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

Appendix 22-11 Phase 1 Trenching Report (Part 1 of 4)

Document Date:	June 2025
Document Reference:	7.22.22.11
Revision Number:	01
Classification:	Unrestricted

RWE MASDAR

Company:	**RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited**	Asset:	**Development**
Project:	**Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms**	Sub Project/Package	**Consents**
Document Title or Description:	Appendix 22-11 Phase 1 Trenching Report (Part 1 of 4)		
Document Number:	004300166-01	Contractor Reference Number:	N/A

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Rev No.	Date	Status/Reason for Issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by
01	June 2025	Submission for Deadline 7	AOC	RWE	RWE

Revision Change Log			
Rev No.	**Page**	**Section**	**Description**
01	N/A	N/A	This document was previously submitted at the Pre-Examination Procedural Deadline under the title **Archaeological Trial Trenching Phase 1 (Final)** [PDA-025 to PDA-028]. This document has been resubmitted as **Appendix 22-11 Phase 1 Trenching Report** [document reference 7.22.22.11] to **Chapter 22 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** [document reference 7.22] at the request of the Examining Authority within the Rule 17 [PD-018] so that all the updated information is within the relevant chapter. No changes have been made to the content of the document.

Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms:

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

Phase 1 Trenching

AOC Project: 53087

National Grid Reference Number: NGR TA 17729 55381 and TA 01992 36447

Date: May 2024



AOC Archaeology Group

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Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

Phase 1 Trenching

On Behalf of:	**RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Ltd** **RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Ltd** **Zentraler Rechnungseingang** **D-45096** **Essen** **Germany**
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**Landfall: TA 17729, 55381** **Onshore Substation Zone: TA 01992, 36447**
AOC Project No:	**53087**
Oasis No:	**aocarcha1-525497**
Prepared by:	**Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn, Matt Walker, Julie Shoemark and Stephen Potten. With contributions by Becky Wilson, Kim Hosking and Hope Martin**
Illustration by:	**Stephen Digney, Kim Hosking, Hope Martin, Becky Wilson, Thomas Howe and Dani Shacklock**
Date:	**31 May 2024**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: R. Jarosz-Blackburn, M. Walker, J. Shoemark	**Date: 10 May 2024**
Approved by: Stephen Potten	**Date: 31 May 2024**
Draft/Final Report Stage: Final draft for review	**Date: 31 May 2024**

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
The Raylor Centre
James Street
York
YO10 3DW

Tel. 01904 413404
e-mail. york@aocarchaeology.com

AOC Archaeology Group

www.**aocarchaeology**.com

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the results of the Phase 1 archaeological trial trenching commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited and RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited which have been undertaken in advance of the development of Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms. The evaluation trenching centred on two sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire: the Landfall area near Skipsea and the proposed Onshore Converter Station location near the village of Bentley, the latter referred to hereafter as the Onshore Substation Zone. Fifty-seven trenches were excavated at Landfall and forty-nine at the Onshore Substation Zone.

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 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 which produced a significant assemblage of pottery, suggesting that a settlement lay nearby (perhaps to the south of the Landfall site). The trackway is likely to have been established during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Phases of later Roman activity were also recorded at the site. 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 Onshore Substation Zone, the time periods represented by the archaeological features encountered were more limited. No securely dated early prehistoric features were encountered but a number of residual lithics were recovered from later contexts and indicate background activity of early prehistoric date in the surrounding landscape. In the southeastern part of the site, the well-preserved remains of another 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 to 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. A single, isolated firepit was also encountered which has been dated to the 5th or 6th centuries AD. Extensive evidence for medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing regimes was also recorded, 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.*

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1 INTRODUCTION

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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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 in conjunction with an ongoing programme of geophysical survey within the Onshore Development Area (AOC Archaeology 2023a; Document Number: 004300131; AOC Archaeology 2024; Document Number: *pending*). The results of a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment have also informed the programme of works (AOC Archaeology 2023b; Document Number: 004300131).

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).

1.5 The scope of the Phase 1 trenching and a set of detailed trench plans were presented in a Technical Briefing Note which formed a supplement to the WSI and which was approved by the Historic Environment Consultees (Royal HaskoningDHV 2023c; Document Number: 004797542-05). The Phase 1 trenching comprised 59 trenches at the Landfall Area (Trenches 1-59, Figure 2) and 82 trenches at the proposed Onshore Substation Zone (Trenches 60-141; Figure 22-8-4A). However, due to persistent heavy rain and flooding during the Phase 1 trenching programme, only 57 trenches were excavated at Landfall and 49 at the Onshore Substation Zone (please see Section 5.17 below for full details). The Landfall Area lies immediately to the north of Cliff Road, Skipsea, East Riding of Yorkshire (National Grid Reference: TA 17729, 55382), and the Onshore Substation Zone lies immediately to the north of Coppleflat Lane, Bentley, East Riding of Yorkshire (National Grid Reference: TA 01992, 36447) (Figure 5).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Holderness

2.1 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 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).

Landfall Area

2.4 The Landfall Area, north of Cliff Road, Skipsea, comprises parts of four arable fields directly to the west of the current North Sea coastline (Figure 2). The fields are predominantly level at approximately 9.5m aOD but they include a number of shallow depressions that are prone to collecting and holding water during wet weather. The British Geological Society (BGS) records the bedrock geology at the Landfall Area as chalk from the Rowe Chalk Formation, and the superficial deposits as Devensian Till (diamicton) (BGS 2024). The local soils are slowly permeable, seasonally wet slightly acid loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes 2024).

Onshore Substation Zone

2.5 The Onshore Substation Zone comprises parts of seven fields, five of which are currently arable and two of which are used as paddocks. The fields are bounded to the south by Coppleflat Lane and the village of Bentley, and to the east by the A164; further arable fields and woodland lie to the north and west (Figure 5). The terrain across the Onshore Substation Zone slopes gently from the north and northwest (the higher ground, at approximately 36m aOD) down to

the south and southeast (at approximately 23m aOD). The bedrock geology is recorded as chalk from the Flamborough Chalk Formation, and superficial deposits across most of the site are recorded as Devensian Till (diamicton), although a band of Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) crosses the southern part of the site, following the lower ground (BGS 2024). The local soils are slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscapes 2024).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Overview

3.1 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.

3.2 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).

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods

3.3 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).

3.4 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).

3.5 During the Mesolithic period there is increasing evidence for human activity, often focussed 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).

3.6 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.

3.7 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).

3.8 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).

Neolithic Period

3.9 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).

3.10 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).

3.11 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).

Bronze Age

3.12 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).

3.13 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).

3.14 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).

3.15 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).

3.16 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).

Iron Age and Roman periods

3.17 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).

3.18 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)

3.19 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).

3.20 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).

3.21 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)

3.22 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).

Medieval period

3.23 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.

3.24 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).

3.25 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: [redacted] 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).

3.26 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).

3.27 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).

3.28 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 *forthcoming*). 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.

3.29 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.

3.30 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.

Post-medieval period

3.31 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.

Historic Environment Record

3.32 A search of the Humber Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken to inform this report which focused on a 1km search radius around the two sites.

Landfall

3.33 Mesolithic remains have been recorded at the former site of Withow Mere, approximately 600m south of the Landfall site, including a bone spear point, a barbed bone harpoon and lithic tools (HHER 3862 and 8835). These were found amongst animal bones and antlers, some deriving from deer and elk (Brigham 2014). Withow Mere, the remains of which have largely been eroded from the coastal cliff edge, was clearly a focal point for Mesolithic activity; it was one of three meres in the immediate vicinity of the Landfall site (the others being Skipsea Low Mere and Skipsea Bail Mere). A Mesolithic flint core and blade were also recovered on the outskirts of Skipsea, approximately 440m southwest of the Landfall site (HHER 8947), and a number of undated lithics have been recovered from the vicinity of Withow Mere (HHER 21212, 21213, 21214, 21216, 24099) and Skipsea Grange (HHER 21217).

3.34 There are few Neolithic findspots recorded in the Landfall area but Withow Mere continued to be a focus for activity. The HER records the recovery of carved wooden rods and stakes from

peat deposits associated with the mere, some of which were tentatively interpreted as parts of platforms or walkways (HHER 9001). More recent interpretation of the mere suggests that some of the wooden finds are most likely natural; nevertheless, a sample of alder returned an early Neolithic radiocarbon date (3771-3370 cal BC; Brigham 2014). There is also a record of a stone axe of broadly prehistoric date being recovered from Skipsea cliff (HHER 20667).

3.35 Recorded evidence in the study area for later periods is very limited. The only Bronze Age find recorded in the HER relates to auroch horns from Skipsea (HHER 16379). Pre-Roman and medieval pottery sherds were recovered through fieldwalking in a field 900m south of the Landfall site (HHER 21212) and a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered during a watching brief at Rosedale, Cleeton Lane, Skipsea, in 2004 (HHER20172). There is also an entry for medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing regimes in the fields east and northeast of Skipsea (HHER 21207). Undated pits and ditches have also occasionally been recorded in the eroded cliff face at Skipsea, at least one of which is thought to be post-medieval in date (HHER 21227, 21228, 21231 and 21232).

3.36 In contrast, there are a number of significant Second World War pill boxes, anti-tank installations, observation posts and batteries along the coastline near Skipsea (HHER 9941, 9990, 9991, 9992, 18429, 20108, 21206, 21208, 21209, 21210, 21211, 21223, 21224, 21225, 21233, 21244, 21245, 21246, 21247, 21248 and 21249). There is a single pill box in the centre of the easternmost field making up the Landfall site.

Onshore Substation Zone

3.37 The HER search for the Onshore Substation Zone at Bentley returned few pre-medieval findspots. An assemblage of lithics, including a Bronze Age core and scraper, together with medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered during archaeological monitoring of the Beverley to Keldgate water pipeline, the route of which passes through the eastern side of the site (HHER 10058).

3.38 Bentley is recorded in the Domesday book and earthworks and cropmarks associated with a medieval manor house are recorded in one of the fields to the south of the site (HHER 9750). There is also a medieval boundary stone adjacent to Beverley Road (HHER 3528), a reference to a possible moated site to the south of Butt Farm (HHER 15124) and evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing (HHER 10058, 24462 and 24463).

3.39 There are a number of locally significant post-medieval buildings in the village of Bentley and in its immediate vicinity (HHER 12375, 12979, 12980, 12984, 12990, 12992, 12993, 12996, 13029, 13315 and 20716), as well as a post-medieval pond and water pumps (HHER 12374, 12376, 12994, 13001 and 13026). In addition, two undated chalk extraction pits are noted (HHER 12982 and 12995).

3.40 The most significant site recorded is the Second World War anti-aircraft gun site that is located 350m west of Butt Farm (HHER 15288). This Scheduled Monument lies just to the north and east of the DCO boundary. Structures and earthworks survive at the site which comprises a command post, four octagonal gun emplacements and two additional square gun emplacements. Parts of the site once extended further to the south and any surviving remains

of these parts of the structure would now fall within the DCO boundary. However, it should be noted that these elements are non-designated (they are not part of the scheduled area).

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 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 (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 The Trail 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).

4.3 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.	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.

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
		Finds of artefactual material may reflect currently unrecorded settlement or other occupation.	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 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

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
			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.

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
3. 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?	Some periods, most notably in early prehistory, are at present only represented by artefactual material. 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.	3.1. YARF flags regional connections as a key research theme for the Neolithic period. 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	Investigate whether Palaeolithic deposits survive in-situ within the Onshore Development Area.	Some periods, most notably in early prehistory, are at present only represented by artefactual material therefore the research agenda and evaluation and mitigation	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.

Aim / Theme	Objective	Rationale	Mapping to regional and national research agendas
observed remains.	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. Understand strategic and tactical purpose/interaction of WWII military sites.	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. 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.	4.2. 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
			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 The Phase 1 trenching comprised 59 trenches at Landfall near Skipsea (Trenches 1-59, Figure 22-8-2) and 82 trenches at the site of the proposed Onshore Substation Zone (Trenches 60-141; Figure 22-8-4A). All trenches measured 50m by 2m.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 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.

5.8 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.

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

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

5.11 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.

5.12 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).

5.13 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 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).

5.16 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.

Variations to the methodology

5.17 During the course of the trenching persistent heavy rain led to concerns being raised by landowners about ground conditions and damage to land parcels. As such, and with the agreement of HAP, trenching at the Onshore Substation Zone was postponed in November 2023 after the excavation of 49 trenches (Trenches 60-97, Trenches 108-112 and Trenches 115-119) (email from Richard Newman dated 8th November 2023; Table 1). Similar issues affected the trenching at the landfall area and, given the worsening weather towards the end of November 2023, HAP agreed to a proposal to descope two trenches at this site to facilitate the completion of the works (Trenches 49 and 54) (email from Richard Newman dated 30th November 2023; Table 1). Descoped trenches were machined and were subject to pre-excavation survey and photography; however, no hand excavation, hand cleaning or recording of features was undertaken in these trenches.

Site	Proposed No. of Trenches	Excavated during Phase 1	To be excavated during Phase 2
Landfall	59	57	0
Onshore Substation Zone	82	49	33

Table 2: Summary of proposed and excavated trenches

6 RESULTS

6.1 This section describes the results of the trenching, starting with the Landfall trenches (Trenches 1–59), with the excavated Onshore Substation Zone trenches (Trenches 60–97, 108–112 and 115–119) following below. See Figure 1 for an overall plan of the scheme and the locations of both sites. 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.

6.2 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 7: 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); a full finds concordance forms Appendix 2.

Landfall: Trenches 1–59

6.3 The trenches at the Landfall site were positioned across four fields belonging to two landowners. The Landfall site was assigned the prefix DBS2 for archive elements such as drawings, samples etc.; 'Landfall' is used to refer to the site throughout this section. Figures relating to Landfall trenches comprise Plan Figures 2–4.82 and Section Figures 8–29; Plates are 1.1–1.103. A large number of archaeological features were encountered at Landfall, with several trenches containing multiple phases of archaeological activity, and all areas exhibiting more features than were identified during the geophysical survey. Archaeological results are discussed in trench order below.

Natural deposits

6.4 The site consisted of gently undulating land across four fields, with several notable low points and rises. The natural substrate was encountered in all trenches but it varied in character across the evaluated area. Heights recorded on the natural geology (as exposed within the trenches) ranged from 7.08m to 12.88m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

6.5 In most trenches, a boulder clay natural was encountered which comprised firm, dense sandy clay with frequent angular stone inclusions and chalk flecks; pockets of softer silty sand occurred within this deposit. Colours were very varied across the site, from mid purplish grey to bright yellow-orange. Generally, the major distinction was between trenches where boulder clay was the uppermost natural horizon encountered: (Trenches 6, 13, 15, 21, 25, and 26; Trench 35; Trenches 51, 55, 58 and 59) (Plate 1.1), and those where the boulder clay was encountered at greater depths and was overlain by one or more softer, silty or sandy clay natural interface layers which formed the archaeological horizon. The latter were widespread across the site: Trenches 1, 3–5, 7, 8–12, 16, 20, 22–24, 27–30, 33–34, 36–41, 50, 52–53 and 56–57 (Plate 1.2).

6.6 In a small number of trenches, the uppermost natural horizon was a soft silty sand with very little clay content, with colours ranging from dull whitish grey and bright yellow-orange to pinkish orange. In some of these the underlying boulder clay was not reached (Trenches 13, 14, 17–19), while in others both the sand and boulder clay were visible, with the sand overlying the boulder clay (Trenches 2, 31 and 32) (Plate 1.3).

Negative Trenches (Section Figures 8–10)

6.7 Trenches 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 21–23, 27, 31, 32, 36, 39, 41 and 45–48 contained no archaeological features or deposits, with the exception of furrows of medieval to post-medieval date. A sample of these was excavated and recorded across the site. A selection of these trenches contained more complex sequences of deposits probably representing past flooding events, and/or excavated features interpreted as of natural origin.

6.8 Overburden in most blank trenches comprised subsoil and topsoil; however, the subsoils did not form a uniform layer across the site. In only around half of the trenches was a subsoil recorded across the full trench length; more often, a subsoil deposit sealed deeper portions of the trench only, where the underlying natural substrate dropped in level. For example, in Trench

10, subsoil was present for a length of 20m towards the northern end of the trench; the overburden thickness varied from 0.30–0.48m (Sections DBS2/68 and 70, Figure 8). Meanwhile in Trench 48, which was positioned over a significant drop in in the ground level, the subsoil was present for 15m at the much lower eastern end of the trench only; total overburden thickness ranged from 0.24–0.60m (Sections DBS2/402 and 404, Figure 10). In this trench, levels on the natural substrate dropped from a high point of 9.51m aOD to 7.69m aOD at its lowest point. It seems probable that the origin for the subsoil deposits was not uniform across the site, and that many of the deposits below the topsoil were formed by either colluviation or alluviation in localised hollows. These deposits were often truncated by plough furrows which were generally sealed by topsoil.

6.9 The topsoil layer was a modern, heavily rooted plough soil with crop stubble and was fairly consistent across the site, typically measuring between 0.25–0.35m thick. The topsoil in the easternmost field was a firmer clayey sand, compared to the softer and more friable silty or clayey sand topsoil in the three fields to the west. Combined overburden thickness varied between 0.26–0.77m, with the most typical range falling between 0.3–0.5m.

Natural features, ponds and flooding sequences

6.10 In Trenches 11, 21, 23, 27, 31, 39 and 41, features were excavated and recorded which are interpreted as being natural in origin (either pond or flooding sequences of some antiquity, or disturbances in the natural, the latter caused by bioturbation or solution hollows). In these trenches, no archaeological features or deposits were recorded. In addition, similar features or sequences were recorded in Trenches 1, 6, 8, 12, 15, 20, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 38, 55, 56, 57 and 58 (trenches which also contained archaeological features and which are discussed more fully in trench order below).

6.11 The natural activity can be divided into four categories: larger natural pond sequences (typically with multiple fills), shallow geological channels, probable tree throws or rooting hollows, and discrete natural hollows (typically with one fill type).

6.12 Ponds or broad hollows were identified in Trenches 8, 11, 21, 25, 26, 33, 34, 38 and 41, generally with markedly similar fill sequences (Plate 1.4). Typically, the sequence consisted of a bluer base layer overlying the natural gravelly clay, followed by a yellowish clay or sand layer, in some cases with high concentrations of degraded sandstone. In general these lower, denser pond layers were sealed by a darker and more porous purplish-brown layer. The sequence type was tested with monolith tin samples in Trenches 8, 25 and 38 which indicated a period of low-energy deposits settling in the base of the features, with the uppermost layers exhibiting more soil formation processes which suggest that they were deposited in drier conditions after the ponds infilled (Appendix 3N). The sampled sequences are discussed more fully in the discussion of Trenches 8, 25 and 38, along with archaeology from those trenches. In Trenches 8, 25, 26, 33 and 34, the pond fills were found to be truncated by archaeological features prior to the deposition of the uppermost sealing layer, indicating there was a considerable time difference between the infilling of the ponds and the deposition of the uppermost layers. In Trenches 11 and 21 the same pattern of deposition was observed as in the productive archaeological trenches (Section DBS2/110, Figure 8 and DBS2/219, Figure 9), but no archaeological features were present.

6.13 The large pond or channel feature [4103] in Trench 41 was slightly atypical in fill sequence due to forming above softer sandy natural layers rather than directly above boulder clay. As a result, [4103] was filled by sandy clay layers (4104) and (4105) prior to the deposition of silty clays (4106)=(4113) and (4107)=(4114) (Sections DBS2/434 and 435, Figure 9). The feature measured 45m wide in this trench but was at its deepest in the central 20m of the trench (Plate 1.5). Its deepest portion corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly which may reflect a groove or channel in the underlying boulder clay (Figure 4.57). It is likely the same formation processes observed in other trenches were at play in Trench 41, but with the softer sandy natural resulting in a variation to the deposit composition. The infilled feature was again sealed by a darker layer (4101)=(4108)=(4115)=(4118), in this case reddish-brown in colour. A single bread/club wheat caryopsis was recovered from an environmental sample of deposit (4104), a lower fill within the pond (Appendix 3C). A metal find was also recovered from the surface of this trench after machining. Find 41.1 was an iron buckle, the form of which has a long chronological span and may date from the Roman or medieval periods, or later (Appendix 3E). The exact location of the find was recorded and it lay at the level of pond fill (4107); however, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the find was disturbed and redeposited by machining, and actually derives from a later context such as the sealing layer (4101)=(4108)=(4115)=(4118), or even the fill of furrow [4109] which truncated the sealing layer at this point in the trench.

6.14 A category of feature interpreted as shallow, simple geological channels was identified in Trenches 23 and 27, close to the northern edge of the site (Plan Figures 4.34, 4.37). The features [2304] and [2703] were both broad and shallow with concave bases (Section DBS2/216, Figure 8 and DBS2/212, Figure 9). They contained extremely dense, sterile fills which closely resembled the natural clays (Plate 1.6). The features were sampled for further information and no finds or cultural material was found to be present, apart from a tiny iron spall in the upper fill (2306) of channel [2304], found with a fleck of naturally occurring coal (Appendix 3H). It was noted during assessment that the tiny size of this fragment makes it likely to be intrusive.

6.15 Trench 23 also contained a feature which resembled a pit or ditch terminus in shape, but in light of its unusual fill pattern has been interpreted as a probable tree throw. The cut [2309] had steep, short sides and a broad, concave base (Section DBS2/223, Figure 8) and its fills were bright yellow, dull silvery grey and bright white in colour. They were thus sharply distinct from each other in appearance and had steep, sharp horizons between them in places, consistent with having formed against an irregular obstacle (such as a root bowl, upturned or *in situ*) which has since rotted away (Plate 1.7). No finds were present; two charred sedge nutlets were retrieved from the environmental sample of the lower fill (2310) (Appendix 3C). The fills of [2309] closely resembled those of [2908] in Trench 29, also interpreted as a tree throw adjacent to ditch [2906] (Plate 1.58).

6.16 Natural hollows consisting of shallow, amorphous dips in the boulder clay filled by sterile fills often with manganese content were encountered across the site. They were sometimes difficult to distinguish from sterile archaeological pits in plan and a number of these natural features were therefore excavated. They were very shallow and their bases were often undulating, suggesting that they were simply eroded portions of boulder clay. Examples include [2104], [3106], [5507], [5603], [5605] and [5708] (Section DBS2/294, Figure 9; Plate 1.8). They are

interpreted as naturally occurring and are not discussed in further detail here. Two shallow but much broader natural hollows or channels in Trenches 12 and 15 were investigated in more detail (hollows [1209] and [1510]). These were larger in scale and corresponded to geophysical anomalies; they were excavated to investigate whether they sealed earlier features. The hollows are discussed in more detail in discussion of Trenches 12 and 15, but, in brief, were shallow and broad with undulating bases; they probably formed through water action. Their fills had a higher proportion of blue clay content than other features at the site and they were considered to have greater potential for cultural material. Hollow [1209] was truncated by an undated, possibly prehistoric pit [1211]; hollow [1510] was truncated only by a plough furrow. Neither hollow fill obscured any earlier features.

Excavated furrows in blank trenches

6.17 Negative Trenches 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 21-23, 27, 31, 32, 36, 39, 41 and 45-48 all contained plough furrows. The furrows were the remains of agricultural ridge and furrow regimes dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. All furrows were planned using the GPS and a sample were hand-excavated, while some which had been removed by hand or machine excavation were recorded in representative trench sections (Sections DBS2/296, 368, 396, Figure 9). These include trenches where furrows had to be removed in order to expose archaeological features; where these were excavated, they are discussed within the relevant trench sequences below.

6.18 Of the fully recorded furrows in archaeologically blank trenches, only fills (1303) and (1604) (of furrows [1302] and [1603], respectively) yielded finds. The furrow fill (1303) contained a single sherd of pottery dating from the mid-16th to mid-17th century, and an iron nail (Appendices 3B, 3E). Fill (1604) contained an earlier assemblage comprising two 13th-14th century sherds of pottery, and a single handmade sherd which may be of Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon date (Appendix 3B). The presence of earlier finds could indicate that the ploughing regime disturbed infilled features in the nearby area, despite no archaeological features falling within Trench 16. Furrow [1603] appeared to be sealed by a shallow layer of subsoil (Section DBS2/174, Figure 8), while [1302] was sealed by topsoil only and did not interact with the intermittent and very shallow subsoil layer in that trench.

Trenches with Archaeology in Numerical Order

Trench 1 (Plan Figure 4.1; Section Figure 11)

6.19 Trench 1 was orientated northeast-southwest and was situated close to the southern limit of site, targeting an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.1). It crossed a hollow in the natural boulder clay; at its southwest and northeast ends the boulder clay horizon (102) lay at 8.6-8.7m aOD, but at approximately the centre of the trench the level of the underlying geology sharply dropped away, and a dense silty clay natural layer (113) overlay the boulder clay (102). The underlying boulder clay was reached in places below (113) at a height of 8.3m aOD.

6.20 Two possible natural features [105] and [107] were recorded cutting (113) (Section DBS2/139, Figure 11). Both features were small and sub-circular, with diameters of 0.62–0.65m, and measured up to 0.2m deep. They contained banded fills of blue, white and grey sandy clay deposits exhibiting gleyed black staining in places and appeared to be of natural formation (Plate 1.9). Fills (106) and (108) were sampled and contained no finds or environmental

material, barring the inclusions of naturally occurring flint chips and shatter and natural coal in context (108) (Appendices 3F, 3H). Feature [105] was partially sealed by layer (110) which consisted of mid blue-grey sandy clay with occasional manganese flecks and iron panning, suggesting waterlogging over a prolonged time period. It is interpreted as part of a sequence of naturally deposited sediments accumulating in this hollow. Close to the western edge of the hollow, a shallow band of natural gravels (118) lay immediately above the natural layer (113).

6.21 An approximately north-south aligned ditch [119] was present to the immediate west of the hollow, cutting gravel deposit (118) (Plate 1.10). The ditch measured 0.95m wide and was visible for 7m in length running obliquely across the trench. It had moderately steep, short sides and a broad and concave base (Section DBS2/161, Figure 11). The ditch was cut from a height of 8.73m aOD and measured 0.17m deep; it was sealed by a thin layer of topsoil, suggesting it was truncated by plough action to this depth. It was also truncated by a modern field drain cut [122] which contained a ceramic drain. The ditch [119] contained two fills: (120) and (121). Both consisted of soft dark brown-grey fine silty sand with orange mottling, the lower fill (120) containing considerably more orange sand; both probably represent gradual silting. An iron annular ring was retrieved from the lower fill (120), but this find type has a broad chronological span of use and may date from the Iron Age through to the medieval or post-medieval periods (Appendix 3E). The mixed backfill (123) of field drain [122] yielded a single piece of pottery which may originate from the fills of the earlier ditch, or may have been disturbed from the wider plough soil when the drain was installed. The pottery is late 13th to 15th century in date (Appendix 3B).

6.22 Natural features [105], [107] and deposit (110) were truncated by a furrow [103] which measured 4.5m wide and was filled by (104) and (109). The furrow was one of four parallel furrows belonging to a contemporary ploughing trend in this trench, and was partially hand-excavated; it contained no finds.

6.23 Subsoil (101) sealed the furrows in the northeastern half of the trench only, and was present for a length of 18m. The subsoil (101) consisted of friable mid-dark brown-grey sandy clay with manganese flecks throughout, consistent with deposition by settling in water. It probably represents a more recent variant of the earlier deposits (113) and (110) which had gradually accumulated in the lower ground during wetter periods. Topsoil (100) overlay the subsoil; combined overburden thickness ranged from 0.3m at the southwest end of the trench to a maximum of 0.4m towards the northeast end.

Trench 2 (Plan Figures 4.2–4.4; Section Figure 11)

6.24 Trench 2 was orientated north-south and was positioned c.70m to the east of Trench 1, close to the southern boundary of the site. The natural boulder clay (219) sloped gently downwards from the north to the south end of this trench, from 9.66m to 9.30m aOD. At the southern end, a naturally deposited yellow stone and sandy layer (202) overlay the boulder clay (219) and formed the archaeological horizon in this part of the trench at around 9.4m aOD. Natural silty layers (226) and (225) filled hollows in the boulder clay and were investigated as potential features but were found to be irregular and to lie below the natural horizon (202) (Section DBS2/30, Figure 9). A pit radiocarbon dated to the late Neolithic period was recorded, as well as two undated ditches which are of suspected prehistoric date.

6.25 Close to the north end of the trench (Figure 4.5) lay an elongated pit [215], approximately 2.8m to the south of ditch [203]. Pit [215] measured 1.84m long by 0.32m wide and was up to 0.18m deep (Section DBS2/22, Figure 11; Plate 1.11). It was on a northeast-southwest orientation and contained a basal fill (216) at its deeper (southwest) end. The lower fill (216) consisted of dark grey sandy silt with charcoal inclusions and was followed by an upper fill (217) of mixed pale yellow-brown and whitish-orange fine sand which filled the entire length of the pit. The fills contained no finds but an environmental sample of (216) has yielded oak charcoal (Appendix 3C), as well as flint chips and shatter which may be naturally occurring (Appendix 3F). Radiocarbon dating of the oak charcoal has returned a date of 3041–2911 cal BC (Appendix 4), placing the feature within the Neolithic period.

6.26 To the north of [215], an approximately east-west aligned ditch [203] was recorded (Section DBS2/1, Figure 11; Plate 1.12). The ditch measured 0.75m wide by 0.47m deep and had steep sides and a narrow concave base; it contained four fills (204), (207), (208) and (205). The basal and uppermost fills (204) and (205) consisted of yellow-brown soft clayey or silty sand, probably formed by gradual silting. By contrast, mid fills (207) and (208) were much more mixed and stony deposits of dark black-brown silty sand mottled with brighter yellow in places. The mixed nature of these fills may suggest a more rapid deposition – possibly formed by edge or bank collapses. The ditch fill (205) was partially cleared out by a minor recut [206] (0.47m wide by 0.30m deep) with a concave, bowl-like profile and a single, homogenous dark fill (209). Neither the original ditch fills nor the recut contained any finds, but an environmental sample of (208) contained a single charred caryopses of wheat and a fragment of wild radish (Appendix 3C). Small quantities of flint chips and shatter, including a single flake, were also retrieved and may be naturally occurring (Appendix 3F).

6.27 At the southern end of the trench (Figure 4.6), a curvilinear ditch [210] was recorded (Section DBS2/12, Figure 11). The ditch was on a northeast-southwest alignment, and the feature [213], which lay to the north, may represent its continuation (and terminus) (Plate 1.13). Ditch [210] measured 0.59m wide by 0.17m deep with a concave bowl-like profile and a single fill (211). The fill consisted of grey coarse silty sand with frequent gravel and iron pan inclusions. The feature [213], positioned c.4m to the north, was on a northwest-southeast alignment and appeared linear in plan with a rounded northwestern end, but was present for a length of only 0.60m within the trench. It is possible this was an unrelated pit or terminus, but it may represent part of the same curvilinear feature as [210], suggesting this was a ring gully with an entrance on its northern side. The feature [213] measured 0.26m wide by 0.07m deep and had gently sloping edges and a concave base; it was filled by a single fill (214) which closely resembled (211). An environmental sample from (214) yielded a high number of shattered and chipped flint fragments, including six flakes, which may represent evidence for nearby flint working (Appendix 3F); vitrified material in the sample was naturally occurring (Appendix 3H).

6.28 Feature [210]=[214] was sealed by a deposit (218) which was present for a length of 5.2m close to the southern end of Trench 2 (Section DBS2/30, Figure 11). It consisted of dull brown-grey clayey silty sand with small stones and manganese and frequent iron panning. Its presence here can be explained by colluvial action transferring sediment into the dip in the underlying natural boulder clay (219). During wetter periods of the evaluation, rainwater readily pooled in this part of the trench from upslope and the surrounding soils. A sample from this deposit yielded a further large quantity of flint debitage chips and shatter (numbering 209 fragments),

including nine flakes; the concentration of flints in this deposit is high for the site, and may suggest that some derive from flint working rather than simply natural action (Appendix 3F). Natural heat-affected soil concretions were also present (Appendix3H).

6.29 Deposit (218) was sealed by a dull yellow-brown clayey sand subsoil (201) which was present across the length of the trench, thickest towards the south. Subsoil was truncated by a single furrow [227] which cut obliquely across the trench; its fill (228) was sealed by the topsoil (200). Overburden thickness in Trench 2 ranged from 0.41m at the northern end to 0.6m at the southern end.

Trench 3 (Plan Figures 4.5–4.7; Section Figure 12)

6.30 Trench 3 was aligned approximately east-west, close to the southern boundary of the site, and was targeted on two strong probable linear archaeological anomalies in the geophysics (Figure 4.5). Both geophysical anomalies corresponded to ditch sequences indicative of several phases of use, one of which contained a significant cache of pottery and other finds. The easternmost anomaly / ditch was found to be in close proximity to another parallel ditch which was also cut by a pit. In addition to these features, an undated possible pit or gully terminus was recorded, as well as a further ditch at the eastern end of the trench, and a probable late medieval to early post-medieval ditch sequence that shared the alignment of furrows in the trench.

6.31 The trench was positioned on relatively high ground compared to the surrounding area, with levels on the natural substrate varying between 10.17m and 10.56m aOD. The natural boulder clay (302) was overlain in places by shallow, sticky silty clay layers recorded as (342), (341) and (383).

Iron Age to Roman period activity

6.32 Several feature sequences containing Iron Age-Roman period pottery were excavated within this trench. At least four phases of activity were identified.

Roman Phase 1: possible 1st to 2nd century activity

6.33 A significant sequence of Iron Age to Roman activity was recorded close to the centre of the trench and comprised a large ditch [330] with two recuts [305] and [307] and a potential late pit or ditch terminus [309] (Figure 4.6). The ditch sequence corresponded to a strong geophysical anomaly. The earliest feature was the substantial ditch [330], which was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and measured 3.35m wide by 0.98m deep. The ditch had moderately steep and straight sides with a broad, flat base (Section DBS2/59, Figure 12; Plate 1.14). It was substantially cleared out by the recut [305] but surviving fills of the original feature comprised (327), (331), (332), (333) and (334) which were pale to mid greyish-orange or orange-brown dense sandy clays, most likely caused by natural silting up of the feature over time. The basal fill (327) contained 25 early Roman pottery sherds, including an unusual small dish with a button base (Appendix 3A, see Plate 1). In addition, a small quantity of fuel ash slag, three fragmentary pieces of animal bone and unworked shale were recovered (Appendices 3H, 3G, 3J).

6.34 The earliest ditch corresponding to the geophysical anomaly at the western end of the trench was a north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditch [355], truncated by later cuts [379] and

[381] (Figure 4.7). The original ditch [355] measured 2.2m wide (truncated) by 0.84m deep and had moderately steep, straight sides which tapered to a narrow, flat base (Section DBS2/103, Figure 12; Plate 1.15). The ditch contained multiple tipped or, more probably slumped, silting fills (365)–(378), indicating a prolonged period of silting up and probably episodic clearing out of the feature. The fills generally consisted of orange-brown or grey silty clays, many of which had high incidences of chalk fleck inclusions form the underlying natural substrate, indicating they consisted largely of eroded natural sediment. Several yielded pottery and other finds. A single sherd of pottery from (367) is of broadly Iron Age to Roman date, but a larger assemblage of 40 sherds across fills (368) and (370) are of late 1st to 2nd century Roman date (Appendix 3A). A small assemblage was also included with pottery assessed by a medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist who has identified them as a handmade prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon type (Appendix 3B); these are most likely also of Iron Age/Roman date and should be reunited with the earlier assemblage from the site. The deposits (368), (369) and (370) also yielded several animal bone fragments, most in poor condition and identifiable only as medium or large mammals. A few were identified to species and represent cattle, pig and sheep/goat (Appendix 3G).

6.35 A parallel ditch [354] was positioned c.0.6m to the west of ditch [355], and a was a smaller-scale V-shaped feature which was horizontally truncated by a furrow [361]. The truncated extent of [354] measured 0.46m deep and 1m wide and there was a deposit of large sub-rounded cobble stones (359) at its base (Plate 1.15). The stones rested directly on the cut of the ditch and measured between 0.1–0.35m long, deliberately placed within the ditch and potentially aiding drainage. Above and around the stones, the ditch silted up with a single dark grey silty clay fill (360) with a high incidence of manganese staining, suggesting it lay in water for much of the time during which it formed. The ditch is not closely dated but its fill (360) contained three sherds of Iron Age–Roman period pottery and a large quantity of very fragmentary animal bone and horse teeth (Appendices 3A, 3G).

Roman Phases 2–4: possible 2nd to 4th century activity

6.36 All three early ditches were truncated by one or more later phases of activity, still within the Roman period. At the eastern end of the trench, the smaller ditch [354] was truncated by an oval pit [356] which partially cleared away the stone deposit (359) (Section DBS2/101, Figure 12). The pit measured 0.78m wide by 0.85m long and had a truncated depth of 0.52m. It contained a basal dark brown-grey fill (357) which contained three sherds of the same vessel: a burnished jar with incised diagonal decoration which dates from the 3rd to 4th century. The upper fill (358) also contained several pottery sherds, more broadly dated as Iron Age to early Roman in type (Appendix 3A).

6.37 The larger infilled ditch [355] was cut by a more minor linear ditch cut [379] which measured 1.08m wide by 0.42m deep (Section DBS2/103, Figure 12). The recut represents a later distinct phase which reused the same line of the earlier feature, but was a far less substantial boundary ditch, possibly functioning more for drainage and enclosure. The ditch contained a single fill (380) which was a mottled bright orange and brown silty clay with notably frequent stone and manganese inclusions. Fifteen sherds of Iron Age–Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3A).

6.38 A further recut [381] occurred after disuse of [379], partially truncating its western edge and otherwise sitting within the infilled ditch [355]. It was on the same alignment and represents a late-phase reuse of the boundary, again on a small scale, indicating minor land drainage and / or enclosure. The ditch [381] measured 1.17m wide by 0.32m deep and had gently sloping sides leading to a broad and slightly irregular V-shaped base. The sole fill (382) was a distinct dark grey-brown silty clay which contained 14 sherds of Iron Age–Roman pottery as well as a single fragment of heat-affected clay (Appendices 3A, 3D). While the two recuts indicate two successive phases of activity post-dating the disuse of [355], it is not possible to date either with any accuracy given the broad date range from the pottery evidence.

6.39 Within the large central ditch [330], a major recut event [305] occurred after the original ditch had substantially silted up and is visible as a very distinct steep edge in section containing much darker fills than those filling the original feature (Plate 1.14; Section DBS2/59, Figure 12). The recut [305] measured 2.2m wide by 0.94m deep and was filled by multiple tips of material, many of which were very dark and contained a high density of finds, suggesting that these fills were formed by episodic dumping of rubbish into the open feature. The fills of [305] alone yielded 703 sherds of pottery, accounting for approximately 70% of the Iron Age-Roman pottery assemblage at Landfall (plus a substantially intact pottery vessel RF DBS2/3). The intact pot RF DBS2/3 was retrieved from close to the base of [305], above basal fill (336), and was surrounded by tipped deposit (326) (Plate 1.16). This find was block-lifted from the ditch and micro-excavated in laboratory conditions, which yielded no additional finds from the pot's contents; a full report of the excavation forms part of the Conservation Assessment (Appendix 3O). Above and around the pot, multiple tips and dumps of material containing pottery, animal bone and other finds formed the backfills of [305]: following (326), these comprised fills (329), (347), (351), (348), (338), (339), (328), (312) and (306). A summary of the finds is provided here, with further information in the finds assessments in Appendix 3.

6.40 Fill (326), a tipped deposit low in the fill sequence, yielded a total of 192 pottery sherds assessed as early to mid-2nd century in date. The largest assemblage was retrieved from the dark tip of sandy clay (328) towards the middle of the fill sequence: a total of 289 sherds of late 1st to 2nd century pottery were recovered from this fill. An upper fill (306) yielded additional late 1st to mid-2nd century types. Later pottery was also recovered amongst the mid to upper fills of [305], dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries: a tip (339) against the western edge of the ditch contained an assemblage of 40 sherds, while a further 118 sherds from the upper fill (312) at the eastern ditch edge are of the same date (Appendix 3A). Quantities of animal bone were also recovered from many of the ditch fills, with fills (326), (339), (328), (306) and (312) yielding a combined total of 356 fragments (Appendix 3G). A single bird bone was identified, with the bulk of the bone deriving from large, medium or indeterminate-sized mammals. A small number of mammal bones were identifiable as cattle, sheep/goat and pig. The association of animal bone with the pottery finds suggests these ditch fills represent frequent dumps of domestic waste, making use of an open ditch for disposal. Environmental finds from the samples of the fills yielded limited results, with a small quantity of charcoal from (312) and low levels of charred crops from (328), (306) and (312) (bread/club wheat, emmer/spelt and wheat) (Appendix 3C). Fills (306) and (312) yielded small quantities of unclassified iron slag, probably from raking out metalworking hearths, and fuel ash slag (Appendix 3H). Fills (326), (312) and (328) also yielded

natural shale fragments while (306) contained many fragments of fire-cracked cobble stones (Appendix 3J).

6.41 A further, smaller-scale recut [307] occurred after the backfilling of [305], suggesting it dates from the 3rd century or later. This was a minor reuse of the boundary line established by [330] and [305] but measured only 0.94m wide by 0.41m deep and may have served for drainage and minor land enclosure. It is tempting to see this later phase of activity as contemporary with [379] or [381], where a similar pattern of minor recutting is seen. The cut had an asymmetrical profile: a steeper western edge and moderately steep eastern edge, with a sloping base (Section DBS2/59, Figure 12). It was filled with three deposits, the lower two of which were dark sandy or silty clays (308) and (340), and the upper fill (350) was mottled brown-grey and orange sandy clay. The lowest fill (308) contained a perforated worked shale fragment (RF DBS2/2) which may have been intended as a spindle whorl or small ring pendant, but appears to have broken during working and thus was discarded (Appendix 3J). The middle fill (340) yielded a single sherd of handmade Iron Age–Roman pottery (Appendix 3A).

6.42 The final cut feature in the sequence was a possible pit or terminus of a linear feature [309]. The feature ended within the excavated slot in the larger ditches and continued southwards beyond the excavation limits (Plate 1.17). It measured 0.93m wide and 0.3m deep, and had a steep and short eastern side and a broad, shallow western side (Section DBS2/59, Figure 12). Its lower fill (310) consisted of mottled, bright yellow-orange and mid brown-grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of burnt material and daub. The fired clay from this deposit is amorphous and fragmentary, with no evidence for shaping, and is not closely datable; the deposit also yielded small fragments of coal (Appendices 3D, 3J). The upper, dark sandy clay fill (311) contained no finds.

Undated, probable Roman features [343] and [303]

6.43 At the eastern end of the trench, a ditch [343] was recorded which cut obliquely across the corner of the trench on an east-southeast to west-northwest alignment (Figure 4.7). Only the southern edge of the feature was exposed within the trench and thus a full profile across the feature could not be recorded, but the straight southern side and partial profile was more consistent with a linear ditch than a pit. It is possible that this ditch is responsible for the archaeological trend visible in the geophysics, which was c. 2.5m to the north of the feature (Figure 4.5). Although the feature remains undated by finds, it may have formed an enclosure with one of the nearby perpendicular ditches [354] or [355] (or the recuts [379], [381]), and it was broadly aligned with the trackway ditches further north; this might suggest a Roman date (Plate 1.18). Its fill more closely resembled those of the Phase 1 ditches. Ditch [343] measured greater than 0.8m wide and was visible for a length of 1.46m; it had a moderately steep southern side and was 0.39m deep within the trench. The base was not seen, so the overall feature depth is probably greater, but the profile appeared to be shallowing towards a base within the trench (Section DBS2/56, Figure 12). The feature was infilled by three sandy or silty clay deposits (344), (345) and (346), none of which yielded finds.

6.44 Feature [303] was excavated at the southern trench edge, close to the ditch sequence [330]/[305]/[307], and extended into the trench for 0.53m (Figure 4.6). It had straight, north-south orientated sides and measured 0.4m wide by 0.17m deep; it may be the remains of a pit or the northern terminus of a gully. The sides of the feature were very steep and its base was

flat (Section DBS2/18, Figure 12). The cut was filled by a single fill (304) which consisted of mid brown-grey clayey silt containing some charcoal, a single bread/club wheat caryopsis and coal fragments, but was otherwise devoid of finds (Appendices 3C, 3H).

Probable post-Medieval activity

6.45 A shallow subsoil layer (301) was recorded for approximately 12m at the eastern end of the trench only; it sealed the ditch [343] and ditch sequence [355]/[379]/[381]. The layer appeared to be truncated by a furrow [361], thus pre-dates the furrow trend in this part of the site.

6.46 A large boundary ditch [313] was excavated close to the western end of the trench (Figure 4.6). It was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest, on a similar line to the furrows in this part of the site. It is interpreted as a probable post-medieval boundary ditch, possibly with its earliest origins in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The original cut [313] was truncated by a broader recut [386] which removed the upper portions of the feature; the surviving sides of [313] were steep, with a slight step visible in its eastern side (Section DBS2/28, Figure 12; Plate 1.19). The original ditch cut measured 1.5m wide (in its truncated state), and 0.7m deep; it was infilled by silty clays comprising a purplish brown basal deposit (314), orange-brown fill (315) and yellow-brown fill (317). Fill (315) contained some lithic material, partly hand-retrieved and partly originating from sample processing; however, the material comprises irregular flint debitage shatter which may be natural in origin (Appendix 3F).

6.47 A substantial recut event [386] then occurred which measured 2.2m wide by 0.45m deep; it had moderately steep, short sides and a broad concave base. It also obscured the original extent of the earlier cut [313]. The recut [386] was filled with soft, dark silty clay and sandy silt fills (316), (318), (324) and (325). The cut horizon was sharp, and there was a marked change in the nature of the fills within the recut, these being much blacker and softer than the earlier deposits below.

6.48 A further linear cut [319] occurred which formed a steep-sided, U-shaped cut at the centre of ditch [386]. This cut measured 0.5m wide by 0.25m deep and had a ceramic drain laid at its centre. Unlike the machine-cut field drains encountered across the site, the drain rested at the base of the ditch and the ditch may have remained open, rather than being infilled immediately. It seems likely this represents one of the earlier field drain systems at the site. The fill (320) appears to have accumulated gradually as the feature silted up; it was a homogenous, dark, soft grey silty clay which contained several glass fragments and ceramic building material (CBM). The CBM comprised three fragments of land drain: a late 18th to early 19th century type and two machine-made fragments which are of mid-19th century date or later date (Appendix 3M). The glass was bottle glass (including medicinal bottles) and indicates a late 19th to early 20th century date for the final infilling of this feature (Appendix 3I).

6.49 The final cut in this feature was initially interpreted as a possible furrow [321]; it measured 1.57m wide by 0.25m deep and had a broad, concave profile resembling furrows elsewhere on site. However, it seems more likely that [321] was a final shallow recutting of the field boundary and drainage ditch. The lower fill (322) sharply contrasted with the dark, soft fills of the recut [386] into which it was cut; it consisted of firmer and brighter orange-brown sandy silt, and was followed by an upper fill (323) of mottled pale orange and mid brown sandy silt.

6.50 There were four plough furrows crossing the trench on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. The furrows were spaced between 9.5-11.5m apart (centre to centre) and typically contained a single orange-brown silty fill. Furrow [361] was fully excavated and recorded where it truncated the ditch [354] and pit [356] in order to reveal the archaeological features below; a further furrow [352] with single fill (353) truncated the ditch sequence [330]-[309] in plan. A single piece of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of fill (353) and is of 18th century date (Appendix 3B). The remaining furrows were recorded in plan only.

6.51 Furrows (and, where present, the subsoil (301)) were sealed by up to 0.32m of topsoil (300). The maximum overburden depth was 0.47m at the eastern end of the trench, measuring 0.3m further west; in additional to truncation by the older ridge and furrow ploughing trend, features in shallower portions of the trench are likely to have suffered some degree of modern plough truncation.

Trench 4 (Plan Figures 4.8-4.10; Section Figure 13)

6.52 Trench 4 was positioned in the southeast corner of the site and was situated across a slope on a northeast to southwest alignment. The natural substrate consisted of a gravelly boulder clay (401) overlain by a dense, yellow-brown sandy clay (427)=(428). Levels on the natural horizon dropped from 11.54m aOD at the northern end of the trench to 10.35m aOD at the southern end. Trench 4 targeted two parallel linear geophysical anomalies interpreted as probable trackway ditches (Figure 4.8). A further linear geophysical anomaly crossed the southern end of the trench. These anomalies corresponded to archaeological features; in addition, several further ditches and pits were encountered across the trench.

Iron Age, Roman or early medieval activity

6.53 At the southern end of the trench, a cluster of probable pits [429], [431] and [433] was excavated which corresponded to an archaeological anomaly in the geophysics results (Figure 4.8). Despite the linear nature of the anomaly, the features appeared to be intercutting pits with rounded edges (Figure 4.10). The possibility cannot be discounted that [429] and [433] were parts of a segmented ditch, forming adjacent terminals, with a perpendicular feature [431] forming either a pit or the northern terminal of a north-south ditch; however, the preferred interpretation of pits is used in this report. The features all extended beyond the trench edges so overall shape and dimensions are unknown, but they were of substantial depth (Plate 1.20; Section DBS2/118, Figure 13). The earliest and most substantial feature was [429], measuring 0.93m deep and over 1.5m by 1.5m in plan, with steep northern and eastern sides and a flat base; it was filled by (430) and (488). The infilled pit was cut by [431], measuring over 1.5m by 1m in plan and up to 0.85m deep within the trench, which may not have reached its base. Its eastern and northern sides were likewise steep, regular and concave. A sequence of three silty clay fills (432), (437) and (438) was recorded. The final feature was a shallower pit [433], 0.58m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained four silty clay fills (434), (439), (440) and (441). The relationship between [433] and [431] was unclear, there being only a slight overlap of their fills in section; they were quite distinct from one another in plan. While [431] is tentatively identified as later than [433], it is possible pits [431] and [433] were adjacent and in use at the same time, both post-dating the infilling of [429].

6.54 The basal fill (430) of pit [429] contained a sherd of pottery identified as prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon in type (Appendix 3B); pottery from (438) in pit [431] and (439) in [433] are possibly Iron Age (Appendix 3A). Other than the small quantity of pottery (seven sherds in total), the sole finds were lithic chips and shatter and naturally occurring coal in fills (430) and (437) (Appendices 3F, 3H). These features could be regarded as either Iron Age, Roman or early medieval in date, given the difficulty of distinguishing this type of handmade rock-gritted pottery by period. There is no associated material which would provide radiocarbon dating for these features.

Iron Age to Roman activity

6.55 Several feature sequences containing Iron Age-Roman period pottery were excavated within this trench. Given the broad span of dated material retrieved from the features, it is generally not possible to identify clear phases which could be contemporary with each other across the excavated interventions; as such, the individual sequences are each discussed in stratigraphic order. An attempt has been made to work from the earlier feature sequences to the later ones, where dating evidence allows for a distinction. Undated features are discussed at the end of this section.

6.56 The southern trackway ditch [407] was a substantial boundary feature which measured 2.34m wide by over 0.67m deep; its base was not reached due to the depth of the trench. The ditch was aligned northwest-southeast and had steep, fairly straight sides. It was filled by a homogenous silty clay deposit (408) which probably accumulated gradually throughout the use of the feature (Section DBS2/76, Figure 13). Nine sherds of pottery were recovered, dated as a late 1st to 2nd century AD assemblage, which included a fine decorated greyware vessel (Appendix 3A). The environmental sample yielded a single charred pea seed; other finds comprised a large quantity (86 fragments) of lithic chips and shatter as well as natural coal (Appendices 3C, 3F, 3H).

6.57 The ditch was recut by a narrower but substantial ditch recut [420], measuring 0.98m wide by greater than 0.52m deep. This ditch contained darker blue-grey silty clay fills which proved more productive and may indicate this second phase of use of the ditch was closer to contemporary settlement activity. The lowest excavated fill (421) was sterile, but lower fill (422) contained two possible Iron Age handmade sherds while the bulk upper fill (423) yielded Roman pottery types, including further greyware vessels (Appendix 3A). Fill (423) also contained fragmentary mammal bones (Appendix 3B). An environmental sample of the lower fill (422) also contained 13 charred wheat and cereal caryopses (Appendix 3C). Both fills contained flint chips and shatter alongside natural coal, but (423) also contained tiny amounts of water-worn unclassified iron slag, a waste product of ironworking (Appendices 3F, 3H).

6.58 After the recut [420] had been infilled, it was cut by a feature seemingly unrelated to the boundary ditch sequence. Cut [410] was a probable pit on an east-west alignment with a squarish western end; it extended east beyond the trench edge (Plate 1.21). The cut measured 0.2m deep by 1m wide and was over 0.46m long. Its lower fill (409) was a compacted layer of pebbles and coal or shale fragments in a grey-brown silty clay matrix which appears to have been deposited with a view to forming a textured lining to the feature. The upper horizon of (409) was gently concave and bowl-like, and the upper faces of the pebbles were smooth as if worn *in situ* or deliberately selected for this property and carefully placed (Plate 1.22). An

environmental sample of the lower fill has confirmed that the well-worn fragments are natural coal or possibly shale (a total of 617g was present in the sample), and that no charcoal or charred remains are present amongst this material (Appendix 3C). The material seems highly unlikely to have been deposited here for disposal alone, and the pit may have served a function for which a textured but smooth lining was desirable; perhaps processing something in water. The lining was followed by an upper fill (426) which consisted of sterile grey-brown silty clay with manganese content.

6.59 A final phase of activity over the course of the trackway ditch was a broad, shallow cut [424] which horizontally truncated [410], [420] and [407] and measured 2.94m wide by only 0.24m deep. It also followed a northwest-southeast alignment and contained a single homogenous fill (425) yielding 26 sherds of pottery of Roman date, including greyware alongside rock-gritted wares (Appendix 3A). Small quantities of bone, lithics and natural coal were also present (Appendices 3B, 3F, 3H).

6.60 The northern trackway ditch [473] was spaced approximately 10.7m from [407] on a parallel alignment (Figure 4.11). It measured 1.73m wide by 0.87m deep and had steep, straight sides with a fairly flat base (Plate 1.23, Section DBS2/135, Figure 13). The fills of the original ditch comprised lower clayey silt layers (474) and (475), followed by clayey sand fills (475)-(478). All fills probably accumulated in the feature by natural silting. More frequent inclusions of stones in the lower two fills may also indicate deliberate stone clearance from the surrounding area, discarded into the open ditch. The lowest fill (474) also contained seven sherds of handmade rock-gritted pottery, of possible Iron Age date, and amongst lithic chips and shatter in the sample was a broken flake (Appendices 3A, 3F).

6.61 After it had largely silted up, but while the ditch would still have been visible, the ditch was recut by [479]; like [420] to the south this was a narrower cut with multiple fills including darker and greyer tips of material, perhaps indicative of waste disposal during this phase of use. The recut measured 1.24m wide by 0.45m deep and had very steep sides and a flattish base which resulted in a squarish profile (Section DBS2/135, Figure 13). Its seven fills comprised clayey sands, with notably mixed colours within basal fill (480), and tips (482) and (485) higher in the sequence. Thus the feature appears to have silted up with sterile silts washing in from the ditch surroundings, interspersed with probable deliberate tips of waste. The penultimate fill (485) contained five sherds of pottery assessed as of Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon in date (Appendix 3B); however, it is considered likely that the use of this feature falls within the Roman period.

6.62 After the narrower recut [479] had fully infilled, a final deposit (487) sealed the recut and entirely infilled the original ditch [473]; it was up to 0.16m thick. It is possible a cut or dredging event occurred to reduce the level of the fills in [473], but if so it respected the line of the original ditch very closely, unlike further south where [424] extended far beyond the edges of the original southern trackway ditch. The sealing deposit (487) was more friable and less dense than the ditch fills below and consisted of dark brown clayey sand. It contained 14 sherds of handmade pottery which are identified as possibly Iron Age in date (Appendix 3A).

6.63 A sequence of shallow features [414], [418] and [412] was recorded to the south of the trackway (Figure 4.10). [414] and [418] were sequential gullies or truncated ditches on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. They had similar concave profiles measuring 0.5-0.65m wide by 0.29m deep (Plate 1.24, Section DBS2/89, Figure 13). The features contained very similar silty

sand fills (413) and (417) and were probably short-lived minor drainage and/or enclosure ditches, the cut [418] following the course of [414] and shifting the feature slightly to the north. Fill (417) of the later ditch contained five Iron Age to Roman pottery sherds including part of a lug-handled jug (Appendix 3A). A later feature [412] was a probable pit or the rounded terminus of another linear feature continuing to the southeast. It truncated the northern edge of [418] and measured 0.86m wide by over 0.3m long and had a rounded shape in plan and a concave profile. [412] was 0.39m deep and contained a much darker grey-brown fill (411), very distinct from (417); the fill contained no finds but a single oat caryopsis was recovered from the sample (Appendix 3C). All three features were substantially horizontally truncated by a furrow [449].

6.64 To the south of [414] etc was an oval pit [448]=[436] on an approximately east-west alignment (Figure 4.10, Plate 1.25). It measured 1.85m long by over 1.2m wide and 0.54m deep with steep, short sides and a broad and concave base (Section DBS2/123, Figure 13). The feature was excavated in two interventions to get a full profile and also to test the relationship with ditch [451] to the northwest. [448]=[436] was infilled with multiple shallow fills (442)-(447) equating to (454)-(459), probably representing episodic silting up of the feature with natural silty clays and clayey sands. Only fills (447) and (458) yielded any finds or cultural material; pottery from (447) is of 2nd to 4th century Roman date (Appendix 3A). Both fills contained charred macroplants, comprising single caryopses of bread/club wheat and cereal and a wild radish pod fragment (Appendix 3C); the usual background presence of flint chips and shatter and natural coal was also noted (Appendices 3F, 3H).

6.65 At its northwestern edge, pit [436]=[448] was truncated by an approximately east-west aligned ditch [451]. The ditch measured 1.47m wide by 0.9m deep and was almost V-shaped in profile, with steep, slightly convex sides and a narrow flat base (Section DBS2/126, Figure 13). It may equate to ditch [504] excavated to the east in Trench 5. The ditch was entirely infilled with clayey sand fills (460)-(463) and (466) prior to being recut by [435]. [435] had moderately steep sides forming a broader V-shaped profile and measured 1.37m wide by 0.5m deep. Its basal fill (464) was a slick clayey sand deposit representing primary silting and contained six sherds of possible Iron Age pottery and charcoal (Appendices 3A, 3C). It was followed by clayey sand fills (465) and (467)-(470), the lower fills representing washed in deposits. The upper two deposits were more mixed in nature and included coarser sand and stones. The penultimate fill (469) contained multiple flint chips and shatter fragments, and among the assemblage of 95 flints were three debitage flakes and a platform core fragment indicative of flint working (Appendix 3F). A single garden pea seed was also recovered from the sample (Appendix 3C).

Undated activity

6.66 Close to the pit [448]=[436] was a narrow, shallow gully [452] terminating approximately 0.5m to the northwest of the northern edge of the pit (Plate 1.25). The feature was on a northwest-southeast alignment and extended into the trench by 0.5m. It measured 0.25m wide by 0.31m deep and had a U-shaped profile (Section DBS2/124, Figure 13). Its single orange-brown clayey silt fill (453) was largely sterile but contained a small number of flint chips derived from the environmental sample processing (Appendix 3F). The terminus of this feature may respect the position of the Roman pit [448]=[436], but it may be coincidental and the gully is regarded as undated.

6.67 At the northern end of the trench, a further undated ditch [406] was recorded (Figure 4.9). The ditch measured 0.8m wide by 0.45m deep and had steep sides forming a U-shaped profile (Section DBS2/135, Figure 13). It was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast and possibly equates to ditch [522] in Trench 5, placing it on a different alignment to the trackway; it was undated in both trenches. [406] was infilled by three orange-brown fills (405), (404) and (403) and a final more mixed fill of mid and dark brown-yellow clayey sand (402), which appear to have gradually settled in the feature. The penultimate fill (403) contained two barley caryopses and one heather fragment (Appendix 3C); the sample also yielded a relatively high quantity (73) of flint chips and shatter, which may be naturally occurring but could include some flint working waste (Appendix 3F).

Furrows and overburden

6.68 Subsoil was largely absent from this trench; a thin, probable colluvial layer (489) sealed features at the southwest end only for a distance of 8.5m. It measured up to 0.15m thick and its formation may be similar to the thicker colluvium (526)=(501) recorded in the south end of Trench 5. Furrows appeared to post-date this layer. Three furrows crossed the trench obliquely on a north-south alignment, typically measuring 3.5-4m wide and with a projected spacing of 7-9m, centre to centre. Furrows were truncated by modern land drains and sealed by topsoil (400). Combined overburden thickness was 0.25-0.4m, thickest in the southwest half of the trench. Features on higher ground, especially the northern half of the trench, are likely to have suffered a degree of plough truncation.

Trench 5 (Plan Figure 4.11-4.13; Section Figure 14)

6.69 Trench 5 was located towards the southeastern corner of the site, approximately 100m from the coastline; it was on a northeast to southwest alignment and had a marked slope, with the natural horizon dropping from 11.48m aOD at the northeastern end to 9.84m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench (Figure 4.11). The natural boulder clay (502) was pale pinkish brown sandy clay overlaid in places by orange and brown clayey sand layers (503), (517) and (516). The trench was targeted on three linear geophysical anomalies which proved to correspond to ditches, of which two are identified as part of the trackway recorded in Trench 4; in addition, a large pond feature, two undated pits and a gully were identified.

6.70 A possible pit [519] was located at the southwestern end of Trench 5; due to heavy truncation it was only visible for 0.49m by 0.3m in plan and it extended beyond the trench edge (Figure 4.13). The feature measured 0.15m deep, appeared to have a flat base, and had one fill (523): a sterile, mid to dark grey blue silty clay consistent with water action during its formation (Section DBS2/129, Figure 14). A total of 27 fragments of flint chips and shatter were recovered from the fill, as well as natural coal and stone (Appendix 3F and 3H). The feature is undated and was truncated by [518], phased as Roman.

6.71 Pit [519] was truncated by a broad feature [518] which is interpreted as a possible deliberately cut pond or water hole (Plate 1.26). [518] had an approximately east-west aligned southern edge which was recorded close to the southwestern end of the trench; this was moderately steep and concave, but only the lower 0.5m of this slope was seen within the trench, the upper portions falling outside the excavated area (Section DBS2/129, Figure 14). The northern edge of the feature was horizontally truncated by a plough furrow but appeared to have a more

gradual, gentle slope, also on an approximate east-west alignment (Section DBS2/130, Figure 14). The feature measured over 7.5m wide and had a very broad, sloping base which sloped from a level of 9.8m aOD at the base of the northern slope to 9.39m aOD at the base of the southern one. It is possible that part of the 'cut' edge to the north followed the natural gradient, but there seems no question that the southern edge was deliberately cut, especially as it truncated the earlier feature [519]. The pond feature may have been designed to hold or channel water at the base of a natural slope. The maximum recorded depth of [518] was 0.7m and it contained three fills (524), (525) and (528). The lower two fills (524) and (525) were silty clays, the lowest with manganese inclusions consistent with waterlogged conditions during formation. Basal fill (524) contained six Roman pottery sherds, including part of a greyware lid, alongside handmade rock-gritted ware (Appendix 3A). The bulk fill (525) yielded a total of 16 sherds of pottery, 12 of which were of a fabric type only broadly identifiable as prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon in date, and one was Roman (Appendix 3B). Alongside these were three markedly later sherds, one Beverley Orange ware and two Staxton ware sherds, of 13th-14th and 12th-15th century date, respectively (Appendix 3B). The later pottery could be intrusive due to plough truncation, and it is notable that a broad and deep furrow [527] lay directly above (525) in places, heavily truncating the pond feature. It is significant that the more stratigraphically secure basal fill (524) only yielded pottery of Roman date, and the feature is phased as Roman. The possibility that these earlier sherds were residual and the feature dates from the medieval period is considered unlikely, but cannot be discounted. Fill (525) also contained a significant quantity of animal bone, mostly large or indeterminate mammal bones and including cattle and horse teeth (Appendix 3G). Lithic fragments recovered from (525) are entirely chips and shatter which may be naturally occurring; natural coal and shale was also recovered from both (524) and (525) (Appendices 3F, 3H). The upper fill (528) was recorded at the northern edge of [518] only and was largely removed by plough truncation; it was a sandy clay fill containing no finds.

6.72 The southern trackway ditch [535] was located less than 2m to the northeast of [518] and ran on a northwest to southeast alignment across the trench (Figure 4.13). This ditch is equated to [407] in Trench 4. It measured 1.68m wide and 0.82m deep, and had a steep, slightly concave profile and a narrow base; there was a deeper channel at the centre of the ditch where the underlying natural became softer sand (Section DBS2/154, Figure 14; Plate 1.27). The ditch contained three fills (536), (537) and (544). All three fills had manganese inclusions indicating water action was involved in their formation over a prolonged period as the ditch silted up. Of the three fills only the primary fill (536) yielded finds: 42 pieces of flint shatter debitage, possibly naturally occurring, two fragments of a flint flake, one fragment of a cattle tooth, and natural coal and stone (Appendix 3F, 3G and 3H).

6.73 The original ditch was truncated by a narrower recut [538] on the same alignment. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep but was horizontally truncated by later recut [541]. Recut [538] had two silty clay fills (539) and (540); basal fill (539) was mixed with brighter redeposited natural clay and had a substantial tip of cobble stones towards the northern portion of the excavated slot, possibly the result of deliberate stone clearance from the surrounding area. This indicates the ditch was used episodically for deliberate disposal, a pattern also noted in the recut [420] in Trench 4. Upper fill (540) contained some manganese inclusions, evidence of standing water, and suggests episodes of more prolonged infilling by natural means. No pottery was present in

either fill; the upper fill (540) contained 77 fragments of flint shatter and chip debitage and natural coal (Appendices 3F and 3H).

6.74 A further broad and shallow recut [541] extended across the whole width of the original ditch cut [535], horizontally truncating the earlier phases. It measured 2.32m wide by only 0.45m deep and had a slightly asymmetrical concave profile (Section DBS2/ 154, Figure 14). The recut contained two fills (542) and (543), both likely to have formed through prolonged silting up processes once the ditch fell out of use. Neither fill contained finds or environmental remains.

6.75 Although undated in Trench 5, the feature sequence [535]/[538]/[541] is equated to the southern trackway ditch sequence [407]/[420]/[424] in Trench 4. The sequence was dated with 1st-2nd century Roman pottery in the earliest cut, and further Roman pottery in the final recut (see Trench 4).

6.76 The northern trackway ditch [508] aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly towards the centre of Trench 5 (Figure 4.12). It crossed the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment and is equated to ditch [473] in Trench 4. The ditch measured 1.82m wide and 0.67m deep, and had moderately steep and regular sloping sides and a flattish base (Plate 1.28). It contained three sterile fills (509), (510) and (511). Fills (509) and (511) were bulk fills formed as the result of gradual silting up processes. The third fill (510) was identified at the southwestern edge of the feature only; it possibly represents edge collapse and had a relatively steep upper horizon. During excavation of the feature a recut was not identified. However, upon review it seems likely that fill (510) was truncated by a recut, accounting for the steeper upper horizon. A darker and denser area within the upper fill (511) can be discerned in section, and it is possible that a minor recut occurred close to the southwestern edge of the original ditch. If so, it is far less clear than in Trench 4 further west and the fills of [508] show little evidence for the episodic tips of waste seen in the recut [479] (see Trench 4). This suggests that activity may have been focussed to the west of this point in the ditch, supported also by the greater density of features and incidence of finds in Trench 4. The fill (511) contained 95 flint debitage chip/shatter fragments and natural coal (Appendices 3F and 3H).

Undated features

6.77 Ditch [504] was located 1.3m northeast of ditch [535] and ran on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment across the trench (Figure 4.13). It measured 1.66m wide and 0.45m deep and contained one fill (505), which formed through gradual natural silting (Section DBS2/63, Figure 14; Plate 1.29). Environmental sample processing of (505) produced 69 flint debitage chip and shatter fragments which may be naturally occurring, along with natural coal (Appendices 3F, 3H). This ditch aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly of unknown origin and was also in line with ditch [451] and its recut [435] in Trench 4, *c.* 40m to the west. It is tentatively equated to either [451] or [435], but only one phase of activity was visible in Trench 5. In Trench 4, the ditch sequence [451]/[435] truncated a pit containing 2nd-4th century Roman pottery.

6.78 A possible pit [514] lay 1.1m to the northeast of ditch [504] and extended 0.47m into the trench from its southeastern edge (Figure 4.13). It measured 0.69m wide and 0.16m deep, and had steep sides and a flattish base (Section DBS2/133, Figure 14). The pit contained one silty clay

fill (515) which yielded 77 flint chip and shatter fragments and 10 pieces of oak charcoal (Appendix 3C and 3F).

6.79 Ditch [522] was located 5.9m from the northeastern end of Trench 5 and followed a northwest to southeast alignment (Figure 4.12). This feature is equated to [406] in Trench 4 but remains undated in both trenches. It measured 0.82m wide by 0.17m deep with gently sloping concave sides and base, forming a bowl-like profile (Section DBS2/127 Figure 14, Plate 1.30). The gully contained two silty clay fills (520) and (521), the lower stained with manganese. Both fills yielded fragments of flint shatter, while the upper fill (521) contained a single charred bread/club wheat caryopsis and quantities of unclassified iron slag indicative of ironworking (Appendices 3F, 3C and 3H).

Furrows and overburden

6.80 At the southwestern end of the trench, for a distance of 18.5m, features were sealed by a colluvial layer (501)=(526) which measured up to 0.32m thick (Sections DBS2/63 and DBS2/130, Figure 14). The layer pre-dated furrows, of which three were recorded on a north-south alignment in the trench. Substantial portions of furrow [527]=[545] were excavated at the southwestern end of the trench in order to expose features [518] and [519]; furrow [512] was also partially excavated above the northern trackway ditch [508]. Furrows measured up to 6m wide and were spaced between 7-10m apart, centre to centre. The deepest portion of [527] measured 0.4m deep. Three fragments of CBM were retrieved from the lower fill (529) of furrow [527]; this included a machine-made pantile which must be of mid-19th century or later date (Appendix 3M). The furrows were truncated by a later field drainage system. A localised later landscaping layer (531)=(534) was noted above drainage at the southern end of the trench, probably being a result of modern disturbance. It was present in section for only 5m and was sealed by the topsoil (500), which in the northern two thirds of the trench formed the sole overburden layer. Combined overburden thickness in Trench 5 varied from 0.3-0.56m, being thickest at its southwestern end.

Trench 6 (Plan Figure 4.14; Section Figure 15)

6.81 Trench 6 was situated close to the eastern (coastal) edge of the site and was orientated east-southeast to west-northwest, targeting an apparently archaeologically blank area to the northeast of the trackway. The trench lay on level and relatively high ground, levels on the natural substrate ranging from 12.45m aOD to 12.61m aOD (Figure 4.14). The natural boulder clay (602) was disturbed at the eastern end of the trench where multiple curving but irregular features with notably blue-grey fills were investigated (Plate 1.31). These comprised features [603], [604], [605] and [613] which were ultimately interpreted as of periglacial formation and thus are not described in detail here. They formed dips and undulations in the underlying boulder clay, levels on the bases of the features varying from 11.93m a OD to 12.15m aOD (Section DBS2/49, Figure 15). These features formed within a hollow or depression which was infilled by deposit (607); this material overlay the periglacial features, merging with their fills. Deposit (607) consisted of mid purplish blue-grey clay which contained natural flint throughout. All potential feature fills and deposit (607) were sampled in case they produced cultural material, but the only items recovered were naturally occurring flint chips and shatter (Appendix 3F), as well as natural coal and stone from (607) (Appendix 3H).

6.82 At the western end of the trench, a single small sub-circular pit [614] was recorded (Section DBS2/80, Figure 15). The pit measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.11m deep, and contained a single dark orange and blue mottled clayey silt fill (615). The pit contained no finds and is of unknown date, but a sample of the fill yielded a single charred cereal caryopsis (Appendix 3C), supporting the interpretation of this feature as archaeological in origin in contrast to the sterile features at the other end of the trench.

6.83 A subsoil deposit sealed the deposit (607) and pit [614]. It was typically up to 0.1m thick but thicker (up to 0.25m) where it overlay deposit (607) in the natural dip or hollow. The subsoil consisted of dull yellow-brown clayey sand and was truncated by furrows, of which six were recorded crossing the trench on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. Spacing was generally around 10m (centre to centre). Furrow [611] was fully excavated and recorded and measured 4.3m wide and 0.34m deep;it had a single fill (612). Topsoil (600), measuring 0.2-0.34m thick, sealed the furrows. Overburden thickness varied from 0.35m to 0.54m across the trench, being thickest at its eastern end.

Trench 7 (Plan Figures 4.15 and 4.16; Section Figure 15)

6.84 Trench 7 was located towards the southern edge of the site and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. The natural substrate (702) was an orange-brown sandy clay with manganese flecks which overlay boulder clay (738); the boulder clay was only reached in the excavation of ditch [720]. The trench lay on relatively high ground with levels on the upper horizon of the natural substrate (702) dropping slightly from 10.8m aOD at the northern end of the trench to 10.53m aOD at the southern end of the trench. Trench 7 was positioned approximately 60m to the west of Trench 4 and targeted the geophysical anomalies indicative of trackway ditches, as well as ferrous spike anomalies (Figure 4.15). The strength of the trackway geophysical anomalies declined immediately to the east of Trench 7, and they continued through the trench as less certain linear trends. One trackway ditch and recut was identified; it cut an earlier, undated pit and was horizontally truncated by a broad and shallow pit. The second trackway ditch was not apparent. An undated north-south ditch and a sequence of post-medieval ditches was also recorded.

6.85 An undated pit [715] was positioned centrally in Trench 7 and was partially visible in plan, having been truncated to the north and west by ditch [720] and pit [713] (Figure 4.16). It was exposed for 1m by 1.3m in plan and measured 0.28m deep, and had fairly gradually sloping sides and a flattish base (Section DBS2/181, Figure 15; Plate 1.32). The pit contained two silty clay fills (716) and (717); the primary fill (716) was slightly more mixed with coarse sand and manganese flecks. The upper fill (717) contained one fragment of a flint debitage flake, with possible use-wear along one edge indicating it was used as a tool (Appendix 3F).

6.86 The trackway ditch [720] ran on a northwest-southeast alignment across Trench 7, truncating the northern edge of pit [715]. It measured 1.91m wide and 0.99m deep (Plate 1.32; Section DBS2/181, Figure 15). It had a steep-sided, U-shaped profile and contained seven fills (731–737). Of these fills, four had manganese inclusions to varying degrees (732), (733), (735) and (737), indicating waterlogging during the formation process. All fills probably formed through natural silting as the ditch stood open for a prolonged period of time. Only the uppermost fill (736) yielded finds which comprised three sherds of Roman pottery, including handmade and greyware sherds (Appendix 3A).

6.87 After it had entirely silted up, the ditch [720] was recut by [725] on the same alignment. The recut [725] measured 1.39m wide and 0.55m deep and had a similar profile to the original ditch, with steep sides and a concave base (Section DBS2/181, Figure 15). The recut contained two silty clay fills (726) and (727), both of which appeared to have accumulated via natural silting as the ditch stood open. The recut represents a second and more minor reuse of the boundary line established by [720]; as in Trenches 4 and 5 to the east, it was much less substantial than the original trackway ditch cut. The uppermost fill (727) produced one sherd of pottery identified as of possible Iron Age date; the environmental sample also yielded two charred macroplants comprising bread/club wheat and wheat caryopses (Appendices 3A, 3C). The ditch sequence [720]/[735] resembles the trackway ditch sequences seen to the east in Trenches 4 and 5. In the field, it was assumed that it formed part of the northern ditch based on the course of the geophysical anomalies (Figure 4.15). However, taking into account the position of ditches in Trench 8 to the west, it is now tentatively equated to the southern ditch. A corresponding ditch to the north was not found, though it is possible that it was masked by furrow [703] and later features.

6.88 The pit [717] and ditch sequence [720]/[735] were truncated by a shallow but broad pit [713]=[718]. This measured 7.3m long (north-south) by 1.5m wide (east-west), continuing westwards beyond the trench edge. Its eastern edge fell within the trench and formed a gently curving arc in plan. The pit had gradually sloping, slightly concave sides and was deepest (0.28m) at the western trench-edge section. The pit was infilled with three deposits, beginning with a basal fill (721)=(722) which was a distinctive, crunchy textured sandy clay containing frequent stones and manganese. It was followed by silty and sandy clays (724)=(723) and (714)=(719). The uppermost fill (714) produced one sherd of Roman pot, along with one fragment of flint debitage shatter (Appendices 3B, 3F). F (719) also yielded one flint flake and two charred cereal caryopses from the environmental sample processing (Appendices 3C, 3F).

6.89 An undated north-south aligned shallow ditch [709], with a slightly sinuous appearance in plan, was located to the south of the trackway ditch and was exposed for a length of 9.8m (Figure 4.15). It had very gently sloping sides which probably represent only the base of the feature as it appeared significantly truncated in its surviving form (Section DBS2/144, Figure 15; Plate 1.33). The ditch measured 0.83m wide and 0.07m deep; it contained one fill (710), a sticky silty clay which contained no finds except naturally occurring soil concretions recovered from the sample processing (Appendix 3H). The feature was superficially similar to ditch [119] in Trench 1. It was not encountered to the south in Trench 3, but its projected course (had it continued that far) would have coincided with the post-medieval ditch sequence [313]/[386]/[319] which probably post-dates it.

6.90 Obliquely crossing the northern half of Trench 7 was a furrow [703] on a north-south alignment, visible for a length of 17m (Figure 4.15). It had a gently sloping western edge but was truncated to the east by ditch [705]; its truncated form had a width of 0.89m and a depth of 0.1m (Section DBS2/120, Figure 15; Plate 1.34). The furrow's pale orange-brown silty clay-sand fill (704) yielded five sherds of medieval pottery which have been dated to the late 15th to 16th century, but the assemblage includes two sherds with date ranges up to 1350 (Appendix 3B). Environmental sampling produced a single fragment of glass (Roman or later) and an unidentified weed (Appendices 3I, 3C).

6.91 The infilled furrow was cut by ditch [705] which followed the same alignment. The ditch was exposed for 14.4m in plan and measured over 1.01m wide and 0.32m deep; it had a moderately steep western side (Section DBS2/120, Figure 15). The ditch contained a single dark clayey sand fill (706) which contained a fragment of brick in a coarse fabric which is medieval to post-medieval in date (Appendix 3M). The fill also contained a sheep/goat bone, flint shatter fragments and natural coal (Appendices 3G, 3F, 3H). The ditch was recut by [707] on the same alignment. The recut was visible for 9.5m in plan and measured greater than 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep, its eastern edge lying beyond the trench edge (Figure 4.15; Plate 1.34). The western side of the ditch was steeply sloping and it had a flattish base. The ditch contained one fill (708), a silty clayey sand which yielded no finds or environmental remains. The fill was sharply distinct from the earlier ditch fill (706), being much paler and containing frequent stone inclusions. The fills of these two features closely resembled those of post-medieval ditch recut [386] and final cut event [319], recorded *c.* 60m to the south in Trench 3. They were also similar to the ditch sequence [1406]/[1407] *c.* 120m to the north in Trench 14. They probably represent a post-medieval boundary ditch and recut.

6.92 A subsoil (701) sealed the archaeological features and was visible for 30m from the southern end of the trench. It comprised mid orange-brown clayey sand which was similar to the furrow fill (704) and was typically shallow, measuring 0.05-0.1m thick. The subsoil did not seal ditches [705] and [707], indicating either that they post-date the subsoil or that it had petered out towards the northern end of the trench. The subsoil and post-medieval features were sealed by topsoil (700). The overburden in Trench 7 was up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 8 (Plan Figures 4.17-4.18; Section Figure 16)

6.93 Trench 8 was positioned in the southeastern quarter of the site, approximately 50m west of Trench 7. It was aligned north-south and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.17), but it crossed the projected line of the trackway investigated in Trenches 4, 5 and 7. The natural substrate in Trench 8 consisted of boulder clay (840) overlain by a sandy clay natural deposit (802); this was encountered at 9.98m aOD at the northern end of the trench. Moving southwards, the level of the natural substrate dropped considerably and lay at 9.2m aOD at the northern edge of a broad probable pond [805] that was located *c.* 14m from the southern end of the trench. The infilled pond was cut by two parallel ditches, probable continuations of the north and south trackway ditches from further east.

6.94 The pond feature [805] was hand-excavated at its northern edge where its side was moderately steeply sloping with a slight step (Section DBS2/62, Figure 16; Plate 1.35). It was hand-excavated to a depth of 0.9m which did not reach its base, and it became clear that the deposits to the south of this point, which were cut by later ditches [830] and [803]=[829], as well as stakeholes [820] and [824], all filled a single large feature (Figure 4.18, Plate 1.36). The feature thus measured over 14m wide. After hand excavation of the archaeological features that were cut into the fills of [805], further investigation was carried out by machine towards the centre of the feature. The base of [805] was reached at approximately 7.8m aOD, or 2m below ground level (BGL), at the base of the machine-excavated sondage, but could not be accessed for recording. The lowest fill (839) was recorded from the trench sides as a dark blackish blue-grey soft, loose silty sand which was unstable; it lay at or below the water table and began to collapse into the base of the sondage within minutes of exposure. It lay above a bright yellow running

natural sand (841). A photographic record was made of sondage before it was backfilled; an environmental sample was also obtained from the lowest deposit (839). A single fragment of cherry charcoal from this deposit has been radiocarbon dated to 5318-5084 BC (Appendix 4), indicating that this feature was silting up in the Mesolithic period. The fills above this layer had been hand-cleaned in section at safe levels and comprised (in stratigraphic order): (838), (833)=(834), (835)=(806)=(807)=(811)=(827), (808)=(812)=(826) and (809)=(810)=(813) (Sections DBS2/62, 97 and 225, Figure 13). Lower deposits comprised mottled sandy clays and slick clayey silts, with manganese and/or iron panning evident throughout. Upper deposits (808) and (809) were silty and sandy clays with lenses of yellow clay, indicating episodic washing-in and settling of eroded sediment from the surrounding natural. Manganese and iron pan was generally absent from these upper layers. The fill of the pond sloped downwards from its northern edge to the centre of the sondage and rose slightly again further south (where the deposits were cut by ditch [830]), indicating that the southern end of the trench may have been nearing the southern extent of the pond.

6.95 A monolith sample was taken through the deposit sequence in [805] and was assessed. The assessment concluded that the fine clays (838) and (833) at the base of the sample formed in standing water. The sediments lacked distinctive high-energy characteristics of palaeochannel deposits and the deposition pattern supports interpretation of [805] as a pond or hollow which infilled naturally. The deposits became drier towards the top of the sequence, with (808) and (809) showing signs of soil formation processes, indicating that a more stable soil horizon would have been present at this level (Appendix 3N). A number of the mid to upper fills contained finds: single sherds of pottery were recovered from (807) and (812), both abraded handmade sherds which are of possible Iron Age date (Appendix 3A). Context (812) also contained several pieces of animal bone and tooth; small quantities were also retrieved from fills (806) and (808) (Appendix 3G). Two flint debitage chips (possibly natural) and coal were also retrieved from (808) (Appendices 3F, 3H). The early radiocarbon date for the lower fill (839) may suggest that the pottery is likely to be earlier than Iron Age (a radiocarbon date from material associated with the pottery would be instructive). However, a sample of animal tooth from this layer which was submitted for radiocarbon dating was rejected due to insufficient carbon, and it may not be possible to obtain a date closely associated with the pottery.

6.96 The pond was infilled to a level of between 9.2-9.5m aOD when the trackway ditches [803]=[829] and [830] were cut. Both were aligned east-west at this point in the site, and they were spaced approximately 6.5m apart.

6.97 The northern ditch [803]=[829] was cut from a height of 9.45m, close to the northern edge of the infilled pond [805], truncating the uppermost fill (809)=(810)=(813) (Section DBS2/62, Figure 16; Plate 1.35). The ditch measured 2.46m wide by over 0.77m deep, and had moderately steep sides tapering towards the base (not reached due to the depth of the trench). It contained silty clay fills (814) and (815) at its northern and southern edges respectively; these may have been the same fill, separated by recut [842] which partially cleared out the ditch after it had substantially silted up. A single piece of animal bone was recovered from (815) at the southern edge of the ditch (Appendix 3G). The fill probably formed naturally as the ditch silted up with washed-in sediment in a damp and low-lying part of the site.

6.98 Ditch [830] was positioned *c.* 6.5m to the south of [803]=[829] and was cut from a lower-lying horizon at 9.2m aOD, truncating the layer (808)=(812)=(826) which was the uppermost pond fill at this point in the trench (Section DBS2/225, Figure 16; Plate 1.36). It had a gently sloping northern edge and a moderately steep but shorter slope on its southern edge. A disparity in the height of the northern and southern edges of the ditch suggests that the ground surface at the time the feature was excavated was lower to the south than to the north (the southern edge of the ditch was only clearly defined up to the upper horizon of deposit (833), the upper ditch fill (826) spreading beyond the ditch cut towards the south). The ditch contained a lower fill (832) which consisted of dark blackish brown-grey clayey silt. It was followed by (836) which rested against the northern edge of the ditch cut but spread southwards as far as the southern end of the trench (a distance of 3.8m). A single piece of pottery was recovered from the fill (836) and is a quartz sand-gritted handmade sherd in a sandy fabric, broadly dated as prehistoric (Appendix 3A).

6.99 No recut was evident in [830], but the northern ditch [803] had a clear recut event [842] which partially cleared out the lower portions of the ditch, forming a narrower channel at the centre of the feature. It had moderately steep edges which became steeper and slightly convex towards its base. The ditch contained three mid to dark blue-grey and grey silty clay fills (816)-(818), all notably darker than the fills of the earlier cut and with inclusions of charcoal. No finds or environmental material was recovered from this phase of the ditch.

6.100 Two small stakeholes [822] and [824] were cut into the uppermost fills of [805], positioned close to the northern edge of ditch [830] (Plate 1.37). The features were circular and narrow, measuring 0.1m in diameter and 0.08-0.1m deep (Sections DBS2/97 and 98, Figure 16). They contained fills (823) and (825), both consisting of a dark black-grey silty and clayey sand which contained no finds. The stakeholes were cut from a horizon lying at 8.94-8.96m aOD. They may indicate the presence of a stabilising structure for the trackway (such as a wooden walkway) above the damp soils adjacent to ditch [830].

6.101 The stakeholes and upper fills of the pond were sealed by a dark layer (820)=(819)=(821)=(828) which had an undulating and irregular base, its northern extent resting against the northern edge of ditch [803]=[829]. The layer measured up to 0.23m thick and covered a length of 9m within the trench; it consisted of dull blackish grey silty clay with tiny charcoal inclusions, and probably represents flooding sediment across uneven ground. The deposit yielded no finds or environmental material; its upper surface lay at 9.15-9.42m aOD. Above this, a silty clay layer (837) was formed which was dull grey-brown in colour with black staining due to manganese and iron pan content. The layer was up to 0.22m thick, becoming thicker towards the south, resulting in a more level upper horizon at 9.36-9.42m aOD. The nature of the sediment, including iron pan content, suggests formation by settling in water. The layer may have been formed by further flooding and inundation of sediments over the pond over a prolonged period of time; the layer formed after the ditches had been abandoned, when the area was not being actively drained. A subsoil layer (801) sealed (837) but was only present in the southern 15m of the trench, above the lower ground. It consisted of mid orange-brown sandy clay and measured up to 0.25m thick.

6.102 A single furrow crossed the trench obliquely close to the northern end of the trench, beyond the area sealed by subsoil. As such, the relationship of the plough regime to the sealing deposits

at the southern end of the trench could not be established. The furrow was aligned approximately north-south and was not excavated. It was sealed by topsoil (800). Overburden thickness in Trench 8 ranged from 0.4m at the northern end of the trench (where only topsoil was present) to 0.7m at the southern end (the sequence comprising (837), (801) and (800) at this point).

Trench 9 (Plan Figure 4.17 and 4.19; Section Figure 16)

6.103 Trench 9 was located towards the southern edge of the site and to the west of Trench 8, orientated approximately east-west; it targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.17). It lay in a slight localised dip within the field, levels on the natural substrate dropping from 9.46m aOD in the east to 8.97m aOD in the west. The natural sequence consisted of boulder clay (902) overlain by a glacially deposited clayey sand (927). An east-west aligned ditch was recorded, identified as the probable northern trackway ditch, as well as an undated north-south aligned ditch.

6.104 The trackway ditch sequence was aligned almost east-west in this trench and commenced with ditch cut [917]=[912]; it measured 17.4m long by greater than 1.7m wide (Figure 4.19), and it had a projected total width of *c.* 2.6m. The northern side of [917] was convex with a gentle slope initially, becoming very steep towards its base (Sections DBS2/189-190, Figure 16; Plate 1.38). Ditch [917] was 0.75m deep and contained three silty clay fills (921), (922) and (923), all pale in colour with manganese inclusions. Cut [912], excavated 9m to the west, contained a further two manganese-rich fills (913) and (914) lying against the southern side of the cut. The basal fill (921) yielded a regular flint debitage flake, while uppermost fill (923) contained tiny amounts of vitrified charcoal (Appendices 3F, 3H).

6.105 Recut [918]=[915] had a steep sided, U-shaped profile and measured 1.5m wide by 0.8m deep. In-keeping with the pattern seen further east, this was a smaller feature perhaps indicating reuse of the original boundary on a lesser scale. The recut contained three silty clay fills (924), (925) and (926)=(916); all contained inclusions indicative of waterlogged formation, including iron pan and manganese. Uppermost fill (926) yielded four fragments of large/medium mammal bone (Appendix 3G); 15.5g of vitrified residues also resulted from environmental sampling, identified as vitrified charcoal amongst natural soil concretions. The vitrified charcoal may represent fuel remains (Appendix 3H). Neither ditch nor recut was dated in this trench, but they are believed to be part of the Roman-period trackway.

6.106 Approximately 14m from the western end of the trench was a north-south aligned linear channel [906] (Section DBS2/3, Figure 16, Plate 1.39). It had a broad, shallow profile which measured 2.8m wide and 0.23m deep, and contained three pale, sandy clay fills (905), (904) and (903). The primary fill (905) yielded a single irregular flint debitage flake (Appendix 3F). If a ditch, the feature was unusually shallow for is width. It was also sealed by a thick layer of overburden, so is unlikely to have been substantially truncated; it is possible it functioned as a shallow drainage channel or that it was eroded prior to the deposition of the sealing layer (901).

6.107 Layer (901) sealed the channel [906] and was present for 20m at the western end of the trench only. It consisted of silty and clayey sand (up to 0.15m thick) that had accumulated within the lowest parts of the dip in the landscape. This layer was cut by furrows. Four approximately north-south aligned furrows crossed Trench 9, typically spaced 9-11m apart. Furrows [907] and

[919] were excavated above the trackway ditch and each contained two sterile fills. Topsoil (900) sealed the furrows; the combined overburden thickness ranged from 0.3m to 0.45m, and was thickest towards the west.

Trench 12 (Plan Figure 4.21; Section Figure 17)

6.108 Trench 12 was positioned close to the eastern edge of the site and was aligned northeast-southwest; it sloped gently downwards from the northeast towards the southwest (Figure 4.21). It targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area, although a geophysical anomaly interpreted as geological in origin crossed the centre of the trench. The upper surface of the natural substrate was unclear in this trench so the natural sequence was tested in a shallow machine-dug sondage. This revealed banded sandy clay natural layers (1208), (1207) and (1202) containing natural flints and chalk flecks (in varying concentrations) which were typical of the boulder clay encountered across the site. The uppermost natural deposit was a dull orange-brown clayey sand interface layer (1201) with frequent manganese flecks; levels on the upper horizon of this layer were between 11.82m aOD and 12.23m aOD; this formed the archaeological horizon. The geological anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey corresponded to a natural channel; at the edge of this, a single pit was recorded.

6.109 The natural channel [1209] corresponded closely with the location of the curvilinear geological anomaly from the geophysical survey. This channel appears to have formed over the thickest portion of the uppermost natural interface deposit (1201), which measured 0.25m thick at this point, and perhaps eroded more readily than the boulder clay layers below. The channel measured 4.8m wide by up to 0.13m deep and had an irregular and undulating base consistent with having formed due to water erosion (Section DBS2/34, Figure 17). It was infilled by (1210), a crumbly pale blue-grey clayey sand with frequent stones, including natural flints. Lithics recovered from the environmental sample comprise chips and shatter which may be of natural origin; naturally occurring coal was also present (Appendices 3F, 3H).

6.110 Deposit (1210) was truncated by a regular oval pit [1211] (Plate 1.40). The pit measured 0.98m long by 0.87m wide and 0.34m deep, and had moderately steep sides that became convex and steeper towards the base (Section DBS2/34, Figure 15). The feature's sides were regular clear in section but its appearance in plan was diffuse and hard to discern prior to excavation. Its sole fill (1212) was a very dense, mottled orange-grey sandy clay with silvery streaks, resembling natural clay. The character of this material differed from other features at the site which might indicate it belongs to a time period other than the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods, possibly being of greater age. The fill yielded no finds but an environmental sample contained two charred macroplants: a single cereal caryopsis and a hazelnut shell fragment (Appendix 3C). Hazelnut shells were rare amongst the Landfall environmental assemblage and could support an older date for this feature, when the population relied more heavily on foraging. A total of 141 flint fragments were also recovered; this quantity is above average for the site and thus could indicate some human agency. However, many may still be of natural origin given the presence of this material in the surrounding natural soils. They comprised chips, shatter and irregular flakes (Appendix 3F).

6.111 Trench 12 was crossed by three furrows, one of which (context [1203]) was excavated. The full profile of [1203] measured 2.7m wide by 0.11m deep, and it contained a single fill (1204) that produced no finds. The furrows were approximately north-south aligned and were spaced about

11m part (centre to centre). Their shallow depth compared to examples in Trenches 6 and 13 (to the south and northeast, respectively) suggests that greater erosion and modern plough truncation has occurred in this part of the site. This is supported by the lack of any sealing deposits below the topsoil (1200), which measured up to 0.32m thick and formed the only overburden deposit in this trench.

Trench 14 (Plan Figure 4.22; Section Figure 17)

6.112 Trench 14 was positioned approximately 60m to the north of Trench 12, close to the eastern boundary of the site, and was aligned northeast-southwest. It was on a notable slope, levels on the natural substrate dropping from 11.71m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench to 10.80m aOD to the southwest. Like Trench 12, it targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area but a broad geophysical anomaly interpreted as geological in origin crossed the centre of the trench. The lowest deposit in the natural sequence comprised a gravelly clay-sand layer (1416) which was seen in the excavated slots in ditches [1406] and [1407] only. It was sealed by an atypical bright orange-yellow and pinkish orange sand (1401) which formed the archaeological horizon and was visible in plan across the length of the trench (Plate 1.41). The only archaeological features encountered were at the southwestern end of the trench and they comprised a possible pit truncated by two phases of a boundary/drainage ditch, the latter being of post-medieval date.

6.113 The earliest feature encountered was a possible pit [1408] which was truncated by the northeastern side of ditch [1406] (Section DBS2/44, Figure 17). The pit extended beyond the trench edge to the northwest and measured 0.45m wide and greater than 0.3m long, as exposed. It was up to 0.24m deep and had fairly steep, concave sides. The feature was filled with a dull grey-brown clayey sand (1409) with frequent black staining; no finds were present and environmental sample processing yielded only flint debitage chips and shatter and tiny coal flecks, both of which could be of natural origin (Appendices 3F, 3H). This feature is regarded as potentially of archaeological origin but it remains possible that it represents a natural disturbance (for example rooting) in the softer sandy natural substrate in this trench.

6.114 Feature [1408] was truncated by a post-medieval ditch sequence [1406] and recut [1407], both aligned approximately north-south. The original ditch cut [1406] measured 1.65m wide (truncated) and was a symmetrical, blunted V shape in profile (Section DBS2/44, Figure 17). The ditch measured 0.67m deep and was filled with three orange-brown and brown-grey clayey sand deposits (1410)-(1412). The fills were soft and porous and relatively loose, in-keeping with a post-medieval date for their deposition. Fill (1411) contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem which is not closely datable (clay tobacco pipes have a broad date range from 1580-1910), as well as five pieces of CBM; some of the latter were machine-made and of 19th century date or later (Appendices 3K, 3M).

6.115 The later recut [1407] partially dredged the infilled ditch [1406] but was notably shallower lay slightly to the southwest of the original ditch. It measured 1.55m wide by 0.32m deep and had a broad, shallow, bowl-like profile. Its two fills (1413) and (1414) were darker and blacker than the fills of the original ditch, and also consisted of soft clayey sand. Lower fill (1413) yielded 2 sherds of mid-17th to 18th century pottery (Appendix 3B); it also contained an iron nail (not closely datable), a large quantity (197) of flint chips, shatter and irregular flakes – likely naturally

occurring – and magnetised gravel and coal (Appendices 3E, 3F, 3H). An environmental sample of the deposit contained a single bread/club wheat caryopsis (Appendix 3C).

6.116 It is likely the ditch [1406]/[1407] equates to two ditches within the boundary sequence [313]/[386]/[321] recorded close to the southern edge of the site in Trench 3, as well as the ditches [705]/[707] which were partially seen in Trench 7. This is a probable post-medieval field boundary and recut, infilled when the fields were merged to create one large field.

6.117 The furrows in Trench 14 were consistent with those seen in trenches across this part of the site. Four furrows crossed the trench which were aligned approximately north-south and spaced 9-10m apart (centre to centre). A single furrow (context [1402]) was excavated and recorded; it measured 2.2m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (1403) which contained no finds. As elsewhere, the furrows were truncated by later land drains.

6.118 At the southwestern end of the trench only, above the ditch sequence [1406]/[1407], a shallow sealing deposit (1415) was noted. This extended 4.4m into the trench from its southwestern end and measured 0.13m thick at its thickest point. The deposit sealed the infilled post-medieval ditches and is thus a relatively late sealing layer. It was sealed by topsoil (1400), which for most of the trench formed the only overburden deposit. The total overburden thickness was between 0.27m and 0.4m.

Trench 15 (Plan Figure 4.23; Section Figure 17)

6.119 Trench 15 was positioned centrally within the easternmost field. It was aligned northeast-southwest and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area, although two geophysical anomalies of probable geological origin crossed the trench. The natural substrate gently sloped downwards from 10.62m aOD at the northeastern end of the trench to 10.2m aOD towards the southwest. The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (1502). A natural feature was investigated and recorded in this trench, as well as an undated ditch and its recut.

6.120 Towards the southwestern end of the trench, an area of blue-grey clay was investigated and proved to be a natural hollow [1511] infilled by (1512); this was very similar in character to [1209] in Trench 12 (Section DBS2/114, Figure 17). An environmental sample from the feature yielded natural flint chips and shatter and naturally-occurring coal fragments (Appendices 3E, 3H). Disturbances in the underlying boulder clay (1502) were also noted, and a pocket of soft sand (1516) was recorded within the clay deposit below the hollow.

6.121 Ditch [1504] lay in the northeastern half of the trench and was aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 4.23). It measured 1.93m wide and 0.7m deep, and had moderately steep, straight sides and a broad base (Section DBS2/95, Figure 17; Plate 1.42). The ditch was filled with sterile silty or sandy clay deposits (1506)-(1510) that formed through natural silting of the feature. The fills contained frequent manganese staining which indicates some waterlogging of the sediments during formation, and it is likely the ditch for served for both drainage and enclosure. No dating evidence was retrieved; a sample from the main, heavily manganese-stained fill (1509) contained 72 flint debitage fragments which were mostly chips and shatter but also included two flakes; eroded coal was also noted (Appendices 3F, 3H).

6.122 A minor recut [1503] was noted which had a smaller, U-shaped profile measuring 0.88m wide by 0.34m deep. It contained a single sandy clay fill (1505) which contained flint chips and shatter and a single charred wheat caryopsis (Appendices 3F, 3C).

6.123 Three north-south aligned furrows crossed the trench, one of which [1513] was partially excavated (Sections DBS2/114, Figure 17). This furrow measured 3.2m wide by 0.16m deep and contained two fills: both were clayey sand deposits but the lower fill contained frequent iron pan inclusions. A single sherd of 13th to mid-14th century pottery was recovered from the lower fill (1514) (Appendix 3B). These furrows were spaced approximately 10m apart and were sealed by a thin subsoil layer (1501) which also sealed the ditch and recut [1504]/[1503]. The subsoil's composition was similar to the furrow fills, comprising brown-yellow clayey sand. Topsoil (1500) sealed the subsoil; the combined overburden depth measured up to 0.42m in this trench.

Trench 18 (Plan Figures 4.25-4.27; Section Figure 17)

6.124 Trench 18 was positioned close to the coastal edge of the site and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.25). It was located on a gentle slope downwards from northwest to southeast. The natural substrate was atypical for the site and consisted of a mix of red-brown and pale brown-yellow clayey sand (1802). This deposit contained occasional patches of angular gravels and chalk flecks of the type seen in boulder clays but it was distinct from the boulder clay encountered elsewhere on the site. Deposit (1802) formed the archaeological horizon in the trench and lay at between 10.45m-10.70m aOD. Whilst this was far from the lowest point on the site, it represented a drop of around 1m in elevation from trenches to the west, north and south. Deposit (1802) was poorly draining and there was a greater depth of overburden in this trench than was common at the site. As a result, land drains were encountered above the level of the archaeological horizon and, to avoid damaging them, several higher 'platforms' were left in the trench around functioning drains. A significant quantity of archaeological features was recorded in Trench 18 which were concentrated at the northwestern end of the trench and towards its centre. The features comprised pits, a curvilinear ditch and several linear ditches.

6.125 At the northwestern end of the trench, the features [1803], [1806], [1809] and [1807]/[1808] formed a cluster of archaeological activity (Figure 4.26, Plate 1.43). Feature [1803], a pit or the terminus of a linear feature which continued to the southwest beyond the trench edge, was relatively isolated from the rest of the features. It had steep sloping sides tapering to a narrow, flat base and measured 0.88m wide by 0.3m deep (Section DBS2/192, Figure 17). The feature was filled with a grey-blue clayey sand deposit (1804); a single charred cereal caryopsis derived from this fill (Appendix 3C). Radiocarbon dating of this caryopsis has returned a date range of 206-351 AD (Appendix 4).

6.126 To the north of [1803], a small pit [1809] was recorded. Its visible (eastern) edge was rounded in plan and it measured 0.23m wide by 0.15m deep; its sides were steep, becoming near-vertical on the southern side of the feature, suggesting it may have been a posthole or stake hole (Section DBS2/206, Figure 17). Its single fill (1811) was a mid-blue sandy clay.

6.127 Approximately 0.5m to the north of [1809], a curvilinear gully [1806] was recorded which was flanked by pit [1809] to the south and pit(s) [1807]/[1808] to the north (Section DBS2/208, Figure 17). Gully [1806] was exposed for a length of 2m and was on an east-west alignment, curving towards the northwest and northeast. The gully had a regular concave profile and measured 0.55m wide by 0.33m deep with a level base; it was filled with a single, sterile fill (1818) which

closely resembled (1804) and (1811). If this gully formed a ring, the northern return of the feature would fall outside the excavated area.

6.128 To the north of [1806], a broad and shallow pit [1808] was recorded, followed by a possible further cut [1807] (Section DBS2/208, Figure 17). Cut [1808] measured 0.9m long by 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep; it was shallow, with gently sloping and slightly undulating sides. At the northern edge of the feature it appeared to have been truncated by a deeper and more regular cut [1807]. However, the fills of both features were very similar and it is possible that the two cuts represent a single, slightly irregular feature extending beyond the trench edge to the northeast. As recorded, pit [1807] measured 0.53m wide and 0.6m long and 0.25m deep. It had moderately steep and regular concave sides. Its fills (1816) and (1817) were both mid grey-blue fine clayey sand with manganese throughout, suggesting they formed in wet conditions.

6.129 Towards the centre of the trench, two parallel ditches [1815] and [1814] and a pit [1813] were recorded (Figure 4.27, Plate 1.44). The ditches were on a northwest-southeast alignment; the earlier ditch [1815] had a truncated width of 1.1m and was greater than 0.6m deep. Its base could not be safely reached due to the depth of the trench and the damp nature of the soils. The ditch had steep, straight sides and two fills were excavated (Section DBS2/203, Figure 17); it would have been a significant drainage and boundary feature in the landscape. The lowest excavated fill was (1825) which was a dark blue-grey fine silty clay with frequent chalk and gravel inclusions. These inclusions were largely absent from the natural deposit (1802) through which the ditch was cut and their presence suggests that the base of the feature probably reached an underlying layer of chalky and gravelly boulder clay below (1802). Upper fill (1826) was a more mottled orange and blue-grey silty clay with occasional manganese and chalk fragments. Both fills likely represent the gradual silting up of the feature with natural sediments; they were devoid of finds or environmental material.

6.130 After infilling, ditch [1815] was partially truncated by a parallel shallow ditch [1814] which was cut slightly to the south. It had a much shallower profile with moderately steep, straight sides and a broad and flat base; it measured 1.94m wide by 0.35m deep. Its lower fill (1827) was a mottled orange and mid blue-grey silty clay, while the upper fill (1828) was darker and consisted of blue-grey silty clay with occasional orange sand. It more closely resembled the sealing deposit (1830), described further below.

6.131 Approximately two metres to the south of ditch [1814] was a broad and shallow pit [1813] (Section DBS2/204, Figure 17). It measured 2.26m long and over 1m wide, continuing beyond the trench edge to the northeast. It had moderately steep, concave sides and a slightly concave base, and was filled with (1829) which resembled the grey fills of the features at the northwest end of the trench: pale grey-blue silty clay with chalk and manganese inclusions.

6.132 Pit [1813] was sealed by a dark grey sealing layer (1830) which equated to a sealing layer (1819) recorded at the northwest end of the trench (sealing features [1803], [1809], [1806] and [1808]). This layer measured 0.12-0.19m thick and was observed throughout the trench (where it was not removed by later furrow activity). It probably represents a flooding event which sealed the infilled features some time after disuse. It is not known whether this deposit would have sealed ditches [1815] and [1814] as furrow truncation above these features was deep and broad enough to remove it. The lower horizon of the layer (1819)=(1830) lay at between 10.48-10.7m

aOD, overlying infilled features or, where absent, the natural substrate. It was followed by a subsoil (1801) which measured up to 0.14m thick.

6.133 Both the subsoil and the underlying flood deposit were truncated by furrows. Furrows obliquely crossed the trench (on an approximately north-south alignment) and thus caused significant interruptions in the deposit sequence in section. The furrows at this point were spaced approximately 8.5m apart from centre to centre. Furrows [1810] and [1831] were two of the five furrows recorded crossing Trench 18; they were excavated and recorded where they interacted with archaeological features (Sections DBS2/208 and 203, Figure 17). They measured approximately 4.5m wide and survived to depths of 0.3-0.37m, which was sufficient to remove both sealing deposits (1819)=(1830) and subsoil (1801). The single fills (1812) and (1832) contained no finds. Furrows were truncated by two phases of land drains (shallower ceramic drains in line with the furrows, and deeper modern drains containing working plastic drainage ducts; the latter were orientated northeast-southwest). Topsoil (1800) formed the final overburden layer and measured up to 0.35m thick. Total overburden thickness in Trench 18 (including (1819)=(1830)) ranged from 0.45m to 0.60m, and was thickest at the northwestern end of the trench.

Trench 19 (Plan Figures 4.28-4.29; Section Figure 18)

6.134 Trench 19 was located approximately 100m north of Trench 18, close to the eastern site boundary (Figure 4.28). It was aligned northeast-southwest and was on relatively level high ground, levels on the natural substrate (1901) being 10.86-11.13m aOD (lowest at the southwestern end). The trench targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area. The natural substrate (1901) consisted of bright orange-yellow and pinkish orange mixed fine clayey sand and it formed the archaeological horizon; boulder clay was not reached. Two features were recorded: a burnt pit [1902] and a nearby possible archaeological feature [1904] (Figure 4.29).

6.135 Pit [1902] was at the edge of the trench and was oval in shape, narrowing towards the trench section and continuing beyond the trench limits to the southeast (Plate 1.45). It was a shallow feature filled with charcoal and burnt stones, which, given the shallow overburden, had probably suffered significant plough disturbance. It survived to a depth of 0.1m and measured 0.7m wide by over 0.9m long. Its sides were very gently sloping and concave, but probably only represent the base of the feature (Section DBS2/39, Figure 18). Its fill (1903) was mottled black and orange-brown silty sand and was dominated by the fire-cracked cobbles which made up the bulk of the deposit. The fill was sampled in its entirety and has yielded the largest quantity of charcoal from the site, a mix of hazel and oak (Appendix 3C). Other than flint chips and shatter (of probable natural origin), there were no finds from the feature (Appendix 3F). It represents a stone-lined hearth where fires were set. A piece of hazel charcoal from (1903) has been radiocarbon dated to 2579 – 2463 AD (Appendix 4), placing this activity at around the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition.

6.136 Approximately 3m to the southwest of pit [1902] was a much more ephemeral feature [1904], which may be the terminus of a shallow gully. It was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.81m wide by over 1.1m long, continuing to the northwest beyond the trench edge. It had shallow concave sides and a narrow concave base, and a depth of 0.13m (Section DBS2/40, Figure 18). The feature contained a single pale fill (1905) of light yellow-brown silty sand which differed only slightly from the natural sand into which it was cut (Plate 1.46). The fill contained

several flints, some of which may be naturally occurring, but which include a small blade and an irregular flake; these are possibly the results of flint working (Appendix 3F). The environmental sample taken from the feature yielded many more flint chips and shatter which are probably naturally occurring, as well as an eroded coal fragment (Appendix 3H), but no environmental finds. Although the feature had a linear appearance in plan, it is possible this is the result of truncation of its upper portions, and it may have been broader and less regular overall. Whether [1904] was dug by human agency or naturally formed by erosion, the fill (1905) containing flint-working debitage indicates some level of prehistoric human activity in the area.

6.137 The trench was crossed by four furrows on an approximately north-south alignment, spaced 11-12m apart, centre to centre; these were sealed by topsoil (1900). Overburden was 0.3m thick and the likelihood of modern plough truncation having occurred in this area is high.

Trench 20 (Plan Figures 4.28, 4.30-4.31; Section Figure 18)

6.138 Trench 20 was positioned approximately 40m west of Trench 19 and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area, although a single linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as having geological origins crossed the centre of the trench (Figure 4.28). The trench lay in a level and relatively low-lying part of the field, levels on the natural substrate (2002) being 9.78-9.86m aOD which represents a drop of approximately 1m compared to Trench 19 (to the east) and parts of Trench 28 (to the northeast). The natural substrate (2002) was a soft, clayey sand layer which was visible across the full length of the trench; boulder clay was reached in excavations of deeper features. The trench contained several linear ditches and a possible pit, as well as a probable natural feature. No finds were recovered; all features were sampled, but only a single charred macroplant was retrieved – from the probable natural feature. All archaeological activity in this trench remains undated, with no potential for radiocarbon dating.

6.139 At the southwest end of the trench, the natural deposit sequence comprised firm boulder clay (2030) (only visible in excavated slots) overlain by the sandy upper natural layer (2002). However, at the northeast end of the trench the natural deposit sequence was more varied and was affected by an underlying shelving off of deposit (2029). This was the lowest deposit reached at this end of the trench and consisted of compacted clayey sand and gravel. Deposit (2029) exhibited a steep slope downwards from west to east (Section DBS2/196, Figure 18). It was followed by chalky clay deposits (2014) and (2013), which resembled the boulder clay (2030) but were less consistent; deposit (2013) contained very blue-grey patches which were devoid of inclusions, intermixed with patches of clay with chalk flecks throughout. (2013) was directly below (2002), the sandy natural layer visible in plan throughout the trench. The deposits (2014) and (2013) are likely to have been glacially deposited, with the steep drop-off in (2029) being responsible for a more varied natural sequence above. Shortly to the west of this point, further changes observed in plan proved to be silty sand layers (2023) and (2022), also lying below the archaeological horizon (2002).

6.140 The curvilinear feature [2011] was positioned above the steep drop-off in (2029) described above (Section DBS2/196, Figure 18). The feature resembled a curving gully in plan with a distinctive manganese-rich fill (2012) which stood out from the surrounding yellow natural deposit (2002); it appeared archaeological in origin (Plate 1.47). On excavation the edges of [2011] proved very diffuse, and the feature was recorded as being most likely a natural channel caused by the shelving natural layer (2029) below. The channel measured up to 0.8m wide and

0.3m deep. A sample taken from (2012) yielded a single charred macroplant – a burnt pod fragment of wild radish – as well as flecks of coal and natural stone (Appendices 3C, 3H). Its presence warrants attention as it is the only material from any feature in this trench; however; it is a wild and naturally occurring weed, and does not necessarily change the interpretation of this feature.

6.141 Close to the northeastern end of the trench, two shallow sequential ditches [2005] and [2003] were recorded (Figure 4.30, Plate 1.48). The relationship between the two was poorly defined due to a strong similarity in their fills, but they could not have been open at the same time. It is likely these were sequential cuttings of a minor field division or drainage ditch, representing two relatively short-lived phases of use. The apparently earlier feature was [2005], a west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch measuring 0.7m wide and 0.31m deep which had a concave, bowl-like profile (Section DBS2/194, Figure 18). The later cut [2003] diverged slightly from the line of [2005], running northwest-southeast; it is possible there was a slight curve to this ditch, but this was unclear within the width of the trench. Ditch [2003] measured 0.62m wide by 0.25m deep, and had a concave profile; its single fill (2004) closely resembled (2006) in [2005].

6.142 At the southwestern end of the trench, a more substantial ditch [2015] was excavated which had two recuts [2017] and [2019] (Figure 4.31, Plate 1.49). The original ditch [2015] survived to a truncated width of 0.7m and it was 0.61m deep with steep, straight edges which tapered to a narrow flat base (Section DBS2/197, Figure 18). A complete, projected profile would have measured around 1.2m wide. The ditch was cut into firm chalky boulder clay below (2002) and it probably remained open for some time. Its lower fill (2016) consisted of pale yellow-brown fine silty clay and its upper fill comprised yellow-brown clayey silt (2027). A recut event [2017] partially cleared out the basal fill of the original ditch; the cut had a distinct horizon against fill (2016) and was filled by a very similar deposit (2018). The recut measured 0.53m deep and had a truncated width of 0.6m (its northeastern side was truncated by the later recut [2019]). The upper fill of [2017] was a pale yellow-brown fine clayey silt with manganese inclusions (2028). The final recut [2019] formed a slightly narrower, shallower ditch with a very similar profile (1.03m wide by 0.45m deep). Ditch [2019] contained a basal stony fill (2020) and a very mottled upper fill (2021), both of a more mixed nature than the earlier ditch fills. They may have been deliberately redeposited into the ditch to backfill it, perhaps including some bank material from its original cutting.

6.143 Approximately 9m to the northeast of the ditch sequence [2015]-[2019], a possible shallow pit or hollow [2009] was partially exposed in the trench. It extended into the trench by 0.4m and measured 1.14m wide in the trench section. The sides of the feature were regular and gently concave, and its fill (2010) consisted of dull grey-brown sandy clay.

6.144 Three plough furrows were recorded crossing the trench on an approximately north-south alignment; they were spaced 12-13m apart, centre to centre. Furrow [2007] truncated the western extent of ditch [2005]. The furrows were sealed by a subsoil layer (2001) which comprised light orange-brown dense clayey sand which was 0.12m-0.28m thick (it was thickest in the central, lowest portion of the trench). It was followed by topsoil (2000) which measured up to 0.32m thick; the combined thickness of overburden in the trench was between 0.44m to 0.6m.

Trench 24 (Plan Figures 4.33, 4.35; Section Figure 18)

6.145 Trench 24 was positioned close to the northern boundary of the site; it was aligned- north-south and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.33). This area was one of the lowest-lying parts of the surrounding landscape, levels on the natural substrate (2401) lying at between 7.59m and 8.11m aOD, lowest at the northern end of the trench. The natural substrate comprised boulder clay (2402) overlain by a sandy clay layer (2401) which formed the archaeological horizon.

6.146 A northeast-southwest aligned ditch [2403] at the southern end of the trench, with two recuts, was the only archaeological feature present (Figure 4.35, Plate 1.50). The original ditch cut [2403] had a truncated width of 1.1m and was 0.75m deep; it had steeply sloping sides and a narrow rounded base (Section DBS2/168-9, Figure 18). The ditch was infilled with fine silty clay deposits (2404), (2405) and (2412) which were pale, sterile and likely to have formed by natural washing-in of sediments over a considerable time period. All fills contained quantities of manganese, consistent with having settled in very damp conditions. A friable fragment of possible pottery was noted at the base of fill (2404) but was so small that it could not be retained for assessment; the ditch fills were otherwise entirely sterile and environmental sampling yielded no material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

6.147 After infilling, the ditch was partially cleared out by a smaller recut [2406] measuring over 0.77m wide and 0.43m deep. This had a more U-shaped profile and its fills were distinct from those of the earlier ditch. Lower fill (2407) was dull mid brown in colour, while (2408) was a mix of brighter yellow and blue clays. These were followed by a pale pinkish brown upper fill (2410); all fills were sterile. A final, clear truncation event [2409] took place after [2406] went out of use. This was different in character from the earlier ditch phases and formed a broad, shallow cut across the top of the infilled features. It measured 1.78m wide by only 0.33m deep and had a broad, concave profile; it contained a single sandy clay fill (2411). The cut followed the line of the earlier ditches, forming a broad channel which was perhaps deep enough to aid with drainage and/or irrigation. Its different profile and distinct fill suggest a change in drainage requirements or land management. The environmental sample from (2411) contained several charred remains: hazel and oak charcoal, a charred bread/club wheat caryopsis and an unidentified weed fragment (Appendix 3C). In addition, a quantity of flint debitage chips, shatter and flakes (possibly naturally occurring) and natural vitrified stone were retrieved (Appendices 3F, 3H).

6.148 A single furrow crossed the trench obliquely on a north-northwest to east-southeast alignment. There was no subsoil or alluvium in this trench and the overburden consisted of a shallow topsoil measuring 0.25m thick.

Trench 25 (Plan Figures 4.33, 4.36; Section Figure 18)

6.149 Trench 25 was positioned at the northern boundary of the site, approximately 20m to the northeast of Trench 24. It was orientated northwest-southeast and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.33). The trench was in a relatively level low point within the landscape, levels on the natural boulder clay (2502) being between 7.71m and 7.97m aOD. A pond [2521] was recorded in the southeastern half of the trench which was cut by a ditch

[2507] and pit [2506]; these were sealed by a later layer (2505). A shallow possible pit [2503] was also present at the northern edge of the pond.

6.150 The pond [2521] covered a length of 20m at the southeastern end of the trench (Figure 4.36). The deposit sequence infilling the pond was evaluated with a machine-assisted slot towards the centre of the feature, which also encountered features truncating the pond (Plate 1.51). The base of the pond was reached by hand-excavation of ditch [2507] and lay at 6.63m aOD, approximately 1.6m BGL (Section DBS2/87, Figure 18). The lowest fill was (2515), an orange and blue mottled clay deposit, which was followed by a bright blue-grey clay fill (2516). A further orange-brown sandy clay layer (2520) was noted at the northern edge of the excavated slot, overlying (2516). The pond deposits contained manganese, consistent with having formed in waterlogged conditions, but produced no finds. A monolith sample was taken through the pond sequence to assess the soil formation processes and confirmed that the fine clay (2515) observed at the base of the sample probably formed in standing water at the base of a hollow. Mottled deposit (2516) within the centre of the sequence is indicative of a fluctuating water table and may indicate a period when the hollow or pond was intermittently flooded (Appendix 3N). Levels on the upper horizon of (2516) lay at between 7.3-7.5m aOD, the pond measuring up to 0.7m deep.

6.151 The pond deposits were cut by a substantial ditch [2507] and an adjacent pit [2506] (Section DBS2/87, Figure 18). The ditch was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.7m deep by 1.5m wide. Its base reached the underlying gravelly boulder clay (2502) at the base of the pond. The ditch was infilled by several silty and sandy clay fills which would have accumulated naturally via the erosion of surrounding sediments. They comprised fills (2508), (2511), (2512)=(2517), (2513)=(2518), and (2514)=(2519), all mid and dark blue-grey clays mottled with orange clay and sand which frequently contained iron pan and manganese. No finds or environmental material were present in the fills which likely represent the silting up of the feature over time. Although infilled by the time the features were cut, it seems probable the pond area remained seasonally wet, with episodic washing-in of the surrounding sterile sediments occurring throughout the use of the ditch.

6.152 On the north side of the ditch was a substantial pit [2506]. The pit measured 1.64m long and 0.55m deep; it was only partially visible within the excavated area and continued towards the northeast. An incomplete width of 0.4m was recorded. The pit also truncated the pond layers and was filled with bright blue-grey and blueish purple clay-rich deposits (2509) and (2510). An environmental sample of the lower fill (2509) yielded four flint debitage chips but these may be naturally occurring (Appendix 3F); no further finds or environmental material was present. The function of the pit is unclear but it may have been dug to extract clay or to reach the water table; it was not excavated to the depth of the better-draining gravelly clay at the base of the infilled pond, and would probably have filled with standing water once open.

6.153 A third possible archaeological feature comprised an undated pit [2503] close to the northern edge of the pond [2521] which cut through the natural boulder clay (2502). The pit measured 1.27m long by 0.59m wide and was an elongated oval in plan; it had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Section DBS2/71, Figure 18; Plate 1.52). Its single fill (2504) was a dark blackish grey silty sand which contained no finds; a charred hemp nettle seed and a further unidentified charred macroplant were recovered from environmental sample processing (Appendix 3C).

6.154 Ditch [2507], pit [2506] and the pond sequence were sealed by a dark purplish grey-brown silty clay deposit (2505). The layer was present for a length of 22m within the trench and measured up to 0.2m thick. It closely resembled the upper layers in the flood or pond sequences recorded in Trenches 26 and 11 (contexts (2603) and (1107), respectively). Deposit (2505) was also assessed within the monolith sample and was found to have been deposited under higher energy conditions with properties indicating there were still fluctuating water levels in this area at the time it was deposited (Appendix 3N). It represents further flooding of the area after the ditch and pit had gone out of use. A single sherd of handmade rock-gritted pottery was recovered from the deposit, well-stratified in section, and is of possible Iron Age date (Appendix 3A).

6.155 Deposit (2505), where present, and pit [2503] were sealed by a thick subsoil layer (2501). This was a drier brown sandy clay with properties which indicate that the ground at this level had dried out sufficiently for soil formation processes to occur (Appendix 3N). The subsoil thickness varied between 0.1m at the northwestern end of the trench up to 0.35m at the southeastern end, above the infilled pond (Section DBS2/85, Figure 18). Topsoil (2500) followed; the total overburden thickness varied between 0.4m and 0.75m in this trench.

Trench 26 (Plan Figures 4.37-4.38; Section Figure 19)

6.156 Trench 26 was positioned at the northern boundary of the site, orientated northwest-southeast and targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area, although it crossed a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a spread of unknown origin (Figure 4.37). The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (2602) which was overlain by a sterile silty clay layer (2612). Levels on the upper horizon of the natural substrate were between 8.62-9.16m aOD; this represented a significant drop-off in ground level compared to the northern end of Trench 28 which lay 65m to the east (10.88m aOD), but was not as low-lying as Trenches 24 and 25 to the west (7.59-8m aOD). A sequence of deposits infilling a natural hollow was present in the northwestern half of Trench 28 (coinciding with the ‘spread’ anomaly), and a single pit [2608] was recorded within the sequence.

6.157 The pond or flood sequence at the northwestern end of the trench (Plate 1.53) measured up to 23m long and commenced with a basal layer of blue-grey clay (2606) which measured up to 0.24m thick; it had settled above the natural gravelly boulder clay (2602) (Section DBS2/117, Figure 19). This layer was cut by a small pit [2608] which measured 0.66m wide by 0.28m deep (as exposed). The pit continued beyond the southwestern trench edge and measured 0.4m long within the trench; it had near-vertical sides and a squarish shape in plan. It was truncated by a modern land drain cut [2610] (Section DBS2/117, Figure 19). The pit was filled by a dark grey-blue silty clay deposit (2609) which contained no finds or environmental material.

6.158 After the pit [2608] had infilled, a thin deposit (2605) settled above it and deposit (2606). Deposit (2605) consisted of bright yellow-orange sandy clay with lenses of pure compacted sand (similar to degraded sandstone). It measured up to 0.1m thick and was followed by a dark grey/black-brown gritty clayey silt, possibly stained by organic material. This was similar in appearance to (though darker than) deposit (2505) recorded above the pond sequence in Trench 25. No finds or environmental material were recovered from environmental samples of the deposits (2606) and (2603), barring a background presence of flint chips and shatter in both layers (Appendix 3F).

6.159 Above the infilled hollow was a silty clay sealing deposit (2607) which may represent further settling of sediments over the hollow, but at a height where the sediments remained much drier and the dark staining from manganese, iron panning and possible organic matter did not occur. It was only present in the northwestern half of the trench. The field drains in the trench truncated this layer but appear to have been sealed by a later subsoil layer (2601), suggesting this was a late landscaping layer, possibly to build up the ground to mitigate flooding. The subsoil was followed by topsoil but was absent from the southernmost 8m of the trench, where topsoil directly overlay the natural substrate (2612). The overburden thickness in the trench varied from 0.25m in the southeast to 0.62m at the northwestern end of the trench.

Trench 28 (Plan Figures 4.39-4.40; Section Figure 19)

6.160 Trench 28 was positioned close to the northeastern corner of the site and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. The trench targeted a geophysical linear trend of unknown origin and a geophysical anomaly interpreted as geological in origin (Figure 4.39). The trench lay across a marked drop in the level of the natural substrate, which dropped from a high of 10.88m at the northern end of the trench to 9.65m in the south. The slope reflected a shelving off of the underlying boulder clay (2802), which was the uppermost natural layer at the northern end of the trench; where it dropped away it was overlain by a gravelly sand and clay deposit (2811) which formed the uppermost natural horizon in the southern 30m of the trench (Section DBS2/117, Figure 19; Plate 1.56). A ditch [2803] was recorded at the northern end of the trench, and a pit [2807] which contained burnt stones and charcoal was present at the centre. A possible occupation layer (2812) was also recorded.

6.161 Ditch [2803] was close to the northern end of the trench and ran on a northwest-southeast alignment (Figure 4.40, Plate 1.54). It measured 1.14m wide and 0.44m deep, and had moderately steep, straight sides and a broad concave base (Section DBS2/159, Figure 19). The ditch contained three silty clay fills (2804)-(2806). The lower fill (2804) was sterile and contained chalk flecks eroded from the natural boulder clay (2802); it represents primary silting. The mid and upper fills (2805) and (2806) were slightly darker brown sandy silty clays. The mid fill (2805) contained four handmade rock-gritted sherds assessed as of possible Iron Age date, and a fragment of fired clay or stone (Appendix 3A). Both fills contained natural flint chips/shatter/flakes and coal (Appendices 3F, 3H). The ground dropped away significantly to both the south and west of ditch [2803], and it is possible that it functioned as a boundary ditch marking the edge of higher ground to the north and east.

6.162 Approximately 10m to the south of ditch [2803] was a substantial pit [2807]. It measured 1.48m long and over 0.55m wide, continuing to the east beyond the trench edge (Section DBS2/164, Figure 19). It contained three fills with significant quantities of burnt material. Basal mid grey silty sand fill (2810) was sterile and was followed by a tip of compacted heat-affected stones (2809) (Plate 1.55). The stones possibly formed a dry platform above which a fire could be laid. The uppermost fill (2805) was a fine and soft silty, clayey sand with ash content, consistent with waste from a fire. A sample from this deposit yielded birch, hazel, cherry, blackthorn and oak charcoal (Appendix 3C). A piece of blackthorn charcoal has returned a radiocarbon date of 1502 – 1323 BC (Appendix 4); this dates the activity to around the transition from the Early to Late Bronze Age.

6.163 Downslope from pit [2807], a broad area was covered by a dark black-grey clayey silt deposit (2812) (Section DBS2/117, Figure 19; Plate 1.56). The layer was found to be present for approximately 25m but was darkest for a length of 8m close to pit [2807]; in this aera the deposit was left in plan and was hand-excavated. An environmental sample from (2812) contained further fragments of hazel, cherry and oak charcoal (Appendix 3C), and inclusions of heat-affected stones were noted within the deposit during excavation. The layer was possibly formed by colluvial action, sediments being transported downslope which incorporated waste from the firepit, perhaps following its deliberate raking-out. Two flint debitage flakes were also retrieved from the sample, but these may have been naturally occurring (Appendix 3F).

6.164 A subsoil layer (2801) sealed deposit (2812) in the lower half of the trench and measured up to 0.15m thick; at its northern extent it partially overlay pit [2807]. To the north of this point, the sole overburden layer was the topsoil (2800). Combined overburden thickness ranged from 0.27m to 0.50m, it being thickest in the southern half of the trench.

Trench 29 (Plan Figures 4.41-4.42; Section Figure 20)

6.165 Trench 29 was aligned northeast-southwest and lay close to the southern boundary of the site. Geophysical anomalies indicative ploughing trends and geology were recorded in the location of the trench, as were anomalies of uncertain origin (Figure 4.41). The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (2902) which was partially overlain by a clayey sand deposit (2901). The trench was positioned on a gentle slope in a relatively low-lying portion of the site. Levels on the natural substrate ranged from 8.41-8.6m aOD, being highest at the northeastern end of the trench. A pit was present at the southwestern end of the trench, and a ditch at its centre; the latter continued into Trench 30 to the east.

6.166 Pit [2904] lay at the southwestern end of the trench and measured over 1.2m long (it continued westwards beyond the trench edge), 1.5m wide and 0.32m deep (Figure 4.42). It had gradual, uneven sides and a concave base, and contained one fill (2905) which was a pale silty clay from which 10 sherds of handmade rock-tempered pottery were recovered, all dated as Iron Age to Roman (Plate 1.57) (Appendix 3A). An environmental sample from deposit (2905) produced 10 fragments of alder charcoal and a single charred cereal caryopsis (Appendix 3C).

6.167 Ditch [2906] was located at the centre of the trench and was east-west aligned. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.22m deep, and had a concave, bowl-like profile (Section DBS2/366, Figure 16, Plate 1.58). The ditch contained one silty clay fill (2907), which yielded a single charred wheat caryopsis (Appendix 3C). The caryopsis has been radiocarbon dated to 1040 – 1214 AD (Appendix 4), dating the feature to the early medieval period. Ditch [2906], which is likely a field boundary ditch, is equated to [3004] in Trench 30 and, more tentatively, to [4003] and [4304] further west.

6.168 Adjacent to ditch [2906] was an irregular feature [2908] which is interpreted as a tree throw; the feature was irregular in both plan and profile (Section DBS2/366, Figure 20; Plate 1.58). The tree throw contained two fills (2909) and (2910), both containing high levels of redeposited natural clay; they contained no finds or environmental remains. The position of the tree throw, approximately 1m to the south of ditch [2906], might indicated that it formed part of the medieval boundary, but its presence in this location may also be coincidental.

6.169 No subsoil was present in Trench 29. Two furrows crossed the trench on an approximately north-south alignment, spaced approximately 10m apart, centre to centre. The archaeological features and furrows were sealed by topsoil (2900) which was 0.3m thick.

Trench 30 (Plan Figures 4.41 and 4.43; Section Figure 20)

6.170 Trench 30 was aligned northeast-southwest and lay *c.* 45-70m to the west of Trench 29 near the southern boundary of the site. The trench targeted one ferrous geophysical anomaly and two uncertain geophysical linear trends (Figure 4.41). The natural sequence comprised boulder clay (3003) overlaid by clayey sand (3002); levels on the natural substrate dropped slightly from 8.4m aOD in the northeast to 8.05m aOD at the southwestern end of the trench. A single ditch was recorded towards the northeastern end of the trench, truncating a sterile deposit.

6.171 Deposit (3011) lay directly above the upper natural deposit (3002) for a length of 13m at the northeastern end of the trench. The deposit measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a bluish grey-brown silty clay, possibly deposited through water action. It contained no finds or environmental remains.

6.172 An east-west aligned ditch [3004] cut deposit (3001) (Figure 4.43, Plate 1.59). It was slightly sinuous in plan, measured 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep and had moderately steep sides and a broad, concave base (Section DBS2/297, Figure 20). It contained one sandy clay fill (3005) which contained no finds; environmental sampling yielded only natural stone and iron ore residues (Appendix 3H). Ditch [3004] was later recut by [3006], which was slightly offset to the south of the original cut. Recut [3006] measured 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep, and contained pale-coloured sandy clay fills (3007) and (3008). Ditch [3004] is interpreted as a continuation of ditch [2906] in Trench 29 which has been radiocarbon dated to the late 11th to early 13th century.

6.173 A clayey sand subsoil was recorded at the northeastern end of Trench 30 for 12.5m, sealing the ditch sequence [3004]/[3006]. It was truncated by plough furrows, five of which crossed Trench 30, spaced 9-11m apart from centre to centre. Furrows [3009] and [3012] were excavated and contained single sandy, silty clay fills yielding no finds. The furrows were sealed by topsoil (3000). The combined overburden thickness varied from 0.43m at the northeastern end of the trench to 0.28m at the southwestern end.

Trench 33 (Plan Figures 4.44-4.45; Section Figure 20)

6.174 Trench 33 was aligned northeast-southwest and was positioned centrally in the southern third of the site (Figure 4.44). The trench was in a very low-lying area, levels on the natural substrate being 7.99-8.36m aOD. The trench frequently flooded throughout the evaluation, including at ground level around the trench. The geophysical survey identified a ‘spread’ anomaly and a linear, east-west aligned anomaly, both of unclear origin, in the location of Trench 33. The natural deposit sequence comprised a gravelly boulder clay (3306) which was overlain by a blue-grey clay deposit (3322), a bright yellow sand and degraded sandstone deposit (3303), and a sticky upper silty clay deposit (3302). There was a broad hollow in the surface of the natural substrate, infilled with (3304)=(3305), and this deposit was cut by a substantial ditch and its recut; the ditch is interpreted as a possible continuation of the southern trackway ditch recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 7-9 to the east.

6.175 Deposit (3304)=(3305) covered an area 38m long within the trench (Figure 4.44) and was evaluated via hand-excavated sondages both at the edges of the deposit and centrally (Sections DBS2/423 and 427, Figure 20). The deposit consisted of firm brown-grey clayey silt which contained occasional degraded sandstone fragments that had settled at its base; gleyed clay was also present in places. This deposit is probably the origin for the geophysical 'spread' anomaly. Context (3304) refers to the portion of the deposit visible for 13m in the northern half of the trench, to the north of an area which was left unexcavated due to the presence of multiple land drains. Context (3305) refers to the deposit excavated to the south of this area (Plate 1.60). The deposits were very similar in character and composition, but (3304) had a blacker hue overall, compared to a slight blue hue to (3305). Deposit (3304) also exhibited more frequent patches of black gleying. The slight difference in nature of the deposits may be attributable to a change in the underlying soils; (3304) overlay a broad area of the degraded sandstone deposit (3303), while (3305) mostly lay above the clay layers (3322) and (3302). Deposit (3304)=(3305) was thickest in the southeast-facing section of the trench, following a gentle gradient in the natural which dropped away towards the west. It measured 0.24m at its thickest point. Hand-excavated samples targeted darker areas in the deposits which either contained charcoal or coincided with areas of high magnetic responses in the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from the deposit but environmental sampling yielded oak charcoal and natural soil concretions and coal from deposit (3305) (Appendices 3C, 3H). The high geophysical magnetic responses in (3304) did not correspond to burnt material or metalworking waste, and are probably due to ferruginous inclusions within historically waterlogged sediments.

6.176 Deposit (3305)=(3304) was cut by an approximately east-west aligned ditch [3308] (Figure 4.55, Plate 1.61). It was truncated by a recut [3313] which removed its northern edge; the surviving extent of [3308] measured 1.8m wide and 0.97m deep (Section DBS2/428, Figure 20). It had a moderately steep and slightly convex southern edge and a narrow, flat base. The ditch was infilled by several silty clay and clayey silt fills, all of which were sterile. The lower fills (3309) and (3310) were darker black-grey layers with high incidences of manganese as well as chalk flecks washed in from the surrounding boulder clay. Mid to upper fills (3311), (3312), (3316) and (3317) were paler and ranged from blue-grey to brownish yellow or yellow-grey, representing washed-in natural sediments from higher in the natural deposit sequence. All fills were sterile.

6.177 Ditch recut [3313] truncated the northern edge of [3308] and slightly shifted the ditch course towards the north, but it remained on an approximately east-west alignment. It measured 1.75m wide by 0.58m deep and had moderately steep sides and a broad, flat base. The northern edge of the feature was not fully exposed as excavation was restricted by the presence of a land drain immediately to the east of the excavated slot. Recut [3313] contained six fills, probably also representing episodic washing-in of sediments from erosion of the surrounding natural deposits. A similar pattern of darker lower silty clay fills (3314), (3318) and (3315), blackened by manganese content and gleying, was followed by paler and more yellowish deposits (3319), (3320) and (3321). The deposits were largely sterile, the sole find deriving from lower-mid fill (3315) which contained a single piece of animal bone from a medium-sized mammal (Appendix 3G). Given the lack of dating material from this feature, in order to test its attribution as part of the trackway recorded to the east this could be a candidate for radiocarbon dating.

6.178 The ditch [3308] corresponded to the linear geophysical trend at the centre of Trench 33, and aligns well with the trackway ditches excavated to the east in Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9. Tentatively, the ditch can be equated to the southern trackway ditch excavated and recorded as [535], [407], [720] and [830]; in most cases, a clear recut was recorded in this feature further to the east, and in Trench 8 it was similarly cut through an infilled pond feature. These features are spaced 190-340m to the east of Trench 33, so at this stage equating the features must be regarded as speculative. However, the presence of a further ditch which resembled the northern trackway ditch *c.* 70m further west (see [3508], Trench 35) supports the theory that the trackway trend extended this far west within the site.

6.179 After the ditches had gone out of use, the level above the ditches and the infilled hollow lay at 7.9-8.15m aOD – still relatively low within the wider landscape. From this horizon a silty layer (3307) formed, possibly alluvially, and settled within a hollow which remained above the earlier sequence. This deposit was up to 0.27m thick at the centre of the trench, but as little as 0.04m thick at the northern and southern ends of the trench (beyond the edges of the hollow). It consisted of fine yellow-brown fine clayey silt. It was followed by a layer of subsoil (3301) consisting of orange-brown silty sand containing occasional stones; the upper surface of this deposit lay at around 8.4m aOD. This subsoil was truncated by furrow activity. Two furrows [3323] and [3325] were recorded which crossed the trench obliquely on an approximately north-south alignment. They measured 5-5.5m wide by up to 0.4m deep, and were spaced approximately 10m apart from centre to centre. The furrows were sealed by topsoil (3300) which was 0.1-0.26m thick in this trench (most typically around 0.22m). The combined overburden thickness in Trench 33 was between 0.37m and 0.64m, being shallowest at the northeastern end of the trench and thickest towards its centre.

Trench 34 (Plan Figures 4.46-4.48; Section Figure 21)

6.180 Trench 34 was aligned northwest-southeast and was positioned towards the centre of the site. It was targeted on an apparently archaeologically blank area, although a linear geophysical trend of unknown origin was recorded to the east and west of the trench and multiple 'spread' anomalies of unknown origin were also noted (Figure 4.46). The natural deposit sequence comprised boulder clay (3401) which was overlaid by a silty clay deposit (3452). The trench lay on relatively level low ground, levels on the natural substrate ranging from 8.2-8.4m aOD. Archaeological features in this trench comprised pitting activity to either side of a probable pond. Nine pits or possible pits were recorded, of which one has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age. A post-medieval ditch was also recorded which corresponded to the linear geophysical anomaly.

6.181 A probable pond or hollow [3437] was located at the centre of the trench (Figure 4.48, Plate 1.62); it corresponded to a discrete 'spread' anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey. Its southeastern edge was gently curved in plan and its southeastern side was moderately steep and concave (Section DBS2/386, Figure 21). Its western edge was obscured by a sealing deposit (3454) and the presence of land drains hindered excavation, but the overall length of the pond or hollow cannot be greater than 4m; it was over 2m wide. It was up to 0.5m deep and was filled with a sequence of four deposits which resembled the composition of pond fill sequences in Trenches 11, 21, 25 and 26. They comprised lower blue-grey and gleyed silty clays (3438) and (3439), followed by a bright orange-pink sand deposit (3440) and finally a

blueish yellow-grey silty clay deposit (3441) (Plate 1.63). The feature was fully investigated and sampled as the deposits filling the pond gave the appearance of one or more cut features in plan. However, excavation proved that the deposit changes in plan simply reflected which fills within the pond sequence lay at the excavated horizon of the trench, and all deposits filled one broad feature [3437]. Samples were retained and processed in case the pond retained finds from nearby archaeological activity; however, the only find from the samples was a fragment of charcoal from the upper-mid fill (3440) which is unidentifiable to species (Appendix 3C). Beyond the southern edge of the pond, a localised patch of gleyed clay (3453) was recorded above the natural (3452). This blackish layer formed in waterlogged conditions and was a further indication of a wet environment in this part of the site.

6.182 Two further non-archaeological features were investigated towards the northwestern end of the trench (Figure 4.47). A tree throw [3427] and nearby root channel [3425] probably represent parts of the same root system of a tree. They were filled with bluish silty clays (3428) and (3426), respectively. A sample from (3428) yielded a single flint debitage flake which may reflect archaeological activity in the vicinity (Appendix 3F).

6.183 The only dated feature in the trench was pit [3404], situated towards the southeastern end of the trench on the highest ground (Figure 4.48). It was an oval pit measuring over 1m long by 1m wide and 0.38m deep, and it had steep, regular sides (Section DBS2/275, Figure 21). The pit was filled with a sequence of four fills (3408) (3407) (3406) (3405). The lower three fills were sterile sandy and silty clays, but uppermost fill (3405) was a blackish sandy silt with angular stone and charcoal inclusions that was sharply distinct from the lower fills (Plate 1.64). This deposit was shallow and had been deposited after the feature had substantially infilled; it more closely resembled the fills of the adjacent pits [3413] and [3415], described below. This may suggest [3404] had been largely filled in when those pits were dug. The upper fill (3405) and lower-mid fill (3407) yielded small quantities of charcoal from sample processing (Appendix 3C). Oak charcoal from the lower-mid fill (3407) has been radiocarbon dated to 2197 – 1975 BC (Appendix 4), placing the pit within the Early Bronze Age.

6.184 Immediately to the northeast of pit [3404] lay a pair of intercutting pits [3413] and [3415] which were filled with angular heat-affected stones and charcoal (Plate 1.65). Both features were only partially exposed within the trench, continuing to the northeast beyond the limit of excavation. The pits were very similar in scale and character, with steep-sided profiles and comparable depths of 0.31-0.36m (Section DBS2/282, Figure 21). The earlier cut was [3413] which had a flattish base. It was filled with a black fill (3414) which was gritty in texture and seemed to have some ashy content; a sample contained unidentified charcoal and a single charred wheat caryopsis (Appendix 3C). The later cut [3415] appeared to be oval in shape and partially cleared out the stony fill from the earlier feature. Redeposited stones from the early pit appear to have made up its lower fill (3417), which was similarly black in colour. Its upper fil (3416) was a dark grey deposit which had a higher sandy clay content and was lighter in colour. The lower fill yielded only a tiny fragment of unidentified charcoal, while (3416) contained a mix of alder, oak, cherry and ash charcoal (Appendix 3C). It is likely that these pits represent sequential cuttings of a fire pit, the second perhaps repositioning or expanding the feature.

6.185 Six further pits were recorded in Trench 34, but none was dated and finds and environmental material was scarce. All had reasonable definition and are considered likely to be archaeological in origin.

6.186 Two undated pits [3402] and [3403] were located between the pits [3404] and [3413]/[3415] and pond [3437] (Figure 4.48). Feature [3402] was a shallow, elongated pit measuring 0.39m long by 0.32m wide and up to 0.14m deep. Its single fill (3403) was sterile (Section DBS2/277, Figure 21. Plate 1.66). Pit [3430] was also oval in plan and measured 0.96m by 0.64m and up to 0.35m deep; it had steep, concave sides (Section DBS2/388, Figure 21; Plate 1.62). Its two clayey silt fills contained frequent manganese but yielded no finds or environmental material.

6.187 To the northwest of pond [3437] were four oval features of varying sizes, all aligned approximately north-south (Figure 4.47; Plate 1.67). In plan the features formed a rough line, but they varied widely in size and depth and were not necessarily all open at the same time or associated with one another. The largest was the most northerly pit [3409] (Section DBS2/280, Figure 21), measuring 2.92m long by over 1m wide and 0.32m deep. It had short, steep sides and a broad, concave base and was filled with two sterile silty and sandy clay deposits (3411) and (3410). Immediately to the south of [3409] were two smaller pits [3418] and [3421] (Section DBS2/285, Figure 21; Plate 1.67). These were shallower and narrower at 0.2-0.25m deep and 0.65-0.7m wide. The larger pit [3418] measured 1.35m long, and [3421] was 0.7m long. Both pits contained single sterile silty or sandy clay fills which produced no finds. While they were possibly sequential, fill (3422) slightly overlying fill (3418), the overlap was very slight and it is feasible the features were adjacent and open at the same time. To the south of pit [3418] was a final, much smaller pit or gully terminus [3423] which continued beyond the trench section to the south. This was a narrower feature, measuring 0.3m wide by over 0.7m long and 0.16m deep; it had a U-shaped profile (Section DBS2/312, Figure 21). Its fill (3424) had a slightly bluer colour than the yellow-brown and brown-grey fills of the three pits to the north. This may reflect a greater degree of waterlogging and higher organic content. An environmental sample from this fill contained 10 charred macroplants including pea seeds, bread/club wheat and cereal (Appendix 3C). The assemblage makes this feature a good candidate for radiocarbon dating. Pit fills (3410) and (3419) yielded only natural coal and stone from their environmental samples (Appendix 3H).

6.188 Pond [3437] was partially sealed by a localised shallow deposit (3454) which was only present for a length of 5m in the trench (Section DBS2/386, Figure 21). It is possible that this represents similar activity to deposit (3442) which was recorded to the south of the pond, sealing the undated pit [3430] (Sections DBS2/386 and 388, Figure 21). Deposit (3442) contained frequent manganese and natural flint inclusions and was sampled but yielded no finds or environmental material. These deposits were followed by a thicker yellow-brown sealing deposit (3429)=(3412) which had a bluish colour in places, and probably formed due to sediments settling over the lower parts of the landscape. Deposit (3412) was separated from deposit (3429) in section by furrow [3445] and ditch [3435], but can be confidently equated. This deposit was also visible (though very thin) above pits [3413] and [3415], but did not extend further south than these features. It was thickest above the pond and the pits immediately north and south of the pond, being up to 0.22m thick in this part of the trench. It shallowed significantly again towards the northwest, petering out around 5m from the end of the trench.

6.189 The sealing deposit (3429)=(3412) was truncated by furrows, four of which were noted crossing Trench 34 on an approximately north-south alignment. They were typically spaced *c.* 10m apart from centre to centre, although two were more closely spaced at the southeastern end of the trench. Furrow [3445] was fully excavated and measured 5.5m wide by 0.28m deep; it had a single sandy silt fill (3446) from which no finds were recovered.

6.190 Furrows were truncated by machine-cut field drains and also by a post-medieval ditch [3435] which contained a land drain at its centre (Section DBS2/386, Figure 21; Plate 1.62). The ditch measured 1.2m wide and over 0.6m deep, and had a V-shaped profile; it was not excavated past the level of the ceramic drain. Above the drain the feature was filled with a sequence of dark grey-brown friable fills ((3436), (3449) and (3450)) which were probably deposited rapidly to cover the drain. Upper fill (3451) may have silted up gradually as the feature remained open. The feature was also encountered as [3502] in Trench 35.

6.191 Topsoil (3400) sealed ditch [3435] and was a maximum of 0.26m thick. Combined overburden thickness in Trench 34 ranged from 0.25m at each end to a maximum of 0.7m at the centre of the trench.

Trench 35 (Plan Figures 4.46 and 4.49; Section Figure 22)

6.192 Trench 35 was located *c.* 40m to the west of Trench 34 and was aligned northeast-southwest. It lay in a relatively low-lying, level area, levels on the natural substrate ranging from 8.11-8.2m aOD. The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (3501). Trench 35 targeted a linear geophysical anomaly of unknown origin; this corresponded to a post-medieval ditch that was also recorded in Trench 34. An additional east-west aligned ditch was recorded at the southern end of the trench which is interpreted as a possible continuation of the northern trackway ditch recorded in Trenches 4, 5, 7-9 and 33 to the east.

6.193 The possible trackway ditch sequence lay within 1m of the southwestern end of the trench and commenced with a large east-west aligned ditch cut [3508]. It measured 1.74m wide and 0.75m deep, and had moderately steep, slightly concave sides and a concave base (Section DBS2/307, Figure 22; Plate 1.68). The original ditch had five pale silty clay or clay fills (3509)-(3513). Fills (3510) and (3512) were slumps of redeposited natural clay indicating edge and/or bank collapses which punctuated the development of siltier fills as the ditch silted up over a prolonged period. The basal fill (3509) yielded three sherds of rock-gritted pottery of Iron Age to Roman date (Appendix 3A).

6.194 A recut [3514] occurred after substantial infilling of [3508]; this was minor and did not clear out the full depth of the feature. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.35m deep, but was substantially horizontally truncated by later feature [3517] to this size. The recut had a U-shaped profile and contained two fills (3515) and (3516). Neither fill yielded finds, barring natural coal and stone recovered from environmental samples (Appendix 3H).

6.195 A further linear feature on an east-west alignment truncated [3514] and [3508]. This was a broad, shallow feature [3517] which measured 2.67m wide and 0.21m deep (Section DBS2/307, Figure 22). Its gradual profile was similar to the late-phase truncations of the trackway ditches recorded in trenches further east, for example [424] in Trench 4 and [541] in Trench 5. Though not present in all cases, these later shallow cuts are visible above several segments of the trackway ditches (as well as other ditches) across the site and may represent

a final phase of use, perhaps a dredging event to maintain a visible division in the landscape. This cut contained one fill (3518) which yielded a single tiny fragment of Samian ware pottery (mid to late 2nd century or later) alongside natural coal (Appendices 3A, 3H).

6.196 Three furrows crossed the trench obliquely on an approximately north-south alignment. They were spaced *c.* 9m apart, centre to centre. At the southwestern end of the trench, furrow [3519] was partially excavated to expose the full extent of the trackway sequence. It measured over 2.1m wide by 0.18m deep and had two silty sandy clay fills (3520) and (3521). The upper furrow fill (3521) produced two sherds of late 18th or early-mid 19th century earthenware pottery and a metal screw (Appendices 3B and 3E).

6.197 A further furrow was recorded in the centre of the trench. Furrow [3504] measured approximately 5m wide and 0.17m deep. It was truncated by an east-west aligned post-medieval drainage ditch [3502] which equates to ditch [3435] in Trench 34 (Section DBS2/307, Figure 22; Plate 1.69). Ditch [3502] measured 1.15m wide and greater than 0.75m deep; it had a V-shaped profile tapering to a narrow base and it contained a centrally-placed ceramic land drain. The ditch contained one fill (3503) which produced two charred bread/club wheat caryopses and a fragment of ribwort plantain (Appendix 3C). Small quantities of possible vitrified charcoal, natural coal and stone were also present (Appendix 3H). No subsoil was present in Trench 35 and a clayey sand topsoil (3500) sealed the ditch. The total overburden thickness in Trench 35 was 0.28m.

Trench 37 (Plan Figures 4.50-4.51; Section Figure 22)

6.198 Trench 37 was aligned northeast-southwest towards the centre of the site. It targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area, although two geophysical 'spread' anomalies crossed the trench (Figure 4.50). The natural deposit sequence across much of the trench consisted of boulder clay (3702) followed by a firm clayey sand deposit (3701). There was also a localised deposit (3715) which was only present close to pit [3708]; it was a mottled blue-grey and yellow-orange clayey sand. This overlay (3702) and was followed by (3701), thus is interpreted as part of the geological sequence in this part of the site. Trench 37 was positioned on fairly level land, levels on the natural substrate being at 8.69-8.75m aOD. Three ephemeral but regular features were recorded in the southwestern third of the trench, comprising two possible pits and the terminus of a ditch.

6.199 An oval pit [3703] was excavated *c.* 18m from the southwestern end of the trench (Figure 4.51, Plate 1.70). It measured 1.54m long by 1.01m wide and it had a slightly irregular oval shape in plan. Its northern side was shallow but the pit deepened towards the south; it moderately steep concave sides which tapered to a concave, off-centre base (Section DBS2/369, Figure 22). The pit measured up to 0.27m deep and contained three silty or clayey sand fills (3704), (3712) and (3705). No finds were recovered but a single bread/club wheat caryopsis was retrieved from the upper fill (3705) (Appendix 3C).

6.200 Located *c.* 3m to the southwest of [3703] was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch terminus [3706] (Plate 1.71) which was visible for 1.88m in plan before it was truncated by furrow [3713] (Figure 4.51). The terminus measured 0.66m wide and 0.16m deep, and it had a steep-sided profile and a broad, flattish base (Section DBS2/374, Figure 22). It contained only one fill (3707)

which was a soft, pale and sterile silty sand. No finds were present and only natural coal or shale was recovered from the environmental sample taken from this feature (Appendix 3H).

6.201 Almost 5m to the southwest of gully terminus [3706] was a further probable pit [3708] (Plate 1.72). It measured 1.14m long by 0.88m wide and 0.39m deep, and it had a regular oval shape in plan. Its sides were steep and slightly curving, and they tapered to a broad concave base (Section DBS2/375, Figure 22). The pit contained three fills (3709), (3710) and (3711). Basal fill (3709) and topmost fill (3711) appeared to have been formed by natural washing in processes, while middle fill (3710) was highly mixed, which suggested a more rapid or higher energy backfilling process. No finds were recovered; however, a single cereal caryopsis was retrieved from the environmental sampling of the central fill (3710).

6.202 The features in Trench 37 had pale fills which were less sharply defined in plan than the medieval and Iron Age / Roman features on the site, suggesting they may be of earlier prehistoric date. The presence of charred cereals in two environmental samples supports their interpretation as archaeological in origin.

6.203 Three furrows crossed the trench on a north-south alignment which were spaced 10-12m apart, centre to centre. The excavated furrow [3713] measured 3.8m wide and over 0.24m deep, and it had a single sterile fill (3714). The furrows were sealed by topsoil which measured 0.28m thick and formed the sole overburden layer in this trench.

Trench 38 (Plan Figures 4.50, 4.52; Section Figure 22)

6.204 Trench 38 was aligned northwest-southeast and lay to the west of Trench 37. It was targeted on a linear geophysical trend classified as possibly archaeological in origin and a second geophysical trend of unknown origin (Figure 4.50). The trench was positioned over a steep slope, levels on the natural substrate dropping from 8.44m aOD in the southeast to 7.43m at the northwestern end of the trench. The natural sequence comprised boulder clay (3804) overlain by a sandy clay deposit (3803) which was thickest in the northwestern half of the trench (Section DBS2/395, Figure 22). A probable pond was recorded, as well as a possible shallow pit and three small, discrete pits at the northwestern end of the trench. It should be noted that a thicker than average overburden was present in the northwestern half of Trench 38 and, as a result, land drains were encountered above the level of the archaeological horizon; and several ‘platforms’ were left in the trench around these drains to avoid breaking them.

6.205 The pond feature [3826] was noted in plan between two land drains and measured greater than 4.2m by 2m (Figure 4.52). The plan view of the feature was restricted by a modern land drain cut at its northern edge; as such, its shape could not be defined in plan. The location of the feature corresponds to the linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as possibly being archaeological in origin. It is possible therefore that [3826] may be a broad, deep ditch or natural water channel with sterile fills, rather than a pond sequence. It was evaluated with a machine-assisted sondage which could not achieve a full profile of the feature due to logistical restrictions and the presence of functioning land drains. An active modern land drain was present at 1.2m bgl which flooded the sondage when exposed; as a result, excavations halted at this level and the sondage required pumping while archaeological recording took place (Plate 1.73). The base of the feature may have been reached in the southern corner of the sondage, where coarse orange/red sand was noted, but the remainder of the sondage was within the pond fill sequence

(Section DBS2/405, Figure 22). The sequence comprised grey-blue, yellow and grey clay and silty clay deposits of finer sediment, some exhibiting a slight tip downwards from northwest to southeast. The fills were recorded in section and were further evaluated with a monolith sample; the results were consistent with the sampled sequences from ponds in Trenches 8 and 25. The lowest sampled deposit (3825) is consistent with low energy alluvial deposition, such as sediment washing into the base of a hollow. The following deposits (3824) and (3823) also show signs of low-energy deposition, the latter containing rare charcoal flecks which indicates small quantities of cultural material washing into the feature at this point. Upper deposits (3820) and (3822) have a more blocky structure which indicates that they were formed in drier conditions, allowing soil formation processes to occur (Appendix 3N).

6.206 To the southeast of [3826] was a possible broad, shallow pit [3807], the exposed portion of which measured 2.35m long and over 0.5m wide (Figure 4.52). As it was only partially exposed in the trench, it is possible this feature represents either the edge of pit, a ditch terminus or even small hollow into which a deposit settled. It was up to 0.2m deep and had a bowl-like broad, concave profile, and a single sandy clay fill (3808) (Section DBS2/397, Figure 22). The fill appeared sterile apart from frequent manganese staining; however, an environmental sample from this deposit yielded three charred macroplants comprising one wheat and two cereal caryopses (Appendix 3C).

6.207 At the northwestern end of the trench three small pits [3811], [3813] and [3815] were recorded (Figure 4.52; Plate 1.74). The smallest pit [3811] was sub-rounded and had a diameter of up to 0.22m, while [3813] and [3815] were oval pits measuring 0.5-0.62m long. The pits measured 0.07-0.18m deep (Sections DBS2/399-400, Figure 22). These all contained grey and brown-grey clayey sand with reliably clear horizons against the natural substrate and are therefore interpreted as archaeological in origin. No finds or environmental material were present and the features remain undated.

6.208 A thick, probably colluvial layer (3802) sealed features in the northwestern half of the trench. It was only present above the softer natural deposit (3803) which overlay the boulder clay; it was visible for a length of *c.* 22m and measured up to 0.16m thick at its thickest point. It was sealed by a subsoil (3801) for much of the trench which measured up to 0.28m thick. The subsoil was absent above the higher ground in the trench (for a length of 15m at the southeastern end of the trench). Four furrows were recorded in the trench, all post-dating the subsoil layer. These were sealed by up to 0.3m of topsoil. Combined overburden thickness in Trench 38 ranged from 0.26m to 0.65m; it was thickest above the possible pit [3807].

