

**Archaeological Evaluation:
Land West of Kelham, Nottinghamshire,
Interim Report**

August 2023



Report No. 2222
By
Irene Garcia Rovira



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Summary

In March 2023, Archaeology England Ltd was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land west of Kelham, Nottinghamshire – NGR SK 76640 55525. The evaluation was undertaken in association with the proposed development of a solar farm.

A total of 106 trenches were excavated across the 3 fields that made-up the site. Of these 36 contained no archaeological features. There were 278 features excavated across the site, which ranged in date from the Neolithic to the post medieval period. The NMP data and geophysical survey suggested at least three discrete areas of settlement across the site, which appears to have been confirmed by the evaluation. An area of settlement was recorded along the northern edge of Field 1, with two other settlements located along the western and eastern edges of Field 2 respectively. These settlements are thought to be of Iron Age and Romano-British date, although the full assessment of the artefacts will need to be concluded before these dates can be confirmed.

This report is an interim report, produced at the request of Sirius Planning Ltd. A full assessment report will be produced in due course.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In March 2023, Archaeology England Ltd (henceforth AE) was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land west of Kelham, Nottinghamshire – NGR SK 76640 55525 (Figure 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in association with the proposed development of a solar farm.
- 1.1.2. Matthew Adams, Historic Environment Officer to Lincolnshire County Council requested an archaeological field evaluation to be conducted to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource to be submitted alongside the planning application.
- 1.1.3. All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2020).
- 1.1.4. This report is an interim report, produced at the request of Sirius Planning Ltd. A full assessment report will be produced in due course.

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1. Location, Topography, and geology

- 2.1.1. The site is located to the west of the village of Kelham, Nottinghamshire, and c. 3.8km to the northeast of Newark-upon-Trent. The area is currently used for agricultural purposes; it encompasses 64 hectares, including two large, irregular fields and two smaller fields, bounded to the east by Broadgate Lane, to the north and west by a number of fields of small and medium size, and to the south by the A617.
- 2.1.2. The underlying geology of the site is comprised of mudstone belonging to the Mercia Mudstone Group. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The bedrock is overlain with superficial deposits of sand and gravel belonging to the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member. These deposits formed up to 2.6 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2023).

2.2. Archaeological and Historic Background

- 2.2.1. The nature and the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological/historic resource of the site and surrounding area has been examined through Historic England's National Mapping Programme, a DBA, with a site walkover, and a geophysical survey (Garcia Rovira 2021; Muller 2022). The text below summarises the results obtained with regards to the features recorded within the site itself.

- 2.2.2. Historic England's NMP has mapped the landscape development over time using tools such as aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The NMP has documented concentrations of cropmarks/soilmarks within the PDA. It has been suggested that some of the cropmarks present show settlement patterns dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods as well as post-medieval boundaries (Figure 3).
- 2.2.3. Cropmarks located towards the westernmost end of the development site were also observed in a field evaluation carried out by Phoenix Consulting Archaeological in 2015 at Flash Farm. Out of the 47 trenches, a large proportion of the features present dated between the Bronze Age and Roman period (Edwards 2015).
- 2.2.4. Between 2021 and 2022, AE also carried out a geophysical survey focused upon 56 hectares of land within the development site. The survey identified four areas with anomalies characteristic of archaeological features in Fields A, B and C. Many of these anomalies related to cropmarks/soilmarks recorded by the NMP. However, the survey also highlighted that Field B had a density of other archaeological anomalies, whilst cropmarks recorded by the NMP in Field D were enhanced, and finally it identified another linear anomaly that the NMP had not recorded (Figure 4).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2020).
- 3.1.2. A total of 102 evaluation trenches measuring 50m in length by were originally set out to be excavated within the bounds of the planned development area. The trenches were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was fully understood (Figure 5). However, due to the presence of a gas main two trenches, Trenches 47 and 63, were moved in order to avoid the service. The new location and size of the trenches was agreed with Matthew Adams prior to the commencement of work.
- 3.1.3. A provision had been in the WSI for up to 1200m of extra trenching if the levels of archaeology encountered were high. A total of four contingency trenches were excavated, with Trench 103 located in Field 1 and Trenches 104 to 106 within Field 2.
- 3.1.4. The trenches were stripped to the top of the archaeological horizon in spits, using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The removal of the overburden soils was done under the supervision of a competent archaeologist.
- 3.1.5. Any archaeological remains encountered were hand cleaned, excavated where appropriate, and recorded through the use of proforma recording sheets, high resolution digital photography, and GPS.

4. Results

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. The natural horizon was encountered in all trenches, unless otherwise stated. The natural (102) varied across the site from a mid brown-yellow to a mid-red brownish silty sand. Bands of gravel were encountered within the natural across the site.
- 4.1.2. This was overlain by subsoil (101), which was a mid-grey brown to mid red brown silty clay. This was overlain by topsoil (100), which was a dark greyish brown silty loam.
- 4.1.3. A total of 106 trenches were excavated across the 3 fields that made-up the site. Of these 36 contained no archaeological features, see Figure 6. The natural, subsoil and topsoil were encountered in each of the blank trenches.
- 4.1.4. All of the trenches measured 50m in length by 1.8m in width unless otherwise stated.
- 4.1.5. The vast majority of the features recorded during the evaluation were linear features, with many of these likely being part of large boundary ditches, some of which were shown on the geophysical data and/or cropmark survey. As such these features continued beyond the limits of excavation, unless otherwise stated.

4.2. Trench 1 (Figure 5-7, Plates1-2)

- 4.2.1. Trench 1 was located within Field 1 and was oriented east to west. The trench targeted an area where no features had been previously recorded. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m below the ground level.
- 4.2.2. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.7m and had an exposed thickness of 0.15m. The trench contained one feature, which cut the natural horizon (102).
- 4.2.3. Gully [1000] was located at the south-east end of the trench and was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 2.1m in length and 0.2m in width and had a depth of 0.07m. The gully had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (1001), which was a mid-brown grey clay sand with frequent small stones.
- 4.2.4. The gully was overlain by subsoil (101) which had a maximum thickness of 0.45m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.

4.3. Trench 2 (Figure 5-7, Plates 3-6)

- 4.3.1. Trench 2 was positioned to target a linear feature known to run southeast to northwest toward the northwest end of Field 1. This feature was also targeted by trenches 25, 28 and 29 (see Figure 3).

- 4.3.2. Trench 2 was oriented north-east to south-west and had a maximum depth of 0.51m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. The trench contained four features, all of which cut the natural horizon (102).
- 4.3.3. Ditch [2000] was located at the south-west end of the trench and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. It measured 2m in length by 1m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. The ditch had steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (2001), comprising mid-grey brown silty sand with moderately frequent sub-rounded stones. The ditch likely equates to a linear feature shown on the NMP data, which ran from the northwestern side of Trench 2 to the southeastern edge of Field 1. The ditch was also recorded within trenches 25 and 29. The ditch was likely a small boundary ditch, that may have been the southwestern boundary of the settlement located along the northeastern edge of Field 1.
- 4.3.4. Ditch [2002] was located northeast of ditch [2000], near the centre of the trench, and was oriented roughly north-northwest to south-southeast. The ditch measured 2m in length by 1.8m in width and had a depth of 0.6m. The ditch had moderately steep sloping sides and shallow rounded base. It contained single fill (2003) which comprised mid-brown grey silty sand with occasional small, rounded pebbles. A fragment of slag was found within the fill.
- 4.3.5. Ditch [2004] was located near the centre of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. The ditch measured 2m in length by 2.4m in width and had a depth of 0.42m. The ditch had a steep sloping north side, a gradually sloping west side and an irregular base. It contained fill (2005), which was a mid-orange brown silty sand with grey mottling, with inclusions of moderately frequent rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal.
- 4.3.6. Ditch [2006] was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 2m in length by 0.8m in width and had a depth of 0.35m below the ground level. The ditch had very steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (2007), a mid-grey brown clay sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones.
- 4.3.7. All features were overlain by subsoil (101) which was encountered at a depth of 0.3m and had a thickness of 0.2m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.4. Trench 3 (Figures 5-7, Plates 7-12)
 - 4.4.1. Trench 3 was located to target a complex group of features documented by the NMP in the centre of Field 1. The trench was oriented northwest to southeast.
 - 4.4.2. Trench 3 had a maximum depth of 0.70m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.15m. The trench contained eleven features, ten of which cut the natural

horizon.

- 4.4.3. There were six features located close to the southeastern end of the trench, which were potentially related. Large pit [3021] measured 2m in length and 1.6m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. It was oval shaped in plan and had steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. Basal fill (3027) had a thickness of ?? and was comprised of mid greyish orange silty sand with occasional medium sized well sorted sandstones. The fill represented slumping of the natural immediately after the pit was cut. This was overlain by fill (3028) which had a thickness of 0.15m and was a light brownish grey silty sand with rare small stones and frequent ash and charcoal. This was overlain by fill (3029) which had a thickness of 0.15m and was a dark greyish black silty sand with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal. It had been deliberately deposited and contained a large concentration of finds including prehistoric pottery, burnt bone, polished stone axe fragments, worked flint and burnt stone. Charred hazelnut shells, burnt mammal bone, charcoal and further worked flints were also recovered through bulk samples. The upper fill (3029) had a thickness of 0.2m and was a mid grey-brown with lenses of dark grey black silty sand. It contained occasional small gravel inclusions and fragments of charcoal. The finds and environmental evidence from the pit suggest it may have been a feasting pit, which dated to the Neolithic period.
- 4.4.4. The pit was overlain by deposit (3012), which was subcircular in plan. It measured 2.1m in length and 1.86m in width and had a thickness of 0.04m. The deposit contained prehistoric pottery and worked flint as well as a small amount of burnt mammal bone, charcoal and charred plant remains recovered from the bulk sample.
- 4.4.5. Immediately to the northeast of the pit were five postholes, which may have been part of a wooden structure associated with it. Posthole [3000] measured 0.56m in width, 0.46m in length and 0.2m in depth. It contained fill (3001), which was comprised of mid-orange grey silty sand with occasional small pebbles.
- 4.4.6. Posthole [3002] measured 0.44m in length and 0.40m in width and had a depth of 0.16m. It contained fill (3003), which was comprised of mid-orange grey silty sand with rare small pebbles.
- 4.4.7. Posthole [3004] measured 0.35m in length and 0.35m in width and had a depth of 0.12m. It contained fill (3005), which was comprised of mid-orange grey silty sand with rare small pebbles.
- 4.4.8. Posthole [3008] measured 0.35m in length and 0.50m in width and had a depth of 0.18m. It contained (3009), which was comprised of mid-orange grey silty sand with rare small pebbles. This posthole had been truncated on the northwestern side by posthole [3006] that measured 0.60m in length and 0.40m in width and had a depth of 0.18m. It contained fill (3007), which was comprised of mid-orange grey silty sand with rare small pebbles.
- 4.4.9. The remaining five features were all located within the central area of the trench.

- 4.4.10. Ditch terminus [3013] was oriented east to west and measured 1.3m in length by 0.55m in width and had a depth of 0.17m. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained fill (3014), which was a light brown-grey sandy silty with inclusions of manganese and iron pan.
- 4.4.11. Ditch terminus [3015] was also oriented east to west and measured 0.8m in length by 0.7m in width and had a depth of 0.39m. The terminus had steep sides and a flat base and contained fill (3016), which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt.
- 4.4.12. Ditch [3017] was oriented north to south and measured 2m in length by 1.65m in width and had a depth of 0.67m. It had steep sides and a rounded base and contained two fills. Basal fill (3018) was a light brown-grey silty sand that had a maximum thickness of 0.45m. It was overlain by (3026), which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt, with moderate small gravel inclusions that had a maximum thickness of 0.39m.
- 4.4.13. The ditch had been truncated by ditch [3019] which was oriented northwest to southeast and measured 6.7m in length by 0.79m in width and had a depth of 0.31m. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained fill (3020), which was a dark black brown clay sand.
- 4.4.14. The ditch was overlain by subsoil, which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. Ditch [3031] had been cut through the subsoil and was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 2m in length by 1.9m in width and had a depth of 0.6m. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained fill (3032). The fill was amid grey-brown sandy silt which contained a small quantity of slag and post medieval pottery.
- 4.4.15. The ditch was overlain by topsoil, which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.4.16. The NMP data for this part of the site shows a square enclosure, with ditch [3017] likely forming part of the boundary ditch for this. The rest of the features are not evident on the NMP data or geophysical data. It is possible that the boundary ditch was contemporary with feasting pit [3021] but it is not possible to be certain at this stage.
- 4.5. Trench 4
 - 4.5.1. Trench 4 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.64m below the ground level.
 - 4.5.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.6. Trench 5
 - 4.6.1. Trench 5 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.55m below the

ground level.

4.6.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.7. Trench 6

4.7.1. Trench 6 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest/southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.67m below the ground level.

4.7.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.8. Trench 7 (Figure 5-7, Plates 13-16)

4.8.1. Trench 7 was oriented northeast to southwest and had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.15m. The trench contained three features, all of which cut the natural horizon.

4.8.2. Curvilinear ditch [7000] was in the southeast half of the trench. It measured 6.5m in length by 0.65m in width and had a depth of 0.12m. The ditch had moderately steep sides and rounded base. It contained single fill (7001), a mid-brown grey silty sand with moderately frequent sub-rounded stones. Occasional burnt mammal bone, charred plant remains, and charcoal were recovered from the bulk sample.

4.8.3. Curvilinear ditch [7002] was located northeast of ditch [7000], at the southeast end of the trench. It measured 7m in length by 0.42m in width and had a depth of 0.27m. The ditch had moderately steep sides and rounded base. It contained single fill (7003), a mid-brown grey silty sand with moderately frequent sub-rounded stones, which contained a small quantity of fragmented animal bone.

4.8.4. Pit [7004] was located to the immediate north of ditch [7000], in the southeastern half of the trench. The pit was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.7m in length by 0.33m in width and had a depth of 0.04m. The pit had gradually sloping sides and shallow base. It contained single fill (7005), a mid-brown grey silty sand with moderately frequent sub-rounded stones.

4.8.5. All features were overlain by subsoil (101) which was encountered at a depth of 0.3m and had a thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.

