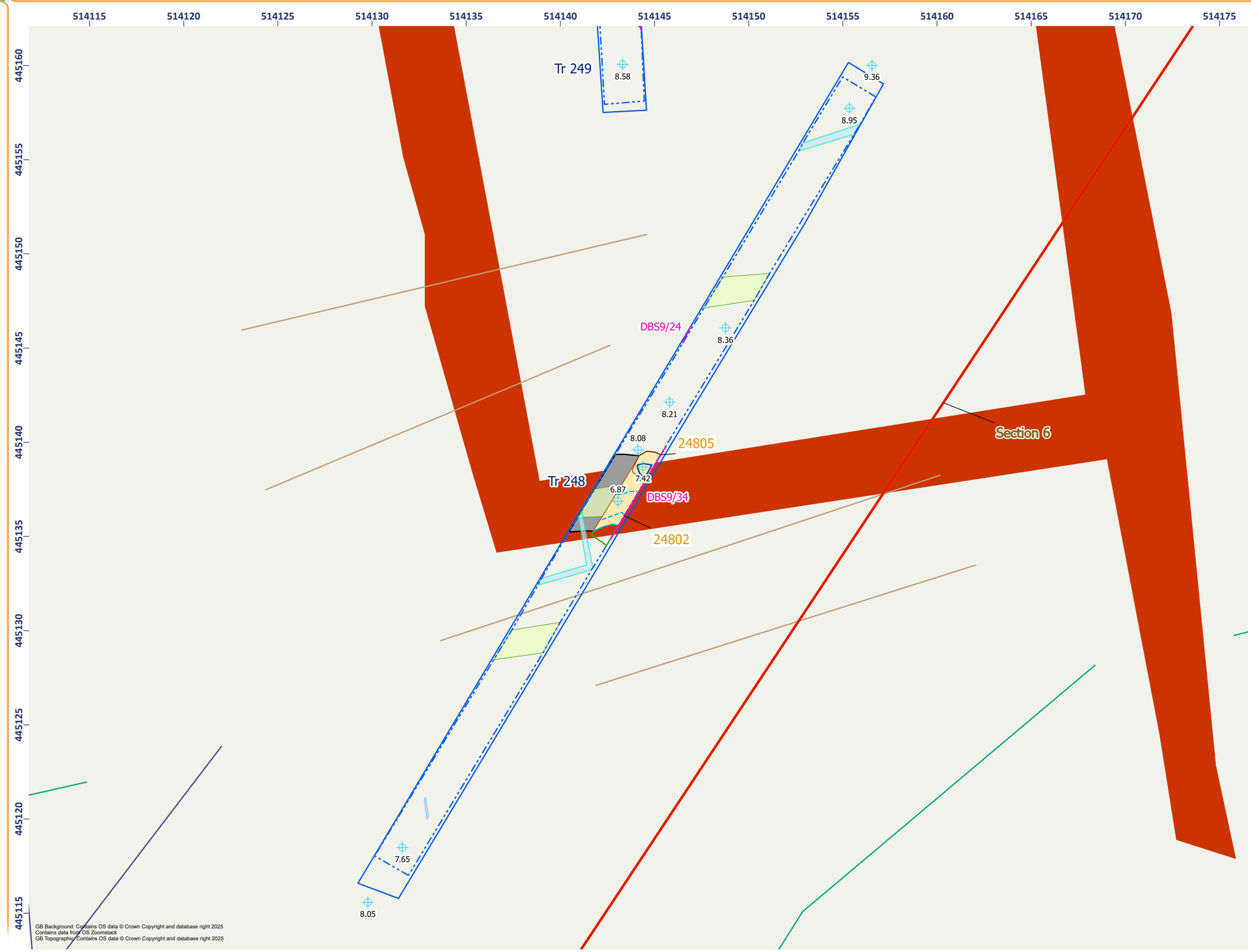


Figure 13.15 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 247



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Repaired
- Not Specified
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/288/01

AOC Archaeology Group

Figure 13.16 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 248

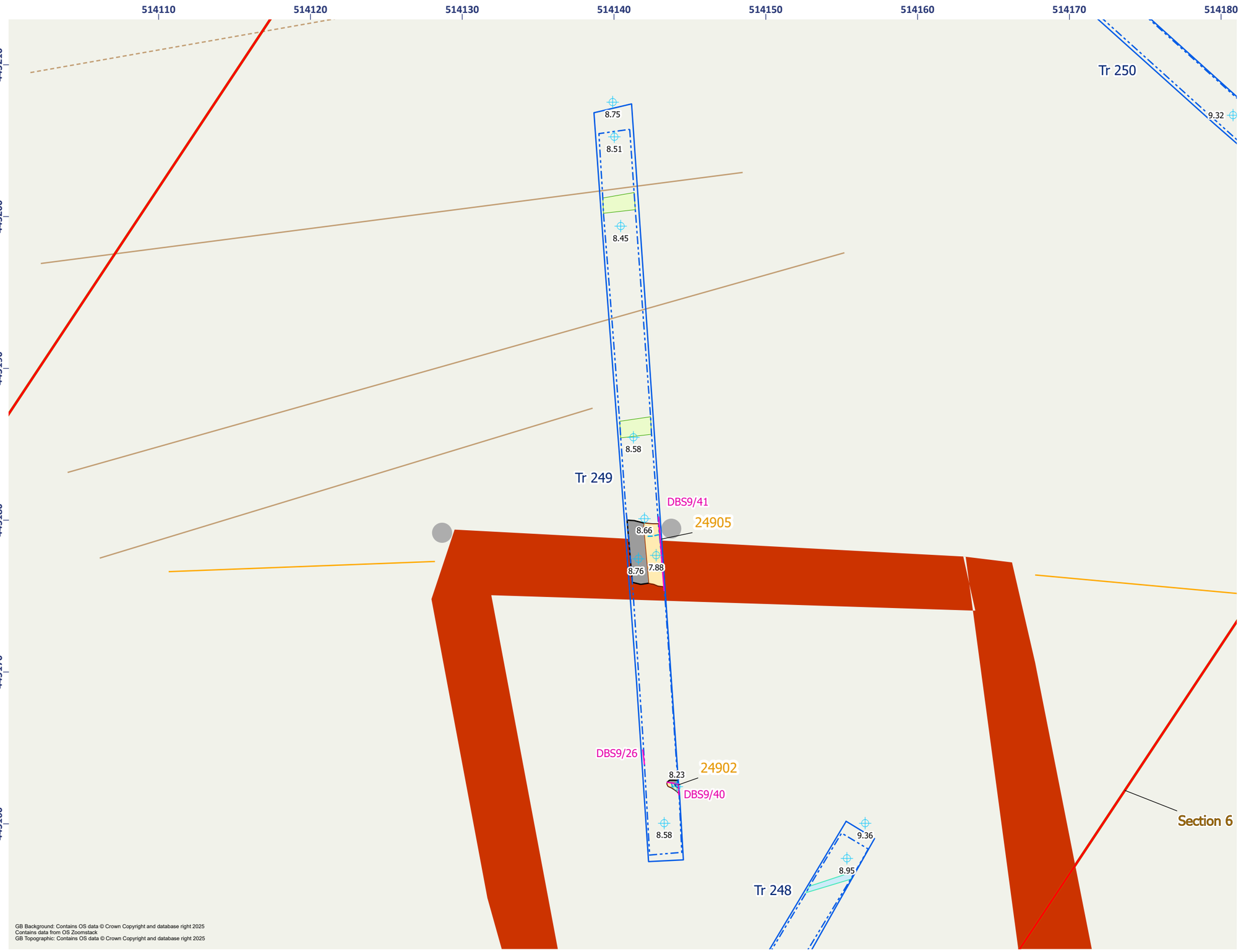
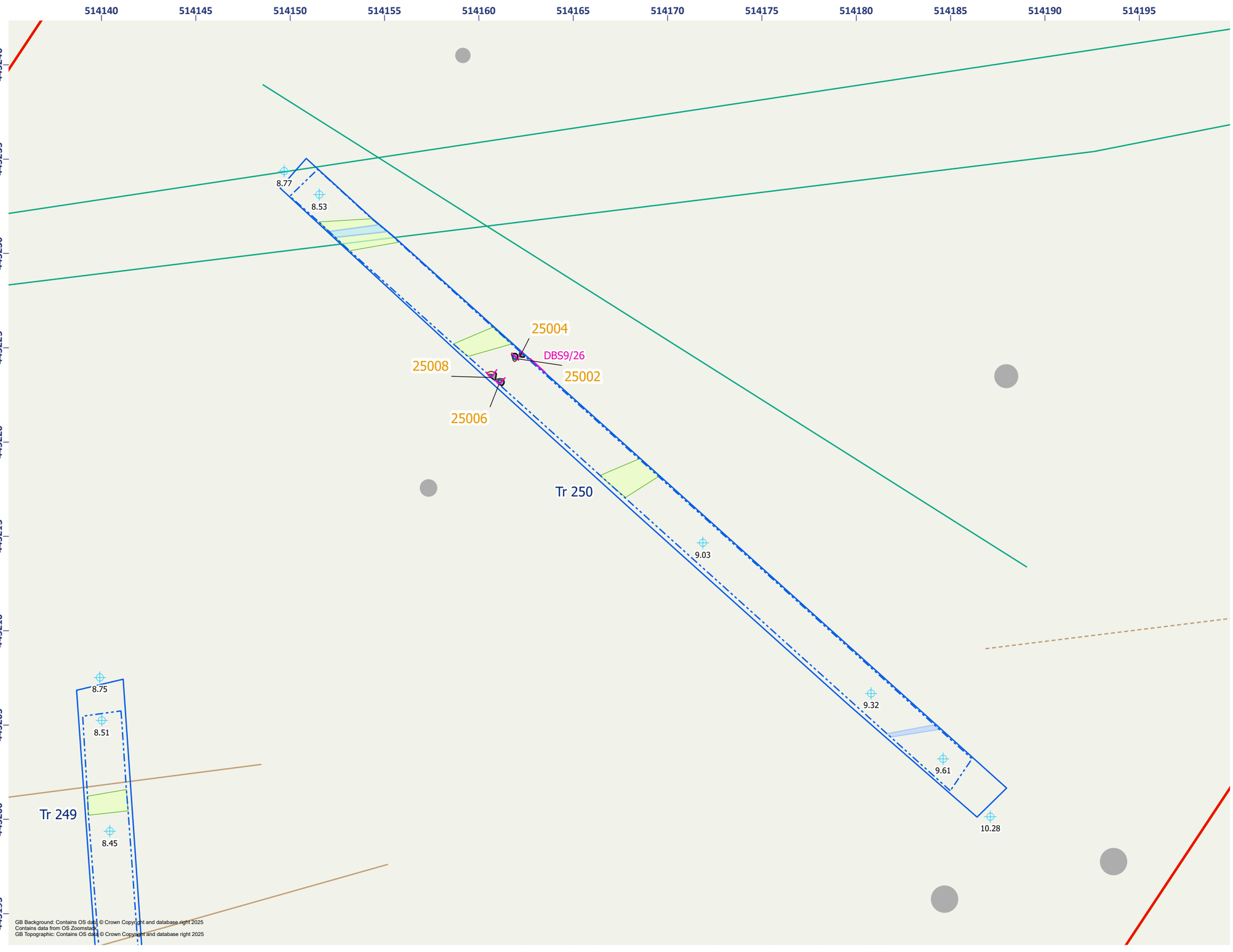


Figure 13.17 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 249



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Intact
- Repaired
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/293/01