Trench 40 (Plan Figures 4.54-4.56; Section Figure 23)

6.209 Trench 40 was positioned close to the southern site boundary in the southwestern corner of the site (Figure 4.54). The trench was aligned northeast-southwest and targeted two linear geophysical trends of unknown origin, one running east-west at the centre of the trench and one running north-south at the northeastern end of the trench. The trench lay in one of the lowest-lying parts of the site which frequently flooded throughout the evaluation. The natural deposit sequence comprised boulder clay (4002) (only visible in plan for a short distance at the southwestern end of the trench) overlain by a sandy clay deposit (4012) which formed the archaeological horizon at 7.08-7.47m aOD. The lowest part of the trench was at its centre, each end being more elevated. No archaeological features were found to be associated with the

linear geophysical trend recorded at the centre of the trench, but two ditches were recorded: an undated ditch at the northeastern end of the trench (which corresponded to the north-south aligned geophysical trend), and a ditch and its recut at the southwestern end of the trench.

6.210 The undated ditch [4003] at the northeastern end of the trench was visible for a length of 2.9m in plan and was aligned approximately north-south (Figure 4.56). It measured 0.58m wide and 0.17m deep and was truncated by a field drain; as a result of the latter, it was excavated in very wet conditions. The ditch sides were moderately steep but short, and it had a broad and concave base; the feature appeared significantly truncated (Section DBS2/425, Figure 23). It contained a single mid brown/blue-grey sandy clay fill (4005) which probably represents primary silting. No dating evidence was present and the only material recovered during environmental sample processing was a small quantity of naturally occurring coal (Appendix 3H). This ditch was also recorded in Trench 43, 15m to the north (see [4304]), and, in Trench 40, it appeared to be curving towards the east at its southern end (that is, towards Trench 30). As it was similar in character to the east-west aligned ditch [3004]=[2906], recorded *c.* 65-115m to the east in Trenches 30 and 29, it may also equate to these features.

6.211 At the southwestern end of the trench, an undated ditch [4004] was recorded which had a possible post-medieval recut (Figure 4.55, Plate 1.75). The ditch was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and measured 1.1m wide by 0.42m deep. It had moderately steep, concave sides and a rounded base (Section DBS2/420, Figure 23). The ditch contained two sandy clay fills (4006) and (4014); the lower fill (4006) was pale yellow-brown, while the upper fill (4014) was a darker brown-grey in colour. Neither fill yielded finds. The recut [4013] was a distinct, narrower U-shaped cut along the same alignment as the original ditch which measured 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep. Its single fill (4007) was blacker in colour than the earlier fills and contained inclusions of possible reddish CBM fragments (not large enough to be recoverable). A sample of (4007) contained a tiny fragment of window glass which is of 17th century or later date (Appendix 3L). This is so small and sharp that it is likely to be intrusive, but a post-medieval date is not unlikely for the feature. It probably represents a minor drainage ditch and it was aligned with the furrow and field drain trends in this part of the site; it is thought likely that its origins lie in the post-medieval period.

6.212 A subsoil deposit (4001) was present for much of the trench, sealing the infilled ditch [4003] and becoming thicker (0.3m thick) in the central portion of the trench, where the underlying natural substrate was at its lowest. It was absent from the southern end of the trench. Deposit (4001) consisted of reddish grey-brown slightly clayey silty sand which contained manganese flecks; it resembled deposits recorded in Trenches 43 and 44 which also sealed archaeological features, including probable post-medieval activity in Trench 43. The deposit represents a relatively late sealing event probably due to sediments settling in flooded, low-lying parts of the field. This subsoil deposit was truncated by plough furrows and was sealed by the topsoil (4000). Total overburden thickness ranged from 0.27m-0.5m.

Trench 42 (Plan Figure 4.58; Section Figure 23)

6.213 Trench 42 was positioned 30m north of Trench 41, close to the western site boundary, and was aligned northwest-southeast. It targeted an apparently archaeologically blank area, although several geophysical ‘spread’ anomalies of unknown origin crossed the trench (Figure 4.58). The trench lay across a significant slope downwards from west to east, the ground sloping

towards a hollow in the landscape in the southeastern portion of the field in which the trench was located. Levels on the natural substrate dropped from 9.01m aOD at the northwestern end of the trench to 7.84m in the southeast. The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (4203) overlaid by a clayey sand deposit (4202) which formed the archaeological horizon. The latter was reddish grey in colour and resembled soft, thick natural deposits recorded in Trenches 40, 41, 43 and 44. A single possible ditch terminus or pit was recorded in this trench.

6.214 The pit or ditch terminus [4204] was linear in appearance and aligned northeast-southwest. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.46m deep and was visible for a length of 1.25m, continuing to the northeast beyond the trench edge (Plate 1.62). The feature had a U-shaped profile which incorporated a shallow 'ledge' on its southeastern side (Section DBS2/411, Figure 23). Its single fill (4205) comprised dark silty clay with a bluish hue; manganese inclusions suggest waterlogging. A single charred barley caryopsis was recovered from the environmental sample taken from this deposit (Appendix 3C).

6.215 Four furrows were recorded crossing Trench 42 obliquely on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment. Furrows were typically spaced approximately 11m apart, centre to centre, although two furrows at the southeastern end of the trench were atypically close (approximately 6m centre to centre). This accorded with the spacing visible in the geophysics results.

6.216 Topsoil (4200) sealed the furrows and feature [4204], and measured up to 0.28m thick.

Trench 43 (Plan Figures 4.54, 4.56; Section Figure 23)

6.217 Trench 43 was aligned northwest-southeast and was positioned immediately to the north of Trench 40 (Figure 4.54). It targeted a broad linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. The trench lay across a slight hollow in the landscape. The highest level on the natural substrate was at the northwestern end of the trench (7.8m aOD); it dropped to around 7.2m aOD at the centre of the trench before rising again to around 7.6m aOD at the southeastern end of the trench. The natural deposit sequence comprised boulder clay (4302) overlain by a soft sandy clay deposit (4310), the latter being similar to deposit (4012) to the south in Trench 40. The geophysical anomaly corresponded to a cobble deposit; an undated north-south aligned ditch was also recorded in this trench.

6.218 The north-south aligned ditch [4304] lay 12m from the southeastern end of the trench and was a clear continuation of the ditch recorded *c.* 15m to the south as [4003] in Trench 40 (Figure 4.56). It measured 1.12m wide by 0.23m deep and had short, steep sides and a broad concave base (Section DBS2/442, Figure 23; Plate 1.63). The ditch cut the soft natural deposit (4310) and was close to the eastern extent of this deposit within the trench; it perhaps served a drainage function at the edge of a boggy area within the field. Its single fill (4304) comprised blue-grey silty clay with manganese flecks; it produced no finds.

6.219 The cobble deposit (4303) was approximately 5m to the northwest of ditch [4304] and corresponded to the broad geophysical anomaly crossing the trench. It measured 3.7m wide and 0.2m thick, and was aligned northeast-southwest. Rather than sitting within a cut, the deposit appeared to have been spread directly above the soft natural deposit (4310) (Section DBS2/433, Figure 23). The stones ranged from 0.1-0.25m in size and were sub-rounded and rounded cobbles deposited with no bonding material; the stone sat within a yellow-brown coarse sand and silt matrix (Plate 1.64). The stones did not form a uniformly level surface but

followed the contours of the underlying ground, levels on the top of the cobbles ranging from 7.22-7.45m aOD. While deliberately placed, this deposit is not regarded as a formal surface and seems instead to have been an improvised spread of stony material to consolidate particularly unstable ground. It did not appear to be of great antiquity, but no dating material was associated with the layer.

6.220 The ditch and cobbles were both sealed by a clayey sand deposit (4301) which was present along the length of the trench, but was at its thickest (0.3m) towards the centre of the trench (Section DBS2/418, Figure 23). This deposit pre-dated four furrows which crossed the trench on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment; they were spaced 10-12m apart, centre to centre. Recorded examples were up to 3.9m wide by 0.23m deep. The furrows were truncated by later field drains and were sealed by the topsoil (4301) which measured 0.2-0.3m thick. Combined overburden in Trench 43 ranged from 0.3m-0.5m, being thickest towards the centre of the trench.

Trench 44 (Plan Figure 4.59; Section Figure 23)

6.221 Trench 44 was positioned *c.* 50m north of Trench 43, close to an extant drainage ditch at the eastern boundary of the westernmost field within the site. It was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly of unknown origin (Figure 4.59). The trench was within a low-lying part of the site which extended as far north as the southeast end of Trench 48, and as far south as the southern site boundary; however, it was *c.* 0.6m higher than levels taken in Trench 40, at the lowest point in the field. Levels on the natural substrate in Trench 44 ranged from 7.66-7.94m aOD. The natural deposit sequence was interrogated in some detail, especially around the north-south aligned anomaly, as the deposits were particularly soft and wet, reducing the clarity of any potential features. The lowest natural deposit encountered was the boulder clay (4402) which was at the surface of the trench at its western end. At approximately 18m from the western end of the trench, the boulder clay dropped sharply and, to the east of this point, it was overlain by a sequence of soft, fine silty clay deposits which also sloped downwards toward the east, following the underlying slope in the natural clay. The sequence comprised layers (4403), (4404), (4405)=(4415) and (4406)=(4414) (Section DBS2/417, Figure 23). At the western extent of these deposits, a single pit was recorded which was cut into the boulder clay (4402).

6.222 Pit [4411] measured 0.9m long and extended into the trench for a width of 0.5m, continuing towards the south beyond the trench edge (Plate 1.65). It was up to 0.2m deep and had a broad, concave, bowl-like profile (Section DBS2/439, Figure 23). Two pale sandy and silty clay fills (4413) and (4412) filled the feature; both were devoid of finds. Samples from both deposits contained tiny charcoal fragments (not identified to species), and the upper fill (4412) also contained a single charred cereal caryopsis (Appendix 3C). The presence of this material confirms the feature is likely to be archaeological in origin, but it remains undated.

6.223 The pit was sealed by a subsoil deposit (4401)=(4407) which was present for a length of approximately 30m within the trench. This deposit pre-dated five furrows which were recorded crossing the trench on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment; they were spaced 8-10m apart, centre to centre. Excavated examples measured up to 0.24m deep. They were sealed by topsoil (4400) which was 0.25-0.35m thick. Total overburden thickness varied from 0.3m to 0.45m.

Trenches 49 and 54 (Plan Figures 4.61-4.62): De-scoped trenches

6.224 Trenches 49 and 54 were positioned to the immediate south and north (respectively) of the medieval settlement area investigated by Trenches 50-53. Although overburden was removed from these trenches during the initial opening-up of trenches at the site, they were subsequently de-scoped with the agreement of HAP. The archaeological features that were exposed in plan were not, therefore, excavated but it is possible to make a few brief observations about them.

6.225 Trench 49 was positioned 8m to the southwest of Trench 50, on relatively level land; levels of 9.86-10.04m aOD were recorded on the exposed natural substrate (Figure 4.61). Two approximately east-west aligned and three approximately north-south aligned narrow ditches were recorded in pan. A possible additional discrete feature which was partially masked by a furrow was also noted. The two north-south aligned features in the western half of the trench had dark fills and are regarded as archaeological ditches with a high degree of confidence; in colour they resembled the medieval features recorded to the north, but no dating material was evident at surface level. The easternmost east-west aligned ditch was also clear. The clarity of the features towards the centre of the trench was less good; it is probable there were archaeological features here also, but their extent and character is less certain. The features did not closely correspond to the two linear geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin which crossed the trench, although the easternmost ditch was parallel to one of them.

6.226 Trench 54 was positioned 19-24m to the north of Trenches 53 and 52, on a parallel east-west alignment (Figure 4.62). The nature of the possible archaeological features recorded in this trench is ambiguous. Evidence for clearly defined archaeological features with dark fills was absent, and there was no sign of continuations of ditches recorded Trenches 53 or 52 (both [5303] and [5202] were on course to cross this trench). This suggests that the ditches may have terminated or turned between Trenches 52/53 and Trench 54, as suggested by an east-west aligned geophysical anomaly which is positioned to the north of Trench 52. However, east-west aligned broad ‘features’ were recorded in Trench 54 but they were paler in colour than the features in Trenches 50 to 53 and their fills resembled the furrow fills in this part of site. The alignment of the features was not consistent with the furrow trend and without excavation their interpretation remains equivocal. Some of the narrower anomalies recorded at the eastern end of Trench 54 may represent additional archaeological features: a north-south aligned feature with a blue/grey fill was noted, as was an ephemeral northeast-southwest aligned feature.

Trenches 50-53: Medieval settlement area (Plan Figure 4.62)

6.227 Trenches 50-53 targeted an area of multiple geophysical anomalies representing probable and possible archaeological features (Figure 4.62). The anomalies were largely linear and rectilinear in form, although occasional curvilinear and discrete anomalies were also recorded. They correspond with similar cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. These geophysical anomalies and cropmarks define a rectangular area measuring approximately 70m north-south by 110m east-west, and they are considered to be the remains of the medieval settlement of Cleeton (Newman *forthcoming*). This area is referred to as the ‘settlement area’ in the text below. All the geophysical anomalies proved to correspond to archaeological features, and additional features were also present in most trenches. A moderate quantity of archaeological activity was recorded in Trenches 51 and 52 which were situated on the slightly lower ground to the east, and a high concentration of activity was recorded on the higher ground in Trenches

50 and 53. With the exception of a single possible prehistoric pit in Trench 52, all activity in these trenches has been dated to the medieval period. The trench results are discussed in trench order below, but where features could be equated across trenches this is made clear in the text. The results are discussed more broadly as a group, linking phases of settlement across trenches, in the Conclusions (Section 7).

Trench 50 (Plan Figures 4.63-4.65; Section Figures 24-25)

6.228 Trench 50 was located in the southwestern corner of the settlement area, targeting three east-west aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Figure 4.63). It was aligned approximately north-south over relatively flat topography. There was a slight drop in the level of natural deposits from 9.82m aOD in the south to 9.61m aOD in the north. The natural deposit sequence comprised boulder clay (5067) overlain by a softer sandy clay deposit (5002) which formed the earliest archaeological horizon. A disused modern cable crossed the trench at approximately its centre point. A narrow berm was left around the defunct service, which did not affect the evaluation of the features to either side, but the service truncated an archaeological deposit (5054) which was present in the northern half of the trench only.

6.229 Three medieval phases of activity have been tentatively identified in the northern half of the trench and are discussed below. The activity in the southern half of the trench appears to represent major boundary ditches later in the medieval period, and is discussed separately and in stratigraphic order after the northern sequence. No features pre-dating the medieval period were identified in this trench.

Phase 1 medieval: Stratigraphically early features

6.230 The first phase of activity in the northern half of the trench is represented by a number of features which were sealed by, or potentially pre-dated the deposition of, deposit (5054). The features were cut into the natural substrate (5002).

6.231 A small circular pit [5042] which was located towards the centre of the trench and to the immediate south of a large enclosure ditch [5038] (Figure 4.65). The pit measured 0.9m long, 0.63m wide, and 0.22m deep, and it had a bowl-shaped profile (Section DBS2/379, Figure 24; Plate 1.80). The top of the feature was encountered at 9.59m aOD. Its fill (5047) was a mid-grey silty clay with yellow and brown mottling and occasional charcoal flecks. This contained two small iron objects: a fragment of horseshoe and possible curb bit (Appendix 3E). These items are not closely datable but are not inconsistent with a medieval date; both relate to horses. A small quantity of charred macroplant was also recovered from the environmental sample taken from the pit fill (wheat caryopses alongside vetch and wild radish) (Appendix 3C). The pit appeared to have been sealed by deposit (5054).

6.232 At the northern end of the trench, two further truncated pits [5050] and [5045] may belong to the earliest phase of activity (Figure 4.64). Both were early in the stratigraphic sequence, although their relationship to deposit (5054) was removed by later features and only their bases survived. The northernmost feature was a small pit or natural hollow [5050] which measured 0.57m wide and 0.11m deep, and had an irregular bowl-shaped profile; the base of the feature lay at 9.31m aOD (Section DBS2/392, Figure 25). The pit was filled by a grey-brown silty clay (5066) from which six bread/club wheat and cereal caryopses were retrieved (Appendix 3C). It was substantially horizontally truncated by later pit [5049]. Approximately 7.5m to the south of

[5050], a small circular pit [5045] was recorded to the west of later ditch [5043]. This pit measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.07m deep (Section DBS2/380, Figure 24). The pit was naturally infilled by a mid yellow-grey silty clay (5046) which yielded no finds.

6.233 A dark grey-brown clayey silt deposit (5054) was early in the stratigraphic sequence and appeared to seal pit [5042]. It was found to be truncated by most of the archaeological activity in the trench, but this was often not entirely clear until deposit (5054) was removed and viewed in section. The deposit covered an area approximately 24m long at the northern end of Trench 50 and it measured up to 0.2m thick (Section DBS2/392, Figure 25; Plates 1.80-1.82). It had settled within a slight depression in the underlying natural clay and lay at approximately 9.55m aOD. It did not extend far beyond pit [5042] in the south and its deposition therefore appears to have been concentrated within the part of the trench associated with denser settlement activity (rather than boundary ditches). The deposit contained medieval pottery sherds and other cultural material; however, there is high potential for contamination by later features, given the level of truncation to the deposit. Eleven sherds of pottery were retrieved as bulk finds and form an assemblage of 13th to mid 14th century date, consistent with many of the features which truncated (5054). However, a single sherd of reduced chalky ware, of earlier medieval date, was also recovered as a recorded find (findspot 50.7) after machining (Appendix 3B); this may indicate an earlier origin for the layer. A small quantity of charred macroplants was also recovered, numbering 18 caryopses of bread/club wheat, wheat and cereal (Appendix 3C).

Phase 2 medieval: Possible late 12th to 13th century features

6.234 A large enclosure ditch [5038] truncated deposit (5054) (Figure 4.65). It was aligned approximately east-west, measured 2.94m wide and 0.79m deep and had a steep, U-shaped profile and a wide, flat base (Section DBS2/392, Figure 25). It was recut by [5039] which measured 2.96m wide and 0.63m deep, clearing out much of the upper portions of the feature. The surviving basal fills (5060) and (5059) of the original ditch [5038], both silty clays, contained small quantities of early medieval to medieval pottery types of late 12th to 13th century date (Appendix 3B). Small quantities of animal bone (horse and dog) and a fragment of fired clay with a withy impression were also present (Appendices 3G, 3D). The main basal fill (5060), which comprised blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, contained a large quantity of charred macroplant (482 items) and charcoal. The macroplant assemblage was dominated by cereal crop remains: there were 370 caryopses of bread/club wheat and 50 cereals unidentified to species, with much smaller quantities of oat, hulled barley, barley, rye and wheat. A total of 19 vegetable seeds (vetch and pea) and seven wild radish pods were also recovered; charcoal species comprised a mix of blackthorn and oak (Appendix 3C). The deposition of large quantities of domestic waste in the basal fill of this ditch demonstrates the proximity of medieval settlement and, in particular, gives a clear indication of the significance of cereals and agriculture to the occupants of the site.

6.235 The recut [5039] contained four mid blackish grey silty and sandy clay fills (5061)-(5064) which also contained quantities of later medieval pottery, animal bone and domestic waste. Lower fills (5061) and (5062) contained oak and birch charcoal as well as a combined total of 419 charred macroplants, again largely consisting of cereals with a marked predominance of bread/club wheat; vetch, pea and smooth tare made up the vegetable assemblage, with single instances of weed species wild radish and dock (Appendix 3C). A tiny amount of unclassified iron slag

was also recovered from (5061) (Appendix 3H). Pottery recovered from upper fills (5063) and (5064) comprised domestic wares with smaller quantities of finer glazed wares, the assemblage being dated to the late 13th to 14th centuries (Appendix 3B). The animal bone assemblage across fills (5061), (5063) and (5064) comprised medium and large mammals including pig and cattle bones (Appendix 3G). The assemblage suggests continued deliberate deposition of domestic waste products close to an active occupation area. A single fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from the uppermost fill (5064) but this is thought to be intrusive in this context (Appendix 3K). Ditch sequence [5038]/[5039] corresponded to a geophysical trend which may denote an internal division within the wider enclosed area. The trend continued to the east and was encountered in Trench 51 as ditch [5113] and its subsequent recuts.

6.236 At the northern end of Trench 50 a series of intercutting features was recorded, some of which were potentially contemporary with ditch [5038] or its recut [5039]. Truncating the top of pit or natural hollow [5050] was a wide, shallow pit-like cut [5049], located at the eastern edge of the trench (Figure 4.64). The feature measured 4.9m long, 1m wide and up to 0.4m deep and it contained two fills (Section DBS2/392, Figure 25; Plate 1.81). Primary fill (5058) was a mid brown-grey silty clay with frequent rounded stones and it appeared to have been naturally deposited by erosion. It contained a small assemblage of late 12th to mid-14th century pottery as well as four rounded stones which, whilst unmodified, may have been selected deliberately for their size and shape (Appendices 3B, 3J). Upper fill (5065) appeared to be a deliberate deposition of small to medium sub-angular to rounded stones within a dark silty clay matrix. The stones were not sorted and had no bonding; they appeared to have settled loosely on the upper horizon of the basal fill (5058). Fill (5065) contained a larger assemblage of medieval pottery dominated by Staxton ware dating from the late 13th to mid-14th century (Appendix 3B). A sheep/goat bone, an iron nail a further unidentified iron object, and a large quantity of burnt materials (150 fragments of fired clay/lignite/coal/shale) were also recovered, the latter possibly deriving from low-quality fuel or hearth waste (Appendices 3G, 3E, 3H). Charred macroplants dominated by cereals were recovered from both fills, with a much higher concentration in the lower fill (5058). A total of 89 macroplants were present across the two samples; two were pea seeds and the remaining were cereal species, the majority (66 caryopses) being bread/club wheat, a pattern seen across the settlement area (Appendix 3C).

Phase 3 medieval: Possible late 13th to 14th century features

6.237 The stone-filled pit was truncated along its western edge by ditch [5041]=[5048] which was aligned approximately north-south and forms part of a third phase of activity. The ditch had a V-shaped profile typical of a drainage feature and measured 6.4m long, 1.24m wide, and 0.37m deep (Section DBS2/390, Figure 24). The top of the ditch was encountered at 9.61m aOD. It contained a dark black-grey silty clay fill (5053)=(5055) containing stone, chalk, charcoal and burnt clay. Moderate quantities of late 12th to mid-14th century pottery, predominantly domestic wares, and small quantities fired clay or daub were recovered during excavation and from pre-excavation findspots 50.1, 50.2 and 50.3 (Appendices 3B and 3D). An iron nail shank and 25 charred macroplants were also recovered: cereal, bread/club wheat, wheat and oat made up the cereal assemblage (in descending order of prevalence), with six vegetable seeds (pea, garden pea, smooth tare and vetch) (Appendices 3E, 3C). Ditch [5041]=[5048] does not correspond directly with a geophysical anomaly; however, a parallel trend was identified 3m to

the west of the trench. The ditch may equate to [5320] or [5312], excavated to the north in Trench 53.

6.238 The relationship between ditch [5041]=[5048] and a perpendicular (east-west aligned) enclosure ditch to the south (ditch [5040]) was not clear in plan or section. However, their fills were similar in appearance and [5041]=[5048] did not extend to the south beyond ditch [5040]; as such, it seems likely that [5041]=[5048] was designed to channel water downslope into ditch [5040] and that the two features are contemporary. Ditch [5040] delineated an internal division within the settlement and it broadly corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. The ditch measured 1.5m wide and 0.59m deep, and it had steep sides and a concave base (Section DBS2/392, Figure 25; Plate 1.82). It was encountered at 9.55m aOD. Two dark grey silty clay fills (5051) and (5052) contained significant quantities of burnt matter resembling the fired material recovered from pit fill (5065). This comprised *c.* 700 further fragments of fired clay/lignite/coal/shale (Appendix 3H). It should be noted that this combination of materials was only recovered from these two adjacent features which suggests that the activities generating the materials were occurring nearby and potentially across two phases of activity. A large quantity of charred macroplants was again recovered, totalling 360 cereals across the two fills (Appendix 3C). Bread/club wheat was the dominant type (132 caryopses), and a further 132 caryopses were unidentified cereals; the assemblage also included 44 oat and 20 hulled barley caryopses, which was the largest concentration of either species in a single feature at Landfall. A further 19 were vegetable seeds (pea, smooth tare, garden pea and vetch) and there were four charred hazelnut shells. Two sherds of late 13th to 14th century pottery derived from the upper fill (5052) (Appendix 3B).

6.239 Immediately to the south of ditch [5040] lay a curvilinear ditch [5043] which was aligned approximately north-south. It truncated the ditch sequence [5038]/[5039] to the south (Section DBS2/381, Figure 24; Section DBS2/392, Figure 25). The ditch followed a very similar line to ditch [5041]=[5048] to the north but was markedly different in character, being much shallower with a concave, bowl-like profile. The base of [5043] lay at 9.39-9.46m aOD, in contrast to the base of ditch [5048]=[5041] which lay at 9.1m aOD. Overall [5043] measured 5.2m long, 0.99m wide, and up to 0.20m deep. Truncation of deposits is likely to have removed the relationship between ditch [5043] and ditch [5040] to the north; equally, it is possible that the northern end of ditch [5043] is actually its terminus and that it respected the position of ditch [5040]. Its fill (5044) was a brown-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks which differed from the dark, productive fills of the more substantial ditches. Fill (5044) was similar in composition to deposit (5054) which may suggest that the ditch was infilled via natural erosion of the surrounding deposit. Nevertheless, small quantities of finds were present. Animal bone and pottery recovered as findspots 50.6 and 50.5 are likely to derive from fill (5044); the pottery comprises two sherds of mid-13th to 14th century date (Appendices 3G, 3B). In addition, part of a decorative copper alloy object was recovered, possibly part of an ovoid frame from a pair of spectacles (Appendix 3E). A total of 35 charred macroplants also derive from the environmental samples taken from this fill and comprise a single pea seed and 34 cereal caryopses, of which 18 are bread/club wheat (Appendix 3C).

Medieval boundary ditch sequence in the southern half of Trench 50

6.240 A multi-phase boundary ditch sequence was recorded in the southern half of Trench 50 (Figure 4.65). All the ditches were aligned approximately east-west and represent sequential cuttings of the southern boundary of the settlement area, although it is possible that two or more parallel ditches were open and in use at the same time during some phases of activity. While the ditch sequence had no direct stratigraphic relationship with the activity to the north of the service truncation, the earliest dated features contained late 13th to 14th century pottery. However, some of the early ditches are undated and may represent earlier activity, in particular the large ditch [5009]/[5037]. The activity can be separated into three ditch sequences, the northernmost of which was isolated from the other two. Only later phases of the two southern sequences interacted. The full sequence is shown in Plate 1.83 and Section DBS2/335, Figure 24.

6.241 The broad, central sequence of ditches [5009]/[5037]/[5016]/[5010]/[5017] was separate from the northern ditch sequence [5003]/[5018] so cannot be stratigraphically sequenced relative to these features. In addition, recut [5016] truncated the upper parts of both the southern ditch sequence [5005]/[5029] and the sequence to its north [5009]/[5037]; this means that the stratigraphic relationship between the earliest phases of these ditches cannot be determined as the recut removed any evidence of sequencing. The fills of these ditches were also devoid of datable material which might indicate a sequence of events. However, it seems likely that the central broad, flat-bottomed ditch and recut [5009] and [5037] represent an early phase within the wider settlement, and thus they are discussed first.

6.242 Only the northern side of ditch [5009] survived truncation by later features; its exposed portion measured 2.62m wide and 0.77m deep. Three silty clay fills (5036)=(5021) and (5020) were present; none produced finds. The ditch was recut by [5037] which had a wide, U-shaped profile and probably represents maintenance or reestablishment of the original boundary ditch [5009], shifting it slightly southwards. Ditch [5037] was encountered at 9.65m aOD to the north and 9.3m aOD to the south (where it was truncated). It measured 4.6m wide and 1m deep, and it contained two silty clay fills (5019) and (5022)=(5034). The lower fill (5019) contained snail shells which suggests that the ditch was open at this level for a significant period and the fill formed slowly over time. Up to this point in the sequence, it is possible that the ditch was open alongside (or pre-dating) stratigraphically early features [5003] and [5005].

6.243 The two stratigraphically early ditches [5003] and [5005] were located approximately 5m apart, either side of the central boundary sequence [5009]/[5037]. Ditch [5003], to the north, measured 1.06m wide by 0.39m deep; the top of the feature was horizontally truncated to 9.35m aOD. It had an asymmetrical profile with a steep northern edge and a more gradual southern one, and a narrow concave base. The ditch contained two silty clay fills (5004) and (5011). The lower fill (5004) contained medieval pottery sherds of mixed fabrics, dated as an assemblage to the late 13th to 14th centuries (Appendix 3B). Small quantities of cattle bones and a copper alloy object were also recovered, along with seven charred macroplants comprising four cereals, pea and vetch seeds, and a weed (Appendices 3G, 3E, 3C). Ditch [5005], to the south, was less horizontally truncated; the top of the feature was encountered at 9.51m aOD. It was a more substantial feature at 1.9m wide and 0.8m deep, and it contained five fills (5006) and (5012)-(5015) which were naturally deposited grey-brown silty clays. The basal fill (5012) contained a single sherd of Humberware pottery (late 13th to 14th century) while the mid fill (5006) contained

a larger assemblage of 15 sherds dated to the same period (Appendix 3B). An iron nail was recovered from fill (5012) and a single sheep/goat bone from fill (5006); a single bread/club wheat caryopsis was recovered from the sample taken from fill (5012) (Appendices 3E, 3G, 3C).

6.244 Both ditch [5003] and ditch [5005] were truncated by later wide, shallow features which appear very similar, and are treated as probable contemporary activity. Ditch [5003] was truncated by a flat-bottomed ditch or landscaping cut [5018] which measured 3.2m wide and 0.44m deep; it had steep short sides. The feature's base sloped upwards above the fills of ditch [5003]. Its single fill (5033) was not productive of finds but two findspots were recorded on the surface of the deposit prior to excavation (50.8 and 50.9). These were finds of an iron clench bolt which is not closely datable and three sherds of late 13th to 14th century pottery (Appendices 3E, 3B). Ditch [5005] was truncated by a similar broad and shallow feature [5029] which measured 2.9m wide and 0.32m deep, and which contained two similar fills (5008) and (5030). No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.245 After the large boundary ditch [5037] and feature [5029] had silted up, a broad, shallow ditch [5016] was cut through these features; it served as a recutting of earlier ditch [5037]. It had a flat base and was significantly less wide and deep than the earlier ditches. Recut [5016] measured up to 3.2m wide and 0.5m deep, and it was encountered at between 9.55-9.7m aOD, being higher on its southern edge. The ditch contained three silty clay fills (5024), (5025) and (5035), the latter visible in the east-facing section only, which yielded no finds or environmental material. It narrowed from west to east, decreasing to 2.5m wide in the west-facing section.

6.246 Ditch recut [5016] was then bisected by a much smaller-scale ditch [5010] which was narrower and which had a U-shaped profile and a rounded base. It was cut from a horizon at 9.5m aOD and measured 1.08m wide by 0.34m deep. It contained a single dark silty clay fill (5023) formed via silting over time, from which no finds were recovered. This feature represents a marked change in scale from the earlier sequences of ditches and it may indicate minor drainage rather than boundary redefinition.

6.247 A final phase of activity across the central sequence of intercutting ditches is recorded as a possible truncation event [5017] which contained four shallow silting deposits (5025)-(5028). However, it is possible that the fills of [5017] simply settled above a dip or hollow in the landscape caused by the cutting of multiple earlier features. Levels on top of the infilled ditch sequence varied from 9.4-9.7m aOD. The feature [5017] measured 4.42m wide and 0.22m deep; it had gently sloping sides and an undulating base perhaps consistent with following the upper horizons of the fill sequences below. Fills (5025)-(5028) were shallow deposits of silty clay with level upper horizons, consistent with having been washed in over long periods and settling in place once the area ceased to be maintained as an active boundary ditch sequence. In-keeping with the features below, these deposits yielded no finds.

6.248 The east-west aligned geophysical trend crossing this part of Trench 50 corresponded most closely with the deepest, broadest ditches [5009]/[5037] which are likely to have provided the largest magnetic contrast. The trend continued to the east but no similar features were present in Trench 51. The absence of a continuation of the distinctive wide, U-shaped boundary ditch sequence [5009]/[5037]/[5016] from Trench 51 indicates that either that these features

terminated or turned between Trenches 50 and 51, or that Trench 51 was situated over an entrance into the enclosure (a causeway across the ditch).

6.249 A single furrow aligned north-northwest to south-southeast crossed the southern half of the trench obliquely but did not interact with the medieval features described above. Its relationship to the subsoil (5001) was unclear as the latter was present only intermittently and was very shallow. The furrow and the subsoil were post-dated by a network of field drains and sealed by a topsoil layer (5000) which was up to 0.35m thick. The total overburden thickness in Trench 50 ranged from 0.25-0.4m, and in many places archaeological features and deposits were exposed immediately below the plough soil.

Trench 51 (Plan Figures 4.66–4.68, Section Figure 26)

6.250 Trench 51 was located 67m to the east of Trench 50, at the eastern edge of the medieval settlement area. It targeted three linear geophysical trends (Figure 4.66). A substantial north-south aligned anomaly was positioned approximately 7m to the east of the trench; this may mark the eastern boundary of the enclosed area associated with the settlement. The trench was aligned approximately north-south and lay over a metre lower in the landscape than Trenches 50 and 53 to the west, towards the base of the rise on which the settlement was located. The trench itself was relatively flat, the natural substrate being encountered at between 8.25m to 8.45m aOD, rising slightly from north to south. The natural substrate consisted of boulder clay (5102) which was overlain by a localised clay layer (5110) at the southern end of the trench. Archaeological features corresponding to the linear geophysical anomalies were encountered, as well as associated pitting activity.

6.251 A substantial boundary ditch [5113] with recuts was positioned *c.* 13m from the northern end of the trench and a large pit [5103] lay immediately to its south (Figure 4.67). The ditch sequence is equated to ditch sequence [5038]/[5039] in Trench 50 as they shared the same intermittent geophysical trend and alignment (Figure 4.60) as well as having similar profiles. The earliest ditch in the sequence was [5113] which measured 2.7m wide and greater than 0.57m deep; the base was not reached due to the depth of the trench and the presence of heavily waterlogged soils. It was encountered at 8.2m aOD and had a steeply sloping southern side and a more gradually sloping northern side (Section DBS2/290, Figure 26). The ditch contained three silty clay fills (5118)-(5120). Fill (5118) represented slumping of material into the southern side of the ditch; it comprised mid grey-brown silty clay. The bulk, central fill (5119) consisted of an almost identical deposit with iron panning and manganese throughout. Two large rocks were also noted in this fill which had been discarded or thrown into the ditch after it was substantially infilled (Plate 1.84). The uppermost identified fill (context 5120) was a mid yellowish grey silty clay. The central deposit (5119) yielded a single small sherd of pottery which has been assessed as early medieval (Appendix 3A). A moderate quantity of 30 charred macroplants were recovered from the sample taken from fill (5119) of which 26 are cereals (the identifiable species being bread/club wheat); the remainder are pea and garden pea seeds (Appendix 3C).

6.252 Ditch [5113] was recut by smaller sequential recuts [5116] and [5117], and separately by a small pit [5114]; the relationship between the pit and the recuts is unclear. The first recut [5116] measured 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep, and had a broad, V-shaped profile and a narrow rounded base. It contained three sandy and silty clay fills (5121)-(5123) which incorporated some redeposited boulder clay and chalk flecks; these appeared to have accumulated naturally and

contained no finds. The second recut, context [5117], measured 1.12m wide and 0.36m deep, and had a V-shaped profile and a rounded base. Its two fills (5124) and (5125) were mid brownish grey silty clays similar to the fills of the original ditch. No finds were recovered from either fill. The recuts represent a smaller-scale reuse of the original more substantial boundary ditch; they are notably smaller than the recut [5039] recorded further west in Trench 50. They were possibly short-lived and required more frequent clearing out, hence the presence of two recuts at this location. In contrast to the fills of ditch [5038]/[5039] in Trench 50, the fills in ditch sequence [5113]/[5116]/[5117] showed little evidence of sustained deliberate deposition of domestic material, and they probably accumulated more gradually with material washing downslope.

6.253 A small pit [5114] truncated the uppermost fill (5120) of the earliest identified ditch [5113]. It had a sub-oval shape in plan and measured 0.24m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.14m deep. The pit contained a mid orange-grey silty fill (5115) which contained no finds. All the features at this point in the trench were horizontally truncated by furrow [5126] which was up to 0.25m deep. The pit therefore only survived in a truncated state but it is possibly the remnants of a posthole on the edge of the later ditch recuts.

6.254 To the immediate south of the ditch sequence was a large sub-oval pit [5103] which measured 1.57m wide, over 1.66m long, and 0.77m deep (Plate 1.85). It was encountered at 8.33m aOD. The pit continued eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. The southern, northern and western sides of the pit featured an initial gradually sloping 'lip' but then steeped significantly to become near-vertical; the base of the feature was rounded but slightly irregular (Section DBS2/286, Figure 26). Lower fill (5105) comprised a 0.55m thick deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate pebble inclusions. Nine medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit, as well as a low concentration of cereals (five caryopses comprising bread/club wheat, barley and cereal) (Appendices 3B, 3C). This indicates the pit may have been used for occasional purposeful discard of waste; however, the majority of the fill appeared to be formed via natural processes over a significant period of time. Once the pit had substantially infilled with (5105), a tip of stones (5106) was deposited into the southeastern side of the feature. This extended into the northeastern quadrant of the excavated pit (and was recorded in plan prior to removal); its western extent was visible in section in the southwestern quadrant (Plate 1.85). The projected dimensions of the stone deposit are greater than 0.9m long by up to 0.7m wide. The stones, measuring up to 0.2m in diameter, were tightly packed within a dark grey clayey silt matrix which was up to 0.21m thick and which contained frequent charcoal throughout. A single ferrous object was recovered from the base of the deposit, which may be a hook or part of a latch (Appendix 3E). It is possible the stones were part of a secondary phase of activity unconnected to the original purpose of the pit, or they may simply represent dumped discarded material. Final fill (5104) was a mottled dark grey-brown silty clay that was up to 0.25m thick. It appears to have been naturally formed through silting after the pit fell out of use. A further six pottery sherds were recovered from the upper fill of the pit and the assemblage as a whole is thought to date from the 13th to mid-14th century (Appendix 3B). The environmental samples taken from fill (5104) yielded 15 charred macroplants: eight cereal caryopses, of which half were bread/club wheat, five pea seeds and single instances of sedge and dock; a tiny iron spall was also retrieved (Appendices 3C, 3E).

6.255 Towards the southern end of Trench 51 a second cluster of archaeological activity was identified. This comprised three parallel ditches and two adjacent shallow pits (Figure 4.68). The southernmost feature was ditch [5107] which was aligned east-west and measured 1.62m wide by 0.6m deep (Section DBS2/288, Figure 26). It was encountered at 8.38m aOD. The ditch had a V-shaped profile with a rounded base and it contained two silty clay fills (5109) and (5108); these formed through prolonged natural silting of the feature. No finds were recovered from the ditch and samples taken from both fills yielded only very small quantities of macroplants: a single vetch seed and an unidentified weed (Appendix 3C). Ditch [5107] approximately corresponds with an east-west aligned geophysical trend which marks the southernmost boundary of the settlement; a ditch marking this boundary was also encountered in Trench 50. However, the ditch in Trench 51 is much smaller-scale than the deep multi-phase ditch sequence in Trench 50. It therefore seems more likely that the ditch equates to smaller ditch [5005] in Trench 50 or that it is unrelated to the southern boundary system. It is notable that the geophysical survey also recorded a curvilinear anomaly to the south of the boundary ditch, and to the west of Trench 51, which has a broadly east-west alignment; it is possible that ditch [5107] is related to this feature.

6.256 Approximately 5m to the north of ditch [5107] was a pair of east-west aligned parallel ditches [5128] and [5132], encountered at 8.43-8.47m aOD. Ditch [5132] was the larger of the two and measured 1.27m wide by 0.48m deep; it had a V-shaped profile (Section DBS2/327, Figure 26). Its basal fill (5137) comprised a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks that appeared to represent natural infilling over time; finds were confined to two probably natural flint chips recovered from the environmental sample, along with seven charred macroplants (cereal caryopses and a single pea seed) (Appendices 3F, 3C). Its upper fill (5138) was similar but markedly less chalky; it probably infilled naturally as the ditch fell out of use. The parallel, smaller ditch [5128] measured at least 0.88m wide by 0.22m deep, and it had short, moderately steep sides and a broad, concave base. It was filled by (5133), a largely naturally infilled silty clay; a small but significant assemblage of animal rib bones was recovered from this fill (Appendix 3G). The bone fragments are most likely domestic waste. This fill also contained a single sherd of late 12th to mid-14th century pottery and a residual flint debitage flake spall (Appendices 3B, 3F). A small assemblage of 33 charred macroplants comprising bread/club wheat (13 caryopses), wheat, pea seeds, cereals and vetch was also present (Appendix 3C). The size of both ditches and their location in the settlement area suggests that they were relatively minor internal divisions within the wider enclosed area. Both formed convenient receptacles for domestic waste. The nearby pits may represent contemporary activity.

6.257 Pits [5129] and [5130] were located immediately north of ditch [5128] (Plate 1.86). They were encountered at 8.42m aOD. The northernmost pit [5130] was sub-circular and measured 0.9m long. 0.99m wide, and 0.11m deep as exposed (it continued beyond the eastern trench edge) (Section DBS2/325, Figure 26). The earliest deposit in the pit was (5131) which was a collection of large, flattish sub-angular stones along the southern side of the pit, apparently deliberately placed. The stones ranged from 0.1-0.3m in diameter. The stones may have formed the base or footing of a truncated structural element such as post. Fill (5135)=(5136), a sterile mid grey-brown silty clay, infilled the feature above the stones. The southern pit [5129] was a shallow circular feature which measured 1m in diameter and 0.11m deep; it contained a single silty clay fill (5134) which produced no finds. The pits were sealed by a shallow layer of topsoil and

appeared truncated. Samples from both pits yielded small macroplant assemblages (13 from 5134, 11 from 5135), predominantly cereal caryopses. Wheat and bread/club wheat were the most common species; single instances of pea, common vetch, bedstraw and wild radish were also present (Appendix 3C).

6.258 A single furrow [5126] was encountered in Trench 51 which truncated features in the northern third of the trench. The furrow was over 3m wide and 0.25m deep; it was wide and shallow, and contained a single fill (context 5127). Field drains truncated the furrow. The sequence was sealed by topsoil (5100) which was a 0.25m thick dark brown sandy clayey silt.

Trench 52 (Plan Figures 4.69-4.71; Section Figures 26-27)

6.259 Trench 52 was located immediately north of Trench 51, towards the northeastern corner of the settlement area. It was aligned approximately east-west and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies, including the anomaly posited to be the eastern boundary of the medieval enclosure (Figure 4.69). The trench was located in an area where the ground surface sloped downwards from west to east, levels on the natural substrate dropping from 9.2m to 7.57m aOD. The natural deposit sequence comprised boulder clay (5201) overlain by a silty clay deposit (5241)=(5248)=(5249). A large boundary ditch sequence was recorded at the eastern end of the trench and a smaller enclosure ditch and two pits were recorded at the western end of the trench. The feature broadly corresponded to the geophysical anomalies.

6.260 The earliest feature identified was a pit [5222] which was located at the eastern end of the trench and continued beyond the limit of excavation (Figure 4.71; Plate 1.87). Only the southern and western sides of the feature were exposed which were moderately steeply sloping. The pit's dimensions as exposed were 1.15m by 0.72m and up to 0.4m deep; it was cut through clay layer (5340) at 7.57m aOD (Section DBS2/320, Figure 26). Its basal fill (5242) was a mid yellow-orange coarse-grained sandy clay containing redeposited natural clay, markedly different from the surrounding medieval ditch fills. Its upper fill (5243) was a light blue-grey silty clay containing manganese. This deposit contained a flint end scraper of probable early Neolithic date and a single sherd of pottery datable to the mid 16th to 18th centuries (Appendices 3F, 3B). This feature and its fills were markedly different in character to the surrounding archaeological features of medieval date. Further, the condition of the end scraper is described as fresh, whereas an end scraper recovered from the securely dated medieval ditch [5221] further west (discussed further below) was patinated, indicating a higher likelihood of redeposition after a significant period of time. Stratigraphically, pit [5222] was also sealed by a thick deposit which was cut by the medieval ditches; this deposit had a clear horizon with the uppermost fill of the pit and it seems unlikely that both were deposited within the medieval period. As such, the pottery is regarded as intrusive or misattributed to the upper pit fill (5243), and the feature is considered more likely to belong to an earlier, possibly prehistoric, phase of activity.

6.261 The pit was sealed by deposit (5223)=(5240), a grey and yellow silty clay flooding deposit located within a localised depression at the eastern end of Trench 52. The deposit was up to 0.3m thick and measured at least 4m long. It has accumulated above the natural substrate (5201)=(5248)=(5249) and its upper horizon lay at approximately 7.8m aOD. It was truncated to the west by a medieval boundary ditch sequence but did not extend beyond the western limits of the ditches. Thus it appears to have been concentrated over the lowest ground,

probably deposited by colluvial and alluvial action washing flood-borne sediments into the depression; it pre-dates the medieval activity.

6.262 The ditch sequence at the eastern end of Trench 52 (Plate 1.88), which was located at the lowest point within the trench and the wider settlement area, was similar in form to boundary ditch sequences recorded in Trenches 50 and 53. All of the ditches described here crossed the trench on a north-south alignment; in total, the sequence measured 4.8m wide and successive re-cuttings of the boundary tended to shift its course eastwards (Sections DBS2/321 and DBS2/311, Figure 27).

6.263 The earliest feature identified was [5219] which was recorded at the western edge of the sequence. Surviving portions of the feature measured up to 0.92m wide and 0.38m deep, and it had a gently sloping western side; it was excavated to approximately 7.93m aOD. A single fill (5229) survived later truncation and comprised mid brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones and chalk flecks; it produced no finds. This feature did not resemble the larger ditches which followed and may be an unrelated feature pre-dating the boundary ditch sequence.

6.264 This early feature was cut by ditch [5220] which measured 1.66m wide and 0.66m deep. Due to later truncation, only the western side of this ditch survived which was steep and slightly concave. The ditch contained three fills (5230)-(5232). The earliest phase of infilling was a grey-brown silty clay (5230) which had slumped against the western side of the feature, probably formed by water erosion causing sediments to travel downslope. Two pinkish grey-brown silty clay fills (5231) and (5232) then followed, gradually filling the ditch with sediment. One sherd of late 12th to mid-14th century pottery and a fragment of bone was recovered from the slumping fill (5230) (Appendices 3B, 3G).

6.265 The next ditch cut was [5255] which was a slightly deeper and much wider feature. The change in form of the ditch to a wide U-shape profile and a flat base suggests that this ditch, and its recut [5224], were from a distinct second phase of activity in the area. Ditch [5255] measured 2.1m wide and up to 0.65m deep and was filled by clay and silty clay fills (5252), (5257)=(5256) and (5253)=(5254). The basal fill (5252) was a light to mid yellow-brown clay; this was probably eroded natural clay deposited as initial silting. The mid and upper fills were darker silty clays. No dateable finds were recovered from the ditch and an environmental sample taken from basal fill (5252) only yielded a single charred bread/club wheat caryopsis (Appendix 3C). Ditch [5255] was partially cleared out by a wide and shallow recut [5224] which measured 1.97m wide and 0.5m deep. This recut silted up with clayey silt and silty clay deposits (5250)=(5233) and (5251)=(5234). A single pottery sherd dated to the mid to mid/late 12th century was recovered from the upper fill (5251) (Appendix 3B). Given the stratigraphically late position of [5224] in the sequence, a later 13th to 14th century date is more likely for the infilling of this feature.

6.266 The final phase of activity in the boundary ditch sequence was represented by a moderately sized V-shaped ditch [5225] at the eastern end of the sequence. It was encountered at 7.5m aOD. The ditch truncated the flooding deposit (5240)=(5223) to the east and the fills of ditch recut [5224] to the west. It was 1.8m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. The ditch contained three mid to dark brown silty clay fills (5235), (5237) and (5238). The fills were naturally deposited over time and contained no dateable material; however, an environmental sample taken from (5235) yielded a tiny amount of unclassified iron slag amongst vitrified

charcoal and stone (Appendix 3H). This feature was truncated by a modern land drain cut [5226].

6.267 At the western end of the trench, a separate ditch sequence commenced with [5202] (Figure 4.70; Plate 1.89). This was a small north-south aligned ditch which probably served as an internal enclosure division within the settlement area; it measured 2.13m wide and 0.61m deep, and it contained six fills (5205)-(5209) and (5218) (Section DBS2/315, Figure 26). The fills were predominantly naturally deposited silty clays; the shallow nature of the fills possibly indicates an active infilling sequence over a relatively short period of time, perhaps including episodic washing-in events as well as deliberate tips. A moderate macroplant assemblage (numbering 40) was present in the environmental sample taken from basal fill (5205) which is predominantly made up of cereals, especially bread/club wheat with small quantities of wheat and barley; one smooth tare and one vetch seed were also present (Appendix 3C). Other than this, this ditch produced no finds.

6.268 After infilling, ditch [5202] was truncated along its eastern edge by ditch terminal [5203] which was later recut ([5204]). Ditch [5203] was only visible in the north-facing section of the trench; it extended into the trench for a length of 0.34m. It was V-shaped in profile and measured 0.64m wide by 0.45m deep. It was filled by two mid grey-brown silty clays (5215) and (5216). The basal fill (5215) contained a single sherd of pottery assessed as possibly of Iron Age to Roman date (Appendix 3A) and a macroplant assemblage comprising eight cereal caryopses, largely bread/club wheat, and pea and vetch seeds (Appendix 3C). The recut [5204] measured 0.48m wide and 0.2m deep, and had a similar profile to the original ditch. It was filled with mid blue-grey clay (5217) which produced no finds.

6.269 The final phase of activity was represented by a broad, shallow linear cut [5221] which truncated both of the earlier ditches; it was cut from a horizon lying at 9.14m aOD. The presence of a late-phase shallow upper recut is recorded in other features in the settlement area, including the boundary ditches in Trenches 50, 51 and 52 and the smaller ditches in Trench 53. Feature [5221] measured 2.01m wide by 0.3m deep, and it had short, gently sloping sides and a broad, flat base. Two fills were present. Basal fill (5210) was a dark blue-grey silty clay with black organic mottling throughout; it was sealed by a thicker mid black-grey silty clay (5211. A significant assemblage of finds was recovered from this ditch, including a residual early Neolithic flint end scraper exhibiting some patination (Appendix 3F). Eight sherds of pottery of 13th to mid-14th century date were also recovered, alongside three residual Roman fragments; the medieval material includes a dish or shallow tray of note (Appendix 3B). Twenty-six fragments of animal bone derived from large and medium sized mammals were present, as were two bird bones; further domestic waste comprised abraded amorphous fired clay fragments and a mix of oak, cherry, birch and pine charcoal (Appendices 3G, 3D, 3C). Both fills yielded large quantities of macroplants; a total of 498 were retrieved from the upper fill (5211) while basal fill (5210) produced at least 1229 (the material was only semi-quantified during assessment and the final count may be higher). Bread/club wheat, wheat and unclassified cereal caryopses formed the bulk of the combined assemblage (1655 out of 1727 macroplants falling into these categories), although oat, hulled barley and barley were present in small quantities; across both fills, 31 vegetable remains (species vetch, pea, common vetch and garden pea) were retrieved along with four weeds (Appendix 3C). This ditch was clearly a convenient location for the deposition of a broad range of domestic waste.

6.270 Furrows crossing Trench 52 on a north-south alignment. Furrow [5228] truncated the boundary ditch sequence at the eastern end of the trench ; it measured 3.65m wide and 0.24m deep, and was filled by silty clay fill (5244)=(5245)=(5246). Fill (5244) contained a sherd of brown glazed earthenware of post-medieval date and three iron objects which include a chain link and part of a possible weedhook (Appendices 3B, 3E). At the western end of the trench furrow [5212] measured 3m wide and 0.13m deep, and it contained two fills (5213) and (5214). The upper fill (5214) contained frequent chalk flecks similar to furrows in Trenches 55 to 59.

6.271 The furrows were truncated by later land drains, including French drains, and the sequence was sealed by topsoil (5200). Topsoil measured up to 0.3m thick and formed the sole overburden layer in the trench.

Trench 53 (Plan Figures 4.72-4.75; Section Figures 27-28)

6.272 Trench 53 was located to the immediate north of Trench 50, in the northwestern corner of the settlement area, and was aligned approximately east-west. It targeted three north-south aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Figure 4.72). The trench was located on fairly flat ground, levels on the natural substrate being approximately 9.3m aOD across the trench, although there was a slight rise to 9.59m aOD at the centre of the trench. The natural substrate consisted of orange-brown sandy boulder clay (5302), overlaid in places by a sandy clay deposit (012)=(025). The trench contained a high density of archaeological features comprising five north-south aligned ditches, several curvilinear ditches, and multiple discrete pits.

Summary of archaeological activity

6.273 A significant north-south aligned ditch sequence was recorded approximately 10m from the western end of the trench. This aligns with a geophysical anomaly thought to represent the western arm of an enclosure ditch surrounding the medieval settlement area. It was similar to the large boundary ditches identified in Trenches 50 and 52 which served as the southern and eastern arms of the enclosure respectively. The north-south aligned boundary ditch in Trench 53 was recut several times and the features to its east relate to settlement activity within the enclosed area. As such, the boundary ditch sequence is discussed first in its entirety, to provide a frame of reference for the internal features. Following this, the medieval features to the east of the boundary ditch sequence are discussed. Two main phases of activity are tentatively suggested which appear to date from the 13th to the 14th centuries. Archaeological activity to the west of the boundary ditch sequence is regarded as medieval but is unphased; this activity is discussed at the end of the medieval section. A final section describes a collection of possible pits or disturbed natural towards the centre of the trench, which may be geological in origin.

Boundary ditch sequence (Figure 4.73; Section DBS2/356, Figure 28; Plate 1.90)

6.274 The earliest ditch in the sequence was [5382] which measured 3.8m wide and was excavated to 1.12m deep; the ditch had steeply sloping, slightly concave sides but its base was not reached. It was encountered at 9.5m aOD. The ditch had been substantially cleared out by later recuts but silty clay fills (5398), (002), (003) and (004) survived. A sterile, sharply sloping fill (003) on the western side of the ditch may represent eroded bank material from a possible bank located on the outer (western) edge of the ditch. Eight sherds of pottery were recovered from the uppermost surviving fill (004) which included early (12th century) types; fill (002) also contained two sherds of 12th century pottery (Appendix 3B).

6.275 The first recut [5393] was similar in profile to the earlier ditch although smaller in scale; it represents a maintenance event to keep the boundary ditch open. The recut ditch measured over 1.6m wide by over 1.1m deep and contained three mid to dark grey-brown clayey silt fills (5399), (005) and (009). The mid fill (005) was the main infilling event; it contained a small assemblage of animal bones (mostly indeterminate mammal bones with sheep/goat and bird) indicating some refuse deposition was occurring as the ditch fell out of use (Appendix 3G). However, there was no pottery present and the incidence of domestic waste included in this phase was low.

6.276 A final recut [5397] formed a narrower, V-shaped ditch in the centre of the backfilled feature. The ditch measured 1.7m wide and 0.88m deep, and it was filled with five silty clay and clayey silt fills: (001), (008), (007), (006) and (010). The basal fill was a dark purplish brown clayey silt (001) which contained occasional snail shells, suggesting that the ditch remained open at this level for a significant period of time. A sample from this deposit yielded two bread/club wheat caryopses but no other finds were present. Environmental samples taken from (007) and (010) yielded further tiny assemblages of charred macroplants (bread/club wheat, pea and indeterminate weeds), but no finds (Appendix 3C).

6.277 A final fill or spread (011) followed the infilling of recut [5397], and also sealed the wider hollow formed by the earlier ditch cuts. This layer yielded no finds during excavation, but a single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from its surface after machining (findspot 53.4) (Appendix 3B).

Phase 1 medieval: Stratigraphically early features; possible 12th-13th century activity.

6.278 At the eastern end of Trench 53 a curvilinear ditch [5313]=[023]=[024] was encountered; a pit [5014] was within the area defined by the curvilinear ditch, and it was flanked to the east and west by north-south aligned ditches [5303] and [5320] (Figure 4.75; Plate 1.91). These features are interpreted as being possibly contemporary; many also exhibited recuts indicating secondary phases of use.

6.279 The curvilinear ditch [5313]=[023]=[024] was encountered at 9.3m aOD. The northern part of the feature was exposed within Trench 53 and it continued outside the limit of excavation to the south; it was recorded as [024] and [5313] at the trench edge (Sections DBS2/332 and 337, Figure 27). The ditch, as exposed, was 8.3m in length, 1.3m wide and 0.31-0.5m deep, deepening significantly towards the west. Its profile was U-shaped and it had a broad and flat base (Section DBS2/332, Figure 27). The ditch was filed by three clayey silt fills. The basal fill (5318)=(5326) and the upper fill (5306)=(5328)=(5311) contained pottery of late 12th or 13th century to mid 14th century date; the upper fill also contained an iron nail (Appendices 3B, 3E). The macroplant assemblage comprised two cereal caryopses from the lower fill (5326) (bread/club wheat and emmer/spelt), and a total of 20 mixed cereal caryopses from the upper fills (5306) and (5311), concentrated in (5311). The most numerous were nine unidentified cereals followed by seven wheat, two bread/club wheat and single instances of emmer/spelt and oat (Appendix 3C).

6.280 A large posthole or pit [5314] lay to the east of the western end of ditch [5313]=[023]=[024] (Section DBS2/337, Figure 27). It was circular in plan and had a diameter of 0.5m; its sides were steep and it had a truncated depth of 0.3m. Its single clayey silt fill (5319) contained a

single sherd of Staxton ware pottery dating from the 12th-14th centuries (Appendix 3B). It is possible that the posthole represents a structural element associated with the ditch. Both features were truncated by a later ditch [5312].

6.281 Approximately 0.9m to the east of the curvilinear ditch, a north-south aligned ditch [5303] was encountered at 9.3m aOD. The ditch measured 0.89m wide and 0.33m deep, and had a broad and shallow V-shaped profile (Section DBS2/330, Figure 27). Its two clayey-silt/silty clay fills, (5307) and (5308), produced a moderate assemblage of pottery wares dominated by late 12th-14th century Staxton ware, but including 13 sherds of 12th century pottery; a possible 13th century date is indicated for the feature (Appendix 3B). Further domestic waste material in the form of animal bones (medium, large and indeterminate mammals, including sheep/goat, cattle and horse), and an iron object which may be a broken buckle were also retrieved from (5308) (Appendices 3G, 3E). An assemblage of 103 macroplants was retrieved across fills (5307) and (5308); this was dominated by cereals with the most numerous species being bread/club wheat followed by oat, cereal, wheat and barley; seven vegetable seeds (smooth tare and vetch) and two indeterminate weeds were also present. The upper fill (5308) also contained cherry, blackthorn, hazel, apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan and alder charcoal (Appendix 3C).

6.282 To the west of the curvilinear ditch was further north-south aligned ditch [5320], encountered at 9.36m aOD (Figure 4.74-4.75; Plate 1.92). It was approximately 2m to the west of the curvilinear ditch, and 10.5m from parallel ditch [5303] to the east. Ditch [5320] measured 2.6m wide, 0.64m deep and had a broad and shallow V-shaped profile with a narrow base (Section DBS2/342, Figure 28). It was very similar in character to [5303], though on a larger scale. Three clay and silty clay fills (5336)=(5344), (5345) and (5392) were identified within the ditch. The mid fill (5345) was very dark in colour and contained four sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery and a moderate charred macroplant assemblage, indicating the ditch was utilised for the disposal of domestic waste in small quantities (Appendices 3B, 3C). Macroplants comprised 56 cereal caryopses, of which 18 were identified as bread/club wheat with smaller quantities of wheat and oat, and a single weed (amphibious bistort) (Appendix 3C). The ditch [5320], and its recut [5346] (see below), correspond to a linear trend identified in the geophysical survey.

6.283 A third north-south aligned internal division or enclosure ditch [5324] was encountered six metres to the west of ditch [5320], towards the centre of Trench 53 (Figure 4.74). The ditch measured 1.19m wide by 0.48m deep, and had moderately steep sloping sides and a broad, concave base (Section DBS2/354, Figure 28). It was encountered at 9.5m aOD. The ditch contained four sandy clay fills (5376)-(5378) and, unlike the parallel ditches to the east, did not show obvious signs of recutting. Cultural material from the ditch was sparse compared to the ditches to the east. The mid fill (5378) contained an iron nail and a sample taken from this deposit yielded a single charred weed (sedge) (Appendices 3E, 3C).

Recuts of Phase 1 features and associated activity: [5304], [5329], [5346], [5305]

6.284 Curvilinear ditch [5313]=[023]=[024] showed signs of re-cutting, but this was only apparent in section [023] where a full profile was recorded (Section DBS2/332, Figure 27). The recut [5329] followed the same line of the original feature and measured 0.57m wide by 0.29m deep; it had a similar (though smaller) profile to the original ditch. Its two dark silty clay/clayey silt fills (5330) and (5331) were more productive than the fills of the original feature, yielding a combined assemblage of 50 sherds of pottery and 42 charred macroplants, the majority of which (25)

were bread/club wheat caryopses (Appendices 3B, 3C). The pottery assemblage is dated to the late 12th to mid 13th century.

6.285 A secondary phase of use was also recorded in north-south aligned ditches [5303] and [5320]. The eastern ditch [5303] was recut by [5304] along its eastern edge (Section DBS2/330, Figure 28). The recut only partially cleared out the upper fill of the ditch and it had short, steep sides and a broad and concave base. It measured 0.76m wide by 0.17m deep and was filled by silty clay deposit (5309). A smaller quantity of Staxton ware and animal bone (large/indeterminate mammals) was recovered from this fill (Appendices 3B, 3G). A total of 146 charred macroplants were recovered, again dominated by cereals and in particular bread/club wheat caryopses (85), with much smaller quantities of barley, oat and wheat; there were also 12 vegetable seeds (pea, vetch and smooth tare) and a single wild radish pod (Appendix 3C). A small posthole or pit [5305] also truncated the western edge of ditch [5303] and may date from the same phase of activity as the recut. It measured 0.35m in diameter by 0.17m deep and it contained a single dark silty clay fill (5310). This deposit produced a further 21 charred macroplants (cereals, bread/club wheat, wheat and sedge) (Appendix 3C).

6.286 The western ditch [5320] was recut by [5346] which had a steeper western side than the original ditch and a broad and concave base; it was also shallower than the original feature (Section DBS2/342, Figure 28; Plate 1.92). The recut measured 2.2m wide and 0.49m deep, and contained two sandy and silty clay fills (5347) and (5348). A single piece of sheep/goat bone was recovered from the lower fill (5347) which also produced a significant macroplant assemblage numbering 102 cereal caryopses (bread/club wheat, oat, barley and wheat) and a single vetch seed (Appendices 3G, 3C). The sample also contained part of a broken iron bolt with a square shank and an ammonite fossil (Appendix 3E).

Phase 2 medieval: possible 13th-14th century activity

6.287 The main elements of next phase of activity were a north-south aligned ditch [5312] and two curvilinear gullies [5321]=[5322]=[5334] and [5325]=[5342].

6.288 Ditch [5312] truncated the western end of the Phase 1 curvilinear ditch [5313] and associated posthole [5314] (Figure 4.75; Plate 1.91). It measured 2m wide and 0.47m deep, and had a U-shaped profile and broad, flat base; it was encountered at 9.36m aOD (Section DBS2/337, Figure 27). The ditch contained three clayey silt fills (5315)-(5317). A small amount of animal bone, including horse and cattle bone, was recovered from fill (5316). Further animal bone (cattle and large mammal) and a small of assemblage of 13th to mid-14th century pottery was recovered from upper fill (5317) (Appendices 3G, 3B). It is possible that this ditch equates to the north-south aligned ditch [5041]=[5048], excavated 17m to the south in Trench 50. The ditches were on similar alignments and their phases within the wider settlement activity appear to tally, but it is also acknowledged that the profiles and scale of the features differed.

6.289 Curvilinear gully [5321]=[5322]=[5334] was partially exposed in the trench two metres to the west of ditch 5312 (Figure 4.74; Plate 1.93). It was encountered at approximately 9.55m aOD and truncated the Phase 1 ditch sequence [5320]/[5346] (Section DBS2/338, Figure 28). The gully had a length of 5.4m (continuing beyond the northern trench edge) and was up to 0.55m wide and 0.32m deep; it had a narrow U-shaped profile (Section DBS2/343, Figure 28). It contained up to three silty clay fills and was excavated across three interventions. Two sherds

of Staxton ware pottery and a small macroplant assemblage (two wheat caryopses and single pea, smooth tare and vetch seeds) were recovered from the bulk fill (5351); a late 12th to mid 14th century date is suggested for the pottery (Appendices 3B, 3C).

6.290 Two postholes or small pits [5323] and [5339] truncated the southern edge of gully [5321]=[5322]=[5334] (Section DBS2/345, Figure 28; Plate 1.93). The pits were oval in plan and measured 0.46-0.75m long by 0.21-0.27m deep; both had steep sides, flat bases and silty clay fills. The purpose of the features is unclear but it is possible that they formed part of a fence line delineating a boundary. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from fill (5353) of pit [5323]. This was an early medieval pottery type dated to the 12th century; it is considered residual (Appendix 3B).

6.291 A second curvilinear gully [5325]=[5342] was located 2.5m to the west, and truncated the top of Phase 1 ditch [5324] (Figure 4.74). An adjacent posthole [5338] may also be associated. The gully measured approximately 4.3m long by 0.32m wide and was only 0.09m deep; it had a shallow concave profile and was encountered at 9.57m aOD (Sections DBS2/341 and 354, Figure 28). It contained a single sandy silt fill (5380)=(5343) from which a relatively large assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered; this was notable given the shallow depth of the feature (Plate 1.94). The pottery assemblage is dated as 13th to mid-14th century and comprises 28 sherds recovered during excavation of the feature, as well as six sherds from findspots 53.1 and 53.2 prior to excavation (Appendix 3B). A single bread/club wheat caryopsis was also recovered from fill (5343) (Appendix 3C). The circular posthole or small pit [5338] lay on the southern edge of the gully and measured 0.22m in diameter and 0.6m deep; it contained a single fill (5381). The shallow nature of both features may suggest that this area has been particularly affected by plough truncation since the medieval period.

6.292 Gully [5325]=[5342] was truncated to the east by a sub-rectangular pit [5340] which was a shallow feature measuring 1.24m long, 0.65m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Pottery recovered from the top of this feature prior to excavation (findspot 53.2) consisted of three Staxton ware sherds; pottery was also retrieved from the fill (5341) during excavation and a 13th century date is suggested for the feature (Appendix 3B).

Unphased probable medieval features

6.293 To the west of boundary ditch [5382], at the western end of the trench, a number of archaeological features were recorded which consisted of small pits, two postholes, an irregular large pit-like feature, and an overlying deposit (Figure 4.73; Plate 1.95). Most of the features were undated apart from pit [5388] which contained pottery of late 12th to mid 14th century date. The features are most likely medieval in date, but they cannot be phased in relation to the denser settlement activity to the east.

6.294 Pits [5388] and [5387] were located along the southern edge of Trench 53 and were encountered at 9.3m aOD. They had diameters of 0.5m and 0.62m and moderately steep, concave sides; they were up to 0.13m deep. The eastern pit [5388] contained a single dark clayey silt fill (014) which contained a single sherd of Staxton type ware (late 12th to mid-14th century) and a bread/club wheat caryopsis and a cereal caryopsis (Appendices 3B, 3C). Fill (013) of pit [5387] was a paler clayey silt which contained six macroplants (four bread/club wheat, one cereal and one unidentified weed) (Appendix 3C).

6.295 Two postholes [5365] and [5384] were possibly associated with the two shallow pits; they were located immediately to the northwest of pit [5387] and were encountered at a similar level of 9.26-9.28m aOD. Posthole [5384] measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.17m deep, and it retained evidence of a post having been set at its centre (Section DBS2/362, Figure 28). The space around the post was backfilled with sandy boulder clay (5385). Post pipe [5394] measured 0.2m in diameter by 0.3m deep and was filled with a darker brown-grey silty clay deposit (5386). The second posthole [5364] was smaller in size, being 0.1m wide and 0.2m deep. This posthole contained postpipe [5395] which was infilled by (5367), and a clayey silt backfill deposit (5366).

6.296 To the west of the postholes were four further features, encountered at 9.25-9.3m aOD. In the southwestern corner of the trench, a possible pit or linear feature [015] was partially exposed for a length of 0.8m; it was 0.22m wide and 0.16m deep. It had fairly steep sides and it contained a single silty clay fill (020); very little can be said about the form or function of this feature, as it was only partially exposed and was truncated by pit [5395] (see below). A north-south aligned possible beam slot or gully [5361] on the northern edge of the trench was also stratigraphically early. This measured greater than 1m long, 0.25m wide and 0.11m deep, and it contained a single silty clay fill (5362) (Section DBS2/361, Figure 28). A small, shallow pit [5363] truncated [5361] and measured 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. Its fill (5364) was a dark brown-grey sandy clay mixed with redeposited natural substrate. Its dark colour and mixed nature suggested this was possibly a refuse pit; despite its small size, it yielded a moderate macroplant assemblage (26) comprising 11 bread/club wheat (and a further 11 unidentified cereal) caryopses, and two barley and wheat caryopses (Appendix 3C).

6.297 Truncating both the pit [5363] and the feature [015] was a larger probable pit [5395]. This lay at the northwestern corner of the trench and measured 1.3m long by 1.2m wide within the trench. It had a gently sloping southeastern side and measured up to 0.3m deep; it contained three clay fills (019), (021) and (022) (section DBS2/365, Figure 28). The uppermost fill (022) contained a moderate macroplant assemblage comprising 14 cereal caryopses (species bread/club wheat, wheat, oat and cereals) and two pea seeds (Appendix 3C).

6.298 Deposit (5383)=(5389)=(017) sealed the features at the western end of the trench . It measured 8.5m long within the trench and up to 0.14m deep. Its upper horizon lay at around 9.4m aOD. The deposit comprised mid brown-grey sandy clay which contained occasional yellow mottling; environmental samples yielded bread/club wheat and cereal caryopses (totalling 11) and three vegetable macroplants (pea and vetch) (Appendix 3C). This deposit appeared to have formed by natural accumulation after the medieval features went out of use.

Undated features

6.299 To the east of boundary ditch [5382] an area of disturbance was identified which appeared to represent a number of heavily truncated small features that were sealed by a thin deposit (Figure 4.74; Plate 1.96). The features were ephemeral and shallow but they are regarded as the bases of several intercutting pits and/or linear features. It remains possible, however, that this area simply represents disturbed or rutted ground, perhaps due to rooting or trampling, that has infilled with deposits that contain some cultural material (the deposits infilling the pits or hollows yielded some environmental remains).

6.300 The features that are mostly likely to be archaeological in origin are two shallow pits – or part of a single curvilinear feature – [5356] and [5357] (Section DBS2/351, Figure 27). These measured approximately 0.7m long and 0.12m deep and their silty clay fills (5370) and (5371) were identical. A single bread/club wheat caryopsis was retrieved from fill (5370) (Appendix 3C). The features were truncated by a later shallow oval cut [5368] which contained a single lighter grey clayey fill (5369). This fill was more productive, producing 10 fragments of oak charcoal alongside a charred oat caryopsis (Appendix 3C).

6.301 Two further recorded features [5358] and [5359] lay on the southern edge of the trench to the south of features [5356], [5357] and [5368]; they are perhaps more likely to be natural in origin than archaeological, possibly representing root channels. They were sub-circular in plan, although only partially exposed in the trench, and measured 0.65-0.75m long by 0.13-0.15m deep; they had shallow but irregularly sloping sides and undulating, irregular bases. Fills (5372), (5373) and (5375) were brown silty clays containing varying amounts of charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones. A sample from fill (5375) contained 10 oak charcoal fragments (Appendix 3C).

6.302 Deposit (5360), which was encountered at 9.6m aOD, consisted of mottled mid brown and orange slightly silty clay similar to (5383)=(5389)=(017) which sealed the pit features outside the enclosure to the west. It extended across an irregularly shaped area measuring 2.4m long, 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep, sealing the undated features discussed above. A sample from this deposit yielded five fragments of oak and hazel charcoal (Appendix 3C).

Post-medieval activity

6.303 A single furrow was recorded in Trench 53 which survived only in section. Furrow [5332] was aligned north-south and truncated the top of curvilinear ditch [5313]=[023]=[024] and ditch [5312], indicating that this furrow trend was not contemporary with the 12th-14th century settlement. It measured 2.33m wide, 1.8m long and 0.15m deep. It contained a single clay-sand fill (5333). The furrow was sealed by topsoil (5300) which measured up to 0.3m thick. Although localised sealing deposits overlay some features, it is likely substantial post-medieval and modern plough truncation has occurred to the features in Trench 53.

Trench 55 (Plan Figures 4.76-4.77; Section Figure 29)

6.304 Trench 55 was located in northwestern corner of the site and targeted a strong linear geophysical anomaly (Figure 4.76). It was aligned northeast-southwest and lay on a steep slope; the level of the natural boulder clay (5501) dropped sharply from 8.97m at the southwestern end of the trench to 7.71m aOD at the northeastern end. In the lower portions of the trench, towards its northeastern end, a natural hollow [5507] was recorded which contained fill (5508), as well as deposit (5510) which may equate to (5508) (Section DBS2/263, Figure 29). The edges of [5507] were irregular and undulating, and its fill sterile (Plate 1.97). Although recorded as a cut [5507], this feature appears to represent undulations and depressions in the surface of the boulder clay which have gradually infilled with deposit (5508)=(5510). This deposit consisted of pale blue and brown-grey clayey silt containing manganese and rare stone inclusions.

6.305 Close to hollow [5507] lay a small oval pit [5502] (Figure 4.77). The pit measured 1.18m long within the trench (extending slightly beyond the trench limit to the northwest), and 1m wide. It

was up to 0.35m deep and had steep, regular edges and a flat base (Section DBS2/254, Figure 29). It single fill (5503) consisted of dark brown friable silty clay with frequent gravelly inclusions. The fill produced fragments of amorphous fired clay which are not closely datable, and coal flecks (Appendices 3D, 3H).

6.306 A west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch [5504] was located *c.* 6m to the southwest of pit [5502], in line with the linear geophysical trend. This ditch appears to equate to ditch [5608] in Trench 56 which also followed the course of the geophysical trend (see Trench 56, below). Ditch [5504] measured 1.33m wide by 0.59m deep and had moderately steep, straight sides and a narrow concave base (Section DBS2/261, Figure 29). It was filled with a bulk lower fill (5506) and a shallower upper deposit (5505); both were grey-brown silty clay deposits with pebble inclusions, but the upper fill was darker (almost black) (Plate 1.98). Pottery was recovered from both deposits but are of contradictory dates. Three sherds recovered from the upper fill (5506) are identified as Staxton-type wares of late 12th to mid 14th century date (Appendix 3B). However, a group of nine sherds from (5505) are described as handmade rock-gritted sherds which have been tentatively assessed as Iron Age-Roman in date (Appendix 3A). An irregular burnt debitage flint flake was also recovered from upper fill (5505) (Appendix 3F); this is residual in this context. Oak and cherry charcoal and a single wheat caryopsis were retrieved from the sample of (5505), and both ditch fills contained naturally occurring soil concretions (Appendices 3C, 3H). Radiocarbon dating may resolve the dating of this ditch but it is noteworthy that its continuation in Trench 56 produced further rock-gritted wares of possible Iron Age or Roman date.

6.307 The ditch [5504] was truncated by furrow [5509], one of four north-northwest to south-southeast aligned furrows recorded in plan or section crossing this trench. The furrow, which was 0.2m deep, contained a single fill (5511) consisting of mid brown silty sand with manganese inclusions; it lacked an upper fill of chalk inclusions that is recorded in several other furrows across this part of the site and was shallower than many, possibly indicating greater modern plough truncation. The furrows were sealed directly by topsoil (5500). Overburden depth was 0.3m across the trench.

Trench 56 (Plan Figures 4.76, 4.78; Section Figure 29)

6.308 Trench 56 was aligned approximately north-south and was positioned to the northwest of Trench 55, targeting a linear geophysical anomaly (Figure 4.76). It lay on level, relatively high ground and the natural deposit sequence consisted of boulder clay (5602) overlain by silty clay deposit (5601). The latter was mistaken for subsoil during machining but was found to be the archaeological horizon in the trench (Section DBS2/256, Figure 29). Levels on the top of this layer varied between 8.8m and 8.97m aOD. Two potential features were investigated which proved to be natural hollows (contexts [5603] and [5605]); their fills closely resembled a further natural deposit (5607) that was recorded towards the centre of the trench (Plate 1.8). The origin of all of these layers is interpreted as natural; they represent the gradual infilling of depressions in the underlying natural substrate with sterile silts likely deposited by water action.

6.309 A single archaeological feature was present in Trench 56 which aligned with the geophysical anomaly towards the southern end of the trench (Figure 4.78). Ditch [5608] was almost certainly a continuation of ditch [5504] (discussed above) and was a west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditch with moderately steep, straight sides and a flat base (Section DBS2/256, Figure

29; Plate 1.99). It measured 1.56m wide by 0.55m deep. The ditch contained two fills (5610) and (5609) which were similar silty clays with stone inclusions. Lower fill (5610) represents a silting event covering the base of the feature; it produced a single cereal caryopsis. Upper fill (5609) contained an assemblage of 45 fragmentary pottery sherds which have been assessed as being of probable Iron Age-Roman date (Appendix 3A). Two pieces of animal bone (horse) were also recovered from fill (5609) (Appendices 3G, 3C).

6.310 A sole furrow [5611] obliquely crossed the southern end of the trench, truncating the ditch [5608]. It was unexcavated but formed part of the same north-northwest to south-southeast furrow trend as that recorded in nearby Trenches 55, 57, 58 and 59. Overburden in this trench consisted of 0.3m of topsoil (5600).

Trench 57 (Plan Figures 4.79-4.80; Section Figure 29)

6.311 Trench 57 was aligned northeast-southwest and was located on the northern edge of site, on level and relatively high ground (Figure 4.79). The natural boulder clay (5702) was overlain by a clayey sand layer (5601) which formed the archaeological horizon; levels on the natural substrate lay at between 9.14-9.22m aOD. A possible feature [5708] was investigated towards the southwestern end of the trench which proved to be a natural hollow in the boulder clay (5702); it was filled by (5709) and was sealed by deposit (5701).

6.312 Feature [5707] was partially exposed in the trench and may be part of a curvilinear ditch (continuing to the northwest and northeast beyond the trench edge) or part of a substantial pit (Plate 1.100). It was exposed for a length of 4.9m along the northwestern edge of the trench, and was 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep (Figure 4.80). It aligns with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. The southeastern side of feature [5703] was steep and its base sloped downwards gradually towards the trench edge (Section DBS2/243, Figure 29). It was filled with a sequence of four deposits (5704)-(5707). The lower three were sandy clay fills (5704)-(5706) which exhibited a slight tip inwards from the southeastern edge of the feature. The uppermost fill (5707) was an orange-brown sandy clay containing stones and several sherds of rock-gritted pottery. These have been assessed as of possible Iron Age-Roman date (Appendix 3A). Three poorly preserved fragments of animal bone were also present in (5707), which are not identifiable to species (Appendix 3G).

6.313 Five furrows were recorded crossing the trench on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, spaced *c.* 10-11m apart (centre to centre). Furrow [5710] was fully excavated and measured 2.7m wide by 0.20m deep; it contained two clayey sand fills (5711) and (5714) (Figure 4.79). Neither fill produced finds.

6.314 Topsoil (5700) was the only overburden deposit in the trench, sealing the furrows and feature [5707]. It measured up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 58 (Plan Figures 4.79, 4.81; Section Figure 29)

6.315 Trench 58 was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies (Figure 4.79). It lay on a downwards slope from north to south, the natural boulder clay (5802) dropping from a height or 9.16m in the north to 8.42m aOD in the south. A pale yellow-brown sandy clay deposit (5801) overlay the undulating boulder clay towards the northern end of the trench and was excavated in case it sealed archaeological features (Section

DBS2/272, Figure 29). The deposit is considered to be a natural formation but it produced a small quantity of charred bread/club wheat and cereal caryopses, as well as pea seeds, indicating that some cultural material washed into this deposit during its formation (Appendix 3C).

6.316 A ditch terminus [5806] was recorded towards the centre of the trench (Figure 4.81). It was aligned northeast-southwest and was recorded in plan for a length of 4.2m (it was partially obscured in plan by a furrow). The ditch had a rounded terminal end at its southwestern extent and measured 1.08m wide by up to 0.28m deep; it had steep sides and a broad, flat base (Section DBS2/234, Figure 29). Its single fill (5807) was a pale brown-grey clayey sand with a bluish hue which was mottled with natural orange sand (Plate 1.101). Two flints were recovered from the surface of fill (5807) which comprise a regular debitage flake and retouched simple endscraper which has been identified as early Neolithic in date (Appendix 3F). The edges of the ditch were more diffuse than other features across the site and its fill was pale and leached; these characteristics might support a potentially earlier prehistoric date for this feature compared to the nearby ditches and pits.

6.317 To the south of ditch terminus [5806], a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ditch [5803] was recorded. It measured 2m long as exposed and was 1.81m wide by 0.69m deep. The ditch had moderately steep, straight sides and a narrow base forming a V-shaped profile (Section DBS2/230, Figure 29). The main fill of the ditch was (5805), a dark blue-grey silty clay with common charcoal inclusions, particularly towards the base of the feature and deposit (Plate 1.102). A concentration of burnt animal bone was present in (5805) (Appendix 3G) and probably represents domestic cooking waste, suggesting contemporary settlement activity in the near vicinity. Its shallow upper fill (5804) consisted of paler yellow-brown sandy clay; neither fill yielded dating evidence. Environmental samples from the deposits yielded a small quantity of charred macroplants, consisting of bread/club wheat caryopses and vetch seeds (Appendix 3C). The ditch may continue northwards as ditch [5905] (see Trench 59 below).

6.318 A subsoil deposit (5811) sealed the features [5803] and [5806] and layer (5801). The deposit consisted of mid brown-grey firm clayey sand with inclusions of stones and manganese flecks; it measured up to 0.12m thick and was thickest for approximately 20m at the southern end of the trench, where the natural substrate was at its lowest. To the north of furrow [5808], the layer shallowed to around 0.05m (Section DBS2/272, Figure 29). The deposit is probably of colluvial formation and was truncated by plough furrows.

6.319 Three furrows aligned north-northwest to south-southeast were present in Trench 58, of which two [5808] and [5812] were assigned context numbers for recording. Furrow [5808] was excavated to its base to reveal the ditch [5806] and measured 0.28m deep; it contained two fills (5809) and (5810). The upper fill (5810) contained a single sherd of handmade pottery which may date from the Iron Age onwards (Appendix 3B), residual in this recovery context. The furrows were spaced approximately 12m apart (centre to centre).

6.320 The furrows were sealed by up to 0.28m of topsoil (5800). The combined overburden in this trench measured between 0.3m and 0.4m thick.

Trench 59 (Plan Figures 4.79, 4.82; Section Figure 29)

6.321 Trench 59 was aligned northwest-southeast at the northwestern corner of the evaluation area, targeting an apparently archaeologically blank area (Figure 4.79). It was situated on a slight rise in the landscape, sloping gently downwards from northwest to southeast; the natural boulder clay (5901) was reached at heights of 9.08m to 9.37m aOD.

6.322 A single north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ditch [5905] was recorded which was exposed in the trench for a length of 11.5m (Figure 4.82). The ditch measured 0.75m wide by 0.35m deep and had moderately steep sides and a narrow base (Plate 1.103). It contained a single mid yellow-brown silty clay fill (5906) which contained no finds but an environmental sample yielded two charred macroplants including a charred vetch seed (Appendix 3C). This ditch may be the same feature as ditch [5803] encountered *c.* 34m to the south in Trench 58. While the scale of the features differed, the profiles and fills were similar, and it is possible that the ditch has suffered significantly more truncation in Trench 59 (where only topsoil sealed the ditch).

6.323 Ditch [5905] was truncated by a very broad and deep plough furrow [5902] (Section DBS2/241, Figure 29). The furrow measured 6m wide and up to 0.25m deep, and contained two fills (5903) and (5904). The upper fill (5904) was distinguished by a darker brown-grey colour and very frequent inclusions of chalk flecks. This was a pattern observed in many of the furrows in this part of the site, which were deep and often contained two fills, the uppermost of which was flecked with chalk. The upper fill (5904) contained two sherds of pottery which date from between the late 12th to 14th centuries (Appendix 3B), as well as a residual early Neolithic disc scraper (RF DBS2/11, Appendix 3F). An iron Rowel spur dating from the 15th century onwards (RF DBS2/10, Appendix 3G) was also recovered.

6.324 The furrow and the ditch were sealed by up to 0.25m of topsoil (5900).

Onshore Substation Zone: Trenches 60-97, 108-112 and 115-119

6.325 During the excavations at the Onshore Substation Zone, each parcel of land that had a different landowner was assigned a prefixed Dogger Bank South (DBS) number for the internal archive. This was due to the programme of works in the field, to prevent duplicate numbers being assigned in the sample, recorded find (RF), group, drawing and sheet registers. The trenches 60-69 were allocated to DBS1; Trenches 70-93 were allocated to DBS3; and Trenches 94-97, 108-112 and 115-119 were allocated to DBS4. For the purposes of this report, the DBS numbers will not be used in the text and the site will be referred to as the Onshore Substation Zone.

6.326 Figures relating to Onshore Substation Zone trenches comprise Plan Figures 5-7.46 and Section Figures 30-41; Plates are 2.1-2.91.

Natural deposits

Topography

6.327 The natural topography was low-lying in southeast of the site at 20.43-21.1m aOD, where a linear shallow valley/depression in the landscape was evident (Trenches 82–89 in the lowest point, and Trenches 80 and 81 lying slightly upslope) (Plates 2.1, 2.2, 2.45). This valley was orientated broadly east–west and saw a considerably steep rise to the north, forming a hill in

the landscape on which the remainder of the trenches lay. Trenches 60-79, in the northeast quadrant of the site, lay at 24.6-26.7m aOD; Trenches 90-94 lay on the rising valley slope at comparable heights of 23.8-28.2m aOD. The highest point in the site was in the northwest (Trenches 95-97, 108-112 and 115-119), at 31.5m-35.10m aOD.

Natural Deposits

6.328 Natural substrate was encountered in all trenches. The natural generally comprised compact mid reddish-brown sandy clay (boulder clay), which was overlain by a firm light yellowish-brown sandy clay (0.20m thick) (Sections DBS3/4 & 24, Figure 31; Plate 2.3). The boulder clay contained frequent chalk fleck inclusions and striations/seams of light blueish-grey clayey sand.

6.329 The natural substrate encountered in the low-lying valley area (Trenches 80–89) also included thick widespread chalk bands running the length of the trenches; these were seams/beds within the boulder clay rather than chalk bedrock (Plates 2.4 & 2.27-2.33). Superficial deposits of sandy clay were also noted in these trenches; in Trench 84 the natural chalk bed deposit was overlain by an atypically thick sandy natural deposit (Plate 2.5). This deposit was only evident towards the east where the topography was low-lying and it formed the archaeological horizon in this trench.

6.330 In Trenches 82, 83 and 85–89 the natural widespread chalk beds were overlain by a naturally formed deposit (0.10m–0.20m thick) which consisted of sterile mid reddish-brown clayey sand with frequent small stones, pebbles, and chalk fragment inclusions. This is interpreted as an early colluvial deposit, assigned Deposit Group DBS3/7, and it pre-dated the archaeological features in the area. In Trench 89 a single sherd of Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon pottery was assigned to the deposit (8941) (Appendix 3B). This is highly likely to have been intrusive from the upper colluvial deposit (8940), part of Deposit Group DBS3/8.

6.331 The natural substrate was encountered at between 19.52m to 23.20m aOD in the southeastern low-lying part of the site. On higher ground to the north, natural deposits were encountered at between 21.43m aOD and 34.98m aOD.

Subsoil

6.332 Subsoil deposits were only recorded in Trenches 60 and 81–89. Trench 60 was an outlier, located at the northeast end of the site, and here the subsoil was only 0.08m thick; the subsoil deposits were otherwise recorded exclusively in the southeast part of the development area, where the low-lying topography was located (Figure 6.3; Plates 2.1 & 2.2). In this area, the subsoil ranged from 0.15-0.7m thick and is discussed in more detail with the relevant trenches below. Subsoil deposits post-dated the archaeology, including the furrows.

6.333 Subsoil in Trenches 60 and 81-89 was sealed by topsoil; in every other excavated trench this formed the sole overburden deposit across the site. The topsoil consisted of a modern plough soil deposit of dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusions (between 0.25m–0.30m thick).

6.334 While walking across the area where Trenches 80 – 93 were located (southeast corner of the site), five lithic artefacts were collected from the surface of the plough soil, which were assigned as unstratified (U/S). The lithics comprised five flakes: one platform rejuvenated example, one irregular flake, one regular bladelike flake, and 1 retouched flake tool (Appendix 3F).

Negative Trenches

6.335 Trenches 92, 94-97 and 119 were negative and the natural substrate was overlain by a topsoil deposit of dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay with occasional small stones and flint inclusions (0.25m thick) (Plan Figures 7.33, 7.35 & 7.46; Section DBS4/1, Figure 40; Plates 2.6 & 2.7).

6.336 Trenches 67 and 68 targeted a circular geophysical anomaly which had been interpreted in the survey results as a possible circular feature of archaeological origin (Figure 7.6). No feature was visible corresponding to this anomaly, but due to the strength and shape of the anomaly three box sections were excavated to test the natural geology in these areas. No archaeological or geological features were apparent which could explain the anomaly, and it was concluded that the anomaly was most likely caused by a signal in the topsoil relating to modern activities at the farm. The only features encountered in these trenches were furrows, which were excavated and recorded.

Trenches with Furrows

6.337 Trenches 61–65 and 67–69 in the pastoral parcel of land and Trenches 70-73, 76, 78, 79, 80 and 93 in the arable parcel of land contained no archaeological features or deposits, but did contain furrows. The furrows were the remains of agricultural ridge and furrow regimes dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods.

6.338 In Trenches 61-65 and 67-69, at least one furrow was excavated and recorded in each trench where they were encountered, namely the cuts: [6101], [6201], [6303], [6403], [6501], [6705], [6801], and [6903] (Plan Figures 7.1-7.4 & 7.6; Section DBS1/21, Figure 30; Plates 2.8 & 2.9). Of these excavated furrows, only the fill (6706) of furrow [6705] produced artefacts, which comprised 14 fragments of animal bone (intermediate mammal) and 1 lithic flake (Appendices 3G and 3F). The environmental processing retrieved one charred Emmer/spelt caryopsis and 9.1g of unclassified iron slag from fill (6103) of furrow [6102] (Appendices 3C and 3H).

6.339 Across Trenches 70-73, 76, 78-80 and 93, a sample of furrows was excavated, recorded as [7203], [7602], [7802] and [9302] (Plan Figures 7.7, 7.8, 7.12, 7.13, 7.15 & 7.34; Sections DBS3/16 & 35, Figure 31; Plates 2.10 & 2.11). The fill (7603) of furrow [7602] was the only feature which produced charred macroplants from environmental sampling; this comprised a fragment of bread/club wheat and a further unidentified cereal (Appendix 3C). The furrows in these trenches were overlain by up to 0.30m of topsoil (Section DBS3/19, Figure 31).

6.340 In the majority of the trenches in which furrows were recorded, the furrows were aligned broadly north–south and typically survived to 0.10m–0.20m deep. The width ranged from 0.70m to 1.90m, most likely due to truncation from agricultural practices, but the majority exceeded 1m in width. The edges were very gradually sloping with broad, gently concave profiles and the single fills comprised mid yellow-brown clayey sand with frequent chalk fleck inclusions. A different trend was observed in Trenches 60–62, which lay in a small separate paddock at the northeast corner of the site (Figures 6.1, 7.1 and 7.2). The furrows in these trenches were narrower (0.4-0.7m in width) and were aligned perpendicular to the furrows recorded elsewhere at the site (Plate 2.13). These furrows were filled by dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional angular stone inclusions. They are interpreted as a later phase of activity; the darker fills had sharper horizons against the natural clay; and in some cases the fills produced artefacts that dated after the 18th century (discussed further below).

6.341 Furrows were also recorded in trenches which contained archaeological features, comprising: Trenches 60, 66, 74, 75, 77, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88 and 90. Of these, furrows were excavated and recorded in Trenches 66, 81, 83, 85, 87, and 88. The furrows truncated the archaeological features and deposits, but pre-dated the subsoil deposits where they were identified in Trenches 60, 84, 85, 87 and 88.

Trenches with Archaeology in Numerical Order

Trench 60 (Plan Figure 7.1; Section Figure 30)

6.342 Trench 60 was located in the small paddock at the northeastern corner of the site and was aligned northwest-southeast. It targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and contained three pits and a ditch which are of probable post-medieval date.

6.343 Approximately central to the trench, a possible small pit [6017] was truncated by the northwest edge of furrow [6015]. The pit measured 0.12m long by 0.3m wide and up to 0.18m deep, with a concave profile. The sole fill was a mid grey-brown silty clay (6018) with occasional inclusions of small stones. Two further pits [6003] and [6005] were positioned to the west of [6017]. Pit [6003] was fully within the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.64m long by 0.4m wide; it was up to 0.11m deep with a shallow concave profile (Section DBS1/15 & 16, Figure 30). The pit contained a single fill of mid grey, brown and yellow redeposited natural silty clay (6004). To the southeast of [6003], a sub-circular pit [6005] measuring 0.36m wide and 0.10m deep and exposed to a length of 0.14m was noted in the trench-edge section (Section DBS1/15 & 16, Figure 30; Plate 2.12). The pit had a shallow 'U' shaped profile and contained a single mid grey-brown silty clay (6006) with occasional inclusions of stones and patches of redeposited natural. Finds from the pits suggest an early post-medieval date. A piece of thick-stemmed clay tobacco pipe was recovered from fill (6018) in the easternmost pit [6017]; it is not diagnostic and may date from the late 16th to the early 20th century (Appendix 3K). The fill (6004) of pit [6003] produced a sherd of mid-16th–17th century pottery, a fragment of animal bone (indeterminate mammal) and a further fragment of clay tobacco pipe (Appendices 3B, 3G, 3K). The environmental processing of (6004) also retrieved a single charred raspberry seed and three fragments of charcoal (two oak and one cherry) (Appendix 3C); coal and vitrified charcoal were also retrieved from the sample (Appendix 3H). Pit [6005] contained no finds.

6.344 To the east of the pits, and corresponding to a geophysical anomaly, a north–south aligned ditch [6013] with terminus [6007] was recorded (Section DBS1/22, Figure 30; Plate 2.13). The ditch measured over 2.63m long by 0.63m wide and was 0.39m deep; the base lay at 24.47m aOD. The ditch had a V-shaped profile and contained a single mid brown-grey silty clay fill (6008)=(6014) with occasional inclusions of stones, manganese and chalk fragments. Finds from the ditch fill (6008) included a single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery, alongside a later assemblage of four post-medieval sherds (Appendices 3B, 3A). Other finds were of post-medieval to modern date, including modern glass and a fragment of 19th century machine-made pan tile (Appendices 3L, 3M). Late 18th to early 19th century CBM and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe was also retrieved from fill (6014) (Appendices 3M, 3K). The fill (6014) also contained an assemblage of 16 iron objects, including sheet fragments, probable nail shanks, and a possible agricultural implement which may date from the post-medieval period or later (Appendix 3E). The environmental sampling from both fills collectively retrieved 94.5g of industrial residues (including coal, stone and vitrified soil, possibly representing fuel waste), and a fragment of oak

charcoal (Appendices 3H, 3C). The later dates provided by the artefactual evidence indicates that the boundary was probably in use in the later post-medieval through to modern periods.

6.345 In the northwestern two thirds of Trench 60, one north-south and seven east-west aligned furrows were identified (Plate 2.14). The furrows were only present to the west of the ditch [6007]=[6013], which suggested that it was a field boundary associated with the furrow regime.

6.346 The furrow [6015] was the sole north-south orientated furrow; it was spaced *c.* 3.5m to the west of the ditch, and ran parallel to it. The furrow measured 1.45m wide by 0.05m deep, with a shallow rounded base. It contained a single fill of mottled mid brown-grey silty clay (6016) with occasional inclusions of stones. The fill (6016) produced two iron nails including one nail tack, possibly the remains of a hobnail (Appendix 3E). The fill also contained two sherds of glass, one of which was broadly post-medieval in date, and one which dates from the later 19th-20th century (Appendix 3L). The environmental sampling identified five fragments of charcoal (species apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan, cherry and oak), and a charred bedstraw (weed) seed (Appendix 3C). A total of 66.1g of vitrified material (unclassified slag, irregular slag spheres, ceramic, coal, and magnetised gravel) was also present (Appendix 3H).

6.347 The remaining seven furrows were aligned east–west and were spaced *c.* 3.5m apart centre to centre. Furrows [6009] and [6019] were excavated and contained fills of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. Furrow [6009] terminated close to the western edge of the boundary ditch [6007]=[6013]. The cuts measured 0.7-0.9m wide by 0.08-0.19m deep, with very gradual sloping sides and flat bases (Plate 2.15). Both furrows yielded post-medieval to modern finds, in-keeping with the date of the boundary ditch [6007]=[6013]. Datable finds from (6010) in [6009] comprised a sherd of modern Staffordshire slipware pottery, two fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe and a fragment of 19th century pan tile (Appendices 3A, 3K, 3M). A fragment of sheep/goat mandible and a lithic bladelike flake were also retrieved (Appendices 3G, 3F) and the environmental processing identified three fragments of charcoal comprising hazel and blackthorn (Appendix 3C). Fill (6020) in [6019] produced 4 sherds of mid-19th century pottery, two sherds of later 19th-20th century glass, and a sherd of post-medieval glass (Appendices 3A, 3B, 3L). Furrows were truncated by narrow, machine-cut field drains aligned northwest-southeast; a single sherd of early to mid-19th century pottery was recovered from the fill (6012) of drain [6011], which truncated both furrow [6009] and ditch [6007]=[6013] (Appendix 3B).

6.348 The features were sealed by a mid-brown and mid-grey silty clay subsoil (6001) measuring 0.08m thick. This was followed by 0.32m of topsoil (6000). An assemblage of 21 sherds of 18th to 20th century pottery was retrieved from the topsoil (6000), in addition to 3 sherds of later 19th to 20th century glass (Appendices 3B, 3L). Combined overburden thickness was up to 0.4m in this trench.

Trench 66 (Plan Figures 7.4 & 7.5; Section Figure 30)

6.349 Trench 66 was positioned towards the centre of the larger paddock evaluated at the eastern edge of the site. The trench was aligned northeast-southwest and targeted a historic linear feature from the geophysics (Figure 7.4). A pit and a ditch were recorded.

6.350 An oval pit [6603] was identified in the southwestern third of the trench, corresponding to a ferrous spike anomaly (Figure 7.5). The pit measured 0.90m long by over 0.70m wide and

0.17m deep, with a flat base at 25.00m aOD (Section DBS1/30, Figure 30; Plates 2.16 & 2.17). It contained two fills and a deposit of stones; the lower fill (6604) was a dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and with occasional inclusions of burnt clay and flint. Frequent rounded cobbles {6615} were identified in the fill; the stones were retained for assessment, and it was confirmed that they had been fire-affected (Appendix 3J). The stones lay within the charcoal-rich fill (6604). The fill (6604) and stones {6015} were sealed by an upper fill (6613) measuring up to 0.06m thick. This consisted of a mottled mid yellow-grey silty clay with a high proportion of redeposited natural, which suggests it was intentionally backfilled. The upper fill also contained inclusions of small stones, burnt clay and charcoal.

6.351 The feature is interpreted as a temporary firepit, with the stones probably functioning as a compacted base to set the fire. The environmental analysis identified 13 fragments of charcoal, the majority comprising hazel, with smaller quantities of oak, apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan and cherry (Appendix 3C). The recovered charcoal weighed 178.3g which was one of the most significant assemblages of charcoal recorded at the Onshore Substation Zone. The primary fill (6604) also produced 4.4g of vitrified material (coal and vitrified charcoal) and three burnt lithic flakes alongside many more burnt chips and shatter (Appendices 3H, 3F). The redeposited natural upper fill (6613) may have been deliberately put over the fire to extinguish it. The environmental results from this fill also retrieved fragments of charcoal comprising smaller quantities of hazel and apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (Appendix 3C). The pit did not produce any dating evidence but a sample of charcoal was radiocarbon dated to 420–556 AD (Appendix 4), placing this activity within the late Antique or Anglian periods.

6.352 A linear ditch [6607] was located towards the centre of Trench 66, running on a northwest-southeast alignment. The ditch had a ‘U’ shaped profile and measured over 2m long, 1.10m wide and 0.39m deep, with a single mixed light orange and grey sandy clay fill (6609)=(6617)=(6618) with inclusions of charcoal and small stones (Section DBS1/9, Figure 30; Plate 2.18). The fill did not produce any finds, but environmental sampling identified 18 charred macroplants comprising caryopses of emmer/spelt and wheat, barley, bread/club wheat, and nine caryopses of unidentified cereals (Appendix 3C). The size and shape of the ditch suggests it may have been the remains of a field boundary or enclosure ditch. This feature equated to a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted in the geophysical results as a ‘Historic feature’. The geophysical results suggested that the anomaly continued into Trench 65, but no ditch was identified in Trench 65, although the location of the anomaly in that trench corresponded to a field drain.

6.353 Linear furrows were also identified in this trench, including cut [6620], which truncated the ditch [6607] (Section DBS1/9, Figure 30; Plate 2.18). The furrow was aligned off north-south and measured 1.30m wide by 0.17m deep with a broad, concave profile. The fill (6019) comprised mid brown sandy clay with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.

6.354 The archaeological features and furrows were sealed by topsoil (6600) measuring up to 0.27m thick.

Trench 74 (Plan Figures 7.9 & 7.10; Section Figure 31)

6.355 Trench 74 was positioned in the eastern half of the site, towards the northern edge of the arable land. It evaluated an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey (Figure 7.9). A single pit was recorded.

6.356 At the southwest end of this trench lay a small oval shaped isolated pit [7402] (Figure 7.10). The feature was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 0.76m in length by 0.36m wide and up to 0.15m deep; the top lay at 27.40m aOD (Sections DBS3/6 & 7, Figure 31; Plate 2.19). The pit had moderately steeply sloping sides with a rounded base and was infilled with a thin fill (7404) of redeposited natural material at the western edge, which in turn was overlain by a mid to dark blueish grey sandy clay fill (7403). The pit did not appear to have been used to deposit domestic refuse or fire refuse and its purpose was unclear. The composition of the fill (7404) may suggest it accumulated due to prolonged standing water from flooding. The pit fill produced a single broken flint debitage flake (Appendix 3F). The pit [7402] and furrows were overlain by up to 0.30m of topsoil overburden deposit.

Trench 75 (Plan Figure 7.11; Section Figure 31)

6.357 Trench 75 was positioned on arable land *c.* 30m to the north of Trench 74. It was aligned northwest-southeast and targeted a single linear anomaly (of unclear origin) from the geophysics. A single ditch with recut was noted towards the southeast end of the trench.

6.358 The ditch [7503] and recut [7502] was on a north-south alignment across the trench but appeared to begin to turn and head towards the east at the edge of the trench (Figure 7.11; Plate 2.20). The ditch had a primary cut [7503], but it was so heavily truncated by a recut [7502] that only the western edge partially survived in the north-facing section (Section DBS3/47, Figure 31; Plates 2.21). The primary cut [7503] contained a single slumping fill (7511) of mottled dark yellow sandy clay with patches of manganese and angular stone (0.25m thick).

6.359 The ditch recut [7502] had steep sloping sides which formed a ‘U’ shaped profile, and the eastern edge was partially convex and undercut, probably the result of standing water undermining the edges. The ditch was exposed to a length of 2.6m in plan and measured 0.95m wide by 0.86m deep. The cut contained four fills, but the uppermost fill differed slightly in each section, and was therefore assigned (7508) and (7512)=(7513). The primary fill (7505) consisted of pale blueish-grey clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks; it appeared to have formed due to prolonged standing water from flooding and accumulation of organic material. It is of note that frequent randomly sorted, sub-angular stones were laid over the top of this fill (Plate 2.22). The function of this deposition could not be concluded, but given the nature of the fill, it possibly served to facilitate drainage. A thin slumping deposit (7506) comprised mottled dark yellow and purple coarse sand (0.15m thick). The middle fill was a mixed blue-grey and orange silty clay (7507) with inclusions of small angular stones; uppermost fills (7508) and (7512)=(7513) comprised mixed light yellow, pale grey and bright orange silty clays with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.

6.360 The recut [7502] was truncated by a significantly shallower recut [7504], which measured 1.07m wide by 0.33m deep. Fills consisted of a pale grey clayey silt (7509) with rare inclusions of small angular stones, overlain by a mid grey silty clay (7510). The upper fill (7510) produced a single fragment of hazel charcoal and 4.1g of non-magnetic vitrified residues and soil concretions

(Appendices 3C, 3H). The latter are non-diagnostic heat-affected remains, not indicative of iron working.

6.361 The ditch was likely a boundary or enclosure ditch; the presence of multiple recuts suggests it was in use and maintained over an extended period. Furthermore, the inclusions in fill (7505) suggest the feature was used for drainage. The first recut [7502] clearly was excavated to re-establish/define the boundary, because it was the same depth as the original cut. The later recut by comparison was quite shallow, which may suggest it represented a later phase of activity which served a more minor function. The feature was cut from a horizon at 26.9m aOD.

6.362 Overburden in Trench 75 comprised dark brown-grey silty clay topsoil (7500) with inclusions of small stones and natural flint and measured 0.30m thick.

Trench 77 (Plan Figures 7.13 & 7.14; Section Figure 31)

6.363 Trench 77 was positioned to the west of Trench 74 and southwest of Trench 75, in arable fields in the eastern half of the site. It was aligned approximately east-west and targeted an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey (Figure 7.13). A single ditch was recorded.

6.364 A broad but relatively shallow linear ditch [7702] was recorded crossing the eastern end of Trench 77 (Figure 7.14). The feature was aligned north-south and measured 2.06m wide by 0.40m deep (Section DBS3/8, Figure 31; Plate 2.23). The cut was gradually sloping on the eastern edge but steeper on the west, and the ditch had a flat base. It was cut from a horizon at 28.2m aOD on its western edge, and has possibly suffered greater truncation on its eastern edge which was encountered at a lower level of 28.05m aOD. The ditch was infilled by a bulk fill (7703) and a slumping deposit (7706) at its western edge. The fills consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The ditch did not produce any finds and remains undated, but is possibly the remains of a post-medieval field boundary. It was truncated at the centre (on the same alignment) by a double ceramic field drain cut [7704]. The drain cut had vertical sides and the base was recorded at 27.49m OD. The double ceramic drain was laid in the 19th or early 20th century, and had been intentionally backfilled.

6.365 The ditch was sealed by up to 0.35m of topsoil (7700), which formed the sole overburden layer in this trench.

Trench 81 (Plan Figures 7.15 & 7.16; Section Figure 32)

6.366 Trench 81 was positioned close to the southeast corner of the site. It lay on low ground at the northern edge of the east-west aligned valley base which crossed this part of the site, to the north of a probable trackway; it was sited to evaluate two north-south aligned geophysical anomalies (Figure 6.3). A north-south aligned ditch with recut was recorded at the western end of the trench, and a further north-south aligned irregular ditch at the eastern end of the trench.

6.367 The larger north-south aligned ditch [8107] and recut [8105] lay at the western end of Trench 81 (Figure 7.16). Ditch [8107] (Ditch Group DBS3/5) measured 0.96m wide. The original ditch cut survived to up to 0.25m deep but had been horizontally truncated to this point by [8105]; its base lay at 20.2m aOD, 0.58m lower than the natural horizon (Sections DBS3/38 & 46, Figure 32; Plates 2.24 & 2.25). Its truncated extent contained a single fill (8108) comprising mid-yellow-brown chalky clay with frequent inclusions of chalk. A recut [8105] which measured 1.95m wide

and 0.44m deep contained a single fill (8106) of mid yellow-brown silty clay with inclusions of medium stones and chalk fragments. The fill (8108) of the primary cut produced a single sherd of handmade rock-gritted pottery dating from the Iron Age to early Roman period (Appendix 3A). The fill (8106) of the recut produced a larger assemblage of 15 sherds of pottery which is also Iron Age to early Roman in date (Appendix 3A). The later fill (8106) also contained 16 fragments of animal bone deriving from large mammals, a single piece being identifiable as cattle; a single charred caryopsis of heath-grass (a weed) was also recovered (Appendices 3G, 3C). The fills (8108) and (8106) also produced small quantities of vitrified material comprising coal, stone and iron stone, probably of natural origin (Appendix 3H).

6.368 The ditch corresponded to a north-south geophysical anomaly that appears to intersect with the northern of two large east-west aligned trackway boundary ditches (Ditch Group DBS3/1). It is likely the ditch was contemporary with Ditch Group DBS3/1, and was possibly a division for an associated enclosure to the north of the trackway. The ditch (both the primary cut and recut) became shallower towards the north within the trench. The geophysical anomaly ends (marking where the ditch may have terminated) approximately 12m to the north of Trench 81, where the land begins to slope steeply upwards out of the valley base (Figure 7.15).

6.369 At the eastern end of the trench a shallow linear feature [8110] was recorded; it was aligned north-south and had irregular edges and an undulating base (Section DBS3/112, Figure 32; Plate 2.26). The feature measured 1.45m wide by 0.47m deep, and was infilled with a mid orange-brown silty clay (8112), with occasional small angular stone inclusions, containing no finds or environmental material. The feature was undated and may represent a more minor division associated with the trackway, or unrelated activity. It was positioned close to (offset by *c.* 2m from) a linear 'spread' anomaly from the geophysical survey, identified as of possible archaeological origin.

6.370 The latest phase of activity in the trench was the furrow regime which was aligned north–south. Two of the furrows were excavated and recorded, including [8103] approximately half way along the trench, and [8109] at the eastern end of the trench. The cuts had gradual sloping sides with flat bases and measured 0.9-1m wide by 0.15-0.3m deep; the fills consisted of mid orange-brown clayey sand with moderate chalk fleck inclusions. The furrow [8109] truncated the linear feature [8110]. An environmental sample from fill (8111) of [8109] produced 2 charred cereal caryopses, one of which was identifiable to species as bread/club wheat (Appendix 3C). The sampling also retrieved 7.6g of vitrified material, which included a tiny fleck of unclassified iron slag or magnetic vitrified residue alongside vitrified charcoal and stone (Appendix 3H).

6.371 Overburden in Trench 81 comprised a subsoil deposit (8101) measuring up to 0.20m thick, which was present for 10m towards the centre of the trench only. It was overlain by topsoil (8100), which elsewhere formed the sole overburden layer for the trench. The combined overburden thickness ranged from 0.3-0.45m thick, thickest towards the centre. The archaeological features at each end of the trench were sealed by up to 0.31m of topsoil.

Trenches 82 and 86-89 (Plan Figures 6.3, 7.17 & 7.22-7.29; Section Figures 32 & 34-39)

Summary

6.372 Trenches 82 and 86–89 were situated in the southeastern corner of the site, in a low point in the surrounding landscape (Plates 2.1 and 2.2). They were all orientated broadly north-south and were positioned across east-west aligned linear geophysical anomalies identified as of probable archaeological origin (Figure 6.3). The excavations concluded that the anomalies related to a substantial double ditched trackway (Ditch Groups DBS3/1=DBS3/2 and DBS3/3), which was associated with smaller enclosure ditches that extended to the north (Groups DBS3/5 and DBS3/9) and south (Group DBS3/4). The substantial size of the trackway ditches suggests that they also served as major landscape boundaries, while the quantity of finds material suggested they were associated with settlement activity in the surrounding area. Ditch Group DBS3/1=DBS3/2 relates to the northernmost east-west orientated ditch. This ran parallel to Ditch Group DBS3/3, and thereby formed a double ditched trackway. Ditch Group DBS3/2 was only recorded in Trench 86 and was assigned a separate group number due to a visible kink on the geophysical survey, located where the trackway ditch formed a T junction with the smaller north-south aligned enclosure Ditch Group DBS3/9. The northernmost trackway ditch Group DBS3/1 was recorded in Trenches 82 and 87-89, and the parallel ditch (Group DBS3/3) was recorded in Trenches 86, 88, and 89.

6.373 The ditches were overlain by overburden deposits, including colluvium, with a combined thickness of between 0.45m and 0.90m, which protected the archaeology from truncation by later agricultural practices (Plates 2.30-2.32; 2.56-2.64).

Geological deposits pre-dating the archaeology

6.374 In Trenches 82 and 86–89 a consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded. As discussed above, the natural chalk beds within the boulder clay in this part of the site were overlain by a naturally deposited colluvium (Deposit Group DBS3/7). This deposit formed the archaeological horizon (Plates 2.27-2.33; 2.62-2.63). A deposit (8647), recorded at the north end of Trench 86, differed in composition from Deposit Group DBS3/7 but was most likely colluvial in origin and lay at the same point in the stratigraphic sequence (Section DBS3/136, Figure 34; Plate 2.65). The natural chalk beds underling the archaeology became deeper approximately mid-way along the length of the trenches and have resulted in this low-lying area being much more freely draining than land to the higher ground, where the archaeological horizon was directly above the dense boulder clay.

Ditch Group DBS3/1

6.375 Ditch Group DBS3/1 corresponded to a geophysical anomaly which measured 212m long. The ditch was identified and recorded in Trenches 82, 87, 88, and 89 (Plan Figures 7.17, 7.22, 7.24 and 7.26-7.29). It may also equate to the feature which continued to the west as ditch Group DBS3/2 (recorded in Trench 86). The ditch was cut into a slightly sloping gradient, with the north edge typically 0.07-0.15m higher than the southern edge. In addition, the landscape sloped slightly downwards from west to east along the length of the feature. The ditch was encountered at maximum levels (west to east) of 20.91m aOD in Trench 87, 20.72m aOD in Trench 88, 20.32m aOD in Trench 89 and 20.13m aOD in Trench 82.

6.376 The primary cuts for Ditch Group DBS3/1 were substantial in size, measuring up to 2.40m wide by 1.10m deep. They typically had steep, straight sides, forming a V-shaped profile with a narrow flat or rounded base (Section DBS3/69, Figure 32; Sections DBS3/66 & 129, Figure 38; Plates 2.34-2.39). Evidence for recutting and maintenance was recorded in multiple excavated interventions, comprising a single recut in Trenches 82 and 89 and two recuts in Trenches 87 and 88. This suggests the ditch demarcated a significant boundary that was substantially redefined or maintained over a prolonged period. The recuts were typically dug in the same path as the previous cuts, and were only 0.25m–0.30m shallower than the original cuts. In Trench 89 the recut [8915] had partially diverged from the path of the original ditch [8912] (Section DBS3/66, Figure 38; Plate 2.35). In this trench, the primary cut measured 1.50m wide (in truncated profile) and the recut measured 1.90m wide (in complete profile). In every trench, the primary phase of the ditch cut deep into the natural chalk beds, and the ditches were probably freely draining when open.

6.377 The primary cuts (contexts [8205], [8704], [8825], [8912]) and the recuts (contexts [8209], [8709], [8710], [8841], [8826], [8915]) were infilled with deposits which generally consisted of mid to dark grey-brown sandy clays and clayey silts, many with notably frequent chalk fragment inclusions (Plates 2.34-2.41). Several fills (for example (8207), (8914) and (8714) in primary cuts and (8916) and (8719) in later recuts) appeared to represent redeposited natural chalky deposits, originating from the original excavation of the ditches, which had slumped back into the ditches. Chalk was only encountered in the lowland natural deposits, which suggests these feature fills had not accumulated due to colluvial deposits running down the slope from the north. The tip lines in these chalky fills indicate they had slumped into the feature from the south. This fill pattern suggests the some of the upcast material from the digging of Ditch Group DBS3/1 may have served as a bank on its southern side.

6.378 Two atypical fills were recorded in Ditch Group DBS3/1 recuts in Trench 87. The lower fill (8714)=(8727)=(8729) which overlay the basal fill (8711) in the first recut [8709], and a lower fill (8718) overlying the basal fill (8717) in second recut [8710] were relatively shallow tips of material, yet they contained the highest concentration of finds. The fills (8714)=(8727)=(8729) and (8718) therefore appear to represent deliberate refuse disposal events. The high ratio of finds to low ratio of the sandy clay matrix of the fills suggests these depositions of refuse material occurred in rapid and short-lived events. In contrast, finds from other fills along the ditch were dispersed throughout bulk deposits in Trenches 82 and 89 with no obvious concentrations; the recuts in Trench 88 yielded no finds or environmental material.

6.379 The fills from the cuts and recuts of Ditch Group DBS3/1 produced significant assemblages of pottery and animal bone, suggesting settlement activity in the vicinity of the ditch throughout the lifespan of the feature. The pottery recovered consisted of mixed groups of vessels and wares, ranging from the Iron Age to as late as the 4th century, indicating that human activity in the vicinity of the boundary ditch may have spanned a broad period of at least 300 years.

Finds and environmental material: primary cuts

6.380 Fills of the primary cuts recorded in Trenches 87-89 produced 41 pottery sherds in total, with the largest assemblage deriving from Trench 88. Fill (8830), a bulk deposit overlying primary fills in [8825], contained 26 sherds of handmade pottery which are of Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon date (Appendix 3B). In Trench 87, a single sherd of Iron Age-Roman pottery was recovered

from fill (8724) which lay along the southern edge of [8704] (Appendix 3A). In ditch [8912], 13 sherds of Iron Age-Roman pottery were recovered from the lower fill (8914) and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age-Iron Age pottery derived from the uppermost fill (8920) (Appendix 3A). The results suggest that the boundary ditch was originally in use from the Iron Age to the Roman period. The pottery from the ditch in Trench 82 differed in date. The bulk and only fill (8207) of the earliest identified cut [8205] produced 16 sherds of 3-4th century pottery from a single vessel (Appendix 3A). This corresponds to the pottery retrieved from the recuts identified in the other excavated slots through the ditch Group DBS3/1 (see below). It is considered possible that the original cut of the ditch had been completely truncated here, and the earliest cut recorded in the slot was a continuation of one of the first recuts. Alternatively, a field error cannot be discounted, and the pottery may derive from one of the recut fills.

6.381 Several fills from the primary cuts [8704], [8825], [8912] and [8205] also produced other forms of artefactual material, notably an iron spike-like tool from fill (8713) (lying at the northern edge of [8704]), and a fragment of a ceramic mould for casting non-ferrous metal objects from fill (8830) (Appendices 3E, 3D). The mould fragment consisted of one valve of a two-valve mould and was possibly used for the manufacture of a small copper alloy object, perhaps a dress accessory such as a pin (Appendix 3D); it indicates metalworking was being carried out in the vicinity. The only finds of animal bone came from the bulk fill (8207) in ditch [8206]; this yielded five fragments (mostly medium and large mammals, but also including a single bird bone) and two flint debitage flakes were also recovered from this fill (Appendices 3G, 3F).

6.382 The results from the environmental sampling retrieved two charcoal fragments from the upper-mid fill (8919) in ditch [8912], the species being hazel and oak, alongside natural coal and stone (Appendices 3C, 3H).

Finds and environmental material: recuts

6.383 As discussed above, two fills in the Ditch Group DBS3/1 recuts in Trench 87 were especially productive. Overall, the fills of recuts in Trench 87 produced a total of 157 pottery sherds. These were retrieved from fills (8711), (8714), and (8720) in the first recut [8709], and fills (8718) and (8719) in the second recut [8710]. The pottery assemblage in the first recut comprised 73 sherds of Iron Age-early Roman pottery across basal and lower fills (8711) and (8714), as well as seven sherds of 2nd-4th century and seven sherds of late 3rd-4th century pottery from the uppermost fill (8720). The second recut yielded 61 mixed sherds from a lower tip fill (8718), most of which would fit a later Iron Age date, but also including some early Roman and identifiably 3rd century types. There were also 16 sherds of 4th century pottery from the upper, bulk fill (8719) (Appendix 3A). A sizeable assemblage was also recovered from Trench 89, where the recut [8915] contained 3 sherds of Prehistoric pottery from fill (8916) and 42 sherds of Prehistoric (possible Iron Age) pottery from fill (8918) (Appendix 3A).

6.384 The recuts which produced quantities of pottery were also associated with other finds types consistent with domestic waste disposal.

6.385 In Trench 87 the first recut [8709] produced 44 fragments of animal bone from fills (8714)=(8729). The assemblage comprised cattle, large mammal, medium mammal, horse, and sheep/goat (Appendix 3G). Fills (8714)=(8727) also contained two flint debitage flakes, including a burnt lithic bladelike flake which exhibited possible use wear along one edge and

on the distal end (Appendix 3F). The results from environmental sampling identified two fragments of charred macroplant (a cherry stone and a barley caryopsis) from a sample of fill (8714). The largest assemblage derived from (8727), a fill which equated to (8714) but which was excavated in the opposing section. A total of 90 charred macroplants were present; the dominant species was wheat (40 caryopses) followed by unidentified cereals (21 caryopses and a node); small quantities of other cereal species comprising oat, hulled barley, barley, bread/club wheat and emmer/spelt were also present. There was a single vegetable seed (pea) and four hazelnut shells. The weed assemblage comprised an amphibious bistort achene, a grass stem fragment, and an achene/nutlet seed of an indeterminate weed (Appendix 3C). The sampling also recovered two fragments of apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan charcoal from (8714) and four fragments from (8727) (hazel, Apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan and oak) (Appendix 3C). The second recut [8710] produced nine fragments of medium and large mammal bones across fills (8718) and (8719), with those identifiable to species comprising sheep/goat, cattle and horse (Appendix 3G). The environmental processing of the samples identified 24 fragments of charred macroplants from fill (8719), dominated again by wheat and unidentified cereals (11 caryopses each), with single caryopses of bread/club wheat and emmer/spelt (Appendix 3C). The results from the environmental sampling also recorded 3.2g of vitrified industrial residues from fill (8719), including unclassified iron slag, vitrified charcoal, and stone (Appendix 3H).

6.386 The recut [8915] in Trench 89 also produced animal bone and lithics; environmental sampling identified small quantities of charred macroplants and industrial residues. Animal bone was retrieved from the basal fill (8916) (two fragments) and the uppermost fill (8918) (25 fragments), the species comprising cattle, pig and sheep/goat alongside large and medium mammal bones unidentifiable to species (Appendix 3G). Single charred cereal caryopses were recovered from both (8916) and (8918); the latter also contained a single grass caryopsis (Appendix 3C). The sampling also identified 0.3g of burnt stone from (8916) and 0.6g of fuel-ash slag and vitrified charcoal from fill (8918) (Appendix 3H).

6.387 The recut [8209] in Trench 82 produced no finds; a single charred emmer/spelt caryopsis was recovered from environmental processing of the basal fill (8206) (Appendix 3C).

Ditch Group DBS3/2

6.388 Ditch Group DBS3/2 was located at the north end of Trench 86 (Figure 7.22). The ditch was probably a continuation of the trackway ditch Group DBS3/1 and was of comparable size and form. The overall length of the feature (from geophysical results) measured 55m (Figure 6.3). The ditch was cut from a horizon at 21.7m aOD.

6.389 The ditch sequence consisted of primary cut [8605], substantially cleared out by the first two recuts [8649] and [8607]; a further recut [8606] shifted the course of the feature slightly to the south, and was later partially recut by [8651] (Section DBS3/117, Figure 35, Plates 2.40-2.41). The numerous recuts demonstrate that the ditch was maintained as a significant boundary feature; as with Group DBS3/1, the recuts were substantial in size. The original cut [8605] was 1.23m deep, and the re-established offset ditch [8606] 0.89m deep; recuts within these features varied between 0.7-1m in depth. The ditch cuts had steeply sloping sides (steepest to the south) and narrow bases, producing a 'V'-shaped profile with a slightly rounded base. The truncated remains of the primary cut [8605] measured 2.30m wide while the complete profile of the third (offset) recut [8606] measured 2.70m wide.

6.390 The primary cut [8605] was infilled with a silty and chalky fill (8608) on the base, which likely accumulated when the ditch was dug, as the loose material on the edges subsided. The secondary fill (8609) probably accumulated due to flooding episodes. The fill was less dominated by chalk inclusions, perhaps due to being eroded from the localised natural deposit (8647) into which this ditch was cut. The fills (8650), (8610) and (8611) of the first recut [8649] and the fill (8615) of the third recut [8606], comprised mid brownish-grey clayey sand, with frequent inclusions of sub-angular chalk fragments and rounded stone inclusions. These fills typically contained redeposited natural material from the chalk bed deposits. The inclusions in these fills formed tip lines originating from the south rather than from the north. As with Ditch Group DBS3/1, it can be suggested that the fills derived from upcast natural material from the original excavation of the ditches, which had slumped back into the ditches form the southern side where there may have been a bank.

6.391 The upper recuts [8607] (within the original ditch cut [8605]) and [8615] (in the offset ditch [8606]), were markedly different in composition (Plate 2.40). These fills (8612), (8616) and (8617) silted up with finer washed-in clayey silts lacking the chalk inclusions of the lower fills. Within these, the fill (8612) of [8607] was particularly distinct due to the dark grey tone of the deposit, possibly caused by a higher organic content. It was notable that this fill yielded a concentration of domestic waste, including a sizeable charred macroplant assemblage, the organic content affecting its colour.

6.392 Fills of the first recut [8649], second recut [8607], and final recut [8651] produced finds, with the largest assemblage deriving from (8612) in [8607]. If the fills associated with [8649] derived from bank material or upcast ‘spoil heaps’ which had slumped into the ditch (as suggested above), then it is possible that these finds may have been discarded either directly into the ditch or onto the ‘spoil heaps’, entering the ditch at a later date. The finds from the later recuts are considered more likely to have been discarded directly into the ditch as the fills accumulated.

6.393 The fill (8610) of the first recut [8649] contained eight sherds of Iron Age-Roman pottery (Appendix 3A). It also yielded 12 fragments of animal bone, including cattle and sheep/goat amongst large mammal bones unidentifiable to species, and three flint debitage flakes (Appendices 3G, 3F). Two charred cereal caryopses were recovered from the environmental sample (Appendix 3C).

6.394 The siltier, dark fill (8612) of the second recut [8607] produced the largest assemblage of finds and environmental material, indicating deliberate disposal of domestic waste into the open ditch. The fill contained 33 sherds of late Iron Age-Roman pottery, in addition to a single sherd dating from the 3rd-4th century (Appendix 3A). It also contained an assemblage of animal bone (112 fragments), which included cattle, sheep/goat, large mammal, medium mammal, and small mammal (Appendix 3G). One lithic flake was also retrieved from the fill (Appendix 3F). The results of the environmental sampling identified 72 charred macroplants including 33 cereal caryopses, a single vegetable seed (pea), and 38 weeds. The cereals comprised 15 cereal caryopses not identified to species, seven wheat and five oat caryopses, and three caryopses each of hulled barley and emmer/spelt. Five fragments of charcoal were recovered, comprising a single oak fragment and the remainder apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (Appendix 3C).

6.395 The final recut [8651] produced a single sherd of Iron Age-Roman pottery from the uppermost fill (8617) and seven fragments of animal bone from the lower fill (8616); one is identifiable as

pig, the remainder are from medium and large mammals (Appendices 3A, 3G). Environmental sampling retrieved 29 charred macroplants across both deposits, the majority (23) from upper fill (8617). The largest assemblage was wheat (11 caryopses) and cereals (8 caryopses), with smaller quantities of oat, hulled barley and emmer/spelt (Appendix 3C). Four charcoal fragments were also recovered: apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan and oak from (8616), cherry and oak from (8617) (Appendix 3C).

6.396 The domestic nature of the finds and the fact that they were retrieved from 3 phases of recuts in the ditch indicates there was settlement activity nearby throughout the lifespan of the ditch. In addition, the composition of the finds and environmental material, including the dating of the pottery assemblage, was comparable to that seen in Ditch Group DBS3/1.

Ditch Group DBS3/3

6.397 Ditch Group DBS3/3 was the southern trackway ditch, running parallel to Ditch Group DBS3/1 and slightly downslope from it. It was encountered in Trenches 86, 88 and 89 (Figures 7.22, 7.26, 7.28) and the overall length of the feature (from geophysical results) measured 155m. The ditch was substantial in size (up to 3.70m wide by 1.20m deep), which was marginally larger than Ditch Group DBS3/1. The size of the ditch suggests that it would have functioned as a significant boundary in the landscape. Like Ditch Group DBS3/1 to the north, the ditch was cut into a slightly sloping gradient, with the north edge 0.05-0.2m higher than the southern edge. In addition, the landscape sloped slightly downwards from west to east along the length of the feature. The ditch was encountered at maximum levels (west to east) of 20.75m aOD in Trench 86, 20.35m aOD in Trench 88 and 20.10m aOD in Trench 89.

6.398 The ditch cuts generally had moderately to steeply sloping sides, tapering slightly towards the base to form slightly convex profiles with a narrow, flat base (Sections DBS3/126, Figure 35 and DBS3/86, Figure 39; Plates 2.42-2.44). Original cuts comprised [8632], [8809] and [8924]=[8947]. In Trenches 86 and 89 the ditch had been recut once (recuts [8640] and [8925]), but in Trench 88 it had been recut three times (recuts [8810], [8839] and [8811]). The higher incidence of recutting at this location may have been due to silting up of lower-lying ground more liable to excessive flooding, and/or less consolidated ‘spoil heaps’ (or banks). Recuts were generally on the same course as the earlier cuts they superseded, although the recut [8925] in Trench 89 was slightly offset by 1m to the north of the original cut [8924]=[8947]. This mimics the shifting of the northern Ditch Group DBS3/1 in this trench, which also changed course to the north during a later phase of use, and the recut [8925] may be contemporary with [8915]. The recuts were typically only slightly smaller in size than the primary cuts; however, the uppermost recut [8811] in Trench 88 was noticeably of a reduced size (1.60m wide by 0.70m deep) in comparison to the earlier cuts.

6.399 The primary phase of the ditch cut deep into the natural chalk beds and it is likely the feature was relatively free draining. The fills of the ditch (both the primary cuts and the recuts) typically consisted of mid brownish-grey and greyish-brown clayey silts, often with frequent inclusions including sub-angular chalk fragments and rounded or sub-angular stones (Plates 2.42-2.44). The nature of these fills, especially the inclusions, suggested that they consisted primarily of redeposited natural material from the chalk bed deposits, and possibly from upcast ‘spoil heaps’ to either side of the ditch.

6.400 The ditch produced assemblages of domestic refuse in the form of pottery sherds and animal bone, which indicates that contemporary settlement activity would have been nearby. The pottery assemblage retrieved from ditch Group 3 spanned from the Iron Age to the early Roman period, which corresponds with the earlier phases (primary cuts [8704], [8825], and [8912]) of the parallel ditch Group 1. Diagnostic later forms of Roman pottery were absent from Group DBS3/3.

6.401 Excavations in Trenches 88 and 89 were undertaken by hand, and with the agreement of HAP the ditch in Trench 86 was excavated by machine.

Finds and environmental material: primary cuts

6.402 In Trenches 86 and 88, the primary cuts [8632] and [8809] did not produce any finds.

6.403 In Trench 89 the primary cut [8947] produced a single sherd of prehistoric pottery from the fill (8937) which was deposited against upper portions of the northern ditch edge; four sherds of Roman greyware pottery were also retrieved from fill (8926) which directly overlay (8937) (Appendix 3A).

Finds and environmental material: recuts

6.404 In Trench 86, fills of the recut did not produce any finds.

6.405 In Trench 89, the recut [8925] produced five sherds of prehistoric pottery from a lower fill (8931) which overlay the primary silting deposit (Appendix 3A). This fill also contained a single flint blade, which was determined to be debitage; the uppermost fill (8936) also produced a possible flint debitage flake (Appendix 3F). In addition, the mid fill (8932) contained 15 fragments of animal bone, comprising cattle and horse as well as medium and large mammal bones (Appendix 3G). A single charred wheat caryopsis was recovered from the uppermost fill (8936) and 7.7g of vitrified material was also retrieved from the sample of upper fill (8935) comprising coal and stone (Appendices 3C, 3H).

6.406 The excavated ditch in Trench 88 produced a significantly larger assemblage of pottery with 124 sherds in total, which were retrieved across the three recuts of the ditch, as well as small quantities of animal bone and flints and a significant macroplant assemblage.

6.407 The first recut [8810] contained a sterile basal fill (8815), and a productive upper fill (8816) which was the bulk fill of the feature. Fill (8816) contained 25 sherds of late Iron Age–early Roman pottery (Appendix 3A). It also produced four fragments of animal bone (large mammal, including cattle) and three lithic fragments comprising two debitage flakes and a blade (Appendices 3G, 3F). The environmental processing yielded two fragments of apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan charcoal and 200 charred macroplants (Appendix 3C). The most dominant species amongst the cereals assemblage was oat (88 caryopses), followed by unidentified cereals (37), hulled barley (23), emmer/spelt (13), barley (11) and two caryopses of wheat; there were 26 charred weeds including 21 bedstraw nutlets along with small quantities of thistle, galingales, amphibious bistort and indeterminate species. This represents the largest concentration of charred macroplants amongst the Onshore Substation Zone assemblage.

6.408 The second recut [8839] contained two fills; 95 sherds of possible late Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the lower fill (8818) (Appendix 3A) and were the only finds from this phase of use of the feature.

6.409 The final recut [8811] contained a sequence of four fills. The third fill (8821), formed after the ditch had substantially infilled, contained four sherds of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery (Appendix 3A). Five fragments of animal bone were also recovered; three fragments in adequate to good condition were identified as pig, sheep/goat and red deer, and there were two fragments of large mammal bones (Appendix 3G). The fill also contained a sizeable macroplant and charcoal assemblage, comprising three fragments of apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan charcoal and 55 charred macroplants. As in the earlier deposit (8816), oat (18 caryopses) and unidentified cereals (19 caryopses) were the most numerous, followed by small amounts of hulled barley, barley, bread/club wheat, and wheat; there were four further bedstraw nutlets and a single knotgrass achene (Appendix 3C). The uppermost fill (8822) of the final recut produced nine further charred macroplants consisting of small quantities of hulled barley, emmer/spelt, cereal, and three charred hazelnut shells (Appendix 3C).

Archaeological discrete features

6.410 Discrete features in the form of refuse pits, small fire pits, and intercutting pits were recorded at the north ends of Trenches 86, 87, 88 and 89 and may relate to contemporary settlement activity. It is notable that these discrete features largely lay to the north of the trackway ditches (Groups DBS3/1–3), perhaps indicating that the original focus of settlement activity lay to the north on the higher ground. That no significant concentrations of this activity were encountered in trenches upslope suggests that settlement evidence may have been removed from higher ground by repeated later ploughing.

6.411 The pits in Trenches 86 and 87 were cut into the natural deposits (8627) and (8702) and lay beyond the limits of the colluvial deposit (Group DBS3/8) which sealed the trackway ditches. The small pit [8910] recorded in Trench 89 truncated deposit Group DBS3/8 and therefore represented a later phase of activity.

Trench 86

6.412 The intercutting features at the north end of Trench 86 comprised pit [8624] (cut by [8626], [8628] and [8630]); and pit and pothole [8620] and [8619] (cut by [8618]). The features were cut from a horizon on the sloping natural substrate at between 22.45m and 22.65m aOD.

6.413 At the north end of Trench 86 lay a large, but shallow, irregularly shaped pit [8624], measuring 2.24m long by 1.44m wide (Figure 7.23). The feature was orientated northeast – southwest and had gradual sloping edges with a rounded base; it measured 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (8625) (Sections DBS3/95-97, Figure 34; Plates 2.45-2.47). The fill comprised a dark grey sandy silty clay matrix with very frequent charcoal fragments and fleck inclusions, and contained pot, bone and iron objects. The pottery assemblage comprised 26 sherds of 3rd-4th century pottery and a single sherd of Roman or Medieval pottery (Appendices 3A and 3B). The fill also produced nine fragments of animal bone identified as cattle and large and indeterminate mammals (Appendix 3G). The environmental results identified 37 charred macroplants, comprising cereals (wheat (9), cereal (8), hulled barley (8), barley (6) and bread/club wheat (2)), and four cherry stones (Appendix 3C). The pit fill also contained a significant assemblage of iron objects comprising 12 items identified as: an eyed spike and nail (the spike would have been driven into a timber or masonry structure to affix an attachment ring), a further three intact

nails (including two robust examples probably representing clench bolts), five nail fragments, a clench bolt and rove, and an intact annular ring (Appendix 3E).

6.414 The relatively high incidence of finds in [8624] indicates that the pit was used to dispose of domestic refuse, including waste from a fire. The results from the environmental analysis indicate that the charcoal fragments included 20 splinters of ash, which have been tentatively interpretated as the remnants of a small structural element or artefact (Appendix 3C). The iron objects may have originally been attached to the timber which was burnt, because they largely comprised of carpentry objects; as well as the nails, the specialist report classified the eyed spike, clench bolt with rove, and ring fitting as building fixtures and furniture fittings (Appendix 3E). Therefore, it is possible that structural timbers were used as fuel for the fire/burning event, the waste from which was later deposited into the pit. The wooden and metal elements were dispersed throughout the fill (8625), and there were no indications that a wooden structure was burned *in situ*.

6.415 The pit [8624] was truncated at both ends by small pits (or possible shallow post holes) [8626] and [8628], and the western edge was truncated by a possible terminus of a shallow gully [8630].

6.416 The small pits [8626] and [8628] were circular in plan and measured between 0.30m–0.47m in diameter by 0.06m–0.13m deep (Section DBS3/95 and 96, Figure 34; Plates 2.45 and 2.47). The features had gradual sloping sides with concave bases and were infilled with mid brownish-grey sandy silty clay fills, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. The possible shallow gully terminus [8630] was aligned broadly east-west and extended beyond the trench extents to the west (measuring 0.35m long within the trench). The feature measured 0.25m wide by 0.05m deep and was infilled with a single mid brown silty clay fill (8631) (Section DBS3/97, Figure 34; Plate 2.47). The pit [8626] produced a single sherd of Roman pottery from fill (8627) and the pit [8628] produced a sherd of Iron Age-Roman pottery from fill (8629) (Appendix 3A).

6.417 Approximately 0.6m to the north of pit [8624] was a large, elongated feature [8620], which was aligned northeast-southwest and extended northeast beyond the trench edge (Sections DBS3/91 & 120, Figure 34; Plates 2.48 & 2.49). It was likely that this feature was the terminus of a linear feature such as a ditch because it clearly became deeper as it extended to the northeast. The feature measured over 0.62m long by 1.46m wide by up to 0.33m deep and was infilled with three fills; (8633), (8648) and (8623). The fills typically consisted of dark reddish grey-brown silty clay, with sub-angular stones and natural flint inclusions. The pit or terminus [8620] contained an iron nail from the basal fill (8633) and 10 sherds of pottery were retrieved across the basal and uppermost fills (8633) and (8623); these were of the same date (3rd-4th century) as the pottery from pit [8624] (Appendices 3E, 3A). The feature also produced five fragments of indeterminate mammal bones from basal fill (8633) (Appendix 3G). A total of 21 charred macroplants were retrieved including three caryopses (emmer/spelt and cereal) from the uppermost fill (8623) and 18 from the basal fill (8633) (Appendix 3C). The most numerous amongst the assemblage from (8633) was wheat (10 caryopses), with smaller quantities of emmer/spelt and cereal; a single vetch seed, cherry stone and hazelnut shell also attested to vegetable, fruit and nut exploitation. The basal fill (8633) contained 10 fragments of ash charcoal, while uppermost fill (8623) contained a mix of apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan, cherry oak charcoal (Appendix 3C).

6.418 A small post hole [8619] lay immediately to the southeast of the pit [8620]. The post hole measured 0.28m in diameter by 0.12m deep, with steep sides and a narrow V shaped base (Section DBS3/91, Figure 34). A relationship could not be ascertained between posthole [8619] and [8620] because they were both truncated by shallow pit [8618]. This pit was an irregular oval shape in plan and measured 1.16m by 1.06m by 0.14m deep. The feature had gradually sloping sides with a flat base and was infilled with a dark orange-brownish grey sandy silt fill (8621), which had accumulated naturally. The fill produced nine sherds of 3rd-4th century pottery and a fragment of cattle molar (Appendices 3A, 3G). Seven charred macroplants (wheat and cereal caryopses and a pea seed) and a fragment of ash charcoal were present in the environmental sample (Appendix 3C).

Trench 87 *Sections DBS3/52, 77, 78, Figure 36; Plates 2.57-2.59)*

6.419 In Trench 87 there was a complex of intercutting features [8705], [8706], [8707], [8708], [8740] and [8744] (Figure 7.25; Plate 2.50). Most of these have been interpreted as pits, although it is probable that some represent linear features which extend beyond the limits of the trench. In particular, [8705] corresponds to a probable archaeological anomaly in the geophysics which may be a further east-west aligned ditch interacting with the north-south aligned Ditch Group DBS3/9, and forming part of a contemporary system with trackway ditches to the south. The features were cut from a horizon on the sloping natural substrate at between 22.67m to 22.90m aOD.

6.420 The earliest features in the sequence were [8740] and [8708], which directly cut the natural geology. (Section DBS3/77, Figure 36; Plate 2.50). [8740] measured 0.32m long by 0.45m wide and up to 0.31m deep. Its base was flat and its surviving north and west edges were steep. The fill (8741) was sterile, with a composition very similar to the natural boulder clay to the north, but with no chalk fleck inclusions. The pit or ditch terminus [8708] measured over 1m long by 1.45m wide and was up to 0.65m deep. The single fill (8735) was a dark greyish brown silty clay containing no finds.

6.421 The pit [8740] was truncated on its southern edge by a straight-sided feature [8705], probably a ditch, which measured over 1.15m long by 1.30m wide. The cut had straight, steeply sloping edges with a flat base and measured 0.47m deep (Section DBS3/77, Figure 36; Plate 2.50). The cut contained a primary homogenous light grey silty clay fill (8738), overlain by a mottled and stony mid brown and dark brownish-grey silty clay fill (8739). It is likely that the upper fill represented collapsing of the sides and/or intentional backfilling, due to the mixed character of the material. The primary fill (8738) produced nine fragments of large mammal bones (Appendix 3G). The upper fill (8739) contained three sherds of 4th century pottery in addition to 31 fragments of poorly preserved animal bone from large or indeterminate mammals; three flint debitage flakes were also recovered (Appendices 3A, 3G, 3F). A fragment of oak charcoal and three charred macroplants (wheat and cereal) were recovered from the upper fill (8739) (Appendix 3C).

6.422 The ditch [8705] was truncated to the west by another pit [8744]. With this pit only the break of slope to base and the base itself partially survived, because it was in turn truncated by a larger pit [8707] (Section DBS3/78, Figure 36; Plates 2.51 and 2.52). The truncated dimensions of pit [8744] were 0.24m by 0.74m in plan, and it survived to up to 0.12m deep, but the base lay at approximately 0.45m below the natural horizon, indicating its minimum initial depth. Two level,

thin fills (8732) and (8733) directly overlay the base and consisted of dark greyish-black silt, which suggests they represented accumulations of organic material which had settled onto the base of the pit. An environmental sample of the primary fill (8732) identified 98 charred macroplants, which included 85 cereal caryopsis/es (cereal (32), hulled barley (16), barley (17), wheat (10), bread/club wheat (5) and emmer/spelt (5)) as well as seven vegetable seeds (vetch and pea), four cherry stones, and two weeds, including grass (Appendix 3C). The secondary fill (8733) produced three sherds of 2nd-4th century pottery and three fragments of indeterminate mammal bones (Appendices 3A, 3G). The artefact and ecofact assemblage indicated that the feature was used to discard domestic refuse.

6.423 Pit [8707] measured over 0.87m long by 1.90m wide and up to 0.44m deep. The cut was a sub-rectangular shape in plan although only the eastern end was in the trench, with steep, almost vertical sides and a slightly stepped base (Section DBS3/78, Figure 36; Plates 2.51 and 2.52). The feature contained a single fill (8734), which consisted of a mixed dark grey clayey silt with patches of redeposited orange-brown natural clay material. It was likely that this feature was intentionally backfilled, which may suggest it was a short-lived refuse pit. The fill produced two sherds of Roman pottery and an irregular lithic flake (Appendix 3A and 3H).

6.424 Pit [8707] was truncated by the latest pit (or ditch recut) [8706], which also truncated the earlier feature [8708]. Although the features [8708] and [8706] were stratigraphically separated by pit [8707], they had similar dimensions and almost overlaid each other in plan. This may suggest that these intercutting features were short lived events, excavated and infilled in relatively quick succession. [8706] measured over 1m long by 1.20m wide and was 0.50m deep (Section DBS3/77, Figure 36; Plate 2.50). The cut had a very similar 'U'-shaped profile to the earlier pit or ditch terminus [8708]. It was infilled with a mixed basal fill (8736) of mid greyish-brown and orange-brown silty clay. This fill was overlain by (8737), which was a mid grey-brown homogenous clayey silt which appeared to have accumulated naturally. No finds were recovered.

Trench 88

6.425 A single small circular pit [8805] recorded in Trench 88 lay 3.50m to the north of the edge of Ditch Group DBS3/1 (Figure 7.27). It was cut into the natural colluvial deposit (8823) (Group DBS3/7) and was encountered at a height of 20.66m aOD. The pit measured 0.62m in diameter by 0.07m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Sections DBS3/102 & 103, Figure 37; Plate 2.53). It was horizontally truncated by a furrow [8843], which accounts for the shallow depth. The feature contained a single fill (8806), which was a mid greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments. The environmental sampling identified nine fragments of cherry and a single fragment of oak charcoal from this deposit (Appendix 3C). The feature probably represents the truncated base of a pit; the ground surrounding the feature was not heat affected, suggesting the pit was probably used to deposit refuse from a fire, rather than representing an *in situ* fire pit.

Trench 89

6.426 At the north end of Trench 89 was a north-south aligned shallow gully [8903], which cut the natural deposits (8902) and (8907) at a height of 21.15m aOD (Figure 7.29). The feature petered out 3.30m to the south where the level of the natural substrate dropped sharply away.

The gully measured 0.51m wide by 0.24m deep and had gradual sloping sides with a flat base (Section DBS3/63, Figure 38). The cut contained a single homogenous mid brown silty clay fill (8904), which produced a single fragment of sheep/goat bone and two ash charcoal fragments (Appendices 3G, 3C). To the east of the linear feature lay the remains of a possible stake hole [8908], which measured 0.15m in diameter by 0.07m deep with steep sides. The feature had a single dark greyish brown silty clay fill (8909), which produced a single charred cereal caryopsis (Appendix 3C). Both features were sealed by the colluvial deposit (8905)=(8945), (Group DBS3/8) which also sealed the trackway ditches to the south.

Colluvial sealing deposits.

6.427 A widespread deposit which sealed the archaeological features was recorded in Trenches 86–89, and was assigned Group DBS3/8. Multiple contexts (8642, 8742, 8743, 8803, 8824, 8905, 8921, 8939, 8940, and 8945) were assigned for sampling, finds retrieval, and recording purposes.

6.428 The presence of the deposit in Trenches 87–89 (and partially within Trench 86) correlated with the low-lying topography in this area of the site (Plates 2.1, 2.2, 2.45). It represented a colluvial deposit of silt and clay, which would have run down the natural hill from the north due to erosional processes. Monolith tin samples DBS3/<57> and DBS3/<63> were taken through the sequence of deposits in Trenches 89 (Section DBS3/131, Figure 38; Plate 2.54) and 86 (Section DBS3/136, Figure 34; Plate 2.55). The latter was undertaken to determine how two deposits (8634) and (8602) formed, which were only encountered in Trench 86. The results from the samples confirmed that the deposit Group DBS3/8 and the deposits in Trench 86 were colluvial in origin and had formed via slumps, slides and soil creep down the hill side (Appendix 3N).

6.429 In Trenches 87 and 88 deposit Group DBS3/8 generally comprised mid greyish-brown (with patches of reddish-brown) clayey sand, with moderate flint and chalk fleck inclusions, which were randomly dispersed throughout the deposit (Plates 2.56-2.62). Towards the southern ends of Trenches 87 and 88, and along the length of Trench 89, the composition gradually changed to a dark grey clayey sand (Plates 2.63-2.64). In Trench 89 the deposit only had occasional to moderate flint fragments and rounded stone inclusions, but between the north end of the trench and Ditch Group DBS3/1 (where the deposit was recorded as contexts (8921) and (8940)), it also contained moderate flecks of charcoal.

6.430 In Trench 88 (Sections DBS3/114 & 115, Figure 37) and Trench 89 (Sections DBS3/59 &131, Figure 38), the deposit Group DBS3/8 was identified along the full length of the trench, becoming thinner towards the north, most likely due to the elevated topography. The level at which the upper horizon of the deposit was encountered dropped from 20.88m aOD at the north end of Trench 88 to 20.28m at the south end; it increased in thickness from 0.08-0.40m north to south. Similarly in Trench 89, a drop from 20.59m to 20.22m aOD was seen north to south, the thickness increasing from 0.08-0.3m. In Trench 87, the deposit continued south beyond the LOE but petered out 15m from the north end of the trench (Sections DBS3/122 & 128, Figure 36; Sections DBS3/123 & 124, Figure 37), dropping from a maximum height of 22.62m to 20.84m aOD in this trench. The deposit was notably thicker in the east facing section of Trench 89 compared to the opposing section and it was absent from Trench 82 to the east. The deposit was also becoming thinner in Trench 87 in comparison to Trenches 88 and 89, which indicated

that it was also petering out towards the west. Towards the north end of Trench 86 a deposit (8646) was recorded in the west facing section which was interpreted as the continuation of deposit Group DBS3/8 (Section DBS3/136, Figure 34). In Trench 86 this deposit only measured 5m long and was encountered between 21.3-21.75m aOD; it overlaid natural deposit (8647). A more widespread colluvial sealing deposit (8602) was recorded along the majority of Trench 86, but this was interpreted as a later phase of deposit accumulation in the area (see (8646) below).

6.431 Occasional domestic artefacts were retrieved from Deposit Group DBS3/8 in the form of animal bone fragments and pottery sherds. These are regarded as residual inclusions in the deposit, but nevertheless they reflect a broad date range for human activity in the vicinity, and accord with dating material from archaeological features in these trenches. The pottery assemblage collectively comprised 19 sherds across contexts (8742), (8743), (8803), (8905), (8940). Nine sherds from Trench 89 are of possible Iron Age date, while seven sherds from (8743) and (8803) are Roman in date and include greywares; three sherds from (8742) are of 2nd-3rd century date (Appendix 3A). Besides pottery, the context (8743) produced four fragments of animal bone (indeterminate mammal and sheep/goat) (Appendix 3G) and a copper alloy object was retrieved from the bulk sampling from context (8824) (Appendix 3E). This context also contained a lithic broken blade (Appendix 3H). Environmental sampling recovered a small assemblage of charred macroplants comprising eight collectively across sampled contexts (8743), (8824), and (8921). Species represented were: wheat, bread/club wheat, an unidentified cereal caryopsis and an unidentified weed (Appendix 3C).

6.432 In Trench 86, the context (8646) that was interpreted as associated with deposit Group DBS3/8, was stratigraphically followed by a dark grey sandy clay deposit (8634), which measured 1.30m in length and up to 0.18m thick (Section DBS3/136, Figure 34; Plate 2.55). This deposit produced nine sherds of 2nd-4th century pottery (Appendix 3A). The environmental sampling retrieved a charred cereal caryopsis and a vetch (vegetable) seed (Appendix 3C). The deposit was overlain by (8602) which formed a lower overburden deposit along a 35m length of Trench 86. The deposit measured up to 0.60m thick and overlaid ditch Group DBS3/3. The composition was consistent along the length of the trench, consisting of mid brownish-grey clayey sand with flint fragments, small stones, and charcoal fleck inclusions, which were randomly dispersed throughout the context. The deposit did not produce any artefactual dating.

Pit [8910]

6.433 A single feature was recorded which post-dated the colluvial deposit Group DBS3/8. In Trench 89 the deposit (8940) which sealed ditch Groups DBS3/1 and 3 was truncated by a small circular pit [8910] (Figure 7.29). The pit measured 0.65m in diameter by 0.11m deep, with gradual sides and a flat base; it was cut from a horizon at 21.07m aOD (Section DBS3/61, Figure 39; Plate 2.67). It contained domestic artefactual refuse and the fills appeared to largely consist of burnt clay. The primary fill (8944) was a dark yellowish-brown sandy silty clay with red patches and the secondary fill (8911) on the western edge was scorched red sandy clay. The fill (8944) produced three sherds of Iron Age-Roman pottery and six fragments of animal bone and teeth, including a cattle molar fragment (Appendices 3A, 3C). The fill (8911) also produced three sherds of Iron Age-Roman pottery (Appendix 3A).

Medieval to post-medieval furrows

6.434 Trenches 87 and 88 were orientated broadly north – south, slightly off the alignment of the furrows in the area. Furrows were only evident in plan in the northern halves of the trenches, obliquely crossing the trench, and only one side of the furrows was evident; these were removed by machine in order to expose the archaeological horizon. The furrow trend post-dated the colluvial deposit Group DBS3/8. In Trench 87 a furrow [8745] truncated the latest phase in the sequence of the intercutting pits and linear features that were exposed at the northern end of the trench; and in Trench 88, a furrow [8843] truncated both the colluvial deposit Group DBS3/8 and the underlying pit [8805].

Subsoil and Topsoil

6.435 The furrows were sealed by subsoil and topsoil overburden deposits. Subsoil across the trackway trenches typically consisted of homogenous light yellowish-brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions. It ranged from 0.30m–0.70m deep in these trenches (Sections DBS3/134 & 135, Figure 32; Section DBS3/136, Figure 34; Sections DBS3/122 & 128, Figure 36; Sections DBS3/114, 115, 123 & 124, Figure 37; Sections DBS3/59 &131, Figure 38). In Trenches 87 and 88, residual pottery sherds were retrieved from the subsoil deposits and comprised two sherds of Iron Age to Roman pot from (8701) and three sherds of probable Iron Age pot from (8801) (Appendix 3A). A single lithic denticulate flake tool was also retrieved from subsoil (8701) (Appendix 3F).

6.436 The trackway ditches below colluvium and/or thick subsoil in the lowest part of the trenches were typically sealed by 0.5-0.9m of overburden. In upslope portions of the trenches, where the colluvial deposit was absent or very thin, features were sealed by a combined overburden thickness of 0.3-0.4m.

Trench 83 (Plan Figures 7.18 & 7.19; Section Figure 33)

6.437 Trench 83 was positioned close to the southeastern site boundary, to the south of the east-west aligned trackway ditches. It was aligned northwest-southeast and targeted three approximately east-west aligned linear and spread-type anomalies from the geophysical survey (Figure 7.18). The trench contained a single pit and a gully or truncated ditch which did not correspond to the geophysical anomalies.

6.438 The northern part of Trench 83, which lay on lower ground at 20.62m aOD, contained a gully or truncated ditch and an adjacent pit (Figure 7.19; Plate 2.68). The gully [8307] was on a northeast-southwest alignment; it measured 0.78m long within the trench, with a rounded northeastern terminal end. It was 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep, with a shallow 'U' shaped profile, and contained a single mid brown-grey silty clay fill (8308) with inclusions of small stones and charcoal (Section DBS3/32, Figure 33). Adjacent to the gully was a small, circular pit [8305] which measured 0.27m long, 0.24m wide and 0.13m deep (Section DBS3/31, Figure 33; Plates 2.68 & 2.69). It contained a single mid brown-grey silty clay (8306) with inclusions of small stones. A relationship between the two features could not be ascertained, but the gully did not extend to the east side of the pit, which suggests they may have been contemporary. The features did not produce any finds.

6.439 Sealing the features was a layer of subsoil (8301) which measured 0.13m thick at the northwestern end of the trench, but reached a thickness of up to 0.26m. It was sealed by topsoil (8300) measuring up to 0.34m thick. Combined overburden thickness ranged from 0.45-0.57m.

Trenches 84 and 85 (Plan Figures 6.3, 7.20 & 7.21; Section Figure 33)

6.440 Trenches 84 and 85 were sited *c.* 40-50m to the west of Trench 83 and were orientated northeast-southwest and east-west, respectively. They were spaced 20-40m apart and both crossed the line of a distinct north-south aligned archaeological anomaly from the geophysical survey; this was strong in Trench 85 but absent from Trench 84 to the south (Figure 6.3). Ditches were encountered along this line in both trenches, and these are interpreted as belonging to the same feature (Ditch Group DBS3/4). A further ditch terminus and a pit were also recorded in Trench 84.

Ditch Group DBS3/4

6.441 In Trench 85 the linear anomaly proved to correspond to the remains of a boundary ditch [8505] and recut [8503] (Figure 7.21). A linear feature on the same trajectory [8403], recut by [8405], was recorded in Trench 84 (Figure 7.20). Artefactual evidence retrieved from these features provided similar dating in the form of Iron Age-Roman and Iron Age-early Roman pottery, although some of the pottery dates are outliers as discussed below. Ditch Group DBS3/4 was orientated perpendicular to the more substantial trackway ditches which lay to the north (Groups DBS3/1=DBS3/2 and DBS3/3), and may form part of a complex of associated boundaries and enclosures.

6.442 In Trench 85 the primary cut [8505] of the boundary ditch had steeply sloping sides with a rounded base (Section DBS3/56, Figure 33; Plate 2.70). The western edge was completely truncated by the recut [8503]. The cut [8505] survived to a truncated width of 0.65m and measured 0.45m deep; it was mostly infilled with a mid orange-brown silty clay fill (8506)=(8609), followed by an upper fill (8507) of brown-grey silty clay. Two sherds of handmade Iron Age-Roman pottery were recovered from the fill (8509) of the original cut [8505] (Appendix 3A). The fill also produced two fragments of charcoal (oak and cherry) and two cereal caryopses (Appendix 3C). A small quantity of vitrified material comprising magnetised gravel and stones with flecks of coal was also present in the sample, but is not diagnostic of metalworking (Appendix 3H).

6.443 The recut [8503] was slightly offset to the west of the original cut, and was of more substantial size. [8503] had steep sloping edges which formed a U-shaped profile; it measured 1.20m wide by 0.59m deep. The top of the feature lay at 21.28m aOD. The fill (8504) produced three sherds of handmade pottery identified as of Prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon date (Appendix 3B). This included two sherds with a sooted exterior and a carbonised deposit adhering, and a sherd with a possible organic temper; however, a fourth sherd from this fill was of early to mid-13th century date. The latter was most likely intrusive in this recovery context and possibly derived from later ploughing activity. The fill (8504) also produced a fragment of oak charcoal and a single achene/nutlet/seed of an indeterminate weed species , as well as two fragments of large mammal mandibles, one identifiable as cattle (Appendices 3C, 3G).