4.9. Trench 8

4.9.1. Trench 8 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.76m below the ground level.

4.9.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

- 4.10. Trench 9
 - 4.10.1. Trench 9 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.76m below the ground level.
 - 4.10.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.11. Trench 10 (Figure 5-7, Plates 17-18)
 - 4.11.1. Trench 10 targeted the westernmost concentration of cropmarks at the northern end of Field 1. It was oriented northeast to southwest and had a maximum depth of 0.68m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.52m and had an exposed thickness of 0.16m. The trench contained one feature, which cut the natural horizon.
 - 4.11.2. Gully [10001] was located in the southwest end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.6m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. The gully had steep sloping sides and rounded base and contained two fills. Basal fill (10002) was mid-grey brown sandy silt with manganese flecks and measured 0.22m in thickness. Upper fill (10003) was a mid-brown grey sandy silt and very similar to subsoil (101). This fill measured 0.18m thick. It is possible that the gully equates to a linear evident of the NMP data. The same linear was excavated in Trenches 12 and 14 and was likely a boundary ditch forming part of a settlement within this area of Field 1. However, both these ditches [12002] and [14000], are much larger than gully [10001] and it may be that the gully represents a separate feature.
 - 4.11.3. The gully was overlain by the subsoil (101), which was encountered at a depth of 0.34m and had a thickness of 0.18m. The topsoil (100) had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.12. Trench 11 (Figures 5-6 and 8, Plates 19-25)
 - 4.12.1. Trench 11 was located at the northernmost end of Field 1 to target a series of features documented by the NMP in the area. The trench was oriented northwest to southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m below the ground level. An area near the centre of the trench was extended out by a few meters on both sides to expose more of ditch [11008] and to understand its relationship with ditch [11010].
 - 4.12.2. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.52m and had an exposed thickness of 0.13m. The natural horizon, at the northwest end of the trench, contained frequent gravel. The trench contained seven features, of which four cut the natural horizon (102).
 - 4.12.3. Ditch [11000] was located at the north-western end of the trench and was oriented

northeast to southwest and had been cut through the subsoil. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.58 in width and had a depth of 0.48m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (11001), a mid-grey brown sandy silt with moderately frequent gravel. It also contained infrequent pieces of charcoal, pottery and CBM. The ditch was likely part of a large boundary ditch and equates to a linear anomaly evident in the NMP data. Ditch [11006], at the opposite end of the trench was also likely part of the same feature.

- 4.12.4. Ditch [11002] was located near the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.26m in width and had a depth of 0.18m. It had very gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (11003), a light to mid-brown grey silty sand with moderately frequent gravel.
- 4.12.5. Pit [11004] was a sub-oval pit, oriented northeast to southwest, located at the southeast end of the trench. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a very shallow rounded base. It measured 1.6m in length by approximately 1.5m in width and had a depth of 0.43m. The pit contained single fill (11005), a light-yellow grey sand silt with moderately frequent gravel. The lower horizon of the fill contained pottery, worked flint and fragments of charcoal.
- 4.12.6. Ditch [11006] was located southeast of pit [11004] and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.7m in width and had a depth of 0.25m. The ditch had a steep sloping western side and a rounded base. It is likely the ditch represents a linear feature shown on the NMP data and is the same as ditch [11000]. The ditch likely formed part of a large boundary ditch within the settlement located within this area of Field 1.
- 4.12.7. Gully [11012] was located near the centre of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. The gully had a moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It contained single fill (11013), a mid -brown grey sandy silt. The gully was truncated by ditch [11008].
- 4.12.8. Ditch [11008] was a L-shaped in plan and was oriented southwest to northeast and turned to the southeast. The ditch measured 13m in length by 1.7m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (11009), a mid-brown grey sandy silt with moderately frequent gravel and manganese flecks. Finds comprised pottery sherds. It is possible that the ditch equates to the most northerly of the south-eastern anomalies shown on the geophysical data. However, the data clearly shows the anomaly as a northeast to southwest linear that continues to the northeast and not curving to the southeast.
- 4.12.9. Ditch [11010] had truncated ditch [11008] and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 3m in length by 1.6m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It had moderately steep sides and a shallow rounded base. It contained single fill (11011), a mid-brown grey sandy silt.
- 4.12.10. These features were overlain by subsoil (101). This was encountered at a depth of

0.3m and had a thickness of 0.07m. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (100), which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m.

4.13. Trench 12 (Figures 5-6 and 8, Plates 26-29)

- 4.13.1. Trench 12 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. The trench was oriented northeast to southwest and had a maximum depth of 0.85m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m. The trench contained three features, two of which cut the natural horizon (102).
- 4.13.2. Ditch [12000] was located at the northeast end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.22m in width and had a depth of 0.75m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (12001), a deposit of mid-brown grey sandy silt with frequent gravel. It also contained manganese flecks which may indicate periods of standing water. The ditch was interpreted as a boundary ditch and likely to equate to the linear anomaly shown on the NMP data.
- 4.13.3. Ditch [12002] was located at the south-western end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.5m in width and had a depth of 0.55m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills. Basal fill (12003) was a mid-grey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles that measured 0.16m in thickness. Very occasional highly fragmented charcoal was recovered from the bulk sample. Upper fill (12004) was a mid-brown grey silty sand with moderately frequent pebbles that measured 0.39m in thickness.
- 4.13.4. Ditch [12005] was located in the southwestern half of the trench. The ditch extended across the trench on a north-northwest to south-southeast orientation. At its south-southeast end, the ditch turned abruptly to the west and terminated. The ditch measured 8m in length by 1.28m to 1.63m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.41m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained fill (12006), a deposit of mid-red grey sand with very frequent gravel.
- 4.13.5. Ditch [12007] had truncated ditch [12005]. This ditch ran down the centre of the earlier ditch. The ditch measured 7.8m in length by 0.53m to 1.28m in width with a maximum depth of 0.37m. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained fill (12008), a light brown yellow fine sand.
- 4.13.6. All features were overlain by subsoil (101) which was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had a thickness of 0.25m. The top of the deposit contained a gravel layer that measured 0.1m in thickness. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.

- 4.14. Trench 13 (Figures 5-6 and 8, Plates 30-31)
- 4.14.1. Trench 13 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 13 was oriented northwest to southeast and had a maximum depth of 0.68m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.54m and had an exposed thickness of 0.14m.
- 4.14.2. Ditch [13000] was located at the southeast end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.11m in width and had a depth of 0.79m. The width of the ditch narrowed towards the southeast facing section of the trench. The ditch was steep sided and had a rounded base. It contained single fill (13001), a deposit of mid-brown grey sand with frequent gravel.
- 4.14.3. Ditch [13004] was a recut of ditch [13000]. The ditch had a steep sloping northwest side and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.72m in width and had a depth of 0.63m. It contained fills (13005) and (13007). Basal fill (13005) was a deposit of mid-orange grey sandy silt, which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. It was overlain by fill (13007), which was a mid-brown-grey sandy silt with orange mottling. It had a maximum thickness of 0.45m. It is likely that these ditches equate to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
- 4.14.4. The northwestern edge of ditch [13004] had been truncated by gully [13002] which was oriented northeast to southwest. Gully [13002] was a moderately steep sided cut with a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.5m in width and had a depth of 0.24m. It contained single sill (13003), a deposit of mid-brown grey sand with frequent gravel and was interpreted as the same as fill (13001).
- 4.14.5. The gully was overlain by subsoil (101) which was encountered at a depth of 0.33m and had a thickness of 0.21m. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.33m.
- 4.15. Trench 14 (Figures 5-6 and 8, Plates 32-33)
- 4.15.1. Trench 14 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 14 had a maximum depth of 0.8m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m. The trench contained one feature cutting the natural horizon (102).
- 4.15.2. Ditch [14000] was located in the southwestern half of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.9m in width and had a depth of 0.48m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained fill (14001), a deposit of mid-red grey silty sand with frequent gravel. It is likely the ditch equates to one of the two linear anomalies evident on the NMP data and so would have formed part of a larger boundary ditch associated with the settlement

within this part of Field 1.

- 4.15.3. Ditch [14000] was overlain by subsoil (101) which was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had a thickness of 0.2m. The subsoil had been cut by modern land drain [14002], which also truncated the ditch. The fill, (14003), contained fragments of CBM.
- 4.15.4. The land drain was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.
- 4.16. Trench 15 (Figures 5-6 and 8, Plates 34-40)
 - 4.16.1. Trench 15 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 15 was oriented northeast to southwest and had a maximum depth of 0.75m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.25m. The trench contained the following features cutting through the natural horizon: [15000], [15002], [15008], and [15013].
 - 4.16.2. Ditch [15000] was located near the centre of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.28m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (15001), a dark-red grey sandy silt with gravel and moderately frequent pebbles. Finds comprised pottery, including a near complete pot near the bottom of the fill. The near complete pot (SF1) was block lifted and the fill of the pot (15025) was micro-excavated in the Archaeology Wales Finds and Environmental Processing Facility, resulting in the recovery of occasional small fragments of burnt bone and charcoal. A bulk sample from (15001) produced occasional fragments of burnt bone.
 - 4.16.3. Ditch [15002] was located northeast of [15000] and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.7m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It was truncated by later ditch [15004]. It contained single fill (15003), a deposit of mid-grey brown clay silt with gravel and moderately frequent pebbles.
 - 4.16.4. Ditch [15008] was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 4m in length by 0.45m in width and had a depth of 0.33m. It had very steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (15009), a deposit of mid-red brown sandy silt with gravel and moderately frequent pebbles.
 - 4.16.5. Gully [15013] was located near the centre of the trench and was a curve. The part of the gully excavated was on a roughly east to west orientation that curved towards the northwest. It measured 1m in length by 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.25m. The projected diameter of the gully was 2.7m. It had very steep sides and a flat base. It contained fill (15014), a mid-yellow grey silty sand with gravel. A single flint flake was recovered from this context. The gully was possibly

a drip gully associated with a small circular structure. It was truncated by ditch [15010].

- 4.16.6. Ditch [15010] was located at the south-western end of the trench and was a curvilinear ditch. It was also recorded as cut [15015]. The ditch excavated was on a broadly north to south orientation that curved into the southeast facing section. It measured 19m in length by 1.53m in width and had a depth of 0.28m. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. Basal fill (15011) was a mid-red brown sandy silt that had a maximum thickness of 0.28m. Finds comprised pottery and fired clay. Upper fill (15012) was a dark brown-grey clay silt with infrequent pebbles and charcoal flecks. It had a maximum thickness of 0.16m and contained frequent sherds of pottery. It was truncated by [15019], [15021] and [15023].
- 4.16.7. Ditch [15004] cut the south-western edge of [15002] and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.5m in width and had a depth of 0.16m. The ditch had a moderately gradual south-eastern sloping side and a rounded base. Its northwestern side had been truncated by [15006]. It contained single fill (15005), a deposit of light-yellow brown clay silt with infrequent pebbles.
- 4.16.8. Ditch [15006] cut the north-eastern side of [15004] and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length, 0.76m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It had moderately steep sides and a shallow rounded base. It contained fill (15007), a deposit of mid-grey brown clay silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and rooting. Moderate quantities of highly fragmented charcoal and occasional charred plant remains were recovered in bulk sample.
- 4.16.9. Ditch terminus or pit [15017] was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.5m in length by 0.42m in width and had a depth of 0.34m. It had a moderately steep north side and a rounded base. It contained single fill (15018), a deposit of dark-yellow grey clay silt with gravel and charcoal flecks.
- 4.16.10. Curvilinear gully [15019] had truncated ditch [15010]. It measured 3m in length by 0.83m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (15020), a deposit of dark-yellow grey clay silt with gravel and charcoal flecks. Finds included a single small fragment of fuel ash slag and a single sherd of pottery. The gully may form part of a small circular structure, although the diameter on the gully indicates that this was unlikely to have been a roundhouse.
- 4.16.11. Pit [15021] was located at the south-western end of the trench and had truncated ditch [15010]. It was sub-circular in plan and extended into the northwest facing section. It measured 0.8m in diameter and had a depth of 0.25m. It had a moderately steep western side and rounded base. It contained single fill (15022), a dark-brown grey clay sand with infrequent sub-rounded stones.
- 4.16.12. Pit [15023] was located southwest of [15012] and had also truncated ditch [15010]. It was sub-oval in plan and extended into the northwest facing section. It measured

0.55m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. It had a moderately steep western sloping side that comprised a moderately flat ledge between a steep lower half and a near vertical upper half. The base of pit was flat. The pit contained single fill (15024), a dark-brown grey sandy silt with infrequent gravel. Finds comprised pottery and a very small quantity of fuel ash slag.

- 4.16.13. The features were overlain by subsoil (101). This was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had a thickness of 0.1m. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.

4.17. Trench 16 (Figures 5-6 and 9, Plates 41-42)

- 4.17.1. Trench 16 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 16 was oriented northwest to southeast and had a maximum depth of 0.8m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. The trench contained five features, four of which cut the natural horizon.

- 4.17.2. Ditch [16000] was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.52m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It had steep sides and a shallow rounded base. It contained single fill (16001), which was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with infrequent gravel inclusions.

- 4.17.3. Ditch [16002] was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.72m in width and had a depth of 0.16m. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained single fill (16003), which was a mid-brown grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

- 4.17.4. Ditch [16004] was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.7m in width.

- 4.17.5. Ditch [16009] was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 1m in length by 1.68m in width by 0.4m in depth. Ditch [16009] did not continue beyond the northeastern limit of excavation and it either terminated or its continuation had been completely truncated by ditch [16006].

- 4.17.6. Ditch [16006] was oriented northeast to southwest and had truncated earlier ditches, [16004] and [16009]. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.18m in width and had a depth of 0.48m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (16007) was a light brown grey silty clay, with a maximum thickness of 0.34m. The upper fill (16008) was a mid-grey brown clay silt with a maximum thickness of 0.68m. Pottery was recovered from both fills.

4.18. Trench 17 (Figures 5-6 and 9, Plates 43-48)

- 4.18.1. Trench 17 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 17 was oriented northwest to southeast and had a maximum depth of 0.65m below the ground level. The natural

horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. The trench contained six features, of these [17000], [17003], [17008], [17010] and [17012] cut the natural horizon (102).

- 4.18.2. Ditch [17000] was located near the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 2.37m in width and had a depth of 0.68m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills. Basal fill (17001) was a mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel. It measured 0.24m in thickness. Upper fill (17002) was a mid-red grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and rounded small pebbles. It measured 0.46m in thickness and contained sherds of pottery.
- 4.18.3. Ditch [17003] was located southeast of [17000], in the south-eastern half of the trench, and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.1m in width and had a depth of 0.14m. It had a moderately gradual sloping southeast side and a shallow rounded base. Its northwest side was truncated by ditch [17005]. It contained single fill (17004), a mid-yellow grey silty sand with infrequent small pebbles and gravel.
- 4.18.4. Ditch [17012] was curvi and located northwest of [17003]. It was on a roughly northeast to southwest orientation that curved into the south-southwest facing section. It had been truncated at its southwest end by ditch [17005]. It measured 1.5m in length by 0.9m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It had a moderately gradual sloping northwestern edge and an irregular southeastern edge with a rounded base. It contained single fill (17013), a mid-yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel and rounded pebbles. It was possible that ditches [17003] and [17012] may have belonged to the same feature but it was not possible to be certain.
- 4.18.5. Gully [17008] was curvi and measured 4m in length by 0.38m in width and had a depth of 0.23m. It had steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (17009), a deposit of mid-grey brown sandy silt, with infrequent gravel. The gully was possibly a drip gully associated with a small structure, but the diameter suggests the structure was unlikely to be a roundhouse.
- 4.18.6. Pit [17010] was sub-oval in plan and extended into the north-northeast facing section, inside the curve of gully [17008]. It measured 0.5m in length by 0.55m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It had a moderately steep sloping eastern side that comprised a shallow ledge between a moderately steep upper and lower half. It contained single fill (17011), a dark-brown grey silty sand.
- 4.18.7. Ditch [17005] was located in the southeastern half of the trench and had truncated ditches [17003] and [17012]. It was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. It measured 3m in length by 2.2m in width and had a depth of 0.43m. It had moderately steep sides and an undulating base. It contained two fills. Basal fill (17006) was a light-orange yellow silty clay with occasional gravel. It was located on the south-eastern edge of the ditch and measured 0.13m in thickness. Upper fill

(17007) was a mid-orange grey silty sand with frequent gravel and rounded pebbles. It measured 0.43m in thickness. The ditch likely equates to a linear feature evident on the NMP data and was likely a boundary ditch, forming part of the settlement evident within this area of Field 1.