Figure 13.18 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 250

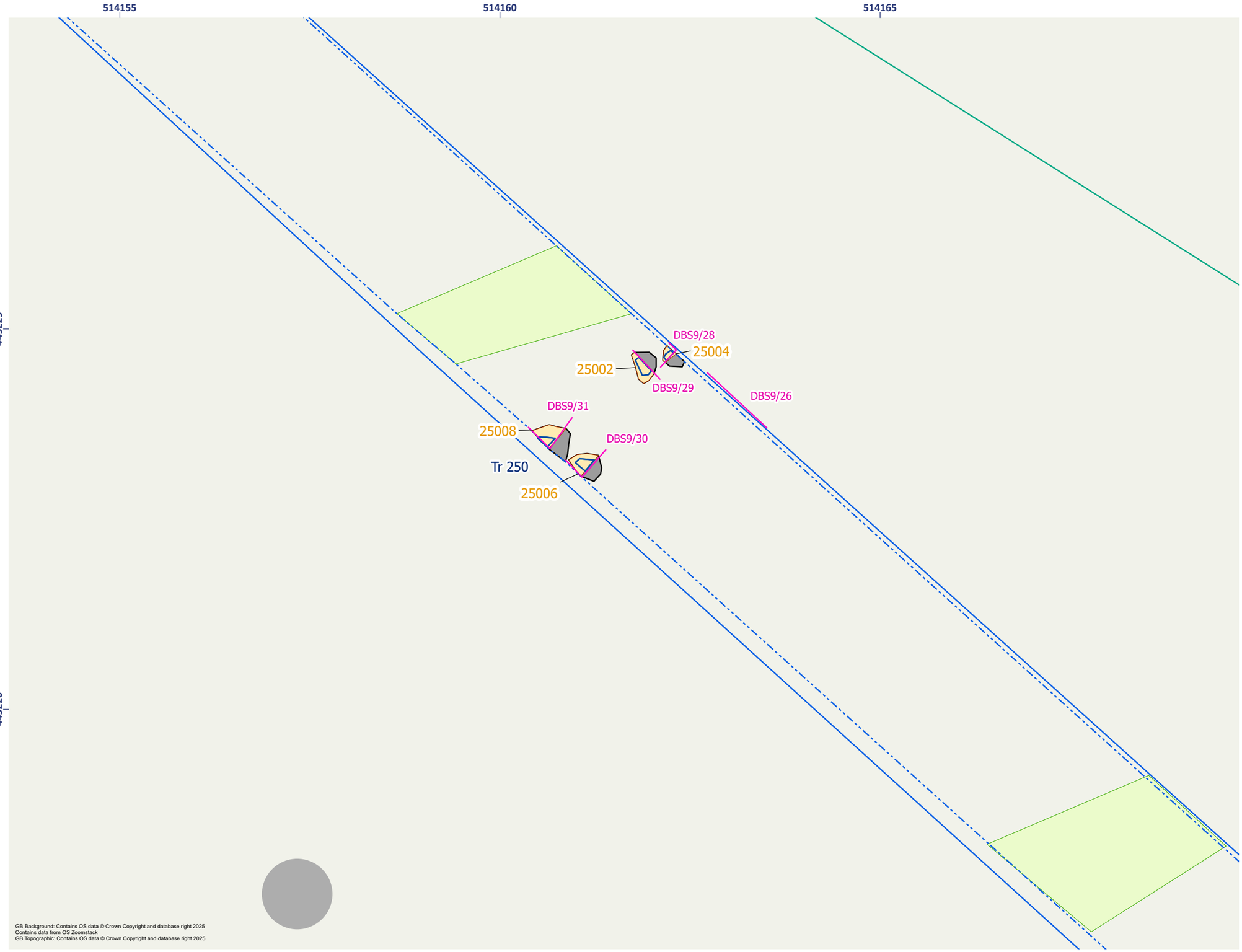


Figure 13.19 - Catfoss South: Detailed Plan of Trench 250

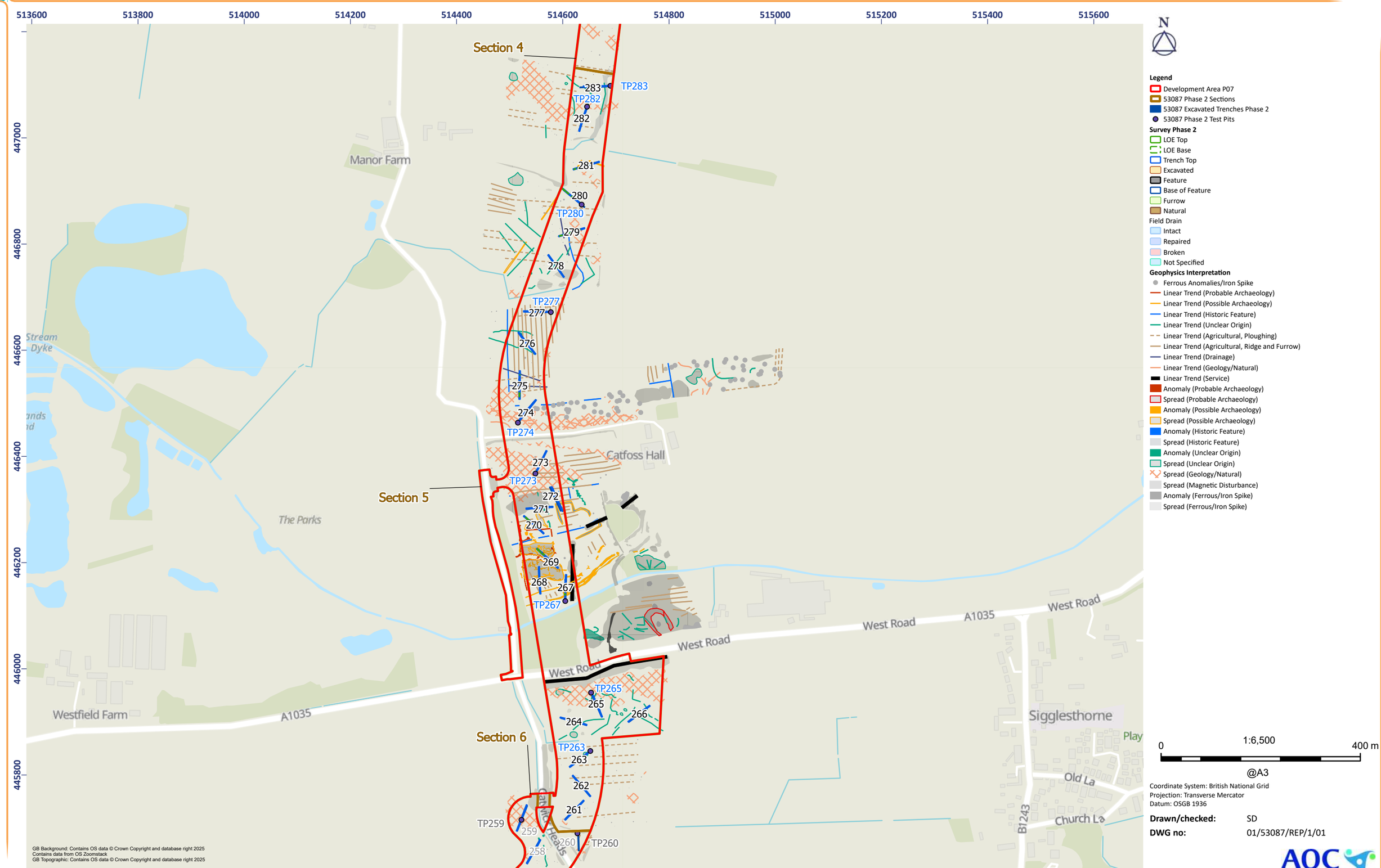


Figure 14 - Detailed Site Location: Catfoss North, Section 5

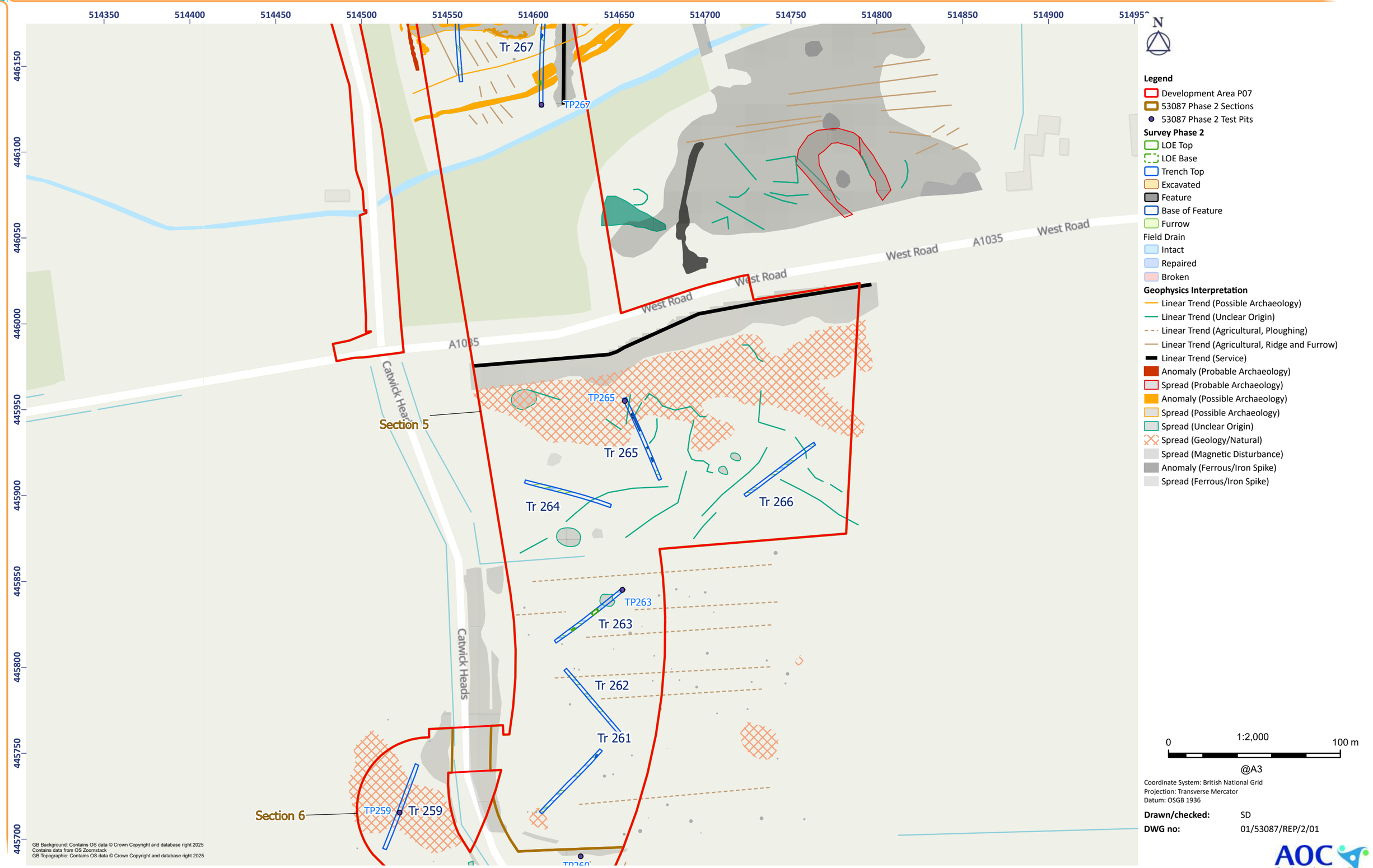


Figure 15.1 - Catfoss North: Area view of Trenches 261-267

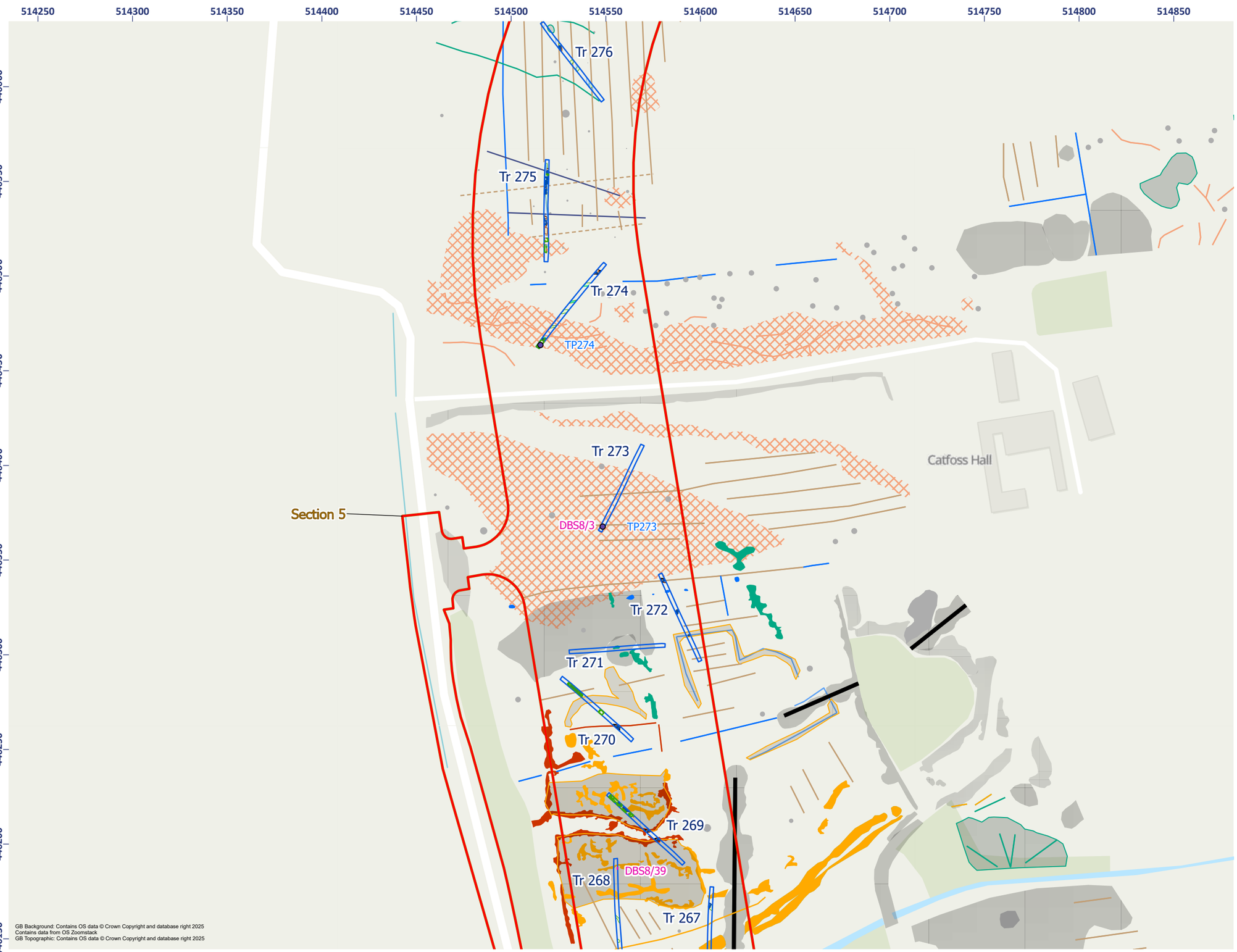


Figure 15.2 - Catfoss North: Area view of Trenches 268-276

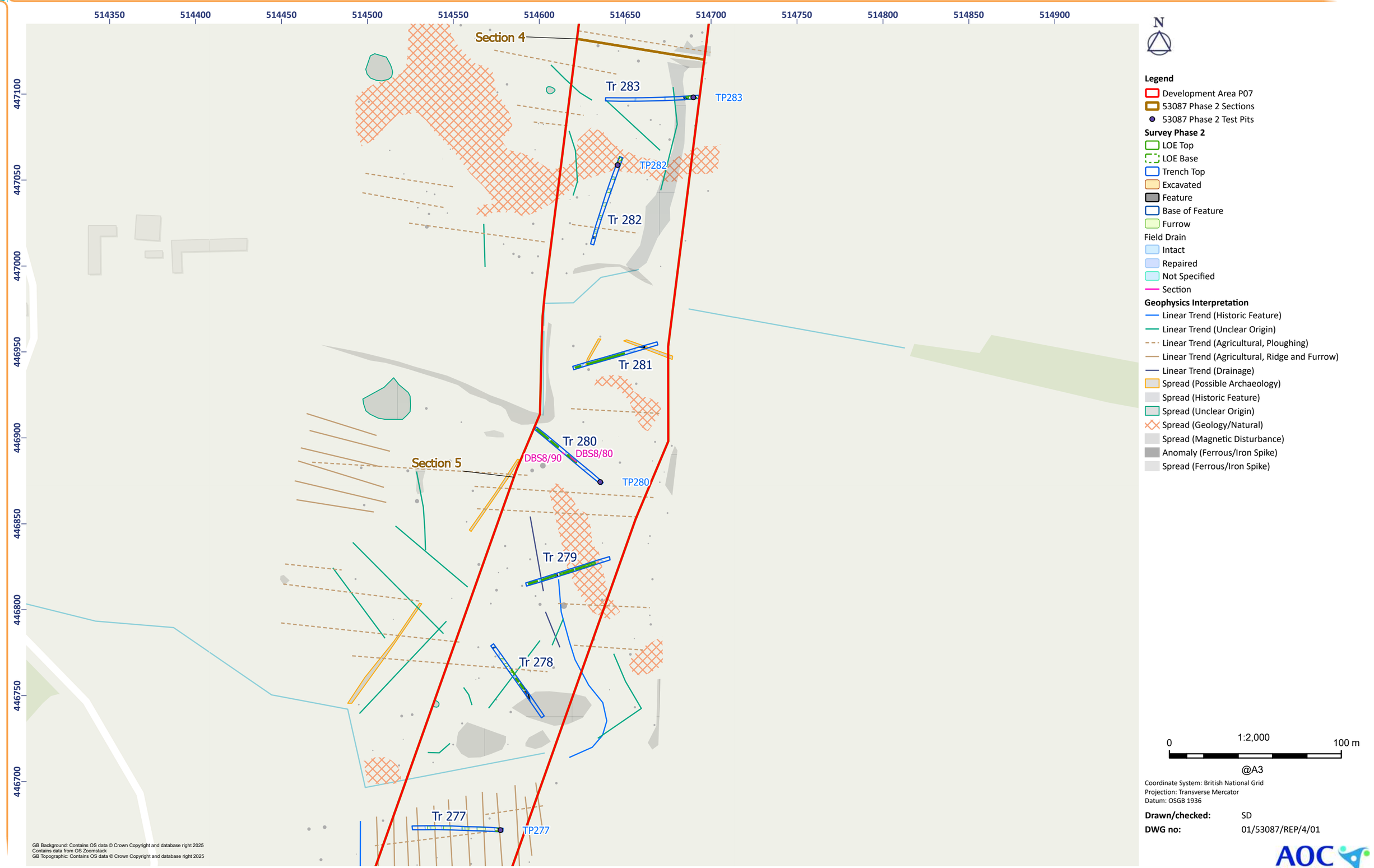


Figure 15.3 - Catfoss North: Area view of Trenches 277-283

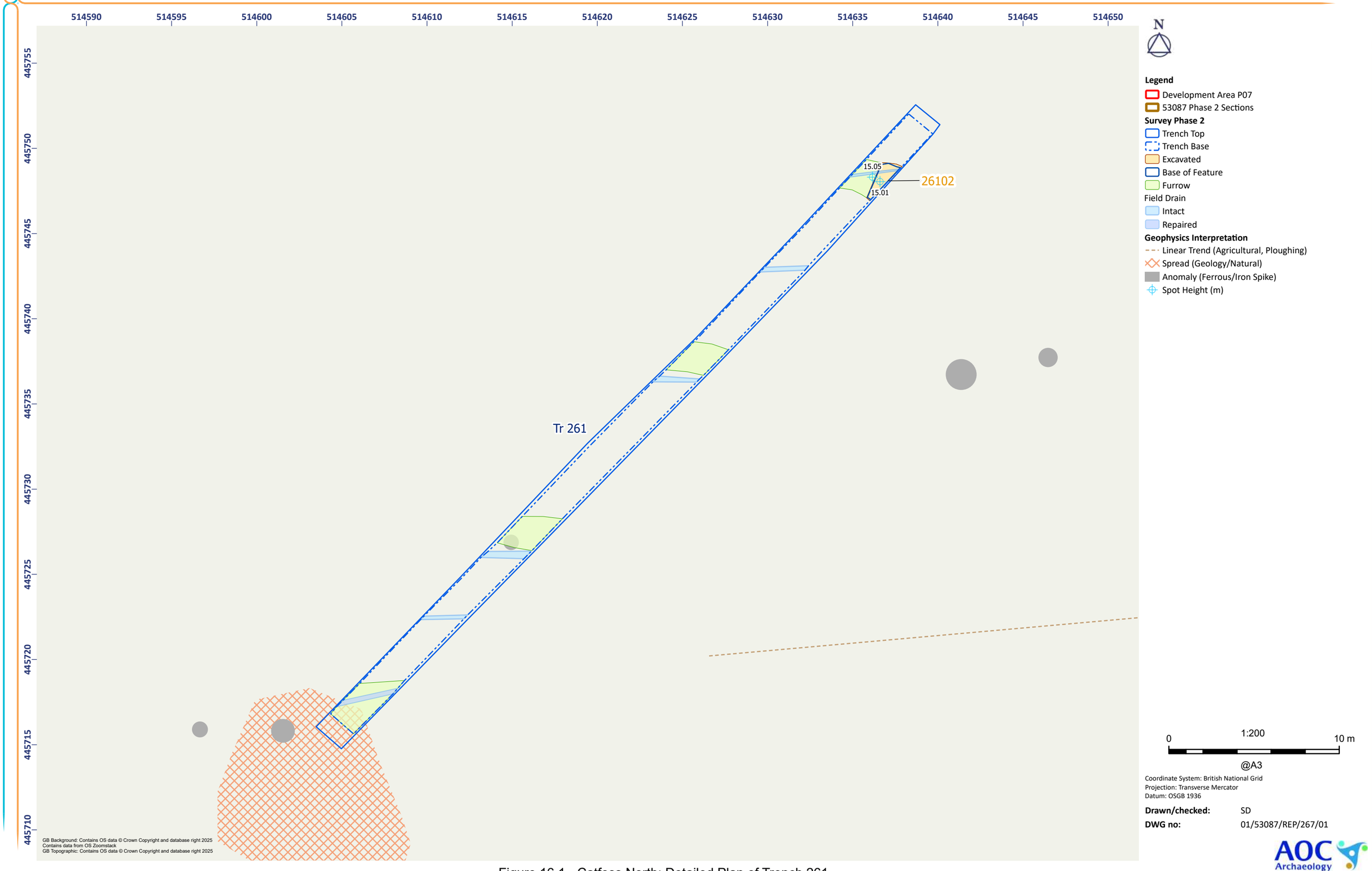


Figure 16.1 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 261

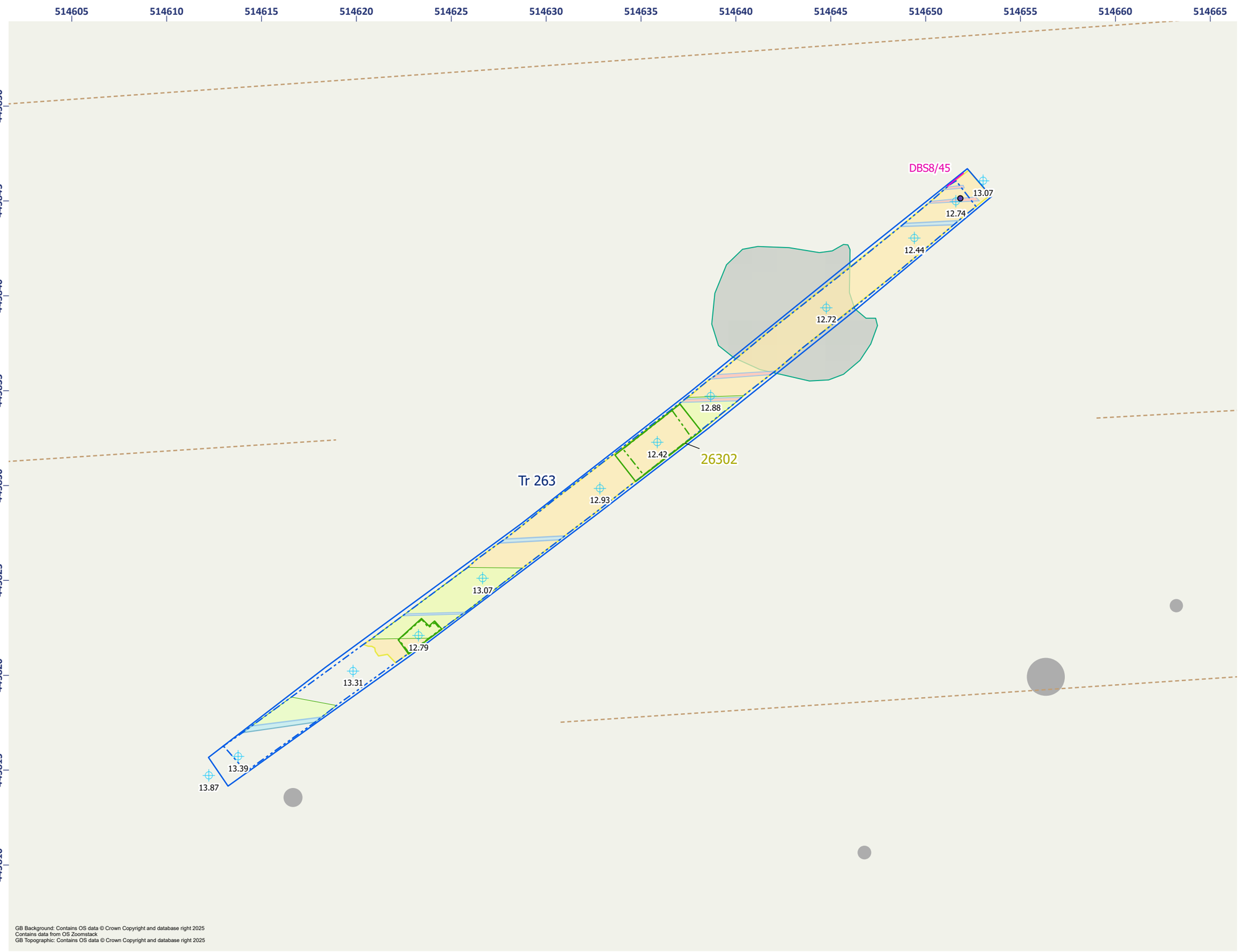


Figure 16.2 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 265

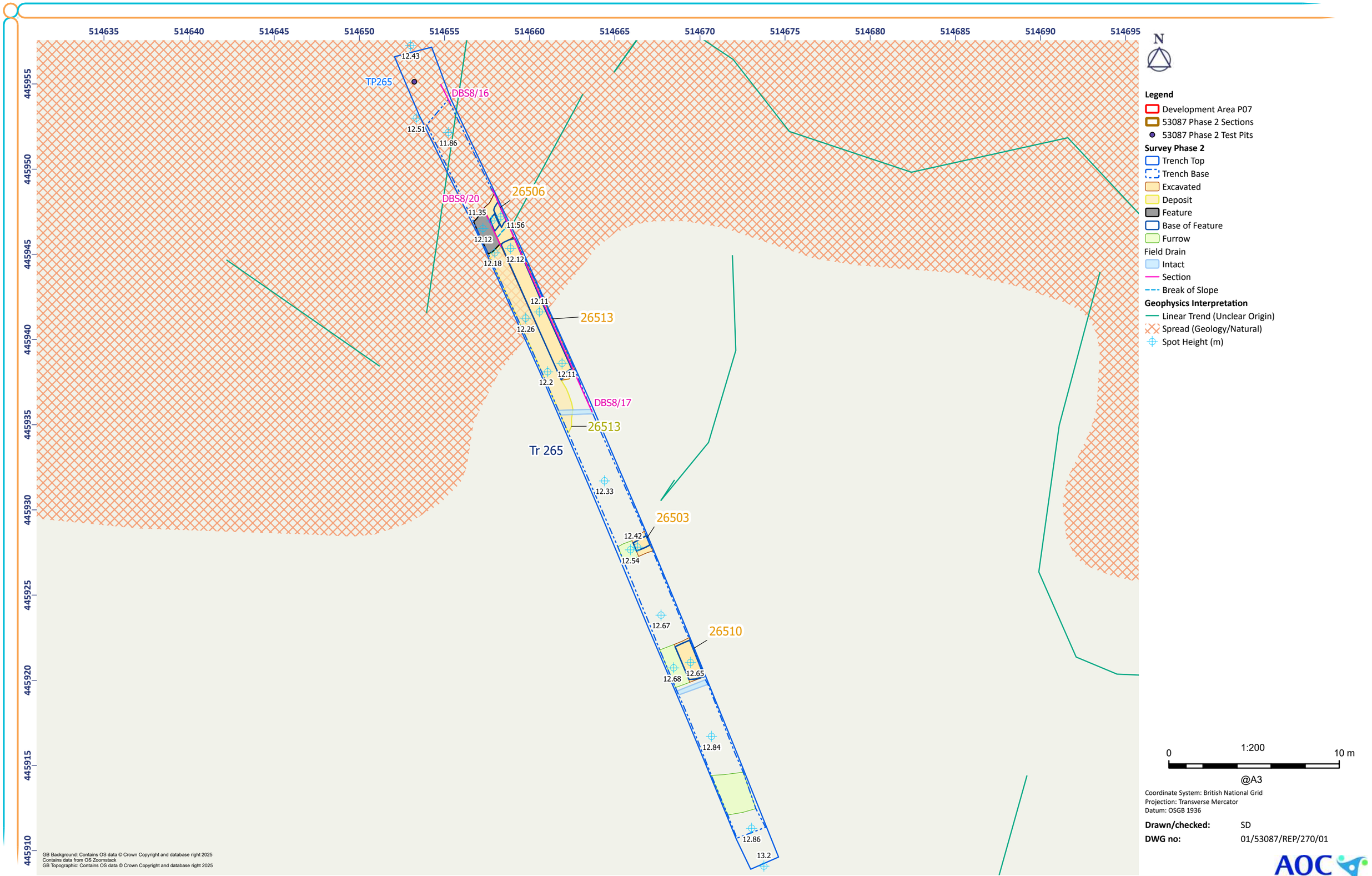


Figure 16.3 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 265

Figure 16.4 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 267

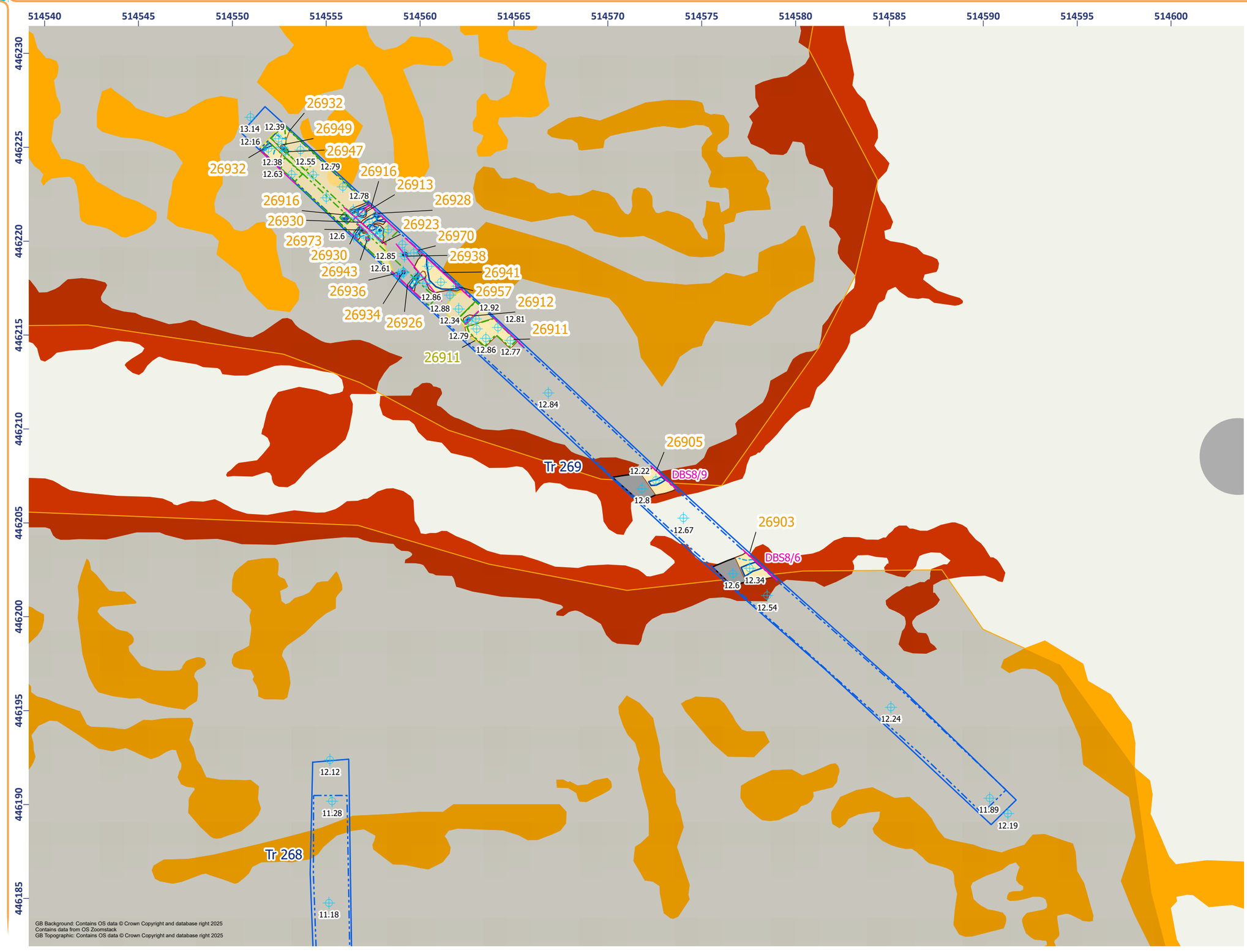


Figure 16.5 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 269

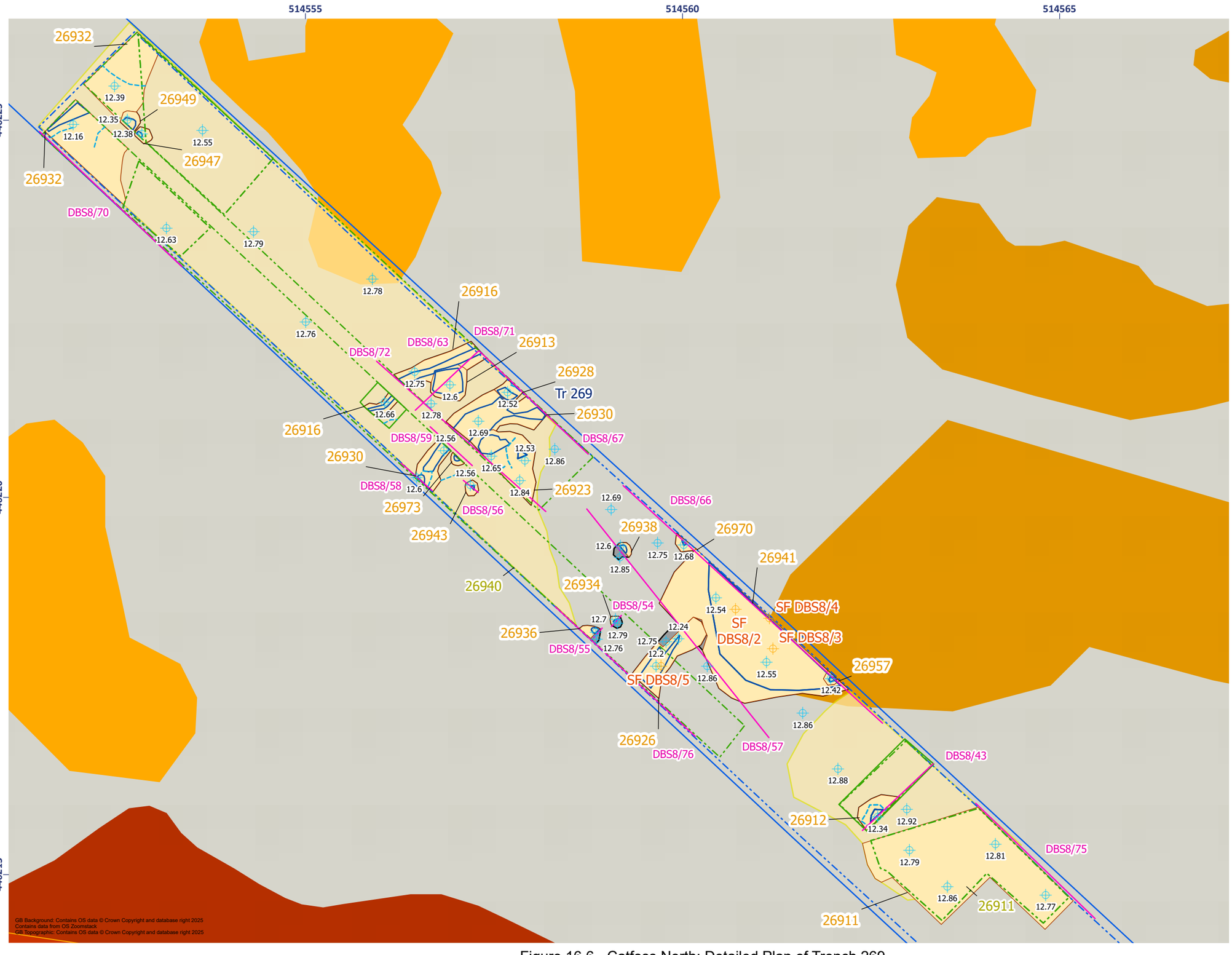


Figure 16.6 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 269

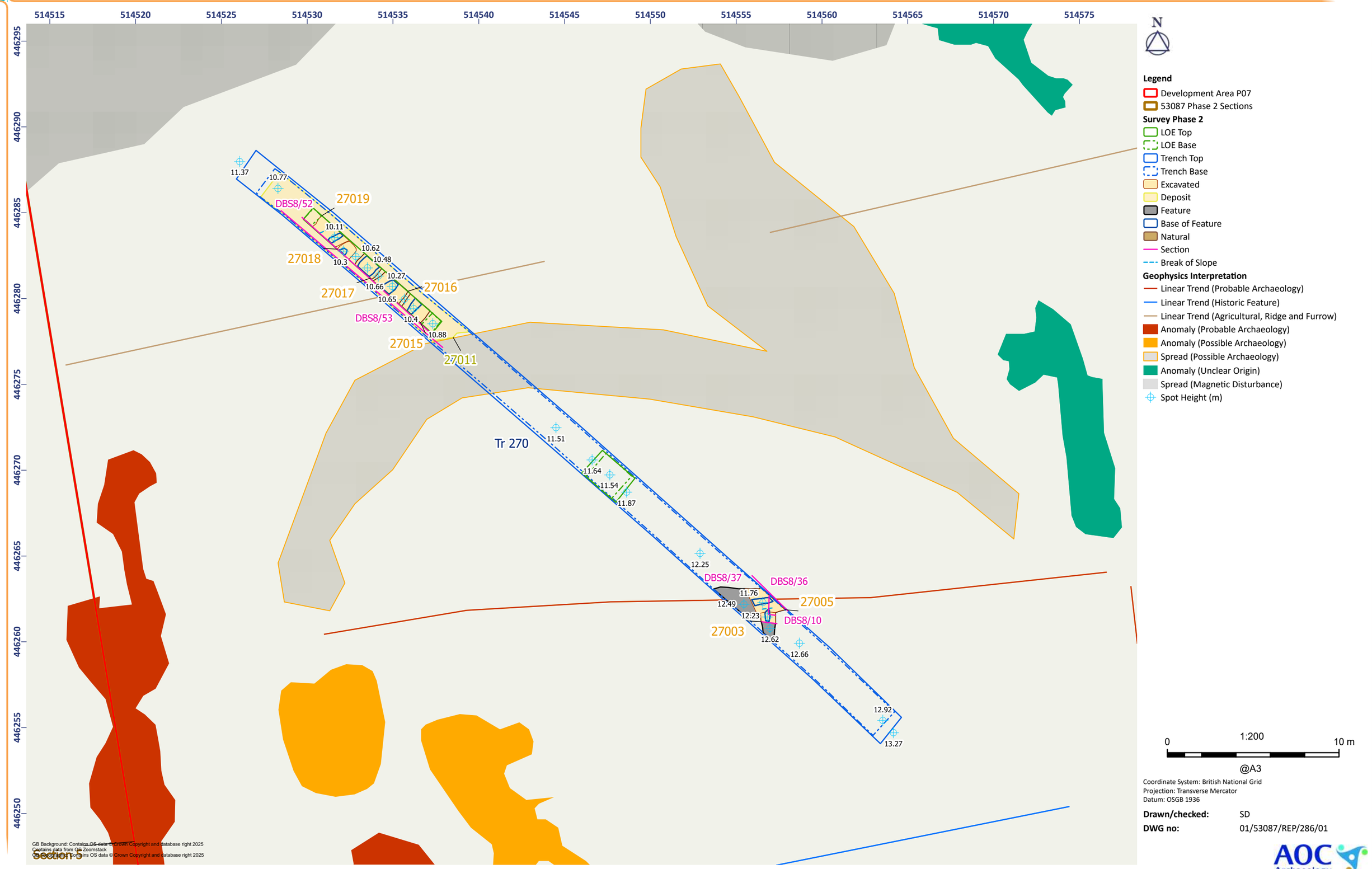


Figure 16.7 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 270

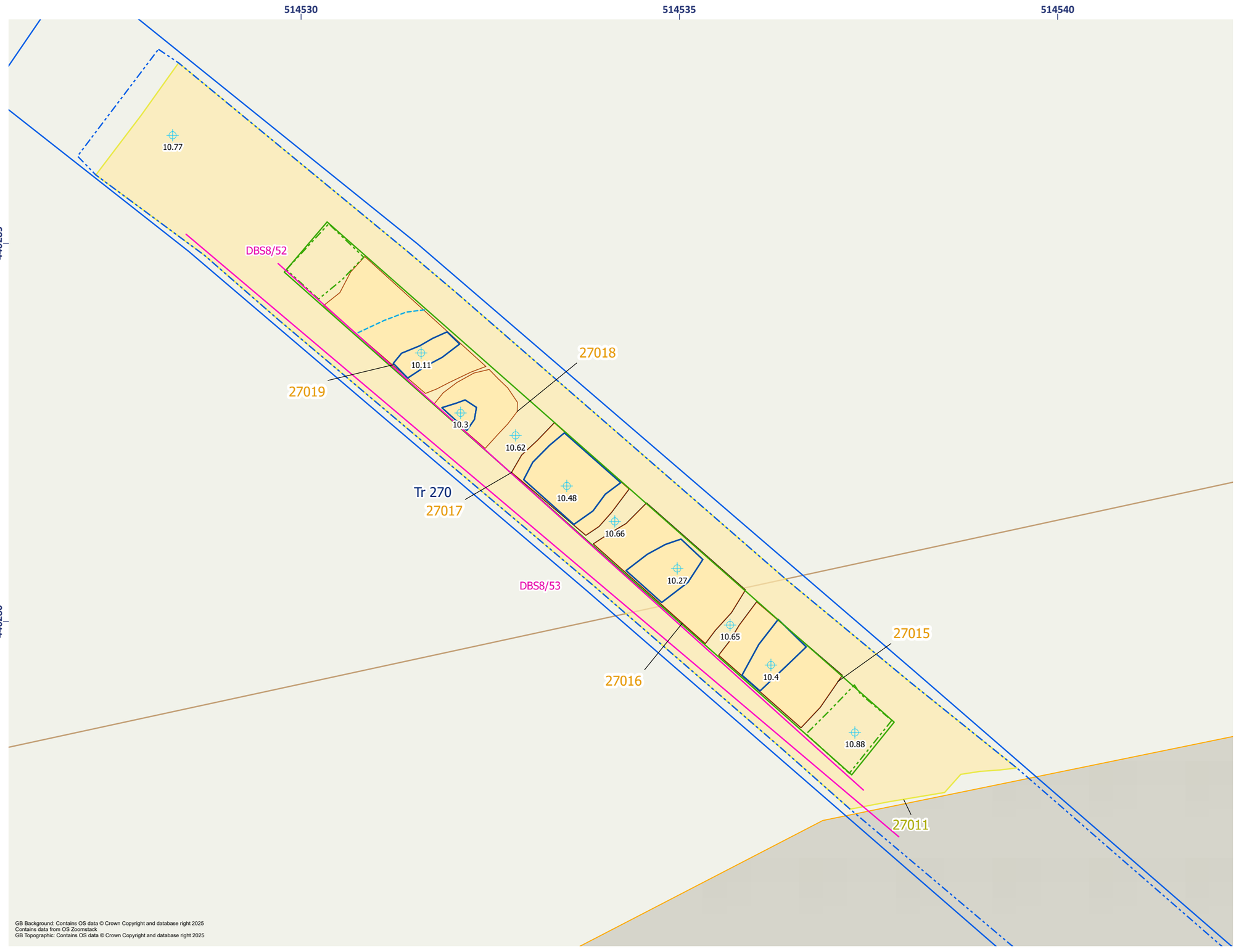


Figure 16.8 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 270

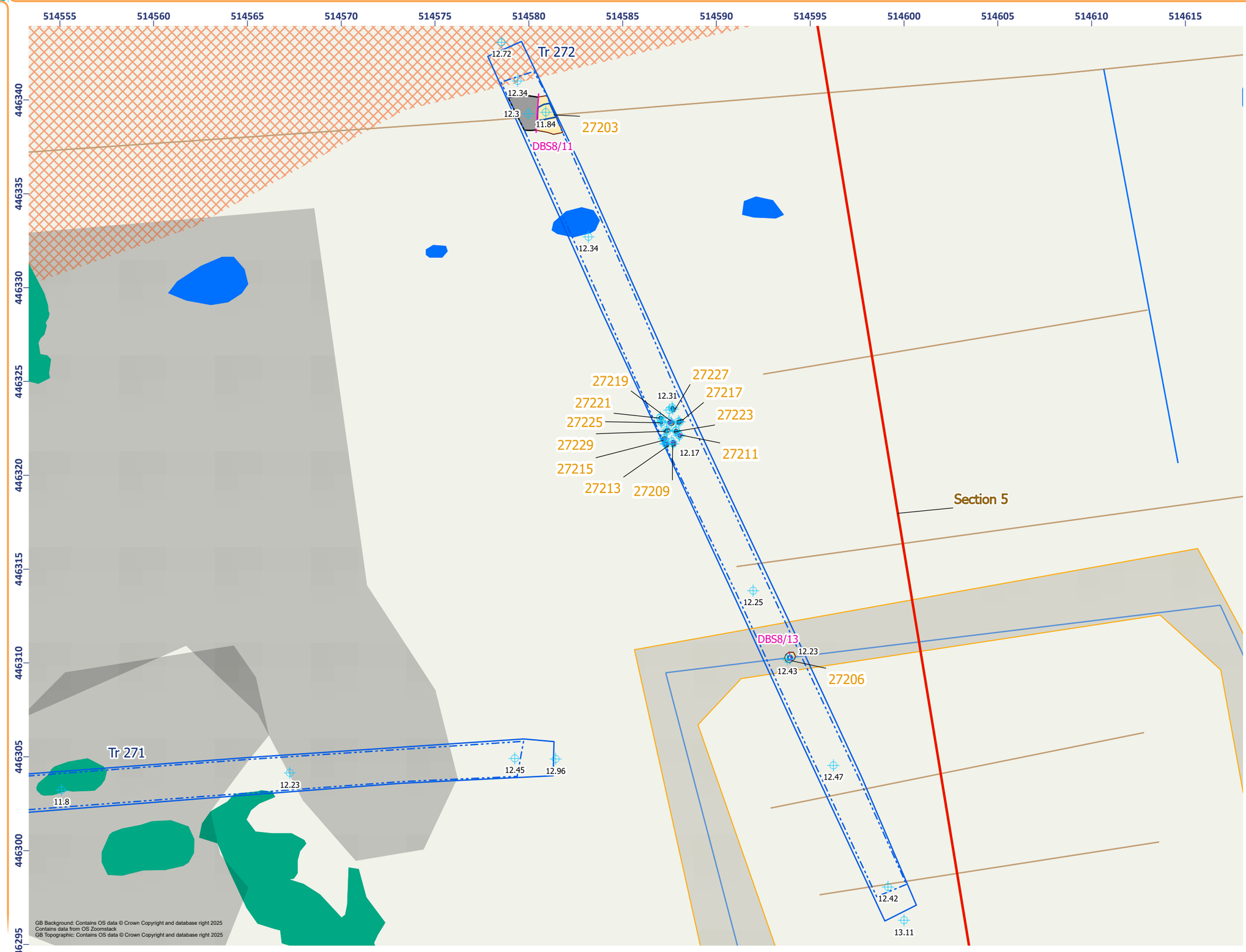


Figure 16.9 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 272

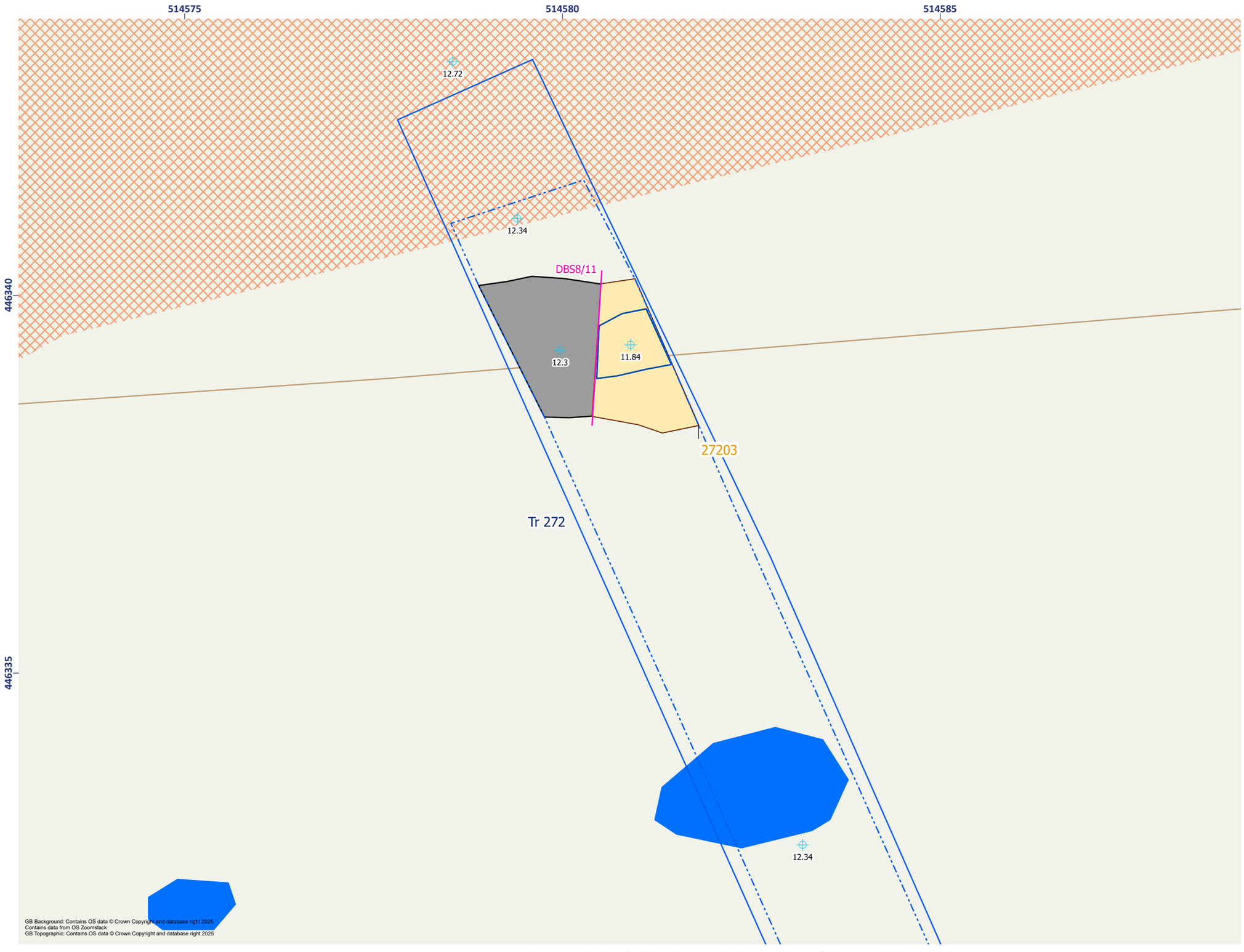


Figure 16.10 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 272

Figure 16.11 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 272

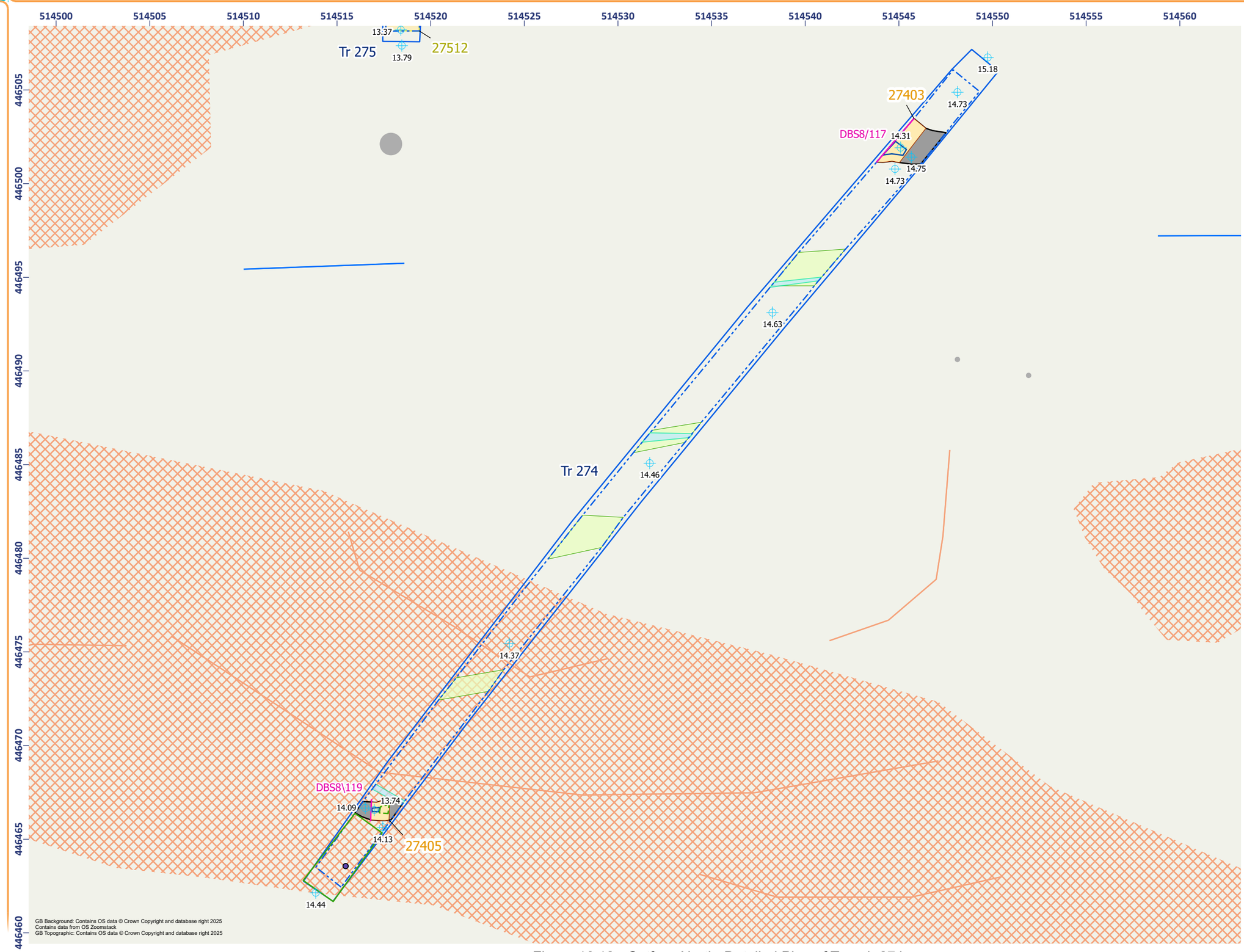


Figure 16.12 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 274

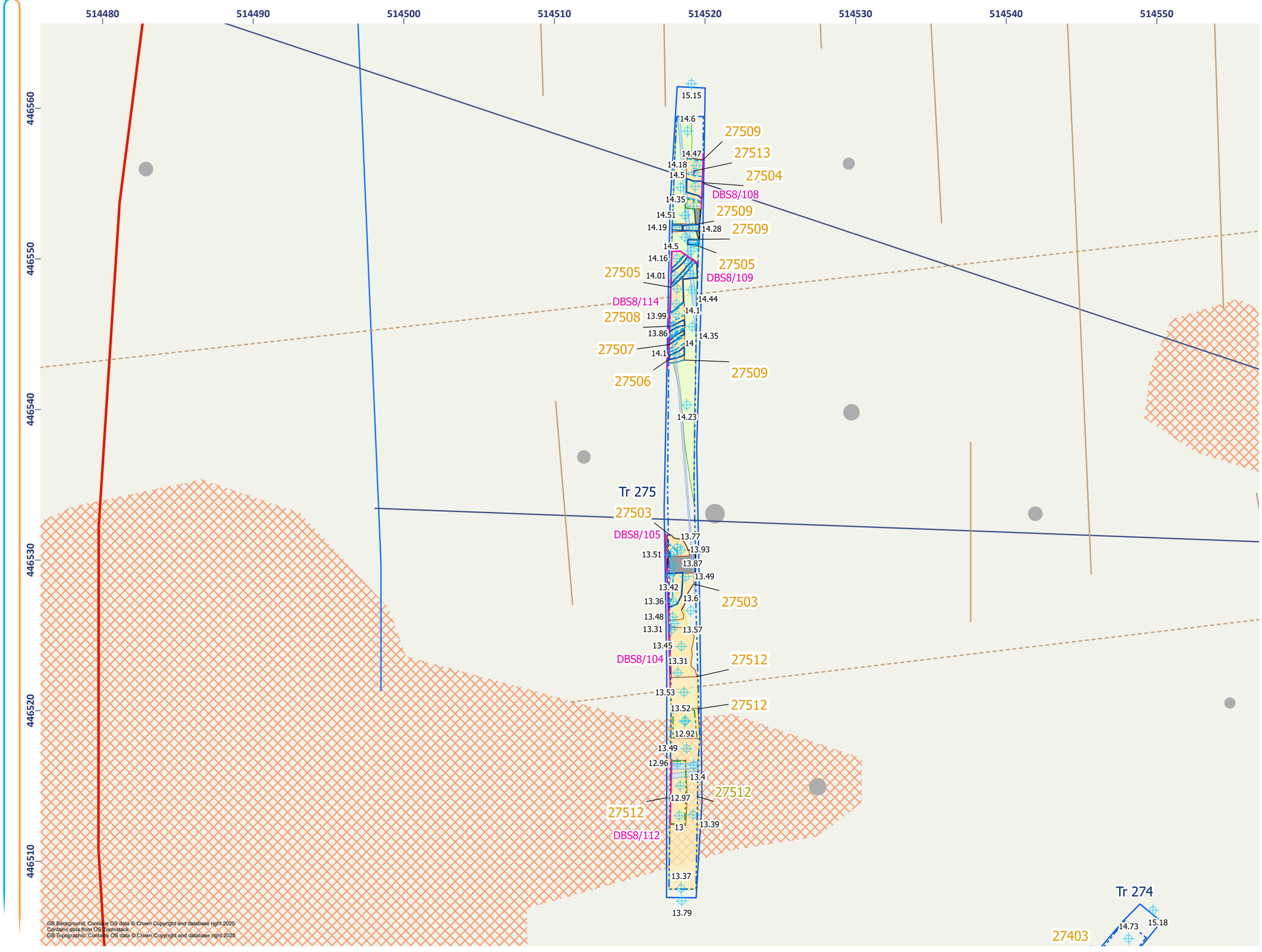


Figure 16.13 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 275

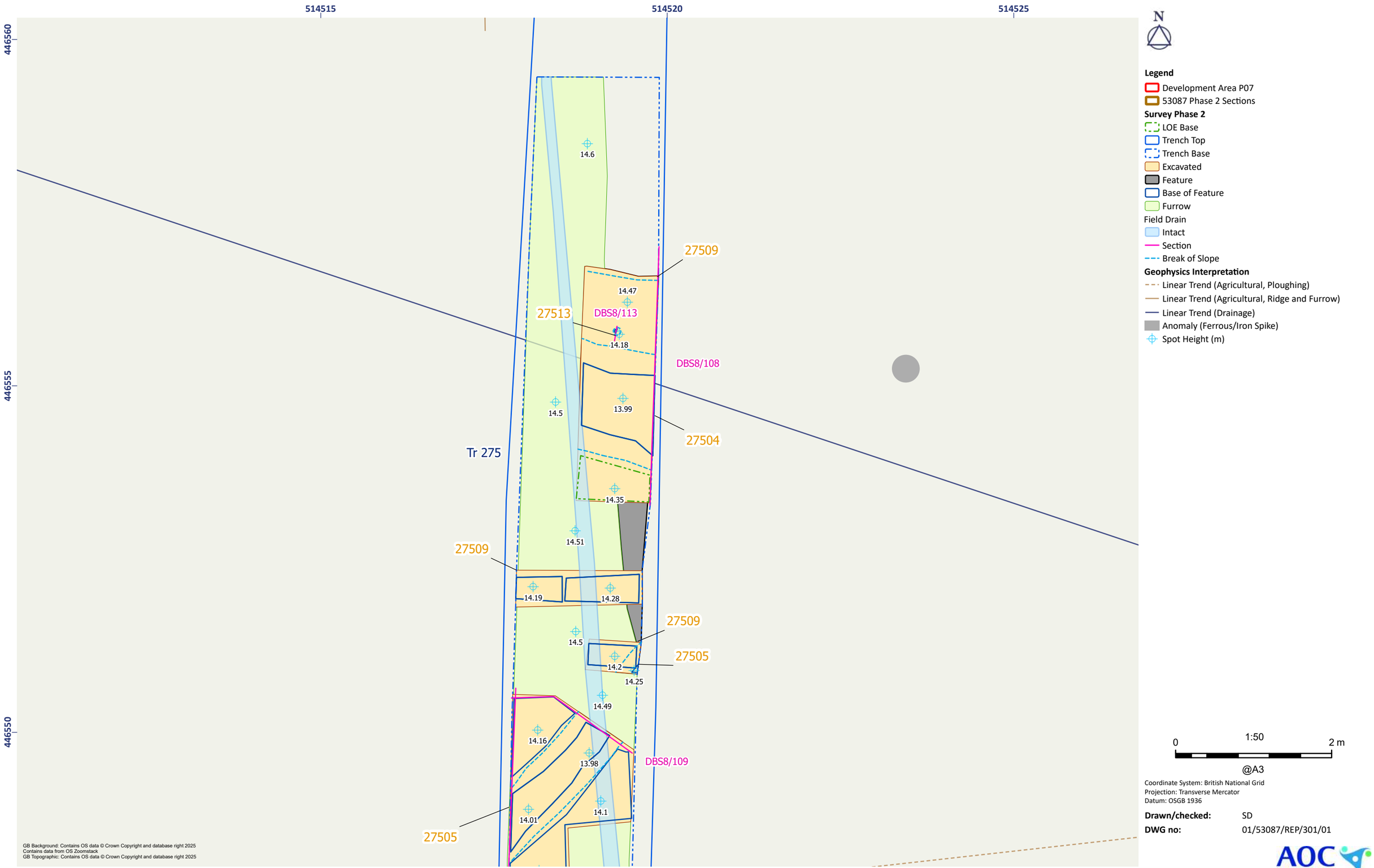


Figure 16.14 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 275

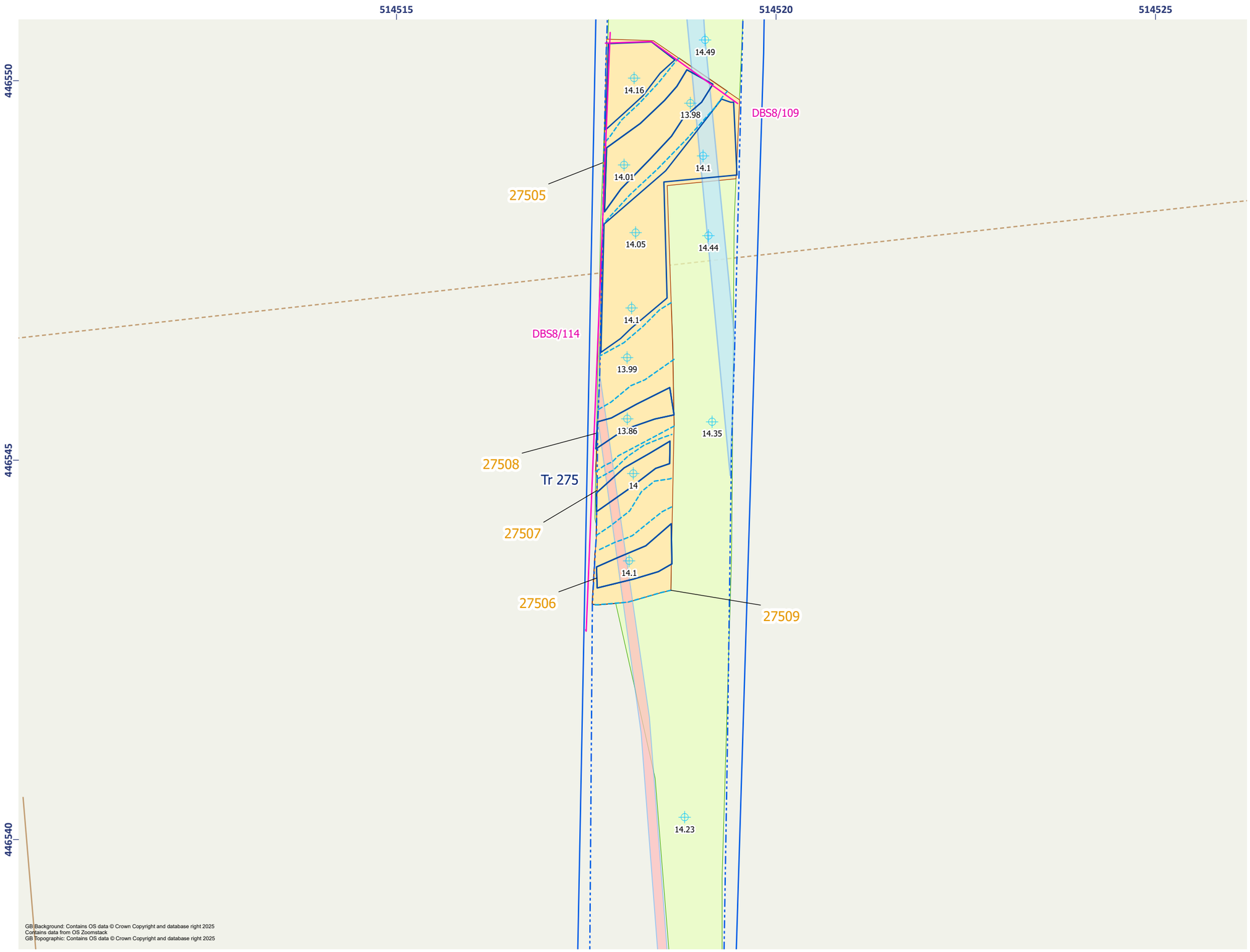


Figure 16.15 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 275

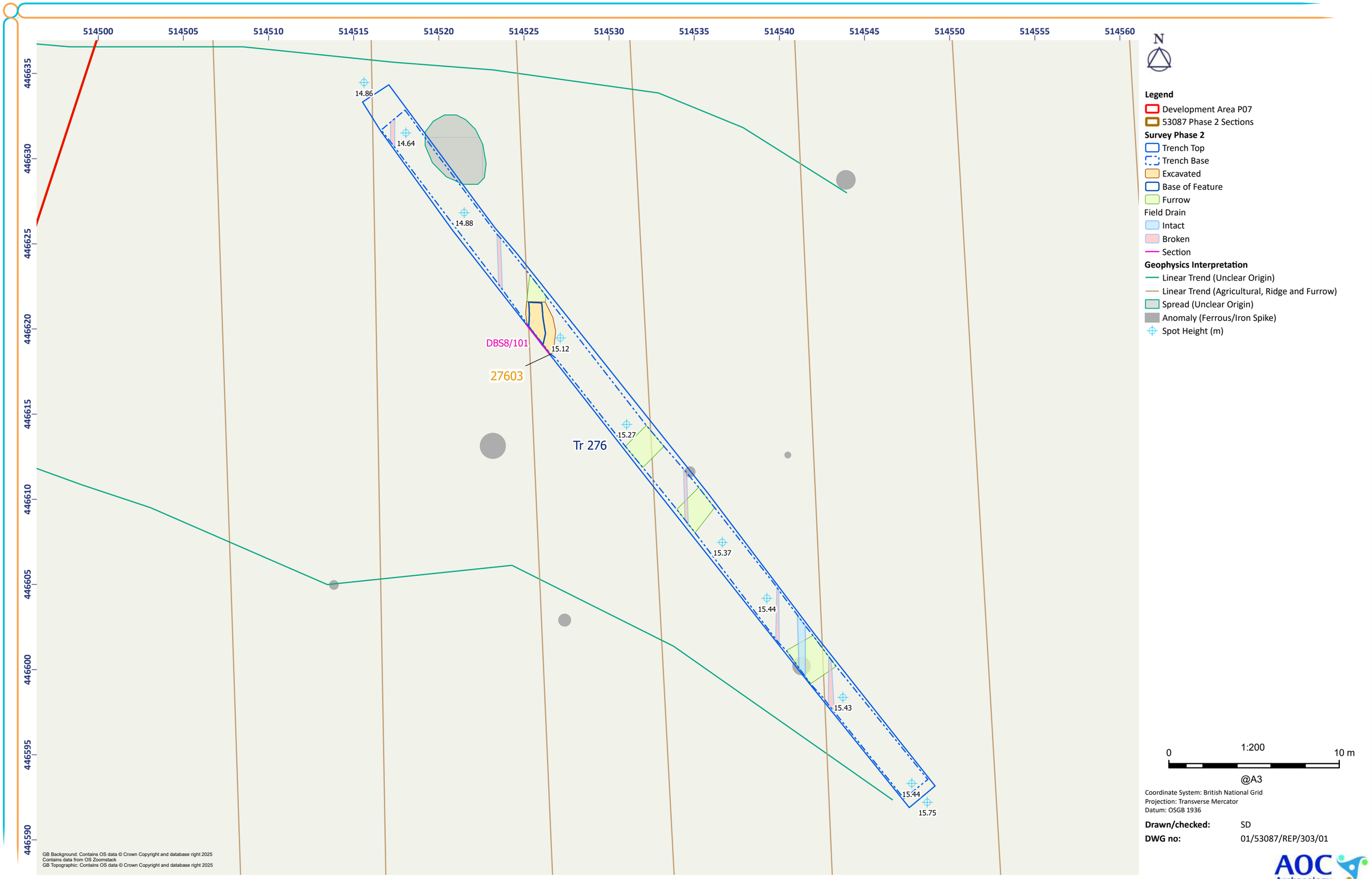


Figure 16.16 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 276

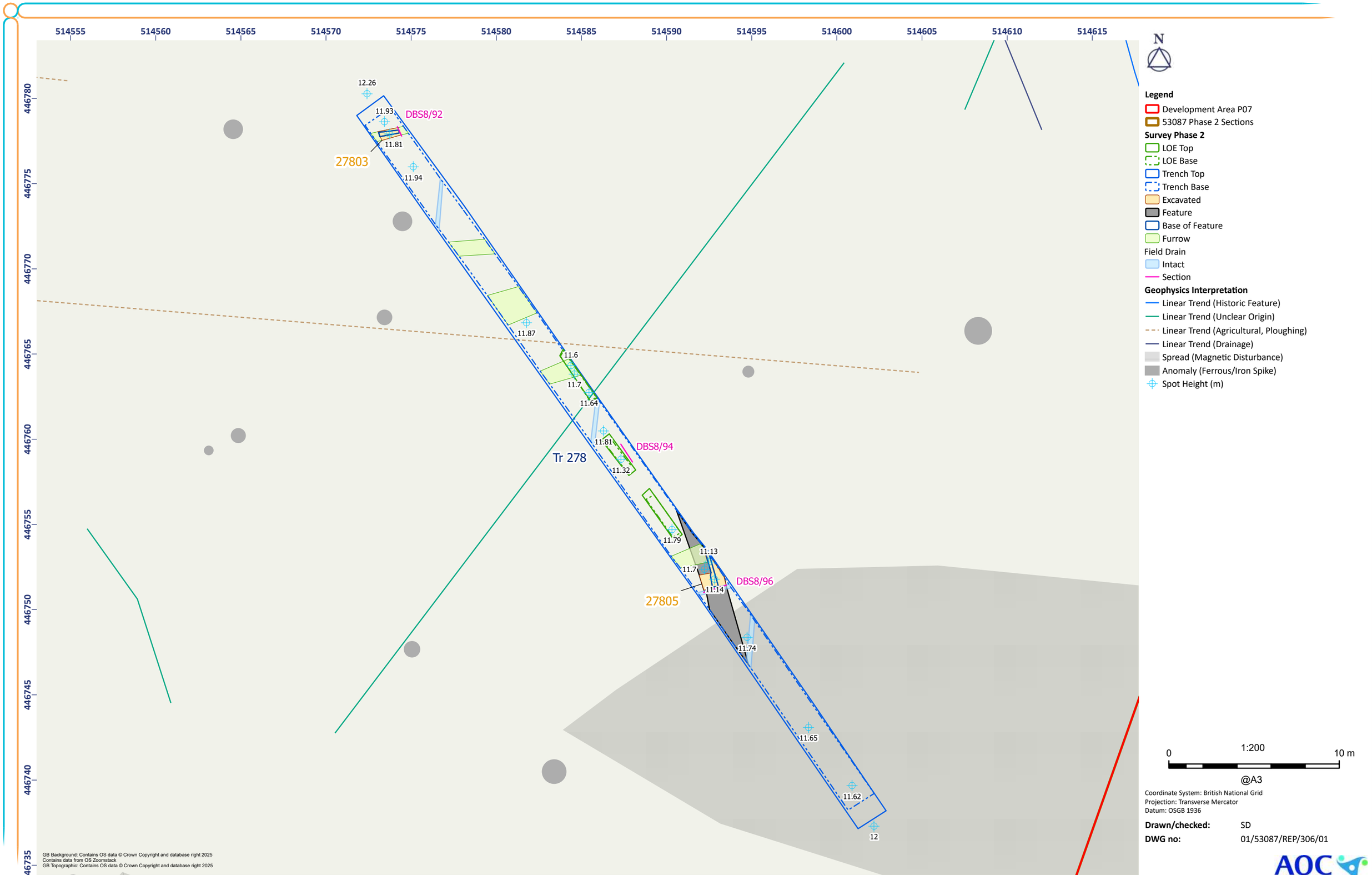


Figure 16.17 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 278

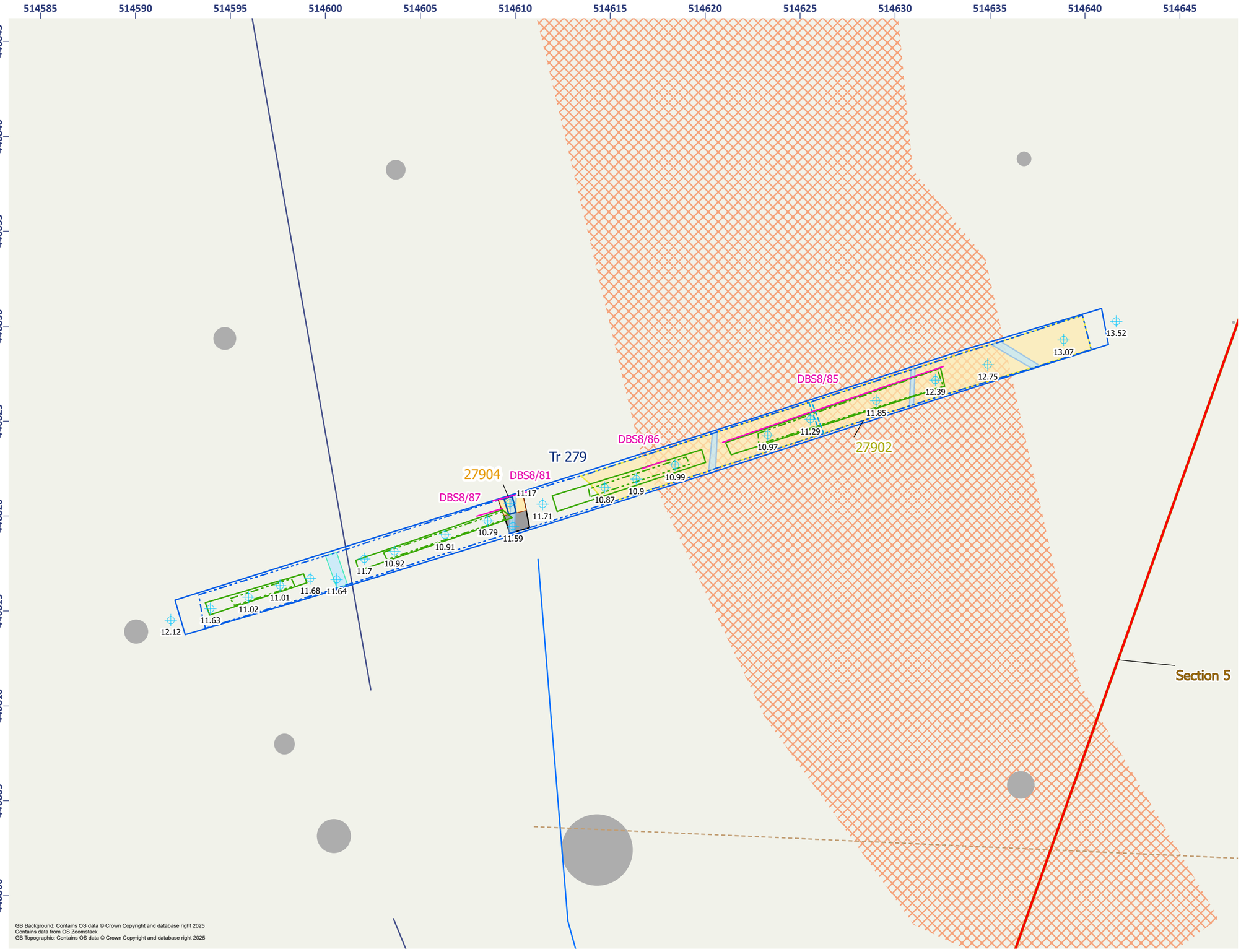
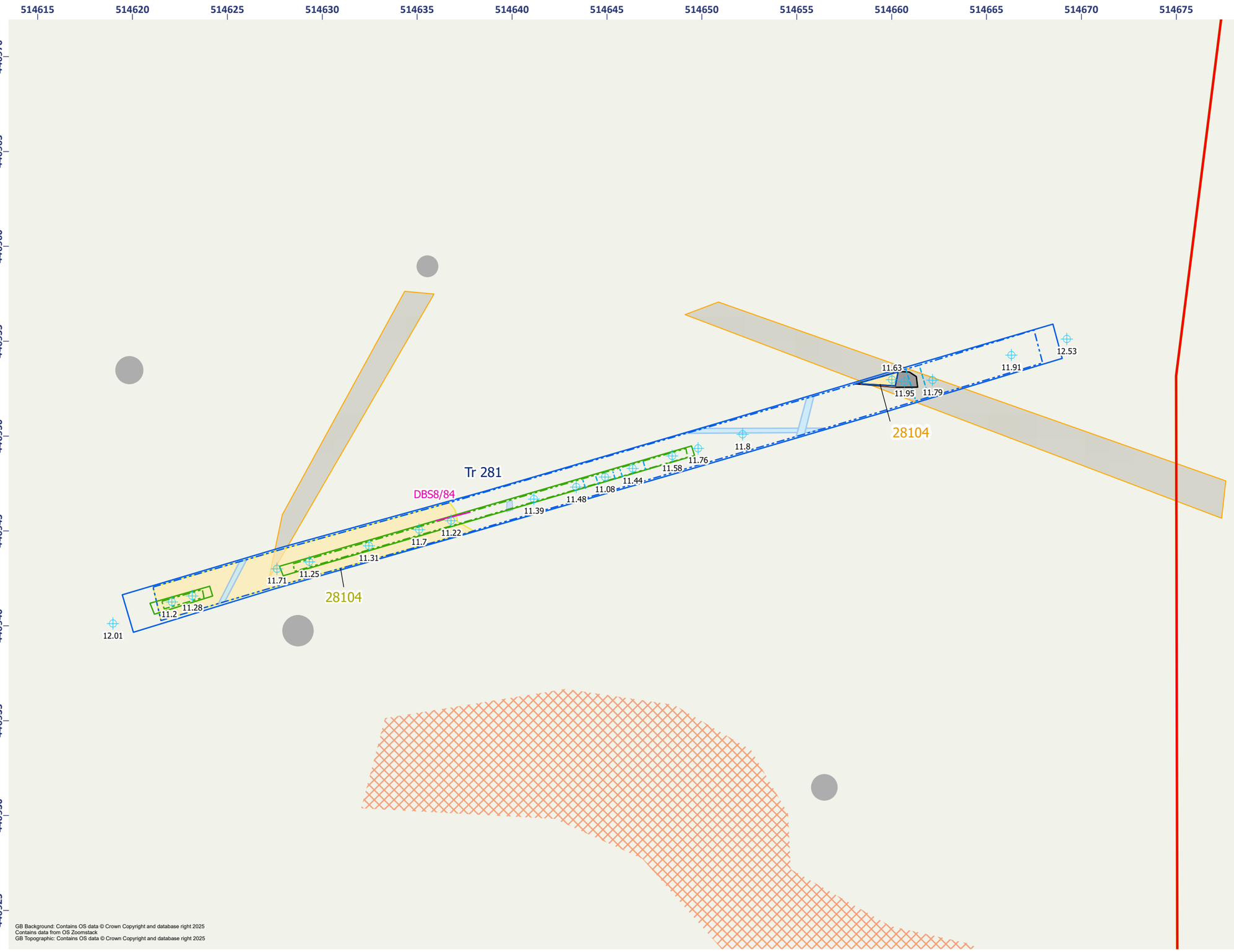