6.444 At the southwestern end of Trench 84, a ditch cut [8403] was recorded on a north-south alignment, in line with [8503]/[8505] (Figure 7.20). The feature measured 0.67m wide by 0.50m

deep, with steeply sloping edges that formed a concave profile (Section DBS3/26, Figure 33; Plate 2.71). The ditch was largely infilled by (8404) consisting of a yellow/grey-brown sandy silt with inclusions of small angular flint and manganese flecks. This fill was overlain by (8406), a very similar fill but with some clay content. Both fills yielded a single sherd of handmade, rock-gritted Iron Age to early Roman pottery (Appendix 3A). The original cut was truncated by a shallow recut [8408] which measured 0.15m deep with gradually sloping sides. The recut was infilled by a mid yellow-brown sandy clay fill (8409) containing no finds.

Remaining features in Trench 84

6.445 An east-west aligned linear ditch [8412] was recorded close to the centre of the trench; the feature had a rounded western terminus and continued east beyond the limit of excavation (Figure 7.20; Plate 2.72). It was exposed for a length of 2.3m and measured 0.82m wide by 0.35m deep, becoming deeper towards the east. The cut had steeply sloping sides with a concave profile and was infilled with an orange-brown sandy clay fill (8413) (Section DBS3/108, Figure 33). The fill produced a single fragment of oak charcoal (Appendix 3C) but no finds. The terminus was located 10.5m to the east of the north–south aligned Ditch Group DBS3/4, and was aligned perpendicular to it. It is possible the ditches were part of a contemporary ditch system, forming an enclosure south of the trackway, the gap between the two features perhaps defining an entrance. The ditch [8412] was cut into the boulder clay substrate (8401)=(8407) at 22.29m aOD. Approximately 1m to the northeast, the underlying boulder clay natural exhibited a downward gradient and was overlain by a sandy natural deposit (8402) which formed the archaeological horizon to the northeast of this point. It is possible the position of the ditch on the edge of this change of natural deposits may have served a function, for example, to enclose and/or drain the area of softer loose ground.

6.446 A pit [8410] was positioned *c.* 1.5m to the northeast of [8412]. It was oval in plan and was orientated northeast-southwest; it measured 2.25m in length by 1.10m wide (Figure 7.20, Plates 2.73-2.74). The cut generally had steeply sloping sides with a more gradually sloping southwest edge and measured 0.5m deep (Section DBS3/90, Figure 33). The base was rounded and the cut was infilled with a single light greyish-brown clayey sandy fill (8411) which consisted of coarse sand. The fill appeared to have accumulated due to slumping of the natural sandy substrate, possibly by windblown and waterborne sediments. The pit produced 10 fragments of charcoal including a large oak fragment, a fragment of apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan, and eight ash fragments (Appendix 3C). The top of the pit lay at 22.00m aOD.

Furrows and overburden

6.447 A number of north-south aligned furrows were identified in Trenches 84 and 85; these post-dated the archaeology and were sealed by subsoil. One of the furrows partially truncated the ditch Group DBS3/4, which may account for the sherd of medieval pottery retrieved from the recut [8503]. An excavated example [8510] in Trench 85 measured 1.60m wide by 0.23m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. A sample from the single fill (8511) contained seven charred macroplants comprising caryopses of oat, cereal and grass, as well as three pea seeds (Appendix 3C)

6.448 The features and furrows in Trenches 84 and 85 were sealed by a combined overburden thickness of 0.4-0.5m, consisting of subsoil (8405)=(8501) and topsoil (8400)=(8500) (Sections DBS3/28 and 56, Figure 33).

Trench 90 (Plan Figures 6.3, 7.30 & 7.31; Section Figure 39)

6.449 Trench 90 was positioned on arable land to the north of Trench 88, *c.* 50m north of the trackway area described above. It was aligned northwest-southeast and was positioned to evaluate an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey (Figures 6.3, 7.30). The trench was sited across a slope, with the land rising to the north, away from the valley base in which the trackway was situated; a rise of approximately 2m was recorded across the length of the trench. A single pit was recorded on the higher ground.

6.450 The large sub-rectangular pit [9002] was close to the northwest end of Trench 90 (Figure 7.31). It measured 1.3m long, 0.91m wide and 0.21m deep and was cut from a horizon at 25.4m aOD (Sections DBS3/40 & 50, Figure 39; Plates 2.75 & 2.76). The pit had short, steep sides and a broad, slightly concave base. At the base of the pit, a shallow fill (9005) was recorded which either accumulated by natural silting at the base of the open feature, or was caused by disturbance at the base of the cut which softened the natural interface; it consisted of mid yellow/orange-brown silty sand with a high proportion of redeposited natural sediment. Above this, the pit contained two dark orange-brown sandy silt fills (9004) and (9003) which contained frequent stones, charcoal and finds of pottery. The lower fill, (9004), was firmer and had a lower finds content; it possibly represents episodic use of the pit while open to dispose of small quantities of domestic waste. The upper fill (9003) appears to have been a deliberate, larger tip of waste to infill the pit.

6.451 The fills of the pit collectively produced 78 sherds: the majority (61 sherds) derived from the uppermost fill (9003), while 16 were retrieved from (9004) and a single sherd was found at the base of the pit, in fill (9005). The assemblage from the backfill contexts (9003) and (9004) comprises handmade rock-gritted and shell-gritted wares which are assessed as of possible Iron Age to Roman date, while the sherd from the base (9005) is a more diagnostic, fine handmade sherd of late Iron Age to Roman date (Appendix 3A). The upper fill (9003) also produced 4 flint debitage flakes (Appendix 3F). Environmental sampling of the two productive backfill deposits (9004) and (9003) yielded charcoal from both deposits (apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan, hazel, ash and oak); the upper fill (9003) also yielded seven charred caryopses comprising hulled barley, barley, and cereal (Appendix 3C). Small quantities of vitrified material from the sampling of both fills consisted of stone and coal (Appendix 3H).The artefacts and environmental results suggests that the pit likely functioned as a rubbish pit to dispose of fuel waste and domestic refuse. The pit may correspond to a ferrous/iron spike anomaly identified in the geophysical survey; this was nearby, but was offset *c.* 2.5m to the north of the pit. The inclusion of burnt waste amongst the pit contents could account for a magnetised response at this location.

6.452 The pit was sealed by up to 0.31m of topsoil (9000) which formed the sole overburden layer for this trench. Plough disturbance into the natural substrate was evident.

Trench 91 (Plan Figures 6.3 & 7.32; Section Figure 39)

6.453 Trench 91 was sited *c.* 60m to the west of Trench 90, and *c.* 55m north of the trackway area. It was aligned approximately east-west and targeted a single linear anomaly from the geophysical survey (Figure 6.3). A single ditch terminus was recorded which corresponded to the anomaly location.

6.454 The ditch terminus [9102] (Group DBS3/9) was recorded in the centre of Trench 91 on a north-south alignment (Figure 7.32). The ditch [9102] measured 1.15m long within the trench and was 1.65m wide and 1.05m deep, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (Sections DBS3/109 & 100, Figure 39; Plates 2.77 & 2.78). It was cut from a horizon at 24.48m aOD. The ditch was filled by a single light yellow-brown silty clay (9103) with inclusions of charcoal. The feature did not produce any finds; environmental processing of (9103) retrieved a single charred cereal caryopsis and flecks of natural coal (Appendices 3C, 3H).

6.455 The terminus corresponds to a linear geophysical trend aligned north-south which measured 71m in length (Figure 6.3). The geophysical results indicated that the boundary ditch formed a T junction with the larger east–west aligned trackway ditch (Ditch Groups DBS3/1 and 2) approximately 55m to the south of [9102]. The ditch [9102] was smaller in size than the trackway ditches, lacked any clear recuts, and contained a single homogeneous fill; this suggests the feature was an intersecting boundary or enclosure ditch which was on a more minor scale than the trackway ditches. Although the ditch clearly terminated within the trench, the geophysical anomaly continued a further 16m to the north, which may suggest that Trench 91 was positioned over a break in the ditch, perhaps representing an entrance into an enclosure.

6.456 The ditch was sealed by topsoil (9100) which measured 0.35m thick and formed the sole overburden layer in this trench.

Trench 109 (Plan Figure 7.37; Section Figure 40)

6.457 Trench 109 was located in arable fields close to the western edge of the site, and was aligned northeast-southwest. It was positioned to target a curvilinear anomaly of uncertain origin in the geophysics (Figure 7.37). A single ditch was recorded which did not correspond to the anomaly.

6.458 An approximately northeast-southwest aligned linear feature [10903] was noted 12m from the southwest end of Trench 109. Ditch [10903] measured 1.45m wide by 0.50m deep and had an irregular ‘U’ shaped profile (Section DBS4/7, Figure 40; Plate 2.79). The ditch contained a single fill (10904) consisting of pale yellow-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small rounded and angular stones. The fill produced a single lithic bladelike flake (Appendix 3F); this is considered likely to be residual in this feature. The ditch was aligned at a 90° angle from the existing field boundary to the west, and approximately in line with an extant field boundary to the northeast. The extant boundary formed part of the southern boundary of Bentley Moor Wood, as shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Although [10903] is in line with this boundary, the earliest mapping (1852) does not depict the boundary extending any further than it does today. It seems likely that the line of [10903] indicates an earlier demarcation of the boundary between Bentley Moor Wood and arable land to the south; it may also have linked to the boundary encountered as [11003] to the east (see Trench 110).

6.459 The overburden in Trench 109 consisted of topsoil (10901) which measured 0.25m thick.

Trench 110 (Plan Figure 7.38; Section Figure 40)

6.460 Trench 110 was positioned 50m to the west of Trench 109 and was aligned northeast-southwest. It targeted an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey. Two field boundary ditches and a pit were recorded, with archaeology concentrated at the centre and the northeast end of the trench (Figure 7.38).

6.461 The ditch [11003] at the centre of Trench 110 was aligned approximately northeast-southwest, parallel to ditch [10903] to the northeast. Ditch [11003] measured 0.68m wide by 0.29m deep; the cut had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single red-brown silty clay fill (11004) (Section DBS4/6, Figure 40). The environmental sampling identified five fragments of oak charcoal (Appendix 3C).

6.462 On the north side of the ditch [11003] lay a partially exposed oval pit [11005], which continued southeast beyond the limit of the trench. The cut measured 1.76m long by over 0.86m wide; it had a stepped profile with a deeper recess at the centre of the base (Section DBS4/18, Figure 40; Plate 2.80). The pit measured up to 0.31m deep and contained a single fill (11006) of mottled dull brown silt and pale yellow clay. The slightly irregular shape of pit [11005] and mixed fill suggests it may have been a tree throw, although lithics from the sample included an irregular debitage flake (Appendix 3F).

6.463 At the northeast end of Trench 110, a ditch [11007] was recorded crossing the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measured 0.80m wide by 0.26m deep with a 'U' shaped profile (Section DBS4/10, Figure 40; Plate 2.81). The ditch contained a mid to dark grey silty clay fill (11008), which contained occasional inclusions of small angular stone. The ditch was aligned at almost a 90° angle from ditch [11003], and it likely represented a continuation of a linear ditch [11103] in Trench 111 to the northwest. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1851 to 1910 records historic field boundaries at this location which accord with the positions of [11003] and [11007]=[11103]. The fill produced a fragment of clay tobacco pipe, supporting a post-medieval date for this feature (Appendix 3K).

6.464 The features were sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil (11001).

Trench 111 (Plan Figure 7.39; Section Figure 40)

6.465 Trench 111 was positioned to the north of Trench 110 and close to the western boundary of the site. It targeted an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey, although a linear trend of unknown origin crossed the trench. Two field boundary ditches and a possible natural linear channel were recorded (Figure 7.39).

6.466 At the southeast end of the trench, a ditch [11103] was recorded which represents the continuation of field boundary ditch [11007] in Trench 110. The ditch measured 1.02m wide by 0.25m deep with moderately steep, concave sides (Section DBS4/11, Figure 40; Plate 2.82). The cut contained a single mid yellow brown silty clay fill (11104) which contained no finds.

6.467 Northwest of ditch [11103] was a small, possibly geological, 'U' shaped linear channel [11105]. The feature measured 2.95m long within the trench by 0.65m wide and 0.28m deep. The cut contained a single pale yellow-brown clay silt (11106), with few inclusions of water worn stones and natural flint fragments. The fill was similar to the natural substrate and the edge of the cut

was difficult to discern; it is possible that this feature was a naturally formed channel caused through erosion.

6.468 At the centre of the trench, a large north-south aligned linear ditch [11107] was recorded. The cut had straight, steep edges and measured 1.52m wide by 0.52m deep; it had a ceramic drain at the base (Section DBS4/13, Figure 40; Plate 2.83). The ditch was also recorded as cuts [11603] and [11702] in Trenches 116 and 117 to the north, which were associated with the former field boundary Group DBS4/1.

6.469 The features in Trench 111 were sealed by topsoil (11100) measuring 0.3m thick.

Trench 112 (Plan Figure 7.40; Section Figure 41)

6.470 Trench 112 was spaced *c.* 30m to the east of Trench 111 and targeted an archaeologically blank area form the geophysical survey, although two linear trends of unknown origin crossed the trench. Two intercutting ditches were recorded, parallel to one of the geophysical trends (Figure 7.40).

6.471 The two linear features were located at the northwest end of Trench 112, following a northeast-southwest alignment. The earlier feature was a broad and shallow channel [11205] which measured 1.42m wide and 0.27m deep with a gently concave base (Section DBS4/33, Figure 41; Plate 2.84). It contained a single fill (11203) of pale grey clayey silt with patches of manganese and occasional inclusions of stones and charcoal. After infilling, this feature was cut by a narrower ditch [11203]. Ditch [11203] measured 0.73m wide, 0.45m deep and had a 'U' shaped profile. The later ditch contained a single pale grey-brown clay fill (11206) with coal inclusions. No finds were present in either feature. Overlying the infilled later ditch was a localised dark grey-brown silty clay deposit (11204) with occasional inclusions of small angular stone; this measured up to 0.05m thick and was interpreted as redeposited vegetation. The ditch was possibly a previous field boundary ditch or open field drainage, and in form and fills it resembled features of post-medieval to modern date.

6.472 The ditches in Trench 112 were sealed by a layer of topsoil (11200) up to 0.25m thick.

Trench 115 (Plan Figures 7.41 & 7.42; Section Figure 41)

6.473 Trench 115 was positioned to the north of Trench 112 in arable land, and was aligned northwest-southeast. It targeted an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey, although a linear trend of unknown origin crossed the centre of the trench (Figure 7.41). A single pit was recorded.

6.474 The pit [11504] was oval in plan and was located at the northwest end of Trench 115 (Figure 7.42). Pit [11504] measured 0.80m wide, 0.90m long and 0.19m deep, and contained two fills (Section DBS4/25, Figure 41). The lower fill (11505) consisted of black-red burnt material with frequent inclusions of stones and measured up to 0.05m thick; overlying this was a mid-grey clay (11506) with occasional orange patches (Plates 2.85, 2.86). The fills of the pit suggest it was a small refuse pit to deposit waste from a fire, or possibly a fire pit. If the latter, the heat from the fire was not intense enough to scorch any of the surrounding natural substrate into which it was cut. The lower fill (11505) was composed of fire waste, and the upper fill was backfill, probably to deliberately fill in the hollow of the pit. The environmental sampling recovered charred macroplant and charcoal fragments from both fills. The lower fill (11505)

contained a cereal caryopsis and 10 fragments of oak charcoal (weighing 9.7g), while the upper fill (11506) contained three fragments of charred weeds and five fragments of oak charcoal (3.6g) (Appendix 3C). Unlike the fire pits recorded in Trenches 66 and 90, this pit was not associated with a ferrous/iron spike anomaly in the geophysical survey.

6.475 Overburden in Trench 112 consisted of topsoil (11500) measuring 0.3m thick.

Trench 116 (Plan Figure 7.43)

6.476 Trench 116 was positioned to the north of Trench 111, close to the western boundary of the site. It was northeast-southwest aligned and targeted a broad linear anomaly of unknown origin from the geophysical survey (Figure 7.43). A single north-south aligned field boundary ditch (part of Ditch Group DBS4/1) was recorded.

6.477 The ditch [11603] was located at the centre of the trench and was a continuation of [11702] to the north and [11107] to the south, assigned the former field boundary Group DBS4/1 (see also Trench 117). The ditch had straight, steep sides with a ceramic drain laid at the base. In Trench 116 the cut measured 0.85m wide by 0.45m deep and was infilled with a dark brown silty clay (11604).

6.478 The ditch was directly sealed by the topsoil (11600) which formed the sole overburden layer in this trench, measuring 0.35m thick.

Trench 117 (Plan Figure 7.44; Section Figure 41)

6.479 Trench 117 was positioned to the north of Trench 116, at the western boundary of the site. It was northwest-southeast aligned and targeted an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey, although a spread of unclear origin was detected towards the southeast end of the trench (Figure 7.44). The field boundary Ditch Group DBS4/1 was recorded, as well as an east-west aligned ditch.

6.480 The earliest feature was a large ditch [11704] on an east-west alignment, which was recorded towards the centre of the trench. The ditch turned a 90-degree corner within the trench, and continued northwards beyond the limit of the trench (Figure 7.44). The feature was not evident on the geophysical survey results. The ditch measured 2.95m wide by 0.74m deep; it had steep sloping edges with a wide flat base (Sections DBS4/35 & 36, Figure 41; Plates 2.87-2.89). A large fragment of a tree stump (11710) was laid on the base of the ditch, notably on the turn/corner. The tree stump (11710) was laid on its side, which indicated it had fallen into the feature rather than grown within it, and the ditch fills accumulated against it and over it. The ditch contained five silty or sandy clay fills (11705)-(11709) with inclusions of stones; all proved sterile. A small quantity of natural shale was recovered from the environmental sample of (11708) (Appendix 3J), but no datable finds or environmental materials were retrieved.

6.481 The ditch [11704] was truncated by a north-south aligned drainage and boundary ditch [11702], which was part of Group DBS4/1 and a continuation of ditches [11603] and [11107] to the south. The cut had straight, steep sides with a flat base, against which a ceramic drain had been laid (Section DBS4/35, Figure 41; Plates 2.87 & 2.89). The cut measured 0.77m wide by 0.74m deep and was infilled with a mixed fill (11703) that consisted of pale greyish brown silty clay, with patches of redeposited natural clays. The field boundary appears on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1855 (surveyed in 1851). The parcel of land was expanded and the boundary

(Ditch Group DBS4/1) went out of use by the time the Ordnance survey map was revised in 1927.

6.482 Due to a lack of dating evidence from the earlier, east-west aligned ditch [11704], a fragment of the wood (11710) was sent for radiocarbon dating. The results provided a date that ranged from 1671 to 1954 AD, although only 0.5% of this result was 1952 – 1954 AD whereas 29.6% was 1829 – 1900 AD and 18.6% was 1717 – 1768 AD (Appendix 4). An 18th to early 19th century date seems most likely for the infilling of this feature, as it was truncated by [11702] which must have been extant by 1851. The earlier ditch was not denoted on the 1851 OS map because it had silted up and was presumably no longer a visible landmark in the landscape.

6.483 The ditches were overlain by 0.28m of topsoil (11700) which formed the sole overburden layer in this trench.

Trench 118 (Plan Figure 7.45; Section Figure 41)

6.484 Trench 118 was positioned to the east of Trench 117 and the northeast of Trench 115. It was aligned northeast-southwest and evaluated an archaeologically blank area from the geophysical survey; however, the survey identified a north-south aligned linear drainage trend. A single north-south aligned ditch with recut was recorded which corresponded to the drainage trend.

6.485 The north-south aligned ditch [11803] lay at the northeast end of Trench 118 (Figure 7.45). The ditch measured 0.94m wide by 0.53m deep with a steep 'U'-shaped profile (Section DBS4/28, Figure 41; Plates 2.90 & 2.91). The original ditch [11803] had two fills; the lower fill was a sterile, dark grey silty clay fill (11804) followed by a lighter grey-orange silty clay (11805)=(11811). The recut [11806] contained two dark and mid-brown silty clay fills (11807)=(11809) and (11808)=(11810). The lower fill (11807) produced a single sherd of glass that dated from the 17th century or later, and 13 fragments of corroded iron wire (Appendices 3L, 3E). The ditch [11803] represented an abandoned part of the existing field system in this part of the site, infilled during the 20th century. The boundary is evident on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1855 to 1910, where it demarcated the original western extent of the area of woodland known as 'Bentley Moor Wood'.

6.486 The ditch [11803] was sealed by topsoil (11800), 0.32m thick, which formed the sole overburden layer in this trench.

7 QUANTIFICATION OF THE ARCHIVE

7.1 The site records have been completed and checked (see Table 1). Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and provisional dating. Assessment of the finds has been undertaken (Appendix 3). The photographic archive has been checked and will be reassessed prior to deposition.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with East Riding Museum Service.

Archive type	Landfall (DBS2)	Onshore Substation Zone (DBS1, DBS3, DBS4)
Trench Sheets	105	67
Context Sheets	1047	314
Photo Register sheets - Digital	34	24
Photo register sheets - B&W	9	0
Drawing Register sheets	19	9
Sheet Register sheets	9	5
Sample Register sheets	26	9
RF Register sheets	2	2
Permatrace drawing sheets	225	84
Section/plan drawings	442	205
Digital Photographs	7048	3831
Black and White Photographs	273	142
Environmental Samples (bulk)	277	84
Monolith Samples	3	2

Table 2: Quantification of the archives

8 FINDS

8.1 All of the finds have been washed and catalogued as appropriate. The finds have been assessed by specialists in accordance with current guidance. They comprise pottery, animal bone, metal objects, glass, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, fired clay, lithics, industrial residues, coarse stone and archaeobotanical remains.

Animal Bone Assemblage

8.2 The animal bone assemblage comprises 1264 fragments weighing 8.31kg in total, 353 fragments (4551.99g) having been recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone and 911 fragments (3765.6g) from Landfall. Of the species identified, cattle, horse and sheep/goat dominated. Pig, dog, and red deer were also identified. However, a large proportion of the assemblage could not be identified to species. The bones represented the disposal of butchery and domestic food waste.

8.3 Animal bone preservation was overall poor with a small proportion described as adequate to excellent. Taphonomic features affecting preservation included burning, prolonged exposure to the elements prior to deposition and recent damage sustained during excavation.

Archaeobotanical Assemblage

8.4 The archaeobotanical assemblage comprises 4867 carbonised macroplants of which the largest component was cereals (4535 items); there were also 11 fruit, 179 vegetables, 13 nuts and 122 weeds. The macroplants were largely concentrated at Landfall which produced 4147 items compared to 720 from the Onshore Substation Zone. At Landfall, 3157 of the 4147 finds were concentrated in eight deposits, (5051), (5052), (5060), (5061), (5062), (5211), (5210) and (5309), of which deposit (5210) was the most productive (it contained a minimum of 1229

macrofossils). The macroplant at DBS3 within the Onshore Substation Zone was focussed within three deposits, (8607), (8707), (8709) and one ditch [8809]; these yielded 524 items.

8.5 Preservation ranged from poor to excellent, with a distinct component from Landfall noted as having been burnt at a very high temperature causing noticeable morphological distortion.

8.6 Cereals were the most commonly encountered macroplant remains at both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. Again, the majority of the cereals assemblage was recovered from Landfall (3935 macrofossils). The species represented at Landfall comprised (in descending order of frequency) bread/club wheat, wheat, oat, barley, hulled barley, emmer/spelt and rye. The largest concentration of cereals derived from deposit (5210). The Onshore Substation Zone site produced 660 cereals which comprised (in descending order of frequency) oat, wheat, hulled barley, emmer/spelt, barley and bread/club wheat. At both sites, the assemblages probably derive from the deposition and reworking of domestic food.

8.7 Vegetable crops, including those which had potentially been cultivated, were noted at both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone and were dominated by varieties of pea and vetch. Hazelnut shells were also noted at both sites, whilst a single raspberry seed and 10 cherry stone fragments were found at the Onshore Substation Zone. These provide evidence that the local populations were exploiting wild resources to supplement their diets.

8.8 At Landfall 42 weed macrofossils were recovered; the most common species represented were (in descending order of frequency) wild radish, sedge, dock, ribwort plantain, heather, hemp-nettle, bedstraw and amphibious bistort. At the Onshore Substation Zone 85 weed macrofossils were recovered, comprising (in descending order of frequency) bedstraw, heath-grass, grass, galingales, sedge, amphibious bistort, rhizome fragments, thistles, sedge, fescues, pale persicaria and knotgrass. These species grow in a range of habitats, including arable fields, grassland, waste ground and damp soils. Although some of these species could have been used as food, medicines, building materials or fuel, there is no clear evidence from the sites for their systematic collection and they probably represent weeds accidentally introduced alongside harvested crops.

8.9 At Landfall a total of 127.9g charcoal was recovered. Of these, those samples weighing 1g or more were selected for species identification. Altogether 155 fragments (119.3g) were identified, concentrations being noted in feature [1902] (46.6g), pit [215] (12.6g) and deposit (2808) (10.4g). The assemblage was dominated by oak with smaller quantities of birch, cherry, alder, hazel, blackthorn, ash apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan and pine. The assemblage is described as having derived from the disposal and reworking of fuel waste.

8.10 At the Onshore Substation Zone 166 charcoal fragments weighing 293.9g were recovered, the majority (178.3g) being concentrated in fire pit [6603] and deposit [8410] (50.7g). The dominant species were apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan and ash, with oak, hazel, cherry and blackthorn also present. The assemblage represents fuel debris with the possible exception of charcoal splinters of ash from pit [8622] which may derive from the remains of a small artefact.

Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

8.11 In total, 13 fragments of CBM weighing 809g were recovered from the sites, ten fragments (663g) of which came from Landfall and three fragments (146g) from the Onshore Substation Zone. They comprised a mixture of land drains, pantiles and a small quantity of brick, all of which were of 18th–20th century date.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Assemblage

8.12 Eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 19.3g were recovered, of which two (3.7g) came from Landfall and six (16.6g) from the Onshore Substation Zone. No diagnostic features survived on any of the fragments and only a broad date range of c.AD1580–1910 could be assigned to the assemblage.

Coarse Stone and Shale Assemblage

8.13 Forty-nine objects weighing 14.13kg were recovered. Of these 12 stones weighing 2501g and 13 fragments of shale weighing 72.92g were recovered from Landfall, and 19 stones weighing 11556.52g and 1 fragment of shale weighing 2.4g were recovered from eth Onshore Substation Zone.

8.14 None of the stones exhibited evidence of having been worked; however, a significant proportion (21 pieces weighing 12903.92g) of the assemblage is fire-cracked, including 17 cobbles (6615) from fire pit [6603] at the Onshore Substation Zone. Other isolated finds of fire cracked stone are probably from other firepits or were used as potboilers.

8.15 Four sub-rounded greywacke pebbles (Bulk 5065) show no evidence of working but may have been intentionally selected and deposited within the base of pit [5058] at Landfall. The reason for their apparent selection and deposition is unknown.

8.16 Only one worked shale object was recorded, a fragment of a perforated disc from fill (308) of ditch recut [307], representing a possible unfinished whorl or ring pendant. The remainder of the assemblage comprised natural, unworked fragments.

Fired Clay Assemblage

8.17 A total of 14 fragments of fired clay weighing 177g were submitted for assessment. An additional seventeen fragments of fired clay and/or daub (0.174 kg) were extracted from the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage during assessment.

8.18 A single fragment comprising part of a ceramic mould for casting a non-ferrous metal object was recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone. It comprises part of one valve from a two-valve mould and was probably used to cast a small object or objects such as a dress accessory. Moulds of this form are broadly dated from the Iron Age to the early Medieval period. Metalworking moulds seldom survive; this fragment therefore provides valuable insight into potential metalworking activity in the vicinity of ditch [8825].

8.19 The assemblage from Landfall comprises two fragments with surface smoothing and a small withy impression which probably derived from wattle and daub structures, and 11 amorphous fired clay fragments which do not display any diagnostic features. Wattle and daub is not intrinsically dateable; however, the presence of pottery dating to the 12th-14th centuries recovered alongside the fragments suggests that they are probably medieval in date.

Glass Assemblage

8.20 Forty-nine fragments of glass weighing 231.9g were recovered. Of these, 36 fragments came from Landfall and 13 came from the Onshore Substation Zone.

8.21 The glass recovered from Landfall derives largely from two vessels of 19th–20th century date, both of which were recovered from field drain [319]. The remainder of the assemblage comprises a fragment of window glass dating from the 17th century or later, a fragment of modern window or mirror glass and two small shards which were too small to be diagnostic, but which have the potential to be Roman in date.

8.22 At the Onshore Substation Zone, the majority of the assemblage comprised post-medieval to modern sherds which were concentrated in the topsoil and in furrows and field boundaries. Bottle glass, window glass and fragments of a press-moulded bowl or dish were recovered. A single shard of green window or vessel glass may be of Roman date, but was too small to be definitively diagnostic. A single shard of 17th century or later window glass was recovered from primary fill (11807) of ditch [11806].

Industrial Residues

8.23 In total, 1.5kg of vitrified materials were assessed of which 1027.5g comprised non-diagnostic heat-affected residues, 247.7g ironworking residues and 149.7g non-diagnostic heat-affected materials. Non-diagnostic heat affected residues can be formed through a variety of processes and may represent fuel residues, hearth waste or be naturally occurring as the result of a process such as wild fires. The non-diagnostic heat-affected materials almost entirely consisted of fuel-ash slags (FAS) and represent waste derived from hearths. Most of the assemblage was recovered from ditch and field boundary deposits.

8.24 At landfall small quantities (124.8g) of unclassified iron slag (UIS) were recovered from ditch and gully fills in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 and may represent residual evidence of ironworking activities taking place in the vicinity of the nearby Roman settlement. A further 2.5g of UIS was recovered from ditch and gully fills in Trenches 50, 52 and 53, and may be associated with an area of medieval settlement located in the vicinity; however, the quantities retrieved were very small.

8.25 At the Onshore Substation Zone 122.9g of ironworking residues were recovered and included a mixture of unclassified iron slag, irregular slag spheres and flake hammerscale. Slag spheres and flake hammerescale are, when found in sufficient quantities, considered diagnostic of in situ smithing activity. However, given the small quantities of both and their dispersed nature across multiple contexts no locus of activity can be identified at the site and they likely represent the residual traces of metalworking activities occurring beyond the area of investigation. A

single fragment of possible post-medieval blast furnace slag recovered from the upper fill of pit [8705] (dated to the Roman period) may be intrusive or may be a naturally occurring geological anomaly.

Lithic Assemblage

8.26 In total, 2981 lithic artefacts were submitted for assessment, comprising 2876 lithics from Landfall and 195 from the Onshore Substation Zone. The majority of the assemblage (2968 pieces) consisted of naturally occurring flakes, chips and debitage, most of which were probably formed through accidental damage rather than deliberate striking.

8.27 At Landfall the struck assemblage comprises a single narrow-blade platform core (RF 74) of Late Mesolithic date which was recovered from context (469) and five early Neolithic artefacts: two end scrapers, a disc scraper and a utilised flake.

8.28 The struck assemblage from the Onshore Substation Zone consisted of an unstratified side-struck platform rejuvenation flake, a single bipolar flake (RF 52), a denticulated flake and a retouched flake. The assemblage is of early Neolithic date.

8.29 The struck lithics from both sites provide limited evidence for human activity and suggest occupation during the early Neolithic period. The artefacts were from dispersed contexts and appear to have been accidentally incorporated into the features from which they were recovered. Whilst indicating an ephemeral presence during the early Neolithic they cannot provide further information about the location or extent of Neolithic activity at either site.

Metal Assemblage

8.30 In total, 74 metal objects weighing 1.4kg were recovered. The assemblage was dominated by ferrous objects (71 objects weighing 1437.9g altogether), with the remainder of the assemblage manufactured from copper-alloy (3 objects weighing 4.8g in total).

8.31 At Landfall 28 metal objects were recovered, the majority of which were recovered from contexts associated with the medieval settlement located in the northwest corner of the site in Trenches 50–53; however, a rowel spur was found in furrow 5902 in Trench 59 further to the northwest. The most common class of artefact encountered was fixtures and fittings related to built structures such as nails, a clench bolt or rove and a wall hook or latch component. Within the assemblage was a significant quantity of horse equipment including the aforementioned rowel spur, a fragment of possible curb bit, a fragment from a horseshoe and a probable horseshoe nail. A fragment from a possible pair of spectacle frames of medieval or later date recovered from shallow gully [5043] requires further research to confirm the identification. A single iron annular ring from fill (120) of ditch [119] is typologically undatable but was recovered from a feature thought to date to the Late Iron Age or Roman period.

8.32 Of the 46 metal artefacts found at the Onshore Substation Zone, a large proportion were recovered from an area of domestic refuse pits, trackway ditches and enclosure ditches associated with probable Iron Age to Roman activity in Trenches 86–88. The majority related to fixtures and fittings from buildings including nails, an intact eyed spike and a clench bolt.

Finds related to probable post-medieval activity comprised a fragment possibly from an agricultural implement and fragments of probable nail shanks.

Pottery: the Prehistoric and Roman Assemblage

8.33 In total, 1645 sherds of prehistoric–Roman pottery weighing 23.104kg were recorded. In addition, 53 sherds of potentially prehistoric-Roman pottery were extracted from the medieval and later pottery assemblage.

8.34 At Landfall, 1026 sherds from a maximum of 667 vessels were recorded, of which 703 sherds came from the fills of ditch [305], rendering it the most significant assemblage from Landfall. Sherds from fill (306) were dated to the late 1st-2nd century AD, while those from fill (312) dated to the late Roman period, suggesting the ditch remained in use over a long period of time. At Landfall there was a range of vessel forms present with jars, beakers and bowls the most common, but there were also fragments from lids and dishes. Most significantly, an unusual vessel comprising a shallow bowl with internal 'button' was recovered from context (327) and may be a local attempt at mimicking an omphalos base.

8.35 At the Onshore Substation Zone, 609 sherds from a maximum of 350 vessels were recovered and were scattered across a variety of contexts with no major concentrations noted. The material ranged in date from the Iron Age to the 4th century AD, although there were no fabrics present from the late 4th century. Bowls and jars were the most common forms noted and there was also a colour-coated slit-folded beaker.

8.36 The assemblages from both sites represent typical assemblages from 'basic rural' sites in East Yorkshire. A large proportion of the assemblages consisted of handmade wares with a smaller quantity of Roman wheel-thrown wares. The range of fabrics was relatively small and suggests limited access to traded wares and finewares. The assemblages contribute further data to the extant corpus of similar material and they will aid in understanding the rural population in East Yorkshire from the Iron Age to late Roman period.

Pottery: the Medieval and Later Assemblage

8.37 A total of 610 sherds of pottery weighing 6593g was recovered. An additional two sherds of pottery were extracted from the CBM assemblage during assessment. It should be noted that the assemblage contains a significant quantity of sherds in a range of quartz-tempered, coarse rock-tempered and organic-tempered fabrics which have broad periods of manufacture and use (from the prehistoric to early medieval period). This is a known phenomenon in East Yorkshire arising from the overarching similarities in fabrics and forms over a long time period. Further research is required to clarify and establish more secure chronologies.

8.38 The assessed pottery was recovered from 75 deposits across 19 trenches at Landfall and comprised 552 sherds weighing 5774g. The assemblage overall can be dated from the late 11th -14th centuries, although it is probable that some of the undated handmade pottery is earlier in date. The assemblage was largely concentrated in Trenches 50 and 53 and was dominated by locally made coarsewares with Staxton-type jars and bowls being the most common. A small quantity of glazed fineware vessels were present and are almost entirely of Yorkshire origin,

the majority being from Beverley. No pottery of 15th-16th century date was recovered from the settlement in the northwestern corner of Landfall, suggesting that the it had either declined or been abandoned, or that disposal mechanisms had changed, by the middle of the 14th century. The small quantity of 17th-20th century pottery present in the assemblage is likely to represent sporadic phases of rubbish disposal rather than evidence for renewed occupation.

8.39 From the Onshore Substation Zone 58 sherds weighing 819g were assessed. The assemblage could be divided into two groups, one of handmade vessels of potential prehistoric–early medieval date and a second, later group of mid 16th-20th century sherds. The earlier group was concentrated in deposits related to the Iron Age – Roman settlement while the later material related to sporadic episodes of rubbish disposal across the wider site.

The Wood Assemblage

8.40 A large fragment from an oak tree stump was recovered from the base of ditch [11704]. The fragment was in poor condition, with much of the heart wood decayed away. There was no evidence of human modification on any surfaces and a sample submitted for radiocarbon dating returned a date of 1829–1954 cal AD; the stump is therefore considered to be of limited archaeological significance.

9 CONCLUSIONS

Landfall

9.1 At Landfall, the evaluation has demonstrated that significant archaeological deposits and features pre-dating the post-medieval period survive on parts of the site beneath between 0.25m and 0.75m of overburden, most typically below 0.3-0.5m. A significant number of archaeological features were recorded across the site and there were few archaeologically blank areas, although areas of higher and lower concentrations of features can be defined.

9.2 The pattern of archaeological concentration broadly followed the trends suggested by the geophysics results, but all areas of the site generally contained more archaeological features than were visible in the survey results (Figure 2). Certain geology types (for example the finest/densest and typically damper sandy clays) and the presence of thick overburden deposits reduced the overall visibility of archaeological features to the geophysical survey. In addition, field system ditches, often filled with material that differed little from the surrounding geology and which contained little cultural material, were less visible to the survey than pits or ditches which contained more mixed fills and high levels of finds. There was generally a high correlation between the geophysical trends identified as ‘possible archaeology’ and ‘probable archaeology’ and archaeological features. The ‘uncertain origin’ trends had the lowest correlation to archaeological features in the ground, many representing underlying geological changes, although a few corresponded to ditches.

Prehistoric activity

9.3 Early prehistoric activity was recorded across the Landfall area, identified through both artefactual evidence and radiocarbon dating. The earliest date was derived from charcoal in

the lowest fill (839) of pond [805] in Trench 8; a date of 5318-5084 BC indicates that the deepest portion of the pond was silting up in the later Mesolithic period. Mid to upper fills of the pond also contained animal bone and pottery fragments, the latter identified as possibly Iron Age in date but their small size and abraded state makes them difficult to date with precision. This cultural material indicates that the pond functioned as a receptacle for the disposal of small quantities of waste as it was silting up, potentially over a long period of time. It is likely that the activities generating these waste materials were occurring in the vicinity of the pond. Further radiocarbon dating of organic material from the mid and upper fills of the pond may be instructive, although one animal bone fragment submitted for analysis failed due to insufficient carbon. It is notable that a late Mesolithic radiocarbon date has also been established for the early phases of silting of a similar, although larger, pond at Ulrome (AOC 2021a). At the Ulrome site, a feature on the edge of the pond has returned a Bronze Age radiocarbon date.

9.4 In addition to the pond in Trench 8, the evaluation produced abundant evidence for other silted up depressions in the surface of the natural geology (notable pond or hollow sequences were identified in Trenches 8, 11, 12, 15, 21, 25, 26, 33, 34 and 38). Assuming that many of them share similar origins as the pond sequences in Trench 8 and at Ulrome, they suggest a prehistoric landscape punctuated by damp hollows and standing water (the pond in Trench 8 was truncated by a Roman trackway, thus must have been fully infilled, and the area substantially drier, by this period). The association of early prehistoric human activity with large meres and valley bottoms in the region is well attested but such activity may also have been centred around these smaller bodies of water. There is some potential to investigate this further at Landfall as two additional pond/hollow contexts contain material suitable for radiocarbon dating, potentially allowing clarification of their dates of formation: deposits (3305) and (3440). Several of the damp hollows were also in proximity to undated pits. This was the case in Trenches 25, 34 and 38 and it is possible that pits in these trenches represent early prehistoric activity close to the edges of ponds and marshy areas. One such pit in Trench 34 (context [3404]) has been radiocarbon dated to 2197-1975 BC (Appendix 4), placing the activity in this case within the early Bronze Age. Additional pits in these three trenches have potential for radiocarbon dating using charred macroplant and/or charcoal. Refined dating of these features might clarify the extent of early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the damp hollows. If further excavation is undertaken at the site, samples for OSL dating might also be taken to assist in this process. Similarly, features (mostly undated) which truncated infilled ponds or hollows were present in Trenches 8, 12, 25, 26 and 33; dating of these features might indicate the lifespan of the hollows more precisely.

9.5 A total of five early Neolithic modified tools were recovered during the evaluation, and it is of note that four of the five were from features in the northwestern corner of the site, across Trenches 52, 58 and 59 (Figure 3.4). Furthermore, one was stratified within a possible prehistoric pit [5222] and two were recovered from the surface of an otherwise undated ditch in Trench 58 (ditch [5806]). The concentration of flint tools in this area may suggest there was a focus of early Neolithic activity in this part of the site. A significant rise in the landscape at this point may have made it a desirable place for temporary settlement (previous studies have noted a broad correlation between Neolithic findspots and sites and higher ground in various parts of Holderness, whilst also acknowledging the importance of wetland exploitation during the period

(Van de Noort 2004, 34-59; Glover, Flintoft and Moore 2016, 251; Brigham, Buglass and Steedman 2008, 31-32, 47).

9.6 Further prehistoric activity of Neolithic and Bronze Age date is indicated by radiocarbon dating of samples taken from archaeological features in Trenches 2, 19 and 28, representing features in the far south, far northeast and centre of the site. Charcoal from the fill (216) of pit [215] in Trench 2 was dated to 3093-2911 BC; this feature was c. 30m to the south of the pond in Trench 8. Two firepits in the northeastern corner of the site, [1902] and [2807], were radiocarbon dated to 2579-2463 BC and 1502-1323 BC, respectively. The firepits were located c. 80m apart but indicate human activity in this part of the site, taking similar forms, in the late Neolithic and the middle Bronze Age. As noted above, the dated charcoal from pit [3404] in Trench 34 falls between these dates (2197-1975 BC), but the degree of continuity of activity at the site is hard to evaluate from the available evidence. Wider excavation of the landfall site, the excavation of a greater number of features and the retrieval of more datable samples would be required to make a firmer assessment of the degree of continuity of activity.

9.7 There are some undated features at the site which may be associated with the dated features discussed above. For example, the curvilinear feature [210]=[213] at the south end of Trench 2, which was sealed by a flint-rich deposit (218), had pale fills and poor definition against the natural, perhaps suggesting a prehistoric date (the fills of Neolithic pit [215] in this trench were similar in character). Pits in Trenches 6, 12, 34, 37 and 38 also contained fills which had some similar characteristics. To the north of the early Bronze Age pit [3404] in Trench 34 lay further pits that remain undated but which yielded organic material (in Trenches 37 and 38). These could represent a focus of activity in the centre of the site (Trenches 34, 37 and 38) but further radiocarbon dating of the organic material recovered would be required to establish this, together with further assessment of their distribution and functional relationships.

9.8 The overall lithic assemblage from Landfall, largely recovered as residual material in later features, indicates a background presence of prehistoric activity across the site. However, there is a notable paucity of cores, only one having been recovered from fill (469) of ditch recut [435] which is late Mesolithic in date. This, and the almost complete lack of primary cortical flakes and platform rejuvenation flakes, might suggest that flint reduction was not being undertaken on a large scale within the Landfall area. However, as the sample size is relatively small, this distribution of debitage may not be statistically significant. Additional fieldwalking or area excavation may increase the sample size and allow firmer conclusions to be drawn.

9.9 The early prehistoric evidence at Landfall 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. It is acknowledged that further radiocarbon dating will be required to assess more fully the extent and character of early prehistoric activity at Landfall, but the initial results suggest that this activity is characterised by incidental pitting that may, in some instances, be associated with small bodies of standing water. The dating of additional samples from pond features and pits identified during the evaluation would be instructive.

9.10 It is notable that the incidental pits are not generally visible to geophysical survey due to their small sizes and the low contrast between their fills and the surrounding natural deposits. Further, although potential clusters of early prehistoric activity have been tentatively identified

at Landfall, the distribution of potentially early features across multiple trenches indicates that most areas of the site have potential for the presence of further Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity.

9.11 In summary, key areas for future site specific research might be:

- Are the damp hollows recorded during the evaluation focal points for early prehistoric activity in the landscape?
- What proportion of the undated discrete features at the site are of early prehistoric date, and what dating techniques would be most suitable to determine this?
- How can we better characterise early prehistoric activity at the site?

Iron Age/Romano British activity

9.12 A few features at the site are only broadly dated by handmade ceramics to the Iron Age or Roman period. These include ditches [5504] and [5608] and pit [5907], all in the northwestern corner of the site, and ditch [2803] in the northeastern corner of the site. It should be noted, however, that the dating of the ceramics from Trenches 55, 56 and 59 is somewhat ambiguous (see further below). Some of these features were relatively substantial but they most likely represent Iron Age or Roman field divisions. Only ditch [5504] produced organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

9.13 Roman period activity was recorded in the southeastern corner of the site, directly related to the double-ditched trackway visible in the geophysical survey results. The route of this trackway was tentatively followed westwards across the sites, although artefactual material that can be closely dated was largely confined to the eastern part of the feature. Ditches excavated in Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 33 and 35 were identified as part of the trackway route (Figure 3.1, 3.3). The ditches were slightly sinuous in plan overall and were aligned northwest-southeast in Trenches 4 and 5, curving to run approximately east-west towards the west (Trenches 7, 8, 9, 33 and 35). Both ditches were seen in Trenches 4, 5 and 8, while only one ditch of the pair was encountered in Trenches 7, 9, 33 and 35. In Trench 7 it is possible there was a break in the northern ditch, or it may have been masked by later activity in this trench. The locations of Trenches 9, 33 and 35 only intersected with one ditch, and it is presumed that the parallel ditch lay beyond the limits of these trenches. In Trenches 8 and 9, the identification of ditches as the trackway can be made with relatively high confidence due to their proximity and similarity to those seen further east. The identification becomes more speculative further west but is based on the similar character of these ditches as well as their position and alignment. The furthest west the trackway was encountered was in Trench 35 but west of this point it could continue some distance further without having crossed an evaluation trench. Thus, an east-west aligned linear band across much of the site has been identified where the continuation of the trackway can be expected, despite its invisibility in the geophysical data. The area along this linear trend, and to either side of it, can be considered likely to produce further evidence of Roman field systems with possible associated activity, such as ditched enclosures and drainage features in the wider landscape. The lack of geophysical detection in this part of the site is likely to be due to a combination of lower magnetism in the fills compared to the southeastern corner of site (where higher concentrations of domestic waste were incorporated in the fills), thicker localised

overburden deposits, and a slight change in the underlying geology to softer and sandier sediments which do not contrast as strongly with the fills of the features.

9.14 In Trenches 3, 4 and 5, the areas immediately surrounding the trackway ditches contained concentrations of features which produced significant finds assemblages (Figure 3.1). Pottery indicates that the trackway ditches are likely to have been established during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Trenches 3 and 4 (especially the southern end of Trench 4) contained the highest concentration of archaeological features which were considerably more finds-rich than those in Trench 5. As such, it is suggested that contemporary settlement was focused near to this area, close to the southern boundary of the site. Likely early Roman features include ditches [330], [354] and [355], the original trackway ditches themselves, and possibly ditches [414] and [418]. The trackway ditch recuts were not narrowly dated by pottery, but the feature clearly continued in use for a prolonged period and required repeated cleaning out (there is some potential for radiocarbon dating of material from the recuts). A final, shallow cut over the top of the ditches contained Roman pottery but there was a complete absence of dating evidence from later periods. This absence of later pottery forms may suggest that the trackway was not used into the latest Roman phases of activity at the site, or was more distant from the most intense occupational activity by this point. However, activity that can be phased as later 3rd to 4th century was present at Landfall. Ditch recut [305], which was not part of the trackway, contained a significant assemblage of pottery including 1st-2nd century and 3rd-4th century wares. Other features yielding later Roman pottery include pit [448]=[436] and pit [356]. By association, ditch [451]/[435]=[504], ditch recut [307] and the possible pit [309] are also later Roman in date, as (more tentatively) are the ditch recuts [379] and [381]. 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 (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). Hints of a 1st-2nd century peak of activity, followed by somewhat reduced activity before a late 3rd to 4th century resurgence are present in the trackway, ditches and pits recorded at Landfall. However, the core of the 1st-2nd century settlement (and any potentially associated ring gullies) is thought to have lain to the south of the trackway, potentially outwith the current DCO boundary, so it is not possible to assess whether the region-wide decline in these features by the later 2nd century is evidenced at the site, or how the core settlement itself might align with other sites.

9.15 A second focus of probable later Roman activity was present in Trench 18 (Figure 3.2). The archaeological features in this trench were undated by finds, but a radiocarbon date from [1803] dates this feature to the 3rd-4th century AD. Feature [1803] was located at the northern end of the trench and its fill superficially resembled those of a curvilinear feature and several pits which were recorded at this end of the trench; it is considered likely (though not proven) that these belong to a related phase of archaeological activity. The lack of finds precludes interpretation of the nature of this activity, although the number of sterile environmental samples indicates it is unlikely to relate to industrial activities generating significant quantities of burnt waste. The presence of 3rd-4th century activity in this part of the site indicates that the Roman land use was

not confined to the settlement area in the southeast. However, the absence of finds from these features suggests that the activity was of a different character, and probably further from contemporary domestic activities.

9.16 The evaluation results therefore indicate a focus of archaeologically significant Roman activity in the southeastern part of the site and it is suggested that this lay in close proximity to a settlement site (potentially on the southern part of the site or just outwith the DCO limits). The trackway likely marks a route linking the settlement with field systems and other settlements in the surrounding landscape. It adds to existing evidence from across the region of widespread Roman enclosure and land division and associated pastoral and arable farming. Although no direct settlement evidence was present, such as roundhouses, the material recovered from the various features of Roman date shed light on the character of the occupation. The pottery is of domestic character, in-keeping with similar assemblages from 'basic rural' sites of the region (such as Aldborough, Hambleton, Little Catwick, Arram and south of Beverley), showing little evidence for finer or imported wares which might indicate greater wealth coming from trade. The quantity of pottery concentrated in ditch recut [305] suggests domestic activity was focused around this part of the site. There was little evidence for industrial activities, with small quantities of unclassified iron slag suggestive of hearth rake-out materials from smithing or smelting. Such material may indicate metalworking was occurring nearby, but no focus for the activity was evident in the excavated areas. 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, pig, cattle and horse; small quantities of bird bones were also present amongst the assemblage. The assemblage indicates that a typical range of medium to large sized domesticates was exploited for food during this period. Macroplant assemblages from Iron Age-Roman features were generally very small-scale, particularly when compared to the medieval features, and fewer than 40 macroplants can be attributed to securely dated Iron Age/Roman features. Crops present, in descending order of incidence, were cereals, wheat, bread/club wheat, emmer/spelt and oat. There were single instances of pea and garden pea seeds, heather fruit and wild radish pods. The material reflects low-level deposition of food waste and is not indicative of crop processing.

9.17 In summary, key areas for future site specific research might be:

- Can the phases of Roman activity at the site be refined so that its relation to regional patterns of settlement can be better determined?
- Can the location of the core settlement be identified and what was its character?
- What is the character of the later 3rd and 4th century activity at the site?
- Can the hypothesis that the trackway continues across the Landfall area be tested?
- Given that the trackway appears to traverse the Landfall area, can further excavation identify associated features that shed light on its use?

Medieval activity

9.18 A clear focus of medieval activity lies at the northwestern corner of the site. Outside of this area, evidence for medieval activity was limited to a single ditch that lay close to the southern boundary of the site (Figure 3.3). Material from the fill (2907) of ditch [2906] has been radiocarbon dated to 1040-1214 AD, a little earlier than the peak of medieval activity recorded to the northwest, although some of the settlement activity is tentatively phased to the 12th century. The ditch continued into Trench 30 as [3004], and has also been tentatively equated to the north-south aligned ditches [4003]=[4303] further west. In appearance, these features all resemble similar (undated) ditches recorded in Trenches 1 ([119]) and 7 ([709]) to the east (Figure 3.1). The ditches share a short-sided, broad-bottomed profile and have a slightly irregular, sinuous appearance in plan which differs from the straighter Iron Age/Roman ditches. Most of this activity is undated, but if categorising these features as contemporary activity is correct, it suggests 11th to 13th century field division in the southern quarter of the site, some 200-400m distant from the core medieval settlement area.

9.19 The focus of medieval settlement in the northwestern corner of the site includes the core 'settlement area' identifiable as a rectilinear enclosure in the geophysical survey (investigated in Trenches 50-53), and, possibly, a few features recorded in Trenches 55-59 to the north (Figure 3.4).

9.20 The earliest closely datable pottery from the settlement area is broadly of 12th to early 13th century date; the most numerous fabric was Beverley Orange ware 1 (38 sherds) but three sherds of East Yorkshire early medieval coarse wares and a single sherd of reduced chalky ware were also present. These sherds were not always concentrated in stratigraphically early features, and often occurred alongside later fabrics in mixed assemblages. However, the presence of this pottery suggests that activity in the settlement area may have commenced around the early to mid-12th century. The most numerous pottery type is Staxton ware, the most common type of coarseware used in Beverley between the early-mid 13th and early 14th centuries (but with origins in the mid-12th century); its dominance here suggests settlement activity intensified during the 13th and 14th centuries. Later pottery types such as Humberware, Hull-type Coarse Sandy Ware and Brandsby wares support the indication that activity continued into the 14th century. The settlement seems to have declined abruptly and no pottery types assessed as later than 13th-14th century in date are represented in the assemblage. The forms include jugs, jars and bowls and the assemblage is of a domestic character.

9.21 Trench-specific phasing of the settlement area has been addressed in detail in the trench results above. Given the intensity of the activity, equating features with confidence across multiple trenches is not straightforward. However, a few observations and a tentative settlement-wide phasing model can be attempted.

9.22 The large, north-south aligned boundary ditch sequences at the west and east of the settlement area, corresponding to strong geophysical trends, may have their origins in the 12th century. The western ditch [5382] and eastern ditch [5220] are stratigraphically early, and pottery recovered from fills of [5382] contained almost exclusively Beverley Orange ware 1 (with a single Staxton ware sherd also present). The fills of ditch [5220] contained a single sherd of Staxton ware, but a recut [5220] also contained Beverley Orange ware 1, and diagnostically later types were absent from this ditch sequence. The earliest phases of the large boundary

ditch sequence at the southern end of Trench 50 are undated by finds; however, the ditches are so similar in character to the eastern and western ranges of the settlement enclosure that it seems likely the broad, stratigraphically early ditch [5009] was contemporary with these features. The absence of an equivalent boundary ditch in Trench 51 (where the southernmost ditch [5107] was much smaller in scale) suggests that the rectilinear enclosure may have had an opening in its southeastern corner during the phases of activity when large, broad ditches demarcated the settlement. A northern range to the settlement enclosure is posited to exist approximately mid-way between Trenches 53 and 54, where several approximately east-west aligned geophysical trends hint at a further feature. Alternatively, the extant field boundary ditch to the north of Trench 54 may have been established at an early stage in the settlement's history. In this case the east-west aligned anomalies between the trenches may be a subdivision within the settlement. This suggests that a rectangular area measuring approximately 98m long (east-west) by either 55 or 90m wide (north-south) was enclosed by the outer ditches, and forms the main settlement area. Within this area, archaeological activity was denser in the western half, and particularly in the northwestern quadrant (the slightly higher ground).

9.23 Within the enclosed area, the east-west aligned boundary ditch [5038]=[5113] is identified as a probable early sub-division. Pottery from this feature includes early and transitional types, and a 12th to early 13th century date is suggested. To the north of this line, several internal features are thought to represent early settlement activity. These include three north-south aligned dividing ditches in Trench 53 ([5303], [5320] and [5324]), as well as a curvilinear ditch and pits sited between [5304] and [5320], and pit [5049] at the north end of Trench 50 which contained a large amount of burnt natural material. The main internal boundary ditch [5038], the north-south aligned dividing ditches, and the substantial curvilinear ditch at the east end of Trench 53 show evidence for recutting without modification to the layout. This suggests that the settlement layout remained the same for some time, and ditches were maintained over a sustained period of use.

9.24 A later phase of internal divisions which did reconfigure the settlement layout is identified as a final phase of the medieval settlement, probably in the later 13th to 14th centuries. Later divisions were formed by the east-west aligned ditch [5040] and the intersecting north-south aligned feature [5041]=[5048]=[5312], which truncated Phase 1 activity in Trenches 50 and 53. A similar north-south aligned ditch to the east, [5202], is a further internal division which may belong to this phase of activity. The later phase of settlement activity includes two curvilinear gullies in Trench 53, to the west of the larger and earlier curvilinear ditch; the function of these gullies is unclear. There was also pitting activity associated with this phase of activity.

9.25 In addition to the domestic pottery (discussed above), 21 metal items, mostly iron, were recovered from Trenches 50-53, with the largest assemblage (10 items) concentrated in Trench 50. The presence of an unidentified copper alloy object, possibly eye glasses, is of note but requires further study to identify the object with certainty. The rest of the items comprise building fixtures and fittings, nails and horse equipment; the fixtures may have been used in nearby structures. Two fragments of fired clay with withy impressions, indicating use in a wattle and daub structure, also came from features in Trench 50, and indicate the presence of structures nearby. Evidence for metalworking or other industrial activities is confined to tiny inclusions of unclassified iron slag, typically amongst larger assemblages of coal and heat-affected stone.

The large concentration of fired clay/lignite/shale from two features at the north end of Trench 50 (pit [5049] and ditch [5040]) may derive from ineffective fuel waste or a burning event.

9.26 The animal bone assemblage from the settlement area numbered 172 fragments, in poor condition, of which 143 are mammal bones unidentifiable to species. The small number which are identifiable comprise cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, bird and dog; the material is largely butchery waste and indicates a typical diet of medium to large domesticated mammal species, probably supplemented by birds. The macroplant assemblage is substantial for the medieval settlement area, numbering 4051 macroplants across 61 recovery contexts. A marked predominance of bread/club wheat (2594 caryopses totalling 64% of the medieval macroplant assemblage) is clear, while 18% were cereal caryopses unidentified to species. Other cereals were present in much smaller amounts, including wheat (6%), oat (3.6%) and barley (1.7%); hulled barley, rye and emmer/spelt each made up less than 1% of the macroplant total. Vegetables collectively made up 3.75% of the assemblage (156 seeds), the species being pea, vetch, garden pea and common vetch in descending order of occurrence. The picture is of a marked reliance on wheat and especially bread/club wheat alongside other cereals, with evidence for vegetable cultivation which would have added diversity to the diet of the medieval settlement's residents. There is little evidence for crop processing, although a concentration of macroplant remains in a single feature may be of note. 42.6% of the medieval settlement assemblage was deposited in a single feature: ditch recut [5221] at the western end of Trench 52, interpreted as an internal plot division within the settlement. The material was only semi-quantified and included straw fragments, indicating that straw may have been retained for animal fodder, fuel or building materials; a small quantity of culm nodes in this assemblage suggests it may partially derive from crop processing. Smaller but significant assemblages in internal settlement ditches [5038] (and recut [5039]), [5040] and [5303] (and recut [5304]) denote locations within the settlement where particular concentrations of cereal food waste were deposited; in addition, small quantities of charred macroplants were present in most excavated features across the settlement area.

9.27 The layout of the medieval settlement correlates closely to an area labelled as 'Eastend Garths' at this location in the 19th century (OS 6 inch to 1 mile, 1852; Figure 2.2). The location of the boundary ditch shown surrounding Eastend Garths accords closely with the surveyed and/or excavated locations of the southern and eastern boundaries of the medieval settlement within the site (Figure 2.2). The western boundary ditch in Trench 53 is not shown on the map but its alignment accords with approximately north-south aligned settlement divisions shown further to the west; this indicates that this division was no longer a landscape feature at the time the map was surveyed. The east-west aligned boundary and drainage ditch to the north of the settlement area remains unchanged to the modern day. By 1911, the southern and eastern boundaries investigated in Trenches 50 and 52 are no longer mapped, although the area is still labelled 'East End Garths' and subdivisions are still mapped further west; these continue to appear in the 1951 edition (OS 6 inch to 1 mile, 1911 and 1951).

9.28 As Richard Newman has argued, it seems highly likely that the medieval settlement remains recorded at Landfall are the easternmost properties belonging to the medieval settlement of Cleeton, a village he demonstrates has been erroneously categorised as 'lost' (Newman, forthcoming). Cleeton was mentioned in Domesday book in 1086 and appears to have been of some significance in the 12th-13th centuries; however, it was overtaken by Skipsea in

prominence by the mid-14th century (Newman, forthcoming). Eastend Garths lay on the southern side of Cleeton Lane which leads out of Skipsea in an easterly direction. The northernmost (and still extant) boundary ditch forming part of the medieval settlement follows the line of this road. Newman argues that Cleeton was established along Cleeton Lane, separately from Skipsea, and its eastern extent fell out of use sometime in the 14th to 16th centuries. The evaluation results indicate that the decline and abandonment of this part of Cleeton occurred during the 14th century, the settlement yielding no cultural material beyond this date.

9.29 To the north of the settlement area, a number of features were recorded that produced handmade pottery of equivocal date. Ditches [5504]=[5608] and [5803]=[5904], as well as pit [5703] contained sherds of rock-gritted ware tentatively assigned an Iron Age or Roman date. However, ditch [5504] also produced three sherds of Staxton ware. It is currently unclear whether the medieval pottery is intrusive or whether the Iron Age / Roman material, of which there was a greater quantity, is residual or, indeed, erroneously classified as Iron Age / Roman. Organic material from ditch [5504] may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The features were generally less productive than the features in the heart of the settlement, but still contained domestic waste in the form of burnt bone.

9.30 The archaeological remains of the medieval settlement are of high archaeological significance and they add to evidence recorded during other large-scale developments in the region for significant medieval activity outwith the centres of extant villages and towns. Few, however, are so directly focussed on occupational activity or, potentially, so closely relatable to a historical named settlement. The pottery assemblage from the medieval settlement has potential to further our understanding of site chronology and pottery production and consumption in East Yorkshire, if subject to further analysis (for further details and recommendations see Appendix 3B). In particular, comparison of the visually different Staxton / Potter Brompton types with known kiln material form elsewhere might broadening our understanding of the production and distribution of these types. The medieval settlement also produced assemblages of environmental remains and animal bone which have potential for further comparison with other assemblages and with the Roman assemblages from Landfall, allowing greater insight into the exploitation of different species over time (for further details and recommendations see Appendix 3C, 3G).

9.31 In summary, key areas for future site specific research might be:

- Can the phasing of the medieval settlement be refined through further radiocarbon dating and pottery analysis?
- Can further documentary research help contextualise the excavated settlement remains and their relationship to Cleeton and Skipsea?
- Can further analysis of the artefactual and environmental assemblages enhance our understanding of the activities taking place in the settlement?
- Can further excavation and dating identify further elements of the medieval field system represented by [2906]=[3004] and establish their relationship to the settlement?

Unphased activity

9.32 Several features across the site remain undated by finds. As discussed above, a number of pits and groups of pits in Trenches 2, 6, 12, 25, 34, 37 and 38 are regarded as probable prehistoric features, and some shallow ditches in Trenches 1, 7, 30, 40 and 43 are tentatively phased as medieval. However, many undated linear ditches across the site, including examples in Trenches 4, 5, 15, 20, 18, 24, 25 and 40, cannot be dated by association and represent unphased archaeological activity; pits in Trenches 25, 42 and 44 also fall into this category. Further radiocarbon dating of selected features, where suitable material is available from the Phase 1 trenching, would assist in building a more complete site chronology.

9.33 If any of these features are revisited in further stages of archaeological fieldwork, such as mitigation excavations, opportunities should be taken to secure additional samples for radiocarbon and OSL dating. Additional targeted sondages and sieving of deposits might also improve finds recovery.

Post-medieval to modern activity

9.34 The furrow trend in the eastern three quarters of the site followed a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, and the features generally contained single sandy fills. In the western quarter of the site, the alignment of the furrows was north-northwest to south-southeast, and in most trenches the furrows had two fills, the uppermost of which was often flecked with chalk. The furrows in this part of the site respected the alignment of the medieval settlement area (and the associated wider field boundaries which were in use into the post-medieval period). However, furrows recorded in Trenches 52 and 53 were found to truncate infilled medieval features and thus must relate to late medieval or early post-medieval agriculture following the abandonment of the settlement.

9.35 Only sparse dating evidence was recovered from furrows across the site. A number included residual finds such as the flint tool from Trench 59. However, pottery from the 15th to 18th centuries was occasionally retrieved alongside CBM from the 18th to 19th centuries. The majority of the furrows are likely to date from the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Later post-medieval drainage ditches in Trenches 34, 35 and 7 were found to truncate the disused furrows, as did a modern machine-cut drainage network.

9.36 Several post-medieval boundary ditches were recorded which can be seen on 19th to 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping. An approximately north-south aligned post-medieval boundary and drainage ditch sequence was identified crossing Trenches 3, 7 and 14, and aligned closely with the furrow trend in this part of the site. The ditch sequence was parallel and spaced 200m to the east of an extant field boundary which is approximately central to the site. A boundary corresponding to this location is present on the earliest OS map of the area (OS 6 inch to 1 mile, surveyed 1851-1852; Figure 2.2). In addition, the east-west aligned ditch recorded in Trenches 34 and 35, which contained a ceramic land drain and truncated the infilled furrows, can be seen on the same map, along with the ditch at the southern end of Trench 40 (Figure 2.2). On the next revision, published in 1911, the smaller east-west aligned drainage ditch is not shown, but the boundaries crossing Trench 40 and Trenches 3, 7 and 14 are still visible in both the 1911 and 1952 revisions; on the latter the legend notes that boundaries were revised in early 1950.

9.37 The features of post-medieval and later date at the site are relatively small in number and of limited archaeological significance.

Onshore Substation Zone

9.38 At the Onshore Substation Zone, the evaluation has demonstrated that significant archaeological deposits associated with an Iron Age / Roman trackway survive on the southern part of the site beneath between 0.25m and 1m of overburden. Across the remainder of the areas evaluated, features of archaeological significance were limited and furrows and features most likely associated with post-medieval drainage and field demarcation predominated. A fire pit in Trench 66 dated to the 5th or 6th centuries AD was an exception.

9.39 In general, anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as being 'probable' or 'possible' archaeological features correlated with actual buried archaeological features. However, the geophysical response identified as a possible ring ditch in the location of Trenches 67 and 68 proved be illusory. It is suggested that this response was caused by a modern horse training ring impacting the surface of the topsoil (other training rings which have compacted and eroded the topsoil are clearly visible around the paddocks in which Trenches 66 and 67 were located). Geophysical anomalies which were interpreted as historic boundaries or ploughing regimes were also generally reliable. Those interpreted as of 'unclear origin' tended not to relate to buried archaeological features. Only two of the 49 excavated trenches at the Onshore Substation Zone targeted entirely blank areas (areas where there was no geophysical response of any kind); both trenches contained furrows but no other archaeological features.

Prehistoric activity

9.40 Unlike at Landfall, evidence for early prehistoric activity in the Onshore Substation Zone trenches was very limited. Flint debitage chips and occasional flakes were recovered as residual finds in later features or topsoil finds and indicate a prehistoric presence in the landscape. Notable examples include an unstratified platform rejuvenation flake, a bipolar flake from fill (8610) of trackway ditch [8605], a denticulated flake from subsoil (8701) and an unstratified retouched flake; the latter two are considered early Neolithic in date (Appendix 3F). No securely dated early prehistoric features were located but undated pits [7402] and [11504] are of interest. The only find from the former was a stratified flint flake, whilst the latter contained burnt residues and small fragments of heavily abraded pottery that cannot be reliably dated. Organic material from pit [11504] may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Whilst these features appear very isolated, one lying on the western side of the site and the other on the eastern side, it should be noted that a large number of evaluation trenches between these two locations remain unexcavated; further discrete features may be recorded in Phase 2 of the evaluation.

Iron Age – Roman activity

9.41 The significant focus of activity in the southern part of the site is broadly dated to the Iron Age to Roman period, although some activity is more closely datable to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. It comprised substantial trackway ditches associated with smaller enclosures or field boundaries and pits (Figures 5 and 6.3). These features, but predominantly the trackway ditches, produced a significant assemblage of artefacts indicative of domestic settlement, including pottery, animal bone, iron objects (mainly carpentry furnishings), and charred remains of cereal crops. This indicates that a settlement existed in the vicinity of the trackway ditches

when they were in use. It is notable that the well-preserved remains of the trackway and its associated features lay on the lowest part of the site at the base of a slope rising to the north. Some of the activity extended slightly upslope (Trenches 90 and 91), but the density of archaeological features declined to the north. Similarly, the outlying Trenches 82 – 85 (to the south) were also located on the low-lying ground and contained archaeological features, but they were less abundant and generally produced more limited artefactual remains. The good survival of the trackway ditches was due to a protective covering of colluvium which accumulated at the base of the slope to the north, as well as thick deposits of subsoil and topsoil. This material, which was collectively between 0.5m and 1.m thick, protected the features from sustained plough damage. In comparison, most trenches at the site had approximately 0.3m of overburden and in these trenches evidence of plough truncation was extensive.

9.42 Considering the above, and the topography of the site, it is suggested that the settlement responsible for generating the domestic waste probably lay on the higher ground to the north (ordinarily the prime location for settlement above the wetter low-lying ground) but that evidence for it has been largely removed by ploughing. Certainly, waste pits survived on the lower slope of the higher ground, immediately to the north of the trackway, at the northern ends of Trenches 86, 87, and 90. It is also possible that the undated pit and ditch further north in Trenches 74 and 75 represent vestiges of the former settlement that have survived.

9.43 The waste material from the settlement was dominated by domestic pottery. Jars/bowls were the dominant forms of vessel type within the pottery assemblage, which mainly comprised handmade wares. Of the more closely datable later Roman pottery, there were some handmade wares such as shell-gritted Dales ware from Lincolnshire (3rd -4th century AD) but also some wheel thrown greywares (Appendix 3A). The latter derived from industries working in Yorkshire or Northern Lincolnshire, such as those at Holme on Spalding Moor and Crambeck (Appendix 3A). A single 4th century sherd of fine ware pottery was retrieved from fill (8739) of linear feature [8705], recorded at the northern end of Trench 87 and associated with a sequence of intercutting pits. The pottery sherd was from a slit-folded colour-coated beaker, similar to some late Roman Nene Valley products (Appendix 3A). Broadly, the assemblage suggests that the inhabitants of the settlement did not adopt Roman ceramics on any scale, although may have interacted with the Roman economy in other ways (Appendix 3A). The character of the ceramic assemblage is typical for a basic rural site of this kind in the area (Appendix 3A). The animal bone assemblage is interpreted as discarded food refuse and demonstrates that sheep/goat, pig, cattle and red deer were exploited for food (Appendix 3G). Similarly, the environmental remains that were recovered indicate the cultivation of multiple crops including oat, wheat and barley, with smaller quantities of emmer/spelt and bread/club wheat; there is also evidence for the collection of fruits and nuts as part of a varied diet (Appendix 3C). The faunal and environmental results are in line with broader evidence from Roman and Iron Age sites in the region. Charcoal remains indicate access to oak, ash, and apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan trees for fuel (Appendix 3C).

The trackway form, sequence and chronology

9.44 The main elements of the trackway were two parallel east-west aligned ditches, Groups DBS3/1 – 3, which were substantial in size and had multiple recuts. Smaller north-south aligned ditches

were appended to the trackway ditches forming enclosures or fields either side of the track. The substantial size of the east–west aligned ditches is notable and their repeated recutting suggests longevity of use. These ditches must have been significant landscape features. It is likely that the trackway ditch fills derived in part from upcast material from their original excavation, but the evidence is not sufficient to determine whether the ditches had associated earthen banks. Due to repeated recutting, the reliability of some of the dating material from some of the fills can be questioned, as it is likely that fills were excavated and then redeposited in later recuts. Similarly, waste material may have been dumped on spoil heaps to one side of the ditches, only to be incorporated into fills at a much later date.

9.45 Out of the 609 sherds of pottery that were retrieved from the trackway area (Trenches 81 – 89), 424 sherds can only be dated broadly from the Iron Age (or potentially earlier in some cases) to the Roman period, which does not allow close dating of its sequences (Appendix 3A). This time span is attributed to the smaller linear ditches and the southernmost trackway ditch Group DBS3/3, the latter containing pottery sherds datable to this period from all its phases of use, i.e. the primary cut and all the recuts along its length. The earlier phases of the northernmost trackway ditch (Groups DBS3/1 and DBS3/2) also produced pottery sherds datable to this time period; these were retrieved from the first recut [8649] of ditch Group DBS3/2 and the primary cuts of Group DBS3/1 (including [8704], [8825], [8912]). However, the later recuts of the north boundary ditch produced pottery sherds that are more closely dateable to the period from the 2nd – 4th century AD. This could suggest that only the northern ditch was maintained in the later Roman period, but this seems unlikely. Radiocarbon dating of organic material from the primary fills of the initial cutting of the trackway ditches may clarify the date of its origin.

9.46 Some features in Trenches 86, 87 and 90 provide clear evidence of domestic waste disposal in the immediate vicinity of the trackway, and are therefore of note. Pit [9002], located at the northern end of Trench 90, contained burnt residues (charcoal, charred macroplants, and possible stone pot boilers) and 78 sherds of handmade pottery of Iron Age to Roman date. Similarly, refuse pit [8624] recorded at the northern end of Trench 86 contained burnt material, including charcoal identified as splinters of ash that may have been part of a timber structure or furniture that was used as fuel for a fire (Appendix 3C). The fill of this pit also contained multiple iron objects which were predominantly associated with carpentry but also included possible building fixtures and furniture fittings (the finds comprised nails, an eyed spike, a clench bolt with rove, and ring fittings (Appendix 3E). It is possible that the objects were originally attached to the timber. Radiocarbon dating of suitable samples would assist in refining the dates of these features.

9.47 In summary, key areas for future site specific research might be:

- Can the phases of Roman activity at the site be refined so that its relation to regional patterns of settlement can be better determined?
- Can the hypothesis that a settlement lay to the north of the trackway be verified and, if so, what was its character?
- Can further analysis of the artefactual and environmental remains from the Roman features at the site enhance our understanding of the activities taking place in the vicinity of the trackway?

Late Antique or Anglian activity

9.48 In Trench 66, located towards the northern end of the site, an isolated fire pit [6603] was recorded. It was the only significant archaeological feature in this location. Environmental analysis determined that the fuel used in the fire comprised cherry, oak, apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan, and hazel, the latter being the dominant species present (Appendix 3C). The radiocarbon date for this feature of 420 – 556 AD is of significance as evidence for non-funerary activity from this period is uncommon. The fire pit demonstrates small-scale use of the landscape in the early 5th to 6th century; whether this indicates some continuity of settlement in the area after the trackway fell out of use in the 4th century is equivocal. It should be noted that there are a number of undated features at the site and it is possible that some may relate to further 5th to 6th century activity; some have material suitable for radiocarbon dating (see below). However, even if some of these features proved to be of a similar date to the fire pit, the scale of 5th-6th century activity at the site would remain small.

Medieval activity

9.49 The only potentially medieval features encountered during the evaluation were furrows associated with former ridge and furrow ploughing regimes. Furrows were typically aligned north- south and they were identified across much of the site but were notably absent from the western edge of the site (Trenches 94-119). The furrows truncated earlier archaeological features and, in the low lying area to the south, truncated the colluvial deposits that sealed the archaeological features. Where subsoil deposits were encountered, they tended to seal the furrows. These features are likely late medieval or early post-medieval and are of low archaeological significance.

Post-medieval activity

9.50 Ditches that can be reliably associated with former field boundaries depicted on historical Ordnance Survey maps map were recorded in Trenches 66, 110, 111 and 118 (the 1851 map (published 1855) and the 1908 map (published 1910) have been reviewed). In all instances, these are likely to relate to 18th to 19th century enclosure. Although there are a few sinuous field boundaries depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps that could represent remnants of medieval field boundaries, the overwhelming impression in the fields north of Bentley is of rectilinear enclosure of a later date. Other clearly post-medieval ditches and pits were recorded in Trenches 60, 77, 111, 116 and 117; in the case of Trenches 111, 116 and 117, one north-south aligned ditch (Group DBS4/1) containing ceramic field drains crossed all three trenches. All of these ditches, which are dated through artefactual material or the presence of ceramic field drains, are likely to represent incidental post-medieval field drainage. Undated ditches in Trenches 109 and 112, on the western side of the site, are also thought to relate to post-medieval drainage, although this cannot currently be proven. The ditch in Trench 109 may have once have channelled the beck that bisects the Onshore Substation Zone. Ditch [11704] returned a post-medieval radiocarbon date for a tree stump on its base. This ditch was truncated by later drainage ditch Group DBS4/1 but is clearly still of post-medieval date and likely associated with land drainage. These features are of low archaeological significance.

Unphased activity

9.51 There were several features that did not produce dating evidence and are therefore currently unphased. A notable feature includes a pit [11502] that was recorded in Trench 115 at the western end of the site. This pit had fire refuse deposited into the cut. At the western end of site, a possible undated linear feature [11205] was also recorded in Trench 112.

9.52 Towards the northern end of the site the remains of a large ditch [7502] was recorded in Trench 75, but it was not identified in the geophysical survey. The ditch appeared to be forming a 90-degree corner outside the limits of the trench, so may have been an enclosure boundary. Next to Trench 75, a small, isolated pit [7402] was recorded. In Trench 66, to the north of the site, a linear feature [6607] was recorded. This was likely the remnants of a former field boundary, but it was truncated by one of the medieval furrows. Thus, it is a candidate for radiocarbon dating.

9.53 At the southern end of the site, in Trench 84, the terminus of a linear gully [8412] was recorded. This feature may be associated with the enclosure ditch that lay to the south of the trackway (Group DBS3/4) and it is possible, therefore, that it relates to the Iron Age / Roman activity at the site. The gully contained a single fragment of charcoal that would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. An undated pit [8410] was also recorded in Trench 84 which contained charcoal fragments suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Realisation of the Research Aims

9.54 The broad objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in Section 4.1, have been met for the trenches excavated.

9.55 With regard to the research objectives for the evaluation trenching, the following preliminary comments can be made.

Understand landscape division and use: Is there evidence for topographic, geological and geomorphological zoning within the Onshore Development Area?

9.56 Although no Mesolithic anthropogenic features were encountered, one of the pond features at Landfall was silting up during this period. It is suggested that small-scale early prehistoric activity may be expected in the vicinity of these small waterlogged hollows. Indeed, an early Bronze Age pit was recorded in the vicinity of another pond feature at the Landfall site. A number of potentially associated pits in its near vicinity remain undated; further radiocarbon dating is suggested.

9.57 The trackway at the Onshore Substation Zone followed the lower ground (and an underlying seam of silt, and chalky gravels) but the presence of adjoining enclosures to its north and south demonstrates that the terrain was useable for more than simply transitioning from one location to another. The enclosures may have been used for pasture or crop cultivation, and it is posited that the focus of nearby settlement lay on the higher ground to the north of the trackway (predominantly boulder clay). The trackway at Landfall lay on undulating, although fairly low-lying, ground, traversing boulder clay, and it is suggested that a focus of settlement lay south of Trenches 3, 4 and 5. However, it is notable that there were no readily discernible natural elevations to the south. The trackway cut through a number of silted up hollows, indicating drier conditions prevailing at the time the trackway was in use during the Roman period.

9.58 The medieval settlement at Landfall occupied the highest ground at the site, and activity appeared to be more intensive within the western, more elevated, half of the enclosed area. A medieval ditch to the southeast of the settlement was tentatively traced through several trenches and is likely associated field demarcation; there was also copious evidence for ridge and furrow. Further analysis of the artefactual and environmental remains recovered from the settlement during the Phase 1 trenching, combined with further documentary and cartographic research to provide further setting and context, is recommended. The pottery assemblage from the medieval settlement has potential to further our understanding of site chronology and pottery production and consumption in East Yorkshire, if subject to further analysis (for further details and recommendations see Appendix 3B). In particular, comparison of the visually different Staxton / Potter Brompton types with known kiln material form elsewhere might broadening our understanding of the production and distribution of these types. The medieval settlement also produced assemblages of environmental remains and animal bone which have potential for further comparison with other assemblages and with the Roman assemblages from Landfall, allowing greater insight into the exploitation of different species over time (for further details and recommendations see Appendix 3C, 3G).

Understand periodisation: What temporal periods of activity are apparent and is there evidence for change over time?

9.59 Landfall produced evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and medieval activity. The periods represented at the Onshore Substation Zone were more restricted (Iron Age / Roman and Anglian) but the trenching exercise is not complete in this area. These results suggest that, once all the trenching is complete along the cable route, there will be considerable scope to assess landscape use over time and how this changed. In particular, there may be scope to assess early prehistoric landuse over time in certain locations by focussing attention on the damp hollows that punctuate the landscape. Discrete features in the near vicinity of the hollows should also be targeted. This approach might be particularly effective for locating Mesolithic activity as earlier studies have indicated a correlation between Mesolithic sites and low-lying damp environments in the region, although other foci are also known (for example, forest clearings).

Understand periodisation: Is there evidence that temporal periods may be less readily observed and what techniques could be used to better identify/investigate these?

9.60 The results of the evaluation at Landfall indicate that geophysical survey is generally less good at identifying dispersed early prehistoric settlement activity than it is for locating remains from later periods. The securely dated early prehistoric activity at Landfall was confined to small-scale pits with fills containing high levels of redeposited natural with limited cultural material; although some of the pits contained burnt rocks, this manifested 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 at Landfall. It is perhaps of note that areas of magnetic disturbance can correspond to locations of early prehistoric activity (for example Trenches 2, 28 and 34). However, suspected prehistoric pit clusters in Trenches 37 and 38, and a burnt pit in Trench 19, did not correspond to any discernible geophysical data trends – and there were areas of similar disturbance (for example Trenches 35 and 59) where the same geophysical anomalies bore no correlation to

archaeological features. It was notable that the Anglian firepit at the Onshore Substation Zone was identified as a discrete geophysical anomaly.

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?

9.61 The sites investigated produced good artefactual assemblages of Iron Age to Roman, Roman and medieval 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. However, the full potential of the trenching exercise to address this question will become more apparent as the project moves forward.

Site and period-specific issues: Investigate whether Mesolithic deposits survive in-situ within the Onshore Development Area.

9.62 A pond feature at Landfall was silting up during the Mesolithic period. There may be some potential for further investigation and dating of similar deposits, and potentially associated features, as the trenching progresses. Targeting of some of the geophysical 'spread' anomalies recorded along the cable route is recommended.

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.

9.63 Initial results indicate clearly that this is not a genuine absence, significant Roman activity having been recorded at both sites under investigation.

Site and period-specific issues: Understand the linkage between DMVs and their hinterlands and how that changed.

9.64 The recorded remains of the former village of Cleeton at Landfall, and an associated medieval field boundary and ridge and furrow remnants in its vicinity, hold great potential for further study of this issue, particularly if combined with analytical work on the artefactual and archaeobotanical remains, a programme of radiocarbon dating, further documentary and cartographic research, and comparison with similar excavated sites (for details of the proposed analytical work see above paragraphs 9.28 and 9.56). Potentially informative comparators in the region include, but are not limited to, South Hill near Thorngumbald (late 12th to early 13th century phase of activity), Humber Side Road / Humber Farm near Weeton (12th-13th century), Lyndale near Tunstall (11th to early 12th century), Barbriggs Lane near Skipsea (11th-13th century phase of activity) and Lelley (11th-13th century phase of activity) (Burgess and Daniel 2018, 106-107; Williams 2016, 105; AOC 2022a; Glover, Flintoft and Moor3 2016, 40-42).

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 The archaeological evaluations at the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites have revealed remains of high archaeological significance in a number of locations, and these have

potential to contribute to regional archaeological research topics. These remains include features of early prehistoric date, a Roman trackway and associated features, and medieval settlement remains potentially associated with the medieval settlement of Cleeton at Landfall, and an Iron Age to Roman trackway and associated features, and an Anglian firepit at the Onshore Substation Zone .

10.2 It will be necessary to review the locations of major infrastructure, cable trenches and construction compounds at both sites to assess the impact of the development on buried archaeological remains at the sites. The locations of the highest concentrations of significant archaeological remains, notably the two trackways and the medieval settlement at Landfall, should be avoided and the remains preserved in situ wherever possible. With regard to other archaeological remains, the following comments can be made regarding the siting of infrastructure, cable trenches and construction compounds:

Landfall

10.3 Within the eastern half of the evaluated site, an area with a lower density of archaeological remains can be identified. Trenches 36 and 10-17, along with Trenches 21-23 and 27 to the north, were largely archaeologically blank. Within this area, Trenches 12, 14 and 15 contained undated archaeological features, the pit in Trench 12 closely resembling prehistoric pitting elsewhere on site. The nearby Trenches 18 and 20 also contained linear features which probably extend into this part of the site; there is thus potential for further archaeological features to be present in this location, but a high concentration of archaeological activity is considered unlikely. In addition, few archaeological features were encountered towards the southwestern corner of the site, where Trenches 41 and 45-48 contained no archaeological features (the wind farm cable trench enters the southwestern corner of the Landfall area). Thus, on the basis of the Phase 1 results, both areas can be considered as having a lower potential for further significant concentrations of archaeological activity.

Onshore Substation Zone

10.4 The evaluation of this area is not complete and few definitive statements can be made. However, the area containing the densest concentration of archaeological features of significance (the trackway area) now lies outwith the DCO boundary and will not be further affected by the development. On the other parts of the site that have been evaluated to date, there are not dense concentrations of archaeological features of significance and the remainder of the site (as yet unevaluated) would appear to have relatively low potential for such concentrations to exist.

Recommendations

10.5 Further phases of evaluation trenching will be undertaken within the Onshore Development Area during 2024 and 2025, focussing on the cable route linking Landfall with the Onshore Substation Zone. The combined results of these 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 1 results, will be reviewed following the subsequent phases of evaluation and, should the DCO

application be granted, will inform the production of an Updated Project Design for the mitigation works.

10.6 At this stage, the following comments can be made regarding further work on the Phase 1 evaluation archive. Further analytical work is recommended on the animal bone, archaeobotanical, shale, fired clay, lithics, metal and pottery assemblages, the details of which are summarised below. Should no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken at the sites of the two trackways and the medieval settlement, the assemblages of finds and environmental remains from these sites warrant appropriate further analytical work (where outlined below) and publication as part of the Projects' final publication programme.

10.2 Summary of recommended artefactual and archaeobotanical analytical work:

Animal bone
Full analysis and publication of the assemblage to address specified research questions.
Archaeobotanical remains
Vegetable remains from Onshore Substation Zone should be subjected to further analysis and species identification.
Full quantification of the charred macroplant from context (5210).
Full analysis and publication of the assemblage to address specified research questions.
Coarse stone and shale
Specialist analysis of the worked shale object in order to provide a closer classification and chronological interpretation of the find, including visual assessment and X-radiography in order to identify the specific type of raw material and examination of the artefact for traces of working.
Conservation assessment to assess condition and stabilisation requirements of the object and subsequently establish packaging and long-term storage requirements following stabilisation.
Text and illustration of the shale object for final publication.
Fired clay
Further specialist analysis of the mould fragment (RF 13) from context (8830) which merits publication and illustration as part of an overarching site report to synthesise the results of the excavations.
Lithics
The four scrapers from DBS 2 (Cat. 7, Cat. 9, Cat. 11 and Cat. 135) and the denticulated flake (Cat. 4) from DBS3 should be illustrated for inclusion in the final report/publication

Metal
Specialist examination of selected finds following conservation to allow for a more refined classification and dating of the material which will aid in furthering the understanding of their function and the types of activities taking place on site.
Specialist conservation work is recommended in the form of a full clean to aid in the identification of selected artefacts including the rowel spur (RF 10), curb bit (RF 19), spectacles (RF 16), wall hook (RF 8), annular ring (RF 4), and tool (RF 1), as well as cleaning to reveal the cross-section of the annular ring (<95>), and weedhook (Bulk 5244c), and the head form of nail (RF 6). Conservation is also recommended to clean and rejoin the copper alloy vessel rim fragments (RF 7) and buckle (Bulk 41.1) to aid in typological classification, as well as the cleaning and separating of the eyed spike and nail (RF 3) to allow them to be accurately recorded.
The identification of other local and regional parallels through a literature review may also aid in our understanding of how the Romano-British and medieval occupation sites fit within their respective wider local and regional contexts.
Publication and illustration as part of the project's final publication. Illustration of: the annular rings (RF 4, <95>), rowel spur (RF 10), curb bit (RF 19), Spectacles (RF 16), weedhook (Bulk 5255c), wall hook (RF 8), tool (RF 1), buckle (Bulk 41.1), eyed spike (RF 3), and clench bolt (RF 6). Full colour publication-standard photography is recommended for the rowel spur (RF 10), spectacles (RF 16), and buckle (Bulk 41.1).
Pottery: prehistoric and Roman
Full analysis and publication of the assemblage to address specified research questions.
In the event of the recovery of a more substantial assemblage a radiocarbon dating project and Organic Residue Analysis might be considered. This would help to date the sites more closely and help to offer further evidence to support pottery chronologies and may indicate how the inhabitants of the sites utilised their pottery.
Twelve vessels are highlighted for illustration to show the range of pottery present.
Pottery: medieval and later
A small amount of material has the potential to further our understanding of the site chronology and pottery production and consumption in East and North Yorkshire. Further analysis and identification may enhance our understanding of local markets and cultural identity within the region as well as tightening the site chronology.
Further identify the twenty-three handmade vessels of Prehistoric, Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date.
Further identify three vessels of undetermined date.

Further identify the twelve medieval light firing vessels of potential York Glazed ware or Scarborough source.
Further identify the seventeen vessels of potential East Yorkshire production (MEDLOC).
Research the relationship between the visually different Staxton/Potter Brompton types found on the site and directly compare to existing kiln material.
Research the Site Group 2 East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered vessels and their relationship to vessels found in Hedon (and thought to be potentially produced there).
Full analysis and publication of the assemblage to address specified research questions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Summary Tables

Landfall: Trenches 1–59

Trench 1		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
100	Topsoil	Soft friable and malleable dark brown silt. Inclusions: stones and organic content.	50m	1.8m	>0.3m
101	Subsoil	Friable dark purplish brown, grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks.	~18m	1.8m	0.1m
102	Natural	Compact malleable mid pinkish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: somewhat common stones and chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	-
103	Cut	Cut of linear furrow. Filled by (104).	>1m	1.1m	0.1m
104	Fill	Firm friable mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and manganese flecks. Single fill of [103].	>1m	1.1m	0.1m
105	Cut	Cut of water-formed feature. Filled by (106) (111) (112) (114) (114) and (115).	0.6m	0.65m	0.2m
106	Fill	Firm mid bluey grey clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks and sandy lenses. Fill of [105].	0.2m	0.62m	0.1m
107	Cut	Cut of potential natural feature. Filled by (108).	0.25m	0.6m	0.2m
108	Fill	Firm mid to dark grey blue sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks. Single fill of (108).	0.25m	0.6m	0.2m
109	Subsoil	Friable and malleable dark grey, brown clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks and occasional charcoal flecks.	~18m	1.8m	0.18m
110	Deposit	Friable mid blueish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks and iron pan.	>0.9m	>0.25m	0.1m
111	Fill	Firm dark blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Fill of [105].	-	0.48m	0.7m
112	Fill	Firm mid to light blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Fill of [105].	-	0.5m	0.2m
113	Natural	Friable to firm mid yellow grey, brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional sandy lenses and black mineral staining.	>8m	1.8m	0.15m
114	Fill	Friable mid greyish orange silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [105].	-	0.15m	0.1m
115	Fill	Friable and coarse dark greyish yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional angular stones up to 30mm. Lower fill of [105].	-	0.24m	0.2m
116	Fill	Friable and coarse light orangey grey clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Fill of [105].	-	0.35m	0.14m
117	Fill	Friable pale brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: very occasional manganese and lenses of sand. Fill of [105].	0.35m	0.34m	0.12m
118	Deposit	Fairly loose and very damp pale yellow grey coarse silty sands containing 80% grey gravels.	>2m	2.4m	0.12m
119	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (120) and (121).	~7m	0.95m	0.17m
120	Fill	Soft and damp mottled dark brown, orange and brown, grey fine silty sand. Inclusions: frequent sub-rounded gravels and pebbles up to 80mm. Lower fill of [119].	>1m	0.85m	0.07m
121	Fill	Soft and damp dark brown, grey fine silty sand with occasional orange patches. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded stones up to 40mm. Upper fill of [119].	>1m	0.95m	0.12m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
122	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (123).	>5m	0.17m	>0.3m
123	Fill	Soft and very damp dull dark yellow grey fine silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small pebbled and chalk flecks. Single fill of [122].	>1m	0.17m	>0.3m

Trench 2		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.58m		Alignment:	N-S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
200	Topsoil	Friable and damp dark grey, brown silty sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular pebbles.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
201	Subsoil	Firm dull mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones and lenses of silvery sand.	50m	1.8m	0.33m
202	Natural	Light dull brownish yellow silty sand mottled with frequent orange and silver. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular pebbles and gravels.	50m	1.8m	
203	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (204) (205) (207) and (208).	>1.85m	0.75m	0.47m
204	Fill	Soft pale-yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones. Basal fill of [203].	>1m	0.39m	0.06m
205	Fill	Firm and dense light-yellow brown and very light yellow mottled silty sand. Uppermost fill of [203].	>1m	0.65m	0.24m
206	Cut	Recut of linear [203]. Filled by (209).	>1.85m	0.47m	0.3m
207	Fill	Fairly soft bright yellow and dark black, brown mottled silty sand. Inclusions: occasional angular gravels. Lower middle fill of [203].	>1m	0.27m	0.12m
208	Fill	Firm fluffy very dark blackish brown silty clay with orange mottling at the edges. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular stones, frequent small sub-angular stones, and occasional gravel. Upper middle fill of [203].	>1m	0.45m	0.18m
209	Fill	Firm fluffy mixed dark grey brown and mid tan, orange clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional mid sub-angular stones, frequent small sub-angular stones, and occasional gravel. Single fill of [206].	>1m	0.47m	0.3m
210	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Filled by (211).	>1m	0.59m	0.17m
211	Fill	Loose crunchy mid grey coarse silty sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel, frequent small and medium sub-angular stones, and iron panning. Fill of [210].	>1m	0.59m	0.17m
212	-	VOID	-	-	-
213	Cut	Cut of linear terminus. Filled by (214).	>0.6m	0.26m	0.07m
214	Fill	Moderately compact and friable mid grey, brown gravelly sand, and clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium stones and frequent manganese. Single fill of [213].	>0.6m	0.26m	0.07m
215	Cut	Cut of elongated pit. Filled by (216) and (217).	1.84m	0.32m	0.18m
216	Fill	Firm dark grey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones and frequent charcoal. Lowest fill of [215].	1.84m	0.14m	0.07m
217	Fill	Firm mixed pale yellow brown and pale orange sand. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Uppermost fill of [215].	1.84m	0.32m	0.11m
218	Deposit	Compact friable light brownish grey clayey silty sand. Inclusions: moderately common small stones and	5.2m	>1.8m	0.15m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
		natural flints, frequent small flecks of iron panning, and moderately common manganese flecks.			
219	Natural	Fairly compact malleable brown, pink and blue marbled slightly silty boulder clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
220	-	VOID	-	-	-
221	-	VOID	-	-	-
222	-	VOID	-	-	-
223	-	VOID	-	-	-
224	-	VOID	-	-	-
225	Deposit	Soft light brown, grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones and occasional iron panning.	~6m	>1m	0.2m
226	Deposit	Firm mid brownish yellow and grey mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional manganese.	>6m	>1.8m	>0.04m
227	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (228).	>1.8m	~5m	0.29m
228	Fill	Compact pale creamy yellow silty clay. Inclusions: frequent flattish and rounded stones up to 50mm, small sub-angular stones, and occasional iron panning. Single fill of [227].	>1.8m	~5m	0.29m

Trench 3		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.58m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
300	Topsoil	Soft and friable, dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
301	Subsoil	Firm and plastic, dull light to mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Very rare small sub-angular stones.	12.5m	1.8m	
302	Natural		50m	1.8m	
303	Cut	Cut of pit or terminus of linear feature. Filled by (304).	>0.53m	0.4m	0.17m
304	Fill	Very firm and friable, mid grey mottled with brown clay silt. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. Fill of [303]	>0.53m	0.4m	0.17m
305	Cut	Linear recut of ditch [330]. Filled by (306), (312), (326), (328), (329), (336), (337), (338), (339), (347), (348), and (349). Recut by ditches [307] and [309]. Truncated by ditch [309].	>4m	2.2m	0.94m
306	Fill	Very hard compact yet friable mixed mid grey and bright orange sandy clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural lenses and small stones. Upper fill in ditch recut [305].	>1m	1m	0.36m
307	Cut	Linear recut of ditch recut [305]. Filled by (340), (308), (350). Truncated by [309].	>4m	0.94m	0.41m
308	Fill	Compact and friable dark blackish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, daub, and burnt material. Bulk fill of ditch recut [307].		0.85m	0.41m
309	Cut	Cut of pit or ditch terminus. Filled by (310) and (311). Truncates ditches [305] and [307].	>1m	0.93m	0.3m
310	Fill	Compact friable mixed mid brown grey and light-yellow orange silty clay. Inclusions: burnt material, daub, and lenses of redeposited natural. Bulk fill of ditch [309].	>1m	0.72m	0.29m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
311	Fill	Compact friable dark brownish grey sandy clay with patches of orange. Inclusions: stones. Upper fill of ditch [309].	>1m	1m	0.16m
312	Fill	Compact friable dark brown, grey and orange mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: small stones. Upper fill of ditch [305].	>1m	0.99m	0.48m
313	Cut	Cut of NNE-SSW aligned linear ditch. Filled by (314), (315), (317).	>1.8m	2.21m	0.7m
314	Fill	Compact, silvery purple silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional large irregular stones, and common small to medium sub-angular stones. Primary fill of [313].	>1.m	0.87m	0.15m
315	Fill	Compact, pale orangey brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional large sub-angular stones. Semi-frequent charcoal flecks. Fill of [313].	>1m	1.38m	0.28m
316	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional medium sub-angular stones, and frequent sub-angular stones. Fill of [386].	>1m	0.5m	0.19m
317	Fill	Firm and friable, mid yellowish brown slightly clayey fine sandy silt. Inclusions: Frequent small sub-angular stones. Fill of [313].	>1m	0.95m	0.14m
318	Fill	Friable, dark blackish grey-brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: Semi-frequent small sub-angular stones. Fill of [386].	>1m	0.68m	0.12m
319	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (320).	>1.8m	0.5m	0.25m
320	Fill	Soft and fluffy, very dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: Rare medium stones. Single fill of [319].	>1.8m	0.5m	0.25m
321	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (322) (323).	>1.8m	1.57m	0.25m
322	Fill	Friable, mottled mid orange-brown sandy silt. Inclusions: Frequent small sub-angular stones. Primary fill of [321].	>1m	1.07m	0.1m
323	Fill	Fairly soft and friable, mottled mid grey-orange sandy silt. Inclusions: Frequent small sub-angular stones. Upper fill of [321].	>1m	1.33m	0.15m
324	Fill	Soft and fluffy, dark brown grey very silty clay. Inclusions: Common manganese and rare charcoal flecks. Fill of [386].	>1m	0.45m	0.19m
325	Fill	Soft and friable, yellowish dark grey, brown slightly sandy silt. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones and common manganese. Upper fill of [386].	>1m	0.86m	0.25m
326	Fill	Fairly compact and somewhat malleable mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay with a slight dark blueish hue. Inclusions: stones.	>1m	0.82m	0.11m
327	Fill	Firm somewhat malleable mid greyish orange silty clay. Inclusions: redeposited natural and charcoal. Primary fill of ditch [330].	>1m	1.25m	0.08m
328	Fill	Compact friable dark brownish grey sandy clay with light to mid yellow orange patches. Inclusions: stones and charcoal.	>1m	1.48m	0.26m
329	Fill	Firm and slightly malleable mid to dark brown, grey and brown, orange mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of ditch recut [305].	>1m	0.43m	0.16m
330	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (327), (331), (332), (333), (334), and (335). Recut by ditches [305] and [307]. Truncated by ditch [309].	>4m	3.35m	0.98m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
331	Fill	Firm friable mid to dark orangish brown very sandy clay. Inclusions: small stones. Lower fill of ditch [330].	>1m	0.59m	0.14m
332	Fill	Compact friable mid to dark orangish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of ditch [330].	>1m	0.39m	0.14m
333	Fill	Compact friable mid orangish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: stones. Middle fill of ditch recut [305].	>1m	0.66m	0.22m
334	Fill	Compact friable mid grey, orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: charcoal and stones. Upper fill of ditch recut [305].	>1m	>0.38m	0.44m
335	Fill	Compact friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of orange. Inclusions: small stones. Middle fill of ditch [330].	>1m	0.88m	0.55m
336	Fill	Firm malleable mid greyish brown and dark orange mottled silty clay. Inclusions: small stones. Lower fill of ditch recut [305].	1m	1.19m	0.12m
337	Fill	Firm friable mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of ditch recut [305].	>1m	0.45m	0.13m
338	Fill	Compact friable mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay with orange mottling. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of ditch recut [305].	>1m	0.35m	0.16m
339	Fill	Compact friable dark brownish bluey grey sandy clay with slight orange mottling. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of ditch recut [305].	<1m	0.51m	0.12m
340	Fill	Very compact friable dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare subangular stones up to 40mm. Lower fill of ditch recut [307].	>1m	0.28m	0.14m
341	Natural	Compact reddish brown sandy clay with striations of light blue clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Boulder clay.	>0.63m	>0.52m	0.1m
342	Natural	Compact reddish brown sandy clay with striations of light blue clay. Inclusions: none noted. Boulder clay.	>0.63m	>0.52m	0.13m
343	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (344) (345) (346).	>1.46m	>0.8m	>0.39m
344	Fill	Firm but malleable, mottled dark orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent small angular chalk. Primary fill of [343].	1.46m	0.23m	0.1m
345	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey clay. Inclusions: Rare small angular chalk. Middle fill of [343].	1.46m	0.39m	0.09m
346	Fill	Firm mottled dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent small angular stone and chalk. Upper fill of [343].	1.46m	0.48m	0.39m
347	Fill	Firm friable mid grey, brown silty clay with orange and yellow patches. Inclusions: stones. Lower fill of ditch recut [305].	<1m	0.58m	0.24m
348	Fill	Compact friable dark slightly blueish grey, brown silty clay with orange mottling. Inclusions: none. Lower middle fill of ditch recut [305].	<1m	0.75m	0.11m
349		VOID			
350	Fill	Very compact friable mid brownish grey sandy clay with orange patches. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of ditch recut [307].	<1m	0.25m	0.21m
351	Fill	Firm malleable mid to bluish brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: stones. Middle fill of ditch recut [305].	<1m	0.59m	0.1m
352	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (353).	>2m	1.2m	-

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
353	Fill	Firm, mid tan fine sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Single fill of [352].	>2m	1.2m	-
354	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (359) and (360). Truncated by pit [356].	>1.8m	1m	0.47m
355	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378).	>1.8m	>2.2m	0.84m
356	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (357) (358).	0.85m	0.78m	0.52m
357	Fill	Firm and fluffy, dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and manganese streaks. Primary fill of [356].	<1m	0.5m	0.2m
358	Fill	Firm and slightly fluffy, mid to dark brown silty clay. Inclusions: Fairly frequent small sub-angular stones and chalk. Upper fill of [356].	<1m	0.75m	0.32m
359	Fill	Medium to large subrounded cobbles and boulders measuring 0.1-0.35m in length. Deposit in ditch [354]	>0.7m	0.4m	0.4m
360	Fill	Firm, slick and malleable, dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent large stone and common manganese staining. Fill of [354], above and around stones (359).	>1.8m	1m	0.47m
361	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (364).	>1.8m	>2.1m	0.17m
362	Fill	Firm, mid tan fine sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Single fill of [361].	>1.8m	>2.1m	0.17m
363	Fill	Linear field drain. Filled by (364).	>1.8m	0.16m	0.23m
364	Fill	Firm, mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks and occasional small to medium stones. Fill of [363]	>1.8m	0.16m	0.23m
365	Fill	Firm and slick, orangey brown very silty clay. Inclusions: Rare small sub-angular stone and chalk. Primary fill of [355].	>1.8m	0.3m	0.1m
366	Fill	Firm and fluffy, mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent speckled chalk and medium sub-angular stones. Fill of [355].	>1.8m	0.46m	0.18m
367	Fill	Very firm, mottled bright orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks and manganese streaks. Fill of [355].	>1.8m	0.68m	0.09m
368	Fill	Very firm, dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk flecks, frequent stones, and snail shells. Fill of [355].	>1.8m	1.13m	0.28m
369	Fill	Very firm and fluffy, dark silvery grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional black mineralisation, manganese, and small to medium stones. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.52m	0.12m
370	Fill	Fairly firm and slick, mid silvery grey and mottled with orange silty clay. Inclusions: Very frequent snail shells. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.47m	0.12m
371	Fill	Firm but very fluffy, pale to mid silvery grey silty clay. Inclusions: Rare chalk flecks and small to medium stones. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.55m	0.11m
372	Fill	Fairly firm and slick, pale silvery grey silty clay. Inclusions: None. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.31m	0.07m
373	Fill	Firm mottled bright orange streaked with a small amount of grey, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional black mineralisation streaks and chalk flecks. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.43m	0.09m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
374	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Common chalk flecks and occasional black mineralisation. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.23m	0.09m
375	Fill	Firm, mixed mid orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones, gravel, and chalk flecks. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.35m	0.07m
376	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: Rare small stones. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.96m	0.15m
377	Fill	Firm, streaky mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones and chalk flecks. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.3m	0.07m
378	Fill	Firm and friable, mixed bright orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent stones and chalk, and occasional charcoal. Fill of [355].	<1m	0.48m	0.14m
379	Cut	First recut of ditch [355]. Filled by (380).	>1.8m	1.08m	0.42m
380	Fill	Firm, mixed bright orange and pale tannish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent small stones and snail shells, and occasional iron panning and flint. Single fill of [379].	>1.8m	1.08m	0.42m
381	Cut	Recut of recut [379] and ditch [355]. Filled by (382).	>1.8m	1.17m	0.32m
382	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Fairly frequent small to medium stones, and occasional chalk flecks.	>1.8m	1.17m	0.32m
383	Deposit	Compact mid pinkish orange clay. Inclusions: fairly sterile.	~22m	~1.8m	0.13m
384	Fill	Compact friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with patches of orange. Inclusions: small stones. Upper fill of ditch [330].	<1m	0.33m	0.13m
385	Fill	Material inside pot RF DBS2/3 (see Appendix 3O).	-	-	-
386	Cut	NNE-SSW aligned linear recut in ditch [313]. Filled by (316), (318), (324), (325).	>1.8m	2.2m	0.45m

Trench 4		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.77m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
400	Topsoil	Firm and friable, dark greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Rootlets from wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.38m
401	Natural	Mid pinkish brown and yellow-brown boulder clay with silver streaks. Inclusions: frequent angular flints, moderate chalk flecks	50m	1.8m	-
402	Fill	Hard, mid brownish yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional small stone. Upper fill of [406].	1m	0.8m	0.22m
403	Fill	Friable, mid orange, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Upper mid fill of [406].	1m	0.65m	0.11m
404	Fill	Friable, mid orange grey with orange mottling, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Lower mid fill of [406].	1m	0.49m	0.08m
405	Fill	Friable, mid orange grey with orange mottling, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones and flecks of manganese. Basal fill of [406].	1m	0.42m	0.08m
406	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (402) (403) (404) (405).	1m	0.80m	0.45m
407	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (408).	>1m	2.34m	>0.67m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
408	Fill	Firm, smooth and malleable, mid to light grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese flecks. Single fill of [407].	1m	0.91m	0.35m
409	Fill	Firm, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very frequent stones. Basal fill of [410].	0.46	1m	0.1m
410	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (409) (426).	>0.46m	1m	0.2m
411	Fill	Friable darkish grey, brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Single fill of probable pit [412].	>0.3m	0.86m	0.39m
412	Cut	Cut of probable pit. Filled by (411). Truncates ditch [418].	>0.3m	0.86m	0.39m
413	Fill	Soft mid orangey grey, brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones and manganese. Single fill of ditch [414].	>1.8m	0.63m	0.29m
414	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (413). Truncated by [418] and [449].	>1.8m	0.63m	0.29m
415	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (419).	1m	0.87m	0.37m
416	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
417	Fill	Friable orange speckled mid greyish brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional stones. Single fill of ditch [418].	>1.8m	0.45m	0.29m
418	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (417). Truncated by probable pit [412] and furrow [449].	>1.8m	0.45m	0.29m
419	Fill	Firm to friable, mixed grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent small to medium stones. Single fill of [415].	1m	0.87m	0.37m
420	Cut	First recut of ditch [407]. Filled by (421) (422) (423).	>1m	0.98m	>0.52m
421	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones and manganese flecks. Primary fill of [420].	1m	0.56m	0.7m
422	Fill	Slightly firm and friable, dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Fill of [420]	1m	0.6m	0.08m
423	Fill	Slightly firm and malleable, dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Fill of [420].	1m	1m	0.4m
424	Cut	Recut of ditch. Filled by (425). Recuts ditches [427] and [420]. Truncates pit [410].	>1m	2.94m	0.25m
425	Fill	Compact mid to light grey tan brown slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common small stones. Single fill of ditch recut [424].	>1m	2.94m	0.25m
426	Fill	Somewhat compact mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and manganese flecks. Upper fill of pit [410].	0.46m	0.9m	<0.1m
427	Natural	Firm mid yellow-brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent small to medium stones, occasional chalk, and manganese flecks. Context same as (428).	1m	1.2m	0.57m
428	Natural	Friable, mid brownish yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: Common medium stones.	1m	0.5m	0.4m
429	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (430). Recut by pit [431].	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.93m
430	Fill	Somewhat compact, friable, and crumbly mixed mid grey brown and red brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and common tiny stones. Primary fill of pit [429].	0.38m	1.03m	0.15m
431	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (432), (437), and (438). Truncates pit [429]. Truncated by pit [433].	>1.55m	>1m	0.85m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
432	Fill	Somewhat compact malleable mid to light grey and yellow mottled silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Primary fill of pit recut [431].	0.56m	>0.5m	0.22m
433	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (434), (439), (440), and (441). Truncates pit [431].	1.65m	0.48m	0.58m
434	Fill	Slightly soft, malleable, and sticky mid to light grey tan brown silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional stones. Basal fill of put [433].	0.68m	>0.2m	0.11m
435	Cut	Recut of ditch [451]. Filled by (464), (465), (467), (468), (469), and (470).	1.36m	1.37m	0.5m
436	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (454), (455), (456), (457), (458), and (459). Truncated by ditch [451]. Context same as [448].	1.78m	0.53m	0.54m
437	Fill	Somewhat compact friable mid brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: fairly common chalk chunks, occasional stones, and manganese. Middle fill of pit [431].	0.85m	>0.77m	0.34m
438	Fill	Moderately compact malleable mid brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and very infrequent stones. Upper fill of pit [431].	1m	>1m	0.28m
439	Fill	Somewhat compact friable mid brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Secondary fill of pit [433].	0.81m	>0.2m	0.18m
440	Fill	Somewhat compact friable mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: common small stones. Tertiary fill of pit [433].	1.3m	>0.3m	0.17m
441	Fill	Somewhat compact crumbly mid to dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Uppermost fill of pit [433].	1.65m	>0.3m	0.14m
442	Fill	Compacted but soft malleable mis to light tan brown silty clay. Inclusions: none. Primary fill of pit [448].	1.14m	0.83m	0.07m
443	Fill	Compact malleable mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare manganese flecks. Lower fill of pit [448].	0.74m	0.49m	0.05m
444	Fill	Firm, compact, and clumpy mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Lower middle fill of pit [448].	0.74m	0.55m	0.09m
445	Fill	Firm crunchy black streaked mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium stones. Middle fill of pit [448].	0.74m	0.98m	0.12m
446	Fill	Firm slick black streaked mid yellowish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium stones and manganese. Slumping fill in pit [448].	0.74m	0.38m	0.11m
447	Fill	Firm slick black streaked mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium irregular gravel and stones. Uppermost fill of pit [448].	0.74m	1.15m	0.14m
448	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (442), (443), (444), (445), (446), and (447). Truncated by furrow [449]. Context same as [436].	1.14m	1.18m	0.47m
449	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (450). Truncates pit [448] = [436]. Context same as [416].	~4m	>2m	0.12m
450	Fill	Fairly firm mid tan yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium stones. Single fill of furrow [449].	>2m	>2m	0.12m
451	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (460), (461), (462), (463), and (466). Recut by ditch [435]. Truncates pit [436] = [448].	>1.36m	1.47m	0.74m-0.9m
452	Cut	Cut of gully terminus. Filled by (453).	0.36m	0.25m	0.13m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
453	Fill	Soft mid orangey brown clayey silt. Inclusions: none. Single fill of gully terminus [452].	0.36m	0.25m	0.13m
454	Fill	Soft damp plastic pale yellow grey fine clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small rounded to subrounded gravels. Primary fill of pit [436].	0.48m	0.54m	0.1m
455	Fill	Firm damp plastic pale yellow brown fine clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of pit [436].	0.48m	0.59m	0.15m
456	Fill	Firm slick mid to dark brown grey very fine sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks. Lower middle fill of pit [436].	0.53m	0.62m	0.06m
457	Fill	Fairly firm mid grey, brown coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small rounded to subrounded pebbles. Upper middle fill of pit [436].	0.53m	0.36m	0.09m
458	Fill	Friable damp mid to dark grey, brown coarse slightly clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small subrounded stones. Upper fill of pit [436].	0.53m	0.35m	0.16m
459	Fill	Friable and coarse dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional medium subangular stones and small subrounded stones. Uppermost fill of pit [436].	0.53m	0.64m	0.17m
460	Fill	Firm slightly slick pale-yellow brown fine very clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small angular stone fragments. Primary fill of ditch [451].	1.36m	0.61m	0.23m
461	Fill	Firm plastic pale yellow grey fine clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Lower middle fill of ditch [451].	1.36m	0.28m	0.09m
462	Fill	Firm slick pale brownish yellow fine clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately small rounded to subrounded pebbles. Middle fill of ditch [451].	1.36m	0.45m	0.09m
463	Fill	Firm plastic mid yellow grey fine clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Upper middle fill of ditch [451].	1.36m	0.1m	0.08m
464	Fill	Firm, dense, and fairly slick mid yellow grey fine clayey silt. Inclusions: none. Primary fill of ditch recut [435].	1.36m	0.32m	0.04m
465	Fill	Firm and dense mid grey, brown slightly silty clay sand. Inclusions: moderate subrounded stones up to 80mm. Lower fill of ditch recut [435].	1.36m	0.52m	0.12m
466	Fill	Firm and dense light to mid yellow grey fine clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small subrounded to subangular stones. Uppermost visible fill in original ditch [451].	1.36m	0.62m	0.14m
467	Fill	Friable light to mid grey, brown fairly coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate subrounded to subangular stones up to 50mm. Lower middle fill of ditch recut [435].	1.36m	0.66m	0.1m
468	Fill	Firm and dense mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks and occasional small subrounded pebbles. Upper middle fill of ditch recut [435].	1.36m	0.58m	0.07m
469	Fill	Firm and dense mid grey, brown and orange mottled clayey sand with coarser sand patches. Inclusions: moderate small subangular stones up to 40mm. Upper fill of ditch recut [435].	1.36m	0.85m	0.18m
470	Fill	Friable slightly fluffy mid to dark brown, grey and brown, orange mottled silty clay sand. Inclusions: occasional subrounded to subangular stones up to 20mm. Uppermost fill of ditch recut [435].	1.36m	1.25m	0.16m
471	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (472). Same as context [415].	>5m	~4m	>0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
472	Fill	Mid orange-brown firm silty sand. Single fill of [471]. Same as context (416)	>5m	~4m	>0.1m
473	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (474), (475), (476), (477), and (478). Recut by ditch [479].	>1.2m	1.73m	0.87m
474	Fill	Slick, dense, firm, and slightly plastic pale grey, brown very clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small subrounded to angular stones. Primary fill of ditch [473].	>1m	0.99m	0.21m
475	Fill	Compact mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent subrounded stones between 10-50mm. Lower fill of ditch [473].	>1m	1.23m	0.2m
476	Fill	Firm and dense mid to dark brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks. Middle fill of ditch [473].	>1m	0.22m	0.15m
477	Fill	Firm and dense mid grey, brown fine clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of ditch [473].	>1m	0.12m	0.17m
478	Fill	Firm and dense dark greyish brown clayey sand with uncommon yellow sand mottling. Inclusions: occasional small subangular 'gritty' stones. Uppermost fill in ditch [473].	>1m	0.18m	0.14m
479	Cut	Recut of ditch [473]. Filled by (480), (481), (482), (483), (484), (485), and (486).	>1m	1.24m	0.45m
480	Fill	Fairly soft and friable mixed dark brown black and mid yellowish brown silty sand and clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate very small gritty stones. Primary fill of ditch recut [479].	>1m	0.87m	0.13m
481	Fill	Firm and dense slightly plastic clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks. Lower fill of ditch recut [479].	>1m	0.22m	0.12m
482	Fill	Firm patchy mid brown, yellow with brighter yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small subrounded stones up to 15mm. Lower fill in ditch recut [479].	>1m	0.38m	0.11m
483	Fill	Firm and dense mid slightly reddish-brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate manganese and occasional small subrounded stones up to 20mm. Fill of ditch recut [479].	>1m	0.91m	0.14m
484	Fill	Firm and dense mid brown fine clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common manganese. Fill of ditch recut [479].	>1m	0.24m	0.07m
485	Fill	Fairly friable patches of dark black and bright yellow in mid red brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small subrounded to subangular stones. Fill of ditch recut [479].	>1m	1.07m	0.19m
486	Fill	Firm and dense mid red brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small subangular stones. Uppermost fill in recut [479].	>1m	0.92m	0.14m
487	Fill	Fairly friable dark brown slightly silty clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small subangular stones. Uppermost fill of original ditch [473]. Fully seals ditch recut [479].	>1m	1.73m	0.16m
488	Fill	Firm and plastic mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent white chalky flecks and occasional small subangular stones. Upper fill of pit [429].	>0.38m	>1.35m	0.79m
489	Subsoil	Dense and friable light yellow brown clayey sand.	8.5m	1.8m	0.15m

Trench 5		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.56m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
500	Topsoil	Firm and friable, dark grey, brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.13m - 0.43m
501	Subsoil	Soft and friable, light yellow brown clayey sand.	18.5m	1.8m	0.19m
502	Natural	Compact, mid orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones.	50m	1.8m	> 0.43m
503	Deposit	Soft, mixed light-yellow grey, brown and red silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	> 1m	0.87m	0.28m
504	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (505).	> 1.8m	1.66m	0.45m
505	Fill	Soft but compact, mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium angular stones. Single fill of ditch [504].	> 1.8m	1.66m	0.45m
506	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (507).	> 1.8m	3m	> 0.3m
507	Fill	Firm, mid yellow silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Single fill of furrow [506].	> 1.8m	3m	> 0.3m
508	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (509), (510) and (511).	> 1m	1.82m	0.67m
509	Fill	Loose mixed mid orange and brown coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: very frequent gravel and angular stones. Primary fill of ditch [508].	> 1m	0.97m	0.18m
510	Fill	Soft dark grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Secondary fill of ditch [508].	> 1m	0.58m	0.26m
511	Fill	Soft mottled mid orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sized stones. Upper fill in ditch [508].	> 1m	1.64m	0.34m
512	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (513).	1.8m	4.05m	0.16m
513	Fill	Firm mottled mid yellow brown silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones and flint. Single fill of furrow [512].	1.8m	4.05m	0.16m
514	Cut	Cut of potential oval pit. Filled by (515).	> 0.47m	0.69m	0.16m
515	Fill	Compact and malleable mid grey, brown slightly gritty silty clay. Inclusions: occasional streaks of black mineralisation / charcoal. Single fill of pit [514].	> 0.47m	0.69m	0.16m
516	Natural	Soft and tacky mid pinkish orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small stone specks.	0.32m		0.15m
517	Natural	Moderately compact and malleable, mid orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and common small stones.	> 0.55m	> 0.31m	0.19m
518	Cut	Cut of drainage feature. Filled by (524), (525), and (528). Truncates [518] and is truncated by a furrow [527].	> 1.8m	>7.5m	0.7m
519	Cut	Cut of unknown feature heavily truncated by [518] and extending beyond the LOE of trench 5. Filled by (523).	> 0.49m	> 0.3m	> 0.15m
520	Fill	Firm and slick mid pinkish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineralisation / charcoal. Primary fill of gully [522].	1.1m	0.7m	0.08m
521	Fill	Moderately firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium stones. Uppermost fill of gully [522].	1.1m	0.82m	0.11m
522	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (520) and (521).	> 1.9m	0.82m	0.17m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
523	Fill	Moderately compact, sticky, and malleable mid to dark grey blue silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of [519].	> 0.49m	> 0.3m	> 0.15m
524	Fill	Somewhat compact, malleable and flaky mid blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and stones. Primary fill of drainage feature [518].	> 3.9m	> 1.2m	> 0.14m
525	Fill	Moderately compact, smooth, and malleable mid to light yellowy grey silty clay. Fill of drainage feature [518].	> 1.92m	> 5.48m	0.46m
526	Deposit	Moderately compact friable vibrant mid orangey reddish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stone and occasional iron pan.	> 2.5m	> 1.8m	0.32m
527	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (529) and (530).	> 2m	> 6.34m	0.46m
528	Fill	Moderately compact mid red brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Fill of drainage feature [518].	1.45m	> 1.2m	0.24m
529	Fill	Moderately compact mid orange, brown slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones. Fill of furrow [527].	> 1.2m	> 4.7m	0.22m
530	Fill	Very compact mixed mid brown and light yellow fine clayey sand with sandy clay lenses. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones. Upper fill of furrow [527].	> 1.2m	> 5.6m	0.3m
531	Deposit	Moderately compact mid to dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones.	> 1.2m	2.06m	0.16m
532	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (533) and (534).	> 2m	> 1.7m	0.4m
533	Fill	Compact malleable mid brown and beige mottled clay. Inclusions: none. Primary fill of field drain [532].	> 2m	0.42m	> 0.17m
534	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small subrounded stones. Upper fill of field drain [532].	> 2m	> 1.7m	0.23m
535	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (536), (537), and (544). Recut by pit or terminus [538] and subsequently ditch [541].	> 1.8m	1.68m	0.82m
536	Fill	Slick compact mid grey, yellow orange clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Primary fill of ditch [535].	> 1.8m	0.97m	0.15m
537	Fill	Slick compact mid grey, yellow sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese and occasional subangular stones.	> 1.8m	0.78m	0.18m
538	Cut	Cut of possible pit or terminus. Filled by (539) and (540).	>1.8m	>0.7m	>0.4m
539	Fill	Compact crunchy dark grey slightly silty clay with occasional patches of orange. Inclusions: frequent subangular stones and flint. Primary fill of recut [538].		0.42m	0.18m
540	Fill	Compact and firm mid grey slightly silty clay. Inclusions: rare manganese and occasional stones.		0.27m	0.17m
541	Cut	Linear recut of ditch [535]. Filled by (542) and (543). Also truncates [538].	> 1.8m	2.32m	0.45m
542	Fill	Compact mottled mid orange, grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular stones and flint up to 50mm. Primary fill of recut [541].	>1.08m	0.84m	0.09m
543	Fill	Compact mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common subangular stones up to 80mm. Uppermost fill of recut [541].	>1.8m	2.32m	0.34m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
544	Fill	Compact and firm mid brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare manganese. Upper fill of ditch [535].	>1.08m	0.74m	0.21m
545	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (546).	>2m	>1.5m	0.15m
546	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy clay with a hint of orange. Inclusions: occasional manganese and subangular stones up to 10mm.	>2m	>1.5m	0.15m

Trench 6		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
600	Topsoil	Firm friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.35m
601	Subsoil	Firm plastic dull mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: very rare sub-angular flints.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
602	Natural	Mix of soft bright brownish yellow clay sand and compact yellow grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flint and chalk.	50m	1.8m	
603	Cut	Cut of possible pit or geological feature. Filled by (608).	>0.4m	1.1m	0.4m
604	Cut	Cut of possible pit or geological feature. Filled by (609).	>0.4m	0.56m	0.4m
605	Cut	Cut of irregular curvilinear. Filled by (610).	>1.06m	0.6m	0.14m
606	Deposit	Firm mixed bright orange and pale pink, grey clay. Inclusions: rare small to medium sized angular stone.	>1m	1.38m	0.26m
607	Fill	Firm dark purplish blue grey clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sized sub-angular stones.	7.8m	1.1m	0.2m
608	Fill	Firm dark blue grey clay with patches of bright orange. Inclusions: rare medium to large angular stones.	>0.4m	1.1m	0.4m
609	Fill	Firm mixed bright orange and light blue grey clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded and angular stones.	>0.4m	0.56m	0.4m
610	Fill	Firm dark blue grey clay. Inclusions: rare small angular stones.	>1.06m	0.6m	0.14m
611	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (612).	1.8m	4.3m	0.34m
612	Fill	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sized angular and rounded stones.	1.8m	4.3m	0.34m
613	Cut	Cut of probable natural linear channel. Filled by (606).	>1m	1.38m	0.26m
614	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (615).	0.37m	0.34m	0.11m
615	Fill	Very compact mid to dark orange and blue grey mottled fine clayey silt. Inclusions: rare angular flints up to 10mm. Single fill of [614].	0.37m	0.34m	0.11m

Trench 7		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.26m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
700	Topsoil	Plastic and firm dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: very rare small subangular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.24m
701	Subsoil	Plastic and firm mid orange, brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.1m
702	Natural	Compact, mid yellow-orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones.	50m	1.8m	0.78m
703	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (704). Recut by ditch [705].	>11.6m	>0.89m	0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
704	Fill	Soft light brown, orange silty clay sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of ditch [703].	>11.6m	>0.89m	0.1m
705	Cut	Recut of ditch [703]. Filled by (706). Recut by ditch [707].	>11.6m	1.01m	0.32m
706	Fill	Soft dark grey silty clay sand. Inclusions: occasional pebbles. Single fill of ditch recut [705].	>11.6m	1.01m	0.32m
707	Cut	Recut of ditch [705]. Filled by (708).	>9.66m	>0.46m	0.16m
708	Fill	Soft mid grey, brown silty clay sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of ditch recut [707].	>9.66m	>0.46m	0.16m
709	Cut	Cut of shallow linear. Filled by (710).	>1m	0.83m	0.07m
710	Fill	Soft, malleable, and crumbly light tan grey sticky silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Single fill of linear [709].	>1m	0.83m	0.07m
711	-	VOID	-	-	-
712	-	VOID	-	-	-
713	Cut	Cut of possible elongated pit. Filled by (721), (724), and (714). Context same as [718].	>5m	-	-
714	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular flint up to 30mm. Uppermost fill of possible pit [713]. Context same as (719).	>3.65m		0.22m
715	Cut	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (716) and (717). Truncated by ditch [720] and then possible pit [713].	>1.3m	>1m	0.28m
716	Fill	Soft, friable, and damp mottled mid yellow grey silty sand and brighter yellow coarse sand. Inclusions: moderately common small, rounded pebbles up to 80mm and frequent manganese flecks. Primary fill of possible pit [715].	>0.8m	>0.32m	0.08m
717	Fill	Firm and dense mid yellow grey fine silty sand. Inclusions: rare small subangular stones. Uppermost fill of possible pit [715].	>1.3m	>1m	0.15m
718	Cut	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (722), (723), and (719). Context same as [713].	1.9m	>0.84m	0.24m
719	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular flint up to 30mm. Uppermost fill of possible pit [718]. Context same as (714).	>0.46m	>1.26m	0.14m
720	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (730), (731), (732), (733), (734), (735), (736), and (737). Recut by ditch [725].	>1.8m	1.91m	0.99m
721	Fill	Compact and crunchy light brownish yellow grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent subangular stones up to 30mm and occasional manganese. Primary fill of possible pit [713]. Context same as (722).	>3.65m	0.65m	0.08m
722	Fill	Compact and crunchy light brownish yellow grey sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent subangular stones up to 30mm and occasional manganese. Primary fill of possible pit [718]. Context same as (721).	5.6m	1.5m	0.08m
723	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare subangular stones up to 20mm. Middle fill of [718]. Context same as (724).	>0.5m	>0.35m	0.05m
724	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare subangular stones up to 20mm. Middle fill of possible pit [713]. Context same as (723).	>3.65m	0.85m	0.05m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
725	Cut	Recut of ditch [720]. Filled by (726) and (727).	>1.1m	1.39m	0.55m
726	Fill	Compact dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent subangular stones up to 30mm. Primary fill of ditch recut [725].	>1.1m	1.15m	0.26m
727	Fill	Compact mid orange brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular stones and flint up to 50mm. Upper fill of ditch recut [725].	0.44m	1.39m	0.31m
728	-	VOID	-	-	-
729	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay with a yellowish tinge. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Primary slumping fill of ditch [720].	~0.5m	0.1m	0.2m
730	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay with a yellowish tinge. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Primary slumping fill of ditch [720].	~0.5m	0.02m	0.26m
731	Fill	Compact mottled brownish grey, yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small subrounded stones up to 20mm. Basal fill of ditch [720].	>0.44m	1.18m	0.2m
732	Fill	Compact but slick mid grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional manganese and rare subrounded stones up to 10mm. Middle fill in ditch [720].	>0.44m	1.15m	0.16m
733	Fill	Compact mottled greyish yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese and occasional subrounded stones up to 20mm. Middle fill in ditch [720].	>0.44m	1.34m	0.23m
734	Fill	Compact friable mid greyish brown silty clay with an occasional orange tinge. Inclusions: occasional subangular stones up to 30mm. Upper fill of ditch [720].	1.1m	0.72m	0.16m
735	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with a slight yellow tinge. Inclusions: rare manganese and subrounded stones up to 30mm. Middle fill in ditch [720].	>1.8m	1.68m	0.2m
736	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular stones up to 20mm. Uppermost fill of ditch [720].	0.44m	0.56m	0.31m
737	Fill	Mid brownish grey firm, damp sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Mid fill in ditch [720]	>0.8m	0.46m	>0.1m
738	Natural	Mid pinkish brown firm, dense silty clay with streaks of yellow and silver. Inclusions: moderate angular flints and chalk flecks. Boulder clay below (702)	>2m	>1m	>0.4m

Trench 8		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.7m		Alignment:	N-S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
800	Topsoil	Firm dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
801	Subsoil	Firm mid orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: stones.	15m	1.8m	0.3m
802	Natural	Firm mid orange, brown / grey sandy clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks.	35m	1.8m	>0.1m
803	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (814), (815); recut by [842]. Truncates [805].	>1m	2.48m	>0.77m
804	-	VOID	-	-	-
805	Cut	Cut of possible pond. Filled by (806), (807), (808), (809), (810), (811), (812), (813), (826), (827), (833),	>2m	>14m	~1.7m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
		(834), (835), (838), and (839). Truncated by ditches [803] = [829] and [830].			
806	Fill	Firm and malleable mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of dull yellow clay. Lowest fill in feature [805]. Context same as (807), (811), (827), and (835).	>1m	>2.1m	>0.2m
807	Fill	Firm and malleable mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of dull yellow clay. Lowest fill in feature [805]. Context same as (806).	0.75m	0.45m	>0.1m
808	Fill	Firm and malleable mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: frequent lenses of dull yellow clay. Lower fill of feature [805].	1m	1.25m	0.25m
809	Fill	Soft and malleable pale blue grey coarse sandy clay with dull yellow mottling. Inclusions: none. Fill of feature [805]. Context same as (810) and (813).	1m	0.5m	0.15m
810	Fill	Firm and very compact dull yellow orange and grey mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of feature [805]. Context same as (809) and (813).	1m	1.46m	0.3m
811	Fill	Firm and malleable mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of dull yellow clay. Fill of feature [805]. Context same as (806), (807), and (835).	1m	0.65m	0.2m
812	Fill	Firm and very compact dull yellow orange and grey mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of feature [805]. Context same as (808) and (826).	1m	1.15m	0.2m
813	Fill	Firm to friable mid yellow brown coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small, rounded stones. Upper fill of feature [805]. Context same as (810) and (809).	1m	0.7m	0.2m
814	Fill	Soft friable mid blue grey and dull yellow mottled coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of ditch [803].	>1m	0.1m	0.14m
815	Fill	Firm and malleable mid grey, pale blue, and dull yellow mottled silty clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of coarse sand. Fill of ditch [803].	1m	0.75m	0.15m
816	Fill	Firm and malleable dark blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small flecks of charcoal and small subangular pieces of chert. Lowest visible fill of [842].	>1m	0.91m	>0.1m
817	Fill	Soft and malleable mid blue grey silty clay with occasional dull yellow mottling. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks. Middle fill of ditch [842].	>1m	1.84m	0.23m
818	Fill	Soft and malleable mid to dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks and chalk gravels. Middle fill of ditch [842].	>1m	3.17m	0.35m
819	Deposit	Firm to friable mid grey silty clay with some pale brown mottling. Inclusions: occasional charcoal and subangular stones and flint. Same as (820), (821), (828)	>1m	3.12m	0.23m
820	Deposit	Firm and malleable mid dull grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks and subangular pebbles. Same as (819), (821), (828).	0.72m	0.6m	0.17m
821	Deposit	Firm and malleable mid dull grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal flecks and subangular pebbles. Same as (819), (820), (828).	>1.5m	>0.75m	0.1m
822	Cut	Cut of stakehole. Filled by (823).	0.1m	0.1m	0.08m
823	Fill	Fairly compact dark blackish grey slightly clayey fine sand. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal flecks. Single fill of stakehole [822].	0.1m	0.1m	0.08m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
824	Cut	Cut of stakehole. Filled by (825).	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m
825	Fill	Fairly compact dark blackish grey silty clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal flecks. Single fill of stakehole [824].	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m
826	Fill	Firm and malleable mid bluish grey and dull yellow mottled silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks. Fill of feature [805]. Context same as (808) and (812).	>8m		0.15m
827	Fill	Firm malleable mid blueish grey and dull yellow mottled silty clay. Fill of [805]. Context same as (806), (807), (811), and (835).	>10m	>0.3m	0.8m
828	Deposit	Firm and malleable mid dull grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal flecks and subangular pebbles. Same as (819), (820), (821).	>1m	>1m	0.2m
829	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (831). Context same as [803].	>0.55m	>0.3m	0.25m
830	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (832) and (836).	>1.8m	>1.17m	0.5m
831	Fill	Firm to friable mid grey silty clay with some pale brown mottling. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal and subangular natural flints. Fill of ditch [829].	>0.55m	>0.3m	0.25m
832	Fill	Firm and compact dark brownish grey and orange mottled clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional iron panning and subrounded stones. Basal fill of ditch [830].	>1.8m	1.17m	0.3m
833	Fill	Compact and slick mid greyish brown and orange mottled clayey silt. Inclusions: none. Fill within pond feature [805].	>10m	>1.8m	0.3m
834	Fill	Compact and slick mid orangey blue grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones and iron panning. Fill within pond feature [805]. Context same as (833).	>1.6m	>1.8m	0.2m
835	Fill	Firm and slick mid brownish blue grey and orange mottled clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones. Fill within pond feature [805]. Context same as (806), (807), (811), and (827).	>1.26m	>1.8m	0.15m-0.2m
836	Fill	Firm and compact light greyish brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and iron pan flecks and very occasional small subangular stones. Upper fill in ditch [830].	>3.5m	1.8m	0.2m
837	Deposit	Friable dull grey-brown silty clay with blackish staining. Inclusions: moderate iron panning and occasional small subangular stones. Flooding deposit.	>12m	>1.8m	0.22m
838	Fill	Firm orangey blue grey mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese, iron pan, and chalk flecks. Lower to mid fill within pond feature [805].	>4.8m	0.5m	>0.2m
839	Fill	Friable dark blackish blue grey slightly clayey silty sand. Inclusions: none. Lower fill within pond feature [805].	>3m		>0.5m
840	Natural	Firm mid orangey red greyish brown boulder clay with blue striations.	>10m	>1.8m	>0.2m
841	Natural	Bright yellow-orange soft, loose running sand	>2m	>0.6m	>0.1m
842	Cut	Linear recut in ditch [805]. Filled by (816), (817), (818), (819)			

Trench 9		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
900	Topsoil	Firm plastic dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
901	Subsoil	Dense friable dull light to mid yellow brown silty clayey sand. Inclusions: none.	~20m	1.8m	0.15m
902	Natural	Dense compact pale brownish yellow clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent natural angular flint and chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	
903	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones up to 30mm, natural sub-angular flint up to 20mm, rare shale, and rare manganese. Uppermost fill of [906].	1.96m	2.8m	0.17m
904	Fill	Compact mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones up to 60mm and frequent manganese. Fill of [906].	1.96m	1.54m	0.11m
905	Fill	Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones up to 30mm and occasional manganese. Lowest fill of [906].	~0.5m	1.28m	0.13m
906	Cut	Cut of possible ditch or possible earlier furrow. Filled by (903) (904) and (905).	1.96m	2.8m	0.23m
907	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (908) and (909).	1.9m	3.7m	0.38m
908	Fill	Compact friable mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones and flint up to 30mm and occasional manganese. Lowest fill of [907].	1.9m	3.68m	0.2m
909	Fill	Compact friable dark blackish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: rare sub-angular stones up to 30mm. Uppermost fill of [907].	1.9m	3.08m	0.18m
910	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (911).	>1.9m	0.28m	>0.36m
911	Fill	Compact dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineral staining. Single fill of [910].	>1.9m	0.28m	>0.36m
912	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (913) and (914).	>5m	>0.9m	>0.22m
913	Fill	Compact friable mid orangey grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 10mm and manganese. Lowest fill of [912].	>0.8m	>0.9m	>0.1m
914	Fill	Compact slick mid brownish grey, orange clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 20mm and frequent manganese. Uppermost fill of [912].	>0.8m	>0.4m	0.12m
915	Cut	Recut of ditch [912]. Filled by (916).	>5m	>0.3m	>0.24m
916	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 30mm and rare manganese.	>5m	>0.3m	>0.24m
917	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (921) (922) and (923).	>5m	>1.7m	0.75m
918	Cut	Recut of ditch [917]. Filled by (924) (925) and (926).	>1.69m	0.91m	0.8m
919	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (920) and (928).	>1.91m	~3.5m	0.35m
920	Fill	Fairly firm mottled mid orange, brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular stones up to 20mm and patches of black mineral staining. Lowest fill of [919].	>1.91m	>1.41m	0.22m
921	Fill	Compact slick mid grey and blue, orange very fine silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones and manganese. Lowest fill of [917].	>1.7m	>1.01m	0.35m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
922	Fill	Compact mid greyish yellow gritty silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and occasional manganese. Slumping fill of [917].	>1.7m	0.92m	0.11m
923	Fill	Compact malleable mid pinkish grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional sub-angular stones up to 10mm and occasional manganese. Fill of [917].	>1.7m	>0.93m	0.32m
924	Fill	Compact malleable mid grey slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional iron panning. Lowest fill of [918].	>1.69m	>0.74m	0.13m
925	Fill	Compact fluffy and malleable dark grey very silty clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineral staining. Middle fill of [918].	>1.69m	>0.81m	0.24m
926	Fill	Compact mid greyish yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional possible coal/shale fragments. Uppermost fill of [918].	>1.69m	>0.91m	0.36m
927	Natural	Fairly soft damp plastic fine clayey sand. Inclusions: rare angular flints and chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.45m
928	Fill	Firm dense friable dark blackish brown fine sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Uppermost fill of [919].	>1.9m	~3.3m	0.14m

Trench 10		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.74m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1000	Topsoil	Firm slightly friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
1001	Subsoil	Firm dense dull light to mid yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	20m	1.8m	0.24m
1002	Natural	Firm bright yellow orange and pink, orange dense clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent angular flint and chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
1003	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1004).	>3m	>0.3m	0.13m
1004	Fill	Compact light grey, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks. Single fill of [1003].	>3m	>0.3m	0.13m
1005	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (1006).	>3m	0.2m	>0.15m
1006	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common chalk flecks. Single fill of [1005].	>3m	0.2m	>0.15m
1007	Cut	Cut of plough scar or wheel rut. Filled by (1008).	0.95m	0.3m	0.05m
1008	Fill	Hard baked dark brown, grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks. Single fill of [1007].	0.95m	0.3m	0.05m
1009	Natural	Dull silver-streaked mid purplish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: medium sized angular flint, chalk, and manganese.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 11		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.48m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1100	Topsoil	Firm friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.24m
1101	Subsoil	Firm plastic dull pale-yellow brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.2m
1102	Natural	Soft bright yellow orange clayey sand with compact pale-yellow brown very clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent gravels and chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.04m
1103	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (1104).	>2m	0.22m	>0.55m
1104	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent gravel and chalk flecks. Single fill of [1103].	>2m	0.22m	>0.55m
1105	Cut	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (1106).	0.64m	0.45m	0.12m
1106	Fill	Compact mid blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Single fill of [1105].	0.64m	0.45m	0.12m
1107	Deposit	Firm dense plastic mid to dark red purplish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese.	>6.9m	>1.8m	0.26m
1108	Deposit	Firm damp plastic bright orange yellow and bright blue grey mottled fine and dense sandy clay. Inclusions: rare flint flecks.	>8m	>1.8m	0.2m
1109	Deposit	Firm dense plastic and damp pale blue grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional angular white flint flecks and rare mollusc shells.	>6m	>1m	0.1m
1110	Natural	Soft light silvery grey clay sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel and chalk flecks.	>12m	>1.8m	-
1111	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1112) and (1113).	>1m	>1m	0.28m
1112	Fill	Firm mid brown clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small pebbles. Lowest fill of [1111].	>1m	>1m	0.18m
1113	Fill	Firm light to mid brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small pebbles. Uppermost fill of [1111].	>1m	>1m	0.1m
1114	Natural	Dense and firm mid brown, yellow very clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	>4m	>1m	0.16m
1115	Natural	Soft mid orange red slightly clayey sand. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks.	>1.5m	>1m	>0.18m

Trench 12		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.75m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1200	Topsoil	Firm dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.32m
1201	Subsoil	Firm dense light orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 30mm and manganese flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
1202	Natural	Compact dense bright orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: sub-angular and angular stones and moderate chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.18m
1203	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1204).	>4m	2.7m	0.11m
1204	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small, rounded rocks. Single fill of [1203].	>4m	2.7m	0.11m
1205	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (1206).	>1m	0.15m	>0.12m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1206	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineral flecks. Single fill of [1205].	>1m	0.15m	>0.12m
1207	Deposit	Very compact dense mottled dark purple, brown, and orange, blue slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones and chalk flecks.	>3m	>1.8m	0.25m
1208	Deposit	Compact plastic mottled mid orange, brown and orange, blue slightly sandy clay with veins of silvery blue. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks.	>3m	>1.8m	>0.04m
1209	Cut	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (1210).	>1.8m	4.8m	0.13m
1210	Fill	Fine compact and crumbly pale blue grey and pale orange mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately angular white flint and rounded to sub-rounded pebbles. Single fill of [1209].	>1.8m	4.8m	0.13m
1211	Cut	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (1212).	0.87m	0.98m	0.34m
1212	Fill	Compact mottled orangey grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese and occasional chalk. Single fill of [1211].	0.87m	0.98m	0.34m
1213	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1214) and (1215).	>10m	~4m	>0.25m
1214	Fill	Firm mid grey, brown silty sand. Inclusions: moderately small 'gritty' stones up to 10mm. Lower fill in [1213].	>10m	~4m	>0.12m
1215	Fill	Firm dull mid orange, brown silty sand. Inclusions: frequent gritty stones and manganese flecks. Uppermost fill of [1213].	>10m	~4m	0.12m

Trench 13		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.33m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1300	Topsoil	Moderately compact friable crumbly mid to dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	0.33m
1301	Natural	Mid to light yellow and orange slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	
1302	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1303).	>2.25m	2.65m	0.2m
1303	Fill	Somewhat compact mid to light grey, brown slightly silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Single fill of [1302].	>2.25m	2.65m	0.2m
1304	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (1305).	>2m	1.22m	>0.21m
1305	Fill	Moderately compact mixed mid to dark brown, mid to dark grey grown, and mid to light grey, yellow silty clay and clay. Inclusions: very occasional stones.	>2m	1.22m	>0.21m
1306	Subsoil	Moderately compact friable grey, brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: none.	13m	1.8m	0.05m

Trench 14		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.41m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1400	Topsoil	Soft friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.27m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1401	Natural	Firm bright orange and pinkish orange clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional patches of sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels.	50m	1.8m	0.32m
1402	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1403).	>2m	2.2m	0.3m
1403	Fill	Moderately soft friable mid brown, grey mottled silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and manganese. Single fill of [1402].	>2m	2.2m	0.3m
1404	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (1405).	>2m	0.51m	>0.34m
1405	Fill	Moderately soft plastic yet flaky mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: none. Single fill of [1404].	>2m	0.51m	>0.34m
1406	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (1410) (1411) and (1412).	>1.12m	1.65m	0.67m
1407	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1413) and (1414).	>1.15m	1.55m	0.32m
1408	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (1409).	0.3m	0.45m	0.24m
1409	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 10mm and frequent manganese. Single fill of [1408].	0.3m	0.45m	0.24m
1410	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: rare subangular flint up to 10mm, occasional iron panning, and chalk flecks. Lowest fill of [1406].	>1.12m	1.01m	0.26m
1411	Fill	Compact grey-tinged mid orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stones up to 20mm, rare manganese, iron panning, and occasional chalk flecks. Middle fill of [1406].	>1.12m	0.81m	0.26m
1412	Fill	Compact, red-tinged mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: sub-angular and sub-rounded stones up to 30mm, occasional iron panning, and rare chalk flecks. Uppermost fill of [1406].	>1.12m	1.53m	0.22m
1413	Fill	Compact dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded stones up to 20mm and rare iron pan and manganese. Lowest fill of [1407].	>1.12m	1.55m	0.28m
1414	Fill	Compact dark black/brown-grey sandy clay. Inclusions: rare sub-rounded stones up to 10mm and occasional iron panning. Uppermost fill of [1407].	>1.12m	1.4m	0.16m
1415	Deposit	Compact mid orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones up to 10mm, rare black mineral staining, and occasional chalk flecks.	>1.8m	4.4m	0.13m
1416	Natural	Dull brown-orange dense, firm clayey sand. Inclusions: very frequent angular gravels including natural flints. Natural layer below (1401).	>2m	>1m	>0.35m

Trench 15		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1500	Topsoil	Soft friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.28m
1501	Subsoil	Mid orangey yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.14m
1502	Natural	Dense yellow brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and chalk lumps.	50m	1.8m	
1503	Cut	Recut of ditch [1504]. Filled by (1505).	>2m	0.88m	0.34m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1504	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1506) (1507) (1508) (1509) and (1510).	>2m	1.93m	0.7m
1505	Fill	Moderately compact dark brown slightly sandy silty clay. Inclusions: very rare medium to small, rolled pebbles. Single fill of [1503].	>2m	0.88m	0.34m
1506	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown sandy clay. Inclusions: common manganese flecks and very uncommon chalk flecks. Lowest fill of [1504].	>2m	0.74m	0.18m
1507	Fill	Fairly compact mid slightly greenish brown clay. Inclusions: localised concentrations of manganese flecks. Fill in [1504].	>2m	0.93m	0.15m
1508	Fill	Firm mid greenish brown clay. Inclusions: common manganese. Fill of [1504].	>2m	0.93m	0.05m
1509	Fill	Firm mid-dark greenish brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: very frequent manganese flecks and uncommon small chalk flecks. Middle fill in [1504].	>2m	1.51m	0.28m
1510	Fill	Firm but friable mid yellowy brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: rare small to medium angular flints, common manganese, and uncommon chalk flecks. Uppermost fill of [1504].	>2m	1.1m	0.26m
1511	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (1512).	>2.5m	2.72m	0.12m
1512	Fill	Hard and crumbly mid blue grey clayey sand with orange and silvery streaks. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones, rare manganese. Single fill of [1513].	>2.5m	2.72m	0.12m
1513	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1514) and (1515).	>5m	3.2m	0.16m
1514	Fill	Hard compact and crunchy mottled mid brown orange and mid grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent small angular stones, manganese, and iron pan. Lowest fill of [1513].	>5m	>2m	0.14
1515	Fill	Firm dull mid grey, brown clayey sand with occasional brighter orange mottling. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Uppermost fill of [1513].	>5m	3.2m	0.11m
1516	Deposit	Damp firm and crumbly mixed bright orange yellow and pale whitish grey clayey sand with pure clay lenses, streaked with dark blue black. Inclusions: none.	>0.2m	>0.56m	0.26m

Trench 16		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1600	Topsoil	Soft plastic dark grey, brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.34m
1601	Subsoil	Dense and compact mid yellow brown clayey sand.	42.5m	1.8m	0.08m
1602	Natural	Compact and sticky pale brown, yellow clayey sand, and dense bright orange yellow clayey sand mixture. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	
1603	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1604).	>2m	3.4m	0.3m
1604	Fill	Soft mid brown, grey silty clay sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of furrow [1603].	>2m	3.4m	0.3m
1605	Deposit	Soft, friable, and fluffy mid orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: common manganese and occasional stones.			