- 4.18.8. The features were overlain by subsoil (101). This was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had a thickness of 0.15m. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (100), which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.
- 4.19. Trench 18 (Figures 5-6 and 9, Plates 49-51)
- 4.19.1. Trench 18 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 18 was oriented north to south had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. The following features cut through the natural horizon (102); [18004], [18006] and [18014].
- 4.19.2. Ditch [18004] was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 1m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. It contained single fill (18005), a mid to light-brown grey silty sand with mid-orange brown mottling throughout. Inclusions comprised moderately frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones and very infrequent flecks of charcoal. The ditch likely equated to the similarly aligned linear anomaly shown on the NMP data, which formed part of a settlement within this area of Field 1.
- 4.19.3. Ditch [18006] was located south of [18004] and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.3m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It had moderately steep sides, with the base having been truncated by [18015]. It contained single fill (18007), a mid to light-yellow grey mottled sand.
- 4.19.4. Ditch [18014] was located at the south end of the trench and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.5m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. The ditch had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (18013), a deposit of mid-grey brown silty sand with mid orange-brown mottling. Inclusions comprised frequent small rounded pebbles. A bulk sample from this context produced fragments of iron nail, a single very small fragment of slag occasional highly fragmented charcoal.
- 4.19.5. Ditch [18002] was located at the north end of the trench and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. It had truncated ditch [18004]. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.9m in width and had a depth of 0.22m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (18003), a deposit of mid to light-brown grey silty sand with mid-orange brown mottling throughout. Inclusions comprised frequent rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.07m in diameter (average), and occasional flecks of charcoal. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional fragments of fired clay and occasional highly fragmented charcoal.

- 4.19.6. Ditch [18015] had truncated ditch [18006]. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.9m in width and had a depth of 0.28m. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (18016), a deposit of mid-brown grey sandy silt with mid-orange brown mottling. Inclusions comprised moderately frequent rounded pebbles. The ditch is thought to have been a boundary ditch and likely equates to a linear evident on the NMP data. The boundary ditch appeared to form part of the settlement within this area of Field 1.
- 4.19.7. Ditch [18010] had truncated earlier ditch [18014]. It was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 2.5m in length by 2.6m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. It contained two fills, with basal fill (18012) being a mid blue-grey silty sand with dark orange-brown mottling. This fill had a maximum thickness of 0.1m. It was overlain by (18011) which was a mid grey-brown clay sand with dark orange-brown mottling with moderate small rounded pebbles. The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.36m. The ditch is thought to have been a boundary ditch and likely equates to a linear evident on the NMP data. The boundary ditch appeared to form part of the settlement within this area of Field 1.
- 4.19.8. The features were overlain by subsoil (101) which had a maximum thickness of 0.22m. This was overlain by topsoil which had a maximum thickness of 0.38m
- 4.20. Trench 19 (Figures 5-6 and 9, Plates 52-53)
- 4.20.1. Trench 19 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 19 was oriented north to south and had a maximum depth of 0.8m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.45m and had an exposed thickness of 0.35m. The trench contained one feature [19000]. Towards the north end of the trench there was a modern land drain with a terracotta pipe within.
- 4.20.2. Ditch [19000] was located centrally and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.9m in width and 0.15m in depth. The sides were rounded, and the base was uneven though mostly flat in profile. The ditch contained a single fill (19001), a loose mid-grey brown silty sand with rare small, rounded pebble inclusions.
- 4.20.3. The ditch is thought to have been a boundary ditch and likely equates to a linear evident on the NMP data. The boundary ditch appeared to form part of the settlement within this area of Field 1.
- 4.20.4. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101) which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This was overlain by topsoil which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m
- 4.21. Trench 20
- 4.21.1. Trench 20 had a maximum depth of 1.1m and was oriented east to west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed

thickness of 0.5m.

- 4.21.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.22. Trench 21

- 4.22.1. Trench 21 had a maximum depth of 0.7m and was oriented east to west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m.

- 4.22.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.23. Trench 22 (Figures 5-6 and 9, Plates 54-57)

- 4.23.1. Trench 22 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 22 had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented east to west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. The trench contained four features [22000], [22002], [22004] and [22006], all of which cut into the natural horizon (102).

- 4.23.2. Ditch [22000] was located to the east side of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.58m in width and 0.18m in depth. The sides and base were rounded. The ditch contained a single fill (22001), a moderately firm light brown grey gravelly silt with frequent small rounded stone inclusions.

- 4.23.3. Ditch terminus [22002] was located to the northwest of [22000]. It was circular in plan and measured 1.1m in length by 1.6m in width and had a depth of 0.26m. The sides were gradually sloped, and the base was rounded. The terminus contained a single fill (22003), a loose dark grey brown gravelly coarse sand with frequent small, rounded stone inclusions.

- 4.23.4. Ditch [22004] was located at the far west side of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.67m in width and 0.21m in depth. The sides were gradually sloped, and the base was rounded. The ditch contained a single fill (22005), a firm light brown grey gravelly silt with frequent small, rounded stone inclusions.

- 4.23.5. Pit [22006] was located between [22002] which was to the east and [22004] which was to the west. The pit was circular in plan and measured 1.3m in diameter and 0.9m in depth. The sides were almost vertical, and the base was rounded. The pit contained two fills. The lower fill (22007) was a compacted mid-grey silt with occasional small, rounded stone inclusions. The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.33m. A bulk sample recovered from the fill produced very occasional small fragments of burnt bone and charcoal. The upper fill (22008) was a compact mottled brown grey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of manganese and had a maximum thickness of 0.57m.

- 4.24. Trench 23
- 4.24.1. Trench 23 had a maximum depth of 0.8m below the ground level and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m.
- 4.24.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.25. Trench 24 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plates 58-60)
- 4.25.1. Trench 24 was located within the northernmost end of Field 1, targeting a complex of features documented by the NMP. Trench 24 had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m. The trench contained two features, both of which cut through the natural horizon (102).
- 4.25.2. Ditch terminus [24000] was located toward the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. The feature was , with gradual sides and flat base. It measured 1.2m in length by 0.95m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. It contained a single fill (24001) which comprised of a light yellow grey sandy silt with rare rounded gravel and rounded pebble inclusions.
- 4.25.3. Gully [24002] was located in the northwestern end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The feature was with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.54m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It contained a single fill (24003) which comprised of a mid-red brown silty sand with common pebble and abundant gravel inclusions. It contained a fragment of CBM and occasional charcoal fragments.
- 4.25.4. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.35m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) and had a thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.26. Trench 25 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plates 61-63)
- 4.26.1. Trench 25 was located within Field 1, targeting a linear feature evident on the NMP data. This feature was also targeted by Trenches 2, 28 and 29.
- 4.26.2. Trench 25 was oriented east to west and was excavated to a depth of 0.63m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.60m and had an exposed thickness of 0.03m. Two features cut through the natural horizon, [25000] and [25004].
- 4.26.3. Pit [25000] was located in the eastern end of the trench and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The pit had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1m in length by 0.58m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained three fills (25001), (25002) and (25003). The basal fill (25003) was a mid-brown grey silty sand with frequent small rounded pebble inclusions. It had a maximum

thickness of 0.11m and appeared to have accumulated naturally. A bulk sample obtained from this context produced a single sherd of pottery, occasional burnt bone and a small quantity of highly fragmented charcoal. Overlying the basal fill was (25002), which was a mid-yellow grey with orange mottling silty sand, with occasional small rounded gravel inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.08m. Overlying this was (25001) which was a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.07m. It contained sherds of pottery and flint flakes. A bulk sample taken from this context produced a small amount of highly fragmented charcoal.

4.26.4. Ditch [24004] was oriented southeast to northwest. It had sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.6m in width and 0.06m in depth. It was contained fill (24005), a deposit of firm mid-grey brown clay sand. The ditch likely equates to a large boundary ditch evident on the NMP data and is the same as ditches [2002] and [29014] and [29016].

4.26.5. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.24m. Topsoil (100) overlay subsoil and had a thickness of 0.31m.

4.27. Trench 26

4.27.1. Trench 26 had a maximum depth of 0.6m below the ground level and was oriented east to west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m

4.27.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.28. Trench 27

4.28.1. Trench 27 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m below the ground level and was oriented north to south. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.09m.

4.28.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.29. Trench 28

4.29.1. Trench 28 had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented north to south. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m.

4.29.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.30. Trench 29 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plates 64-67)

4.30.1. Trench 29 was located within Field 1, targeting a linear feature captured by the NMP running southeast to northwest. This feature was also targeted by trenches

2, 28 and 25.

- 4.30.2. Trench 29 was oriented north to south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was found at a depth of 0.85m and was reduced 0.03m. Of the seven features excavated, four cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.30.3. Ditch [29002] was located in the centre of the trench. The ditch had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.56m in width and 0.16m in depth. It contained two fills, with basal fill (29003) being a mid-grey yellow silty sand, measuring 0.1m in maximum thickness. This was overlain by (29004). This fill a light yellow-grey silty sand with occasional gravel.
- 4.30.4. Ditches [29005] and [29008] were located at the southernmost end of the trench and ran parallel to one and other, being oriented northeast to southwest.
- 4.30.5. Ditch [29005] had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 1.18m in width and had a depth of 0.33m. It contained two fills, with basal fill (29006) being a mid-brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel, with a maximum thickness of 0.1m. This was overlain by (29007), which was a mid grey-brown, sandy silt, with frequent rounded pebbles and gravels, it had a maximum thickness of 0.25m.
- 4.30.6. Ditch [29008] had a similar profile to [29005] and measured 2m in length by 0.7m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained two fills with basal fill (29019) being a mid- brown grey silty sand, with very infrequent gravels. It had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. Upper fill (29010) was a mid-brown grey silty sand with frequent round gravels. It had a maximum thickness of 0.23m.
- 4.30.7. Ditch [29011] had truncated the northern edge of ditch [29008]. It followed the same alignment as both ditches [29005] and [29008] and had a similar profile to both. It measured 2m in length by 0.7m in width and had a depth of 0.37m. This feature contained two fills, with basal fill (29012) being a mid brown-grey silty sand with infrequent rounded gravels. It had a maximum thickness of 0.15m thick a. It was overlain by (29013) which was a mid-grey brown, silty sand with frequent rounded gravels & pebbles. It had a maximum thickness of 0.26m thick.
- 4.30.8. Ditch [29014] was recorded at the centre of the trench. The ditch was oriented west-north-west to east-north-east. The feature measured 2m in length by 0.9m in width and 0.55m deep. It contained single fill (29015), a moderately firm, mid-red-brown, silty sand with infrequent rounded gravels and pebbles. It had been heavily truncated by ditch [29016] with little of the profile remaining.
- 4.30.9. Ditch [29016] followed the same orientation as [29014] and had irregular sides and base. It measured 2m in length by 3.4m in width and a depth of 0.79m. The feature's lowest fill (29017) was a mid-red brown silty sand with frequent gravels. It measured 0.35m in thickness. This deposit was overlain by (29018), a mid-yellow brown silty clay with frequent gravels, with a thickness of 0.2m. This was overlain by (29019) a mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravels, which had a

thickness of 0.3m. Upper fill (29020) was a mid-grey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and gravels. It had a thickness of 0.35m. The fill contained fragments of fuel ash slag and a single sherd of pottery.

- 4.30.10. Gully [29021] had a rounded profile and measured 2m in length by 1.27m in width with a depth of 0.25m. It had truncated ditch [29016] and followed the same orientation. It contained two fills. The lower fill (29022) was a pale yellow grey silty sand with a thickness of 0.08m. Above this was (29023), a mid-brown grey sandy silt with infrequent gravel. It had a thickness of 0.23m.
- 4.30.11. This was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.27m. Topsoil (100) overlay subsoil and had a thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.30.12. All of the features excavated within this trench likely equate to features evident on the NMP data. It is likely that both [29014] and [29016] represent a large boundary ditch running northwest to southeast through Field 1, while [29005], [29008] and [29011] represent a boundary ditch aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It is possible that both of these boundary ditches were re-established a number of times, with these ditches each representing a different phase. Ditches [29014] and [29016] are likely the same as ditches [2002] and [25004]. It is possible that [29002] forms part of a circular anomaly evident on the NMP data.
- 4.31. Trench 30 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plates 68-69)
 - 4.31.1. Trench 30 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.82m below the ground level. The natural horizon was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m. It was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.25m.
 - 4.31.2. The remains of a post-medieval well were found toward the southernmost end of the trench, which had been cut through the subsoil. Well [30000] was circular in plan, with vertical sides, and was lined with a mixture of red brick and rough stone blocks – (30001). The well contained two fills, with lower fill (30003) being a mid brown-grey sandy silt, with frequent small to medium angular stone inclusions. This fill had a thickness of 0.25m and contained two iron nails. It was overlain by (30002) which was a mid-grey brown silt, with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions. This fill had a maximum thickness of 0.35m. Iron nail fragments were recovered from this context.
 - 4.31.3. The well was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.32. Trench 31 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plate 70)
 - 4.32.1. Trench 31 was located within Field 3 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.55m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at this depth. A single feature was excavated within

the trench, which had been cut through the natural.

- 4.32.2. Pit [31000] measured 1.4m in length by 1.2m in width and had a depth of 0.45m. It had steep sides and an irregular base. It contained fill (31001) which was a dark brown-grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.
- 4.32.3. It was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. Topsoil (100) overlay subsoil and had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.33. Trench 32 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plates 71-74)
 - 4.33.1. Trench 32 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m below the ground level and was oriented north to south. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.45m and had an exposed thickness of 0.01m. The trench contained four features, of which three cut the natural.
 - 4.33.2. Gully [32004] was located at the northwestern end of the trench and was oriented east to west. The feature had vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.8m in length by 0.3m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained fill (32005), a mid-brown grey clay sand.
 - 4.33.3. Ditch [32006] was located at the southeastern end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch had sloping sides and rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.2m in width and 0.45m in depth. It was filled with (32007), a deposit of mid-brown grey clay silt.
 - 4.33.4. Gully [32000] was located toward the centre of the trench. The feature was and oriented north to south. It had sloped sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.8m, 1.25m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained fill (32003) a mid-brown grey silty sand. The gully had been truncated by ditch [32000].
 - 4.33.5. Ditch [32000] had sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.45m in width and 0.22m in depth. The feature contained fill (32001) a mid-grey brown silty sand. Occasional fragments of degraded slate were recovered from this context.
 - 4.33.6. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.2m.
 - 4.33.7. The trench was located across a dense area of linear anomalies evident on the NMP data. It is likely that all of the ditches recorded equate to these linear anomalies.
- 4.34. Trench 33 (Figures 5-6 and 10, Plates 75-77)
 - 4.34.1. Trench 33 had a maximum depth of 0.72m and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.46m and had an exposed thickness of 0.26m. The trench contained two features [33000] and [33002], both of which cut the natural (102).
 - 4.34.2. Ditch [33000] was located to the northeast of the trench and was oriented

northwest to southeast. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 0.7m in width and 0.8m in depth. The ditch had very gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (33001), which was mid-red brown sandy silt that contained sparse small rounded stones.