Figure 16.18 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 279



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Intact
- Repaired

- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/314/01

AOC Archaeology Group

Figure 16.19 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 281

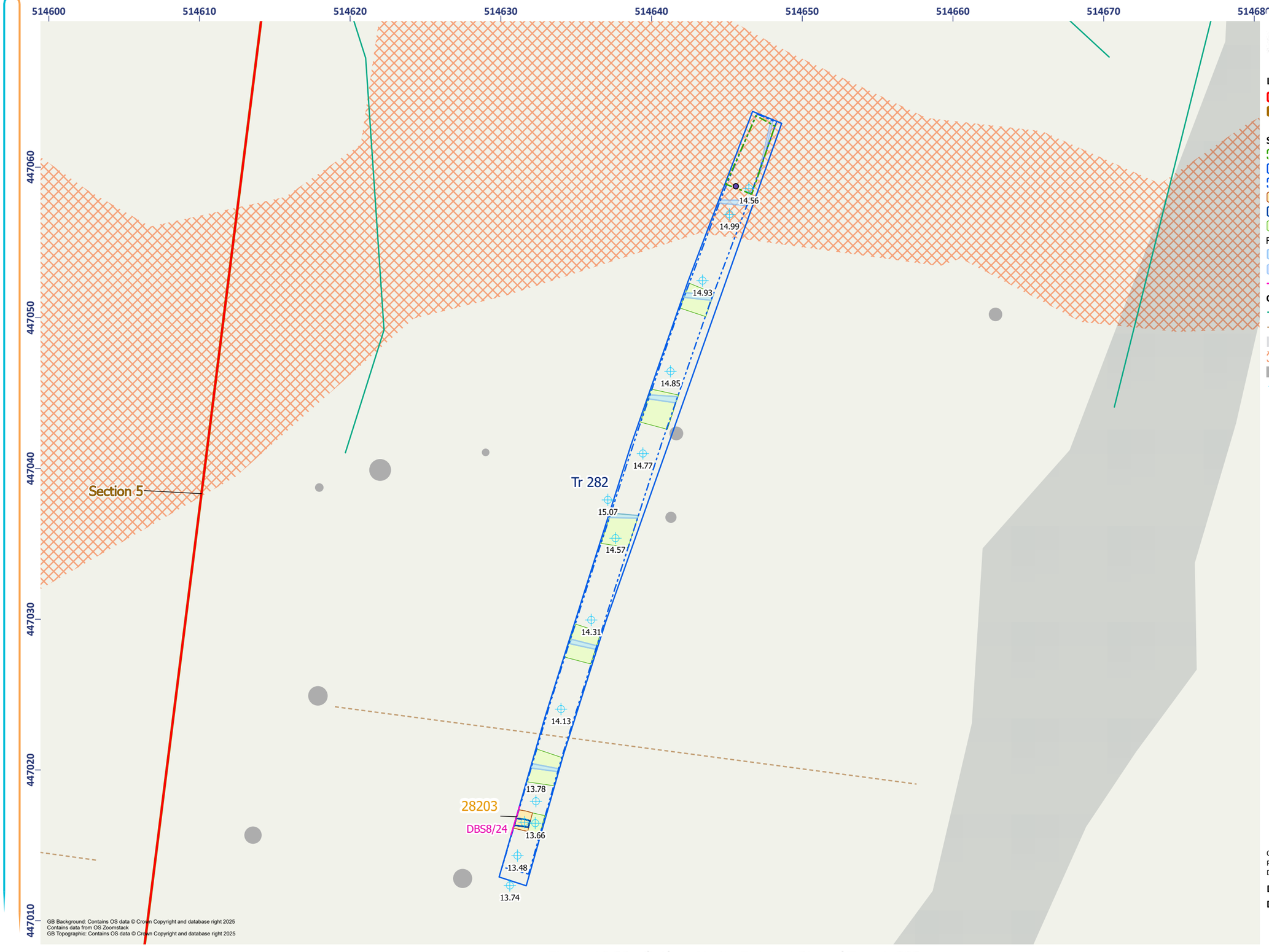


Figure 16.20 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 282

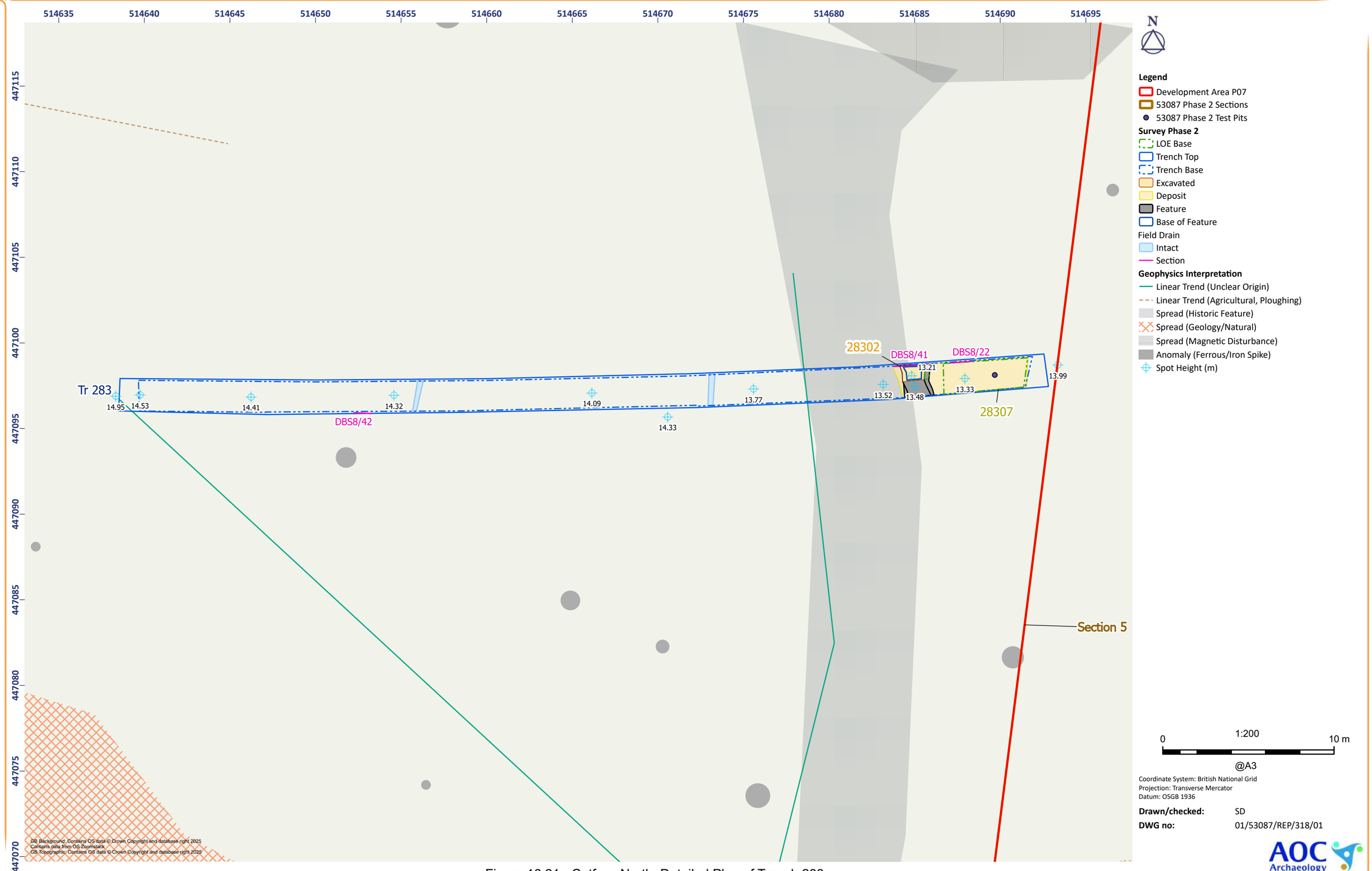


Figure 16.21 - Catfoss North: Detailed Plan of Trench 283

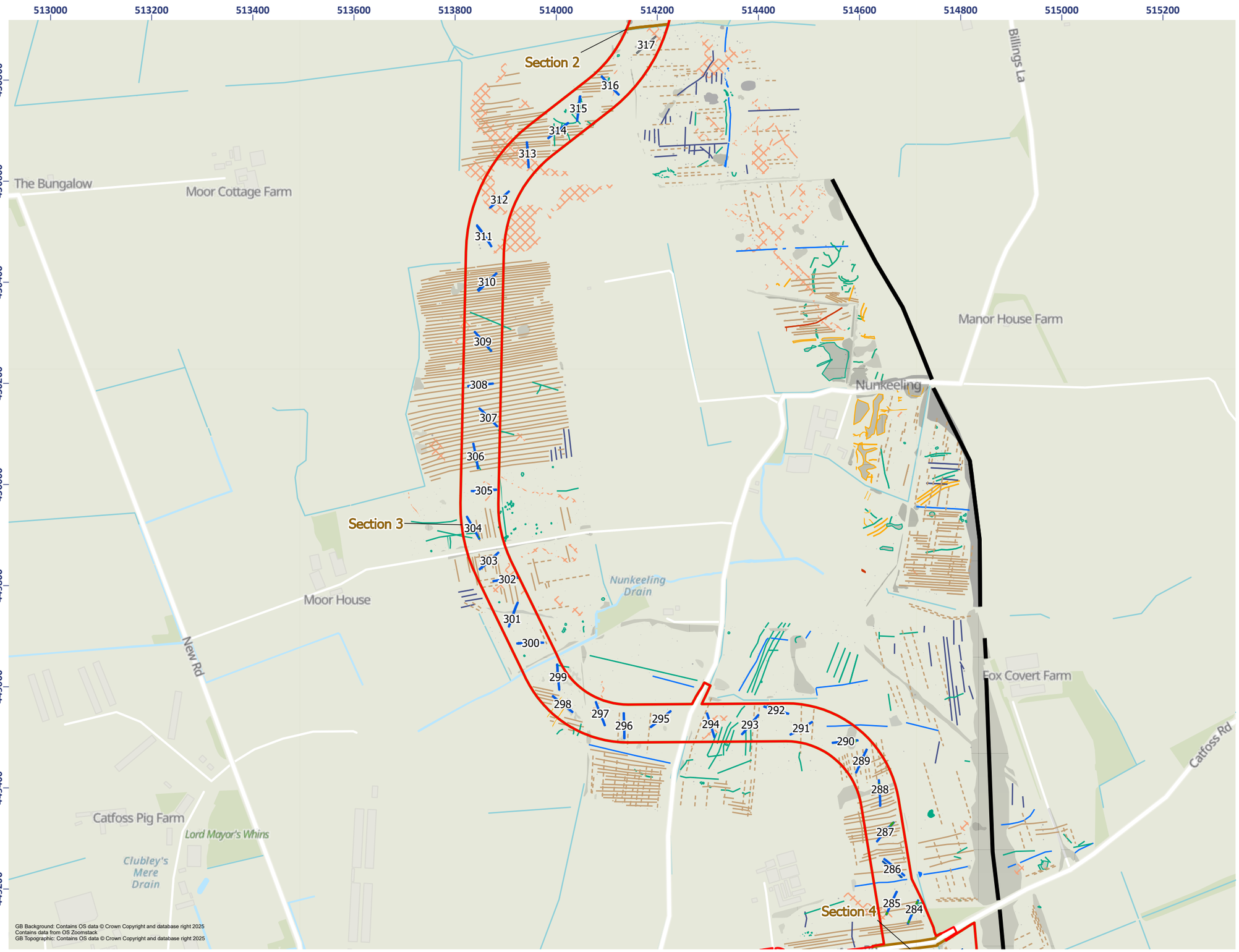


Figure 17 - Detailed Site Location: Nunkeeling, Section 3

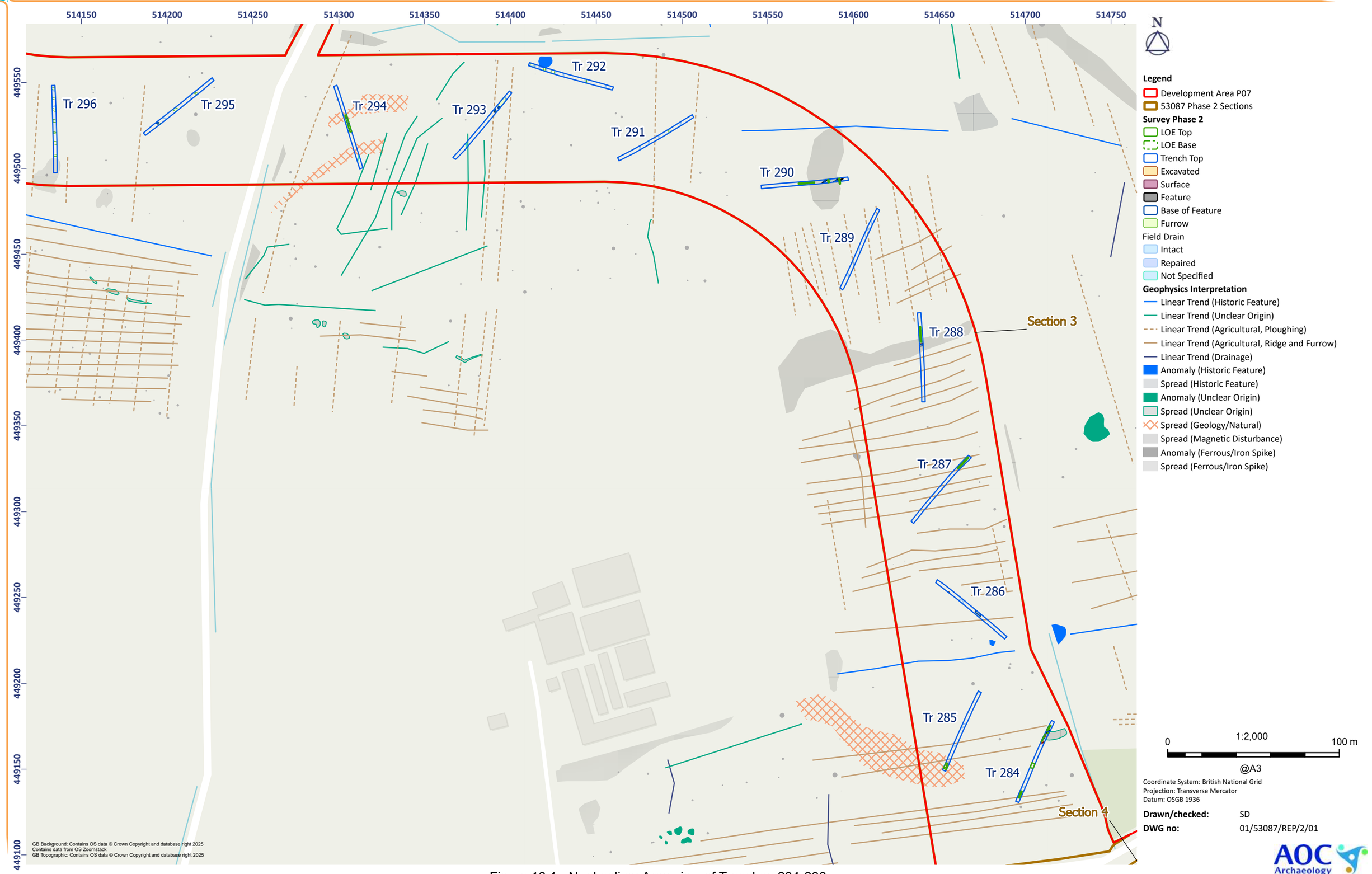


Figure 18.1 - Nunkeeling: Area view of Trenches 284-296

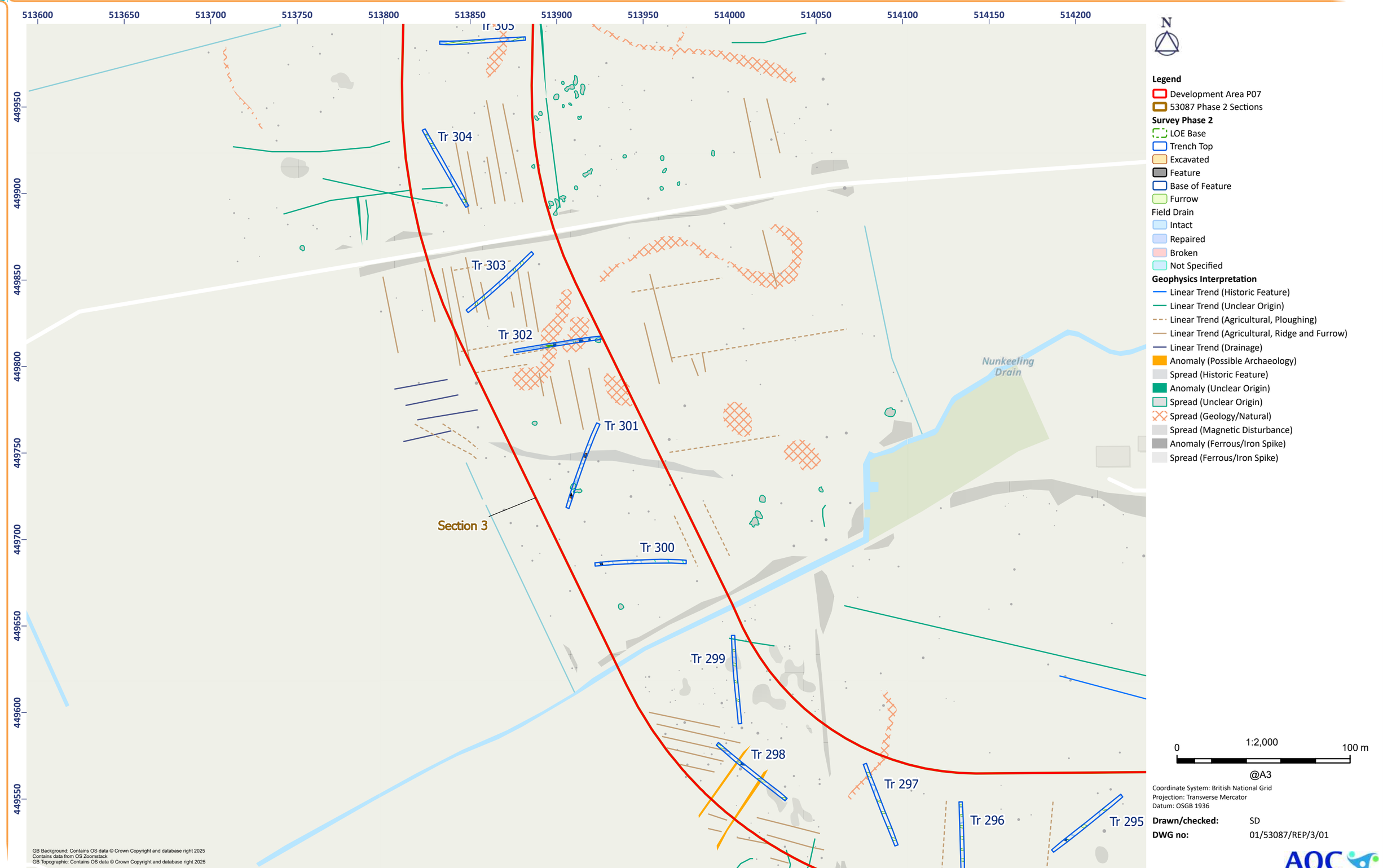


Figure 18.2 - Nunkeeling: Area view of Trenches 295-305

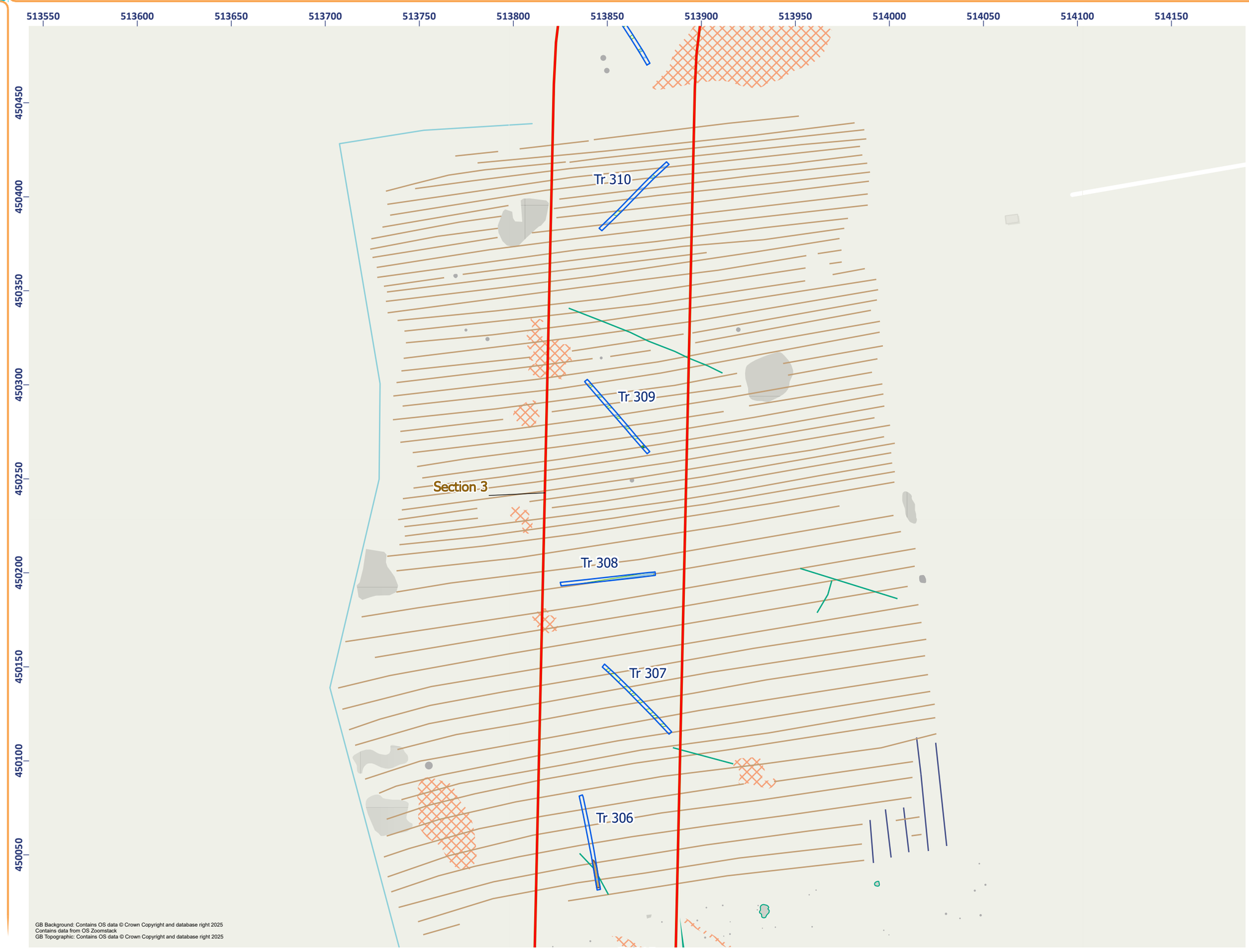


Figure 18.3 - Nunkeeling: Area view of Trenches 306-310

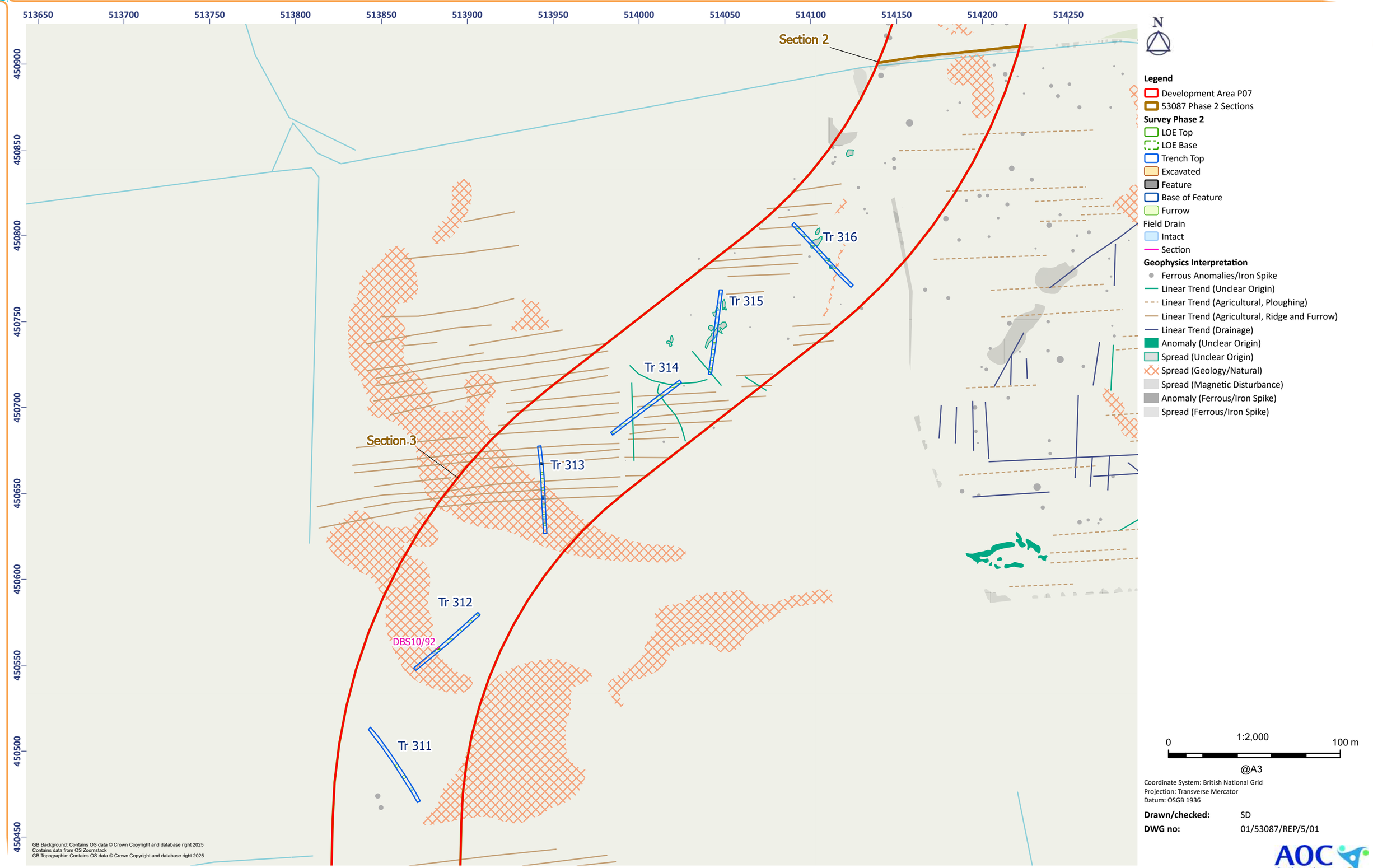


Figure 18.4 - Nunkeeling: Area view of Trenches 311-317

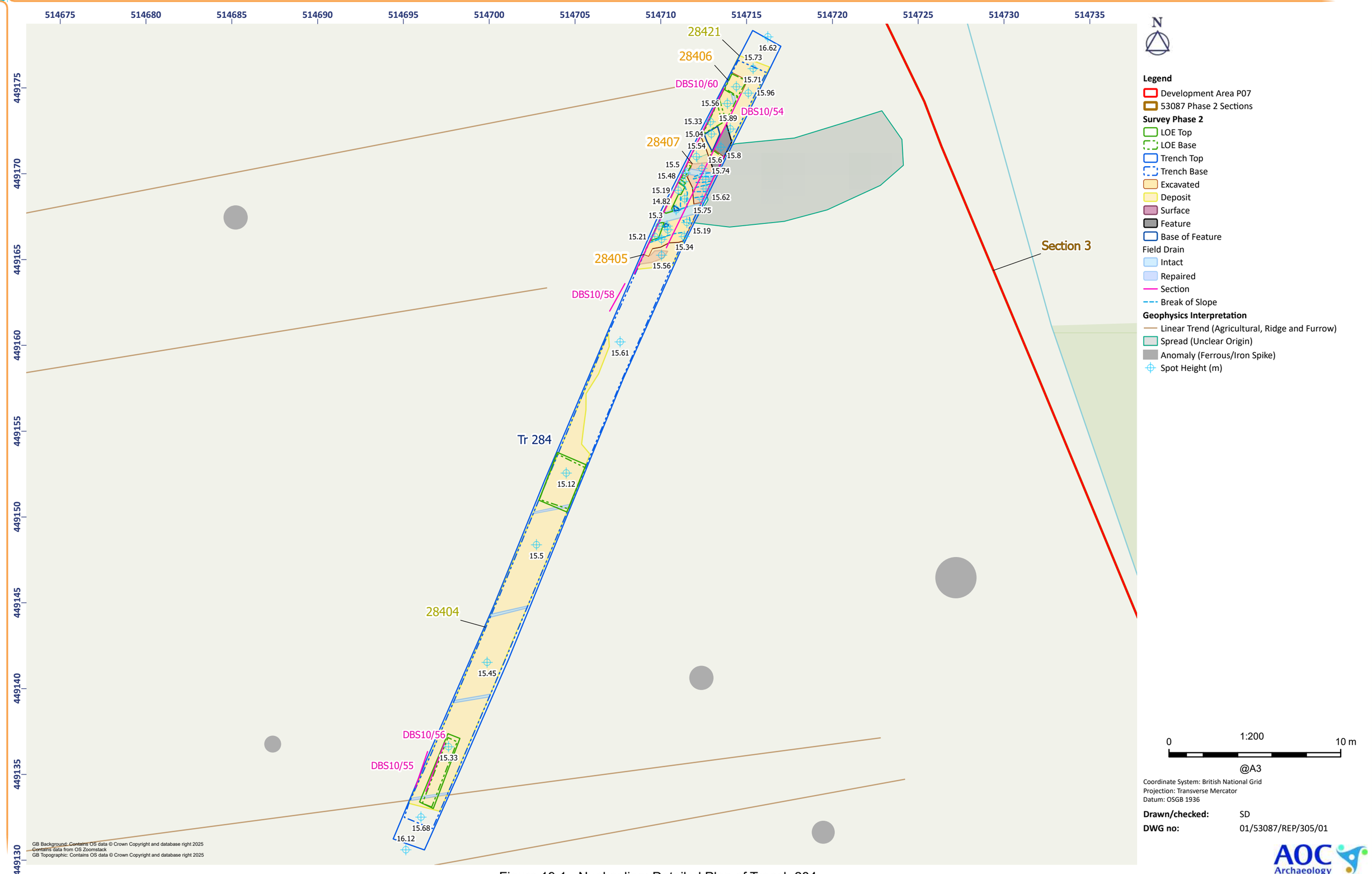


Figure 19.1 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 284

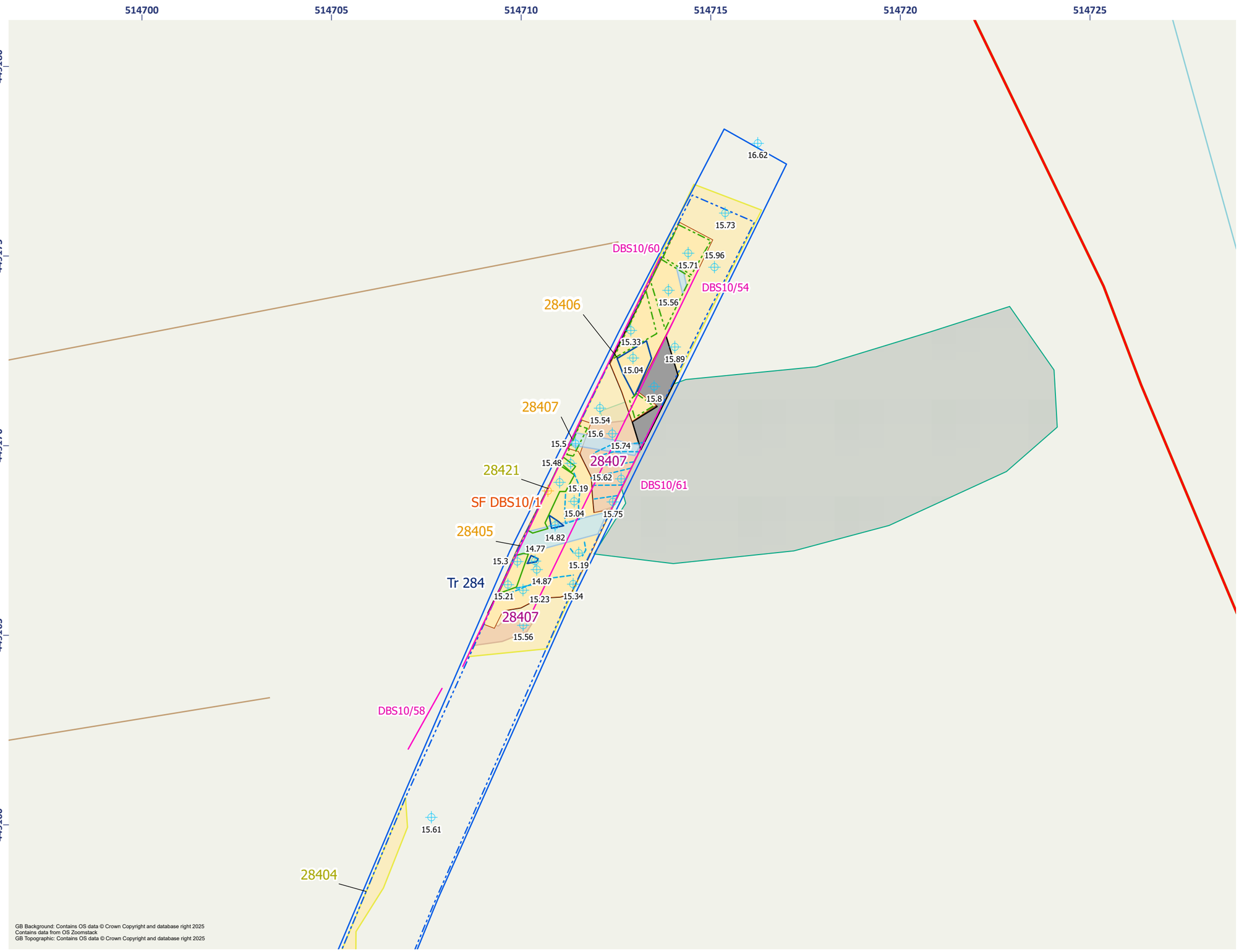


Figure 19.2 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 284

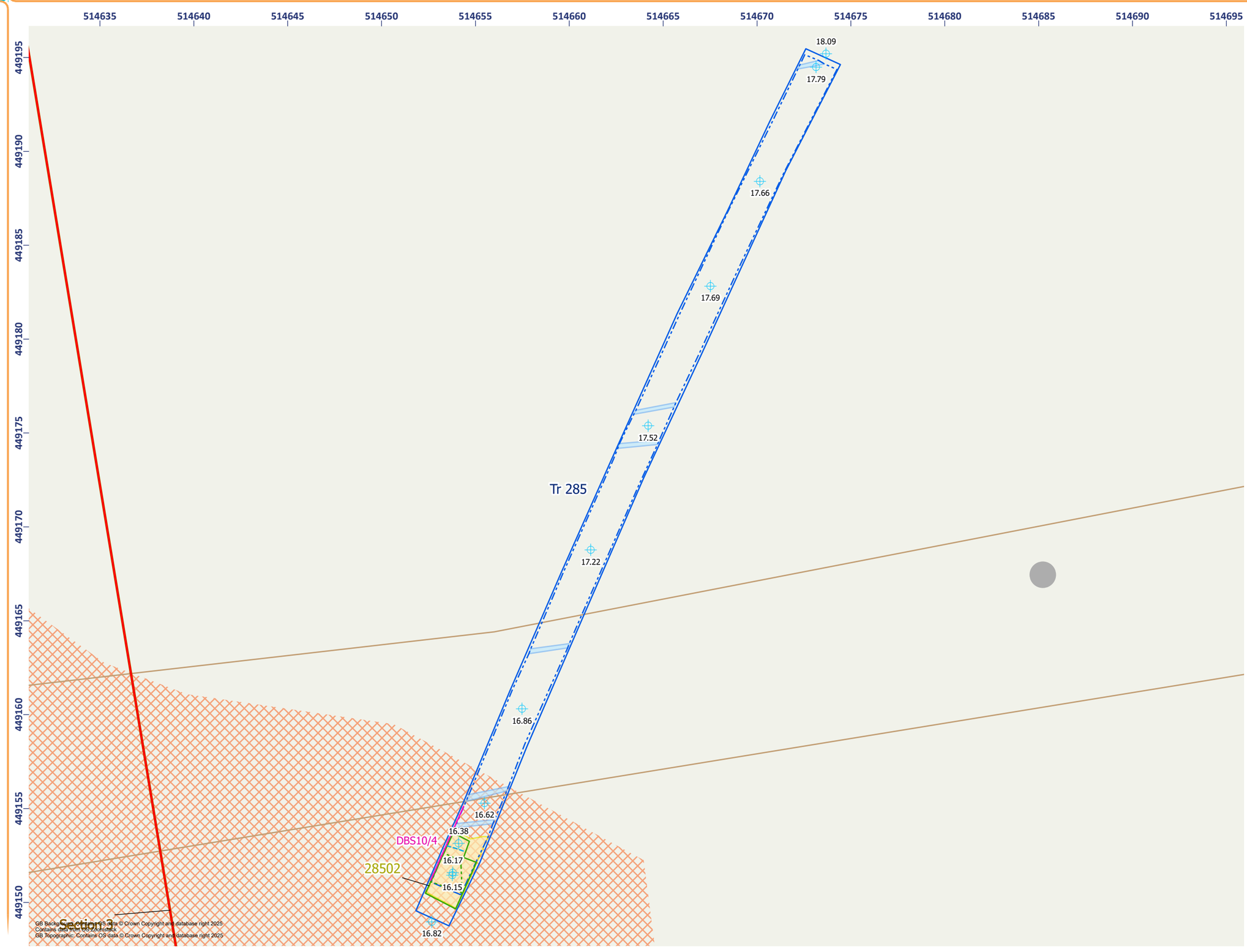
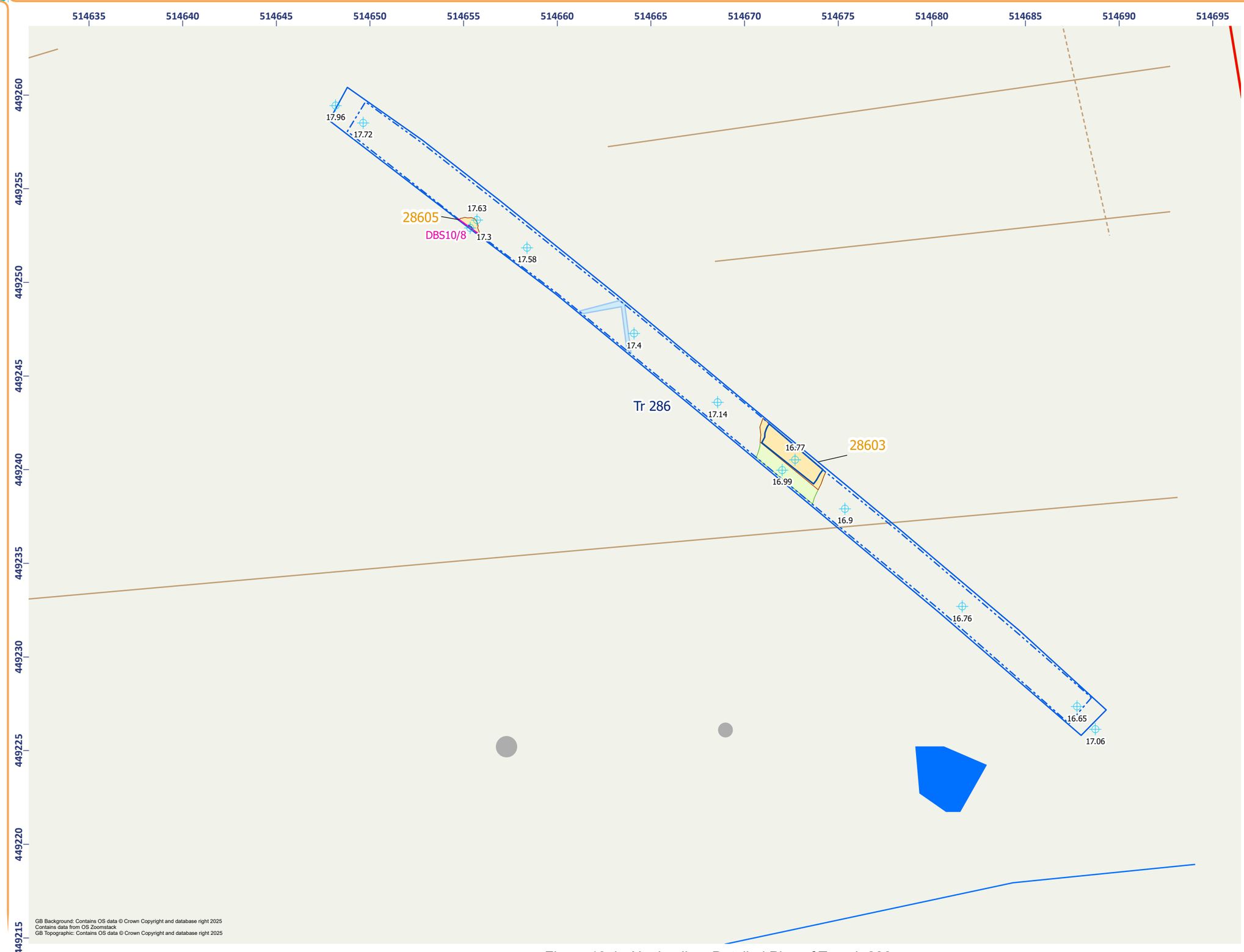


Figure 19.3 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 285



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/308/01

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Figure 19.4 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 286

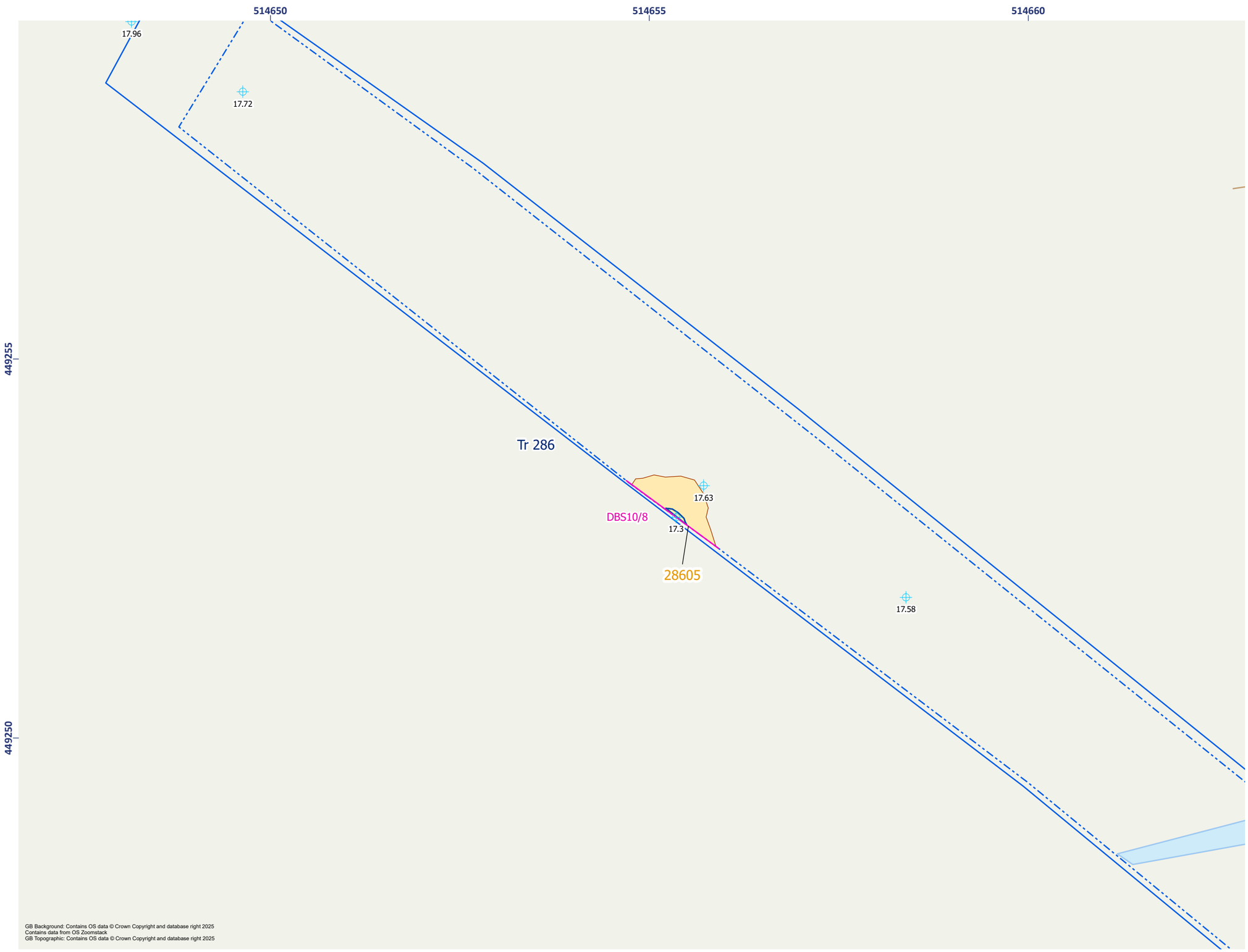


Figure 19.5 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 286

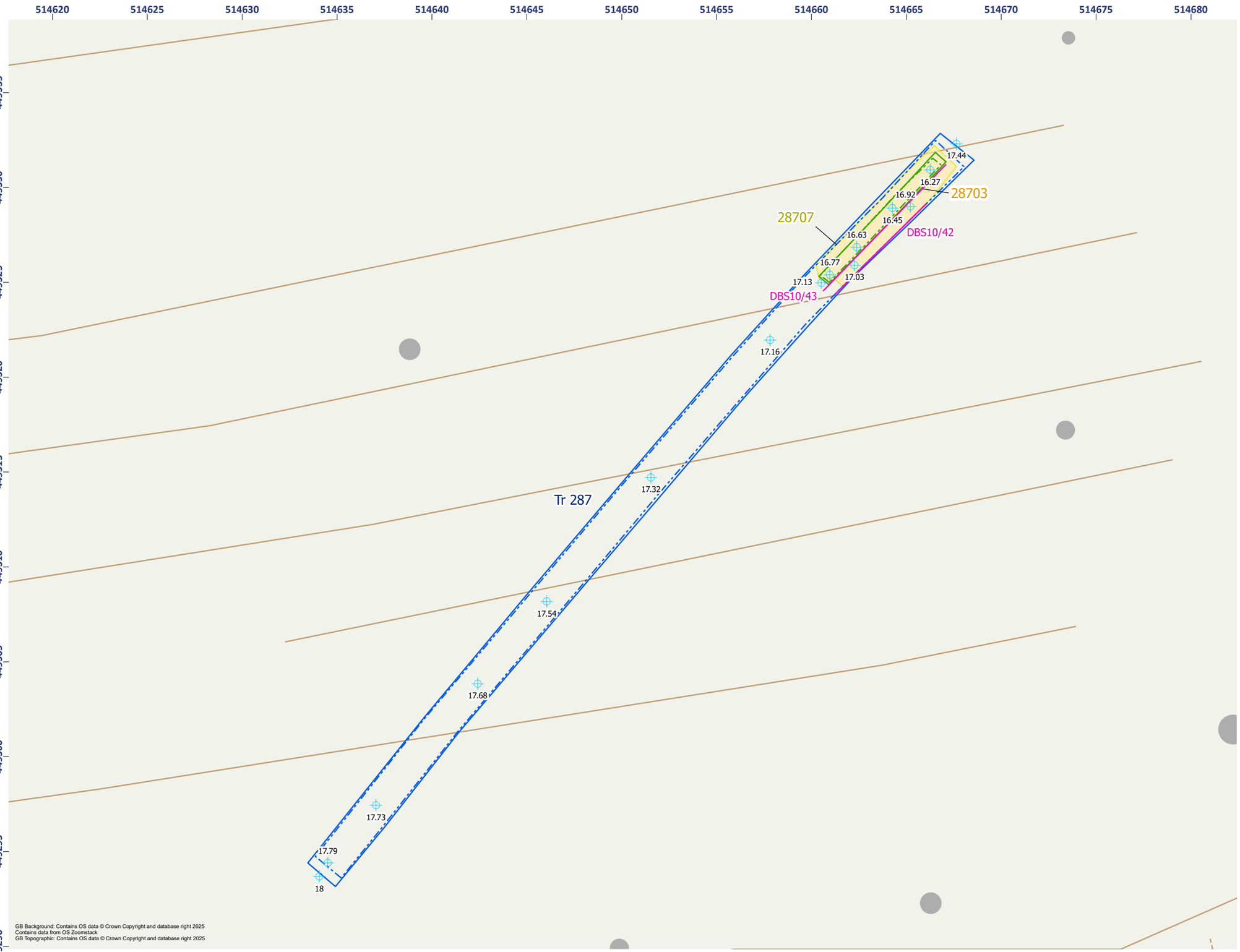


Figure 19.6 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 287

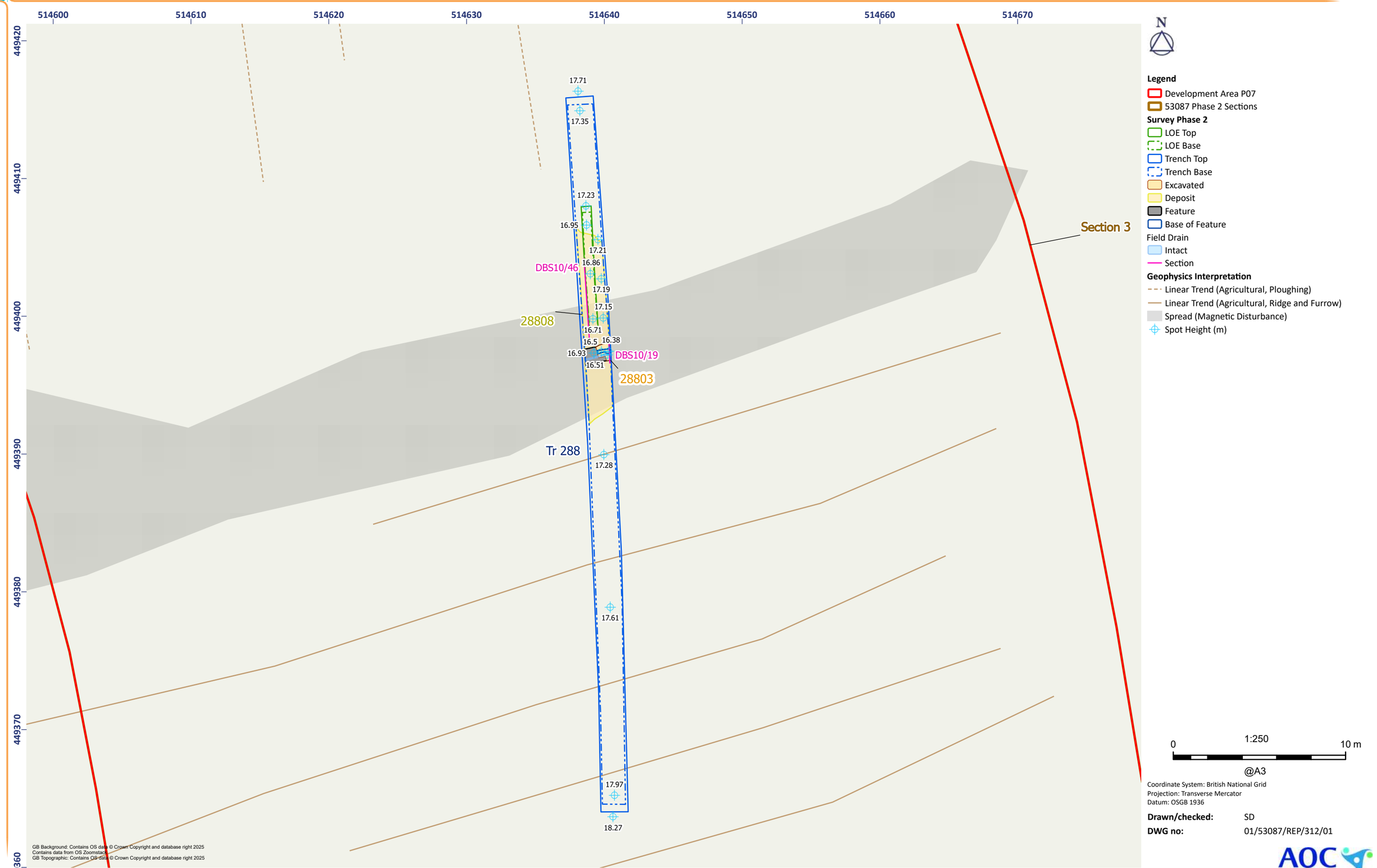
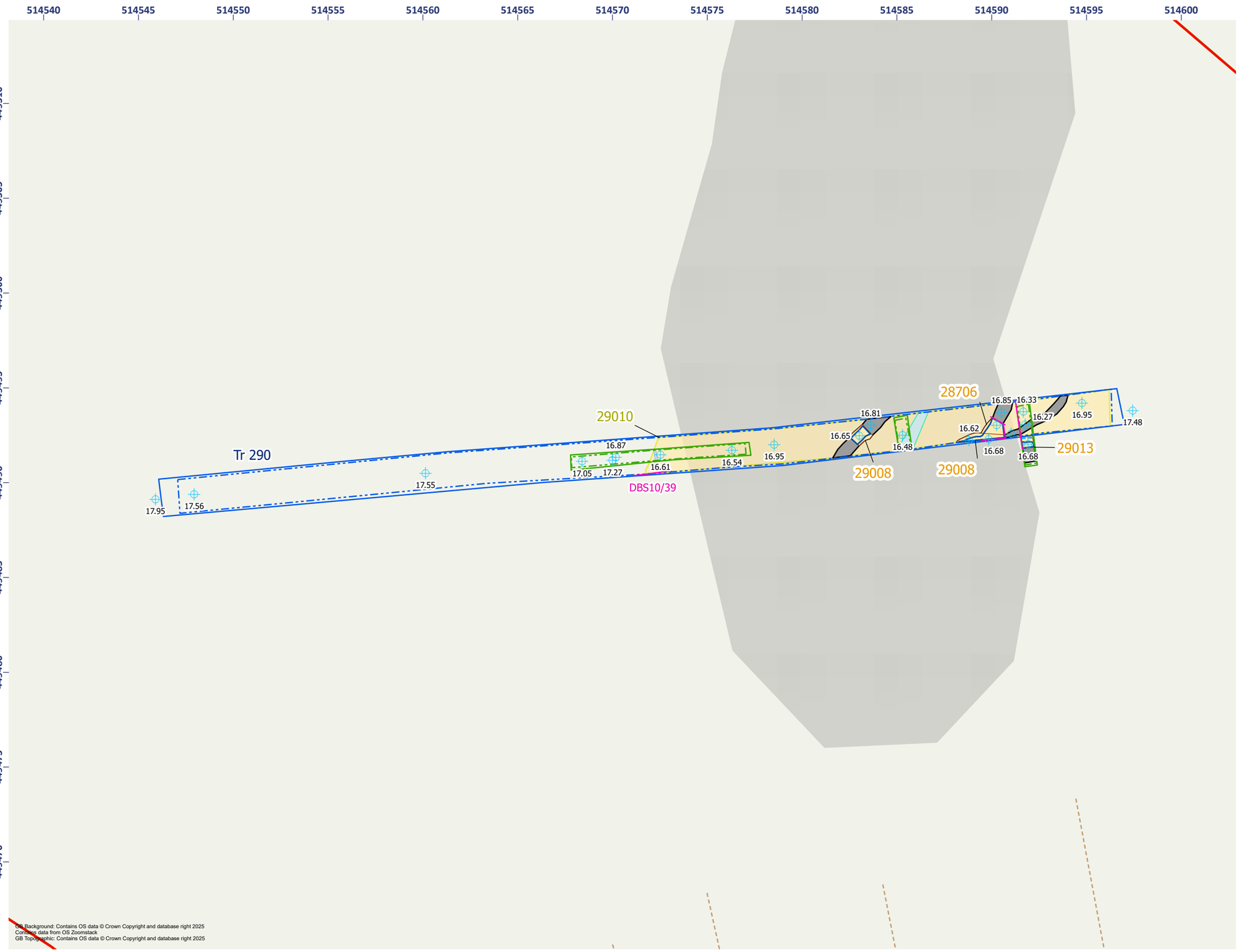


Figure 19.7 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 288



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Field Drain

- Repaired
- Not Specified
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/315/01

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Figure 19.8 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 290

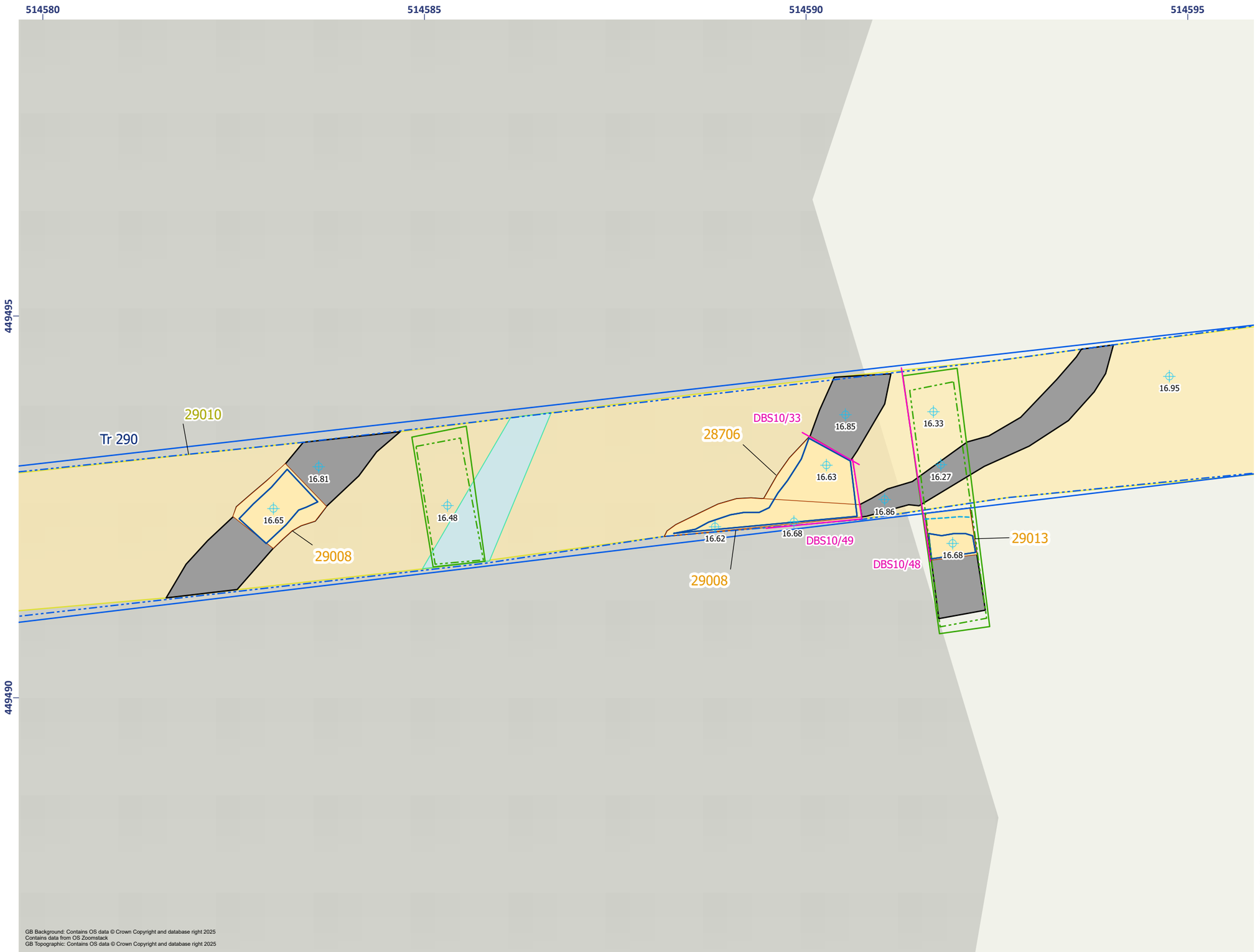


Figure 19.9 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 290

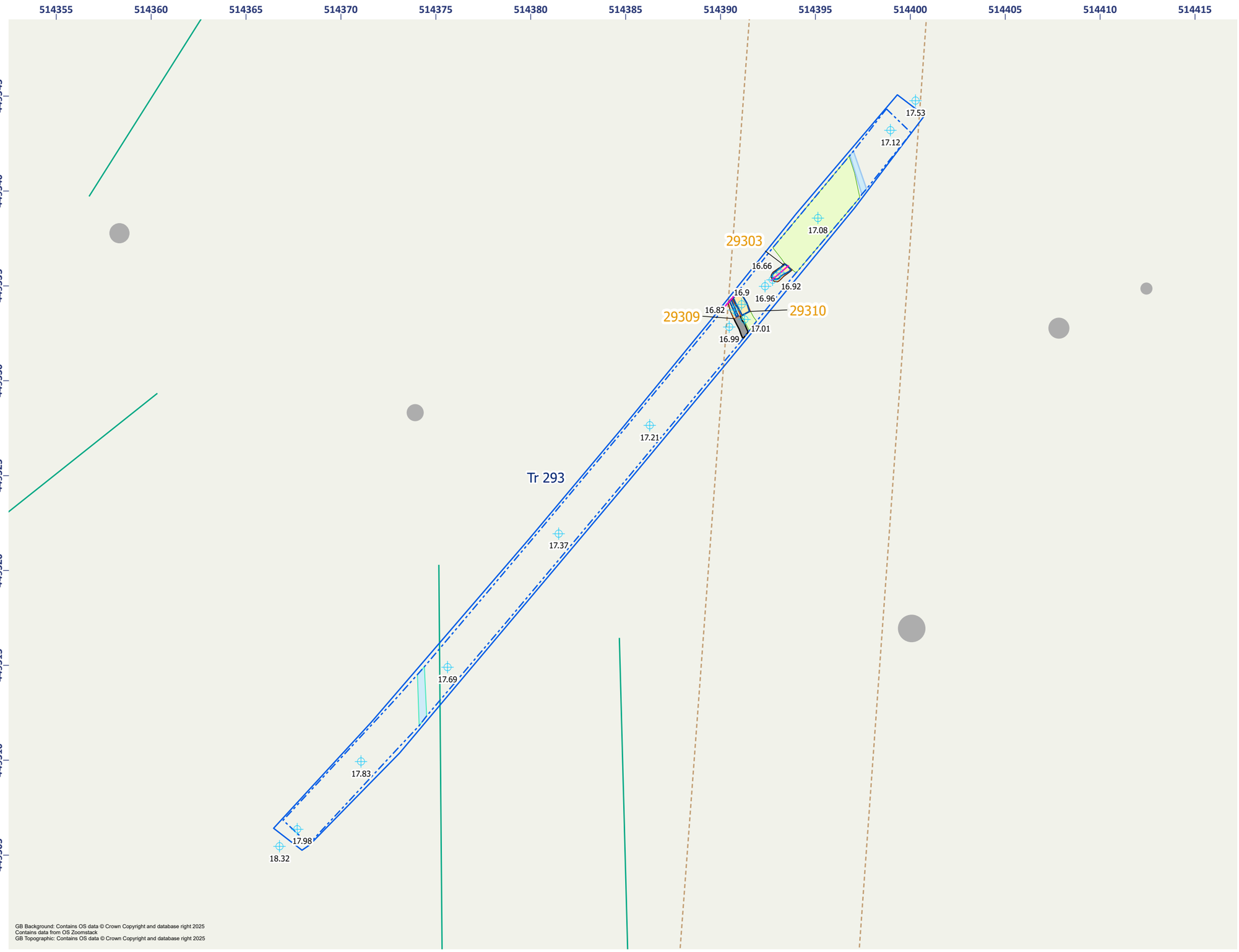


Figure 19.10 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 293

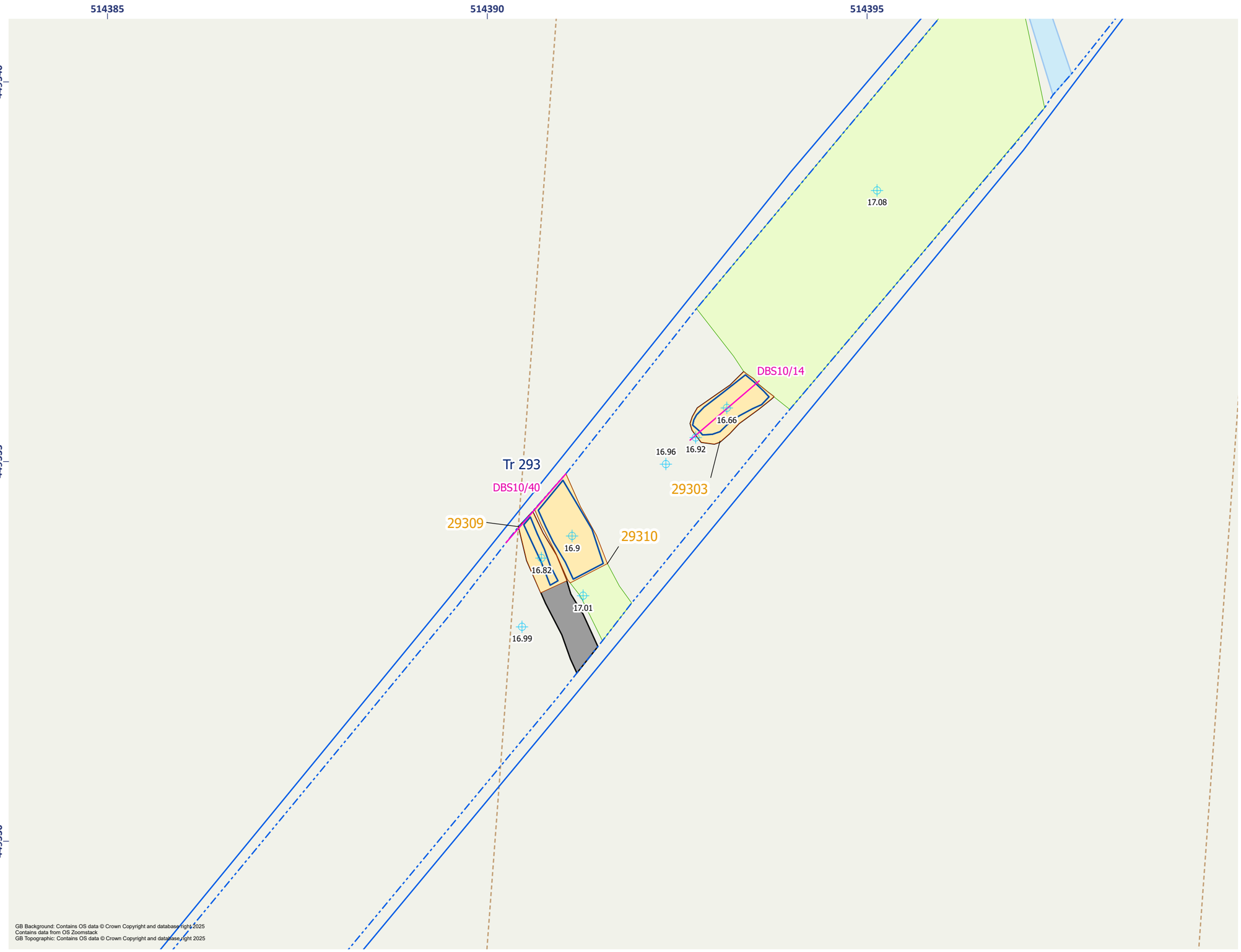
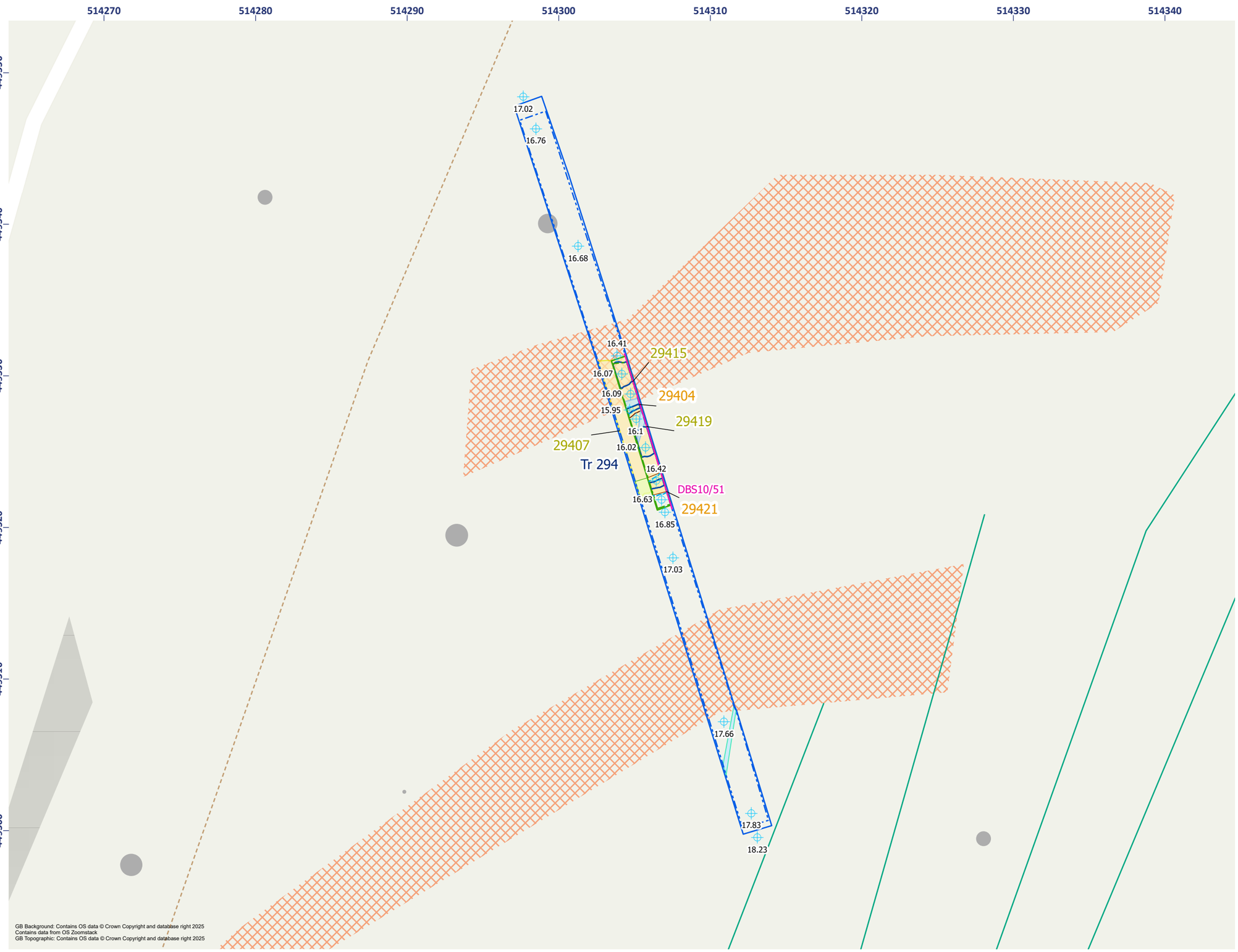