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1606	Deposit	Semi soft plastic and malleable mid to light brown, grey silty clay with yellow streaking. Inclusions: frequent manganese.	>1.8m	>2.4m	0.4m
1607	Deposit	Soft, friable, and fluffy mid orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: common manganese and occasional stones.			
1608	Deposit	Semi soft plastic and malleable mid to light brown, grey silty clay with yellow streaking. Inclusions: frequent manganese.	>1.8m	>1.4m	>0.2m
1609	Deposit	Firm and dense light-yellow brown and pinkish brown mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and natural angular flints.	>2.1m	>1m	>0.1m

Trench 17		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.65m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1700	Topsoil	Firm friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.33m
1701	Subsoil	Soft friable mid orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: very rare sub-angular stones.	20m	1.8m	0.16m
1702	Natural	Fairly soft bright orange yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.16m
1703	Fill	Firm dense mid orange, brown sandy silt. Inclusions: none. Single fill of [1704].	>2m	~3.2m	>0.1m
1704	Cut	Cut of furrow (unexcavated). Filled by (1703).	>2m	~3.2m	>0.1m
1705	Fill	Firm dense mid orange, brown sandy silt. Inclusions: none. Single fill of [1706].	>2m	~3.2m	>0.16m
1706	Cut	Cut of furrow (not fully excavated). Filled by (1705).	>2m	~3.2m	>0.16m

Trench 18		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.49m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1800	Topsoil	Firm friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.35m
1801	Subsoil	Firm mid brown clay sand. Inclusions: none.	50m	1.8m	0.14m
1802	Natural	Mixed lenses of loose light brownish yellow coarse silty sands with moderate manganese, compact reddish brown clayey sand with frequent rounded small pebbles, and light grey clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	
1803	Cut	Cut of possible pit or terminus. Filled by (1804).	>0.67m	0.88m	0.3m
1804	Fill	Compacted but loose when disturbed, mid grey blue clayey sand with occasional hints of orange. Inclusions: one Single large subrounded stone up to 80mm. Single fill of possible pit or terminus [1803].	>0.67m	0.88m	0.3m
1805	Deposit	Compact dark brown, grey clayey fine sand. Inclusions: occasional black mineral staining and subangular stones up to 20mm. Depositional sealing event. Context same as (1819) and (1830).	>0.1m	>1.4m	0.11m
1806	Cut	Cut of small curvilinear. Filled by (1818). Truncated by furrow [1810] and field drain [1820].	>2m	0.55m	0.33m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1807	Cut	Cut of probable pit. Filled by (1817). Truncated by furrow [1810]. Truncates Pit [1808].	>0.6m	0.53m	0.25m
1808	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (1816). Truncated by pit [1807].	>0.9m	>0.35m	0.15m
1809	Cut	Cut of pit / posthole. Filled by (1811).	>0.15m	0.23m	0.15m
1810	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1812). Truncates pits [1806], [1807], and pit/posthole [1809].	>4m	>3m	0.3m
1811	Fill	Friable mid blue grey slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: none.	>0.15m	0.23m	0.15m
1812	Fill	Friable mid brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small subangular stones. Single fill of furrow [1810].	>4m	>3m	0.3m
1813	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (1829).	>1.00m	2.26m	0.37m
1814	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1827) and (1828). Truncates linear [1815]. Truncated by furrow [1831].	>2m	1.94m	0.35m
1815	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1825) and (1826). Truncated by ditch [1814], furrow [1831], and field drain [1813]. Full depth not reached.	>1m	1.1m	>0.6m
1816	Fill	Compact slick mid grey blue sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular flints up to 10mm. Single fill of pit [1808].	0.36m	1.17m	0.15m
1817	Fill	Compact slick mid greyish blue clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Single fill of pit [1807].	0.6m	0.53m	0.25m
1818	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional hints of orange. Inclusions: occasional subangular flints up to 10mm. Single fill of curvilinear [1806].	1.08m	0.55m	0.17m
1819	Deposit	Compact dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular and subrounded stones. Context same as (1830) and (1805).	8.6m	>1.8m	0.18m
1820	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (1821). Truncates furrow [1810] and ditch [1806].	>2m	0.16m	>0.33m
1821	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Single fill of drain [1820].	>2m	0.16m	>0.33m
1822	-	VOID	-	-	-
1823	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (1824). Truncates furrow [1831] and ditch [1815].	>2m	0.31m	>0.29m
1824	Fill	Compact fluffy mid to dark brown slightly silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small patches of black mineralisation and small subangular stones. Single fill of field drain [1823].	>2m	0.31m	>0.29m
1825	Fill	Compact slick mid to dark blue grey slightly silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and gravel. Lowest visible fill of ditch [1815].	>1m	0.85m	>0.17m
1826	Fill	Compact slightly fluffy orange and grey blue mottled silty clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese and occasional chalk. Uppermost visible fill of ditch [1815].	>1m	0.95m	0.48m
1827	Fill	Compact, slick orange and mid grey blue mottled silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional small chalk flecks. Basal fill of ditch [1814].	>1m	1.3m	0.18m
1828	Fill	Compact slightly fluffy dark grey blue silty clay with occasional patches of orange sand. Inclusions: frequent manganese and occasional chalk. Upper fill of ditch [1814].	>1m	1.94m	0.18m
1829	Fill	Compact slick pale grey blue very slightly silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional chalk flecks and fairly	>1m	2.26m	0.37m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
		regular black mineralisation streaking. Single fill of pit [1813].			
1830	Deposit	Compact mid to dark brown, black sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent subangular stones. Context same as (1805) and (1819).		>2.5m	0.12m
1831	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (1832). Truncated by field drain [1823]. Truncates ditches [1814] and [1815].	>5m	~4.5m	0.37m
1832	Fill	Compact mid red brown slightly sandy slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional patches of black mineral staining and small subangular stones.	>5m	~4.5m	0.37m

Trench 19		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1900	Topsoil	Soft dark grey, brown silty sand.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
1901	Natural	Firmly surfaced but soft bright orange yellow and pinkish orange mixed clayey sands.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
1902	Cut	Cut of oval pit filled with burnt material. Filled by (1903).	0.9m	0.7m	0.1m
1903	Fill	Loose black and mid orange brownish black mixed silty sand. Inclusions: very frequent pot boilers and burnt clay. Single fill of [1902].	0.9m	0.7m	0.1m
1904	Cut	Cut of gully terminus. Filled by (1905).	>1.1m	0.81m	0.13m
1905	Fill	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small flints. Single fill of [1904].	>1.1m	0.81m	0.13m

Trench 20		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.44 - 0.6m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2000	Topsoil	Plastic dark grey, brown silty clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional very small pebbles.	50m	1.8m	0.32m
2001	Subsoil	Very firm dense light orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: very rare subrounded pebbles.	50m	1.8m	0.12m-0.28m
2002	Natural	Soft damp light and fairly bright orange yellow and white yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: rare subrounded pebbles.	50m	1.8m	
2003	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2004). Truncates ditch [2005].	>1m	0.62m	0.25m
2004	Fill	Moderately compact light brown, grey silty clay. Single fill of ditch [2003].	>1m	0.62m	0.25m
2005	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2006). Truncated by ditch [2003] and furrow [2007].	>1m	0.7m	0.31m
2006	Fill	Moderately compact light grey, brown silty clay. Single fill of ditch [2005].	>1m	0.7m	0.31m
2007	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (2008). Truncates ditch [2005].	>2m	>0.9m	0.12m
2008	Fill	Moderately compact friable mid brown, grey sandy clay.	>2m	>0.9m	0.12m
2009	Cut	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (2010).	1.14m	>0.4m	0.12m
2010	Fill	Moderately compact grey, brown sandy clay.	1.14m	>0.4m	0.12m
2011	Cut	Cut of possible ditch. Filled by (2012).	>3m	0.6m-0.8m	0.28m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2012	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: manganese. Single fill of possible ditch [2011].	>3m	0.6m-0.8m	0.28m
2013	Natural	Firm and dense mid bright blue grey dense and fine sandy clay with occasional mid yellow grey patches. Inclusions: frequent gritty chalk flecks, angular natural flints, and occasional shale. Natural below (2002)	>1m	>0.85m	0.3m
2014	Natural	Very firm and dense mid red brown sandy clay. Inclusions: stones. Natural below (2013)	>0.5m	>0.35m	0.2m
2015	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2016) and (2027). Recut by ditches [2017] and [2019].	>2m	>0.7m	0.61m
2016	Fill	Firm slick and plastic pale-yellow brown fine silty clay. Inclusions: rare angular grit. Basal fill of ditch [2015].	>1m	>0.53m	0.33m
2017	Cut	Recut of ditch [2015]. Filled by (2018) and (2028). Recut by ditch [2019].	>1.8m	>0.6m	0.54m
2018	Fill	Firm dense and plastic pale-yellow brown fine silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common chalk flecks and rare angular grit. Basal fill of ditch recut [2017].	>1.8m	>0.6m	0.3m
2019	Cut	Recut of ditches [2017] and [2015]. Filled by (2020) and (2021).	>1.8m	1.03m	0.45m
2020	Fill	Hard and dense light-yellow brown slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional brighter yellow patches. Inclusions: frequent small subrounded stones and occasional manganese. Basal fill of ditch recut [2019].	>1.8m	0.6m	0.15m
2021	Fill	Very hard and dense mottled pale brown, yellow, brighter yellow, and pale pinkish yellow slightly silty clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent manganese and occasional small gritty stones. Upper fill of ditch recut [2019].	>1.8m	1.03m	0.31m
2022	Natural	Soft and damp pale yellow grey clayey sand. Natural below (2002)	>0.7m	>0.5m	0.18m
2023	Natural	Hard bright yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: orange mineralised patches. Natural below (2022)	>0.2m	>0.5m	>0.07m
2024	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (2025).	>2.5m	0.22m	>0.38m
2025	Fill	Fairly soft dark black, brown sandy silt. Single fill of field drain [2024].	>2.5m	0.22m	>0.38m
2026	Fill	Soft bright orange yellow clayey sand. Redeposited natural layer within possible ditch [2011].	>1m	0.2m	0.1m
2027	Fill	Dense firm and slightly plastic pale-yellow brown fine clayey silt. Inclusions: rare manganese. Upper fill of ditch [2015].	>1.08m	0.21m	0.31m
2028	Fill	Compact and dense pale-yellow brown and brownish pink mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks. Upper fill of ditch recut [2017].	>1.8m	0.31m	0.28m
2029	Natural	Hard bright brownish yellow coarse sand. Inclusions: very frequent small subrounded gravels. Natural below (2014)	>1m	>0.6m	>0.4m
2030	Natural	Dense and compact pale yellow-brown sandy boulder clay with occasional silver and pink streaks. Inclusions: frequent angular gravels and chalk flecks. Natural below (2002)	>1m	>1.2m	>0.5m

Trench 21		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.66m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2100	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt.	50m	2.3m	0.36m
2101	Subsoil	Firm light yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: none.	50m	2.3m	0.2m
2102	-	VOID	-	-	-
2103	Natural	Dense and compact mid to light pinkish orange fine sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common angular stones.	40m	2.3m	>0.1m
2104	Cut	Cut of geological hollow, likely not archaeological. Filled by (2105).	2.42m	>0.9m	0.1m
2105	Fill	Friable mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: manganese. Fill of hollow [2104].	2.42m	>0.9m	0.1m
2106	Deposit	Firm compact light blue yellow and mottled blue striated clay. Inclusions: none.	11m	>2.3m	0.26m

Trench 21		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.66m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2107	Deposit	Firm mid yellow blue and orange yellow mottled clay with blue streaks. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks.	13m	2.3m	0.2m
2108	Deposit	Firm light blue banded clay. Inclusions: lenses of clay with organic and manganese material.	>1m	>2.3m	0.15m
2109	Natural	Dense and compact mid grey blue clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent angular white flints and chalk flecks.	>1m	>1m	

Trench 22		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.43m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2200	Topsoil	Firm mid brownish grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: wheat.	50m	2.3m	0.28m
2201	Natural	Compact light yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: none.	50m	2.3m	0.15m
2202	Natural	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common natural angular flints and frequent chalk flecks.	50m	2.3m	
2203	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (2204) and (2205).	~29m	>2m	>0.4m
2204	Fill	Compact mid grey, brown slightly silty sandy clay. Inclusions: very tiny gravels, occasional small stones, and occasional manganese. Lower fill of [2203].	~29m	>2m	0.24m
2205	Fill	Compact mid-light grey, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: small stones and occasional manganese. Upper fill of [2203].	~29m	>2m	0.06m

Trench 23		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.42m - 0.52m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2300	Topsoil	Firm mid to dark brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: wheat.	50m	2.3m	0.32m
2301	Subsoil	Compact light yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese.	>18m	2.3m	0.1m-0.2m
2302	-	VOID	-	-	-
2303	Natural	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small chalk flecks, moderately common flints, rounded and angular stones, and lenses of coarse gravels.	50m	2.3m	>0.1m
2304	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (2307), (2306), and (2305).	>2m	2.7m	0.4m
2305	Fill	Very dense and firm pale brownish yellow dense and fine clayey silt with occasional pale silver blue streaks. Uppermost fill of natural hollow [2304].	>1.8m	>2.75m	0.24m
2306	Fill	Very compact pale and bright silvery blue fine silty clay with occasional yellow brown streaks. Middle fill of natural hollow [2304].	>1.8m	>2.75m	0.1m
2307	Fill	Very compact hard and dense pale blue grey streaked mid to dark purplish red fine silty clay. Inclusions: very rare chalk flecks and patches of angular white flints.	>1.8m	>2.75m	0.2m
2308	-	VOID	-	-	-
2309	Cut	Cut of possible tree throw. Filled by (2310), (2311), (2313), and (2314).	>2.12m	1.5m	0.34m
2310	Fill	Compact pale orange red and pale blue mottled slightly silty clay. Inclusions: none. Basal fill of possible tree throw [2309].	>2.12m	1.5m	0.23m
2311	Fill	Compact pale pinkish brown slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small subangular stone and gravel. Uppermost fill of possible tree throw [2309].	>2.12	0.71m	0.27m
2312	Deposit	Dense and firm bright silver-streaked purplish red sandy clay. Inclusions: none.	~9m	>2.3m	0.18m
2313	Fill	Fairly soft and plastic patchy bright white yellow and very bright silvery white clayey sand. Inclusions: rare angular grit. Lower middle fill in possible tree throw [2309].	>2m	0.7m	0.2m
2314	Fill	Fairly soft and plastic mid brown, grey clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent black mineral staining, likely manganese. Upper middle fill in possible tree throw [2309].	>1.2m	0.45m	0.05m

Trench 24		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.45m		Alignment:	N-S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2400	Topsoil	Firm mid-dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Wheat crop	50m	2.3m	0.25m
2401	Natural	Compact, light yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional flecks of manganese and small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.12m
2402	Natural	Firm, mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks and moderate natural angular flint, with rounded / subangular pebbles and patches of coarse gravels	50m	2.3m	-

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2403	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2404), (2405), (2412)	>2m	>1.1m	0.75m
2404	Fill	Somewhat soft, malleable yet slightly friable, light-mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese and occasional stones. Basal fill of [2403].	>1m	0.79m	0.33m
2405	Fill	Somewhat soft, malleable, slightly friable, light-mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Common manganese and infrequent stones. Mid fill of [2403]	>1m	0.48m	0.2m
2406	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (2407), (2408), (2410)	>2m	>0.77m	>0.43m
2407	Fill	Semi solid, smooth, and plastic, mid brown, yellow clay. Inclusions: very occasional small angular and sub-rounded stones. Basal fill of [2406]	>1m	0.69m	0.15m
2408	Fill	Semi solid and plastic, light blue and yellow mottled clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Mid fill of [2406]	>1m	0.7m	0.14m
2409	Cut	Linear feature truncating [2406], [2403]. Filled by (2411)	>2m	1.78m	0.33m
2410	Fill	Moderately compact, light-mid pink, brown silty clay with some sand. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Uppermost fill of [2406]	>1m	0.70m	0.18m
2411	Fill	Firm, mid brown slight yellow twinge and pink hue sandy clay. Inclusions: Stones, small through to large, semi-common. Fill of [2409]	>2m	1.78m	0.33m
2412	Fill	Dense, firm pale to mid yellow-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones, manganese. Uppermost fill of [2403].	>2m	0.6m	0.22m

Trench 25		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.65m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2500	Topsoil	Firm and friable, dark grey, brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.35m
2501	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	0.2m
2502	Natural	NE end - firm, reddish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: Chalk flecks and stones. SW end - Pond deposits see below.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
2503	Cut	Cut of small, irregular shaped pit. Filled by (2504)	0.59m	1.27m	0.11m
2504	Fill	Compact and crumbly, mid blackish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional subangular flint up to 10mm and black mineral staining. Only fill of [2503]	0.59m	1.27m	0.11m
2505	Deposit	Firm to friable, dark purplish brown/grey clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese.	>22m	>1.8m	0.25m
2506	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit. Filled by (2509) and (2510)	1.64m	>0.4m	0.55m
2507	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (2508), (2511), (2512) = (2517), (2513) = (2518), and (2514) = (2519)	>1m	1.5m	0.7m
2508	Fill	Firm and plastic, Mottled dark blue/grey and orange clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese and iron panning. Basal fill of [2507]	>1m	1.2m	0.22m
2509	Fill	Firm, mid blue/grey clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese flecks. Basal fill of [2506]	<1.65m	0.4m	0.25m
2510	Fill	Firm, mid blue/purple, grey clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese flecks. Upper fill of [2506]	<1.65m	0.4m	0.35m
2511	Fill	Firm and plastic, mottled blue/grey and orange clay. No inclusions. Lower fill of [2507]	-	0.9m	0.25m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2512	Fill	Firm and crispy, mid blue/grey clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese and iron panning flecks. Middle fill of [2507]	-	1.15m	0.18m
2513	Fill	Firm, mottled blue/grey/orange clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese and iron panning towards the southern edge. Upper fill in [2507]	-	1.3m	0.4m
2514	Fill	Firm, mixed mid blue/grey/brown clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese and iron panning flecks. Upper fill in [2507]	-	1.5m	0.15m
2515	Deposit	Firm, mid mottled orange/blue clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Lowest pond deposit in [2521]	>6.8m	>1m	0.45m
2516	Deposit	Water lain deposit. Firm, mid blue/grey clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Deposit in [2521]	>6.8m	>1m	0.35m
2517	Fill	Firm and crispy, mid blue/grey clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese flecks. Middle fill of [2507]	-	0.88m	0.15m
2518	Fill	Firm, mottled blue/orange clay. Inclusions: Lens of blue and orange clay. Middle fill of [2507]	-	2.05m	0.22m
2519	Fill	Firm, mixed blue/brown clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Upper fill of [2507]	-	2.25m	0.2m
2520	Deposit	Firm, mid orange/brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Upper pond deposit in [2521].	>1.8m	>1m	0.2m
2521	Cut	Cut of pond; only the northern edge was visible within the trench.	>20m	>1.8m	0.7m

Trench 26		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.49m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey, brown clayey silt.	50m	2.3m	0.27m
2601	Subsoil	Friable mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: manganese flecks.	~42m	2.3m	0.3m
2602	-	VOID	-	-	-
2603	Deposit	Friable, slightly fluffy, and fibrous, very dark grey black, brown gritty clayey silt. Inclusions: possible organics. Peat-like deposit.	19m	>2.3m	>0.16m
2604	Natural	Boulder clay. Dense and compact grey-streaked bright brownish yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent angular white gravels.	50m	2.3m	>0.1m
2605	Deposit	Friable bright yellow orange sandy clay with sand lenses. Inclusions: frequent iron panning.	19m	2.3m	0.1m
2606	Deposit	Firm blue grey clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks.	21m	2.3m	0.24m
2607	Deposit	Friable mid to pale grey, brown, blue silty clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and iron pan.	22m	2.3m	0.1m
2608	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (2609).	>0.4m	0.66m	0.28m
2609	Fill	Firm dark grey blue silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common iron panning. Single fill of pit [2608].	>0.4m	0.66m	0.28m
2610	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (2611).	2.3m	0.2m	>0.4m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
2611	Fill	Friable dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional mixed redeposited natural. Single fill of field drain [2610].	2.3m	0.2m	>0.4m
2612	Natural	Firm mid yellow grey clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks.	50m	2.3m	0.14m
2613	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (2614).	>20m	0.2m	0.18m
2614	Fill	Friable mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: none. Single fill of field drain [2613].	>20m	0.2m	0.18m

Trench 27	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.57m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2700	Topsoil	Firm plastic dark grey, brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
2701	Subsoil	Friable mid reddish brown silty clay sand. Inclusions: occasional rounded to subrounded pebbles.	50m	1.8m	0.17m
2702	Natural	Hard dense mid brownish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of mid orange silty sand and frequent angular white stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
2703	Cut	Cut of probable geological channel. Filled by (2704) and (2708).	>3m	1.5m	0.35m
2704	Fill	Very compact mid red brown sandy clay with frequent vertical streaks of blueish silver. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks and white angular stone. Main fill of channel [2703].	>3m	1.5m	0.35m
2705	-	VOID	-	-	-
2706	Natural	Dense and firm dull mid red brown fine clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese flecks.	~6m	>2m	0.16m
2707	Natural	Firm but plastic mid dull orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare subrounded pebbles.	>12m	>2m	0.12m
2708	Fill	Compact and dense silvery blue streaked mid red brown fine sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate to frequent gritty chalk and white flint, often clustered. Fill of channel [2703].	>3m	0.5m	0.25m

Trench 28	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.61m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2800	Topsoil	Soft and friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare subangular pebbles.	50m	1.8m	0.36m
2801	Subsoil	Mid orange, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common small stones.	25m	1.8m	0.15m
2802	Natural	Purplish brown boulder clay with blue striations. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
2803	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2804), (2805), and (2806).	>2m	1.14m	0.44m
2804	Fill	Soft mid brown silty clay sand. Inclusions: moderately common chalk flecks. Basal fill of ditch [2803].	>1m	1m	0.15m

2805	Fill	Soft mid brown silty clay sand. Inclusions: none. Middle fill of ditch [2803].	>2m	1.14m	0.26m
2806	Fill	Compact mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: none. Uppermost fill of ditch [2803].	>2m	0.53m	0.12m
2807	Cut	Cut of fire pit. Filled by (2808), (2809), and (2810).	1.48m	>0.55m	0.37m
2808	Fill	Friable grey black clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent charcoal. Uppermost fill of fire pit [2807].	1.48m	>0.55m	0.29m
2809	Fill	Compact black silty clay. Inclusions: extremely frequent fire cracked stones. Predominantly a stone layer. Secondary fill of fire pit [2807].			0.09m
2810	Fill	Friable mid grey silty sand. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal and burning evidence. Primary fill of fire pit [2807].	0.96m	>0.45m	0.07m
2811	Deposit	Mottled orange, brown gravelly sand, and mid brownish grey clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks.	30m	1.8m	0.3m
2812	Deposit	Friable dark blackish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks, moderately common small angular stones, and occasional fire cracked stones.	23m	1.8m	0.15m

Trench 29		**Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m**		**Alignment:**	**NE-SW**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2900	Topsoil	Firm dark greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.3m
2901	Natural	Firm light brownish yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese.	~30m	2.3m	>0.2m
2902	Natural	Dense and firm mid brown orange and orange pink mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common to frequent white angular stones. Boulder clay.	50m	2.3m	
2903	Deposit	Firm light brownish yellow clay sand. Inclusions: occasional iron pan.	>8m	2.3m	
2904	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (2905).	>1.2m	1.5m	0.32m
2905	Fill	Soft light grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Single fill of pit [2904].	>1.2m	1.5m	0.32m
2906	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch. Filled by (2907).	>2.2m	0.82m	0.22m
2907	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: none. Single fill of ditch [2906].	>2.2m	0.82m	0.22m
2908	Cut	Cut of probably tree throw. Filled by (2909) and (2910).	2.2m	1.9m	0.4m
2909	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Primary fill of probably tree throw [2908].	>1m	>0.4m	0.08m
2910	Fill	Soft mixed pale yellow and light yellow white clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks. Uppermost fill of probably tree throw [2908].	2.2m	1.9m	0.42m

Trench 30		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3000	Topsoil	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.28m
3001	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks.	>12.5m	2.3m	0.15m
3002	Natural	Light yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks and iron pan.	50m	2.3m	0.35m
3003	Natural	Dense firm mid orange brown and purplish brown mottled sandy clay. Inclusions: Moderately common to frequent angular stones.	50m	2.3m	>0.1m
3004	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (3005). Recut by ditch [3006]. Truncated by furrow [3009].	>2.5m	0.9m	0.36m
3005	Fill	Heavy, sticky, somewhat firm and friable mid grey silty sandy clay. Inclusions: very occasional natural flints. Single fill of ditch [3004].	>2.5m	0.9m	0.22m
3006	Cut	Recut of ditch [3004]. Filled by (3007) and (3008).	>2.5m	0.9m	0.27m
3007	Fill	Slightly friable, soft sticky and malleable mid to light grey slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: very occasional small stones. Basal and main bulk fill of ditch recut [3006].	>2.5m	1.3m	0.19m
3008	Fill	Slightly friable sticky and malleable mid to light grey and yellow mottled slightly sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Upper fill of ditch recut [3006].	>1.2m	0.75m	0.08m
3009	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3010). Truncates ditch [3004].	>2m	~6.5m	>0.13m
3010	Fill	Somewhat compact plastic mid to light tan brown silty clay. Inclusions: somewhat common stones. Single fill of furrow [3009].	>2m	~6.5m	>0.13m
3011	Deposit	Softly firm friable blue grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>13m	>2.3m	0.1m
3012	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3013).	>2m	~5m	>0.08m
3013	Fill	Fairly soft friable and fluffy mid tan brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Single fill of furrow [3012].	>2m	~5m	>0.08m
3014	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3015).	>2.5m	0.3m	>0.16m
3015	Fill	Slightly soft friable mid to dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: none.	>2.5m	0.3m	>0.16m

Trench 31		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.49m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3100	Topsoil	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silty sand.	50m	2.3m	0.25m
3101	Subsoil	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	20m	2.2m	0.14m
3102	Natural	Firm light brownish yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks.	7m		>0.1m
3103	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small stones and moderately common flint.	25m		>0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3104	Natural	Soft loose light brownish yellow coarse sand mottled with white, pale grey, and reddish brown. Inclusions: iron pan.	>25m		>0.1m
3105	-	VOID	-	-	-
3106	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (3107). Truncated by field drain [3108].	>2.2m	1.92m	0.23m
3107	Fill	Loose friable and fluffy mid to light grey tan brown and pale yellow mottled slightly silty sand. Inclusions: extremely rare chalk flecks and tiny natural flints. Single fill of natural hollow [3106].	>1.13m	1.92m	0.23m
3108	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3109). Truncates natural hollow [3106]. Unexcavated.	>3.8m	0.3m	
3109	Fill	Soft friable mid to dark brown, grey clayey sand. Inclusions: very occasional lenses of bright orange clay, occasional stones, and occasional chalk flecks. Single fill of field drain [3108]. Unexcavated.	>3.8m	0.3m	

Trench 32	Dimensions:	50m x 2.3m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3200	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional stones.	50m	2.3m	0.3m
3201	Subsoil	Firm mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small chalk flecks.	50m	2.3m	0.15m
3202	Natural	Soft loose light brown, yellow mottled coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional to moderate iron panning and lenses of red sand.	50m	2.3m	0.25m
3203	Natural	Compact mid brownish red sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	>1m		>0.1m
3204	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3205).	>3m	4.5m	>0.16
3205	Fill	Moderately compact friable mid to dark yellowy grey, brown slightly silty clay sand. Inclusions: occasional stones. Single fill of furrow [3204].	>3m	4.5m	>0.16m

Trench 33		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.7m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3300	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown crumbly, friable clayey silt.	50m	1.8m	max 0.26m
3301	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown dense, firm silty sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular sandstones	50m	1.8m	max 0.24m
3302	Natural	Dense, compact pale whitish yellow sandy clay. Natural layer overlying (3303)	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
3303	Natural	Soft bright orange-yellow and pinkish red coarse sand with compacted degraded sandstone patches. Natural layer overlying (3322)	50m	1.8m	0.05-0.1m
3304	Deposit	Mid brown-grey dense, firm clayey silt; blackish hue overall and moderate gleying. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular soft, degraded sandstone, especially at base.	>13m	1.8m	0.24m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3305	Deposit	Mid brown-grey dense, firm clayey silt; bluish hue overall and occasional gleying. Inclusions: rare sub-angular soft, degraded sandstone, especially at base.	>14m	1.8m	0.23m
3306	Natural	Dense, compact pale blue-grey sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent white angular gravels.	50m	1.8m	>0.5m
3307	Deposit	Dense, firm mid yellow-brown and grey-brown clayey silt.	50m	1.8m	max 0.27m
3308	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (3309) -(3312), (3316), (3317).	>1m	>1.8m	0.97m
3309	Fill	Dark blackish grey fine, soft clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks, moderate angular natural flints. Basal fill of [3308]	>1m	0.65m	0.17m
3310	Fill	Mottled dark black-grey and mid yellow-grey firm silty clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks, occasional angular natural flints. Fill of [3308]	>1m	1.2m	0.33m
3311	Fill	Mid bluish brown-grey fine, compact silty clay. Inclusions: rare sub-angular sandstones. Fill of [3308]	>1m	1.52m	0.25m
3312	Fill	Bright brownish yellow firm sandy clay. Inclusions: very frequent angular natural flints and chalk flecks. Fill of [3308]	>1m	0.53m	0.17m
3313	Cut	Cut of linear ditch; recut within ditch [3308]. Filled by (3314), (3315), (3318) -(3321)	>1m	>1.75m	0.58m
3314	Fill	Mottled dark blackish grey and brownish yellow fine, firm clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks, rare, degraded sandstone fragments. Fill of [3313]	>1m	0.62m	0.15m
3315	Fill	Mid to dark grey fine clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese, rare chalk flecks. Fill of [3313]	>1m	>0.87m	0.2m
3316	Fill	Slightly striated bright brown-yellow and mid bluish brown-grey fine silty clay; the yellow clay sits in bands or lenses within the fill. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks. Fill of [3308]	>1m	0.87m	0.1m
3317	Fill	Dull, mid yellow-grey firm and dense clayey silt with patches of brighter yellow clay. Fill of [3308]	>1m	0.68m	0.12m
3318	Fill	Dark blackish grey fine, firm clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks, rare angular natural flints. Fill of [3313]	>1m	>0.75m	0.17m
3319	Fill	Mid slightly bluish grey fine clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional fine manganese, rare chalk flecks. Fill of [3313]	>1m	0.89m	0.22m
3320	Fill	Dark black-grey fine clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent manganese. Fill of [3313]	>1m	0.9m	0.11m
3321	Fill	Mid grey fine, firm clayey silt. Inclusions: fine dark reddish iron panning. Fill of [3313]	>1m	1.15m	0.21m
3322	Natural	Pale to mid blue-grey fine sandy clay. Natural layer overlying (3306)	50m	1.8m	0.06m
3323	Cut	Cut of linear furrow. Filled by (3324)	>11m	~5m	0.4m
3324	Fill	Mid yellow-brown friable sandy silt. Fill of [3323]	>11m	~5m	0.4m
3325	Cut	Cut of linear furrow. Filled by (3326)	>10m	~5.5m	>0.15m
3326	Fill	Mid yellow-brown friable sandy silt. Fill of [3325]	>10m	~5.5m	>0.2m

Trench 34		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3400	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown crumbly, friable clayey silt.	50m	1.8m	max 0.26m
3401	Natural	Mid orange and blue-grey dense, firm sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent angular natural flints; occasional chalk flecks. Below (3452)	50m	1.8m	-
3402	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (3403)	0.9m	0.32m	0.14m
3403	Fill	Very compact, mixed dark grey and greyish blue slightly silty clay mottled with orange. Inclusions: Rare flint and medium sub angular stones. Fill of [3402]	0.9m	0.32m	0.14m
3404	Cut	Cut of pit, filled with (3405) (3406) (3407) (3408)	>1m	1m	0.38m
3405	Fill	Loose, dark grey/black sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate angular stone and charcoal. Uppermost fill of [3404]	>1m	0.8m	0.08m
3406	Fill	Firm, yellow sandy clay. No inclusions. Upper middle fill of [3404]	0.6m	0.45m	0.14m
3407	Fill	Firm, light grey/blue silty clay. No inclusions. Lower middle fill of [3404]	0.7m	0.46m	0.26m
3408	Fill	Firm, yellow silty clay. No inclusions. Lower fill of [3404]	0.7m	0.52m	0.07m
3409	Cut	Cut of oval pit. Filled by (3410), (3411)	2.92m	>1m	0.32m
3410	Fill	Firm, mid brown-grey silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate sub-angular stones and charcoal. Fill of [3409]	2.92m	0.88m	0.32m
3411	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal. Lower fill of [3409]	0.79m	0.5m	0.17m
3412	Deposit	Dull, slightly bluish mid yellow-brown firm clayey silt. Inclusions: rare stone flecks. Same as (3429)	7.5m	>1.8m	max 0.22m
3413	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (3414)	>0.7m	>0.45m	0.36m
3414	Fill	Firm, dark grey-black sandy clay. Inclusions: 25-30% sub-angular stones, heat fractured and reddened, up to 50mm. Fill of [3413]	0.7m	0.45m	0.36m
3415	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (3416) and (3417)	>1.1m	>1m	0.31m
3416	Fill	Firm, dark grey sandy clay. Inclusions: 15-20% sub-angular, fire cracked/reddened stones. Upper fill of [3415].	0.74m	1m	0.26m
3417	Fill	Firm, mid/dark blackish blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: 10-15% sub-angular heated stones. Lower fill of [3415].	0.8m	0.4m	0.32m
3418	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (3419).	1.35m	0.7m	0.25m
3419	Fill	Firm/compact, mid brownish-grey silty clay. Inclusions: Rare small angular flint. Fill of [3418]	1.35m	0.7m	0.25m
3420	-	VOID	-	-	-
3421	Cut	Cut of oval pit. Filled by (3422)	0.7m	0.65m	0.2m
3422	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small smooth and angular stones. Fill of [3421].	0.7m	0.65m	0.2m
3423	Cut	Cut of elongated pit or gully terminus. Filled by (3424)	>0.7m	0.3m	0.16m
3424	Fill	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with slight blue hue. No inclusions. Fill of [3423].	>0.7m	0.3m	0.16m
3425	Cut	Cut of tree throw. Filled by (3426).	>0.38m	0.92m	0.22m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3426	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid blue fine silty clay with some black mottling. Inclusions: Frequent rooting and degraded organics. Fill of [3425].	>0.38m	0.92m	0.22m
3427	Cut	Cut of root channel associated with [3425]. Filled by (3428).	>0.14m	0.2m	>0.23m
3428	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid blue silty clay with some black mottling. Inclusions: Some degraded organics. Fill of [3427].	>0.14m	0.2m	>0.23m
3429	Deposit	Dull mid yellow-brown firm clayey silt. Inclusions: rare stone flecks. Same as (3412)	20m	>1.8m	max 0.22m
3430	Cut	Cut of oval pit. Filled by (3443), (3444)	0.96m	0.64m	0.35m
3431	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3432).	>1.8m	>1.6m	N/A
3432	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown, clayey, silty sand. No inclusions. Fill of [3431].	>1.8m	>1.6m	N/A
3433	Cut	Cut of unexcavated field drain. Filled by (3434).	>1.8m	0.2m	N/A
3434	Fill	Firm, mid grey, brown, redeposited boulder clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk flecks. Fill of [3434].	>1.8m	0.2m	N/A
3435	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (3436), (3449), (3450), (3451).	>2.4m	1.2m	>0.6m
3436	Fill	Dark grey-brown soft, slightly clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular small stones, manganese.	2.4m	0.8m	>0.2m
3437	Cut	Cut of natural pond. Filled by (3438), (3439), (3440), (3441).	>1.8m	~4m	0.5m
3438	Fill	Bright blue-grey soft, dense silty clay. Inclusions: occasional black mineral flecks. Lower fill of pond [3437]	1m	1.4m	0.16m
3439	Fill	Dark blackish grey and mid green-grey firm silty clay. Lower middle fill of pond [3437]	1m	0.55m	0.08m
3440	Fill	Pale yellow-orange and mid brownish pink hard, crumbly sandy clay and degraded sandstone. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks. Upper middle fill of pond [3437]	1m	1.2m	0.24m
3441	Fill	Dull mid brown-grey and bright blue-grey mottled firm clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones, rare chalk flecks. Upper fill of pond [3437]	1.8m	1.1m	0.18m
3442	Deposit	Dull mid orange, grey fine clayey silt, occasional blue mottling. Inclusions: moderate angular flint, manganese flecks	3.2m	1.8m	0.06m
3443	Fill	Dull, mid orange-grey fine clayey silt. Striated with coarse yellow/orange sand. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular small stones, manganese. Lower fill of pit [3430]	0.68m	0.1m	0.10m
3444	Fill	Mid greyish orange soft, damp clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Upper fill of pit [3430]	0.96m	0.64m	0.27m
3445	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3446)	>1.8m	5.5m	0.28m
3446	Fill	Dull brown-grey friable sandy silt. Inclusions: rare stone. Fill of furrow [3445].	>1.8m	5.5m	0.28m
3447	Cut	Linear cut of land drain. Filled by (3448)	>2.8m	0.25m	>0.44m
3448	Fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand mixed with redeposited boulder clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk fleck and small stones. Fill of land drain [3447]	2.8m	0.25m	>0.44m
3449	Fill	Dark blackish grey friable sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate small angular stones. Mid fill in ditch [3435]	2.4m	0.4m	0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3450	Fill	Dark brown-grey firm clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks. Upper mid fill in ditch [3435]	2.4m	0.5m	0.1m
3451	Fill	Dark grey-brown friable, fluffy sandy clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks, sub-angular stones. Upper fill of ditch [3435]	2.4m	1.2m	0.45m
3452	Natural	Mid to light orange-brown dense, firm silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.12m
3453	Deposit	Dull greenish grey fine silty clay with dark blackish grey patches.	1.32m	>0.5m	0.1m
3454	Deposit	Sealing layer above pond [3437].	4m	>1.8m	0.16m

Trench 35		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3500	Topsoil	Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.32m
3501	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and moderately common flint.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
3502	Cut	Cut of post-medieval drainage ditch. Filled by (3503). Truncates furrow [3504].	>2.6m	1.15m	>0.75m
3503	Fill	Moderately compact friable dark grey, brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common to frequent chalk flecks, common subangular and subrounded stones, and occasional manganese. Single fill of post-medieval drainage ditch [3502].	>2.6m	1.15m	0.75m
3504	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3505). Truncated by post-medieval drainage ditch [3502].	>1.8m	~5m	0.17m
3505	Fill	Slightly loose friable yet malleable mid to dark grey, brown slightly silty sandy clay. Inclusions: common small to medium stones and occasional manganese. Single fill of furrow [3504].	>1.8m	~5m	0.17m
3506	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3507). Intersects with drainage ditch [3502].	>5m	~0.3m	>0.25m
3507	Fill	Moderately compact friable dark brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: somewhat frequent chalk flecks and occasional small angular flints. Single fill of field drain [3506].	>5m	~0.3m	>0.25m
3508	Cut	Cut of probably trackway ditch. Filled by (3509), (3510), (3511), (3512), and (3513). Recut by ditches [3514]. Truncated by ditch [3517].	>1m	1.74m	0.75m
3509	Fill	Soft sticky and malleable mid to light yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium stones. Basal fill of ditch [3508].	>1m	1.23m	0.16m
3510	Fill	Fluffy, gritty, friable yet malleable mid yellow grey, brown clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and black mineral content. Slump fill in ditch [3508].	>1m	0.63m	0.15m
3511	Fill	Fairly soft, friable yet smooth and malleable mid yellow grey clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Tertiary fill of ditch [3508].	>1m	1.24m	0.14m
3512	Fill	Fluffy, gritty, friable yet malleable mid yellow grey, brown clay. Inclusions: occasional medium stones and black mineral content. Slump fill in ditch [3508].	>1m	0.6m	0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3513	Fill	Friable soft mid yellow brown very silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	>1m	0.65m	0.17m
3514	Cut	Recut of probable trackway ditch [3508]. Filled by (3515) and (3516). Truncated by ditch [3517].	>1m	0.98m	0.35m
3515	Fill	Compact smooth mid blue grey, brown silty clay. Basal fill of ditch recut [3514].	>1m	0.76m	0.1m
3516	Fill	Firm crunchy mid orangey pinkish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and black minerals. Upper fill of ditch recut [3514].	>1m	0.77m	0.13m
3517	Cut	Cut of broad shallow feature. Filled by (3518). Truncates ditch [3508] and ditch recut [3514]. Truncated by furrow [3519].	>2m	2.67m	0.21m
3518	Fill	Fairly compact slick mid yellow brown silty clay sand. Singular fill of feature [3517].	>2m	2.67m	0.21m
3519	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3520) and (3521). Truncates feature [3517].	>2m	>2.1m	0.18m
3520	Fill	Somewhat compact malleable and slightly friable mid brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Basal fill of furrow [3519].	>2m	>1.8m	0.18m
3521	Fill	Compact malleable and slightly friable silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and flecks of black mineral and chalk. Upper fill of furrow [3519].	>2m	>1.8m	0.08m
3522	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3523). Truncates ditch [3517] and ditch recut [3519].	>7m	0.24m	-
3523	Fill	Slightly loose friable dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and common small angular flints and stones. Single fill of field drain [3522].	>7m	0.24m	-

Trench 36		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.72m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3600	Topsoil	Firm friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
3601	Natural	Mixed soft bright yellow orange clayey sand and firm dense pale brown, yellow to orange yellow clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and subrounded pebbles.	50m	1.8m	0.42m
3602	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3603). Truncated by field drain [3604].	>1.8m	0.5m	>0.1m
3603	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Single fill of furrow [3602].	>1.8m	0.5m	>0.1m
3604	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3605). Truncates furrow [3602].	>1.8m	0.3m	>0.18m
3605	Fill	Firm mixed dark grey, brown silty clay and bright yellow orange clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks. Single fill of field drain [3604].	>1.8m	0.3m	>0.18m
3606	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and manganese flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m

Trench 37		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.68m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3700	Topsoil	Firm and friable dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular stones and moderate amounts of chalk grit.	50m	1.8m	0.28m
3701	Natural	Firm and dense mid to light yellow brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.2m
3702	Natural	Soft bright orange yellow clayey sand and compact light-yellow brown clayey sand mix. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and fragments.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
3703	Cut	Cut of probable pit. Filled by (3704), (3705), and (3712).	1.54m	1.01m	0.27m
3704	Fill	Soft damp and plastic slightly bluish mid brown, grey soft silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones up to 10mm. Basal fill of probable pit [3703].	0.9m	1.01m	0.12m
3705	Fill	Soft and friable pale blue grey and orange, grey mottled silty sand. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Uppermost fill of probable pit [3703].	1.54m	1.01m	0.15m
3706	Cut	Cut of possible terminus. Filled by (3707). Truncated by furrow [3713].	>1.88m	0.66m	0.16m
3707	Fill	Soft friable dull pale brown, grey silty sand with occasional orange, grey mottle. Inclusions: occasional small subangular stones. Single fill of probable terminus [3706].	>1.88m	0.66m	0.16m
3708	Cut	Cut of possible pit or solution hollow. Filled by (3709), (3710), (3711). Truncated by furrow [3713].	1.14m	0.88m	0.39m
3709	Fill	Soft plastic mid blue grey grainy clayey silty sand. Basal fill of possible pit or solution hollow [3708].	0.74m	>0.35m	0.17m
3710	Fill	Soft damp and plastic light blue grey and light red, yellow brown mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent pebbles. Middle fill of possible pit or solution hollow [3708].	1.06m	0.88m	0.15m
3711	Fill	Firm sticky light blueish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Uppermost fill of possible pit or solution hollow [3708].	1.1m	0.73m	0.13m
3712	Fill	Soft yellowish brown and blueish grey mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks. Middle fill in probable pit [3703].	>0.48m	0.4m	0.13m
3713	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3714). Truncates possible terminus [3706] and possible pit or solution hollow [3708].	>1.8m	3.8m	>0.24m
3714	Fill	Firm and dense mid reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small subrounded stones and moderately common to frequent manganese flecks. Single fill of furrow [3713].	>1.8m	3.8m	>0.24m
3715	Deposit	Fairly soft and crumbly pale blue grey and bright orange yellow mottled clayey sand. Inclusions: rare small gritty stones.	1.2m	0.9m	0.28m

Trench 38		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.46m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3800	Topsoil	Firm friable and crumbly dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
3801	Subsoil	Firm dense light yellow brown clayey sand with patches of bright yellow sand.	~35m	1.8m	0.28m
3802	Deposit	Orange-tinged mid greyish blue silty sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese. Flooding layer.	~22m	1.8m	0.16m
3803	Natural	Compact dull mid brownish orange sandy clay. Inclusions: rare chalk flecks and black mineral staining. Natural sandy clay.	~30m	1.8m	>0.1m
3804	Natural	Compact mid reddish orange clay. Inclusions: moderately common chalk flecks. Natural boulder clay.	~20m	1.8m	>0.05m
3805	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3809). Truncates furrow [3806].	>1.8m	0.26m	>0.22m
3806	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3810). Truncated by field drain [3805].	>1.8m	5m	>0.2m
3807	Cut	Cut of possible pit or hollow. Filled by (3808).	>0.5m	2.35m	0.2m
3808	Fill	Compact dull light brownish yellow sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks and lenses of clayey sand. Single fill of [3807].	>0.5m	2.35m	0.2m
3809	Fill	Firm mixed dark blackish brown and bright greyish yellow silty sand and sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common small white angular stones and chalk flecks. Single fill of field drain [3805].	>1.8m	0.26m	>0.22m
3810	Fill	Friable mid reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of furrow [3806].	>1.8m	5m	>0.2m
3811	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (3812).	0.18m	0.22m	0.07m
3812	Fill	Soft dark greyish black clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and fragments. Single fill of pit [3811].	0.18m	0.22m	0.07m
3813	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (3814).	0.4m	0.5m	0.08m
3814	Fill	Soft pale light blueish grey mottled sandy clay with lenses of yellowish-brown clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of pit [3813].	0.4m	0.5m	0.08m
3815	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (3816) and (3817).	0.62m	0.46m	0.18m
3816	Fill	Soft pale whitish grey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional subrounded cobble stones. Basal fill of pit [3815].	0.46m	>0.2m	0.05m
3817	Fill	Compact plastic and very sticky pale light blueish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: none. Uppermost fill of pit [3815].	0.62m	0.46m	0.16m
3818	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3819) and (3821). Truncates pond / paleochannel [3826].	>1.8m	1.1m	>0.6m
3819	Fill	Firm very mixed pale grey, brown and yellow clay. Inclusions: none. Uppermost and bulk fill of field drain [3818].	>1.8m	1.1m	0.6m
3820	Fill	Very firm bright pale grey blue clay with occasional yellow mottling. Inclusions: manganese and gleying. Fill within pond [3826].	>2.15m	>1.84m	0.22m
3821	Fill	Soft friable and crunchy dark red brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare small stones and frequent iron pan. Lower fill of field drain [3818] around plastic pipe.	>1.15m	0.66m	>0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
3822	Fill	Very firm dull grey brown and patchy black clay. Inclusions: none. Fill within pond [3826].	>1.15m	>0.82m	0.1m
3823	Fill	Very firm bright yellow and grey mottled clay. Inclusions: none. Fill within pond [3826].	>2.15	>1.46	0.1m
3824	Fill	Very firm bright yellow clay. Inclusions: none. Fill in pond [3826].	>1.15m	0.64m	0.08m
3825	Fill	Very firm pale grey and dull yellow mottled clay. Inclusions: none. Lowest fill in pond [3826].	>1.15m	>1.22m	0.18m
3826	Cut	Cut of possible pond. Filled by (3825), (3824), (3823), (3820) and (3822). Truncated by field drain [3818].	>4.2m	>2m	>0.5m

Trench 39		**Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.51m**		**Alignment:**	**E-W**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3900	Topsoil	Soft dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	0.26m
3901	Subsoil	Soft mid grey, brown coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional flecks of gravel.	50m	1.8m	0.1-0.15m
3902	Deposit	Compact light blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks.	>15m	1.8m	0.1m
3903	Natural	Compact mid reddish brown sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: patches of soft coarse sand.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
3904	Natural	Compact sticky plastic light yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: patches of sand.	>32m	1.8m	0.1m
3905	Natural	Soft mid blueish grey coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	>15m	1.8m	>0.25m
3906	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (3907). Truncated by field drain [3908].	>1.8m	4.4m	0.12m
3907	Fill	Friable firm mid reddish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small subrounded stones. Single fill of furrow [3906].	>1.8m	4.4m	0.12m
3908	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (3909). Truncates furrow [3906].	>1.8m	0.22m	>0.22m
3909	Fill	Compact mid to dark grey brown and occasionally orange red silty sand and clay. Inclusions: occasional medium white angular stones and chalk flecks. Single fill of field drain [3908].	>1.8m	0.22m	>0.22m

Trench 40		**Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.55m**		**Alignment:**	**NE-SW**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4000	Topsoil	Firm plastic dark grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.15m
4001	Deposit	Friable reddish grey, brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: moderately common small manganese flecks. Possibly a subsoil.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
4002	Natural	Firm mid yellow and reddish-brown clay and boulder clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
4003	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (4005). Truncated by field drain [4008].	>2.9m	0.58m	0.17m
4004	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (4006) and (4014).	>2.7m	1.1m	0.42m
4005	Fill	Firm mid to dark brownish blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional manganese and iron panning. Single fill of ditch [4003].	>2.9m	0.58m	0.2m
4006	Fill	Friable mottled mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks. Basal fill of ditch [4004].	>1m	1.1m	0.2m
4007	Fill	Mid-dark blackish grey dense, friable clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional CBM fragments. Sole fill of ditch [4013]	>2m	0.8m	0.2m
4008	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (4009). Truncates ditch [4003].	>3m	0.45m	0.6m
4009	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown and orange, brown mottled silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common small stones and lenses of redeposited natural. Single fill of field drain [4008].	>3m	0.45m	0.6m
4010	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filed by (4011).	>1.8m	2m	0.15m
4011	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of furrow [4010].	>1.8m	2m	0.15m
4012	Natural	Firm mid blueish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese flecks. Flooding or pooling deposit.	>40m	1.8m	0.15m
4013	Cut	Cut of linear ditch; recut within [4004]. Filled by (4007).	>2m	0.8m	0.2m
4014	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Upper fill of ditch [4004].	>2m	0.8m	0.25m

Trench 41		**Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m**		**Alignment:**	**NW - SE**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4100	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt. Inclusions Occasional stones/pebbles	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
4101	Subsoil	Friable, orange/grey, brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent small white chalk flecks and subangular stones. Same as (4108) (4115) (4118)	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
4102	Natural	Firm, mid brown boulder clay with friable, brownish orange sand. Inclusions: Chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
4103	Cut	Cut of large pond or depression in the natural. Filled by (4104) (4105) (4106) (4107) (4108) (4109) (4110) (4113) (4114) (4115) (4118)	At least 2m	~45m	>1.2m
4104	Fill	Firm, dark blue grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Lower fill of [4103]	>1m	>2.9m	0.12m
4105	Fill	Firm mottled blue grey and yellow redeposited natural sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Lower deposit within [4103]	>1m	>1.6m	0.2m
4106	Fill	Firm, mid greyish blue, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate small sub-rounded stones, mainly at the base, Manganese flecks. Mid to upper fill of [4103]	>1m	4m	0.2m

4107	Fill	Friable to firm, mixed darkish brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Upper fill in [4103]	>1m	6.1m	0.2m
4108	Fill	Friable, dark reddish brown silty clayey sand. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Upper, sealing deposit in [4103]	2m	>40m	0.3m
4109	Cut	Cut of linear furrow, Filled by (4110)	2m	3.7m	0.2m
4110	Fill	Friable, mid brown sandy silt. Inclusions: Moderate small sub-angular stones. Only fill of [4109]	2m	3.7m	0.2m
4111	Cut	Cut of field drain, filled by (4112)	2m	0.5m	0.4m
4112	Fill	Friable, mottled dark brown and orange, brown silty clay with redeposited orange natural. Inclusions: Moderate stones and clay lumps. Fill of [4111]	2m	0.5m	0.4m
4113	Fill	Firm, mid greyish blue, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-rounded stones. Mid to upper layer within [4103]	>2m	>1.5m	0.15m
4114	Fill	Friable to firm, mixed darkish brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Upper fill of [4103] - Same as (4107)	>2m	2.6m	0.12m
4115	Fill	Friable, dark reddish brown silty clayey sand. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Upper sealing deposit in [4103]	2m	2.5m	0.12m
4116	Cut	Cut of linear furrow, filled by (4117)	2m	2..4m	0.18m
4117	Fill	Friable, Mid brown silty clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Fill of [4116]	2m	2.4m	0.18m
4118	Fill	Friable, dark reddish brown silty clayey sand. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks. Upper deposit in [4103]	1.6m	2m	0.28m

Trench 42		**Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.43m**		**Alignment:**	**NW - SE**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4200	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand.	50m	1.8m	0.27m
4201	-	VOID	-	-	-
4202	Natural	Mainly compact/firm, reddish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Manganese	50m	1.8m	0.3m
4203	Natural	Compact, mid reddish brown sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk and moderate flint. Bands of coarse gravel sands.	50m	1.8m	-
4204	Cut	Cut of pit or ditch terminus, filled by (4205)	>1.25m	0.9m	0.46m
4205	Fill	Firm, dark blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate manganese flecks, some possible organic lenses. Fill of [4204]	>1.25m	0.9m	0.46m

Trench 43		**Dimensions: 50m x 2.2m x 0.8m**		**Alignment:**	**NW - SE**
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4300	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey/brown silty clay.	50m	2.2m	0.3m
4301	Subsoil	Mid reddish greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional chalk flecks.	50m	2.2m	0.3m
4302	Natural	Boulder clay	>30m	2.2m	>0.2m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
4303	Deposit	Stone cobbles, assorted ranging from 0.1m - 0.25m diameter. Rough finish with no bonding or coursing material. Cobble surface	3.7m	2m	0.2m
4304	Cut	Cut of small, shallow linear ditch. Filled by (4305)	2.6m	1.4m	0.2m
4305	Fill	Firm, dark blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese flecks. Fill of [4304]	2.6m	1.4m	0.2m
4306	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (4307)	2m	1.4m	0.1m
4307	Fill	Friable, mid brown sandy clay. Fill of [4306]	2m	1.4m	0.1m
4308	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (4309)	>2m	0.2m	0.1m
4309	Fill	Friable, mid brown sandy clay. Fill of [4309]	>2m	0.2m	0.1m
4310	Deposit	Firm, mottled blue/grey sandy clay	>20m	2m	0.15m
4311	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (4312)	2m	3.9m	0.23m
4312	Fill	Friable, mid brown clayey sand. Fill of [4311]	2m	3.9m	0.23m
4313	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (4314)	2.5m	0.3m	0.35m
4314	Fill	Friable, dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks. Fill of [4313]	2.5m	0.3m	0.35m

Trench 44		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.65m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4400	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt.	50m	2.3m	<0.35m
4401	Subsoil	Firm, reddish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Manganese	50m	2.3m	<0.15m
4402	Natural	Firm, mid reddish brown boulder clay. Inclusions: Chalk flecks	50m	2.3m	>0.15m
4403	Deposit	Friable, light blueish green grey with yellow mottle silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent manganese flecks and medium angular stones.	>0.5m	0.65m	0.15m
4404	Deposit	Firm and slick, mid greyish purple silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate iron panning.	>0.5m	0.65m	0.05m
4405	Deposit	Firm, mid to light grey bluey brown silty clay.	>0.5m	1.43m	0.1m
4406	Deposit	Very compact, dark blue grey with yellowish mottling silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate clumps of redeposited clay.	>0.5m	>2.3m	0.55m
4407	Subsoil	Friable, mid reddish brown silty clay. Sterile. Same as 4401	2m	0.47m	0.1m
4408	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (4409) (4410)	2m	1.9m	0.24m
4409	Fill	Moderately firm, mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very occasional chalk flecks. Basal fill of [4408]	>2m	1.9m	0.1m
4410	Fill	Friable, mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Very frequent chalk flecks. Upper fill of [4408].	2m	1.9m	0.14m
4411	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (4412) (4413)	0.9m	0.5m	0.2m
4412	Fill	Friable, dark brown/grey silty clay. Sterile. Upper fill of [4411].	0.5m	0.9m	0.08m
4413	Fill	Friable, mid yellow brown sandy clay. Basal fill of [4411].	0.46m	0.57m	0.05m
4414	Deposit	Firm, blueish grey silty clay.	2m	>10m	>0.1m
4415	Deposit	Firm, mid to light grey silty clay.	2m	0.8m	0.08m

Trench 45		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4500	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt.	50m	1.8m	<0.28m
4501	Subsoil	Soft, mid greyish brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	<0.05m
4502	Natural	Compact, dark greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones.	30m	1.8m	>0.1m
4503	Natural	Firm, light yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional manganese and iron panning.	10m	1.8m	>0.1m
4504	Natural	Boulder clay	2m	1.8m	>0.1m
4505	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (4506)	2m	2.15m	0.2m
4506	Fill	Friable, mid brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks. Fill of furrow [4505]	2m	2.15m	0.2m

Trench 46		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4600	Topsoil	Dark brown friable clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	2.2m	0.22m
4601	Subsoil	Very mixed mid brown/grey /yellow friable clayey silt. Intermittent.	50m	2.2m	0.05m
4602	Natural	Mid orange, brown/yellow-grey clay. Inclusions: moderate stones, coal flecks	50m	2.2m	0.1m
4603	Natural	Mid orange-brown firm, dense sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: angular gravels, chalk flecks.	50m	2.2m	-

Trench 47		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4700	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
4701	Natural	Friable, orange, brown sandy clay with friable mixed brown clay with coal flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m

Trench 48		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.52m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4800	Topsoil	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.37m
4801	Subsoil	Soft, mid yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional stones, bone.	>15m	2.3m	0.25m
4802	Natural	Boulder clay	>30m	2.3m	>0.5m
4803	Natural	Soft, mixed light brownish yellow with light blueish grey bands, clayey sand. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones.	>15m	2.3m	>0.23m

Trench 49	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		Alignment:	
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
N/A	N/A	Trench removed from evaluation scope	-	-	-

Trench 50		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5000	Topsoil	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
5001	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey clayey silt. Intermittent.	30m	1.8m	0.1m
5002	Natural	Mottled yellow/brown clay on top of boulder clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
5003	Cut	Cut of probable medieval ditch. Filled by (5004) and (5011).	>1m	1.06m	0.39m
5004	Fill	Firm and compact, medium greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare small-medium rounded stone/angular flint. Lower fill of [5003].	>1m	0.62m	0.34m
5005	Cut	Cut of possible field boundary. Filled by (5012) (5013) (5006).	1.8m	1.9m	0.8m
5006	Fill	Firm, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular stones. Upper fill of [5005].	1.48m	0.9m	0.22m
5007	Deposit	Soft and malleable, bright yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional small, rounded stones.	10m	1.8m	0.12m
5008	Fill	Soft and friable, mid yellow brown silty coarse sand with a low clay content. Inclusions: occasional chalk and angular stones. Lower fill of [5029].	2.1m	2.9m	0.38m
5009	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (5036) (5021) (5020).	>1m	2.62m	0.77m
5010	Cut	Cut of possible enclosure ditch. Filled by (5023).	>1m	1.08m	0.34m
5011	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Upper fill of [5003].	>1m	1.04m	0.2m
5012	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown clay. Inclusions: Frequent small, rounded stones. Basal fill of [5005].	1m	1.56m	0.38m
5013	Fill	Firm, dark pink, brown clay. Inclusions: frequent sandstone and chalk. Lower fill of [5005].	1m	0.42m	0.15m
5014	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare mix of stones. Upper fill of [5005].	1m	0.78m	0.14m
5015	Fill	Soft and friable, mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Rare mix of stones. Upper fill of [5005].	1m	0.6m	0.14m
5016	Cut	Recut of boundary ditch. Filled by (5024) (5025) (5034) (5035).	>1m	3.2m	0.5m
5017	Cut	Recut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (5026) (5027) (5028).	>1m	4.42m	0.22m
5018	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (5033).	>1m	>3.2m	0.44m
5019	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Rare small stones and very frequent snail shells. Basal fill of [5037].	>1m	4.5m	0.35m
5020	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid yellow brown clay. Inclusions: Rare small stones. Lower fill of [5009].	>1m	1.2m	0.24m
5021	Fill	Soft and malleable, pale yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Rare mix of stones. Slumping event in [5009].	>1m	0.8m	0.18m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5022	Fill	Stiff and friable, mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones. Upper fill of [5037].	1m	2.2m	0.24m
5023	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk and angular stones. Main fill of [5010].	>1m	1.1m	0.34m
5024	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark pinkish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional sub angular stones. Upper fill of [5016].	>1m	1.35m	0.27m
5025	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small, rounded stones. Slumping fill in [5016].	>1m	0.82m	0.22m
5026	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk fragments. Lower fill of [5017].	>1m	4.51m	0.27m
5027	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark reddish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional angular stones. Upper fill of [5017].	>1m	1.92m	0.16m
5028	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sandstone. Upper fill of [5017].	>1m	2.14m	0.11m
5029	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5008) and (5030).	>1m	2.9m	0.32m
5030	Fill	Soft and friable, mid grey, brown silty coarse sand. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Top fill of [5029].	>1m	2.36m	0.18m
5031	Cut	Cut of Field Drain. Filled by (5032).	>1m	0.2m	0.5m
5032	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate redeposited natural lumps. Fill of [5031].	>1m	0.2m	0.5m
5033	Fill	Soft and friable, mid grey, brown sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional rounded and angular stones. Only fill of [5018].	>1m	>3.2m	0.42m
5034	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Rare stones. Fill of [5037].	>1m	3.75m	0.37m
5035	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk fragments. Upper fill of [5016].	>1m	0.54m	0.22m
5036	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones. Slumping fill in [5009].	>1m	2.6m	0.30m
5037	Cut	Recut of ditch [5009]. Filled by (5019), (5022) = (5034).	>1m	4.7m	1m
5038	Cut	Cut of ditch. Recut by [5039]. Filled by (5059) (5060).	>1.8m	2.94m	0.79m
5039	Cut	Recut of ditch [5038]. Filled by (5061), (5062), (5063) and (5064).	>1m	2.96m	0.62m
5040	Cut	Cut of probable enclosure ditch. Filled by (5051) (5052).	>1m	1.5m	0.59m
5041	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5023).	0.5m	0.2m	0.2m
5042	Cut	Cut of small pit. Filled by (5047).	0.9m	0.63m	0.22m
5043	Cut	Cut of small gully. Filled by (5044).	5.2m	0.99m	0.11m
5044	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey fine sandy clay with silt. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium subrounded rocks. Fill of [5043].	5.2m	0.99m	0.11m
5045	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5046).	0.29m	0.28m	0.07m
5046	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid yellowish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional tiny-small pebbles. Fill of [5045].	0.29m	0.28m	0.07m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5047	Fill	Firm and friable with slight malleability, mid grey with occasional yellow and brown mottling silty clay. Inclusions: Infrequent charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles. Fill of [5042].	0.9m	0.63m	0.22m
5048	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (5055).	6.4m	1.24m	0.37m
5049	Cut	Cut of shallow and wide feature. Filled by (5058) (5065).	4.6m	1m	0.4m
5050	Cut	Cut of small pit. Filled by (5066).	0.57m		0.11m
5051	Fill	Firm but fairly malleable, mid to dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional sub rounded stones. Lower fill of [5040].	>1m	0.97m	0.38m
5052	Fill	Very firm, mid blackish grey with occasional yellow mottling clayey silt. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub angular and rounded stones. Upper fill of [5040].	>1m	1.10m	0.23m
5053	Fill	Malleable but slightly friable, mid grey silty sand with clay content. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal flecks and tiny rounded pebbles. Fill of [5041]. Fill same as (5055).	0.5m	0.20m	0.20m
5054	Deposit	Friable, dark grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal flecks and sandy lenses.	>25m	1.8m	Up to 0.20m
5055	Fill	Quite firm and malleable, slightly friable, mid-dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Common medium stones and frequent chalk patches, very frequent charcoal and burnt clay. Same as (5053).	>1m	0.2m	0.37m
5056	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (5057).	1.8m	0.22m	0.07m
5057	Fill	Fairly soft malleable and fluffy, dark greyish black silty clay. Inclusions: Common charcoal, frequent subangular stones and occasional iron stones. Fill of [5056].	1.8m	0.22m	0.07m
5058	Fill	Malleable and slightly friable, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Common medium rounded stones. Basal fill of [5049].	0.6m	>0.5m	0.2m
5059	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid purplish grey with some brown mottling, sandy clay with redeposited boulder clay mixed in. Inclusions: occasional small subrounded stones. Possible slumping fill in [5038].	>1.8m	0.54m	0.36m
5060	Fill	Firm and malleable, dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal flecks burnt clay smears and some rounded stones. Fill of [5038].	>1.8m	2.12m	0.22m
5061	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid blackish grey silty, slick clay. Inclusions: some charcoal flecks and small rocks. Fill of ditch [5038].	>1.8m	1.90m	0.24m
5062	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid blackish grey with some yellow mottling silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium rounded rocks. Middle fill of [5038].	>1.8m	2.94m	0.22m
5063	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid blackish grey with faint yellow brown mottling silty sandy clay. Inclusions: Some charcoal and medium subangular rocks. Fill of [5038].	>1.8m	1.60m	0.2m
5064	Fill	Firm, compact and malleable, mid brownish grey with yellow mottling fine sandy clay. Inclusions: some charcoal, burnt clay smears and rounded pebbles. Top fill of [5038].	>1.8m	2.04m	0.17m
5065	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid pinkish brown, grey fine silty clay. Inclusions: Rare charcoal flecks, frequent medium subrounded stones and occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill of [5049].	0.77m	0.52m	0.05m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5066	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid greyish brown fine silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded rocks. Fill of [5050].	-	0.58m	0.11m

Trench 51		Dimensions: 50 x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5100	Topsoil	Firm, dark brown sandy clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
5101		VOID			
5102	Natural	Firm, mid reddish-brown clay and orange, brown sandy boulder clay/glacial till. Inclusions: chalk flecks and pebbles.	50m	1.8m	-
5103	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5104) (5105) (5106).	1.57m	1.66m	0.77m
5104	Fill	Firm, mid to dark brown with grey, brown mottling silty clay. Inclusions: pebbles, chalk, and manganese. Upper fill of [5103].	1.57m	1.66m	0.25m
5105	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Pebbles. Lower fill of [5103].	1.32m	1.2m	0.59m
5106	Stone deposit	Friable, mid grey, subrounded to sub angular stones. Inclusions: RF 008.	0.4m	0.2m	0.21m
5107	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5108) and (5109).	>1m	1.67m	0.6m
5108	Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very rare angular white pebbles. Upper fill of [5107].	>1m	1.67m	0.24m
5109	Fill	Firm, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal flakes. Lower fill of [5107].	1.8m	1m	0.36m
5110	Natural	Firm and sticky, orange - pink sticky clay.	>5m	1.8m	0.08m
5111	-	VOID	-	-	-
5112	-	VOID	-	-	-
5113	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5118) (5119) (5120).	>1m	3m	0.57m
5114	Cut	Cut of small pit. Filled by (5115).	0.24m	0.5m	0.14m
5115	Fill	Friable, mid greyish orange silty slight coarse sand. Inclusions: Moderately common manganese and rare chalk. Fill of [5113].	>0.24m	0.5m	0.14m
5116	Cut	Recut of ditch. Filled by (5121) (5122) (5123).	>1m	0.9m	0.4m
5117	Cut	Recut of ditch. Filled by (5124) (5125).	>1m	1.12m	0.36m
5118	Fill	Slick, mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional subrounded stones, occasional manganese, and rare chalk flecks. Initial slumping fill of [5113]	>1m	0.9m	>0.59m
5119	Fill	Compact and slick, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: sub angular flint, occasional iron panning, rare manganese, and chalk. Secondary fill of [5113].	>1m	2.24m	0.47m
5120	Fill	Compact and slick, mid greyish yellow clayey silt. Inclusions: Subrounded stones up to 30mm and rare manganese. Final fill of [5113].	>1m	0.79m	0.27m
5121	Fill	Friable, mid orange, grey coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: Rare manganese and chalk. Primary fill of [5116].	>1m	0.34m	0.09m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5122	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey with hints of orange clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional manganese and chalk. Middle fill of [5116].	>1m	0.63m	0.21m
5123	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown with hints of orange silt clay. Inclusions: Rare chalk and manganese, rare subrounded sones up to 40mm. Uppermost fill of [5116].	>1m	0.72m	0.19m
5124	Fill	Compact and slick, mid brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional chalk and rare manganese. Primary fill of [5117].	>1m	1.12m	0.19m
5125	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey with hints of orange silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional subangular flints and stones, occasional manganese. Upper fill of [5117].	>1m	1.04m	0.18m
5126	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5127).	>1.8m	>3m	0.25m
5127	Fill	Compact and slick, mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional subangular stones, black mineralisation, and pink sandstone smear. Fill of [5126].	1.8m	>3m	0.24m
5128	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by (5133).	>1.8m	0.88m	0.23m
5129	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5134).	1.1m	0.9m	0.11m
5130	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5136) (5135) (5131).	0.9m	0.99m	0.11m
5131	Fill	Series of unbonded stones set against the cut [5130]. 230mm x ~100mm x ~120mm.	0.9m	0.25m	0.1m
5132	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5134) (5138).	>1.8m	1.27m	0.48m
5133	Fill	Compact but malleable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small subangular stones. Fill of [5128].	1.8m	0.88m	0.23m
5134	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub angular stones. Fill of [5129].	1.1m	0.9m	0.11m
5135	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small subangular stones. Fill of [5130].	0.79m	0.33m	0.79m
5136	Fill	Soft and malleable, mixed mid grey and dark orange, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional large, rounded stones. Fill of [5130].	0.79m	0.49m	0.17m
5137	Fill	Friable, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk pebbles. Basal fill of [5132].	1m	0.85m	0.2m
5138	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Moderate chalk flecks and small stones. Upper fill of [5132].	1m	1.27m	0.3m

Trench 52		Dimensions: 50 x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	SE - NW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5200	Topsoil	Friable, dark brown clayey silt.	50m	1.8m	<0.3m
5201	Natural	Dark purplish grey and chalk flecks, boulder clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
5202	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5205) (5206) (5207) (5208), (5209) and (5218)	>1.1m	2.13m	0.62m
5203	Cut	Cut of terminus or possible pit. Filled by (5215) (5216).	0.34m	0.64m	0.48m
5204	Cut	Recut of potential terminus/pit. Filled by (5217).	-	0.5m	0.20m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5205	Fill	Fairly compact, fluffy, and friable, mid pinkish grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk. Basal fill of [5202].	>1.1m	0.95m	0.11m
5206	Fill	Moderately compact, mid yellowy brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: Very occasional stones. Middle fill of [5202].	1.1m	1.7m	0.25m
5207	Fill	Fluffy, compact, and friable, mid pinkish grey, brown silty clay. Mid fill of [5202].	-	0.98m	0.1m
5208	Fill	Fluffy, compact, and friable. Mid pink, grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very occasional chalk. Upper fill of [5202].	>1.1m	0.7m	0.12m
5209	Fill	Fairly compact and malleable, mid-light-yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Basal fill of [5202].	>1.1m	0.7m	0.18m
5210	Fill	Firm and malleable, dark blueish grey with frequent black mottling silty sand with a high clay content. Inclusions: small to medium rounded stones and very frequent charcoal. Lowest fill of [5221].	>1m	1.73m	0.08m
5211	Fill	Compact, sticky, and malleable, mid blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Top fill [5221].	>1m	1.83m	0.23m
5212	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5213) and (5214).	>1.8m	>3m	0.13m
5213	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: rare small stones. Lower fill of [5212].	>1.8m	>3m	0.11m
5214	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very frequent chalk flecks. Upper fill of [5212].	1.8m	>0.32m	0.11m
5215	Fill	Compact and slick, light peachy grey silty clay. Inclusions: Very occasional small sub angular stones. Basal fill of [5203].	0.64m	0.60m	0.20m
5216	Fill	Compact and friable, pale to mid silvery grey, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional medium subangular and rounded stones. Upper fill of [5203].	0.64m	0.3m	0.17m
5217	Fill	Compact and friable, mid blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Rare subangular stone and chalk flecks. Fill of [5204].	-	0.50m	0.20m
5218	Fill	Fluffy, compact, and friable, mid pink, grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk. Basal fill of [5202].	-	0.63m	0.06m
5219	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5229)	>1m	0.92m	0.24m
5220	Cut	Recut of ditch. Filled by (5230), (5231) and (5232).	N/A	1.66m	0.66m
5221	Cut	Recut of ditch. Filled by (5210) and (5211)	>1.8m	2.01m	0.31m
5222	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5242) (5243).	1.15m	0.72m	0.4m
5223	Natural	Quite soft and friable, light-mid grey with yellow speckly staining silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional black mineral flecks and small stones.	>2.53m	>0.87m	0.31m
5224	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5250) (5251).	>1m	1.97m	0.5m
5225	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5235) (5237) (5238).	>1m	1.8m	0.7m
5226	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (5236).	>2m	0.28m	>0.24m
5227	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (5247).	>2m	0.28m	>0.1m
5228	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5244).	1.8m	3.65m	0.14m
5229	Fill	Fairly soft, friable, and sticky, mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional subangular and rounded stones. Fill of [5219].	>1m	0.92m	0.24m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5230	Fill	Very soft and sticky, grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very occasional small subangular stones. Fill of [5220].	1.8m	1.66m	0.26m
5231	Fill	Soft and plastic, pinkish grey, brown slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Shale. Middle fill of [5220].	1m	0.86m	0.11m
5232	Fill	Quite soft, sticky, and malleable, pinkish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium stones. An upper fill of [5220].	1m	1.16m	0.30m
5233	Fill	Somewhat compact, friable, and sticky, mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional degraded sandstone, occasional sub angular stones and chalk flecks. Primary fill of [5224].	>1m	1.08m	0.36m
5234	Fill	Compact, malleable but slightly friable, dense, Mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular stones, fairly common chalk flecks. Mid fill of [5224].	>1m	1.6m	0.5m
5235	Fill	Fairly soft, malleable but slightly friable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small subrounded stones. Lower fill of [5225].	0.8m	1m	0.45m
5236	Fill	Somewhat compact and malleable, mid grey, yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Fill of [5226].	>2m	0.28m	>0.44m
5237	Fill	Somewhat compact and malleable, mid grey, yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Common chalk flecks and occasional stones. Upper fill of [5225].	>1m	1.6m	0.30m
5238	Fill	Fairly soft and friable, mid to dark brown, grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones. Lower/basal fill of [5225].	0.86m	0.26m	0.12m
5239	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
5240	Natural	Quite soft and friable, light-mid grey with yellow speckly staining silt clay. Inclusions: Occasional black mineral flecks and small stones. Same as (5223).	1.8m	>2.46m	0.44m
5241	Natural	Firm but friable, light-mid yellow grey silty clay. Inclusions: Common black staining with small-medium sub rounded stones. Upper natural.	>1.8m	0.42m	0.13m
5242	Fill	Somewhat compact, light-mid yellow orange slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones. Basal fill of [5222].	1.27m	0.44m	0.19m
5243	Fill	Fairly soft, malleable, and sticky, light blue grey slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional black mineral fleck and rare small angular flint. Upper fill of [5222].	>0.83m	>0.72m	0.2m
5244	Fill	Very friable, crumbly, and somewhat compact, mid grey, brown slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small subangular and rounded stones. Western fill of [5228].	-	4.54m	0.28m
5245	Fill	Loose and friable, mid to dark grey, brown, very slightly sandy, and slightly clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional very small stones. Mid fill of [5228].	-	1.12m	0.15m
5246	Fill	Somewhat compact and friable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: chalk and occasional sub angular stones. Fill of [5228].	~1m	~1.3m	0.07m
5247	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional subangular stones. Fill of [5227].	>1.8m	0.26m	>0.1m
5248	Natural	Malleable/friable, mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Black mineralisation flecks and sub angular stones.	2m	1m	0.06m
5249	Deposit	Firm and friable, mid light yellow grey silty clay. Inclusions: Common black staining with small- medium subrounded stones.	>1m	>1m	0.2m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5250	Fill	Firm, mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional sub angular stones. Lower fill of [5219].	>1.8m	2.75m	0.32m
5251	Fill	Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk fragments and sub rounded stone. Upper fill of [5224].	>1.8m	1.97m	0.34m
5252	Fill	Firm, mixed pale yellow and grey, brown clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub rounded stones. Lowest fill of [5255].	>1.8m	1.9m	0.1m
5253	Fill	Firm, dark reddish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk fragments. Upper fill of [5253]; equates to (5354).	>1.8m	0.79m	0.30m
5254	Fill	Quite soft, slightly friable, mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional snail shells, medium rounded stones, and degraded chalk lumps. Upper fill of [5252]; equates to (5253).	>1m	0.54m	0.34m
5255	Cut	Recut of ditch [5220]. Filled by (5252) (5253) = (5254) and (5257) = (5256)	>1.8m	>2.10m	0.65m
5256	Fill	Soft and very sticky, mid grey, brown very silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional chalk lumps. Middle fill of [5255]; equates to (5257)	>1m	1.5m	>0.04m
5257	Fill	Soft and plastic, dark grey, brown slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Rare, degraded sandstone. Middle fill of [5255]; equates to (5256).	>1m	2m	0.18m

Trench 53		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.39m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5300	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	50m	1.8m	0.2m
5301	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey clayey silt. Intermittent.	50m	1.8m	0.1m
5302	Natural	Boulder clay, yellow brown mottled clay	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
5303	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (5307) (5308).	>1m	0.89m	0.33m
5304	Cut	Recut of linear ditch. Filled by (5309).	>1m	0.76m	0.17m
5305	Cut	Cut of rounded pit/posthole on the side of ditch [5303], possibly related to recut [5304]. Filled by (5310).	0.35m	0.35m	0.17m
5306	Fill	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks, moderate subrounded stones. Upper fill of [5313].	1.8m	0.2m	0.31m
5307	Fill	Soft and friable, mid bluish, brownish-grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Frequent tiny to medium angular stones and common large sub-angular stones, flint, and very occasional charcoal. Basal fill of [5303].	1m	0.42m	0.07m
5308	Fill	Slightly compact, mid-dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular and rounded stones. Mid fill of [5303].	1m	0.9m	0.19m
5309	Fill	Soft, malleable, and friable, mid pinkish yellowish-grey silty clay. Inclusions: Common sub-angular and rounded stones. Single fill of [5304].	>1m	0.74m	0.17m
5310	Fill	Fluffy and friable, mid-dark grey silty grey. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Only fill of [5305].	>1m	0.34m	0.17m
5311	Fill	Firm and plastic mid yellow-brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium stones. Fill of [024]	0.3m	0.3m	0.18m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5312	Cut	Cut of linear of ditch. Filled by (5315) (5316) (5317).	>1.8m	>2m	0.47m
5313	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ring gully. Filled by (5306) (5318).	~5m	>0.4m	0.5m
5314	Cut	Cut of pit/posthole. Filled by (5319).	0.46m	0.41m	0.30m
5315	Fill	Compact and slick but slightly gritty, mid orange, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional chalk flecks, manganese and rounded stones, rare sub-angular stones. Primary fill of [5312].	>1.8m	1.8m	0.2m
5316	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones, chalk flecks and rare manganese. Middle fill of ditch [5312].	>1.8m	2.5m	0.26m
5317	Fill	Compact and slick, dull brown, grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Frequent rounded stones. Upper fill of ditch [5312].	>1.8m	1.2m	0.26m
5318	Fill	Compact and slightly slick, mid pinkish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional chalk fragments, large, rounded stones, and rare manganese. Primary fill of [5313].	1.08m	0.35m	0.21m
5319	Fill	Compact and slightly crunchy, dark brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular stones and rare manganese. Single fill of pit [5314]	>0.42m	0.41m	0.3m
5320	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (5335) (5336) (5344) (5345) (5392).	>0.7m	2.2m	0.64m
5321	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully. Filled by (5390) (5391).	0.9m	0.55m	0.32m
5322	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully. Filled by 5350) (5351) (5352).	1.8m	0.52m	
5323	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5353).	0.75m	0.38m	0.21m
5324	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by (5376) (5377) (5378) (5379).	>1m	1.19m	0.48m
5325	Cut	Cut of curvilinear. Filled by (5380).	>1m	0.32m	0.09m
5326	Fill	Soft and slick, mid to dark purplish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: None. Primary fill of [023].	>0.8m	0.46m	0.21m
5327	Fill	Fairly soft and gritty, purplish brown with grey streaks silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks and small sub-angular stones. Secondary fill of [023].	>0.8m	0.62m	0.07m
5328	Fill	Fairly compact, fluffy, and malleable, bright peachy brown silty clay. Inclusions: Common medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill of [023].	>0.8m	0.55m	0.21m
5329	Cut	Recut of curvilinear [023]. Filled by (5330) (5331).	>0.8m	0.57m	0.25m
5330	Fill	Fairly compact, fluffy, and malleable, mid pinkish grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Very frequent chalk flecks. Primary fill of [5329].	>0.8m	0.48m	0.18m
5331	Fill	Friable, dark bluish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Moderate charcoal flecks. Upper fill [5324].	1m	0.56m	0.05m
5332	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5333).	1.8m	2.35m	0.15m
5333	Fill	Friable, mid brown clayey sand. Inclusions: None. Fill of [5332].	1.8m	2.35m	0.15m
5334	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully. Filled by (5336) (5337).	>0.65m	0.32m	0.3m
5335	Fill	Soft and friable, mid grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones. Upper slumping fill of [5320].	>0.7m	0.55m	0.3m
5336	Fill	Malleable, light orangey grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium stones. Fill of [5320]; same as context (5344)	>1m	0.5m	0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5337	Fill	Fairly firm but malleable, mid to dark brown slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub angular stones, chalk flecks, and rare black mineralisation. Upper fill of [5334].	>0.6m	0.32m	0.18m
5338	Cut	Cut of small pit. Filled by (5381).		0.22m	0.06m
5339	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5354) (5355).	0.42m	0.37m	0.27m
5340	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5341).	1.24m	0.65m	0.15m
5341	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small stones. Single fill of [5340].	1.24m	0.65m	0.15m
5342	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully. Filled by (5343).	>3m	0.54m	0.09m
5343	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional sub rounded stones and rare chalk flecks. Single fill of [5342].	>3	0.54m	0.09m
5344	Fill	Soft and malleable, mid grey, brown with orange clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones. Lowest fill of [5320].	>1m	1.03m	0.13m
5345	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub angular stone, shells, and charcoal. Mid fill of [5320].	>1m	1.7m	0.13m
5346	Cut	Recut of ditch [5320]. Filled by (5347) (5348).	>1m	2.2m	0.64m
5347	Fill	Soft but friable, mid grey, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Very frequent sub angular and rounded stones. Lower fill of recut [5346].	>1m	1.73m	0.28m
5348	Fill	Soft and malleable, dark brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones. Upper fill of recut [5346].	>1m	2.2m	0.24m
5349	Fill	Friable bright orange sandy silty clay. Inclusions: none. Slumping fill within curvilinear [5322].	>1m	0.02m	0.03m
5350	Fill	Malleable, light orange, grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium rounded stones. Lower fill of [5322].	>1m	0.25m	0.09m
5351	Fill	Fairly firm but malleable, mid to dark brown slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub angular stones, chalk flecks, and rare inclusions of black mineralisation. Upper fill of [5322].	>1m	0.53m	0.26m
5352	Fill	Friable, yellow brown sandy silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small sub angular stones. Slumping deposit on NE edge of [5322].	>1m	0.05m	0.07m
5353	Fill	Fairly firm and malleable, mid to dark yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent small to medium rounded and sub angular stones. Single fill of [5323].	0.4m	0.2m	0.19m
5354	Fill	Slightly soft and malleable, mid to dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones and chalk flecks. Basal fill of [5339].	0.2m	0.37m	0.1m
5355	Fill	Moderately firm mid to dark brown and yellow mottled silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small subangular stones and black mineralisation. Upper fill of [5339].	0.42m	0.37m	0.17m
5356	Cut	Cut of possible natural hollow. Filled by (5370). Within deposit (5360).	>0.66m	>0.28m	0.12m
5357	Cut	Cut of possible pit or natural hollow. Filled by (5371). Within deposit (5360).	>0.7m	>0.42m	0.11m
5358	Cut	Cut of possible pit or natural hollow. Filled by (5372) and (5372). Within deposit (5360).	-	0.63m	0.15m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5359	Cut	Cut of possible pit or natural hollow. Filled by (5375). Within deposit (5360).	-	0.75m	0.13m
5360	Deposit	Malleable and slightly firm, mid brown with mottled orange, very slightly silty clay. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-angular stones.	2.4m	1.3m	0.1m
5361	Cut	Cut of possible gully or beam slot. Filled by (5362).	>1m	0.25m	0.11m
5362	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional patches of redeposited natural and sub-angular stones. Single fill of [5361].	>1m	0.25m	0.1m
5363	Cut	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (5364).	0.9m	0.8m	0.1m
5364	Fill	Soft, mixed dark brownish grey and yellow, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: moderate redeposited natural and occasional organic fragments. Single fill of [5363].	0.9m	0.8m	0.1m
5365	Cut	Cut of posthole, filled by 5366. Contains postpipe [5396]	-	0.1m	0.2m
5366	Fill	Soft, mottled light grey clayey silt and brownish yellow redeposited sandy clay natural. Inclusions: small stones. Single fill of [5365].	-	0.1m	0.2m
5367	Fill	Firm, mid to dark brownish grey, silty clay. Fill of [5396].	-	0.13m	0.21m
5368	Cut	Cut of possible pit or natural hollow. Filled by (5369). Within deposit (5360).	0.5m	0.33m	0.13m
5369	Fill	Moderately firm, mid to light slightly grey, brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small stones. Single fill of [5368].	0.5m	0.33m	0.13m
5370	Fill	Slightly firm and friable, mid to light brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional lenses of soft light whitish yellow sand, charcoal flecks, and small sub-angular stones. Single fill in [5356].	0.66m	0.28m	0.12m
5371	Fill	Fairly compact, mid to light pinkish grey, brown, slightly silty clay. Inclusions: occasional light whitish yellow sand, charcoal flecks, and small stones. Single fill in [5357].	0.7m	0.42m	0.11m
5372	Fill	Fairly soft, mid grey, brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, yellow clay lenses. Lower fill in [5358].	-	0.11m	0.13m
5373	Fill	Fairly soft and friable, mid brown, silty clay. Inclusions: small stones. Upper fill of [5358].	-	0.52m	0.13m
5374	-	VOID	-	-	-
5375	Fill	Slightly firm, mid grey, brown, silty clay. Inclusions: moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Single fill of [5359].	0.75m	-	0.13m
5376	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid purplish brown, coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks. Basal fill of [5324].	>1m	0.15m	0.12m
5377	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey, silty coarse sand, and clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks and small stones. Middle fill of [5324].	>1m	0.48m	0.14m
5378	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks and small rounded stones. Middle fill of [5324].	>1m	1.02m	0.14m
5379	Fill	Firm and slightly malleable, mid greyish brown with yellow mottling, silty clay. Top fill of [5324]	>1m	1.2m	0.21m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5380	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey fine clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones. Only fill of [5325]	>1.5m	>0.32m	0.12m
5381	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish grey silty clay, with low sand content. Inclusions: N/A. Only fill of [5338]	0.22m	0.22m	0.06m
5382	Cut	Cut of probable boundary ditch. Filled by (5398) (002) (003) (004)	>1m	3.8m	1.12m
5383	Deposit	Firm, compact and malleable, mid brownish grey with occasional yellow mottling, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones, rare flecks of charcoal.	>8m	>1m	0.14m
5384	Cut	Cut of posthole. Truncated by post-pipe [5394]. Filled by (5385)	0.5m	0.5m	0.17m
5385	Fill	Firm and compact, mixed yellow brown and grey, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Shale. Fill of [5384].	0.45m	0.45m	0.17m
5386	Fill	Firm, mid to dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: stones. Only fill of [5394].	0.2m	0.2m	0.3m
5387	Cut	Cut of small shallow pit. Filled by (0.13)	>0.5m	0.5m	0.11m
5388	Cut	Cut of small shallow pit. Filled by (014)	>0.14m	0.62m	0.13m
5389	Deposit	Firm, compact and malleable, Mid brownish grey with very occasional yellow mottling, sandy clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks.	>8m	1.8m	0.14m
5390	Fill	Moderately firm and malleable, light orangey grey, brown, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of [5321]	0.95m	0.54m	0.18m
5391	Fill	Moderately firm, fairly malleable, mid to dark brown, slightly silty clay. Inclusions Occasional small subangular stones and chalk flecks, rare black minerals. Fill of [5321]	0.8m	0.54m	0.20m
5392	Fill	Soft and malleable mid grey, brown, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional rounded stones. Slumping fill on eastern edge of [5320].	0.33m	0.61m	0.22m
5393	Cut	Recut of boundary ditch [5382]. Filled by (5399) (005) (006) (009)	>1m	2.8m	0.94m
5394	Cut	Cut of post-pipe. Filled by (5386)	0.2m	0.2m	0.3m
5395	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (022)	0.36m	1.24m	0.1m
5396	Cut	Cut of post-pipe. Filled by (5367)	0.12m	0.12m	0.2m
5397	Cut	Second recut of ditch [5382]. Filled by (001) (007) (008) (010)	1m	1.02m	0.32m
5398	Fill	Soft, mid grey clay. Inclusions: Occasional mix of small gravel-like stones. Basal fill of [5382].	1m	0.29m	0.27m
5399	Fill	Soft, dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Rare angular stones. Fill of [5393]	>1m	0.95m	0.48m
001	Fill	Soft, dark purplish brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Rare, rounded stones and fairly frequent snail shells. Basal fill of [5397]	>1m	0.82m	0.30m
002	Fill	Soft and light-yellow brown clay. Inclusions: Rare chalk fragments. Fill at east edge of [5382].	>1m	0.35m	0.17m
003	Fill	Soft and light-yellow brown silt. Sterile. Fill at west edge of [5382].	>1m	0.05-0.08m	0.04-0.09m
004	Fill	Soft, dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: chalk fragments. Fill at west edge of [5382].	>1m	0.77m	0.30m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
005	Fill	Soft and mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional sub-angular stone and chalk. Upper fill of recut [5393].	>1m	0.97m	0.44m
006	Fill	Soft and dark grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Rare charcoal and chalk. Lower fill of recut [5393].	>1m	0.37m	0.25m
007	Fill	Soft and mid grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional round and sub-angular stones. Fill of [5397].	>1m	0.61m	0.38m
008	Fill	Soft and mid grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: Chalk fragments. Fill of [5397].	>1m	0.41m	0.34m
009	Fill	Soft and light grey, brown silt. Inclusions: Rare chalk. Upper fill of recut [5393], not visible in south facing section.	>1m	1.08m	0.15m
010	Fill	Soft and dark grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: charcoal. Fill of [5397].	>1m	0.98m	0.17m
011	Deposit	Soft and dark grey with patches of red clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional charcoal.	>1m	3.66m	0.17m
012	Natural	Soft and mid yellow brown with patches of dull yellow clay. Sterile.	>1m	1.1m	0.08m
013	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey with frequent yellow mottling silty clay. Inclusions: Rare small, rounded stones. Only fill of [5387].	>0.5m	0.5m	0.11m
014	Fill	Firm and malleable mid-dark blackish grey, fine sandy, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small charcoal flecks. Only fill of [5388].	>0.14m	0.62m	0.13m
015	-	VOID	-	-	-
016	-	VOID	-	-	-
017	Deposit	Moderately compact, very plastic, and malleable, sticky. Mid grey, brown, speckled with smudgy light-yellow lenses, silty clay. Inclusions: Very rare charcoal.	0.3m	1.8m	0.12m
018	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (019).	0.77m	0.54m	0.15m
019	Fill	Fairly soft, sticky, and malleable, mid brown grey with common yellow streaks silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese and rare charcoal, occasional medium subrounded stones. Fill of [018].	0.77m	0.54m	0.15m
020	Fill	Fairly firm, slightly friable but still malleable, mid brown grey very slightly silty clay. Inclusions: Small to medium subangular and subrounded stones and sandstone. Only fill of [015].	0.8m	0.22m	0.16m
021	Fill	Somewhat compact, friable, and crumbly and mid brown, grey clay. Inclusions: Occasional manganese and yellow staining, occasional chalk flecks and rare small subangular stones. Only fill of [016].	0.76m	0.47m	0.19m
022	Fill	Very soft, sludgy, sticky, malleable and plastic, mid grey with occasional yellow staining clayey silt. Inclusions: Occasional small subangular stones. Only fill of [5395].	0.36m	1.24m	0.10m
023	Cut	Cut of curvilinear, filled by (5326) (5327) (5328). Equates to [024], [5313].	>1m	1.23m	0.31m
024	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully, filled by (5311). Equates to [023], [5313].	>0.3m	>0.3m	>0.18m
025	Natural	Firm and plastic, mid-light brownish yellow clay. Inclusions: Occasional small to medium stones. An upper natural deposit.	1m	0.8m	0.2m

Trench 54		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	ESE-WNW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
N/A	N/A	Trench removed from evaluation scope	-	-	-

Trench 55		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5500	Topsoil	Soft mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stone flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
5501	Natural	Compact sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks, moderately common flint, and patches of coarse yellow sand.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
5502	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (5503).	>1.18m	1m	0.35m
5503	Fill	Friable dark brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent mixed gravel.	>1.18m	1m	0.35m
5504	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5505) and (5506). Truncated by furrow [5509].	>1.8m	1.33m	0.79m
5505	Fill	Firm dark blackish grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded pebbles. Uppermost fill ditch [5504].	>1.8m	1.1m	0.34m
5506	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions: chalk and rounded pebbles. Lower fill of ditch [5504].	>1.8m	1.33m	0.45m
5507	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (5508).	~3m	>1.08m	0.16m
5508	Fill	Friable pale brown/blue grey sandy silt. Inclusions: infrequent medium to medium large, rounded pebbles and manganese flecks. Single fill of natural hollow [5507].	~3m	>1.08m	0.16m
5509	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5511). Truncates deposit (5510) and ditch [5504].	>1.8m	~4.5m	0.2m
5510	Deposit	Hard light grey blue clay. Inclusions: infrequent manganese flecks.	>11m	>1.8m	0.17m
5511	Fill	Soft mid to dark brown silty sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks. Single fill of furrow [5509].	>1.8m	~4.5m	0.2m

Trench 56		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.4m		Alignment:	N-S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5600	Topsoil	Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: wheat crop and occasional small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.3m
5601	Natural	Soft light yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Upper natural interface layer.	50m	2.3m	0.1m
5602	Natural	Hard light yellowish brown sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk.	50m	2.3m	>0.1m
5603	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (5604).	2.9m	1.1m	0.1m
5604	Fill	Soft mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common small subangular stones and frequent manganese. Single fill of natural hollow [5603].	2.9m	1.1m	0.1m
5605	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (5606).	0.84m	>0.58m	0.15m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5606	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks. Single fill of natural hollow [5605].	0.84m	>0.58m	0.15m
5607	Deposit	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: small subangular stones. Colluvial deposit.	>14m	>1.84m	0.12m
5608	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5609) and (5610). Truncated by furrow [5611].	>2m	1.56m	0.55m
5609	Fill	Firm and very sticky mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Uppermost fill of ditch [5608].	>2m	1.56m	0.43m
5610	Fill	Firm and sticky light grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: rare angular pebbles. Basal fill of ditch [5608].	>1m	1.1m	0.13m
5611	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5612). Truncates ditch [5608]. Unexcavated.	>16.5m	>1.8m	-
5612	Fill	Firm light-yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common sparkly white angular chalk pebbles. Fill of furrow [5611]. Unexcavated.	>16.5m	>1.8m	-

Trench 57		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.46m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5700	Topsoil	Soft mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: wheat crop and occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
5701	Natural	Soft light yellowish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional manganese flecks. Upper natural layer.	50m	1.8m	0.16m
5702	Natural	Compact mid brownish red sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks, moderately common flint, and large patches of coarse gravelly yellow brown sand.	50m	1.8m	>0.1m
5703	Cut	Cut of unknown feature, possibly a ditch or a pit. Filled by (5704), (5705), (5706), and (5707).	>4.9m	>0.85m	0.38m
5704	Fill	Compact mid orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common manganese and subangular flints up to 20mm. Basal fill of feature [5703].	>1.86m	>0.85m	0.21m
5705	Fill	Moist mid grey silty sand. Inclusions: none. Lower middle fill of feature [5703].	>1.27m	>0.85m	0.08m
5706	Fill	Compact moist slightly orangey mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common manganese. Middle fill of feature [5703].	>1.55m	>0.72m	0.27m
5707	Fill	Compact mid orange, brown sandy clay. Inclusions: subangular stones up to 90mm. Uppermost fill of feature [5703].	>4.9m	>0.855	0.13m
5708	Cut	Cut of natural hollow. Filled by (5709).	>1.44m	>0.74m	0.07m
5709	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey clayey silt. Inclusions: moderately common subrounded stones up to 60mm, chalk pieces, and rare manganese. Single fill of natural hollow [5708].	>1.44m	.0.74m	0.07m
5710	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5711). Truncated by field drain [5712].	>2m	2.7m	0.2m
5711	Fill	Firm mid brown slightly clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks. Single fill of furrow [5710].	>2m	2.7m	0.2m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
5712	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (5713). Truncates furrow [5710].	>2.3m	0.37m	>0.21m
5713	Fill	Friable mid brown clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks. Single fill of field drain [5712].	>2.3m	0.37m	>0.21m

Trench 58		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.34m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5800	Topsoil	Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: wheat crop and occasional small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.28m
5801	Deposit	Compact malleable light yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones.	8m	>0.75m	0.12m
5802	Natural	Soft loose mid reddish brown coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common gravels.	50m	2.3m	>0.05m
5803	Cut	Cut of possible enclosure ditch. Filled by (5804) and (5805).	>2.2m	1.81m	0.69m
5804	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common small subangular stones. Uppermost fill of ditch [5803].	>2m	1.03m	0.14m
5805	Fill	Compact dark blueish grey silty clay. Inclusions: moderately common charcoal. Primary and bulk fill of ditch [5803].	>2m	1.4m	0.69m
5806	Cut	Cut of linear terminus. Filled by (5807). Truncated by furrow [5808].	>2m	1.08m	0.28m
5807	Fill	Soft, dense pale brown-grey clayey sand. Bluish hue to fill, mottled with orange sand. Inclusions: none. Single fill of terminus [5806].	>2m	1.08m	0.28m
5808	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5809) and (5810). Truncates terminus [5806].	>3.22m	~5m	0.26m
5809	Fill	Fairly firm friable reddish tinted mid brownish grey slightly silty clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional to semi-frequent small to medium stones and occasional black mineralisation. Primary fill of furrow [5808].	>3.22m	~5m	0.14m
5810	Fill	Fairly firm light to mid greyish brown slightly silty clayey sand. Inclusions: very frequent chalk flecks throughout. Uppermost fill of furrow [5808].	>2.48m	~4m	0.14m
5811	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones, chalk flecks, and black mineralisation.	50m	2.3m	0.12m
5812	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5813).	>2.5m	>1.25m	0.24m
5813	Fill	Fairly compact friable mid greyish brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional subangular stones and rare manganese.	>2.5m	>1.25m	0.24m

Trench 59		Dimensions: 50m x 2.3m x 0.3m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5900	Topsoil	Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand. Inclusions: wheat crop and occasional small stones.	50m	2.3m	0.25m
5901	Natural	Soft mid yellowish brown coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: lenses of reddish-brown clay, patches of gravels, and subangular chalk.	50m	2.3m	>0.05m
5902	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (5903) and (5904). Truncates gully [5905].	>5m	~6m	0.36m
5903	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey slightly silty gritty clay. Inclusions: small to medium subangular stones. Basal fill of furrow [5902].	>5m	~6m	0.25m
5904	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown slightly silty gritty clay. Inclusions: fairly frequent small to medium stones and very frequent chalk flecks. Uppermost fill of furrow [5902].	>5m	~6m	0.17m
5905	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (5906). Truncated by furrow [5902].	>15m	0.75m	0.35m
5906	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: two large rocks at 0.3m in slot. Single fill of ditch [5905].	>15m	0.75m	0.35m

Onshore Substation Zone: Trenches 60–91, 94–97, 108–112, and 115–119

Trench 60		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6000	Topsoil	Mid dark brown, moderately soft, friable clayey silt. Inclusions: stones, roots	50m	1.8m	0.32m
6001	Mixed / Disturbed Subsoil	Mixed, moderately soft, friable, mid dark brown, mid brown and mid grey-brown, silty clay. Farming disturbance.	~18m	1.8m	0.08m
6002	Natural	Mid orangey-yellow, moderately compact clay. Inclusions: common stones, occasional chalk	50m	1.8m	-
6003	Cut	Cut of Pit. Medieval. Filled by (6004)	0.64m	0.4m	0.11m
6004	Fill	Somewhat compact sticky and crumbly grey-brown, silty clay, with some redeposited natural. Inclusions: some stones	0.64m	0.4m	0.11m
6005	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (6006)	0.36m	>0.14m	0.10m
6006	Fill	Somewhat compact, crumbly, sticky. Mid grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones, patches of redeposited natural	0.36m	>0.14m	0.10m
6007	Cut	Terminal end of field boundary, Linear. Filled by (6008)	>0.45m	>0.63m	0.34m
6008	Fill	Somewhat compact, malleable yet crumbly, mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones, occasional manganese, heavy rooting, and occasional chalk	>0.45m	>0.63m	0.34m
6009	Cut	Cut of furrow, part investigated. Filled by (6010).	>2m	0.6m	0.08m
6010	Fill	Somewhat compact, mid light brown-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones and chalk	>2m	0.6m	0.08m
6011	Cut	Cut of N-S drain. Filled by (6012)	>2m	0.32m	>0.1m
6012	Fill	Somewhat compact, mix of mid-light brown-grey silty clay and yellow clay. Fill of [6011].	>2m	0.32m	>0.1m
6013	cut	Cut of field boundary - same as [6007]. Filled by (6014)	>1.3m	>0.82m	0.34m
6014	Fill	Somewhat compact, crumbly, sticky. Mid grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional stones, patches of redeposited natural	>1.3m	>0.82m	0.34m
6015	Cut	Cut of possible furrow. Filled by (6016)	1.2m	1.45m	0.05m
6016	Fill	Crumbly and sticky, mid brown-grey and mottled with grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	1.2m	1.45m	0.05m
6017	Cut	Cut of possible modern pit. Filled by (6018)	>0.12m	0.3m	0.15m
6018	Fill	Somewhat compact, sticky, and crumbly, mid grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional small stones.	>0.12m	0.3m	0.15m
6019	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6020)	>1.4m	0.7m	0.19m
6020	Fill	Somewhat compact sticky but crumbly, mid brown-grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	>1m	0.85m	0.07m

Trench 61		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6100	Topsoil	Soft, friable, dark greyish-brown, silty/sandy clay. Grass paddock	50m	1.8m	0.30m
6101	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6102)	1.8m	0.39m	0.17m
6102	Fill	Soft, dark brown with smears of darker grey-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones and post-med pot, and glass	1.8m	0.39m	0.17m
6103	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (6104)	>1.8m	0.25m	-
6104	Fill	Redeposited natural. Soft, bright brownish-yellow clayey sand.	>1m	0.39m	0.06m
6105	Natural	Mixed. Firm mid brownish yellow clayey sand, with moderate patches of rounded manganese flecks.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m

Trench 62		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NE - SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6200	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey, brown silty clay. Inclusions: sub-angular stones and post-med pottery	50m	1.8m	0.25m
6201	Cut	Plough scarring	>2.4m	0.39m	0.18m
6202	Fill	Plough scarring	>2.4m	0.39m	0.18m
6203	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (6204)	~2.2m	0.2m	~0.4m
6204	Fill	Firm mottled dark grey-brown silty clay with chunks of bright orange clay. Inclusions: small-medium sized angular stones	~2.2m	0.2m	~0.4m
6205	Natural	Firm mottled light brownish-yellow sandy clay, with striations of pale blue clay. Inclusions: angular chalk	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
6206	Cut	Cut of a later form of plough. Filled by (6207)	>1.9m	0.45m	0.13m
6207	Fill	Firm, light brownish-grey silty sand.	>1.9m	0.45m	0.13m

Trench 63		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.25m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6300	Topsoil	Soft, dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions: angular stone and post-med pottery	50m	1.8m	0.25m
6301	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6302)	1.6m	0.4m	0.05m
6302	Fill	Soft, mid dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions: small angular stones. Single fill of furrow [6301]	1.6m	0.4m	0.05m
6303	Cut	Cut of Furrow. Filled by (6304)	1.6m	0.52m	0.18m
6304	Fill	Soft, mid dark brown clayey silt. Inclusions: small angular stones.	1.6m	0.52m	0.18m
6305	Natural	Firm mottled bright yellow-orange clay with striations of pale blue-grey clay. Inclusions: angular chalk	50m	1.8m	-

Trench 64		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.76m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6400	Topsoil	Soft, friable, dark brownish grey.	50m	1.8m	0.26m
6401	Upper natural/ subsoil	Firm mottled bright yellow-orange clay with striations of pale blue clay. Inclusions: angular chalk.	50m	1.8m	0.32m
6402	Natural	Compact and malleable, mid orangish brownish with silvery streaks, silty clay. Inclusions: stones and black minerals.	50m	1.8m	>0.44m
6403	Cut	Cut of Furrow. Filled by (6404)	1.8m	1.54m	0.31m
6404	Fill	Soft, dark-mid brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	1.8m	1.54m	0.31m

Trench 65		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.44m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6500	Topsoil	Soft, dark grey-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
6501	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6502)	1.8m	2.6m	0.15m
6502	Fill	Firm, mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent small chalk	1.8m	2.6m	0.15m
6503	Upper natural substrate	Firm, mottled yellow-orange clay with striations of pale blue clay.	50m	1.8m	0.12m
6504	Natural	Firm, reddish-brown clay with patches of pale blue clay. Inclusions: chalk	50m	1.8m	>0.07m

Trench 66		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.52m		Alignment:	SW - NE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6600	Topsoil	Soft, crumbly, malleable, mid brown, silty clay. Inclusions: grassy, occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	0.27m
6601	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6602	Natural	Fairly soft and malleable, bright yellow silty clay. Inclusions: intermittent chalk and occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.25m
6603	Cut	Cut of Pit. Filled by (6604), (6613), 6615.	>0.9m	0.7m	0.17m
6604	Fill	Quite soft, malleable, and plastic, grey silty clay. Inclusions: very, very frequent charcoal, occasional burnt clay, and flint. (large stones from 6615 throughout). Lower fill of [6603].	>0.9m	0.7m	0.14m
6605	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6606	Geological deposit	Fairly friable and compact, very mixed mid orangish-brown and light orange sandy clay. Inclusions: charcoal and small stones. Note on context sheet - not a fill, just natural.	>2m	>0.9m	0.31m
6607	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (6609) (6618) and (6617)	>2m	>1.25m	0.37m
6608	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
6609	Fill	Firm and malleable, mixed light orange and grey slightly sandy clay. Mid fill of [6607].	>1m	0.45m	0.24m
6610	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (6611)	>1.8m	>0.67m	>0.14m
6611	Fill	Malleable and quite soft, mid grey-brown slightly sandy clay.	>1.8m	>0.67m	>0.14m
6612	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6613	Fill	Moderately soft, malleable but crumbly, mottled mid yellow and mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones, some burnt clay, and some charcoal. Upper fill of [6603].	0.76m	0.75m	0.08m
6614	Geological deposit	Firm and malleable, mid mixed orange and grey silty clay. Noted as disturbed natural.	>1m	0.38	0.05m
6615	Masonry	Burnt stone, varied sizes 70mm x 30mm x 40mm - 110mm x 100mm x 90mm. Natural finishing of stones, disordered deposit, probably stone firepit.	>0.9m	0.7m	~0.14m
6616	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6617	Fill	Firm and malleable, mixed light yellowish-brown sandy clay. Uppermost fill of [6607]	>2m	1.25m	0.22m
6618	Fill	Compact and firm, pale blueish grey with light orange patches silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal. Lower fill of [6607].	>1m	0.52m	0.2m
6619	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. Inclusions: chalk.	>2m	2.05m	0.17m
6620	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6619).	>2m	2.05m	0.17m
6621	Geological deposit	Firm and malleable, mixed mid dark greyish brown with light orange and grey silty clay. Inclusions: charcoal. Lower fill of [6605].	1m	0.53m	0.24m
6622	Change in natural	Compact and friable, mixed mid orangish-brown sandy clay. Inclusions: charcoal and stones.	>1m	0.44m	0.24m

Trench 67	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.32m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6700	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.15m
6701	Upper natural	Mid brownish-grey silty clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks and rooting. Same as (6704).	50m	1.8m	0.16m
6702	Natural	Mottled mid grey-orange clay. Inclusions: stones and chalk flecks. Boulder clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.01m
6703	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6704	Deposit	Quite compact. Mid-light mottled yellow-orange and brown silty clay with slightly grey hue. Inclusions: occasional stones. Same as (6701).	2.5m	1.64m	0.16
6705	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6706).	2.5m	1.64m	0.09m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
6706	Fill	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular flint, stones up to 20mm, rare rooting.	2.5m	1.64m	0.09m
6707	Deposit	Somewhat compact and crumbly, mid grey-brown and slightly pink silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones, chalk, and manganese. Same as (6702)	2.5m	1.64m	0.01
6708	Deposit	Mid-light grey-brown-pink mixed, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Same as (6702).	2.5m	1.64m	0.01

Trench 68	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.37m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6800	Topsoil	Soft, dark grey, brown clayey silt. Inclusions: angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.30m
6801	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6802)	>2.2m	3.2m	0.16m
6802	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: mix of sub angular stones.	>2.2m	3.2m	0.16m
6803	Natural substrate	Firm, mottled bright yellowish orange with striations of blue grey clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.14m
6804	Natural boulder clay	Firm, reddish brown clay with streaks of pale blue clay. Inclusions: chalk.	50m	1.8m	>0.35m

Trench 69	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.61m		Alignment:	SW - NE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6900	Topsoil	Firm and slightly malleable, dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions: stone and charcoal.	50m	1.8m	0.35m
6901	Upper natural substrate	Firm, mottled bright yellow orange clay with striations of pale blue clay.	50m	1.8m	0.13m
6902	Natural	Firm and malleable, mixed mid-dark orangish brown silty clay. Inclusions: stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.13m
6903	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (6904)	1.8m	1.62m	0.19m
6904	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid dull yellowish-greyish-brown sandy clay. Inclusions: stones. Single fill of furrow [6903]	1.8m	1.62m	0.19m

Trench 70	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.52m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7000	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones and wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.32m
7001	Natural	Firm, light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	0.10-0.15m
7002	Natural	Compact, mid reddish-brown clayey sand, with light blueish-grey seams. Inclusions: occasional stones and chalk	50m	1.8m	>0.10m

Trench 71	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	SE - NW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7100	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones and wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
7101	Natural	Firm, light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.10m

Trench 72	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.42m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7200	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones and wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.22m
7201	Natural	Firm, light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	0.10-0.20m
7202	Natural	Compact, mid reddish-brown clayey sand, with light blueish-grey seams. Inclusions: Occasional stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.10m
7203	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (7205).	>1m	0.7m	0.10m
7204	Fill	Soft, mid orange-brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk.	~1m	0.7m	0.10m

Trench 73	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	SE - NW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7300	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones and wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
7301	Natural	Firm light yellowish-brown sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.20m

Trench 74	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	SW - NE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7400	Topsoil	Firm and friable, mid-dark greyish-brown silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.30m
7401	Natural	Firm and friable, mixed mid reddish, yellowish brown clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
7402	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (7403) and (7404)	0.76m	0.36m	0.08-0.15m
7403	Fill	Firm, mid to dark blueish-grey clay. Inclusions: manganese flecks and small stones towards the base. Primary fill of [7402]	0.76m	0.3m	0.15m
7404	Fill	Firm, mid orange/grey-brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [7402]	0.76m	0.06m	0.08m

Trench 75		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	SE - NW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7500	Topsoil	Fairly soft and friable, dark brownish-grey silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.30m
7501	Natural	Firm and somewhat malleable, mid brownish orange with silvery streaks sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
7502	Cut	Recut of [7503]. Filled by (7505), (7507), (7506), (7508), (7512), (7513).	>0.84m	0.75m	0.46m
7503	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Filled by (7511)	>0.84m	1.18m	0.82m
7504	Cut	Second recut of [7503]. Filled by (7509), (7510)	>0.84m	1.07m	0.33
7505	Fill	Firm, pale grey/blueish grey clay. Inclusions: moderate charcoal and moderate medium (10-15cm) sub-angular stones. Lowest fill of recut [7502].	~0.84m	0.97m	0.22m
7506	Fill	Soft, mottled dark yellow/purple coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional gravels. Slumping deposit against SE edge of recut [7502]	0.84m	0.16m	0.15m
7507	Fill	Soft, mixed blue/grey/orange silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Mid fill of recut [7503].	~0.84m	0.94m	0.22m
7508	Fill	Soft, mixed light yellow and manganese silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Upper fill of recut [7503]	>0.8m	0.55m	0.38m
7509	Fill	Soft, pale grey clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Lowest fill of recut [7504].	~1m	0.77m	0.11m
7510	Fill	Soft, mid grey silty clay. Inclusions: Rare small rounded and angular stones. Upper fill of recut [7504].	~1m	1.18m	0.23m
7511	Fill	Soft, mottled dark yellow and manganese sandy clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Located on NW edge of [7503].	~1m	0.10m	0.25m
7512	Fill	Soft, mixed pale grey and bright orange silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Upper fill of recut [7503].	~1m	0.22m	>0.20m
7513	Fill	Soft, mixed pale grey and bright orange silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones. Upper fill of recut [7503].	~1m	0.22m	>0.20m
7514	Natural	Compact, mid reddish-brown sandy clay, boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and striations of blue/grey.	>3m	>2m	>0.40m

Trench 76		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	SE - NW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7600	Topsoil	Malleable, dark grey-brown clayey silt with patches of redeposited natural.	50m	1.8m	~0.30m
7601	Natural	Firm, pale mottled yellow with streak of silver. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
7602	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (7603)	>2m	1.83m	0.15m
7603	Fill	Firm and friable, mid slightly yellowish-brown clayey sand. Inclusions: chalk and stone.	>2m	1.83m	0.15m

Trench 77	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7700	Topsoil	Firm to friable, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
7701	Natural	Firm to friable, mid orangish brown with silver streaks, sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
7702	Cut	Cut of medieval field boundary. Filled by (7703) and (7706).	1.8m	1.66m	0.3m
7703	Fill	Firm, mid grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Upper fill of field boundary [7702].	1.8m	1.33m	0.3m
7704	Cut	Cut of 19th-century double drain. Filled by (7705).	1.8m	0.34m	0.5m
7705	Fill	Firm, mixed dark brown silty clay and purplish-red clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments. Fill of [7704].	1.8m	0.34m	0.5m
7706	Fill	Firm, pale yellow-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments. Lower fill of field boundary [7702].	1.8m	0.34m	0.27m

Trench 78	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7800	Topsoil	Firm to friable, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
7801	Natural	Firm to friable, mixed yellowish orange, brown with silver streaks, sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
7802	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (7803).	<2m	1.9m	0.14m
7803	Fill	Firm, dark orangey-brown, silty sand. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments and moderated sandstones fragments.	<2m	1.9m	0.14m

Trench 79	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
7900	Topsoil	Soft, mid brownish-grey, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
7901	Natural	Firm, light yellowish-brown, clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.2m
7902	Natural	Compact, mid reddish-brown, sandy clay with striations of light blue clay throughout. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and fragments. Boulder clay.	>3m	>2m	0.3m

Trench 80	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.39m x 0.2m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8000	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones and wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.33m
8001	Natural	Firm, light yellowish-brown, sandy clay.	20m	1.8m	0.15m
8002	Natural	Friable, mid orange-brown silty sand. Inclusions: Frequent chalk fragments.	15m	1.8m	>0.15m
8003	Natural	Firm, mid reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent bands of gravel and sands.	35m	1.8m	>0.3m

Trench 81	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.48-0.89m		Alignment:	ENE-WSW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8100	Topsoil	Firm, mid greyish brown, clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.31m
8101	Subsoil	Soft, mid reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small chalk flecks.	10m	1.8m	0.2m
8102	Natural	Chalk. Loose chalk fragments and gravels.	50m	1.8m	0.2m
8103	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (8104).	>1m	0.9m	0.15m
8104	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish-brown, silty clay. Fill of furrow [8103].	>1m	0.9m	0.15m
8105	Cut	Recut of ditch [8107]. Filled by (8106).	>1.1m	1.95m	0.44m
8106	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk fragments, occasional medium stones. Fill of recut [8105].	>1.1m	1.95m	0.44m
8107	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by (8108). Recut by [8105].	>1.1m	0.49m	0.25m
8108	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish-brown, clayey chalk. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments. Fill of ditch [8107].	>1.1m	0.49m	0.25m
8109	Cut	Cut of irregular linear. Filled by (8111). Truncates earlier linear [8110].	>1	2.1m	0.3m
8110	Cut	Cut of irregular linear. Filled by (8112). Truncated by irregular linear [8109].	2.1m	1.45m	0.47m
8111	Fill	Firm, mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small, angular stones. Fill of irregular linear [8109].	>1m	2.1m	0.3m
8112	Fill	Firm, mid orangey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: moderate small angular stones. Fill of earlier linear [8110].	2.1m	1.45m	0.47m

Trench 82	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.53m		Alignment:	NNW-SSE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8200	Topsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flint and wheat crop.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
8201	Subsoil	Firm, light yellowish-brown, clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.5- 0.7m
8202	Deposit	Soft mid greyish-brown, silty sand. Inclusions: small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.5- 0.7m
8203	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish-brown, silty sand. Inclusions: Frequent flint, chalk, sub-angular stones.	20m	1.8m	0.34m
8204	Natural	Chalk. Loose chalk fragments and gravels.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
8205	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (8207). Recut by [8209].	1.8m	1.2m	0.8m
8206	Fill	Firm, mid brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: chalk fragments. Lower fill of recut ditch [8209].	1.8m	0.97m	0.35m
8207	Fill	Firm, dark brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments. Fill of ditch [8205].	1.8m	1.2m	0.36m
8208	Fill	Firm, mid brown, clayey silty. Inclusions: occasional chalk fragments. Upper fill of recut ditch [8209].	1.8m	1.68m	0.14m
8209	Cut	Recut of ditch [8205]. Filled by (8206) and (8207).	1.8m	1.78m	0.57m

Trench 83	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.8m		Alignment:	NW-SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8300	Topsoil	Soft to friable, dark greyish-brown, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular natural flint.	50m	1.8m	0.34m
8301	Subsoil	Soft and malleable, mid greyish brown, sandy clay, Inclusions: Frequent small gravels and chalk fragments.	50m	1.8m	0.26m
8302	Natural	Firm, mid brown, clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
8303	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (8304).	-	-	0.04m
8304	Fill	Firm, mid greyish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: moderate very small stones. Fill of furrow [8303].	-	-	0.04m
8305	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (8306).	0.27m	0.24m	0.27m
8306	Fill	Firm, mid brownish-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of pit [8305].	0.27m	0.24m	0.27m
8307	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (8308).	0.58m	0.52m	0.18m
8308	Fill	Firm, mid brownish-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of gully [8307].	0.58m	0.52m	0.18m
8309	Natural	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent chalk fragments.	50m	1.8m	0.10m

Trench 84		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.46 - 0.65m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8400	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flint.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
8401	Natural	Firm/compact, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flint and small stones.	20m	1.8m	0.26m
8402	Natural	Soft, mixed light brown-yellow and yellow-brown, coarse sand with bands of gravel.	30m	1.8m	0.3m
8403	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (8404) and (8406). Recut by [8408].	>2m	0.67m	0.5m
8404	Fill	Firm, yellow greyish-brown, sandy silt. Inclusions: very small angular flints. Lower fill of ditch [8403].	>2m	1m	0.5m
8405	Subsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate stones, flint, and chalk fragments.	26m	1.8m	0.25m
8406	Fill	Friable, yellow greyish-brown, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional very small angular flints and manganese flecks. Upper fill of ditch [8403].	>2m	0.41m	0.3m
8407	Natural	Firm, orange-brown, sandy clay and gravel. Inclusions: small flint and chalk flecks.	5m	1.8m	0.12m
8408	Cut	Recut of ditch [8403]. Filled by (8409).	-	0.52m	0.32m
8409	Fill	Friable, mid yellow orangish-brown, silty sandy clay. Fill of ditch recut [4808].	-	0.52m	0.32m
8410	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (8411).	2.2m	1.1m	0.5m
8411	Fill	Soft, light greyish-brown, clayey sand. Fill of pit [8410].	2.2m	1.1m	0.5m
8412	Cut	Cut of gully terminal. Filled by (8413). Possible continuation of [8403].	>2m	0.82m	0.7m
8413	Fill	Friable, orangey-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: gravels. Fill of gully terminal [8412].	>2m	0.82m	0.7m

Trench 85		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.38 - 0.47m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8500	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional moderate flint and wheat crop	50m	1.8m	0.35m
8501	Subsoil	Soft, mid yellowish-brown, clayey sand.	50m	1.8m	0.14m
8502	Natural	Orange-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate chalk and gravel.	50m	1.8m	0.15m
8503	Cut	Recut of ditch 8505. Filled by 8504.	>1m	1.26m	0.59m
8504	Fill	Firm, mid grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of ditch recut 8503.	>1m	1.26m	0.59m
8505	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by 8506 = 8509 and 8507. Recut by 8503.	>1m	0.71m	0.42m
8506	Fill	Firm, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of ditch 8505. Same as 8509.	>1m	0.52m	0.35m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8507	Fill	Firm, mid brown-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Upper fill of ditch 8505. Possible natural infilling.	>1m	0.41m	0.11m
8508	Natural	Firm, grey, gravel clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk.	50m	1.8m	0.13m
8509	Fill	Firm, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: very small stones. Fill of ditch 8505. Same as 8506.	>1m	0.71m	0.42m
8510	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by 8511.	>1m	1.6m	0.23m
8511	Fill	Firm, mid orange-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderately common very small stones.	>1m	1.6m	0.23m
8512	Natural	Frequent subangular chalk forming a widespread bed.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m

Trench 86		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.74 - 1.1m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8600	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: moderate flint.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
8601	Subsoil	Firm, light yellowish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.4m - 0.5m
8602	Deposit	Firm, mid to dark brownish-grey, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional flint fragments and small rounded stones.	>35m	>1.8m	0.6m
8603	Natural	Friable, mid reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel and chalk.	>40m	>1.8m	>0.3m
8604	Natural	Compact, whiteish, chalk.	>40m	>1.8m	>0.3m
8605	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by 8608, 8609, 8610, and 8611. Recut by 8607 and 8606.	>1m	1.2m	1.23m
8606	Cut	Recut of ditch 8605 and recut 8607. Filled by 8614, 8615, 8616, and 8617.	>1m	2.54m	0.89m
8607	Cut	Recut of ditch 8605. Filled by 8612 and 8613. Recut by 8606.	>1m	2.34m	0.36m
8608	Fill	Compact and malleable, mid grey-brown, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: very frequent chalk rocks and gravels. Primary fill of ditch 8605.	>1m	0.42m	0.23m
8609	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid greyish-brown, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small chalk stones. Secondary fill of ditch 8605.	>1m	0.33m	0.29m
8610	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey-brown, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small chalk rocks, natural flint, occasional charcoal, and occasional larger rounded stones / cobbles. Tertiary fill of ditch 8605.	>1m	0.83m	0.32m
8611	Fill	Soft and friable, mid reddish-brown, fine silty sand with low clay content. Inclusions: occasional small, rounded rocks. Fourth and uppermost fill of ditch 8605.	>1m	0.2m	0.13m
8612	Fill	Firm and friable, dark greyish-black, fine silty sand. Inclusions: frequent charcoal and occasional small, rounded rocks. Primary fill of ditch recut 8607.	>1m	0.86m	0.27m
8613	Fill	Firm and friable, dark brownish-grey, silty sand. Inclusions: some charcoal flecks and occasional small, rounded rocks. Secondary and uppermost fill of ditch recut 8607.	>1m	0.35m	0.14m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8614	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid blueish-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk, gravel, and charcoal flecks. Primary fill of ditch recut 8606.	>1m	0.3m	0.15m
8615	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid dark blueish-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks, occasional rounded stones, and natural flint. Secondary fill of ditch recut 8606.	>1m	0.97m	0.38m
8616	Fill	Firm and friable, mid brownish-grey, silty sand. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones. Tertiary fill of ditch recut 8606.	>1m	0.91m	0.27m
8617	Fill	Firm and friable, mid brownish-blackish-grey, fine silty sand. Inclusions: rare charcoal flecks, rounded stones, and sub-angular natural flints. Fourth and uppermost fill of ditch recut 8606.	>1m	1.7m	0.44m
8618	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by 8621. Cuts stake hole 8619 and possible terminus or elongated pit 8620.	1.16m	1.06m	0.14m
8619	Cut	Cut of stake hole. Filled by 8622. Cut by pit 8618.	0.11m	0.28m	0.12m
8620	Cut	Cut of possible terminus or elongated pit. Filled by (8633) (8648) (8623). Cut by pit [8618].	0.62m	1.5m	0.33m
8621	Fill	Moderate friable, mid to dark orangey-brown-grey, sandy silt. Inclusions: rare medium rounded pebbles. Fill of pit 8618.	1.16m	1.06m	0.14m
8622	Fill	Firm, red-orangey dark brown-grey, clay silt mix. Inclusions: none. Fill of stake hole 8619.	0.11m	0.28m	0.12m
8623	Fill	Friable, dark red grey-brown, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: infrequent small and medium sub angular stones. Uppermost fill of ditch terminus or elongated pit 8620.	0.62m	1.5m	0.33m
8624	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by 8625. Truncated by postholes 8626, 8628, and 8630.	2.24m	1.44m	0.22m
8625	Fill	Friable, dark grey, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 8624.	2.24m	1.44m	0.22m
8626	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filled by 8627. Truncates pit 8624.	0.3m	_	0.06m
8627	Fill	Friable, mid brown-grey, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of posthole 8626.	0.3m	_	0.06m
8628	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filed by 8629. Truncates pit 8624.	0.42m	_	0.13m
8629	Fill	Friable, mid brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks at base of fill. Fill of posthole 8628.	0.42m	_	0.13m
8630	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filled by 8631. Truncates pit 8624.	0.35m	0.26m	0.04m
8631	Fill	Friable, mid brown, silty clay. Inclusions: none. Fill of posthole 8630.	0.35m	0.26m	0.04m
8632	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by 8635, 8636, 8637, 8638, and 8639.Recut by ditch 8639.	>1m	2.67m	0.89m
8633	Fill	Friable and compact, very dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: infrequent small, rolled pebbles, sub-angular flints, charcoal flecks, and burnt bone fragments. Primary fill of ditch 8620.	>0.5m	0.4m	0.13
8634	Deposit	Firm, dark grey, sandy clay. Inclusions: small stones.	1.2m	>0.4m	0.18m
8635	Fill	Firm and friable, mid to dark brown-grey, silty sand. Inclusions: very frequent chalk flecks. Primary fill of ditch 8632.	>1m	0.36m	0.18m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8636	Fill	Compacted but soft, mid brown-grey, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium chalk flecks and sub angular natural flint. Middle fill of ditch 8632.	>1m	0.83m	0.25m
8637	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brown-grey, silty coarse sand with clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and gravels. Same as 8638. Middle fill of ditch 8632.	<1m	0.4m	0.33m
8638	Fill	Firm friable, mid brown-grey, silty coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional small to medium rocks and natural flint. Same as 8637. Middle fill of ditch 8632.	<1m	0.37m	0.32m
8639	Fill	Firm and friable, mid to dark grey, silty coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent medium chalk flecks, rounded rocks, and sub-angular flint. Uppermost fill of ditch 8632.	>1m	0.56m	0.32m
8640	Cut	Recut of ditch 8632. Filled by 8641, 8642, 8643, 8644, and 8645.	>1m	1.84m	0.63m
8641	Fill	Firm and malleable, light to mid grey, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and sub-angular flint. Primary fill of ditch recut 8640.	>1m	0.67m	0.32m
8642	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks. Secondary fill of ditch recut 8640.	>1m	0.44m	0.11m
8643	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey, silty clay. Inclusions: very frequent medium chalk gravel. Tertiary fill in ditch recut 8640.	>1m	0.21m	0.1m
8644	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey with occasional brown mottling, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small to medium rounded rocks and chalk. Quaternary fill in ditch recut 8640.	>1m	0.55m	0.09m
8645	Fill	Soft and friable, mid grey, coarse sand with a low clay content. Inclusions: occasional charcoal flecks and frequent chalk gravels with flint. Uppermost and final fill of ditch recut 8640.	>1m	0.86m	0.31m
8646	Deposit	Firm, mid to light greyish brown with patches of reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate to frequent natural chalk and flint.	5m	>1.8m	0.2m - 0.3m
8647	Deposit	Compact, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks.	>1.8m	>1.7m	0.4m - 0.5m
8648	Fill	Soft, dark reddish grey to black silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional medium sub angular stones. Middle fill of ditch terminus [8620]	1.4m	0.6m	0.1m
8649	Cut	Recut of ditch [8605]. Filled by (8650) (8610) (8611)	>1m	0.96m	0.37m
8650	Fill	Fairly firm and malleable, mid rich brown silty clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk speckles and occasional angular stones and flint. Primary fill of recut ditch [8649]	>1m	0.65m	0.15m
8651	Cut	Recut of ditch [8606]. Filled by (8616) (8617)	>1.8m	>1.43m	0.23m

Trench 87		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8 x 0.56 - 0.77m		Alignment:	N-S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8700	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional to moderate flint.	50m	1.8m	0.3m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8701	Subsoil	Firm, light yellowish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3m - 0.4m
8702	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks.	>15m	1.8m	> 0.2m
8703	Natural	Compact, chalk. Inclusions: none.	>27m	1.8m	> 0.2m
8704	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch. Filled by 8712, 8713, 8724, 8725, and 8726. Recut by ditch 8709.	> 1.8m	2.2m	0.88m
8705	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by 8738 and 8739. Cut by 8744. Cuts pit 8707.	> 1.14m	1.27m	0.43m
8706	Cut	Recut of pit 8708. Filled by 8736 and 8737. Cuts pit 8707.	~ 1m	1.43m	0.7m
8707	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by 8734. Cuts pits 8705 and 8744. Cut by pit 8706.	> 0.44m	1.9m	0.43m
8708	Cut	Cut of pit or ditch terminus. Filled by (8735)	1m	1.58m	0.25m
8709	Cut	Recut of ditch 8704. Filled by 8711, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8722=8723, 8727, 8729, and 8728. Recut by ditch 8710.	> 1m	2.2m	0.88m
8710	Cut	Recut of ditch 8704 and ditch recut 8709. Filled by 8717, 8718, 8719, 8730, and 8731.	> 1.8m	2.75m	0.7m
8711	Fill	Firm, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sized stones. Primary fill of ditch recut 8709.	> 1m	0.53m	0.1m
8712	Fill	Firm, mixed dark-brown and mid orange, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk. Basal fill of ditch 8704.	> 1m	0.1m	0.08m
8713	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: occasional chalk. Basal fill of ditch 8704.	> 1m	0.23m	0.13m
8714	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: frequent chalk. Middle fill of ditch recut 8709.	> 1m	0.7m	0.13m
8715	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: fairly frequent chalk. Upper northern fill of ditch recut 8709.	> 1m	0.26m	0.18m
8716	Fill	Soft, dark grey and orange clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk and stone. Upper southern fill of ditch recut 8709.	> 1m	0.4m	0.15m
8717	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, clay. Inclusions: none. Lower fill of ditch recut 8710. Context same as 8718.	> 1m	0.58m	0.08m
8718	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and stone. Middle fill in ditch recut 8710. Context same as 8717.	> 1m	0.76m	0.09m
8719	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and stone. Upper fill of ditch recut 8710.	> 1m	1.75m	0.5m
8720	Fill	Friable, mid reddish brown clay sand. Inclusions: Fairly frequent gravel and chalk fragments. Upper slumping fill of [8709]	>1m	0.21m	0.14m
8721	Deposit	Friable, mid reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: frequent gravel and chalk.	-	>1.8m	0.10m - 0.15m
8722	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: occasional stone. Lower fill of ditch recut 8709.	> 1m	0.33m	0.06m
8723	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent stone. Lower fill in ditch recut 8709.	> 1m	0.41m	0.04m
8724	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: very frequent chalk. Fill within ditch 8704.	> 1m	~ 0.18m	0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8725	Fill	Soft, mixed mid grey-brown and dull orange, clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional chalk. Upper fill of ditch 8704.	> 1m	0.43m	0.12m
8726	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: very frequent chalk. Fill within ditch 8704. Same as 8713.	> 1m	0.13m	~ 0.1m
8727	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: very frequent chalk. Fill within ditch recut 8709. Same as 8714 and 8729.	> 1m	0.46m	0.12m
8728	Fill	Soft, mixed dark brown and orange, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk. Upper fill of ditch recut 8709. Context same as 8715 and 8716.	> 1m	0.28m	0.5m
8729	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and stone. Fill of ditch recut 8709. Context same as 8714 and 8727.	> 1m	0.5m	0.11m
8730	Fill	Soft, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk. Fill of ditch 8704. Context same as 8717 and 8718.	> 1m	0.05m	0.05m
8731	Fill	Soft, mixed dark brown and dull orange, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and stone. Fill of ditch recut 8710. Context same as 8719.	> 1m	1.42m	0.52m
8732	Fill	Soft, dark grey-black, silt. Inclusions: none. Basal fill of pit 8744.	> 0.24m	0.65m	0.03m
8733	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Upper fill of pit 8744.	> 0.24m	0.74m	0.07m
8734	Fill	Soft, mixed dark grey and dull orange, clay. Inclusions: stones. Fill of pit 8707.	> 0.44m	1.9m	0.43m
8735	Fill	Soft, mid to dark grey, brown, silty clay. Inclusions: rare stones. Fill of pit 8708.	> 1m	0.3m	0.08m
8736	Fill	Soft, mid grey brown and dull orange, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional stones. Basal fill of pit 8706.	> 1m	0.32m	~ 0.13m
8737	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones. Upper fill of pit 8706.	> 1m	1.23m	0.31m
8738	Fill	Soft, dark grey, silty clay. Inclusions: uncommon small stones. Basal fill of 8705.	> 1m	0.83m	0.22m
8739	Fill	Soft, mixed mid brown and dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and stone. Upper fill of 8705.	> 1m	1.26m	0.21m
8740	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (8741).	0.32m	0.35m	0.31m
8741	Fill	Firm, dark purplish brown silty clay. Inclusions: Common small, rounded stones. Single fill of [8740]	0.32m	0.35m	0.14m
8742	Deposit	Firm, mid to light greyish brown with patches of reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate to frequent natural chalk and flint.	>25m	>1.8m	0.15m - 0.2m
8743	Deposit	Firm, mid to light greyish brown with patches of reddish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate to frequent natural chalk and flint.	>10m	>1.8m	0.15m - 0.2m
8744	Cut	Cut of probable pit. Filled by 8732 and 8733. Truncated by 8708.	> 0.24m	0.74m	0.12m
8745	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (8786).	3.63m	0.98m	0.09m
8746	Fill	Firm, pale yellow brown silty clay. Inclusions: Occasional small, rounded stones. Single fill of [8745].	3.63m	0.98m	0.09m

Trench 88		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.62 - 1.19m		Alignment:	N-S
Context No	**Type**		**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8800	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional to moderate flint.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
8801	Subsoil	Firm, light yellowish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.5m
8802	Fill	Soft, mid orange-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: none.	>10m	>0.4m	0.2m
8803	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.25m - 0.4m
8804	Natural	Compact, off-white, chalk.	50m	1.8m	> 0.2m
8805	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by 8806.	> 0.5m	0.62m	0.07m
8806	Fill	Firm, mid grey-brown with blackish dark blue mottling, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, reddish degraded pottery flecks. Fill of pit 8805.	> 0.5m	0.62m	0.07m
8807	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8808	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8809	Cut	Cut of probable boundary ditch. Filled by 8812, 8813, and 8814. Recut by 8810, 8811, and 8839.	> 1m	3.25m	1.02m
8810	Cut	Recut of ditch 8809. Filled by 8815 and 8816. Recut by ditch 8839.	> 1m	2.93m	0.85m
8811	Cut	Uppermost recut of ditch 8809. Filled by 8820, 8821, and 8822.	> 1m	1.68m	0.46m
8812	Fill	Firm, dark grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional medium sized rounded stones. Slumping deposit within ditch 8809.	> 1m	0.38m	0.22m
8813	Fill	Firm, mid purplish-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: very frequent medium sized chalk lumps. Basal fill of ditch 8809.	> 1m	0.76m	0.1m
8814	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silt. Inclusions: rare small chalk flecks. Slumping deposit in ditch 8809.	> 1m	0.22m	0.2m
8815	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sized chalk fragments. Lower fill in ditch recut 8810.	> 1m	0.5m	0.19m
8816	Fill	Soft, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk fragments and chunks of clay.	> 1m	0.49m	0.35m
8817	Fill	Soft, mid orange-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: very frequent small to medium sized chalk flecks. Upper fill of ditch recut 8839.	> 1m	0.89m	0.4m
8818	Fill	Soft, dark purplish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sized chalk fragments. Lower fill of ditch recut 8839.	> 1m	0.28m	0.15m
8819	Fill	Soft, mid to dark grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: very frequent small to medium sized chalk fragments. Upper fill of ditch recut 8839.	> 1m	1.05m	0.27m
8820	Fill	Firm, mid orange-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: fairly frequent small chalk stones. Slumping deposit within ditch recut 8811.	> 1m	0.12m	0.21m
8821	Fill	Firm, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: very frequent small to medium sized chalk fragments. Fill of ditch recut 8811.	> 1m	1.25m	0.21m

Context No	Type		Length	Width	Depth
8822	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small sub angular stones. Upper fill of ditch recut 8811.	> 1m	0.78m	0.07m
8823	Natural	Friable, dark greyish-brown, clayey sand, and gravel. Inclusions: frequent chalk fragments.	> 0.35m	> 1.8m	0.3m
8824	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate chalk flecks.	50m	1.8m	0.25m - 0.4m
8825	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Filled by 8827, 8828, 8829, 8830, and 8831. Recut by ditches 8841 and 8826.	> 1m	1.13m	0.37m
8826	Cut	Second recut of boundary ditch 8825. Filled by 8832, 8833, 8834, 8835, 8836, 8837, and 8838.	> 1m	2.65m	0.68m
8827	Fill	Firm and friable, light grey-brown, coarse silty sand with a low clay content. Inclusions: very frequent small to medium chalk gravels. Slumping deposit in boundary ditch 8825.	>1m	0.57m	0.05m
8828	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey-brown, fine sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent small chalk gravels. Lower fill in boundary ditch 8825.	>1m	0.35m	0.12m
8829	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brown-grey, coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	> 1m	0.27m	0.19m
8830	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and occasional small, rounded stones. Upper fill of boundary ditch 8825.	> 1m	0.96m	0.32m
8831	Fill	Firm and friable, dark grey-brown, silty sand with low clay content. Inclusions: very frequent chalk and small rounded rocks. Upper fill of ditch 8825.	> 1m	0.33m	0.19m
8832	Fill	Firm and friable, mid brownish-grey, coarse silty sand. Inclusions: frequent small to medium chalk rocks and natural flint. Lowest fill in recut 8841.	> 1m	0.75m	0.24m
8833	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish-grey, coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks and small rounded stones. Slumping deposit in ditch recut 8826.	> 1m	0.23m	0.11m
8834	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey-brown, silty sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal. Slumping deposit in ditch recut 8826.	> 1m	0.3m	0.18m
8835	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid brownish-grey, sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks and charcoal. Fill of ditch recut 8826.	> 1m	0.3m	0.19m
8836	Fill	Firm and friable, mid grey-brown, clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent small rocks and small rounded rocks. Middle fill of ditch recut 8826.	> 1m	0.35m	0.18m
8837	Fill	Firm and malleable, mid grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and larger rocks. Upper fill of ditch recut 8826.	> 1m	1.32m	0.32m
8838	Fill	Firm and friable, mid brownish-grey, silty sand. Inclusions: very occasional chalk flecks and charcoal flecks. Uppermost fill of ditch recut 8826.	> 1m	1.3m	0.17m
8839	Cut	Recut of ditch 8809. Filled by 8817, 8818, and 8819.	> 1m	2.35m	0.85m
8840	Deposit	Firm, mid orange, brown, clayey sand.	> 6m	> 1.8m	0.29m
8841	Cut	First recut of ditch 8825. Filled by 8832. Truncated by second recut 8826.	> 1m	0.26m	0.21m
8842	Fill	Soft, mid orange, brown clayey silt soil matrix, with very frequent inclusions of small to medium sized chalk fragments	<1m	0.89m	0.40m

Context No	Type		Length	Width	Depth
8843	Cut	Cut of furrow	<1.8m	-	-
8844	Fill	Soft mid to dark grey, brown clayey silt with very frequent inclusions of small to medium sized chalk fragment.	<1m	1.05m	0.27m

Trench 89		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.62 - 0.87m		Alignment:	NNW-SSE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8900	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional to moderate flint.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
8901	Subsoil	Firm, light yellowish-brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.1m - 0.4m
8902	Natural	Compact, chalk. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular chalk.	50m	1.8m	> 0.2m
8903	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by 8904.	> 3.34m	0.51m	0.24m
8904	Fill	Friable, mid brown, silty clay. Inclusions: small stones. Singular fill of linear 8903.	> 3.34m	0.51m	0.24m
8905	Deposit	Firm and friable, dark grey, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional to moderately common charcoal flecks, occasional flint, and rounded stones.	50m	1.8m	0.12m
8906	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8907	Deposit	Mid orange-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks.	-	-	0.1m
8908	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filled by 8909.	0.15m	0.15m	0.07m
8909	Fill	Firm, dark greyish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: none. Singular fill of posthole 8908.	0.15m	0.15m	0.07m
8910	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by 8911 and 8944.	0.65m	0.53m	0.07m
8911	Fill	Friable, mid browny-red, silty clay. Inclusions: uncommon small sub-angular flints. Secondary fill of pit 8910.	0.25m	0.15m	0.07m
8912	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by 8913, 8914, 8919, and 8920. Recut by 8915.	> 18m	0.97m	0.67m
8913	Fill	Dense and friable, mid grey-brown, silty fine sand. Inclusions: very occasional chalk flecks. Basal fill of ditch 8912.	>1m	0.06m	0.06m
8914	Fill	Very firm and friable, mid grey-brown, silty sand. Inclusions: very very frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded chalk rocks and natural flint. Lower fill in ditch 8912.	>1m	0.44m	0.26m
8915	Cut	Recut of ditch 8912. Filled by 8916, 8917, and 8918.	> 1m	1.96m	0.82m
8916	Fill	Dense, dark blackish-brown, coarse sand. Inclusions: very frequent small chalk rocks. Basal fill of ditch recut 8915.	> 1m	0.39m	0.16m
8917	Fill	Dense, mid grey black-brown, clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded stones. Middle fill of ditch recut 8915.	> 1m	0.87m	0.27m
8918	Fill	Dense, dark greyish black / brown, clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular rocks. Uppermost fill of ditch recut 8915.	> 1m	1.96m	0.39m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8919	Fill	Firm, mid reddish-greyish-brown, clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular rocks. Middle fill of ditch 8912.	>1m	0.88m	0.33m
8920	Fill	Firm and friable, dark greyish-brown, clayey coarse sand. Inclusions: occasional sub angular rocks. Uppermost fill of ditch 8912.	>1m	0.94m	0.27m
8921	Deposit	Firm and friable, dark grey, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional to moderately common charcoal flecks, occasional flint, and rounded stones.	50m	1.8m	0.1m - 0.2m
8922	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: Frequent flint.	>45m	1.8m	0.1m
8923	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8924	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by 8926, 8927, 8928, 8929, 8930, 8931, and 8937. Recut by ditch 8925.	> 1m	3.39m	1.2m
8925	Cut	Recut of ditch 8924. Filled by 8932, 8933, 8934, 8935, and 8936.	> 1m	2.35m	0.65m
8926	Fill	Firm, pale grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: very frequent small fragments of chalk. Fill within ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.3m	0.36m
8927	Fill	Firm, mid orange-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: very frequent medium to large chalk stones. Slumping deposit within ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.15m	0.16m
8928	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small chalk stones. Slumping deposit within ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.09m	0.07m
8929	Fill	Firm, mid grey-brown, sandy silt. Inclusions: very frequent gravel and medium to large chalk stones. Middle fill in ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.55m	0.23m
8930	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent medium to large chalk stones. Slumping deposit within ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.5m	0.23m
8931	Fill	Soft, dark brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small broken chalk fragments and medium chalk stones. Uppermost visible fill within ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.8m	0.33m
8932	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sized stones. Lowest fill of ditch recut 8925.	> 1m	1.3m	0.35m
8933	Fill	Soft, mid pinkish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Silting deposit withing ditch recut 8925.	> 1m	0.59m	0.24m
8934	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sized angular stones.	> 1m	0.65m	0.14m
8935	Fill	Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sized stones. Upper fill in ditch recut 8925.	> 1m	1.22m	0.45m
8936	Fill	Soft, mid yellow-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sized angular stones. Upper fill of ditch recut 8925.	> 1m	1.87m	0.33m
8937	Fill	Soft, mid grey-brown, clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small angular stones. Slumping deposit in ditch 8924.	> 1m	0.13m	0.09m
8938	Deposit	South end of trench- same as (8922) and (8941)	> 45m	1.8m	0.35m
8939	Deposit	South end of trench- same as (8921) and (8940)	50m	1.8m	0.2m
8940	Deposit	North end of trench- same as (8921) and (8939)	50m	1.8m	0.1m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8941	Deposit	North end of trench- same as (8922) and (8938)	>45m	1.8m	0.09m
8942	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8943	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
8944	Fill	Friable and firm, dark yellowy-brown, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: uncommon small, rolled pebbles and rare small to medium sub-angular flints. Fill of pit 8910.	0.57m	0.5m	0.07m
8945	Deposit	Number taken for concentration of pot- same as (8905)	50m	1.8m	0.12m
8946	Fill	Firm pale grey, brown clayey silt with very frequent inclusions of small fragments of chalk	<1m	0.48m	0.10m
8947	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch- same as [8924].	<1m	3.39m	1.2m

Trench 90		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.51m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9000	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional medium flints.	50m	1.8m	0.31m
9001	Natural	Firm, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	> 0.2m
9002	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by 9003 and 9004. Cut by land drain 9005.	1.34m	1.05m	0.25m
9003	Fill	Very friable, very dark orangey-brown, sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular stones and common rolled stones. Uppermost fill of pit 9002.	0.95m	0.79m	0.06m
9004	Fill	Loose to moderately compact, dark orangey-brown, sandy silt. Inclusions: common medium-large sized stones. Basal fill of pit 9002.	1.23m	1.01m	0.16m
9005	Deposit	Firm, mid yellow orangey-brown, silty sand. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular flints. Likely an interface layer between pit 9002 and 9001.	0.84m	1.15m	0.05m
9006	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by 9007.	> 3m	0.25m	0.15m
9007	Fill	Firm, dark grey and orange, sandy clay.	> 3m	0.25m	0.15m
9008	Deposit	Compact, mid reddish-brown, sandy boulder clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	> 5m	> 1.8m	> 0.1m

Trench 91		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.95m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9100	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.35m
9101	Natural	Compact, mid reddish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common chalk and manganese flecks.	50m	1.8m	> 0.6m
9102	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus. Filled by 9103.	1.15m	1.1m	0.9m
9103	Fill	Firm, light yellowish-brown, silty clay. Inclusions: very occasional charcoal. Singular fill of ditch terminus 9102.	1.15m	1.1m	0.9m

Trench 92	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.41m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9200	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.27m
9201	Subsoil	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
9202	Natural	Loose and soft, light red and yellow-brown, coarse silty sand. Inclusions: none.	> 26m	1.8m	0.14m
9203	Natural	Compact, mid reddish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: moderately common chalk and manganese flecks.	> 25m	1.8m	> 0.14m

Trench 93	Dimensions:	50m x 1.8m x 0.59m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9300	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown, clayey silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flint.	50m	1.8m	0.3m - 0.45m
9301	Natural	Compact, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional chalk flecks.	> 4m	1.8m	> 0.14m
9302	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (9303).	1.2m	0.86m	0.07m
9303	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: None. Single fill of furrow 9302.	1.2m	0.86m	0.07
9304	Natural	Firm, mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional stones.	> 45m	1.8m	> 0.1m

Trench 94	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.45m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9401	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty sandy clay, loam. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint lumps.	50m	2m	0.25
9402	Natural	Compact and firm, brown clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	50m	2m	0.2m
9403	Natural	Friable, fractured chalk natural with circular sandy clay patches	50m	2m	>0.2m

Trench 95	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.5m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9501	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty sandy clay, loam. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint lumps	50m	2m	0.25m
9502	Natural/ subsoil	Firm and compact, mid brown clay. Inclusions: tiny–small chalk flecks.	50m	2m	0.25m
9503	Natural	Firm, brown silty clay with mottles of grey clay. Inclusions: chalk and limestone flecks, 1 or 2 cobbles.	50m	2m	N/A

Trench 96	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.47m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9601	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty sandy clay, loam. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint lumps	50m	2m	0.25m
9602	Natural	Firm, mid reddish-brown clay. Inclusions: few, mostly oval stones	50m	2m	>0.22m

Trench 97	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.7m		Alignment:	N - S
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9701	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty sandy clay, loam. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint lumps	50m	2m	0.25m
9702	Subsoil	Firm, reddish brown clay. Inclusions: small chalk fragments and flecks.	50m	2m	0.25m
9703	Natural	Firm, reddish-brown clay. Inclusions: small chalk fragments and flecks.	37m	2m	>0.2m
9704	Natural	Friable, mixed sandy clay with patches of reddish-brown clay. Inclusions: frequent chalk flecks.	13m	2m	>0.2m

Trench 108	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.55m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10801	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty sandy clay, loam. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint lumps	50m	2m	0.25m
10802	Subsoil	Pale yellow-brown silty clay. Inclusions: few small stones.	50m	2m	0.1m
10803	Natural	Firm, mixed yellow brown to brown silty clay. Inclusions: small stones, cobbles, and occasional natural flint.	50m	2m	>0.2m

Trench 109	Dimensions:	50m x 2m x 0.45m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10901	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty sandy clay, loam. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint lumps	50m	2m	0.3m
10902	Natural	Yellow to yellow-brown silty sandy clay.	50m	2m	>0.15m
10903	Cut of ditch	Cut of ditch, filled by (10904)	2.45m	1.45m	0.5m
10904	Fill	Firm, pale yellow-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small rounded and angular stones.	2.45m	1.45m	0.5m

Trench 110		Dimensions: 50m x 2m x 0.4m		Alignment:	E-W
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11001	Topsoil	Grey-brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: small stones and natural flint	50m	2m	0.3m
11002	Natural	Firm, yellow-brown silty, sandy clay. Inclusions: few small stones and occasional cobbles.	50m	2m	>0.10m
11003	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (11004)	>1m	0.68m	0.29m
11004	Fill	Soft, mid reddish-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones.	>1m	0.68m	0.29m
11005	Cut	Cut of pit or possible tree bole. Filled by (11006).	1.76m	>0.86m	0.31m
11006	Fill	Soft, mottled dull brown silt with pale yellow clay. Inclusions: occasional medium rounded stones.	~1m	0.86m	0.31m
11007	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (11008)	>1m	0.80m	0.26m
11008	Fill	Soft, mid to dark grey silty clay. Inclusions: small angular stones.	~1m	0.8m	0.26m

Trench 111		Dimensions: 50m x 2m x 0.6m		Alignment:	SW - NE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11100	Topsoil	Soft, dark grey-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small rounded and angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3m
11101	Upper natural	Bright yellow fluffy clay, flecks of bright orange. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones.	50m	1.8m	~0.1m
11102	Lower natural	Mottled dark purple clay with flecks of dark orange and pale blue-grey clay. Inclusions: mid–large sandstone.	50m	1.8m	>0.2m
11103	Cut	Cut of curvilinear shallow ditch. Filled by (11104).	2.45m	1.02m	0.25m
11104	Fill	Firm and cohesive, mid yellow-brown silty clay. Inclusions: few mostly small stones and occasional natural flint flecks.	2.45m	1.02m	0.25m
11105	Cut	Cut of gully or small ditch. Filled by (11106).	2.95m	0.65m	0.28m
11106	Fill	Firm and compact, pale yellow brown with grey flecks clayey silt. Inclusions: few water worn stones and natural flint fragments.	2.95m	0.65m	0.28m
11107	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (11108)	2.95m	1.52m	0.52m
11108	Fill	Firm and cohesive, mid brown silty clay. Inclusions: Few small stones and natural flint fragments.	2.95m	1.52m.	0.52m

Trench 112		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11200	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt. Inclusions: small, rounded stones.	50m	1.8m	0.25m
11201	Natural	Mottled bright yellow with patches of bright orange clay. Inclusions: medium–large angular and rounded stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.10m
11202	Cut	Cut of probable field boundary. Filled by (11203)	>1.8m	0.73m	0.45m
11203	Fill	Firm, pale grey with patches of manganese clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional stones and charcoal.	>1.8m	0.73m	0.45m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
11204	Deposit	Soft, dark grey-brown silty clay. Deposited vegetation.	>1.8m	0.85m	0.03m
11205	Cut	Cut of possible boundary or drainage ditch. Filled by (11206)	>1.8m	1.42m	0.27m
11206	Fill	Firm, pale grey-brown with patches of pale pink clay. Inclusions: occasional small–medium sized rounded stones. Fill of [11205]	>1.8m	1.42m	0.27m

Trench 115		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.26m		Alignment:	NW - SE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11500	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional angular stone	50m	1.8m	0.30m
11501	Natural	Mid brownish-yellow clayey silt. Inclusions: sub-angular stones.	50m	1.8m	>0.4m
11502	Deposit	Firm mottled bright yellow and bright blue-grey sandy clay. Same as (11501)	50m	1.8m	>0.4m
11503	Boulder clay	Firm. Dark purple clay. Inclusions: chalk fragments. Same as (11501)	50m	1.8m	>0.4m
11504	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (11505) and (11506).	0.9m	0.80m	0.19m
11505	Fill	Friable, black, and red burnt material. Inclusions: frequent stones and possible pottery. Lower fill of [11504]	0.9m	0.77m	0.05m
11506	Fill	Soft, mid grey clay. Inclusions: orange patches. Upper fill of [11504].	0.9m	0.8m in section	0.14m

Trench 116		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.45m		Alignment:	SW - NE
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11600	Topsoil	Soft, dark grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded and angular stones.	50m	1.8m	0.35m
11601	Natural	Mottled dark purple clay with flecks of dark orange and pale blue-grey clay. Inclusions: medium–large sandstone. Boulder clay.	>5m	>1.8m	>0.1m
11602	Natural	Fluffy bright yellow clay, with flecks of bright orange clay. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones.	>45m	>1.8m	0.25m
11603	Cut	Cut of field drain. Filled by (11604)	>1m	0.85m	0.45m
16604	Fill	Soft, dark brown silty clay.	>1m	0.85m	0.45m

Trench 117		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x0.38m		Alignment:	SE - NW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11700	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: few stones and natural flint fragments.	50m	1.8m	0.28m
11701	Natural	Yellow-brown clay. Inclusions: occasional small cobbles, small stones, and natural flint fragments.	50m	1.8m	0.10m
11702	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (11703)	>5m	3.5m	0.74m

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
11703	Fill	Soft and malleable, mixed pale grey-brown and pale pink silty clay. Inclusions: small to medium sized stones.	>5m	3.5m	0.74m
11704	Cut	Cut of large ditch. Filled by (11705) - (11709)	>1.8m	1.5m	0.7m
11705	Fill	Firm, dark greyish purple/brown. Inclusions: occasional rounded stones and wood. Basal fill of [11704]	>1.8m	1.3m	0.12m
11706	Fill	Firm, light blue-grey clayey silt. Inclusions: wood. Lower fill of [11704]	>1.8m	1.14m	0.08m
11707	Fill	Soft and malleable, gingery-brown coarse sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent sub-angular sandstone. Mid fill of [11704]	>1.8m	1.2m	0.10m
11708	Fill	Soft and malleable, pale pinkish-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional sub-angular stone and chalk. Upper fill of [11704]	>1.8m	0.84m	0.30m
11709	Fill	Soft and malleable, pale grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular stones. Top fill of [11704]	>1.8m	1m	0.20m
11710	Timber	tree trunk	-	-	-
11711	Timber	same as 11710	-	-	-
11712	Timber	same as 11710	-	-	-

Trench 118		Dimensions: 50m x 1.8 x 0.45m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
11800	Topsoil	Soft, mid greyish-brown clayey sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small stones.	50m	1.8m	0.3-0.35m
11801	Natural	Firm, light yellowish-brown mottled with light bluish-grey striations, sandy clay.	50m	1.8m	>0.10m
11802	Natural	Dark purple/brown sandy clay. Inclusions: Frequent chalk flecks. Boulder clay.	>2m	>1m	>0.10m
11803	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (11804) and (11805).	1.14m	0.94m	0.53m
11804	Fill	Friable, dark grey silty clay. Primary fill of [11803]	1.14m	0.51	0.15m
11805	Fill	Friable, light grey-orange silty clay. Upper fill of [11803]	>1m	0.15m	0.35m
11806	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Filled by (18807) (11808) (11809) (11810).	1.14m	0.88m	0.43m
11807	Fill	Friable, dark grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional iron pan. Lower/primary fill [11806]	>1m	0.40m	0.27m
11808	Fill	Friable, mid brown silty clay. Upper fill of [11806]	>1m	0.78m	0.21m
11809	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay. Lower fill of [11806]. Potentially same as (11807).	>1m	0.38m	0.24m
11810	Fill	Friable, dark grey-brown silty clay. Inclusions: occasional iron pan. Upper fill of [11806]	1.14m	0.61m	0.19m
11811	Fill	Friable, light grey-orange silty clay. Same as (11805).	>1m	0.15m	0.35m

Trench 119		Dimensions: 50m x 2m x 0.35m		Alignment:	NE-SW
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**		**Depth**
11901	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty sandy clay. Inclusions: few stones and natural flint fragments.	50m	2m	0.25m
11902	Natural	Yellowish brown, silty clay. Inclusions: few small stones, chalky flecks, and natural flint.	50m	2m	0.10m

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance Tables

Table 1: Landfall Finds Concordance

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
LF	1	**106**	105							5		0.3					
LF	1	**108**	107							17		<0.1					
LF	1	**120**	119						1					*1*			
LF	1	**123**	122		1												
LF	2	**208**	203				2			5		1.1		1			
LF	2	**214**	213							112		30					
LF	2	**216**	215			10				11							
LF	2	**218**	N/A							209		49.8					
LF	3	**304**	303				1			13		3.7					
LF	3	**306**	305	63			3			22	8	114.8		1			
LF	3	**308**	307							15		1.1		1			
LF	3	**310**	309					5				<0.1					
LF	3	**312**	305	118		5	2	1			50	61.6		8			
LF	3	**315**	313							6		13.7					
LF	3	**320**	319										32				3
LF	3	**325**	386							35		10.5	1				
LF	3	**326**	305	192							1			1			
LF	3	**327**	330	25							3	6.1		2			
LF	3	**328**	305	289			1				228			1			
LF	3	**339**	305	40							69						
LF	3	**340**	307	1													
LF	3	**346**	343				2			47		<0.1					
LF	3	**351**	305	1													
LF	3	**353**	352		1												
LF	3	**357**	356	3													
LF	3	**358**	356	8													
LF	3	**360**	354	3						20	141	1		1			
LF	3	**365**	355				1										
LF	3	**367**	355	1													
LF	3	**368**	355	25						44	19	1		1			
LF	3	**369**	355		3						1						
LF	3	**370**	355	15			1			4	32						
LF	3	**380**	379	15						13		18.9					
LF	3	**382**	381	14				1		14							
LF	4	**403**	406				3			73		0.5					
LF	4	**408**	407	9			1			86		19.6					
LF	4	**409**	410									617					
LF	4	**411**	412				1										
LF	4	**417**	418	5						69							
LF	4	**422**	420	2			13			3		2					
LF	4	**423**	420	21						1	10	4					
LF	4	**425**	424	26						48	1	14.4					
LF	4	**430**	429		1					48		8.6					
LF	4	**437**	431							90		1					

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
LF	4	**438**	431	5													
LF	4	**439**	433	1													
LF	4	**447**	448	14			2			60		3.4					
LF	4	**453**	452							9							
LF	4	**458**	436				1			60		0.3					
LF	4	**460**	451							20							
LF	4	**464**	435	6						6		0.1		1			
LF	4	**469**	435				1			100							
LF	4	**474**	473	7						45							
LF	4	**485**	479		5												
LF	4	**487**	473	14													
LF	5	**500**	N/A							1							
LF	5	**505**	504							69		0.1					
LF	5	**511**	508							95		0.2					
LF	5	**515**	514			10				77							
LF	5	**520**	522							16							
LF	5	**521**	522				1			34		27.3					
LF	5	**523**	519							27		0.1					
LF	5	**524**	518	6								0.2					
LF	5	**525**	518		16					45	108	4.1					
LF	5	**529**	527														3
LF	5	**536**	535							44	1	0.8					
LF	5	**540**	538							77		<0.1					
LF	6	**606**	613							14							
LF	6	**607**	N/A							55		0.7					
LF	6	**608**	N/A							3							
LF	6	**615**	614				1			9							
LF	7	**704**	703		5		1						1				
LF	7	**706**	705							31	1	0.1					1
LF	7	**710**	709									3.1					
LF	7	**714**	713		1					1							
LF	7	**717**	715		2					1							
LF	7	**719**	718				2			1							
LF	7	**727**	725	1			2			1							
LF	7	**736**	720	3													
LF	8	**806**	805								2						
LF	8	**807**	805	1													
LF	8	**808**	805							2	1	<0.1					
LF	8	**812**	805	1							15						
LF	8	**815**	803								1						
LF	8	**817**	842	1						1							
LF	8	**836**	830	1													
LF	8	**837**	N/A		1												
LF	8	**838**	805							5							
LF	9	**905**	906							1							
LF	9	**920**	919		2				1								
LF	9	**921**	917							1							

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
LF	9	**923**	917									0.5					
LF	9	**926**	918								4	15.5					
LF	11	**1109**	N/A							23							
LF	12	**1210**	1209							47		2.4					
LF	12	**1212**	1211				2			141		1					
LF	13	**1303**	1302		1				1								
LF	14	**1409**	1408							9		0.4					
LF	14	**1411**	1406												1		5
LF	14	**1413**	1407		2		1		1	197		14.5					
LF	15	**1505**	1503				1			83							
LF	15	**1509**	1504							72		0.1					
LF	15	**1512**	1511							12		0.4					
LF	15	**1514**	1513		1												
LF	16	**1604**	1603		3												
LF	18	**1804**	1803				1										
LF	19	**1903**	1902			10				17							
LF	19	**1905**	1904							45		<0.1					
LF	20	**2012**	2011				1					1.9					
LF	23	**2306**	2304									<0.1					
LF	23	**2310**	2309				2										
LF	24	**2411**	2409			5	2			103		0.4					
LF	25	**2504**	2503				2					0.1					
LF	25	**2505**	N/A	1													
LF	25	**2509**	2506							4							
LF	26	**2603**	N/A							11							
LF	26	**2606**	N/A							6							
LF	27	**2704**	2703									18.2					
LF	27	**2706**	N/A									0.2					
LF	28	**2805**	2803	5						78		27.3					
LF	28	**2806**	2803							3		1.7					
LF	28	**2808**	2807			10											
LF	28	**2812**	N/A			5				2							
LF	29	**2905**	2904	10		10	1										
LF	29	**2907**	2906				1						1				
LF	30	**3005**	3004									3.7					
LF	33	**3305**	N/A			5						0.2					
LF	33	**3315**	3313								1						
LF	34	**3410**	3409									0.4					
LF	34	**3414**	3413				1										
LF	34	**3416**	3415			10											
LF	34	**3417**	3415														
LF	34	**3419**	3418									0.3					
LF	34	**3424**	3423				10										
LF	34	**3428**	3427							1							
LF	34	**3442**	N/A									0.5					
LF	34	**U/S TP3402**	N/A	1													

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
LF	35	**3503**	3502				3					2.4					
LF	35	**3509**	3508	3													
LF	35	**3515**	3514									0.1					
LF	35	**3518**	3517	1								0.3					
LF	35	**3521**	3519		2				1								
LF	37	**3705**	3703				1										
LF	37	**3707**	3706									0.2					
LF	37	**3710**	3708				1										
LF	38	**3808**	3807				3										
LF	40	**4005**	4003									0.7					
LF	40	**4007**	4013										1				
LF	41	**41.1**	N/A						1								
LF	41	**4104**	4103				1										
LF	42	**4205**	4204				1										
LF	44	**4412**	4411				1										
LF	50	**50.1**	N/A		1												
LF	50	**50.2**	N/A		1												
LF	50	**50.3**	N/A		5												
LF	50	**50.4**	N/A		2												
LF	50	**50.5**	N/A		2												
LF	50	**50.6**	N/A								1						
LF	50	**50.7**	N/A		1												
LF	50	**50.8**	N/A						1								
LF	50	**50.9**	N/A		3												
LF	50	**5004**	N/A		8		7		2		2	1.2					
LF	50	**5006**	5005		15		1				1	0.1					
LF	50	**5007**	N/A							1							
LF	50	**5012**	5005		1		1		1			0.1					
LF	50	**5044**	5043		34		31		1		6						
LF	50	**5047**	5042				5		2								
LF	50	**5051**	5040				268	500									
LF	50	**5052**	5040		2		115	200									
LF	50	**5053**	5055		2												
LF	50	**5054**	N/A		11		18					3					
LF	50	**5055**	5041		22		25	2	1								
LF	50	**5057**	5056		5		32										
LF	50	**5058**	5049		3		62		1					4			
LF	50	**5059**	5038		8			1			1						
LF	50	**5060**	5038		11	10	482			1	1	14.5					
LF	50	**5061**	5038			10	267				3	22.9					
LF	50	**5062**	5038			5	152										
LF	50	**5063**	5038		16						21						
LF	50	**5064**	5038		24						7				1		
LF	50	**5065**	5049		62		27	150	1		1			1			
LF	50	**5066**	5050				6										
LF	50	**U/S above [5040]**	N/A														

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
LF	50	**U/S TR 50**	N/A	6	24												
LF	51	**5104**	5103		6		8		1					1			
LF	51	**5105**	5103		9		5										
LF	51	**5106**	N/A						1								
LF	51	**5108**	5107				1										
LF	51	**5109**	5107				1					1					
LF	51	**5119**	5113	1			30					3.6					
LF	51	**5122**	5116				1										
LF	51	**5124**	5117				2										
LF	51	**5133**	5128		1		33			1	18	0.8					
LF	51	**5134**	5129				13										
LF	51	**5135**	5130				11										
LF	51	**5137**	5132				7			2							
LF	51	**5138**	5132									0.1					
LF	52	**5205**	5202				40										
LF	52	**5210**	5221		1		1229				9						
LF	52	**5211**	5221		10	5	498	3	1	1	17						
LF	52	**5215**	5203	1			10										
LF	52	**5230**	5220		1						1						
LF	52	**5235**	5225									1.3					
LF	52	**5243**	5222		1					1							
LF	52	**5244**	5228		1				3								
LF	52	**5246**	5228						1								
LF	52	**5250**	5219				78										
LF	52	**5251**	5224		1												
LF	52	**5252**	5255				1					0.1					
LF	53	**53.1**	N/A		5												
LF	53	**53.2**	N/A		3												
LF	53	**53.3**	N/A		1												
LF	53	**53.4**	N/A		1												
LF	53	**5306**	5313		8		2		1								
LF	53	**5307**	5303		13		70					19.6					
LF	53	**5308**	5303		47	5	32		1		28	5.5					
LF	53	**5309**	5304		1		146				5						
LF	53	**5310**	5305				21										
LF	53	**5311**	TR 53 024		2		18					2.1					
LF	53	**5316**	5312								18						
LF	53	**5317**	5312		6						4	0.5					
LF	53	**5318**	5313		11												
LF	53	**5319**	5314		1												
LF	53	**5326**	TR 53 023		7		2										
LF	53	**5328**	TR 53 023														
LF	53	**5330**	5329		17		2				3						
LF	53	**5331**	5324		33		40				9						
LF	53	**5341**	5340		1												
LF	53	**5343**	5342		7		1										

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
LF	53	**5345**	5320		4	10	57					15.3					
LF	53	**5347**	5346				103		2		1	2.5					
LF	53	**5351**	5322		2		5					2.1					
LF	53	**5353**	5323		1												
LF	53	**5355**	5339									0.8					
LF	53	**5360**	N/A			5											
LF	53	**5364**	5363				26										
LF	53	**5369**	5368			10	1					1.2					
LF	53	**5370**	5356				1										
LF	53	**5375**	5359			10											
LF	53	**5378**	5324				1		1			4.1					
LF	53	**5380**	5325		21												
LF	53	**5383**	N/A				11										
LF	53	**5389**	N/A				3					0.2					
LF	53	**TR53 001**	5397				2					<0.1					
LF	53	**TR53 002**	5382		4												
LF	53	**TR53 004**	5382		8												
LF	53	**TR53 005**	5393								18						
LF	53	**TR53 007**	5397				2					1.7					
LF	53	**TR53 010**	5397				3					0.9					
LF	53	**TR53 013**	5387				6										
LF	53	**TR53 014**	5388		1		2										
LF	53	**TR53 022**	5395				16					1.1					
LF	55	**5503**	5502					1				0.1					
LF	55	**5505**	5504	9		5	1			1		14					
LF	55	**5506**	5504		3							14.5					
LF	56	**5609**	5608	45							1	2.6					
LF	56	**5610**	5608				1										
LF	56	**5612**	5611							2							
LF	57	**5707**	5703	6							3						
LF	58	**5801**	N/A				11					0.6					
LF	58	**5804**	5803				1										
LF	58	**5805**	5803				2				38	1.6					
LF	58	**5807**	5806							2							
LF	58	**5810**	5808		1												
LF	59	**5904**	5902		2				1	1							
LF	59	**5906**	5905				2										
SITE FINDS TOTALS:				1026	551	145	4133	864	28	2416	914	1169.4	36	23	2	0	12

Table 2: Onshore Substation Zone Finds Concordance

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
SUB	60	**6000**	N/A		21								4				
SUB	60	**6004**	6003		1	3	1				1	4.4			1		
SUB	60	**6008**	6007	4	1	1				26	1	51.2	1				1
SUB	60	**6010**	6009	1		3				28	1	21.4			2		1
SUB	60	**6012**	6011		1												
SUB	60	**6014**	6013						16			43.3			1		1
SUB	60	**6016**	6015			5	1		2			66.1	2				
SUB	60	**6018**	6017												1		
SUB	60	**6020**	6019	2	2	2					4	9.9	3				
SUB	61	**6102**	6101				1					9.1	1				
SUB	62	**6204**	6203			1					1	28.2					
SUB	66	**6604**	6603			10				47		32.8					
SUB	66	**6613**	6003			10						0.4					
SUB	66	**6615**	6603											17			
SUB	66	**6621**	N/A							26							
SUB	66	**6606, 6620, 6621**	N/A				6					2.3					
SUB	66	**6609/6617/6618**	6607				18										
SUB	67	**6706**	6705							1	14	0.4					
SUB	67	**6707**	N/A							2							
SUB	74	**7403**	7402							1							
SUB	75	**7510**	7504			1						4.1					
SUB	76	**7603**	7602				2					FALSE					
SUB	77	**7703**	7702										1				
SUB	78	**7803**	7802									5.6					
SUB	81	**8106**	8105	15			1				16	0.1					
SUB	81	**8108**	8107	1								0.4					
SUB	81	**8111**	8109				2					7.6					
SUB	82	**8206**	8209				1										
SUB	82	**8207**	8205	16						2	5						
SUB	83	**8304**	8303									0.1					
SUB	84	**8404**	8403	1													
SUB	84	**8406**	8403	1													
SUB	84	**8411**	8410			10						0.5					
SUB	84	**8413**	8412			1											
SUB	85	**8504**	8503		4	1	1				2	0.7					
SUB	85	**8509**	8505	2		2	2					3.8					
SUB	85	**8511**	8510				7					0.4					
SUB	86	**8610**	8649	8			2			3	12						
SUB	86	**8612**	8607	34		5	72			2	112						
SUB	86	**8616**	8651			2	6				7	2.8					
SUB	86	**8617**	8651	1		2	23					0.5					
SUB	86	**8621**	8618	9		1	7				1						
SUB	86	**8623**	8620	6		10	3										

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
SUB	86	**8625**	8624	26	1	20	37		12	8	9			1			
SUB	86	**8627**	8626	1													
SUB	86	**8629**	8628	1													
SUB	86	**8633**	8620	4		10	18		1		5	0.5					
SUB	86	**8634**	N/A	9			2										
SUB	87	**8701**	N/A	2						1							
SUB	87	**8703**	N/A								1						
SUB	87	**8711**	8709	10													
SUB	87	**8713**	8704						1								
SUB	87	**8714**	8709	63		2	2			2	37						
SUB	87	**8718**	8710	61							3						
SUB	87	**8719**	8710	16			24				6	3.2					
SUB	87	**8720**	8709	7													
SUB	87	**8724**	8704	1													
SUB	87	**8727**	8709			4	90			7							
SUB	87	**8729**	8709								7						
SUB	87	**8732**	8744				98					0.5					
SUB	87	**8733**	8744	3							3						
SUB	87	**8734**	8707	2						1							
SUB	87	**8738**	8705								9						
SUB	87	**8739**	8705	3		1	3			4	31	3					
SUB	87	**8742**	N/A	3													
SUB	87	**8743**	N/A	4			4			3	4						
SUB	88	**8801**	N/A	3													
SUB	88	**8803**	N/A	3													
SUB	88	**8806**	8805			10				3							
SUB	88	**8816**	8810	25		2	200			3	4						
SUB	88	**8818**	8839	95													
SUB	88	**8821**	8811	4		3	55				5						
SUB	88	**8822**	8811				9			2				1			
SUB	88	**8824**	N/A				3		1	2		3.2					
SUB	88	**8830**	8825		26			1									
SUB	89	**8904**	8903			2					1	0.2					
SUB	89	**8905**	N/A	7													
SUB	89	**8909**	8908				1										
SUB	89	**8911**	8910	3													
SUB	89	**8914**	8912	13													
SUB	89	**8916**	8915	3			1			1	2	0.3					
SUB	89	**8918**	8915	42			2				25	0.6					
SUB	89	**8919**	8912			2						1					
SUB	89	**8920**	8912	1													
SUB	89	**8921**	N/A				1					5.6					
SUB	89	**8922**	N/A									<0.1					
SUB	89	**8926**	8947	4													
SUB	89	**8931**	8925	5						1							
SUB	89	**8932**	8925							1	15						
SUB	89	**8935**	8925									7.7					

Site	Trench no.	Context no.	Associated cut no.	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
SUB	89	**8936**	8925				1			1							
SUB	89	**8937**	8947	1													
SUB	89	**8940**	N/A	2													
SUB	89	**8941**	N/A		1												
SUB	89	**8944**	8910	3			1				6	0.1					
SUB	89	**8945**	N/A														
SUB	90	**9003**	9002	61		10	7			4		0.9					
SUB	90	**9004**	9002	16		10						3.1					
SUB	90	**9005**	9002	1													
SUB	91	**9103**	9102				1					<0.1					
SUB	93	**9303**	9302									0.3					
SUB	109	**10904**	10903							1							
SUB	110	**11004**	11003			5											
SUB	110	**11006**	11005							5							
SUB	110	**11008**	11007												1		
SUB	115	**11505**	11504			Y	1										
SUB	115	**11506**	11504			Y	3										
SUB	117	**11708**	11704											5			
SUB	117	**11710**	11704													1	
SUB	118	**11807**	11806	1					13				1				
SUB	Unstrat. DBS3	**U/S**	N/A							5							
SITE FINDS TOTALS:				**610**	**58**	**151**	**720**	**1**	**46**	**193**	**350**	**326.3**	**13**	**24**	**6**	**1**	**3**

Table 3: Combined Finds Quantification

Dogger Bank South Archaeological Evaluation: Phase 1 Trenching – Overall Finds Totals	Pot - IA/Roman Appendix 3A	Pot – Medieval+ Appendix 3B	Charcoal Appendix 3C	Charred Macroplant Appendix 3C	Fired Clay Appendix 3D	Metals Appendix 3E	Lithics Appendix 3F	Animal bone Appendix 3G	Industrial Residues (g) Appendix 3H	Glass Appendix 3I	Stone/shale Appendix 3J	CTP Appendix 3K	Wood Appendix 3L	CBM Appendix 3M
Landfall Site:	1026	551	145	4133	864	28	2416	914	1169.4	36	23	2	0	12
Onshore Substation Zone Site:	610	58	151	720	1	46	193	350	326.3	13	24	6	1	3
PHASE 1 TRENCHING TOTAL:	**1636**	**610**	**306**	**4856**	**865**	**75**	**2981**	**1264**	**1580.6**	**49**	**49**	**8**	**1**	**15**

Appendix 3: Specialist Assessment Reports

Appendix 3A: Iron Age/Roman Pottery

by I.M. Rowlandson and H.G. Fiske

Introduction

One thousand, six hundred and forty-five sherds (23.104 kg, 11.95 RE) were recovered in total representing a maximum of 1,026 vessels with a mean sherd weight of 14.04g. A further 55 sherds including 52 sherds of undetermined prehistoric –early medieval date (23 vessels, 443g), one sherd of Roman or medieval date (1 vessel, 4g) and two sherds of uncertain date (2 vessels, 22g) were recorded by Jane Young (Appendix 3B) during her assessment of the post-Roman pottery. These sherds have not been included in the quantified information presented in this section but have been tabulated at the end of this report. A small assemblage of sherds recovered during environmental processing and sherds from a block-lifted vessel were not submitted for this phase of assessment due to time constraints.