4.34.3. Ditch [33002] was located to the southwest and ran parallel to [33000] and had a similar profile to [33000]. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.1m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. The ditch contained single fill (33003), which was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with sparse small rounded stone inclusions.

4.34.4. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.2m. It was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.25m thick.

4.35. Trench 34 (Figures 5-6 and 11, Plates 78-79)

4.35.1. Trench 34 was cut to a maximum depth of 0.75m below the ground level and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.52m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m. The trench contained one feature which was cut into the natural horizon.

4.35.2. Gully [34000] was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 1.8m in length by 0.5m in width with a depth of 0.15m. The sides were gently sloping and it had a rounded base. The gully contained single fill (34001), a mid-grey brown silty sand with rare small pebble inclusions.

4.35.3. The gully was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.25m.

4.36. Trench 35

4.36.1. Trench 35 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.73m below the ground level.

4.36.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.37. Trench 36 (Figures 5-6 and 11, Plates 80-81)

4.37.1. Trench 36 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m below the ground level and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.52m and had an exposed thickness of 0.08m. The trench contained one feature which cut the natural.

4.37.2. Shallow ditch [36000] was located towards the centre of the trench and was oriented east to west. It measured 2.4m in length by 2.68m in width and had a depth of 0.12m. The sides sloped gently, and it had an irregular base. The ditch contained a single fill (36001), a firm mid-orange brown sandy clay with occasional small, rounded pebbles.

- 4.37.3. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.2m. It was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.32m.
- 4.38. Trench 37
- 4.38.1. Trench 33 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below the ground level.
- 4.38.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.39. Trench 38 (Figures 5-6 and 11, Plates 82-83)
- 4.39.1. Trench 38 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.38m and had an exposed thickness of 0.15m. The trench contained one feature [38000] which cut the natural horizon.
- 4.39.2. Ditch [38000] was located towards the southwest of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 3m in length by 0.75m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It had moderately steep rounded sides and a flat base. It contained single fill (38001), a mid-brown grey silt with sparse inclusions of gravel.
- 4.39.3. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.18m. It was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.2m.
- 4.40. Trench 39 (Figures 5-6 and 11, Plates 84-85)
- 4.40.1. Trench 39 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.77m below the ground level and was oriented east to west within Field 1. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.7m and had an exposed thickness of 0.07m. The trench contained one feature which had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.40.2. Pit [39000] was sub-circular in plan and was located near the western edge of the trench. It measured 1m in length by 0.95m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. It had a moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills. Basal fill (39002) was a light brown grey sand with frequent small rounded stones. It had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. It was overlain by (39001), which was a mid-brown grey sand, with a maximum thickness of 0.2m. A sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from this context.
- 4.40.3. The pit was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.6m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.15m.
- 4.41. Trench 40
- 4.41.1. Trench 40 was located within Field 1, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and

was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.61m below the ground level.

4.41.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.42. Trench 41 (Figures 5-6 and 11, Plates 86-88)

4.42.1. Trench 41 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented southeast to southwest within Field 1. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.58m and had an exposed thickness of 0.12m. The following features cut through the natural horizon.

4.42.2. Gully [41000] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was 36m in length by 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep. It contained fill (41000), a deposit of moderately compacted mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.

4.42.3. Towards the southeastern end of the trench gully [41007] was recorded. The gully was oriented northwest to southeast and had sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It contained a single fill (41013), which was a mottled mid-blue grey with occasional small rounded stones and gravel from which no finds were recovered.

4.42.4. This had been truncated by ditch [41006], which followed the same orientation as the gully. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 1.1m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. The ditch contained single fill (41010), which was a mid brown-grey sandy silt, with orange mottling and occasional small gravel inclusions.

4.42.5. The ditch had been truncated by large pit [41004], which measured 2.5m in length by 0.8m in width and had a depth of 0.32m. It contained single fill (41014), which was a dark brown-grey sandy clay, with orange mottling. It contained occasional small stone inclusions.

4.42.6. The pit was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.6m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.10m.

4.42.7.

4.43. Trench 42 (Figures 5-6 and 11, Plates 88-92)

4.43.1. Trench 42 was located within Field 2, targeting a linear feature evident on the NMP data running northeast to southwest.

4.43.2. Trench 42 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented southeast to northwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.68m and had an exposed thickness of 0.02m. Of the three features excavated within this trench only one had been cut through the natural.

4.43.3. Posthole [42002] was located close to the centre of the trench and measured

0.34m in diameter and had a depth of 0.08m. The sides of the posthole had been truncated but the base was slightly rounded. It contained fill (42003), a deposit of dark brown sandy silt.

- 4.43.4. The posthole was overlain by subsoil (101) which had a maximum thickness of 0.6m.
- 4.43.5. Ditch [42000] had been cut through the subsoil and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch had steep sides and base and measured 1.83m in length by 0.66m in width and 0.35m in depth. The ditch was filled by (42001), a deposit of moderately compacted mid-brown grey sandy silt. The ditch likely corresponds to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
- 4.43.6. Ditch [41005] was located at the southeastern end of the trench. The ditch was oriented northeast to southwest and had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.31m in width and had a depth of 0.65m. It contained fill (42006), which was a dark-grey brown silty sand. A single sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from this context. A bulk sample also produced a highly fragmented and iron-stained piece of leather with punched holes and the remains of a copper alloy stud within one – this is likely to have originated from a harness fitting or similar – and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem. The small quantity of fragmented charcoal recovered in sample also appears to contain coal fragments.
- 4.43.7. These features were overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.10m.

4.44. Trench 43

- 4.44.1. Trench 43 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest within Field 2. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.48m and had an exposed thickness of 0.02m.
- 4.44.2. The trench did not contain any features or finds. However, it contained a deposit which was distinct from those excavated in any of the other trenches. Deposit (42000) was friable mid-blue grey clay that overlay the natural and had a maximum thickness of 0.5m. It measured 15m in length by 1.8m in width. No finds were encountered and is thought to be evidence of waterlogging within this part of the site.
- 4.44.3. The deposit was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.4m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a thickness of 0.1m.

4.45. Trench 44

- 4.45.1. Trench 44 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.75m below the ground level.

- 4.45.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.46. Trench 45 (Figures 5-6 and 12, Plate 93)
- 4.46.1. Trench 45 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m below the ground level and was oriented north to south within Field 2. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m. Of the six features excavated within the trench five cut through the natural.
- 4.46.2. Ditch [45000] was located close to the northern end of the trench and was oriented east to west. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.6m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. It contained single fill (45001), which was a mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional small pebble inclusions.
- 4.46.3. Curvilinear ditch [45004] was located to the south. It measured 1.8m in length by 2.5m in width and had a depth of 0.61m. It had irregular sides and a flat base, and it contained single fill (25005), which was a mid grey- brown silty sand with moderate small gravel inclusions.
- 4.46.4. Small pit [45006] was located at the southernmost end of the trench. The pit measured 0.36m in diameter and had a depth of 0.11m. It had gradual side and a rounded base. It contained fill (45007), a deposit of mid -grey brown silty sand, with occasional rounded pebbles.
- 4.46.5. Two further pits, [45008] and [45010], were located to the north. Pit [45008] measured 0.4m in length by 0.3m in width and a depth of 0.22m. It contained a single fill (45009), a mid-grey-brown silty sand, with a moderate quantity of gravel. Pit [45010] had a diameter of 0.37m and a depth of 0.14m. It contained a single fill (45011), a mid-grey-brown silty sand with occasional gravels within.
- 4.46.6. Ditch [45002] had truncated earlier ditch [45000] and followed the same orientation. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.18m in width and had a depth of 0.42m. It contained single fill (45003), which was a mid-grey brown, clay silt with occasional small pebble inclusions.
- 4.46.7. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.47. Trench 46
- 4.47.1. Trench 46 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.50m below the ground level.
- 4.47.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

- 4.48. Trench 47
- 4.48.1. Trench 47 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the ground level.
- 4.48.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.49. Trench 48 (Figures 5-6 and 12, Plate 94-95)
- 4.49.1. Trench 48 was located within Field 2, targeting a linear evident on both the NMP and geophysical survey data running northwest to southeast.
- 4.49.2. Trench 48 had a maximum depth of 0.5m and was oriented east to west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.48m and had an exposed thickness of 0.02m. The trench contained one feature, which had been cut through the natural (102).
- 4.49.3. Ditch [48000] was located towards the western edge of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 2m in length by 2.15m in width and had a depth of 0.51m. The ditch had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills, with lower fill (48001) being a mid-brown grey silt with moderate inclusions of gravel. The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.18m. This was overlain by fill (48002), which was a mid-grey brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of small subangular stone. It had a maximum thickness of 0.38m.
- 4.49.4. The ditch equates to a linear anomaly evident on both eh NMP and geophysical survey data. The ditch shows as a very strong response on the geophysical survey data and ran for 200m across the width of Field 2. The ditch appears to have been a boundary ditch and it is possible it is of post medieval date although there were no finds to support this suggestion.
- 4.49.5. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. It was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m.
- 4.50. Trench 49 (Figures 5-6 and 12, Plate 96-98)
- 4.50.1. Trench 49 was located toward the northeast of Field 2, targeting a number of features evident on both the NMP and geophysical survey.
- 4.50.2. Trench 49 had a maximum depth of 0.75m and was oriented south-southeast to north-northwest- The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had an exposed thickness of 0.35m. The trench contained two features cut into the natural horizon (102).
- 4.50.3. Ditch [49000] was located toward the northern end of the trench. It was oriented northwest to southeast and had gradual sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m

- in length by 1.05m in width and had a depth of 0.16m. It contained a single fill (49001), a mid-grey-brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stones.
- 4.50.4. Ditch [49002] was located in the southwestern corner of the trench. It was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 2m in length by 1.83m in width and had a depth of 0.37m. It contained single fill (49003), a mid-yellow-brown silty sand with frequent small gravel and pebbles and sparse manganese.
 - 4.50.5. Both ditches equate to features evident on the NMP data. Ditch [49002] likely equates to a short boundary ditch, which may have formed part of a small rectangular enclosure evident in the NMP data. Trench [49000] appears to be shown in the geophysical data and as with [48000] to the north, the anomaly had a very strong response. It is possible that ditch [49000] may be of post medieval date but again no datable material was recovered to support this suggestion.
 - 4.50.6. The ditches were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. It was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m.
- 4.51. Trench 50 (Figures 5-6 and 12, Plate 99-102)
- 4.51.1. Trench 50 targeted the return of a linear feature recorded by the NMP and also tested in Trench 49.
 - 4.51.2. Trench 50 had a maximum depth of 0.65m and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. The trench contained four features, three of which had been cut through the natural horizon (102).
 - 4.51.3. Ditch [50000] was located toward the southeast of the trench. It was oriented east to west and had steep sides with a flat base. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.45m in width and 0.22m in depth. It contained a single fill (50001), a mid-yellow-grey silty sand with frequent pebbles.
 - 4.51.4. Ditch [50006] was located at the northwestern end of the trench. It had sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.8m in length by 1.6m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. It contained two fills, (50007) and (50008). Basal fill (50007) was a mid-brown-grey sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. It was overlain by (50008), a mid-brown-grey clay with occasional small stone inclusions. The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.1m.
 - 4.51.5. Pit [50002] was subcircular plan and had sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.63m in length by 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. It contained a single fill (50003), a mid-brown-grey silty sand, with very occasional pebbles within.
 - 4.51.6. Ditch [50004] truncated ditch [50006], and it followed the same orientation as the earlier ditch. It had steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.8m in length by 1.1m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. It contained single fill (50005), a dark grey-brown silty sand. Ditch [50004] was likely part of the same ditch as [42000], located

to the north. The ditches had similar profiles, although ditch [50004] was slightly wider.

- 4.51.7. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.52. Trench 51 (Figures 5-6 and 12, Plate 103-105)
 - 4.52.1. Trench 51 had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.63m and had an exposed thickness of 0.07m. The trench contained two features, a ditch [51000] and a pit [51002], both of which were cut into the natural horizon.
 - 4.52.2. Ditch [51000] was located towards the south of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.57m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. It had very steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (51001), a firm mid-yellow-grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional very small pieces of manganese.
 - 4.52.3. Pit [51002] was a sub-oval shallow pit located at the southernmost end of the trench. It had very shallow sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 3m in length 1m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. The pit contained single fill (51003), a firm mid-yellow grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional manganese.
 - 4.52.4. The features were overlain by overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.33m. It was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.53. Trench 52 (Figures 5-6 and 12, Plate 106-108)
 - 4.53.1. Trench 52 targeted two linear features documented by the NMP, one of which was also targeted by trench 42.
 - 4.53.2. Trench 52 had a maximum depth of 0.6m below the ground level and was oriented north to south. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m. Within the centre of the trench deposit (52003) was excavated. This deposit was a dark brown-grey clay silt that measured 1.8m in length by 1.8m in width and had a thickness of 0.3m. It was overlain by deposit (52004) which was a mid grey brown clay silt. This deposit measured 1.8m in length by 3.2m in width and had a thickness of 0.45m. Both deposits are thought to have accumulated through water action, possibly by localised flooding or waterlogging.
 - 4.53.3. Ditch [52002] had been cut through deposit (52004) and was oriented east to west and measured 3.2m in length by 1.8m in width and 0.45m in depth. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (52003), a mid-brown-grey clay silt. It is likely that the ditch is the same as ditches [42000] and [50004] and equates to a linear anomaly present on both the NMP and geophysical survey data.