Figure 19.11 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 293



N

Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Deposit
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Intact
- Not Specified
- Section
- Break of Slope

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:250 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/322/01

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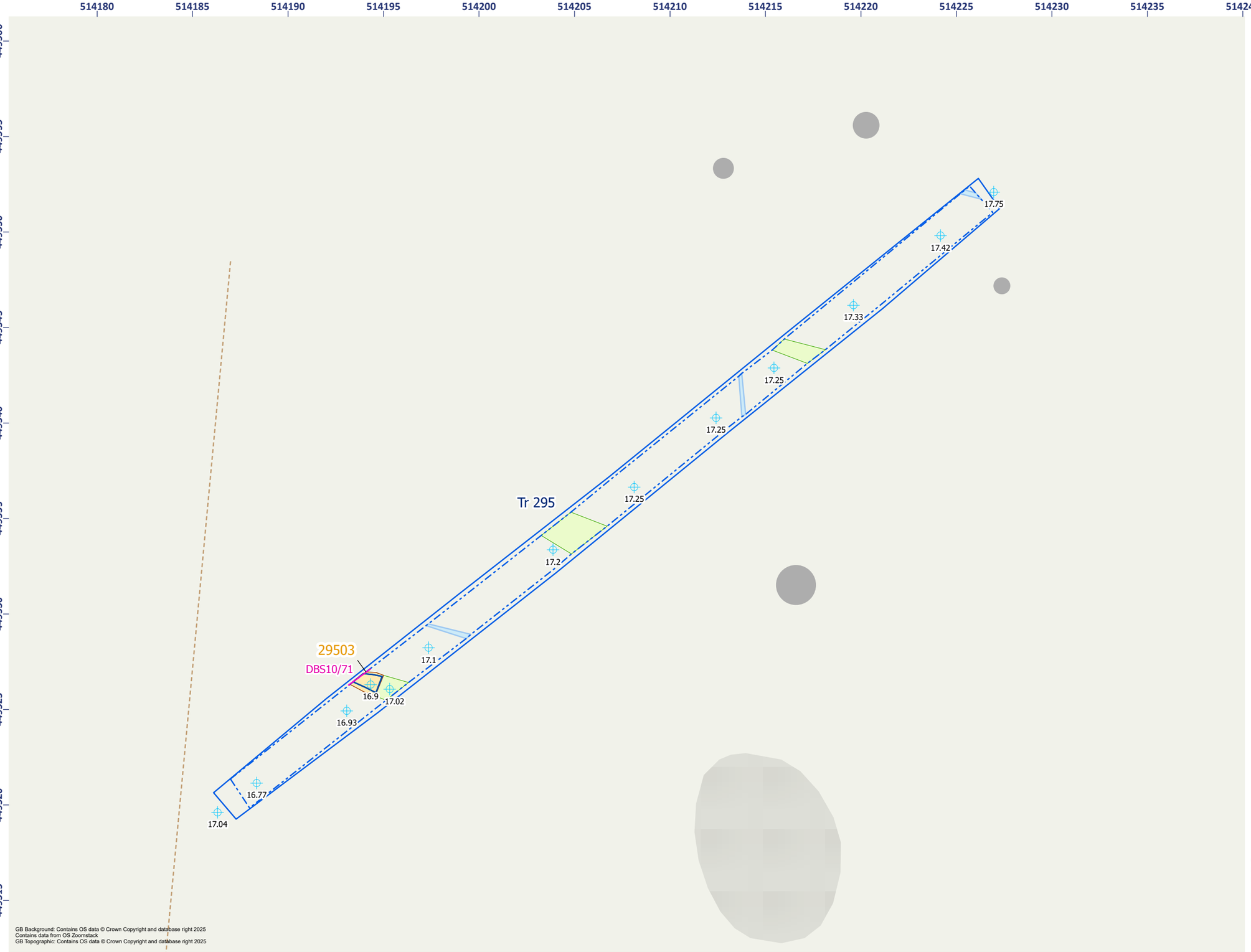
Figure 19.12 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 294



Legend

- Development Area P07
- 53087 Phase 2 Sections

Survey Phase 2

- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Base of Feature
- Furrow

Field Drain

- Intact
- Section

Geophysics Interpretation

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

0 1:200 10 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/323/01

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Figure 19.13 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 295

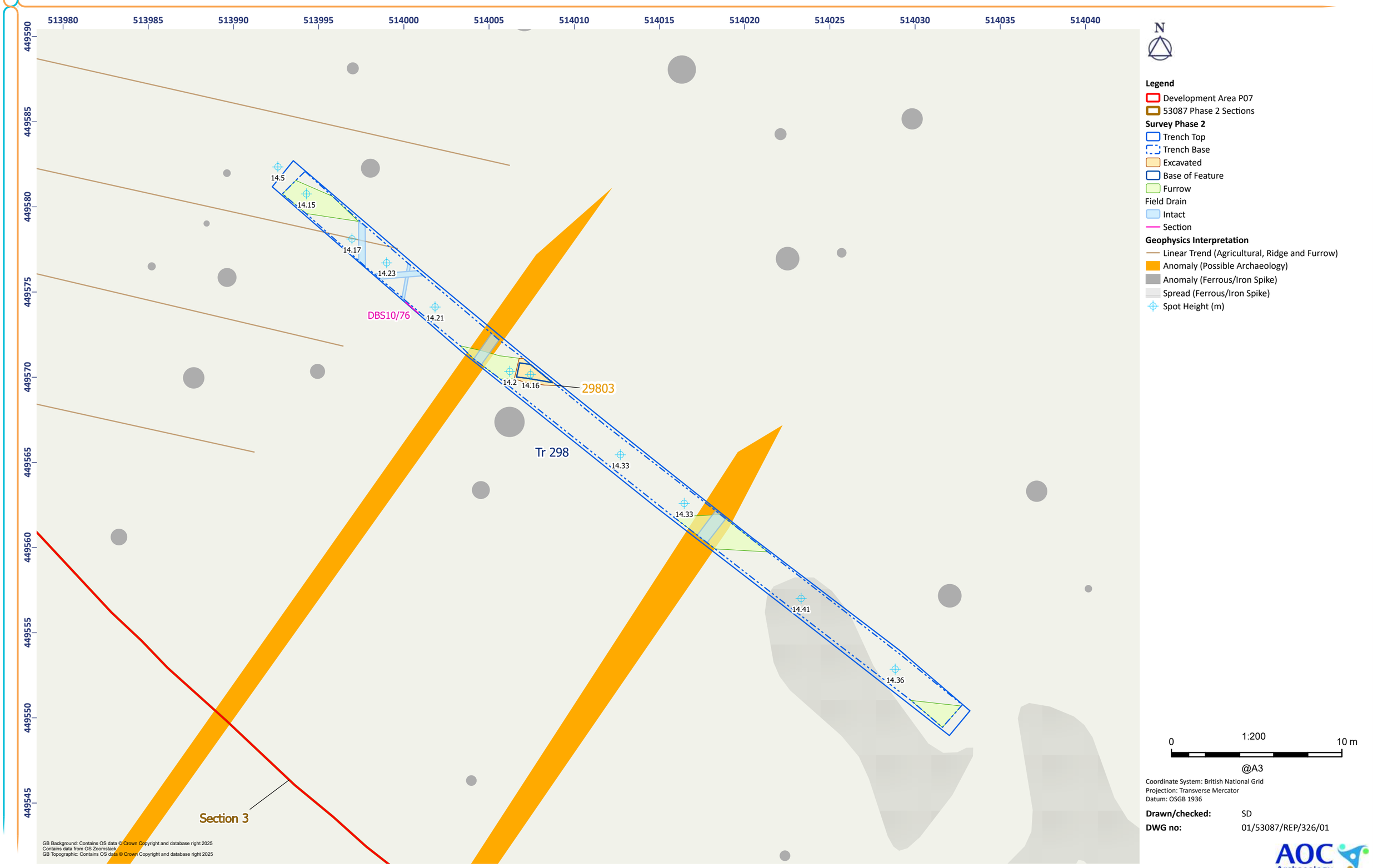


Figure 19.14 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 298

Figure 19.15 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 300

Figure 19.16 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 300

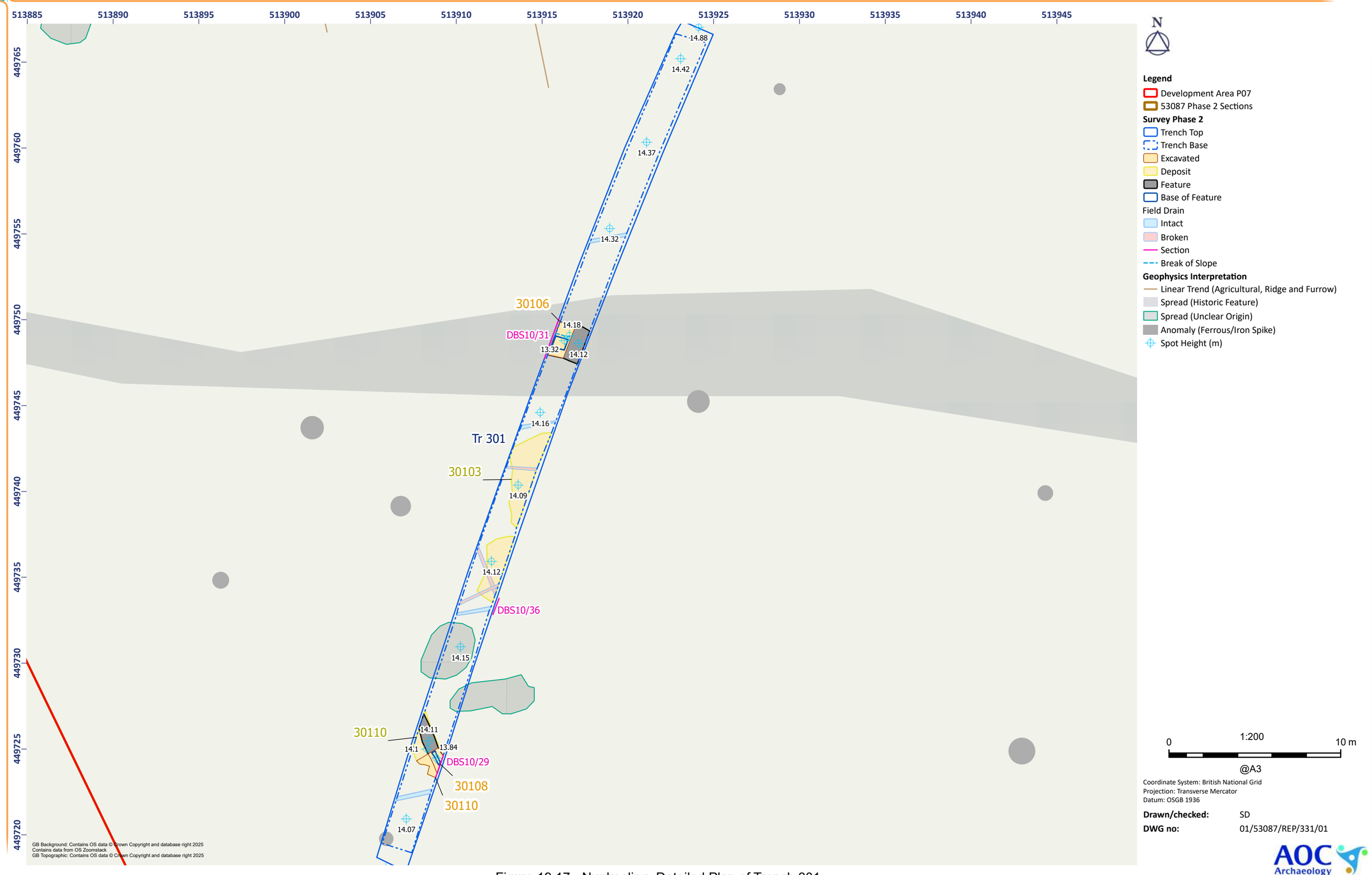


Figure 19.17 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 301

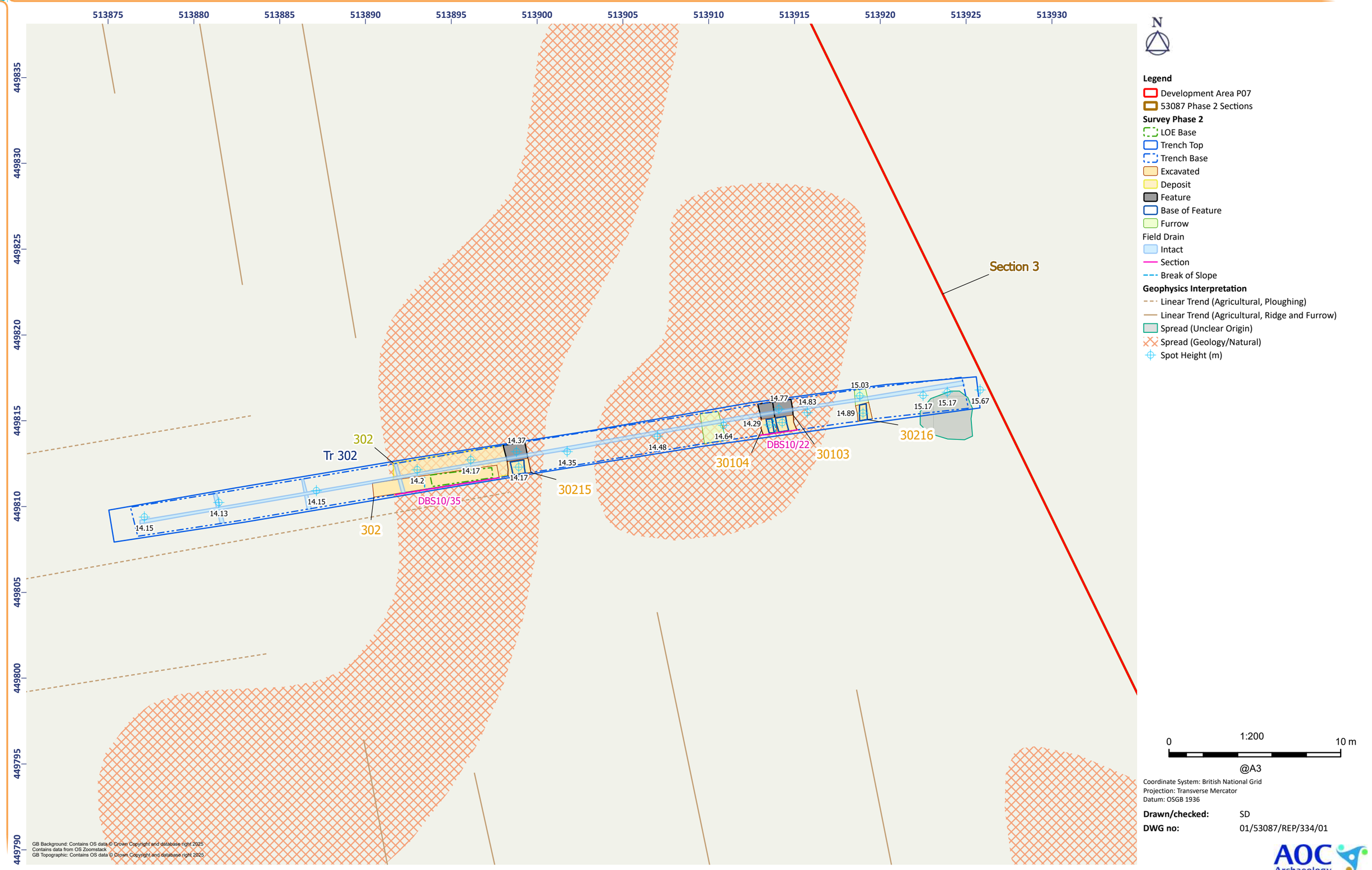


Figure 19.18 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 302

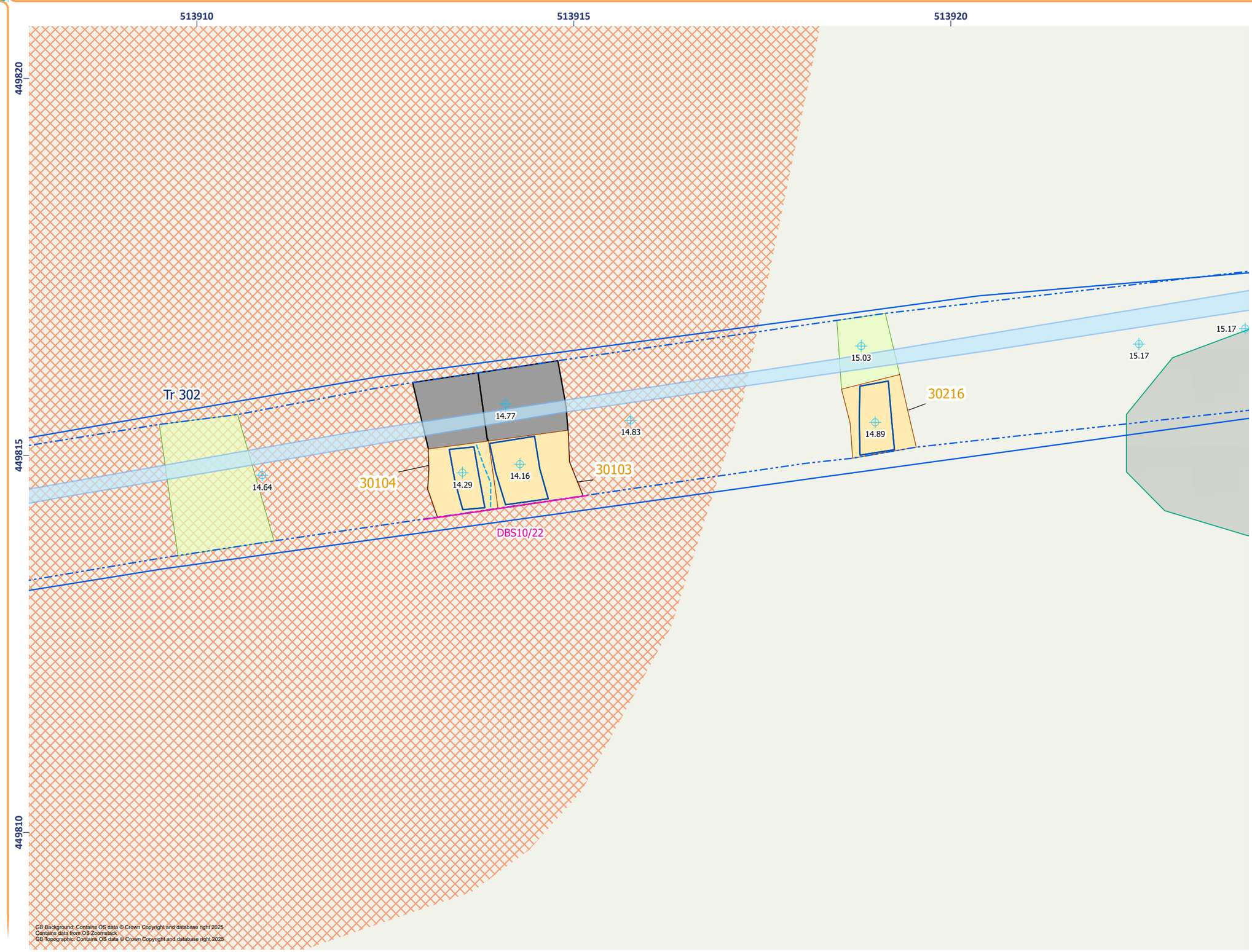


Figure 19.19 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 302

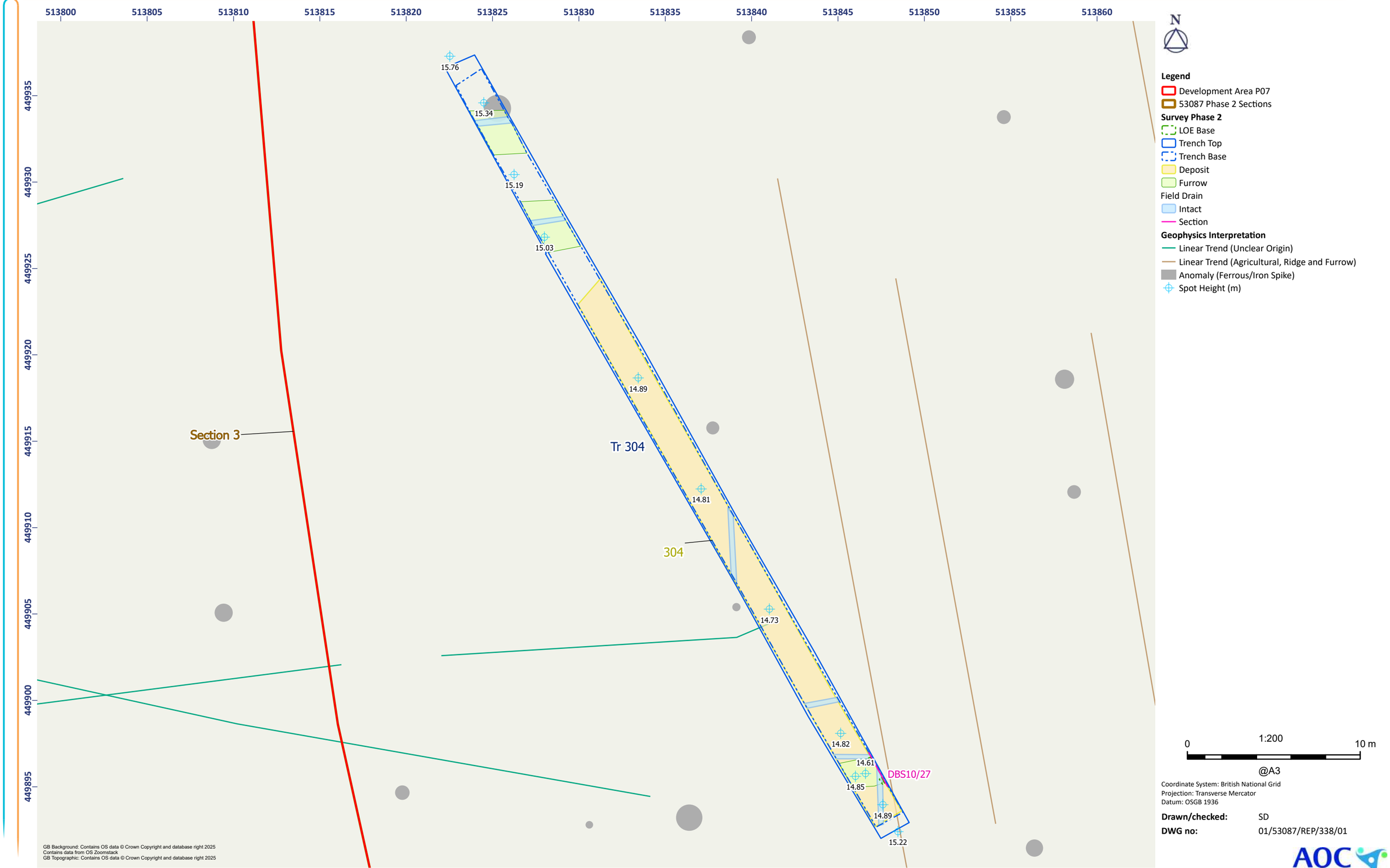


Figure 19.20 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 304

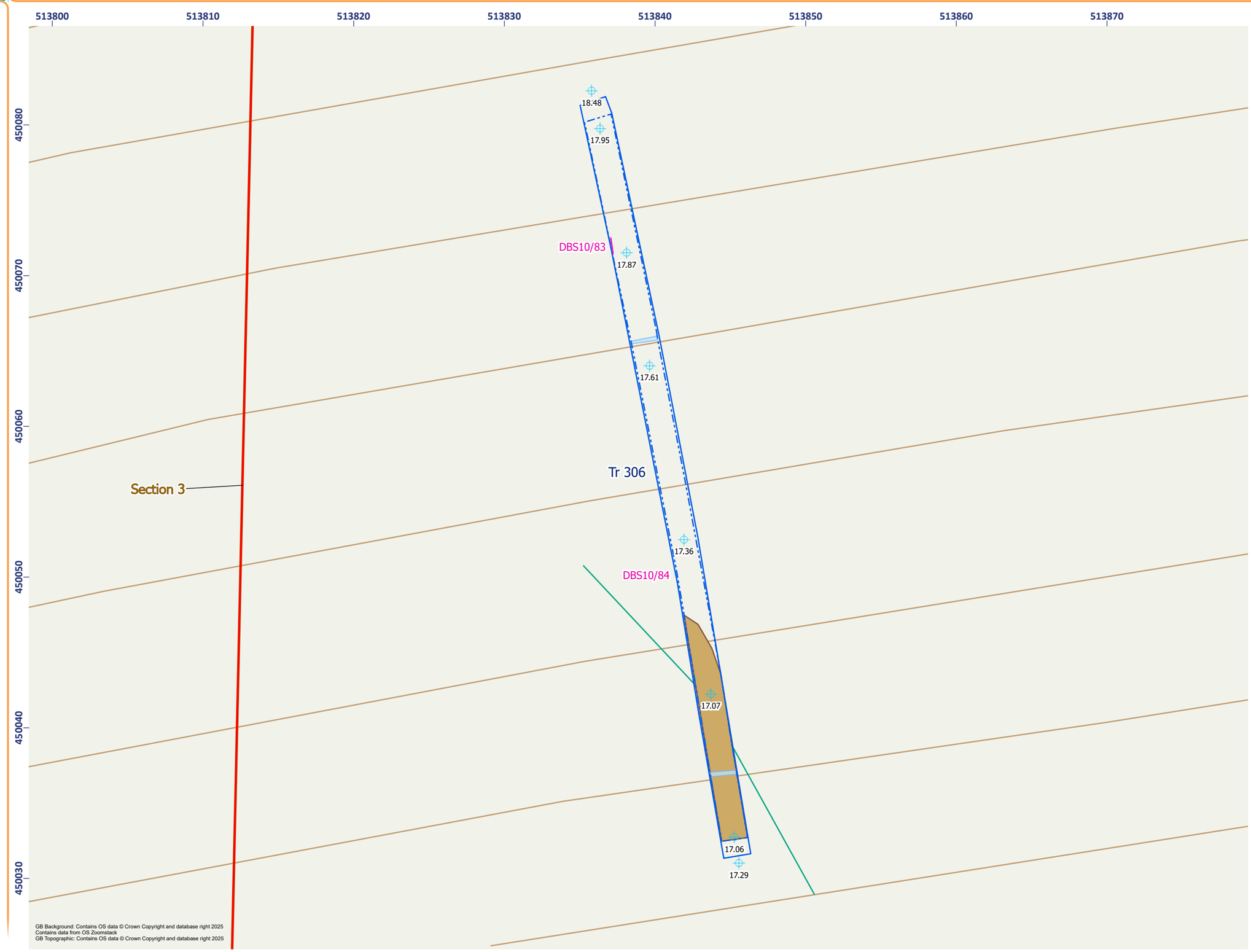
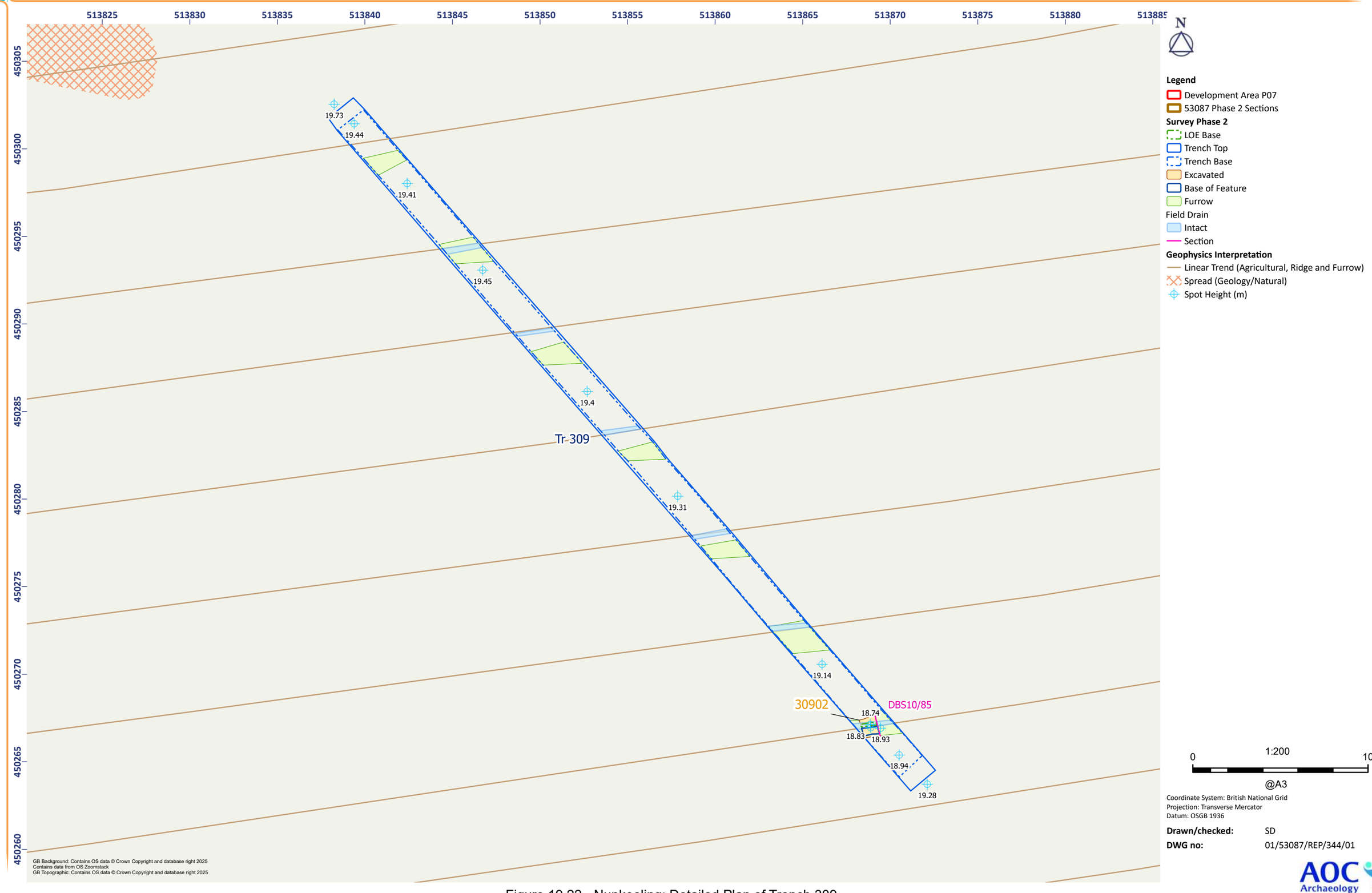


Figure 19.21 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 306



Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: SD

DWG no: 01/53087/REP/344/01

Figure 19.22 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 309

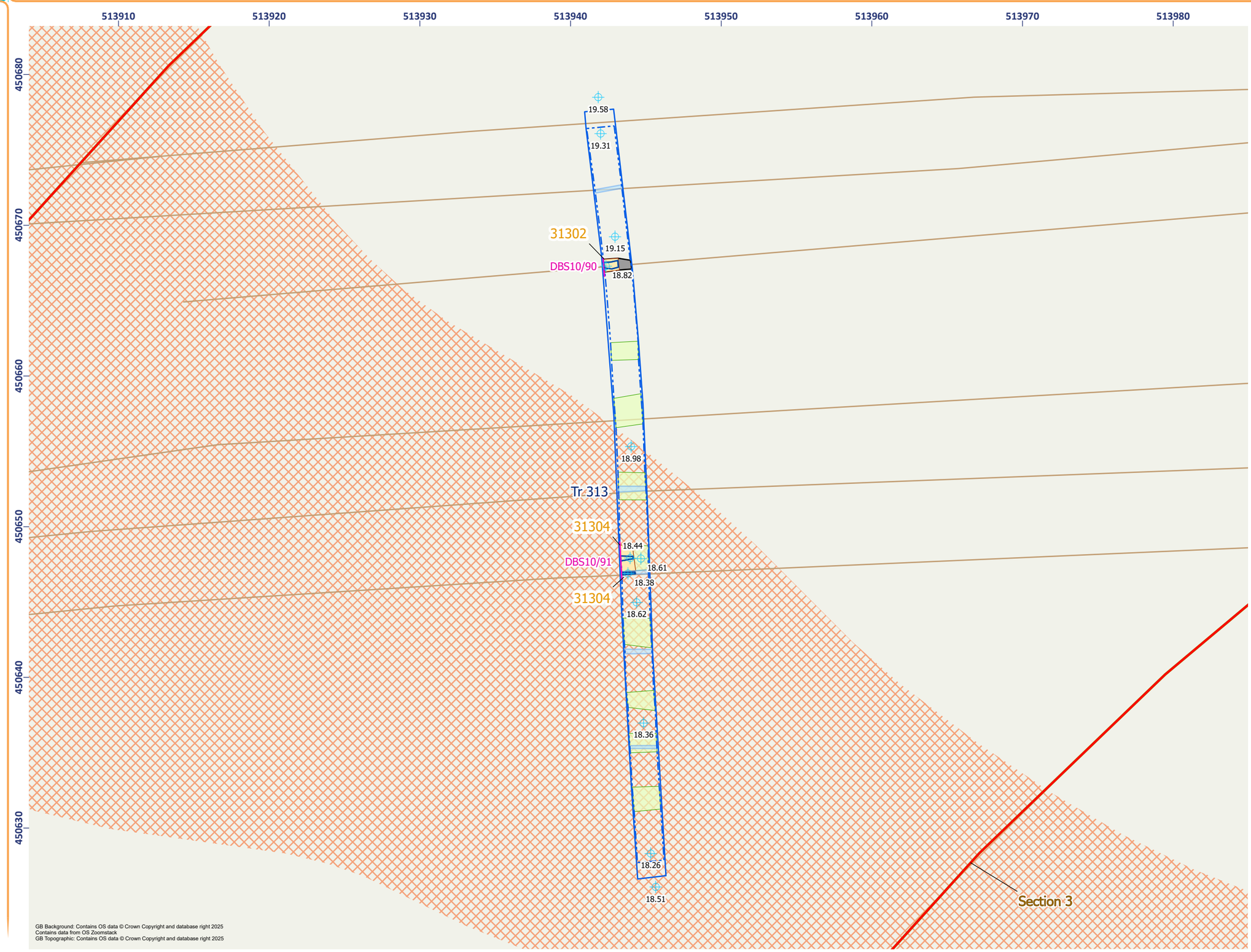
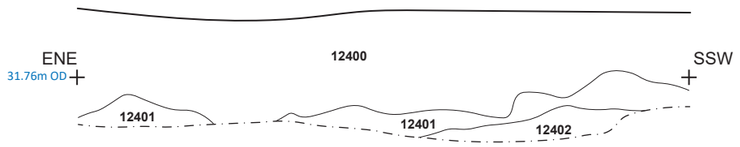
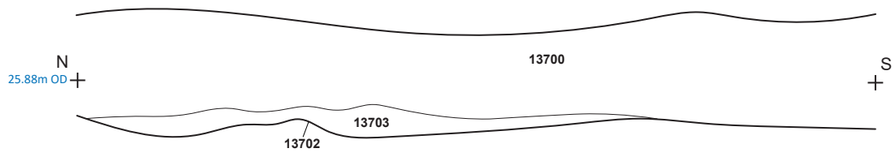


Figure 19.23 - Nunkeeling: Detailed Plan of Trench 313

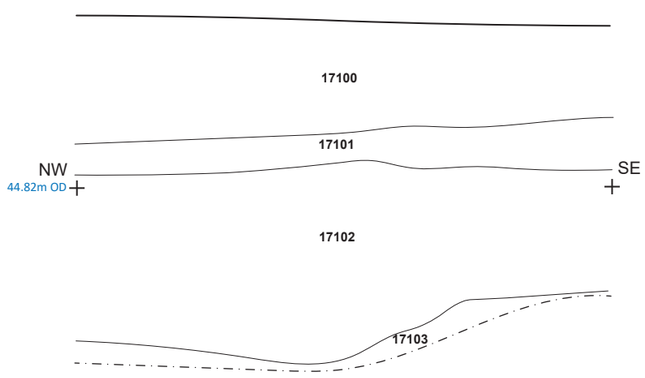
Section DBS6/31



Section DBS6/ 44



Section DBS6/ 128



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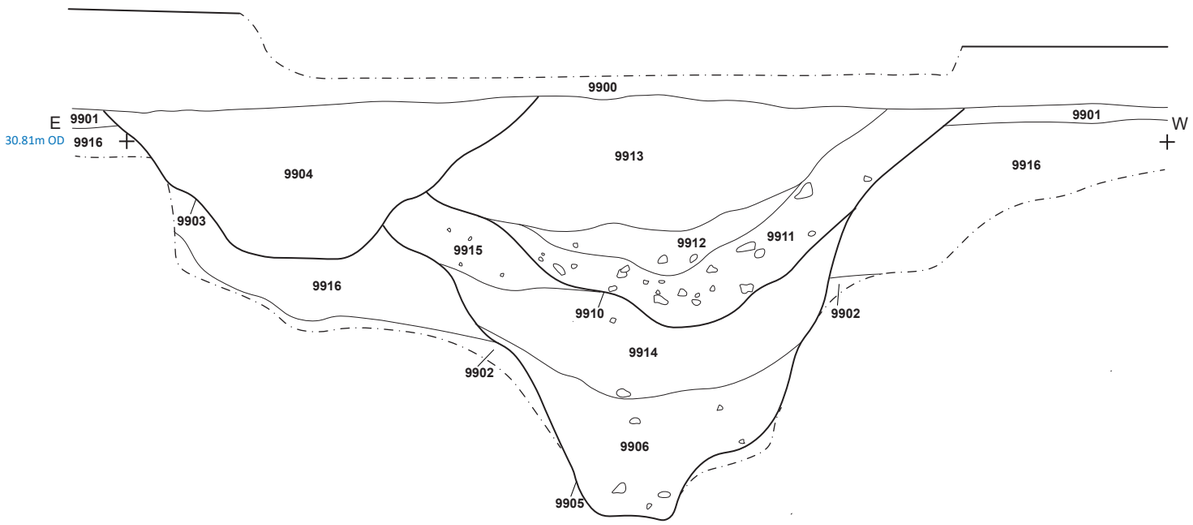

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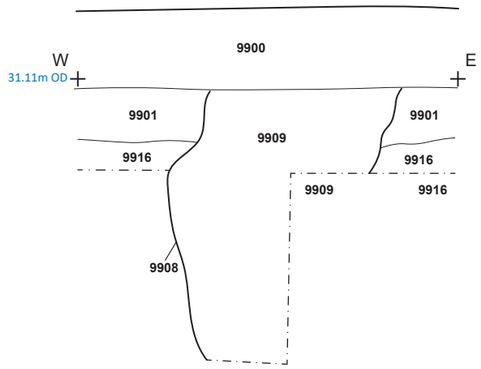

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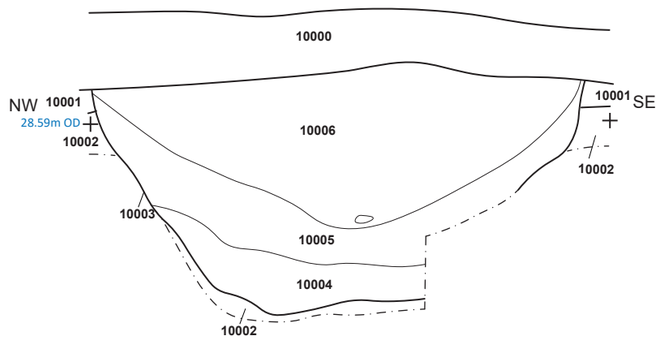

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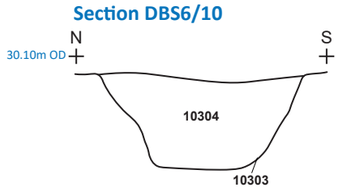

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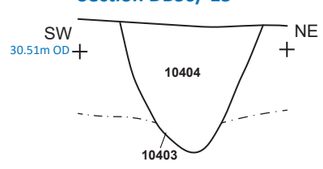

Scale
0 1m
1:20 at A3

Key
Stones
Pottery

Figure 20: Onshore Substation Zone. Trenches 99-104, Selected Sections, with representative sections from archaeologically blank trenches

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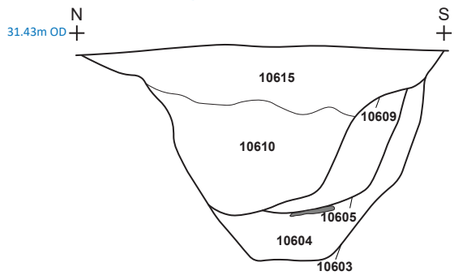
Section DBS6/7



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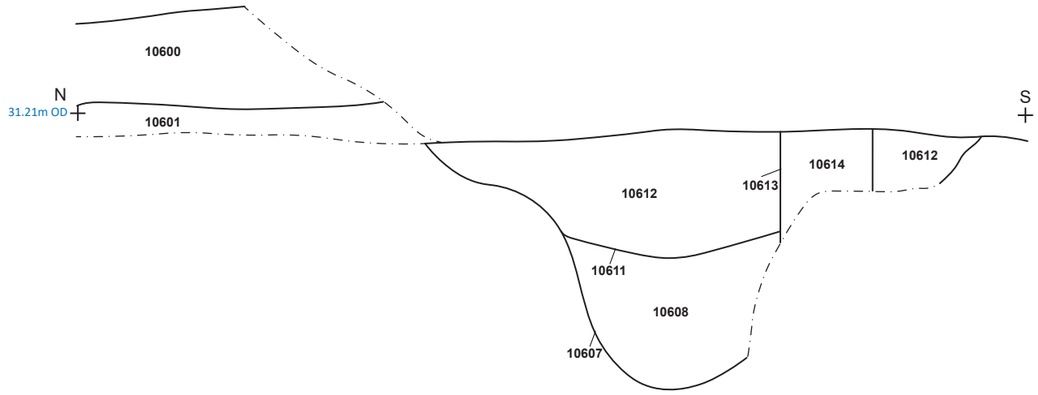

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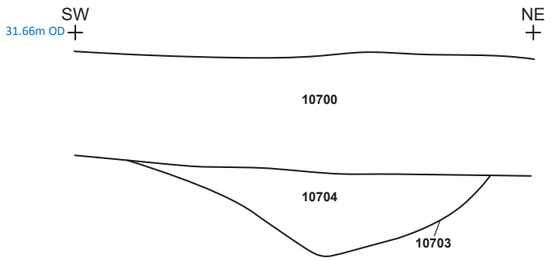

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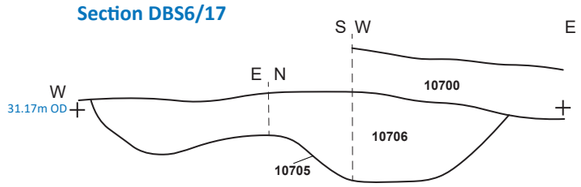

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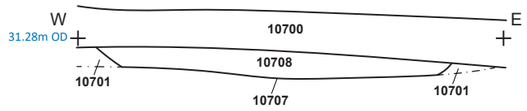

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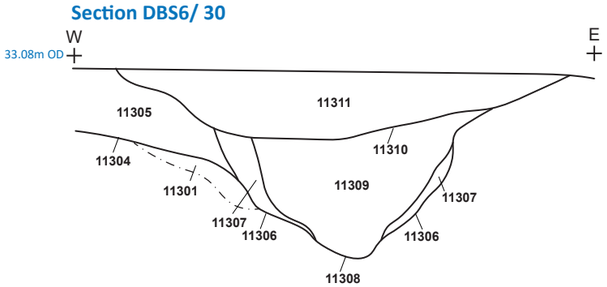

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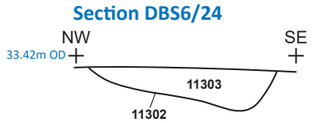

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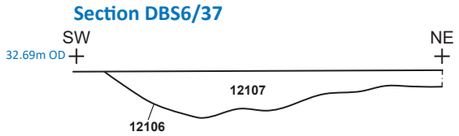
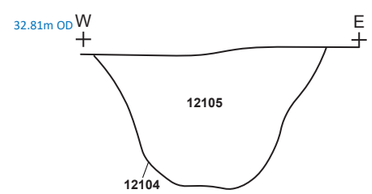
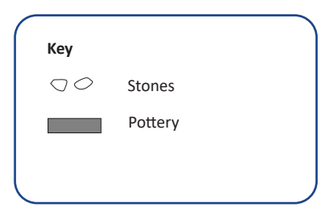


Section DBS6/ 36

Section DBS6/38





Scale
0 1m
1:20 at A3

Figure 21: Onshore Substation Zone. Trenches 106-121, Selected Sections

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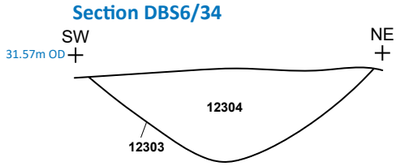
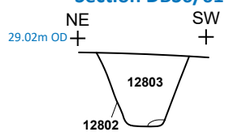
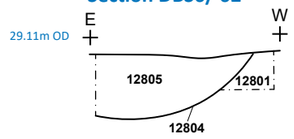
Section DBS6/34



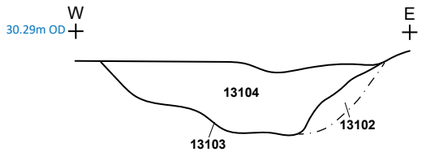
Section DBS6/61



Section DBS6/ 62



Section DRBS6/ 57



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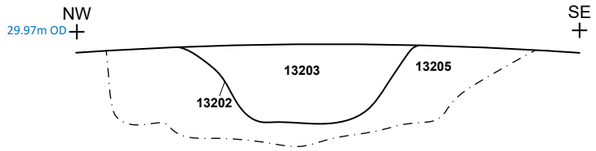

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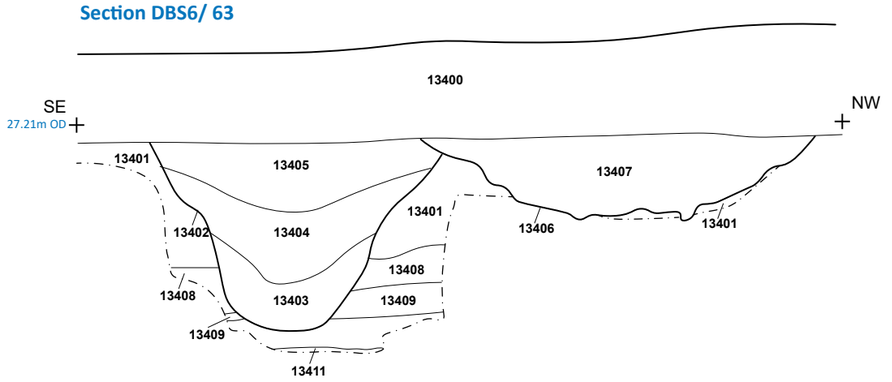
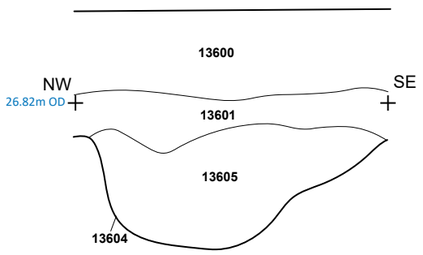
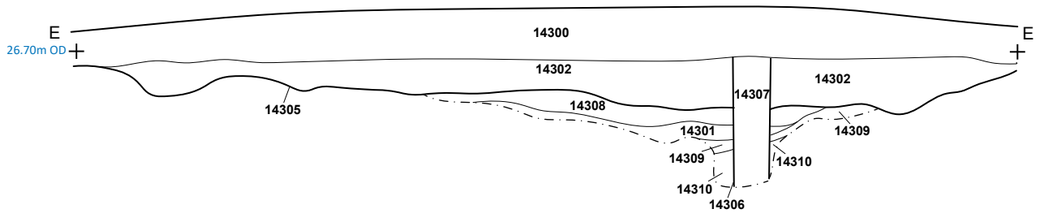