Two significant assemblages were recorded: one from Landfall and another from the Onshore Substation Zone. Both groups had similarities with assemblages recorded from Aldborough, Hambleton, Little Catwick, Arram and south of Beverley (Didsbury 2013a, b and c, Rowlandson 2016, Wilson 2009 and personal observation). The majority of the activity on the Landfall and Substation sites could be dated to the later Iron Age – 3rd century AD with some limited evidence for late Roman activity. A large proportion of the assemblage was made up of handmade wares with a smaller quantity of Roman wheel made wares present. As such this is similar to the pattern seen from 'basic rural' sites in the area with little evidence of a 'Roman lifestyle' (Didsbury 2013a) in contrast to more affluent rural sites where the inhabitants had access to a broader range of traded ceramics and fine wares (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023) or settlement foci such as Brough on Humber (e.g. Darling 2000 and 2005).

Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive standards issued by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) and using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit - CLAU (see Darling and Precious 2014) and the additional codes used for eastern Yorkshire and northern Lincolnshire (Rowlandson and Fiske 2016; 2019; 2023a and 2023b). For previous reports in Yorkshire a more detailed fabric typology has been produced by the authors (Rowlandson 2012 and 2012) but the present scheme has been settled upon to facilitate concordance to the codes recently used by Cumberpatch (e.g. 2016) and Didsbury (e.g. 2013a, b and c). Iron Age feature sherd types follow those developed by Knight (1998) and, where possible the vessels have been paralleled to typologies developed by Cumberpatch (2016), the work on the pottery from Norton (Rowlandson and Fiske 2021) or existing standard works (e.g. Challis and Harding 1975). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Pollard (1990).

The pottery has been broadly introduced by ware type, then discussed by area with a discussion of the significance and research potential presented at the end of the report. A full sherd archive and dating appendix has been provided at the end of the report that gives a context-by-context date and description. It should be noted that the dates provided in this table represent the optimum date for the pottery recorded by this specialist from the material studied. The main site report should be consulted for the overall date of deposition preferred for each deposit.

The pottery by ware types

Miscellaneous Prehistoric pottery

Four undiagnostic body sherds (23g) were broadly dated to the prehistoric period. These small sherds had voids of uncertain type (IV) with some showing signs of clay pellets or grog (CPIV). These small sherds may have been of earlier prehistoric date, but it was not possible to be certain given the small size of the sherds and their condition. It may be that they could also be of later Iron Age to Roman date (cf. Rowlandson and Fiske 2023b).

Calcareous-gritted wares (soluble rock-gritted)

The pottery in this group would equate to Didsbury's 'non-soluble rock-gritted wares' group H2 (e.g. Didsbury 2013a, b and c). The fabrics have been divided as best as possible by the individual types of inclusion present, however, as many of the sherds were in poor condition it was not possible to successfully identify all of the inclusion types. As has been noted for a number of other sites to the east of the Yorkshire Wolds calcareous-gritted wares were present in smaller quantities than those gritted with non-soluble rock (Didsbury 2013a). The material recorded chronologically fits into the later Iron Age to 3rd century AD. No examples of vessels in the Huntcliff tradition were noted and there were no feature sherds present that would support a date in the 4th century AD.

CALG- Miscellaneous calcareous-gritted handmade ware. This group includes a range of pottery mostly from jars including a jar with an everted rim (Onshore Substation Zone, ditch recut [8710]) and a jar with a curved rim (Landfall, ditch recut [307]). The inclusions within these vessels could not be identified with certainty but probably consisted of chalk or limestone.

CALG1- A sand and calcareous-gritted handmade ware (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023a). The fabric was handmade, often fairly thin-walled and characterised by a black/reduced firing with coarse rounded quartz and sand sized 'chalk and oolitic limestone present in all samples' (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023a, Vince 2004, COAR). Two vessels were recorded, both from contexts dated to the 2nd century AD or later: handmade body sherds from Landfall ditch recut [305] and a bowl or dish with a plain rim from the Onshore Substation Zone deposit (8742).

CALGS/ IACALCS- Calcareous-gritted including sparry mineral calcite crystals. Typically considered to have been produced in the Vale of Pickering area from the prehistoric period until the end of the Roman period (Rigby 2004) these distinctive inclusions were only noted in a single vessel from Onshore Substation Zone ditch recut [8709]. The vessel recorded as CALGS was not considered likely to be in the late Roman 'Huntcliff' tradition. The remaining material was recorded as IACALCS with two significant vessels from Onshore Substation Zone ditch recut [8839]: one with a hammerhead type rim (Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 47.21), and a jar with a flattened externally expanded lip (Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 50.2). The group was considered likely to date to the later Iron Age.

DWSHT- Shell-gritted Dales ware (as Tomber and Dore 1998, DAL SH). Shell-gritted Dales ware was recovered in small quantities from the Onshore Substation Zone with examples of the typical lid-seated rim (JDW1, Gillam 1970, Type 157) recorded from ditch [8205] and pit [8618]. This fabric is generally considered to have been produced in northwestern Lincolnshire (cf. Loughlin 1977) but a number of industries producing vessels in the same tradition have been demonstrated from East Yorkshire and parts of eastern Lincolnshire (Vince 2004 and 2006). This fabric was broadly dated to the 3rd – mid 4th century AD.

IACV- Handmade with calcareous voids of uncertain type (Didsbury type H4). This material was recorded from both sites and vessels were handmade with a black or irregular firing. Jars with flat, plain

bases were recorded and tall everted rims (JEVT) or tall everted rims with flattened tops (JEVFT, vessel D12) most of these vessels were recovered from contexts dated to the end of the Iron Age until the 3rd century AD and similar jars were recorded from Roman sites such as Norton (see discussion in Rowlandson and Fiske 2021).

IALIM- Handmade limestone-gritted ware. Two vessels were noted from the Onshore Substation Zone: a jar with an everted rim from ditch recut [8915] and a channel-rimmed type jar from ditch recut [8810] (broadly as Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 35.8). Both vessels were recovered from contexts not containing wheel made Roman wares.

IAOOL- Handmade wares with oolitic limestone. Two sherds from a single vessel recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone ditch [8605] were attributed to the IAOOL fabric group from within a group broadly dated to the Iron Age to Roman period.

IASH1- Moderate to coarse handmade shell-gritted ware. Sherds in this fabric group were recorded from both sites. Notable vessels from the Onshore Substation Zone included a jar with a triangular rim from ditch recut [8810] (Cumberpatch 1016, no. 92), a jar with a wedge-shaped rim from ditch recut [8709] (JBNAT) and a jar with an in-turned rim from ditch recut [8710] (as Didsbury unpublished (a) no. 187). A large necked storage jar from Landfall ditch [330] also forms part of this group.

IASH2- Fine handmade shell-gritted ware. A single tiny fine shell-gritted ware sherd was recorded from Onshore Substation Zone ditch recut [8915].

IASH7- Handmade moderate to coarse shell-gritted wares with some grog or clay pellets. Vessels from the Onshore Substation Zone in this fabric group included channel rimmed jars from ditch [8810] and ditch recut [8709] and a jar with a wedge-shaped rim from ditch recut [8811] (Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 36.2). A late Iron Age to early Roman date appears likely for all of the vessels attributed to this fabric group.

Handmade rock-tempered or quartz-tempered wares (non-soluble rock-gritted)

The pottery in this group would equate to Didsbury's 'non-soluble rock-gritted wares' group H1/H4 (e.g. Didsbury 2013a) and included the (ETW, ETW1, ETW2, ETW2C, ETW4, IASST fabric groups. A total of 992 sherds in these fabric groups were recorded from the project (13.206 kg, 5.71 RE). This equated to 60.24% of the assemblage by sherd count, 57.16% by weight and this made up the majority of the pottery recorded. The pottery from these groups was probably produced locally utilising resources from the local glacial clays. A similar pattern of pottery provision was recorded by Didsbury for other sites in this part of eastern Yorkshire (2013a, b and c).

IASA1- Handmade quartz sand-gritted ware with moderate to common quartz sand inclusions. A single handmade sherd from Landfall ditch [830] was attributed to this group.

ETW- Un-grouped handmade non-soluble rock-gritted wares. A single small sherd from Onshore Substation Zone ditch [8924] was attributed to this group.

ETW1- Handmade coarse quartz/quartzite gritted wares. This group included fragments from a maximum of 36 vessels from both sites. Forms present included a jar with a tall everted rim from Landfall ditch recut [305] (Darling 2000, no. 268).

ETW2- Handmade coarse rock-gritted wares, including igneous rocks. This fabric was the most numerous. The majority of the forms recorded were jars including a jar with an inturned rim from Onshore Substation Zone ditch recut [8607], necked jars and jars with tall everted rims. Examples of the latter were recorded from Landfall ditch [305] (D04, D05 and D06). A further two necked jars or

bowls (JBNK, D08, D09), a possible lid-seated jar with a slightly cupped rim (JLS, D10) and a globular jar (D11) were recorded. The majority of the forms recorded would fit a later Iron Age to mid 3rd century AD date.

An unusual vessel from Landfall ditch [330] in the ETW2 fabric was a very small handmade dish with an unusual 'button' inside, the purpose of this is unclear but may be mimicking an omphalos base (D01, Plate 1). There were few examples of diagnostic surface treatments but one jar with a tall everted rim in the coarser ETW2 fabric had a wiped exterior surface (JEVT, D04).

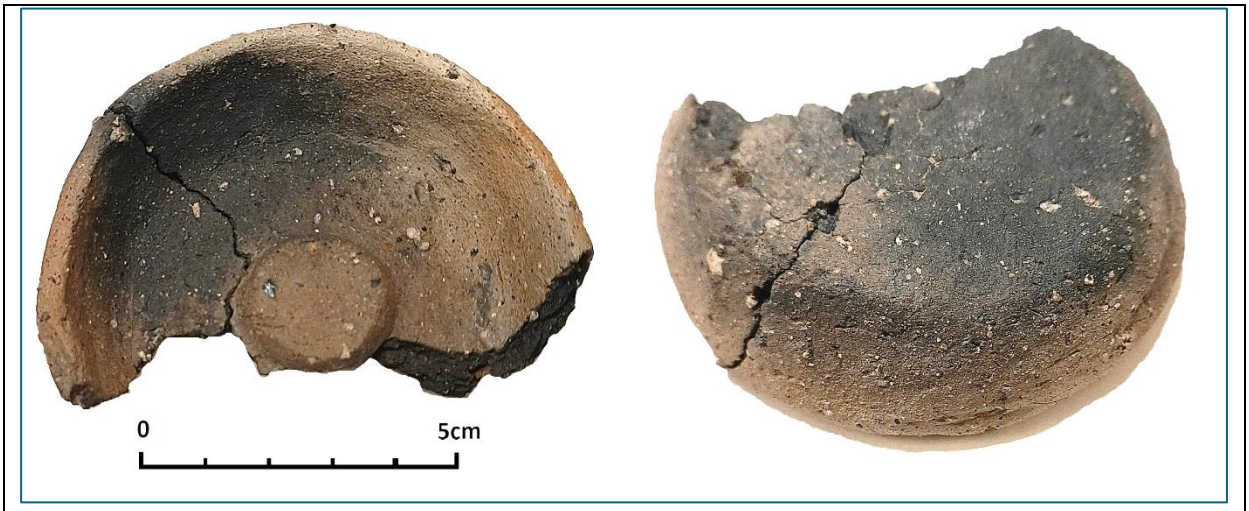


Plate 1: Small dish in ETW2 fabric (D01) from Landfall ditch [330]

ETW2C- Handmade very coarse rock-gritted wares. Examples of this very coarse fabric were recorded from both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. The diagnostic sherds in this fabric were all from jars.

ETW4- Handmade vessels with sparse to rare non-soluble rock-fragments and sand-gritted fabrics. A black-fired dish (D02) in the finer ETW4 fabric and a narrow-necked jar with burnished exterior also in ETW4 fabric (JNN, D03) were selected as suitable for illustration. Other forms present included a possible lid, a lug-handled jar and jars with everted rims.

IASST- Handmade vessels predominantly with sandstone inclusions and quartz sand. This material would fit Didsbury's non-soluble rock category and some of the material within the ETW2 group also contained some sandstone. As it is likely that the sandstone filler material was probably precured from glacial deposits in the same way as many of the basic igneous rock fragments in the ETW2 group then IASST vessels from this site were probably also produced locally.

Roman wheel made wares

Wheel made wares were present in smaller quantities than handmade wares, as might be expected for an assemblage from this part of eastern Yorkshire. Very few fine table wares were present; no mortaria or amphorae were noted either. This would suggest that the inhabitants of both sites either had no need for or no access to many of the more specialist wheel made Roman vessels. Instead, most of the bowls and dishes that were acquired appear to have been manufactured by grey ware industries working in Yorkshire or northern Lincolnshire near to the south bank of the River Humber. No examples of regionally traded wares were recorded.

Samian

A single tiny scrap of samian was recorded from Landfall feature [3517]. The low level of samian is not unexpected for sites located in this part of eastern Yorkshire.

Other fine wares

CC2- Colour-coated ware with red fabric and dark colour-coat similar to some late Roman Nene Valley products. A single sherd from a slit-folded colour-coated beaker dating to the 4th century AD was recovered from pit [8705] at the Onshore Substation Zone.

GFIN- Fine grey wares (Darling and Precious 2014). Sherds from two vessels were recorded from Landfall; both had fine fabrics similar to Parisian wares known to have been produced in northern Lincolnshire (Elsdon 1982). One vessel had comb stamp decoration (ditch [407]) and another very abraded sherd was retrieved from ditch recut [424].

Oxidised wares

Although oxidised wares were produced at Brough on Humber (Darling 2000 and 2005) and York (Monaghan 1997) oxidised wheel made wares are uncommon on rural sites in eastern Yorkshire.

CR- Miscellaneous white wares (Darling and Precious 2014). A single sherd from a flagon or jar was recorded from DBS2 ditch 0305.

OX- Miscellaneous oxidised wares (Darling and Precious 2014). Oxidised wares fired to red-orange surface colours were present in small quantities from both sites. The only certain example of this fabric group was a fragment from a bowl or dish recorded from Onshore Substation Zone pit [8705].

Reduced wares

Grey wares were the most numerous of the classes of wheel made pottery recorded. Where possible the products of the Holme on Spalding Moor and Crambeck industries have been recorded but much of the material has been attributed to a broad miscellaneous sandy grey ware group (GREY). Trying to establish the production source of the sandy grey ware from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone is not easy given the macroscopically similar fabrics produced by a number of industries and the similarity of the suite of forms produced. In north eastern Lincolnshire there can be difficulties with discerning the difference between Market Rasen products and other industries in the area. The matter is confused still further by the difficulty of splitting many of the northern Lincolnshire products from similar contemporary vessels that may have been made in East Yorkshire with the likely production of grey wares in the vicinity of Brough-upon-Humber (Darling 2000 and 2005), Lockington (Lloyd 1968), Stamford Bridge (Lawton 2009), Norton (eg. Hayes and Whitley 1950, Bidwell and Croom) and a number of other potential kiln sites in eastern Yorkshire that produced sandy grey wares including York (Monaghan 1997). Little work has been done on characterising grey ware fabrics since Evan's study of the pottery from the region in 1985 (Evans 1985 and 1988) and since then, with the exception of Crambeck products that can easily be split macroscopically, no coherent system has been used for comparisons from site to site. A range of products of north Lincolnshire that have been classified by the authors in previous reports have been noted from Landfasll and SZubstation and are noted below.

CRGR- Crambeck grey ware (Darling and Precious 2014, Tomber and Dore 1998, CRA RE). Ten sherds of late Roman Crambeck grey ware were recorded and the fabric was noted in small quantities from both sites. Distinctive forms present included a straight sided bead and flanged bowl and a jar or beaker with an everted rim from Landfall ditch recut [305].

HOSM1- Holme on Spalding Moor high fired grey ware fabric 1 (Halkon 1987, as Tomber and Dore 1998, HSM RE). All the sherds attributed to this fabric group were recorded from the Onshore Substation Zone and included a wide-mouthed bowl (Halkon 1987, Form B2E) from ditch recut [8710].

HOSM2- Holme on Spalding Moor sandy grey ware fabric 2 (Halkon 1987, broadly as Tomber and Dore 1998, HSM RE). A small quantity of sherds from both sites were attributed to this fabric including a wide-mouthed bowl from Onshore Substation Zone ditch recut [8710] (Halkon 1987, form B1) and a large jar from Landfall pit [356], as well as lug-handled jars from Landfall pit [448] and ditch [305].

HOSM3- Home on Spalding Moor coarse ware (Halkon 1987). Sherds of this fabric were recorded from both sites with a basal fragment from a bowl or dish noted from Onshore Substation Zone pit [8624].

NWLGR- Northwest Lincolnshire grey ware Dragonby type 'Blue grey ware' (Gregory 1996, Rowlandson and Fiske 2023b, Precious et al. 2011). This fabric represents a fabric type known to have been manufactured at Dragonby in North Lincolnshire in the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Sherds from two jars were attributed to this fabric from Landfall ditch [305].

SFGR- South Ferriby type grey ware (Firth et al. 2010, Dudley 1949). A single vessel was attributed to this group: a large example of a B334 carinated type in South Ferriby grey ware (SFGR, D07).

GREY- Miscellaneous sandy grey wares not attributed to other fabric groups. Vessels attributed to this group were recorded from both sites with notable vessels present. Those from Landfall include a carinated B334 vessel from ditch [355], a beaker with an everted rim from ditch [305] and a carinated vessel from ditch [355]. There is also a necked jar or bowl from Onshore Substation Zone pit [8705] (Halkon 1987, Form B3A). The vessels in this group were probably all locally produced in eastern Yorkshire or northern Lincolnshire.

GREY3- Dark-surfaced early to mid-Roman grey wares (Rowlandson and Fiske 2023b). This group represents fabric produced as a result of kiln control producing black, high carbon rich, firing as produced by some of the kilns in Yorkshire and the East Midlands during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. A single necked jar or beaker from Landfall ditch [305] was attributed to this fabric.

Miscellaneous

Also present were seventeen fragments of fired clay and/or daub (174g), four post-Roman and Modern sherds (80g), and four tiny sherds categorised as MISC (3g).

The pottery by area

Landfall

A total of 1,026 sherds from a maximum of 667 vessel (13.776kg, 8.81 RE) were recorded from Landfall. The group had a mean sherd weight of 13.43g. A full context by context description and fully quantified archive are presented at the end of this report.

The majority of the pottery from this area was retrieved from ditches with smaller quantities recovered from pits and a palaeochannel or pond. A number of groups that only contained handmade pottery were broadly attributed Iron Age or Iron Age to Roman dates. A few ditches could be attributed to an early to mid Roman date with only fill (312) of ditch [305] dated to the late Roman period. As such the majority of the activity on the site probably occurred from the later 1st century AD until the earlier 3rd century AD.

The main groups of significance were the large group from fill (306) of ditch [0305] dated to the late 1st to 2nd century AD and the large late Roman group from fill (312) of the same feature. A total of 703 sherds were recovered from ditch [305] making it the most important assemblage from Landfall.

The site lies on the east coast and a broadly similar range of material was present to the groups recorded by Didsbury from the Salt End to Aldborough scheme and the Aldborough Gas Storage Facility sites (Didsbury 2013a and b).

Table 1: Fabric summary: Landfall

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAM	Samian	Undifferentiated	1	0.10%	1	0.01%	0
GFIN	Fine	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	4	0.39%	18	0.13%	0
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	1	0.10%	14	0.10%	0
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	2	0.19%	10	0.07%	0
CRGR	Reduced	Crambeck grey wares	4	0.39%	41	0.30%	24
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	38	3.70%	359	2.61%	35
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	9	0.88%	193	1.40%	0
GREY3	Reduced	Reduced fabric 3	1	0.10%	7	0.05%	8
HOSM2	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Sandier fabric	11	1.07%	219	1.59%	0
HOSM3	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Coarse, Dales type jar fabric	1	0.10%	6	0.04%	0
IASA1	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 1	1	0.10%	4	0.03%	0
NWLGR	Reduced	North-west Lincolnshire grey ware	14	1.36%	316	2.29%	0
SFGR	Reduced	South Ferriby Greyware	5	0.49%	222	1.61%	58
CALG	Calcareous	Calcareous tempered	3	0.29%	21	0.15%	2
CALG1	Calcareous	Sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions	2	0.19%	21	0.15%	0
IACALCS	Calcareous	Iron Age- Sparry Mineral Calcite	4	0.39%	51	0.37%	0
IACV	Calcareous	Iron Age with voids from leached calc. inclusions	229	22.32%	2118	15.37%	239
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1	1	0.10%	81	0.59%	6
ETW1	Rock Temper	Large quartzite inclusions	2	0.19%	147	1.07%	18
ETW2	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper	491	47.86%	6668	48.40%	367
ETW2C	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper - coarser version of ETW2	52	5.07%	1891	13.73%	0
ETW4	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper, finer than ETW2	138	13.45%	1221	8.86%	108
IASST	Rock tempered	Sandstone and grit tempered	1	0.10%	15	0.11%	0
PRO	Post Roman	Post-Roman Pottery	1	0.10%	70	0.51%	16
FCLAY	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	4	0.39%	24	0.17%	0
FCLAY?	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	4	0.39%	36	0.26%	0

Table 2: Form summary: Landfall

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BKEV	Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.10%	5	0.04%	14
B334	Bowl	Carinated jar/bowl (flat cordon as D&P 1157-9)	8	0.78%	253	1.84%	58
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	2	0.19%	28	0.20%	16
BD	Bowl/dish	-	5	0.49%	23	0.17%	10
CLSD	Closed	Form	33	3.22%	325	2.36%	0
D	Dish	Unclassified form	4	0.39%	101	0.73%	63

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	1	0.10%	14	0.10%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	52	5.07%	1255	9.11%	65
JCUR	Jar	Curved	1	0.10%	14	0.10%	2
JEB	Jar	External bevel	3	0.29%	52	0.38%	17
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	6	0.58%	48	0.35%	15
JEVEB	Jar	Everted rim with external bevel	1	0.10%	14	0.10%	6
JEVFT	Jar	Everted rim with flattened top	13	1.27%	200	1.45%	44
JEVT	Jar	Everted rim- tall	89	8.67%	2088	15.16%	363
JL	Jar	Large	20	1.95%	490	3.56%	0
JLH	Jar	Lug-handled	7	0.68%	228	1.66%	0
JLS?	Jar	Lid-seated	5	0.49%	213	1.55%	50
JNK	Jar	Necked	11	1.07%	192	1.39%	54
JNN	Jar	Narrow-necked	22	2.14%	371	2.69%	56
JS	Jar	Storage	1	0.10%	81	0.59%	6
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.10%	10	0.07%	8
JBKNK	Jar/Beaker	Necked	1	0.10%	7	0.05%	8
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	1	0.10%	38	0.28%	7
JBCAR	Jar/Bowl	Carinated	2	0.19%	7	0.05%	0
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	3	0.29%	132	0.96%	0
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	3	0.29%	253	1.84%	17
L	Lid	Unclassified form	5	0.49%	143	1.04%	0
L?	Lid	Unclassified form	1	0.10%	16	0.12%	2
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	724	70.57%	7175	52.08%	0

Onshore Substation Zone

DBS1

Seven sherds (0.014kg, six vessels, 0.02 RE) were presented for study from the Onshore Substation Zone DBS1 trenches. The two groups of pottery from fill (6008) of field boundary [6007] and fill (6020) of furrow [6019] were attributed a post-Roman date. A single small fragment of fired clay was recorded from fill (6020) of furrow [6019] and four unworked stones were noted from sample 13 (fills (6606) and (6621-2) of linear [6605]). A full context by context description and fully quantified archive are presented at the end of this report.

The prehistoric and Roman pottery presented for study from this group requires no further research but the post-Roman pottery specialist would be able to refine the date of the modern and green glazed sherds recorded here.

Table 3: Fabric Summary: Onshore Substation Zone, DBS1

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	3	42.86%	2	14.29%	0
MOD	Post Med+	Modern pottery, undifferentiated	2	28.57%	4	28.57%	0
PRO	Post Roman	Post-Roman Pottery	1	14.29%	6	42.86%	2
FCLAY	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	1	14.29%	2	14.29%	0

Table 4: Form Summary: Onshore Substation Zone, DBS1

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	7	0.68%	14	0.10%	2

DBS3

A total of 609 sherds from a maximum of 350 vessels (9.283kg, 3.05 RE) were presented for study from the Onshore Substation Zone DBS3 trenches. The assemblage had a mean sherd weight of 15.24g. A full context by context description and fully quantified archive are presented at the end of this report.

The pottery was retrieved from a total of 47 contexts ranging in date from the first millennium BC until the 4th century AD. The groups were retrieved from a range of ditches, pits and a posthole. A small quantity of fired clay and prehistoric sherds of uncertain date were also recorded. The vast majority of the pottery recorded was handmade with many groups broadly dated to the Iron Age to Roman period. There were a broader range of assemblages dating to the later Roman period than were noted from Landfall. There were examples of a colour-coated slit-folded beaker, Crambeck grey wares, HOSM1 and Dales ware recorded that suggested that activity on the site continued into the 4th century AD but no examples of Huntcliff ware or Crambeck Parchment ware that would support a later 4th century AD date. The majority of contexts produced small assemblages of fewer than 25 sherds with only a few features containing medium sized groups (less than 100 sherds). This was in contrast to some of the larger assemblages from the Landfall assemblage but is not uncommon for a rural site from this area (Didsbury 2013a). The group did suggest the presence of activity in this area dating from the Iron Age to late Roman period and it is probable that further investigation in this area will find additional assemblages of pottery.

Table 5: Fabric Summary: Onshore Substation Zone, DBS3

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
CC2	Fine	Dark colour-coat and red fabric- Late Roman fabric	1	0.16%	3	0.03%	0
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	1	0.16%	3	0.03%	2
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	5	0.82%	63	0.68%	0
CRGR	Reduced	Crambeck grey wares	6	0.99%	24	0.26%	0
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	31	5.09%	499	5.38%	57
HOSM1	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Dark grey, high fired	12	1.97%	144	1.55%	7
HOSM2	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Sandier fabric	15	2.46%	288	3.10%	15
HOSM3	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Coarse, Dales type jar fabric	2	0.33%	71	0.76%	0
CALG	Calcareous	Calcareous tempered	33	5.42%	245	2.64%	8
CALG1	Calcareous	Sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions	1	0.16%	19	0.20%	7
CALGS	Calcareous	Sparry calcite gritted	2	0.33%	159	1.71%	0
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dales ware type	30	4.93%	586	6.31%	31
IACALCS	Calcareous	Iron Age- Sparry Mineral Calcite	82	13.46%	2333	25.13%	14
IACV	Calcareous	Iron Age with voids from leached calc. inclusions	2	0.33%	62	0.67%	0
IALIM	Calcareous	Iron Age Limestone tempered	2	0.33%	15	0.16%	4
IAOOL	Calcareous	Iron Age- Early Roman oolitic gritted	2	0.33%	7	0.08%	0
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1	32	5.25%	641	6.91%	45

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
IASH2	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 2	1	0.16%	2	0.02%	0
IASH7	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 7	31	5.09%	724	7.80%	37
ETW	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper	1	0.16%	6	0.06%	0
ETW1	Rock Temper	Large quartzite inclusions	39	6.40%	354	3.81%	6
ETW2	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper	197	32.35%	2107	22.70%	47
ETW2C	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper - coarser version of ETW2	34	5.58%	489	5.27%	19
ETW4	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper, finer than ETW2	33	5.42%	271	2.92%	6
IASST	Rock tempered	Sandstone and grit tempered	2	0.33%	33	0.36%	0
CPIV	Prehistoric	Clay pellets with indeterminate voids	3	0.49%	21	0.23%	0
DAUB	Fired Clay	Daub	3	0.49%	79	0.85%	0
FCLAY	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	2	0.33%	13	0.14%	0
FCLAY?	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	3	0.49%	20	0.22%	0
IV	Prehistoric	Indeterminate voids	1	0.16%	2	0.02%	0

Table 6: Form Summary: Onshore Substation Zone, DBS3

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BKSF	Beaker	Slit-Folded	1	0.10%	3	0.02%	0
BNNK	Bowl-large	Large bowl with no neck	2	0.19%	75	0.54%	15
BWM2	Bowl-large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1228	1	0.10%	44	0.32%	7
BD	Bowl/dish	-	4	0.39%	80	0.58%	2
BDGR	Bowl/dish	Grooved rim	1	0.10%	19	0.14%	7
CLSD	Closed	Form	32	3.12%	531	3.85%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	42	4.09%	1270	9.22%	91
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	3	0.29%	29	0.21%	2
JCH	Jar	Channel rim- Iron Age type	9	0.88%	172	1.25%	37
JDW1	Jar	Dales ware, as Gillam 157	24	2.34%	538	3.91%	31
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	4	0.39%	40	0.29%	15
JIR	Jar	Inturned rim	3	0.29%	97	0.70%	10
JL	Jar	Large	16	1.56%	448	3.25%	0
JNAT	Jar	Native tradition	1	0.10%	37	0.27%	2
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	8	0.78%	68	0.49%	16
JBEV	Jar/Bowl	Everted rim	2	0.19%	63	0.46%	28
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	5	0.49%	323	2.34%	14
JBNAT	Jar/Bowl	Native tradition	1	0.10%	15	0.11%	2
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	1	0.10%	40	0.29%	20
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	449	43.76%	5391	39.13%	6

DBS4

A single small sherd of uncertain type (1g) was presented for study from the Onshore Substation Zone DBS4 trenches. This sherd has no potential for further study although additional, more significant,

sherds might be recovered from this area if further investigations are undertaken in future. A full context by context description and fully quantified archive are presented at the end of this report.

Table 7: Fabric Summary: Onshore Substation Zone, DBS4

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	0

Table 8: Form Summary: Onshore Substation Zone, DBS4

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	0

Significance of the assemblage

As highlighted above the small assemblages from the Onshore Substation Zone areas DBS1 and DBS4 have limited research potential.

The groups from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone DBS3 trenches represent good groups of handmade and wheel made Roman pottery that provide an addition to the corpus of such material recovered from 'basic rural' sites in this part of eastern Yorkshire. There has been a growing number of publications of pottery from this part of Yorkshire and deeper into Holderness since Manby, Moorhouse and Ottaway (2003, 121 and 143-4) took stock of the state of research in Yorkshire at the beginning of the 21st century (e.g. Didsbury 2013a and b, Cumberpatch 2016, Williams 2016) and the pottery from this project has potential for further study.

Recommended further work

The whole assemblage should be offered to the relevant museum and retention can then be discussed with the museum in question in accordance with their expectations and collecting policy.

It is likely that if further investigations were conducted at Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone DBS3 trenches more substantial assemblages will be recovered. The pottery from this phase of work has been fully recorded and it is recommended that the pottery recorded for this assessment should be integrated with groups from any further investigations to produce a final analysis report on the pottery.

In the event of the recovery of a more substantial assemblage a radiocarbon dating project and Organic Residue Analysis might be considered (eg. Rowlandson and Fiske 2023b and 2023c). This would help to date the sites more closely and help to offer further evidence to support pottery chronologies (Manby et al. 2003, 121, Hamilton 2011, Hamilton et al. 2015) and may prove productive to see how the inhabitants of the sites utilised their pottery (Historic England 2017).

Any sherds that were not assessed during this phase of work including the sherds extracted from the post-Roman pottery assemblage, those from the micro-excavated vessel and those recovered during environmental processing should be incorporated into any future phase of assessment or analysis.

A total of twelve vessels were highlighted that could be illustrated to show the range of pottery present (marked D* in archive table).

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Tabulated data

Table 9: Dating summary, all areas

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS1			6606, 6620, 6621	-	Four unworked stones from sample 13.	0	0	0
DBS1	6007	Field boundary terminal	6008	Post-Medieval	A small group including a glazed sherd from sample 4.	4	8	2
DBS1	6009	Furrow	6010	Modern	A single sherd of Staffordshire slipware from sample 5.	1	3	0
DBS1	6019	Furrow	6020	Modern	A modern glazed sherd and a fragment of fired clay from sample 8.	2	3	0
DBS2			U/S TR50	Roman	A small group including grey ware and coarse gritted Roman sherds.	6	59	0
DBS2			U/S TP3402	Roman?	A single grey ware sherd.	1	39	0
DBS2	305	Ditch recut	306	L1-M2	A medium sized group including handmade calcareous-gritted and rock-gritted sherds, and the rim from a grey ware jar.	63	1150	85
DBS2	305	Ditch recut	312	L3-4	A mixed medium sized group including a range of handmade sherds mostly probably residual, a grey ware lug-handled jar, a Crambeck grey ware jar or beaker, and a straight sided bead and flange bowl.	118	886	54

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS2	305	Ditch recut	326	EM2	A large fresh group including handmade rock-gritted wares and sherds from north Lincolnshire type grey ware vessels. Rock-gritted wares included large jars or bowls with flared necks (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 88.182), necked jars, a jar with a slightly cupped everted rim, jars with tall everted rims, and a lug-handled jar. Grey wares present included a large jar with burnished lattice decoration (NWLGR) and a B334 (SFGR; Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 77.65). The pottery present may range in date from the mid-1st to the early-mid 2nd century AD.	192	3714	309
DBS2	305	Ditch recut	328	L1-2	A large group consisting of handmade rock-gritted and calcareous-gritted jars with tall everted rims, some externally bevelled. A small quantity of finer sand and rock-gritted sherds included a necked jar, also a Roman white ware sherd and a small number of grey ware sherds which date the group. Two fragments of fired clay were also present.	289	4633	258
DBS2	305	Ditch recut	339	LIA-3C	A medium sized group including handmade rock-gritted and calcareous gritted jars with tall everted rims.	40	543	33
DBS2	305	Ditch recut	351	IA-Erom	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	53	0
DBS2	307	Ditch recut	340	IA-Roman	A sherd from a handmade calcareous-gritted jar.	1	14	2
DBS2	330	Ditch	327	Early Roman	A small group including a grey ware sherd, and two handmade platters or dishes one with external burnishing the other in a rock-gritted fabric with an applied 'button' perhaps mimicking an omphalos base, this vessel was a very small example or possible miniature. A sherd from a large shell-gritted necked storage jar was also present.	25	327	69
DBS2	354	Ditch	360	IA-Erom	A small group of handmade sherds.	3	21	0
DBS2	355	Ditch	367	IA-Erom	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	18	0
DBS2	355	Ditch	368	L1-2	A medium sized group mostly consisting of handmade rock-gritted jars with externally bevelled rims, and grey ware sherds from a necked B334 vessel. A possible fragment of fired clay was also noted.	25	247	8
DBS2	355	Ditch	370	L1-2	A medium sized group mostly consisting of handmade rock-gritted jars, and grey ware sherds from a carinated vessel.	15	155	0
DBS2	356	Pit	357	3-4C	Grey ware sherds from a jar with burnished diagonal line decoration.	3	29	0
DBS2	356	Pit	358	IA-Erom	A small group of handmade sherds.	8	31	0

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS2	379	Ditch recut	380	IA-Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds, grey ware and an unworked stone.	15	126	0
DBS2	381	Ditch recut	382	Iron Age/ Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds and a single abraded grey ware sherd.	14	67	0
DBS2	407	Ditch	408	L1-2	A small group including handmade rock-gritted wares and a fine grey ware vessel with vertical comb-stamped decoration.	9	43	0
DBS2	418	Ditch	417	Iron Age/ Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds including a lug-handled jar and a tiny fragment of Roman grey ware.	5	60	0
DBS2	420	Ditch recut	422	Iron Age?	Two small handmade rock-gritted sherds.	2	3	0
DBS2	420	Ditch recut	423	Roman	A small group including sherds from a grey ware necked jar, and handmade sherds including an 'open jar' (Rowlandson 2012, No. 42) and a jar with a short externally bevelled rim (Rowlandson 2012, No. 35).	21	186	22
DBS2	424	Ditch recut	425	Roman	A medium sized group including grey ware and rock-gritted ware. A small rounded and flat-sided piece of fine-grained stone was also present.	26	167	2
DBS2	431	Pit	438	Iron Age?	A small group of handmade sherds and a fragment of fired clay.	5	21	0
DBS2	433	Pit	439	Iron Age?	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	5	0
DBS2	435	Ditch recut	464	Iron Age?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	6	44	0
DBS2	448	Pit	447	2-4C	A small group including handmade rock-gritted ware and sherds from a grey ware lug-handled jar.	14	145	0
DBS2	473	Ditch	474	Iron Age?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds including a necked jar (Rowlandson 2012, No. 45).	7	57	23
DBS2	473	Ditch	487	Iron Age?	A small group of handmade sherds.	14	26	0
DBS2	518	Drainage feature	524	Roman	A small group including sherds from a lid and a handmade rock-gritted sherd.	6	153	0
DBS2	720	Ditch	736	Roman	A small group of handmade and grey ware sherds.	3	13	0
DBS2	725	Ditch recut	727	Iron Age?	A single handmade sherd.	1	7	0
DBS2	803	Ditch	817	Iron Age?	A single abraded handmade sherd.	1	3	0
DBS2	805	Palaeochannel or pond	807	Iron Age?	A single abraded handmade sherd.	1	3	0
DBS2	805	Palaeochannel or pond	812	Iron Age?	A single abraded handmade sherd.	1	16	0
DBS2	830	Ditch	836	Prehistoric	A single handmade sand-gritted sherd.	1	4	0
DBS2	2505	Deposit	2505	Iron Age?	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	13	0

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS2	2803	Ditch	2805	Iron Age?	A small group including handmade rock-gritted ware and a fragment of fired clay or stone.	5	136	0
DBS2	2904	Pit	2905	IA-Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	10	24	0
DBS2	3508	Ditch	3509	IA-Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	3	6	0
DBS2	3517	Ditch	3518	ML2+	A single heavily abraded samian sherd.	1	1	0
DBS2	5113	Ditch	5119	LSax-Medieval ?	The rim from a wheel-finished jar with a channelled rim in a coarse quartz sand-gritted fabric. This vessel has an unusual rim form for a Late iron Age to Roman vessel and appears more likely to be post-Roman in date (rim type only is similar to post-Roman vessels from Lincoln, e.g. Young and Vince 2005, Nos. 48, 541, 1078). It is recommended that it be shown to a post-Roman pottery researcher with relevant experience.	1	70	16
DBS2	5203	Ditch terminal	5215	IA-Roman?	A single handmade quartz-gritted sherd.	1	6	0
DBS2	5504	Ditch	5505	IA-Roman?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	9	34	0
DBS2	5608	Ditch	5609	IA-Roman?	A medium sized group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	45	363	0
DBS2	5703	Pit	5707	IA-Roman?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	6	55	0
DBS3	8709	Ditch recut	8720	2-4C	A single grey ware rim sherd. ["No context sheet" Bag marked TR87]	7	42	8
DBS3	8709	Ditch recut	8720	L3-4	A small group including Crambeck grey ware and HOSM1 type wares.	7	42	8
DBS3	8105	Ditch recut	8106	IA-Erom	A small group including a calcareous gritted vessel and a rock-gritted vessel.	15	147	0
DBS3	8107	Ditch	8108	IA-Erom	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	4	2
DBS3	8205	Ditch	8207	3-4C	Sherds from a large shell-gritted Dales ware jar.	16	465	17
DBS3	8403	Ditch	8404	IA-Erom	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	7	0
DBS3	8403	Ditch	8406	IA-Erom	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	6	0
DBS3	8505	Ditch	8509	IA-Roman	Two handmade rock-gritted sherds.	2	16	0
DBS3	8605	Ditch	8610	IA-Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted and shell-gritted sherds.	8	64	0
DBS3	8606	Ditch recut	8617	IA-Roman	A single handmade shell-gritted sherd.	1	3	0
DBS3	8607	Ditch recut	8612	3-4C/LIA-Erom	A small group mostly consisting of sherds from handmade rock-gritted jars, notably a barrel-shaped jar. The later, Roman, date offered rests on a single shell-gritted Dales ware basal sherd. A fragment of bone was also noted.	34	497	10
DBS3	8618	Pit	8621	3-4C	A small group including grey ware and sherds from a shell-gritted Dales ware jar.	9	88	14

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS3	8620	Terminal/ Pit	8623	3-4C	A small group including grey ware, sherds from a shell-gritted Dales ware jar and a piece of fired clay.	6	52	0
DBS3	8620	Terminal/ Pit	8633	3-4C	A small group including grey ware and a shell-gritted Dales ware sherd.	4	22	0
DBS3	8624	Pit	8625	3-4C	A medium sized group including oxidised ware, grey ware, handmade ware and calcareous-gritted coarse grey ware.	26	442	0
DBS3	8626	Post hole	8627	Roman	An abraded grey ware basal sherd.	1	10	0
DBS3	8628	Post hole	8629	IA-Roman	A single handmade quartz and rock-gritted sherd.	1	15	0
DBS3	8634	Deposit	8634	2-4C	A small group of grey ware including a sherd from a jar or bowl with an everted rim.	9	186	21
DBS3	8701	Subsoil	8701	IA-Roman	Two handmade sherds.	2	19	0
DBS3	8704	Ditch	8724	IA-Roman	A single handmade calcareous-gritted sherd.	1	25	0
DBS3	8705	Pit	8739	4C	A small group including a sherd from a slit-folded colour-coated beaker, a grey ware necked jar possibly a carinated type (e.g. Halkon 1987, B3A), and a small oxidised sherd.	3	46	22
DBS3	8707	Pit	8734	Roman	A small group including grey ware and a rock-gritted sherd.	2	12	2
DBS3	8709	Ditch recut	8711	IA-Erom	A small group including a handmade jar with an internally channelled rim, and rock-gritted sherds.	10	148	16
DBS3	8709	Ditch recut	8714	IA-Erom	A medium sized group including a handmade jar with an internally channelled rim (same as context 8711), and rock-gritted sherds. [fire-cracked fragment of basic igneous rock also noted]	63	918	31
DBS3	8710	Ditch recut	8718	L3-4/LIA-Erom	A mixed medium sized group, most of the sherds would fit a later Iron Age date including a handmade jar with a fingertip-decorated rim (Didsbury unpublished (a), No. 187), a jar with an everted rim, and a jar with a flattened lip (Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 48.5). Fragments of daub were also present. [fire-cracked fragments of basic igneous rock also noted]	61	559	12
DBS3	8710	Ditch recut	8719	4C	A small group including a large grey ware necked bowl (Halkon 1987, B2E), Crambeck grey ware, shell-gritted Dales ware, and a handmade rock-gritted jar with a flattened lip.	16	279	26
DBS3	8742	Deposit	8742	2-3C	A small group of handmade sherds including the rim from a bowl or dish (e.g. Darling 2000, No. 288).	3	32	7
DBS3	8743	Deposit	8743	Roman	A small group including grey ware and handmade sherds.	4	32	2
DBS3	8744	Pit?	8733	2-4C	A small group including grey ware and a calcareous-gritted jar rim.	3	14	4

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS3	8801	Subsoil	8801	Iron Age?	Small handmade rock-gritted sherds.	3	7	0
DBS3	8803	Deposit	8803	Roman	A small group including grey ware and a handmade calcareous-gritted sherd.	3	31	0
DBS3	8810	Ditch recut	8816	LIA-Erom	A medium sized group including sherds from a jar with a flattened rim and high shoulder (Cumberpatch 2016, No. 92), and a jar with a channelled rim (broadly as Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 35.8).	25	968	55
DBS3	8811	Ditch recut	8821	IA-?Erom	A small group of handmade sherds including a jar with a wedge-shaped rim (Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 36.2).	4	94	2
DBS3	8839	Ditch recut	8818	Late Iron Age?	A large fresh group including handmade sparry mineral calcite-gritted large jars/bowls, one with a hammerhead type rim (Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 47.21), and a jar with a flattened externally expanded lip (Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 50.2). A small number of non-soluble rock-gritted sherds from a jar were also present.	95	2665	16
DBS3	8905	Deposit	8905	Iron Age?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	7	87	2
DBS3	8910	Pit	8911	IA-Roman?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds including a possible fired clay fragment.	3	8	0
DBS3	8910	Pit	8944	IA-Roman	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	3	38	0
DBS3	8912	Ditch	8914	IA-Roman?	A small group of handmade rock-gritted sherds.	13	95	0
DBS3	8912	Ditch	8920	LBA-IA	A sherd from a handmade jar with an internally projected rim (Challis and Harding Figs. 22.7 and 42.4). A date in the first half of the 1st millennium BC appears possible.	1	26	5
DBS3	8915	Ditch recut	8916	Prehistoric	Small handmade sherds in a grog-gritted fabric of Iron Age or earlier Prehistoric date.	3	21	0
DBS3	8915	Ditch recut	8918	Prehistoric-?IA	A medium sized group of handmade sherds including rock-gritted and shell-gritted vessels. No chronologically diagnostic feature sherds were present and a 1st millennium BC date appears likely.	42	319	9
DBS3	8924	Ditch	8926	Roman	Grey ware sherds from a single vessel.	4	81	0
DBS3	8924	Ditch	8931	Prehistoric	A small group of rock-gritted sherds and a heavily abraded ceramic fragment possibly of fired clay.	5	26	0
DBS3	8924	Ditch	8937	Prehistoric	A single handmade sherd.	1	6	0
DBS3	8940	Deposit	8940	Iron Age?	Two handmade rock-gritted sherds.	2	18	0

Area	Feature	Feature Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
DBS3	9002	Pit	9003	IA-Roman?	A medium sized group of handmade rock-gritted and shell-gritted sherds including a jar with a rounded direct rim.	61	401	12
DBS3	9002	Pit	9004	IA-Roman?	A small group of handmade sherds including rock-gritted wares.	16	196	2
DBS3	9005	Deposit	9005	LIA-Roman	A single fine handmade sherd.	1	4	0
DBS4	11806	Ditch recut	11807	?	A tiny ceramic fragment from sample 5.	1	1	0

Table 10: Fabric and Form Summaries, all areas combined.

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAM	Samian	Undifferentiated	1	0.06%	1	0.00%	0
GFIN	Fine	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	4	0.24%	18	0.08%	0
CC2	Fine	Dark colour-coat and red fabric- Late Roman fabric	1	0.06%	3	0.01%	0
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	1	0.06%	14	0.06%	0
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	1	0.06%	3	0.01%	2
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	7	0.43%	73	0.32%	0
CRGR	Reduced	Crambeck grey wares	10	0.61%	65	0.28%	24
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	69	4.19%	858	3.71%	92
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	9	0.55%	193	0.84%	0
GREY3	Reduced	Reduced fabric 3	1	0.06%	7	0.03%	8
HOSM1	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Dark grey, high fired	12	0.73%	144	0.62%	7
HOSM2	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Sandier fabric	26	1.58%	507	2.19%	15
HOSM3	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; Coarse, Dales type jar fabric	3	0.18%	77	0.33%	0
IASA1	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 1	1	0.06%	4	0.02%	0
NWLGR	Reduced	North-west Lincolnshire grey ware	14	0.85%	316	1.37%	0
SFGR	Reduced	South Ferriby Greyware	5	0.30%	222	0.96%	58
CALG	Calcareous	Calcareous-tempered	36	2.19%	266	1.15%	10
CALG1	Calcareous	Sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions	3	0.18%	40	0.17%	7
CALGS	Calcareous	Sparry calcite gritted	2	0.12%	159	0.69%	0
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dales ware type	30	1.82%	586	2.54%	31
IACALCS	Calcareous	Iron Age- Sparry Mineral Calcite	86	5.23%	2384	10.32%	14
IACV	Calcareous	Iron Age with voids from leached calc. inclusions	231	14.04%	2180	9.44%	239
IALIM	Calcareous	Iron Age Limestone tempered	2	0.12%	15	0.06%	4
IAOOL	Calcareous	Iron Age- Early Roman oolitic gritted	2	0.12%	7	0.03%	0

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1	33	2.01%	722	3.13%	51
IASH2	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 2	1	0.06%	2	0.01%	0
IASH7	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 7	31	1.88%	724	3.13%	37
ETW	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper	1	0.06%	6	0.03%	0
ETW1	Rock temper	Large quartzite inclusions	41	2.49%	501	2.17%	24
ETW2	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper	690	41.95%	8805	38.11%	421
ETW2C	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper - coarser version of ETW2	86	5.23%	2380	10.30%	19
ETW4	Rock temper	Erratic pebbles broken up as temper, finer than ETW2	171	10.40%	1492	6.46%	114
IASST	Rock tempered	Sandstone and grit tempered	3	0.18%	48	0.21%	0
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	4	0.24%	3	0.01%	0
MOD	Post Med+	Modern pottery, undifferentiated	2	0.12%	4	0.02%	0
PRO	Post Roman	Post-Roman Pottery	2	0.12%	76	0.33%	18
CPIV	Prehistoric	Clay pellets with indeterminate voids	3	0.18%	21	0.09%	0
DAUB	Fired Clay	Daub	3	0.18%	79	0.34%	0
FCLAY	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	7	0.43%	39	0.17%	0
FCLAY?	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	7	0.43%	56	0.24%	0
IV	Prehistoric	Indeterminate voids	1	0.06%	2	0.01%	0

Table 11: Full Form Summary

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BKEV	Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.06%	5	0.02%	14
BKSF	Beaker	Slit-Folded	1	0.06%	3	0.01%	0
B334	Bowl	Carinated jar/bowl (flat cordon as D&P 1157-9)	8	0.49%	253	1.10%	58
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	2	0.12%	28	0.12%	16
BNNK	Bowl- large	Large bowl with no neck	2	0.12%	75	0.32%	15
BWM2	Bowl- large	Wide-mouthed; D&P No. 1228	1	0.06%	44	0.19%	7
BD	Bowl/dish	-	9	0.55%	103	0.45%	12
BDGR	Bowl/dish	Grooved rim	1	0.06%	19	0.08%	7
CLSD	Closed	Form	65	3.95%	856	3.70%	0
D	Dish	Unclassified form	4	0.24%	101	0.44%	63
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	1	0.06%	14	0.06%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	95	5.78%	2543	11.01%	163
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	3	0.18%	29	0.13%	2
JCH	Jar	Channel rim- Iron Age type	9	0.55%	172	0.74%	37
JCUR	Jar	Curved	1	0.06%	14	0.06%	2
JDW1	Jar	Dales ware, as Gillam 157	24	1.46%	538	2.33%	31
JEB	Jar	External bevel	3	0.18%	52	0.23%	17

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	10	0.61%	88	0.38%	30
JEVEB	Jar	Everted rim with external bevel	1	0.06%	14	0.06%	6
JEVFT	Jar	Everted rim with flattened top	13	0.79%	200	0.87%	44
JEVT	Jar	Everted rim- tall	89	5.41%	2088	9.04%	363
JIR	Jar	Inturned rim	3	0.18%	97	0.42%	10
JL	Jar	Large	36	2.19%	938	4.06%	0
JLH	Jar	Lug-handled	7	0.43%	228	0.99%	0
JLS?	Jar	Lid-seated	5	0.30%	213	0.92%	50
JNAT	Jar	Native tradition	1	0.06%	37	0.16%	2
JNK	Jar	Necked	11	0.67%	192	0.83%	54
JNN	Jar	Narrow-necked	22	1.34%	371	1.61%	56
JS	Jar	Storage	1	0.06%	81	0.35%	6
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.06%	10	0.04%	8
JBKNK	Jar/Beaker	Necked	1	0.06%	7	0.03%	8
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	9	0.55%	106	0.46%	23
JBCAR	Jar/Bowl	Carinated	2	0.12%	7	0.03%	0
JBEV	Jar/Bowl	Everted rim	2	0.12%	63	0.27%	28
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	8	0.49%	455	1.97%	14
JBNAT	Jar/Bowl	Native tradition	1	0.06%	15	0.06%	2
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	4	0.24%	293	1.27%	37
L	Lid	Unclassified form	5	0.30%	143	0.62%	0
L?	Lid	Unclassified form	1	0.06%	16	0.07%	2
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	1182	71.85%	12593	54.51%	8

Table 12: Sherd Archive, all areas

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
306	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1			BS	1	9	0	0	1
306	GREY	JEV	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM	6	48	16	15	1
306	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR		BS; IRF	2	31	0	0	1
306	IACV	JEVFT	FD	OV	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP EXT	D12	RIM SHLDR; R/OX	12	143	17	33	DRAW1
306	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0			FORMLESS MID RED/ORANGE FINE FABRIC	1	5	0	0	1
306	NOT POT	-	-	-	-		0			CARBONISED MATERIAL OR SHALE X2	2	2	0	0	1
306	ETW2	J	EB	U	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	7	58	16	7	1
306	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R/OX	5	20	0	0	1
306	ETW2	J	IC	U	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	11	125	0	2	1
306	ETW2	CLSD	-	U	FLT	HM	1	ABR		BASE; IRF	1	40	0	0	1
306	ETW2	JL	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	2	103	0	0	1
306	ETW2	J	FRE	GLOB	-	HM	1		D11	RIM SHLDR; IRF; C&H 28.5	3	260	16	28	DRAW1
306	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0			FINE PALE GREY FABRIC	1	3	0	0	1
306	ETW2C	J	-	GLOB	FLP	HM	1	ABR		BASE; IRF	4	273	0	0	1
306	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	5	ABR		BS; IRF	5	30	0	0	1
312	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	31	247	0	0	1
312	HOSM2	JLH	-	-	-		1	VAB		HANDLE SHLDR	1	68	0	0	1
312	NOT POT	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X2; UNWORKED BONE X1	0	0	0	0	1
312	CALG1	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R	2	21	0	0	1
312	ETW2	J	U	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	5	0	2	1
312	ETW2	J	EB	U	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF	1	30	0	2	1
312	ETW4	L?	RD	OPEN	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; IRF; ?FORM	1	16	0	2	1
312	ETW4	BD	RD	OPEN	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; IRF	4	14	18	10	1
312	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OXID	1	4	0	0	1

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
312	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	21	ABR		BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	21	104	0	0	1
312	ETW2	J	-	-	FLT	HM	1	ABR		BASE; IRF	3	96	0	0	1
312	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	34	ABR		BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	34	160	0	0	1
312	GREY?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	7	0	0	1
312	OX?	-	-	-	-		2	BURNT?		BS	2	10	0	0	1
312	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	3	ABR		BS; IRF	3	21	0	0	1
312	GREY	BKEV	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM	1	5	8	14	1
312	CRGR	JBKEV	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM	1	10	14	8	1
312	CRGR	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	3	0	0	1
312	IACV	J	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	3	21	0	0	1
312	CRGR	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM	2	28	20	16	1
312	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	4	16	0	0	1
326	ETW2	JLS?	EVR	GLOB	-	HM	1		D10	RIM SHLDR; IRF; SLIGHTLY CUPPED RIM	5	213	16	50	DRAW1
326	ETW2	JEVT	RD	OV	-	HM	1		D05	RIM SHLDR; R	1	97	24	12	DRAW1
326	ETW4	JNN	EVR	NJ	FTR	HM; B EXT	1		D03	RIM NECK SHLDR BASE; IRF	22	371	14	56	DRAW1
326	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	5	ABR		BS; IRF	5	16	0	0	1
326	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	ABR		BASE; IRF	1	10	0	0	1
326	ETW2	J	FRE	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	9	0	2	1
326	ETW2	JEVEB	EB	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	14	18	6	1
326	ETW2	JEVT	RD	GLOB	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT	D06	RIM SHLDR; R	4	232	15	51	DRAW1
326	ETW2	JBNK	RPEI	NB/NJ	-	HM	1		D09	RIM NECK; R	1	81	21	11	DRAW1
326	ETW2	JBNK	RPEI	NB/NJ	-	HM	1		D08	RIM NECK; IRF; R&S 88.182	2	172	32	6	DRAW1
326	ETW2	J	RD	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	7	0	2	1
326	NWLGR	JL	-	-	-	LA	1			BS GIRTH	8	209	0	0	1
326	GREY3	JBKNK	-	-	-		1			RIM NECK	1	7	16	8	1
326	SFGR	B334	-	-	-		1	ABR; CARBON DEP EXT	D07	RIM NECK BASE FULL PROFILE	5	222	15	58	DRAW1
326	ETW4	JLH	-	GLOB	-	HM; B EXT	1			BS HANDLE; R	3	74	0	0	1

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
326	ETW4	CLSD	-	U	-	HM	8			BS; R	8	82	0	0	1
326	ETW2	J	-	GLOB	-	HM; B EXT	1			BS SHLDR; R	2	87	0	0	1
326	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	96			BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	96	1209	0	0	1
326	ETW4	JEVFT	FD	U	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	57	22	11	1
326	NWLGR	J	-	-	-	SHG	1	CARBON DEP EXT		BS SHLDR; THICK CARBON EXT	6	107	0	0	1
326	ETW2	JNK	U	NJ	-	HM	1	BURNT		RIM NECK; IRF	1	14	0	2	1
326	ETW2	JEVT	RD	OV	-	HM; WIPE	1		D04	RIM SHLDR; R	14	311	18	32	DRAW1
326	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	1	25	0	0	1
326	ETW2	J	U	-	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; R	1	8	0	2	1
326	ETW2	JNK	-	NJ	-	HM; B EXT	1	CARBON DEP EXT		BS NECK SHLDR; R	1	80	0	0	1
327	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	1
327	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	13	ABR		BS; IRF	13	116	0	0	1
327	ETW2	D	RD	OPEN	-	HM	1		D01; P	RIM BODY BASE; APPLIED 'BUTTON' PERHAPS MIMICKING AN OMPHALOS BASE	2	66	8	50	DRAW1
327	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R; THIN WALLED	1	11	0	0	1
327	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	4	11	0	0	1
327	IASH1	JS	RD	NJ	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF; LATE IA TRADITION	1	81	36	6	1
327	ETW4	D	RD	OPEN	-	HM; B EXT	1		D02	RIM; R; BLACK FIRED	2	35	20	13	DRAW1
327	GREY	-	-	-	-		1			BS	1	4	0	0	1
328	GREY	JL	-	-	-		1			BS	1	106	0	0	2
328	IACV	J	-	OV	FLT	HM	1	CARBON DEP EXT		BASE LOWER WALL; IRF	1	25	0	0	2
328	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	88			BS MISC; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	88	428	0	0	2
328	IACV	JEVT	EVR	OV	-	HM	1			RIM SHLDR; IRF	14	195	13	100	2

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
328	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0			FORMLESS REDUCED FIRED CLAY OR SHERD WITH NO SURVIVING SURFACES IN POORLY MIXED SAND & ROCK GRITTED ETW2 TYPE FABRIC	1	31	0	0	2
328	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0			FORMLESS MID-RED FINE FABRIC	1	12	0	0	2
328	ETW4	CLSD	-	U	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		BS; IRF; THICK CARBON DEPOSITS	6	79	0	0	2
328	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	9	ABR		BS; IRF	9	111	0	0	2
328	ETW4	JNK	RD	NJ	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; R; THIN-WALLED	2	34	17	16	2
328	ETW4	JNK	-	NJ	-	HM	1			BS; R	1	10	0	0	2
328	IACV	JEVT	EVR	OV	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; R	1	9	14	9	2
328	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	20	ABR		BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	20	111	0	0	2
328	IACV	JEVT	EVR	OV	-	HM	1			RIM SHLDR; IRF	46	947	26	89	2
328	GREY	-	-	-	-		4			BS	4	43	0	0	2
328	GREY	JL	-	-	-	BDL	1	VAB		BS	6	43	0	0	2
328	CR	FJ	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	14	0	0	2
328	ETW2	JEVT	EVR	-	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP		RIM; IRF	1	15	16	4	2
328	ETW2	JEVT	EVR	GLOB	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP		RIM SHLDR; R	6	118	18	40	2
328	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	7	0	0	2
328	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	19	ABR		BS; IRF	19	430	0	0	2
328	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	2			BASE; IRF	2	161	0	0	2
328	ETW2C	-	-	U	-	HM	9	VAB		BS; IRF	9	72	0	0	2
328	ETW2C	-	-	GLOB	FLT	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		BASE; IRF	39	1546	0	0	2
328	ETW4	CLSD	-	-	FLT	HM	1	ABR		BASE; THIN-WALLED; R	10	86	0	0	2
339	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	3	124	0	0	2

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
339	ETW2	JNK	RD	NJ	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF	1	15	22	7	2
339	ETW2	J	-	GLOB	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	23	0	0	2
339	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	5	ABR		BS; IRF	5	30	0	0	2
339	ETW1	JEVT	EVR	GLOB	-	HM	1			RIM SHLDR; OXID; DARLING 2000 NO. 268	1	144	24	18	2
339	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R	1	37	0	0	2
339	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	25			BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	25	111	0	0	2
339	IACV	J	FLT	-	-	HM	1			BASE; IRF	2	39	0	0	2
339	IACV	JEVT	EVR	GLOB	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		RIM; R	1	20	16	8	2
340	CALG	JCUR	EVR	-	-	HM	1			RIM; OX/R/OX	1	14	0	2	2
351	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	53	0	0	2
357	HOSM2	JL	-	-	-	BDL	1			BS	3	29	0	0	2
358	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; OX/R/OX	4	19	0	0	2
358	IACALCS	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	1	2	0	0	2
358	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; OX/R/OX	2	7	0	0	2
358	ETW1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R/OX	1	3	0	0	2
360	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	3			BS; IRF	3	21	0	0	2
367	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	18	0	0	2
368	GREY	B334	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS CARINATION; ?NLGREY4	3	31	0	0	2
368	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0			FINE PALE OXID OBJECT OR POSSIBLE FOOT	1	3	0	0	2
368	ETW2	JEB	EB	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	7	0	2	2
368	ETW2	JEB	EB	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	11	18	6	2
368	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	18	ABR		BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	18	119	0	0	2
368	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	76	0	0	2
370	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	8	ABR		BS; IRF	8	98	0	0	2
370	GREY	JBCAR	-	-	-	BDL	1	VAB		BS CARINATION; ?BICONICAL; DARK SURFACES	2	7	0	0	2
370	IACALCS	-	-	U	-	HM	3			BS; IRF	3	49	0	0	2

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
370	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS FLAKE; R	2	1	0	0	2
380	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	13			BS; IRF	13	115	0	0	2
380	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	2	11	0	0	2
380	STONE	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X1	0	0	0	0	2
382	GREY?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	3	0	0	2
382	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	3	21	0	0	2
382	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	2
382	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	9	ABR		BS; IRF	9	40	0	0	2
408	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; R	1	9	0	0	2
408	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	5	ABR		BS; IRF	5	19	0	0	2
408	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-	COST	1			BS; PALE GREY INT, MID GREY EXT	3	15	0	0	2
417	GREY?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS FLAKE	1	1	0	0	2
417	IASST	JLH	-	U	-	HM	1			HANDLE; OX/R/OX	1	15	0	0	2
417	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	3			BS; IRF	3	44	0	0	2
422	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR		BS; IRF	2	3	0	0	2
423	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	3	8	0	0	2
423	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	2	8	0	0	2
423	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR		BS; IRF	2	5	0	0	2
423	GREY	JNK	-	-	-		1			RIM; ?ROXBY TYPE FABRIC	3	11	22	6	2
423	ETW2	JEB	EB	GLOB/OV	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF; AS ROWLANDSON 2012 NO. 35	1	34	22	9	2
423	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	9			BS; IRF	9	82	0	0	2
423	ETW2	JB	RD	OPEN	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF; ROWLANDSON 2012 NO. 42	1	38	39	7	2
425	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	15			BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	15	122	0	0	2
425	STONE	-	-	-	-		0			ROUNDED FLAT-SIDED FINE GRAINED STONE FRAGMENT	0	0	0	0	2

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
425	ETW2	J	FD	-	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF	3	12	0	2	2
425	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB		BS; L1-2?	2	11	0	0	2
425	GFIN	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS; ?DARK SURFACED EXT	1	3	0	0	2
425	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OXID	4	18	0	0	2
425	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0	VAB		MID-ORANGE FINE SANDY FABRIC	1	1	0	0	2
438	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	2	13	0	0	2
438	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	2	4	0	0	2
438	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0			MID-OX WITH FINE SAND SOME RARE ROCK	1	4	0	0	2
439	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; OX/R	1	5	0	0	2
447	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	2	4	0	0	2
447	HOSM2	JLH	-	-	-	LA	1			HANDLE BS	2	71	0	0	2
447	HOSM2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	6	0	0	2
447	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	9	ABR		BS; IRF	9	64	0	0	2
464	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	6	ABR		BS; IRF	6	44	0	0	2
474	ETW2	JNK	RD	NJ	-	HM	1			RIM NECK; R	2	28	10	23	2
474	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	4	ABR		BS; IRF	4	28	0	0	2
474	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0			VOIDS AND FINE FABRIC; ?FCLAY	1	1	0	0	2
487	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	BURNT; ABR		BS; IRF	1	8	0	0	2
487	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	8	ABR		BS; IRF	8	13	0	0	2
487	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R	5	5	0	0	2
524	GREY?	L	-	-	-	STRING	1	BURNT; ABR		BASE FINIAL	5	143	0	0	2
524	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	BURNT OVER BREAK		BS; IRF	1	10	0	0	2
727	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	7	0	0	2
736	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	2	7	0	0	2
736	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	6	0	0	2
807	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	2

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
812	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	16	0	0	2
817	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	2
836	IASA1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R	1	4	0	0	2
11807	MISC	-	-	-	-		1			BS; OXID FRAGMENT <1G	1	1	0	0	5
2505	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	13	0	0	2
2805	ETW2	JBL	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	3	132	0	0	2
2805	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R	2	4	0	0	2
2805	NOT POT	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X1; POSSIBLE STONE OR FCLAY X1	0	0	0	0	2
2905	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	8	0	0	3
2905	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	9			BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	9	16	0	0	3
3509	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	3	6	0	0	3
3518	SAM	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS; ?SAMCG	1	1	0	0	3
5119	PRO	J	-	-	-	WF	1			RIM; IRF	1	70	21	16	3
5215	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	6	0	0	3
5505	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	9			BS; IRF	9	34	0	0	3
5609	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	14			BS; IRF	14	129	0	0	3
5609	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	ABR		BASE; IRF	31	234	0	0	3
5707	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	6	ABR		BS; IRF	6	55	0	0	3
5945	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	12	0	0	4
5945	ETW2	J	RD	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	18	18	7	4
6008	PRO	-	-	-	-		1			RIM; GREEN GLAZE	1	6	0	2	5
6008	MISC	-	-	-	-		3			BS; OXID; ?VESSEL	3	2	0	0	5
6010	MOD	-	-	-	-		1			BS; STAFFS SLIPWARE PLATE	1	3	0	0	5
6020	MOD	-	-	-	-		1			BS; WHITE GLAZED WARE	1	1	0	0	5
6020	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0	VAB		OXID SANDY	1	2	0	0	5
6606, 6620, 6621	STONE	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X4	0	0	0	0	5

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8106	CALG	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		BASE; R	4	47	0	0	3
8106	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	11	100	0	0	3
8108	ETW4	J	FD	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	4	0	2	3
8207	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1			RIM SHLDR	16	465	28	17	3
8404	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	7	0	0	3
8406	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	6	0	0	3
8509	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R	2	16	0	0	5
8610	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	3			BS; R	3	30	0	0	5
8610	IAOOL	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OXID	2	7	0	0	5
8610	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	3	ABR		BS; IRF	3	27	0	0	5
8612	ETW2	JIR	IB	GLOB	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF	2	77	20	8	3
8612	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	5	0	0	3
8612	ETW2	J	FD	-	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF	1	5	0	2	3
8612	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	3			BS; IRF	3	37	0	0	3
8612	ETW1	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1			BASE; IRF	2	14	0	0	3
8612	ETW2	J	-	GLOB	-	HM	1			BS; IRF; NEAR RIM PERHAPS VERTICAL RIM JAR?	1	29	0	0	3
8612	NOT POT	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED BONE X1	0	0	0	0	3
8612	ETW2	-	-	U	FLT	HM	1	VAB		BASE; IRF	3	29	0	0	3
8612	IASH7	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R; GROG & ?SHELL; EPH?	1	6	0	0	3
8612	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	3			BS; IRF	3	22	0	0	3
8612	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BASE	1	8	0	0	3
8612	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0	ABR		OXID QUARTZ SOME VOIDS	1	5	0	0	5
8612	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	5			BS; R	5	21	0	0	5
8612	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R/OX	1	9	0	0	5
8612	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R/OX	6	16	0	0	5
8612	ETW2	J	-	GLOB	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	3	214	0	0	3
8617	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	3

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8621	DWSHT	JDW1	-	-	-		1			RIM SHLDR	8	73	22	14	3
8621	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS SHLDR	1	15	0	0	3
8623	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0	ABR		FORMLESS SANDY MID-ORANGE	1	8	0	0	3
8623	DWSHT	J	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	2	7	0	0	3
8623	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB		BS	1	9	0	0	3
8623	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1	BURNT		BS	1	8	0	0	3
8623	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	20	0	0	3
8625	HOSM2	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BASE	1	22	0	0	3
8625	HOSM1	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	30	0	0	3
8625	HOSM2	-	-	-	-		10	ABR		BS	10	103	0	0	3
8625	HOSM2	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	17	0	0	3
8625	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	6	0	0	3
8625	HOSM2	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB		BS	1	71	0	0	3
8625	HOSM3	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BASE	2	71	0	0	3
8625	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	2	24	0	0	3
8625	OX?	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS	5	63	0	0	3
8625	CALG	-	-	-	FLT	HB/WF	1			BASE; IRF	2	35	0	0	3
8627	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BASE	1	10	0	0	3
8629	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	1	15	0	0	3
8633	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; NLGREY4	1	12	0	0	3
8633	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	5	0	0	3
8633	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM?	1			BS; R	2	5	0	0	3
8634	GREY	JL	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	65	0	0	3
8634	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR		BS; NLGREY4	7	66	0	0	3
8634	GREY	JBEV	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM	1	55	21	21	3
8701	IASST	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	16	0	0	3
8701	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R	1	3	0	0	3
8711	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	2	34	0	0	3
8711	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	8	0	0	3

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8711	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS	1	4	0	0	3
8711	IASH7	JCH	IC	GLOB	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF	5	81	26	16	3
8711	ETW1	J	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	21	0	0	3
8714	STONE	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X1	0	0	0	0	3
8714	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	3	25	0	0	5
8714	ETW2	J	U	-	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; R	1	2	0	2	5
8714	ETW2	JEV	EVR	GLOB/OV	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	14	12	7	5
8714	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	19	ABR		BS; IRF	19	153	0	0	5
8714	ETW2C	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	VAB		BASE; IRF	1	55	0	0	5
8714	IASH7	JCH	IC	U	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP EXT		RIM; IRF; CRYSTALLINE IGNEOUS ROCK INCLUSION	1	41	26	7	3
8714	STONE	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X1	0	0	0	0	5
8714	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	17	0	0	3
8714	IASST	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	17	0	0	3
8714	CALGS	JBL	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	2	159	0	0	3
8714	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	11	ABR		BS MISC; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	11	74	0	0	3
8714	IASH1	JBNAT	RRE	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	15	0	2	5
8714	ETW2C	J	RRE	U	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; IRF	2	51	22	13	5
8714	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	17	ABR		BS; IRF	17	241	0	0	5
8714	ETW2C	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	VAB		BASE; IRF	2	54	0	0	5
8718	CALG	JEV	EVR	GLOB/OV	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	16	0	2	3
8718	DAUB	-	-	-	-		0	ABR		MID-ORANGE FINE SANDY WITH OCCASIONAL LARGE NON-SOLUBLE ROCK & COMMON CALC INCLUSIONS <2MM	3	79	0	0	3
8718	HOSM1	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BASE	4	42	0	0	3

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8718	ETW2	J	FRE	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF; C&H FIG. 48.5	1	14	0	2	3
8718	IASH1	JIR	IB	GLOB	-	HM; FT	1			RIM; IRF; CREYKE BECK NO. 187	1	20	0	2	3
8718	ETW1	-	-	U	-	HM	17			BS MISC; IRF	17	210	0	0	3
8718	ETW1	-	-	U	-	HM	10			BS MISC; R	10	39	0	0	3
8718	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	16	ABR		BS; IRF	16	97	0	0	3
8718	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	16	0	0	3
8718	ETW4	JEV	EVR	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	4	16	4	3
8718	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	2	0	0	3
8718	ETW1	-	U	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	1	2	0	2	3
8718	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	3	ABR		BS; IRF	3	17	0	0	3
8718	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	1	0	0	3
8718	STONE	-	-	-	-		0			UNWORKED STONE X4	0	0	0	0	3
8719	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BASE PEDESTAL	1	32	0	0	3
8719	HOSM1	BWM2	-	-	-		1			RIM; HALKON B2E	1	44	24	7	3
8719	HOSM2	BNNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM; FORM AS HALKON B1	2	75	26	15	3
8719	CRGR	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	3	0	0	3
8719	CRGR	-	-	-	-		1			BS	1	9	0	0	3
8719	DWSHT	-	-	-	-		1			BS	1	22	0	0	3
8719	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0	VAB		ORANGE SANDY	1	2	0	0	3
8719	ETW1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	3
8719	ETW1	J	FRE	-	-	HM	1			RIM	1	21	24	4	3
8719	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; OXID; SOME IGNEOUS	1	33	0	0	3
8719	ETW1	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; OXID	4	31	0	0	3
8719	CALG	-	-	-	-		1			BS	1	4	0	0	3
8720	HOSM1	JB	-	-	-	SHG	1	VAB		BS	3	14	0	0	3
8720	CRGR	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	2	6	0	0	3
8720	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	2	0	0	3
8720	GREY	JB	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM [BAG MARKED TR87]	1	20	20	8	3

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8724	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	25	0	0	3
8733	CALG	J	U	-	-	WF?	1			RIM; R	1	3	20	4	3
8733	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	7	0	0	3
8733	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	1	4	0	0	3
8734	ETW2	-	FD	GLOB	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; R; ?JIR; IGNEOUS ROCK	1	6	0	2	3
8734	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1			BASE	1	6	0	0	3
8739	GREY	JBNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM NECK AS HALKON 1987 B3A	1	40	14	20	3
8739	CC2	BKSF	-	-	-		1			BS SHLDR	1	3	0	0	3
8739	OX	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM	1	3	0	2	3
8742	CALG1	BDGR	-	-	-		1			RIM	1	19	22	7	3
8742	ETW1	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1	VAB		BASE; OX/R/OX	2	13	0	0	3
8743	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	2	15	0	0	3
8743	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	1	10	0	0	3
8743	CALG	J	EVR	-	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; IRF	1	7	0	2	3
8801	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	3	7	0	0	4
8803	GREY	-	-	-	-		2	VAB		BS	2	17	0	0	4
8803	CALG	J	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R	1	14	0	0	4
8816	IALIM	JCH	IC	U	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF; CHALLIS & HARDING 1975 FIG. 35.8	1	9	0	2	4
8816	IASH7	-	-	U	-	HM	3	ABR		BS; IRF	3	78	0	0	4
8816	IASH7	JL	-	U	FLT	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		BASE LOWER WALL; OX/R	15	383	0	0	4
8816	IASH7	JCH	RPEIGRL	U	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF; FORM AS CHALLIS & HARDING 1975 FIG. 35.8 WITH EXPANDED CHANNEL RIM AS C&H FIG. 47.12	1	28	28	5	4
8816	IASH7	JCH	IC	-	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF; CHALLIS & HARDING 1975 FIG. 35.8	1	13	18	7	4

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8816	IASH1	J	TRIR	GLOB	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF; CUMBERPATCH 2016 NO. 92	4	457	31	41	4
8818	IACV	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	2	62	0	0	4
8818	IACALCS	JBL	FRE	OPEN	-	HM	1			RIM; R; CHALLIS & HARDING 50.2	2	117	30	9	4
8818	IACALCS	JBL	RPEI	OPEN	-	HM	1			RIM; R; CHALLIS & HARDING 47.12	1	47	28	5	4
8818	IACALCS	-	-	GLOB	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	68	2129	0	0	4
8818	IACALCS	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS FLAKES; R	11	40	0	0	4
8818	ETW2	J	FRE	U	FLT	HM	1	VAB		RIM BASE; IRF	11	270	0	2	4
8821	IASH7	JNAT	RRE	GLOB	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; R; C&H 36.2	1	37	0	2	4
8821	IASH7	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	7	0	0	4
8821	IASH7	CLSD	-	U	FLT	HM	1	CARBON DEP INT		BASE; IRF	2	50	0	0	4
8905	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	CARBON DEP EXT		BS; IRF	2	40	0	0	4
8905	ETW2	-	EVT	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	10	0	2	4
8905	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OXID	3	22	0	0	4
8905	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	15	0	0	4
8911	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0			OXID SANDY WITH RARE ROCK	1	2	0	0	4
8911	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	2	VAB		BS; IRF	2	6	0	0	4
8914	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; R	1	2	0	0	4
8914	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1			BASE; IRF	1	17	0	0	4
8914	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	11			BS; IRF	11	76	0	0	4
8916	CPIV	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; OX/R; POORLY MIXED GROG OR CLAY PELLETS AND FINE VOIDS	3	21	0	0	4
8918	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	3	0	0	4
8918	ETW2C	-	-	U	-	HM	9	ABR		BS; IRF	9	94	0	0	4
8918	ETW2	JBEV	EVR	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	8	22	7	4
8918	IASH2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R	1	2	0	0	4
8918	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	10			BS; IRF	10	75	0	0	4

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
8918	ETW2	J	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R; ROUNDED SHOULDER OR CARINATED VESSEL (EG. BREWSTER 1963 FIG. 34.1) BUT OUTER SURFACE BROKEN AWAY	1	31	0	0	4
8918	IALIM	JEV	EVR	-	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF; LARGE CALC-RICH LIMESTONE OR ?CHALK INCLUSIONS	1	6	0	2	4
8918	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR; CARBON DEP INT		BS; OX/R	8	42	0	0	4
8918	ETW2C	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; OX/R	10	58	0	0	4
8920	ETW2	J	FPI	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R; LBA-EIA TYPE?	1	26	21	5	4
8926	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS	4	81	0	0	4
8931	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	3	8	0	0	4
8931	IV	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; OX/R/?; FINE VOIDS WITH NO CALC SURVIVING	1	2	0	0	4
8931	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0	VAB		FINE SANDY WITH SPARSE ERRATIC ROCK; PATCHY SURFACE COLOUR	1	16	0	0	4
8937	ETW	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF	1	6	0	0	4
8940	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR		BS; IRF	2	18	0	0	4
8944	ETW2	-	-	-	FLT	HM	1			BASE; R	1	5	0	0	4
8944	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR		BS; IRF	2	33	0	0	4
9003	ETW2	J	RD	-	-	HM	1			RIM; R	1	3	16	4	4
9003	ETW2	J	RD	-	-	HM	1			RIM SCRAP; IRF	1	2	0	2	4
9003	NOT POT	-	-	-	-		0			A FRAGMENT OF IGNEOUS ROCK AND A PIECE OF CHARCOAL	0	0	0	0	4
9003	ETW2C	J	RD	-	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF	6	89	20	6	4

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Box no
9003	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R; BLACK FIRED THIN WALLED	16	102	0	0	4
9003	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF	1	9	0	0	4
9003	CALG	-	-	U	-	HM	13			BS; IRF	13	50	0	0	4
9003	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	23			BS; IRF; ?NO OF VESSELS	23	146	0	0	4
9004	ETW2C	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR		BS; IRF	2	66	0	0	4
9004	ETW2C	J?	-	NJ	-	HM	1			BS NECK; IRF	2	22	0	0	4
9004	ETW4	-	-	U	-	WF?	1	ABR		BS; IRF; FINE FABRIC	8	93	0	0	4
9004	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; R	1	4	0	0	4
9004	ETW2	J?	RD	-	-	HM	1	VAB		RIM; IRF	1	7	0	2	4
9004	ETW2	-	-	U	-	HM	2	VAB		BS	2	4	0	0	4
9005	ETW4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; IRF	1	4	0	0	4
U/S	HOSM3	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS	1	6	0	0	3
U/S	GREY	-	-	-	-		1			BASE?	1	8	0	0	3
U/S	HOSM2	-	-	-	-		4	VAB		BS	4	45	0	0	3
U/S TP3402	GREY?	-	-	-	-		1			BS	1	39	0	0	3

Table 13: Additional material recorded by Jane Young at assessment

Site code	Trench	Context	Ceramic codename	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Ref no	Description
DBS2	3	0369	PREHAS	?	3	1	10		BS	TICKET 947	some ext soot
DBS2	4	0430	PREHAS	?	1	1	4		BS	TICKET 948	ext soot; concretions incl breaks
DBS2	4	0485	PREHAS	small vessel	1	1	3		BS	TICKET 953	variable fabric incl flint; soot in ext & break
DBS2	4	0485	PREHAS	?	1	1	2		BS	TICKET 955	concretions incl breaks
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	3	1	6		BS	TICKET 935	fine micaceous fabric; part ext soot
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	1	1	2		BS	TICKET 653	
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	1	1	1		BS	TICKET 886	flake; leached organics; concretions incl breaks
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	2	1	1		BS	TICKET 886	flakes; mixed quartz & feldspars
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	jar/bowl	1	1	11		BS	TICKET 879	concretions incl breaks
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	1	1	10		BS	TICKET 413	ext soot
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	1	1	9		BS	TICKET 980	similar fabric to 13g base + rock frags; concretions incl breaks
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	?	1	1	13		base	TICKET 966	? ASAX; polished int surface; concretions incl breaks; int carbonised deposit
DBS2	5	0525	PREHAS	jar ?	1	1	5		base/neck	TICKET 625	ext soot; abraded
DBS2	8	0839	PREHAS	?	1	1	16		BS	TICKET 964	concretions incl breaks
DBS2	9	0920	PREHAS	?	1	1	1		BS	TICKET 665	concretions incl breaks; carbonised deposit
DBS2	16	1604	PREHAS	large vessel	1	1	9		BS	TICKET 963	int soot ?;coarse rock tempered
DBS2	58	5810	PREHAS	?	1	1	1		BS		
DBS2	58	5810	PREHAS	?	1	1	1		BS	TICKET 947	very abraded
DBS3	85	8504	PREHAS	large jar	2	1	61		rim	DR 11; TICKET 629	ext soot; simple slightly everted rim; soot on ext body & int rim edge; some carbonised deposit
DBS3	85	8504	PREHAS	?	1	1	4		BS	TICKET 952	? Organic tempered; concretions incl breaks
DBS3	88	8830	PREHAS	?	1	1	2		BS	TICKET 967	ext soot; concretions incl breaks
DBS3	88	8830	PREHAS	large vessel	14	1	95		base & BS	TICKET 631	int carbonised deposit; int attrition; fabric incl carbonised chaff
DBS3	88	8830	PREHAS	large jar	11	1	155		rim & BS	DR 12;TICKET 910	irregular firing; simple slightly everted rim
DBS3	89	8941	PREHAS	jar ?	1	1	22		BS	TICKET 412	int carbonised deposit

Appendix 3B: Medieval and Later Pottery

by Jane Young and Johanna Gray

Introduction

A total of six hundred and ten sherds of pottery of presumed medieval or later date, representing no more than four hundred and sixty vessels and weighing a total of 6.593kg were examined for this report. The assemblage was recovered from eighty-three deposits and as un-stratified material across two sites (Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone) with the majority of the material being recovered from Landfall (551 sherds from 430 vessels). A small quantity of sherds of early medieval, medieval and modern date were also noted during assessment of the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage (Appendix 3B) and are not included in the quantifications presented in this report.

The submitted assemblage included sherds from vessels of uncertain date (55 sherds from 26 vessels) and of Roman date (7 sherds from 4 vessels). The earliest identifiable pottery dates to the early medieval period, probably at some point before the mid-12th century. The twenty-six vessels of uncertain date include twenty-four handmade vessels of potential Prehistoric, Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date. The majority of vessels recovered appear to date to between the latter part of the 12th century and the mid 14th century. There is a complete lack of vessels directly attributable to the 15th or 16th centuries and few that can be considered to belong in the 17th century. The pottery may therefore suggest that little post mid 14th century occupation occurred in the locality of either of the sites under consideration; however, this may just reflect a change in rubbish disposal. A small amount of late post-medieval and early modern pottery attests to more recent rubbish disposal in the areas under investigation.

Table 1: Pottery by ceramic period and site with vessel count

Ceramic period	DBS1	DBS2	DBS3	Totals
UNCERTAIN	0	19	7	**26**
ROMAN	0	4	0	**4**
Early medieval	0	37	0	**37**
Early medieval to	0	266	0	**266**
Medieval	1	97	1	**99**
Post-medieval	4	5	0	**9**
Early modern	16	3	0	**19**
Totals	**21**	**431**	**8**	**460**

Table 2: Pottery by ceramic period and ceramic codename with sherd count, vessel count and weight in grams

Ceramic period	Codename	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
	MISC	2	2	22
	PREHAS	52	23	443
	RMED	1	1	4
Total Uncertain date		*55*	*26*	*469*
	R	7	4	37
Total Roman date		*7*	*4*	*37*
	BEVO1	38	33	499
	EYEMCQC	2	2	6
	EYEMCS	1	1	2
	REDCH	1	1	14

Ceramic period	Codename	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
Total Early medieval date		*42*	*37*	*521*
	EYQC	32	19	343
	STAX	288	244	3023
	STAXT	3	3	34
Total early medieval to medieval date		*323*	*266*	*3400*
	BEVO2	81	50	930
	BEVO2T	4	3	14
	BRANS	4	2	115
	HCSW	2	2	32
	HUM	17	11	270
	HUMB	1	1	44
	MEDLOC	25	17	175
	MEDX	2	1	10
	NYWW	12	12	85
Total medieval date		*148*	*99*	*1675*
	BERTH	2	2	61
	BL	1	1	1
	GGRE	1	1	18
	PMX	2	1	11
	RGRE	1	1	5
	SLIP	3	3	48
Total post-medieval date		*10*	*9*	*144*
	CREA	2	2	30
	ENGS	1	1	113
	IRNSTN	4	3	62
	LERTH	1	1	7
	NOTS	1	1	16
	PEARL	9	8	62
	TPW	5	1	52
	WHITE	2	2	5
Total early modern date		*25*	*19*	*347*
TOTALS		**610**	**460**	**6593**

Methodology and terminology

The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and site-based fabric type using mnemonic codenames based on those used for the Easington to Ganstead (EAG) gas pipeline (Young and Didsbury 2016). Post-medieval and early modern types were identified visually; earlier fabrics were identified using a x20 binocular microscope. At this assessment stage sherds not immediately ascribable to an obvious ware type, or ceramic period were allocated more general codenames (see Tables 2 and 3).

The assemblage was quantified within each context by ware and where given, a site-based fabric type, using four measures: number of sherds; estimated vessel count using sherds obviously belonging to a single vessel; weight in grams and estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present (REVE). Every effort was made to reconstruct cross-context vessels although only one was noted and this has been numbered in the archive as Vessel 1. The ceramic data including attributes such as decoration,

condition and usage was entered on a Microsoft Excel database using ceramic codenames (a copy of this in available in the archive). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016). Forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001).

The pottery types are summarised here by ceramic period with individual fabric descriptions available in the archive where noted. Thirty-one different local and regional post-Roman ware types, three Roman vessels and twenty-six vessels of uncertain date are present.

Table 3: Pottery by ceramic period, ceramic codename and full name with sherd count, vessel count, weight in grams and REVE

Ceramic period	Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight	REVE
Uncertain	MISC	Unidentified types	0	1900	2	2	22	0
	PREHAS	Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon	0	800	52	23	443	0.34
	RMED	Roman or medieval	40	1500	1	1	4	0
Roman	R	Roman pottery	40	400	7	4	37	0.01
Early medieval	BEVO1	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1	1100	1230	38	33	499	0.74
	EYEMCQC	East Yorkshire Early Medieval Coarse Quartz and Chalk	1130	1250	2	2	6	0
	EYEMCS	East Yorkshire Early Medieval Coarse Sandy	1100	1230	1	1	2	0
	REDCH	Reduced Chalky ware	1050	1230	1	1	14	0
Early medieval to medieval	EYQC	East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk tempered	1140	1250	32	19	343	0.49
	STAX	Staxton-type ware	1150	1500	288	244	3023	2.03
	STAXT	Staxton-type ware	1150	1500	3	3	34	0
Medieval	BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	81	50	930	0.69
	BEVO2T	Beverley Orange-type ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	4	3	14	0
	BRANS	Brandsby-type ware	1250	1350	4	2	115	0.09
	HCSW	Hull-type Coarse Sandy ware	1200	1400	2	2	32	0.06
	HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	17	11	270	0
	HUMB	Humber Basin fabrics	1250	1500	1	1	44	0
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	25	17	175	0.03
	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	2	1	10	0
	NYWW	North Yorkshire Whiteware (Scarborough/York)	1180	1350	12	12	85	0
Post-medieval	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1950	2	2	61	0
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1950	1	1	1	0
	GGRE	Green-glazed Red Earthenware (Yorkshire type)	1550	1800	1	1	18	0
	PMX	Post-medieval Non-local fabrics	1500	1800	2	1	11	0
	RGRE	Reduced glazed red earthenware	1600	1850	1	1	5	0
	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	3	3	48	0
Early modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	2	30	0.15
	ENGS	English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1	113	0
	IRNSTN	Modern Ironstone	1810	1900	4	3	62	0.03
	LERTH	Late Earthenware	1750	2000	1	1	7	0
	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware	1690	1820	1	1	16	0.07
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1860	9	8	62	0.08
	TPW	Transfer-printed Whiteware	1830	2000	5	1	52	0

Ceramic period	Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight	REVE
	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	1830	2000	2	2	5	0
TOTALS					**610**	**460**	**6573**	**4.81**

Uncertain date

Fifty-five sherds representing twenty-six vessels are of uncertain date at this assessment stage. Fifty-two of these sherds are from twenty-three handmade vessels of potential Prehistoric, Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date (PREHAS). These vessels are mainly in a range of quartz-tempered, coarse rock-tempered and organic-tempered fabrics that occur in vessels of these periods in East Yorkshire. Further, more detailed work by specialists in all three periods should hopefully be able to more closely date these vessels. For this assessment the author has noted in the archive list any dating preference based on visual attributes.

Another crudely handmade sherd in an oxidised organic fabric appears to be from a shallow tray or dish (MISC). The vessel is stratified within a small group of medieval vessels of probable 12th to 13th century date and could possibly come from a crude dripping dish, however, this group also includes three identifiable Roman sherds from a single small vessel. A tiny and very abraded sherd is either a piece of unfeatured fired clay or is from a handmade vessel (MISC).

A small sherd in a fine reduced sandy fabric with oxidised margins is possibly from a jar of Roman or medieval date (RMED).

Roman

Seven of the submitted sherds in oxidised or reduced quartz-tempered fabrics are from four vessels of Roman date (R).

Early medieval

The earliest readily identifiable post-Roman pottery was recovered from both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone and is of early medieval type (42 sherds from 37 vessels). These industries mostly developed between the late 11th and mid-12th centuries and sometimes continued into the second half of the 13th century. They most commonly had declined by the early/mid 13th century in favour of 'medieval' types. There is an overlap of these types with some of the medieval wares in the first half of the 13th century and with the three main coarsewares that span the early medieval and medieval periods (see below). Early medieval-type industries can mostly be divided into those whose primary function was as kitchen coarsewares (mainly handmade) and the mainly wheel-thrown fineware industries whose main product was the jug or pitcher. Some coarseware industries also produced a few glazed jug forms and increasingly by the mid 12th century jars and bowls became a significant part of the repertoire of some fineware potters.

The only early medieval fineware to be recovered from the sites was Beverley 1 ware (Watkins 1991 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992). The thirty-eight sherds found come from thirty-three vessels most of which are only represented by small and sometimes abraded sherds. A few of the sherds recovered have slightly variant fabrics (noted in the archive list) but most vessels fall within the range described as Fabric A. Eleven jars including a collared example and an early pipkin handle can be identified. Eighteen of the vessels are from small, medium or large-sized jugs, only one of which is decorated. This decorated jug has horizontal combed wavy line decoration similar to that found on jugs in the 1188 fire horizon at Lurk Lane, Beverley (Watkins 1991, 66). Only three sherds come from vessels with thick walls and sparse 'splashed' glazes and these vessels predate the mid/late 12th century; the jug with a

flaring everted rim and strap handle springing directly from the rim top found in Trench 50 at Landfall potentially dates to the first half of the 12th century. Most of the vessels however, are fairly well executed, have thin and even walls and a suspension glaze, suggesting that they date to the last quarter of the 12th century or to the earlier part of the 13th century (Watkins, 1991, 80 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992). Kilns for Beverley Ware Type 1 have yet to be identified in Beverley, but finds of numerous wasters at Albion House (G. Watkins unpublished notes) and Annie Reed Road (Didsbury and Holbrey 2009) suggest that it was manufactured in the Grovehill area of Beverley.

A single basal sherd from a jar found in Trench 50 at Landfall has tentatively been identified as of Reduced Chalky ware (REDH) type as defined by Watkins (Watkins 1991, 79). This type was thought to possibly be a product fairly local to Beverley where it formed the main coarseware present at Lurk Lane, from the mid to late 12th century (Watkins 1991, 64-66). Three sherds are in two coarsely quartz-tempered fabrics of presumed Easy Yorkshire production. The two sherds of East Yorkshire Early Medieval Coarse Sandy ware type (EYEMCS) are from small jars.

Sherds tempered with similar coarse sand were found in 12th century deposits at the Lurk Lane and 33-35 Eastgate excavations in Beverley. At the time they were thought to be intrusive examples of Hull-type medieval Coarse Sandy ware (Watkins 1991, 88 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992, 117). More recent evidence suggests that a coarse sand-tempered tradition also existed in Holderness in the early medieval period. These vessels probably date to between the 12th and mid 13th centuries. A single sherd from a medium-sized jar is in a similar fabric also containing common grains of chalk in the fabric (EYEMCQC).

Early medieval to medieval

Three long-lived quartz-tempered coarseware fabrics fall between being of early medieval and medieval type. Thirty-two sherds are from nineteen East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered ware vessels (EYQC). The grouping includes fabrics that are mostly tempered with quartz but also include a varying amount of chalk. This is often the most significant coarseware group to be recovered from groups of mid 12th to mid 13th century date in rural East Yorkshire south of Beverley. The date range for most fabrics is likely to fall within the 12th to mid 13th centuries, although further study is needed to determine the exact chronological sequences of this type. Examination under a x20 binocular microscope suggests that a range of individual fabric types are represented, but that the majority of vessels (14 vessels) fall into Site Fabric 2. A similar fabric group was recovered from sites under investigation during the Humber Gateway project (Young 2018). This fabric group utilises a slightly coarser quartz sand and the chalk grains are of fairly common frequency. Similar fabrics occur at Hedon where they are grouped together as Coarse Sand-tempered fabrics by Hayfield (Hayfield and Slater 1984, 27), although the published fabric descriptions do not contain reference to the common chalk inclusions present in some fabrics and the quartz grain size is rarely coarse. It is suggested by Hayfield that these fabrics are products of kilns in Hedon itself, but without detailed scientific analysis or a kiln group being located, this cannot be proved. It is most likely that a number of sites in East Yorkshire were making this type of pottery including Hedon. The majority of the vessels are completely handmade, although on a number of jars the rims appear to have been wheel thrown or turn-tabled. With the exception of a basal sherd that could potentially come from a large jar or bowl the vessels recovered are small, medium or large-sized jars. The four rims present can be paralleled at Hedon as can the in-turned bases (Hayfield and Slater 1984, figs14-15). Six sherds are from five vessels in finer bright oxidised fabrics. These vessels appear to be fairly thin-walled small or medium-sized jars, although one vessel represented by a small external flake could be a jar or a bowl.

The most common post-Roman pottery type to be recovered overall is Staxton-type ware (STAX and STAXT). This type, often referred to as Staxton/Potter Brompton-type (Earnshaw and Watkins 1984, 35-7), is likely to have been produced at several centres in the Vale of Pickering between the late 12th and 14th centuries (Watkins 1991, 87). The ware appears to have been the most common type of coarseware in use in Beverley between the early/mid 13th and early 14th centuries (Watkins 1991, 87 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992, 111). It is also found in Hull, but is never an important part of assemblages, possibly suggesting that, as in Beverley, its floruit was declining by the late 13th century (Watkins 1987, 109-110). All of the sherds thought to be of this type were scanned under a x20 binocular microscope. Sherds thought not to fall within the main fabrics previously viewed by the author (Vince and Young 1999) were subdivided into three site-based fabrics. In total two hundred and eighty-eight sherds representing two hundred and forty-four vessels are of Staxton type (STAX) with the vast majority having fairly typical fabrics (202 sherds from 168 vessels). The majority of sherds can be identified as coming from fairly typical small, medium or large-sized jars, but at least two of the vessels are bowls and one large thick-walled sherd is from a very large vessel or piece of roof furniture. Only two of the vessels are decorated and this is with direct finger or thumb-pressings to the rim. Fifty-five of the vessels have surviving soot residues suggesting that their primary function was as cooking pots. Forty-three sherds from thirty-seven vessels are in Site Fabric Group A. These vessels mainly contain a finer quartz sand (although some grains are typical of the main production) and are almost always reduced in firing. All identifiable vessel forms are small or medium-sized jars. The forty-one sherds from thirty-seven vessels in Fabric Group B have a mixed quartz fabric not dissimilar to the main type but they additionally contain common iron-rich grains. All identifiable vessel forms are small, medium or large-sized jars. The two sherds in more poorly sorted Fabric Group C are from jars, of which one is exceptionally thin-walled. Three sherds although visually similar to the other Staxton ware vessels have fabrics inconsistent with the type (STAXT).

Medieval

One hundred and forty-eight sherds representing ninety-nine vessels in nine ware groupings are of medieval type. The eighty-one Beverley 2 sherds are from fifty vessels almost entirely in the main Fabric B (Didsbury and Watkins 1992). This fabric spans the life of the ware type from the 13th until at least the early/mid 14th century. Two sherds are in a possibly early Fabric A/B combination and one sherd from a small jug is in finer Fabric B/C. Two jug sherds including one decorated with diagonal applied parallel strips with row of pellets between them are in Fabric Group X. The majority of sherds come from small and medium-sized jugs, but there is one large jug and at least two jars occur. Unusually there are sherds from two miniature vessels. Four sherds from two small and one medium-sized jugs are in variant fabrics (BEVO2T) possibly produced elsewhere in East Yorkshire or in North Lincolnshire. One of the jugs has applied and pressed strip decoration.

Sixteen sherds of Humberware (HUM) representing ten vessels were recovered from Trench 50 at Landfall. Another sherd from a jug was found in Trench 1. The sherds are all of the type defined as Humber 1 (Watkins 1987, 98–104) and come from seven medium-sized jugs, two large jugs, one small jug and a small jug or jar. None of the vessels are especially chronologically diagnostic but visually they appear to be of late 13th to 14th century date; no obviously late (15th to mid 16th century) vessels were recovered from the sites. A single sherd from a large jug recovered from Trench 7 at Landfall is certainly of Humberware-type (HUMB) but is not part of the mainstream production. The jug is potentially of late 13th to 15th century date.

Two sherds from jars tempered with grains of medium to coarse quartz sand have tentatively been identified as being of Hull-type Coarse Sandy ware type (HCSW) and of 13th or 14th century date.

Twenty-five sherds from seventeen vessels have fabrics that suggest an East Yorkshire source but do not belong to defined types (MEDLOC). Five of these vessels have similar fabrics and general appearances. These have been grouped together as Site Group A and comprise four jugs and a jug or jar of probable 13th century date. The other potentially locally produced vessels include examples of jugs, jars and in two cases possible bowls of 13th to mid 14th century type.

Four sherds are from a Brandsby-type jug and a jar (BRANS) of probable 13th or 14th century date. Several kilns have been found in Brandsby itself and there is also documentary evidence for potting there between the 14th and 16th centuries (Le Patourel 1968) but the type appears to have also been made at several centres within North Yorkshire (Hayes 1988) Twelve sherds, each representing an individual jug, are in light-firing fine sandy fabrics containing a high percentage of fine iron-rich grains (NYWW). Visually the sherds resemble York Glazed Ware or Scarborough ware but the iron-rich fabrics do not match any samples held by the authors. The vessels have both pale reduced and copper-rich glazes typical of both York and Scarborough 13th to mid 14th century production. Two sherds are from a small jug probably manufactured at an unknown centre within the Humber Basin in the 13th century (MEDX).

Post-medieval to early modern

Little pottery of post-mid 14th century type was recovered from the sites. The nine vessels of post-medieval type include a range of coarse earthenwares (BERTH, BL, GGRE, PMX and RGRE) of mixed potential mid 16th to 19th century date. The three Slipware sherds (SLIP) are all from open forms such as bowls or dishes. The two large vessels are of late 18th to 19th century type whilst the smaller vessel has an internal yellow glaze mottled with manganese and is of late 17th to 18th century type.

Twenty-five sherds from nineteen vessels are of early modern date and include decorated and plain refined earthenwares (CRE, IRNSTN, PEARL, TPW and WHITE), stonewares (ENGS and NOTS) and an earthenware jar or bowl (LERTH). The earliest closely dateable vessels probably date to the earlier part of the 19th century but the latest vessel is an oval Transfer-printed plate (TPW) dated by a trademark to between 1902 and 1912.

Site sequences

The submitted pottery was recovered from eighty-three deposits and as un-stratified material in twenty-four trenches across three areas within Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone (DBS2 and DBS1/ DBS3). The vast majority of post-Roman pottery was recovered from Landfall (Table 1).

Landfall

Seventy-five deposits across nineteen trenches at Landfall produced pottery examined by the authors (Tables 4–11). The majority of the pottery recovered is of early medieval to medieval date with most of the sherds coming from Staxton-type coarseware jars. Only two trenches (Trenches 50 and 53) produced more than a few vessels and most only five or less (Table 4).

Table 4: Pottery from Landfall summary by Trench and ceramic period with vessel count

Trench	Uncertain	Roman	Early medieval	Early medieval to medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Early modern	TOTALS
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	**5**

Trench	Uncertain	Roman	Early medieval	Early medieval to medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Early modern	TOTALS
5	9	1	0	2	1	0	0	**13**
7	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	**7**
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	**2**
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	**2**
15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
16	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	**3**
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
50	0	0	6	155	61	0	0	**222**
51	0	0	2	5	7	0	0	**14**
52	1	1	1	7	2	1	0	**13**
53	0	0	26	95	18	0	0	**139**
55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
59	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	**2**
TOTALS	**19**	**4**	**37**	**266**	**97**	**5**	**3**	**431**

Trenches 1–9

Small assemblages of mixed date were recovered from Trenches 1, 3–5 and 7–9 (Table 5). Most deposits produced three or less sherds of small size many of which exhibit a fair degree of abrasion. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 produced a total of fourteen handmade vessels of potential Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon date but otherwise little of note.

Table 5: Pottery summary by Trench, deposit and feature for Landfall Trenches 1-9 with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
1	123	122	Field drain	late 13th to 15th	HUM	1	1	21
3	353	352	Furrow	18th	NOTS	1	1	16
	369	355	Ditch	Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	PREHAS	3	1	10
4	430	429	Pit	Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	PREHAS	1	1	4
	485	479	Ditch	Roman	MISC	1	1	1
					PREHAS	2	2	5
					R	2	1	14
5	525	518	Drainage feature	13th to mid 14th Very mixed with high % Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	BEVO2	1	1	2
					PREHAS	12	9	58
					R	1	1	1
					STAX	2	2	10
					BEVO2	1	1	1

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
7	704	703	Ditch	Late 15th to 16th	HUMB	1	1	44
					NYWW	1	1	7
					PMX	2	1	11
	714	713	Pit	Roman	R	1	1	17
	717	713	Pit	18th	BEVO2	1	1	2
					LERTH	1	1	7
8	837	837	Flooding deposit	Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	PREHAS	1	1	16
9	920	919	Furrow	Late 17th to 18th	PREHAS	1	1	1
					SLIP	1	1	2
TOTALS						**38**	**31**	**250**

Trenches 13–35

Small assemblages of mixed date were recovered from Trenches 13–16 and 35 (Table 6). A single sherd found in Trench 16 is from a handmade vessel of potential Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon date otherwise little of note was recovered from these trenches.

Table 6: Pottery summary by Trench, deposit and feature for Landfall Trenches 13–35 with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight
13	1303	1302	Furrow	Mid 16th to mid 17th	RGRE	1	1	5
14	1413	1407	Ditch	mid 17th to 18th	BEVO1	1	1	1
					BL	1	1	1
15	1514	1513	Furrow	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	1	1	2
16	1604	1603	Furrow	13th to mid 14th	BEVO1	1	1	6
					BEVO2	1	1	1
					PREHAS	1	1	9
35	3521	3519	Furrow	late 18th to early/mid 19th	PEARL	2	1	1
TOTALS						**9**	**8**	**26**

Trench 50

This trench produced an assemblage of two hundred and sixty-three sherds representing two hundred and twenty-two vessels of early medieval to medieval date and found in twenty-three deposits (Table 7). The vast majority of sherds are from Staxton-type jars or bowls of probable 13th to early/mid 14th century date. The small number of glazed fineware vessels present are almost entirely of Yorkshire production with kilns in Beverley providing most of the 13th to mid 14th century vessels. Most groups are small (below 25 vessels) but gully [5043] and feature [5049] produced slightly larger groups, although neither group appears to represent undisturbed primary deposition.

Table 7: Pottery summary for Landfall Trench 50 by deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
50.9	5018	Ditch	late 13th to 14th	BRANS	3	1	87
5004	5003	Ditch	late 13th to 14th	BEVO2	2	2	11
				EYQC	1	1	4
				HUM	2	1	70

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
				MEDLOC	2	1	8
				STAX	1	1	11
5006	5005	Ditch	late 13th to 14th	BEVO2	5	1	10
				HUM	9	4	109
				MEDLOC	1	1	10
5012				HUM	1	1	8
5044	5043	Gully	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	5	4	11
				BEVO2T	2	1	9
				NYWW	1	1	1
				STAX	26	25	195
5052	5040	Ditch	late 13th to 14th	HUM	1	1	29
				STAX	1	1	30
5053	5041	Ditch	Late 12th	STAX	2	2	23
5054	5054	Deposit	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	2	2	5
				STAX	9	8	51
50.5				MEDLOC	2	1	4
50.7	5054		12th to early/mid 13th	REDCH	1	1	14
5055	5048	Gully	Mid/late 13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	5	4	28
				MEDLOC	1	1	12
				NYWW	1	1	4
				STAX	15	14	149
50.1	5048		13th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	29
50.2				NYWW	1	1	15
50.3				STAX	5	1	16
5058	5049	Feature	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	5	4	15
5058	5049	Feature	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	3	3	18
50.4	5049 ?		late 13th to 14th	HUM	1	1	3
50.4				STAX	1	1	4
5059	5038	Ditch	Late 12th to 13th	BEVO1	1	1	51
				EYQC	1	1	2
				STAX	6	4	97
5060				STAX	11	10	159
5063	5039	Ditch	13th ?	BEVO2	2	2	42
				EYEMCQC	1	1	4
				EYQC	2	1	6
				STAX	11	9	137
5064	5038	Ditch	Late 13th to 14th	BEVO1	1	1	2
				BEVO2	2	2	12
				EYEMCQC	1	1	2
			Mixed	HUM	1	1	25
				STAX	19	19	177
5065	5049	Feature	Late 13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	8	6	31
				EYEMCS	1	1	2
				EYQC	1	1	5
			Mixed	HCSW	2	2	32
				HUM	1	1	5

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
				MEDLOC	1	1	5
				MEDX	2	1	10
				NYWW	4	4	20
				STAX	40	37	337
				STAXT	2	2	19
U/S		U/S	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	3	3	9
				BEVO2T	2	2	5
				BRANS	1	1	28
				MEDLOC	3	3	13
				NYWW	2	2	35
				STAX	13	9	147
TOTAL					**263**	**222**	**2412**

Trench 51

Sixteen sherds from fourteen vessels of mainly medieval date were recovered from three deposits in Trench 51 (Table 8). None of the material is of especial note.

Table 8: Pottery summary for Trench 51 by deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
5104	5103	Pit	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	2	1	7
				MEDLOC	1	1	5
				NYWW	1	1	2
				STAX	2	2	24
5105				BEVO1	3	2	31
				BEVO2	3	3	4
				MEDLOC	1	1	4
				STAX	2	2	7
5133	5128	Linear	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	32
TOTAL					**16**	**14**	**116**

Trench 52

The fifteen sherds representing thirteen vessels of mixed uncertain to post-medieval type were recovered from six deposits in Trench 52 (Table 9). With the exception of a crudely handmade dish or shallow tray of uncertain date in an organic-tempered fabric, none of the material is of especial note. The handmade vessel is stratified within a small group of medieval pottery recovered from ditch recut [5221] and could potentially be of Prehistoric to medieval date.

Table 9: Pottery summary for Trench 52 by deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
5210	5221	Ditch	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	3
5211	5221	Ditch	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	1	1	1
				MEDLOC	1	1	13
				MISC	1	1	21
				R	3	1	5
				STAX	4	4	85

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
5230	5220	Ditch	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	10
5243	5222	Pit	Mid 16th to 18th	STAX	1	1	13
5244	5228	Furrow		BERTH	1	1	7
5251	5224	Ditch	mid to mid/late 12th	BEVO1	1	1	3
TOTAL					**15**	**13**	**161**

Trench 53

This trench produced the second largest group to be presented from Landfall (205 sherds from 139 vessels). The assemblage was recovered from twenty-four deposits almost all of which are fills of cut features such as pits, gullies and ditches (Table 10). The majority of features produced less than ten sherds but a group of four gullies ([5313], [5325], [023] and [5329]) appear to contain at least an element of what may be primary discard. The only other feature to produce a group of any size (60 sherds from 57 vessels) is ditch [5303] (fills (5307) and (5308)). Several sherds are sizeable but only three vessels are represented by more than a single sherd. The group may however represent a redeposited primary group.

Table 10: Pottery summary for Landfall Trench 53 by deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
002	5382	Ditch	late 12th to early 13th	BEVO1	4	3	14
004				BEVO1	6	4	46
				STAX	2	2	24
53.4	5397		early/mid to mid/late 12th	BEVO1	1	1	47
014	5388	Pit	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAXT	1	1	15
5306	5313	Gully	13th to early/mid 14th	BEVO2	4	4	23
				STAX	4	3	59
5307	5303	Ditch	13th	BEVO1	1	1	2
				STAX	12	11	383
5308				BEVO1	12	12	264
			Mixed	BEVO2	1	1	6
				MEDLOC	2	2	7
				NYWW	1	1	1
				STAX	31	29	234
5309	5304	Ditch	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	17
5311	024	Gully	Late 12th to mid 14th	EYQC	1	1	4
				STAX	1	1	8
5317	5312	Ditch	13th to mid 14th	BEVO1	1	1	4
				BEVO2	1	1	72
				STAX	4	4	132
5318	5313	Gully	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	11	1	120
5319	5314	Pit/posthole	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	5

Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
5326	023	Gully	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	7	4	42
5330	5329	Gully	Late 12th to mid 13th	BEVO1	4	3	13
				EYQC	2	2	24
				MEDLOC	9	3	94
				STAX	2	2	25
5331	5324	Linear	Late 12th to mid 13th	EYQC	24	12	298
				STAX	9	7	67
5341	5340	Pit	13th	BEVO2	1	1	32
53.2				STAX	3	1	7
5343	5342	Gully	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	1	1	1
				STAX	6	5	40
5345	5320	Ditch	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	1	1	2
				STAX	3	3	13
5351	5322	Gully	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	2	2	5
5353	5323	Pit	Mid to mid/late 12th?	BEVO1	1	1	15
5380	5325	Gully	13th *Same vessel 53.1	BEVO2*	21	3	484
53.1	5325 ?	Gully	13th *Same vessel 5380	BEVO2*	4	1	96
				STAX	1	1	5
53.3				STAX	1	1	8
TOTAL					**205**	**140**	**2757***

*Cross-deposit join between 5380 and 53.1

Trenches 55–59

Six sherds from four vessels were recovered from three deposits in Trenches 55, 58 and 59 (Table 11). A handmade sherd found in fill (5810) of furrow [5808] is of potential Prehistoric, Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date otherwise the group is unremarkable.

Table 11: Pottery summary for Landfall Trenches 55–59 by deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
55	5506	5504	Ditch	Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	3	1	40
58	5810	5808	Furrow	Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	PREHAS	1	1	1
59	5904	5902	Furrow	13th to 14th	MEDLOC	1	1	0
				Late 12th to mid 14th	STAX	1	1	10
TOTALS						**6**	**4**	**51**

Onshore Substation Zone

DBS1

Twenty-six fragmentary sherds from twenty-one vessels of mixed but mainly early modern date were recovered from five features in Trench 60 (Table 4). No pottery of note was recovered.

Table 12: Onshore Substation Zone (DBS1) pottery summary by Trench, deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
60	6000	6000	Topsoil	Early 20th	BERTH	1	1	54
					CREA	2	2	30
					ENGS	1	1	113
				Mixed late 18th + group	IRNSTN	4	3	62
					PEARL	4	4	56
					SLIP	2	2	46
					TPW	5	1	52
					WHITE	2	2	5
	6004	6003	Pit	Mid 16th to 17th	GGRE	1	1	18
	6008	6007	Linear terminal	13th to mid 14th	BEVO2	1	1	27
	6012	6011	Drain	Early/mid to mid 19th	PEARL	1	1	2
	6020	6019	Furrow	Mid 19th	PEARL	2	2	3
TOTALS						**26**	**21**	**468**

DBS3

Thirty-two sherds representing only eight vessels were recovered from four deposits in four trenches at DBS3. The majority of sherds are from handmade vessels of potential Prehistoric, Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date.

Table 13: Onshore Substation Zone (DBS3) pottery summary by Trench, deposit and feature with suggested dating for earliest deposition

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Suggested date	Codename	Total sherd	Total vessel	Total weight
85	8504	8503	Ditch recut	Early to early/mid 13th	BEVO2	1	1	8
					PREHAS	3	2	65
86	8625	8624	Pit	Roman or medieval	RMED	1	1	4
88	8830	8825	Ditch	Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	PREHAS	26	3	252
89	8941	8941	Deposit	Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon	PREHAS	1	1	22
TOTALS						**32**	**8**	**351**

Discussion and statement of significance

The nature of the pottery recovered from both sites under consideration indicates that, as is typical for rural sites, little of the material is likely to represent primary deposition. This factor together with the

types of deposit the pottery was recovered from seriously hampers the potential of the assemblages to answer questions of detailed dating for individual feature groups but does provide an overall chronology for ceramic disposal in the areas under investigation.

The presence of a number of handmade vessels has the potential to indicate Anglo-Saxon activity but is more likely to represent that of Prehistoric or early to mid-Iron Age date. The earliest identifiable post-Roman pottery dates to the medieval period most probably at some point before the mid 12th century, although most deposition appears to have taken place between the late 12th and mid 14th centuries. The recovered pottery types are mainly typical of East Yorkshire assemblages being mainly produced within East and North Yorkshire. No medieval continental imports and only one potential regional import were recovered. Little pottery attributable to the period from the mid 14th century onwards was recovered from the sites.

Research aims and objectives

The main contribution of the medieval and later pottery assemblage must be considered to be the establishment and interpretation of chronological development on the sites where such material was recovered (Tables 4-13). It is not only the presence of recovered ceramic types but also the lack of direct evidence for ceramic disposal in the areas under investigation prior to the 12th century that should be taken into consideration (although this may change during future phases of work if some of the handmade vessels are found to be of Anglo-Saxon date). A hiatus in the sequence between the mid 14th century at the latest and the post-medieval to early modern periods may suggest possible abandonment or a decrease in activity at Landfall where a larger sample of medieval pottery was recovered, but it could also indicate a change in disposal mechanisms.

Unfortunately, none of the research agendas pertaining to the locality (Roskams and Wyman 2005 and 2007, Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy 2024, Medieval Settlement Research Framework 2024) link ceramics to specific or even general aims and objectives for the local area, neither is the East Yorkshire section of the Research Framework for Post-Roman Ceramic Studies in Britain (Irving 2011) expansive. It has however been possible to contribute to some of the more general research questions in the region and ceramic studies:

- Systematic regional study of the distribution of post-Roman ceramics, including those produced in the region and those imported into it may inform the modes of distribution and spheres of exchange of rural and urban production centres and further inform us about the role of markets, fairs and ports and trading routes.
- Provide a means to study the distribution pattern, density of domestic use, chronology and socio-economic factors of medieval rural settlements in the area.
- Develop further the study of ceramic assemblages in East and North Yorkshire.

Potential of the assemblage

The potential of the medieval and later pottery recovered from the sites under investigation is in many ways severely limited by the nature of the assemblage. The character of the deposits the material was recovered from and the almost complete lack of pottery that could be considered to represent primary, or even disturbed primary deposition must be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, the potential to further our knowledge of the character and distribution of medieval pottery in the area remains. Further investigation of four main areas (see Table 14) should further inform the site chronology and socio-economic status and contribute towards answering the more general objectives stated above.

At the assessment stage all pottery was identified to a level complying with basic National (PCRC, SGRP and MPRG 2016) and local museum acceptance standards. This precluded the identification to close source, or fabric level, of much of the locally or regionally produced material not immediately attributable to a known production site or ware grouping. The further identification of this pottery has the potential to not only provide closer chronology for the types and therefore site taphonomy, but also benefit our knowledge of local patterns of post-Roman ceramic consumption and production by providing possible provenance.

Further work on the medieval pottery assemblage has the potential to:

Determine a more accurate chronology for the handmade and other vessels of uncertain date (UHM, MISC and RMED).

Characterise any newly defined pottery types or sub-groups (NYWW, STAX and EYQC). Determine if a potentially more local source for some of the Staxton/Potter Brompton fabric sub-groups is viable or if all of the material originates in the area of these two known North Yorkshire industries (STAX). Determine if the fabric sub-group (Site Group 2) of the East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk fabrics (EYQC) is directly related to vessels found in Hedon and thought to be manufactured there (Hayfield and Slater 1984). Determine the potentially local source of some of the medieval (13th to 14th century) pottery (MEDLOC).

Recommended further work

The nature of the medieval and later pottery recovered from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone limits the potential of the assemblage for further work, although there are several areas of interest. On the whole the assemblage contains pottery typical for the area and requires no further work as the material has been fully catalogued to a level suitable for museum deposition and further academic research.

A small amount of material has however the potential to further our understanding of the site chronology and post-Roman pottery production and consumption in East and North Yorkshire. The proposed further work is in line with research into post-Roman pottery in Yorkshire (Irving 2011). Further analysis and identification may enhance our understanding of local markets and cultural identity within the region as well as tightening the site chronology.

- Further identify the twenty-three handmade vessels of Prehistoric, Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date (PREHAS).
- Further identify three vessels of undetermined date (MISC and RMED).
- Further identify four vessels of Roman date.
- Further identify the twelve medieval light firing vessels of potential York Glazed ware or Scarborough source (NYWW).
- Further identify the seventeen vessels of potential East Yorkshire production (MEDLOC).
- Research the relationship between the visually different Staxton/Potter Brompton types found on the site and directly compare to existing kiln material.

Research the Site Group 2 East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk-tempered vessels and their relationship to vessels found in Hedon (and thought to be potentially produced there).Table 14: Suggested further work

Task	Person
Further identify handmade vessels	JY & IR
Further identify undated vessels	JY & IR
Further identify Roman vessels	IR
Further visual identification of light-firing medieval	JY
Thin-section of light firing medieval sherds	Thin-section
Further visual identification of medieval 'local' sherds	JY
Research Staxton/Potter Brompton	JY
Thin-section Staxton/Potter Brompton	Thin-section
Research East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk	JY
Thin-section East Yorkshire Quartz and Chalk	Thin-section
Update Archive Catalogue	JY
Revise and enhance pottery report	JY
Check illustration work	JY
Pottery illustration catalogue	JY

JY = Jane Young

IR = Ian Rowlandson

Illustration

Nine medieval vessels and three of uncertain date are suitable for illustration (Table 15)

Table 15: Suggested illustration work

Area	Trench	Context	Codename	Form type	Temporary drawing
DBS2	53	5307	STAX	large bowl	DR 01
DBS2	53	5307	STAX	large jar	DR 02
DBS2	53	5307	STAX	large jar	DR 03
DBS2	53	5308	BEVO1	Jug	DR 04
DBS2	53	5331	EYQC	large collared jar	DR 05
DBS2	53	5331	EYQC	large jar	DR 06
DBS2	53	5380 & 53.1	BEVO2	Jug	DR 07; Vessel 1
DBS2	52	5211	MISC	dish/ shallow	DR 08
DBS2	50	50.9	BRANS	Jar	DR 09
DBS2	50	5065	MEDX	small jug	DR 10
DBS3	85	8504	PREHAS	large jar	DR 11
DBS3	88	8830	PREHAS	large jar	DR 12

Discard policy

Early modern pottery could potentially be discarded in agreement with the relevant museum services. The remaining assemblage should be retained for future study.

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Appendix 3C: Macroplant and Charcoal

by Jackaline Robertson (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of 359 bulk samples were submitted for environmental assessment in February 2024 from the archaeological works undertaken at Dogger Bank, East Yorkshire. The bulk samples were collected from two sites, Landfall (DBS2) and the Onshore Substation Zone (DBS1, DBS3, DBS4) and were from a range of deposits, ditches, geological deposits, gullies, field boundaries, fire pits, furrows, linear features, pits and postholes. The ecofacts were composed of carbonised macroplant and charcoal which were recovered from all four 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 four areas were fully assessed except for one deposit [5210] at Landfall which was semi-quantified. The carbonised macroplant results are recorded in Tables 1 and 2.

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 charcoal fragments from the Onshore Substation Zone were identified in full, but only those samples at Landfall that had more than 1g of charcoal were assessed. The charcoal results are recorded in Tables 3–5.

The assemblage

The macroplant

A total of 4867 carbonised macroplants were assessed from 148 samples at Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. The assemblage was composed of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts and weeds. Preservation of these finds was variable and ranged from poor to excellent. It was noted that some of the cereal and straw at Landfall was burnt at a very high temperature that led to them becoming noticeably morphologically distorted. The macroplants were largely concentrated within Landfall which had 4147 finds compared to 720 at the Onshore Substation Zone.

Cereals

The largest component of this assemblage was cereal which numbered 4535 and was formed of caryopses, chaff and straw. The species were oat (*Avena* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale* sp.), bread/club wheat (*T. aestivum*/*compactum* sp.), emmer/spelt (*T. dicoccum*/*spelta* L.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Cereal was present at both sites and in all four areas but was largely concentrated within Landfall which had 3935 finds. This contrasted with the Onshore Substation Zone which yielded 600 cereal caryopses. Within that site, DBS3 was the most productive area with 574 cereals, followed by DBS1 with 25 cereals and DBS4 with a single caryopsis.

Vegetables and fruits

Other potential cultivated crops included a variety of 87 peas (*Fabaceae* sp.) and 92 vetch (*Vicia* sp.) which were recovered from both evaluated sites. Exploitation of fruits were noted at the Onshore Substation Zone only in the form of one raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.) seed, along with a fruit exocarp and 10 cherry (*Prunus* sp.) stone fragments.

Nuts

There were hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shells at Landfall which had five fragments along with eight at the Onshore Substation Zone.

Weeds

The 128 weeds were scattered between both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone and among all four areas. The species were a mix of heather (*Calluna vulgaris* L.), thistle (*Carduus*/*Cirsium sp.)*, sedge (*Carex* sp.), galingales (*Cyperus* sp.), sedge family (*Cyperaceae* sp.), heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens* L.), fescues (*Festuca* L.), hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia* L.), amphibious bistort (*Persicaria amphibia* L.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata* L.), grass (*Poaceae* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* L.). wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and rhizome fragments. The weeds were concentrated within the Onshore Substation Zone which had 86 followed by Landfall with 42.

The charcoal

Charcoal (421.8g) was recovered from both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone in all four areas and a total of 321 fragments were identified from 52 contexts. The species were alder (*Alnus glutinosa* L.), apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (*Amygdaloideae* sp./*Sorbus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to good. Those fragments recorded as poor were either vitrified or were noticeably friable.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination was extensive in most of the samples. This included roots, straw, cereal, wood, weeds and insects. The archaeological security of many of these samples is suspect as there is evidence that modern activities such as ploughing has led to the redeposition of many ecofacts within the archaeological features.

Results by area

Landfall

The macroplant

From Landfall 4147 macroplants were assessed from 107 deposits, ditches, gullies and pits. The assemblage was composed of 3935 crops, 164 vegetables, five hazelnut shell fragments and 43 weeds. The majority of the finds, numbering 3157, were concentrated within eight deposits ((5051), (5052), (5060), (5061), (5062), (5211), (5210) and (5309)). Deposit (5210) was particularly rich and this sample had a minimum of 1229 macrofossils which were semi-quantified. The rest of the assemblage at Landfall was scattered among the other features in much smaller quantities.

The crops were formed of 3929 caryopses, six chaff and straw fragments which, given their fragile condition, were semi-quantified. These were recovered from 95 deposits, ditches, gullies and pits. The dominant species was bread/club wheat (66%) which much smaller inclusions of wheat (6%), oat (4%), barley (2%), hulled barley (1%), emmer/spelt (0.5%), rye (0.5%) and cereal (20%). By far the largest quantity of cereal and straw was noted in fill (5210) of ditch recut [5221] which represents deliberate discard of these finds. The cereal at Landfall is derived from the disposal of food debris but the presence of straw along with some infrequent inclusions of chaff may indicate that some small-scale processing of crops took place. It is possible the straw was retained to be used for animal feed, thatching, flooring or for fuel.

The presence of 79 peas in 27 samples and 85 vetch in 23 suggests that vegetables were cultivated alongside the cereals to supplement the diet of the occupants living in this location. The five hazelnut shell fragments in two deposits demonstrate that some wild food resources were gathered and had a more minor dietary role within this economy.

The 43 weeds were a mix of wild radish (33%), sedge (16%), dock (7%), ribwort plantain (5%), heather (2%), hemp-nettle (2%), bedstraw (2%) and amphibious bistort (2%). The rest of the weeds (31%) could not be identified further. These plants typically grow in a range of habitats including arable fields, grass land, waste ground and damp soils. These plants were either introduced to the site as a weed of the crops or grew nearby. The weeds were scattered throughout 23 samples in small quantities with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal.

The charcoal

At Landfall, charcoal (127.9g) was noted in 64 contexts but only those with 1g or more were selected for species identification. A total of 155 fragments (119.3g) were identified from 19 deposits, ditches and pits. The remining 8.6g were scattered among 45 samples and were not studied at this stage of the assessment. The assemblage was dominated by oak (58%) with minor inclusions of birch (12%), cherry (9%), alder (7%), hazel (5%), blackthorn (5%), ash (2%) apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (1%) and pine (1%). The roundwood was apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (1%) and oak (1%). The charcoal (46.6g) was concentrated in pit [1902]. This was followed by pit [215] with 12.6g and deposit (2808) that had 10.4g. The rest of the assemblage (49.7g) was scattered among the other 16 samples with no evidence of

selective or deliberate disposal. The charcoal at Landfall derived from the disposal and reworking of fuel debris.

Onshore Substation Zone

The macroplant

A total of 720 macroplants were recovered from 41 contexts in DBS1, DBS3 and DBS4. The macroplants were largely concentrated within DBS3 which had 689 compared to 27 in DBS1 and four in DBS4. The macroplant in DBS3 was focused within three deposits (8607), (8707), (8709) and one ditch [8809] from which 524 finds were collected. The remining 165 taxa were randomly scattered throughout DBS3. The macroplant assemblage from these three areas was formed of cereal, vegetables, fruits, nuts and weeds.

The crops were oat, hulled barley, bread/club wheat, emmer/spelt and wheat present in 35 samples composed of 589 caryopses and 11 chaff fragments. The dominant species was oat (19%), wheat (19%), hulled barley (11%), emmer/spelt (9%), barley (7%), bread/club wheat (3%) and cereal (32%). These finds have accrued from the disposal and reworking of domestic food although there is some evidence that small scale processing of crops may have occurred in this area.

Other edible items included eight peas in five deposits, furrows and a pit all in DBS3. There were also seven vetch in three DBS3 deposits. 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.

There was one raspberry seed in DBS1. In addition,ten cherry stone fragments and one fruit exocarp were scattered among four deposits and one ditch in DBS3. The eight fragments of hazelnut were noted in two deposits and one ditch in DBS3. The presence of these finds demonstrates that fruits and nuts were likely gathered from the wild to add variety to the diet.

A total of 81 weeds were present in DBS3 with only one bedstraw collected from DBS1 and three rhizome fragments in DBS4. The 81 weeds in DBS3 were a mix of bedstraw (33%), heath-grass (25%), grass (6%), galingales (4%), sedge family (4%), amphibious bistort (2%), rhizome fragments (2%), thistles (1%), sedge (1%), fescues (1%), pale persicaria (1%), knotgrass (1%) with the reminder recorded as unknown (19%). These were scattered among 13 deposits, ditches, geological deposits, furrows and a pit. The weeds were concentred within DBS3 ditch recut [8607] from which 38 were recovered. The weeds were likely introduced to the site as accidental inclusions of the cereal or were from plants that grew nearby and were accidentally burnt.

The charcoal

A total of 166 charcoal fragments (293.9g) were identified to species from 33 contexts in DBS1, DBS3 and DBS4. The dominant species were apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (28%) and ash (28%) followed by oak (22%), hazel (11%), cherry (10%) and blackthorn (1%). The roundwood was apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (5%), oak (2%), ash (0.6%), blackthorn (0.6%) and cherry (0.6%). The assemblage is largely an accumulation of fuel debris except perhaps for the charcoal in DBS3 pit [8624]. This pit was found to contain small splinters of ash (12g) which may be the remnants of a small structural element or artefact. The charcoal was concentrated within DBS1 fire pit [6603] which had 178.3g followed by deposit [8410] with 50.7g in DBS3. The remainder of the assemblage was scattered throughout these three areas in much smaller quantities.

Discussion and statement of significance

The Macroplant

Crops

The crops identified in the assemblage have all been cultivated in northern England from the prehistoric period onwards (Van der Veen 1992). The large number of caryopses in comparison to the much smaller quantity of chaff and straw indicates that crop processing did not occur in any significant way within any of the four areas and instead these finds have largely accrued from the disposal of domestic food debris. The cereal assemblage from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone has the archaeological potential for answering further research questions concerning crop husbandry, diet and status during the occupation of this site and if this changed over an archaeologically recognised time.

Vegetables and fruits

The recovery of vegetables and fruits are normally a rare occurrence within most carbonised macroplant assemblages as they tend not to survive well when exposed to heat. Even though the number of peas, vetch, raspberry and cherry is small they still provide some insight into the varied diet enjoyed by the occupants of Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone.

Nuts

Hazelnut shells are normally among the most common finds at archaeological sites because the shells are robust and tend to survive well when exposed to heat. As only a few fragments were observed across both evaluated sites this perhaps suggests this resource was only ever exploited on a small scale and did not have a major dietary role within these economies.

Weeds

The Dogger Bank weeds typically grow in a range of landscapes including arable fields, waste ground, grassland and damp habitats. Some of these species such as hemp-nettle, pale persicaria, wild radish and dock are edible. Many of these plants have been used as a food resource or medicine although there is no evidence any of these plants were deliberately collected for these specific purposes. Other species such as sedge, grass and heather have been utilised as building and fuel materials although again there is no conclusive evidence that any of these finds were deliberately collected to be used in these capacities. While the weed assemblage is relatively small, the finds from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone still have some potential in offering additional insight into the development of the surrounding landscapes.

The charcoal

The wood species are all native and most would have grown locally. Species such as alder and birch usually grow in more damp habitats. Apple/pear/hawthorn, hazel, ash, blackthorn and cherry favour a range of environments including open woods, hedgerows and scrub. Pine prefers more acidic places whereas oak will grow wherever the soil and climate permits (Stace 2010, Linford 2009). As only a single fragment of pine was noted within the assemblage it is likely this species was imported from further afield rather than being collected from the near vicinity.

The charcoal assemblage has largely accumulated through the disposal and reworking of fuel debris. The exception was the charcoal from the Onshore Substation Zone pit [8624] which was formed entirely of small splinters of ash. It is possible these are the remnants of a small structural element or artefact. While the charcoal assemblage is comparatively small it may still provide further information in how wood species were selected within particular areas and if this changed over time.

Recommended further work

The macroplant and charcoal from the Onshore Substation Zone areas DBS1 and DBS4 have been fully assessed and further species identifications are not required. The samples from the Onshore Substation Zone area DBS3 were assessed in full but at the next stage of work it is recommended that the vegetable remains are subjected to further analyses to identify them to species if possible. The macroplants from Landfall were fully assessed except for those from fill (5210) of ditch recut [5221] which were semi-quantified. This sample at the next stage of work should be fully analysed alongside the vegetable remains from Landfall.

Only those contexts from Landfall which had more than 1g of charcoal were assessed but the archaeological potential for identifying the fragments in the remaining 45 samples is negligible as these results will not add to the overall interpretation. The additional charcoal samples from Landfall are not recommended for further work unless they are selected for radiocarbon dating.

Given the size and diversity of the ecofact assemblage it has potential to contribute to a greater understanding of how the occupants living and working at Dogger Bank interacted with their surrounding environment and how this may have developed over time. Once the chronologies of the sites are established it is recommended that a full analysis report is produced in conjunction with the earlier work undertaken at Dogger Bank and include any future excavations planned in this area. To this end the following research questions should be incorporated within any future studies.

- What was the status of the sites and the crop husbandry practiced at Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone.
- How important were other food resources to the diets of the inhabitants of the settlements at Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone.
- Is there evidence for the exploitation of wild resources and what was their contribution if any to the economy of these sites.
- What information can be gathered from the weed assemblage. What woodland was exploited during the occupation of both sites 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 additional species identifications required will take one day. The completion of a full analysis report will take four days.

If ecofacts are needed for radiocarbon dating then the cereal, hazelnuts and charcoal are suitable. Where possible oak should be avoided as it is a slow growing species that may prove unreliable. 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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Table 1: Macroplant assemblage from Landfall.

		Site	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2
		Sample	1	4	25	26	27	22	66	59	33	49	45	50	73	76	74	79	40	70	102	108	44	14
		Trench	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	7	7	12	14
		Feature	D 206	P/T 303	D 305	D 305	D 305	D 343	D 355	D 355	D 406	D 407	P 412	D 420	P 448	P 436	D 435	D 522	P 614	D 703	P 718	D 725	P 1211	D 1407
		Context	**208**	**304**	**306**	**312**	**328**	**346**	**365**	**370**	**403**	**408**	**411**	**422**	**447**	**458**	**469**	**521**	**615**	**704**	**719**	**727**	**1212**	**1413**
		Sample Vol(l)	25	20	40	40	28	40	2	10	40	29	10	8	16	20	27	20	3	30	20	40	31	40
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100	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											
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es																						
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es									2													
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es																						
T. aestivum/ compactum L.	Bread/ club wheat	Caryopsis/es		1	1	1									1			1				1		1
T. dicoccum/ spelta L.	Emmer/ spelt	Caryopsis/es			1																			
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es	1		1		1	1						5								1		
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es						1	1	1				8	1				1		2		1	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Culm node(s)																						
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Straw frag(s)																						
Vegetables																								
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)										1												
Pisum sp.	Garden pea	Seed(s)															1							
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	Seed(s)																						
Vicia tetrasperma L.	Smooth tare	Seed(s)																						
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)																						
Nuts																								
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)																					1	
Weeds																								
Calluna vulgaris L.	Heather	Fruit(s)									1													
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)																						
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp-nettle	Achene(s)																						
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)																						
Persicaria amphibia l.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)																						
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)																						
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)	1													1								
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)																						
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed				1														1				
		TOTALS	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1

		Site	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2
		Sample	60	111	109	122	96	34	90	230	168	170	175	266	232	236	235	283	271	272	153	151
		Trench	15	18	20	23	24	25	29	29	34	34	34	35	37	37	38	41	42	44	50	50
		Feature	D 1504	P/T 1803	D 2011	TT 2309	D 2409	P 2503	P 2904	D 2906	P 3413	P 3415	P/T 3424	D 3502	P 3703	P 3708	P 3807	PO 4103	D 4204	P 4411	D 5003	FB 5005
		Context	**1505**	**1804**	**2012**	**2310**	**2411**	**2504**	**2905**	**2907**	**3414**	**3417**	**3424**	**3503**	**3705**	**3710**	**3808**	**4104**	**4205**	**4412**	**5004**	**5006**
		Sample Vol(l)	33	10	40	40	31	10	38	26	20	20	10	17	20	40	30	40	20	7	40	40
		% Sorted	100	100	100	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																				
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es																				
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es																	1			
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es																				
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es					1						5	2	1			1			1	1
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es																				
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es	1							1	1						1					
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es		1					1			*	2			1	2			1	3	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Culm node(s)											1									
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Straw frag(s)																				
Vegetables																						
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)											2								1	
Pisum sp.	Garden pea	Seed(s)																				
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	Seed(s)																				
Vicia tetrasperma L.	Smooth tare	Seed(s)																				
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)																			1	
Nuts																						
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)																				
Weeds																						
Calluna vulgaris L.	Heather	Fruit(s)																				
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)				2																
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp-nettle	Achene(s)						1														
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)																				
Persicaria amphibia l.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)																				
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)												1							1	
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)			1																	
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)																				
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed					1	1														
		TOTALS	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	10	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	1

		Site	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2
		Sample	269	253	254	241	242	243	244	245	255	256	258	259	260	265	257	156	220	157	159	160
		Trench	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51
		Feature	FB 5005	D 5043	D 5043	P 5042	D 5040	D 5040	Deposit	D 5041	P 5049	P 5058	D 5038	D 5038	D 5038	P 5049	P 5050	P 5103	P 5103	P 5103	D 5107	D 5107
		Context	**5012**	**5044**	**5044**	**5047**	**5051**	**5052**	**5054**	**5055**	**5058**	**5058**	**5060**	**5061**	**5062**	**5065**	**5066**	**5104**	**5104**	**5105**	**5108**	**5109**
		Sample Vol(l)	10	14	20	30	40	23	40	40	20	30	23	40	15	40	10	20	10	12	40	40
		% Sorted	100	100	100	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		3			39	5		1		2	15	5	2	3						
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es					20					1	4		2							
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es					1	1			3	3	4	6	2					1		
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es											4									
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es	1	17	1		99	33	9	6	23	51	370	191	68	15	4	2	1	3		
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es																				
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es		3	2	3	7	23	1	3			2		11	6						
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es		7	1		92	40	8	9	6	3	50	55	64	3	2	2	3	1		
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Culm node(s)											1									
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Straw frag(s)																				
Vegetables																						
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)		1			2	5		3		2	6	5	1			2	3			
Pisum sp.	Garden pea	Seed(s)						3		1												
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	Seed(s)																				
Vicia tetrasperma L.	Smooth tare	Seed(s)					4	2		1					1							
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)				1		3		1			19	3	1						1	
Nuts																						
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)					4															
Weeds																						
Calluna vulgaris L.	Heather	Fruit(s)																				
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)																1				
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp-nettle	Achene(s)																				
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)																				
Persicaria amphibia l.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)																				
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)																				
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)				1							7	1								
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)												1				1				
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed																				1
		TOTALS	1	31	4	5	268	115	18	25	32	62	482	267	152	27	6	8	7	5	1	1

		Site	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2
		Sample	224	222	223	184	183	182	185	186	180	179	178	181	278	263	196	187	188	189	191	190
		Trench	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	53	53	53	53	53	53
		Feature	D 5113	D 5116	D 5117	D 5128	P 5129	P 5130	D 5132	D 5132	D 5202	D 5221	D 5221	P/T 5203	D 5219	D 5255	D 5313	D 5303	D 5303	D 5304	P/PH 5305	D TR53 024
		Context	**5119**	**5122**	**5124**	**5133**	**5134**	**5135**	**5137**	**5138**	**5205**	**5210**	**5211**	**5215**	**5250**	**5252**	**5306**	**5307**	**5308**	**5309**	**5310**	**5311**
		Sample Vol(l)	13	10	40	29	40	20	17	32	40	20	40	10	20	20	40	20	28	10	10	4
		% Sorted	100	100	100	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											10		2		1	11	10	6		
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es											12									
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es						1			2		9					8		8		
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es																				
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es	19		1	13	4	1	1		21	1000	338	5	28	1	1	35	1	85	8	1
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es											2									1
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es				7	3	4			6	100	9		12			5	3	2	2	7
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es	7	1	1	5	4	3	5		9	100	108	3	32			9	11	32	10	9
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Culm node(s)										4										
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Straw frag(s)										***										
Vegetables																						
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)	2			6			1				7	1	3					6		
Pisum sp.	Garden pea	Seed(s)	2				1					2			1							
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	Seed(s)				1						3										
Vicia tetrasperma L.	Smooth tare	Seed(s)						1			1								4	1		
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)									1	17	2	1					3	5		
Nuts																						
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)																				
Weeds																						
Calluna vulgaris L.	Heather	Fruit(s)																				
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)										2									1	
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp-nettle	Achene(s)																				
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)					1															
Persicaria amphibia l.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)																				
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)																				
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)						1												1		
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)										1										
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/ seed				1							1					2				
		TOTALS	30	1	2	33	13	11	7	0	40	1229	498	10	78	1	2	70	32	146	21	18

		Site	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2
		Sample	195	194	193	199	200	201	202	211	205	204	208	213	215	225	226	218	216	217	229	149
		Trench	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	55
		Feature	D 023	D 5329	D 5324	D 5342	D 5320	D 5346	D 5322	P 5363	P 5368	P 5356	D 5324	Deposit	Deposit	D 5397	D 5397	D 5397	P 5387	P 5388	P 5395	D 5504
		Context	**5326**	**5330**	**5331**	**5343**	**5345**	**5347**	**5351**	**5364**	**5369**	**5370**	**5378**	**5383**	**5389**	**TR 53 001**	**TR 53 007**	**TR 53 010**	**TR53 013**	**TR53 014**	**TR53 022**	**5505**
		Sample Vol(l)	5	20	40	40	40	40	40	10	20	10	40	6	40	40	16	40	6	10	10	32
		% Sorted	100	100	100	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			2		1	26			1										3	
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es																				
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es						16		2												
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es																				
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es	1	2	23	1	18	58		11		1		6	1	2	2		4	1	4	
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es	1																			
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es			8		5	2	2	2											4	1
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es			6		32			11				4					1	1	3	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Culm node(s)																				
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Straw frag(s)																				
Vegetables																						
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)							1					1	1			1			2	
Pisum sp.	Garden pea	Seed(s)																				
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	Seed(s)																				
Vicia tetrasperma L.	Smooth tare	Seed(s)							1													
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)			1			1	1						1							
Nuts																						
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)																				
Weeds																						
Calluna vulgaris L.	Heather	Fruit(s)																				
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)											1									
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp-nettle	Achene(s)																				
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)																				
Persicaria amphibia l.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)					1															
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)																				
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)																				
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)																				
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed																2	1			
		TOTALS	2	2	40	1	57	103	5	26	1	1	1	11	3	2	2	3	6	2	16	1

		Site	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2	DBS2
		Sample	148	154	138	140	137
		Trench	56	58	58	58	59
		Feature	D 5608	Deposit	D 5803	D 5803	D 5905
		Context	**5610**	**5801**	**5804**	**5805**	**5906**
		Sample Vol(l)	10	40	7	28	40
		% Sorted	100	100	100	100	100
Species	**Name**	**Part**					
Crops							
Avena sp.	Oat	Caryopsis/es					
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es					
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es					
Secale sp.	Rye	Caryopsis/es					
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es		4	1	1	
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es					
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es					
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es	1	5			
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Culm node(s)					
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Straw frag(s)					
Vegetables							
Fabaceae sp.	Pea	Seed(s)		2			
Pisum sp.	Garden pea	Seed(s)					
Vicia sativa L.	Common vetch	Seed(s)					
Vicia tetrasperma L.	Smooth tare	Seed(s)					
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)				1	1
Nuts							
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)					
Weeds							
Calluna vulgaris L.	Heather	Fruit(s)					
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)					
Galeopsis sp.	Hemp-nettle	Achene(s)					
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)					
Persicaria amphibia l.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)					
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort plantain	Seed(s)					
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	Wild radish	Pod frag(s)					
Rumex sp.	Dock	Achene(s)					
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed					
		TOTALS	1	11	1	2	1

Key: D=ditch, Geo dep=geological deposit, FP=fire pit, FB=field boundary, F=furrow, P=pit, PH=post hole, PO = pond, T=terminus, TT = tree throw

Table 2: Macroplant assemblage from the Onshore Substation Zone.

		Site	DBS1	DBS1	DBS1	DBS1	DBS1	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3
		Sample	3	7	11	13	12	4	11	41	22	16	17	21	52	53	54	55	31	32	43	33	56	30
		Trench	60	60	61	66	66	76	81	81	82	85	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	87
		Feature	P 6003	F 6015	F 6705	Deposit	D 6607	F 7602	D 8105	D 8109	D 8209	D 8503	D 8505	F 8510	D 8649	D 8607	D 8651	D 8651	P 8618	P 8620	P 8620	P 8624	Deposit	P 8705
		Context	**6004**	**6016**	**6102**	**6606/ 6621/ 6622**	**6609/ 6617/ 6618**	**7603**	**8106**	**8111**	**8206**	**8504**	**8509**	**8511**	**8610**	**8612**	**8616**	**8617**	**8621**	**8623**	**8633**	**8625**	**8634**	**8739**
		Sample Vol(l)	10	20	20	40	40	22	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	31	20	20	20	40	7	40
		% Analysed	100	100	100	100	100	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												2		5	1	1						
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es														3	2	2				8		
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es					1															6		
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es					1	1		1												2		
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es			1	4	4									3		2		2	3			
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Glumes																						
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es					3				1					7	2	9	3		10	9		1
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es				2	9	1		1			2	1	2	15	1	7	3	1	2	8	1	2
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Node(s)																						
Vegetable																								
Pisum sp.	Pea	Seed(s)												3		1			1					
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)																			1		1	
Fruit																								
Rubus idaeus L.	Raspberry	Seed(s)	1																					
Fruit	Unknown	Exocarp frag(s)																1						
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Stone(s)																			1	4		
Nuts																								
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)																			1			
Weeds																								
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistle	Achene(s)																						
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)														1								
Cyperus sp.	Galingales	Nutlet(s)														2								
Cyperaceae sp.	Sedge family	Nutlet(s)														1								
Cyperaceae sp.	Sedge family	Urticle														2								
Danthonia decumbens L.	Heath-grass	Caryopsis/es							1							19								
Festuca L.	Fescues	Caryopsis/es														1								
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)		1												1								
Persicaria lapathifolia L.	Pale persicaria	Achene(s)														1								
Persicaria amphibia L.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)																						
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es												1										
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Stem(s)														1								
Polygonum aviculare L.	Knotgrass	Achene(s)																						
Rhizome		Frag(s)														1								
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed										1				8		1						
		TOTALS	1	1	1	6	18	2	1	2	1	1	2	7	2	72	6	23	7	3	18	37	2	3

		Site	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS3	DBS4	DBS4
		Sample	27	26	25	28	44	48	47	46	45	18	24	62	50	64	58	13	39	6	7
		Trench	87	87	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	89	89	89	89	89	89	90	91	115	115
		Feature	D 8709	D 8709	D 8710	P 8744	Deposit	D 8810	D 8811	D 8811	Deposit	PH 8908	D 8915	D 8915	Deposit	D 8925	P 8910	P 9002	D 9102	P 11504	P 11504
		Context	**8714**	**8727**	**8719**	**8732**	**8743**	**8816**	**8821**	**8822**	**8824**	**8909**	**8916**	**8918**	**8921**	**8936**	**8944**	**9003**	**9103**	**11505**	**11506**
		Sample Vol(l)	7	22	13	40	30	35	35	32	40	0.05	4		40	10	6	20	40	20	20
		% Analysed	100	100	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				88	18												
Hordeum vulgare L.	Hulled barley	Caryopsis/es		2		16		23	5	2								3			
Hordeum sp.	Barley	Caryopsis/es	1	1		17		11	4									2			
T. aestivum/compactum L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es		4	1	5			1		3										
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Caryopsis/es		12	1	4		4		1											
T. dicoccum/spelta L.	Emmer/spelt	Glumes				1		9													
Triticum sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es		40	11	10	2	2	3						1	1					
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es		21	11	32	1	37	19	3		1	1	1				2	1	1	
Cerealia sp.	Cereal	Node(s)		1																	
Vegetable																					
Pisum sp.	Pea	Seed(s)		1		2															
Vicia sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)				5															
Fruit																					
Rubus idaeus L.	Raspberry	Seed(s)																			
Fruit	Unknown	Exocarp frag(s)																			
Prunus sp.	Cherry	Stone(s)	1			4															
Nuts																					
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel	Shell frag(s)		4						3											
Weeds																					
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistle	Achene(s)						1													
Carex sp.	Sedge	Nutlet(s)																			
Cyperus sp.	Galingales	Nutlet(s)						1													
Cyperaceae sp.	Sedge family	Nutlet(s)																			
Cyperaceae sp.	Sedge family	Urticle																			
Danthonia decumbens L.	Heath-grass	Caryopsis/es																			
Festuca L.	Fescues	Caryopsis/es																			
Galium sp.	Bedstraw	Nutlet(s)						21	4												
Persicaria lapathifolia L.	Pale persicaria	Achene(s)																			
Persicaria amphibia L.	Amphibious bistort	Achene(s)		1				1													
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Caryopsis/es				1								1							
Poaceae sp.	Grass	Stem(s)	<10	1																	
Polygonum aviculare L.	Knotgrass	Achene(s)							1												
Rhizome		Frag(s)															1				3
Unknown	Indet	Achene/nutlet/seed		1		1	1	2													
		TOTALS	2	90	24	98	4	200	55	9	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	3

Key: D=ditch, Geo dep=geological deposit, G=Gully, FP=fire pit, FB=field boundary, F=furrow, P=pit, PH=post hole, T=Terminus

Table 3: Charcoal from Landfall.