- 4.53.4. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.2 m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m.
- 4.54. Trench 53 (Figures 5-6 and 13, Plate 109-111)
- 4.54.1. Trench 53 targeted a complex of features evident on the NMP, also targeted by trenches 54 and 60.
- 4.54.2. Trench 53 had a maximum depth of 0.65m below the ground level and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m. Of the four features excavated, two cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.54.3. Ditch [53011] was oriented northwest to southeast and measured 4m in length by 1.64m in width, and 0.18m in depth. The ditch had shallow sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (52012), which was a dark grey-brown silty sand with rare gravel. The fill was heavily waterlogged. The ditch appears to have been a boundary ditch and likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
- 4.54.4. Large feature [53006] measured 2m in length by 8m in width and had a depth of 0.85m. The sides and base of the ditch were irregular. It contained four fills, with basal fill (53007) being a dark grey-brown clay silt, with frequent small rounded stones. It had a thickness of 0.45m. It was overlain by (53008), which was a mid brown-grey clay silt with orange mottling. This fill had a maximum thickness of 0.12m. It was overlain by (53009) which had the same composition, although no mottling was evident. This had a maximum thickness of 0.08m. It is likely that both (53008) and (53009) are the same fill, with the lower horizon containing iron panning which had caused the mottling. The final fill was (53010), which was a mid yellow-grey silty sand, with frequent small rounded gravel. This had a maximum thickness of 0.27m. It is possible that the feature was a pond, with the irregular nature of the profile due to water action. The feature was evident on the NMP data although the anomaly on the data was and so it could be that [53006] was in fact a very wide ditch.
- 4.54.5. It had been truncated by ditch [53000] which followed the same orientation. The ditch measured 2m in length by 0.9m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (53001), a mid- brown-grey silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel. The fill contained a moderate quantity of fragmented animal bone.
- 4.54.6. The ditch was truncated by later ditch [53003], which was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.8m in length by 1.48m in width and 0.45m deep. It contained two fills. The basal fill (53004) was a mid-brown-grey silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel and a maximum thickness of 0.1m. The upper fill (53005) was of the same composition but had very sparse gravel inclusions. The fill was 0.35m thick and contained a

moderate quantity of pottery sherds.

- 4.54.7. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.55. Trench 54 (Figures 5-6 and 13, Plate 112-116)
 - 4.55.1. Trench 54 targeted a complex of features also documented by the NMP, also targeted by trenches 53.
 - 4.55.2. Trench 54 had a maximum depth of 0.65m below the ground level and was oriented northwest to southeast. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m. Of the nine features encountered within the trench five had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.55.3. Posthole [54000] was circular in plan and measured 0.23m in diameter, and 0.05m in depth. It has straight sides and a flat base. It was filled by (54001), a deposit of loose grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions.
 - 4.55.4. Posthole [54002] was circular in plan with straight sides and a flat base. It measured 0.45m in diameter, and 0.15m deep. It was filled by (54003), a deposit of loose brown grey sandy silt.
 - 4.55.5. Pit [54014] was oval in plan and measured 1.75 in length by 0.45m in width and 0.24m in depth. The pit was filled by (50015), a dark brown-grey clay sand with occasional small rounded gravel inclusions. Occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal were recovered.
 - 4.55.6. Ditch [54009] was oriented northwest to southeast and had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 3.28m in length by 2m in width and had a depth of 0.64m. It was filled by (54010) and (54011). Basal fill (54010) was a dark brown-grey sandy silt with frequent gravel, measuring 0.33m in thickness. It contained a single fragment of CBM and a small quantity of fragmented animal bone. This deposit was overlain by (54011), a mid-grey sandy clay with frequent gravel, measuring 0.25m in thickness.
 - 4.55.7. Ditch [54019] had steep sides and flat base and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 3.8m in length by 1.1m in width and 0.73m in depth. It contained single fill (54021) which was a dark grey brown clay sand with frequent small pebbles. The ditch appeared to terminate within the trench.
 - 4.55.8. Ditch [54019] had been truncated by [54016], which followed the same orientation as [54019] and had steep sides and a rounded base. The feature measured 4m in length by 1.2m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained single fill (54017), a deposit of dark grey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal. The ditch likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
 - 4.55.9. Posthole [54002] had been truncated by posthole [54004], which had been heavily truncated. It measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It was filled by

(54005), which was a dark grey-black sandy silt with frequent gravels and contained very small fragments of CBM.

- 4.55.10. Ditch [54009] had been truncated by both [54012] and [54006], both of which followed the same orientation as [54009]. Ditch [54006] had sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 1.7m in width and 0.3m in depth. The feature contained two fills (54007) and (54008). Basal fill (54007) was a dark brown-grey silty sand measuring 0.27m in thickness. The fill was overlain by (54008), a mid brown-grey soft silty sand, which had a thickness of 0.29m. This fill contained fragments of CBM including both brick and tile, both post medieval and Roman pottery, fragments of possibly faced stone, an iron object (probably tooth from agricultural machinery) and a single fragment of charcoal. Ditch [54012] measured 2m in length by 1.51m in width and 0.27m in depth. It contained single fill (54013), a dark black-brown clay silt.
- 4.55.11. The three ditches align with a linear anomaly on the NMP data. It is uncertain which of these ditches equates to the NMP anomaly, however.
- 4.55.12. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.
- 4.56. Trench 55 (Figures 5-6 and 13, Plate 117-120)
 - 4.56.1. Trench 55 targeted a complex of features also documented by the NMP in Field 2.
 - 4.56.2. Trench 55 had a maximum depth of 0.56m below the ground level and was oriented north to south. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.06m. Of the five features excavated, four had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.56.3. Ditch [55000] was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 2m in length by 1.15m in width and 0.33m in depth. The feature had concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by (54001), a deposit of mid-brown grey silty clay. The ditch likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
 - 4.56.4. Ditch [55002] was oriented east to west. It had steep sides and a rounded base and measured 1.8m in length by 0.55m in width and 0.4m in depth. The feature was filled by (55003), a mid grey-brown silty sand with abundant small subangular gravel.
 - 4.56.5. Ditch [55006] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.8m in length by 1.9m in width and 0.75m in depth. The ditch contained two fills with basal fill (55007) being a mid brown-grey sandy clay with frequent gravels, measuring 0.55m in thickness. This was overlain by (55008), a mid-grey brown sandy clay with gravels, measuring 0.2m in thickness. Fragments of pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill. The ditch likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data. The data suggests the ditch may have formed part of an square enclosure ditch.

- 4.56.6. Gully [55009] was located immediately to the north of [55006] and ran parallel to the ditch. It had sloping sides and a rounded base. It was oriented northwest to southeast and was filled by (55010). The fill was a mid-grey brown silty clay with frequent small rounded gravel inclusions.
- 4.56.7. Posthole [55005] had truncated ditch [55002] and was square in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.15m in diameter and had a depth of 0.4m. The posthole was filled by (55004), a dark grey-brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.
- 4.56.8. The posthole was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.57. Trench 56 (Figures 5-6 and 13, Plate 121-127)
- 4.57.1. Trench 56 was located within Field 2 and targeted a complex of features evident on the NMP data.
- 4.57.2. Trench 56 had a maximum depth of 0.55m below the ground level and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.54m and had an exposed thickness of 0.01m. Of the ten features excavated, five had been cut through the natural horizon, [56000], [56002], [56004], [56008] and [56012].
- 4.57.3. Gully [56000] was oriented northwest to southeast and had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2.5m in length by 0.5m in width and 0.16m in depth. It was filled by (56001), a mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.
- 4.57.4. Just to the northeast of this was ditch [56008], which was oriented northeast to southwest. It measured 2.6m in length by 0.6m in width and 0.23m in depth and was filled by (56009), which was a mid-grey sandy silt with sparse gravel. A bulk sample taken from this context produced frequent charcoal fragments and occasional charred plant remains.
- 4.57.5. Gully [56010] had truncated ditch [56008]. The gully was oriented northwest to southeast and had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.26m in width and 0.11m in depth. The feature was filled by (56011), a deposit of mid-grey sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel.
- 4.57.6. At the western end of the trench ditch [56012] was excavated. The ditch was oriented northwest to southeast and with steep sides and rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.55m in width and 0.55m in depth. The feature contained two fills (56013) and (56014). Basal fill (56013) was a mid brown-grey sandy silt measuring 0.16m in thickness. This was overlain by fill (56014), which was a mid-grey brown sandy silt measuring 0.38m in thickness.
- 4.57.7. Ditch [56015] had truncated [56012] and followed the same orientation and a similar profile. It measured 2m in length by 1.55m in width and 0.58m in depth. It contained two fills, (56016) and (56017). Basal fill (56016) was a mid-grey brown

sandy silt measuring 0.16m in thickness. It contained fragments of animal bone and pottery. This deposit was overlain by (56017), comprising moderately compacted grey brown sandy silt measuring 0.15m in thickness. It again contained fragments of animal bone and pottery. The similarity between ditches [56012] and [56015] may suggest that ditch [56015] was a recut, dug in order to re-establish a boundary ditch that had completely silted up.

- 4.57.8. Just to the northeast a number of intercutting features were excavated. Gully [56002] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured 1m in length by 0.35m in width and 0.25m in depth. The feature was filled by (56006), a mid-brown-grey sandy clay with occasional gravels.
- 4.57.9. Gully [56004] had a similar orientation and profile to [56002] and measured 5m in length by 0.58m in width and 0.24m in depth. The gully was filled by (56005), a light grey yellow silty sand.
- 4.57.10. Ditch [56006] had truncated [56002] and [56004]. The ditch was oriented northwest to southeast. It had steep sides and a flat base and measured 2m in length by 1.15m in width and 0.3m in depth. The feature was filled by (56007), a mid-grey brown sandy silt. The context contained a single flint flake.
- 4.57.11. Curvilinear gully [56018] was oriented north to south and had truncated gully [56004]. It measured 2m in length by 0.47m in width and 0.26m in depth. The feature was filled by (56019), a mid-brown grey, sandy silt.
- 4.57.12. Ditch [56020] had also truncated gully [56004] and ran parallel to [56006]. It had concave sides and flat base and measured 2m in length by 0.88m in width and 0.18m in depth.
- 4.57.13. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.29m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m.
- 4.57.14. It is likely that ditches [56008], [56012] and [56015] equate to linear anomalies evident on the NMP data. Ditches [56012] and [56015] form part of a square enclosure ditch, also excavated in Trench 55. Ditch [56008] appears to equate to a linear anomaly that runs into the eastern corner of the square enclosure. If ditches [56012] and [56015] are part of the square enclosure it would mean that the remaining features within the trench were all located outside the enclosure.
- 4.58. Trench 57 (Figures 5-6 and 13, Plate 128-131)
 - 4.58.1. Trench 57 was located within Field 2 and targeted a complex of features evident on the NMP data.
 - 4.58.2. Trench 57 had a maximum depth of 0.63m below the ground level and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m and had an exposed thickness of 0.13m. All three features had been cut through the natural.

- 4.58.3. Gully [57000] was located at the south-western end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. The gully had shallow sides and a rounded base and measured 2m in length by 0.44m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It contained single fill (57001) which was a mid red-brown clay sand with occasional small rounded stones.
- 4.58.4. Ditch [57002] ran parallel to gully [57000] and had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 1m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. It contained single fill (57003), which was the same as fill (57001) in gully [57000].
- 4.58.5. Ditch [57004] was located in the centre of the trench and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. It had been heavily truncated and measured 2m in length by 1m in width and 0.08m in depth. It contained single fill (57005) which was a mid grey-brown clay sand. The ditch likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
- 4.58.6. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.59. Trench 58 (Figures 5-6 and 14, Plate 132-133)
 - 4.59.1. Trench 58 had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m. The trench contained a single pit that had been cut through the natural.
 - 4.59.2. Pit [58001] was located at the northeastern end of the trench. It measured 0.94m in length by 1.3m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. The pit had concave sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (58002), a dark red-brown silty sandy clay with moderately frequent small subrounded and subangular stones.
 - 4.59.3. The pit is located inside the square enclosure evident on the NMP data and represent by ditches within Trenches 55 and 56. No evident of the enclosure ditch was found within the trench.
 - 4.59.4. The feature was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.60. Trench 59 (Figures 5-6 and 14, Plate 134-139)
 - 4.60.1. Trench 59 targeted a complex of features also documented by the NMP at the centre of Field 2.
 - 4.60.2. Trench 59 had a maximum depth of 0.56m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. Of the nine features excavated within the trench, five cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.60.3. Ditch [59000] was and oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1m in length

by 0.76m in width and 0.15m in depth. It was filled by (59001), a light grey sandy silt with frequent gravels.

- 4.60.4. Pit [59004] was located northeast of [59000]. It measured 0.6m in diameter and was 0.09m deep. It contained single fill (59005), which was a mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from this context.
- 4.60.5. Within the central area of the trench pit [59020] was excavated. The pit measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. It was filled by (59021), a deposit of light red-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel.
- 4.60.6. Ditch [59015] was located at the northeastern end of the trench. The ditch was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.84m in width and a depth of 0.35m. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by (59016), a deposit of loose yellow brown sandy silt with frequent gravels.
- 4.60.7. To the northeast was ditch [59017], which followed the same orientation as [59015]. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 1.45m in width and 0.41m in depth. It contained two fills. Basal fill (59018) was a mid red-brown sandy silt, with a maximum thickness of 0.21m. It was overlain by (59019), a mid-grey brown sand with frequent gravels measuring 0.2m in thickness.
- 4.60.8. Ditch [59013] had truncated earlier ditch [59015] and followed the same orientation. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.1m in width and 0.4m in depth. The ditch was filled by (59014), a mid brown-grey sand with gravel inclusions. Fragmented animal bone was recovered from this context.
- 4.60.9. At the southwestern end of the trench, gully [59008] was excavated. The gully was curvilinear in plan and measured 15m in length by 0.49m in width, and 0.2m in depth. The gully was filled by (59009), a mid grey-brown sand with frequent gravels. The gully may well have been a drip gully around a structure.
- 4.60.10. The gully had been truncated by ditch [59006] which was oriented northeast to southwest. The feature had concave sides and a rounded base and measured 8m in length by 1.18m in width, and 0.28m in depth. The gully was filled by (59007), a deposit of loose dark grey sand with frequent gravels.
- 4.60.11. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.16m.
- 4.60.12. The subsoil had been cut by ditch [59011], which was located within the central area of the trench. The ditch was oriented northwest to south east and measured 1.8m in length by 0.77m in width and had a depth of 0.32m. It contained single fill (59012), which was a mid brown-grey clay sand.
- 4.60.13. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.34m.