Section DBS6/ 52

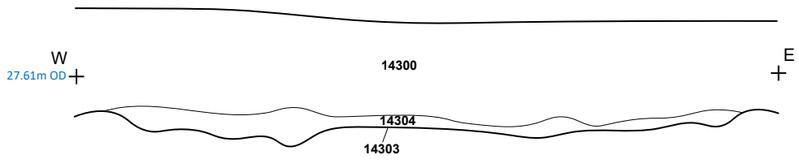
Section DBS6/ 41



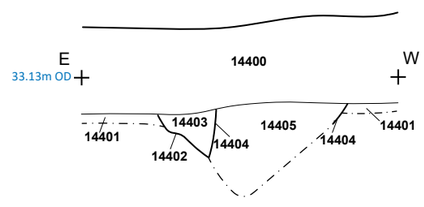
Section DBS6/ 50



Section DBS6/49



Section DBS6/ 108



Key

Stones

Pottery

Scale

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1:20 at A3

Figure 22: Onshore Substation Zone. Trenches 123-144, Selected Sections

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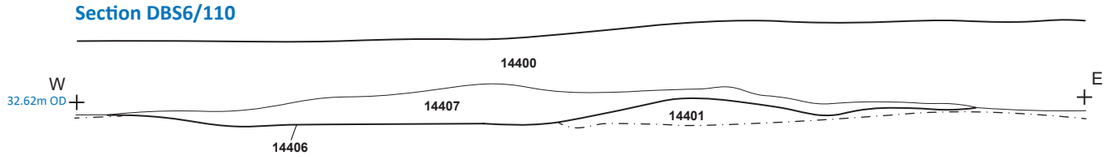
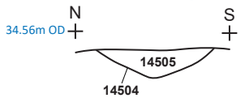
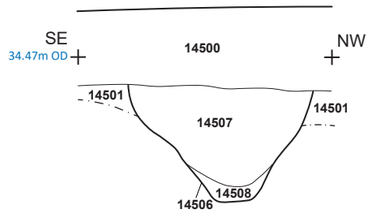
Section DBS6/110



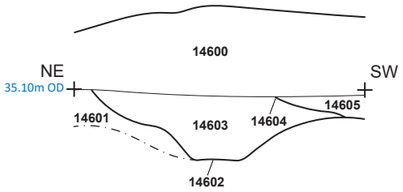
Section DBS6/ 69



Section DBS6/ 96



Section DBS6/ 98



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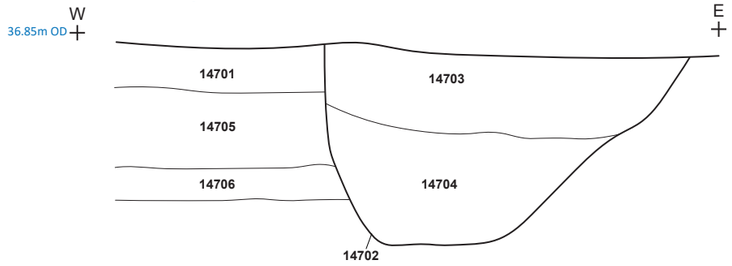
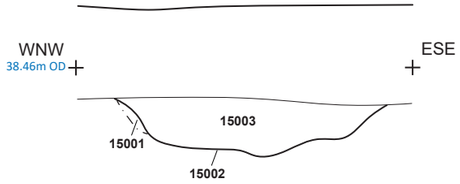
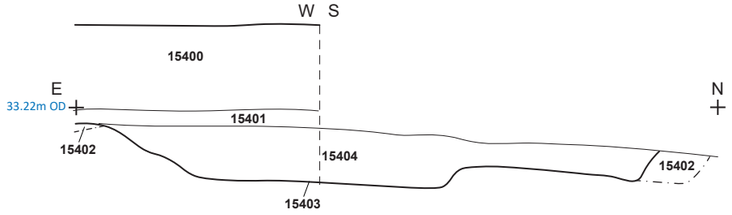


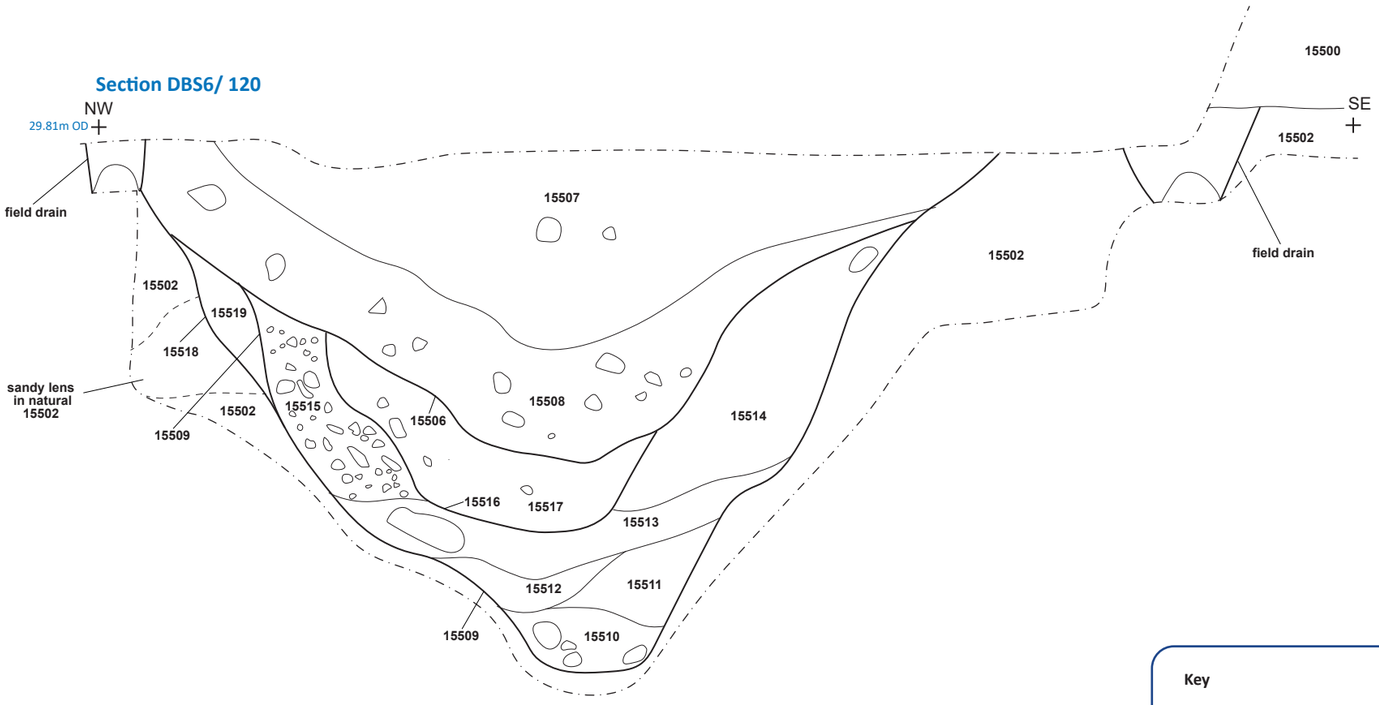
Section DBS6/ 76



Section DBS6/ 90



Section DBS6/ 120



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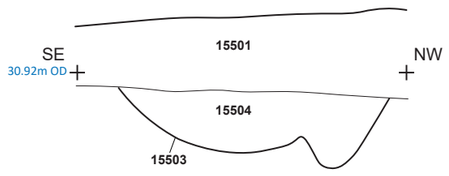

Scale

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1:20 at A3

Key

Stones

Figure 23: Onshore Substation Zone. Trenches 144-155 Selected Sections

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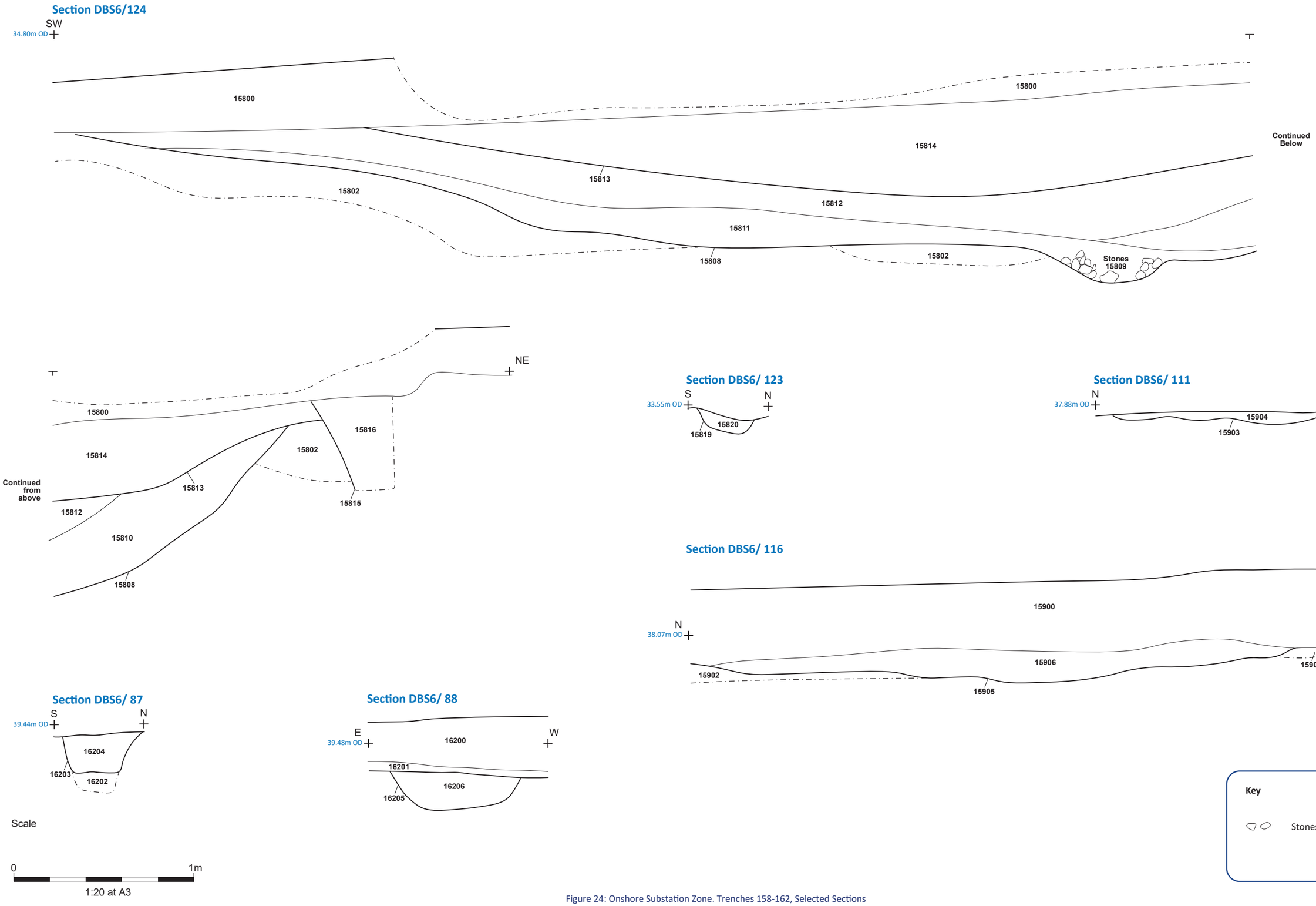

Figure 24: Onshore Substation Zone. Trenches 158-162, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

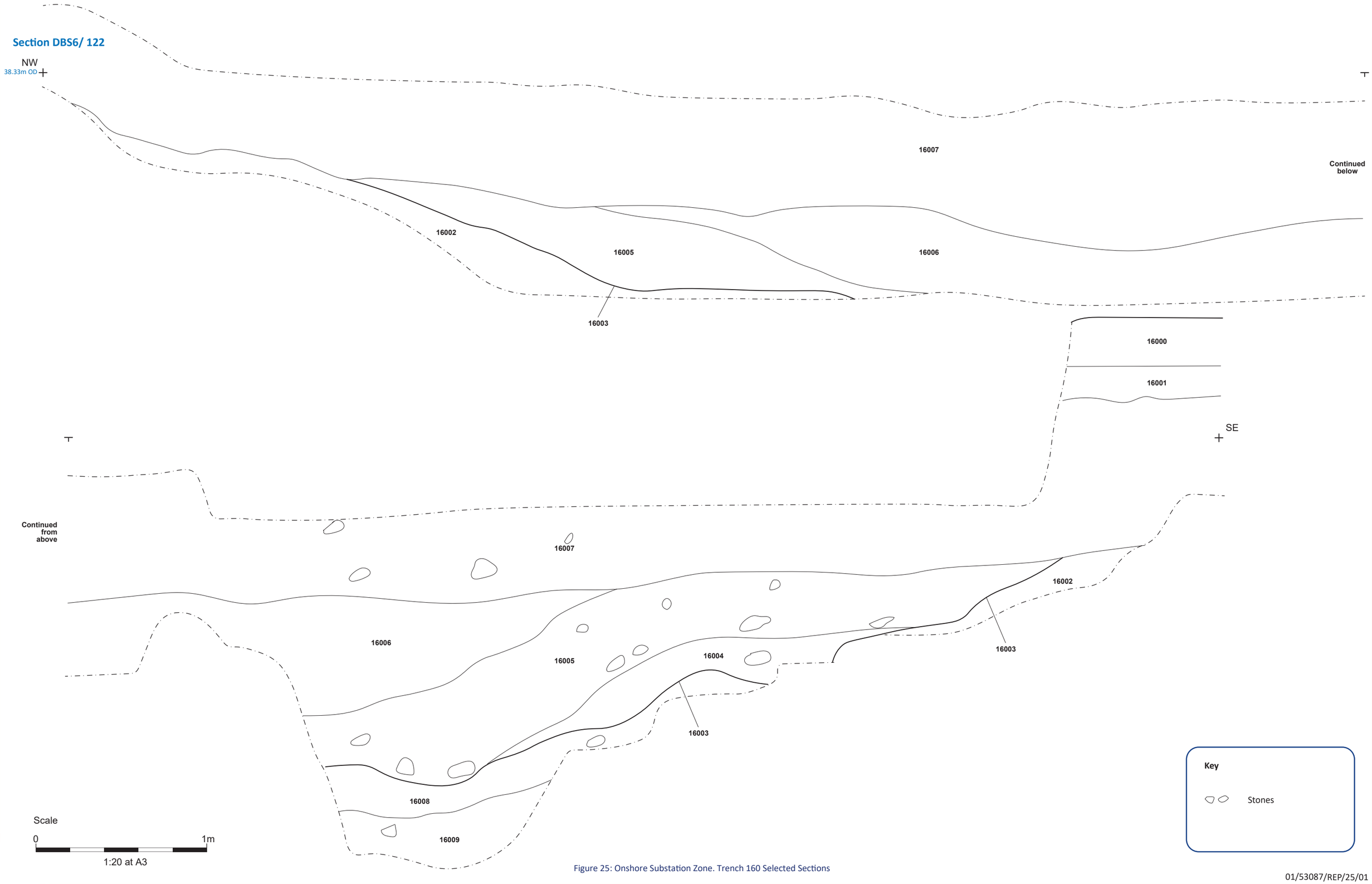

Figure 25: Onshore Substation Zone. Trench 160 Selected Sections

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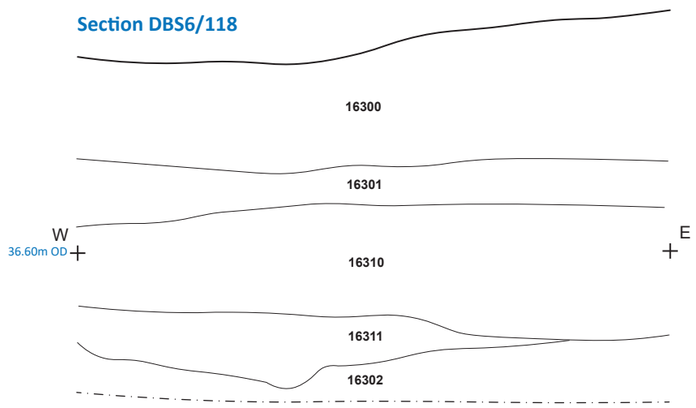
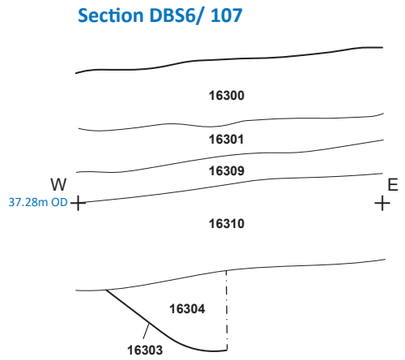
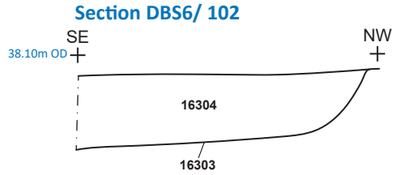
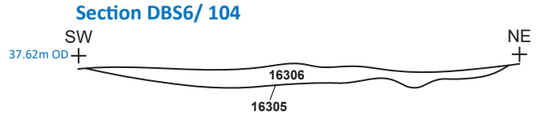
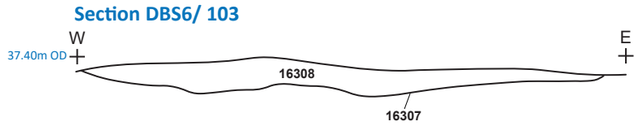
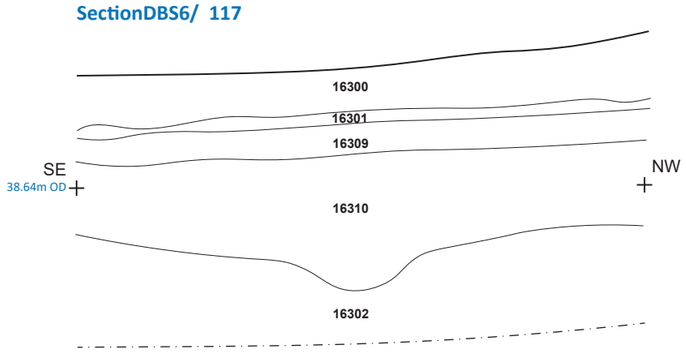


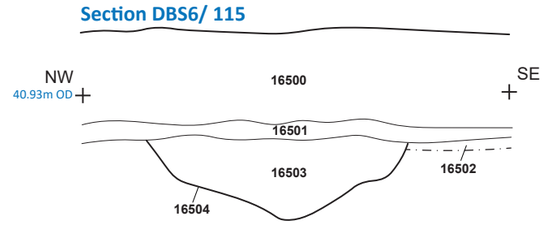


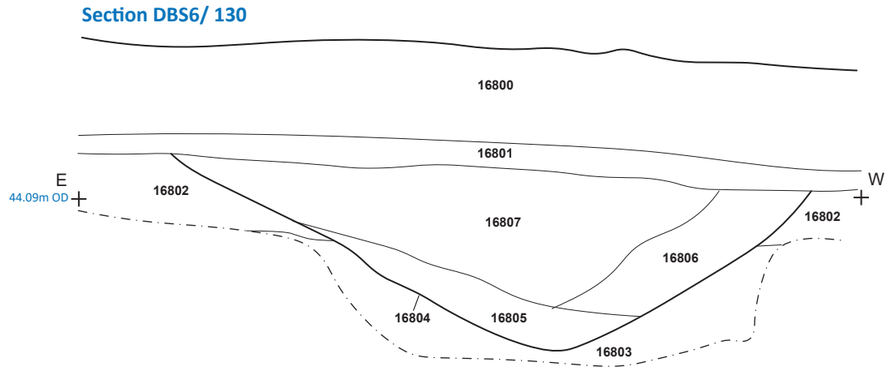


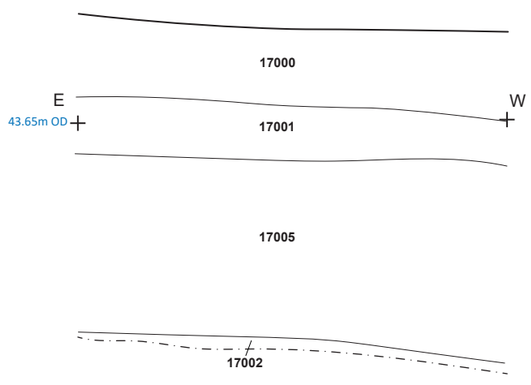


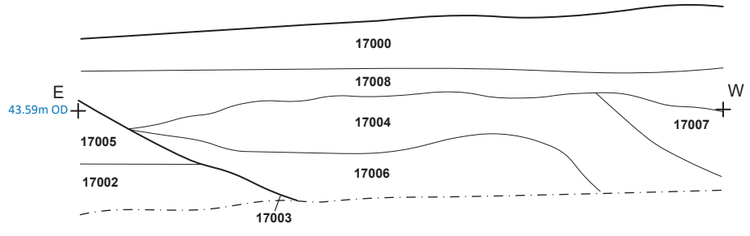












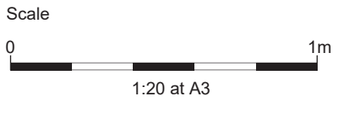
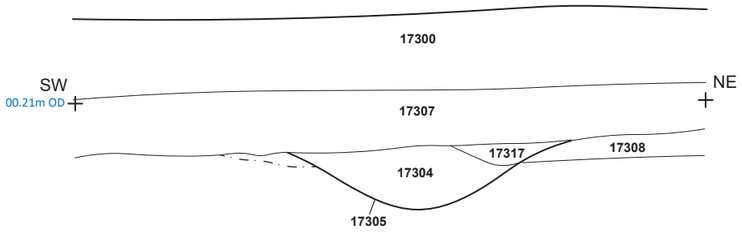


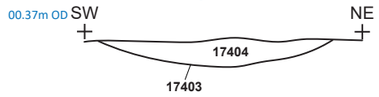
Figure 26: Onshore Substation Zone. Trenches 163-170, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

Section DBS7/61



Section DBS7/34



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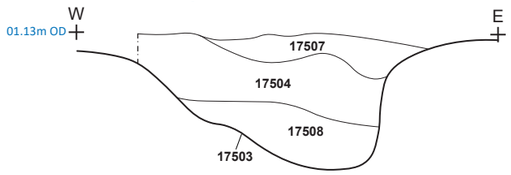

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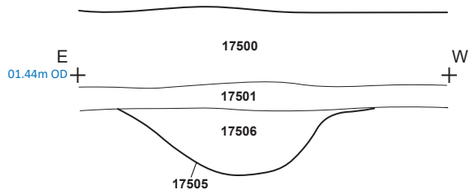
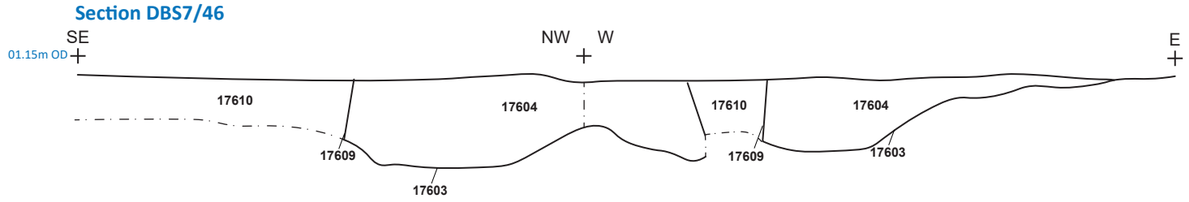
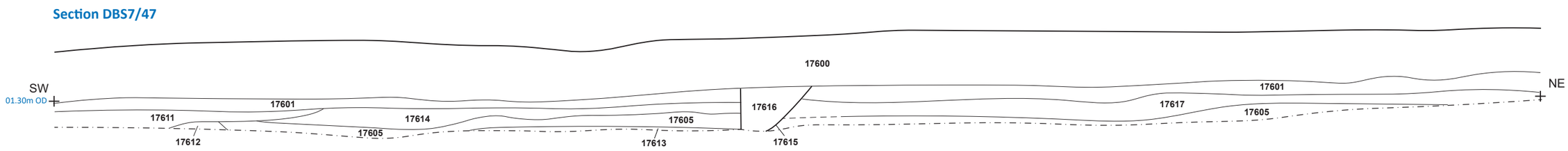


Section DBS7/46



Section DBS7/47



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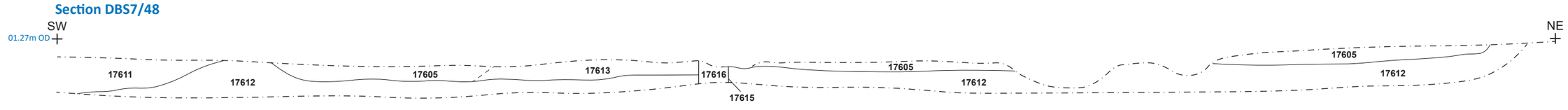

Scale

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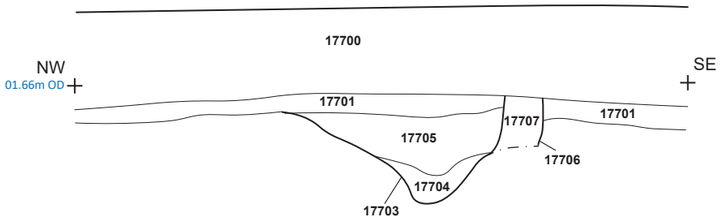
1:20 at A3

Figure 27: Routh West. Trenches 173 - 176, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

Section DBS7/33



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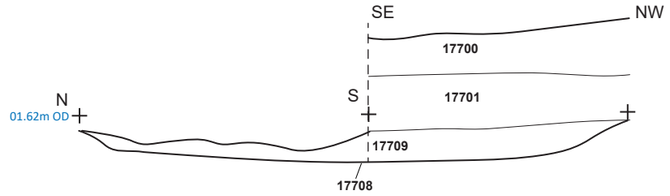

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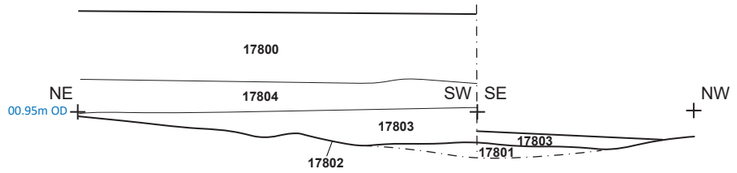

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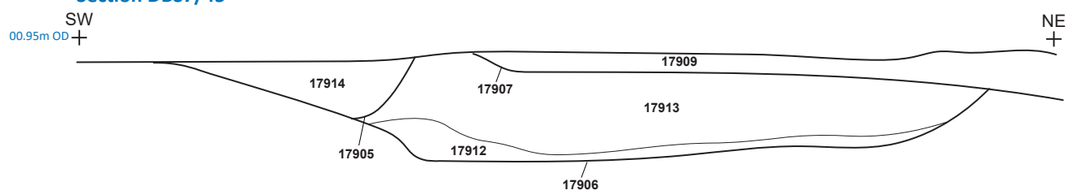
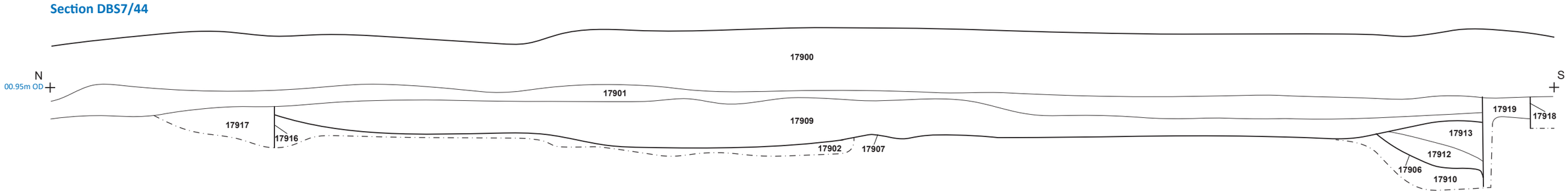


Section DBS7/44



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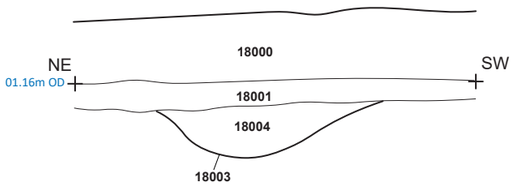

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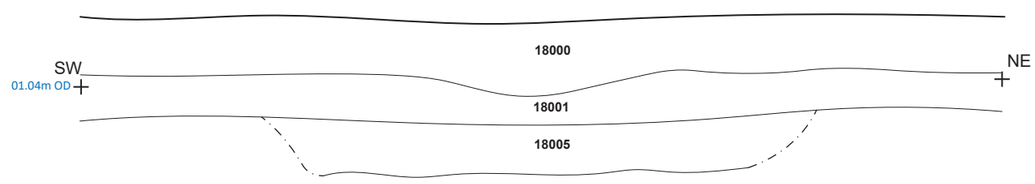

Scale

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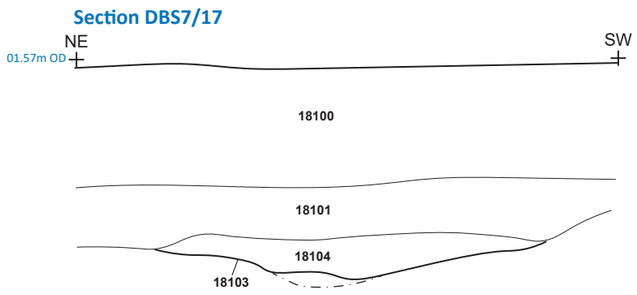
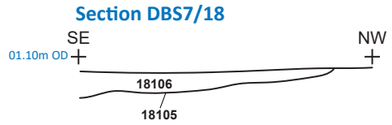
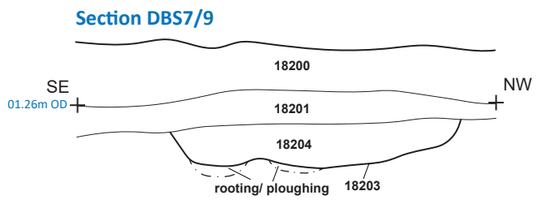
1:20 at A3

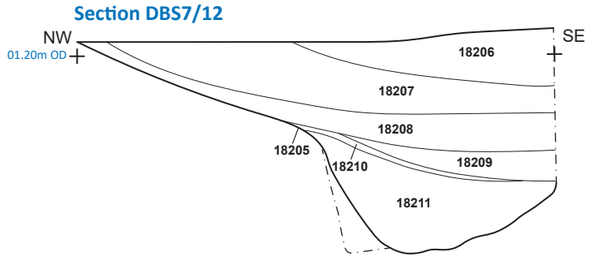
Figure 28: Routh West. Trenches 177 - 180, Selected Sections

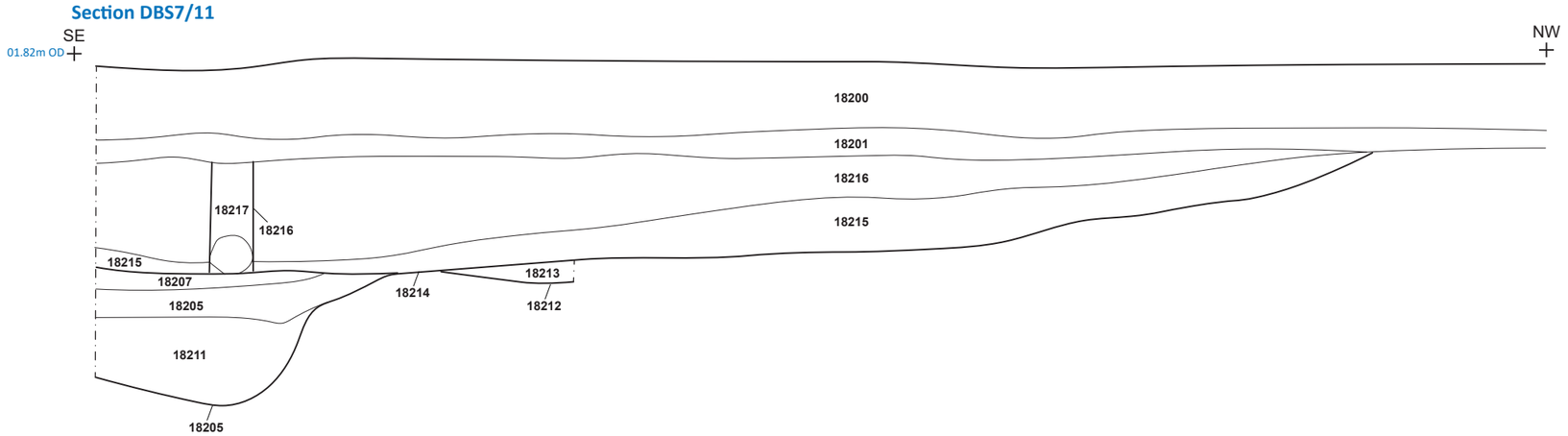
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

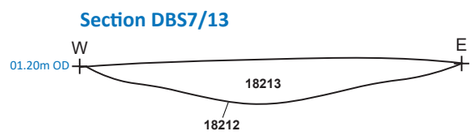


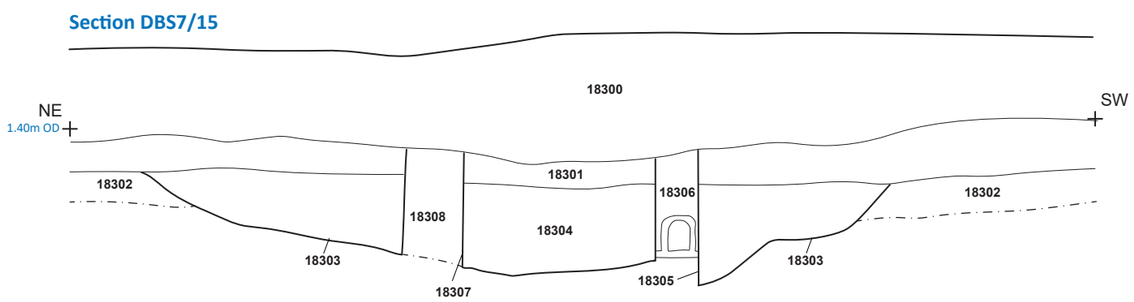












Scale

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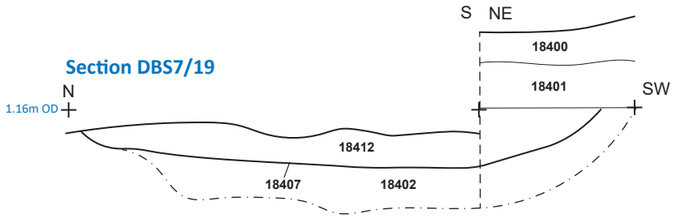
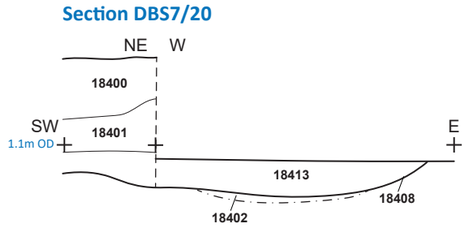
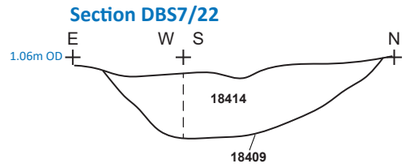
1:20 at A3

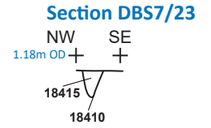
Figure 29: Routh West. Trenches 181 - 183, Selected Sections

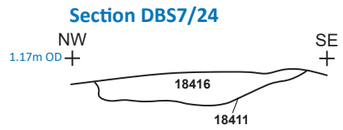
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

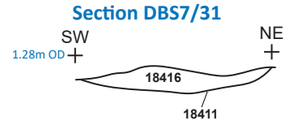


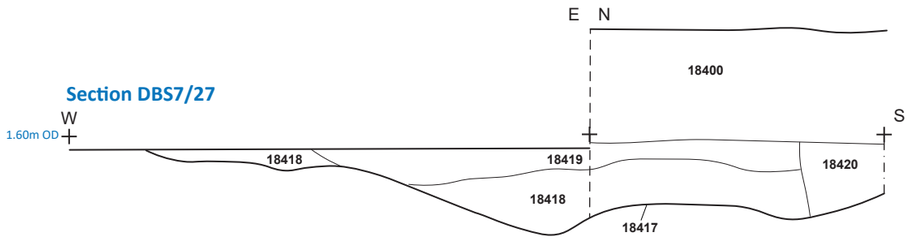


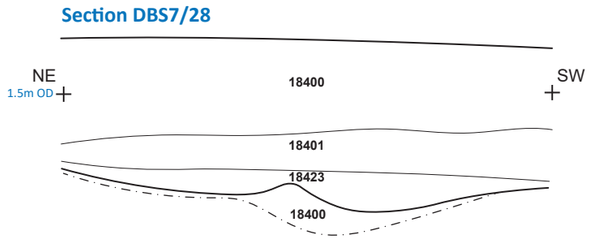


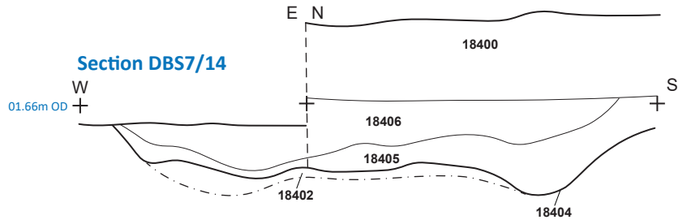


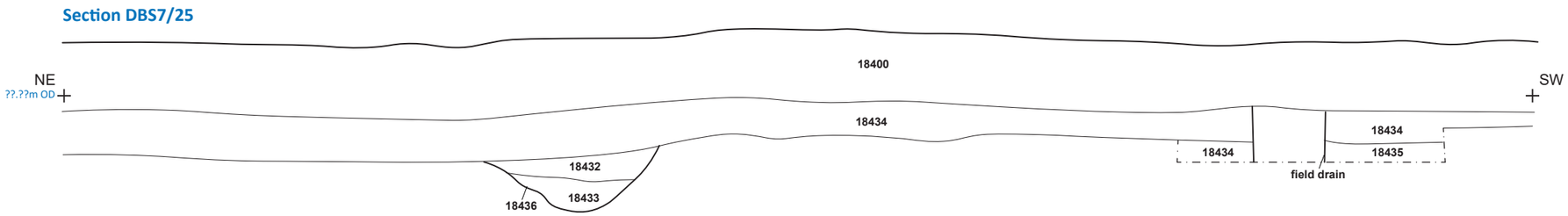












Scale

0 1m

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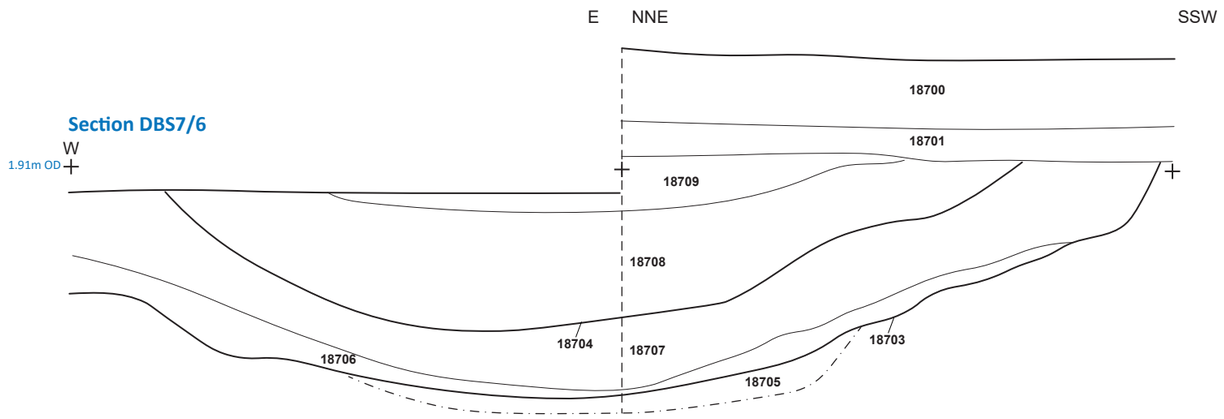
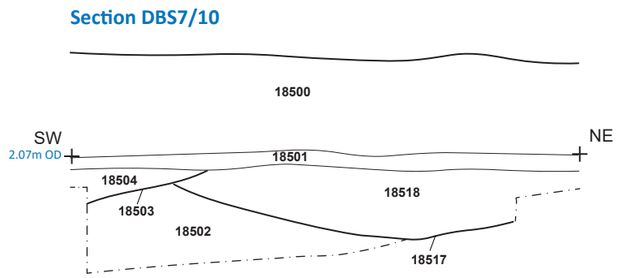
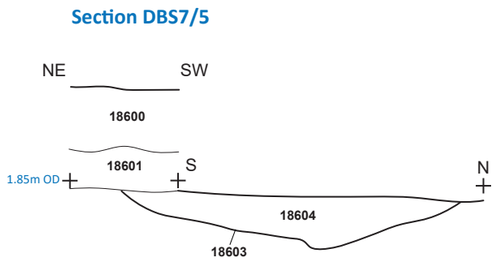
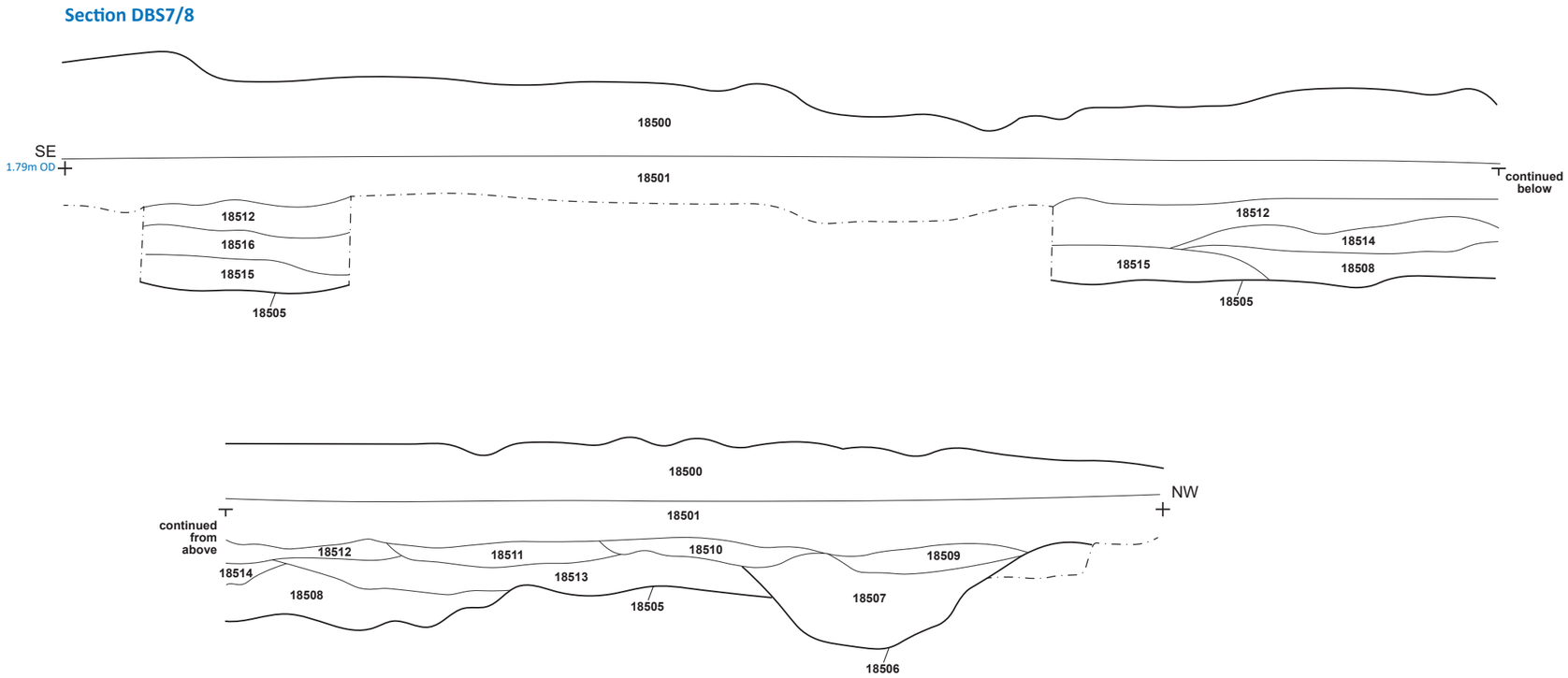
Figure 30: Routh West. Trench 184, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]









Scale

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1:20 at A3

Figure 31: Routh West. Trenches 185 - 187, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

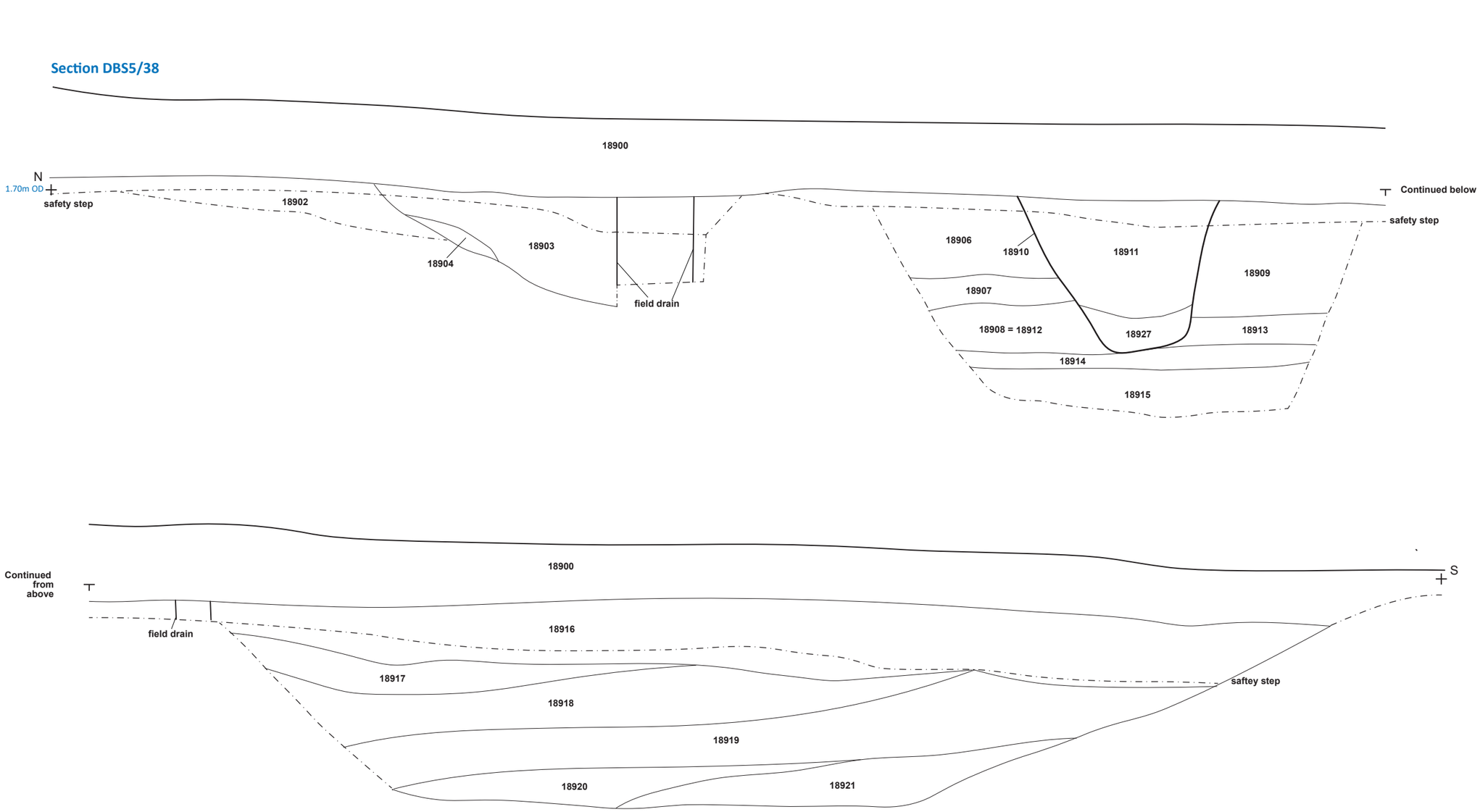
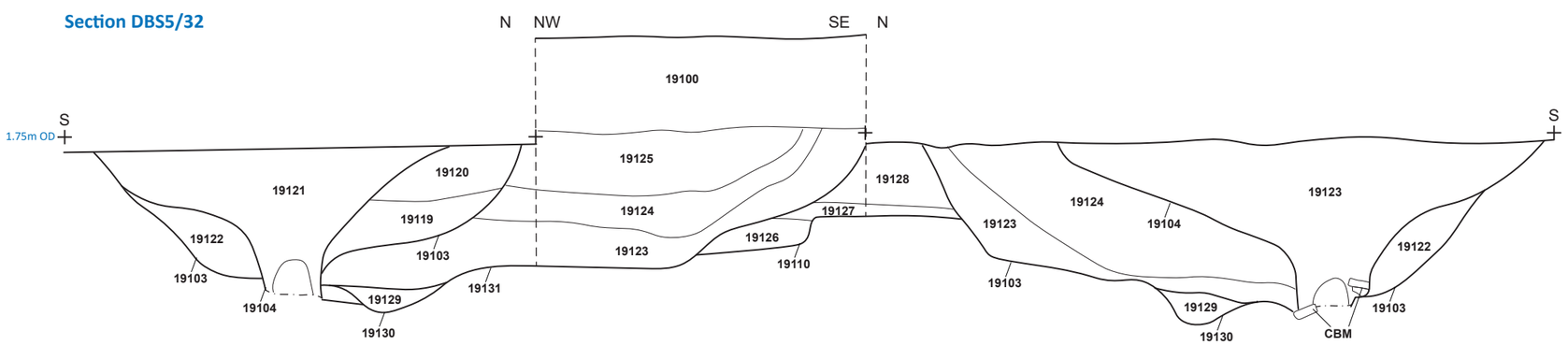
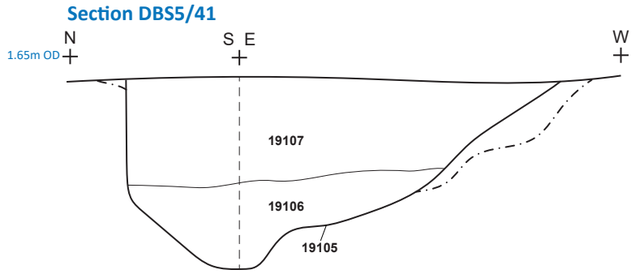
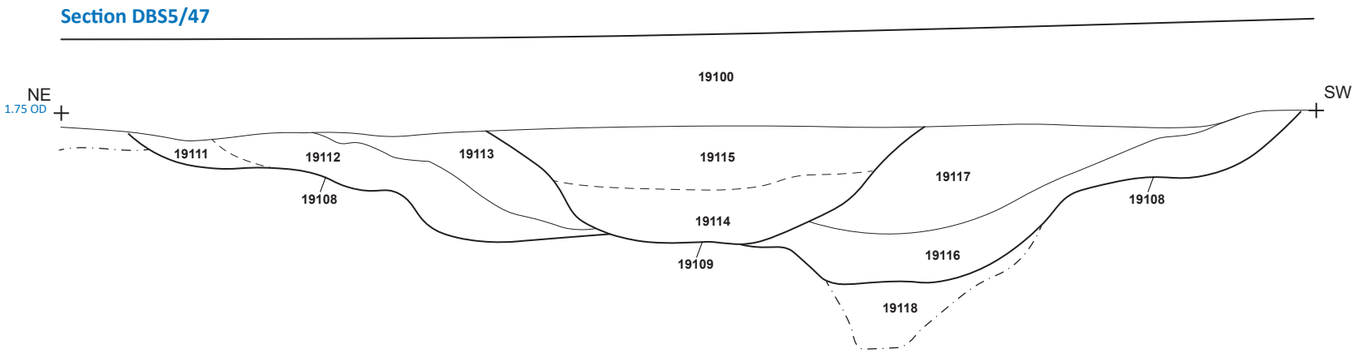


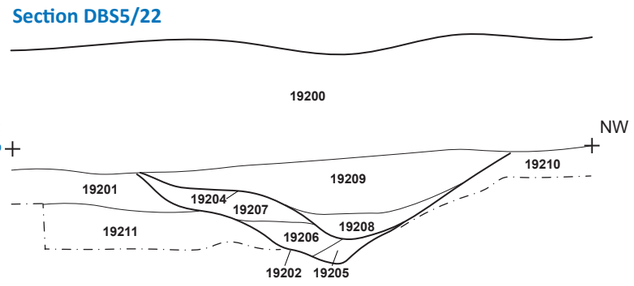
Figure 32: Routh East. Trench 189, Selected Sections

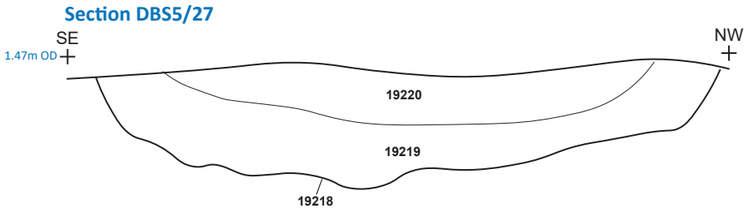
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