Sample	Trench	Feature	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)
5	2	P 215	**216**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		12.6
26	3	D 305	**312**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
26	3	D 305	**312**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3	1	3.1
58	5	P 514	**515**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		2.2
12	19	P 1902	**1903**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	2		
12	19	P 1902	**1903**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	8		46.6
96	24	D 2409	**2411**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		
96	24	D 2409	**2411**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	4		1.2
98	28	FP 2807	**2808**	*Betula* sp.	Birch	2		
98	28	FP 2807	**2808**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		
98	28	FP 2807	**2808**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	4		
98	28	FP 2807	**2808**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		10.4
99	28	Spread	**2812**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		
99	28	Spread	**2812**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
99	28	Spread	**2812**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		1.7
90	29	P 2904	**2905**	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	10		7
279	33	Deposit	**3305**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		1
169	34	P 3415	**3416**	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		
169	34	P 3415	**3416**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	3		
169	34	P 3415	**3416**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		
169	34	P 3415	**3416**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		1.4
258	50	D 5038	**5060**	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	7		
258	50	D 5038	**5060**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		6.9
259	50	D 5038	**5061**	*Betula* sp.	Birch	3		
259	50	D 5038	**5061**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	7		6.2
260	50	D 5038	**5062**	*Betula* sp.	Birch	2		
260	50	D 5038	**5062**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		1.7
178	52	D 5221	**5211**	*Betula* sp.	Birch	1		
178	52	D 5221	**5211**	*Pinus* sp.	Pine	1		
178	52	D 5221	**5211**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	2		
178	52	D 5221	**5211**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		1
188	53	D 5303	**5308**	*Alnus glutinosa* L.	Alder	1		
188	53	D 5303	**5308**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan		1	
188	53	D 5303	**5308**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		
188	53	D 5303	**5308**	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1		
188	53	D 5303	**5308**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1		1
200	53	D 5320	**5345**	*Betula* sp.	Birch	10		4.3
207	53	Deposit	**5360**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	2		
207	53	Deposit	**5360**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	3		1.3
205	53	P 5368	**5369**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		3.7
206	53	P 5359	**5375**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		3.9
149	55	D 5504	**5505**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	4		
149	55	D 5504	**5505**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		2.1

Key: D=ditch, Geo dep=geological deposit, G=gully, FP=fire pit, FB=field boundary, F=furrow, P=pit, PH=post hole, T=terminus, frag=fragment, RW=roundwood.

Table 4: Charcoal from Landfall that could not be identified to species.

Sample	Trench	Feature	Context	Weight (g)
26	3	D 305	**312**	0.1
27	3	D 305	**328**	0.1
56	3	P 356	**357**	0.1
48	4	Natural	**427**	0.1
75	4	D 435	**464**	0.01
70	7	D 703	**704**	0.08
86	7	D 709	**710**	0.3
38	8	PO 805	**808**	0.01
132	8	PO 805	**833**	0.6
60	15	D 1503	**1505**	0.3
120	23	P 2304	**2306**	0.2
122	23	TT 2309	**2310**	0.7
280	33	D 3308	**3309**	0.07
163	34	P 3404	**3405**	0.2
164	34	P 3404	**3407**	0.01
166	34	P 3409	**3410**	0.9
168	34	P 3413	**3414**	0.4
170	34	P 3415	**3417**	0.2
250	34	PO 3437	**3440**	0.5
174	35	P 3517	**3518**	0.01
236	37	P 3709	**3710**	0.01
283	41	PO 4103	**4104**	0.06
272	44	P 4411	**4412**	0.2
273	44	P 4411	**4413**	0.06
253	50	D 5043	**5044**	0.1
254	50	D 5043	**5044**	0.1
242	50	D 5040	**5051**	0.01
244	50	Deposit	**5054**	0.01
245	50	D 5041	**5055**	0.2
157	51	P 5103	**5105**	0.09
222	51	D 5116	**5122**	0.05
184	51	D 5128	**5133**	0.1
186	51	D 5132	**5138**	0.2
179	52	D 5221	**5210**	0.3
187	53	D 5303	**5307**	0.3
211	53	P 5363	**5364**	0.6
204	53	P 5356	**5370**	0.2
213	53	Deposit	**5383**	0.1
225	53	D 5397	**TR 53 001**	0.01
216	53	P 5387	**TR 53 013**	0.06
229	53	P 5395	**TR 53 022**	0.2
150	55	D 5504	**5506**	0.04
138	58	D 5803	**5804**	0.1
140	58	D 5803	**5805**	0.4
141	58	T 5806	**5807**	0.3

Key: D=ditch, Geo dep=geological deposit, FP=fire pit, FB=field boundary, F=furrow, P=pit, PH=post hole, PO = pond, T=terminus, TT = tree throw.

Table 5: Charcoal from the Onshore Substation Zone

Area	Sample	Trench	Feature	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)	Comments
DBS1	3	60	P 6003	**6004**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry		1		
DBS1	3	60	P 6003	**6004**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	2		0.9	
DBS1	4	60	FB 6007	**6008**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1	
DBS1	5	60	F 6009	**6010**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1			
DBS1	5	60	F 6009	**6010**	*Prunus spinosa* L.	Blackthorn	1	1	0.06	
DBS1	7	60	F 6015	**6016**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan		3		
DBS1	7	60	F 6015	**6016**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1			
DBS1	7	60	F 6015	**6016**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		*	
DBS1	8	60	F 6019	**6020**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan		1		
DBS1	8	60	F 6019	**6020**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash		1	0.09	
DBS1	9	62	FD 6203	**6204**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear /hawthorn/rowan	1		0.01	
DBS1	1	66	FP 6603	**6604**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	2			
DBS1	1	66	FP 6603	**6604**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	8		178.3	
DBS1	2	66	FP 6603	**6613**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	4			
DBS1	2	66	FP 6603	**6613**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	6		8.2	
DBS3	36	75	D 7504	**7510**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		0.4	
DBS3	40	84	P 8410	**8411**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	1			
DBS3	40	84	P 8410	**8411**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	8			
DBS3	40	84	P 8410	**8411**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		50.7	
DBS3	38	84	T 8412	**8413**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.01	
DBS3	16	85	D 8503	**8504**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.1	
DBS3	17	85	D 8505	**8509**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1			
DBS3	17	85	D 8505	**8509**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		0.2	
DBS3	53	86	D 8607	**8612**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	4			
DBS3	53	86	D 8607	**8612**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		1	0.8	
DBS3	54	86	D 8651	**8616**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	1			
DBS3	54	86	D 8651	**8616**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		1	0.05	
DBS3	55	86	D 8651	**8617**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	1			
DBS3	55	86	D 8651	**8617**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak		1	0.1	
DBS3	31	86	P 8618	**8621**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	1		0.04	
DBS3	32	86	P 8620	**8623**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	5			
DBS3	32	86	P 8620	**8623**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	4			
DBS3	32	86	P 8620	**8623**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		11.1	
DBS3	33	86	P 8624	**8625**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	20		12	Small splinters possible structural element/artefact
DBS3	43	86	P 8620	**8633**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	10		3.1	
DBS3	27	87	D 8709	**8714**	*Amygdaloideae*/ *Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	2		0.2	

Area	Sample	Trench	Feature	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight (g)	Comments
DBS3	26	87	D 8709	**8727**	*Amygdaloideae/ Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	1			
DBS3	26	87	D 8709	**8727**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	2			
DBS3	26	87	D 8709	**8727**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		1.5	
DBS3	30	87	P 8705	**8739**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	1		0.07	
DBS3	34	88	P 8805	**8806**	*Prunus* sp.	Cherry	9			
DBS3	34	88	P 8805	**8806**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		3.6	
DBS3	48	88	D 8810	**8816**	*Amygdaloideae/ Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan		2	0.3	
DBS3	47	88	D 8811	**8821**	*Amygdaloideae/ Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan		3	0.9	
DBS3	19	89	D 8903	**8904**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	2		0.06	
DBS3	61	89	D 8912	**8919**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1			
DBS3	61	89	D 8912	**8919**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		1	
DBS3	13	90	P 9002	**9003**	*Amygdaloideae/ Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear/ hawthorn/rowan	9			
DBS3	13	90	P 9002	**9003**	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1		3.2	
DBS3	14	90	P 9002	**9004**	*Amygdaloideae/ Sorbus* sp.	Apple/pear /hawthorn/rowan	6			
DBS3	14	90	P 9002	**9004**	*Fraxinus* sp.	Ash	3			
DBS3	14	90	P 9002	**9004**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	1		2.9	
DBS4	4	110	D 11003	**11004**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		0.7	
DBS4	6	115	P 11504	**11505**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	10		9.7	
DBS4	7	115	P 11504	**11506**	*Quercus* sp.	Oak	5		3.6	

Key: D=ditch, Geo dep=geological deposit, G=Gully, FD = field drain, FP=fire pit, FB=field boundary, F=furrow, P=pit, PH=post hole, T=Terminus, frag=fragment, RW=roundwood.

Appendix 3D: Fired Clay

by Daniel Bateman and Dr Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of 14 fragments of fired clay (Mass: 177.4g) from the two evaluated areas, Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone, were submitted for assessment in February 2024 following the archaeological evaluation works undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms.

The assemblage from the Onshore Substation Zone is made up of one fragment, a ceramic mould for casting a metal object. The fragments from Landfall comprise two fragments with surface smoothing and a small withy impression and 11 amorphous fired clay fragments which do not display any diagnostic features that may have provided clues as to their associated function. Also present are 851 amorphous fragments of heat-affected clay, lignite and/or shale which were submitted for assessment from Landfall having been recovered during soil sample processing (Mass: 349g).

The following report records the surface details of the objects and aims to set the assemblage within its wider context in terms of date, function and archaeological significance.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope in order to clarify surface details; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

The assemblage was examined with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes. The finds were retrieved as bulk finds, small finds and during the processing of soil sample retent. Bulk finds are identified by the word ‘Bulk’ followed by the associated context number (e.g. Bulk 310) and the registered finds are indicated by the letters ‘RF’ followed by the allocated small find number (e.g. RF13). Retent finds are identified by the associated sample number (e.g. <242>).

Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g, and a summary table of the material by site and context has been included below (Table 3 and Table 4).

The assemblage

Landfall

One amorphous fragment and one fragment with a smoothed surviving surface with a partial withy impression were recovered from fill (5055) of ditch [5041] and one fragment with a partial withy impression from fill (5059) of ditch [5038] in Trench 50. Amorphous fragments were recovered from the upper fill (5211) of recut ditch [5221] in Trench 52 and fill (5503) of pit [5502] in Trench 55 and from the fills (310, 312) of a possible gully [309] and ditch [305] within Trench 3. The rest of the assemblage from Landfall comprises one fragment of heat-affected clay from the fill (382) of recut ditch [381] within Trench 3, and amorphous fragments of heat-affected clay/lignite and shale from the lower (5051) and upper fill (5052) of a probable enclosure ditch [5040] and from the upper fill (5065) of a shallow wide feature [5049] within Trench 50.

The two fragments with withy impressions (Bulk 5055, Bulk 5059) were likely once part of a larger wattle and daub structure, such as a wall or partition, the lengths of the wattle leaving the impressions within the clay. These small, fractured and incomplete fragments are the only examples within the assemblage that display withy impressions so it is not possible to say with much certainty what the structure it was

once part of would have been. It is probable that upon the collapse of the structure, these fragments became incorporated within the fills in which they were recovered but not enough survives to confirm this. The fragment with the partial smoothed surface surviving (Bulk 5055) probably derives from the outer surface of the wattle and daub structure and suggests it was hand smoothed to finish. The fabric is hard, unevenly fired, with frequent tiny grit and quartz inclusions and voids from organics. The pottery recovered from both (5055) and (5059) are medieval in date, indicating activity relating to these features spanning the 12th to 14th centuries.

The remaining 10 fragments of fired clay (Bulk 310, Bulk 312, <178>, Bulk 5503) range in size from medium to tiny crumb fragments, are amorphous and abraded with no evidence of shaping or modification. The fabric appears to be similar to the smoothed and withy impressed daub fragments previously mentioned, with the exception that it is oxidised, which could potentially indicate that these were also part of the same structure, but there is not enough evidence to make this a certainty.

The fragments of heat-affected clay, lignite and shale (Bulk 382, <242>, <243>, <265>) may represent the remains of ineffective fuel residues or some form of burning event.

None of the fragments of fired clay are closely datable.

The Onshore Substation Zone

Only one fragment of fired clay was recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone. It came from the upper fill (8830) of ditch [8825] within Trench 88 and interpreted during the excavation as potentially Iron Age or Romano-British in date.

Although fragmentary, the lone fragment of fired clay (RF13) is a fragment from one valve of a two-valve ceramic mould for casting non-ferrous metal objects. Only a small proportion of the original valve survives consisting of a funnel-shaped in-gate and, extending down from this, the remains of possibly two partial casting channels (aka. runners) which would have funneled the molten metal into the mould matrix, now lost. Funnel-shaped in-gates, also known as sprue cups, are hollows at the tops of moulds into which the molten metal is poured during the metalworking process (Bowstead Stallybrass 2000, 2). The clay used for producing moulds is typically very fine and here the outer layer of clay is fine and light orangish-red in colour (oxidised) with frequent tiny grit and quartz inclusions, whilst the interior is finer and is a reduced dark grey-black with little to no grit inclusions suggesting the use of two separate clays in the production of the mould. This is consistent with prehistoric – early medieval moulds which are usually reduced (grey or black) in and near the runners/mould matrix where the surfaces would have been in contact with the molten metal while the exterior surfaces and edges of the mould are oxidised fired (red or brown) (Bayley 1995, 2). The difference in fabric was deliberate; although likely deriving from the same source, the clay on the interior surface of the valve (e.g. the runner and mould matrix that would come into contact with the metal) would be thoroughly processed to be finer in order to avoid any potential inclusions within the clay interfering with the process (Tylecote 1986, 89). The exterior surfaces, particularly any skim of clay added to seal the two valves of the mould together prior to casting, would sometimes utilise a less refined clay as may be the case here (ibid, 89). The surfaces of the mould are lightly abraded.

Judging from the size of the remaining fragment, it is likely that the mould was used for the manufacture of a small copper alloy object, perhaps a dress accessory such as a pin, for example, and the presence of a second runner channel could indicate the mould could have been used to produce more than one object at a time. Clay moulds did not tend to be used more than once, due to their friability, and so, are not common finds on archaeological sites unless they were buried not long after they were discarded (Bayley 1990, 5).

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below (Table 1 and 2) summarise the fired clay and heat-affected clay, lignite and shale fragments (including weight) recovered from each contextual unit from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. For a more detailed summary of the material, please see Tables 6 and 7 at the end of this report.

Table 1 : Summary of the contextual units from Landfall

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
Trench 3			
310	Fill of possible gully [309]	Amorphous Fired Clay Fragments	52.3
312	Fill of ditch [305]	Amorphous Fired Clay Fragment	9.4
382	Fill of recut ditch [381]	Amorphous Heat-Affected Clay Fragment	5.1
Trench 50			
5051	Lower fill of probable enclosure ditch [5040]	Amorphous Heat-Affected Clay, Lignite and Shale Fragments	227.5
5052	Upper fill of probable enclosure ditch [5040]	Amorphous Heat-Affected Clay, Lignite and Shale Fragments	65.9
5055	Fill of ditch [5041]	Amorphous Fired Clay Fragment and Smoothed Fragment with Withy Impression	75.9
5059	Possible slumping fill in ditch [5038]	Fragment with withy impression	13.1
5065	Upper fill of shallow wide feature [5049]	Amorphous Heat-Affected Clay, Lignite and ShaleFragments	50.5
5211	Upper fill of recut ditch [5221]	Amorphous Fired Clay Fragments	1.6
5503	Fill of pit [5502]	Amorphous Fired Clay Fragments	17.3
Total Mass:			518.6

Table 2: Summary of the contextual units from the Onshore Substation Zone

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
Trench 88			
8830	Upper fill of boundary ditch [8825]	Fired Clay Mould Fragment (RF 13)	7.8

Discussion and statement of significance

The significance of the fired clay assemblage will be discussed by area of excavation. Overall, the most significant find amongst this assemblage is the single fragment from the rim of a funnel-shaped in-gate of a mould (RF 13) which came from the Onshore Substation Zone.

Landfall

Although small, the fired clay assemblage is considered to be archaeologically significant at a site-specific level in that it provides insights into the building materials used and structures present within the excavation area, as indicated by the fragments of daub which derive from at least one, if not more, wattle-and-daub structure. Too little daub survives to allow close identification but the presence of withy impressions on the surfaces of a small number of the clay fragments provides evidence for the presence of wattle-and-daub structures in the vicinity, such as partition walls and screens, wind breaks, and kilns, to name a few. Although not inherently closely datable wattle-and-daub has been used as a building material from prehistory through to the post-medieval period, and yet the study of this building material is not addressed in the research aims within Yorkshire Archaeological Framework (Roskams & Whyman, 2005). Although the daub has the potential to provide insights into site-specific structures, the dating of this material must rely on associated context/material culture/radiocarbon dates and is provisionally thought to be medieval in date on the basis of the suite of pottery found in association with the contexts of recovery.

The mix of heat-affected materials from (5051), (5052) and (5065) are a little enigmatic but may derive from natural fragments/pebbles/grits of lignite or shale, coated in a fine clay which became burnt, either from being natural inclusions in the soil on to which a hearth was set, or from an attempt to burn as fuel very poor grade lignite/shale.

Substation

The fired clay assemblage recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone is a small lone fragment of a mould (RF 13), which is considered to be archaeologically significant at site-specific and local level as it represents copper alloy metalworking and suggests that this activity, albeit potentially on a small scale, was being carried out within the vicinity of the excavation areas.

Bi-valve ceramic moulds have been used since the Bronze Age to produce non-ferrous metal objects, typically bronze, and this simple but effective technique for casting metal objects remained in use until the early post-medieval period. Small moulds, of which the size of this one is consistent, are more commonly associated with Iron Age to early medieval period moulds and this broad date span is consistent with that postulated for the boundary ditch it derived from. As clay moulds are seldom used multiple times and are not common finds on archaeological sites unless they have been buried soon after they were discarded, this could indicate that metalworking was taking place nearby the boundary ditch [8825] before the fragment was incorporated within the backfill in which it was recovered.

In the absence of the mould matrix itself, which does not survive, it is impossible to determine precisely what was being produced but a small dress accessory is a possibility. The surviving portions of two runners implies that this mould was designed to cast two objects at the same time. Further research will be necessary to determine whether this feature – the casting of two objects concurrently in the same mould – is a chronologically distinctive feature in the region.

As well as being of site-specific significance, the mould fragment ties into our understanding of site activities and crafts and this may have a bearing on our understanding of local and regional metalworking traditions during the Iron Age – early medieval periods, a topic touched upon in the Yorkshire Archaeological Framework (Roskams & Whyman, 2005).

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: Further specialist analysis is recommended only for the mould fragment (RF 13) from (8830) and merits publication as part of an overarching site report to synthesise the results of the

excavation. The remainder of the assemblage – the daub fragments, potential daub fragments and mixture of heat-affected clay/lignite or shale – require no further investigation and the information presented here should be drawn upon for final reporting/publication.

Further work on the mould fragment (RF13) is recommended in order to answer the following research questions:

1. Cross-reference with the industrial material and metal also present on the site, does this further contribute to the evidence that metalworking was taking place within the vicinity of the site? Was it exclusive to the area of DBS3?
2. How common are moulds with matrices for casting two objects at the same time and are they chronologically diagnostic?
3. How common is evidence of non-ferrous metalworking in the local area?
4. Can assessment of any pottery from context (8830) shed light on the possible date of the feature and, by association, the mould fragment?
5. How do the above findings contribute to the further understanding of metalworking on site?

This will be achieved through the following tasks:

a) Production of a full catalogue entry for the mould from (8830)

b) cross-reference with pottery report to determine the date of any pottery associated with (8830)

c) cross-reference with the metals and industrial residues reports to determine if any further evidence of non-ferrous metalworking was recovered from (8830) or elsewhere on site

d) conduct a literature review of Iron Age – early medieval sites in the local area to determine the level/significance of non-ferrous metalworking in the area

e) conduct a literature review to determine pertinent parallels for double moulds

f) produce a specialist report on the mould fragment, accompanied by a full catalogue description, and incorporating results of literature review to cite pertinent parallels for publication within an overarching report on the excavation results.

g) produce a hand-drawn line-drawing (plan and cross-section) to illustrate the mould fragment plus a photograph with scale bar.

Table 3: Summary of suggested further works

Task	Hours
Full catalogue with measurements of the mould fragment	1
Cross-reference with pottery assessment reports	1
Cross-reference with metals and industrial residues assessment reports	1
Conduct research into local parallels for IA – early medieval non-ferrous metalworking	5 hrs
Conduct research into moulds for casting two objects to determine if this is chronologically significant	5 hrs
Production of full specialist report on mould fragment	11.5 hrs
Photography of mould fragment	1 hr
Illustration	Fixed cost
Total	26.5 hours + Illustration

Conservation: The objects are stable. No conservation work for this assemblage is recommended.

Illustration: Photography and illustration of the small mould fragment (RF13) is recommended. Further details are listed below:

Table 4: Summary of objects for illustration

Context	Registered number	Object	Illustration Details	Photograph
8830	13	Mould fragment	One illustration in plan and one in cross section with scale.	Photo in plan with scale.

Retention: Retention of the mould fragment (RF13) and the daub fragments with withy impressions is recommended, but as the majority of the rest of the assemblage are amorphous and show no evidence of smoothing or shaping, these are recommended for eventual discard alongside the amorphous fragments of heat-affected clay, lignite and shale.

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Table 6: Fired Clay from Landfall by context

Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
Trench 3									
310	Fill of possible gully [309]	5	Fired Clay	Amorphous Fragments	Not Closely Datable	Bulk 310	Amorphous fragments of orange/red fired clay with no evidence of shaping or modification, occasional voids from organics and sparce tiny grit inclusions.	52.3	N
312	Fill of ditch [305]	1	Fired Clay	Amorphous Fragment	Not Closely Datable	Bulk 312	Amorphous fragment of dark reddish and grey fired clay with no evidence of shaping or modification, occasional small grit inclusions.	9.4	N
382	Fill of recut ditch [381]	1	Heat-Affected Clay	Amorphous Fragment	Not Closely Datable	Bulk 382	Amorphous fragment of light buff-peach heat-affected clay, fire cracked/calcified on one surface, small potential indent on one surface, single small iron-rich inclusion.	5.1	N
Trench 50									
5051	Lower fill of probable enclosure ditch [5040]	500	Heat-Affected Clay/Lignite Coal/Shale	Amorphous Fragment	Not Closely Datable	<242>	Amorphous fragments of dark greyish-black with occasional light grey heat-affected clay, lignite coal and shale with occasional small grit and charcoal inclusions.	227.5	N
5052	Upper fill of probable enclosure ditch [5040]	200	Heat-Affected Clay/Lignite Coal/Shale	Amorphous Fragment	Not Closely Datable	<243>	Amorphous fragments of dark greyish-black heat-affected clay, lignite coal and shale with occasional small grit and charcoal inclusions.	65.9	N
5055	Fill of ditch [5041]	2	Fired Clay	Amorphous fragment, smoothed fragment with withy impression	Not Closely Datable	Bulk 5055	Amorphous fragments of dark reddish to grey-black fired clay with frequent small grit/quartz inclusions, voids from organics, smaller fragment potentially flattened on one surface and very small withy impression on another.	75.9	Y
5059	Possible slumping fill in ditch [5038]	1	Fired Clay/Natural Red Stone	Fragment with withy impression	Not Closely Datable	Bulk 5059	Fragment of light orangey-red fired clay with potential curved surviving surface and shallow withy impression on other surface, occasional tiny grit inclusions and voids from organics and one natural red stone.	13.1	N
5065	Upper fill of shallow wide feature [5049]	150	Heat-Affected Clay/Lignite Coal/Shale	Amorphous Fragments	Not Closely Datable	<265>	Amorphous fragments of dark greyish-black heat-affected clay, lignite coal and shale with occasional small grit and charcoal inclusions.	50.5	N

Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
Trench 52									
5211	Upper fill of recut ditch [5221]	3	Fired Clay	Amorphous Fragments	Not Closely Datable	<178>	Small amorphous fragments of reddish-orange fired clay with no evidence of shaping or modification, occasional tiny grit inclusions.	1.6	N
Trench 55									
5503	Fill of pit [5502]	1	Fired Clay	Amorphous Fragments	Not Closely Datable	Bulk 5503	Amorphous fragment of dark reddish to grey-black fired clay with no evidence of shaping or modification, frequent small grit/quartz inclusions.	17.3	N

Table 7: Fired Clay from the Onshore Substation Zone by context

Context	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	RF no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
Trench 88									
8830	Upper fill of boundary ditch [8825]	1	Fired Clay	Mould Fragment	Not closely datable	RF13	Funnel-shaped in-gate rim and body mould fragment. Light orangish-red to buff-coloured silty sand fabric with frequent tiny grit/quartz inclusions outer clay with reduced dark grey black finer clay interior with little to no grit inclusions. One substantial surviving small cylindrical runner channel (Diam. 5.2mm) and a second partially surviving runner channel (Diam. 3.1mm) towards lower body.	7.8	Y

Appendix 3E: Metals

by Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A metal finds assemblage comprising 75 objects and fragments (Mass: 1.4kg) was assessed in February 2024 following the Phase 1 evaluation trenching works at the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites within the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire (AOC 2024). The finds were recovered from a total of 31 separate contexts within four separate excavation areas, including 24 contexts within 11 trenches at the Landfall area (DBS 2), two contexts within one trench at DBS 1, four contexts within three trenches at DBS 3, and from a single context at DBS 4, which collectively make-up the Onshore Substation Zone.

Finds recovered include both ferrous and non-ferrous metals, comprising a number of building fixtures and furniture fittings dress accessories – including a likely spectacles frame, horse equipment – including a rowel spur, tools, nails, and other items, largely representing the remains of Iron Age/ Romano-British and medieval settlement activity, as well as a later, likely agricultural, post-medieval 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 'RF' followed by their registered finds number (e.g., RF10), whereas bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 5244), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <6>). Finds recovered as essentially unstratified material were assigned a sub-number to their trench number in the field (e.g., 41.1) making up a context number, which are recorded here as bulk finds (e.g., Bulk 41.1). Where more than one object type was present within the same bulk finds bag or sample, these have been given a sub-letter for the purpose of differentiation within this report (e.g., Bulk 5244a, Bulk 5244b, <6>a, <6>b).

Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and were measured using a carbon dial caliper accurate to 0.01mm. Summary tables of the finds by area and context have been included at the end of this report (Tables 5 & 6), with an expanded inventory presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

The assemblage

The metal finds assemblage comprises both ferrous metal (1,437.9g) and non-ferrous copper alloy finds (4.8g), which all survive to varying levels of completeness and corrosion. While some of the iron finds remain readily identifiable and either intact or largely intact, the vast majority survive in a heavily fragmented and corroded state, with some remaining unidentifiable due to their fragmentation and loss

of material. Some of the finds are considered to be chronologically distinct, such as a later medieval rowel spur (RF10) or modern screw (Bulk 3521) discussed further below, while the vast majority 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. With these common forms in mind, and the presence of both Romano-British and medieval activity across both sites, it is possible that, even though a find may be associated with a medieval context, it may also represent a residual Romano-British artefact.

The finds are discussed by Area, comprising Landfall (DBS2) and the Onshore Substation Zone (DBS1, 3, 4), as well as by phased features below, including by features likely relating to Iron Age and Romano-British activity, features relating to medieval activity, and either undated features or those relating to post-medieval activity. All finds discussed are of ferrous metal, unless referred to specifically as copper alloy (CuA). A single find recovered during the processing of soil sample retent was recorded as ferrous metal (<201>b), but upon further assessment has been identified as a possible ammonite fossil and will not be discussed here further.

Landfall

Finds from features likely relating to Iron Age/ Romano British activity (Trench 1)

A single find comprising an intact annular ring (<95>) (Diam: 42.6mm) was recovered from the lower fill (120) within a possible Romano-British ditch [119] located within Trench 1, in the southeast corner of Landfall. Annular rings could be used for any number of functions, usually relating to suspension, including as drop handles, fixtures, fasteners, horse bits, and buckles, to name a few (Manning 1985, 146), though as buckles, without the presence of a tongue, they cannot be positively identified as such.

Finds from features likely relating to medieval activity (Trench 50-53, 59)

The vast majority of the finds recovered from Landfall (295.1g), as well as a large portion of the overall assemblage (20% by weight), likely relate to medieval activity, which is associated with a medieval settlement zone located in the northwest corner of the investigation area. The majority of finds associated with medieval activity were recovered from Trenches 50–53, with the exception of another medieval find, a rowel spur (RF10), which was recovered from the upper fill (5904) of a furrow [5902] located within Trench 59 further to the north/ northwest.

Finds of significance within this group include the aforementioned rowel spur (RF 10), which survives largely intact. Rowel spurs are a form of horse-riding equipment worn on the booted heel of the rider, that represents a development of the simpler prick-spur type, which become popular from around the 14th century onwards. RF10 is missing the terminals which can aid in typological dating, however the characteristics displayed by the sides and neck are suggestive of a later 15th century date (Ellis 1995, 130).

Other horse equipment identified includes a possible curb bit fragment (RF19) recovered from the fill (5047) of a medieval pit [5042] in Trench 50. Although now fragmentary, its distinct surviving form closely resembles the main body/junction of a curb bit cheek piece that was used as a rein, strap, or chain attachment used to help guide the horse while riding. Similar forms are present during both the Romano-British and medieval periods (Manning 1985, 67, H22; Goodall 2011, 365, L50).

Also recovered was a small non-diagnostic fragment of a horseshoe heel (RF15) from the same context (5047) as the possible curb bit above, and a likely horseshoe nail (Bulk 5246) that was retrieved from the fill (5246) of furrow [5228] in Trench 52.

Other significant finds from this group include an ovoid copper alloy frame fragment (RF16), possibly representing an eyeglass frame from a pair of spectacles, that was recovered from the fill (5044) of a shallow medieval gully [5043], although this interpretation is tentative at this stage and will need further examination.

Also recovered was a heavily degraded fragment of what might be the curved outer edge from the blade of a weedhook (Bulk 5244c) (Manning 1985, 56, F50; Goodall 2011, 80) that was retrieved from the fill (5244) of furrow [5228], which would have been used in pruning, weeding crops, or harvesting herbs and flowers amongst other functions. A small T-shaped fragment (<188>) possibly representing the junction of a double looped rectangular buckle was recovered from the fill (5308) of a medieval ditch [5303].

The remaining finds likely associated with medieval activity in this area are made up of nails and other building fixtures and fittings, or household items including a section of tear-drop cross-sectioned horizontal rim fragment from a non-diagnostic copper alloy sheet vessel (RF7), an intact ovoid chain link (Bulk 5244a), a possible spike, wall hook, or latch component (RF8), a clench bolt and rove (Bulk 50.8) used in double thickness timber construction, a bolt fragment (<201>a), and two intact nails (RF 12; <178>). Five nail fragments (RF6, RF13, RF14, Bulk 5244b, <24>), along with an unidentifiable ovoid lump (<256>) and a fleck of iron spall (<156>) were also recovered. All were retrieved from the fills of various ditches, field boundaries, gullies, and pits within Trenches 51 to 53.

Finds from features likely relating to Post-medieval and undated activity (Trench 9, 13, 14, 35, 41)

Finds recovered from Landfall that either likely relate to post-medieval or later activity, or that derive from features that are, as yet undated, include an intact nail (Bulk 920) from the fill (920) of a post-medieval furrow [919], two nail fragments (Bulk 1303; Bulk 1413) from fill (1303) of furrow [1302] and fill (1413) of ditch [1407], and an intact screw (Bulk 3521) from the upper fill (3521) of furrow [3519]. While the nails are not chronologically distinctive, the screw is classifiably post-medieval to modern.

The most significant find amongst this group is a fragmented but largely complete, and fairly robust rectangular buckle (Bulk 41.1) with its tongue both intact and *in situ*, that was recovered from the base of a pond feature (41.1) within Trench 41; possibly associated with horse equipment (Egan 1995, 55), its form is consistent with examples known from both the Romano-British and medieval periods or later.

Onshore Substation Zone

Finds from features likely relating to Iron Age/ Romano British activity (Trench 86-88)

A considerable amount of material (337.8g) was recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone that is associated with likely Iron Age/ Romano-British activity, all of which was recovered from Trenches 86 to 88 at DBS3. Investigations within these three trenches in the southeast corner of the site have identified an area of domestic refuse pits, trackway ditches, and large enclosure ditches relating to Romano-British activity, all of which were then sealed by a colluvial deposit (AOC 2024).

The majority of this artefact group was recovered from the fill (8625) of a large, likely refuse pit [8624] within Trench 86, which produced an assemblage (N = 12) mostly representing the remains of building fixtures and fittings, including an intact eyed spike (RF3) that would have been driven into a timber or masonry structure to affix an attachment ring (Goodall 2011, 163, H228) that retains an intact nail within its corrosion product, a further two intact nails (RF6 and <33>a) likely representing clench bolts, five nail fragments (RF2, RF5, RF7, RF9, <33>b), a clench bolt and rove (RF8), and an intact annular ring (Diam: 55.5mm) (RF4).

Other possible Romano-British material recovered from these trenches comprise an as-yet-unidentified spike-like possible tool (RF1) from the basal fill (8713) of enclosure ditch [8704], whose slightly curved body and angled, possibly lobed or bifurcated tip bears some resemblance to another unidentified Romano-British object from Great Chesterford, in Essex, that may have functioned as a latch mechanism or similar (Manning 1985, 144, S143), along with an unidentifiable short linear fragment (<43>) and an iron nail (RF11) from the fill (8633) or a possible terminus [8620], and a tiny length of circular cross-sectioned copper alloy wire or a possible rivet shank (<45>) that was recovered from a clayey sand deposit (8824), though it may be intrusive to that layer owing to its tiny size and the effects of bioturbation.

Finds from features likely relating to post-medieval activity (Trench 60, 118)

Finds from the Onshore Substation Zone likely relating to post medieval activity include a large paddle-like object (Bulk 6014), probably representing a blade from an agricultural implement or machinery, that was recovered from the fill (6014) of field boundary [6013] within DBS1; other likely post-medieval finds recovered from that same fill comprise likely nail shank fragments (<6>a) and degraded sheet fragments (<6>b). Also recovered from Trench 60 at DBS1 was a small nail fragment (Bulk 6016) and the remnant of a tiny tack or residual hobnail (<7>) (which could potentially be Romano-British in date) from the fill (6016) of a possible furrow [6015].

The only finds recovered from DBS4 comprise a small group of wire fragments retrieved during the processing of soil sample retent (<5>), which are largely non-diagnostic, though do include twisted fragments and possible tiny nail shank fragments, that were retrieved from the fill (11807) of the boundary ditch [11806].

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below summarise the metal finds recovered from each contextual unit; finds from Landfall (DBS 2) are presented as Table 1, while finds from the Onshore Substation Zone (DBS 1, DBS 3, DBS 4) are presented as Table 2.

Table 1: Summary of the metal finds from Landfall by Trench and contextual unit

Context	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 1					
120	Lower fill of ditch [119].	Fe	Annular ring fitting	Not closely dateable	14.6
Trench 9					
920	Fill of post-medieval furrow [919].	Fe	Intact nail	Not closely dateable	13.0
Trench 13					
1303	Single fill of furrow [1302].	Fe	Intact nail	Not closely dateable	17.7
Trench 14					
1413	Basal fill of ditch [1407].	Fe	Intact nail	Not closely dateable	3.6
Trench 35					
3521	Upper fill of furrow [3519].	Fe	Screw	PM- Modern	25.8
Trench 41					
41.1	Within pond feature in Trench 41	Fe	Buckle	Not closely dateable	17.1

Context	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
Trench 50					
5004	Lower fill of probable medieval ditch [5003].	CuA	Sheet vessel rim	Not closely dateable	2.9
5012	Basal fill of possible field boundary [5005].	Fe	Intact nail	Not closely dateable	4.1
5044	Single fill of medieval shallow gully [5043].	CuA	Spectacles frame	Medieval or later	1.9
5047	Fill of medieval pit [5042].	Fe	Horseshoe	Not closely dateable	33.4
		Fe	Possible curb bit	Not closely dateable	19.0
5055	Fill of medieval ditch [5048].	Fe	Likely nail shank	Not closely dateable	3.6
5058	Lower fill of medieval possible pit [5049].	Fe	Unidentifiable lump	Not closely dateable	4.5
5065	Upper possible fill of medieval pit [5049].	Fe	Nail fragment	Not closely dateable	8.1
50.8	Within shallow feature north of [5003].	Fe	Clench bolt and rove	Not closely dateable	24.1
Trench 51					
5104	Upper fill of large medieval pit [5103].	Fe	Spall	Not closely dateable	0.3
5106	Middle fill of large medieval pit [5103].	Fe	Possible wall hook	Not closely dateable	62.0
Trench 52					
5211	Upper fill of medieval recut [5221] of ditch [5202].	Fe	Intact nail	Not closely dateable	2.9
5244	Lower fill of medieval or earlier pit [5222].	Fe	Chain link	Not closely dateable	19.2
		Fe	Possible weedhook fragment	Not closely dateable	7.3
		Fe	Possible shank	Not closely dateable	2.2
5246	Single fill of furrow [5228].	Fe	Horseshoe nail	Medieval or later	1.9
Trench 53					
5306	Upper fill of medieval curvilinear gully [5313].	Fe	Nail fragment	Not closely dateable	20.6
5308	Mid fill of medieval linear ditch [5303].	Fe	Possible buckle fragment	Not closely dateable	3.0
5347	Lower fill of recut [5346] of ditch [5320].	Fe	Bolt fragment	Not closely dateable	20.6
		Fossil	Likely ammonite	-	0.4
5378	Middle fill of medieval ditch [5324].	Fe	Nail fragment	Not closely dateable	3.2
Trench 59					
5904	Upper fill of furrow [5902].	Fe	Rowel spur	Late 15 C or later	49.9

Table 2: Summary of the metal finds from the Onshore Substation Zone by trench and contextual unit

Context	Context Description	Material	Description	Possible date	Mass (g)
DBS1					
Trench 60					
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013].	Fe	Agricultural blade	Likely PM – Modern	689.7
		Fe	Nail shanks	Not closely dateable	4.4
		Fe	Sheet fragments	Not closely dateable	15.4
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	Fe	Nail/ tack fragments	Not closely dateable	6.7
DBS3					
Trench 86					
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	Fe	Eyed spike and intact nail	Not closely dateable	70.9
		Fe	Annular ring fitting	Not closely dateable	54.4
		Fe	Clench bolt and rove	Not closely dateable	40.2
		Fe	2	Not closely dateable	74.8
		Fe	Nail fragments x5 and intact nail x1	Not closely dateable	56.3
8633	Primary fill of possible terminus or elongated pit [8620].	Fe	Unidentifiable	Not closely dateable	1.8
Trench 87					
8713	Basal fill of enclosure ditch [8704].	Fe	Spike-like tool	Not closely dateable	39.4
Trench 88					
8824	Clayey sand deposit.	CuA	Wire or rivet	Not closely dateable	<0.1
DBS4					
Trench 118					
11807	Lower/ primary fill of boundary ditch [11806].	Fe	Wire fragments x13	Not closely dateable	2.2

Significance and potential

The metal assemblage from Dogger Bank South (Phase 1 trenching) is considered to be of site-specific and local archaeological significance, with the recovered finds largely represent the remains of both Iron Age/ Romano-British and medieval settlement activity.

Landfall

The Landfall area is predominantly associated with medieval settlement activity focused around the northwest corner of the site, although a small amount of possible Romano-British and post-medieval activity was also identified.

The most significant finds from this site are the finds relating to the medieval settlement, which comprise items of horse equipment, including a probable later 15th century rowel spur and a possible curb bit cheek piece fragment that are both associated with riding, a copper alloy frame fragment from a possible pair of spectacles, a possible buckle fragment and a possible weedhook fragment which represent the remains of personal dress and horticulture. The majority of the material recovered represents the remains of nails and other building fixtures and fittings, including a chain link, a possible wall hook, a

clench bolt and rove, amongst other items reflecting timber structural components and may indicate the presence of structures nearby.

Further analysis of these 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 settlement zone and provide valuable contributions to our understanding of rural land-use and settlement in the area during the medieval period -areas of interest highlighted by the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework agenda of 2007 (Roskams & Whyman).

Possible Romano-British activity within Landfall is limited to the find of a single annular ring, which in itself, is not considered to be closely dateable, however it was retrieved from the fill of a suspected Romano-British ditch. The find of a largely complete buckle at the base of a pond feature within Trench 41 is also of significance, as the closer analysis and possible typological dating of the find can contribute valuable phasing information to the, as yet, undated feature, which will aid in the overall interpretation of the site.

Onshore Substation Zone

While a very limited number of finds were recovered from DBS1 and 4 (five largely post-medieval objects from DBS1, and a small group of wire fragments from DBS4), DBS3 produced a considerable number of finds associated with Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity, mainly comprising the remains of nails and other building fixtures and fittings that were retrieved from a number of refuse pits, trackway ditches, and enclosure ditches.

Closer analysis of the Romano-British finds within this group will allow for a greater understanding of the possible structures these fittings may have been associated with, which will help to inform the overall characterisationof the site's Romano-British occupation and contribute valuable information to our understanding of settlement during this period within a rural context outwith the larger urban centers (Roskams & Whyman 2007).

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: Further specialist analysis and reporting following conservation is required for the rowel spur (RF10), possible curb bit cheek piece (RF19), possible spectacles frame (RF16), vessel rim (RF7), buckle (Bulk 41.1), eyed spike (RF3), possible wall hook (RF8), possible spike tool (RF1), annular rings (RF4, <95>), and possible weedhook (Bulk 5244c) 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 may also aid in our understanding of how the Romano-British and medieval settlements fit within their respective wider local and regional contexts.

Production of full catalogue entries with measurements is also recommended of the registered finds, including the horseshoe fragment (RF 15), clench bolt and rove (RF 8), and nails and nail fragments (RF 2, RF 5–7, RF 9, RF 11–14, as well as <33>a-b), along with an expanded inventory incorporating relevant measurements for archive purposes is also recommended for the buckle (<188>), ovoid link (5244a), clench bolt and rove (Bulk 50.8), nails (Bulk 920, Bulk 1303, Bulk 1413, Bulk 5244b, Bulk 5246, <24>, <178>) and for bolt (<201>a), fragments (<5>, <43>, <45>, <156>, <256>), and agricultural blade (Bulk 6014) to accompany the specialist report.

Research questions:

1. How does the closer typological identification of the potentially Romano-British and medieval material contribute to the overall understanding of types of activities taking place within the respective settlement zones?
2. How does the closer typological identification of the potentially Romano-British and medieval material contribute to the overall understanding of date of activities taking place within the respective settlement zones?
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 both the Romano-British and medieval 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 for the registered finds, alongside a small selection of other significant finds (c.26 objects) with measurements to accompany the specialist report.
3. Literature research to identify pertinent local and regional parallels of the significant Romano-British and medieval registered finds.
4. Production of a full specialist publication report for the Romano-British and medieval assemblages.

Table 2: Task list with associated required costs

Task	Estimate
Specialist conservation is recommended in the form of a full clean to aid in the identification of the rowel spur (RF10), curb bit (RF19), spectacles (RF16), wall hook (RF8), annular ring (RF4), and tool (RF1), as well as cleaning to reveal the cross-section of the annular ring (<95>), and weedhook (Bulk 5244c), and the head form of nail (RF6). Conservation is also recommended to clean and rejoin the copper alloy vessel rim fragments (RF7) and buckle (Bulk 41.1) to aid in typological classification, as well as the cleaning and separating of the eyed spike and nail (RF3) to allow them to be accurately recorded.	(see separate conservation assessment)
Further examination following conservation of rowel spur (RF10), curb bit (RF19), spectacles (RF16), wall hook (RF8), annular rings (RF4, <95>), tool (RF1), weedhook (Bulk 5244c), nail (RF6), vessel rim (RF7), buckle (Bulk 41.1), and eyed spike (RF3) with the production of a full catalogue entry more closely identifying and describing the finds, including relevant measurements for inclusion in final specialist report and publication.	4 hours
Production of a full catalogue entry with measurements for the nails (RF2, RF3, RF6, RF7, RF9, RF11-14, <33>a-b) clench bolt (RF8), and horseshoe (RF15) to be included in the final specialist report.	3.0 hours
Following further examination/cataloguing of a selection of objects a specialist report will be produced for publication and archiving purposes. This report will include the findings of literature research to identify pertinent parallels for the key items under discussion	15 hours
Assistance during illustration and conservation (including extracting finds, liaising with illustrator etc.)	3.0 hours

Task	Estimate
Hand drawn illustration of the annular rings (RF4, <95>), rowel spur (RF10), curb bit (RF19), Spectacles (RF16), weedhook (Bulk 5255c), wall hook (RF8), tool (RF1), buckle (Bulk 41.1), eyed spike (RF3), and clench bolt (RF6).	Fixed cost
Full colour publication standard photograph of the rowel spur (RF10), spectacles (RF16), and buckle (Bulk 41.1).	Fixed cost
Total (not including fixed costs):	*25.0 hours*

Conservation: Specialist conservation work is recommended in the form of a full clean to aid in the identification of the rowel spur (RF10), curb bit (RF19), spectacles (RF16), wall hook (RF8), annular ring (RF4), and possible tool (RF1), as well as cleaning to reveal the cross-section of the annular ring (<95>), and weedhook (Bulk 5244c), and the head form of nail (RF6). Conservation is also recommended to clean and rejoin the fragments of copper alloy vessel rim (RF7) and the buckle (Bulk 41.1) to aid in typological classification, as well as the cleaning and separating of the eyed spike and nail (RF3) to allow them to be accurately recorded.

Illustration: Illustration is recommended in the form of a hand-drawn 1:1 measured line drawing (plan and cross-section) of the annular rings (RF4, <95>), rowel spur (RF 10), curb bit (RF19), Spectacles (RF16), weedhook (Bulk 5255c), wall hook (RF8), tool (RF1), buckle (Bulk 41.1), eyed spike (RF3), and clench bolt (RF6) to accompany the subsequent publication. Full colour publication-standard photography is recommended for the rowel spur (RF10), spectacles (RF16), and buckle (Bulk 41.1).

Table 3: Illustration recommendations

Context	RF/ Bulk/ Sample	Material	Classification	Object	Hand-drawn Illustration	Publication Photography	Archive Photography
120	<95>	Fe	Fixtures and fittings	Annular ring	Y	N	N
41.1	Bulk 41.1	Fe	Dress accessories	Buckle	Y	Y	N
5044	RF16	CuA	Personal equipment	Spectacle frame	Y	Y	N
5047	RF19	Fe	Horse equipment	Curb bit	Y	N	N
5244	Bulk 5244c	Fe	Tool	Weedhook	Y	N	N
5904	RF10	Fe	Horse equipment	Rowel spur	Y	Y	N
8625	RF3	Fe	Fixtures and fittings	Eyed spike	Y	N	N
8625	RF4	Fe	Fixtures and fittings	Annular ring	Y	N	N
8625	RF6	Fe	Fixtures and fittings	Clench bolt	Y	N	N
8625	RF8	Fe	Fixtures and fittings	Clench bolt	Y	N	N
8713	RF1	Fe	Tool	Spike-like tool	Y	N	N

Archive retention: All of the metal objects discussed above are recommended for retention, apart from the likely post-medieval and modern finds from Trench 60 at the Onshore Substation Zone comprising the agricultural blade (Bulk 6014), and nail and sheet fragments (<6>a-b).

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Table 4: Summary of the metal finds from Dogger Bank South Landfall by context

Context	Context description	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Object	Description	Intact Y/N	Quantity	Mass (g)	Period/ century
120	Lower fill of ditch [119].	<95>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Ring fitting	Annular circular ring. Possible buckle?	Y	1	14.6	Not closely dateable
920	Fill of post-medieval furrow [919].	BULK 920	Fe	Nails	Nail	Intact. Circular domed, faceted head, Slight curved tapering shank	Y	1	13	Not closely dateable
1303	Single fill of furrow [1302].	BULK 1303	Fe	Nails	Nail	Largely intact with a likely flat head and rectangular cross-sectioned tapering shank. Goodall Type 1	Y	1	17.7	Not closely dateable
1413	Basal fill of ditch [1407].	Bulk 1413	Fe	Nails	Nail	Intact with a square to circular head and short tapering shank to pointed tip	Y	1	3.6	Not closely dateable
3521	Upper fill of furrow [3519].	BULK 3521	Fe	Screw	Screw	Intact with flat circular head and a straight blade notch. Partially threaded shank. Missing tip. Robust	N	1	25.8	Post-medieval-modern
41.1	In pond feature in Trench 41	Bulk 41.1	Fe	Dress accessories	Buckle	Square buckle frame with intact tongue in situ. In two joining fragments	N	1	17.1	Not closely dateable
5004	Lower fill of probable medieval ditch [5003].	RF 7	CuA	Non-classifiable	Sheet vessel	Joining fragments of a teardrop-shaped sheet vessel rim. Straight edge, though vessel form is unclear.	N	2	2.9	Not closely dateable
5012	Basal fill of possible field boundary [5005].	RF 12	Fe	Nails	Nail	Intact with a flat ovoid head and short tapering shank	Y	1	4.1	Not closely dateable
5044	Single fill of medieval shallow gully [5043].	RF 16	CuA	Personal	Possible spectacles	Partial ovoid frame possibly from a pair of rivet or nose spectacles	N	1	1.9	Medieval or later
5047	Fill of medieval pit [5042].	RF 15	Fe	Horse equipment	Horseshoe	Horseshoe fragment. Tapering branch and rounded heel. No calkin or nail holes present.	N	1	33.4	Not closely dateable
5047	Fill of medieval pit [5042].	RF 19	Fe	Non-classifiable	Possible curb bit	Roughly flat and triangular with curved arm fragments projecting at opposite sides. Similar in form to the body of a curb bit	N	1	19	Not closely dateable
5055	Fill of medieval ditch [5048].	<24>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Likely nail shank, missing head and tip	N	1	3.6	Not closely dateable
5058	Lower fill of medieval possible pit [5049].	<256>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Unidentifiable lump. Slightly ovoid with a flat, likely rectangular cross-section	N	1	4.5	Not closely dateable
5065	Upper possible fill of medieval pit [5049].	RF 6	Fe	Nails	Nail	Flat circular head and broken square cross-sectioned shank. Removed from its fitting	N	1	8.1	Not closely dateable
50.8	Shallow feature north of [5003].	Bulk 50.8	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Clench bolt and rove	Likely rectangular rove with a partial bolt shank, now broken	N	1	24.1	Not closely dateable

Context	Context description	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Object	Description	Intact Y/N	Quantity	Mass (g)	Period/ century
5104	Upper fill of large medieval pit [5103].	<156>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Fleck of spall	N	1	0.3	Not closely dateable
5106	Middle fill of large medieval pit [5103].	RF 8	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Unidentified	Possible spike, wall-hook, or latch component. Slightly curved rectangular cross-sectioned tapering shank with a lipped head. Possible hook or latch?	Y	1	62	Not closely dateable
5211	Upper fill of medieval recut [5221] of ditch [5202].	<178>	Fe	Nails	Nail	Largely intact with a flat ovoid head and flat, broad shank.	Y	1	2.9	Not closely dateable
5244	Fill of furrow [5228].	BULK 5244a	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Chain link	Ovoid chain link. Possible square cross-section, thinner at the narrow ends.	Y	1	19.2	Not closely dateable
5244	Fill of furrow [5228].	BULK 5244b	Fe	Non-classifiable	Possible shank	Possible shank fragment. Square cross-section.	N	1	2.2	Not closely dateable
5244	Fill of furrow [5228].	Bulk 5244c	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Flat, curved fragment with a rounded external edge. Possible Weedhook fragment?	N	1	7.3	Not closely dateable
5246	Fill of furrow [5228].	Bulk 5246	Fe	Nails	Horseshoe nail	Worn rectangular head and long thin shank.	N	1	1.9	Possibly later medieval
5306	Upper fill of medieval curvilinear gully [5313].	RF 13	Fe	Nails	Nail	Partial nail. Flat circular head and distorted shank. Goodall Type 1	N	1	20.6	Not closely dateable
5308	Mid fill of medieval linear ditch [5303].	<188>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Possible junction of an double framed buckle. Broken T-shape.	N	1	3	Not closely dateable
5347	Lower fill of recut [5346] of ditch [5320].	<201>a	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Bolt	Broad flat circular head and a straight, broken square shank	N	1	20.6	Not closely dateable
5347	Lower fill of recut [5346] of ditch [5320].	<201>b	Fossil	Fossil	Fossil	Likely ammonite	N	1	0.4	
5378	Middle fill of medieval ditch [5324].	RF 14	Fe	Nails	Nail	Flat circular head and the stub of a square shank	N	1	3.2	Not closely dateable
5904	Upper fill of furrow [5902].	RF 10	Fe	Horse equipment	Rowel spur	Substantially intact rowel spur with straight sides and a long neck. Rowel present.	N	1	49.9	Late 15 C or later

Table 5 : Summary of the metal finds from Dogger Bank South Onshore Substation Zone by context

Context	Context description	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Object	Description	Intact Y/N	Quantity	Mass (g)	Period/ century
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013].	<6>a	Fe	Non-classifiable	Likely nail shanks	Probable nail shank fragments. Square cross section, one with a possible head remnant.	N	2	4.4	Not closely dateable
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013].	BULK 6014	Fe	Non-classifiable	Possible agricultural implement	Possible agricultural implement, appearance of a mower blade or similar. Broad paddle-shaped with a rounded head and side projection at the slightly narrow end, which includes fixture holes	N	1	689.7	Likely post-medieval or later
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013].	<6>b	Fe	Non-classifiable	Sheet fragments	Degraded fragments of Fe sheet. Some curved, possibly from a ferrule.	N	13	15.4	Not closely dateable
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	BULK 6016	Fe	Nails	Nail	Narrow triangular head and a straight square cross-sectioned shank. Similar to Manning Type 2	N	1	6.7	Not closely dateable
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	<7>	Fe	Nails	Tack	Tiny tack remnant. Remains of a circular head and short tapering shank. Possible hobnail	N	1	<0.1	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 8	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Clench bolt and rove	Flat circular head and a remnant of a clenched tip. Rove now lost.	N	1	40.2	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 3	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Eyed spike with nail	Intact eyed spike with an intact nail attached through corrosion. Nail is bent having been removed from its fitting	Y	2	70.9	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 6	Fe	Nails	Nail	Intact robust clenched nail. Extended clench suggests it was to hand and used though maybe above what the task required.	Y	1	39.2	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 7	Fe	Nails	Nail	Largely intact with a missing tip. Possible rectangular head?	N	1	34	Not closely dateable
8633	Fill of pit [8620].	RF 11	Fe	Nails	Nail	Intact, flat circular head and straight tapering shank	Y	1	24	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 5	Fe	Nails	Nail	Clenched nail in two joining fragments. Possible rectangular slightly peaked head.	N	1	7.9	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 2	Fe	Nails	Nail	Flat circular head and straight broken square shank	N	1	7.2	Not closely dateable

Context	Context description	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Object	Description	Intact Y/N	Quantity	Mass (g)	Period/ century
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	<33>a	Fe	Nails	Nail	Complete but broken ,Possible clench bolt. Possible diamond shaped head. Clench tip is broken and likely joining	N	1	11.6	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	<33>b	Fe	Nails	Nail	Nail shank. Tapering to a pointed tip	N	1	2.3	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 4	Fe	Building fixtures and furniture fittings	Ring fitting	Annular circular ring	Y	1	54.4	Not closely dateable
8625	Fill of pit [8624].	RF 9	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Possible nail shank. Square cross-section-head obscured	N	1	4.9	Not closely dateable
8633	Primary fill of possible terminus or elongated pit [8620].	<43>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Short linear fragment with a possible square to rectangular cross-section	N	1	1.8	Not closely dateable
8713	Basal fill of enclosure ditch [8704].	RF 1	Fe	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Possibly intact, spike-like object with a slightly curved, tapering shank and an angled, flattened and lobed or possibly bifurcated tip. Tool?	Y	1	39.4	Not closely dateable
8824	Clayey sand deposit.	<45>	CuA	Non-classifiable	Unidentified	Short length with a circular cross-section. Possible wire or rivet shank	N	1	<0.1	Not closely dateable
11807	Lower/ primary fill of boundary ditch [11806].	<5>	Fe	Non-classifiable	Wire	Wire fragments, mostly circular cross-section with two formed by two wires twisted together. Potential tiny shank fragments present as well.	N	13	2.2	Not closely dateable

Appendix 3F: Lithics

by Rob Engl MA Hons FSA MCIfA (AOC Archaeology)

Introduction

The assessment data was derived from an initial macroscopic study of the lithic assemblages retrieved from Dogger Bank Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone. A combined total of 3046 lithic artefacts were recorded and assessed.

Methodology

The recent works at Landfall produced a total of 2876 lithic artefacts. These were retrieved from both excavated archaeological features and deposits (n.110) and from the hand sorting of retent samples (n. 2766).

The Onshore Substation Zone produced a total of 59 lithics from DBS3, 25 of which were obtained from excavated deposits with 34 recovered from retent samples. At DBS1 a total of 130 lithic artefacts were recovered, all retrieved from retent samples. This was also the case at DBS4 where six artefacts were recovered from retent samples.

The entire assemblage was macroscopically examined, and an Excel catalogue was produced for each area.

The formal tool types were subjected to a simple morphological and typological classification based on established examples (Ballin 2000 & 2021, Butler 2005).

All items recorded were individually cleaned and numbered.

The assemblage

The assemblage is comprised of till flint. The flint ranged from pale grey to a mottled honey brown in colour. Where present the cortex ranged between chalky and smooth and rolled suggesting a till derivation.

Though the general knapping quality was good, occasional flaws, fossils and inclusions were in evidence within the material.

The majority of the assemblage displayed signs of patination ranging from a matt cream to small blooms. Only 16 artefacts were of fresh appearance. Where present cortication ranged from chalky to pitted with many items appearing rolled.

Only 57 artefacts within the assemblage showed obvious signs of heat damage in the form of colour change, crazing and loss of mass. This is undoubtedly an under representation given the small fraction size of many of the chip and shatter categories.

Table 1: Condition of assemblages

Site	Area	Fresh	Patinated	Burnt	Total
Landfall	DBS2	8	2776	2	2786
Onshore Substation Zone	DBS1	0	83	47	130
	DBS3	8	41	8	59
	DBS4	1	5	0	6

The general composition of the assemblage by type is given in Tables 2-5.

Table 2: The lithic assemblage by type at Landfall

Type	No.
End scraper	3
Disc scraper	1
Utilised Flake	1
Platform Core (Single)	1
Flake	
Broken	1
Regular	3
Irregular	69
Blade	1
Chips	1767
Shatter	940
Total	2786

Table 3: The lithic assemblage by type at Onshore Substation Zone, area DBS1

Type	No.
Flake	
Broken	4
Regular	1
Chips	77
Shatter	48
Total	130

Table 4: The lithic assemblage by type at Onshore Substation Zone, area DBS3

Type	No.
Retouched flake	1
Denticulate	1
Flake	
Broken	4
Regular	7
Irregular	11
Rejuvenation flake	1
Bipolar	1
Blade	3
Chips	21
Shatter	9
Total	59

Table 5: The lithic assemblage by type at Onshore Substation Zone, area DBS4.

Type	No.
Flake	
Regular	1
Irregular	1
Chips	3
Shatter	1
Total	6

Primary technology

Landfall

The majority of the assemblage is composed of debitage (n.2780) with chips (n.1767), shatter (n.940) and irregular flakes (n. 69) being the most numerous components. The majority of the material was recovered from retent samples (n.2766) and appears to be naturally occurring, originating as the result of accidental detachments caused by modern farming practices where flakes, chips and debitage are produced through larger pieces being struck during ploughing etc. This is reinforced by the nature of the retent material, with the debitage being heavily patinated and rolled suggesting that the material had been in the active soil and surface for a considerable period of time.

A single narrow-blade platform core (RF 74) of Late Mesolithic date was recovered from fill (469) of ditch recut [435]. This core had a single platform with several blade and flake removals in evidence.

The almost complete lack of cores, primary cortical flakes and platform rejuvenation flakes suggest that reduction was not being undertaken on any large scale within the area.

Onshore Substation Zone

The assemblages at the Onshore Substation Zone were composed solely of debitage dominated by chips, and classes with no further core types identified. Area DBS3 provided a wider range of debitage classes including a single, unstratified side-struck platform rejuvenation flake (Cat 12) and a single bipolar flake (RF 52). Three true small blades were also identified.

Secondary technology

Landfall

Five modified artefacts were identified within the Landfall assemblage. These consisted of three end scrapers (Cat Nos. 7, 11 & 135), a disc scraper (No. 9) and a utilised flake (No. 12). Typologically, the scrapers appear of Early Neolithic date.

Onshore Substation Zone

Only two modified artefacts were identified within the Onshore Substation Zone assemblage. These were both recovered from DBS3 and consisted of a denticulated flake (Cat 4) and a retouched flake (Cat 14). These can again be considered of Early Neolithic date.

Distribution

Landfall

The majority of the lithic material from Landfall was widely distributed amongst the sites ditch, gully and furrow fills. It is likely given the absence of substantial quantities of typologically identifiable material that the majority of lithics were introduced into the features from the surrounding matrix during infilling.

The modified tools, however, were largely obtained from pit fills and are probably associated with Early Neolithic features. These artefacts are in a relatively fresh condition, suggesting that they were not exposed for any appreciable period of time prior to incorporation within the pit fills.

Onshore Substation Zone

As with Landfall, the material from the Onshore Substation Zone has a wide distribution within a variety of features suggesting accidental incorporation within the features over time.

Discussion

Landfall

Though the vast majority of the artefacts recovered from Landfall are likely to have been the result of naturally occurring material finding its way into later cut features across the site, the modified artefacts recovered from individual pit features suggest a firm if ephemeral occupation of the site associated with the Early Neolithic.

Early Neolithic activity across the area appears limited to stray finds and pit features. The limited nature of this activity seems to suggest that the clay till geologies of Holderness were less favoured than the chalk landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds (Anderson-Whymark 2016, 91) leading to a more limited range of domestic occupation evidence.

Onshore Substation Zone

Given the wide distribution of lithic material within the site and the proposed later dates and artefact associations assigned to many of the features it is likely that the majority of material within these sites was incorporated either through natural processes or through accidental human agency.

Recommended Further Work

Specialist analysis: No further examination, cataloguing or reporting on the lithics is required. Information on the lithics outlined here in this assessment report should be drawn upon for final reporting or any future publication.

Conservation: No conservation work is necessary. All finds are stable.

Illustration: It is recommended that the four scrapers from Landfall (Cat 7, Cat 9, Cat 11 and Cat 135) and the denticulated flake (Cat 4) from the Onshore Substation Zone are illustrated for inclusion in the final report/publication.

Retention: The hand-retrieved Registered Finds and bulk finds should be retained from both Landfall and Substation. In addition, Cat 113 (platform core) and Cat 135 (Scraper) recovered from soil samples from Landfall should be retained as part of the site archive. All other finds from soil sample retents should be discarded.

Table 6: Task list with associated required costs

Task	**Estimate**
Extract lithics for illustration/liaison with illustrator	0.5 day
Extraction and disposal of lithics not being retained for long-term curation. Please note that this does not include repacking for long-term storage but can be costed for on request.	1 day
Hand-drawn illustration of four scrapers from DBS 2 (Cat. 7, Cat. 9, Cat. 11 and Cat. 135) and the denticulated flake (Cat. 4) from DBS3	Fixed cost
Total	1.5 day + illustration

References

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Appendix 3G: Animal Bone

by Amy Halliday (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The animal bone (8.31kg) from Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms Evaluation, East Yorkshire was submitted for assessment in February 2024. The assemblage was collected from a series of deposits, ditches, drains, field boundaries, furrows, linear features and pits located in areas DBS2 at Landfall and areas DBS1 and DBS3 at the Onshore Substation Zone. The aim of this report is to provide species identifications, recommendations for radiocarbon dating and further work.

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 hand retrieved bone from all areas and the bone recovered from the DBS1 bulk samples was fully identified. The animal bone collected from the DBS2 and DBS3 bulk samples was scanned but not identified during this assessment. 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 L/M, M/M or S/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 1264 fragments (8.31kg) were recovered from 78 contexts at Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. The number of identified specimens (NISP) for the site was cattle (61), horse (19), red deer (1), sheep/goat (38), pig (11), dog (2), bird (5) L/M (629), M/M (152), S/M (5), and I/M (341). 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 burning, prolonged exposure to the elements prior to deposition and recent damage caused during excavation.

Summary of the assemblage by area

Landfall

The animal bone assemblage was most numerous at Landfall with 911 fragments (3765.6g) identified as cattle (25), horse (14), sheep/goat (22), pig (7), dog (2), bird (4) L/M (473), M/M (113), S/M (2) and I/M (250). These fragments were scattered throughout 44 deposits, ditches, drains and field boundaries

with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal within any feature. A M/M long bone had been marrow cracked prior to being deposited. A total of 142 fragments recorded as a cattle metacarpal, three sheep/goats tibias and one calcaneum and a bird long bone along with 49 L/M, 37 M/M and 50 I/M fragments had all been burnt. The assemblage at Landfall has accumulated from the disposal of butchery, cooking and domestic food waste.

Onshore Substation Zone

A total of 353 fragments (4551.99g) were recovered from 34 deposits, ditches, drains, furrows and pits in DBS1 and DBS3. The species were cattle (36), horse (5), red deer (1), sheep/goat (16), pig (4), bird (1), L/M (156), M/M (39), S/M (3), and I/M (91). Within these two areas the assemblage was concentred in DBS3 with 331 fragments (4545.09g) scattered among 28 contexts compared to 22 fragments (6.9g) in DBS1 in six samples. A cattle pelvis and metatarsal had both been butchered with shallow cut marks observed which are demonstrative of skinning. It was noted that one M/M long bone and 11 I/M fragments had been burnt prior to deposition. These finds have accumulated from the disposal of butchery and domestic food waste.

Discussion and statement of significance

Landfall

The horse

There were 14 horse fragments scattered among nine deposits, ditches and a drain. The skeletal elements were dominated by loose teeth with the rest identified as a maxilla, mandible, scapula and foot bones. The scapula could be aged by examining epiphyseal fusion and this individual was older than 12 months. Horses were a valuable resource and were normally retained for transport or traction until they either died or could no longer work. These remains were probably disposed of alongside other refuse.

The cattle

The 25 cattle fragments were dispersed among 12 deposits, ditches and linears. The skeletal elements were a mix of horn, teeth, mandible, pelvis, long bones and foot bones. One cattle foot bone in the form of a metacarpal was completely calcified. These finds are a mix of butchery and food waste.

The sheep/goat

In 13 deposits, ditches and a field boundary there were 22 Sheep/goat fragments. These were loose teeth, mandibles, scapula, long bones and foot bones. Three of the tibias and one calcaneum were burnt. These finds have accumulated from the disposal of butchery and food debris.

The pig

Seven pig fragments comprising loose teeth, maxillae, mandibles and a humerus were scattered among four deposits and ditches. Analysis of tooth eruption and wear along with epiphyseal fusion revealed that none of these animals were younger than seven months and at least one was older than 12 months at time of death. The fragments have derived from butchery waste along with some food debris.

The dog

A dog humerus belonging to an animal older than 15 months was recovered from a ditch. It may be the remains of a pet or stray animal. There was one dog femur in DBS2 pit [5329] from an individual older than 18 months at time of death. There is no evidence this bone was skinned for its fur and instead it was likely from a pet or stray disposed of on site.

The bird

Four bird long bones were dispersed among four ditches. They were not well preserved enough to be identified to species. Their dietary contribution to the site is unclear but as one fragment was burnt it appears that at least one bird was eaten.

The L/M

In 22 deposits, ditches and linears there were 473 L/M fragments. These were identified as skull fragments maxilla, teeth, vertebrae, ribs, long bones and foot bones. A total of 48 fragments had been burnt. These fragments are a mix of butchery, cooking and food waste.

The M/M

A total of 113 M/M fragments were scattered among 16 deposits and ditches. These were identified as skull fragments, vertebrae, ribs and long bones. A humerus had been marrow cracked and 37 were burnt. These finds are an amalgamation of butchery and food waste.

The S/M

One pelvis and one humerus were recovered from two ditches. They could represent food waste, but in such a small quantity and with such poor preservation it is not possible to confirm what dietary role if any these finds had.

The I/M

A total of 150 fragments were described as I/M and these were present in 16 deposits, ditches and a drain. It was noted that 50 of these fragments were burnt. These finds are domestic cooking and food waste.

Onshore Substation Zone

The horse

The five horse skeletal elements were a loose premolar, a mandible, a tibia and foot bones. These were scattered among five ditches in DBS3. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion indicates both the tibia and foot bone were fused and belonged to an animal or animals older than 20 months and 13 months respectively. These finds are likely the remains of individuals used for transport or traction which were deposited in this area alongside other refuse. It is, however, possible they may have been butchered after their death for meat and their skin, particularly in times of scarcity.

The cattle

The 36 cattle fragments were a mix of horn, teeth, mandibles, scapula, pelvis, long bones and foot bones. These were dispersed among 14 deposits, ditches and pits in DBS3. Several of the mandibles, pelvis, long bones and a foot bone could be aged by analysing tooth eruption, tooth wear and epiphyseal fusion. There was no evidence any of these animals were younger than five months with the majority dying between 12 to 24 months. The oldest individual in the assemblage was still alive after 36 months. A pelvis and a metatarsal had been butchered. The cattle remains have accrued through the disposal of both butchery and food waste.

The sheep/goat

One sheep/goat mandible was recovered from a furrow in DBS1. A further 15 fragments composed of loose teeth, mandibles, pelvis, long bones and foot bones were scattered among nine deposits, ditches and linears in DBS3. Analysis of epiphyseal fusion revealed that the pelvis belonged to an animal older than six months whereas the humerus came from an animal younger than 10 months. These fragments are a small mix of butchery and food debris disposed of in DBS1 and DBS3.

The pig

Four pig bones were identified as a tooth, mandible, scapula and a radius and these were dispersed among three ditches in DBS3. Analysis of tooth eruption and wear indicated the mandible belonged to an individual older than12 months whereas the radius came from an animal older than 42 months. The pig bones are a mix of butchery and food waste deposited on site.

The red deer

The only red deer bone found was a radius in DBS3 ditch [8811]. Although only one bone was identified as deer, it suggests some hunting took place and that wild species exploitation formed a small part of the diet and economy of the site. This fragment is food refuse.

The bird

The only bird bone found was and adult carpo-metacarpus in DBS3 ditch [8205]. As only a single fragment was observed it is not possible to reach any certain conclusion about its origin or dietary contribution, if any, to this site.

The L/M

There were 156 L/M bones identified as fragments of skull, teeth, mandibles, vertebrae, scapula, ribs and long bones. These were scattered among 20 deposits, ditches and pits in DBS3. Two L/M fragments had been burnt. These fragments are an amalgamation of butchery and food waste.

The M/M

There was one M/M long bone shaft in DBS1 drain [6203]. A further 38 M/M fragments formed of skull fragments, mandibles, vertebrae, ribs, long bones and foot bones were in seven deposits and ditches in DBS3. One M/M long bone shaft in DBS3 was burnt. These finds are a mix of butchery and food waste.

The S/M

A S/M rib, long bone and a foot bone were recovered from DBS3 in dich [8612]. As none of these fragments could be identified further it is not possible to arrive at any further conclusions about their origin or role at this site.

The I/M

There were 91 I/M fragments with 20 scattered among four furrows, a linear and pit in DBS1 and 71 in six ditches and pits in DBS3. Four fragments in DBS1 and five in DBS3 were burnt. These are food and cooking waste.

Recommended further work

The hand retrieved bone from Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone have been identified alongside the fragments from the Onshore Substation Zone DBS1 bulk samples. The bone from Landfall and the remaining (DBS3) bulk samples from the Onshore Substation Zone was scanned, but this assemblage still needs to be identified to element and species and should be included with the existing catalogue during any future phases of work. 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 the Phase 1 evaluation is relatively small it still has potential to contribute further to the overall understanding of the animal husbandry practised at these sites. To fully understand the economic role of the animals at Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone it is recommended that a full analysis is undertaken to address the following research questions:

- What was the nature of the animal husbandry practised at Dogger Bank 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.

Any future analysis report should incorporate any other animal bone results from the earlier phases and future work still to be completed at Dogger Bank.

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 3H: Vitrified Materials

by Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

An assemblage of vitrified materials (Mass: 1.5kg) was assessed in February 2024 following the Phase 1 evaluation trenching works at the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites within the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire (AOC 2024). 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 provides a summary of the assemblage 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 identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). Classifications follow the guidelines set out by Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy* guidelines for best practice document (Dungworth 2015) and follow 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 926), whereas the retent finds are referred to by their sample numbers (e.g. <259>). 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. <259>a, <259>b). 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.

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 consists of small quantities of ironworking residues (247.7g) and other non-diagnostic heat-affected materials (149.7g), though mostly consists of fragments of other, likely naturally occurring materials including coal, shale, stone, and soil concretions, amongst others (1.1kg). The material is discussed by Area, comprising Landfall (DBS2, see Table 1) and the Onshore Substation Zone (DBS1 and 3, see Table 2), as well as by material classification below. No vitrified materials were recovered from features excavated within DBS4 trenches at the Onshore Substation Zone.

Vitrified materials from Landfall

Materials indicative of ironworking

The residues indicative of ironworking identified within Landfall comprise small quantities of unclassified iron slag (UIS) (124.8g), the majority of which represents tiny quantities identified within larger samples of mixed magnetised gravel, stone, and coal, as well as instances of vitrified charcoal and fuel-ash slag (FAS). The small to tiny fragments of UIS likely represent hearth rake-out material generated either during the smithing or smelting process, while the magnetised gravels (that the UIS was identified amongst) were likely to have been magnetised through heat, possibly representing remains originating in a domestic, or potentially industrial hearth setting; these, along with the other small, sometimes water-worn fragments of UIS recovered are all representative of the scant residual remains of metalworking activities taking place in the area. The small quantities of UIS recovered from Trenches 3, 4, and 5 (122.3g), all of which were retrieved from a number of ditch and gully fills (306, 312, 325, 423, 521), may represent the remains of Iron Age/ Romano-British activity with a nearby settlement and ditched trackway identified in the vicinity, while the tiny quantities of UIS from Trenches 50, 52, and 53 (2.5g), also recovered from ditch and gully fills (5061, 5235, 5351), may relate to the medieval settlement zone located within that northwest corner of the site (AOC 2024).

Materials not diagnostic of metalworking

Non-diagnostic materials recovered comprise small quantities of fuel-ash slags (FAS) (101.7g) and a tiny fleck of iron spall (<0.1g), all of which were retrieved from three ditch fills within Trench 3 (306, 312, 327), and from the fill of a linear channel within Trench 23 (2306).

Fuel-ash slags (FAS) are formed when materials such as sand, clay, stone, and ceramic combine with ash in the high temperatures of a hearth setting to form glassy, vitreous residues (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 146). Only tiny amounts of FAS were identified, mostly infrequently within larger samples of stone and coal, while a tiny quantity (<26>) was identified within a mixture of magnetised gravel and coal, possibly representing a small amount of hearth remains within the fill (312) of a likely Iron Age/ Romano-British ditch [305]. The tiny fleck of iron spall (<120>a) indicates the former presence of forged ferrous metal objects, though may also be intrusive the channel fill (2306) due to its tiny size and the effects of bioturbation.

Other materials

The vast majority of the materials within the assemblage retrieved from Landfall (1.0kg) represent small to tiny fragments of coal, shale, possible vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravel, stone (including limestone nodules and iron ore), soil concretions, and small quantities of heat-affected soil. These materials were recovered from 93 separate contexts across 32 trenches, including from trenches located within Iron Age/ Romano- British and medieval settlement zones. All of these materials are likely to be naturally occurring background materials within the excavated soils, with those having been heat-affected (heat-affected soil, magnetised gravels) also possibly resulting from naturally occurring processes (e.g., brushfires etc.).

Table 1: Material quantities from Landfall by classification

Material description	**Mass (g)**
Indicative of Ironworking	
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	77.4
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)- mixed with Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*), magnetised gravel, vitrified charcoal, coal, stone.	47.4
Not Diagnostic	
Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)	6.1
Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)- mixed with magnetised gravel, coal, stone.	95.6
Fe spall	<0.1
Other	
Coal, vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravel, stone, heat-affected soil, soil concretions, iron ore	1,027.5
Total:	*1,254.3*

Vitrified materials from the Onshore Substation Zone

Materials indicative of ironworking

The residues indicative of ironworking identified at the Onshore Substation Zone (122.9g) comprise small to tiny quantities of unclassified iron slag (UIS), irregular slag spheres (SS), and flake hammerscale (HS), all of which was identified within larger samples of mixed coal, vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravels, stone, and soil concretions. The UIS, as mentioned above, likely represents hearth rake-out material associated with metalworking, 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). Slag spheres, along with flake hammerscale, which are usually produced by the impact of hammers on hot iron (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 145), 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 a single flake of hammerscale present, no *in situ* metalworking activities can be inferred.

The small quantities of UIS and HS/ SS were recovered from Trenches 60, 61, 62, 76, 81, 85, and 87, mostly from within furrow and drain fills likely relating to post-medieval activity, though also from the fills of a linear feature and enclosure ditch (8111, 8719) likely relating to an Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement area. All represent the scant residual remains of metalworking taking place outwith the trenched investigation area.

A single fragment of opaque glossy olive-green possible blast furnace slag (Bulk 8739) (2.9g) was recovered from the upper fill (8739) of a possible Romano-British pit [8705]. Blast furnace slag, which often has a high silica content as this fragment appears to contain, is a byproduct of high temperature iron smelting in a blast furnace, which is a method of producing cast iron that was introduced in Britain

around the late 15th century AD (Dungworth 2015, 24). This fragment possibly represents an intrusion from the overlying colluvial deposit, though may also be naturally occurring.

Materials not diagnostic of metalworking

Non-diagnostic materials recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone (48.0g) comprise small quantities of fuel-ash slags (FAS) (0.6g), tiny fragments of non-magnetic vitrified material (NMVR) (4.1g), along with flecks of iron spall, which, along with the FAS and NMVR, was identified amongst samples of mixed coal, vitrified charcoal, stone, soil concretions, and heat-affected soil, all of which was recovered from ditch and field boundary fills (6014, 7510, 8918) across Trenches 60, 75, and 89.

While all residual within their contexts of discovery, the FAS (amongst quantities of vitrified charcoal) (<62>) may represent scant hearth remains within a likely Romano-British ditch [8912], while the NMVR, which is a mixture of non-magnetic material fused through heat (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 146), is associated with an undated ditch recut [7504], and the iron spall (<6>) mixed with coal, stone, and heat-affected soil was recovered from a post-medieval field boundary [6013].

Other materials

Other materials identified at the Onshore Substation Zone (161.0g) are similar to those discussed from Landfall, comprising small to tiny fragments of coal, vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravel, stone (including iron ore), soil concretions, and small quantities of heat-affected soil. These were retrieved from 33 separate contexts across 15 trenches, including from trenches located within Iron Age/ Romano-British and medieval settlement zones. As was encountered at Landfall, all of these materials are likely to be naturally occurring background materials within the excavated soils.

Table 2: Material quantities from the Onshore Substation Zone by classification

Material description	**Mass (g)**
Indicative of ironworking	
Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)- mixed with Hammerscale (*HS*), Slag spheres (*SS*), vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravel, soil concretions, coal, stone, ceramic.	120.0
Possible blast furnace slag	2.9
Not Diagnostic	
Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)- mixed with vitrified charcoal	0.6
Non-magnetic vitrified residues (*NMVR*)- mixed with soil concretions.	4.1
Fe spall- mixed with heat-affected soil, coal, stone.	43.3
Other	
Coal, vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravel, stone, heat-affected soil, iron ore	161.0
Total:	*331.9*

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below summarise the vitrified and other materials recovered from each contextual unit; materials from Landfall (DBS 2) are presented as Table 3, while materials from Substation (DBS 1 and 3; no material was recovered from DBS4) are presented as Table 4.

Table 3: Summary of the industrial materials from Landfall by trench and contextual unit

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
Trench 1			
106	Fill of water-formed feature [105].	Stone	0.3
108	Single fill of potentially natural feature [107].	Coal	<0.1
Trench 2			
208	Upper middle fill of ditch [203].	Stone and coal	1.1
214	Single fill of linear terminus [213].	Gravel and soil concretions	30.0
218	Clayey silt sand deposit.	Heat-affected soil and stone	49.8
Trench 3			
304	Fill of terminus [303].	Coal and stone	3.7
306	Fill of ditch [305].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	49.7
		Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*), coal and stone	65.1
308	Fill of possible ditch recut [307].	Coal and stone	1.1
310	Fill of possible gully [309].	Coal	<0.1
312	Fill of ditch [305].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)	31.1
		Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*), magnetised gravel, coal	30.5
315	Secondary fill of linear ditch [313].	Coal and stone	13.7
325	Upper fill of ditch [313].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), magnetised gravel, coal	10.5
327	Basal fill of ditch [330].	Fuel-ash slag (*FAS*)	6.1
346	Upper fill of linear ditch [343].	Coal	<0.1
360	Single fill of ditch [354].	Coal and stone	1.0
368	Fill of ditch [355].	Coal and iron ore	1.0
380	Single fill of first recut [379] of ditch [355].	Stone	18.9
Trench 4			
403	Tertiary fill of ditch [406].	Coal, iron ore	0.5
408	Single fill of ditch [407].	Coal and stone	19.6
409	Basal fill of pit [410].	Coal/ shale	617.0
422	Fill of first recut [420] of ditch [407].	Stone	2.0
423	Fill of first recut [420] of ditch [407].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), magnetised gravel	4.0
425	Fill of ditch recut [424].	Coal	14.4
430	Fill of pit [429].	Coal/ shale and stone	8.6
437	Middle fill of pit [431].	Coal	1.0
447	Fill of pit [448].	Coal	3.4
458	Fill of pit [436].	Coal	0.3
464	Fill of recut ditch [435].	Coal	0.1
Trench 5			
505	Single fill of ditch [504].	Coal	0.1
511	Upper fill of ditch [508].	Coal	0.2
521	Uppermost fill of gully [522].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	27.0
		Coal and stone	0.3
523	Fill of truncated feature [519].	Coal and stone	0.1
524	Primary fill of drainage feature [518].	Coal and stone	0.2
525	Fill of drainage feature [518].	Coa/ shale, vitrified charcoal, and stone	4.1

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
536	Primary fill of ditch [535].	Coal and stone	0.8
540	Top fill of possible ditch recut [538].	Coal	<0.1
Trench 6			
607	Overlying pooling deposit.	Coal and stone	0.7
Trench 7			
706	Fill of ditch [705].	Coal	0.1
710	Fill of linear feature [709].	Soil concretions	3.1
Trench 8			
808	Fill of possible paleo-channel [805].	Coal	<0.1
Trench 9			
923	Fill of ditch [917].	Vitrified charcoal and stone	0.5
926	Uppermost fill of recut [918] of ditch [917].	Vitrified charcoal and soil concretions	15.5
Trench 12			
1210	Single fill of natural feature [1209].	Coal and stone	2.4
1212	Single fill of possible pit [1211].	Coal and stone	1.0
Trench 14			
1409	Single fill of pit [1408].	Coal	0.4
1413	Basal fill of ditch [1407].	Coal and magnetised gravel	14.5
Trench 15			
1509	Middle fill of ditch [1504].	Coal	0.1
1512	Single fill of furrow [1513].	Coal	0.4
Trench 19			
1905	Single fill of gully terminus [1904].	Coal	<0.1
Trench 20			
2012	Fill of ditch [2011].	Coal and stone	1.9
Trench 23			
2306	Mid-fill of linear channel [2304].	Iron spall	<0.1
		Coal	<0.1
Trench 24			
2411	Fill of broad, shallow linear feature [2409].	Stone	0.4
Trench 25			
2504	Fill of pit [2503].	Stone	0.1
Trench 27			
2704	Fill of linear channel [2703].	Stone	18.2
2706	Geological deposit.	Stone	0.2
Trench 28			
2805	Mid-fill of ditch [2803].	Coal/ shale	27.3
2806	Top fill of ditch [2803].	Coal	1.7
Trench 30			
3005	Basal fill of ditch [3004].	Stone and iron ore	3.7
Trench 33			
3305	Possible pond fill deposit overlying natural.	Coa and soil concretion	0.2
Trench 34			
3410	Fill of pit [3409].	Coal and stone	0.4
3419	Single fill of pit [3418].	Coal and stone	0.3

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
3442	Possible alluvial/ colluvial layer sealing features.	Stone	0.5
Trench 35			
3503	Single fill of post-medieval drainage ditch [3502]	Vitrified charcoal, coal and stone	2.4
3515	Fill of recut [3514] of likely IA/ RB ditch [3508].	Coal and stone	0.1
3518	Single fill of second IA/ RB recut [3517] or earliest ditch [3508].	Coal	0.3
Trench 37			
3707	Fill of gully terminus [3706].	Coal/ shale	0.2
Trench 40			
4005	Fill of ditch [4003].	Stone and coal	0.7
Trench 50			
5004	Lower fill of probable medieval ditch [5003].	Stone and vitrified charcoal	1.2
5006	Upper fill of possible field boundary [5005].	Coal	0.1
5012	Basal fill of possible field boundary [5005].	Coal	0.1
5054	Clayey silt deposit.	Stone and coal	3.0
5060	Fill of ditch [5038].	Stone and magnetised gravel	14.5
5061	Fill of ditch [5038].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*)	0.7
		Coal and stone	22.2
Trench 51			
5109	Lower fill of ditch [5107].	Coal and stone	1.0
5119	Secondary fill of ditch [5113].	Stone	3.6
5133	Fill of linear [5128].	Coal and stone	0.8
5138	Upper fill of ditch [5132].	Coal and stone	0.1
Trench 52			
5235	Lower fill of ditch [5225].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), vitrified charcoal, stone	1.3
5252	Lowest fill of second recut [5255] of ditch.	Coal	0.1
Trench 53			
1	Fill of original ditch [5382].	Coal	<0.1
7	Fill of ditch recut [5393].	Stone and soil concretions	1.7
10	Fill of ditch recut [5397].	Stone and coal	0.9
22	Fill of possible pit [5395].	Stone and soil concretions	1.1
5307	Basal fill of linear ditch [5303].	Heat-affected soil and stone	19.6
5308	Mid fill of linear ditch [5303].	Coal and stone	5.5
5311	Fill of curvilinear gully [024].	Stone	2.1
5317	Upper fill of ditch [5312].	Coal	0.5
5345	Upper fill of ditch [5320].	Coal, vitrified charcoal, and stone	15.3
5347	Lower fill of recut [5346] of ditch [5320].	Coal and heat-affected soil	2.5
5351	Upper fill of gully [5322].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), coal and stone	0.5
		Magnetised gravel	1.6
5355	Upper fill of pit [5339].	Stone	0.8
5369	Fill of pit [5368].	Stone	1.2
5378	Fill of ditch [5324].	Stone and magnetised gravel	4.1
5389	Sandy clay deposit.	Stone	0.2
Trench 55			

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
5503	Fill of pit [5502].	Coal	0.1
5505	Upper fill of ditch [5504].	Stone and soil concretions	14.0
5506	Lower fill of ditch [5504].	Stone and soil concretions	14.5
Trench 56			
5609	Upper fill of ditch [5608].	Stone and soil concretions	2.6
Trench 58			
5801	Boggy sandy clay deposit.	Iron ore	0.6
5805	Compact silty clay deposit.	Coal and stone	1.6

Table 4: Summary of the industrial material from the Onshore Substation Zone by trench and contextual unit

Context no	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
DBS1			
Trench 60			
6004	Fill of likely medieval pit [6003].	Coal and vitrified charcoal	4.4
6008	Fill of terminal end of linear field boundary [6007].	Coal, vitrified charcoal and stone	51.2
6010	Fill of furrow [6009].	Coal, vitrified charcoal and stone	21.4
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013].	Iron spall, heat-affected soil, coal and stone	43.3
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), irregular slag spheres (*SS*), ceramic, coal, and magnetised gravel	66.1
6020	Fill of furrow [6019].	Coal	9.9
Trench 61			
6102	Fill of furrow [6101].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), coal	9.1
Trench 62			
6204	Fill of field drain [6203].	Irregular slag sphere (*SS*), coal and stone	28.2
Trench 66			
6604	Lower fill of pit [6603].	Magnetised gravel	32.8
6613	Upper fill of pit [6603].	Coal and soil concretions	0.4
6606, 6620, 6621	Mix of natural geological deposits.	Coal and stone	2.3
Trench 67			
6706	Fill of furrow [6705].	Coal	0.4
DBS3			
Trench 75			
7510	Upper fill of third recut [7504] of curvilinear ditch [7503].	Non-magnetic vitrified residues (*NMVR*) and soil concretions	4.1
Trench 76			
7603	Fill of furrow [7602].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), vitrified charcoal, coal and soil concretions	5.6
Trench 78			

7803	Fill of furrow [7802].	Coal and stone	5.6
Trench 81			
8106	Fill of recut [8105] of ditch [8107].	Magnetised gravel, coal, stone, and iron ore	0.1
8108	Fill of ditch [8107].	Coal and stone	0.4
8111	Fill of irregular linear [8109].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), vitrified charcoal and stone	7.6
Trench 83			
8304	Fill of furrow [8303].	Stone	0.1
Trench 84			
8411	Fill of pit [8410].	Stone	0.5
Trench 85			
8504	Fill of recut [8503] of ditch [8505].	Stone	0.7
8509	Fill of ditch [8505].	Magnetised gravel, stone and coal	3.8
8511	Fill of furrow [8510].	Hammerscale (*HS*), unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), and magnetised gravel	0.2
		Coal	0.2
Trench 86			
8616	Tertiary fill of recut [8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	Heat-affected soil, coal and stone	2.8
8617	Fourth and uppermost fill of recut [8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	Coal and stone	0.5
8633	Primary fill of possible terminus or elongated pit [8620].	Coal and magnetised gravel	0.5
Trench 87			
8719	Upper fill of recut [8710] of enclosure ditch [8704].	Unclassified iron slag (*UIS*), vitrified charcoal and stone	3.2
8732	Basal fill of pit [8744].	Magnetised gravel, coal and stone	0.5
8739	Upper fill of pit [8705].	Blast furnace slag	2.9
		Coal	0.1
Trench 88			
8824	Clayey sand deposit.	Coal and stone	3.2
Trench 89			
8904	Single fill of linear [8903].	Coal and stone	0.2
8916	Basal fill of recut [8915] of ditch [8912].	Stone	0.3
8918	Uppermost fill of recut [8915] of ditch [8912].	Fuel-ash slag and vitrified charcoal	0.6
8919	Middle fill of ditch [8912].	Coal and stone	1.0
8921	Clayey sand deposit.	Coal and stone	5.6
8922	Clayey sand deposit.	Coal	<0.1
8935	Upper fill of recut [8925] of ditch [8924].	Coal and stone	7.7
8944	Fill of pit [8910].	Coal	0.1
Trench 90			
9003	Uppermost fill of pit [9002].	Coal and stone	0.9
9004	Basal fill of pit [9002].	Stone	3.1
Trench 91			
9103	Single fill of ditch terminus [9102].	Coal	<0.1

Trench 93			
9303	Single fill of furrow [9302].	Coal	0.3

Significance and potential

The vitrified materials assemblage from Dogger Bank South (Phase 1 trenching) is considered to be 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 both Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval settlement activity, taking place outwith the trenched investigation areas. No *in situ* metalworking areas, features, or dump/metalworking waste deposits were identified within either area.

Landfall

Both Romano-British and medieval settlement activity was identified within Landfall, centered around the northwest and southeast corners of the site, respectively. Materials diagnostic of metalworking from these areas comprise small to tiny amounts of unclassified iron slag, produced by either the smithing or smelting process, that represent residual materials later incorporated within ditch and gully fills associated with either the Romano-British settlement area (Trenches 3, 4, 5), and medieval settlement zone (Trenches 50, 52, 53). Non-diagnostic vitrified materials, including possible hearth remains comprising tiny quantities of FAS amongst magnetised gravels and coal, was also identified within ditch fills associated with the Romano-British settlement area (Trench 3).

Overall, the materials recovered from Site 2 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 during both the Iron Age/ Romano-British and medieval periods.

Onshore Substation Zone

The Onshore Substation Zone also contains evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British activity, particularly focused around the southeastern corner of the site, where Trenches 81, 85, and 87 all produced small quantities of unclassified iron slag and a tiny fleck of hammerscale resulting from either the blacksmithing or smelting process. Post-medieval features within the area also produced quantities of material diagnostic of metalworking, including fragments of unclassified iron slag and infrequent slag spheres from a number of furrow and drain fills (Trenches 60–62, 76), which may represent residual materials from earlier phases of occupation. Non-diagnostic vitrified materials comprising tiny amounts of residual FAS, NMVR, and iron spall were also identified within Trenches 60, 75, and 89, the latter of which lies in the vicinity of the Romano-British settlement area.

Like the material from Landfall, the materials recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone 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 during both the Iron Age/Romano-British and possibly post-medieval periods.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: No further specialist analysis is merited, and it is recommended that this assessment report be used to inform any subsequent publication.

Conservation: None.

Illustration: None.

Archive retention: Materials diagnostic of metalworking are recommended for retention (<4>, <7>, <8>, <9>, <11>, <21>b, <25>, <41>, <51>, <202>b, <259>a, <277>, Bulk 306, Bulk 312, Bulk 521, Bulk 8739), as well as the non-diagnostic vitrified materials (<6>, <25>, <26>, <36>, <62>, <120>a, Bulk 327). The remaining, likely naturally occurring, tiny fragment of coal, shale, possible vitrified charcoal, magnetised gravel, stone, soil concretions, and small quantities of heat-affected soil are recommended for eventual discard.

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Table 5: Summary of the vitrified materials from Landfall by context

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Short description	Full description	Mass (g)
106	Fill of water-formed feature [105].	<84>	ST	Tiny stone fragment	0.3
108	Single fill of potentially natural feature [107].	<85>	Coal	Tiny coal fragment	<0.1
208	Upper middle fill of ditch [203].	<1>	ST, Coal	Tiny stone and infrequent coal	1.1
214	Single fill of linear terminus [213].	<6>	ST, soil	Gravel and soil concretions	30
218	Clayey silt sand deposit.	<9>	HAS, ST	Small lumps of heat-affected soil and stone	49.8
304	Fill of terminus [303].	<4>	Coal, ST	Small fragments of coal and stone	3.7
306	Fill of ditch [305].	<25>	ST, Coal, FAS	Stone with infrequent coal and very infrequent possible fuel-ash slag	65.1
306	Fill of ditch [305].	Bulk 306	UIS	Unclassified iron slag. Water-worn with some stone inclusions	49.7
308	Fill of possible ditch recut [307].	<29>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	1.1
310	Fill of possible gully [309].	<24>	Coal	Tiny fleck of coal	<0.1
312	Fill of ditch [305].	<26>	Mag ST, FAS, coal	Magnetised gravel with infrequent coal and very infrequent fuel-ash slag	30.5
312	Fill of ditch [305].	Bulk 312	FAS, UIS	Fuel ash slag and unclassified iron slag- water-worn. Amorphous, some with burnt flint inclusions	31.1
315	Secondary fill of linear ditch [313].	<7>	Coal, ST	Coal, stone and calciferous nodules	13.7
325	Upper fill of ditch [313].	<8>	UIS, Mag ST, coal	Magnetised gravel with infrequent coal and very infrequent unclassified iron slag	10.5
327	Basal fill of ditch [330].	Bulk 327	FAS	Burnt quartz with slag attacked surfaces. Likely fuel ash slag	6.1
346	Upper fill of linear ditch [343].	<22>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	<0.1
360	Single fill of ditch [354].	<57>	Coal, ST	Well-worn coal and stone	1
368	Fill of ditch [355].	<54>	Coal, Fe ore	Tiny fragments of coal and likely natural Fe ore	1
380	Single fill of first recut [379] of ditch [355].	<55>	ST	Stone	18.9
403	Tertiary fill of ditch [406].	<33>	Coal, Fe ore	Tiny nodule of iron ore and coal flecks	0.5
408	Single fill of ditch [407].	<49>a	Coal	Well-worn coal fragments	18.6
408	Single fill of ditch [407].	<49>b	ST	Stone fragment. Mica schist	1
409	Basal fill of pit [410].	<32>	Coal	Well-worn coal/ shale fragments	90.5
409	Basal fill of pit [410].	<32>b	Coal	Well-worn coal/ shale fragments	526.5
422	Fill of first recut [420] of ditch [407].	<50>	ST	Tiny fragments	2
423	Fill of first recut [420] of ditch [407].	<51>	UIS, Mag ST	Water-worn unclassified iron slag with a glassy fabric, and both magnetised and natural stone	4
425	Fill of ditch recut [424].	<52>	Coal	Small to tiny coal fragments	14.4

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Short description	Full description	Mass (g)
430	Fill of pit [429].	<67>	Coal, ST	Well-worn coal and shale with stone	8.6
437	Middle fill of pit [431].	<68>	Coal	Coal fragments	1
447	Fill of pit [448].	<73>	Coal	Tiny fragments of coal	3.4
458	Fill of pit [436].	<76>	Coal	Tiny flecks of unmodified coal	0.3
464	Fill of recut ditch [435].	<75>	Coal	Tiny coal flecks	0.1
505	Single fill of ditch [504].	<30>	Coal	Tiny fragments of coal	0.1
511	Upper fill of ditch [508].	<36>	Coal	Tiny fragments of well-worn coal	0.2
521	Uppermost fill of gully [522].	<79>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragment of coal amongst stone	0.3
521	Uppermost fill of gully [522].	Bulk 521	UIS	Unclassified iron slag, dense dark grey black with infrequent vesicular structure.	27
523	Fill of truncated feature [519].	<82>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.1
524	Primary fill of drainage feature [518].	<81>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	0.2
525	Fill of drainage feature [518].	<80>	Coal, Vit CC, ST	Fragment of charcoal/ shale with stone and a tiny fleck of possible vitrified charcoal	4.1
536	Primary fill of ditch [535].	<92>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	0.8
540	Top fill of possible ditch recut [538].	<91>	Coal	Well-worn coal fragment	<0.1
607	Overlying pooling deposit.	<20>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.7
706	Fill of ditch [705].	<71>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.1
710	Fill of linear feature [709].	<86>	Soil	Tiny lumps of soil concretions	3.1
808	Fill of possible paleo-channel [805].	<38>	Coal	Tiny fleck of coal	<0.1
923	Fill of ditch [917].	<105>	Vit CC, ST	Tiny flecks of possible vitrified charcoal amongst stone	0.5
926	Uppermost fill of recut [918] of ditch [917].	Bulk 926	Vit CC, soil	Fragments of likely vitrified charcoal and natural soil concretions.	15.5
1210	Single fill of natural feature [1209].	<43>	Coal, ST	Stone with flecks of coal	2.4
1212	Single fill of possible pit [1211].	<44>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of well-worn coal and stone	1
1409	Single fill of p[it [1408].	<21>	Coal	Tiny coal fragments	0.4
1413	Basal fill of ditch [1407].	<14>	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	10.7
1413	Basal fill of ditch [1407].	BULK 1413	Coal	Lump of coal	3.8
1509	Middle fill of ditch [1504].	<61>	Coal	Well-worn coal fragment	0.1
1512	Single fill of furrow [1513].	<65>	Coal	Tiny coal fragments	0.4
1905	Single fill of gully terminus [1904].	<13>	Coal	Tiny well-worn coal fragment	<0.1
2012	Fill of ditch [2011].	<109>a	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	<0.1
2012	Fill of ditch [2011].	<109>b	ST	Small stones	1.9

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Short description	Full description	Mass (g)
2306	Mid-fill of linear channel [2304].	<120>a	Fe spall	Tiny fleck of Fe spall	<0.1
2306	Mid-fill of linear channel [2304].	<120>b	Coal	Tiny fleck of coal	<0.1
2411	Fill of broad, shallow linear feature [2409].	<96>	ST	Tiny stones	0.4
2504	Fill of pit [2503].	<34>	ST	Tiny stones	0.1
2704	Fill of linear channel [2703].	<118>	ST	Calciferous nodules	18.2
2706	Geological deposit.	<119>	ST	Tiny stones	0.2
2805	Mid-fill of ditch [2803].	<94>	Coal	Moderate-sized well-worn lump of coal/ shale with tiny coal flecks	27.3
2806	Top fill of ditch [2803].	<93>	Coal	Well-worn coal fragments	1.7
3005	Basal fill of ditch [3004].	<171>	ST, Fe Ore	Small stones and a tiny nodule of iron ore	3.7
3305	Possible pond fill deposit overlying natural.	<279>	Coal, soil concretion	Tiny fleck of coal and soil concretion	0.2
3410	Fill of pit [3409].	<166>	Coal, ST	Flecks of coal and stone	0.4
3419	Single fill of pit [3418].	<167>	Coal, ST	Flecks of coal and stone	0.3
3442	Possible alluvial/ colluvial layer sealing features.	<248>	ST	Tiny stones	0.5
3503	Single fill of post-medieval drainage ditch [3502]	<266>	Vit CC, Coal, ST	Well-worn fragments of possible vitrified charcoal, coal, and stone	2.4
3515	Fill of recut [3514] of likely IA/ RB ditch [3508].	<173>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.1
3518	Single fill of second IA/ RB recut [3517] or earliest ditch [3508].	<174>	Coal	Coal fragments	0.3
3707	Fill of gully terminus [3706].	<233>	Coal	Well-worn fragment of coal/ shale	0.2
4005	Fill of ditch [4003].	<274>	ST, Coal	Small to tiny stone and coal fragments	0.7
5004	Lower fill of probable medieval ditch [5003].	<153>	ST, Vit CC	Stone and tiny flecks of possible vitrified charcoal	1.2
5006	Upper fill of possible field boundary [5005].	<151>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.1
5012	Basal fill of possible field boundary [5005].	<269>	Coal	Tiny coal fragments	0.1
5054	Clayey silt deposit.	<244>	ST, Coal	Stone and tiny fragments of coal	3
5060	Fill of ditch [5038].	<258>a	Stone	Natural calciferous nodules	10.1
5060	Fill of ditch [5038].	<258>b	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	4.4
5061	Fill of ditch [5038].	<259>a	UIS	Tiny fragments of unclassified iron slag or magnetised vitrified residue with a purplish grey fabric and a vesicular structure	0.7
5061	Fill of ditch [5038].	<259>b	Coal, ST	Fragments of coal amongst stone and calciferous nodules	22.2
5109	Lower fill of ditch [5107].	<160>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	1
5119	Secondary fill of ditch [5113].	<224>	ST	Small stone fragments	3.6

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Short description	Full description	Mass (g)
5133	Fill of linear [5128].	<184>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	0.8
5138	Upper fill of ditch [5132].	<186>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	0.1
5235	Lower fill of ditch [5225].	<277>	UIS, Vit CC, ST	Tiny fleck of unclassified iron slag with possible vitrified charcoal and stone	1.3
5252	Lowest fill of second recut [5255] of ditch.	<263>	Coal	Tiny fleck of coal	0.1
001	Fill of original ditch [5397].	<225>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	<0.1
007	Fill of ditch recut [5397].	<226>	ST, soil	Soil concretions and tiny stone	1.7
010	Fill of ditch recut [5397].	<218>	ST, Coal	Tiny flecks of stone and coal	0.9
022	Fill of possible pit [5395].	<229>	ST, soil	Soil concretions and tiny stone	1.1
5307	Basal fill of linear ditch [5303].	<187>	HAS, ST	Lumps of likely clay-rich heat-affected soil and stone	19.6
5308	Mid fill of linear ditch [5303].	<188>	Coal, ST	Well-worn coal and stone fragments	5.5
5311	Fill of curvilinear gully [024].	<190>	ST	Small stone fragments	2.1
5317	Upper fill of ditch [5312].	<192>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.5
5345	Upper fill of ditch [5320].	<200>	Coal, Vit CC, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and possible vitrified charcoal amongst stone and calciferous nodules	15.3
5347	Lower fill of recut [5346] of ditch [5320].	<201>	Coal, HAS	Tiny fragments of coal and probable heat-affected soil	2.5
5351	Upper fill of gully [5322].	<202>a	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	1.6
5351	Upper fill of gully [5322].	<202>b	UIS, Coal, ST	Tiny fleck of UIS amongst coal and stone	0.5
5355	Upper fill of pit [5339].	<203>	ST	Small stone fragments	0.8
5369	Fill of pit [5368].	<205>	ST	Small stone fragments	1.2
5378	Fill of ditch [5324].	<208>a	Mag ST	Magnetised stone and gravel	2.4
5378	Fill of ditch [5324].	<208>	ST	Small stone fragments	1.7
5389	Sandy clay deposit.	<215>	ST	Small stone fragments	0.2
5503	Fill of pit [5502].	<146>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal.	0.1
5505	Upper fill of ditch [5504].	<149>	ST, soil	Stone and lumps of soil concretions	14
5506	Lower fill of ditch [5504].	<150>	ST, soil	Stone and lumps of soil concretions	14.5
5609	Upper fill of ditch [5608].	<147>	ST, soil	Stone and lumps of soil concretions	2.6
5801	Boggy sandy clay deposit.	<154>	Iron ore	Likely nodule of natural iron	0.6
5805	Compact silty clay deposit.	<140>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	1.6

Table 6: Summary of the vitrified materials from Substation by context

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Short description	Full description	Mass (g)
6004	Fill of likely medieval pit [6003].	<3>	Coal, Vit CC	Coal with one possible vitrified charcoal	4.4
6008	Fill of terminal end of linear field boundary [6007].	<4>	Coal, Vit CC, ST	Coal and possible vitrified charcoal with infrequent stone	51.2
6010	Fill of furrow [6009].	<5>	Coal, Vit CC, ST	Vitrified charcoal amongst coal and stone	21.4
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013].	<6>	Fe, Coal, Stone, HAS	Fragments of Fe with coal, stone, and heat-affected soil.	43.3
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	<7>	UIS, IR SS, Coal, Mag ST, CE	Fragment of slag-attacked ceramic vessel, and infrequent tiny unclassified iron slag and irregular slag spheres amongst coal and magnetised gravel	66.1
6020	Fill of furrow [6019].	<8>	Coal	Small to tiny coal fragments	9.9
6102	Fill of furrow [6101].	<11>	UIS, Coal	Unclassified iron slag fragment with purplish vesicular structure amongst natural coal	9.1
6204	Fill of field drain [6203].	<9>	SS, Coal, ST	Single irregular slightly glassy slag sphere amongst coal and stone	28.2
6604	Lower fill of pit [6603].	<1>	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	32.8
6613	Upper fill of pit [6603].	<2>	Coal, soil concretion	Coal, soil concretion	0.4
6606, 6620, 6621	Mix of natural geological deposits.	<13>	Coal, ST	Coal and stone	2.3
6706	Fill of furrow [6705].	<10>	Coal	Natural well-worn coal fragment.	0.4
7510	Upper fill of second recut [7504] of curvilinear ditch [7503].	<36>	NMVR, Soil	Small fragment of non-magnetic vitrified residue with a greyish brown vesicular structure and lumps of soil concretions	4.1
7603	Fill of furrow [7602].	<4>	UIS, Vit CC, Coal, soil	Tiny fragment of dull grey UIS with a vesicular structure with fragments of possible vitrified charcoal, coal, and soil concretions	5.6
7803	Fill of furrow [7802].	<2>	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal and stone	5.6
8106	Fill of recut [8105] of ditch [8107].	<11>a	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.1
8106	Fill of recut [8105] of ditch [8107].	<11>b	Mag ST, Ore	Tiny flecks of magnetised gravel and iron ore	<0.1
8108	Fill of ditch [8107].	<12>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.4
8111	Fill of irregular linear [8109].	<41>	UIS, Vit CC, ST	A tiny fleck of unclassified iron slag or MVR with Small lumps of stone and fragments of possible vitrified charcoal	7.6
8304	Fill of furrow [8303].	<9>	ST	Tiny stone fragments	0.1
8411	Fill of pit [8410].	<40>	ST	Tiny stone fragments	0.5
8504	Fill of recut [8503] of ditch [8505].	<16>	ST	Small lump of stone	0.7
8509	Fill of ditch [8505].	<17>a	ST, Coal	Tiny stone fragments with flecks of coal	3.1
8509	Fill of ditch [8505].	<17>b	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	0.7
8511	Fill of furrow [8510].	<21>a	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.2
8511	Fill of furrow [8510].	<21>b	HS, UIS, Mag ST	Magnetised gravel with a tiny fleck of hammer scale and unclassified iron slag	0.2

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Short description	Full description	Mass (g)
8616	Tertiary fill of recut [8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	<54>a	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.6
8616	Tertiary fill of recut [[8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	<54>b	ST	Tiny stone fragments	0.2
8616	Tertiary fill of recut [[8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	<54>c	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	1.8
8616	Tertiary fill of recut [[8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	<54>d	HAS	Tiny fragments of heat-affected soil	0.2
8617	Fourth and uppermost fill of recut [[8651] of enclosure ditch [8605].	<55>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.5
8633	Primary fill of possible terminus or elongated pit [8620].	<43>a	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.1
8633	Primary fill of possible terminus or elongated pit [8620].	<43>b	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	0.4
8719	Upper fill of recut [8710] of enclosure ditch [8704].	<25>	UIS, Vit CC, ST	Tiny fragment of unclassified iron slag with flecks of possible vitrified charcoal and stone	3.2
8732	Basal fill of pit [8744].	<28>a	Mag ST	Magnetised gravel	0.1
8732	Basal fill of pit [8744].	<28>b	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.4
8739	Upper fill of pit [8705].	Bulk 8739	Blast furnace slag?	Possible fragment of blast furnace slag. Angular opaque olive green glassy fragment	2.9
8739	Upper fill of pit [8705].	<30>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.1
8824	Clayey sand deposit.	<45>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	3.2
8904	Single fill of linear [8903].	<19>	Coal, ST	Tiny flecks of coal and stone	0.2
8916	Basal fill of recut [8915] of ditch [8912].	<24>	ST	Tiny stone fragments	0.3
8918	Uppermost fill of recut [8915] of ditch [8912].	<62>	FAS, Vit CC	Tiny fleck of whitish grey vesicula fuel-ash slag amongst flecks of vitrified charcoal	0.6
8919	Middle fill of ditch [8912].	<61	Coal, ST	Tiny fragments of coal amongst stone	1
8921	Clayey sand deposit.	<50>	Coal, ST	Fragments of coal with infrequent stone	5.6
8922	Clayey sand deposit.	<57>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	<0.1
8935	Upper fill of recut [8925] of ditch [8924].	<59>	ST, Coal	Lumps of stone with infrequent tiny coal fragments	7.7
8944	Fill of pit [8910].	<58>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.1
9003	Uppermost fill of pit [9002].	<13>a	ST	Tiny stone fragments	0.3
9003	Uppermost fill of pit [9002].	<13>b	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.6
9004	Basal fill of pit [9002].	<14>	ST	Small stone fragments	3.1
9103	Single fill of ditch terminus [9102].	<39>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	<0.1
9303	Single fill of furrow [9302].	<5>	Coal	Tiny flecks of coal	0.3

Appendix 3I: Glass

by Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small glass assemblage (Mass: 231.9g) was assessed in February 2024 following the Phase 1 evaluation trenching works at the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites within the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire (AOC 2024). The assemblage comprises a total of 49 fragments and was recovered from 12 separate contexts within four separate areas, including five contexts within four trenches at the Landfall area (DBS2), and from five contexts within two trenches at DBS 1, one context from DBS 3, and one context from DBS 4, which all make up the Onshore Substation Zone.

The recovered glass assemblage, while largely non-diagnostic, includes fragments of window glass, drinks bottle glass, tableware, and medicinal glass, the majority of which relates to both the post-medieval and modern periods. A small number of fragments were recovered in association with possible Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval features, however these represent either tiny non-diagnostic shatter shards or are likely to be later in date and may be intrusive to their respective fills. As a whole, the glass assemblage represents a small number of residual fragments relating to activity taking place in the area spanning from the Romano-British period through to the 19th century or later.

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 bulk finds as well as during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent. Within this report, bulk finds are referred to by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g. Bulk 320), whereas retent finds are referred to by their sample number (e.g. <5>. For the purpose of reference within this report, where different objects or classifications were identified within the same bulk finds bag, these have been subdivided with the addition of a letter for differentiation (e.g., Bulk 320a, Bulk 320b). 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.

The assemblage

The glass assemblage from Dogger Bank South comprises a total of 48 shards representing a minimum of 17 objects (Mass: 231.9g) that were recovered from 12 separate contexts within eight trenches across all four sites.

A single, tiny, bright orange fragment recovered during the processing of soil sample retent (<3>) (the only material from DBS3 trenches at the Onshore Substation Zone) has been identified as a natural, tiny pebble of possible banded quartzite and will not be discussed here further. The remaining glass shards are discussed by site below.

Landfall

The glass recovered from Landfall (112.2g) is largely dateable to the post-medieval and modern periods; this includes 31 fragments of a 19th to early 20th century cornflower blue, embossed, graduated

medicinal bottle (Bulk 320a), and a non-diagnostic, clear and colourless flat-paneled body shard dating from the later 19th to 20th century that were both recovered from the fill (320) of a field drain [319] within Trench 3, a fragment of window glass dating from the 17th century of later (<276>) from the fill (4007) of an undated linear ditch [4004] in Trench 40, and a fragment of modern window or mirror glass (<230>) from the fill (2907) of an undated linear ditch [2906] in Trench 29.

Two shards were recovered from features associated with likely Iron Age/Romano-British activity in the area, comprising a clear and colourless, thin-walled shatter shard (<8>) from the upper fill (325) of linear ditch [313] in Trench 3, and an olive yellow shatter shard (<70>) from the single fill (704) of linear ditch [703] in Trench 7. Both of these shatter shards are non-diagnostic, and as such, are not considered to be closely dateable; there is potential that these may be Romano-British in date, however, their tiny size also allows for the possibility that they may be intrusive within their contexts of discovery due to the effects of bioturbation.

Onshore Substation Zone

As with Landfall, the glass recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone (119.7g) is largely dateable to the post-medieval and modern periods, with the vast majority (119.6g) having been retrieved from the topsoil (6000), and from the fills (6008, 6016, 6020, 6102) of post-medieval furrows and field boundaries [6007, 6015, 6019, 6101] across Trenches 60 and 61. These comprise fragments of later 19th to 20th century cylindrical drinks bottle glass (Bulk 6000a–b), window glass (Bulk 6000c, Bulk 6020a-b), and the scalloped rim of a clear and colourless press-moulded bowl or dish (Bulk 6016a), as well as other post-medieval to modern non-classifiable bottle shards and shatter shards (Bulk 6016b, <4>, <8>).

A small fragment of dark sage green window glass or flat-paneled vessel glass (<11>) was retrieved from the fill (6102) of a post-medieval furrow [6101] within Trench 61. This shard is consistent in both colour and fabric with some Romano-British glass, however it may also date from the medieval or post-medieval periods and is most likely residual within the later agricultural soils.

A tiny shard of window glass (<5>) most likely dating from the 17th century or later is the only fragment found in association with DBS4 and was recovered from the lower/ primary fill (11807) of boundary ditch [11806] within Trench 118. Like the other shatter shards recovered, the tiny size of this shard allows for the likelihood that it is intrusive within its contexts of discovery due to the effects of bioturbation.

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below summarise the different classifications of glass and their quantities by mass (g) recovered from each contextual unit; finds from Landfall are presented as Table 1, while finds from the Onshore Substation Zone are presented as Table 2.

Table 1: Summary of the glass from Landfall by trench and contextual unit

Context	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
Trench 3				
320	Single fill of field drain [319].	Medicinal bottle	19- E20 C	101.1
		Non-classifiable bottle glass	L19- 20 C	10.6
325	Upper fill of linear ditch [313].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	Likely PM	<0.1
Trench 7				
704	Single fill of linear ditch [703].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	RB or later	0.2
Trench 29				
2907	Fill of linear ditch [2906].	Window glass	Modern	0.1

Trench 40				
4007	Fill of linear ditch [4004].	Window glass	17 C or later	0.2

Table 2: Summary of the glass from the Onshore Substation Zone by trench and contextual unit

Context	Context Description	Classification	Period/ century	Mass (g)
DBS1				
Trench 60				
6000	Topsoil.	Drinks bottle glass	L19- 20 C	31.8
		Non-classifiable bottle glass	L19- 20 C	23.3
		Window glass	L19- 20 C	4.4
6008	Fill of linear field boundary terminal end [6007].	Non-diagnostic shatter shard	Modern	<0.1
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	Tableware bowl/ dish shard	L19- 20 C	28.7
6020	Fill of furrow [6019].	Window glass	19- 20 C	29.4
		Non-classifiable bottle glass	Likely PM	0.2
Trench 61				
6102	Fill of furrow [6101].	Window/ vessel glass	RB or later	0.9
DBS3				
Trench 77				
7703	Upper fill of medieval field boundary [7702].	Natural stone	-	<0.1
DBS4				
Trench 118				
11807	Lower/ primary fill of boundary ditch [11806].	Window glass	17 C or later	0.1

Significance and potential

The small glass assemblage from Dogger Bank South (Phase 1 trenching) is of limited archaeological significance, with the recovered finds largely representing the remains of 19th and 20th century domestic activity associated with post-medieval and modern agricultural practices taking place in the area. Potential non-diagnostic Romano-British and medieval material is present in tiny quantities, possibly representing the scant residual remains of nearby settlement activity during these periods.

Landfall

The majority of the glass shards recovered from Landfall are associated with post-medieval and modern activity around Trenches 3, 29, and 40, which includes multiple fragments of a medicinal bottle, window glass, and other non-diagnostic fragments. No distinctly classifiable Romano-British or medieval glass was recovered from Landfall, although a tiny shatter shard recovered from the fill of a linear ditch may be of Romano-British origin.

Overall, the glass recovered from Landfall possess little potential for further work and can contribute very little to the overall site interpretation or 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).

Onshore Substation Zone

The vast majority of the glass recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone dates from the post-medieval and modern periods, which was largely recovered from the topsoil and agricultural furrows and field boundaries within Trench 60. A single fragment of window or vessel glass of potential Romano-British or medieval date was recovered as a residual find from an agricultural furrow within Trench 61, while a fragment of likely 17th century or later window glass was the only find recovered from the DBS4 area, from the fill of a boundary ditch within Trench 118.

Like the glass recovered from Landfall, the glass from the Onshore Substation Zone possesses little potential for further work and can contribute very little to the overall site interpretation, other than to highlight the presence of possible remains from earlier phases of activity within the later post-medieval and modern agricultural fills and topsoils.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: 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: Glass recovered from well-stratified deposits that not distinctly 19th to 20th century in date is recommended for retention (<5>, <8>-(DBS2), <11>, <70>, <276>), while the 19th- 20th century/modern glass shards (Bulk 320a-b, Bulk 6000a-c, Bulk 6016a-b, Bulk 6020a-b, <4>, <8>-(DBS1), <230>) and natural stone (<3>) are recommended for eventual discard.

References

AOC, (2024). *Dogger Bank South Offshore Windfarms Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report- Phase 1 Trenching*. AOC Archaeology Group unpublished grey literature report.

Roskams, S., and Whyman, M., (2007). *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda.* York: University of York.

Table 3: The glass assemblage from Landfall by context

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Object	Description	Intact Y/N	Quantity	Mass (g)	Period/ century
DBS2										
320	Single fill of field drain [319].	Bulk 320a	Glass	Medicinal	Medicinal bottle	Light cornflower blue graduated tall octagonal bottle. Embossed Roman numerical graduation on one panel. Base, body, neck, and finish shards from the same bottle. Added tooled finish.	N	31	101.1	19th- early 20th C
320	Single fill of field drain [319].	Bulk 320b	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Clear and colourless body shard from a flat panelled rectangular bottle with chamfered corner.	N	1	10.6	Later 19th-20th C
325	Upper fill of linear ditch [313].	<8>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Clear and colourless thin-walled shatter shard. Slight curve may represent a drinking vessel or similar.	N	1	<0.1	Likely post-medieval
704	Single fill of linear ditch [703].	<70>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Yellow olive shatter shard. No original surfaces survive. Small bubble inclusions within the fabric	N	1	0.2	Possibly Romano-British or later
2907	Fill of linear ditch [2906].	<230>	Glass	Window glass	Window	Light green aqua window shatter shard. Black chequered pattern on one side	N	1	0.1	Modern
4007	Fill of linear ditch [4004].	<276>	Glass	Window glass	Window	Light green aqua window glass fragment.	N	1	0.2	Likely 17th C or later

Table 6: The glass assemblage from the Onshore Substation Zone by context

Context	Context description	Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Object	Description	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass (g)	Period/ century
DBS1										
6000	Topsoil.	Bulk 6000a	Glass	Drinks bottle	Non-diagnostic	Cylindrical emerald green body shard. Vertical mould seam and mould imparted lettering and partial pattern.	N	1	31.8	Later 19th-20th C
6000	Topsoil.	Bulk 6000b	Glass	Bottle glass	Non-diagnostic	Cylindrical light green aqua body shards, joining.	N	2	23.3	Later 19th-20th C
6000	Topsoil.	Bulk 6000c	Glass	Window glass	Window	Clear and colourless plate window glass fragment with a straight edge and frame shadow.	N	1	4.4	Later 19th-20th C
6008	Fill of linear field boundary terminal end [6007].	<4>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Clear and colourless shatter shard. No original surfaces surviving.	N	1	<0.1	Modern
6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	Bulk 6016a	Glass	Tableware	Bowl/ dish	Clear and colourless, likely press-moulded scalloped circular dish rim.	N	1	28.7	Later 19th-20th C

6016	Fill of possible furrow [6015].	Bulk 6016b	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Curved light green aqua possible shoulder sherd.	N	1	0.9	Likely post-medieval
6020	Fill of furrow [6019].	Bulk 6020a	Glass	Window glass	Window	Light blue aqua plate window glass fragment. No surviving edges.	N	1	25.4	Later 19th-20th C
6020	Fill of furrow [6019].	Bulk 6020b	Glass	Window glass	Window	Light blue aqua plate window glass fragment. No surviving edges.	N	1	4	19th- 20th C
6020	Fill of furrow [6019].	<8>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Light olive green cylindrical fragment likely representing part of a bottle neck or small diameter vessel.	N	1	0.2	Likely post-medieval
6102	Fill of furrow [6101].	<11>	Glass	Window glass	Window	Dark sage green possible window glass or flat-panelled vessel fragment. Elongated bubble inclusions, delaminating corrosion.	N	1	0.9	Possibly Romano-British or later
DBS3										
7703	Upper fill of medieval field boundary [7702].	<3>	Stone	Stone	Stone	Tiny bright orange pebble, possibly banded quartzite	Y	1	<0.1	Not closely dateable
DBS4										
11807	Lower/ primary fill of boundary ditch [11806].	<5>	Glass	Window glass	Window	Light green aqua window shard	N	1	0.1	Likely 17th C or later

Appendix 3J: Coarse Stone and Shale

by Aurimė Bočkutė and Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The stone and the shale finds assemblage (Total mass: 14.13kg) was assessed in February 2024 following the Phase 1 evaluation trenching works at the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites within the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire (AOC 2024). The assemblage was recovered from 18 separate contexts across all four areas (DBS1, DBS2, DBS3 and DBS4) and comprises a total of 49 finds.

The stone assemblage is comprised of local drift lithologies and does not contain worked artefacts; however, a significant proportion of the assemblage is in fire-cracked condition, some associated with a possible firepit.

The shale assemblage contains a single worked item, a fragment of a perforated disc, which represents a possible unfinished whorl or ring pendant roughout, indicating production of shale objects on site. The remaining assemblage consists of natural fragments of shale.

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 stone finds were received for assessment in dry, well-packed condition. Waterlogged shale was stored in temperature and humidity controlled cold storage to prevent material degradation ahead of conservation treatment. Shale finds were examined in wet/damp condition prior to conservation work. The stone and shale 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 and see Tables 3 and 4 at the end of this report).

The finds were hand-retrieved in the field as both bulk finds and registered finds as well as recovered during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent. Within this report, bulk finds are referred to by ‘Bulk’ followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 1000), whereas registered finds are referred to by ‘RF’ followed by their registered finds number (e.g., RF6), and retent finds are referred to by their sample number (e.g., <6>). 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.

The assemblages

The stone assemblage from Dogger Bank comprises a total of 31 finds (Mass 14.06kg) that were recovered from 12 separate contexts across three areas (DBS1, DBS2, DBS3). The shale assemblage comprises 18 finds (Mass: 72.32g), recovered from seven different contexts across Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. In the following assemblage discussion, the stone and the shale are outlined separately.

The stone

The most significant finds within the stone assemblage consist of 17 cobbles of fire-affected stone (Bulk 6615), including quartzite, metamorphic rocks, and sandstone cobbles, recovered from a sub-oval pit [6603] (area DBS1) at the Onshore Substation Zone which may represent a fire pit. Other single items of fire-affected stone were recovered from separate contexts at both Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone – these may have originated from other fire pits or were used as potboilers and can

generally be considered of prehistoric date. These include a metamorphic rock cobble in crumbled, fire-cracked condition (Bulk 306) recovered from the upper fill of ditch recut [305], a fragment of burnt sandstone (Bulk 464) from the primary fill of ditch recut [435], a fragment of burnt ironstone (Bulk 5065) from the upper fill of a shallow pit [5049], and a small sandstone pebble (RF10) from pit [8624]. Although modified by heat, none of these stones displayed any further signs of working, shaping or use.

Four sub-rounded greywacke pebbles recovered at Landfall (Bulk 5065), similar in appearance and size, heavily weathered and covered in a calcite deposit on the surfaces, despite not showing evidence of working, are distinctive in the assemblage and may have been intentionally brought to site and deposited within the base of a shallow and wide pit, where fire-affected ironstone was also found. It is unclear from the excavation records whether these four pebbles were found in a group together but their collection together as a bulk find from (5065) suggests this may be the case. The similarity of their size, lithology and appearance when considered as a group suggests that these were specifically selected for these attributes but the lack of any signs of use on the surfaces makes it impossible to characterise what their intended function may have been, nor does it clarify the reason for their deposition in the pit.

The remaining stone finds are natural cobbles and fragments of local drift lithologies, comprising sandstone cobble fragment Bulk 208, Bulk 327, Bulk 368 from Landfall, and three items retrieved during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retents <46>, <57> and <95>. The soil samples were derived from (8822) at the Onshore Substation Zone (area DBS3) and contexts (120) and (360) at Landfall.

The shale

The most significant find in the shale assemblage is an incomplete and broken perforated disc fragment (RF2; Plate 1), surviving as two joining pieces, recovered from fill (308) of ditch recut [307], which recuts ditch [305] at Landfall. The shape of the fragment is uneven and appears to have been in the process of shaping using a small split pebble/cobble. One long slightly curving original edge survives but the fragment has broken across a drilled perforation, presumed to have been sunk central to the edges of the block. One face is natural but the other is broken suggesting an attempt to thin the stone across a natural horizontal lamination that has perhaps gone awry and led to the piece splitting across the perforation and resulted in its abandonment. It is possible that this is a roughout for a spindle whorl or even a small ring pendant.



Plate 1: Worked shale perforated disc fragment RF2

Other shale finds comprise natural angular fragments and chips of shale, recovered as bulk finds from, ditch [11704] fill (11708) and upper fill (5104) of pit [5103] from the Onshore Substation Zone and ditch [305] fills (312), (326), (327), (328) from Landfall.

Contextual summary

The table below summarises the different classifications of fire-cracked stone and worked shale and their quantities by mass (g) recovered from each contextual unit (Table 1). For a more detailed summary of the entire stone and shale assemblage, please see Tables 3 and 4 at the end of this report.

Table 1: Summary of fire-cracked stone and worked shale by contextual unit

Context	RF No./Bulk find	Context Description	Classification	Mass (g)
Landfall				
Stone				
306	Bulk 306	Upper fill in ditch recut [305]: linear recut of ditch [330], filled by (306), (312), (326), (328), (329), (336), (337), (338), (339), (347), (348), and (349), recut by ditches [307] and [309], truncated by ditch [309].	Fire-cracked and crumbled metamorphic rock cobble	535.3
464	Bulk 464	Firm, dense, and fairly slick mid yellow grey fine clayey silt. Inclusions: none. Primary fill of ditch recut [435]: recut of ditch [451]. Filled by (464), (465), (467), (468), (469), and (470).	Angular fragment of a fire-affected sandstone cobble with red surface staining	754.3
5065	Bulk 5065	Soft and malleable, mid pinkish brown grey fine silty clay. Inclusions: Rare charcoal flecks, frequent medium subrounded stones and occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill of [5049]: cut of shallow and wide feature. Filled by (5058) and (5065).	Angular fragment of a fire-affected ironstone cobble with red surface staining	81.2
Shale				
308	2	Bulk fill of ditch recut [307]: linear recut of ditch recut [305], filled by (340) and (308). Truncated by ditch [309].	Worked shale; perforated disc roughout: unfinished whorl or ring pendant?	5.9
Onshore Substation Zone				
Stone				
6615 DBS1	Bulk 6615	Burnt stone fill of sub-oval pit [6603], filled by (6604) and (6613) deposits with frequent charcoal and burnt clay. Burnt stone 6615 throughout deposit (6604). Extent of pit obscured by limit of excavation. Large quantity of burnt material including a layer of burnt stones (6615) suggests probable use as a fire pit.	Fire-cracked cobbles of quartzite, sandstone and metamorphic rock	11526.0
8625 DBS3	RF 10	Friable, dark grey, sandy silty clay. Inclusions: frequent charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 8624: Cut of pit. Filled by 8625. Truncated by postholes 8626, 8628, and 8630.	Small subrounded fragment/pebble of fire-affected sandstone	7.12

The stone

The stone assemblage was recovered from 12 separate contexts across Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone.

Landfall

Four small sub-rounded greywacke pebbles (Bulk 5065) and a fragment of burnt ironstone (Bulk 5058) were recovered from two separate fills of a large pit or hollow [5049]. The greywacke pebbles (Bulk 5065) stand out in the stone assemblage; they are similar in size and shape, heavily weathered and covered in calcite. These similarities, along with the finding of these stones in a group on excavation, may suggest they have been deliberately selected on collection for these properties and deposited at the base of this feature. A record photograph was taken of the stone for future reference (see Plate 2). The pebbles do not show any signs of wear and are natural items. No other finds are associated with these pebbles to inform their meaning beyond the possibility of purposeful collection (perhaps as intended manuports or sling shot, for example) and deposition in the pit.



Plate 2: Small greywacke pebbles, Bulk 5065.

Remaining are natural stones recovered from other contexts at Landfall: fire-affected sandstone cobble Bulk 464 from the primary fill of ditch recut [435]; crumbled fire-affected metamorphic rock Bulk 306 from the upper fill of ditch [305], which recuts ditch [330] where slate chip Bulk 327 was also recovered from its primary fill; a small metamorphic rock cobble fragment Bulk 368 was collected from a fill of ditch [355]; fractured greywacke pebble Bulk 208 collected from an upper middle fill of ditch [203]; and two sandstone cobbles which were retrieved from soil samples <57> and <95> from fills of ditches [354] and [119]. The natural stone from Landfall is not discussed further in this report.

Onshore Substation Zone

An assemblage of 17 fire-cracked quartzite, sandstone and metamorphic rock cobbles (Bulk 6615), which represent local drift geology, were collected from a sub-oval pit [6603] within area DBS1, containing charcoal rich deposits of burnt clay. This feature can be interpreted as a fire pit and should be contextualised with other finds from the site and those related to it in order to ascertain the specific function it represents, i.e. whether domestic or manufacture/industrial activities. A Romano-British date is provisionally suggested for this fire pit feature in the Interim Evaluation Report.

Stone finds retrieved from area DBS3 include one fire-affected sandstone pebble RF10 from a single fill of pit [8624], which may represent a pot boiler or a pebble from a fire pit, and one fractured flint beach pebble from soil sample <46> from the upper fill of ditch recut [8811] among inclusions of other small stones. These finds are not discussed any further in the report.

The shale

Shale finds were recovered at areas DBS2and DBS4. All but one of the shale finds are natural fragments. The worked shale was found in area DBS2.

Landfall

Shale finds were recovered at Landfall, specifically from an upper fill of pit [5103] (Bulk 5104), and a series of related ditch features [305], [307] and [330]. A single piece of worked shale (RF2) —a perforated disc fragment which represents a possible whorl or ring-pendant— was retrieved from bulk fill (308) of ditch recut [307], which also recuts ditches [305] and [330], fills of which contained natural shale fragments Bulk 328, Bulk 312a and Bulk 326, and Bulk 327, respectively. The natural fragments of shale do not show any signs of working such as cut marks or deliberate fragmentation that would relate to shale artefact production on site, however, the material may have been brought to site for manufacturing purposes, indicated by their close contextual association, deposited in a series of ditches on site.

Onshore Substation Zone

Small natural fragments of shale in friable condition (Bulk 11708) were collected from the upper fill of large ditch [11704] within area DBS4.

Discussion and statement of significance

Although most of the stone and shale finds recovered were natural, a single worked shale piece and the fire-cracked stone require further investigation. The most significant of the finds amongst those discussed here is an incomplete perforated disc fragment (RF2) which may represent an unfinished spindle whorl or ring-pendant (Hunter 2015). Objects of these forms, particularly ring pendants, are likely later prehistoric in date (Bronze Age/Iron Age) (i*bid* 2015), however, shale continued to be used in the production of whorls throughout the Romano-British and medieval periods. As a result, this item is not considered to be closely datable. The presence of a roughout piece in the assemblage indicates that working of this material was taking place on site, albeit on an apparently small scale.

Worked shale artefacts are common in this region with abundant raw material, evidenced at this site by the natural shale that forms the majority of the shale assemblage. The perforated disc fragment is significant for site-level interpretation to provide information on craft activities at Landfall. Furthermore, the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27) identifies local jet materials involved in exchange systems with other regions from the Bronze Age. Therefore, RF2 is also significant if considering local raw material exchange in wider trade networks.

Fire-affected stone, in particular the assemblage of 17 cobbles (Bulk 6615) from a possible fire pit at the Onshore Substation Zone, are of site-specific significance for the interpretation of activities on site. Fire-cracked stone is not an unusual find on prehistoric sites in East Yorkshire and often represents the remains of pot-boilers used to heat water and other liquids. Pot-boilers are most often associated with prehistoric activity so their recovery here attests to water-heating activities sometime during the prehistoric. Association with other finds in relation to the fire pit may help interpret the function of this feature in terms of domestic or industrial activities.

Overall, the assemblage of stone and shale can be considered informative of site-level activities and has the potential to be contextualized in the wider regional context.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: Further specialist analysis of the worked shale (RF2) is recommended as this has the potential to provide a closer classification and chronological interpretation of the find. Specialist analysis will aim, first, to identify the specific type of black lithic raw material (shale, cannel coal, jet, lignite, albertite) by visual assessment of elemental characteristics supplemented by X-radiography (X-ray), which would also inform further curation of the object (Davis 1993; Hunter *et al.* 1993, 75-77); and second, to examine this unfinished artefact after drying for working traces and identify comparative material to more closely identify its intended form and potential date, which can also inform activities on site. An updated specialist report focussing on the worked shale will then be produced that can be included in any subsequent publication. No further work is recommended on the fire-cracked stone or natural stone, but information provided in this report should be drawn upon for any subsequent site reporting.

Research questions:

- To what extent can RF2 inform craft activities on the two sites?
- Relevant to the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework, can RF2 contribute to knowledge of manufacture and exchange of objects using black lithic raw materials, including jet, in the wider regional context?

Conservation: X-ray is recommended on worked shale to assist in closer identification of material type following guidance set out in Hunter *et al.* 1993. Conservation assessment of the condition and stabilisation requirements, along with advice on suitable repacking of the material is also recommended to encourage safe long-term curation of worked shale.

Illustration: Hand-drawn measured line drawing (plan and cross-section) of the worked shale is recommended to accompany specialist's text in any subsequent publication.

Retention: Worked shale is recommended for retention, while the remaining natural and fire-affected stone and shale finds are recommended for eventual discard.

Table 2: Recommendations for further work

Requirement	Estimate
Conservation: condition assessment, stabilisation and packing, as well as X-ray of worked shale	(see separate Conservation Assessment report)
Finds assistance: extraction of worked shale from storage for examination, liaison with conservation during treatment, liaison with and facilitation of illustrator.	2.5 hours
Examination and cataloguing of worked shale after xray/conservation	1 hour
Research of parallel comparative material for interpretation of worked shale	5.5 hours
Final reporting of worked shale for publication	5.5 hours
Extract materials for discard after reporting	2.5 hours
Illustration: measured hand-drawn line drawing of worked shale to accompany publication	Fixed cost
Total	17 hours

References

AOC, (2024). *Dogger Bank South Offshore Windfarms Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report- Phase 1 Trenching*. AOC Archaeology Group unpublished grey literature report.

Davis, M., (1993). The identification of various jet and jet-like materials used in the Early Bronze Age in Scotland. *The Conservator* 17.

Hunter, F., McDonnell, J.G., Pollard, A.M., Morris, C.R. and Rowlands, C.C., (1993). The scientific identification of archaeological jet-like artefacts. *Archaeometry* 35(1), 69-89.

Hunter, F., (2015). The spindle whorl. In: McLaren, D. and Wilson, D. The excavation of two short cist burials at Broomlands, Kelso. *Scottish Archaeological Journal* 36-37.1, 147-161.

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Table 3: The stone and the shale assemblages from Landfall

Context	Context Description	RF No./ Bulk/ <Sample>	Quantity	Worked? Y/N	Description	Mass (g)	Time period
Stone							
120	Lower fill of [119]: cut of ditch, filled by (120) and (121).	<57>	1	N	Sub-oval flat-sided sandstone cobble with a fractured end	556.2	N/A
208	Upper middle fill of [203]: cut of ditch, filled by (204) (205) (207) and (208).	Bulk 208	1	N	Elongated, smoothly rounded greywacke pebble with a fractured end	32.5	N/A
306	Upper fill in ditch recut [305]: linear recut of ditch [330], recut by ditches [307] and [309], truncated by ditch [309].	Bulk 306	1	N	Angular fragments of fire-cracked metamorphic material, possibly from a single cobble, in 20 small fragments and lots of crumbs.	535.3	N/A
327	Primary fill of ditch [330]: cut of ditch, recut by ditches [305] and [307].	Bulk 327	1	N	Flat sub-rectangular weathered chip of slate	10.3	N/A
360	Single fill of [354]: cut of ditch, truncated by pit [356].	<95>	1	N	Angular fragment of a sandstone cobble	246.9	N/A
368	Fill of [355]: cut of ditch.	Bulk 368	1	N	Metamorphic rock cobble fragment	51.7	N/A
464	Primary fill of ditch recut [435]: recut of ditch [451].	Bulk 464	1	N	Angular fragment of a fire-affected sandstone cobble with red surface staining	754.3	N/A

5058	Basal fill of [5049]: cut of shallow and wide feature.	Bulk 5058	4	N	sub-rounded greywacke pebbles, damaged/weathered: fractured with flakes missing, calcite deposit on surfaces.	232.6	N/A
5065	Upper fill of [5049]: cut of shallow and wide feature.	Bulk 5065	1	N	Angular fragment of a fire-affected ironstone cobble with red surface staining	81.2	N/A
Shale							
308	Bulk fill of ditch recut [307]: linear recut of ditch recut [305], truncated by ditch [309].	RF 2	1	Y	Perforated disc. Fragment of a flat, square-shaped fractured object with a central perforation (approx. complete diameter 16mm). The interior of the perforation is smoothly polished interior without cut or groove marks. One of the faces is smooth polished, while the other is raw fractured along the sheet grainline, indicating that the object may have been thicker than the surviving fragment. One edge is naturally straight shale cortical surface, while the other that meets it at a 90-degree angle is cut straight to shape the shale fragment. The piece is broken into two refitting fragments. This could be a roughout of an unfinished a ring pendant or whorl.	5.9	later prehistoric to medieval
312	Upper fill of ditch [305]: linear recut of ditch [330], recut by ditch [307] and truncated by [309].	Bulk 312	8	N	Flat sub-rectangular fragments of shale.	27.6	N/A
326	Fill of ditch [305]	Bulk 326	1	N	Sub-rectangular fragment of shale	11.2	N/A
327	Primary fill of ditch [330]: cut of ditch, recut by ditches [305] and [307].	Bulk 327	1	N	Sub-rectangular fragment of shale, fractured lengthwise	10.6	N/A
328	Fill of ditch [305].	Bulk 328	1	N	Crumbled shale, small fragments	17	N/A
5104	Upper fill of [5103]: cut of pit.	Bulk 5104	1	N	Small sub-rectangular chip of shale	0.62	N/A

Table 4: The stone and the shale assemblages from the Onshore Substation Zone

Context	Context Description	RF No./ Bulk/ <Sample>	Quantity	Worked? Y/N	Description	Mass (g)	Time period
Stone							
6615 DBS1	Burnt stone fill of sub-oval pit [6603].	Bulk 6615	17	N	Fire-cracked cobbles with sooting and surface fractures: large quartzite cobble (110mm) with old weathered fractures to one side, two angular metamorphic material cobbles with flakes detached (130mm, 110mm), and five sandstone pieces (three sub-rounded cobbles and two angular fragments) (85-130mm); three large angular red sandstone (115-130mm), five cobbles and fragments of different type of sandstones (60-117mm), and one small metamorphic material cobble fragment.	11526	Romano/ British?
8625 DBS3	Fill of pit [8624], truncated by postholes [8626], [8628], and [8630].	RF 10	1	N	Small subrounded fragment/pebble of fire-affected sandstone	7.12	N/A
8822 DBS3	Upper fill of ditch recut [8811]	<46>	1	N	Flat-shaped flint beach pebble with fractured ends	23.4	N/A
Shale							
11708 DBS4	Upper fill of large ditch [11704]	Bulk 11708	5	N	Small fragments of shale, friable condition.	2.4	N/A

Appendix 3K: Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Daniel Bateman (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of six clay tobacco pipe fragments (Mass: 16.6g) from the Onshore Substation Zone and a further two fragments (Mass: 3.7g) from Landfall were submitted for assessment in February 2024 following the archaeological evaluation works undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms as part of Phase 1 Trenching. No clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from Substation area DBS3.

Visual assessment has confirmed the artefacts to be a single broken bowl fragment and seven stem fragments with no identifying evidence of moulds or stamps to aid in identification of the maker or workshop. With a lack of more diagnostic features, a broad date range of 1580 to 1910 can be given to the assemblage. The following report records the surface details of the objects and aims to set it within its wider context in terms of date, function and archaeological significance.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope in order to clarify surface details; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

The assemblage was examined with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes.

The artefacts were retrieved as bulk finds in the field during excavation and during the processing of soil sample retent. Bulk finds are identified by the word ‘Bulk’ followed by the associated context number (e.g. Bulk 6004). Finds recovered through the processing of soil samples are identified by the associated sample number (e.g. <002>). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g, and a summary table of the material by area and context has been included at the end of this report (Table 3 and Table 4).

The clay tobacco pipe fragments have been identified and recorded according to the National Standards laid out in *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects* (Higgins 2017).

The assemblage

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from Dogger Bank South comprises a total of eight fragments (Mass: 20.3g) recovered from seven different contexts within four trenches across Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone. The assemblage is described by site below.

Landfall

The clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from Landfall comprise two stem fragments from the middle fill (1411) of boundary ditch [1406] within Trench 14, and from the upper fill (5064) of ditch [5038] within Trench 50.

Neither of the stem fragments recovered (Bulk 1411, Bulk 5064) have any evidence of moulding, stamps or maker’s marks visible, it is impossible to identify an origin or narrow the date range from 1580 to 1910. The fragments are likely to be residual and not deliberately deposited within either of the ditch fills in which they were recovered.

Onshore Substation Zone

The clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from DBS1 and 4 comprise of one broken bowl fragment and four stem fragments from the fills (6004, 6018) of pits [6003, 6017], the fill (6010) of furrow [6009] and the fill (6014) of boundary ditch [6013] within Trench 60, and the fill (11008) of linear ditch [11007] from within Trench 110.

The pipe bowl (Bulk 6010) is fragmentary and, as a result, cannot be assigned to a type within any regional typology. As neither the bowl nor any of the stem fragments recovered (<003>, Bulk 6010, Bulk 6014, Bulk 6018, <002>) have any evidence of moulding, stamps or maker's marks visible, it is impossible to identify an origin or narrow the date range for any of the fragments from 1580 to 1910. The pipe fragments are likely to be residual and not deliberately deposited within any of the fills in which they were recovered.

The fact that the fragments from all areas are incomplete implies that the clay tobacco pipes were fragmentary at the time of discard, breakage during use perhaps leading to the disposal.

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below (Table 1 and 2) summarise the clay tobacco pipe fragments (including weight) recovered from each contextual unit from the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites, respectively. For a more detailed summary of the material, please see Appendix A (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 1 : Summary of the contextual units from Landfall

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
DBS2			
Trench 14			
1411	Middle Fill of Boundary Ditch [1406]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	2.3
Trench 50			
5064	Upper Fill of Ditch [5038]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	1.4
Total Mass:			3.7

Table 2: Summary of the contextual units from Substation

Context	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
DBS1			
Trench 60			
6004	Fill of pit [6003]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	1.3
6010	Fill of Furrow [6009]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl Fragment	3.0
		Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	2.8
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	2.3
6018	Fill of possible modern pit [6017]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	6.4
DBS4			
Trench 110			
11008	Fill of Linear Ditch [11007]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem Fragment	0.8
Total Mass:			16.6

No clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved in association with DBS3.

Discussion

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage recovered during the archaeological evaluation works at Dogger Bank South comprises clay tobacco pipe stem fragments along with a single bowl fragment with no evidence of moulded decoration, stamps or maker's marks and represent a common post-medieval artefact type that is regularly recovered on archaeological excavations, particularly in urban areas. Without any further dating evidence to narrow down the broad 1580 to 1910 date range given, the assemblage provides little information to assist in the chronological and interpretive narrative of the features uncovered during the archaeological works.

Statement of significance

Landfall

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from DBS 2 represents a casual fragmentary loss becoming incorporated within the backfills of boundary ditches across two trenches. The assemblage is not considered to be archaeologically significant and does little to contribute to further understanding of the Early Modern period as per the research aims outlined in the Yorkshire Archaeological Framework (*Ibid*), beyond what is already known about the use of clay tobacco pipe fragments and their appearance on archaeological sites as common disposable waste.

Onshore Substation Zone

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage recovered from the Onshore Substation Zone represents a casual fragmentary loss becoming incorporated within the backfills of various boundary ditches, pits and furrows across one trench within each area. The assemblage is not considered to be archaeologically significant and does little to contribute to further understanding of the Early Modern period as per the research aims outlined in the Yorkshire Archaeological Framework (Roskams & Whyman, 2005), beyond what is already known about the use of clay tobacco pipe fragments and their frequent appearance on archaeological sites as common disposable waste.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: No further specialist analysis for this assemblage is recommended as no further information can be gained from the artefacts themselves due to the lack of diagnostic features present.

Conservation: No conservation work for this assemblage is recommended.

Illustration: No photography or illustration of the assemblage is recommended.

Retention: As the fragments of clay tobacco pipe have no identifying evidence of moulds or stamps, they are recommended for eventual discard.

References

Higgins, D., (2017) *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*. Version 1.2. London: Historic England

Roskams, S. and Whyman, M., (2005) *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment*. Department of Archaeology, University of York

Table 3: Clay Tobacco Pipe from Landfall by context

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ Sample no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
Trench 14									
1411	Middle fill of Boundary Ditch [1406]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	BULK 1411	One small, abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	2.3	N
Trench 50									
5064	Upper fill of Ditch [5038]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	BULK 5064	One small, abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	1.4	N

Table 4: Clay Tobacco Pipe from Substation by context

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ Sample no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
DBS1									
Trench 60									
6004	Fill of pit [6003]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	<003>	One small, abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	1.3	N
6010	Fill of Furrow [6009]	2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Bowl and Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	BULK 6010	One clay tobacco pipe bowl and one small, abraded stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	5.8	N
6014	Fill of field boundary [6013]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	BULK 6014	One small, abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	2.3	N
6018	Fill of possible modern pit [6017]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	BULK 6018	One small, abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	6.4	N
DBS4									
Trench 110									
11008	Fill of Linear Ditch [11007]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	1580 - 1910	<002>	One small, abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no maker's marks, moulds or stamps.	0.8	N

Appendix 3L: Wood

by Anne Crone and Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A single large piece of wood (11710) was recovered from context (11705), the basal fill of ditch (11704) at the Onshore Substation Zone during the Phase 1 evaluation trenching works at Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm, East Yorkshire (AOC 2024). The wood was found to be in a damp condition on discovery and was retained in this condition at the time of assessment.

Methodology

The wood was received in AOC's Loanhead premises ahead of assessment for special storage. To prevent degradation of the wood, it has been retained in temperature and humidity controlled cold storage. At the time of assessment, it had not been cleaned and was in a damp condition, so some areas of the surface of the find were obscured by residual surface soiling. The condition is poor to fair.

The assessment was conducted by visual examination only prior to any cleaning or conservation treatment.

This assessment report provides a summary of the observations made during examination, providing information on form and possible function; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration.

The assemblage



Plate 1: Condition photograph of tree stump fragment (11710) from context (11705), DBS4 at time of assessment

The wood assemblage from Dogger Bank comprises a single large fragment of a tree stump collected as a bulk find (11710) from the base of ditch [11704] in the Onshore Substation Zone. Examination of the tree stump has identified it as oak. It survives to 46cm in length, 40cm in width and 36cm in height and is in a very degraded condition; none of the original surfaces survive and a lot of the heartwood has decayed away. As this area of decay is so close to the root system, this has also caused distortion

of the ring-pattern meaning that dendrochronological analysis is not viable. There is no evidence of modification, shaping or working.

Contextual summary

Table 1 below summarises the wood assemblage from the site.

Table 1: Summary of wood assemblage

Context	RF No./Bulk find	Context Description	Classification	Mass (g)
Landfall				
No wood recovered				
Onshore Substation Zone				
[11705] DBS4	Bulk 11710	Base of ditch [11704]; recovered from a point where the ditch bent around a corner with the surrounding fills abutting and overlapping it. Note that (11710) is a context assigned to the tree stump within the ditch.	Very degraded fragment of a large oak tree-stump; damp condition; original surfaces lost and heart-wood largely lost.	Not measured

Discussion and statement of significance

Only a single fragment of badly degraded and unmodified oak tree stump makes up the wood assemblage from this excavation. The tree stump fragment was recovered from the base of ditch [11704] in Trench 117 at Substation area DBS4. The lack of any modification to the surfaces means that the stump is not considered to be of any particular archaeological significance and its degraded condition prevents further analysis (e.g. dendrochronological analysis). The find is also not capable of meaningfully contributing to any of the issues and questions raised in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27).

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: no further work is recommended due to the lack of modification of the surfaces and the poor condition of the wood.

Conservation: no conservation is recommended as the wood is not recommended for retention.

Illustration: no illustration is recommended.

Retention: no further work is possible on this item and, therefore, it is recommended for immediate discard.

References

AOC, (2024). *Dogger Bank South Offshore Windfarms Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report- Phase 1 Trenching.* AOC Archaeology Group unpublished grey literature report.

Roskams, S. and Whyman, M., (2007). Yorkshire archaeological research framework: research agenda. On-line Resource: [redacted] [accessed 23/02/2024]

Appendix 3M: Ceramic Building Materials

by Sandra Garside-Neville (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The assemblage from Dogger Bank South, East Yorkshire, was examined on 18th January 2024. There are 15 fragments, weighing a total of 817g.

Methodology

The fragments were examined with a x10 hand lens, looking for any indication of manufacturing surfaces and general observation of the fabric. The information was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, which provides the basis of Table 1 below.

The assemblage

Condition

The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded, and some fragments are a little soft. This could be under firing and/or soil conditions.

Material

The material ranges from land drainage tiles, to roofing tile and one fragment of brick.

Table 1: Record of CBM from Dogger Bank South.

Context	Area	Form	Weight	Th	Comments	Spot date	Keep
320	DBS2	Horseshoe drain	382	19	1 corner; fine sanding; well sorted fabric	L18-E19th	Yes
320	DBS2	Land drain	48	12	Circular shape; abraded; machine made	M19th+	No
320	DBS2	Land drain	2		Machine made	M19th+	No
529	DBS2	Pan tile	52		Machine made	19th+	No
529	DBS2	Pot	6		Base sherd; inner brown glaze	PM	Yes
529	DBS2	Pot	2		Abraded	PM	Yes
706	DBS2	Brick	86		Abraded; coarse fabric	M-PM	Yes
1411	DBS2	Pan tile?	24	20	Machine made; fine fabric	19th+	No
1411	DBS2	Pan tile?	54	18	Machine made; fine fabric	19th+	No
1411	DBS2	Pan tile?	10	18	Machine made; fine fabric	19th+	No
1411	DBS2	Misc	5		2 small fragments; fine fabric; abraded	L18th+?	No
6008	DBS1	Pan tile	37		Machine made; abraded	19th+	No
6010	DBS1	Pan tile	67	14	Machine made; abraded	19th++	No
6014	DBS1	Sole plate?	42	16	Fine fabric; ?machine made	L18-E19th	No

Discussion and statement of significance

The assemblage appears to be late 18th century up to the early 20th century in date. The materials range from roof tile (pan tiles), land drains, and a small amount of brick. The fabrics are often fine and very carefully sorted, and along with surface marks, indicate that they are machine made.

This assemblage reflects CBM forms involved with farming dating from the late 18th century onward.

Recommended further work

No further work is necessary at present. It could be included in an analysis of the site leading to publication or presentation.

References

Harvey, N. (1987) *Fields, hedges and ditches*, 2nd Edition, Princes Risborough, Shire Publications.

Appendix 3N: Soils and Sediments [Monolith]

by Lynne Roy (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

This assessment report presents the results of preliminary analysis of five monolith samples taken during recent archaeological trial trenching within the proposed Onshore Development Area. Three of the samples (<117>, <133> and <268>) were taken from the Landfall Area (DBS2) and two (<57> and <63>) were taken from the Onshore Substation Zone (DBS3).

Geological Context

The British Geological Survey (BGS) (2024) indicates that the bedrock geology underlying the Landfall Area (DBS2) is Rowe Chalk Formation formed approximately 66 to 84 million years ago (mya) in the Cretaceous Period, under a shallow warm sea environment. Superficial geological deposits underlying Landfall comprise Diamicton till formed during the Devenisan period. The advance of the last Devensian glacial ice sheet, the maximum extent of which is thought to occur at around 18,000BP covered the area leaving widespread deposits of stiff brown clays with erratic inclusion. The till still is a very poorly sorted unit. It comprises gravelly sandy silty clay with boulders and contains numerous lenses of sand and gravel. The till is also likely to contain interdigitating units of glaciolacustrine clay, plus sand and gravel formed during ice advance and retreat (Burke et al., 2015).

The Onshore Substation Zone is underlain by bedrock deposits of Burnham Chalk which are overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton till (BGS 2024). Deposits of sand and gravel of 'uncertain origin' are mapped in the east of the Onshore Substation Zone. These are fine grained, unconsolidated, gravels and sands and may be associated with braided fluvial systems of the Hull valley or perhaps be of glaciofluvial origin.

The local soils have a mix of sand, silt and clay and are thus loamy and clayey in places. The soils are slowly permeable, seasonally wet and slightly acidic (Soilscapes 2024).

Archaeological Context: Landfall

Several areas at Landfall (DBS2), contained sequences of hypothesised water lain deposits. Many were shallow and were considered to represent episodic flooding in seasonally wet areas of the site, while others were deeper or more complex and thought to represent the infill of former palaeochannels or larger (and/or more permanent) pond features. Where these sequences interacted with archaeological features, the infills of the ponds/palaeochannels were found to be truncated by the archaeological features and thus pre-dated the main period of human settlement/interaction within the Landfall area. The three monoliths which form the focus of the sequences studied from the Landfall area report were sampled to better understand the sequences and the modes of formation responsible for their deposition.

Sample <117> was derived from a pond sequence within the southern half of Trench 25, where a number of layers overlay the natural boulder clay. Contexts (2515) and (2516) were the lower deposits and they were cut by an undated ditch [2507]. The upper layer (2505) sealed the archaeological features. A single piece of handmade pottery was retrieved from the section. Context (2501) was interpreted as a subsoil deposit which sealed the pond/flood sequence.

Sample <268> was taken through a hypothesised pond or palaeochannel sequence, within Trench 38. Context (3802) was a broader sealing layer found across the site, while the other contexts were recorded at this location only. The base of the sequence could not be safely excavated but the basal

deposits were observed to dip in section, suggesting that they were infilling a hollow or channel. The nature of the deposits (some a bright blue colour, some with gleying) suggested waterlogging.

Sample <133> was taken from a deposit sequence in a broad and deep pond or palaeochannel at the south end of Trench 8. The feature was cut by two (suspected Iron Age/Romano-British trackway) ditches. The channel was machine-excavated to its base after an amount of hand excavation could not expose its full extent, and a monolith tin sampled the lowest deposits that could safely be accessed. These were (base to top): (838), (833), (807)=(806), (808), (809).

Archaeological Context: Onshore Substation Zone

The monolith samples derived from the Onshore Substation Zone were taken from Trenches 86 and 89 which were located in a hollow at the foot of a hill. Within Trench 89 substantial Romano-British boundary ditches truncated what appeared to be a natural deposit (8922). The ditches were sealed by a hypothesised colluvial deposit (8921) which contained occasional fragments of Roman pottery and animal bone. This in turn was overlain by a thick (up to 0.70m) deposit of subsoil (8901). As the sealing layer was only encountered within trenches located in the low-lying areas of the site at the foot of a hill they were assumed to be colluvial in origin but sampled with the aim of confirming this. Sample <57> was taken from within Trench 89. Context (8922) was recorded at the base of the sample and was overlain by (8921).

In Trench 86 the archaeological features were sealed by deposit (8634) which was found to contain an assemblage of Roman greyware pottery. This in turn was overlain by deposit (8602), a grey clayey sand. These contexts were sampled with the aim of understanding whether they were natural accumulations of colluvium or if they were more likely related to archaeological features. Sample <63> was taken from Trench 86. Context (8634) was recorded at the base of the sample and was overlain by (8602)

Research questions relating to all five sampled deposit sequences thus focus on site formation processes, specifically better understanding of the formation processes responsible for the depositional sequences observed.

An assessment of the potential for further palaeoenvironmental analysis has also been undertaken.

Methodology

The monolith samples were 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.

Table 1: Modified Troels-Smith system of sediment description.

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.