- 4.61. Trench 60 (Figures 5-6 and 14, Plate 140-142)
- 4.61.1. Trench 60 targeted two parallel linear features documented by the NMP at the easternmost end of Field 2.
- 4.61.2. Trench 60 was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. Of the four features excavated, two had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.61.3. Gully [60005] was oriented northwest to southeast. The gully had sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.8m in length by 0.55m in width and 0.13m in depth. The gully was filled by (60005), a deposit of firm brown grey silty clay with frequent gravel.
- 4.61.4. Ditch [60007] had sloping sides and a flat base. It was oriented northwest to southeast and measured 1.8m in length by 1.1m in width and 0.27m in depth. The ditch was filled by (60008) and (60009). The basal fill (60009) was a mid-grey brown sandy clay that measured 0.12m in thickness. This fill was overlain by (60008), a mid-brown grey sandy clay that measured 0.15m in thickness.
- 4.61.5. Gully [60003] had truncated gully [60005] and followed the same orientation. The gully had sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.8m in length by 0.35m in width and 0.13m in depth. The feature was filled by (60004), a deposit of firm brown grey silty clay with frequent gravel. Feature [60003] was truncated by [60001]
- 4.61.6. Ditch [60001] had truncated gully [60003] and followed the same orientation. It had sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.3m in width and 0.17m in depth. The ditch was filled by (60002), a mid-grey brown sandy clay with yellow mottling and frequent gravel inclusions. Pottery sherds were recovered from this fill.
- 4.61.7. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m.
- 4.61.8. It is likely that ditches [60007] and [60001] equate to two parallel ditches evident on the NMP data, which may have formed the edges of a driveway.
- 4.62. Trench 61
- 4.62.1. Trench 61 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.59m below the ground level.
- 4.62.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

- 4.63. Trench 62
- 4.63.1. Trench 62 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest/southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.61m below the ground level.
- 4.63.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.64. Trench 63 (Figures 5-6 and 14, Plate 143-147)
- 4.64.1. Trench 63 was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the ground level. The natural horizon was found 0.51m. Of the eight features excavated, six cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.64.2. Gully [63000] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.8m in length by 0.53m in width and 0.21m in depth. The feature was filled by (63001), a mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravel. A single sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from this context.
- 4.64.3. Ditch [63002] was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 1.45m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had concave sides and a rounded base. The feature contained two fills. Basal fill (63003) was a mid-brown grey silty sand measuring 0.12m in thickness. This was overlain by (63004), a mid-grey brown silty sand measuring 0.16m in thickness.
- 4.64.4. Ditch terminus [63005] oriented east to west. It had concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.2m in length by 1.25m in width and 0.19m in depth. The feature was filled by (63006), a mid-grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.
- 4.64.5. Gully [63007] was oriented northeast to southwest and had sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.45m in width and 0.15m in depth. It was filled by (63008), a mid-yellow brown silty sand.
- 4.64.6. Ditch [63009] was , oriented east to west. It measured 2m in length by 0.65m in width and 0.2m in depth. It was filled by (63010), a mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravel.
- 4.64.7. Ditch [63013] was located just to the north of [63009] and followed the same orientation. It measured 2m long, 0.68m wide and 0.37m deep. The ditch was filled by (63014), a light brown yellow silty sand with frequent gravel.
- 4.64.8. Ditch [63011] had truncated ditch [63009] and followed the same orientation. It measured 2m in length by 0.68m in width and 0.37m in depth. It was filled by (63012), a light brown yellow silty sand with frequent gravel.
- 4.64.9. Ditch [63015] had truncated both [63011] and [63013] and again followed the same alignment. It had sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 2m long, 1.28m wide and 0.38m deep. The ditch was filled by (6308), a deposit of loose mid-yellow brown silty sand with frequent gravel.

- 4.64.10. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.65. Trench 64 (Figures 5-6 and 14, Plate 148-149)
- 4.65.1. Trench 64 was located within Field 2 and was oriented north/south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.49m and had an exposed thickness of 0.11m. The trench contained one feature which cut the natural horizon.
- 4.65.2. Ditch [64000] was located towards the south end of the trench and was oriented east to west. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 1.18m in width and had a depth of 0.25m. The ditch had concave sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (64001), a mid-grey brown silty sand which contained occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 4.65.3. The feature was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.34m.
- 4.66. Trench 65 (Figures 5-6 and 15, Plate 150-154)
- 4.66.1. Trench 65 targeted a discrete feature documented by the NMP at the westernmost end of Field 2, adjacent to the boundary with field one.
- 4.66.2. Trench 65 was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.52m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was found 0.5m. Of the three features excavated, two had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.66.3. Pit [65008] was circular in plan with gradual sides and a flat base. It measured 1.5m in length by 0.85m in width and was 0.37m deep. It contained single fill (65009), which was a mid-grey brown sandy silt.
- 4.66.4. Ditch [65000] was oriented north to south and had concave sides and a flat base, and measured 2m in length by 0.85m in width and 0.37m in depth. The ditch was filled by (65001), a mid-grey brown silty clay.
- 4.66.5. The ditch had been truncated by ditch [65002], which was oriented northeast to southwest. It had concave sides and a flat base, and measured 2m in length by 0.85m in width and 0.25m in depth. It was filled by (65003), a mid-grey brown silty clay.
- 4.66.6. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m.
- 4.67. Trench 66
- 4.67.1. Trench 66 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of

0.59m below the ground level.

4.67.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.68. Trench 67

4.68.1. Trench 67 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.51m below the ground level.

4.68.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.69. Trench 68

4.69.1. Trench 68 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.59m below the ground level.

4.69.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.70. Trench 69

4.70.1. Trench 69 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.58m below the ground level.

4.70.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.71. Trench 70 (Figures 5-6 and 15, Plate 155-158)

4.71.1. Trench 70 had a maximum depth of 0.6m and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m. The trench contained three features, a pit [70000], a gully [70002] and post hole [70004]. All three features within the trench had been cut through the natural horizon.

4.71.2. Pit [70000] was located at the northeast end of trench. The pit measured 0.59m in length by 0.43m width and had a depth of 0.18m. The pit contained a single fill (70001), which was a mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions.

4.71.3. Pit [70004] measured 0.5m in diameter and of 0.39m in depth. The sides of the pit were concave and the base was rounded. The pit contained single fill (70005), which was a mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

4.71.4. Gully [70002] was located to the west of both pits and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The gully measured 4m in length by 0.47m in width and had a depth of 0.33m. The gully had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained

single fill (70001), which was a mid-yellow-brown sandy silt and contained rare gravel inclusions.

- 4.71.5. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.

4.72. Trench 71

- 4.72.1. Trench 71 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.5m below the ground level.

- 4.72.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.73. Trench 72 (Figures 5-6 and 15, Plate 159-165)

- 4.73.1. Trench 72 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the southwestern end of Field 2.

- 4.73.2. Trench 72 was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.42m below the ground level. The natural horizon was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. There were ten features excavated within the trench, eight of which had been cut through the natural horizon.

- 4.73.3. Within the central area of the trench four ditches were excavated, all of which were oriented northeast to southwest. Ditch [72016] had irregular sides and rounded base, and measured 2m in length by 0.95m in width, and 0.32m in depth. The feature was filled by (72017), a dark orange-brown silty sand with gravel. A bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional large mammal bone and charcoal fragments.

- 4.73.4. Ditch [72018] had concave sides and a rounded base, and measured 2m in length by 0.99m in width, and 0.3m in depth. The feature was filled by (72019), a dark brown grey silty sand. A bulk sample taken from this deposit produced occasional charred plant remains.

- 4.73.5. Ditch [72020] had concave sides and rounded base, and measured 2m in length by 1.1m in width, and 0.45m in depth. The feature was filled by (72021), a dark brown grey silty sand. A bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional small fragments of charcoal.

- 4.73.6. Ditch [72024] had sharp sides and rounded base and measured 2m, 2.15m in width, and 0.61m in depth. The feature contained two fills with basal fill (72026) being a mid-orange grey silty sand measuring 0.23m in thickness. It was overlain by (72025), a mid-blue grey sandy silt.

- 4.73.7. Pit [72022] was located between ditches [72020] and [72024]. The pit had concave sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 2.13m in width, and 0.19m in deep. It was filled by (72023), a mid-brown grey silty sand.

- 4.73.8. A further three ditches were excavated at the southeastern end of the trench. Ditch [72004]. The latter was and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.5m in length by 0.2m in width and 0.09m in depth. The feature was filled by (72005), a light orange brown silty sand.
- 4.73.9. Ditch [72006] was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 0.5m in length by 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained single fill (72007) which was a mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small rounded gravel inclusions.
- 4.73.10. Ditch [72014] was also oriented northeast to southwest. It had irregular sides and a rounded base and measured 2m in length by 1.1m in width and 0.42m in depth. It was filled by (72015), a mid-brown grey silty sand. A bulk sample taken from this context produced a moderate quantity of highly fragmented charcoal.
- 4.73.11. Ditches [72004], [72006] and [72014] had been truncated by ditch [72000], which was oriented northwest to southeast. The ditch had concave sides and a rounded base. The ditch measured 12.6m in length by 0.61m in width and 0.12m deep. The ditch was filled by (72001), a mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional subrounded stones.
- 4.73.12. Ditch [72024] had been truncated by ditch [72027]. The ditch was with gradual sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.87m in width and 0.15m in depth. It was filled by (72028), a mid-orange brown silty sand.
- 4.73.13. The ditches were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.1m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.73.14. The NMP data shows a number of linear anomalies within this area of the site, which appear to represent a settlement. It is unclear which of the features correspond to the data but it likely that most, if not all, formed part of the settlement.
- 4.74. Trench 73 (Figures 5-6 and 15, Plate 166-171)
- 4.74.1. Trench 73 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the southernmost end of Field 2.
- 4.74.2. Trench 73 was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.54m below the ground level. The natural horizon was encountered at this depth. There were five features within the trench, all of which had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.74.3. Ditch [73000] was north to south and measured 1.8m, 3.12m in width and 0.42m in depth. It was filled by (73001), a mid-grey brown silty sand. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from this context.
- 4.74.4. Ditch [73006] was located west of [73000] and was oriented northwest to southeast. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 2.46m in width, and 0.61m in depth. The feature was filled by (73007) and (73008).

The basal fill (73007) was a mid-brown grey silty sand with frequent gravel, with a maximum thickness of 0.61m. A single sherd of possible samian ware was recovered from this context. This fill was overlain by (73008), a deposit of mid-red brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and a maximum thickness of 0.4m.

- 4.74.5. Ditch [73012] was oriented northeast to southwest and measured 1.8m in length by 1.77m in width and had a depth of 0.31m. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills with basal fill (73013) being a mid red-brown silty sand with grey mottling and frequent small rounded gravel inclusions. The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.13m. It was overlain by (73014), which was a mid red-brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. The fill had a maximum thickness of 0.31m.
- 4.74.6. Posthole [73009] was located at the southwestern end of the trench and measured 0.49m in diameter by 0.34m in depth. The posthole contained fill (73010) which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt. The posthole had been truncated by postpipe [73015] which measured 0.24m in diameter by 0.31m in depth. The postpipe contained fill (73011) which was a dark grey-brown sandy silt.
- 4.74.7. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.24m.
- 4.74.8. The ditches excavated within this trench all equate to linear anomalies evident on the NMP data. They form part of the same settlement as the features excavated in Trench 72.
- 4.75. Trench 74 (Figures 5-6 and 15, Plate 172-178)
 - 4.75.1. Trench 74 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the southernmost end of Field 2.
 - 4.75.2. Trench 74 was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.54m below the ground level. The natural horizon was found 0.5m. Of the eleven features excavated within the trench, nine had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.75.3. Ditch [74000] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had concave sides and a rounded base and measured 2m in length by 5.5m in width and 0.3m in depth. It was filled by (74001), a deposit of firm mid-yellow grey sandy silt. A significant quantity of fragmented animal bone was recovered from this context. Bulk samples obtained from this context produced occasional charcoal fragments and charred plant remains.
 - 4.75.4. Ditch [74009] was oriented northeast to southwest. It has gradual sides and a rounded base and measured 2m in length by 1m in width and 0.25m in depth. The feature was filled by (74003), a deposit of mid-grey brown sandy silt. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from this context.
 - 4.75.5. Ditch [74016] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had gradual sides and rounded base and measured 2m in length by 0.86m in width and 0.15m in depth.

It was filled by (74017), a mid-yellow grey silty sand.

- 4.75.6. Ditch [74022] was , oriented east to west. It had gradual sides and rounded base and measured 2m in length by 2.26m in width and 0.37m in depth. It was filled by (74023), a deposit of friable mid-yellow grey sandy silt. Pottery sherds were recovered from this context and occasional charcoal fragments were present in the bulk sample.
- 4.75.7. Pit [74003] was oval in plan with concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.52m in length by 0.87m in width and 0.14m in depth. The pit was filled by (74004), a mid grey brown sandy silt. Pottery was recovered from this context.
- 4.75.8. Posthole [74005] was circular in plan, and measured 0.34m in diameter, and 0.16m in depth. The feature was filled by (74006), a mid-yellow grey sandy silt with frequent gravel. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from this context.
- 4.75.9. Pit [74007] was circular in plan, and measured 0.96m in diameter, and 0.26m in depth. The feature was filled by (74008), a mid-yellow grey sandy silt with frequent gravel.
- 4.75.10. Pit [74030] was oval in plan with concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.4m in length by 0.39m in width and 0.2m in depth. The pit filled by (74031), a mid grey brown sandy silt. This context contained two sherds of pottery.
- 4.75.11. Pit [74032] was circular in plan with concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.89m in diameter, and 0.19m in depth. The pit was filled by (74033), a mid grey brown sandy silt. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from this context.
- 4.75.12. Ditch [74011] had truncated ditch [74009] and followed the same orientation as the earlier ditch. It had gradual sides and a rounded base and measured 1.8m in length by 0.9m in width and 0.28m in depth. The feature was filled by (74012), a mid-yellow brown silty sand. A bulk sample from this deposit produced occasional small fragments of charcoal.
- 4.75.13. Ditch [74014] was oriented northeast to southwest and had truncated ditch [74016]. It had concave sides and a rounded base and measured 2m in length by 0.56m in width and 0.21m in depth. It was filled by (74015), a mid-yellow grey silty sand.
- 4.75.14. The ditches were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m.
- 4.75.15. The ditches excavated within this trench all equate to linear anomalies evident on the NMP data. They form part of the same settlement as the features excavated in Trenches 72 and 73.
- 4.76. Trench 75 (Figures 5-6 and 16, Plate 179-187)
- 4.76.1. Trench 75 was located within Field 2 and targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of the field. It was oriented

north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the ground level. The natural horizon was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. Of the thirteen features excavated, nine had been cut through the natural horizon.

- 4.76.2. Ditch [75000] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 0.64m in width and 0.18m in depth. It was filled by (75001), a mid-grey brown sandy silt.
- 4.76.3. Ditch [75002] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.80m in width and 0.5m in depth. The feature was filled by (75003) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with a moderate gravel inclusions.
- 4.76.4. Ditch [75004] was oriented southeast to northwest. It had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length within, 1.14m in width and 0.37m in depth. The feature was filled by (75005) a mid-grey brown sandy silt.
- 4.76.5. Ditch [75006] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by 1.02m in width and 0.59m in depth. The feature was filled by (75007) a mid-brown grey sandy silt. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional small fragments of charcoal.
- 4.76.6. Gully [75008] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by 0.41m in width and 0.18m in depth. The feature was filled by (75009) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 4.76.7. Ditch [75010] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 0.69m in width and 0.42m in depth. The feature was filled by (75011) a light-grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional small fragments of charcoal.
- 4.76.8. Gully terminus [75014] was oriented southeast to northwest. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by 0.46m in width and 0.19m in depth. The feature was filled by (75015) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.
- 4.76.9. Ditch [75016] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had rounded sides and a flat base. It measured 1m in length by 0.55m in width and 0.18m in depth. The feature was filled by (75017) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.
- 4.76.10. Ditch [75020] was oriented east to west. It had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 0.88m in width and 0.50m in depth. The feature was filled by (75021) a mid-brown grey sandy clay, with rare gravel inclusions. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional large mammal bone (tooth) and charcoal fragments.
- 4.76.11. Gully terminus [75012] had truncated ditch [75010] and was oriented northwest to southeast. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by

0.46m in width and 0.29m in depth. The feature was filled by (75013) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. The feature was likely contemporary with gully terminus [75014], which was immediately to the northwest.