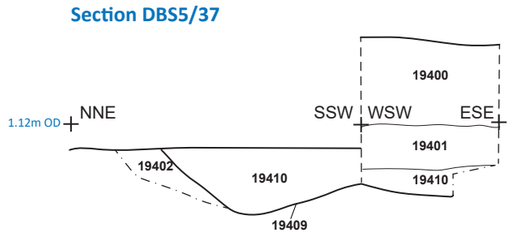


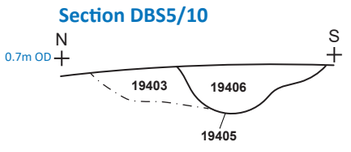


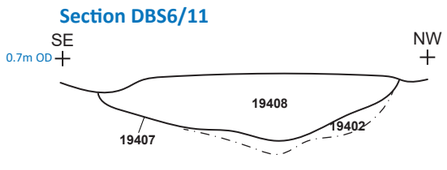












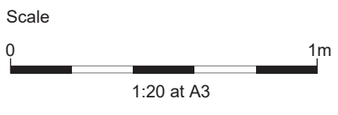


Figure 33: Routh East. Trenches 191 - 194, Selected Sections

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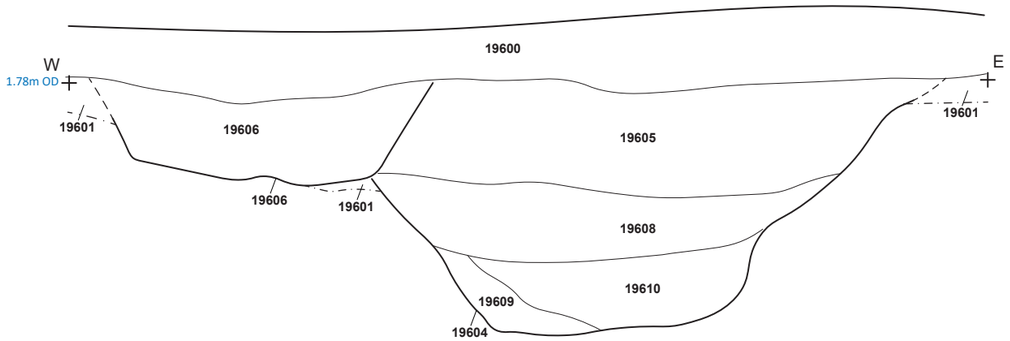
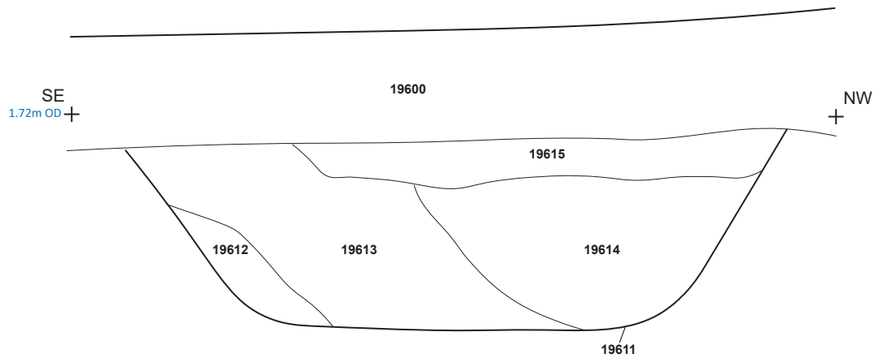
Figure 34: Routh East. Trench 195, Selected Section

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

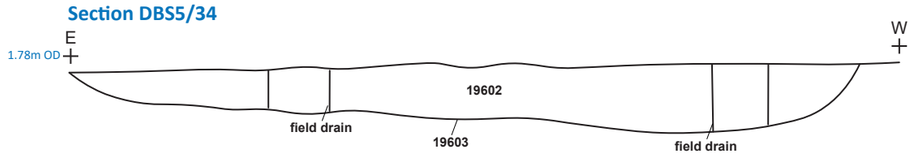
Section DBS5/42



Section DBS5/43



Section DBS5/34



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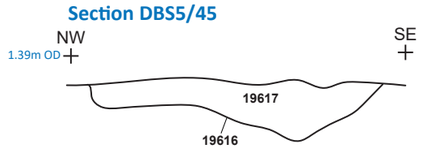
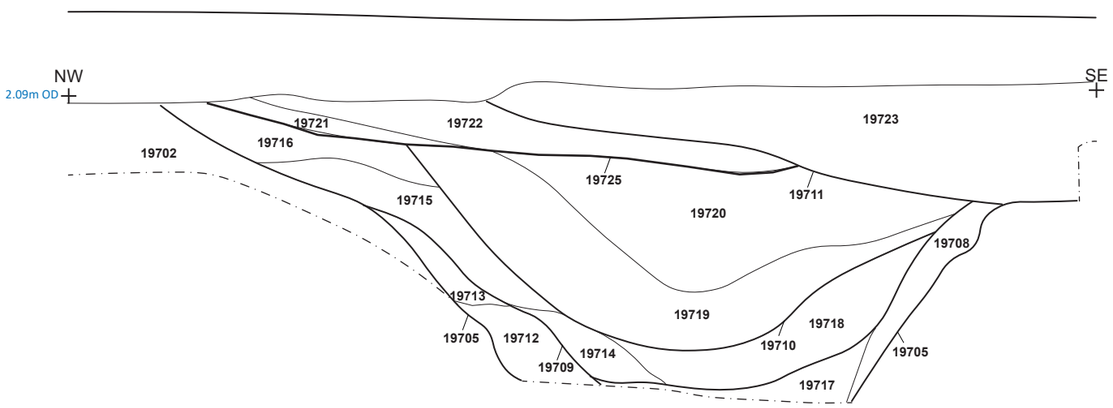


Section DBS5/39



Scale

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Section DBS5/46

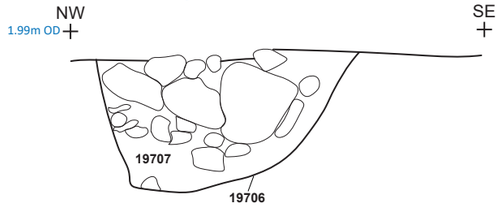

Figure 35: Routh East. Trenches 196 - 197, Selected Sections

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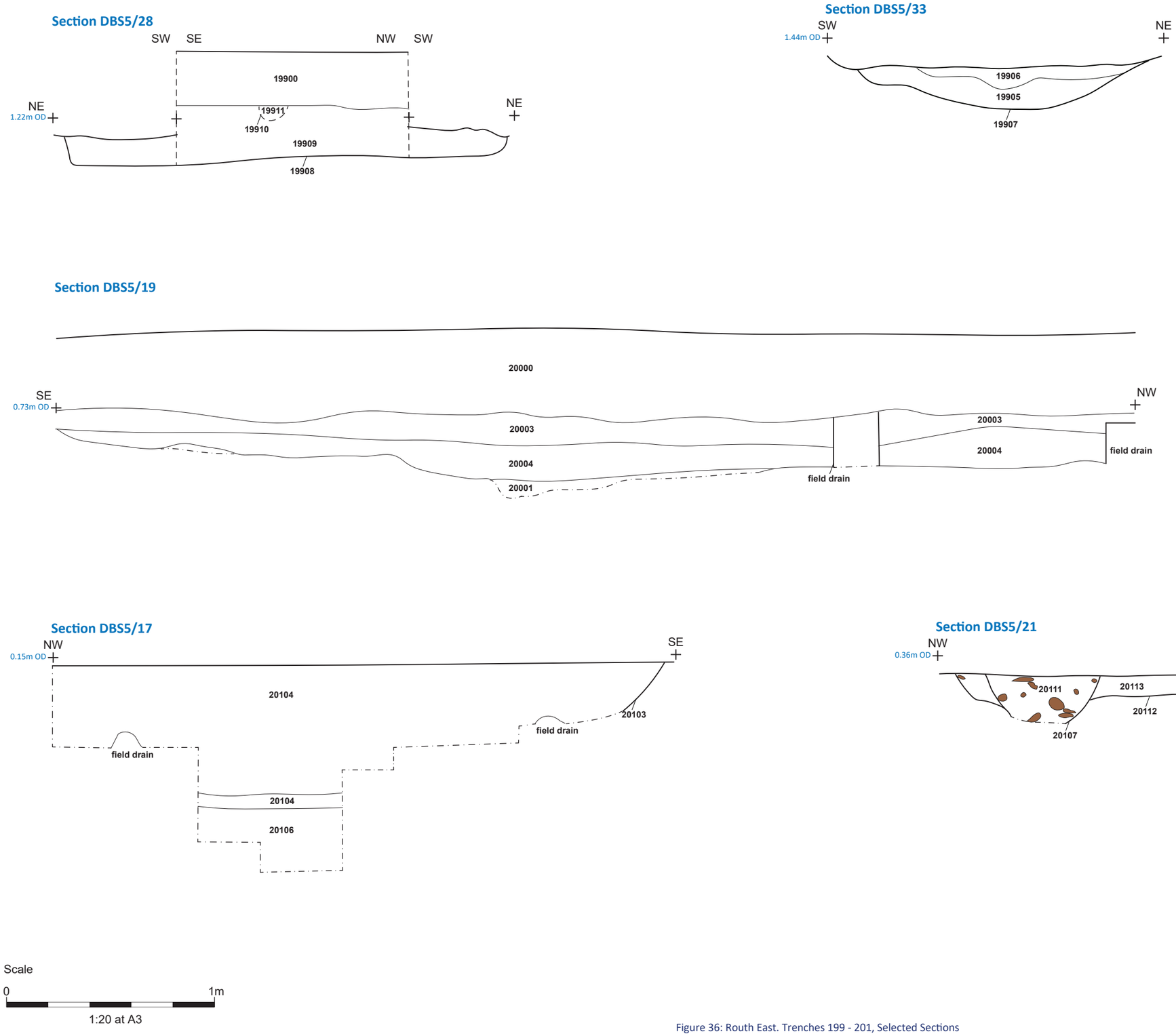

Figure 36: Routh East. Trenches 199 - 201, Selected Sections

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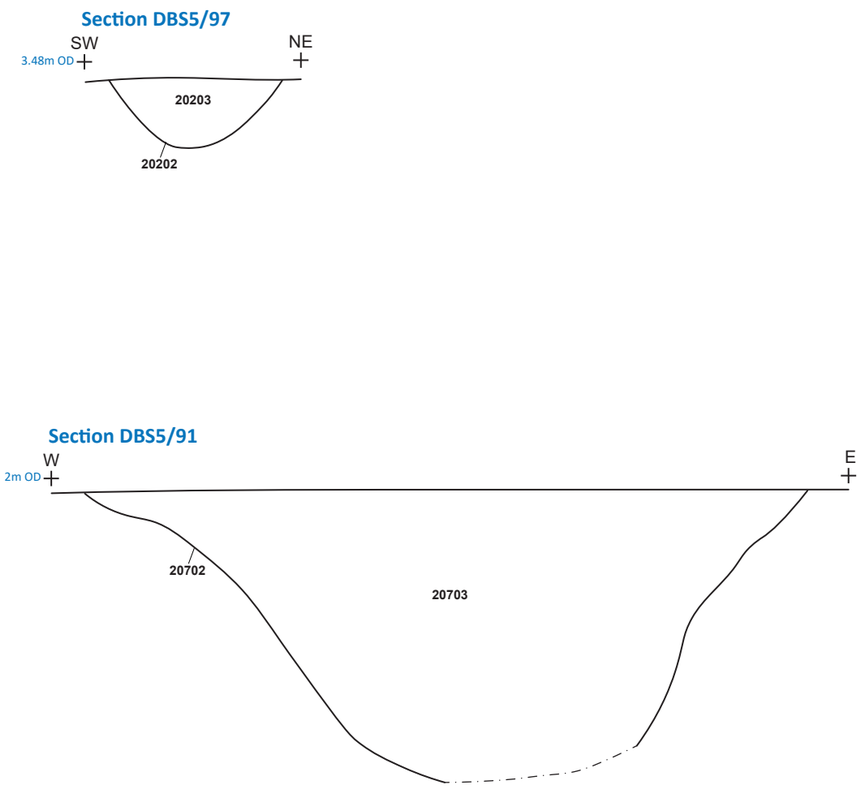
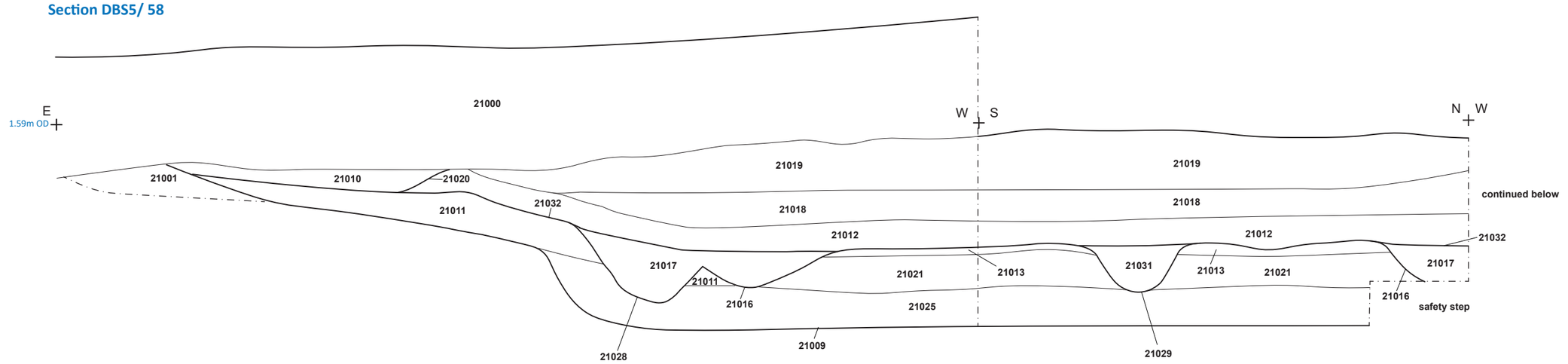
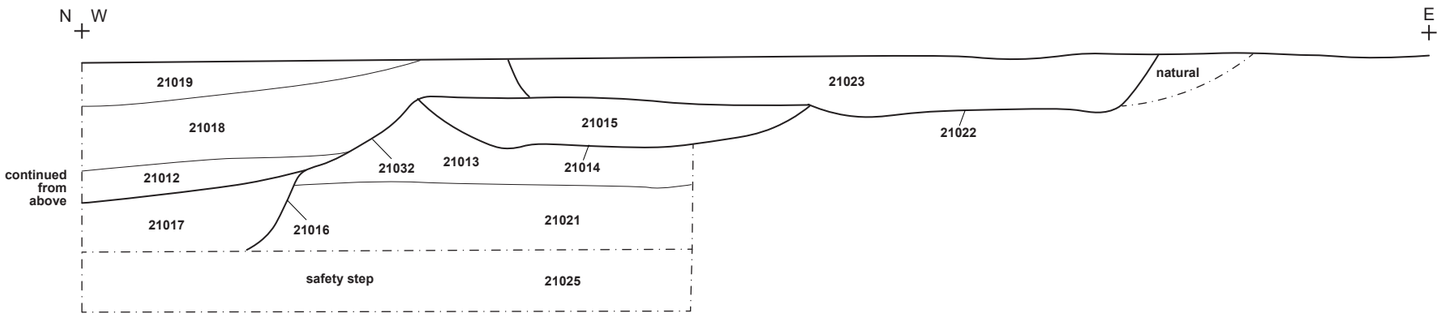


Figure 37: Routh East. Trenches 202 - 208, Selected Sections

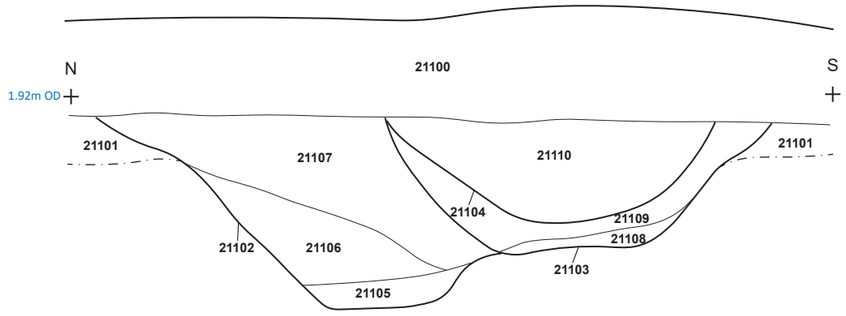
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

Section DBS5/ 58





Section DBS5/55



Scale

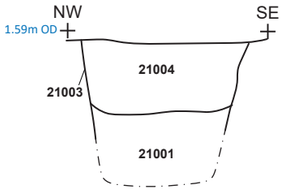
0 1m

1:20 at A3

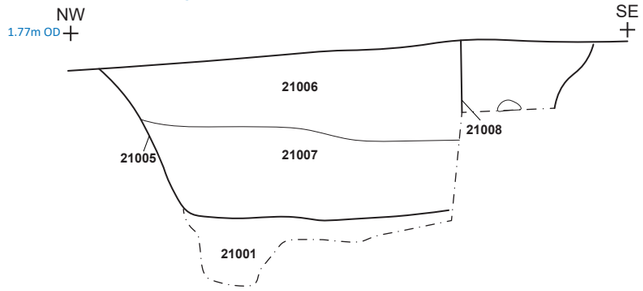
Figure 38: Routh East. Trenches 210 - 211, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

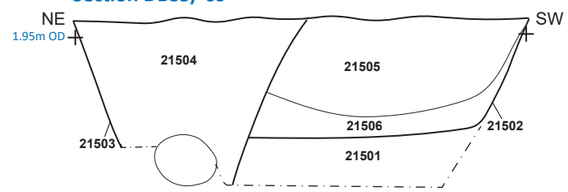
Section DBS5/56



Section DBS5/ 57

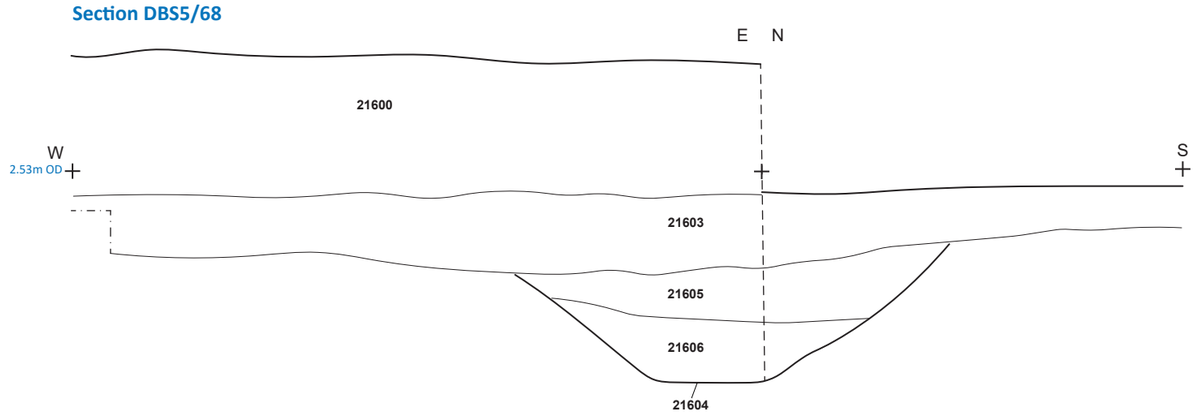


Section DBS5/ 69

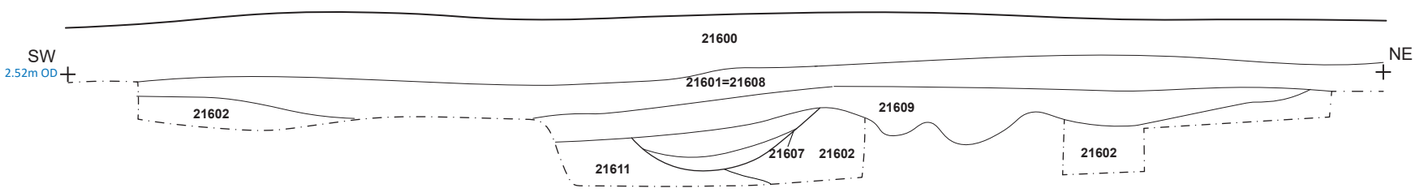


Section DBS5/ 70

Section DBS5/68



Section DBS5/73



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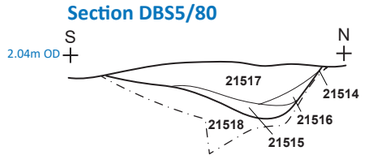

Scale

0 1m

1:20 at A3

Figure 39: Routh East. Trenches 210 - 216, Selected Sections

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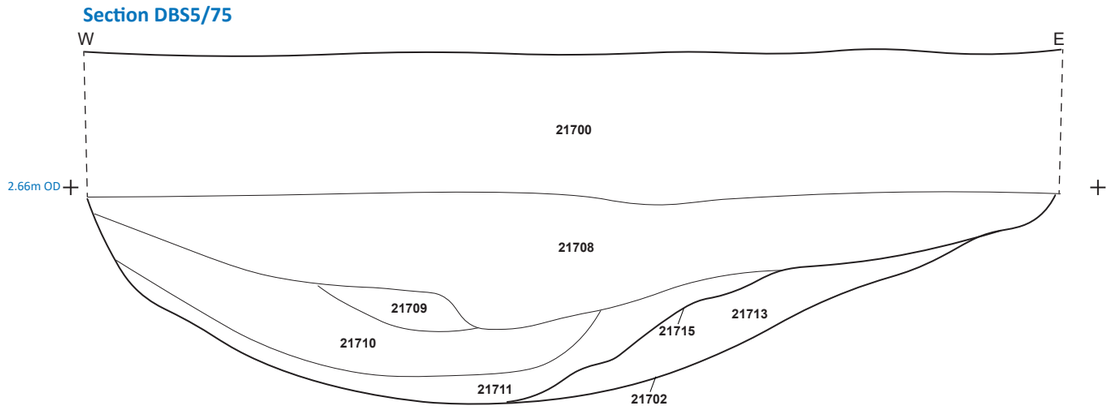

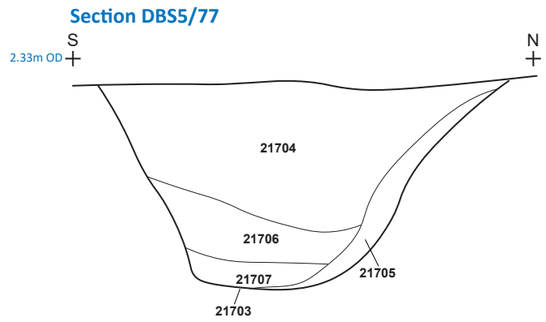

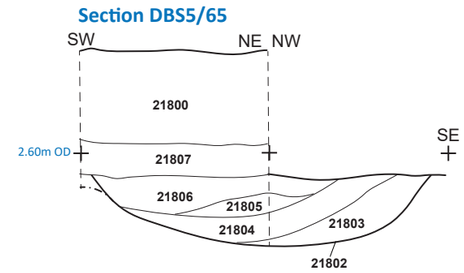

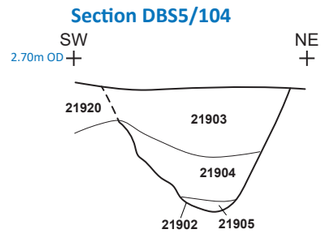

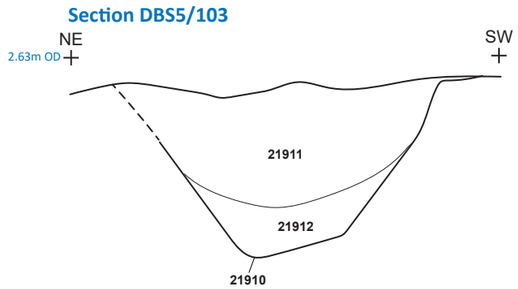

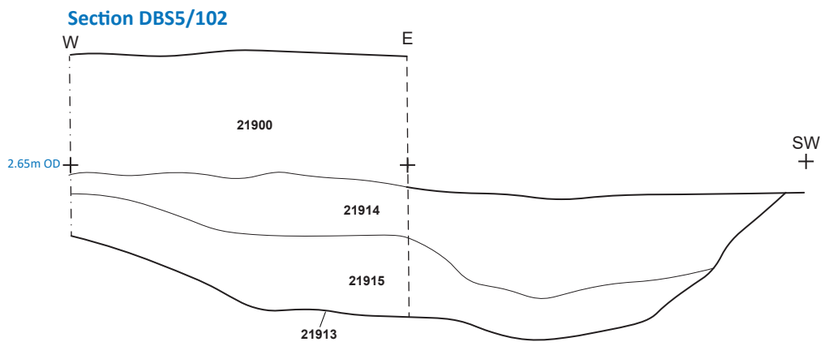

Scale

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1:20 at A3

Figure 40: Routh East. Trenches 217 - 219, Selected Sections

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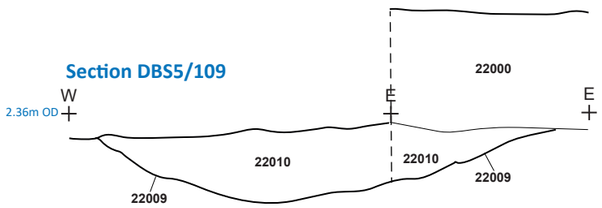

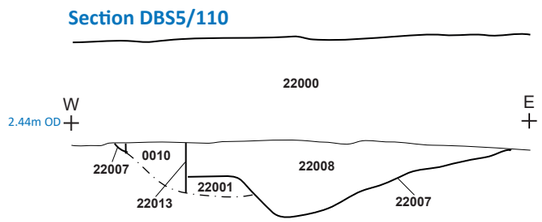

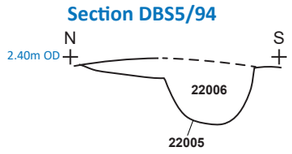

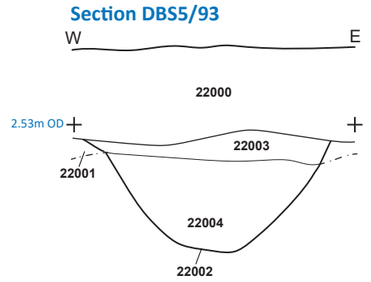

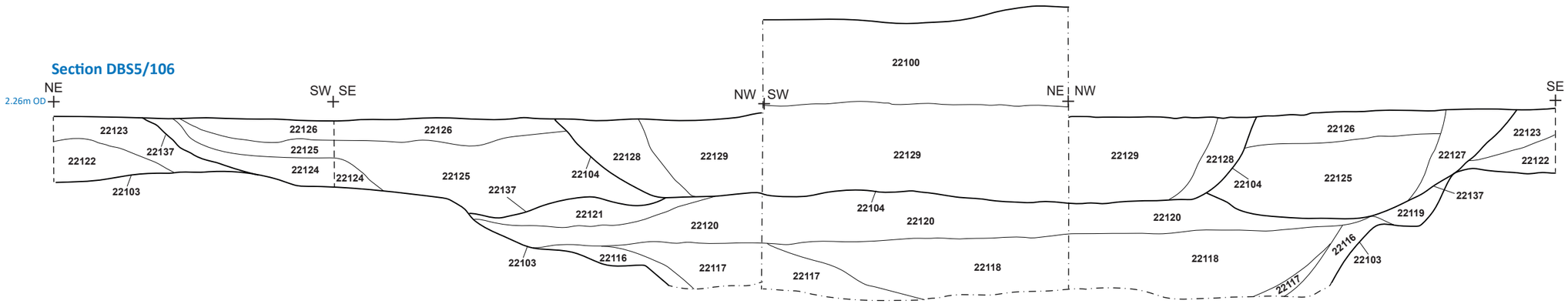

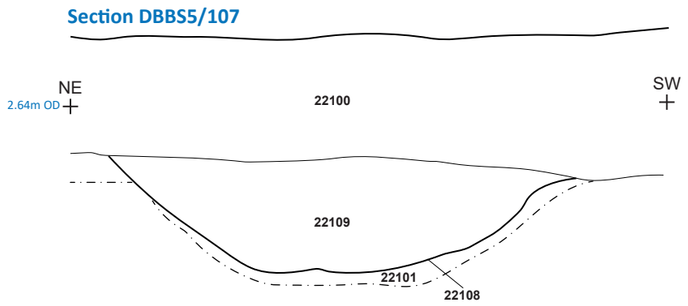

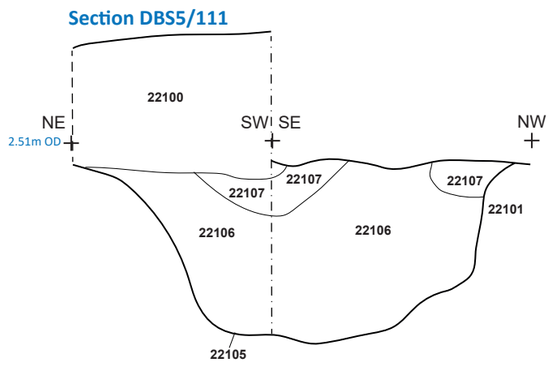

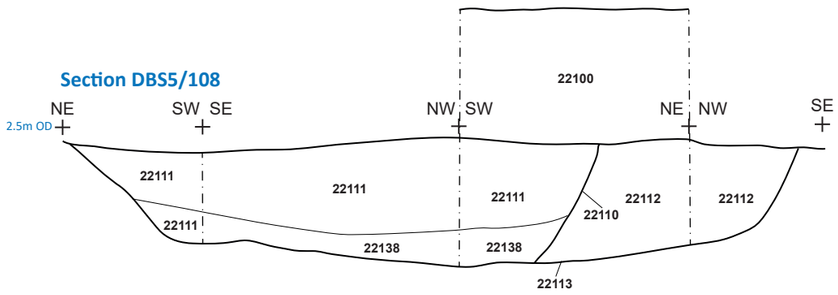

Scale

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1:20 at A3

Figure 41: Routh East. Trenches 220 - 221, Selected Sections

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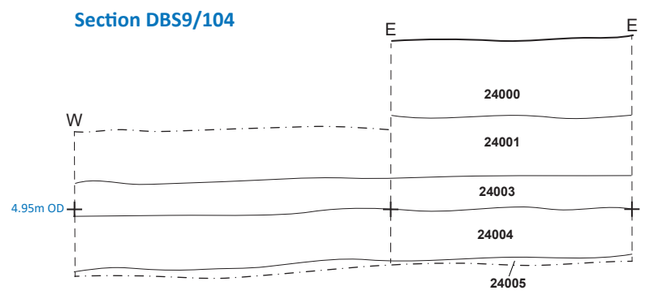

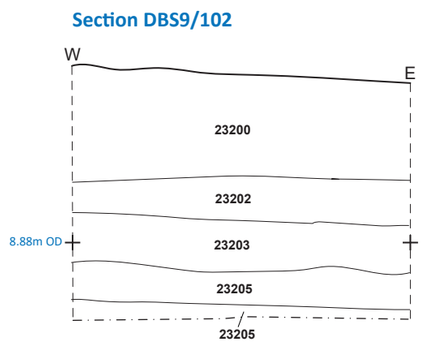

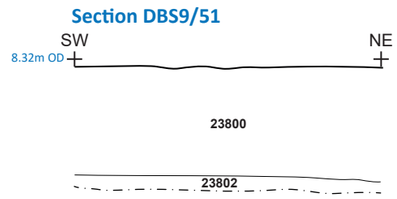

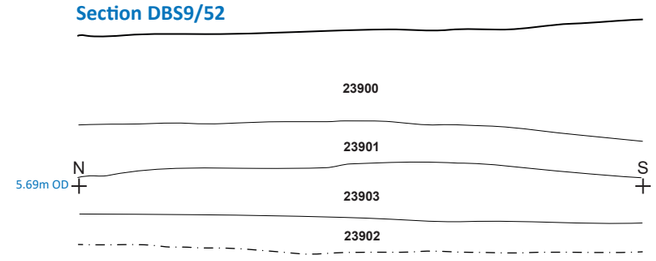

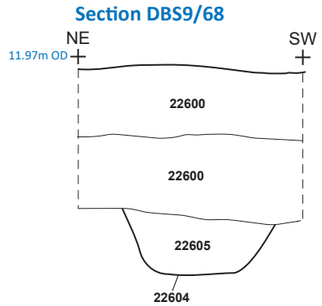

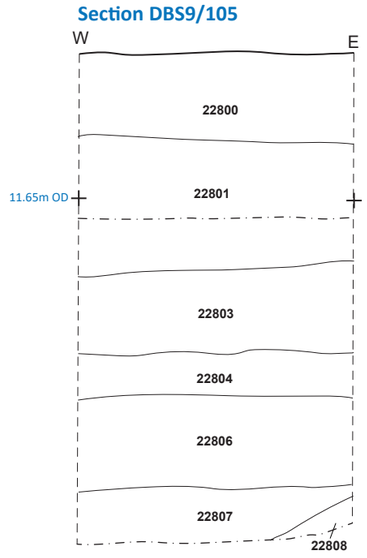

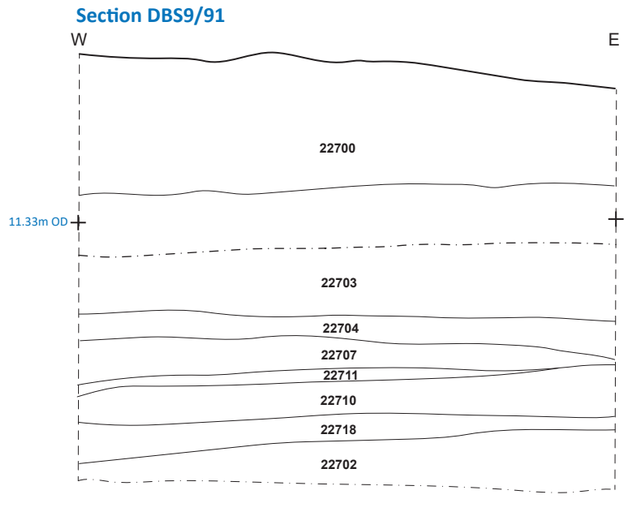

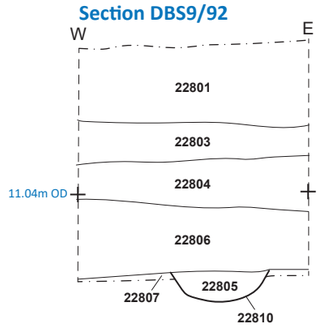

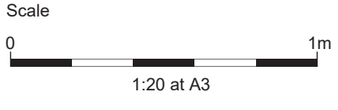

Figure 42: Catfoss South. Trenches 226 - 240, Selected Sections

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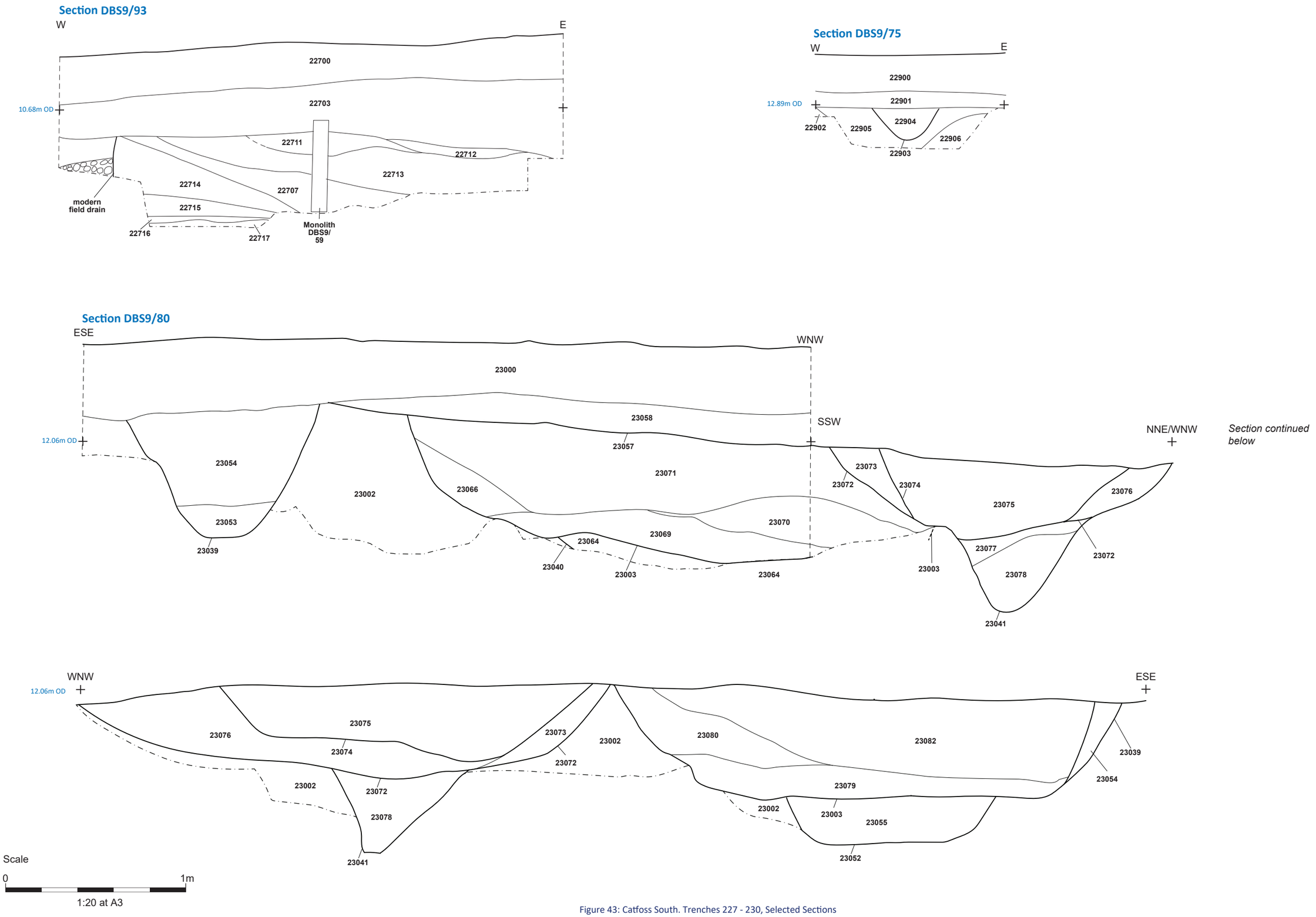
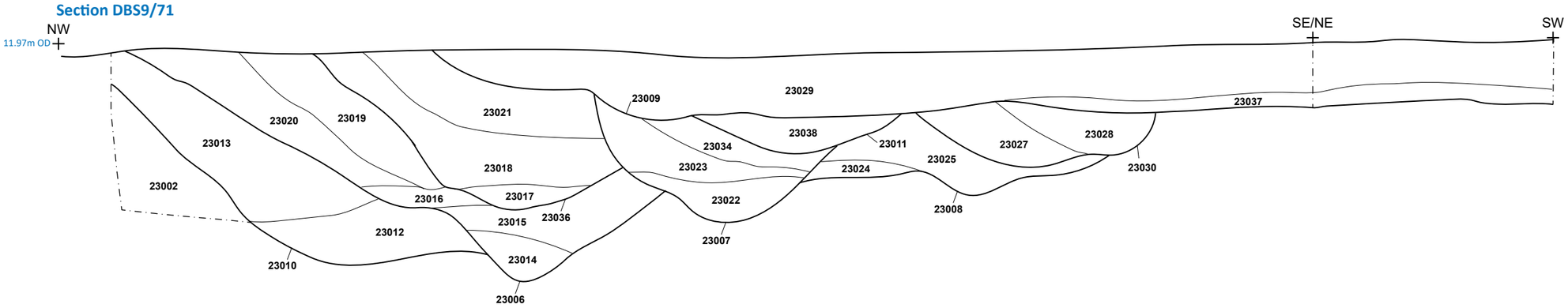


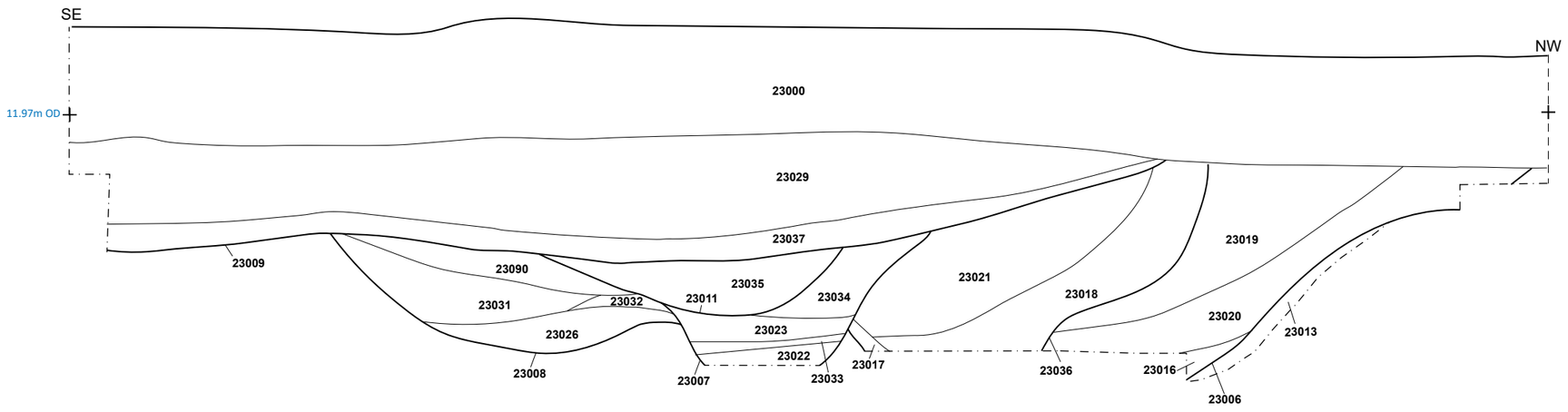
Figure 43: Catfoss South. Trenches 227 - 230, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

Section DBS9/71



Section DBS9/77



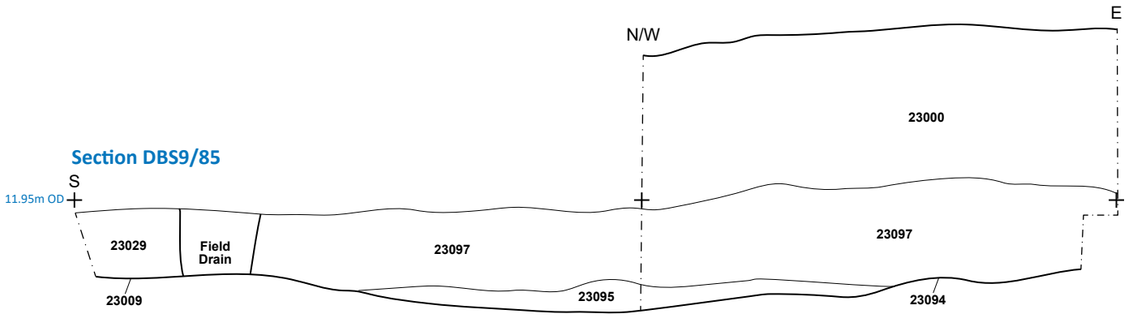
Scale

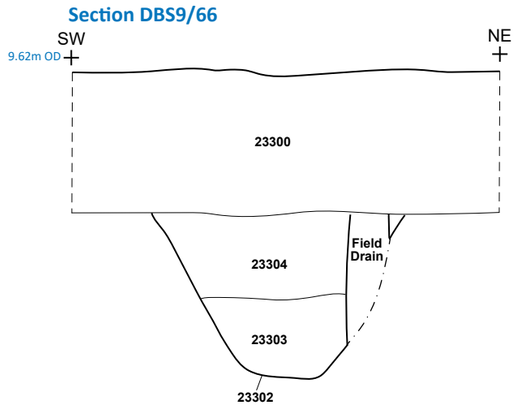
0 1m

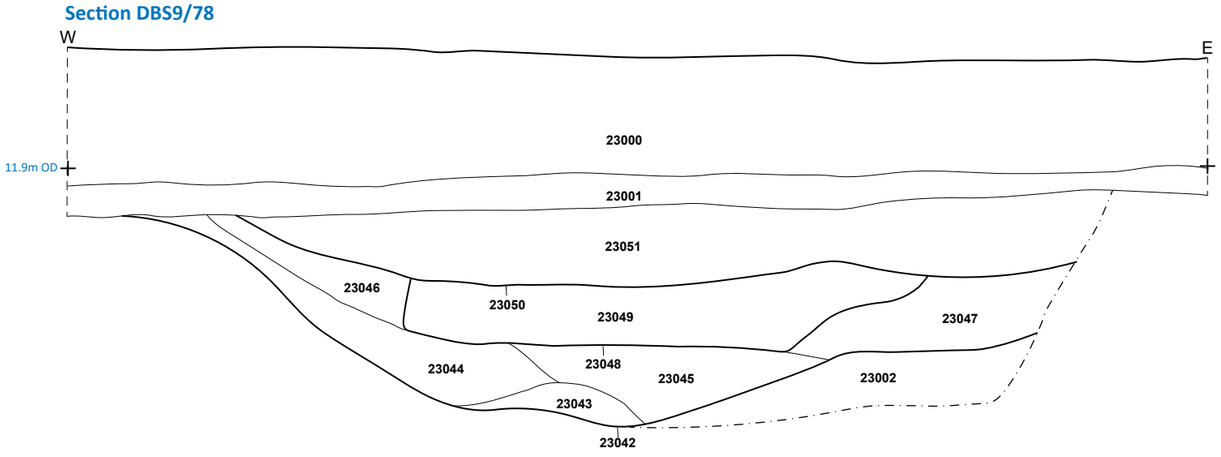
1:20 at A3

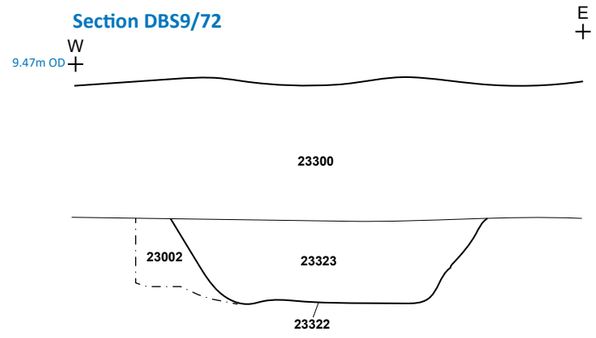
Figure 44: Catfoss South. Trench 230, Selected Sections

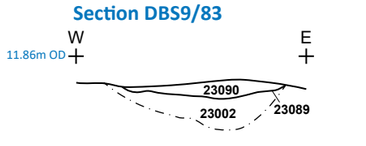
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

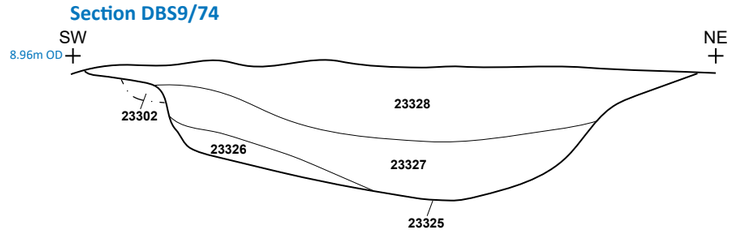












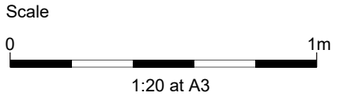


Figure 45: Catfoss South. Trenches 230 - 233, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

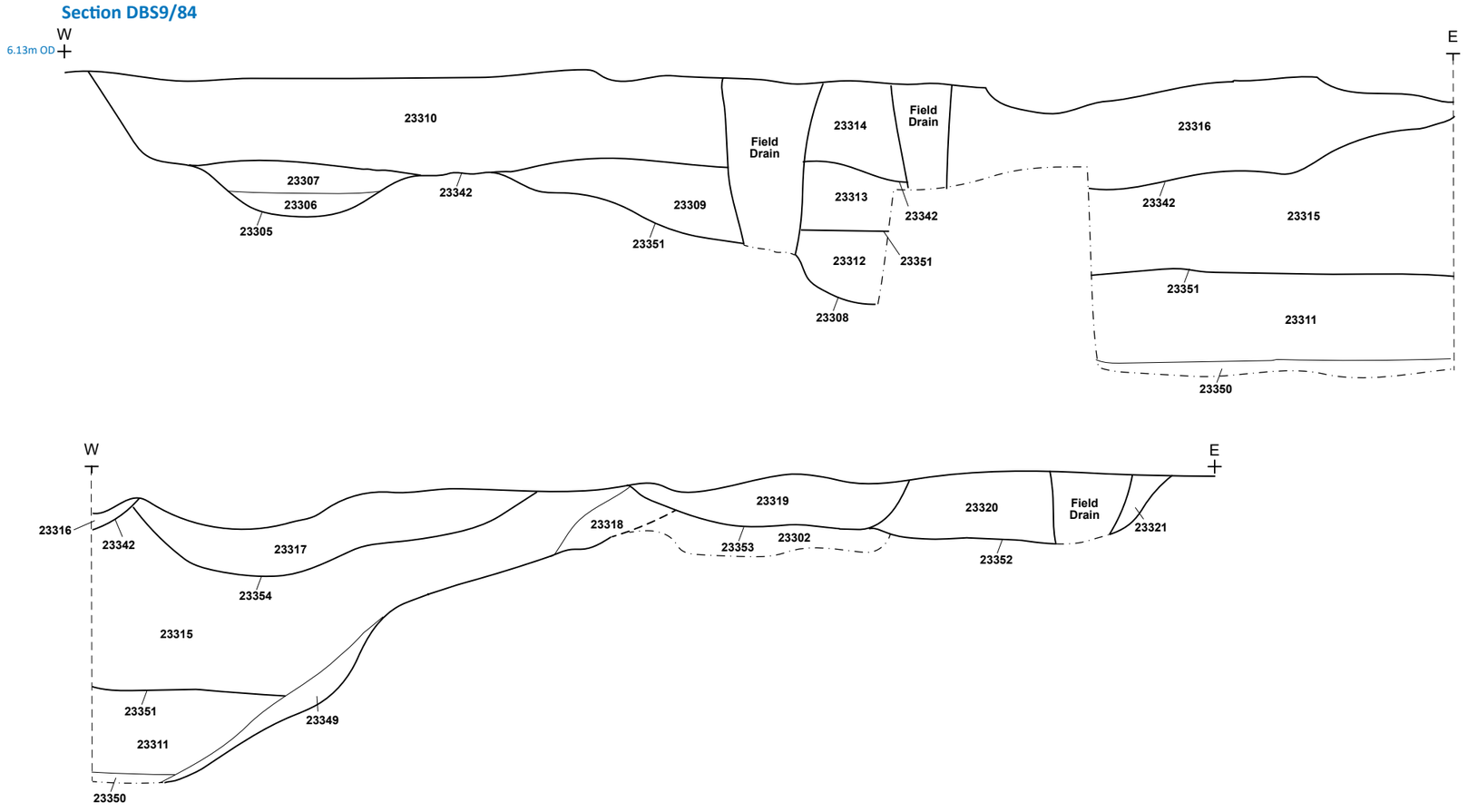
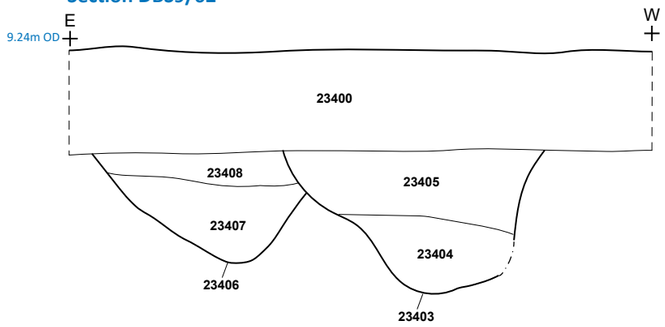


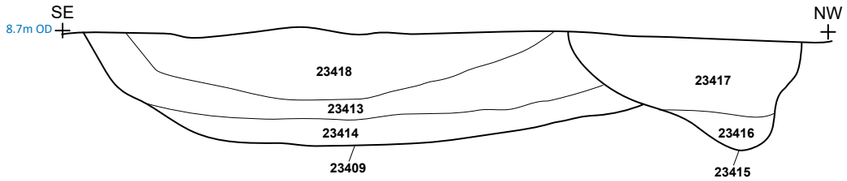
Figure 46: Catfoss South. Trench 233, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

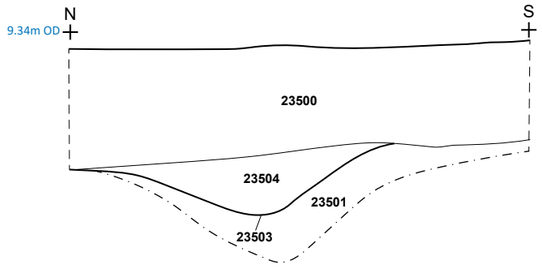
Section DBS9/62



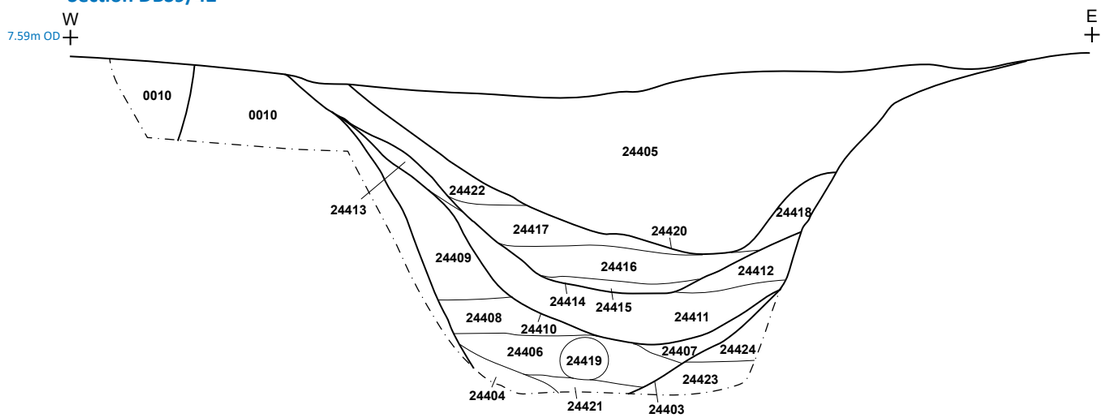
Section DBS9/65



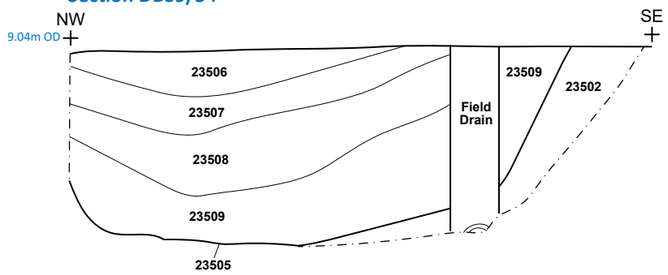
Section DBS9/48



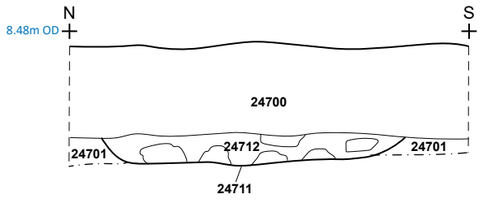
Section DBS9/42



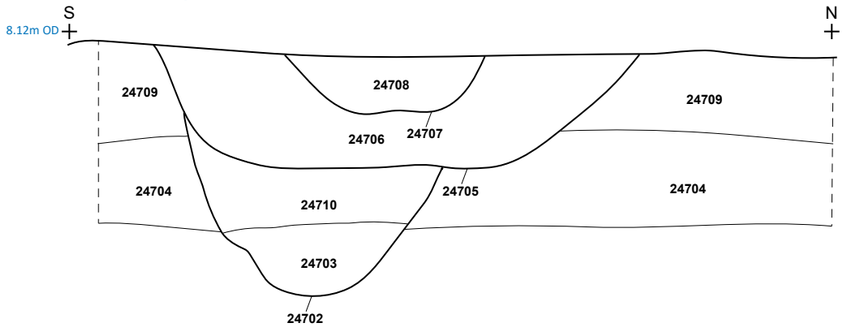
Section DBS9/54



Section DBS9/35



Section DBS9/33



Scale

0 1m

1:20 at A3

Figure 47: Catfoss South. Trenches 234 - 247, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