The assemblage

The monolith samples were taken through five stratigraphic sequences through a total of 18 contexts. These are described briefly below in order of sample number and sediment deposition and are detailed at the end of this report.

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.

- Sample <117>(2515): Located at the base of the monolith sample and hypothesised as a natural clay. Described in the field as a mixed blue/brown/grey clay with manganese and iron pan In the laboratory this was classified as a greyish brown (2.5Y 5/1) clay with rare coarse sand. Common orange ferruginous mottles were noted but no rock fragments were observed. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
- (2515) has a diffuse with the underlying (2516). The fine nature of the deposit is consistent with low energy deposition.
- (2516): Described in the field as a firm blue clay with occasional manganese flecks. This was observed in the laboratory to be a homogeneous greyish brown (2.5Y 5/1) smooth plastic clay with occasional black ferruginous mottles. No stones or anthropic indictors were observed. (2516) has a diffuse with the underlying (2505). The deposit has low paleoenvironmental potential.
- (2505): Found in the centre of the monolith sample this sedimentary unit was described during excavation as firm blue/purple, grey clay with very occasional manganese flecks and was found to seal archaeological features. A single piece of handmade pottery was retrieved from the context. In the laboratory it was found to comprise a dry relatively heterogeneous greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy clay. It is darker than the underlying layers owing to the more frequent occurrence of ferruginous mottles. The presence of sand and rare coarse inclusions is indicative of higher energy deposition when compared to the underlying sedimentary units. It has a diffuse boundary with the underlying context (2516). The frequent ferruginous features and manganese mottling area indicative of fluctuating water levels.

- (2501): This deposit was located at the top of monolith sample. It was described in the field as a subsoil deposit. In the laboratory this was observed to be a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay with occasional small stones and a sub-angular blocky soil structure.

Sample <133>

- (838): Located at the base of the monolith sample and hypothesised as the lower infill of a pond. Described in the field as a mottled orangey blue/grey sandy clay. In the laboratory this was classified as a greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty clay with rare coarse chalk inclusions (generally <5mm). Common orange ferruginous mottles were noted but no large rock fragments (>5mm) were observed. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential. The fine nature of the deposit is consistent with low energy deposition.
- (833): Located towards the base of the monolith sample. This context was described in the field as a greyish brown clayey silt with orange mottles. This context was not distinguishable from (838) when the monolith was examined in the lab.
- (806)/(807): Described in the field as a mid blueish-grey silty clay and hypothesised as a water lain deposit. This was observed in the laboratory to be an olive brown (2.5YR 4/3) clayey silt). Inclusions are limited to occasional fine black and orange ferruginous mottles (<2mm). Occasional sub rounded rock fragments (up to 1am) of chalk and flint were observed (806/807) has a very gradual boundary with the underlying (833).
- (808): Found towards the top of the monolith sample this sedimentary unit was described similarly to (806/807) during excavation as mid blueish grey silty clay and also hypothesised as a water lain deposit. In the laboratory it was found to comprise an homogenous dark greyish brown (2.5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional iron and manganese mottles. This unit has coarse inclusions than in the underlying unit and is indicative of slightly higher energy deposition.
- (809): Recorded during excavation at the top of the monolith sample but indistinguishable from (808) when examined in the laboratory.

Sample <268>

- (3825): Located at the base of the monolith sample and hypothesised as a water lain pond infill deposit. Described in the field as a very firm mottled pale grey sterile clay. In the laboratory this was classified as a greyish-brown (2.5YR 5/2) silty clay with rare bands of sand. Inclusions were noted to be rare and comprised of sub-rounded to sub-angular rock fragments of mixed lithologies; rare chalk flecks (<1mm) were also observed. The presence of banded sands within this silt deposit is consistent with low energy alluvial deposition.
- (3824): Described in the field as a very firm bright yellow sterile clay and hypothesised as a water lain pond infill deposit. This was observed in the laboratory to be a greyish-brown (2.5YR 5/2 silty clay) and similar in composition and appearance to the underlying with the exception that no stones or bands of sand were noted. Context (3824) was likely formed from lower energy deposition than the underlying (3825). It has a diffuse boundary with the underlying context (3825).
- (3823): Described in the field as a very firm bright mottled yellow and grey sterile clay and hypothesised as a water lain pond infill deposit. This was observed in the laboratory to be a greyish-brown (2.5YR 5/2) silty clay. Inclusions comprise occasional fine ferruginous mottles

(<2mm), rare charcoal flecks (<1mm) and rare chalk fragments. The rare charcoal flecks are indicative of general background human activity.

- (3820): Described in the field as a mixed pale bright and grey-blue clay with yellow mottling. This was observed in the laboratory to be a grey (2.5Y 6/1). Inclusions are limited to occasional fine ferruginous mottles (<2mm) and frequent fine roots (<1mm). It has a slightly blocky/prismatic structure and is indicative of soil formation.
- (3822): Found towards the top of the monolith sample this sedimentary unit was described during excavation as a dull grey, brown firm clay with black patches. In the laboratory it was found to comprise a slightly blocky grey (2.5Y 6/1) clay with occasional iron and manganese mottles. The dark colour is indicative of a high organic content however no organic inclusions were observed and it is possible that the iron has replaced organic matter.

Sample <57>

- (8922): Located at the base of the monolith sample and hypothesised as a natural clay deposit. In the laboratory this was classified as a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay with a blocky crumb structure. Inclusions were limited to common large (5–10cm) rounded to sub-angular rock fragments of flint and chalk. No organic or anthropogenic inclusions were noted.
- (8921): Described in the field as a dark grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and found to seal archaeological deposits. This was observed in the laboratory to be a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay with a blocky crumb structure. Inclusions were limited to common large (5-10cm) rounded to sub-angular rock fragments of flint and chalk. No organic or anthropogenic inclusions were noted. Context (8921) has a diffuse boundary with the underlying (8922).
- (8901): Described in the field as extending up to 0.7m thick and hypothesised to be a subsoil. (8901) was not distinguishable from (8922) in the laboratory although (8922) was observed to become drier and more friable upwards.

Sample <63>

- (8634): Located at the base of the monolith sample and found to contain an assemblage of Roman greyware pottery. Described in the field as a dark grey sandy clay with no inclusions. In the laboratory this was classified as a brown (10YR 2/2) sandy slightly silty clay. Inclusions were noted to be rare and comprised of frequent chalk flecks and occasional sub-rounded flint fragments (1–2cm). The coarse nature of the deposit is consistent with relatively high energy deposition (possible colluviation).
- (8602): Described in the field as a mid - dark brownish-grey clayey sand with randomly sorted stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. This was observed in the laboratory to be a brown (10YR 2/2) sandy slightly silty clay. Inclusions are fewer and less coarse than in the above. The unit becomes less dense and more friable upwards. The top of the unit has a near crumb stricture and is a soil.

Discussion and statement of significance

The location of the Onshore Development Area within an area that has been influenced by post glacial deposit formation processes and topographic variations has resulted in a complex depositional history which is reflected in the stratigraphic sequences studied here.

Within the Landfall area (DBS2), low energy deposition is indicated by the fine nature of the deposit sequences in samples <117>, <133> and <268>. All three were hypothesised to be pond or

palaeochannel infill deposits. In concluding whether these sediments are palaeochannel or pond infill sequences consideration should thus be given to the term 'palaeochannel' and the characteristics expected of sediments formed within such features. Sediments deposited by water generally exhibit a degree of sorting which is representative of the energy of the river system at the time and location of deposition. Gravels and sands often record the main course of a channel whereas silts and clay are more likely to be found as overbank flood and backswamp sediments. Deposits forming in standing water tend to result in settling out of clays and can be formed in low lying hollows or alluvial backswamps.

The three possible palaeochannel/pond infill sequences in samples <117>, <133> and <268> contained little evidence for typical diagnostic alluvial features such as laminated or bedding structures. Thus, it is likely that the fine clays observed at the base of samples <117>, <133> and <268> have formed in standing water at the base of a hollow. The presence of frequent Fe/Mn mottles within the centre of the sequences is indicative of a fluctuating water table and may indicate a period when the hollows or ponds were intermittently flooded and indicates a landscape in flux. The deposits within <117> generally become drier and less gleyed upwards and are indicative of gradual drying out of sediments as the hollows/ponds were infilled. Contexts (2501) at the top of sample <117> and (3822) at the top of sample <268> have a subangular block structure and is indicative that the hollows had dried out sufficiently to allow for soil formation processes to occur. Evidence of pedogenesis was also observed towards the top of sample sequence <133> within (808/809) indicating that the rate of accumulation had slowed and the level of waterlogging reduced to the extent that a stable soil horizon could start to develop.

The observed clays were sterile and there was no evidence for preservation or organic remains and thus potential for preservation of paleoenvironmental proxy indicators such as molluscs, pollen, diatoms, and ostracods is generally considered to be low in all samples from Landfall.

The two sequences sampled from trenches within the Onshore Substation Zone were taken with the aim of determining the mode of deposit formation and specifically whether the sampled deposits were likely natural colluvium or had been influenced by human activity.

'Colluvium' is defined geologically as sediment that is 'eroded, transported, and deposited on and at the base of slopes by gravity' (Waters 1992, 232). Colluvial sediments are almost universally poorly sorted, albeit that they can range in calibre from boulders deposited by cliff collapse to clay-sized particles deposited as a result of low-energy overland flow. According to Waters (1992, 230–232) colluvium forms as a result of five different processes; falls, slides, slumps, flows and creeps. The Soil Survey of England and Wales similarly defines colluvium as unstratified or crudely stratified deposits of Holocene age that have accumulated by slopewash or downslope creep (Avery 1980).

The colluvial deposits within the two sequences from DBS3 have accumulated at the base of a natural slope or hollow and appear to comprise of a mix of unsorted deposits likely formed by slumps or slides to finer deposits likely to have formed through soil creep. Excepting the rare charcoal observed in (8922) there is no direct evidence for human activity within the monolith tin deposits and thus it would seem unlikely that they were formed as a direct result of human agency. However, in archaeological and landscape terms Boardman and Bell (1992) have suggested that human activities such as woodland clearance and subsequent cultivation leads to soil instability, a process which frequently causes geomorphic thresholds to be exceeded and prompted the deposition of colluvium. The majority of colluvial deposits in Britain therefore date to the Neolithic and later periods. The Iron Age and Romano-British periods are frequently characterised by continuing deposition of

fine-grained colluvial deposits and thus the accumulation of colluvial deposits within the natural hollow or dry valley identified within the Onshore Substation Zone may be contemporary with ground destabilisation caused during the activities identified and thus may, at least in part, be a by-product of human activity.

The upper deposits within the samples from the Onshore Substation Zone indicate extended periods of stasis which have allowed for bioturbation and pedological homogenisation to occur which has blurred boundaries between sediments and created homogenised deposits with a crumb structure.

These upper units are also likely to have been influenced by the anthropogenic changes in the local sediment dynamics and land management practices, such as reclamation, that has significantly altered the sedimentary regime in the Hull Valley over the last several centuries with land drainage practices (Sheppard 1996) and shift to arable agriculture (Metcalfe et al., 2000).

Recommended further work

The deposits represented in the monolith samples from the Landfall area (DBS2) and Onshore Substation Zone (DBS3) attest to a dynamic depositional environment representative of landscape in flux throughout the Holocene. Evidence for slow accumulation in wetland hollows has been identified in samples from Landfall and evidence for colluviation followed by soil formation has been identified in samples from the Onshore Substation Zone.

Examination of the sediments in the monoliths has revealed evidence consistent with the broad hypotheses reached in the field. In some cases, further detail about the likely nature for formation processes responsible for the sediment accretion has been gained, however, the samples are all minerogenic in nature with no organic inclusions.

Frequent modern roots and rootlets and the homogenous structure of some of the sediments towards the top of the samples suggest that the upper deposits have been at least partially reworked by post-depositional bioturbation.

No material suitable for dating has been recovered or observed within any of these monoliths.

It is therefore advised that no further work on the monolith samples is undertaken.

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Summary of sediment characteristics Doggerbank South Monolith Samples

Note: Deposits are described from the base up in order of sediment deposition

Sample <117>

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
2517	0–13cm	2	1	1	3	Homogenous	-	2.5Y 5/1 Greyish Brown. Clay with rare coarse Sand. Common orange ferruginous mottles. No stones. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
2516	13–29cm	2	1	1	3	Homogenous	Diffuse	2.5Y 5/1 Greyish Brown. Clay – plastic and smooth. Occasional black ferruginous mottles. No stones. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
2502	29–40cm	3	1	1	4	Heterogeneous blocky and mottled	Very Gradual	2.5Y 5/2 Greyish Brown. Slightly Sandy Clay. Occasional black ferruginous mottles. Rare stones. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
2501	40–50cm	3	0	0	3	Heterogeneous Mottled	Diffuse	10YR 4/3 Brown. Sandy Clay. Occasional small roots and small stones. Low paleoenvironmental potential.

Sample <133>

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
838/833	0–15cm	2/3	1	2	3	Homogenous	-	2.5YR 5/2 Greyish Brown. Silty Clay. Rare small, rounded rock fragments of mixed lithologies including frequent 5mm chalk. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
807/806	15–36cm	3	1	2	3	Homogenous	Diffuse	2.5YR 4/3 Oliver Brown. Clayey Silt. Common black and orange ferruginous mottles. Occasional subrounded stones. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
808/809	36–50cm	3/4	2	1	2	Homogenous	Diffuse	2.5YR 4/2 Dark Greyish Brown. Silty Clay. Rare small, rounded rock fragments of mixed lithologies including rare 2mm chalk. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.

Sample <268>

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
3825	0–12cm	2	1	1	3	Homogenous	-	2.5Y 5/2 Greyish Brown. Silty Clay with rare coarse Sand. Common orange streaks giving a slight banded appearance. Occasional large (2cm diameter) sub angular rock fragments mixed lithologies. Rare small (<1mm) chalk fragments. No

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
								anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
3824	12–15cm	2	1	1	4	Homogenous	Diffuse	2.5Y 5/2 Greyish Brown. Silty Clay with rare coarse Sand. Common orange streaks giving a slight banded appearance. No stones. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
3823	15–23cm	3	1	1	4	Heterogeneous blocky and mottled	Very Gradual	2.5Y 5/2 Greyish Brown. Silty Clay. Common orange mottles. Rare fine roots. Rare chalk fragments. Rare charcoal (<1mm) Low paleoenvironmental potential.
3820	23–37cm	3	0	0	3	Heterogeneous Mottled	Diffuse	2.5Y 6/1 Grey. Clay. Frequent fine roots and occasional orange mottles. Low paleoenvironmental potential.
3822	37–42cm	3	1	1	3	Heterogeneous Mottled	Diffuse	2.5Y 6/1 Grey, Few orange and dark grey mottles. Possible Fe replacement of organics. Frequent fine roots. No stones
3802	42–50cm	3	1	1	4	Homogenous	Diffuse	2.5Y 4/2 Greyish Brown. Silty Clay (slightly sandy) Frequent fine roots (more than in underlying). Few very small stones.

Sample <57>

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
8922	0–30cm	2/3	1	2	4	Homogenous	-	10YR 3/3 Dark Bown. Sandy Clay. Rare small, rounded rock fragments of mixed lithologies including frequent 5mm chalk. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential. Crumb to blocky and friable structure.
8921	30–50cm	3	1	2	3	Homogenous	Diffuse	10YR 3/3 Dark Bown. Sandy Clay. Rare small, rounded rock fragments of mixed lithologies including frequent 5mm chalk. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential. Crumb to blocky and friable structure.

Sample <63>

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
1	0–18cm	2	1	2	4	Homogenous	-	10YR 3/3 Dark Bown. Sandy Clay. Frequent small, rounded rock fragments of mixed lithologies including frequent chalk flecks. Occasional 1-2cm sub-angular flints. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential.

Context	Depth (measured from base)	Darkness	Stratification	Elasticity	Dryness	Structure	Boundary	Description
								Rare fine roots.
2	18–32cm	3	1	2	3	Homogenous	Diffuse	10YR 3/3 Dark Bown. Sandy Clay. Rare small, rounded rock fragments of mixed lithologies including frequent chalk. Occasional sub angular flints up to 5cm. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential. Crumb to blocky and friable structure.
3	32–50cm	3	1	2	3	Homogenous	Diffuse	10YR 3/3 Dark Bown. Sandy Clay. Frequent small rounded – sub angular rock fragments of mixed lithologies including frequent chalk. Occasional sub angular flints up to 5cm. No anthropic indictors observed. Low paleoenvironmental potential. Crumb structure. Friable.

Appendix 3O: Conservation Assessment

Summary

AOC Archaeology carried out excavations ahead of new groundworks associated with the developments of the Dogger Bank windfarms (Phase 1 evaluation trenching works at the Landfall and Onshore Substation Zone sites within the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm scheme, in East Yorkshire).

Conservation assessment of those finds from both sites which are recommended for retention by finds specialists has been undertaken, including micro-excavation of a block-lifted vessel.

Work requested

AOC Archaeology were requested to complete a conservation assessment for finds from Dogger Bank. As part of this work, micro-excavation was undertaken on the block lift of ceramic RF3 from Landfall, Trench 3. It has been requested that the work for Landfall be separated. In this report finds from Landfall and associated assessment will be listed separately within each section.

Description

The assemblage from the Dogger Bank excavations covers a broad range of materials.

Metal finds recovered include both ferrous and non-ferrous metals, comprising a number of building fixtures and furniture fittings, dress accessories —including a likely spectacles frame— horse equipment —including a rowel spur—, tools, nails, and other items, largely representing the remains of Iron Age/ Romano-British and medieval settlement activity, as well as a later, likely agricultural, post-medieval presence.

The vitrified materials assemblage consists of small quantities of ironworking residues (247.7g) and other non-diagnostic heat-affected materials (149.7g), though mostly consists of fragments of other, likely naturally occurring materials including coal, shale, stone, and soil concretions, amongst others (1.1kg).

The recovered glass assemblage, while largely non-diagnostic, includes fragments of window glass, drinks bottle glass, tableware, and medicinal glass, the majority of which relates to both the post-medieval and modern periods. A small number of fragments were recovered in association with possible Iron Age/ Romano-British and medieval features, however these represent either tiny non-diagnostic shatter shards or are likely to be later in date and may be intrusive to their respective fills. As a whole, the glass assemblage represents a small number of residual fragments relating to activity taking place in the area spanning from the Romano-British period through to the 19th century or later.

A total of 14 fragments of fired clay (Mass: 177.4g) from the two areas of excavation, Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone, were submitted for conservation assessment.

The assemblage from the Onshore Substation Zone is made up of one fragment a ceramic mould for casting a metal object, whilst the fragments from Landfall comprise two fragments with surface smoothing and a small withy impression and 11 amorphous fired clay fragments which do not display any diagnostic features that may have provided clues as to their associated function. Also present are 851 amorphous fragments of heat-affected clay, lignite and/or shale which were submitted for assessment from Landfall having been recovered during soil sample processing (Mass: 349g).

The shale assemblage contains a single worked item, a fragment of a perforated disc, which represents a possible unfinished whorl or ring pendant roughout, which indicates production of shale objects at Landfall; the remaining assemblage consists of natural fragments of shale.

Condition

The finds are here grouped by material and split by site, dealing with Landfall and the Onshore Substation Zone separately.

Ceramic micro-excavation

The ceramic block-lift (RF3) was micro-excavated, and the find was retrieved in sherds. Soils were submitted for floatation. The ceramic itself is physically stable with good cohesion but remains soiled. The sherds represent a full profile for roughly 50% of the original vessel. Please see ‘ Micro-excavation of RF3’ within this report for a full account of the micro-excavation.

Wood

No conservation is recommended for wooden finds as none are marked for retention.

Shale

One piece of worked shale (RF2) from Landfall was marked for retention. The shale was in good condition, though wet and slightly soiled.

Glass

The glass shards all have little or degradation and are physically stable, with some light soiling.

Metals

The metals assemblage is generally stable with no active corrosion noted on inspection though the amount of concreted dirt and the volume of corrosion varies across the finds. In total 12 metal finds (10 ferrous, 2 cupreous) were highlighted for conservation with conservation notes, largely to further identification and typological analysis. Refer to Tables 5 and 6 for full condition descriptions.

Other Material Categories

All finds marked for retention were assessed for conservation requirements. All objects were found to be in good condition and well packed. This includes fired clay, industrial residues, lithics and stone.

Recommended Treatment

Ceramic

It is recommended that the ceramic is cleaned for retention. It is also recommended that a partial reassembly is completed. This would serve two key purposes: to aid specialist analysis; to allow photogrammetry and generation of a 3D digital model for public outreach.

Table 1: Landfall RF3 conservation recommendations.

Trench	Context	RF	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Notes
3	327	3	Ceramic	Vessel	Vessel with everted rim	In sherds. Ceramic is physically sound some minor fractures at some edges. Soiled.	Clean the sherds using hand tools and cotton swabs with 50% IMS (industrial methylated spirits) in water. Partial reassembly and reveal the profile would include consolidation of the break edges using 10-30% Paraloid B67 in white spirit, followed by re-adhesion using 20-50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

Shale

A single piece of worked shale (RF2) will be slowly air dried and repacked.

Table 2: Landfall worked shale conservation recommendations.

Trench	Context	RF	Object	Description	Condition	Conservation recommendation
3	308	2	Worked shale	Fragment of a flat, square-shaped fractured object with a central perforation (approx. complete diameter 16mm). The piece is broken in two refitting fragments. This is a possible rough-out for a shale ring pendant or whorl.	Clean (very little soiling). Physically sound, despite broken state.	X-radiography. Remove excess surface moisture with appropriate absorbent material. Slow air-dry with mass tracking and monitoring for physical distortions. Prepare appropriate storage.

Glass

The glass assemblage is all in stable condition and no conservation is recommended.

Table 3: Landfall glass conservation recommendations.

Trench	Context	Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Classification	Description	Quantity	Condition	Conservation recommendations
3	325	<8>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Clear and colourless thin-walled shatter shard. Slight curve may represent a drinking vessel or similar.	1	Light soiling.	None
7	704	<70>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Yellow olive shatter shard. No original surfaces survive. Small bubble inclusions within the fabric	1	Little degradation. Some opalescence within fractures but sound. Some soiling.	None
40	4007	<276>	Glass	Window glass	Light green aqua window glass fragment.	1	Uniform superficial pitting on the planar surfaces, break surface clear of corrosion. Some encrusted soiling.	None

Table 4: Onshore Substation Zone glass conservation recommendations.

Trench	Context	Bulk/ <Sample> #	Material	Classification	Description	Condition	Conservation recommendations
61	6102	<11>	Glass	Window glass	Dark sage green possible window glass or flat-panelled vessel fragment. Elongated bubble inclusions, delaminating corrosion.	Superficial uniform pitting corrosion. Laminae from internal structure visible at break section. Pocket of opalescence within a bubble. Appears stable.	None
118	11807	<5>	Glass	Window glass	Light green aqua window shard	Light abrasion only, stable.	None

Metals

Most objects for conservation are recommended for air abrasion to reveal form or cross-section. Some finds, (notably RF7 and Bulk 44.1) will also be re-adhered according to specialist recommendation.

Table 5: Landfall metals conservation recommendations.

Trench	Context	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Conservation recommendation
59	5904	RF 10	Fe	Rowel spur	Substantially intact rowel spur with straight sides and a long neck. Rowel present.	Moderate to heavy corrosion. Good density, no active corrosion.	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
41	41.1	Bulk 41.1	Fe	Buckle	Square buckle frame with intact tongue in situ. In two joining fragments	Corroded and in 2 fragments. Overall good density, no active corrosion	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
1	120	<95>	Fe	Ring fitting	Annular circular ring. Possible buckle?	Largely obscured by corrosion product. Moderate density, with no active corrosion.	Remove bulk corrosion and reveal area of cross-section, mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
50	5047	RF 19	Fe	Possible curb bit	Roughly flat and triangular with curved arm fragments projecting at opposite sides. Similar in form to the body of a curb bit	Corroded and fragmented. Moderate density. No active corrosion	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
51	5106	RF 8	Fe	Unidentified	Possible spike, wall-hook, or latch component. Slightly curved rectangular cross-sectioned tapering shank with a lipped head. Possible hook or latch?	Partially obscured by heavy corrosion, no active corrosion, good density	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
50	5004	RF 7	CuA	Sheet vessel	Joining fragments of a teardrop-shaped sheet vessel rim. Straight edge, though vessel form is unclear.	Heavily corroded. Good density, appears stable.	Mechanical removal of soiling and obscuring corrosion products. Clean with cotton swabs 50:50 IMS. Rejoin if possible with 30% paraloid B72 in acetone.

Trench	Context	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Conservation recommendation
50	5044	RF 16	CuA	Possible spectacles	Partial ovoid frame possibly from a pair of rivet or nose spectacles	Fragmented and corroded. No active corrosion	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
52	5244	Bulk 5244c	Fe	Unidentified	Flat, curved fragment with a rounded external edge. Possible Weedhook fragment?	Heavily corroded and degraded.	Remove bulk corrosion and reveal area of cross-section, mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

Table 7: Onshore Substation Zone metals conservation recommendations.

Trench	Context	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample> #	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Conservation recommendation
87	8713	RF1	Fe	Unidentified	Possibly intact, spike-like object with a slightly curved, tapering shank and an angled, flattened and lobed or possibly bifurcated tip. Tool?	Partially obscured by corrosion product. Good density, no active corrosion	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
86	8625	RF4	Fe	Ring fitting	Annular circular ring	Partially obscured by soiling and corrosion. Good density, no active corrosion	Full reveal of surface; remove corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
86	8625	RF3	Fe	Eyed spike with nail	Intact eyed spike with an intact nail attached through corrosion. Nail is bent having been removed from its fitting	Moderate corrosion with heavy soiling. Good density, no active corrosion	Separate the two objects. Reduce soiling and corrosion mechanically using hand tools under magnification and/or air abrasion with 53 micron aluminium oxide. Re-adhere where necessary with 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

Estimated costs

This includes photography before and after conservation, conservation work of the finds (see Appendix III) as well as X-ray (shale), and repacking. For all included works, the total costs are estimated £3705 + VAT.

X- Ray Catalogue

Table 7: Metals X-radiograph catalogue.

X-ray plate	Kv	Time	RF/SA no.	Context no.	Area	Description
1	90	5	-	6014	DBS 1	Fe Object
2	90	5	-	6014	DBS 1	Fe Object
3a	40	4	-	6016	DBS 1	Fe nail
3b	50	4	-	6016	DBS 1	Fe nail
4a	40	4	16		DBS 2	CuA object
4a	40	4	7		DBS 2	CuA objects
4b	50	4	16		DBS 2	CuA object
4b	50	4	7		DBS 2	CuA objects
5	60	4	13		DBS 2	Fe nail
5	60	4	10		DBS 2	Fe spur
5	60	4	-	3521	DBS 2	Fe object
5	60	4	8		DBS 2	Fe object
5	60	4	-	5224	DBS 2	Fe ring
5	60	4	-	1303	DBS 2	Fe nail
5	60	4	15		DBS 2	Fe object
6	50	4	-	920	DBS 2	Fe nail
6	50	4	19		DBS 2	Fe object
6	50	4	-	5244	DBS 2	Fe nail
6	50	4	-	1413	DBS 2	Fe object
6	50	4	12		DBS 2	Fe nail
6	50	4	6		DBS 2	Fe nail
6	50	4	14		DBS 2	Fe nail
6	50	4	-	5246	DBS 2	Fe nail
6	50	4	-	Tr. 41.1	DBS 2	Fe object

X-ray plate	Kv	Time	RF/SA no.	Context no.	Area	Description
6	50	4	-	Tr.50.8	DBS 2	Fe object
7	70	4	3		DBS 3	Fe object
7	70	4	6		DBS 3	Fe nail
7	70	4	8		DBS 3	Fe nail
7	70	4	7		DBS 3	Fe nail
7	70	4	11		DBS 3	Fe nail
7	70	4	1		DBS 3	Fe object
8a	40	3	5		DBS 3	Fe nail
8a	40	3	2		DBS 3	Fe nail
8a	40	3	9		DBS 3	Fe nail
8a	40	3	10		DBS 3	Fe object
8b	45	4	5		DBS 3	Fe nail
8b	45	4	2		DBS 3	Fe nail
8b	45	4	9		DBS 3	Fe nail
8b	45	4	10		DBS 3	Fe object
9a	70	4	4		DBS 4	Fe ring
9b	30	3	SA 5		DBS 4	Fe fragments
10a	55	4	SA 95		DBS 2	Fe ring
10a	55	4	SA 201		DBS 2	Fe nail
10b	40	4	SA 256		DBS 2	Fe object
10b	40	4	SA 188		DBS 2	Fe nail
10b	40	4	SA 178		DBS 2	Fe nail
10b	40	4	SA 24		DBS 2	Fe object
10b	40	4	SA 156		DBS 2	Fe object
11a	40	4	SA 33		DBS 3	Fe nails
11a	40	4	SA 43		DBS 3	Fe object
11b	50	4	SA 33		DBS 3	Fe nails
11b	50	4	SA 43		DBS 3	Fe object
12a	30	3	SA 45		DBS 3	CuA fragment
12b	40	4	SA 45		DBS 3	CuA fragment

Micro-excavation of RF3

Preliminary Observations

Prior to micro-excavation, the block-lift of RF3 was found to be in fair condition. Four rim sherds had been removed before/during blocklifting and were already separate. The ceramic itself had suffered through uplift, transport and storage to the extent that the joins between sherds had opened up, the soil fill had contracted, and some sherds were loose. One large sherd in particular (RF3.1) had rotated out of position (see Plate 1 and archive images 02 and 03). Due to the fragmentation of the fill, it was decided to approach the micro-excavation using quadrants rather than spits. A full photographic record of the micro-excavation process has been produced and will be included in the site archive. A selection of these images are included in this report for reference.

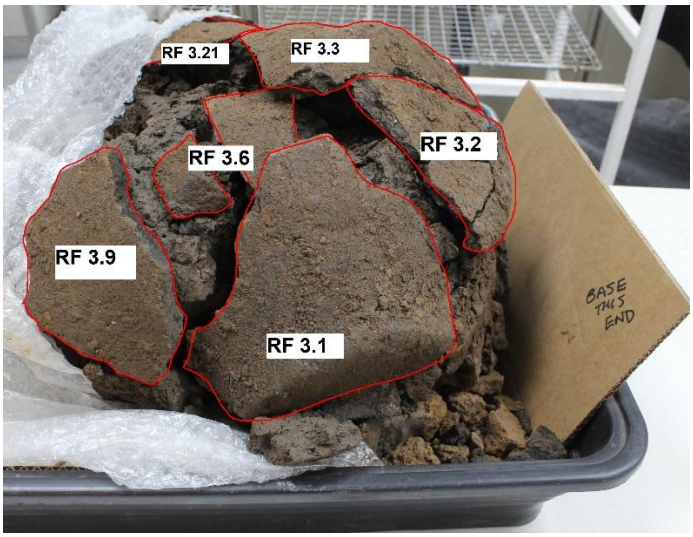


Plate 1: Side view of RF3 pre-excavation.

Quadrant Set-up and Upper Section

As other fragments were showing signs of movement, the quadrants were planned, and the mobile sherds (RF3.1 – RF3.6) removed before laying quadrants (see Plate 2–4 and archive images 08–22). The exposed soil fill was removed in stages according to quadrant and loose sherds were recorded as they were freed from the fill or were unsupported (see Plate 5 and archive images 25–59). The quadrants were retained as context (385) and each quadrant's fill was given a sample number (see below).



Plate 2: Top view of RF3 showing quadrants pre-excavation.

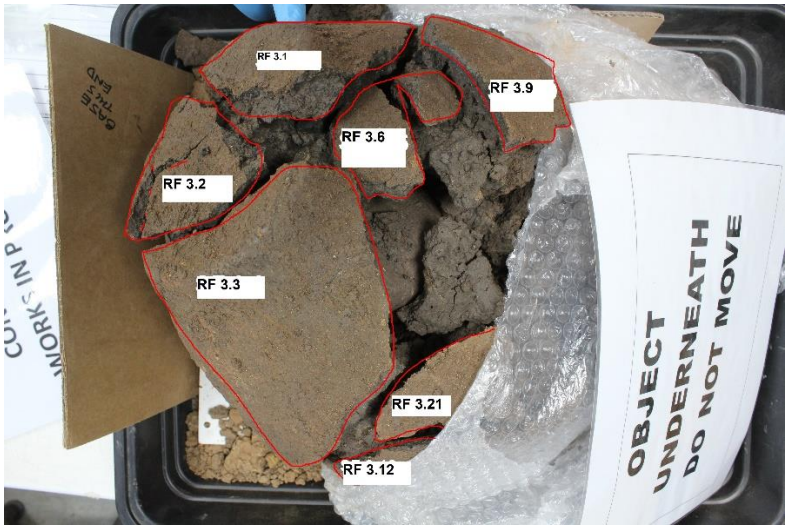


Plate 3: Top view of RF3 with sherds annotated.



Plate 4: Top view of RF3 after removal of the majority of loose sherds.

Lower Section

The removal of this material progressively revealed a large stone in the centre of the block-lift. Once the surrounding fill had been removed from around the stone, it was retained separately (see Plates 5–6 and archive images 59 and60). The remaining fill was removed and all further fragments recorded. A further stone was also noted from quadrant B and appears to be calcareous with microfossils and was retained separately (see archive image 66). By the end of photographic recording, the only remaining material was from outside the vessel and was retained as context (326) and given a sample number (see below).



Plate 5: Top view of RF3 mid-way through micro-excavation.



Plate 6: Top view of RF3 showing RF3.17 in situ.

Table 8: Sample numbers assigned to bulk soils.

Soil origin	Quadrant identifier	Context	Sample number
Lower right quadrant fill	A	(385)	<285>
Lower left quadrant fill	B	(385)	<286>
Upper right quadrant fill	C	(385)	<287>
Upper left quadrant fill	D	(385)	<288>
Material external to pot	*(not applicable)*	(326)	<289>

List of finds for conservation

Table 9: Landfall finds for conservation

Context	RF	Material	Object	Description
327	RF3	Ceramic	Vessel	Vessel with everted rim
308	RF2	Shale		Fragment of a flat, square-shaped fractured object with a central perforation (approx. complete diameter 16mm).
5904	RF10	Fe	Rowel spur	Substantially intact rowel spur with straight sides and a long neck. Rowel present.

Context	RF	Material	Object	Description
41.1	Bulk 41.1	Fe	Buckle	Square buckle frame with intact tongue in situ. In two joining fragments
120	<95>	Fe	Ring fitting	Annular circular ring. Possible buckle?
5047	RF19	Fe	Possible curb bit	Roughly flat and triangular with curved arm fragments projecting at opposite sides. Similar in form to the body of a curb bit
5106	RF8	Fe	Unidentified	Possible spike, wall-hook, or latch component. Slightly curved rectangular cross-sectioned tapering shank with a lipped head. Possible hook or latch?
5004	RF7	CuA	Sheet vessel	Joining fragments of a teardrop-shaped sheet vessel rim. Straight edge, though vessel form is unclear.
5044	RF16	CuA	Possible spectacles	Partial ovoid frame possibly from a pair of rivet or nose spectacles
5244	Bulk 5244c	Fe	Unidentified	Flat, curved fragment with a rounded external edge. Possible Weedhook fragment?

Table 10: Onshore Substation Zone finds for conservation

Context	RF/ Bulk/ <Sample>	Material	Object	Description
8713	RF1	Fe	Unidentified	Possibly intact, spike-like object with a slightly curved, tapering shank and an angled, flattened and lobed or possibly bifurcated tip. Tool?
8625	RF4	Fe	Ring fitting	Annular circular ring
8625	RF3	Fe	Eyed spike with nail	Intact eyed spike with an intact nail attached through corrosion. Nail is bent having been removed from its fitting

Appendix 4: Radiocarbon Dating

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690594	**DBS2 216**	**4380 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -26.0 o/oo

(81.0%)	**3041 - 2911 cal BC**	**(4990 - 4860 cal BP)**
(14.4%)	**3093 - 3051 cal BC**	**(5042 - 5000 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Oak)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 57.97 +/- 0.22 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5797 +/- 0.0022
D14C: -420.31 +/- 2.16 o/oo
Δ14C: -425.47 +/- 2.16 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4400 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -26.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690594**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4380 ± 30 BP**

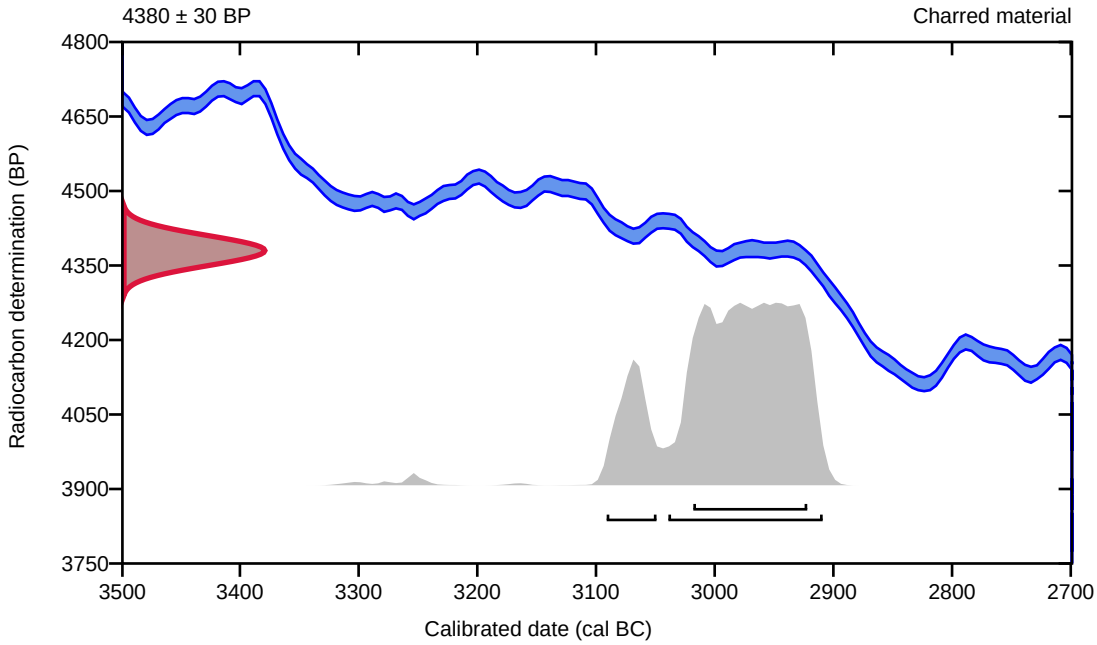
95.4% probability

(81%)	3041 - 2911 cal BC	(4990 - 4860 cal BP)
(14.4%)	3093 - 3051 cal BC	(5042 - 5000 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	3020 - 2924 cal BC	(4969 - 4873 cal BP)

DBS2 216



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 22, 2024

Material Received: March 14, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 692192	**DBS2 (839)**	**6270 +/- 30 BP** IRMS δ13C: -24.3 o/oo

(91.0%)	**5318 - 5207 cal BC**	**(7267 - 7156 cal BP)**
(4.0%)	**5162 - 5125 cal BC**	**(7111 - 7074 cal BP)**
(0.4%)	**5089 - 5084 cal BC**	**(7038 - 7033 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Cherry)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 45.82 +/- 0.17 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.4582 +/- 0.0017
D14C: -541.84 +/- 1.71 o/oo
Δ14C: -545.92 +/- 1.71 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 6260 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

BetaCal 5.0

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.3 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-692192**

Conventional radiocarbon age **6270 ± 30 BP**

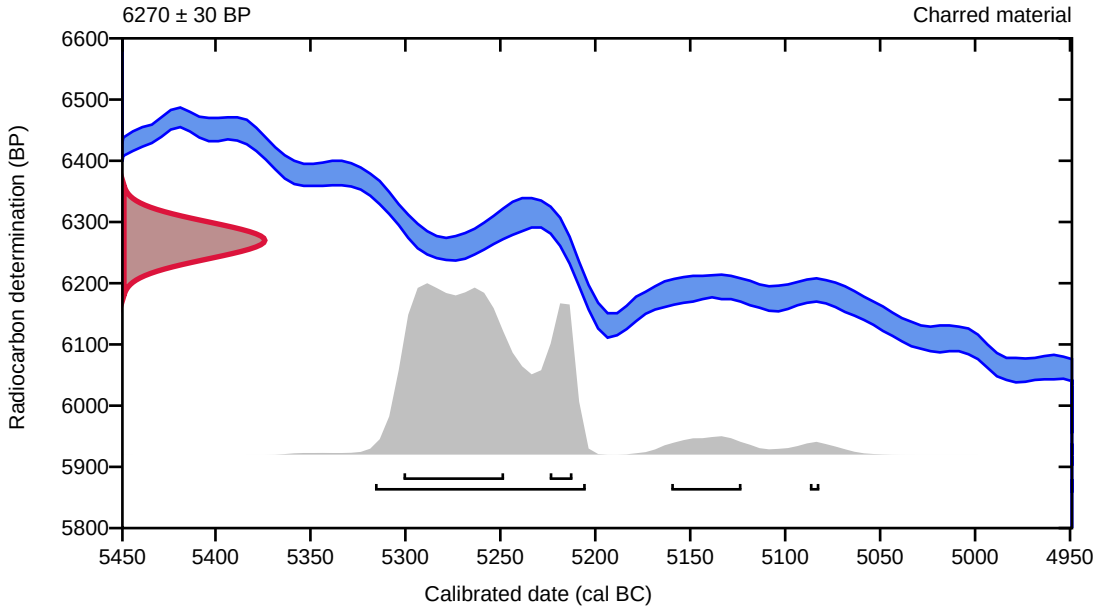
95.4% probability

(91%)	5318 - 5207 cal BC	(7267 - 7156 cal BP)
(4%)	5162 - 5125 cal BC	(7111 - 7074 cal BP)
(0.4%)	5089 - 5084 cal BC	(7038 - 7033 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(57.2%)	5303 - 5250 cal BC	(7252 - 7199 cal BP)
(11%)	5226 - 5214 cal BC	(7175 - 7163 cal BP)

DBS2 (839)



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory
4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • Email: beta@radiocarbon.com

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
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info@betalabservices.com

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690596	**DBS2 1804**	**1790 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -23.6 o/oo

(57.6%)	**271 - 351 cal AD**	**(1679 - 1599 cal BP)**
(37.8%)	**206 - 266 cal AD**	**(1744 - 1684 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Seeds (Cereal)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 80.02 +/- 0.30 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8002 +/- 0.0030
D14C: -199.75 +/- 2.99 o/oo
Δ14C: -206.88 +/- 2.99 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1770 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -23.6 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690596**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1790 ± 30 BP**

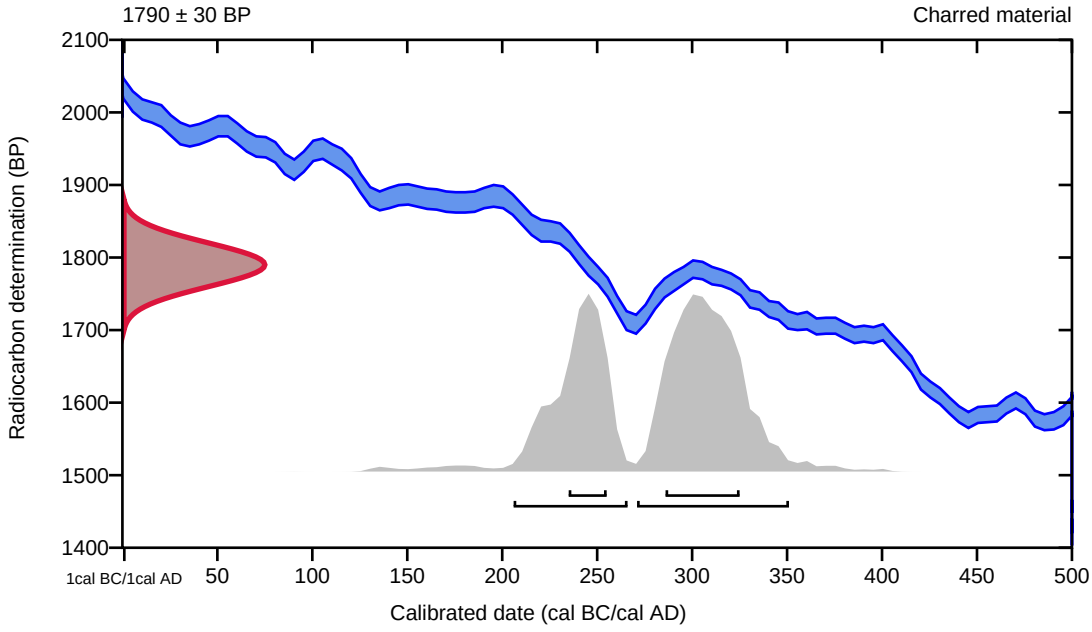
95.4% probability

(57.6%)	271 - 351 cal AD	(1679 - 1599 cal BP)
(37.8%)	206 - 266 cal AD	(1744 - 1684 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(45.2%)	286 - 325 cal AD	(1664 - 1625 cal BP)
(23%)	235 - 255 cal AD	(1715 - 1695 cal BP)

DBS2 1804



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
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Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690597	**DBS2 1903**	**4000 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -28.6 o/oo

(95.4%) 2579 - 2463 cal BC (4528 - 4412 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Hazel)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 60.78 +/- 0.23 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.6078 +/- 0.0023
D14C: -392.23 +/- 2.27 o/oo
Δ14C: -397.64 +/- 2.27 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4060 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -28.6 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690597**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4000 ± 30 BP**

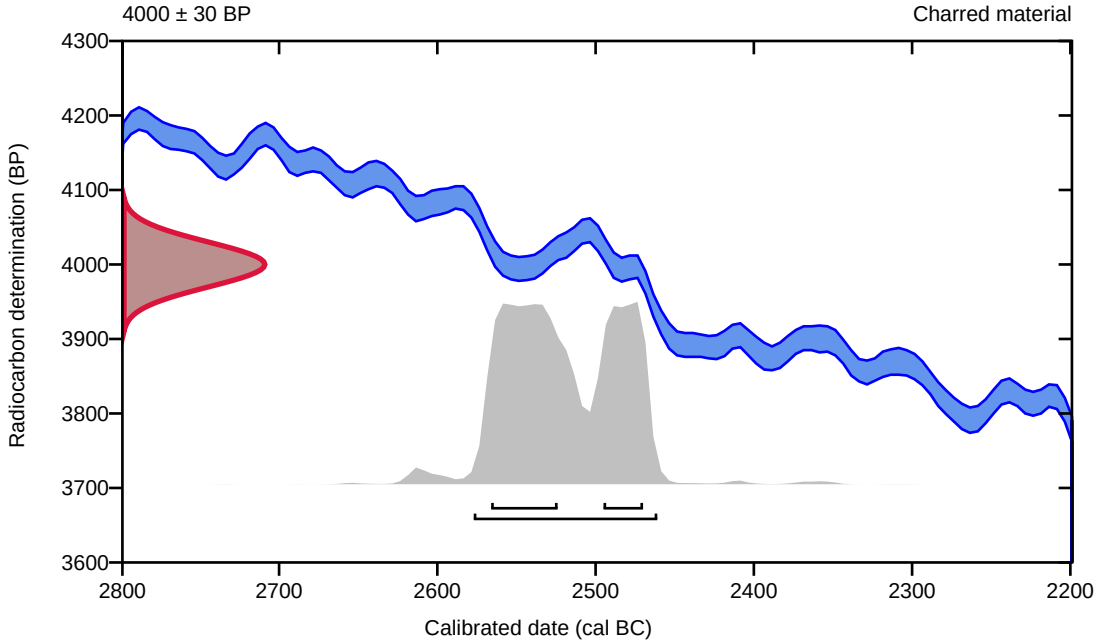
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 2579 - 2463 cal BC (4528 - 4412 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(42.3%) 2568 - 2526 cal BC (4517 - 4475 cal BP)
(25.9%) 2497 - 2472 cal BC (4446 - 4421 cal BP)

DBS2 1903



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690598	**DBS2 2808**	**3160 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -25.7 o/oo

(92.1%)	**1502 - 1390 cal BC**	**(3451 - 3339 cal BP)**
(3.3%)	**1336 - 1323 cal BC**	**(3285 - 3272 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Blackthorn)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 67.48 +/- 0.25 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.6748 +/- 0.0025
D14C: -325.23 +/- 2.52 o/oo
Δ14C: -331.24 +/- 2.52 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 3170 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.7 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690598**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3160 ± 30 BP**

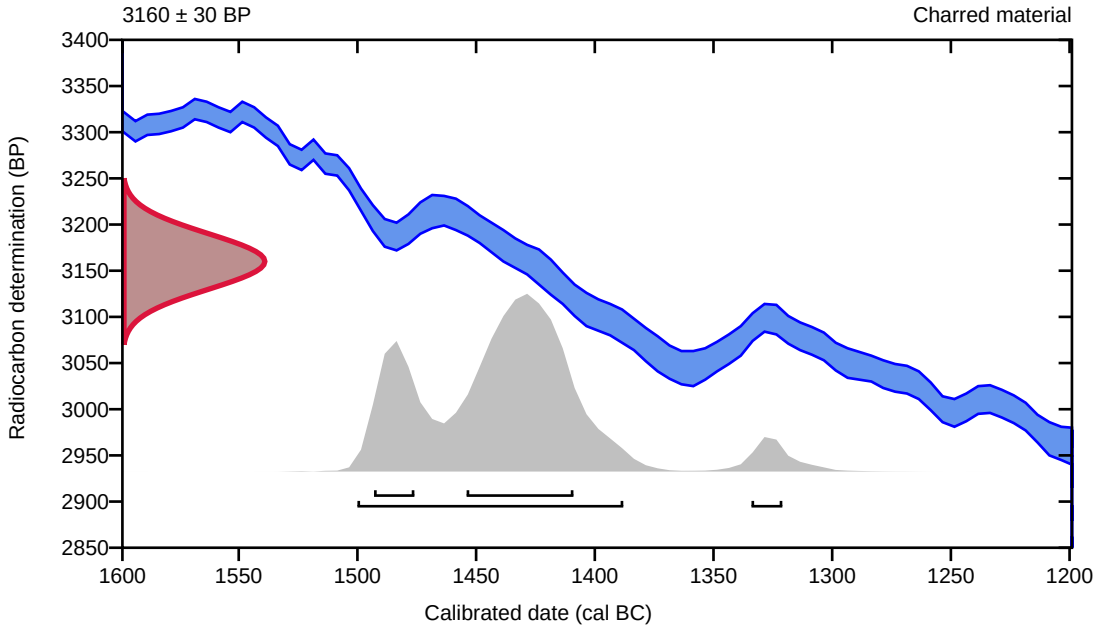
95.4% probability

(92.1%)	1502 - 1390 cal BC	(3451 - 3339 cal BP)
(3.3%)	1336 - 1323 cal BC	(3285 - 3272 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(52.6%)	1456 - 1411 cal BC	(3405 - 3360 cal BP)
(15.6%)	1495 - 1478 cal BC	(3444 - 3427 cal BP)

DBS2 2808



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

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Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690599	**DBS2 2907**	**910 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -22.5 o/oo
(95.4%)	**1040 - 1214 cal AD**	**(910 - 736 cal BP)**	

Submitter Material: Seeds (Cereal)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 89.29 +/- 0.33 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8929 +/- 0.0033
D14C: -107.10 +/- 3.33 o/oo
Δ14C: -115.06 +/- 3.33 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 870 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -22.5 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690599**

Conventional radiocarbon age **910 ± 30 BP**

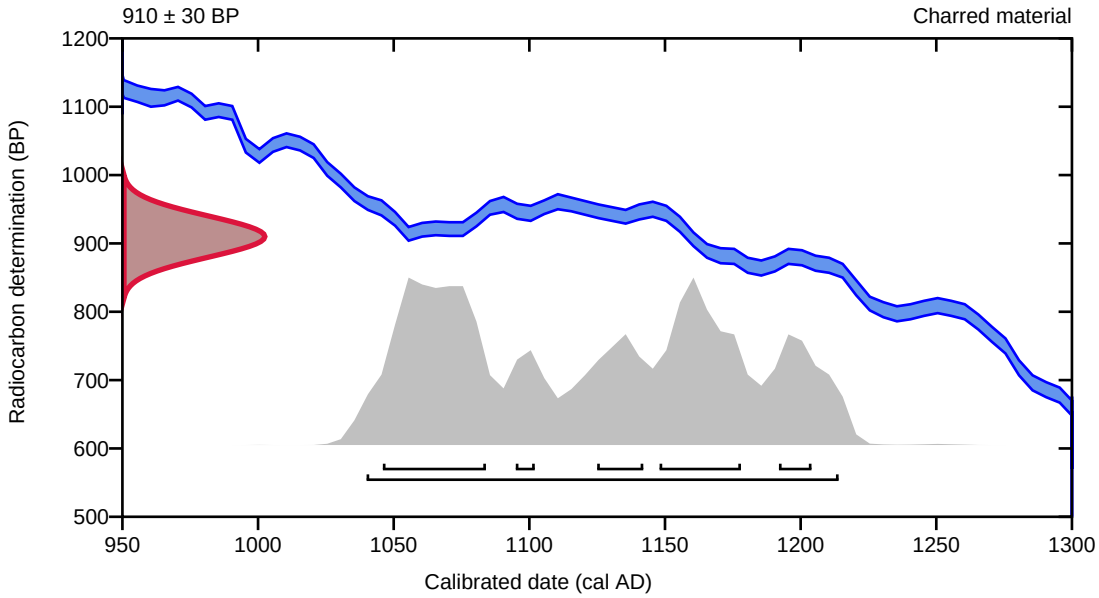
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	1040 - 1214 cal AD	(910 - 736 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(28.9%)	1046 - 1084 cal AD	(904 - 866 cal BP)
(20.7%)	1148 - 1178 cal AD	(802 - 772 cal BP)
(8.7%)	1125 - 1142 cal AD	(825 - 808 cal BP)
(6.8%)	1192 - 1204 cal AD	(758 - 746 cal BP)
(3.2%)	1095 - 1102 cal AD	(855 - 848 cal BP)

DBS2 2907



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 690600	**DBS2 3407**	**3690 +/- 30 BP** IRMS δ13C: -27.4 o/oo

(82.8%)	**2147 - 2012 cal BC**	**(4096 - 3961 cal BP)**
(6.8%)	**2001 - 1975 cal BC**	**(3950 - 3924 cal BP)**
(5.8%)	**2197 - 2170 cal BC**	**(4146 - 4119 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Oak)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 63.17 +/- 0.24 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.6317 +/- 0.0024
D14C: -368.31 +/- 2.36 o/oo
Δ14C: -373.94 +/- 2.36 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 3730 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -27.4 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690600**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3690 ± 30 BP**

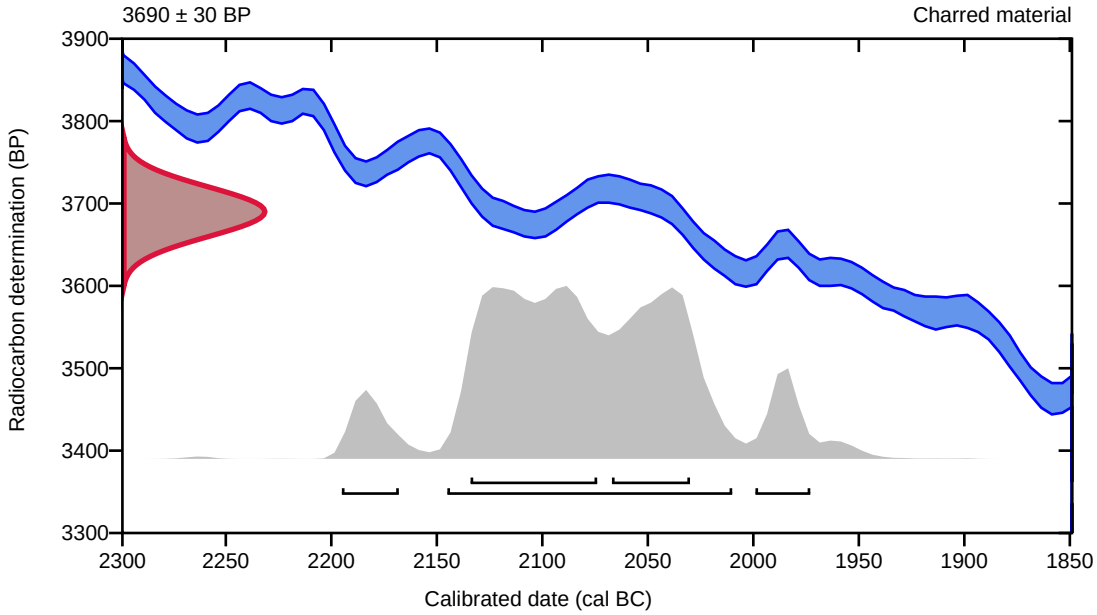
95.4% probability

(82.8%)	2147 - 2012 cal BC	(4096 - 3961 cal BP)
(6.8%)	2001 - 1975 cal BC	(3950 - 3924 cal BP)
(5.8%)	2197 - 2170 cal BC	(4146 - 4119 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(43.1%)	2136 - 2076 cal BC	(4085 - 4025 cal BP)
(25.1%)	2069 - 2032 cal BC	(4018 - 3981 cal BP)

DBS2 3407



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Jackaline Robertson

AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690593	**DBS1 6604**	**1580 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -25.5 o/oo
(95.4%)	**420 - 556 cal AD**	**(1530 - 1394 cal BP)**	

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan)
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 +/- 3.07 o/oo
Δ14C: -185.88 +/- 3.07 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1590 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.5 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690593**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1580 ± 30 BP**

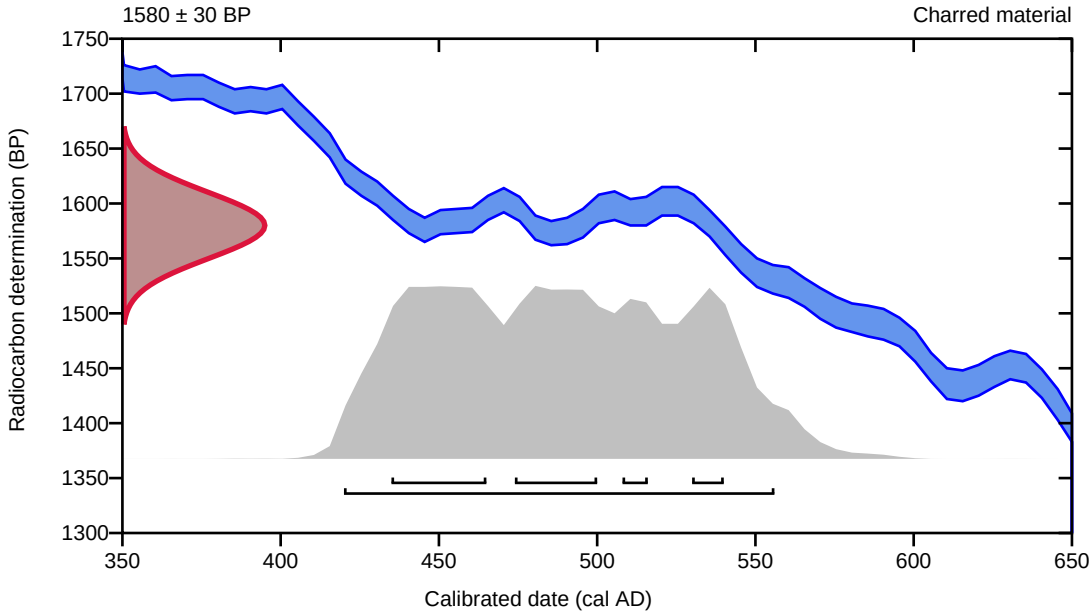
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	420 - 556 cal AD	(1530 - 1394 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(28.1%)	435 - 465 cal AD	(1515 - 1485 cal BP)
(23.6%)	474 - 500 cal AD	(1476 - 1450 cal BP)
(9%)	530 - 540 cal AD	(1420 - 1410 cal BP)
(7.4%)	508 - 516 cal AD	(1442 - 1434 cal BP)

DBS1 6604



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

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

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AOC Archaeology Group

Report Date: March 13, 2024

Material Received: February 22, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690601	**DBS3 8404**	**> 43500 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -23.0 o/oo

Submitter Material: Charcoal (Oak)
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: < 0.44 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: < 0.0044
D14C: < -995.5 o/oo
Δ14C: < -995.6 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): NA
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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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Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 690602	**DBS4 11710**	**140 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -26.0 o/oo
(29.6%)	**1829 - 1900 cal AD**	**(120 - 49 cal BP)**	
(18.6%)	**1717 - 1768 cal AD**	**(232 - 181 cal BP)**	
(17.3%)	**1903 - 1945 cal AD**	**(46 - 4 cal BP)**	
(15.9%)	**1671 - 1714 cal AD**	**(278 - 235 cal BP)**	
(10.8%)	**1798 - 1827 cal AD**	**(151 - 122 cal BP)**	
(2.2%)	**1771 - 1779 cal AD**	**(178 - 170 cal BP)**	
(0.6%)	**1946 - 1948 cal AD**	**(3 - 1 cal BP)**	
(0.5%)	**1952 - 1954 cal AD**	**(-3 - -5 cal BP)**	

Submitter Material: Woody Material (Oak)
Pretreatment: (wood) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Wood
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 98.27 +/- 0.37 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.9827 +/- 0.0037
D14C: -17.28 +/- 3.67 o/oo
Δ14C: -26.03 +/- 3.67 o/oo (1950:2024)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 160 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: INTCAL20 + NHZ1

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 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 10 years 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 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP 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.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20 + NHZ1)

(Variables: d13C = -26.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-690602**

Conventional radiocarbon age **140 ± 30 BP**

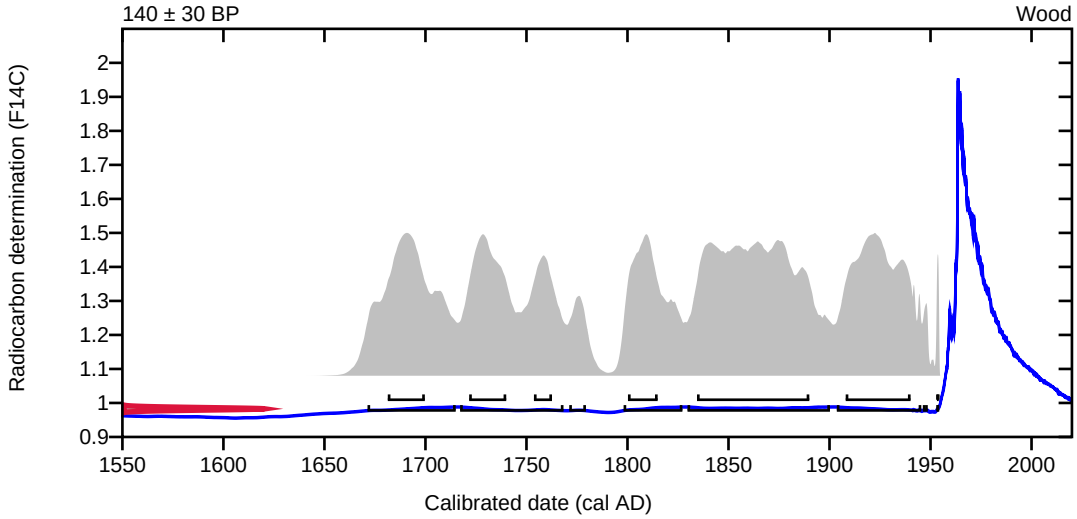
95.4% probability

(29.6%)	1829 - 1900 cal AD	(120 - 49 cal BP)
(18.6%)	1717 - 1768 cal AD	(232 - 181 cal BP)
(17.3%)	1903 - 1945 cal AD	(46 - 4 cal BP)
(15.9%)	1671 - 1714 cal AD	(278 - 235 cal BP)
(10.8%)	1798 - 1827 cal AD	(151 - 122 cal BP)
(2.2%)	1771 - 1779 cal AD	(178 - 170 cal BP)
(0.6%)	1946 - 1948 cal AD	(3 - 1 cal BP)
(0.5%)	1952 - 1954 cal AD	(-3 - -5 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(25.8%)	1834 - 1890 cal AD	(115 - 59 cal BP)
(14.6%)	1908 - 1940 cal AD	(41 - 9 cal BP)
(8.6%)	1681 - 1699 cal AD	(268 - 250 cal BP)
(8.3%)	1721 - 1739 cal AD	(228 - 210 cal BP)
(6.8%)	1800 - 1814 cal AD	(149 - 135 cal BP)
(3.7%)	1753 - 1762 cal AD	(196 - 187 cal BP)
(0.4%)	1953 - 1954 cal AD	(-4 - -5 cal BP)

DBS4 11710



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

Hua, et al., 2022, Radiocarbon 64(4): 723-745. Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4): 725-757.

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • Email: beta@radiocarbon.com

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS Summary for aocarcha1-525497

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-525497
Project Name	Dogger Bank South Phase 1 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	Trial Trench, Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	01-Jun-2023 - 15-Dec-2023
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 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 (West) Limited,Electricity company RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited
HER	Humber HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Stephen Potten, Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn, Matt Walker
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service;

Report generated on: 05 Jun 2024, 10:06

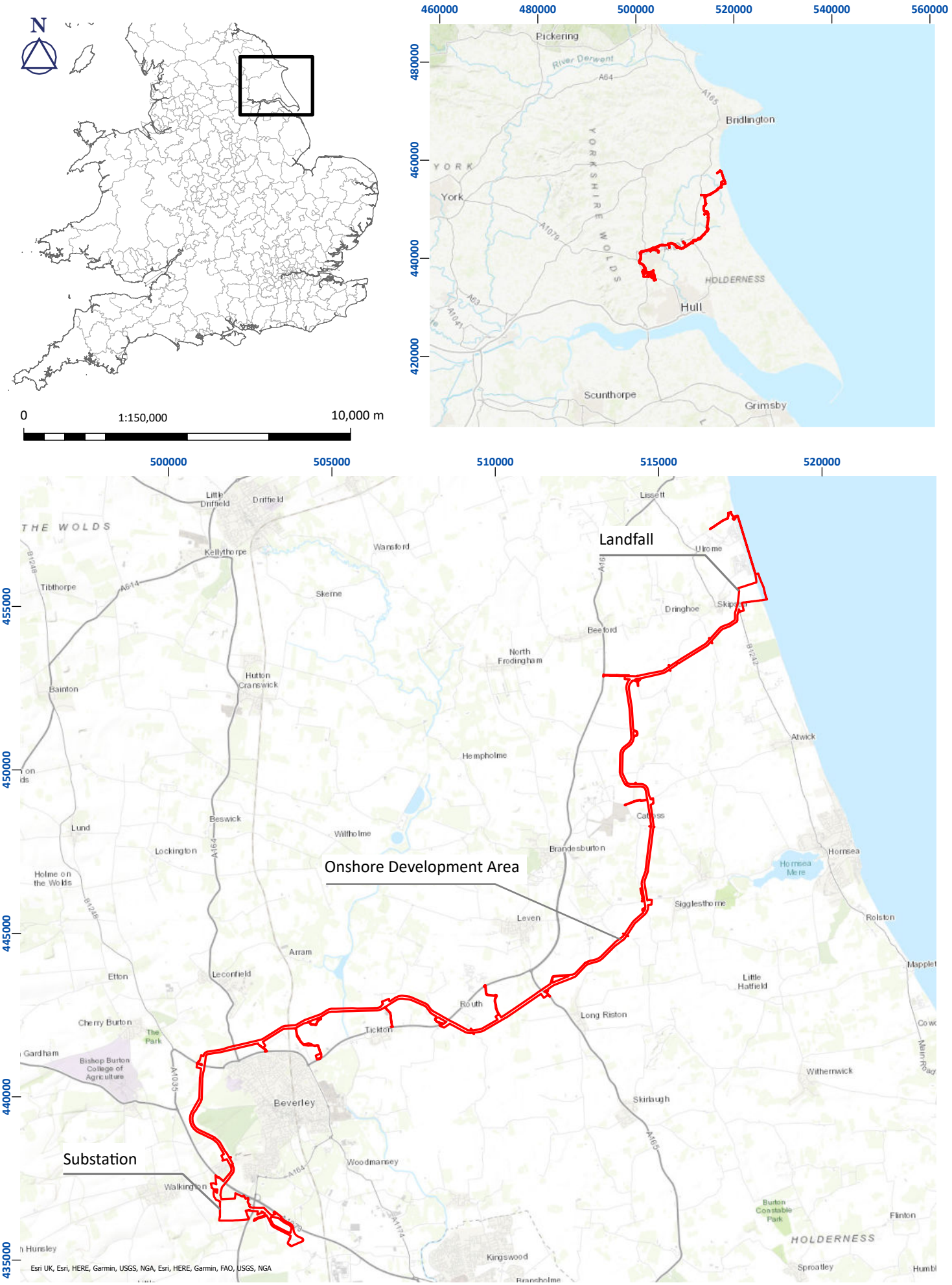


Figure 1: Site Location

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Figure	2A

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Site Location

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Natural

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Natural

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Ferrous Anomalies/Iron Spike
- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Historic Feature)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Custom Use)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:2,500 @ A3

SCALE

0 100 m

Figure 2B

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Trench results shown above OS 1852 6 inch to 1 mile mapping



Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Natural

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Natural

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Ferrous Anomalies/Iron Spike
- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Linear Trend (Drainage)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Historic Feature)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Custom Use)

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SCALE

1:2,500 @ A3

SCALE

0 — 100 m

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Figure	3.1

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Area view of Trenches 1-14

517800 517850 517900 517950 518000 518050 518100

455400 455350 455300 455250 455200

TR15 TR14 TR13 TR10 TR11 TR12 TR9 TR8 TR7 TR6 TR4 TR5 TR2 TR3 TR1

Landfall

Hornsea Road

Hornsea Road

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)

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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:1,000 @ A3

SCALE

0 50 m

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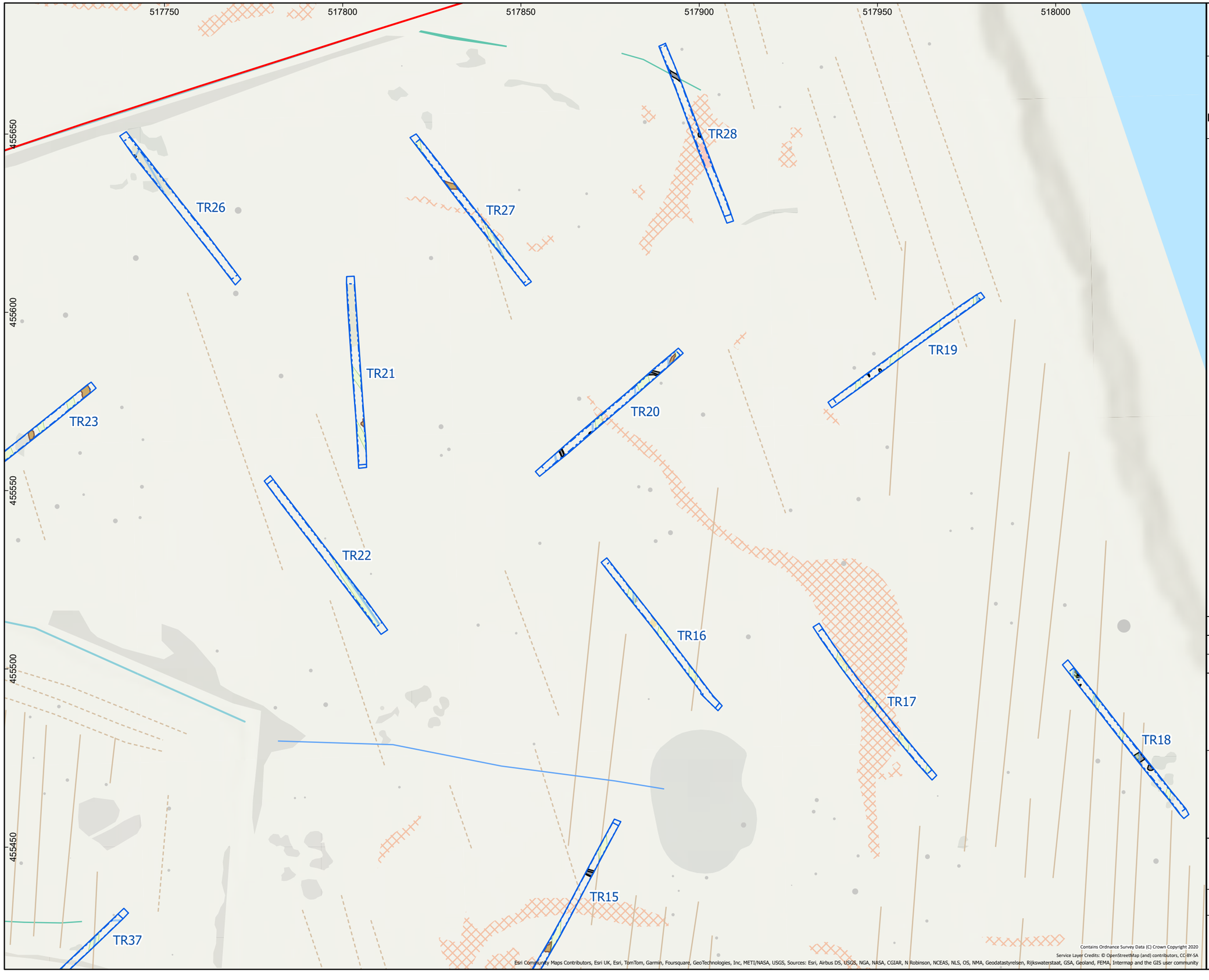


Figure	3.2

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Area view of Trenches 15-22 and 26-28

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Natural

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Historic Feature)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Custom Use)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

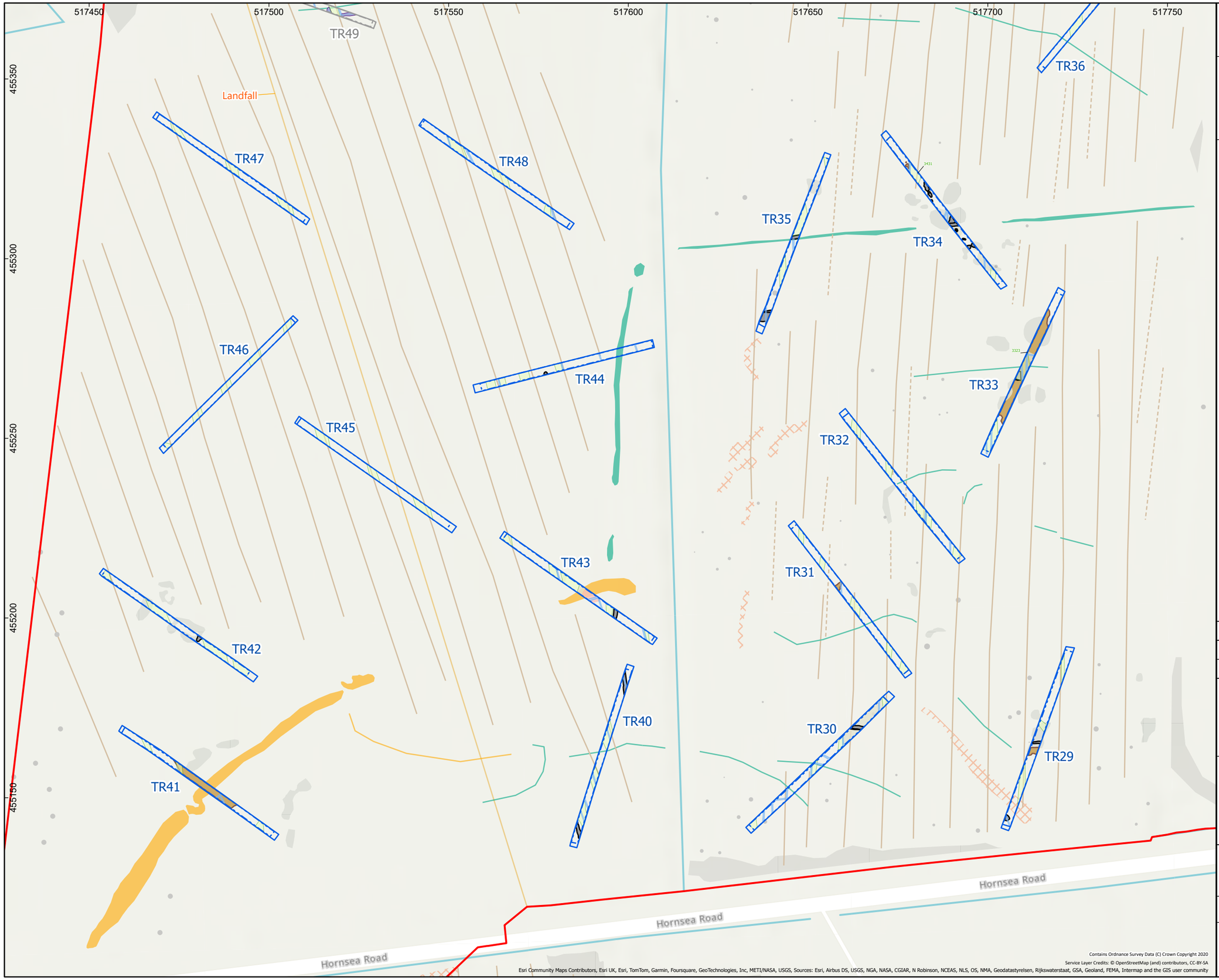
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SCALE

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SCALE

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Figure	3.3

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Area view of Trenches 29-35, and 40-48

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit
- Archaeological
- Geological

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer
- Ferrous Anomalies/Iron Spike
- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)

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SYSTEM

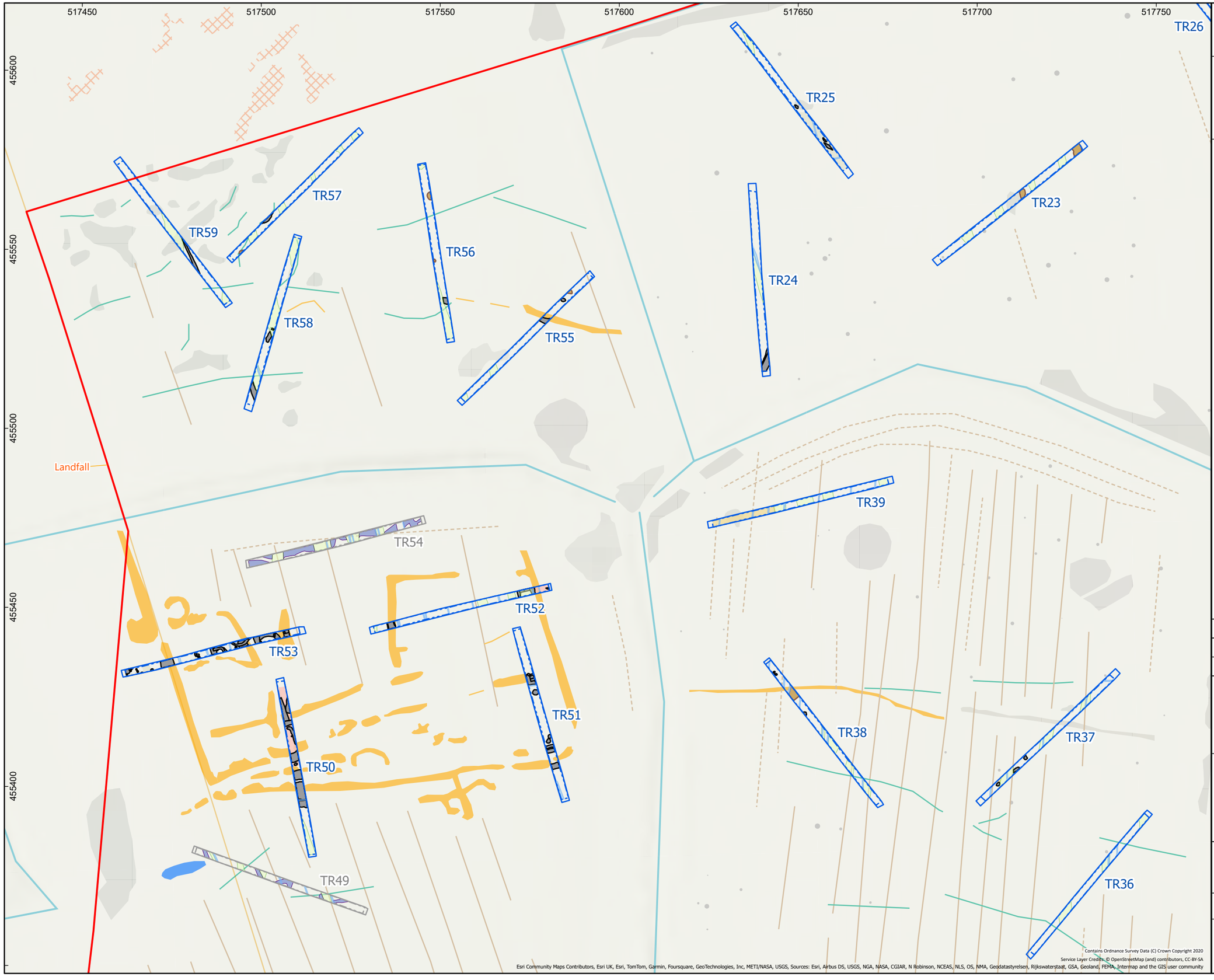
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SCALE

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Figure	3.4

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Area view of Trenches 23-25, 36-39, and 49-59

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Natural

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Custom Use)

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:1,000 @ A3

SCALE

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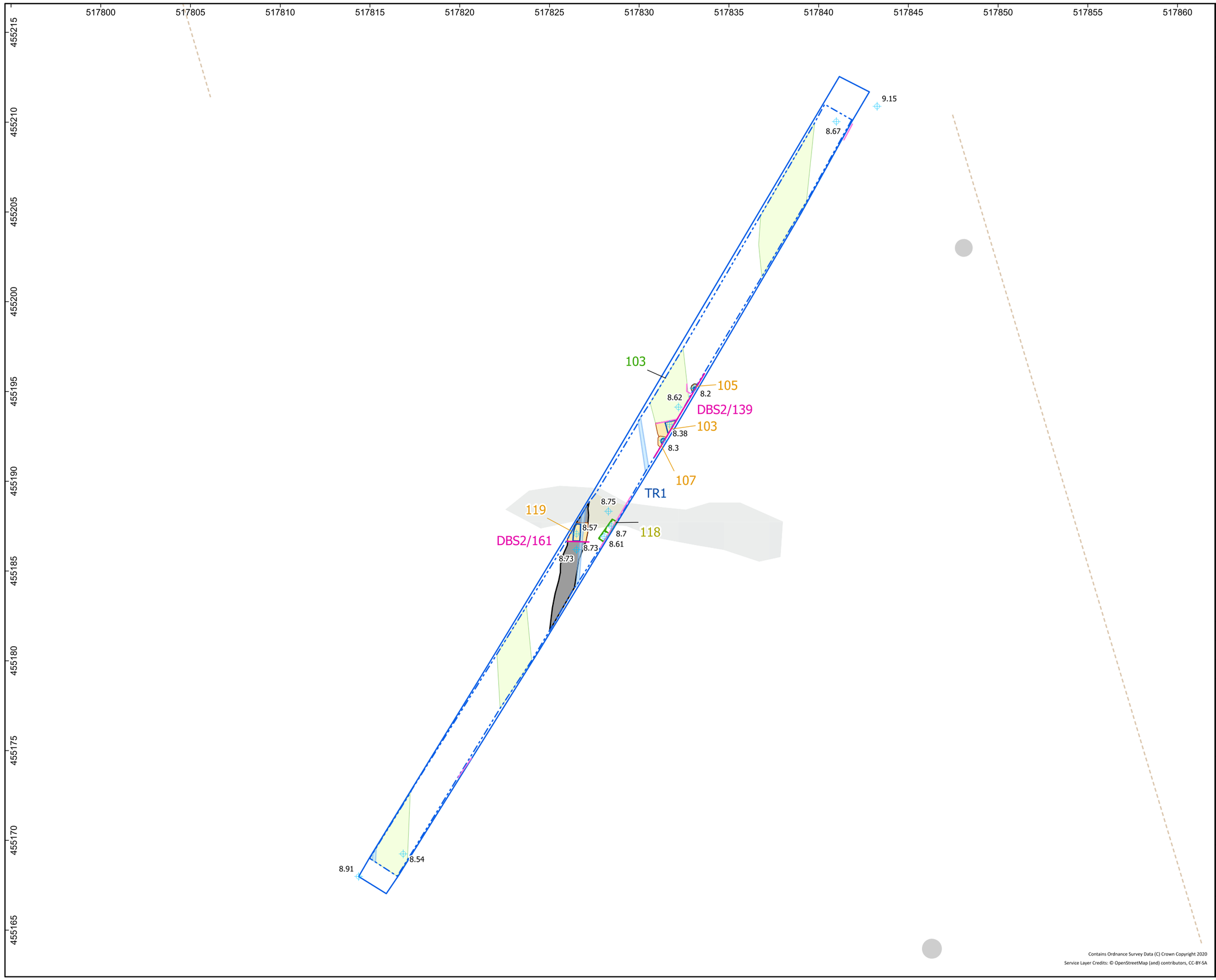


Figure 4.1

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 1

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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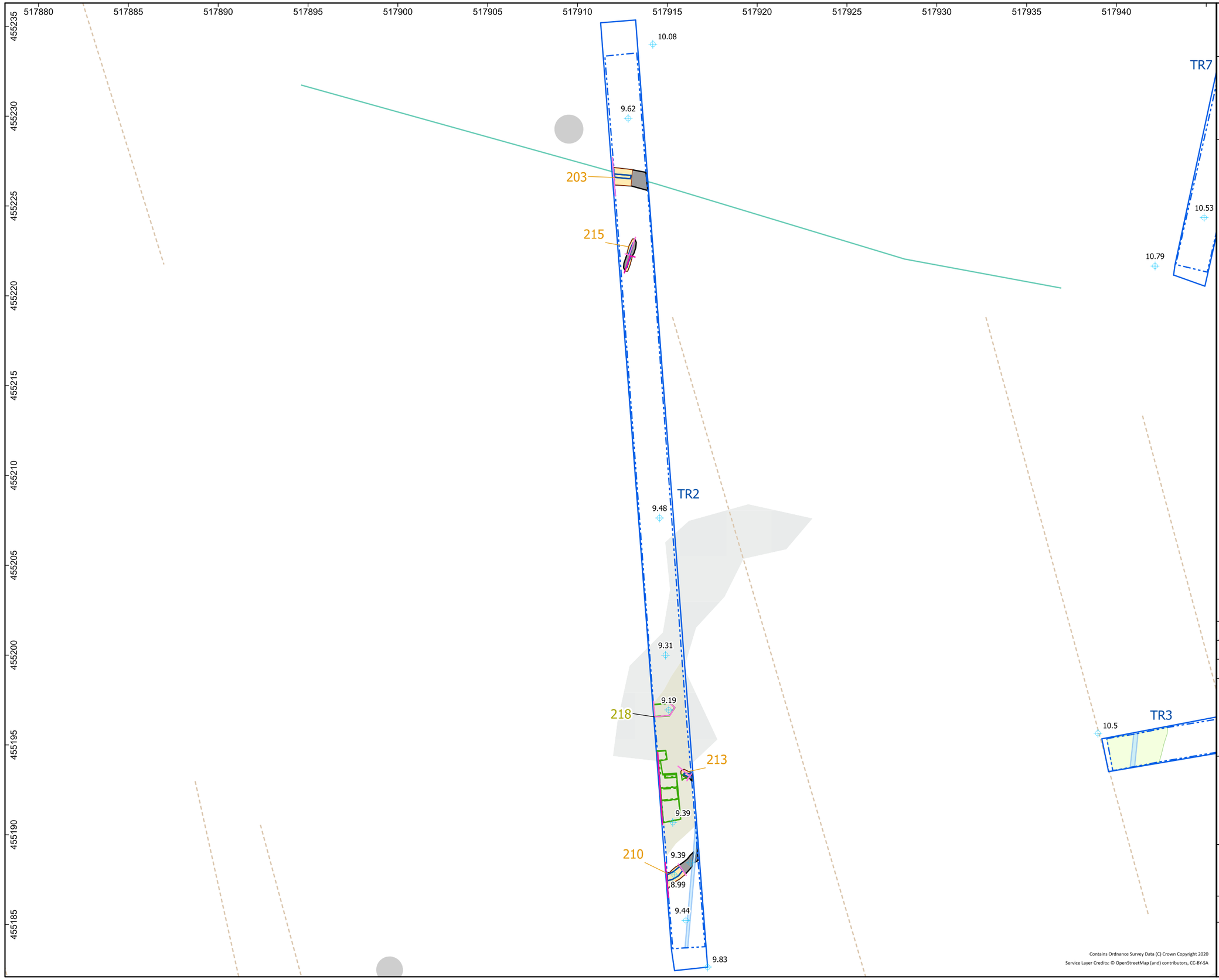


Figure 4.2

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 2

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
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SCALE

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SCALE

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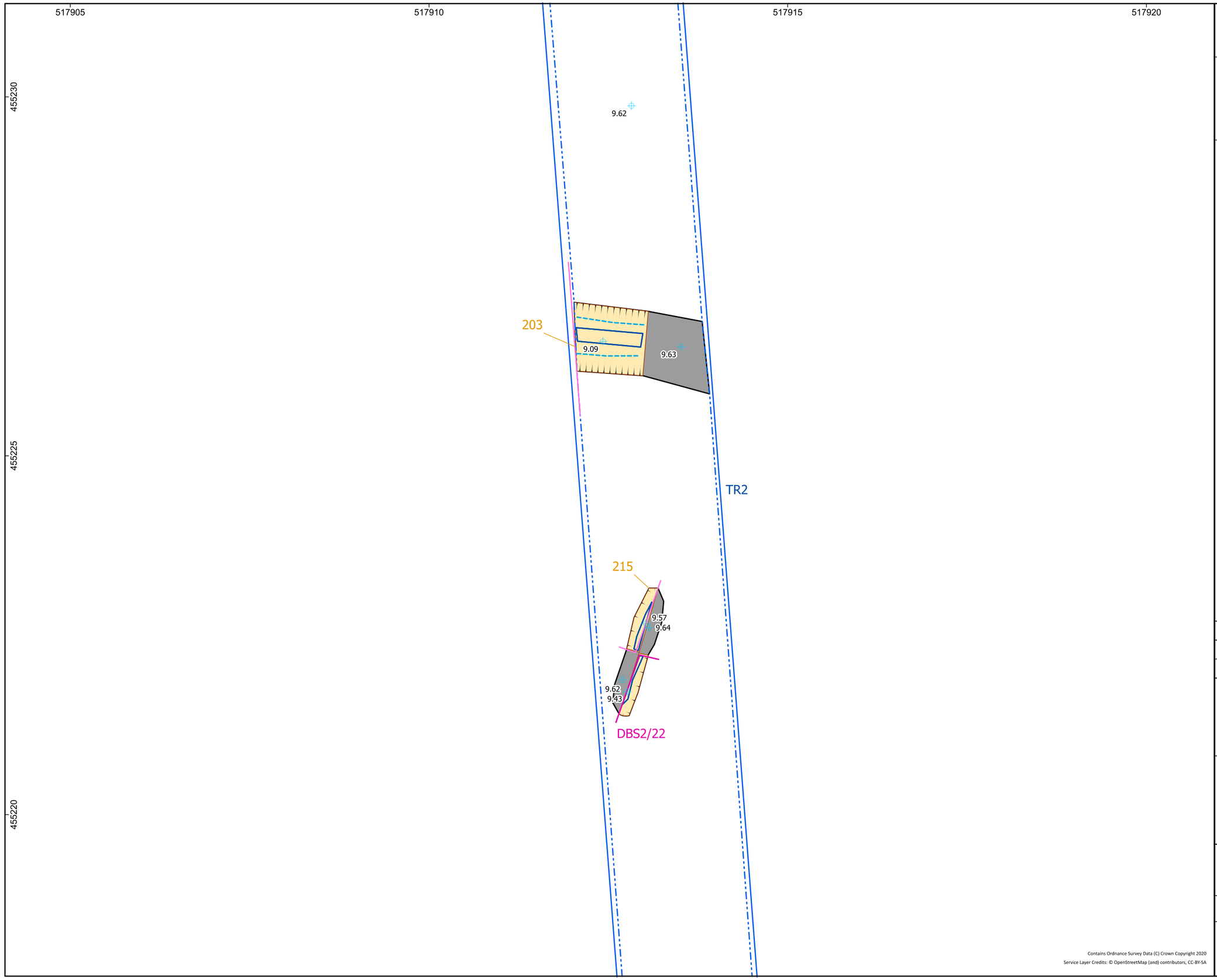


Figure 4.3

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 2

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

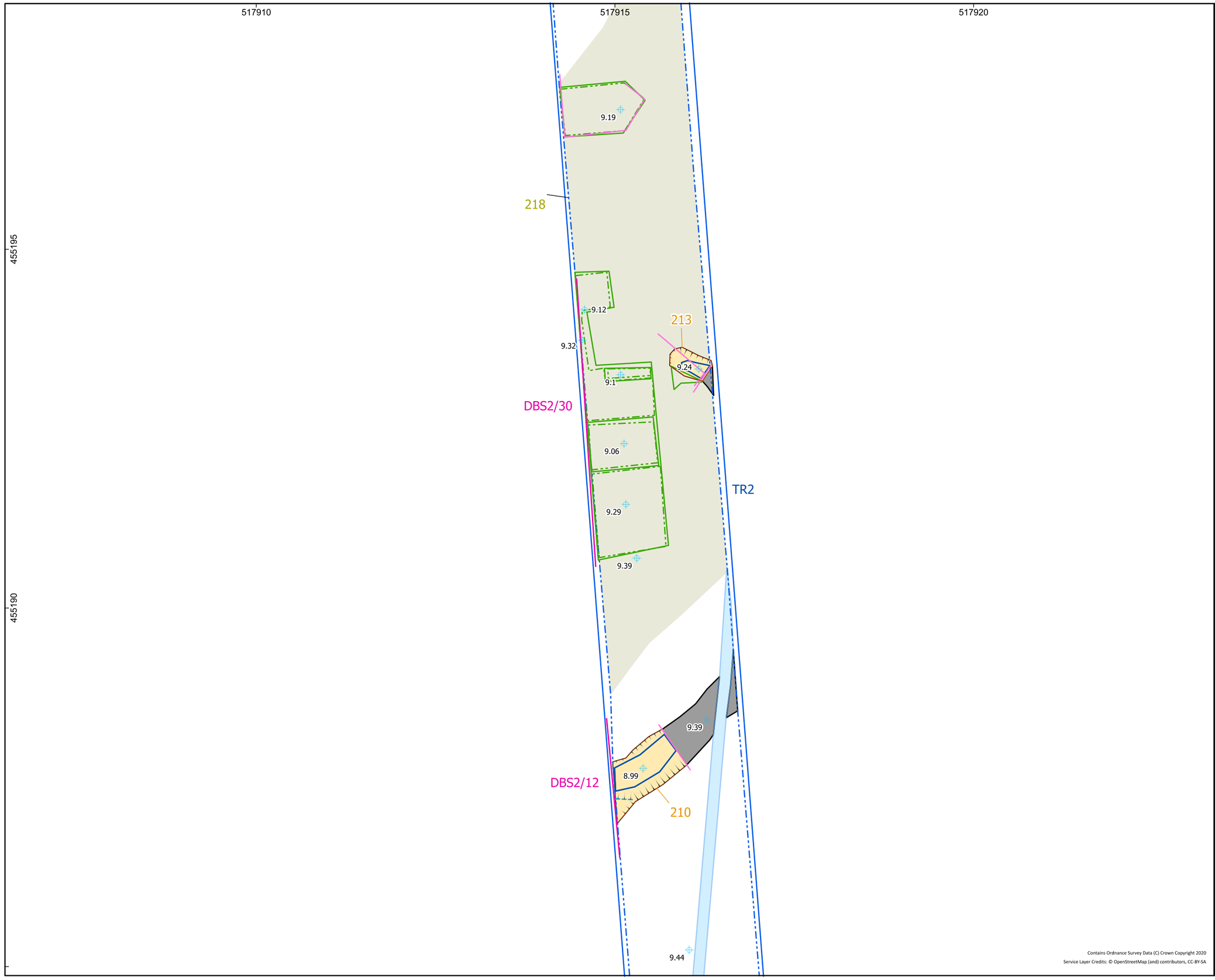
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SCALE

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Figure	4.4

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 2

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 2 m

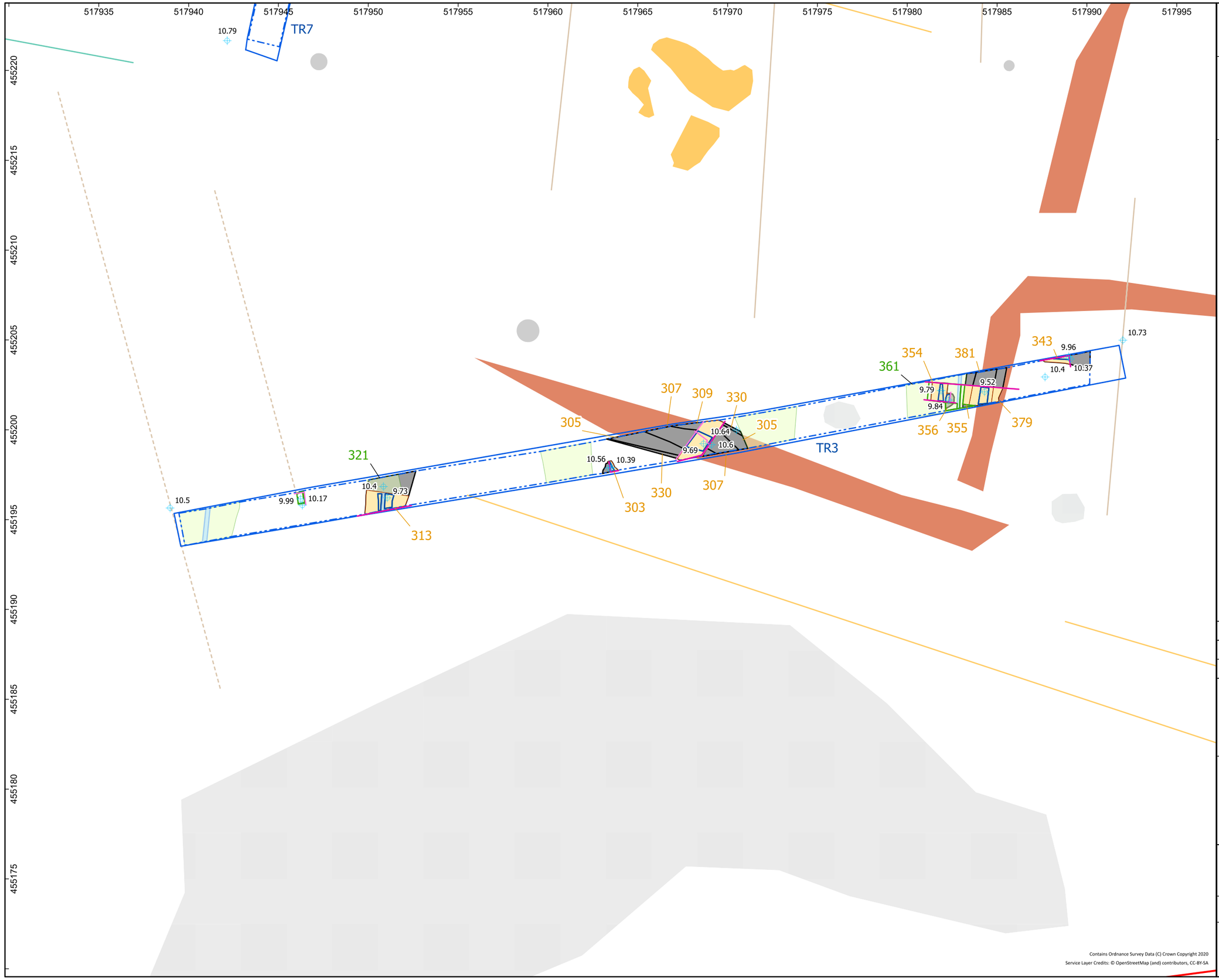


Figure 4.5

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 3

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m

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517950
517955
517960
517965
517970
455205
455200
455195
455190
309
307
305
330
10.64
9.69
10.6
303
10.39
10.56
330
307
305
DBS2/59
DBS2/18
TR3
361
10.4
9.73
313
DBS2/28

Figure	4.6

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 3

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:75 @ A3

SCALE

0 3 m

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517975 517980 517985 517990 517995

455210

455205

455200

455195

10.73

DBS2/56

9.96

10.37

343

10.4

361

354

DBS2/103

9.79

9.84

9.52

TR3

DBS2/101

356

355

381

379

330

464

307

305

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Figure	4.7

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 3

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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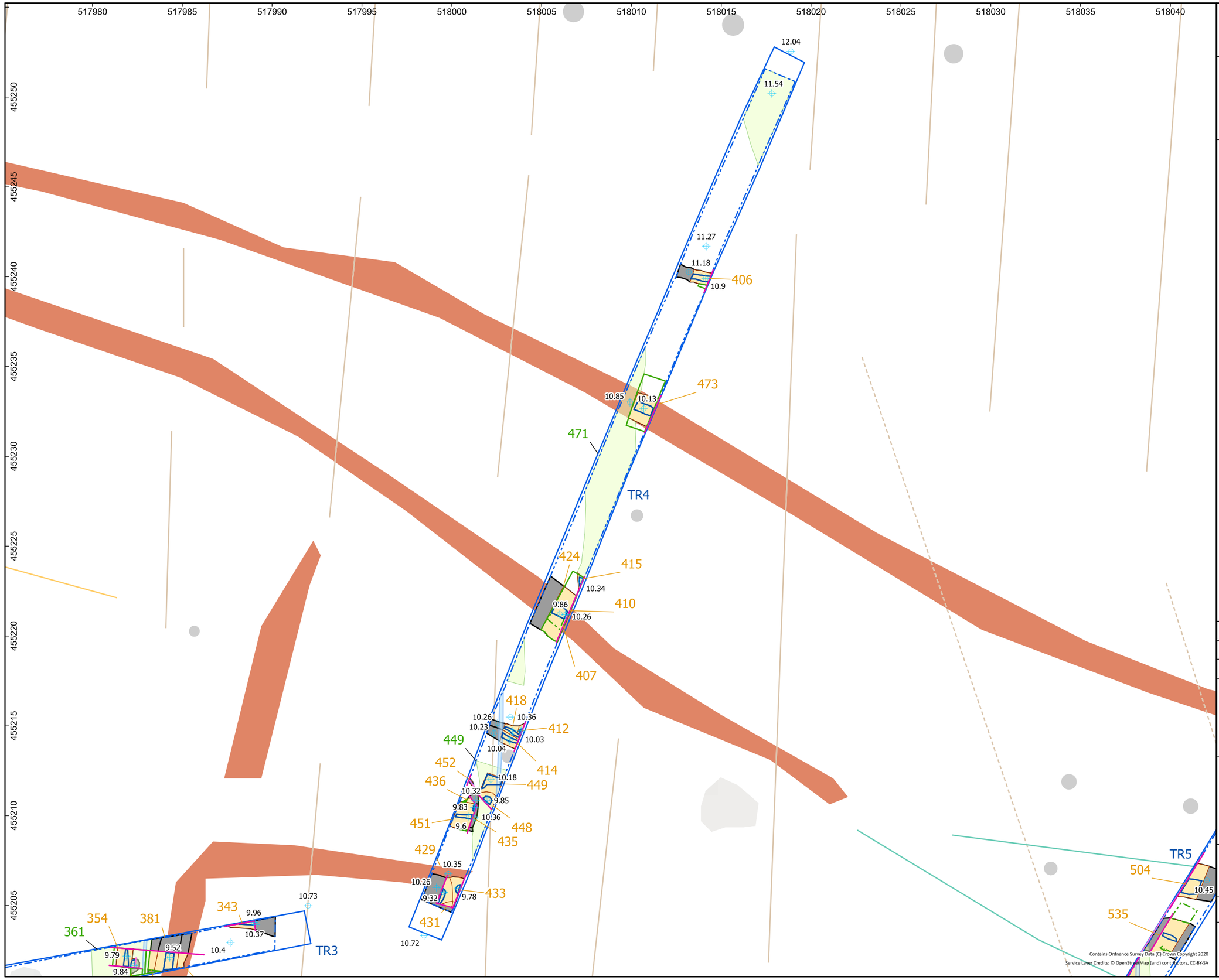
SCALE

0 3 m

Figure 4.8

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 4



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Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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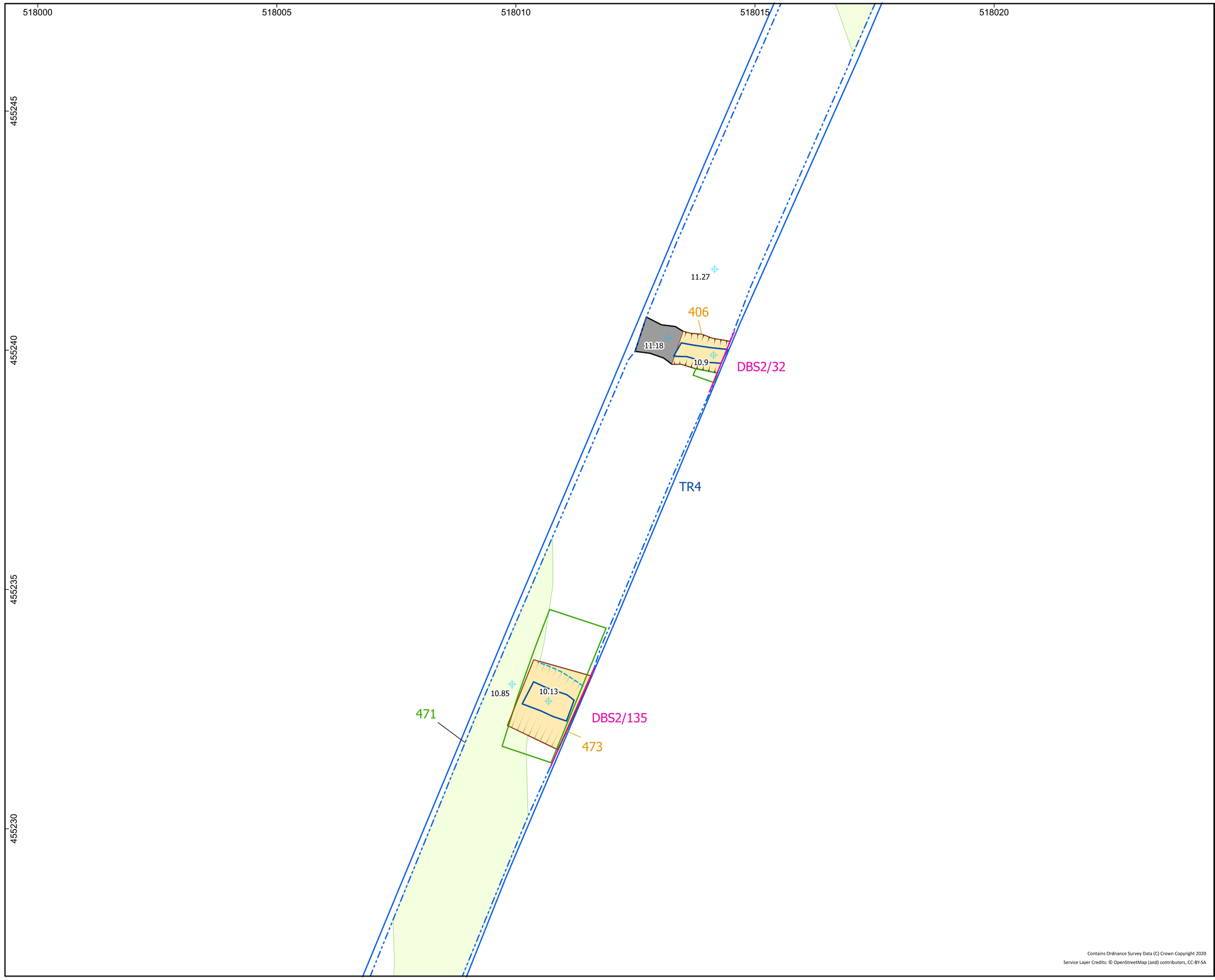
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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m



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Figure	4.9

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 4

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:75 @ A3

SCALE

0 3 m

517995
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518015
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424
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10.26
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412
10.26
10.04
10.03
10.23
TR4
10.04
DBS2/89
414
449
452
DBS2/124
10.18
449
436
10.32
9.85
448
451
9.83
10.36
DBS2/123
9.6
435
DBS2/126
429
10.35
433
9.78
10.26
9.32
DBS2/118
431
10.73
TR3

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Figure 4.10

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 4

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
AOC Project No:	53087

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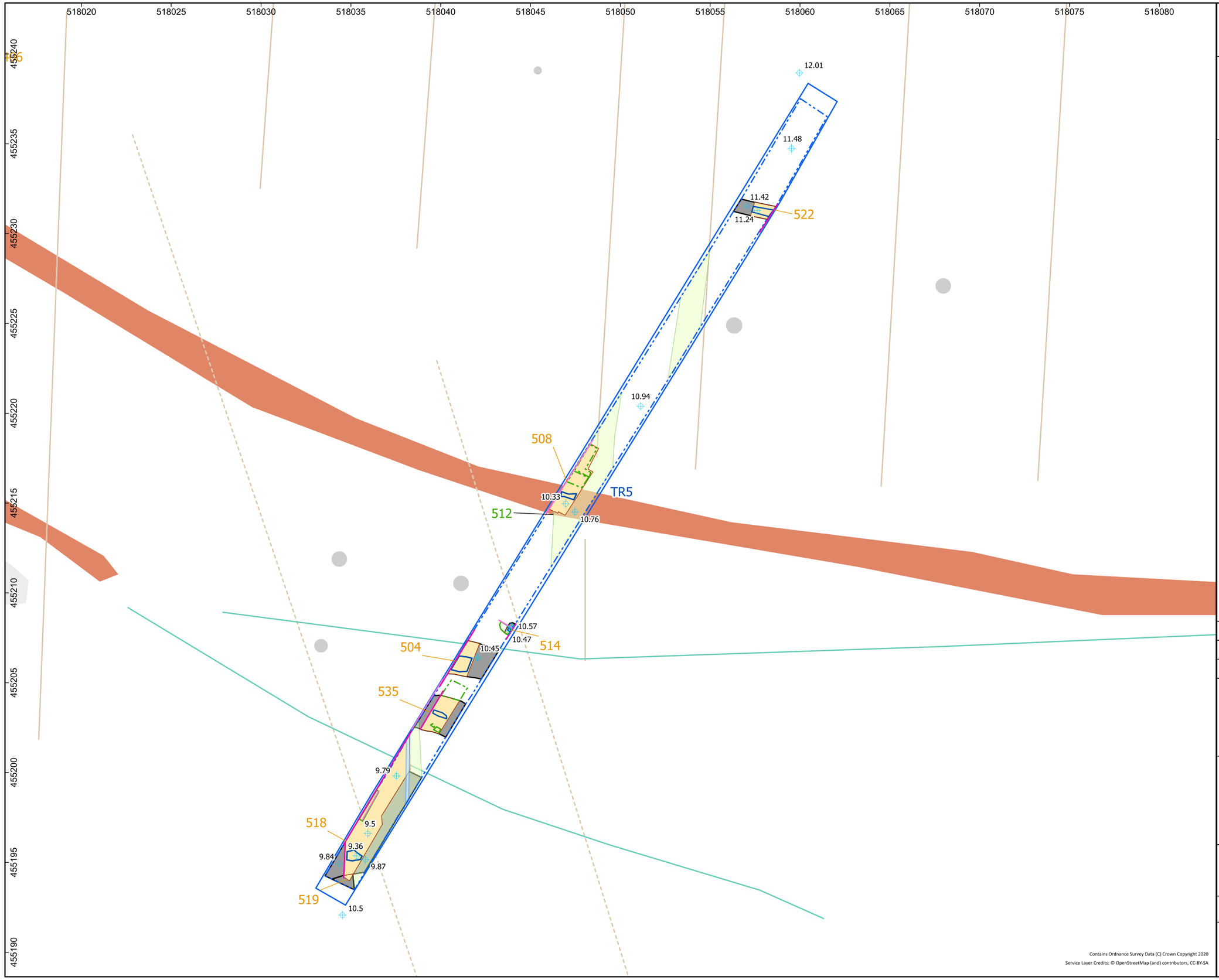
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:75 @ A3

SCALE

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Figure	4.11

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 5

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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AOC Project No:	53087

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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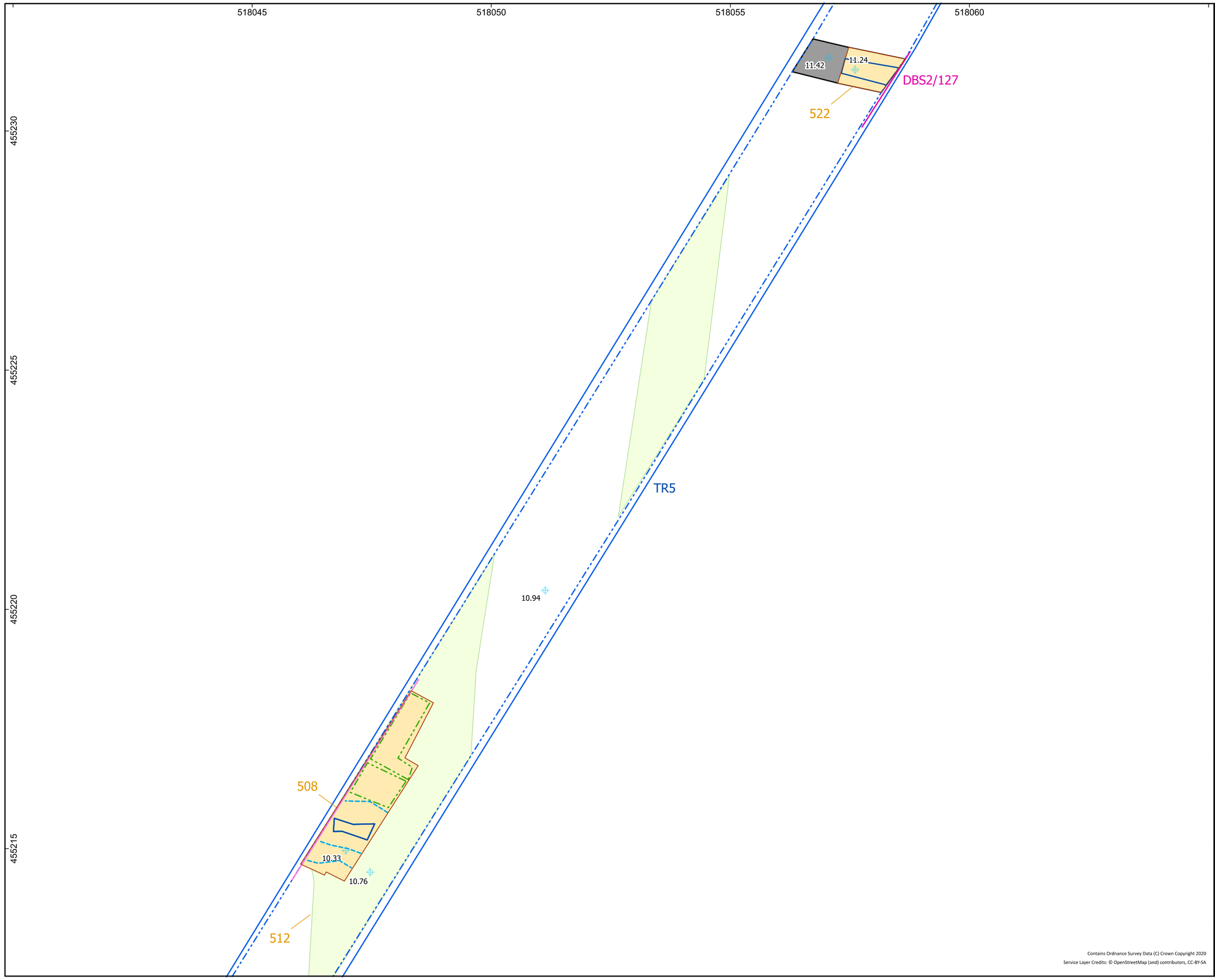


Figure 4.12

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 5

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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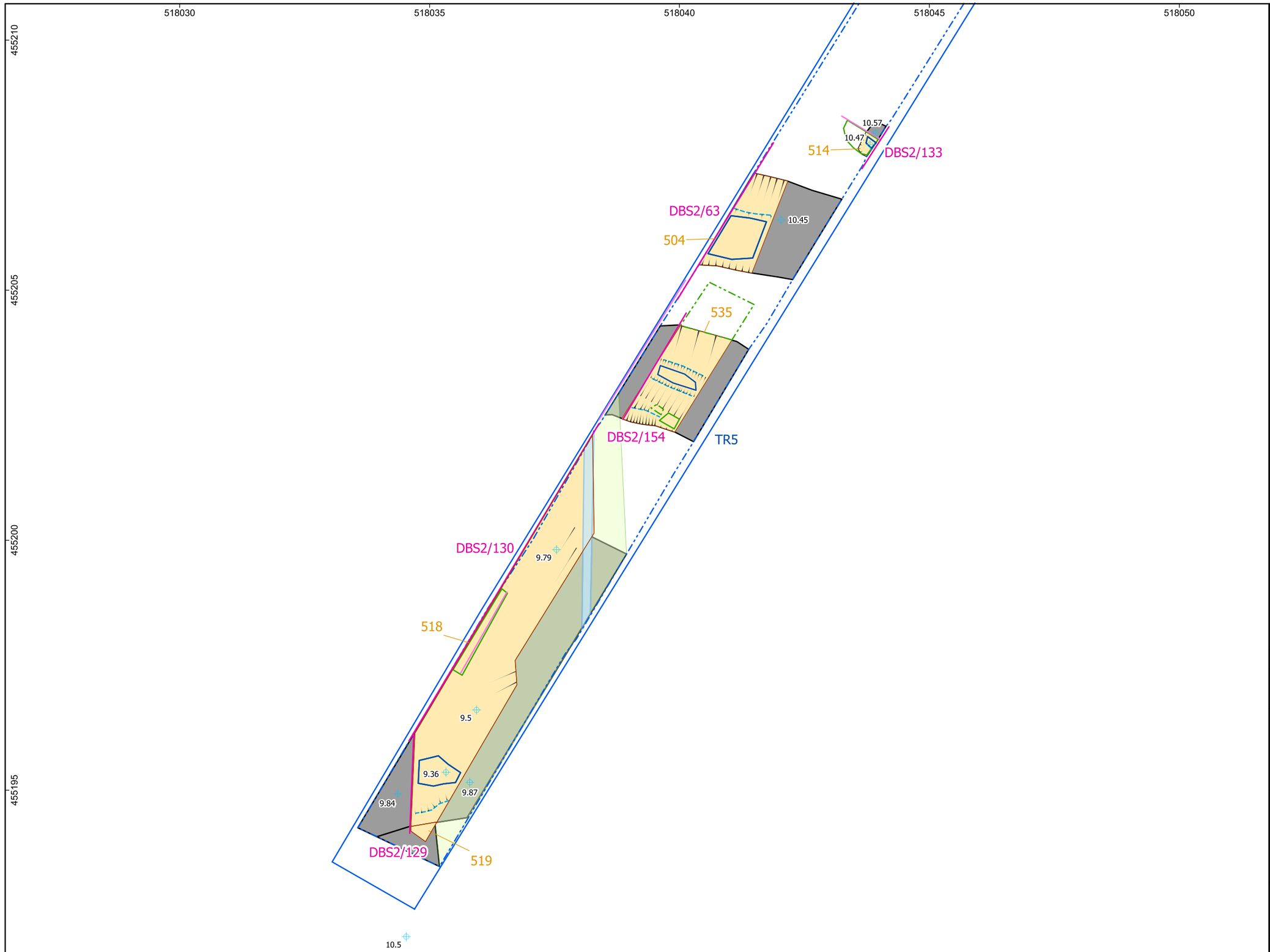


Figure	4.13

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 5

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
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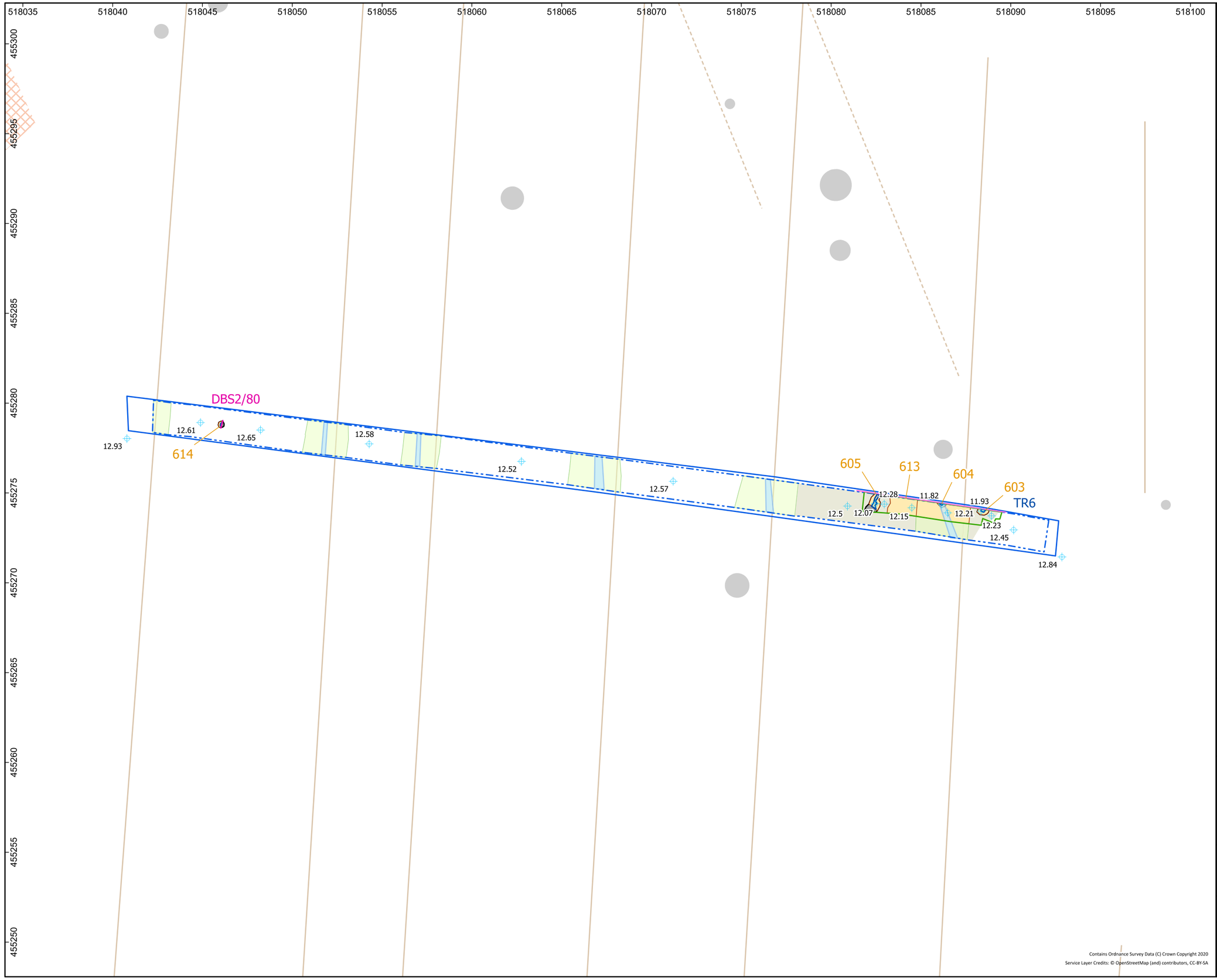
SCALE

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SCALE

0 3 m

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Figure 4.14

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 6

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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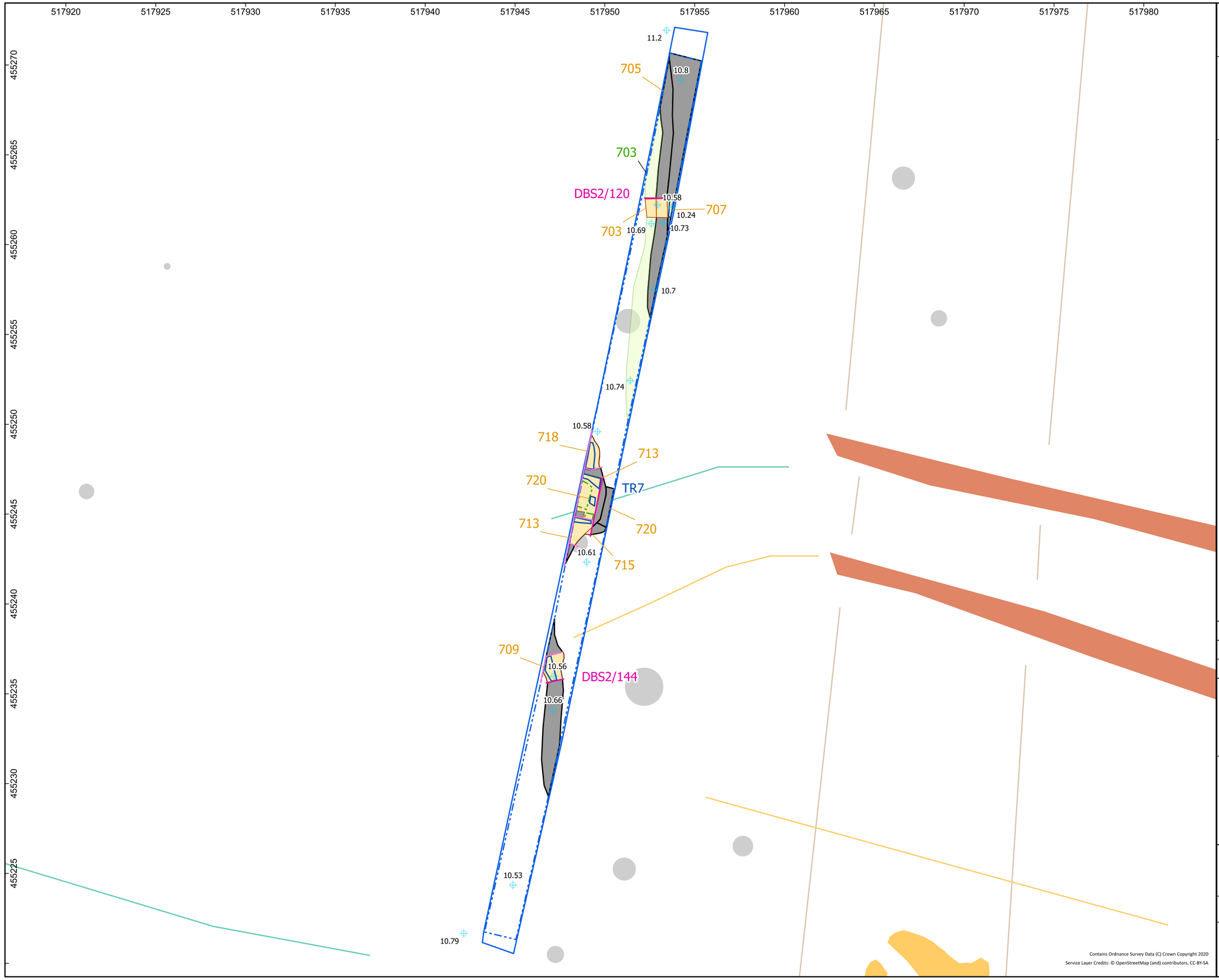


Figure 4.15

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 7

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Probable Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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N

SYSTEM

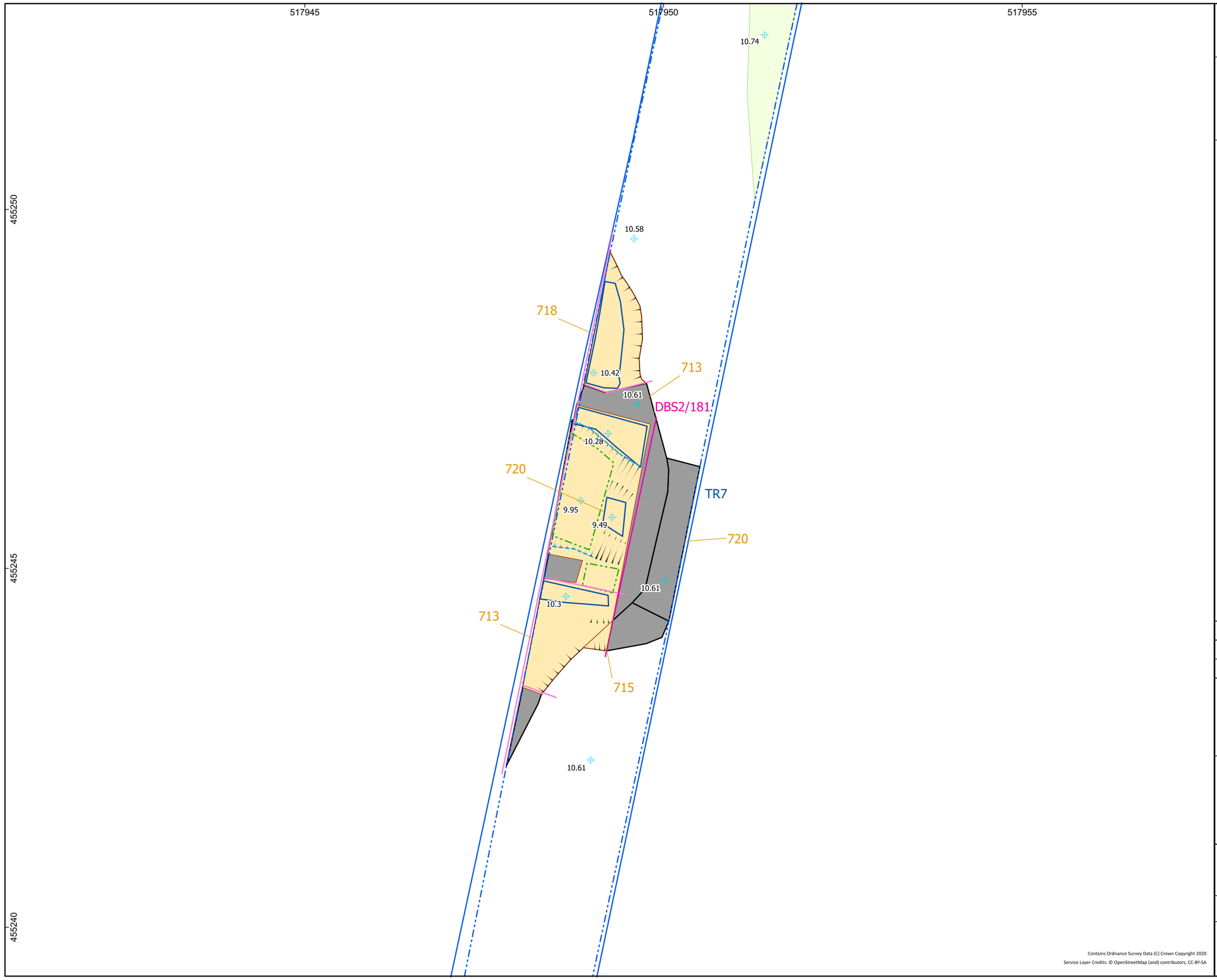
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 — 10 m



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Figure	4.16

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 7

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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N

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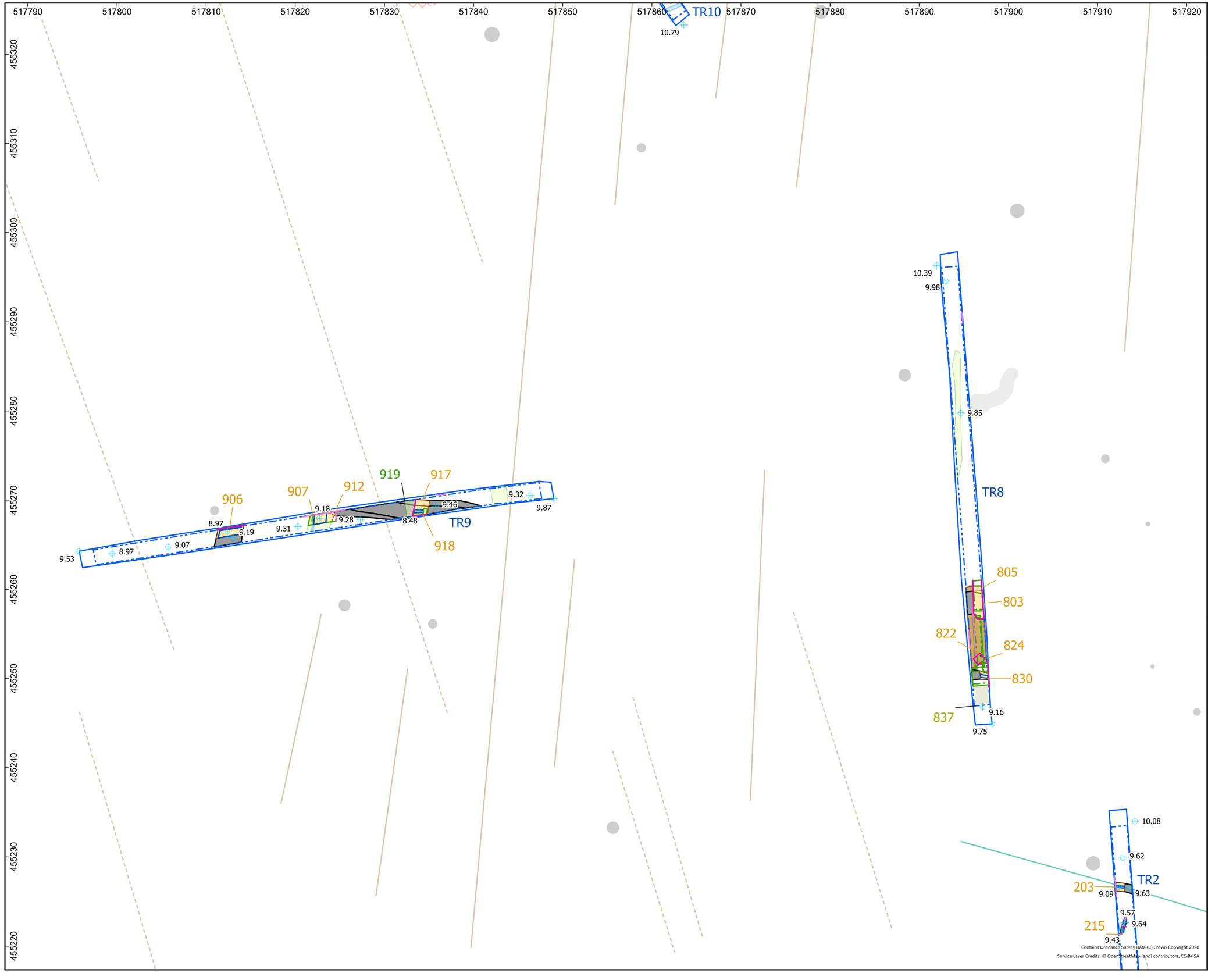
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SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

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Figure	4.17

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 8 and 9

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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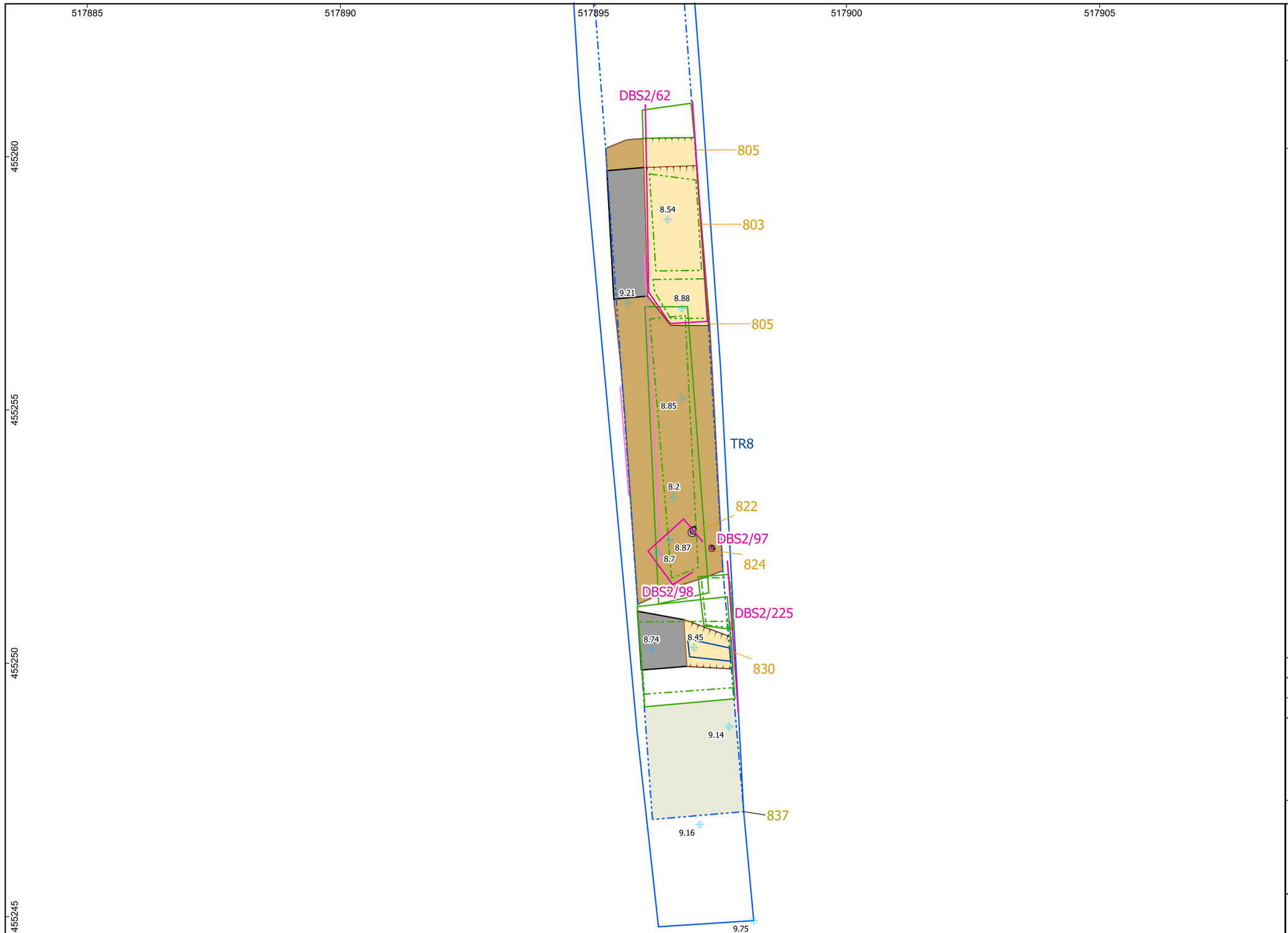


Figure 4.18

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 8

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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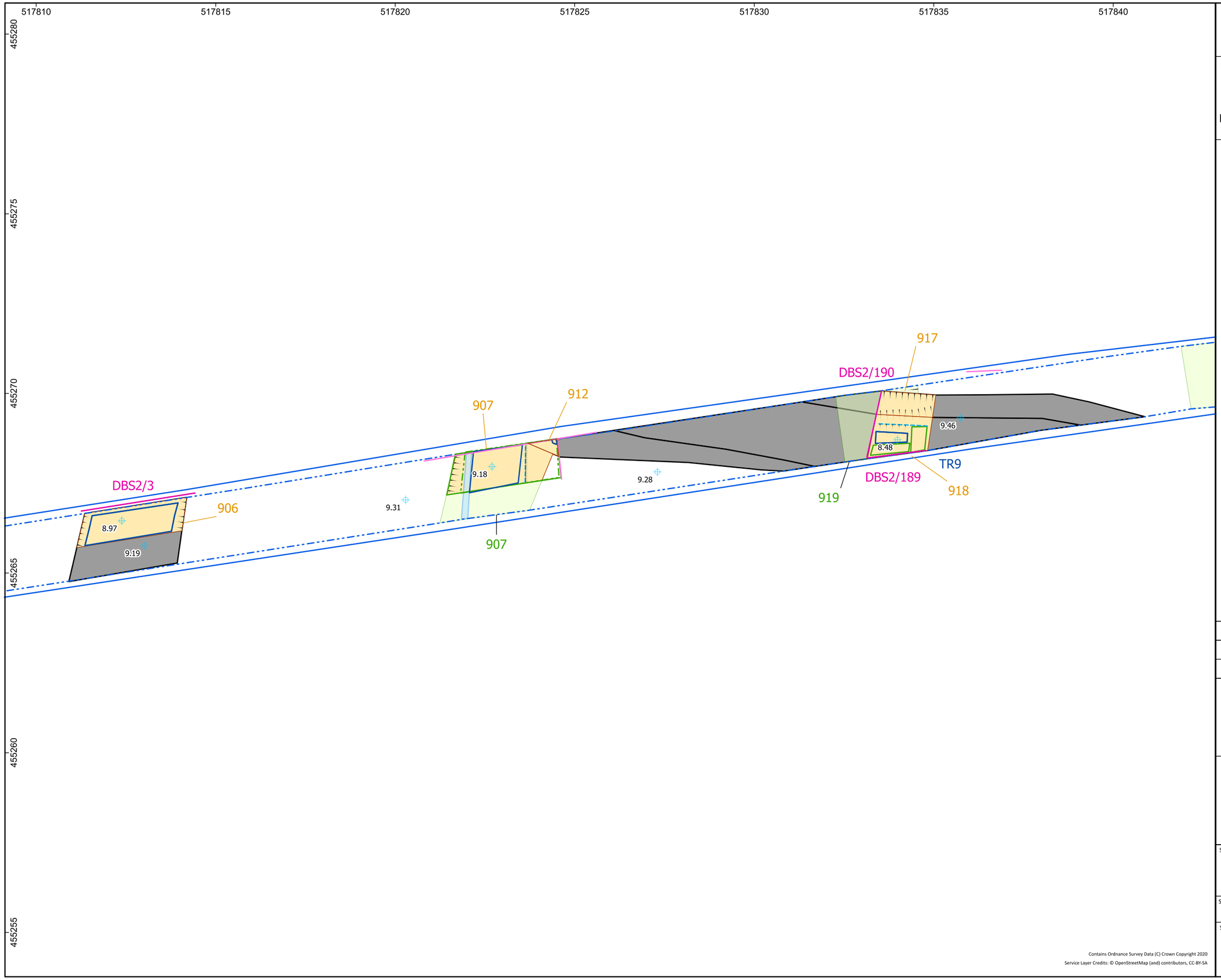


Figure 4.19

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 9

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

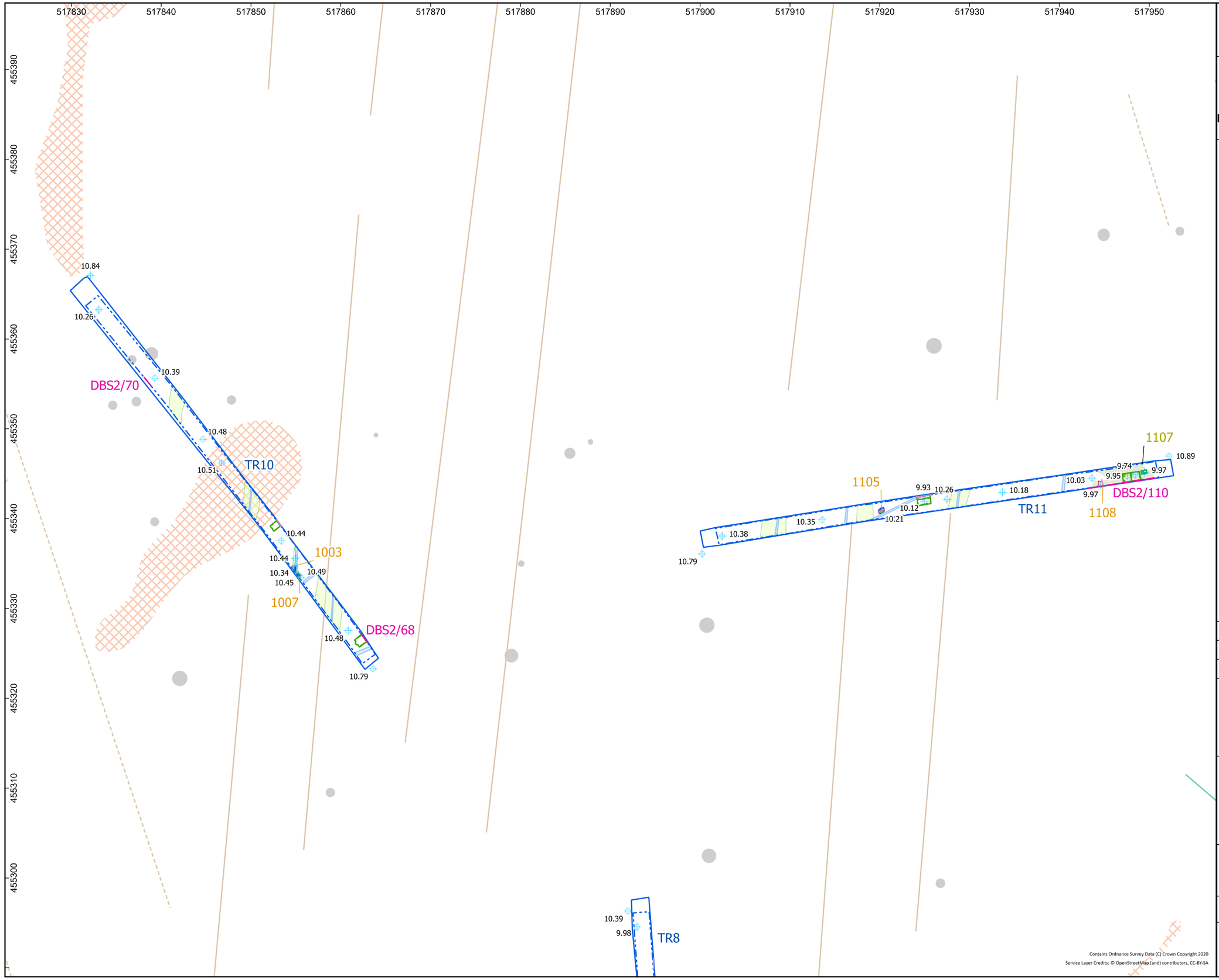
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Figure 4.20

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 10 and 11



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Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Modern
- Excavated
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

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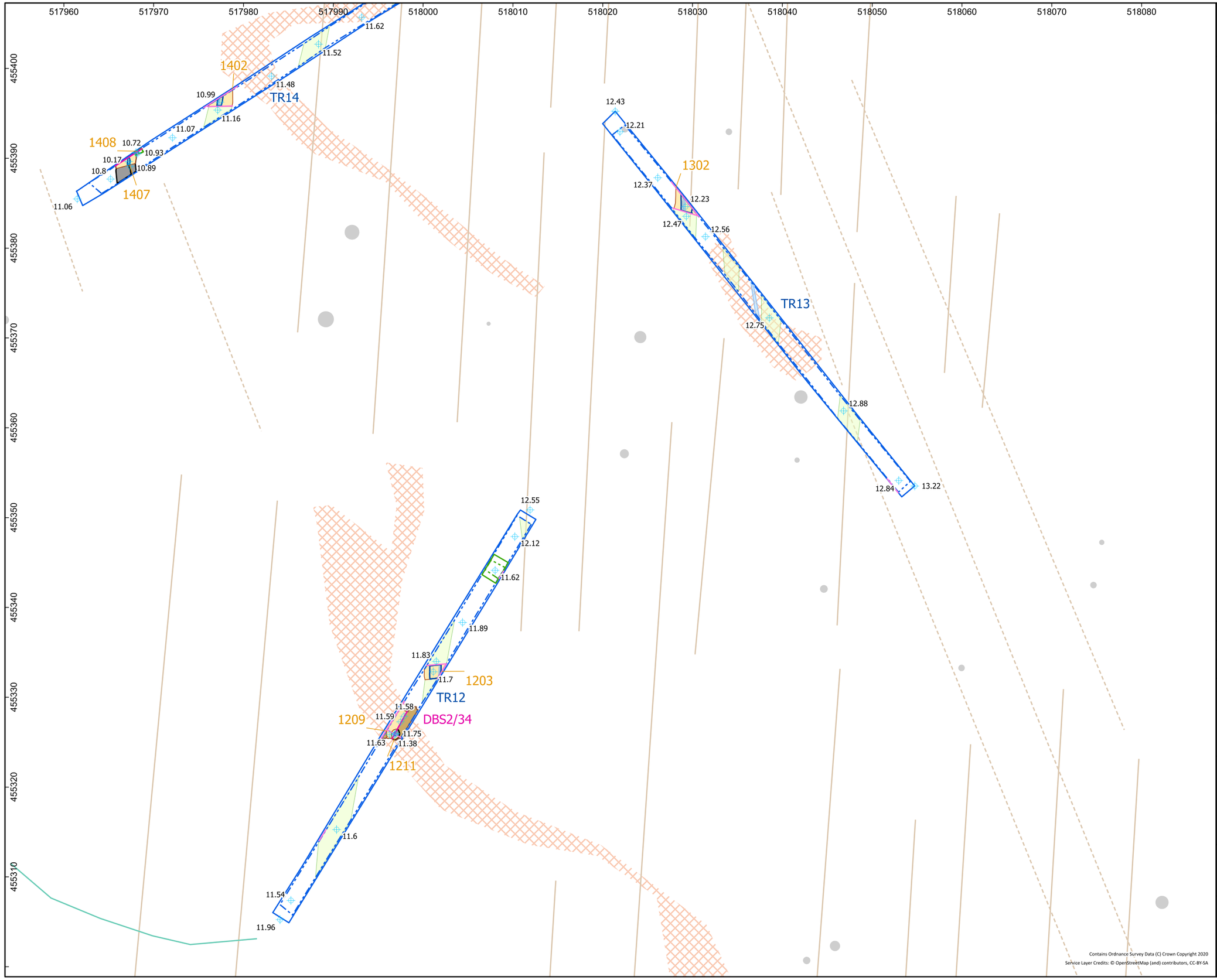


Figure 4.21

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 12 and 13

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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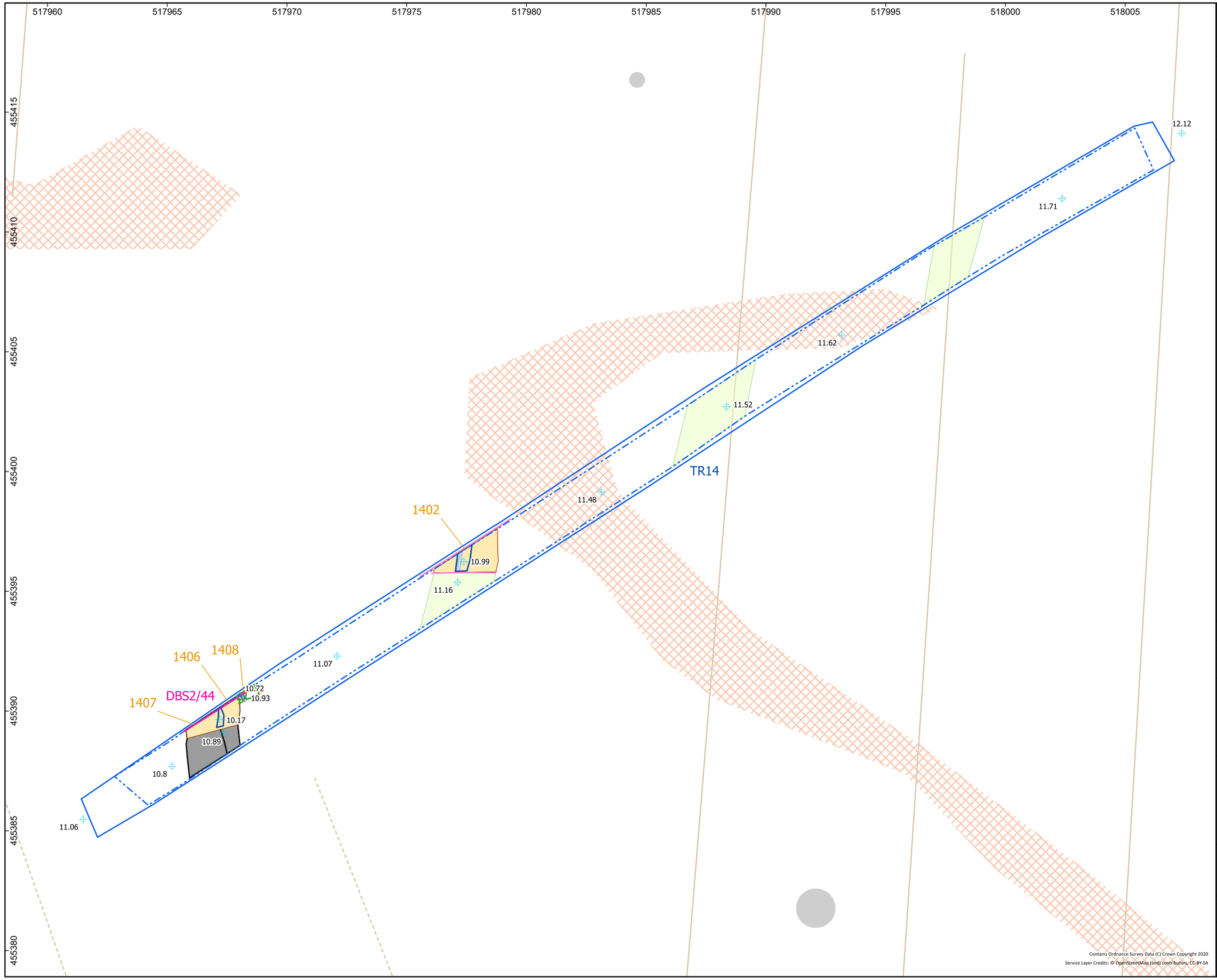


Figure 4.22

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 14

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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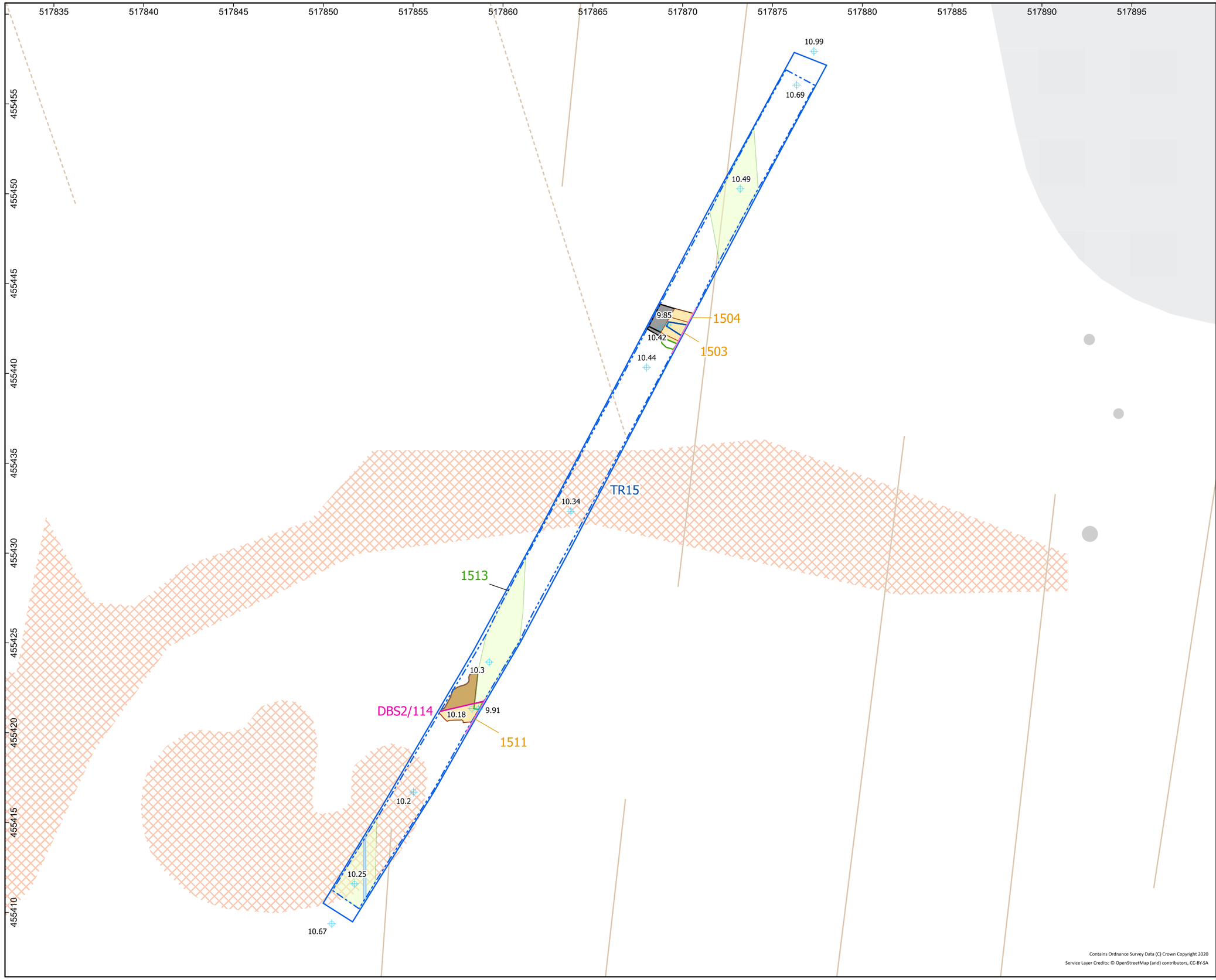