- 4.76.12. Ditch [75018] had truncated ditch [74016] and followed the same orientation. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.72m in width and 0.28m in depth. The feature was filled by (75019) a mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 4.76.13. Ditch [75022] had truncated ditch [75020] and followed the same alignment as the earlier ditch. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.66m in width and 0.30m depth. The feature was filled by (75023) a mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 4.76.14. Ditch [75024] had also truncated ditch [75020] and followed the same alignment. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.42m in width and 0.19m in depth. The feature was filled by (75025) a mid-grey brown sandy silt containing occasional gravel inclusions. The feature runs parallel and partially truncates ditch [75020].
- 4.76.15. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m.
- 4.76.16. The features excavated within this trench all likely form part of the same settlement as the features within Trenches 72, 73 and 74. A number of the features likely equate to linear anomalies evident on the NMP data.

4.77. Trench 76

- 4.77.1. Trench 76 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m below the ground level.
- 4.77.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.78. Trench 77 (Figures 5-6 and 16, Plate 188-191)

- 4.78.1. Trench 77 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
- 4.78.2. Trench 74 was oriented northwest to southwest and had a maximum depth of 0.53m below the ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m and had an exposed thickness of 0.03m. The trench contained three features, which had all been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.78.3. Ditch [77000] was located toward the southeastern edge of the trench and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 0.46m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. The ditch was with steep, rounded

sides and a relatively flat base. The ditch contained a single fill (77001), mid-yellow brown silty clay.

- 4.78.4. Ditch [77004] was located 6.5m to the northwest and ran parallel to ditch [77000]. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 1.35m in width and had a depth of 0.45m. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (77005) which was a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent subangular stones. Although these two ditches were different in size and profile, the NMP data suggests they may have formed part of a driveway, linked to a small settlement within the eastern area of the field.
- 4.78.5. Pit [77002] was located near the southwest end of the trench. It measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. The pit was circular in plan with concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (77003) which was a mid-yellow brown silty sand with occasional gravel.
- 4.78.6. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.79. Trench 78 (Figures 5-6 and 16, Plate 192-193)
 - 4.79.1. Trench 78 had a maximum depth of 0.7m and was oriented north to south. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m below the ground level and had an exposed thickness of 0.15m. The trench contained one feature [78001] which cut through the natural horizon (102).
 - 4.79.2. Ditch [78001] was located close to the northern edge of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 0.8m in width and had a depth of 0.3m. The ditch contained a single fill (78002), which was a mid-yellow brown silty sand. The ditch equated to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data, which likely formed part of the settlement recorded within this part of the field.
 - 4.79.3. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.80. Trench 79 (Figures 5-6 and 16, Plate 194-198)
 - 4.80.1. Trench 79 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
 - 4.80.2. It had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to south-west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m. The trench contained two features cutting through the natural horizon (102).
 - 4.80.3. Curvilinear ditch [79000] measured 7m in length by 1m in width and 0.71m. It was oriented southwest to northeast. It had concave sides and base. The ditch contained a single fill (79001), a mid- yellow brown sandy silt with occasional

subangular stones/gravel. The bulk sample taken from the feature produced occasional small fragments of charcoal and occasional charred plant remains.

- 4.80.4. Ditch [79006] had truncated the curvilinear ditch and was oriented northwest to southeast. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 2.17m in width and had a depth of 0.66m. The ditch had concave sides and a rounded base and contained two fills (79007) and (79008). Basal fill (75007) was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with yellow mottling and frequent small subangular stones. It had a maximum thickness of 0.17m. It was overlain by fill (79008), which was a mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stones. It had a maximum thickness of 0.51m. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional charred plant remains.
- 4.80.5. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.80.6. Both features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.
- 4.81. Trench 80 (Figures 5-6 and 16, Plate 199-204)
 - 4.81.1. Trench 80 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
 - 4.81.2. Trench 80 had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the ground level and was oriented northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.69m and had an exposed thickness of 0.01m. Of the seven features excavated, five had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.81.3. Ditch [80000] was located next to the northeast end of the trench and was oriented east to west. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 0.87m in width and had a depth of 0.24m. The ditch had concave sides and a rounded base. The ditch contained a single fill (80001), a mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional subangular stones.
 - 4.81.4. Ditch [80004] was oriented northeast to southwest and had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 3.24m in width and 0.74m in depth. The ditch was filled by (80005), and (80006). Basal fill (80005) was a mid-white grey silty sand, with a maximum thickness of 0.35m. The upper fill (80006) was a mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional stones and a maximum thickness of 0.39m.
 - 4.81.5. Ditch [80009] was oriented northeast to southwest and had sloping sides and concave base. It measured 2m in length by 1.1m in width and 0.3m in depth. It was filled by (80010), a mid-yellow brown clay silt.
 - 4.81.6. Ditch terminus [80011] was oriented northwest to southeast. It has concave sides and a rounded base, and measured 1m in length by 1m in width and 0.23m in depth. It was filled by (80012), a mid-yellow brown sandy silt.
 - 4.81.7. Ditch [80013] was oriented northwest to southeast and had concave sides and a

rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.69m in width and 0.14m in depth. It was filled by (80014), a mid-yellow brown clay silt.

- 4.81.8. Pits [80002] and [80007] had truncated ditch [80004]. Pit [80002] was oval in plan with sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.2m in width, and 0.52m in depth. The feature was filled by (80003), a dark brown grey silty sand. A total of two sherds of pottery were recovered from this context.
- 4.81.9. Pit [80007] was oval in plan with gradual sides and a concave base. The feature measured 1.4m in length by 1.3m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. It was filled by (80008), a dark grey brown silty sand. Possible occasional charred plant remains were recovered from the bulk sample taken from this context.
- 4.81.10. The pits were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.38m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.31m.
- 4.81.11. The features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.
- 4.82. Trench 81 (Figures 5-6 and 17, Plate 205-212)
 - 4.82.1. Trench 81 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
 - 4.82.2. Trench 81 was located within Field 2 and was orientated east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.55m below the ground level. The trench contained eleven features, seven of which had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.82.3. Ditch [81001] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 5m in length by 1.63m in width and 0.41m in depth. The feature was filled by (81002), a mid-yellow brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. A single pottery sherd was recovered from this context. The bulk sample taken from this context produced further occasional pottery sherd as well as occasional fragmented charcoal and charred plant remains.
 - 4.82.4. Ditch [81016] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The feature measured 5.8m in length by 0.69m in width and 0.57m in depth. The feature was filled by (81017) a dark-brown grey loamy silt with occasional small stone inclusions. It contained Roman pottery including samian ware, animal bone and CBM.
 - 4.82.5. Ditch [81019] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat rounded base. It measured 1.4m in length by 0.6m in width and 0.25m in depth. The feature was filled by (81020) a mid-brown grey silty sand, with occasional small stone inclusions.
 - 4.82.6. Pit [81014] was an elongated irregular oval shape in plan, oriented northeast to southwest. The sides and base were irregular and sloped. It measured 1.75m in

length and 1.6m in width. The feature was filled by (81015) a mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained pottery sherds.

- 4.82.7. Pit [81021] was oval in plan, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.8m in length by 0.4m in width and 0.15m in depth. The feature was filled by (81022) a mid-grey brown, sandy silt.
- 4.82.8. Small pit [81025] was oval in plan, with sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.9m in length by 0.5m in width and 0.25m in depth. The feature was filled by (81026) a mid-brown grey sandy silt.
- 4.82.9. Ditch [81003] was oriented north to south. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 1.10m in width and 0.45m in depth. The feature was filled by (81004) a mid-grey brown sandy silt.
- 4.82.10. Ditch [81005] had truncated [81003] and followed the same alignment as the earlier ditch. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 1.25m in width and 0.60m in depth. The feature was filled by (81006) a mid-orange brown sandy silt. Pottery sherds were recovered from this context.
- 4.82.11. Ditch [81023] had truncated [81005] and followed the same alignment as the earlier ditch. It had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 1.07m in width and 0.5m in depth. The feature was filled by (81024) a mid-grey brown sandy silt.
- 4.82.12. Ditch [81007] had truncated [81023] and followed the same alignment as the earlier ditch. It had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 1.30m in width and 0.84m in depth. The feature contained three fills. Basal fill (81010) was a mid-yellow brown silty sand with a maximum thickness of 0.14m. This was overlain by fill (81009), which was a mid-grey brown sandy silt with a thickness of 0.18m. The upper fill (81008) was a dark-grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and a thickness of 0.63m. It contained twelve pottery sherds and a fragment of degraded slate.
- 4.82.13. Ditch [81011] had truncated [81007] and followed the same alignment as the earlier ditch. It had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 1.28m in width, and 0.70m in depth. The feature contained two fills. Basal fill (81013) was a mid-grey brown silty clay and had a maximum thickness of 0.20m. The upper fill (81012) was a mid-grey brown sandy silt and was measured with a thickness of 0.50m. It contained a single sherd of pottery.
- 4.82.14. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.23m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.32m.
- 4.82.15. The features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.

- 4.83. Trench 82 (Figures 5-6 and 17, Plate 213-230)
- 4.83.1. Trench 82 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
- 4.83.2. Trench 82 was located within Field 2 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.67m below the ground level. There were sixteen features within the trench, twelve of which had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.83.3. Posthole [82000] was sub-circular in plan, it had straight sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.24m in length by 0.37m in width and 0.3m in depth. The feature was filled by (82001), a dark-grey brown silty sand, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. The context contained a single sherd of pottery.
- 4.83.4. Ditch [82002] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.45m in width and 0.13m in depth. The feature was filled by (82003), a dark-orange brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 4.83.5. Ditch [82004] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had a V-shaped profile. It measured 2m in length by 0.9m in width, and 0.31m in depth. The feature was filled by (82005), dark-orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. The context included a single sherd of pottery.
- 4.83.6. Gully [82006] was oriented northwest to southeast. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.31m in width and 0.1m in depth. The feature was filled by (82007) a dark-orange brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 4.83.7. Pit [82008] was oval in plan, it had curved concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 0.99m in length by 0.49m in width and 0.21m in depth. The feature was filled by (82009) a dark-orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. The context contained occasional pottery sherds.
- 4.83.8. Ditch [82010] was orientated northwest to southeast. It had steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 2.37m in width and 0.52m in depth. The feature was filled by (82011) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of gravel inclusions. The context contained pottery and CBM. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional animal bone (tooth fragments) and charred plant remains.
- 4.83.9. Ditch terminus [82014] was oriented east to west. It had irregular steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length, 0.76m in width and 0.36m in depth. The feature was filled by (82015) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. A single pottery sherd was present in this context.
- 4.83.10. Ditch terminus [82016] was orientated east to west. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by 0.4m in width and 0.18m in depth. The feature was filled by (82017) a dark-orange brown silty sand with occasional small

sub-rounded stone inclusions.

- 4.83.11. Ditch [82018] was oriented north to south. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measures 2m in length by 0.45m in width and 0.15m in depth. The feature was filled by (82019), a dark-grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The context contained two sherds of pottery. The feature was truncated by ditch [82020].
- 4.83.12. Gully [82024] was oriented northwest to southeast and measured 0.58m in length by 0.35m in width and had a depth of 0.17m. It contained fill (82025) which was a mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 4.83.13. Parallel gullies [82030] and [82036] were located at the far northeastern end of the trench and were oriented northwest to southeast. Gully [82030] had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 1m in length by 0.25m in width and 0.17m in depth. The feature was filled by (82031) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Gully [82036] had a similar profile and measured 1m in length by 0.33m in width and 0.20m in depth. The feature was filled by (82037) a light-brown grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.
- 4.83.14. Construction cut [82032] was oriented northeast to southwest. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 9m in length by 0.41m in width and 0.21m in depth. The feature was filled by (82033) a mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequency gravel inclusions. A single fragment of CBM was recovered from this context.
- 4.83.15. The construction cut [82022] had truncated both [82032] and gully [82025]. The construction cut had steep sides and a rounded base and measured 10m in length by 0.62m in width and had a depth of 0.38m. It contained fill (82023) which was a mid-brown grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. The context contained CBM and pottery. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional fragmented charcoal.
- 4.83.16. A further construction cut, [82040] had truncated bot [82032] and gully [82030]. The construction cut was T-shaped in plan. The top of the T measured 6m in length by 0.5m in width, with the bottom measuring 1m in length by 0.4m in width. The feature had a maximum depth of 0.30m. It contained fill (82033) which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt. Pottery was recovered from the fill of the feature and the bulk sample produced a single hammer scale spheroid and occasional hammer scale flakes, as well as occasional charred plant remains.
- 4.83.17. The final feature was ditch [82020], which was oriented north to south. It has steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.61m in width and 0.36m in depth. The feature was filled by (82021), a mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The deposit contained CBM and pottery.
- 4.83.18. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.37m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.83.19. The features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within

this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data. The construction cuts show at least one building within the settlement, which based on the construction cuts would have been rectilinear in plan. The building appeared to have been rebuilt at least three times.

- 4.84. Trench 83 (Figures 5-6 and 17, Plate 231-234)
 - 4.84.1. Trench 83 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
 - 4.84.2. Trench 83 had a maximum depth of 0.61m and was west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.51m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. Of the five features excavated, three had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.84.3. Ditch [83000] was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 3m in length, 1.01m in width and had a depth of 0.45m. It had rounded sides, flat base. The ditch contained a single fill (83001), which a mid-brown grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.
 - 4.84.4. Ditch [83004] was located toward the north of the trench and oriented northwest to southeast. It was with a V shaped profile. It measured 2.5m in length by 1.61m in width and 0.48m in depth. The feature contained single fill (83005), a mid-grey sand with occasional gravel.
 - 4.84.5. Ditch [83008] was located toward the south of the trench and oriented north to south. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 3.4m in width with a depth of 1.12m. It had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. The ditch contained three fills (83009), (83010), and (83011). Basal fill (83009), was a mid-grey brown sandy silt occasional charcoal and gravel, measuring 0.75m in thickness. The context contained pottery. This fill was overlain by (83010), a mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. It measured 0.49m in thickness and was overlain by (83011). Fill (83011) was a dark orange brown sandy silt with frequent gravels.
 - 4.84.6. Ditch [83002] had truncated the western edge of [83000] and followed the same alignment as the earlier ditch. Ditch [83002] measured 3m in length by 0.55m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It contained fill (83003), a dark grey-brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.
 - 4.84.7. Ditch [83006] was had truncated ditch [83004] and broadly followed the same alignment. The ditch had concave sides and base and measured 2.5m in length by 1.6m in width and 0.33m in depth. The feature contained single fill (83007), a mid-grey sand with sparse gravel.
 - 4.84.8. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.36m.
 - 4.84.9. The features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.