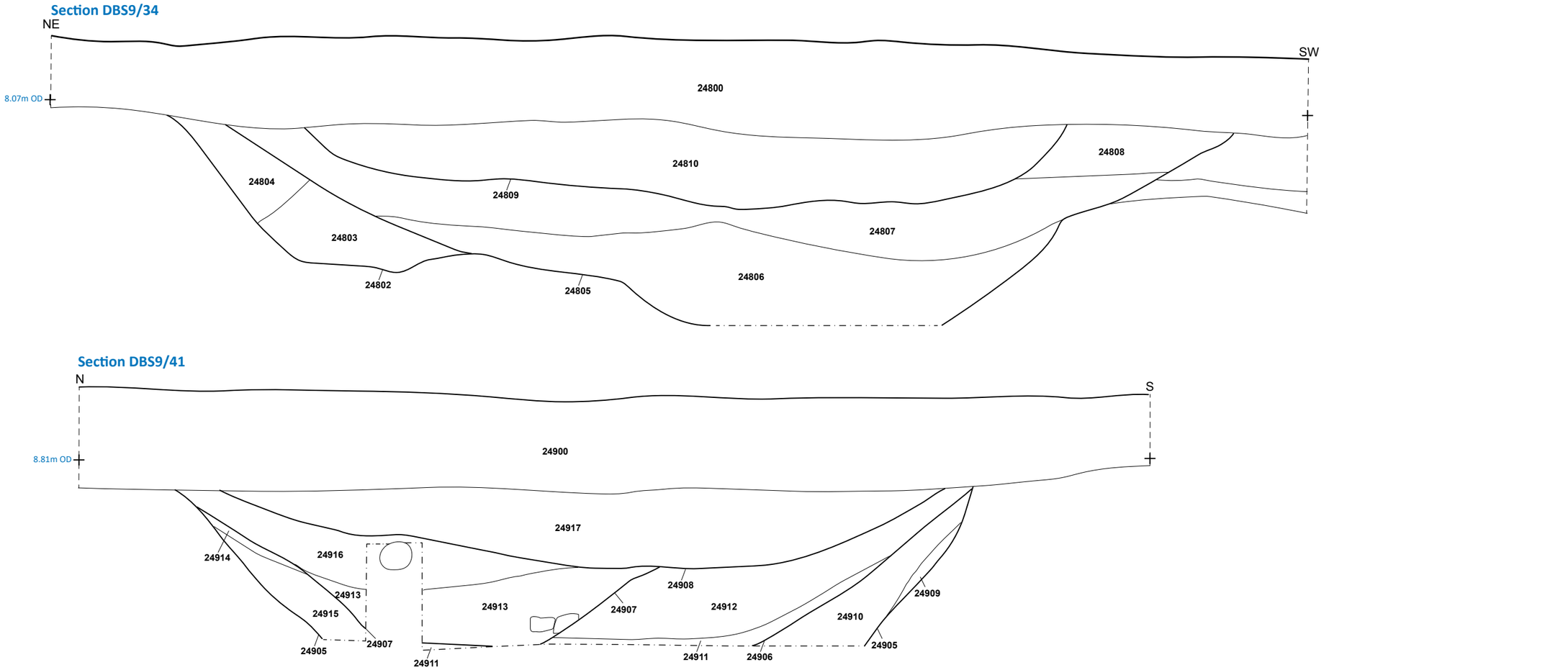
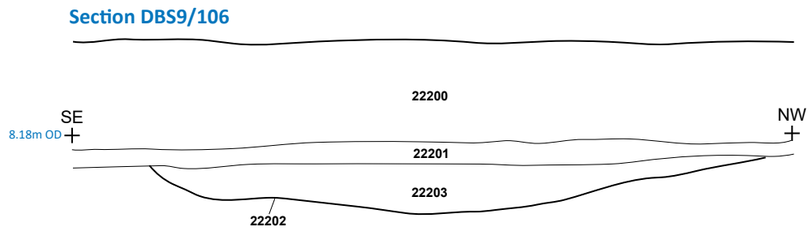
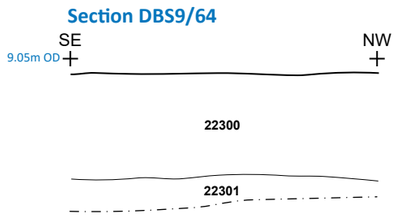
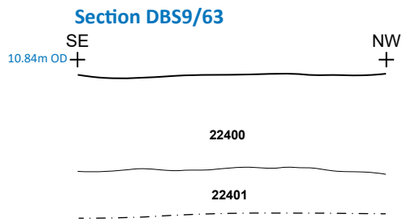


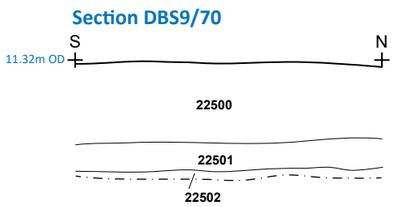
Figure 48: Catfoss South. Trenches 248 - 250, Selected Sections

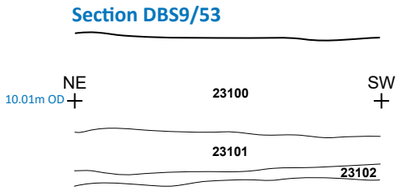
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

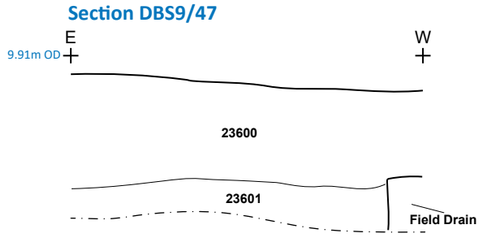


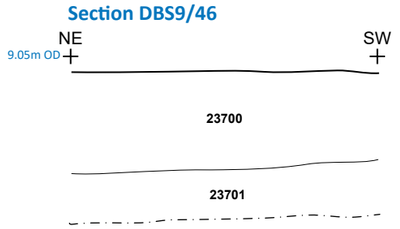


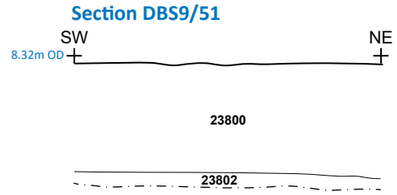


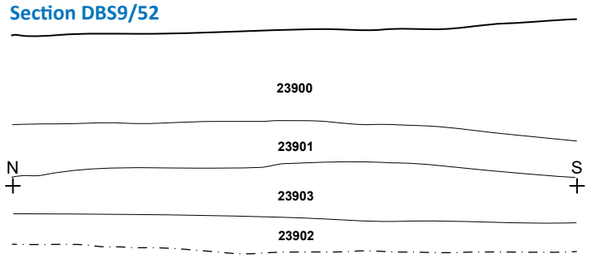


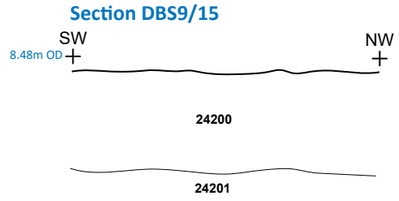


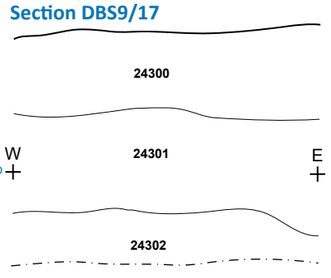


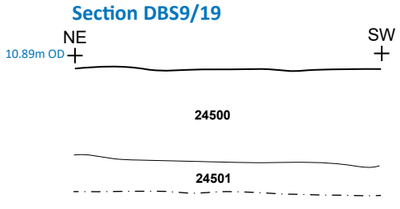


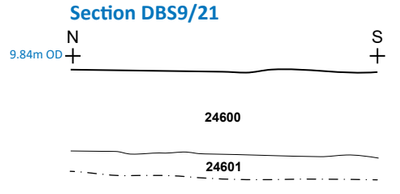


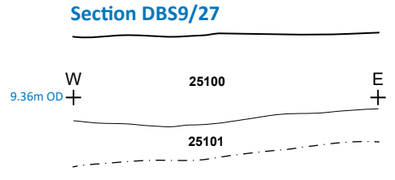












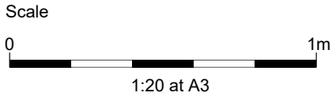


Figure 49: Catfoss South. Trenches 222 - 251, Selected Sections

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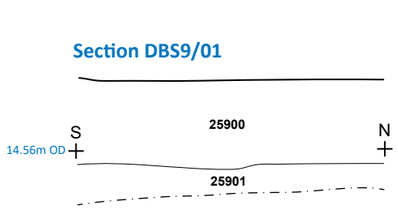

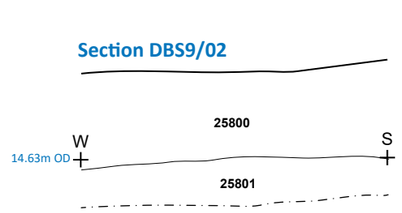

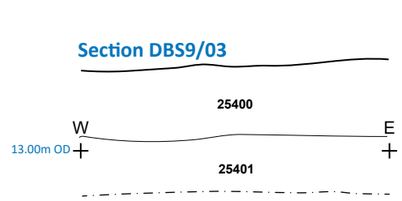

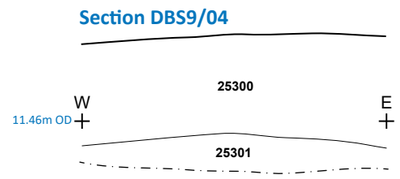

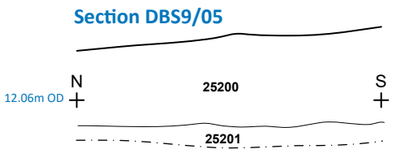

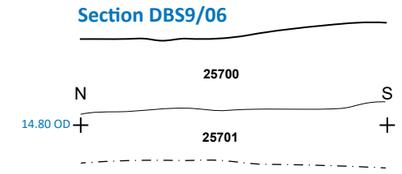

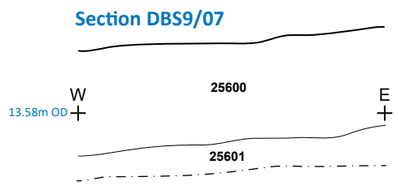

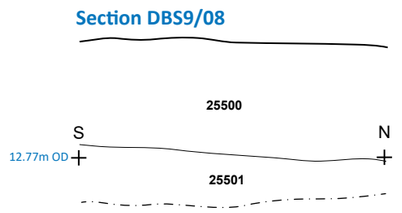

Figure 50: Catfoss South. Trenches 252 - 259 Selected Sections

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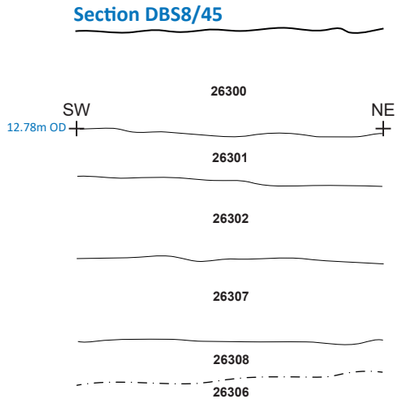

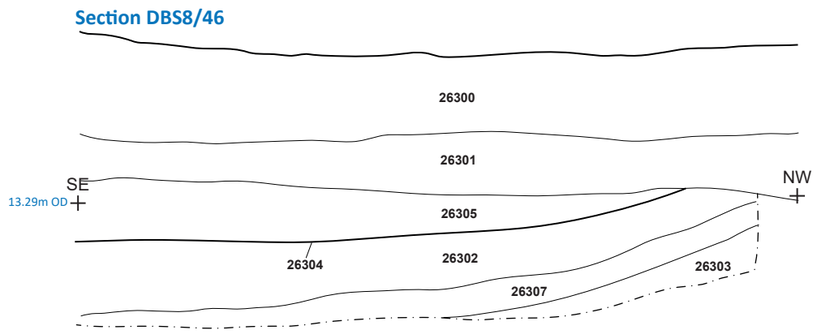

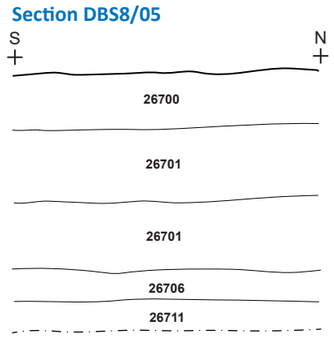

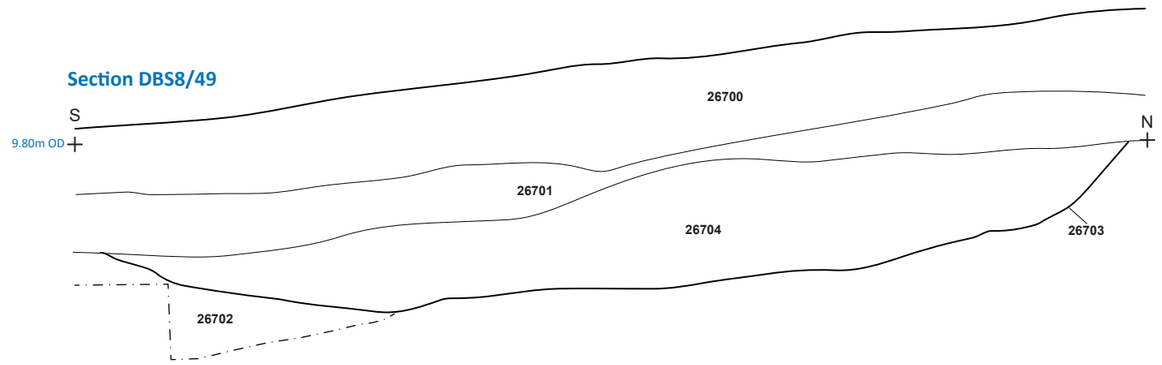

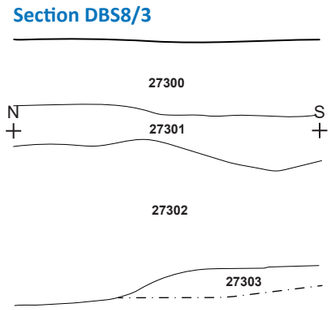

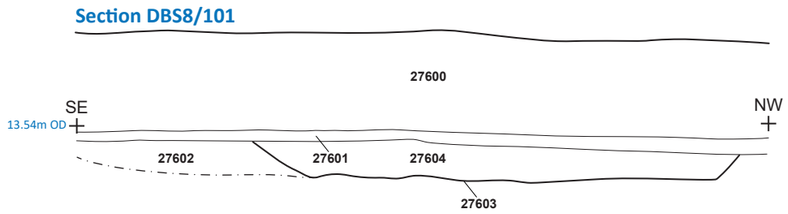

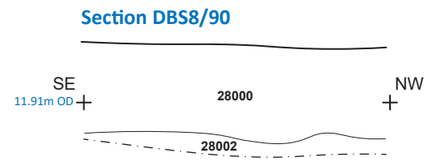

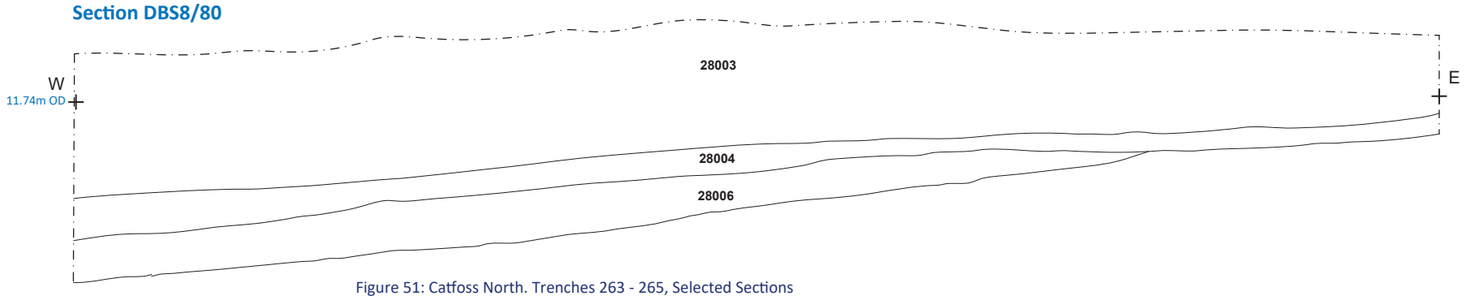

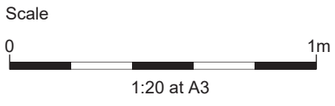

Figure 51: Catfoss North. Trenches 263 - 265, Selected Sections

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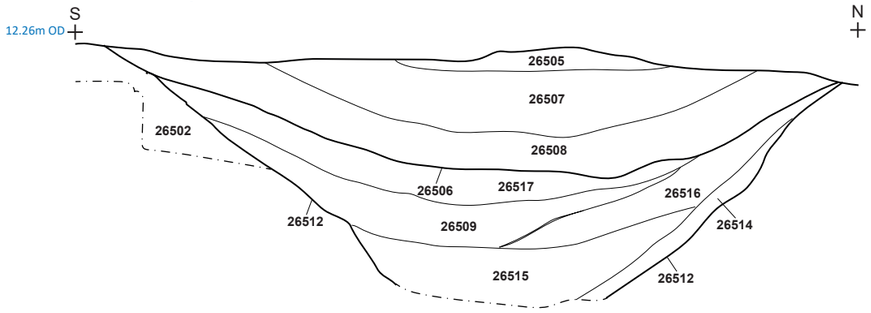
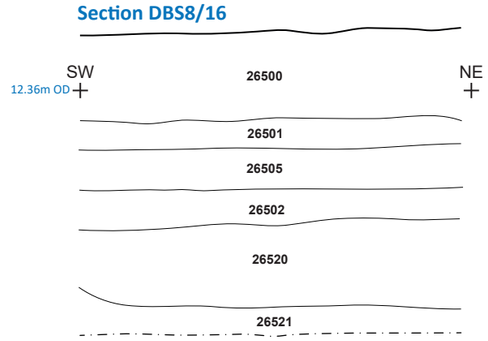
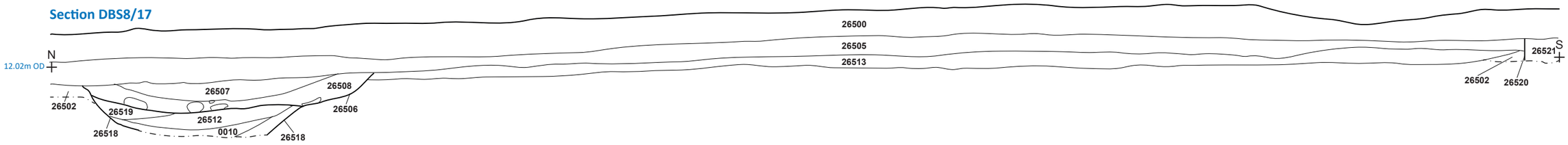
Section DBS8/20



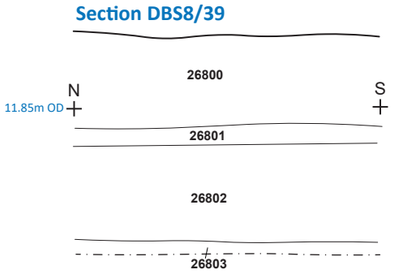
Section DBS8/16



Section DBS8/17



Section DBS8/39



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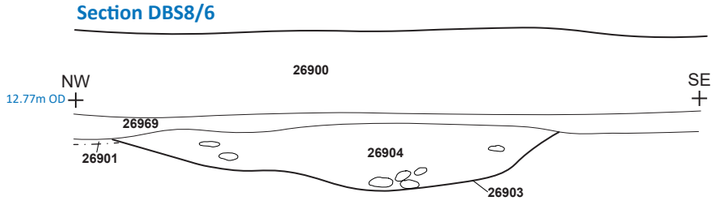

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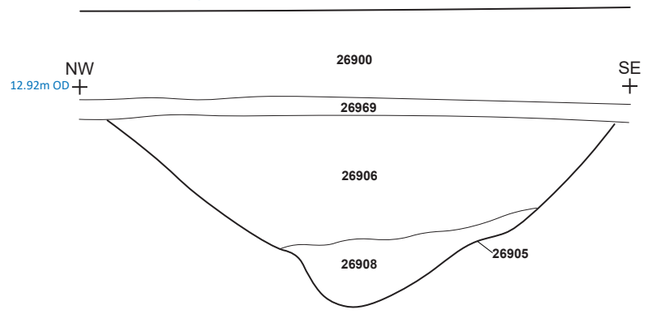

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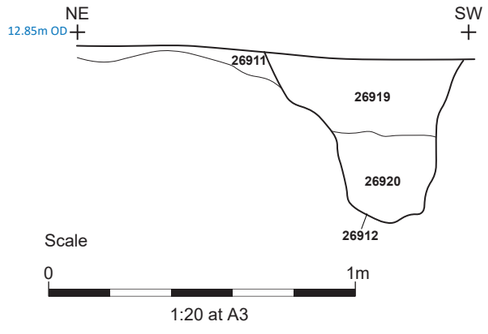

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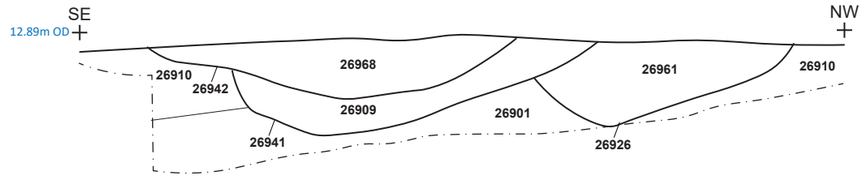

Figure 52: Catfoss North. Trenches 265 - 269, Selected Sections

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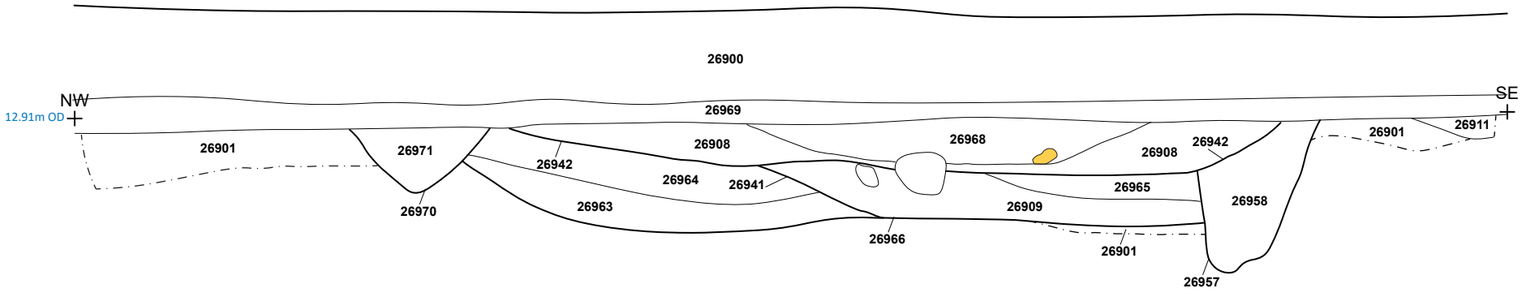
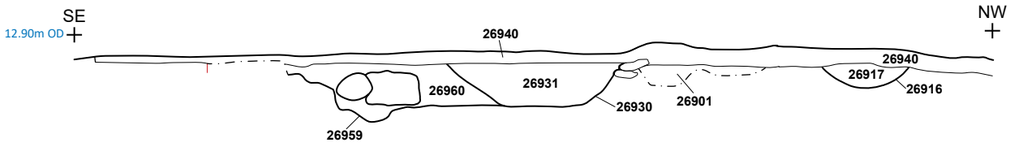
Section DBS8/66



Section DBS8/71

Section DBS8/72



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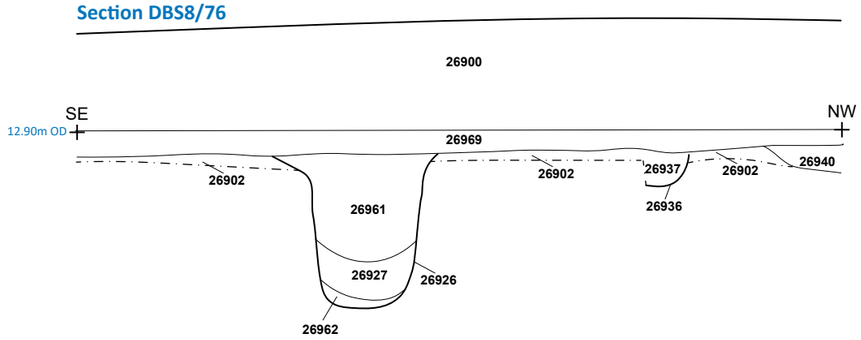

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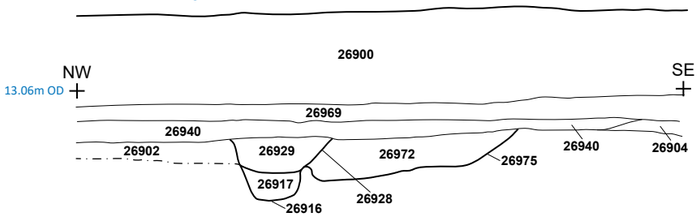

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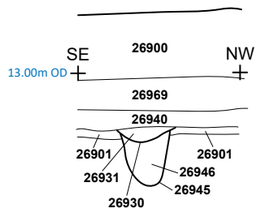

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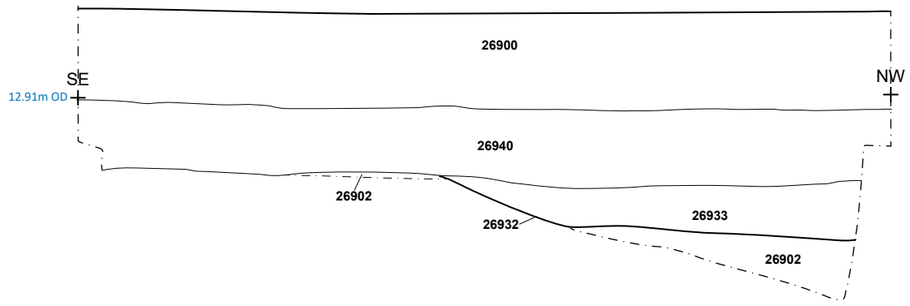

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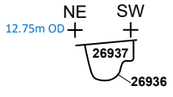

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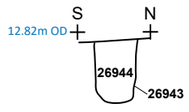
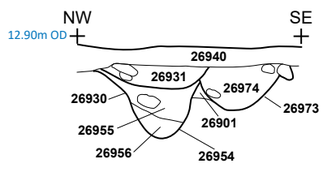


Section DBS8/59



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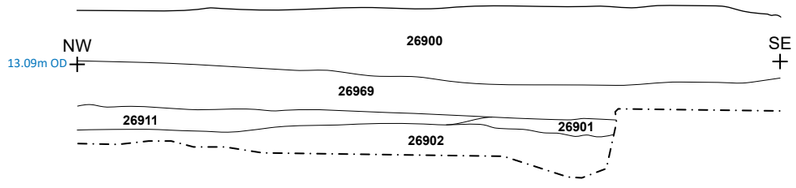

Key

- Stones
- Pottery
- Bone

Scale

0 — 1m

1:20 at A3

Figure 53: Catfoss North. Trench 269, Selected Sections

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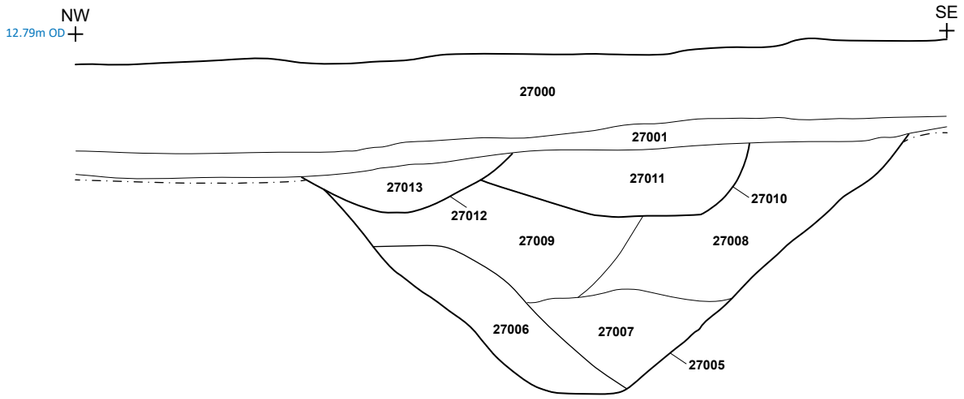
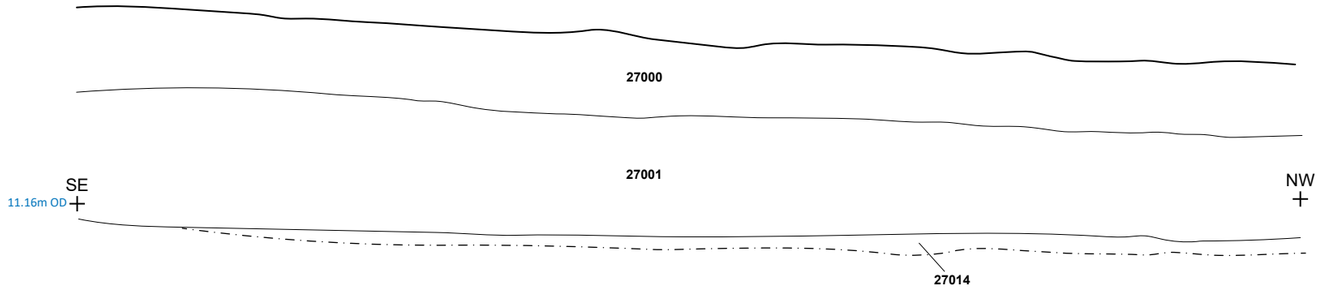
Section DBS8/36



Section DBS8/53



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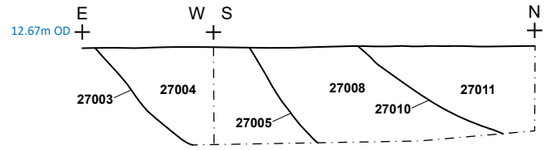

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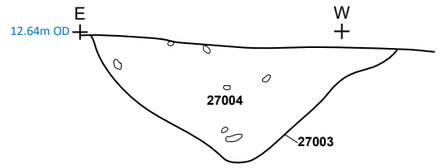

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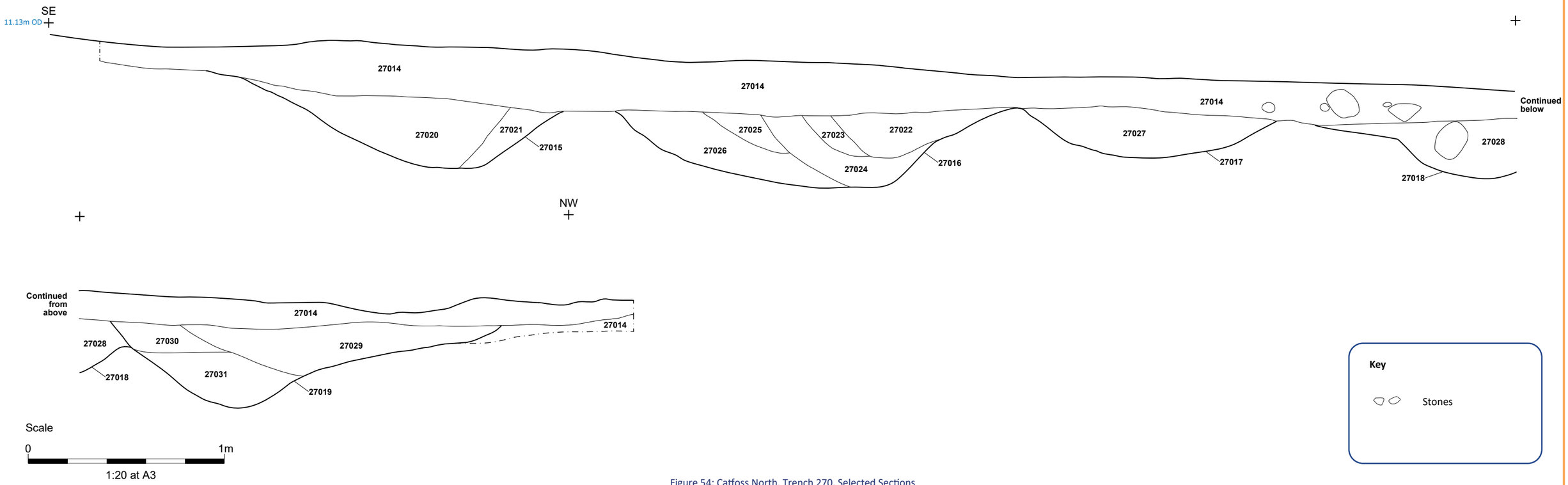
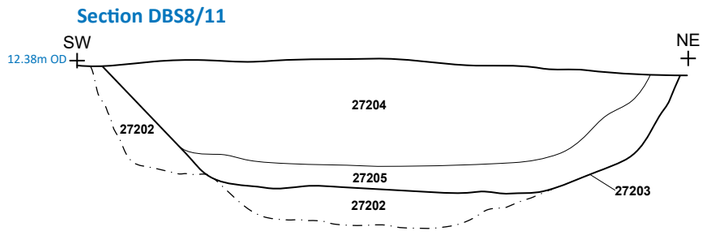
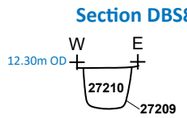
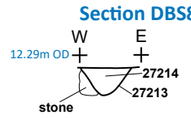


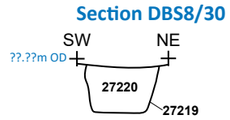
Figure 54: Catfoss North. Trench 270, Selected Sections

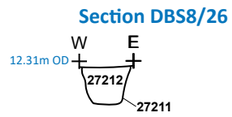
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

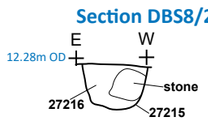


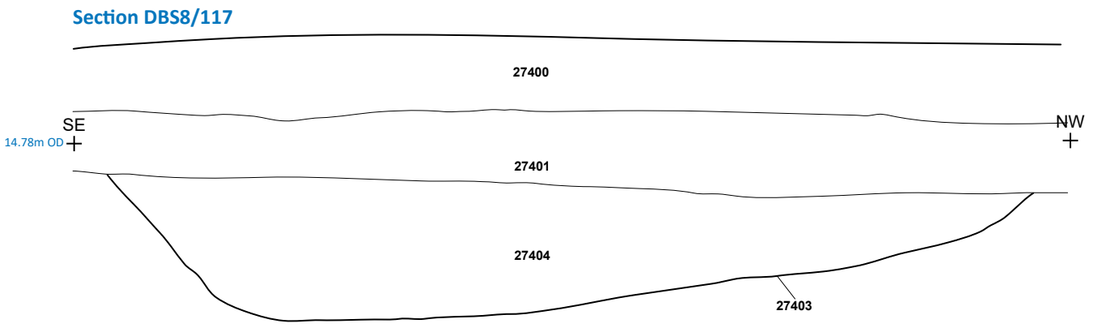


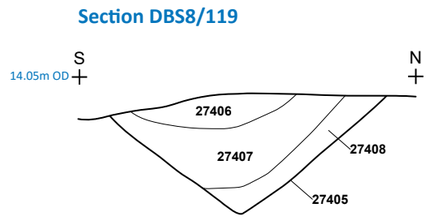


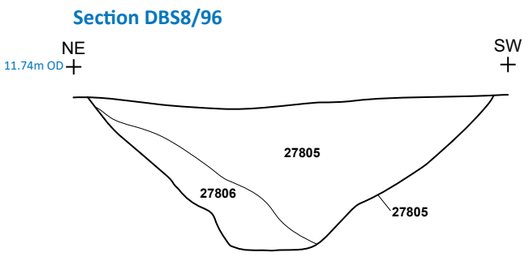


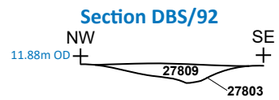


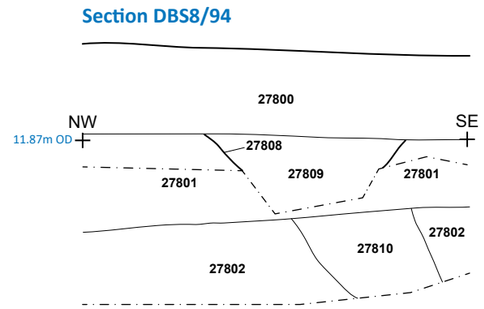












Scale

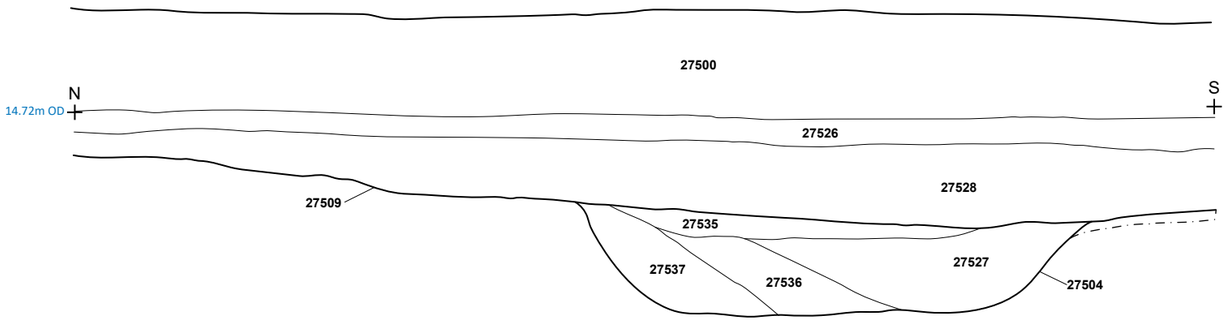
0 1m

1:20 at A3

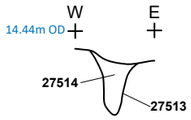
Figure 55: Catfoss North. Treches 272 - 278, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

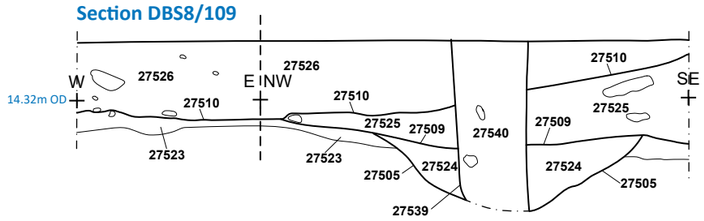
Section DBS8/108



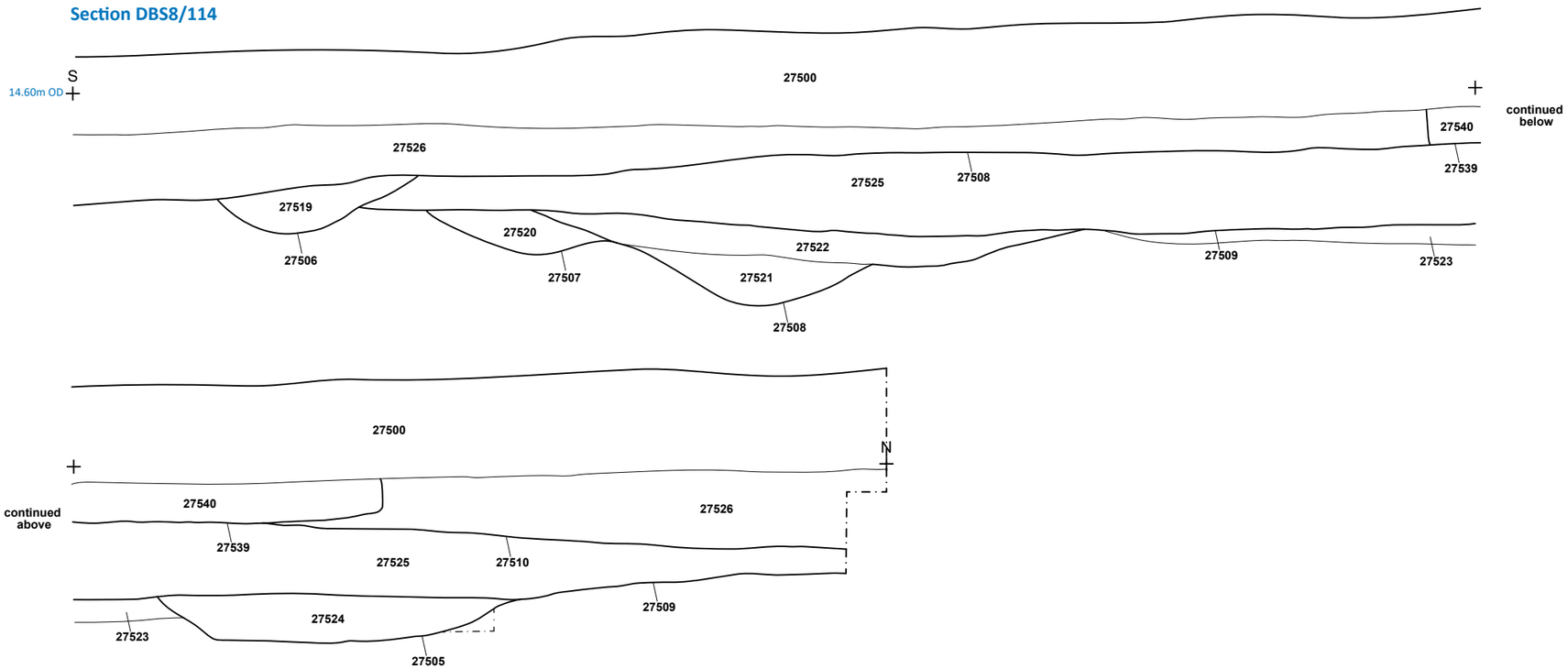
Section DBS8/113



Section DBS8/109



Section DBS8/114



Scale

0 1m

1:20 at A3

Key

Stones

Figure 56: Catfoss North. Trench 275, Selected Sections

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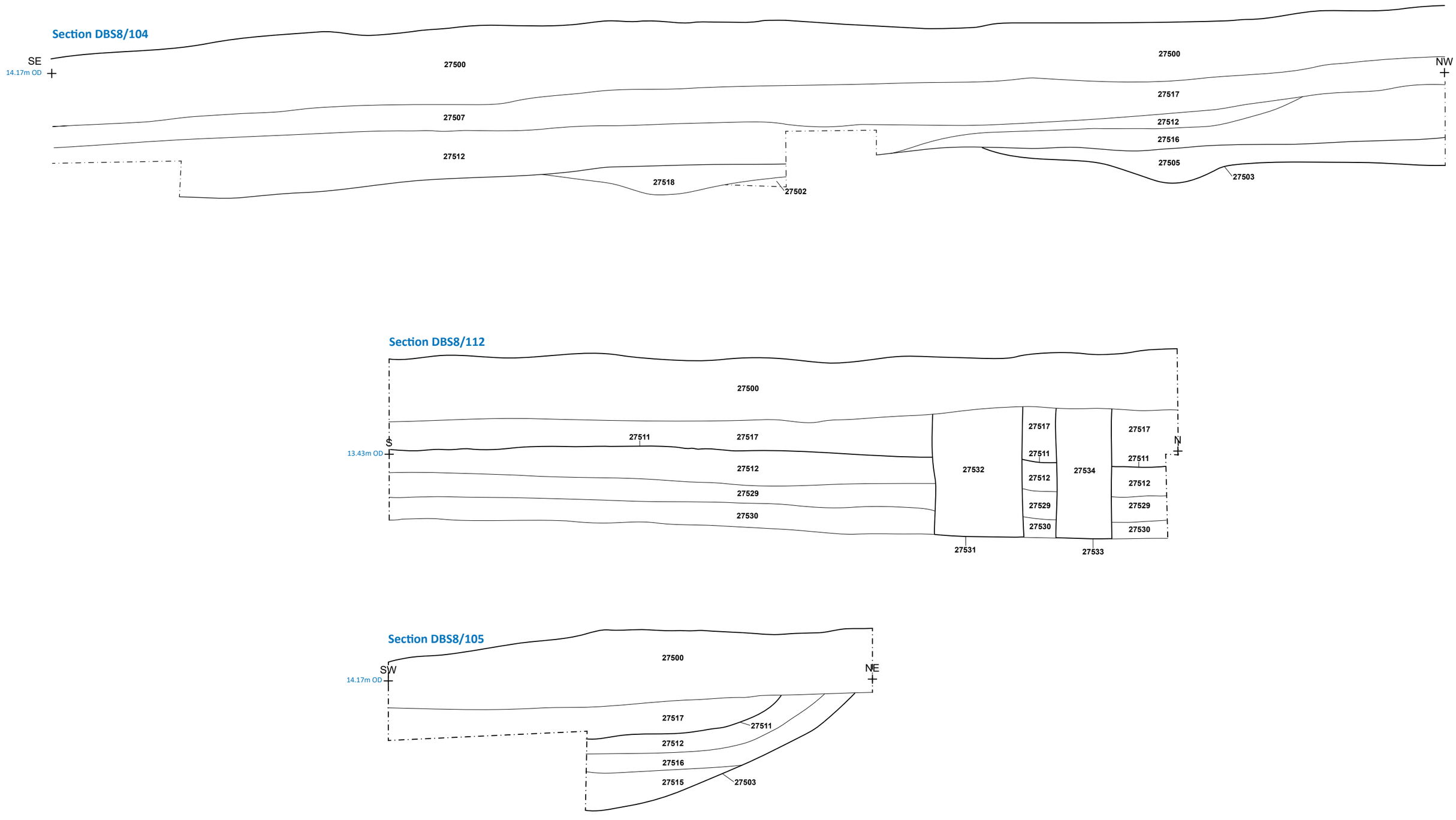
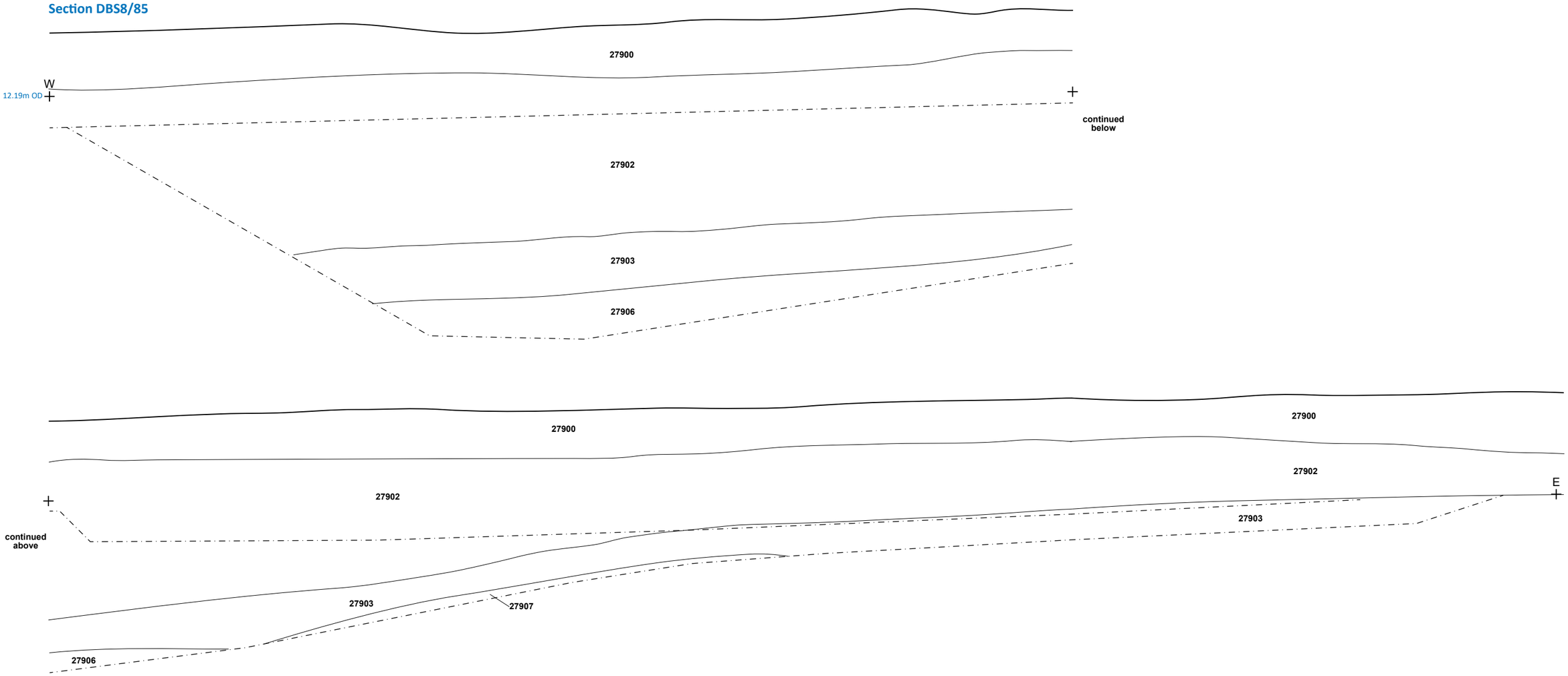


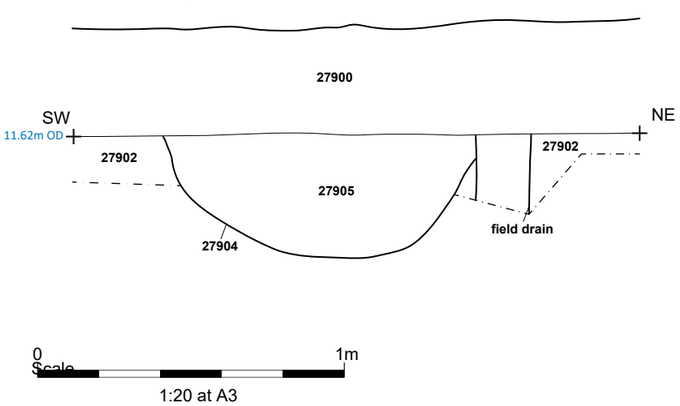
Figure 57: Catfoss North. Trench 275, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

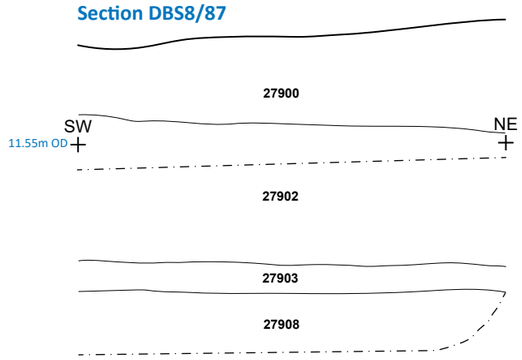
Section DBS8/85



Section DBS8/81



Section DBS8/87



Section DBS8/86

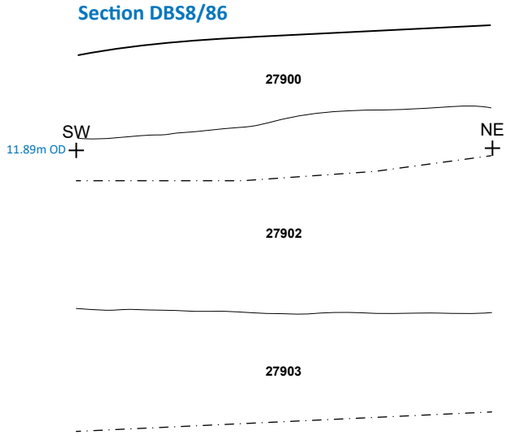


Figure 58: Catfoss North. Trench 279, Selected Sections

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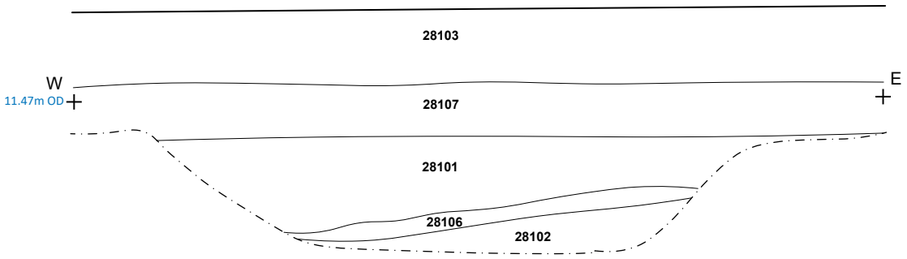
Section DBS8/84