Figure 4.23

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 15

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Datum: OSGB 1936

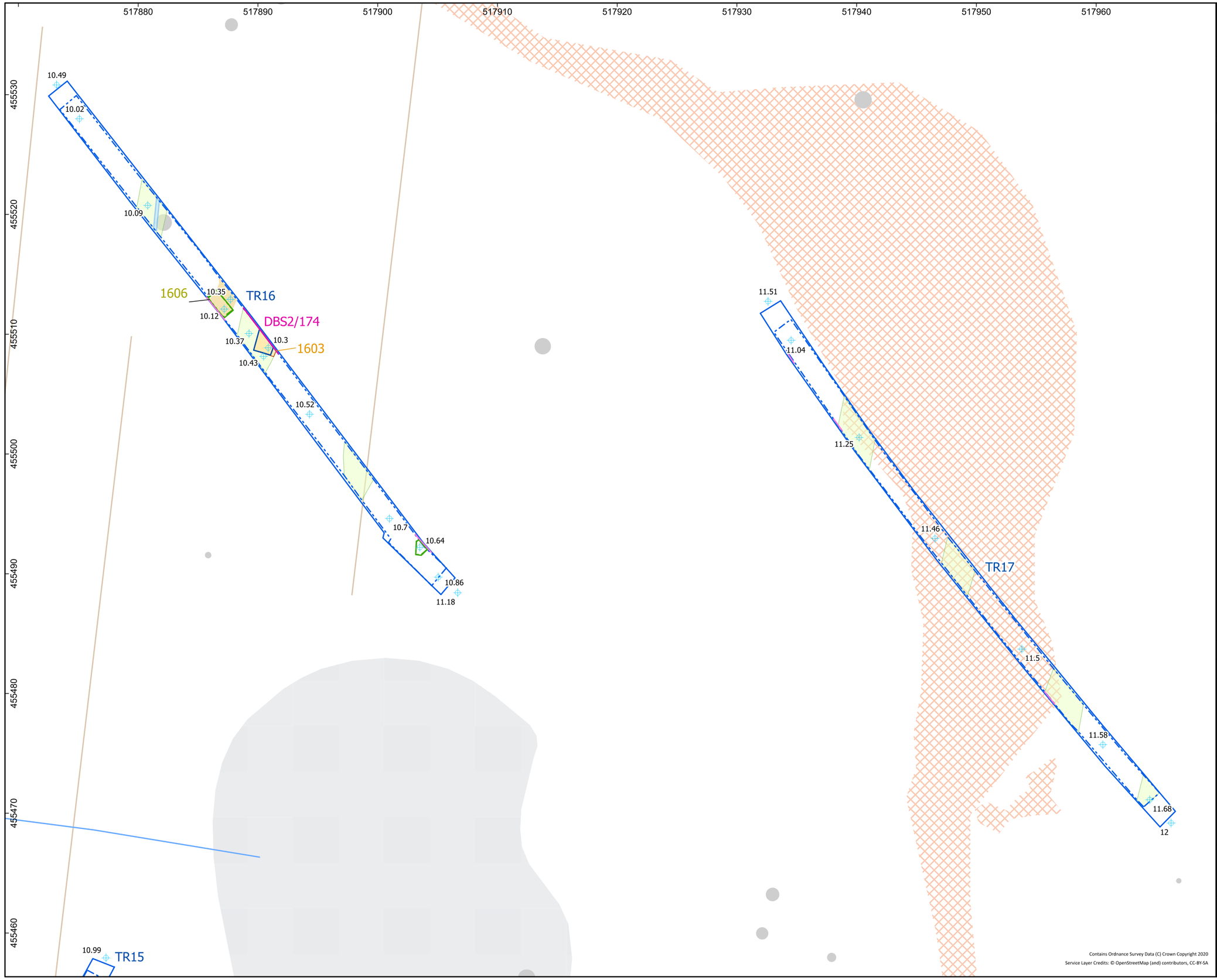
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SCALE

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Figure	4.24

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 16 and 17

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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N

SYSTEM

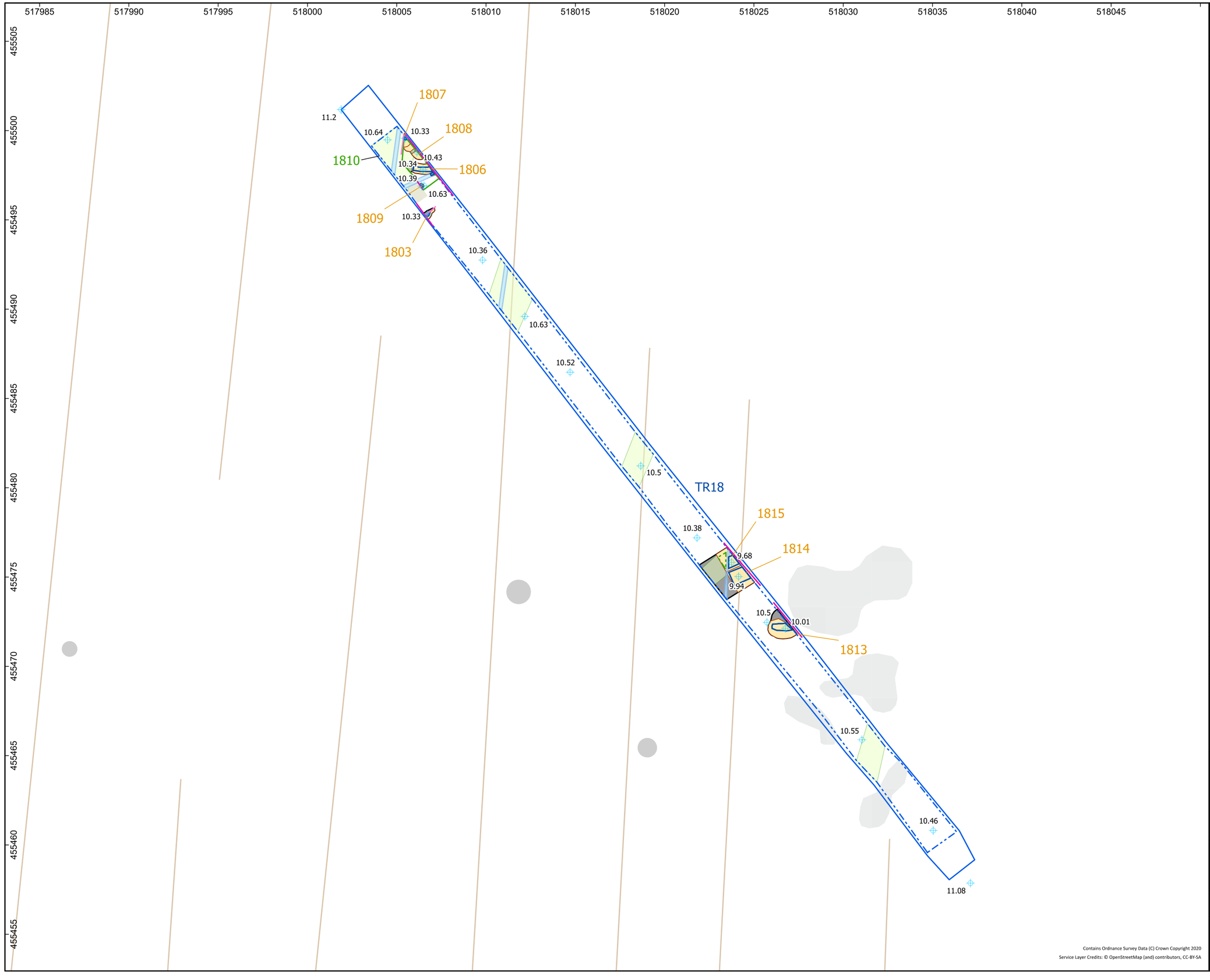
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SCALE

1:300 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m



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Figure	4.25

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 18

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 — 10 m

518000

518005

518010

455500

455495

11.2

10.64

10.33

1807

1808

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DBS2/208

1806

10.34

10.63

10.39

1809

DBS2/206

1819

TR18

10.33

1803

DBS2/192

10.36

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Figure	4.26

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 18

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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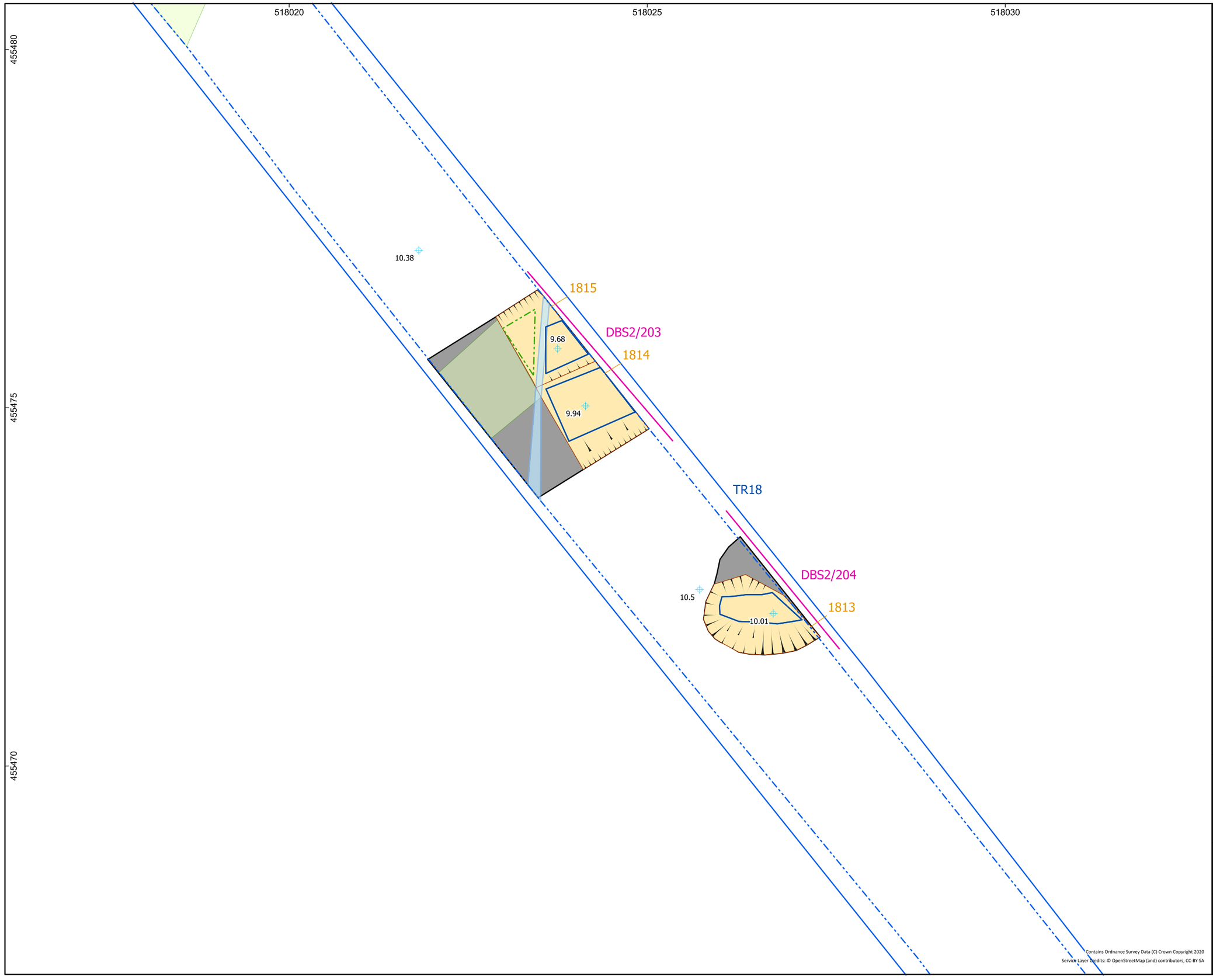
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SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 2 m



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Figure	4.27

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 18

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
AOC Project No:	53087

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N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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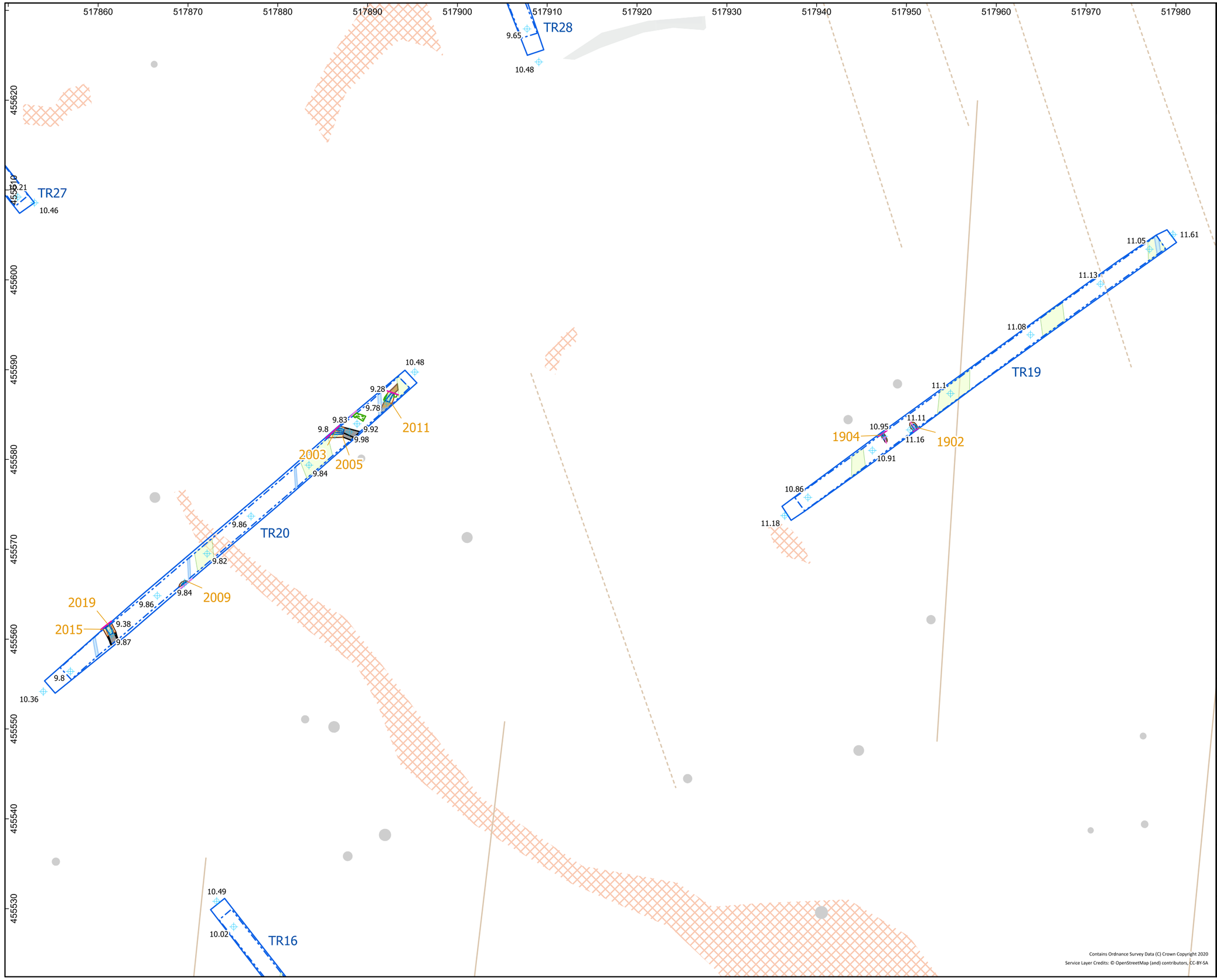


Figure 4.28

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 19 and 20

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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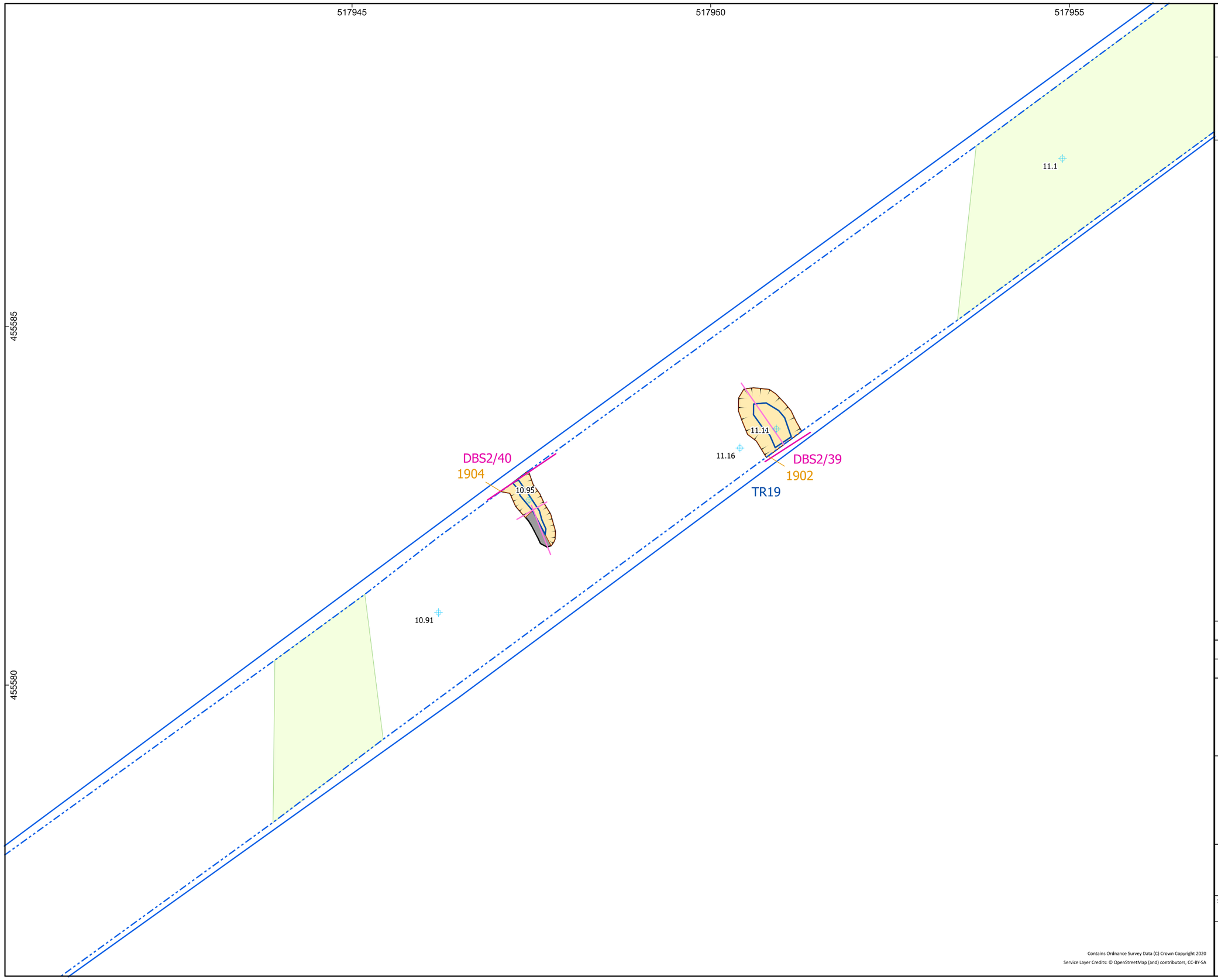


Figure	4.29

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 19

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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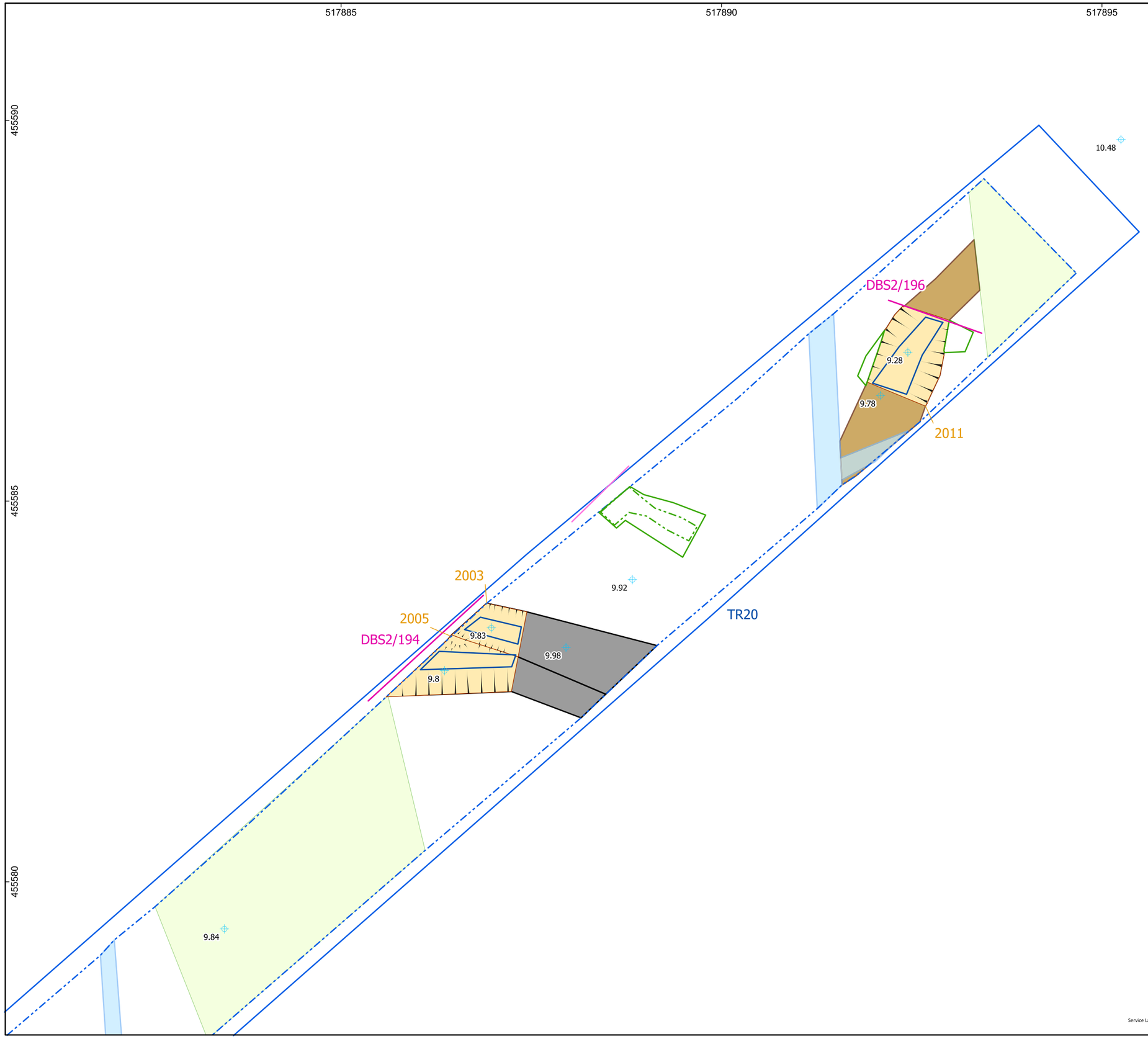


Figure	4.30

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 20

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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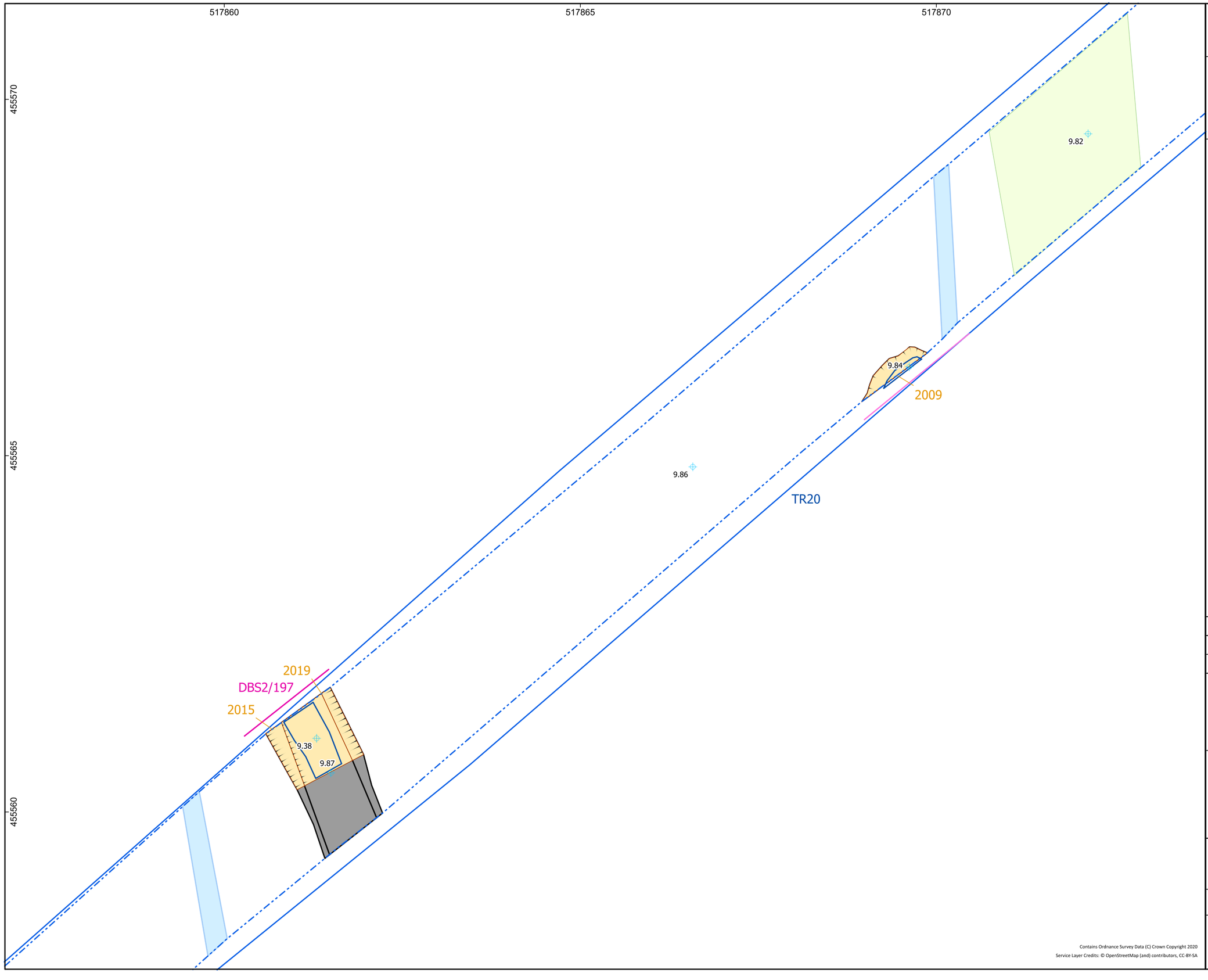


Figure 4.31

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 20

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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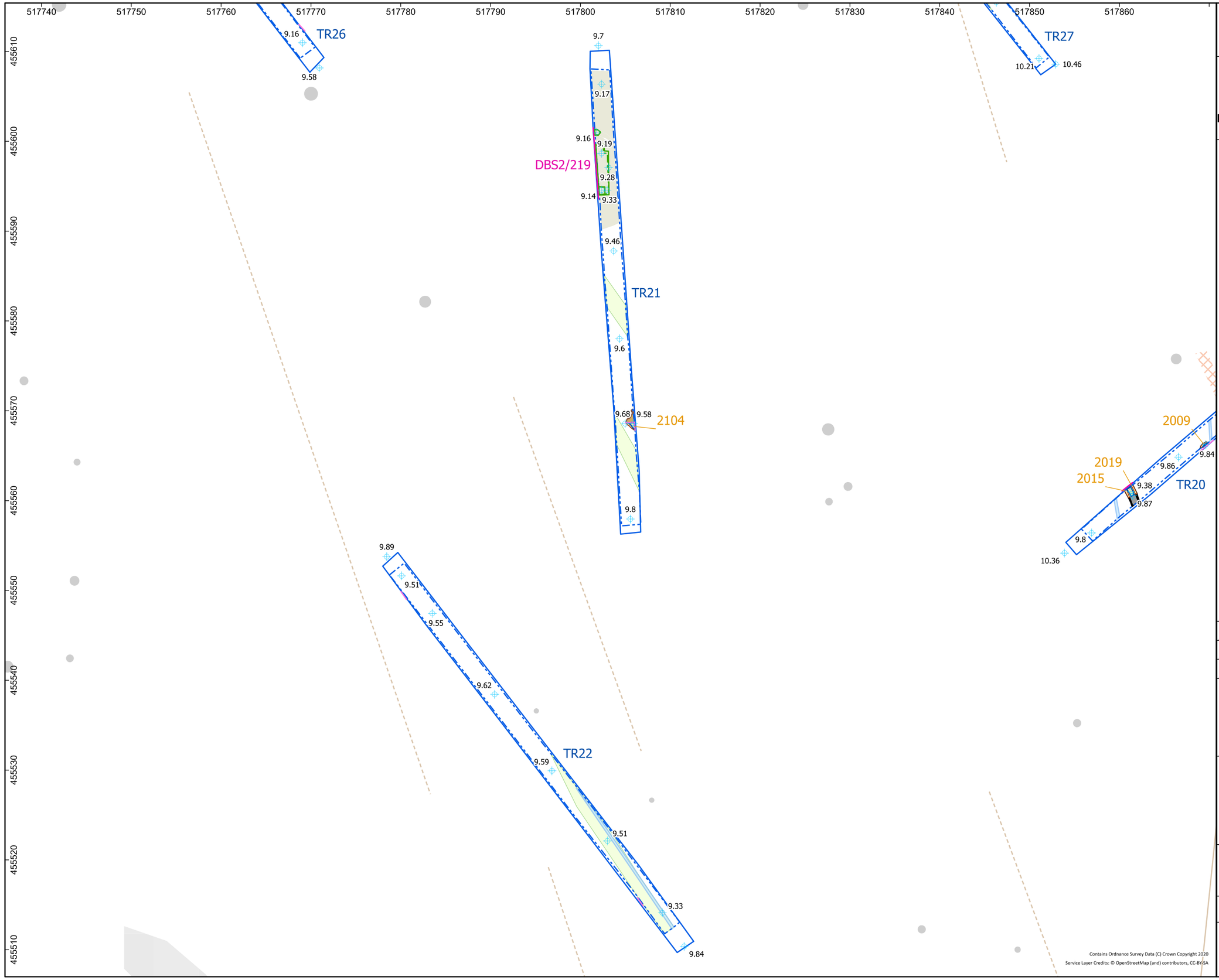


Figure	4.32

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 21 and 22

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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AOC Project No:	53087

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N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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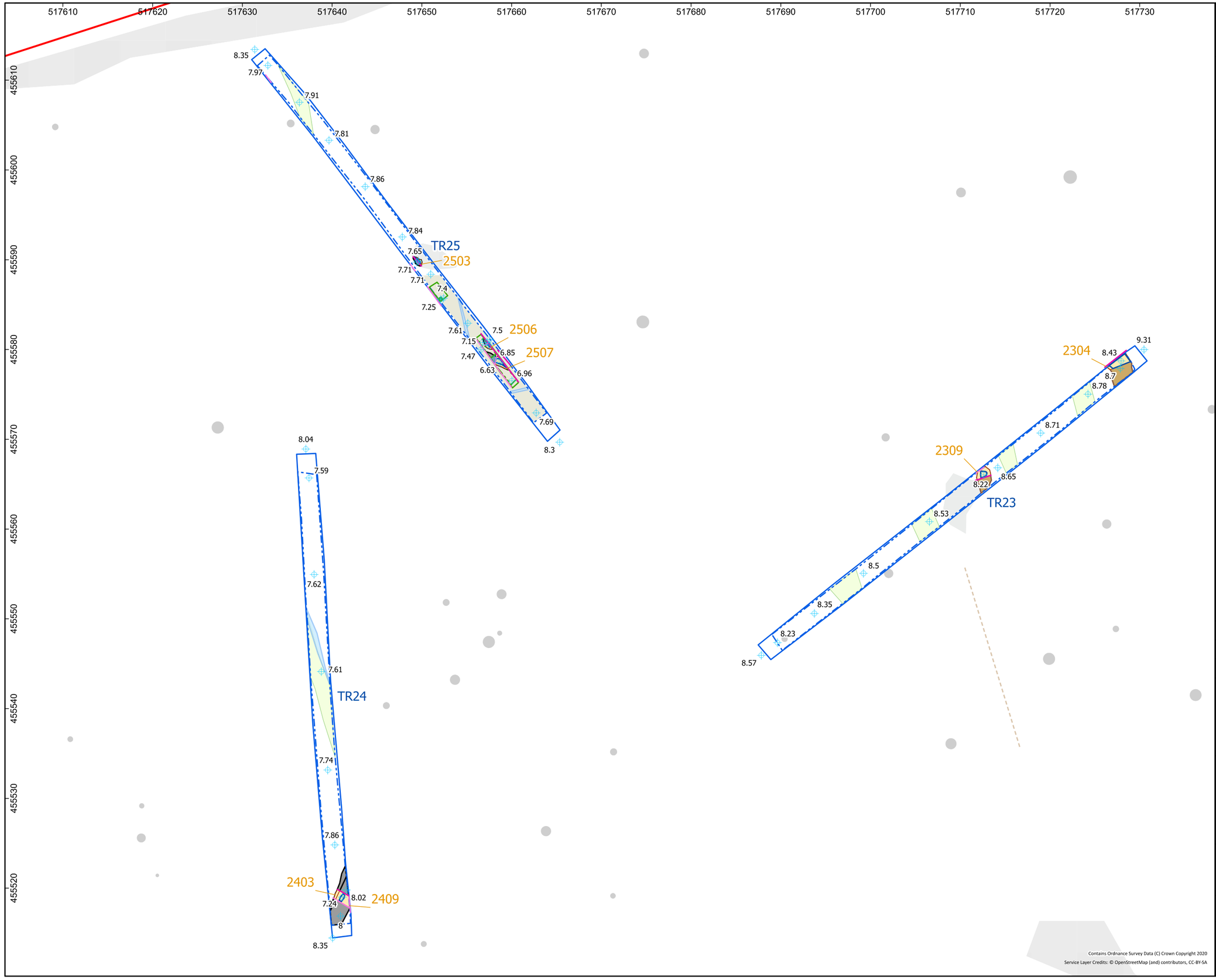


Figure	4.33

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 23, 24 and 25

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

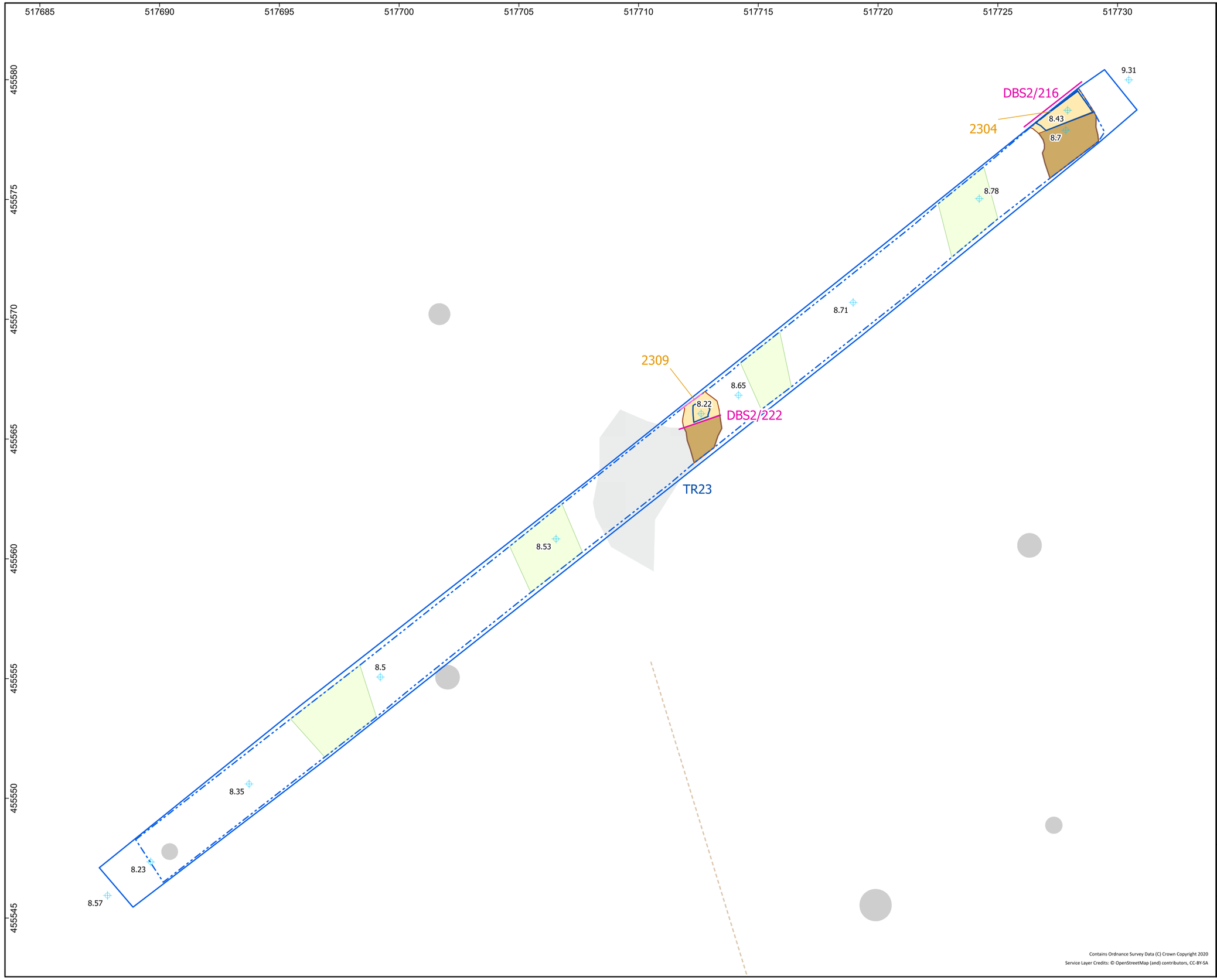
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:400 @ A3

SCALE

0 — 20 m



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Figure	4.34

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 23

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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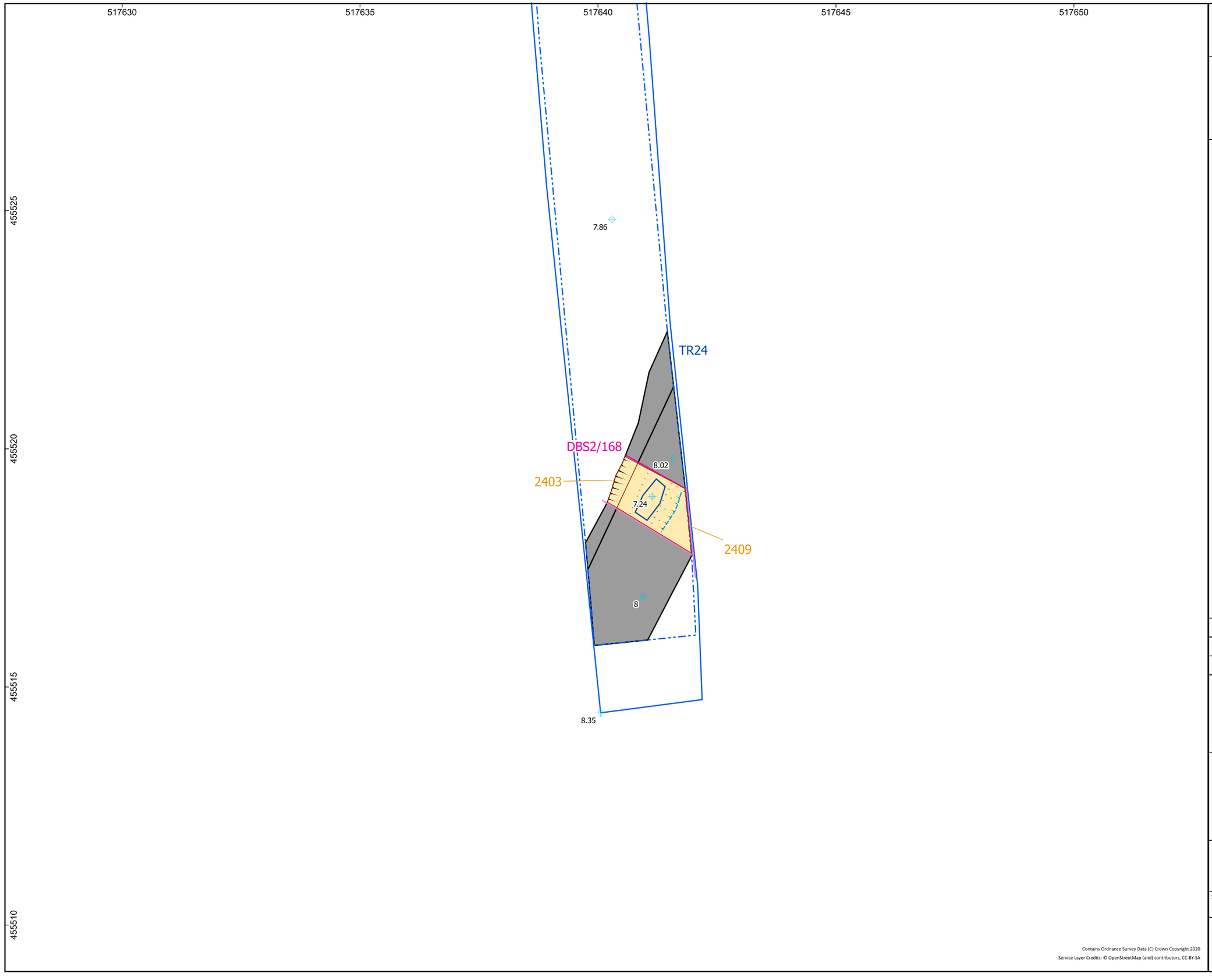


Figure	4.35

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 24

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:75 @ A3

SCALE

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517645
517650
517655
517660
517665
455590
455585
455580
455575
2503
7.71
7.65
DBS2/71
7.71
7.25
7.4
2505
7.61
DBS2/87
TR25
7.15
7.15
7.5
6.92
2506
7.47
2515
6.85
6.63
DBS2/85
2507
6.96
7.69

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Figure 4.36

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 25

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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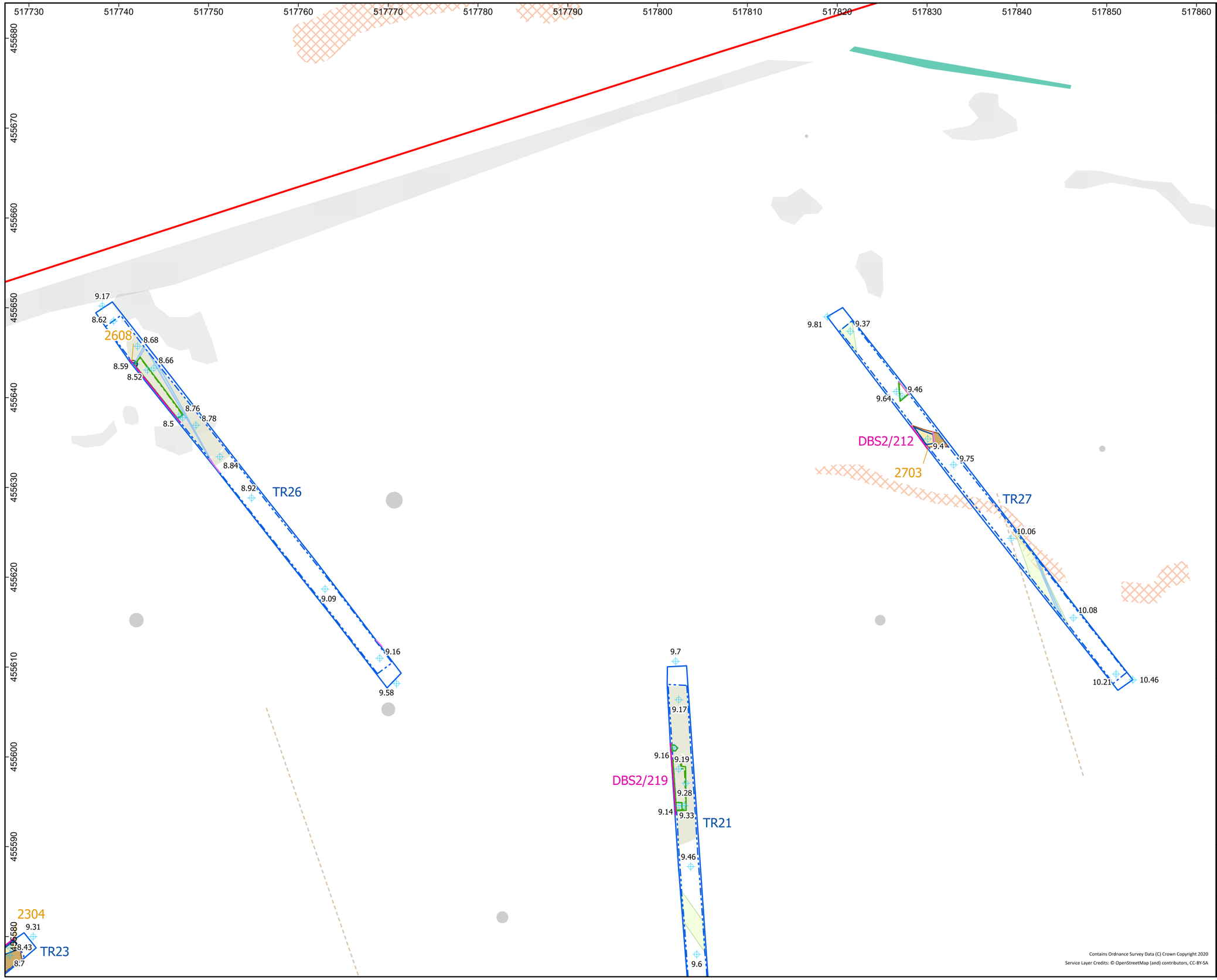


Figure	4.37

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 26 and 27

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
AOC Project No:	53087

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N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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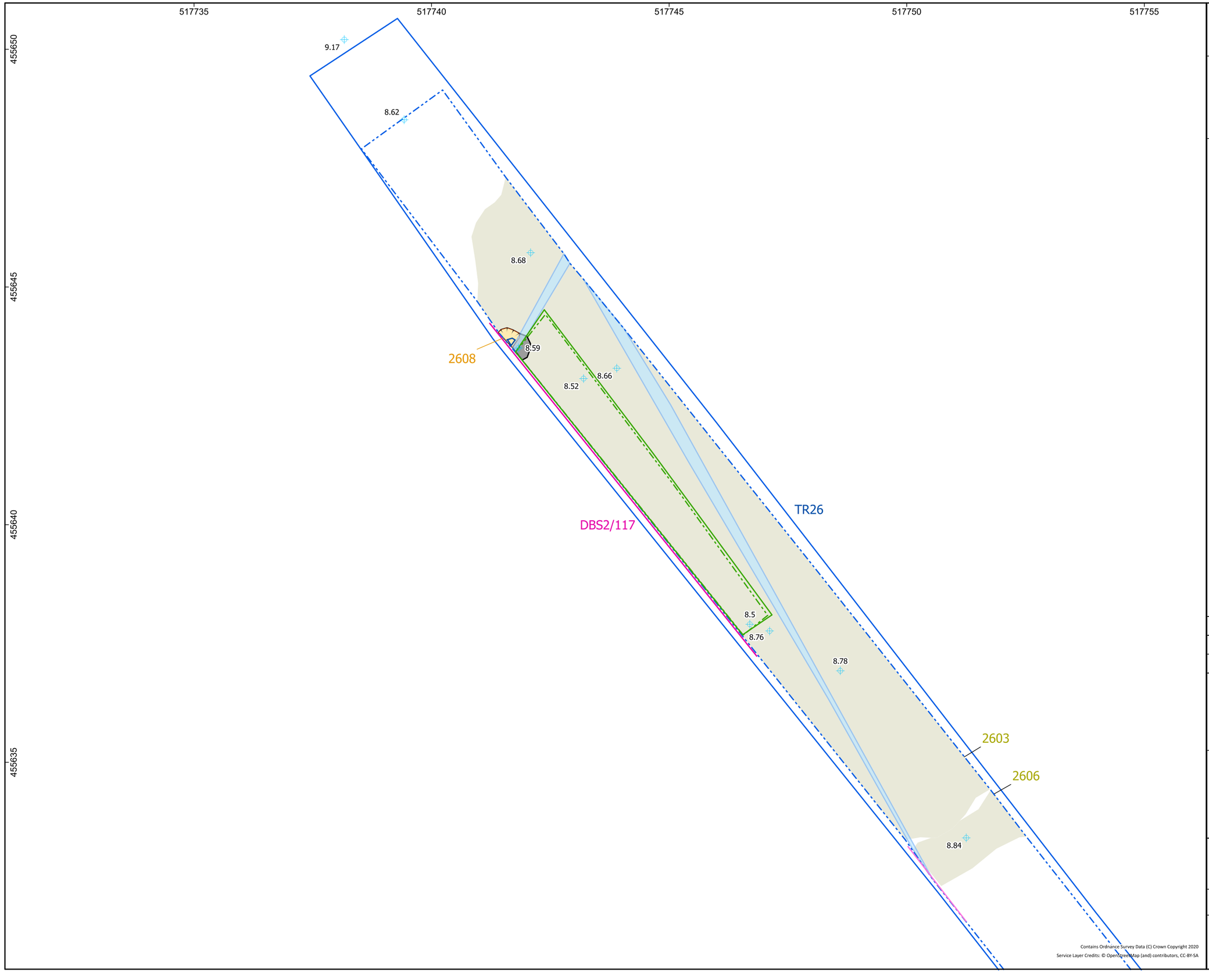


Figure	4.38

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 26

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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N

SYSTEM

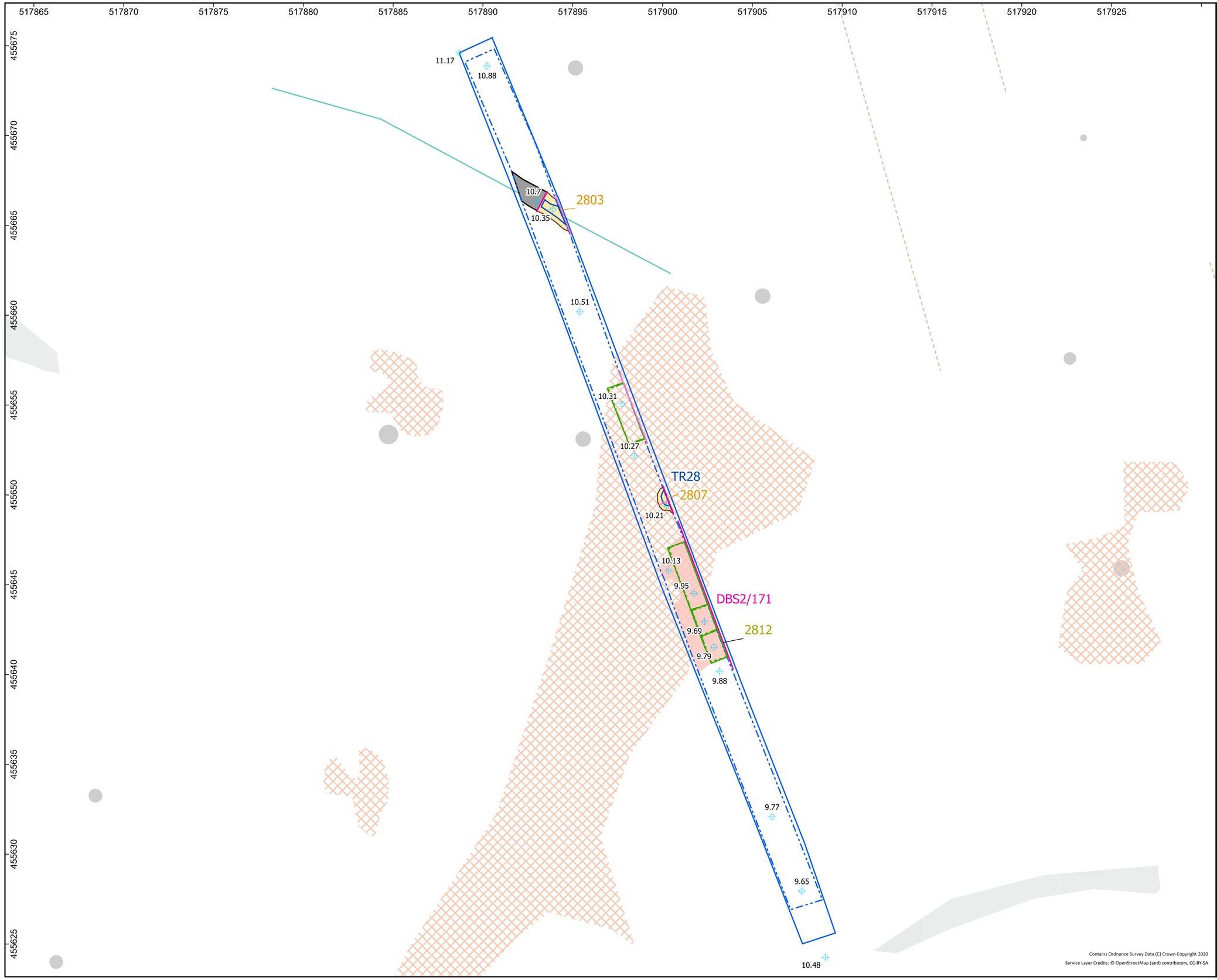
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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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Figure 4.39

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 28

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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N

SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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517885
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455655
455650
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10.35
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DBS2/159
10.51
TR28
10.31
10.27
2807
DBS2/164
10.21

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Figure	4.40

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 28

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
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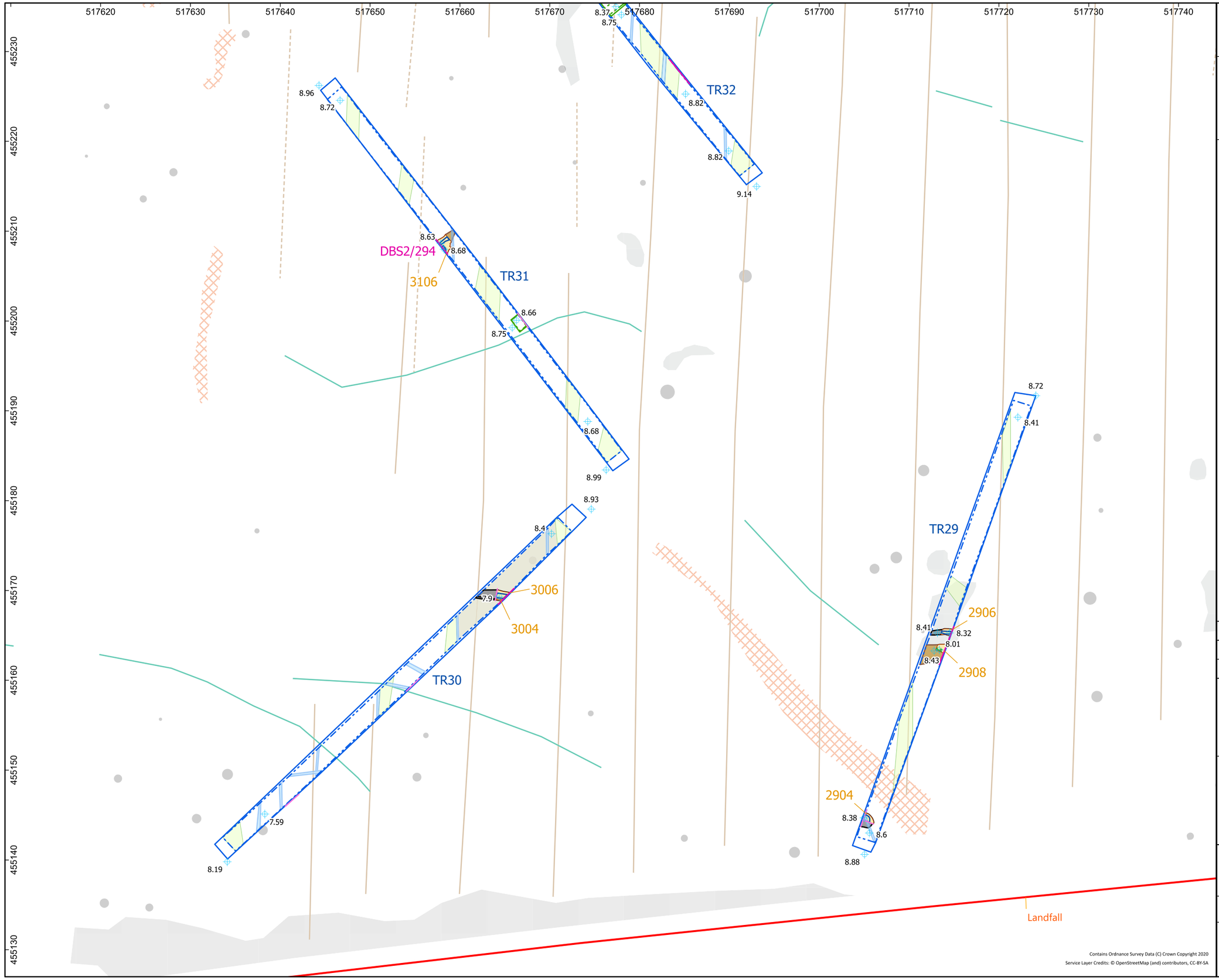
SCALE

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Figure 4.41

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 29, 30 and 31



Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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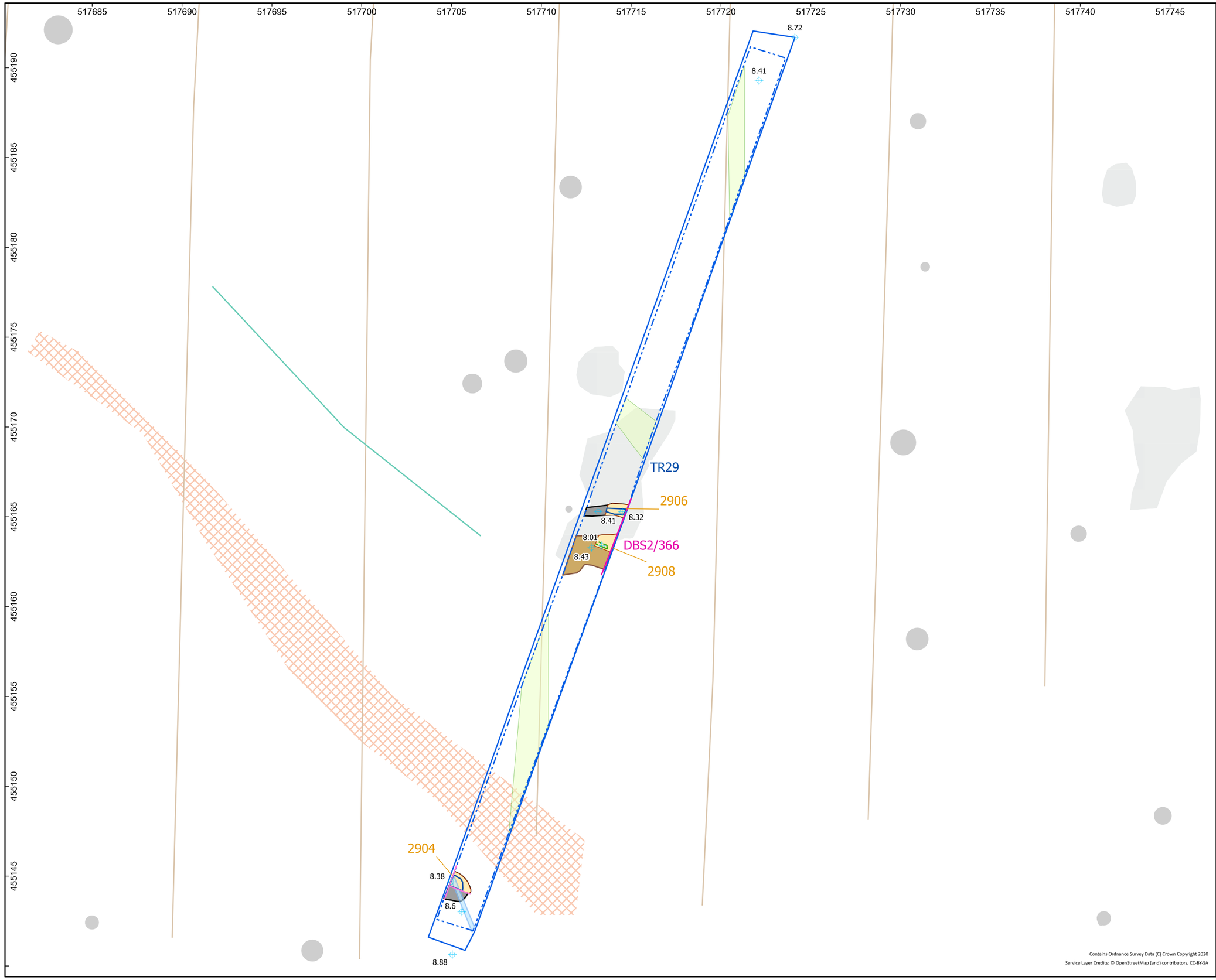


Figure 4.42

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 29

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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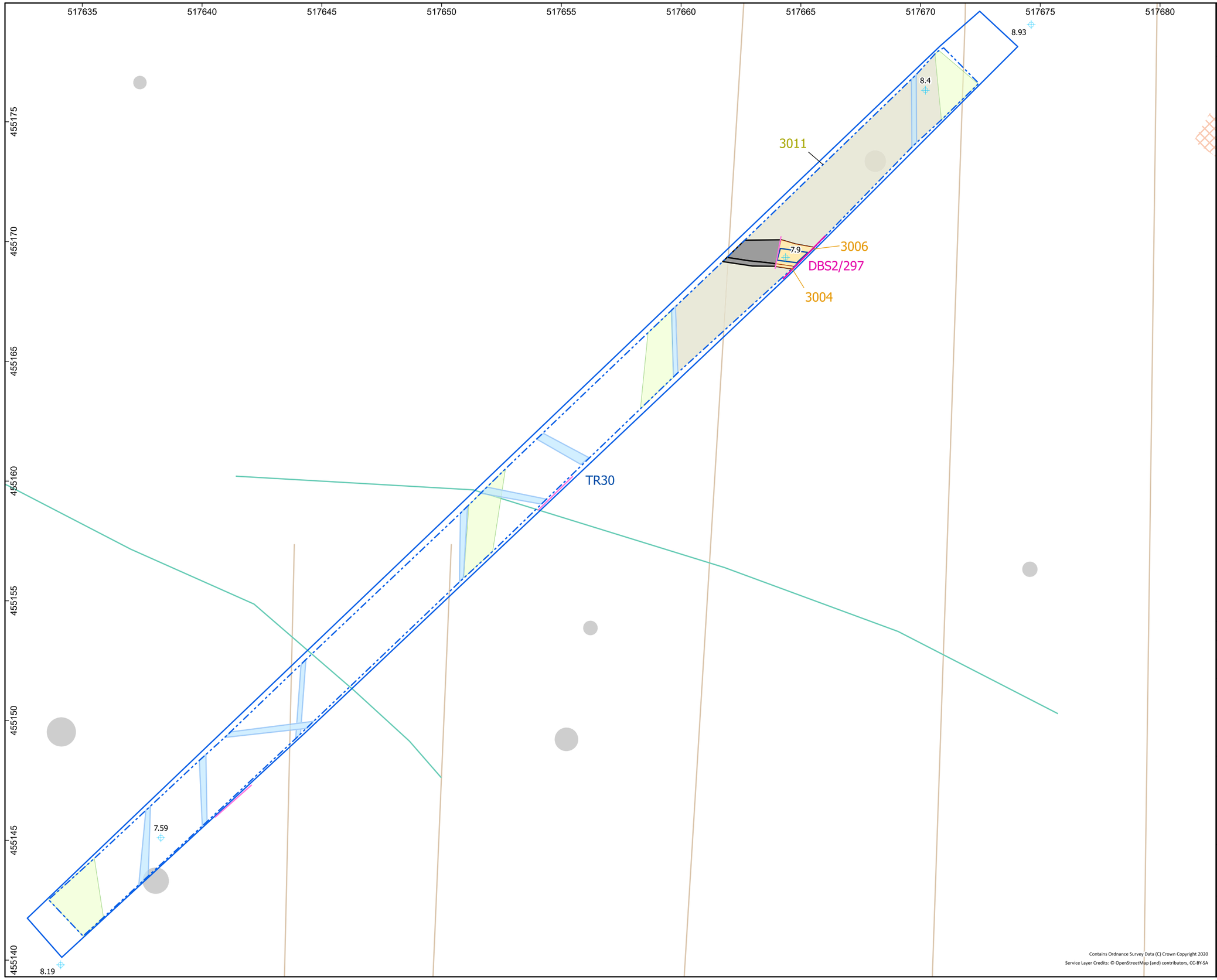


Figure 4.43

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 30

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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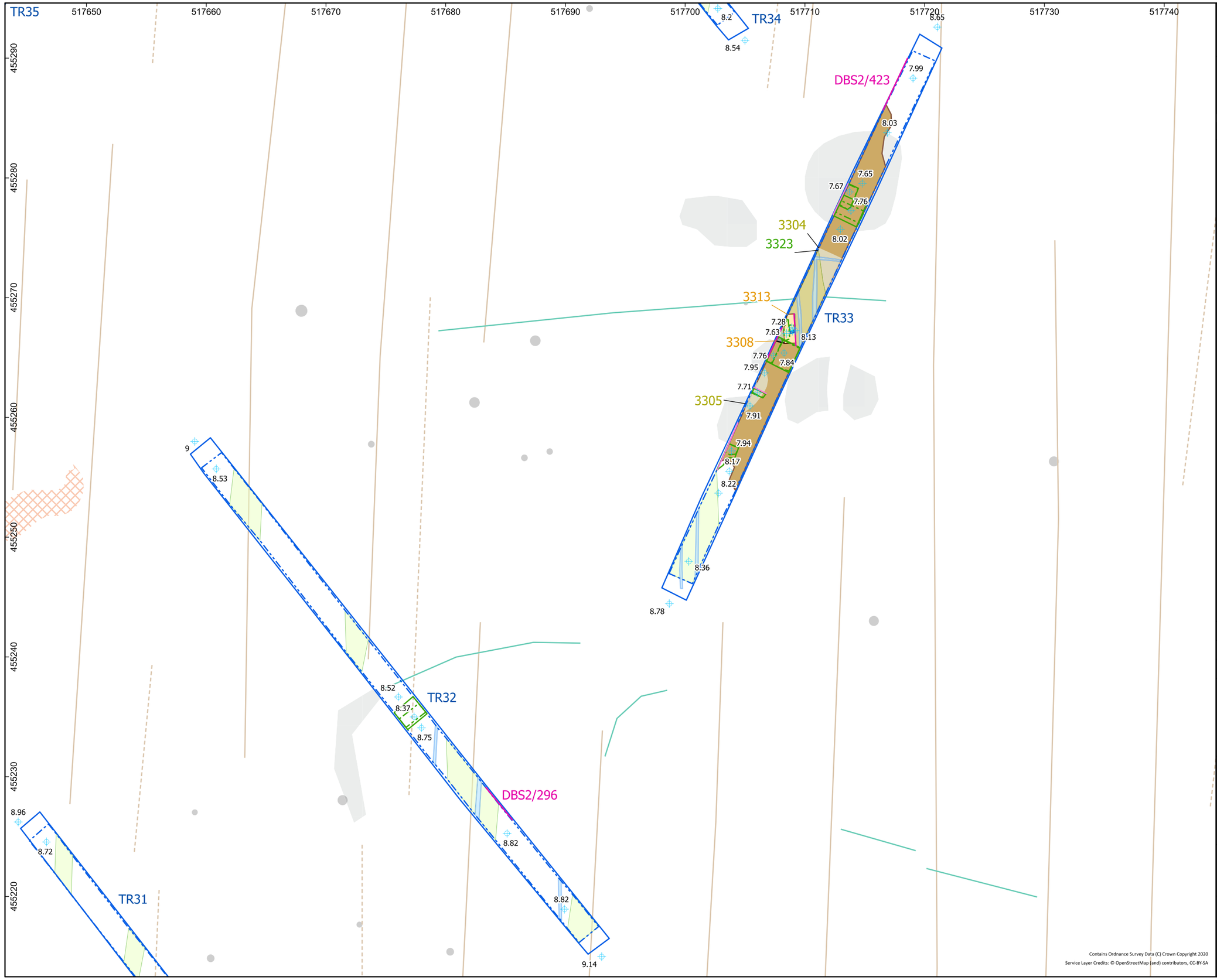
SCALE

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SCALE

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Figure	4.44

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 32 and 33

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:300 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m



Figure 4.45

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 33

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 2 m

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Figure 4.46

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 34 and 35

517620 517630 517640 517650 517660 517670 517680 517690 517700 517710

455340 455330 455320 455310 455300 455290 455280

8.59 8.26 8.3 3427 3431 3425 3409 3418 3421 3423 TR34 3437 3430 3435 3402 3415 3442 3413 3404 3454 8.2 8.54

8.53 8.2 8.11 8.14 3502 8.01 TR35 8.08 3508 8.15 7.32 7.76 8.01 3517 8.49

DBS2/423 8.03 7.65 7.67 7.76 TR33 3304 3323 8.02 3315

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Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit
- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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AOC Project No:	53087

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N

SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:300 @ A3

SCALE
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Figure 4.47

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 34

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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AOC Project No:	53087

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
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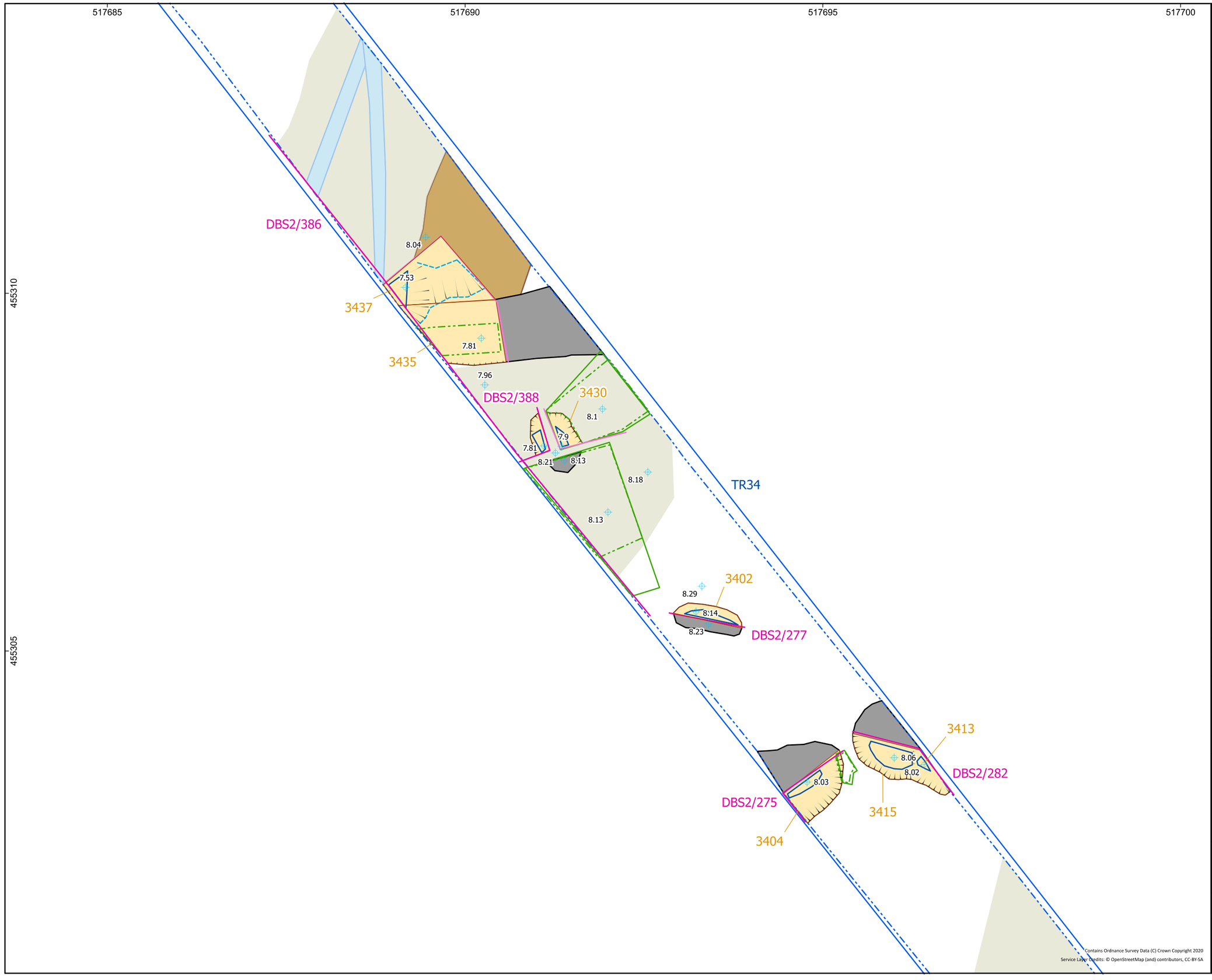
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SCALE

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Figure	4.48

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 34

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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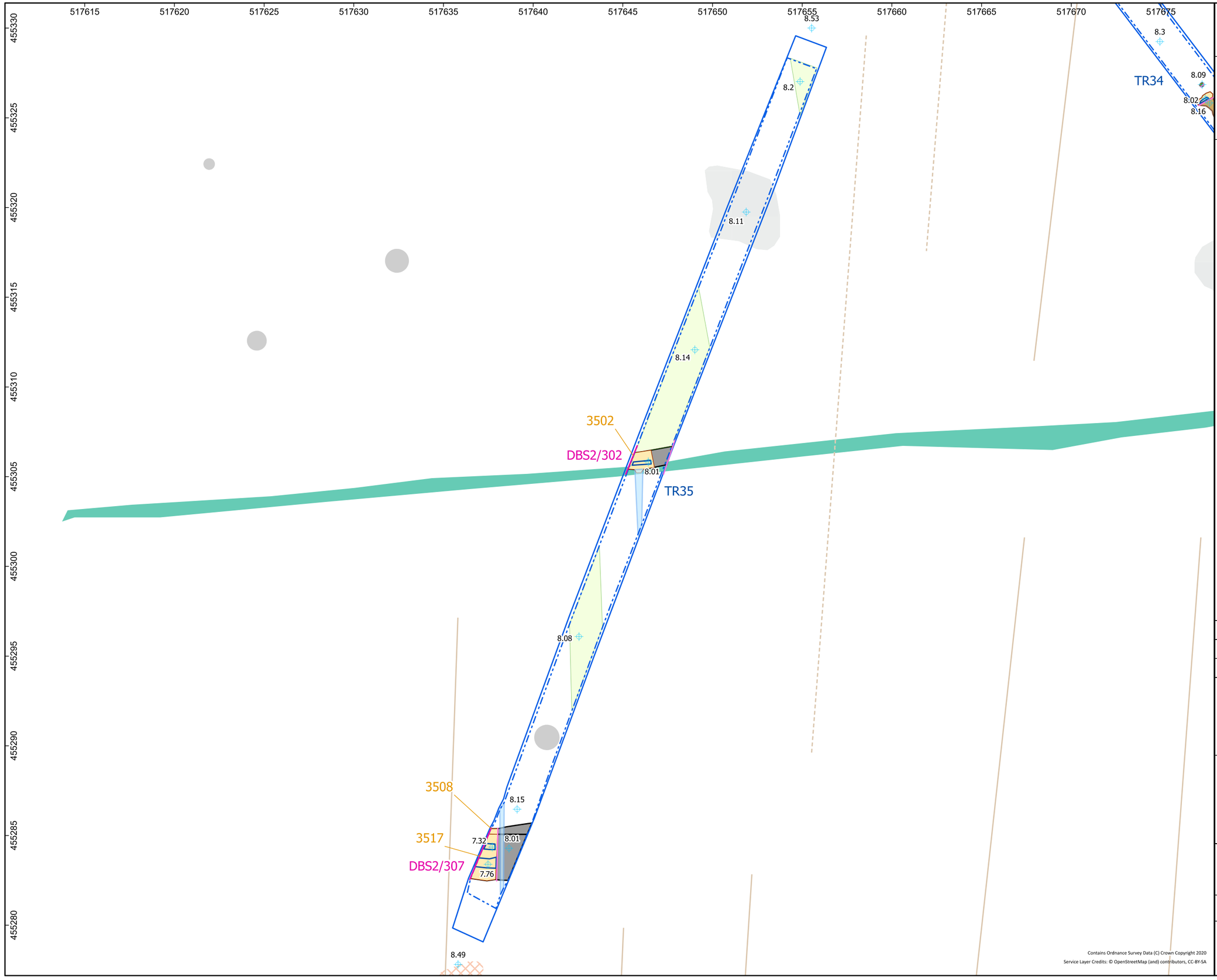
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SCALE

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SCALE

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Figure 4.49

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 35

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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SCALE

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SCALE

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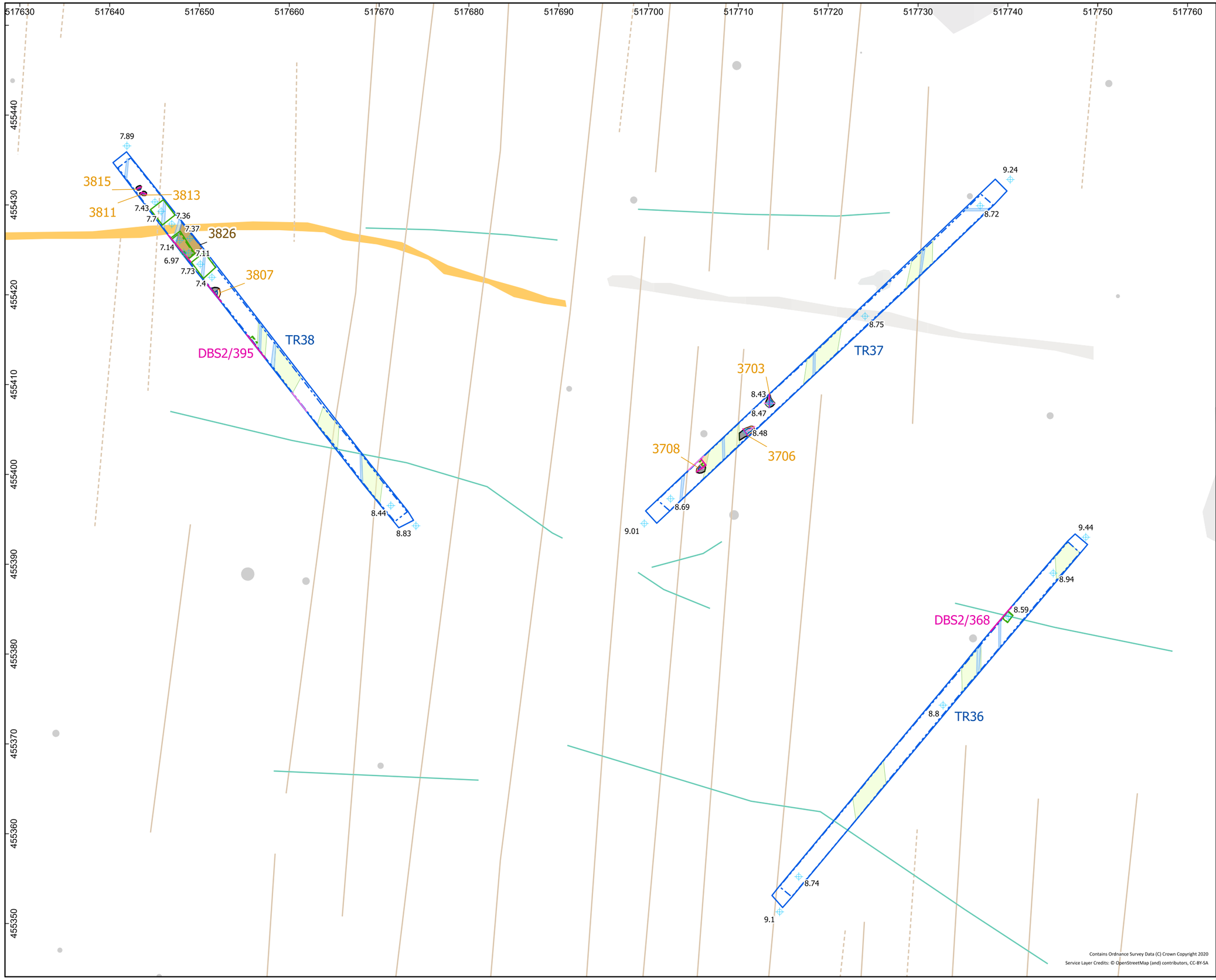


Figure	4.50

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 36, 37 and 38

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural

Deposit

- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Custom Use)
- Spot Height (m)

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

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517705
517710
517715
455410
455405
455400

3703
8.43
8.47
DBS2/369
8.48
3706
DBS2/374
TR37
3715
DBS2/375
3708
8.69

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Figure 4.51

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 37

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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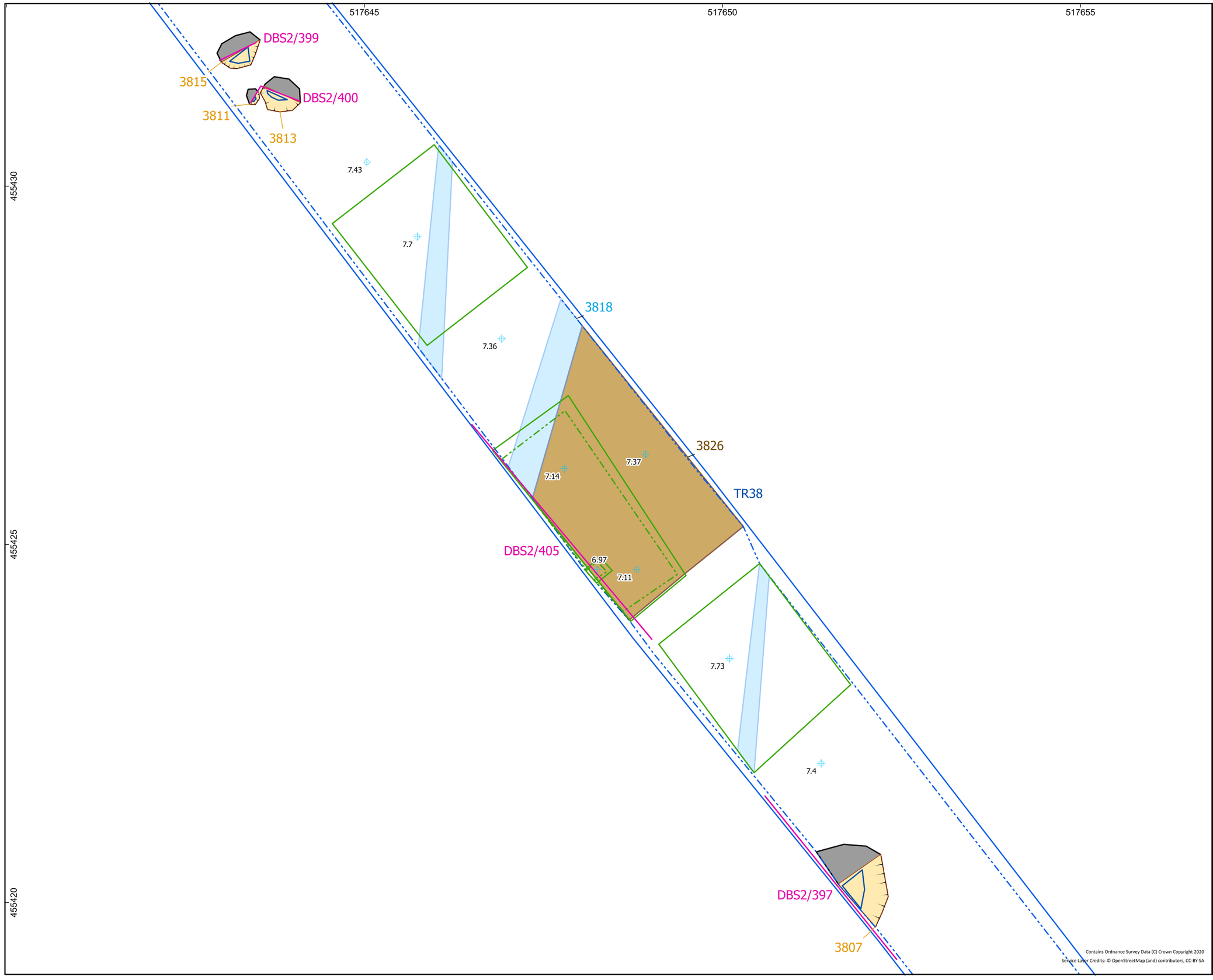
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SCALE

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Figure	4.52

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 38

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
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SCALE

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SCALE

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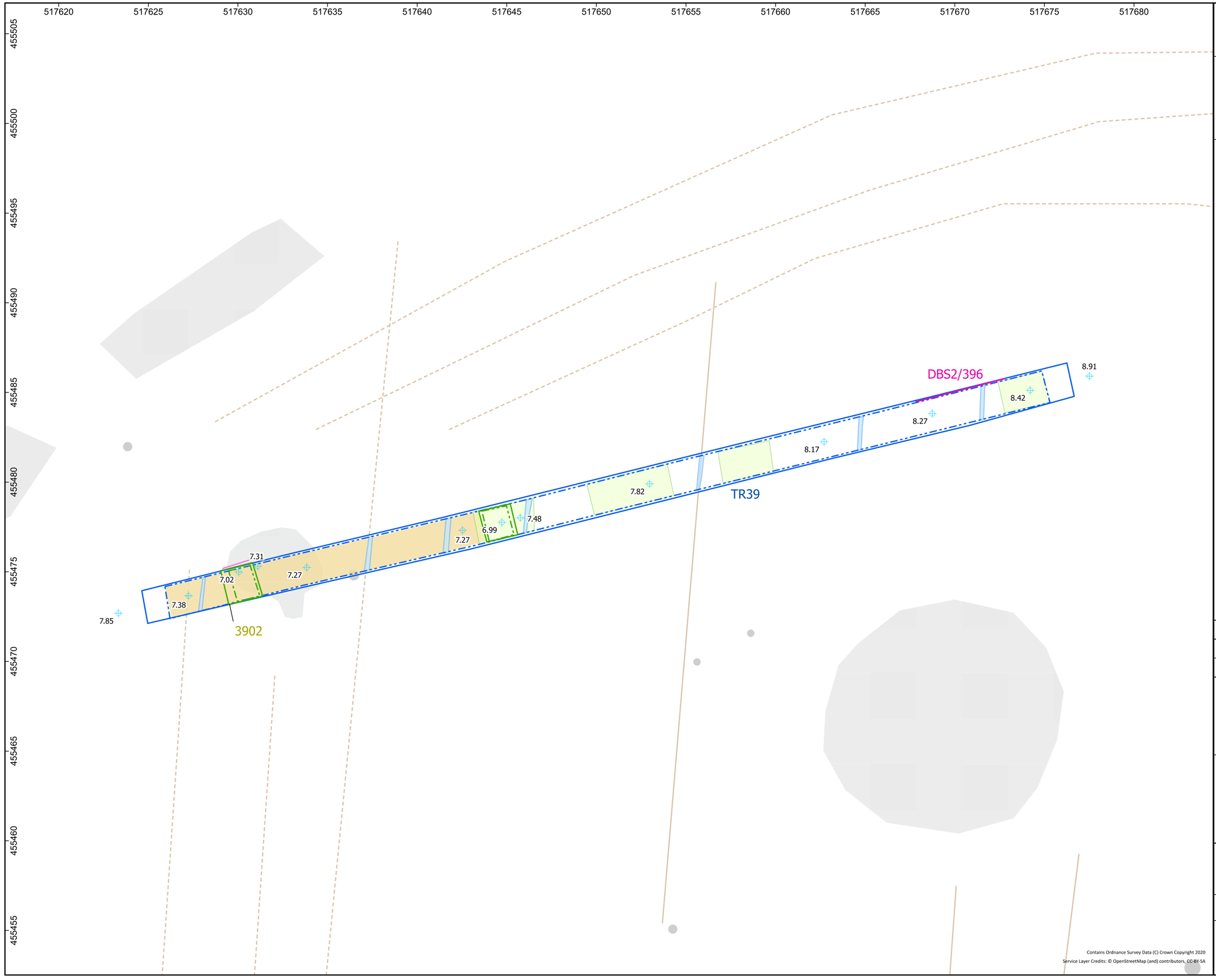


Figure 4.53

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 39

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spread (Custom Use)
- Spot Height (m)

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SCALE

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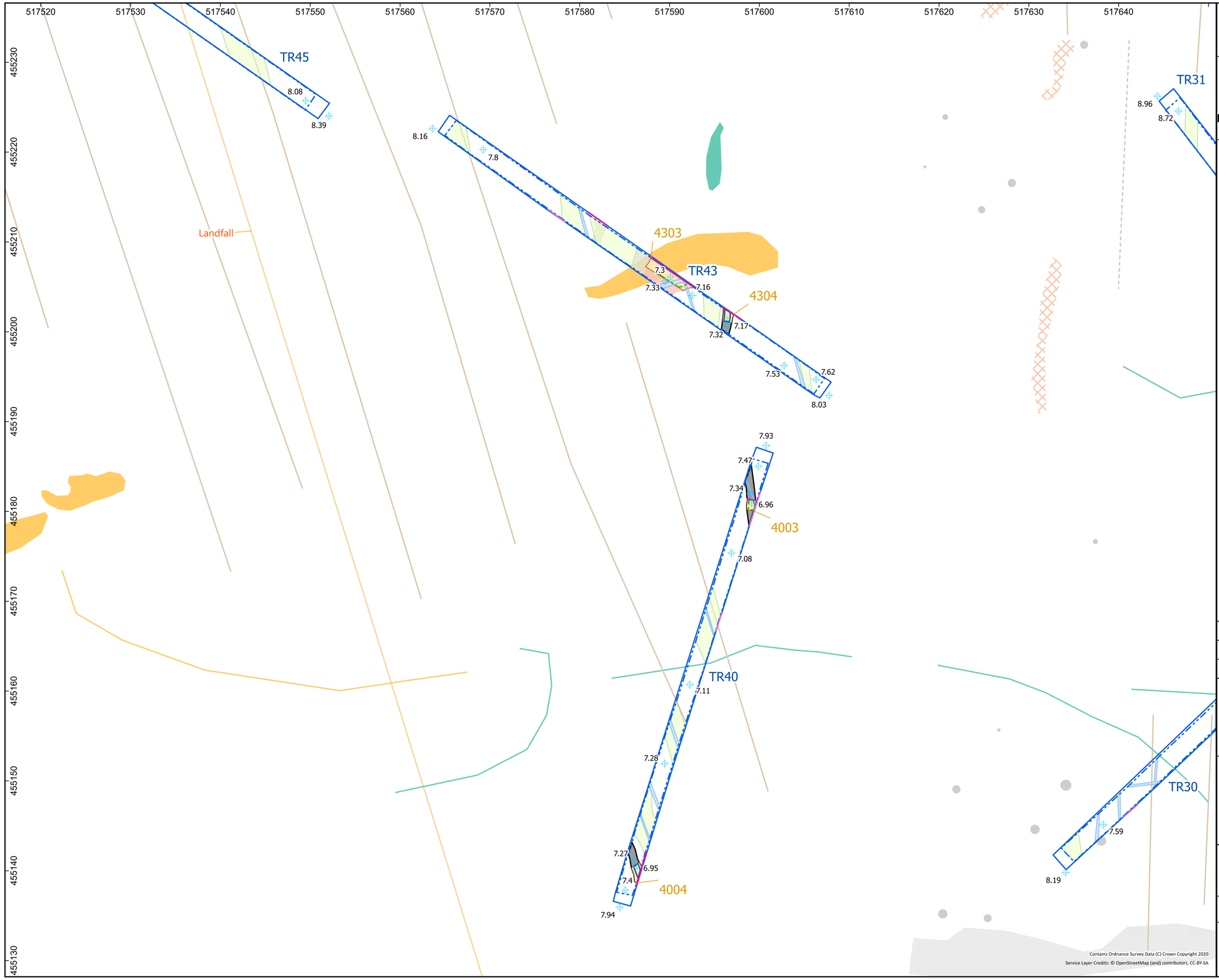


Figure	4.54

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 40 and 43

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Geology/Natural)
- Spread (Magnetic Disturbance)
- Anomaly (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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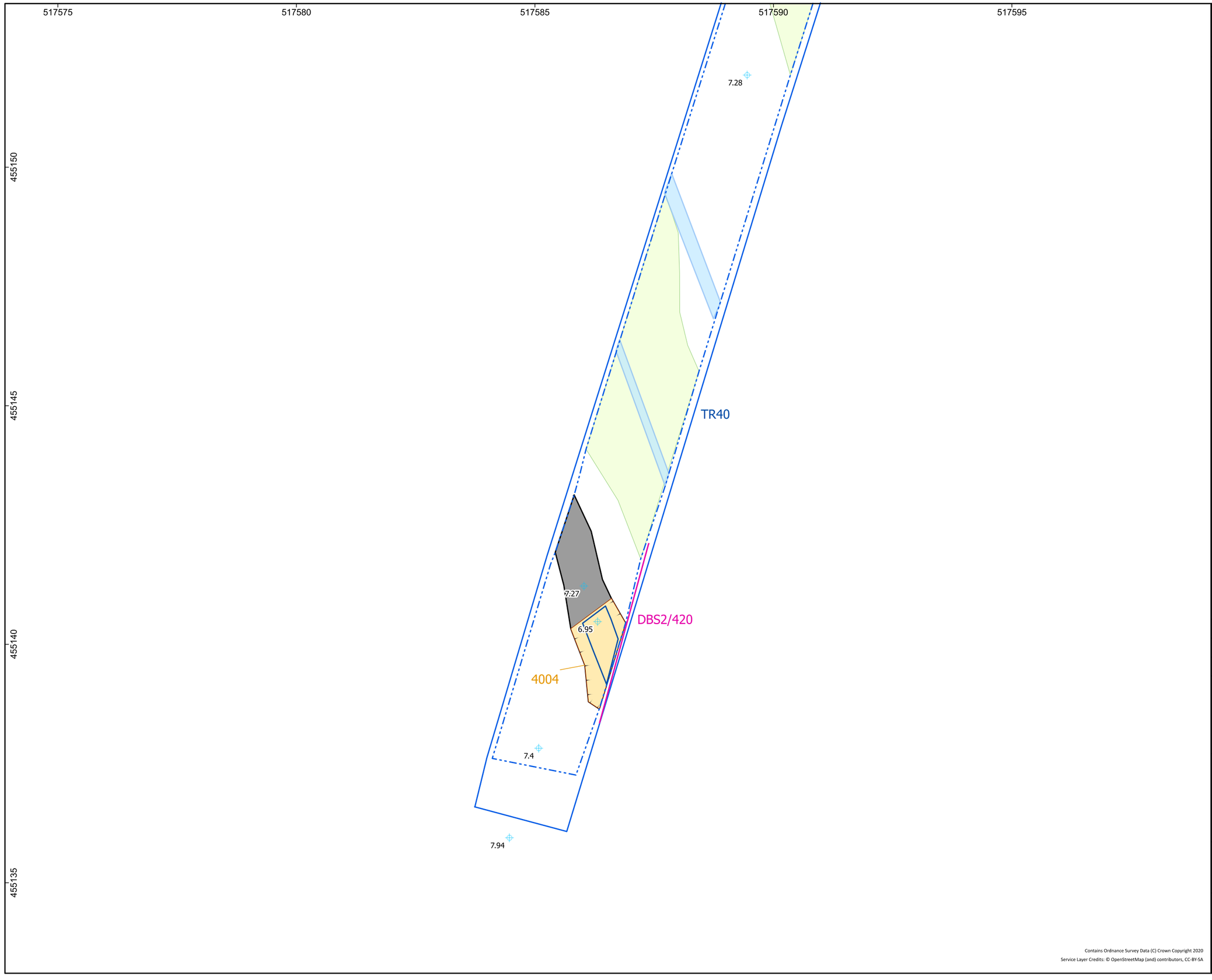


Figure	4.55

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 40

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

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Datum: OSGB 1936

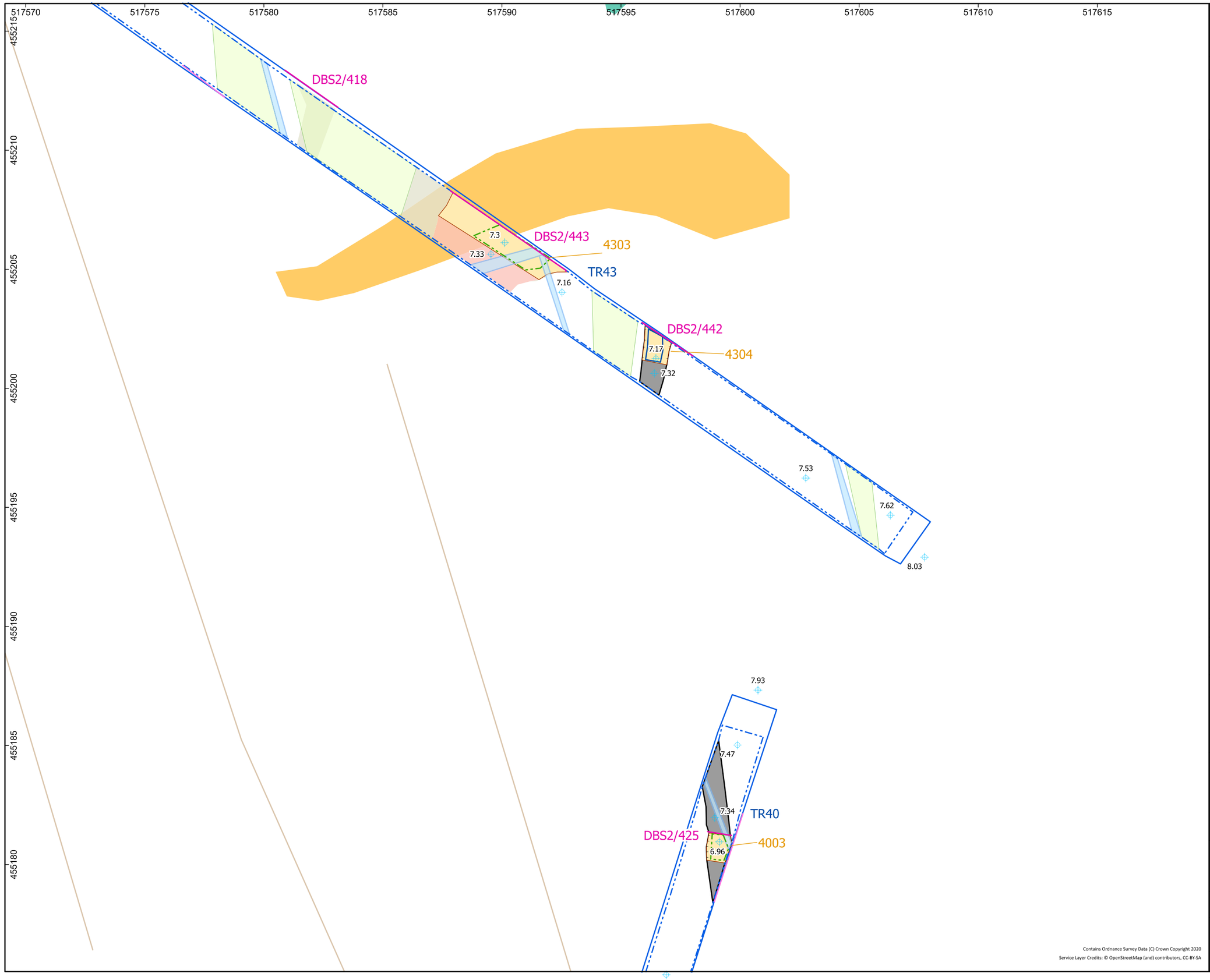
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Figure	4.56

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trenches 40 and 43

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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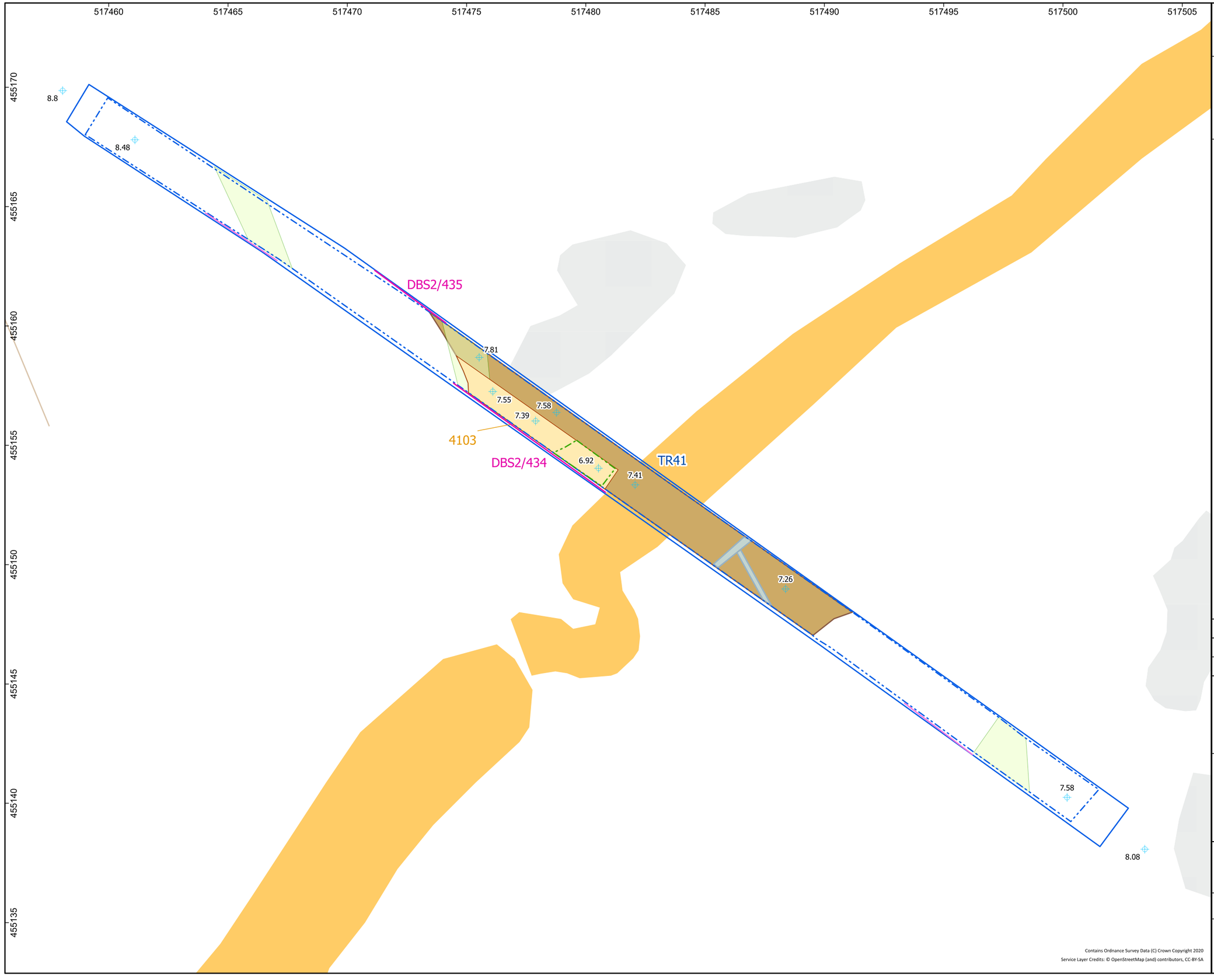


Figure	4.57

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 41

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
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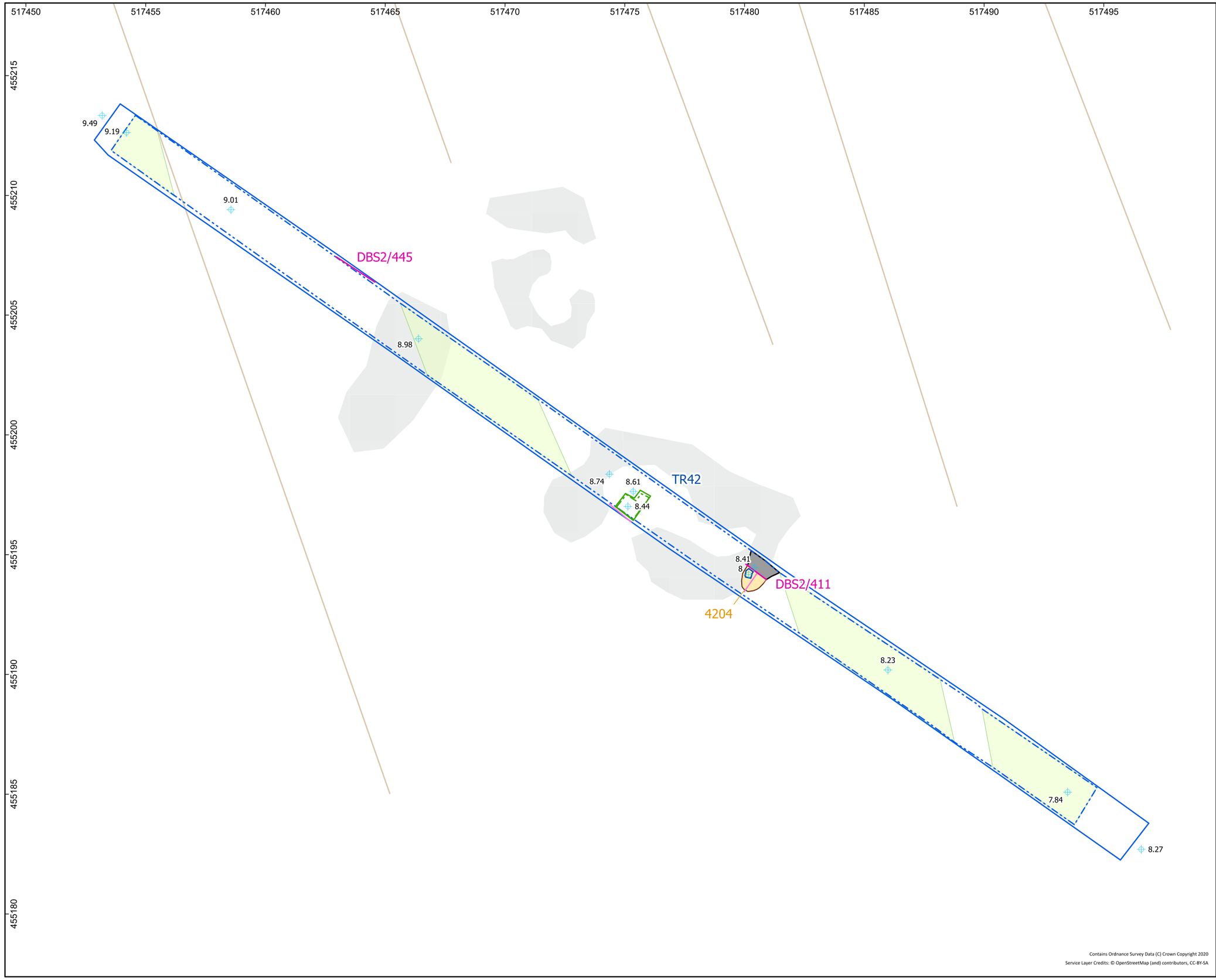


Figure 4.58

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 42

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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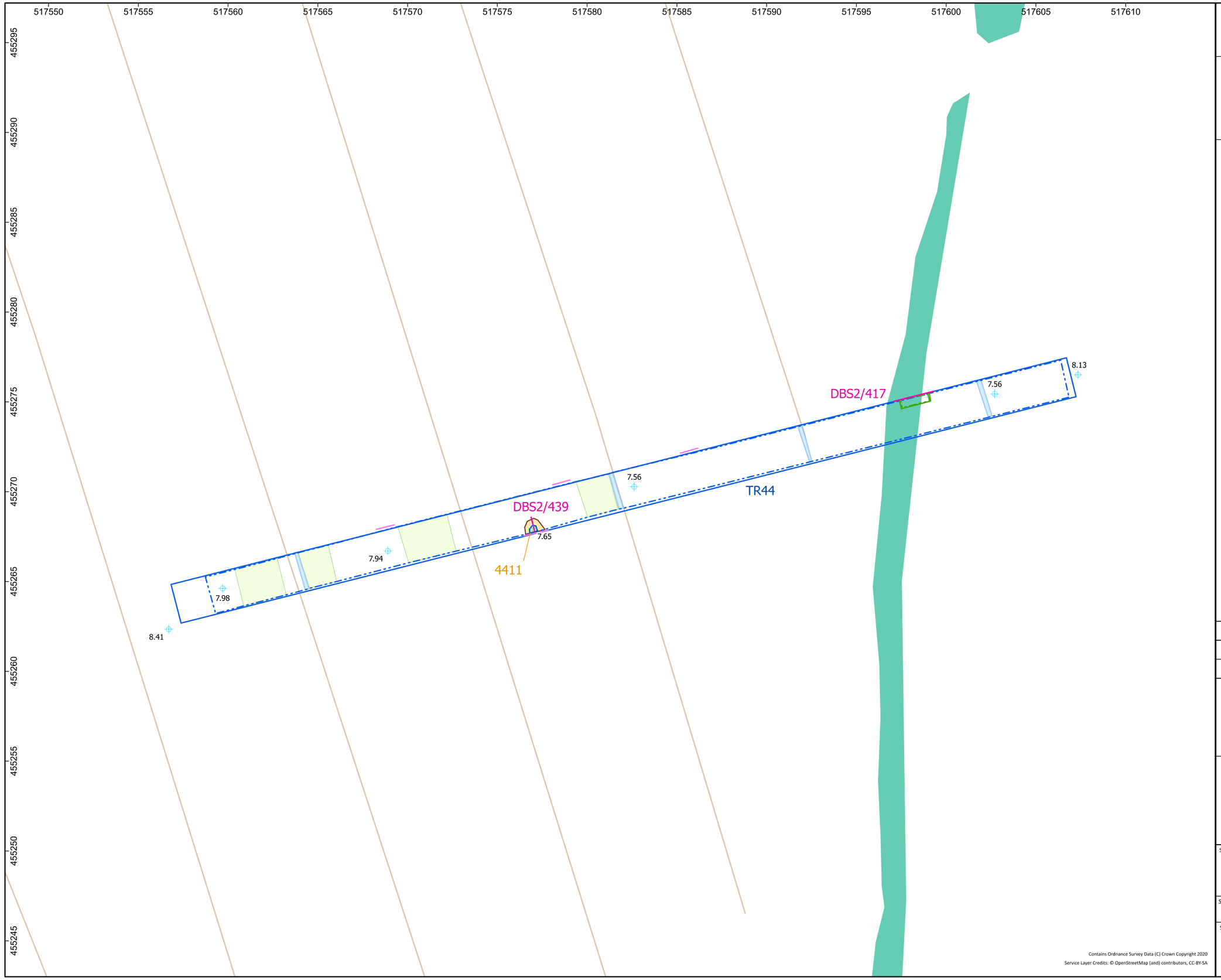


Figure 4.59

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 44

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Unclear Origin)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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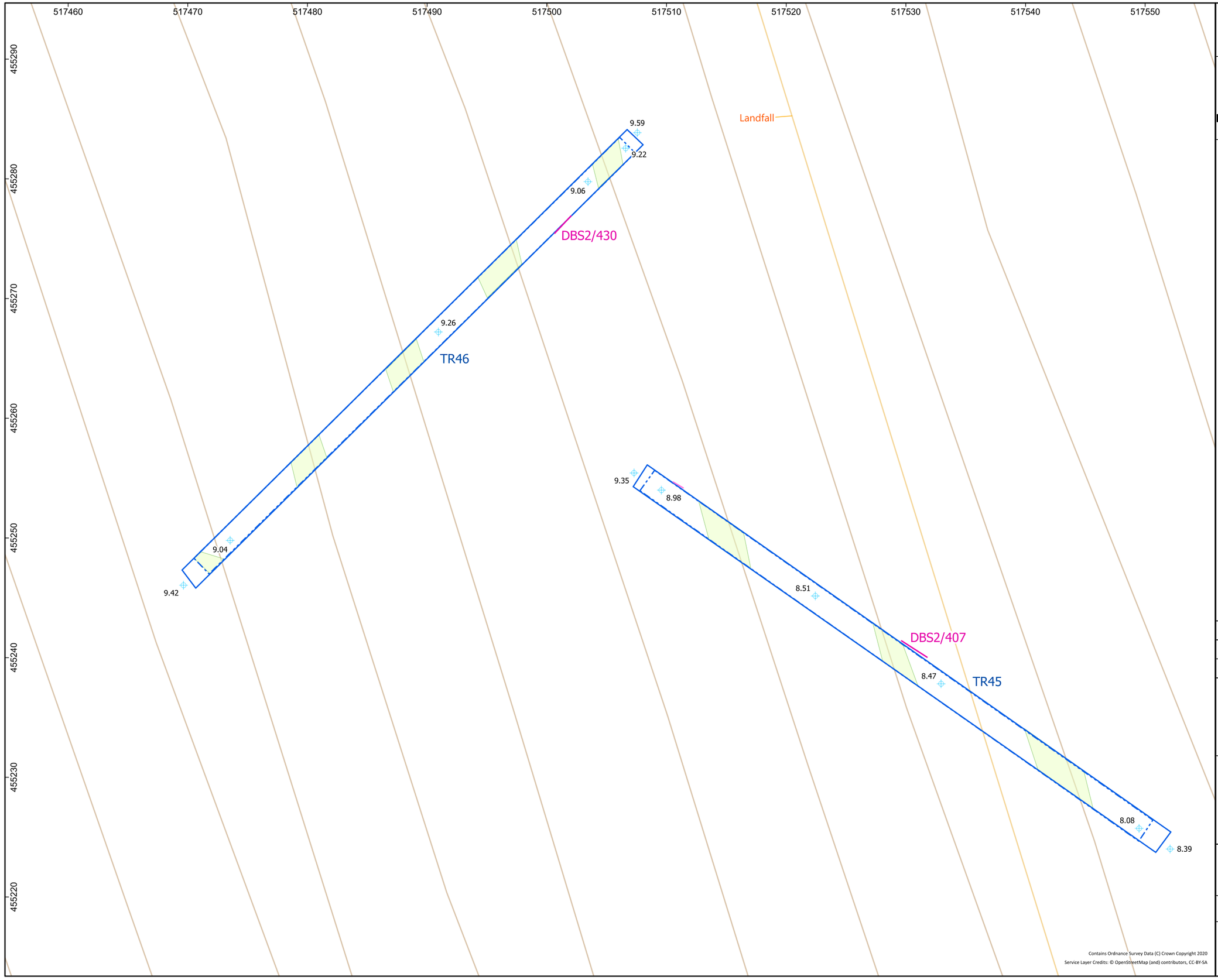
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Figure	4.60

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 45 and 46

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Furrow
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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SCALE

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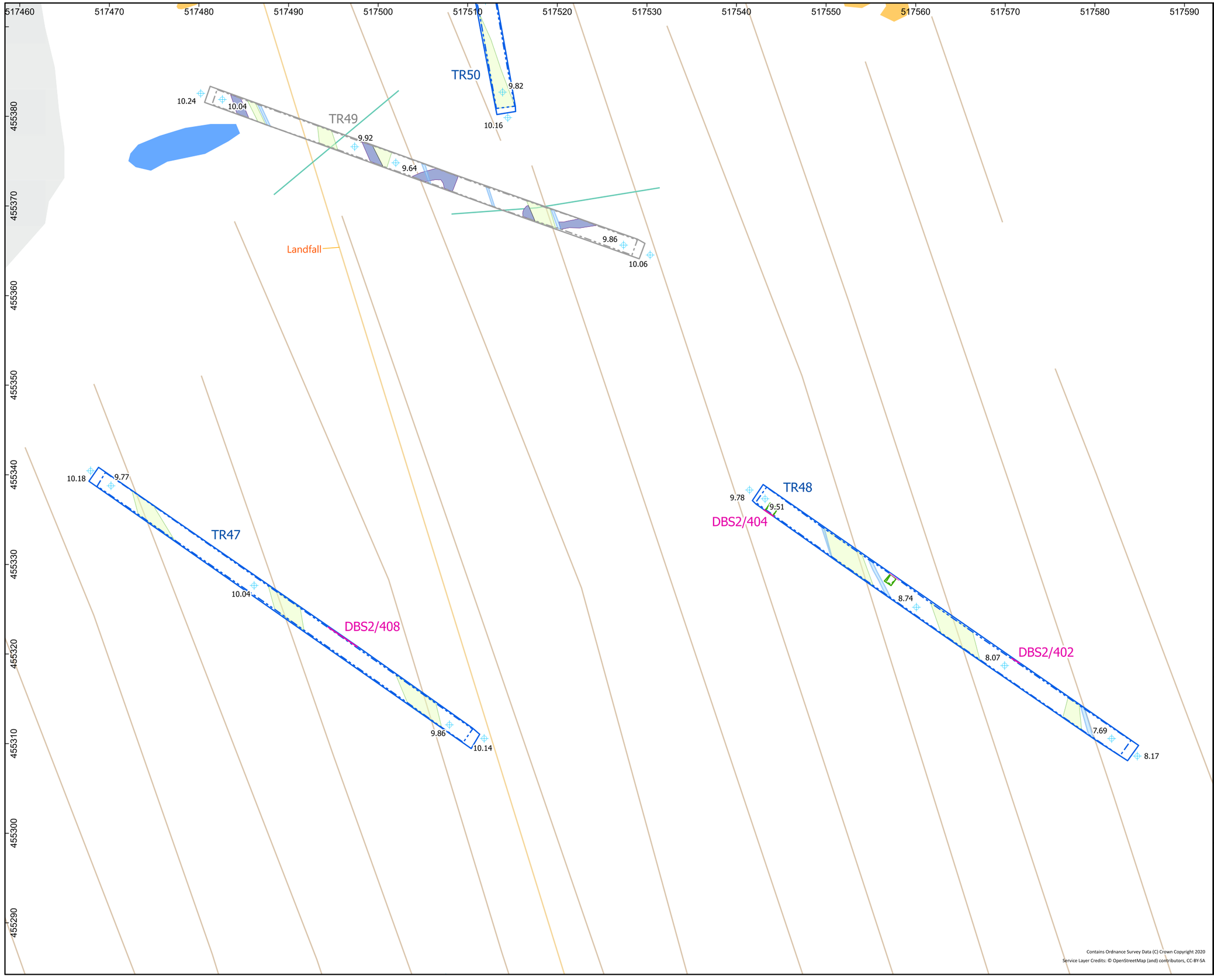


Figure	4.61

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 47, 48 and 49

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

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SCALE

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SCALE

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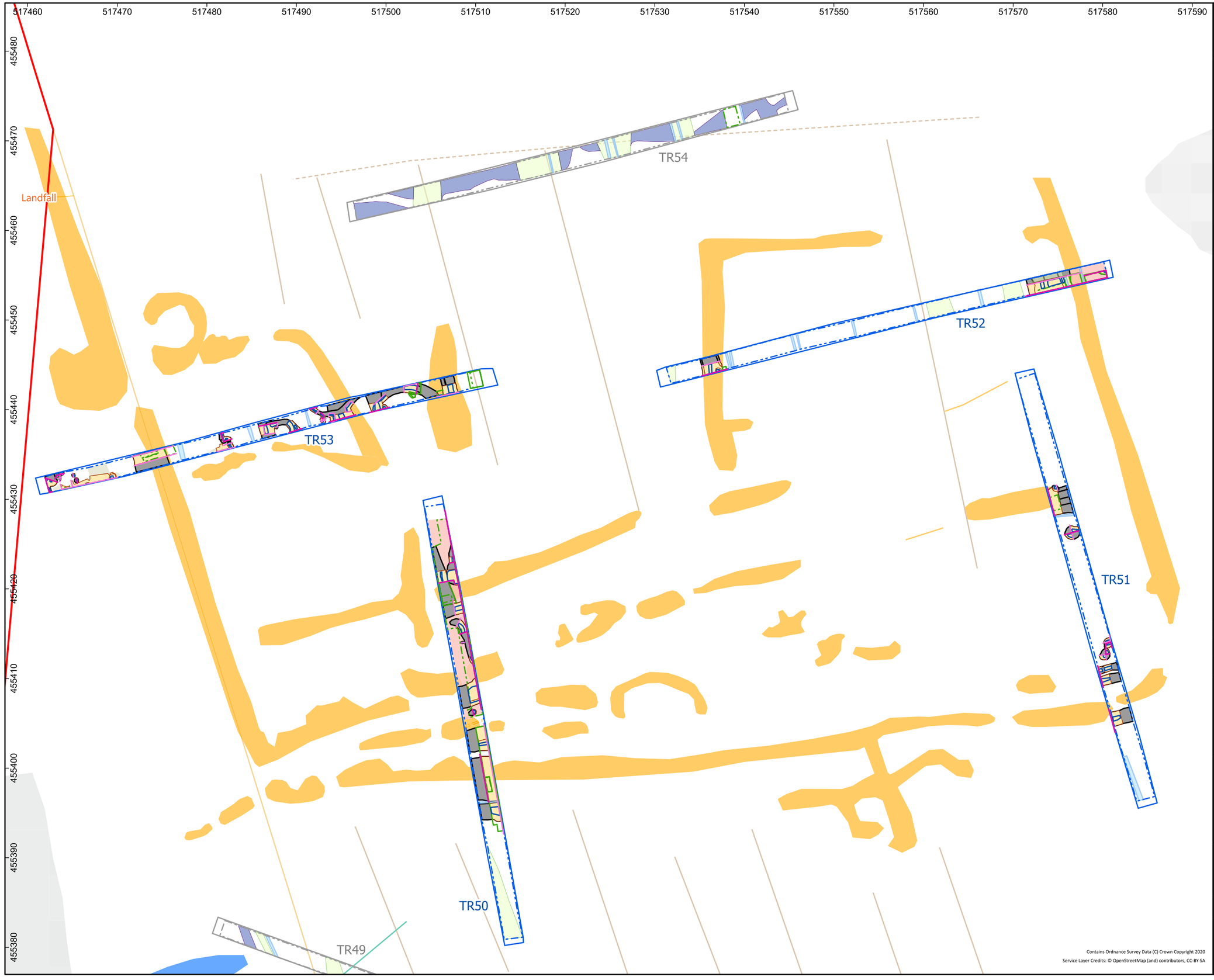


Figure 4.62

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trenches 50-54

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Service
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Spread (Unclear Origin)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)

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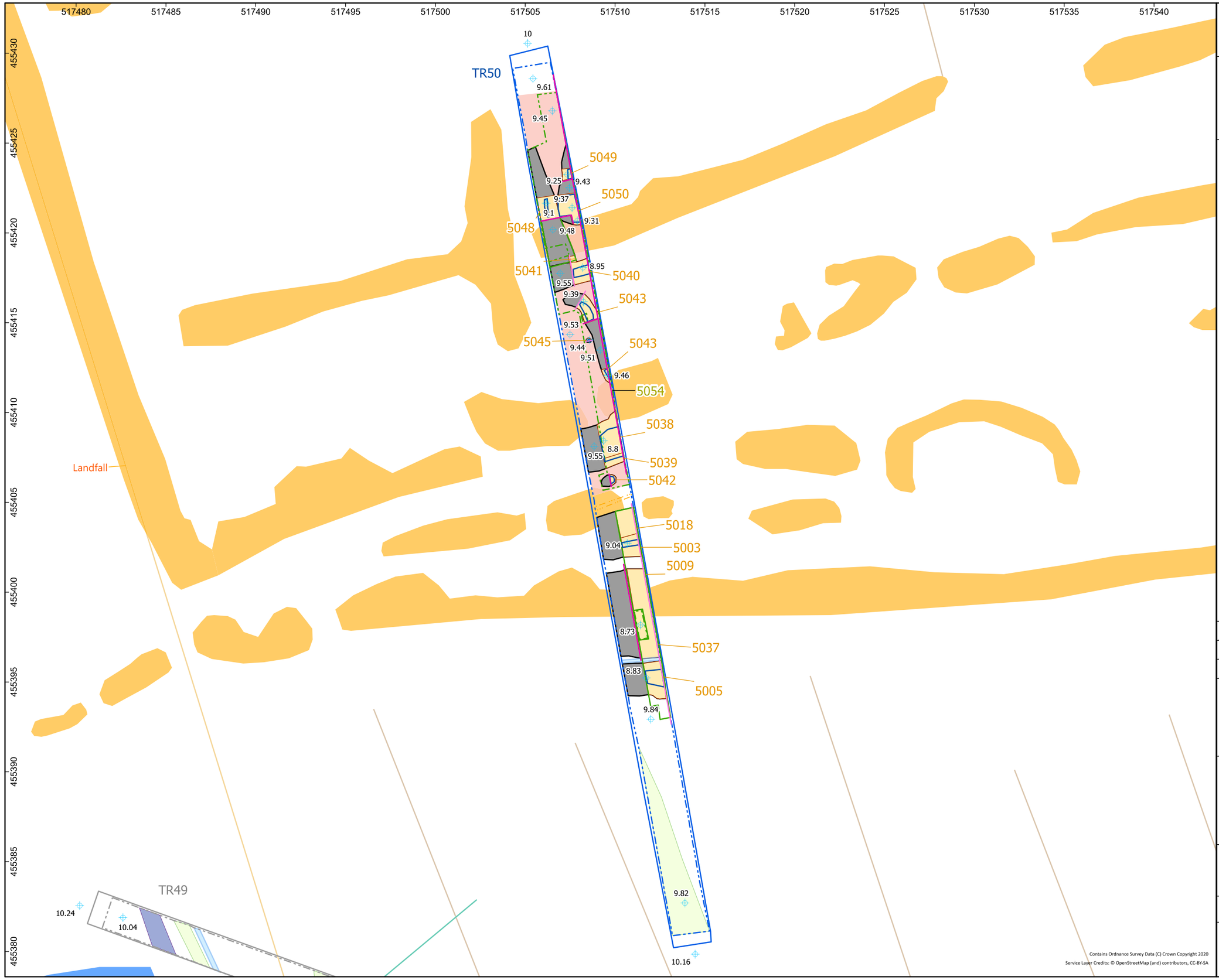
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SCALE

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SCALE

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Figure 4.63

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 50

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Service
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Anomaly (Historic Feature)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m



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Figure	4.64

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 50

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

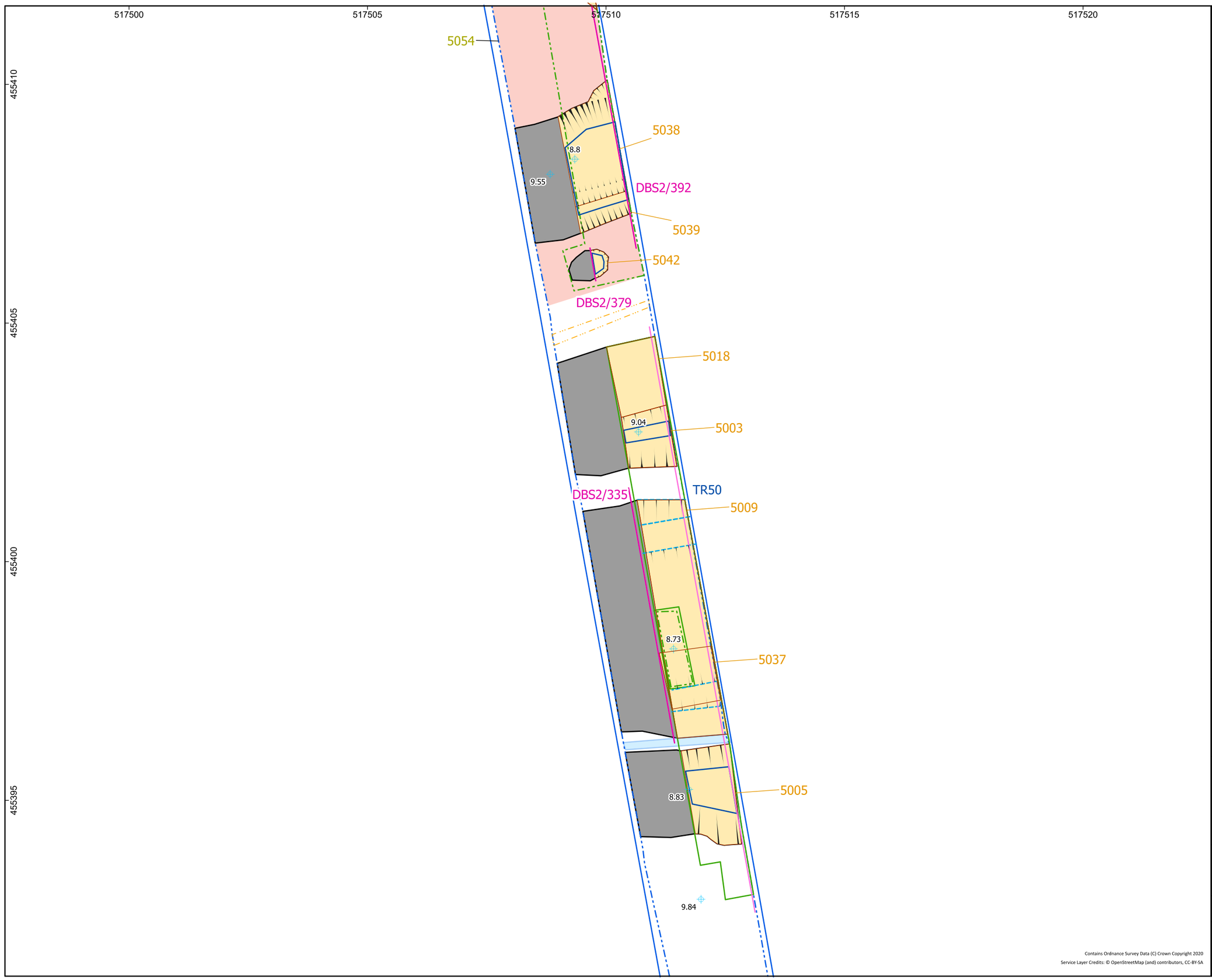
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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:75 @ A3

SCALE

0 3 m



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Figure	4.65

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 50

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Service
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

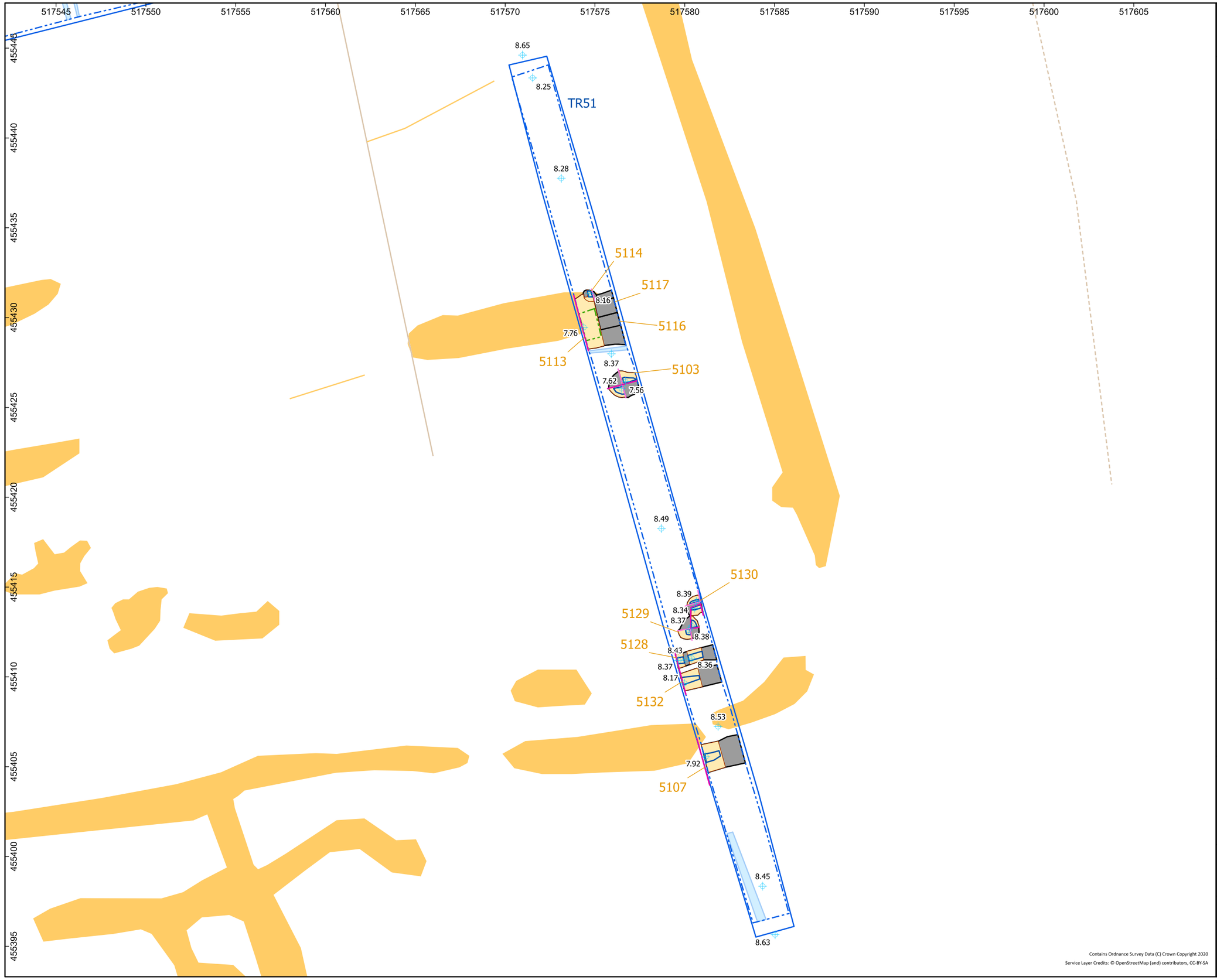
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:75 @ A3

SCALE

0 3 m



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Figure 4.66

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 51

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
DWG no:	01/53087/REP/01/01
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m

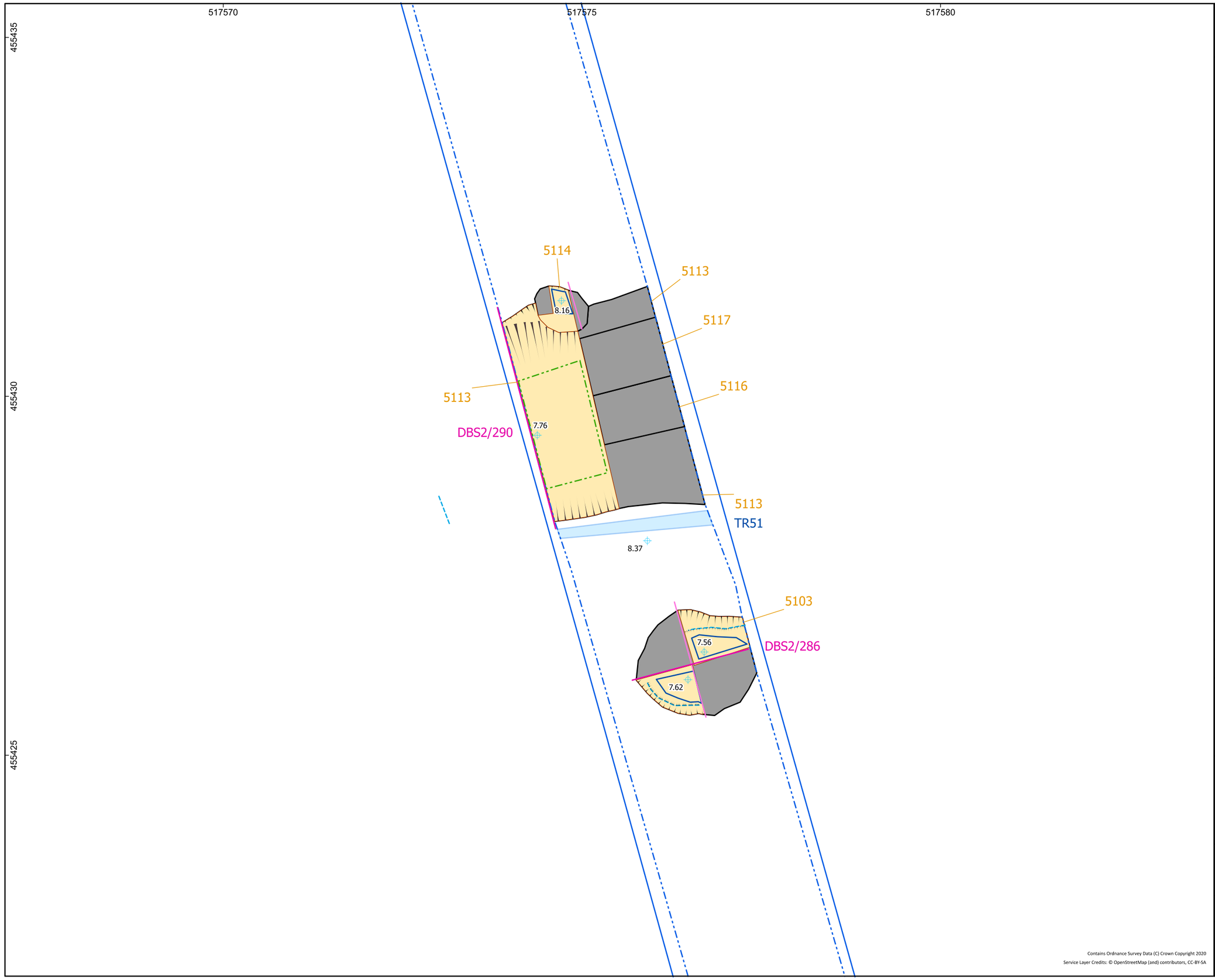


Figure 4.67

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 51

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

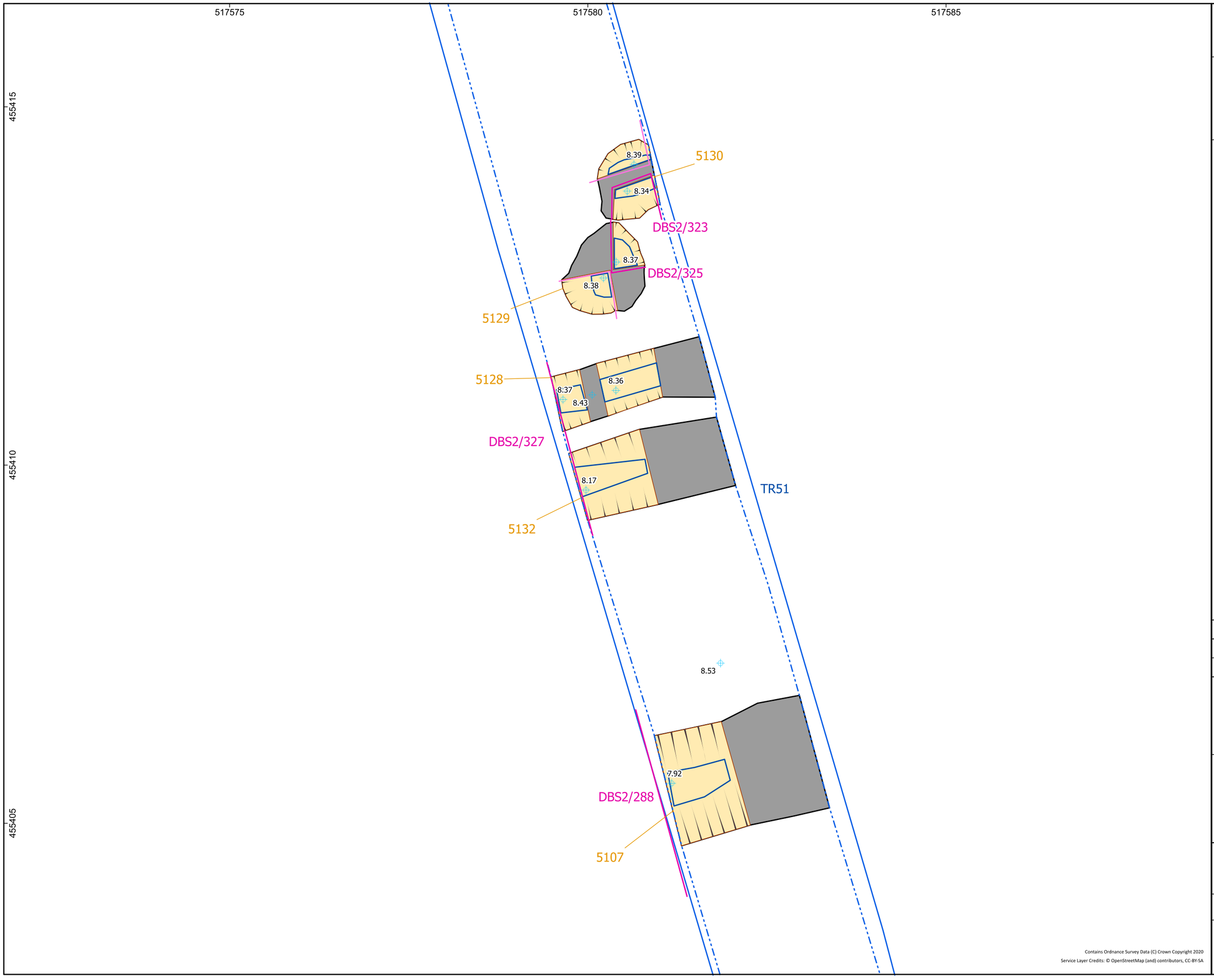
SCALE

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SCALE

0 — 2 m

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Figure	4.68

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 51

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 2 m

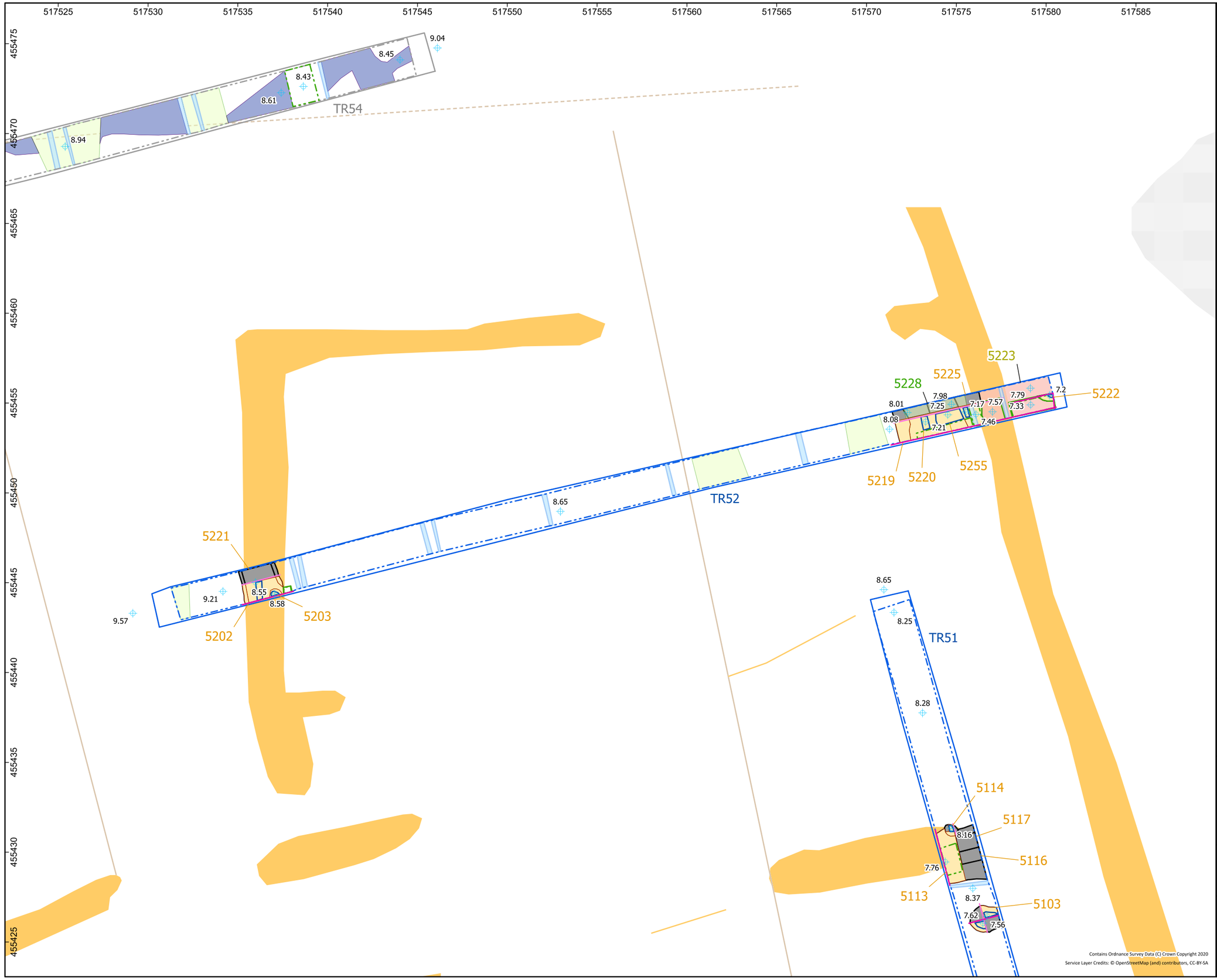


Figure	4.69

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 52

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spread (Ferrous/Iron Spike)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

0 10 m

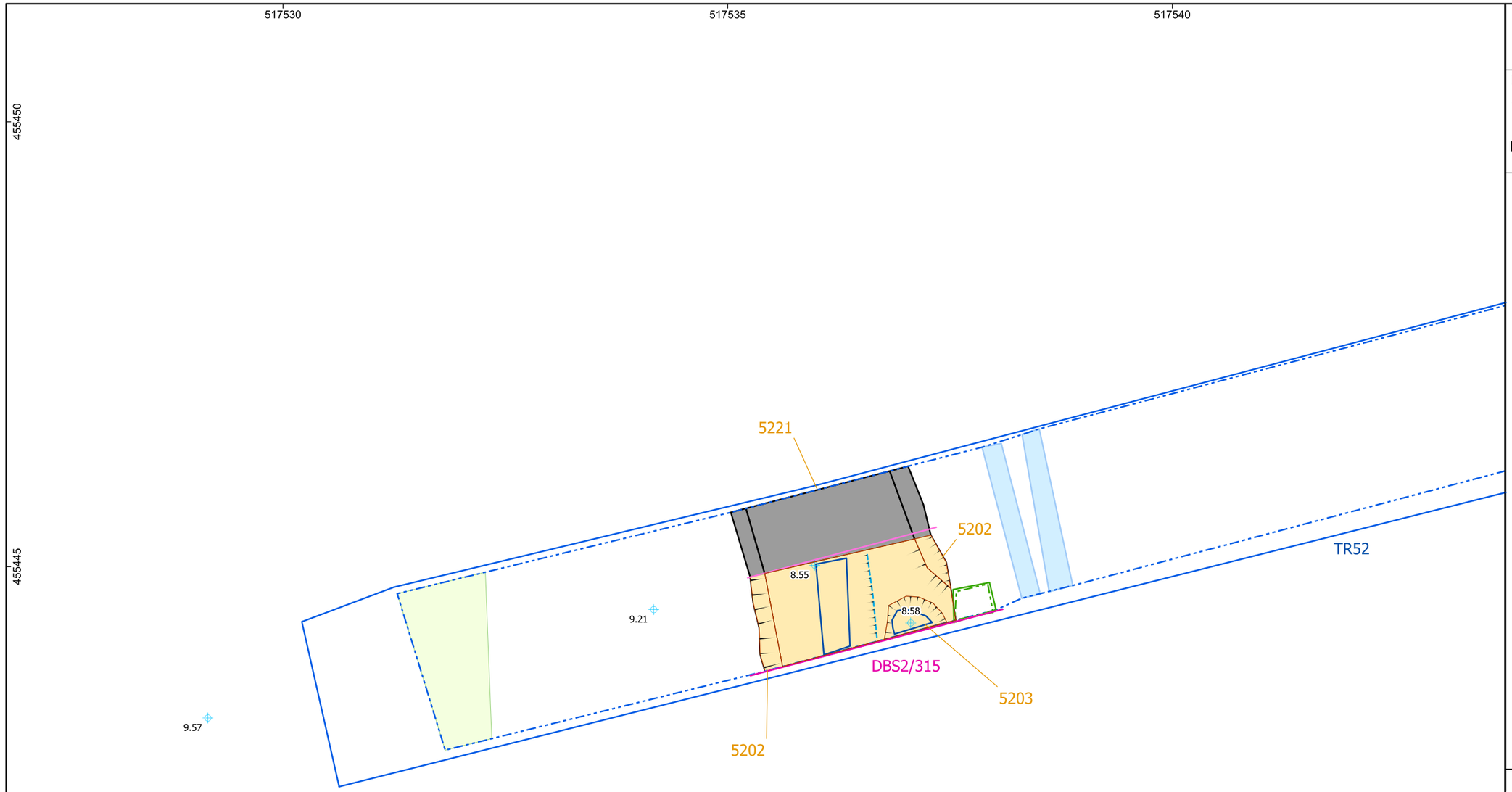


Figure 4.70

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 52

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 2 m

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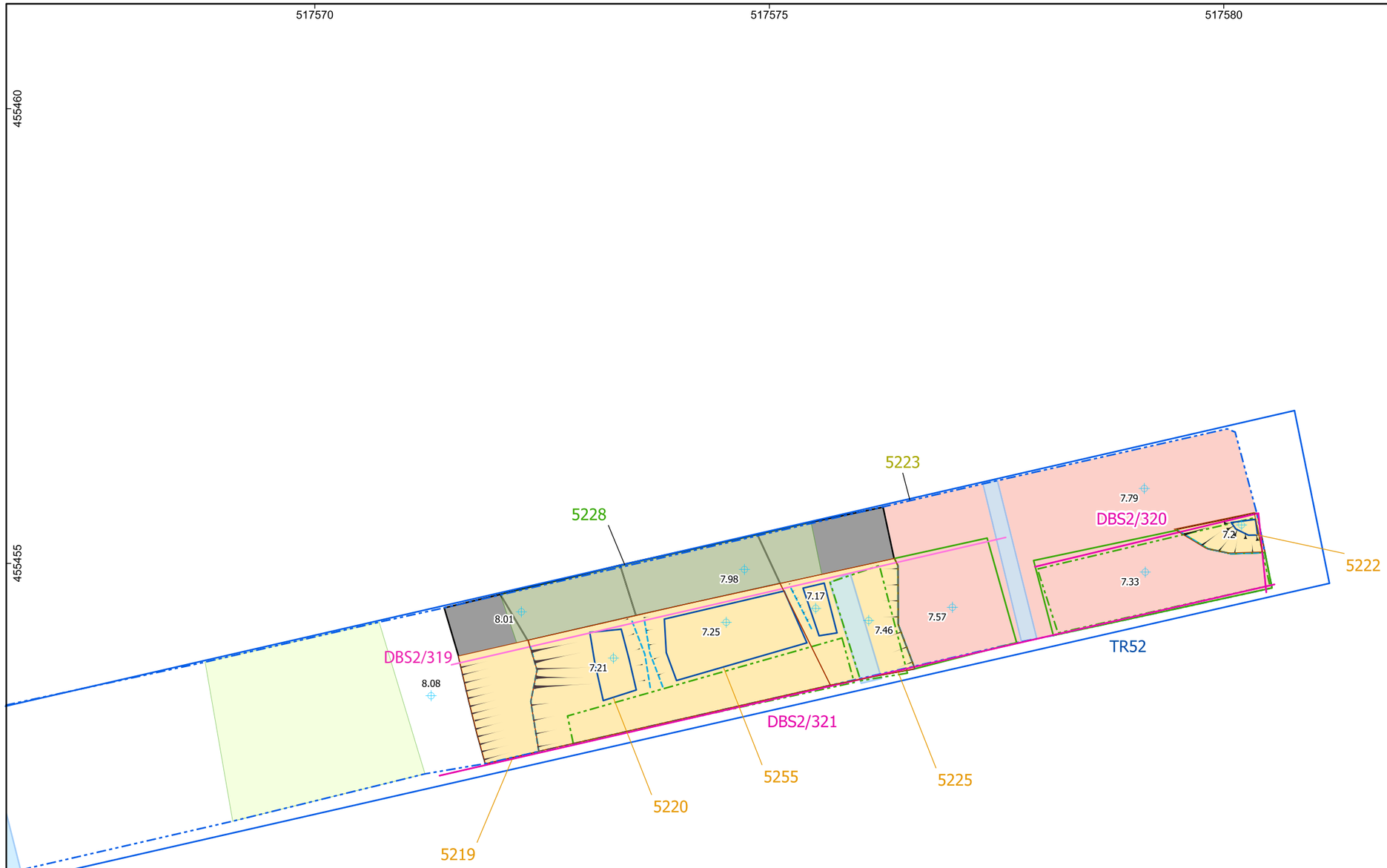


Figure 4.71

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 52

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

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SCALE

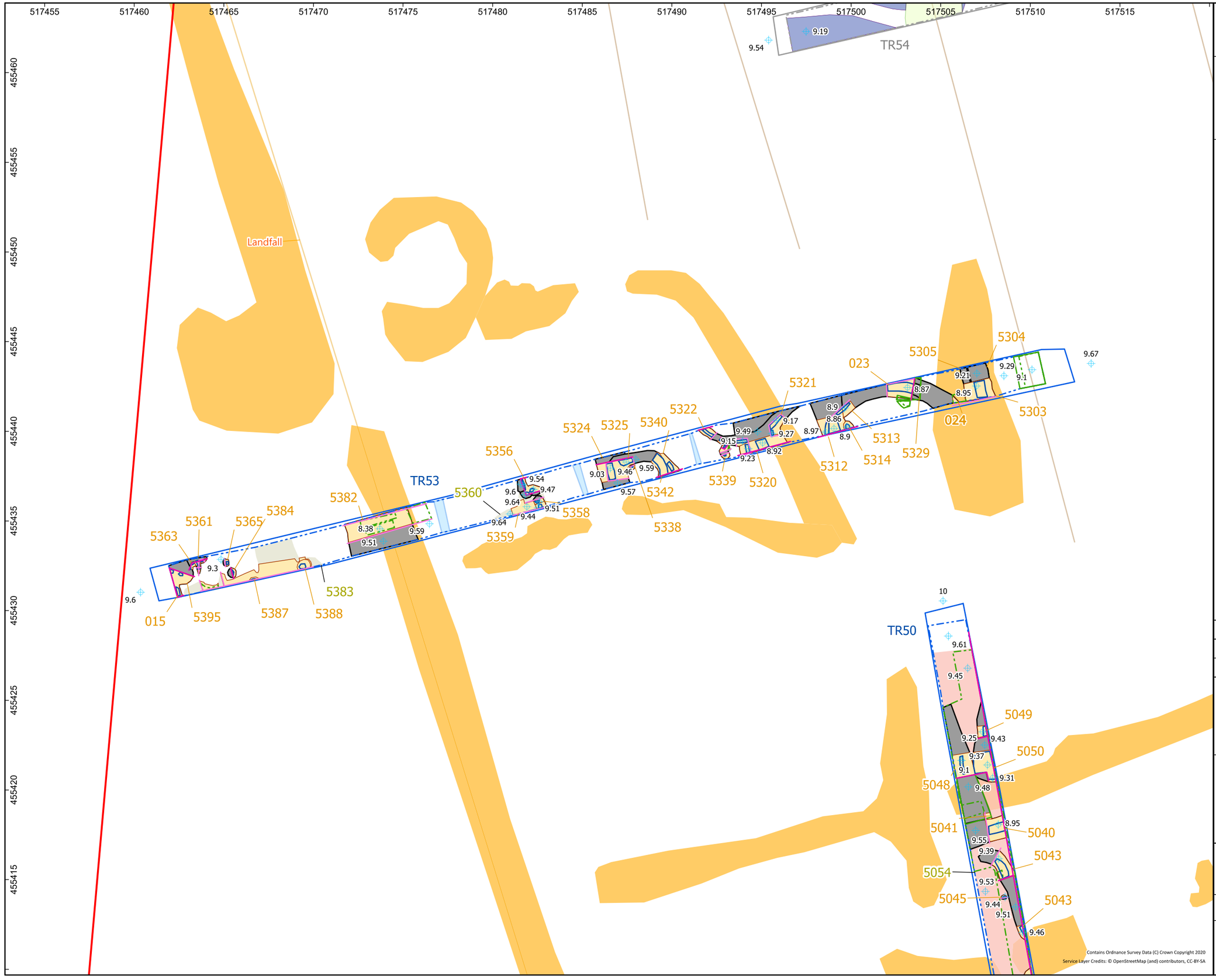
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Figure 4.72

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Trench 53



Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Top
- Trench Removed from Evaluation Scope - Base
- LOE Top
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Pre Ex
- Furrow
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Archaeological
- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section

Geophysics Interpretation - Magnetometer

- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ridge and Furrow)
- Anomaly (Possible Archaeology)
- Spot Height (m)

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SYSTEM

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:200 @ A3

SCALE

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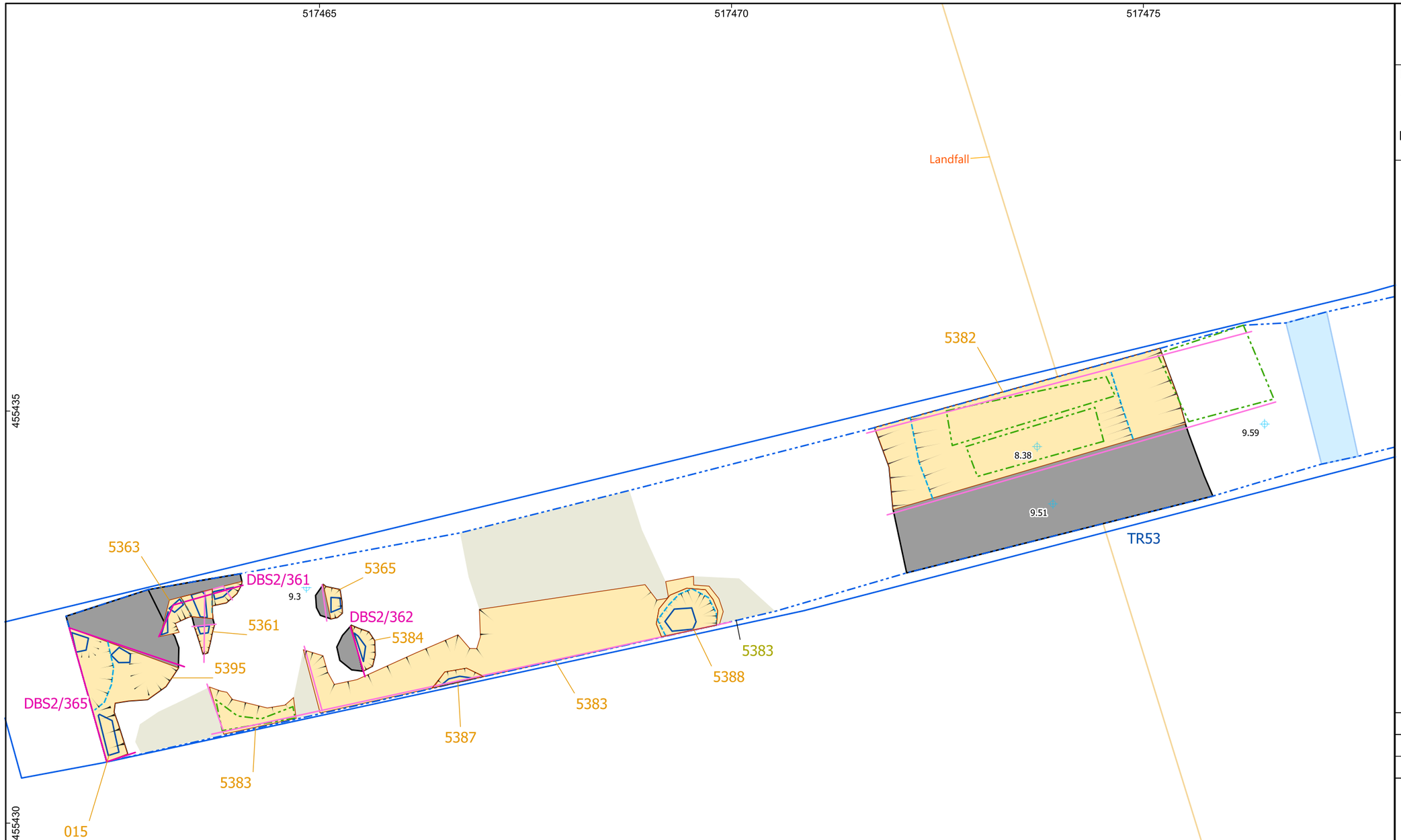


Figure 4.73

DOGGER BANK SOUTH, EAST YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, PHASE 1 TRENCHING

Landfall: Detailed Plan of Archaeology in Trench 53

Legend

- Onshore Development Area
- Landfall
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- LOE Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Field Drain

Deposit

- Geological
- Section
- Illustrated Section
- Break of Slope
- Spot Height (m)

Drawn/checked:	SD
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SYSTEM

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Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:50 @ A3

SCALE

0 2 m

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