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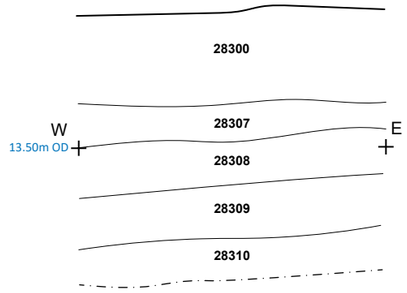
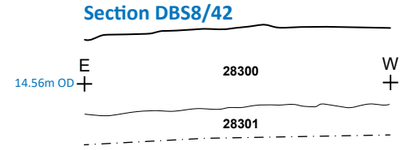


Section DBS8/41

Section DBS8/42



Scale

0 1m

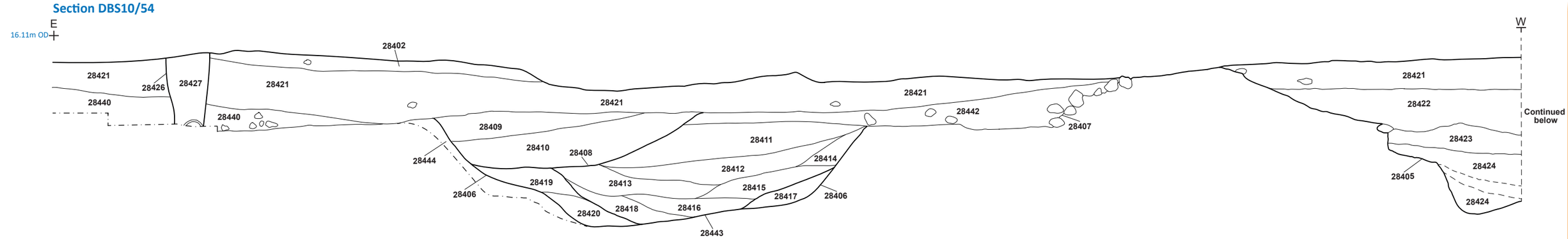
1:20 at A3

Figure 59: Catfoss North. Trenches 281 - 283, Selected Sections

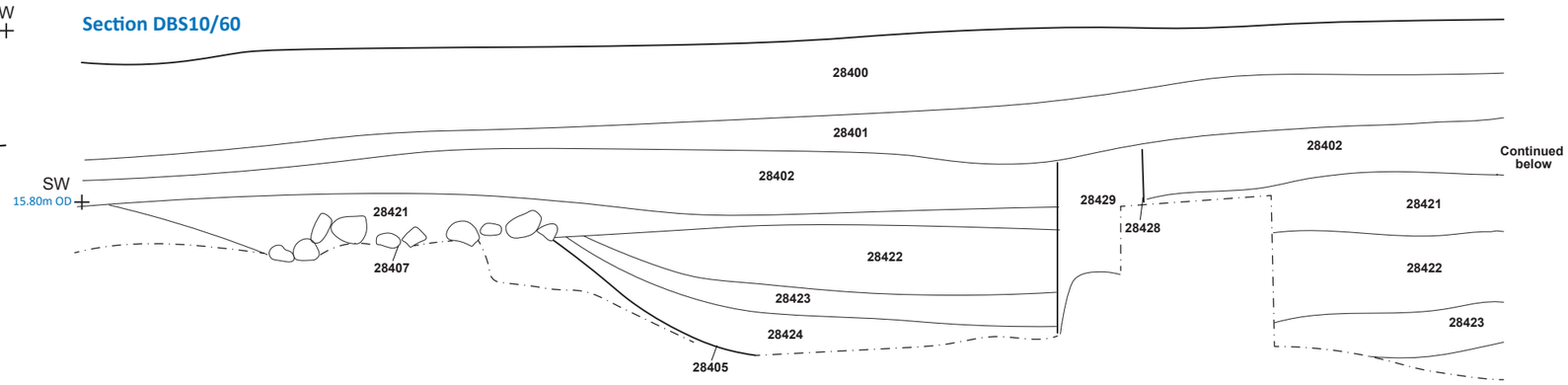
© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

Trench 284

Section DBS10/54



Section DBS10/60



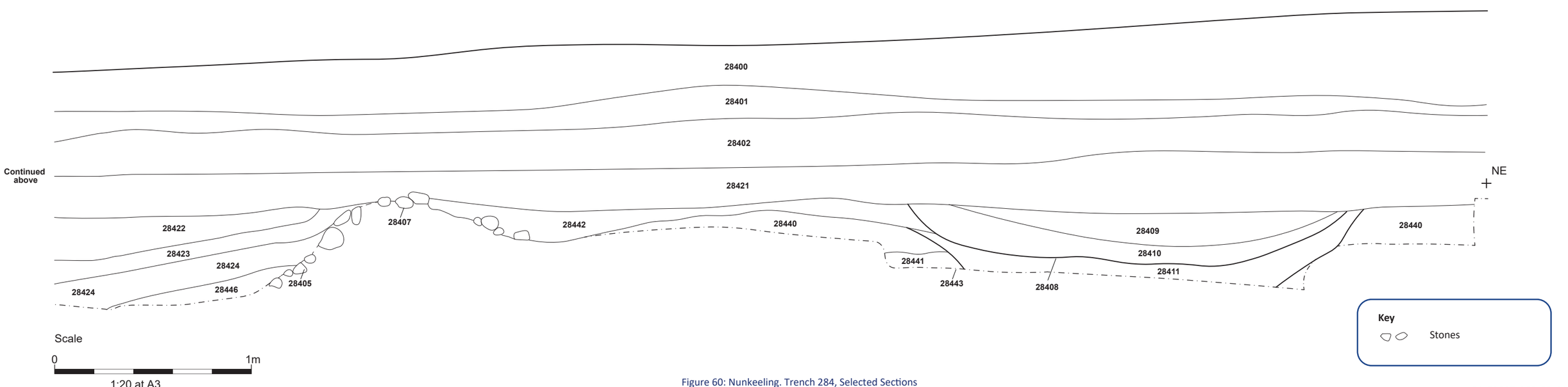


Figure 60: Nunkeeling. Trench 284, Selected Sections

01/53087/REP/60/01

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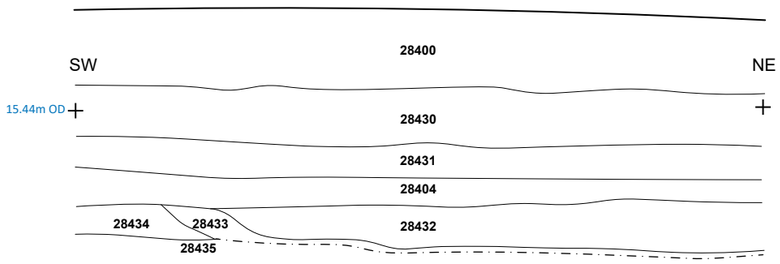
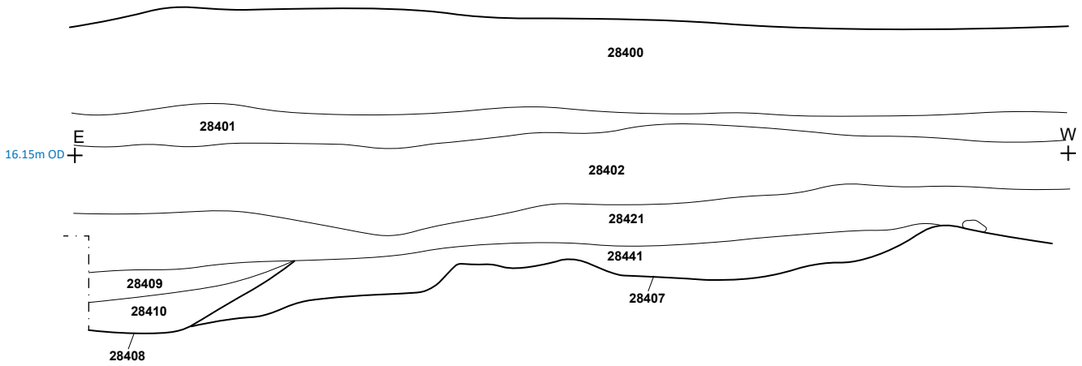
Trench 284

Section DBS10/58

Section DBS10/ 55

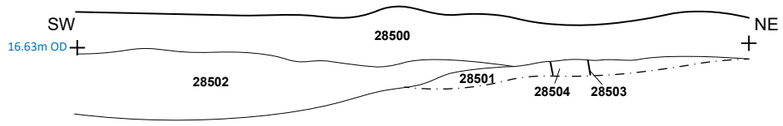


Section DBS10/61



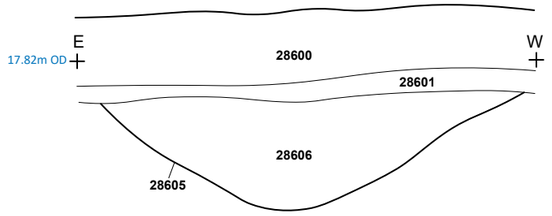
Trench 285

Section DBS10/4



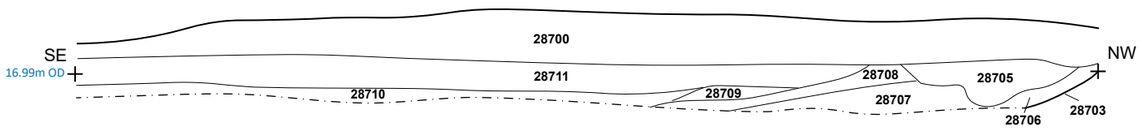
Trench 286

Section DBS10/8

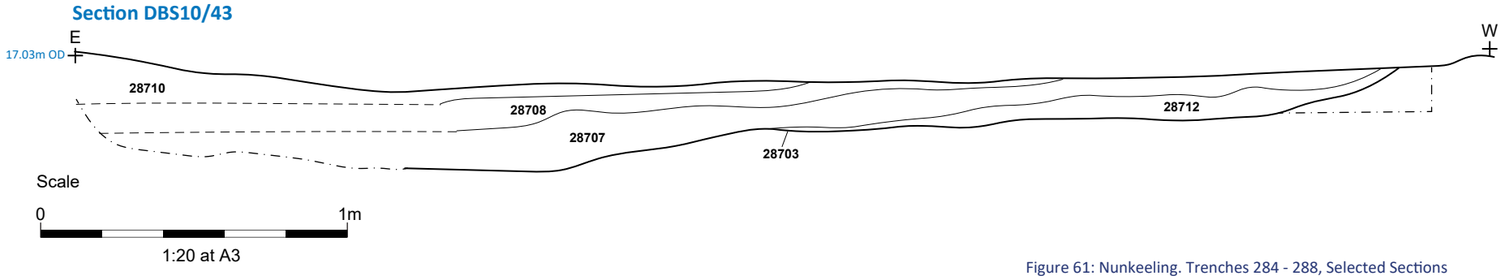


Trench 287

Section DBS10/42



Section DBS10/43



Trench 288

Section DBS10/19

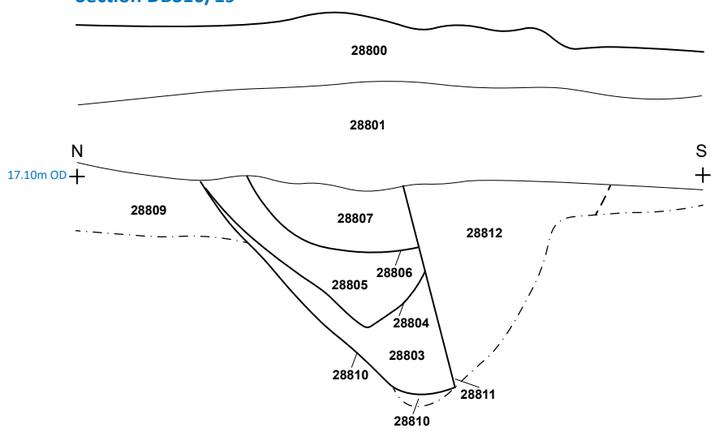


Figure 61: Nunkeeling. Trenches 284 - 288, Selected Sections

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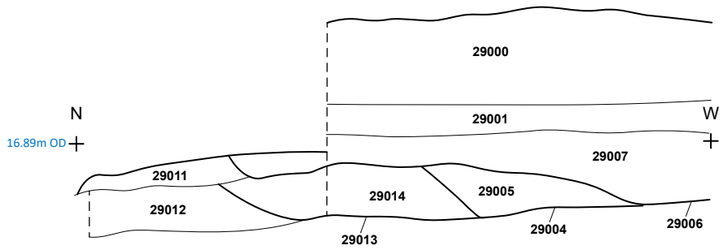
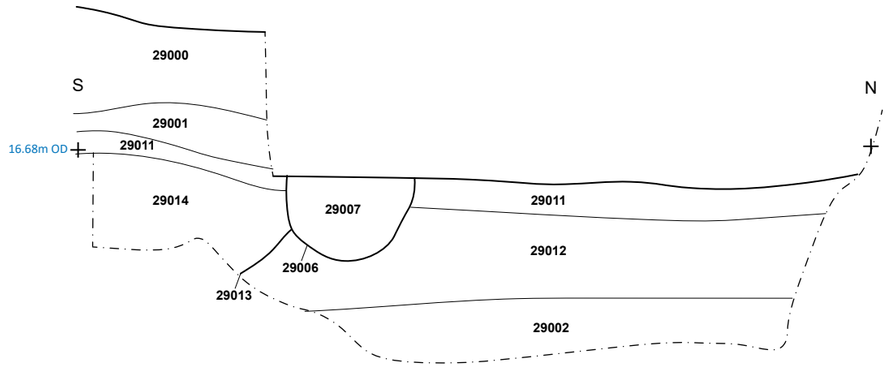
Trench 290

Section DBS10/ 49

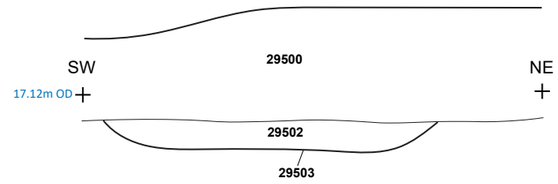


Section DBS10/48



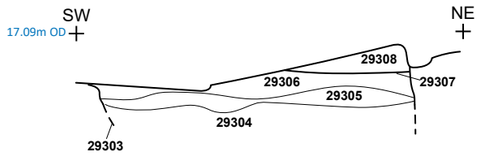
Trench 295

Section DBS10/ 71

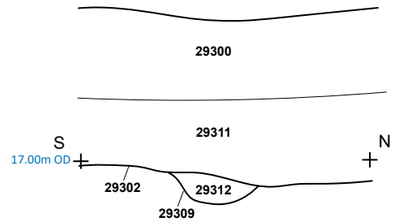


Trench 293

Section DBS10/ 14

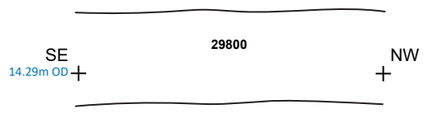


Section DBS10/ 40



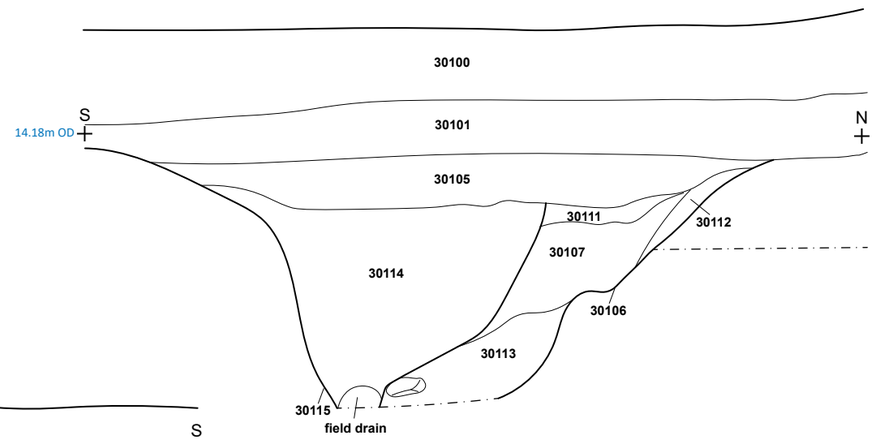
Trench 298

Section DBS10/ 76



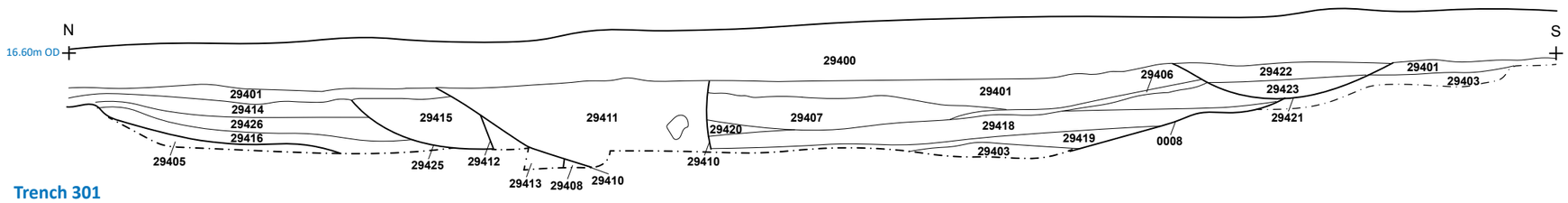
Trench 301

Section DBS10/ 31



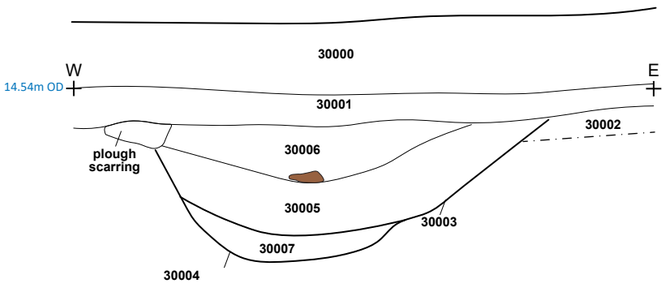
Trench 294

Section DBS10/51

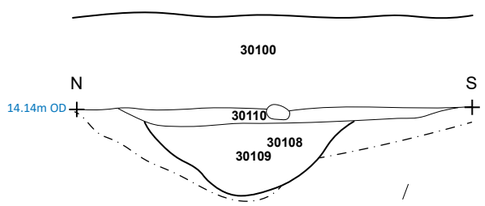


Trench 301

Section DBS10/ 20



Section DBS10/ 29



Scale

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1:20 at A3

Key

Stones

Wood

Figure 62: Nunkeeling. Trenches 290 - 301, Selected Sections

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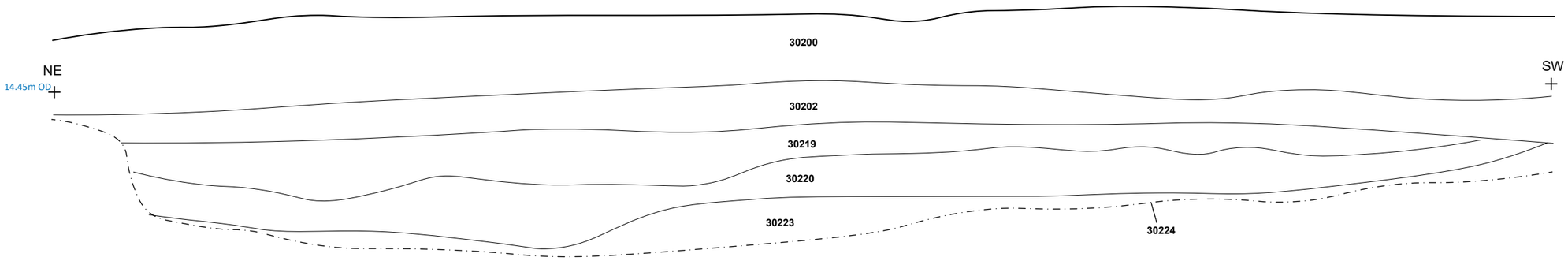
Section DBS10/35



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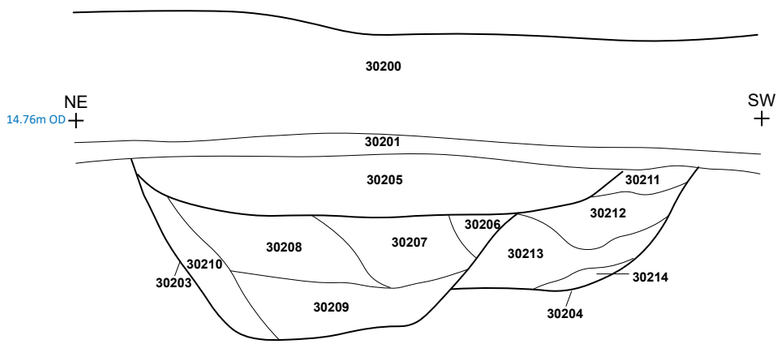

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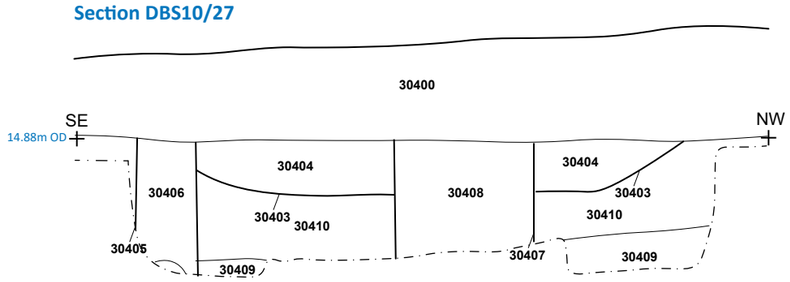
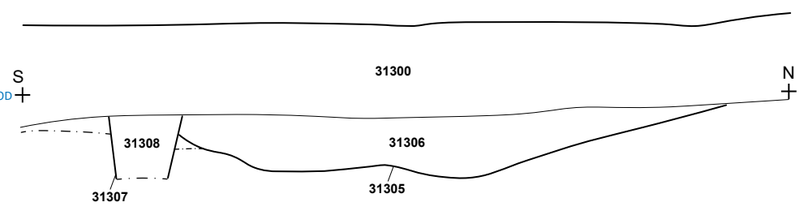
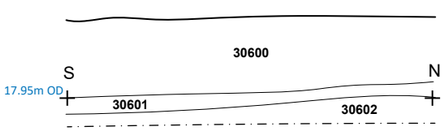


Section DBS10/91



Section DBS10/83



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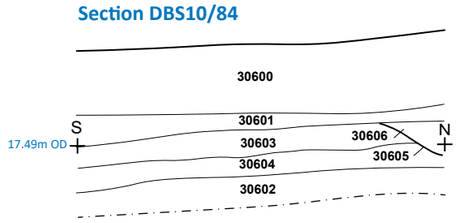

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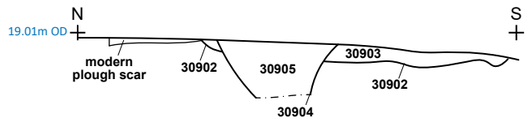

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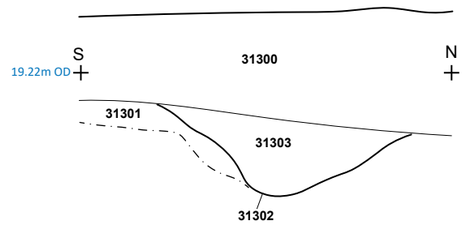

Scale

0 1m

1:20 at A3

Figure 63: Nunkeeling. Trenches 302 - 313, Selected Sections

© AOC Archaeology Group 2025 | [redacted]

Plates

Section 17: Onshore Substation Zone

Plate 1.1 Trench 99. North-facing section of ditch [9905] with recut [9910], looking south.

Plate 1.2 Trench 99. West-facing section of possible pit or animal burrow [9908], looking east.

Plate 1.3 Trench 100. Southwest-facing section of pit [10003], looking northeast.

Plate 1.4 Trench 103. Northeast-facing section of gully [10303], looking southwest.

Plate 1.5 Trench 104. Northwest-facing section of gully [10403], looking southwest.

Plate 1.6 Trench 106. West-facing section of ditch [10603] and recuts [10605] and [10609], looking east.

Plate 1.7 Trench 106. West-facing section of ditch [10607], recut [10611] and field drain [10613], looking east.

Plate 1.8 Trench 107. Northeast-facing section of natural hollow [10703], looking southwest.

Plate 1.9 Trench 107. South-facing section of pit [10705], looking north.

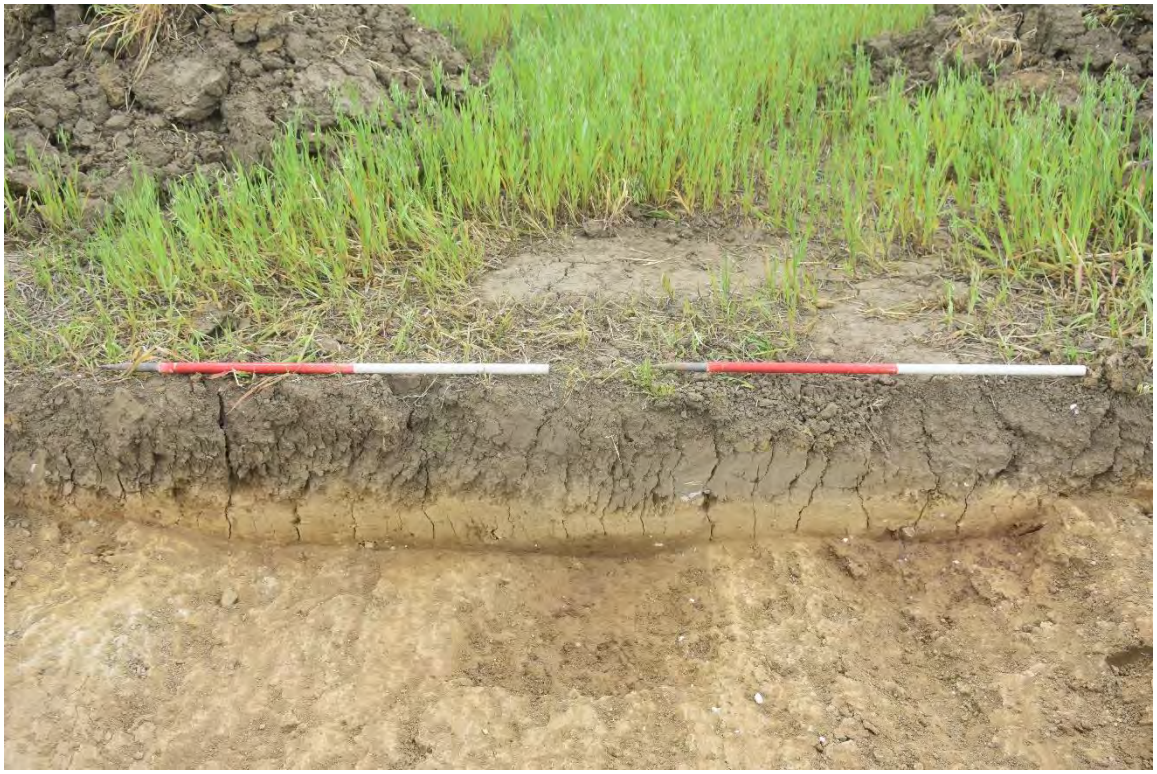

Plate 1.10 Trench 107. South-facing section of medieval furrow [10707], looking north.

Plate 1.11 Trench 113. Southeast-facing section of ditch [11304], looking northwest.

Plate 1.12 Trench 113. Southwest facing section of modern boundary ditch [11306] with recuts [11308] and [11310], looking northeast.

Plate 1.13 Trench 113. Southwest section of possible pit [11302], could be from a modern agricultural machine, looking northeast.

Plate 1.14 Trench 121. Northwest-facing section of ditch [12106], complete with modern rope, looking southeast.

Plate 1.15 Trench 121. Northwest-facing section of gully [12102], looking southeast.

Plate 1.16 Trench 121. Southwest-facing section of pit [12104], looking northeast.

Plate 1.17 Trench 123. Southeast-facing section of modern ditch [12303], looking northwest.

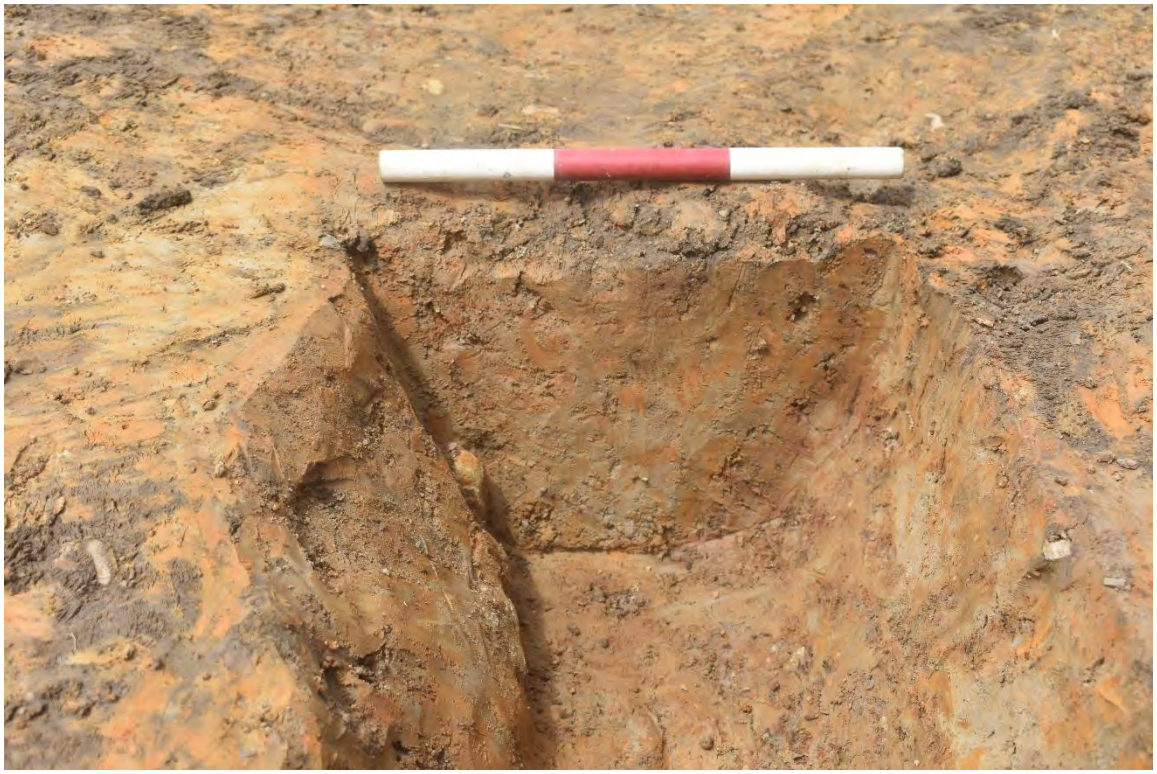

Plate 1.18 Trench 128. Southeast-facing section of gully [12802], looking northwest.

Plate 1.19 Trench 131. South-facing section of gully [13103], looking north.

Plate 1.20 Trench 132. Southwest-facing section of pit [13202], looking northeast.

Plate 1.21 Trench 132. southwest-facing section of tree throw, typical for this once-wooded part of site, looking northeast.

Plate 1.22 Trench 134. Northwest-facing section of ditch [13402] truncated by tree bowl [13406], looking southeast.

Plate 1.23 Trench 135. Southeast-facing section of pit [13502], looking northwest.

Plate 1.24 Trench 136. Southeast-facing section of pit [13604], looking northwest.

Plate 1.25 Trench 143. Oblique plan shot of furrow [14305], looking

Plate 1.26 Trench 143. South-facing section of modern pit [14303], looking north.

Plate 1.27 Trench 144. North-facing section of gully [14402] and field drain [14404], looking south.

Plate 1.28 Trench 145. West-facing section of gully [14504], looking east.

Plate 1.29 Trench 145. Northeast-facing section of gully [14506], looking southwest.

Plate 1.30 Trench 146. Northwest-facing section of gully [14602], looking southeast.

Plate 1.31 Trench 147. South-facing section of ditch [14702] with natural layers (14706), (14705) and (14701), looking north.

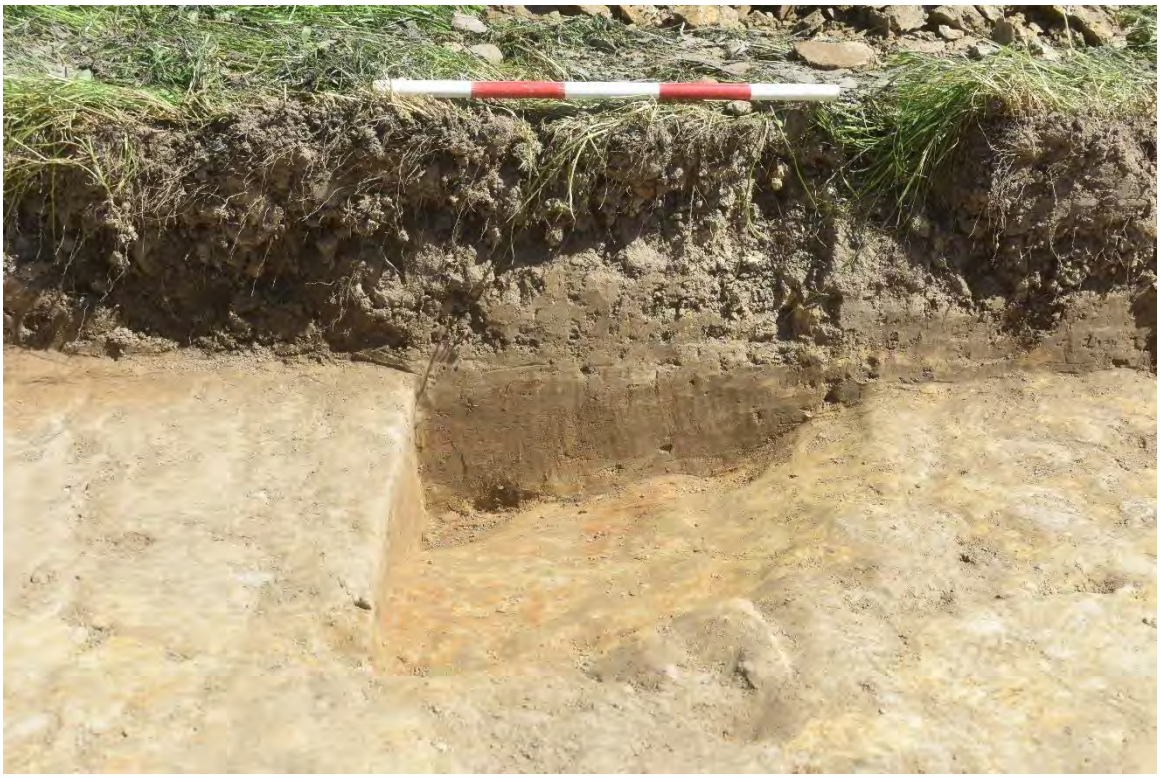

Plate 1.32 Trench 150. Southwest-facing section of pit [15002], looking northeast.

Plate 1.33 Trench 154. East-facing section of pit [15403], looking west.

Plate 1.34 Trench 155. Northeast-facing section of ditch [15518] with recuts [15506], [15509] and [15516], looking southwest.

Plate 1.35 Trench 155. Northeast-facing section of gully terminus [15503], looking southwest.

Plate 1.36 Trench 158. Southeast-facing section of posthole [15819], looking northwest.

Plate 1.37 Trench 158. Southeast-facing section of hollow [15803] and modern haul road [15807], looking northwest.

Plate 1.38 Trench 158. Close up of southeast-facing hollow [15803] with line of subrounded stones (15818) as well as modern haul road [15807], looking northwest.

Plate 1.39 Trench 159. South-facing section of tree throw [15903], looking north.

Plate 1.40 Trench 159. Northeast-facing section of modern haul road [15905], looking southwest.

Plate 1.41 Trench 160. Northeast-facing section of natural hollow [16003], looking southwest.

Plate 1.42 Trench 162. North-facing section of gully [16205], looking south.

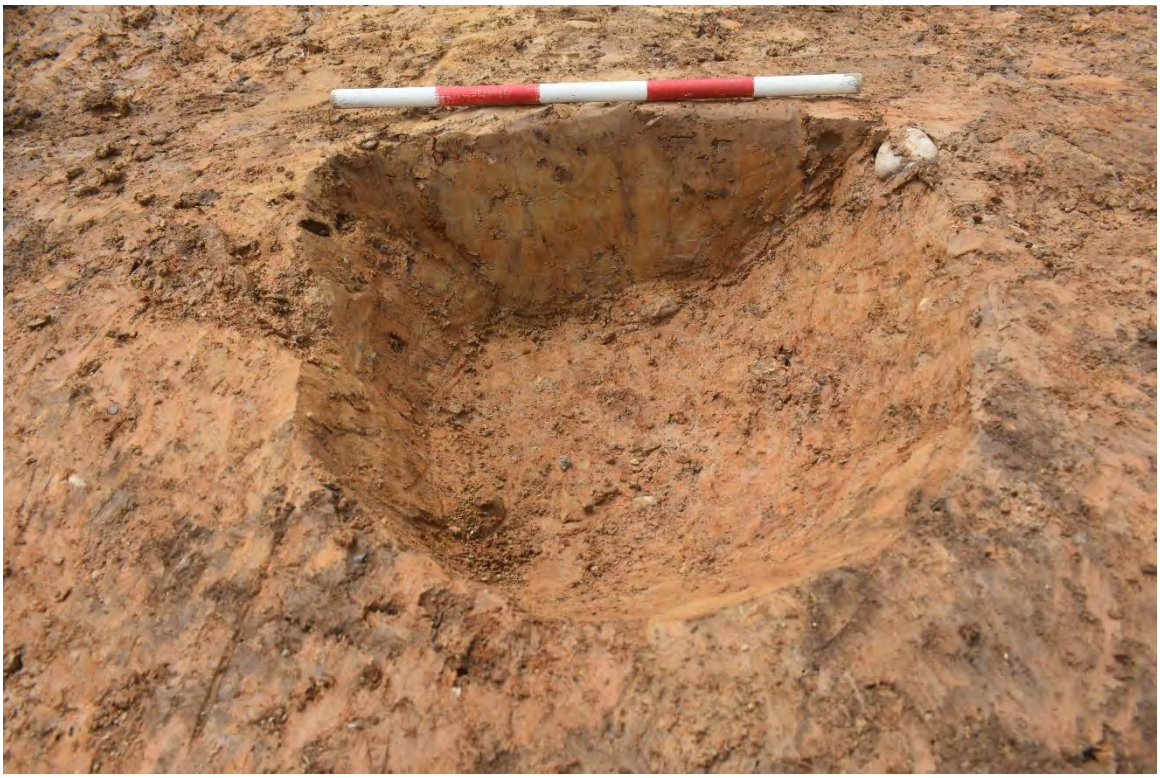

Plate 1.43 Trench 162. East-facing section of gully terminus [16203], looking west.

Plate 1.44 Trench 163. Southeast-facing section of pit [16303], looking northwest.

Plate 1.45 Trench 163. Southeast-facing section of pit [16305], looking northwest.

Plate 1.46 Trench 163. South-facing section of pit [16307], looking north.

Plate 1.47 Trench 163. Northeast-facing representative section showing colluvial layer (16310), looking southwest.

Plate 1.48 Trench 165. South-facing section of guilly [16504], looking north.

Plate 1.49 Trench 168. North-facing section of ditch [16804], looking south.

Plate 1.50 Trench 170. North-facing section of trench 170, showing modern pit [17003], looking south.

Section 11: Routh West

Plate 2.1 Trench 172. Overall shot, looking east.

Plate 2.2 Trench 172. Sondage showing alluvial deposits (17208), (17204/7), (17203/6), (17205), subsoil (17201) and topsoil (17200), looking south.

Plate 2.3 Trench 173. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (17302), looking west.

Plate 2.4 Trench 173. Gully segment [17303], looking south-west.

Plate 2.5 Trench 173. Test pit at south-western end of trench showing sequence of deposits (17306) – (17311), looking north.

Plate 2.6 Trench 174. Overall shot showing natural stripped surface (17402), looking south-west.

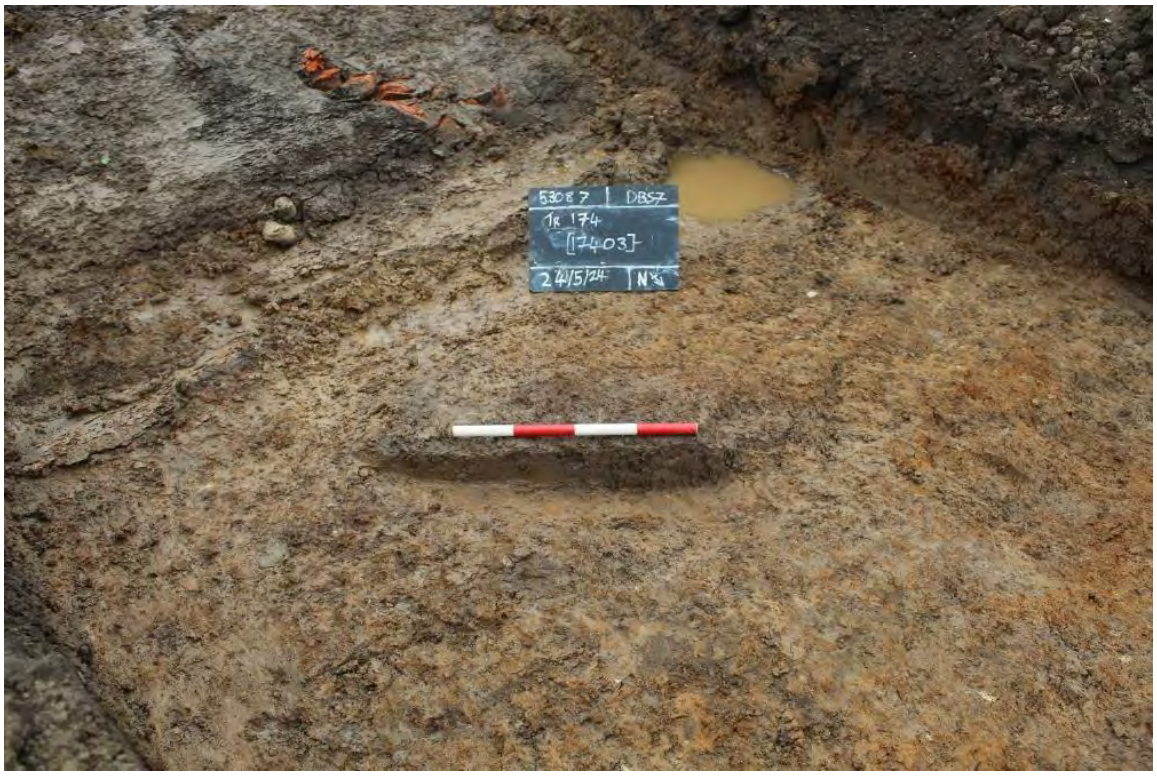

Plate 2.7 Trench 174. Pit [17403] cutting natural deposit (17402), looking south-west.

Plate 2.8 Trench 175. Overall shot showing natural stripped surface (17501), looking west.

Plate 2.9 Trench 175. Ditch terminal [17503] cutting natural sandy clay (17501), looking east.

Plate 2.10 Trench 176. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (17602) and dark silted up hollow, looking west.

Plate 2.11 Trench 176. Ditch [17603], looking north.

Plate 2.12 Trench 176. Sondage through natural deposit (17606), looking north.

Plate 2.13 Trench 177. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (17702), looking north-west.

Plate 2.14 Trench 177. Ditch [17703], looking south-west.

Plate 2.15 Trench 177. Natural feature [17708], looking south-west.

Plate 2.16 Trench 178. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (17801), looking north-east.

Plate 2.17 Trench 178. Truncated pit [17802] cut into natural (17801), looking south.

Plate 2.18 Trench 178. Sondage at south-western end of trench showing natural deposits (17802, 17805 - 17807) and topsoil (17800), looking south-east.

Plate 2.19 Trench 179. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (17902), looking south-east.

Plate 2.20 Trench 179. Intersection of ditch and gully [17905] [17906] and furrow [17907], looking west.

Plate 2.21 Trench 179. Drainage ditch [17903] cut into natural (17902), looking north.

Plate 2.22 Trench 180. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (18002), looking north-east.

Plate 2.23 Trench 180. Ditch [18003], looking north-east.

Plate 2.24 Trench 180. Silting up deposit (18005) within natural hollow, looking north-east.

Plate 2.25 Trench 181. Overall shot of Trench 181 showing stripped natural surface (18102) and pre-excavation shot of ditch [18103]. Facing north-east.

Plate 2.26 Trench 181. Shallow ditch [18103], looking south-east.

Plate 2.27 Trench 181. Shallow pit [18105], looking south-west.

Plate 2.28 Trench 181. Test pit showing natural deposits (18102), (18106) – (18109), subsoil (18101) and topsoil (18100), looking south-east.

Plate 2.29 Trench 182. Overall shot showing natural stripped surface (18201), looking north-west.

Plate 2.30 Trench 182. Ditch [18205] and furrow [18214] cutting natural (18202), looking south-west.

Plate 2.31 Trench 182. Pit [18212] cutting natural (18202), looking north.

Plate 2.32 Trench 182. Ditch [18203] cutting natural deposit (18202), looking south-west.

Plate 2.33 Trench 183. Ditch [18303] and field drain [18305] cutting natural (18202), looking north-east.

Plate 2.34 Trench 184. Gully terminals and possible pits [18407], [18408], [18409]. [18411] and [18428] cutting natural (18402), looking north-east.

Plate 2.35 Trench 184. Cut of probable natural gully [18004] = [18017] cutting natural (18402), looking north-east.

Plate 2.36 Trench 184. Natural silted up hollow [18424], looking south.

Plate 2.37 Trench 184. Sondage at south western end of trench showing natural deposits (18438), (18437), (18402) subsoil (18401) and topsoil (18400), looking south-east.

Plate 2.38 Trench 185. Silted up hollow [18505], looking south.

Plate 2.39 Trench 185. Ditch [18503] cutting stripped natural surface (18502), looking south-west.

Plate 2.40 Trench 186. Overall shot showing striped natural surface (18602), looking east.

Plate 2.41 Trench 186. Natural hollow [18603], looking south-west.

Plate 2.42 Trench 187. Pit [18703] and recut [18704] cutting natural surface (18702), looking north-east.

Plate 2.43 Trench 188. Overall shot showing stripped natural surface (18802). Looking south-east.

Section 10: Routh East

Plate 3.1: Trench 189. Sondages through pond. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.2: Trench 189. Ditch [18923] and [18924]. Looking north.

Plate 3.3: Trench 191. Ditch [19108] and recut [19109]. Looking southeast.

Plate 3.4: Trench 191. Ditch [19103] and [19104]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.5: Trench 191. Terminus or pit [19105]. Looking southeast.

Plate 3.6: Trench 192. Pit [19218]; looking southwest.

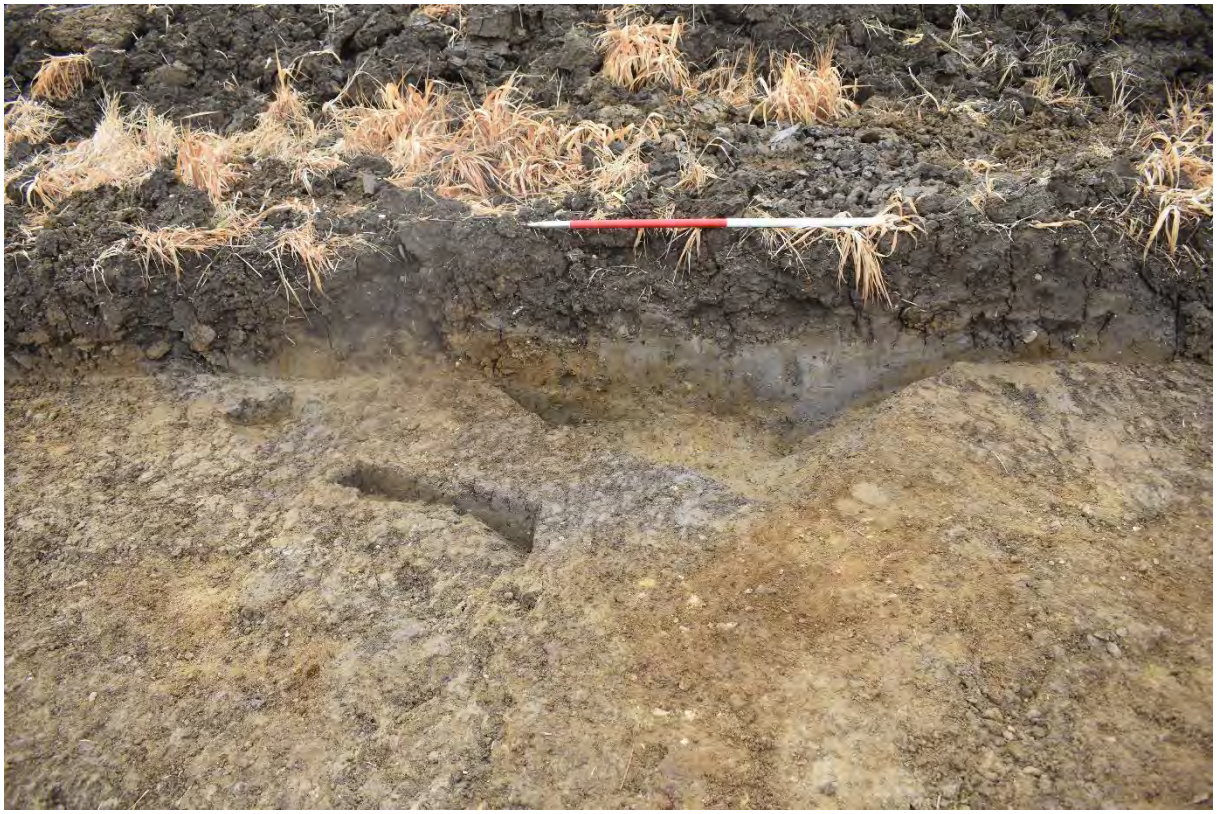

Plate 3.7: Trench 192. Plan shot of waterlogged natural hollow (contexts [19202], [19203] and [19204]. Looking southest.

Plate 3.8: Trench 194. Possible natural pit [19405]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.9: Trench 194. Possible natural pit [19407]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.10: Trench 195. Sondage through pond. Looking southeast.

Plate 3.11: Trench 196. Possible trackway- ditch [19611]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.12: Trench 196. Ditch [19606] and pit [19604]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.13: Trench 196. Pit [19618]. Looking west.

Plate 3.14: Trench 197. Ditch [19705]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.15: Trench 197. Pit [19706]. Looking north.

Plate 3.16: Trench 199. Natural gully [19908] and gully [19910]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.17: Trench 199. Pit [19907]. Looking northwest. Trench 199.

Plate 3.18: Trench 200. Waterlogged spread (20002). Looking southwest.

Plate 3.19: Trench 200. Probable natural pit [20005]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.20: Trench 201. Terminus [20112], pit [20107] and wood (20108). Looking southeast.

Plate 3.21: Trench 201. Ditch [20103] with later truncation from field drains. Looking north.

Plate 3.22: Trench 202. Gully [20202]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.23: Trench 204. Ditch [20402]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.24: Trench 207. Ditch [20702]. Looking north.

Plate 3.25: Trench 208. Ditch [20802]. Looking south.

Plate 3.26: Trench 208. Pit [20803]. Looking north.

Plate 3.27: Trench 210. Ditch [21005]. Looking north.

Plate 3.28: Trench 210. Gully [21003]. Looking south.

Plate 3.29: Trench 210. Drainage ditch [21009]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.30: Trench 210. Drainage ditch [21009]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.31: Trench 211. Ditches [21102] and [21103]. Looking east.

Plate 3.32: Trench 215. Ditch [21502]. Looking east.

Plate 3.33: Trench 215. Pit [21509]. Looking west.

Plate 3.34: Trench 215. Pit [21514]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.35: Trench 216. Possible ditch [21607] running through natural deposits. Looking north.

Plate 3.36: Trench 216. Ditch [21604]. Looking east.

Plate 3.37: Trench 217. Ditch [21703]. Looking southwest.

Plate 3.38: Trench 217. Ditch [21702]. Looking northeast.

Plate 3.39: Trench 218. Pit [21802]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.40: Trench 219. Ditch [21913]. Looking east.

Plate 3.41: Trench 219. Terminus [21902]. Looking southeast

Plate 3.42: Trench 219. Ditch [21910]. Looking southeast

Plate 3.43: Trench 219. Pit [21918]. Looking east.

Plate 3.44: Trench 219. Possible terminus [21906]. Looking northwest.

Plate 3.45: Trench 220. Terminus or pit [22009]. Looking west.

Plate 3.46: Trench 220. Gully [22002]. Looking north

Plate 3.47: Trench 220. Ditch [22007]. Looking south.

Plate 3.48: Trench 220. Pit [22005]. Looking east.