- 4.85. Trench 84 Trench 83 (Figures 5-6 and 17, Plate 235-236)
- 4.85.1. Trench 84 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the easternmost region of Field 2.
- 4.85.2. Trench 84 was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m. The trench contained one feature, which had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.85.3. Ditch [84000] was located towards the southeast end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 5.8m in width and had a depth of 0.5m. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (84001), a mid-yellow brown silty sand which contained with occasional pebbles.
- 4.85.4. The ditch appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.
- 4.85.5. The feature was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m.
- 4.86. Trench 85 (Figures 5-6 and 17, Plate 237-239)
- 4.86.1. Trench 85 targeted a complex of features documented by the NMP at the southeast region of Field 2.
- 4.86.2. Trench 85 was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.7m. The trench contained two features, both of which cut the natural horizon.
- 4.86.3. Pit [85000] was located to the southeast end of the trench. The pit was circular in plan and had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.9m in diameter and had a depth of 0.4m. The pit contained single fill (84001), a mid-brown grey silty with frequent gravel.
- 4.86.4. Ditch [85002] was located towards the southeast end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 3.2m in width and had a depth of 1m. The ditch had a V-shaped profile. The ditch was filled by (84003), a mid-brown -grey silty sand which contained occasional rounded and subrounded stone inclusions.
- 4.86.5. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.86.6. The features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.

- 4.87. Trench 86 (Figures 5-6 and 17, Plate 240-242)
- 4.87.1. Trench 86 was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at this depth. A total of six features were found within the trench, three of which had been cut through the natural.
- 4.87.2. Ditch [86000] was oriented north to south. It measured 2m in length by 0.25m in width and 0.15m in depth. Fill (86001) was a mid-yellow brown, sandy silty with rare gravel inclusions.
- 4.87.3. Ditch [86002] ran parallel to [86000]. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.4m in width and 0.2m in depth. The feature was filled by (81003) a mid-yellow brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. The bulk sample taken from this context produced occasional potential charred plant remains.
- 4.87.4. Ditch [86012] was oriented north to south. It had rounded sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 1.2m in width and 0.54m in depth. The feature was filled by (86013) a light-grey brown silty sand with frequent small pebble inclusions.
- 4.87.5. Ditch [86004] had truncated ditch [86000] and followed the same alignment. It had rounded sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length by 1.75m in width and 0.28m in depth. The feature contained two fills. Basal fill (86005) was a mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and frequent charcoal, measuring 0.17m in thickness. The context contained pottery and fired clay. The bulk sample taken from this context produced a moderate quantity of burnt mammal bone, frequent fragmented charcoal and a moderate quantity of charred plant remains. The upper fill (86006) was a mid-brown grey sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and frequent charcoal inclusions, measuring 0.11m in thickness. It contained pottery and the two bulk samples taken from this context produced occasional burnt mammal bone, a moderate quantity of fragmented charcoal and occasional potential charred plant remains.
- 4.87.6. Ditch [86007] had truncated both [86000] and [86002] and followed the alignment of both earlier features. It had concave sides and a rounded base. It measured 2m in length by 0.7m in width, and 0.4m in depth. The feature contained two fills. Basal fill (86008) was a light-brown grey sandy silt with occasional pebble inclusions and a thickness of 0.12m. The upper fill (86009) was a mid-grey brown sandy silt, measuring 0.28m in thickness.
- 4.87.7. Curvilinear ditch [86010] had truncated ditch [86012] and was broadly oriented north to south. It had rounded sides and a flat base. It measured 1.28m in length by 0.26m in width. The feature was filled by (86011) a mid-grey brown, silty sand, with frequent small pebble inclusions.
- 4.87.8. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m.

- 4.87.9. The features appeared to have formed part of a small settlement recorded within this area of the field, which was evident on both the NMP data and the geophysical survey data.
- 4.88. Trench 87
- 4.88.1. Trench 87 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below the ground level.
- 4.88.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.89. Trench 88
- 4.89.1. Trench 88 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.62m and had an exposed thickness of 0.08m.
- 4.89.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.90. Trench 89
- 4.90.1. Trench 89 was located within Field 2, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.72m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.62m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m.
- 4.90.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.91. Trench 90 (Figures 5-6 and 18, Plate 243-249)
- 4.91.1. Trench 90 was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m. The width of the trench was extended to 12m, in the central section of the trench, to investigate burnt mound (90003). The extension measured 14m in length. York Archaeology were commissioned to undertake geoarchaeological sampling and recording of the burnt mound and underlying deposits. Their findings and recommendations are reported in Appendix III.
- 4.91.2. The natural gravels encountered within the eastern half of the trench are thought to be within a palaeochannel, which is one of a number of palaeochannels within this area of the Trent valley (see Geoarchaeological Report in Appendix III).
- 4.91.3. There were three features cut through the natural horizon. Towards the eastern end ditch [90015] was excavated. The ditch appeared to terminate within the

trench and measured 1.6m in length by 1.5m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. It had sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained fill (90016) which was a dark brown-black silty peat, which had derived from later deposit (90012), see below.

- 4.91.4. Immediately adjacent was gully [90013], which was oriented northwest to southeast. The gully had concave sides and a rounded base and measured 2m in length by 0.41m in width and had a depth of 0.26m. It contained fill (90014) which was the same as (90016).
- 4.91.5. Both of these features were overlain by peat deposit (90012), which had a maximum thickness of 0.1m. The fact that the fills of both features were the same as (90012) suggests the peat began to form shortly after these features were dug. It is possible that this part of the site had become wet or boggy and both features were dug to aid with drainage. The higher water table then aided the formation of the peat, which was encountered within the eastern half of the trench, across part of the palaeochannel (see Appendix III).
- 4.91.6. Within the central area of the trench pit [90008] was excavated. The pit had been cut through the natural and measured 0.55m in diameter by 0.15m in depth. It contained fill (90009), a dark grey-brown clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions.
- 4.91.7. Burnt mound (90003) was also located within this area of the trench, overlying the natural horizon. The burnt mound was comprised of dark grey-black clast supported sub-angular to angular medium gravel with some sand and silt and was charcoal rich. The burnt mound likely has a date of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (see Appendix III). The burnt mound measured 14m in length by 9.3m in width and had a thickness of 0.1m. A flint blade was recovered from one of the slots excavated through the mound. The six bulk samples taken from (90003) produced abundant charcoal fragments, some displaying iron staining, and fragments of heat affected stone.
- 4.91.8. Both the burnt mound (90003) and peat deposit (90012) were overlain by alluvial deposit (90011). The alluvium was a light to mid (with some darker patches) greenish grey silty clay with patches of mid brownish orange marbling. The western side of the deposit terminated gradually. The eastern side of the deposit also terminated gradually where underlying peat layer (90,012) rose upward. The deposit likely represents seasonal flooding.
- 4.91.9. Pit [90006] had been cut through the western edge of burnt mound (90003) and measured 1.2m in length by 0.9m in width and 0.55m in depth. It contained fill (90007), which was derived from the burnt mound material and had occasional medium angular stone inclusions. There was no relationship between the pit and the alluvial deposit.
- 4.91.10. The pit and the alluvial deposit were overlain by subsoil (90010), which was the same as subsoil (101), and had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. The subsoil had been cut through by two ditches. The first was ditch [90000], which was oriented north to south. It had moderately steep sides, with a step along its east side, and a

rounded base. The ditch measured 14m in length by 1.9m in width and 0.42m in depth. It contained fills (90001) and (90002). Basal fill (90002) was a mid brown grey silty sand with moderately frequent rounded pebbles. It had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. The fill contained fragments of CBM. Upper fill (90001) was a mid brown grey, with orangey brown mottling, clay sand with moderately frequent rounded pebbles. It had a maximum thickness of 0.22m.

4.91.11. Ditch [90004] was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest orientated. It had moderately sloping sides and shallow rounded base. The ditch measured 14m in length a by 1.08m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained fill (90005), a light grey brown clay silt with moderately infrequent gravel.

4.91.12. These ditches were overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m.

4.92. Trench 91 (Figures 5-6 and 18, Plate 250-251)

4.92.1. Trench 91 was located within Field 3 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.2m. The trench contained one feature [91000] which cut the natural horizon (102).

4.92.2. Ditch terminus [91000] was located towards the southeast end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 1.8m in length by 1.5m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. The ditch terminus had rounded, gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The feature was filled by (91001), a mid-yellow brown sandy silt which contained rare rounded stone inclusions.

4.92.3. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.15m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m.

4.93. Trench 92

4.93.1. Trench 92 was located within Field 3, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m and had an exposed thickness of 0.05m.

4.93.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

4.94. Trench 93

4.94.1. Trench 93 was located within Field 3, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented east to west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.62m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m and had an exposed thickness of 0.02m.

4.94.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

- 4.95. Trench 94 (Figures 5-6 and 18, Plate 252-253)
- 4.95.1. Trench 94 was located within Field 3 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.91m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.7m and had an exposed thickness of 0.21m. The trench contained one feature [94000] which cut the natural horizon (102).
- 4.95.2. Pit [94000] was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The pit was oriented northwest to southeast. It measured 1.85m in length by 0.45m in width and had a depth of 0.21m. The pit contained single fill (94001), a dark brown grey sandy silt which contained sparse pebbles. Modern bricks were found within (94001).
- 4.95.3. The pit was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.45m.
- 4.96. Trench 95
- 4.96.1. Trench 95 was located within Field 3 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.44m below the ground level.
- 4.96.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.97. Trench 96 (Figures 5-6 and 18, Plate 254-256)
- 4.97.1. Trench 96 was located within Field 3 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m and had an exposed thickness of 0.1m. Both of the features within this trench had been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.97.2. Ditch [96000] was north to south and measured 1.8m in length by 1.35m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. The cut had sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained single fill (96001), which was a mid-brown grey clay.
- 4.97.3. Ditch terminus [96002] was oriented northwest to southeast and measured 1.5m in length by 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.27m. The cut had sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained single fill (96003), which was a mid-brown grey sandy clay.
- 4.97.4. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m.
- 4.98. Trench 97
- 4.98.1. Trench 97 was located within Field 3, it was 50m in length by 1.8m in width and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.44m below the ground level.
- 4.98.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.

- 4.99. Trench 98 (Figures 5-6 and 19, Plate 257-258)
- 4.99.1. Trench 98 was located within Field 3 and was oriented north to south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.58m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m and had an exposed thickness of 0.03m. The trench contained one feature [98000] which cut the natural horizon (102).
- 4.99.2. Ditch terminus [98000] was oriented east to west and measured 0.7m in length by 0.65m in width and had a depth of 0.11m. The feature had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by (98001), a mid-grey brown clay silt.
- 4.99.3. The feature was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.35m.
- 4.100. Trench 99
- 4.100.1. Trench 99 was located within Field 3, h and was oriented northwest to southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.64m below the ground level.
- 4.100.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.101. Trench 100
- 4.101.1. Trench 100 was located within Field 3 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.52m below the ground level.
- 4.101.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.102. Trench 101
- 4.102.1. Trench 101 was located within Field 3 and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.53m below the ground level.
- 4.102.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.103. Trench 102
- 4.103.1. Trench 102 was located within Field 3 and was oriented north-northeast/south-southwest. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4m below the ground level.
- 4.103.2. The trench was devoid of archaeological features, finds and deposits.
- 4.104. Trench 103 (Figures 5-6 and 19, Plate 259-262)
- 4.104.1. Trench 103 was located within Field 1 and excavated to 0.5m below ground level. It was oriented east to west. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.47m and had an exposed thickness of 0.03m. The trench contained three features, which had all been cut through the natural horizon.

- 4.104.2. Pit [103000] was located at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 1.2m in length by 0.85m in width and was 0.2m deep. The pit was sub-rectangular in plan and oriented northwest to southeast. It had steep sides and a rounded base. The pit contained single fill (103001), a mid-orange brown silty sand, with moderately frequent sub-rounded pebbles.
- 4.104.3. Ditch [103002] was oriented northwest to southeast and had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.7m in width and was 0.13m deep. The ditch was filled by (103003), a mid orange-brown silty sand, with moderately frequent sub rounded pebbles.
- 4.104.4. Posthole [103004] was located in the east of the trench. The posthole was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.39m in length by 0.35m in width and had a depth of 0.08m. The posthole had steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled by (103005), a mid-orange brown silty sand.
- 4.104.5. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.17m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m.
- 4.105. Trench 104 (Figures 5-6 and 19, Plate 263-264)
 - 4.105.1. Trench 104 was located within Field 2 and was oriented northwest to southeast. It was excavated to 0.63m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.63m. The trench contained one feature, which had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.105.2. Ditch [104000] was oriented east to west and measured 1.8m in length by 0.7m in width and had a depth of 0.35m. The ditch had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained fill (104001) which was a light yellow-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. The ditch likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
 - 4.105.3. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.28m.
- 4.106. Trench 105 (Figures 5-6 and 19, Plate 265-266)
 - 4.106.1. Trench 105 was located within Field 2 and was oriented north to south. It was excavated to 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at this depth. The trench contained one feature, which had been cut through the natural horizon.
 - 4.106.2. Gully [105000] was oriented northwest to southeast and measured 3.9m in length by 0.45m in width and had a depth of 0.1m. It contained fill (105001), which was a mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. The gully likely equates to a linear anomaly evident on the NMP data.
 - 4.106.3. The feature was overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.

- 4.107. Trench 106 (Figures 5-6 and 19, Plate 267-272)
- 4.107.1. Trench 106 was within Field 2 and was oriented east to west. It was excavated to 0.7m below ground level. The natural horizon (102) was encountered at this depth. The trench contained five features, which had all been cut through the natural horizon.
- 4.107.2. Ditch [106000] was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest and measured 2m in length by 0.9m in width and had a depth of 0.2m. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained fill (106001) which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt.
- 4.107.3. Ditch terminus [106004] measured 1.6m in length by 0.7m in width and had a depth of 0.4m. The terminus had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained fill (106005) which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt. A bulk sample from this fill contained occasional fragmented charcoal and heat affected stone.
- 4.107.4. Ditch [106006] was to the east and followed the same orientation. The ditch measured 2m in length by 1.7m in width and had a depth of 0.57m. The ditch had sloping sides and a rounded base and contained two fills. Basal fill (106008) was a light grey-brown silty sand that had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. It was overlain by (106007), which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt, with a maximum thickness of 0.35m.
- 4.107.5. Pit [106002] measured 0.65m in diameter and had a depth of 0.26m. It had steep sides and a flat base. The pit contained fill (106003) which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt.
- 4.107.6. Pit [106009] measured 1.9m in length by 1.4m in width and had a depth of 0.89m. The pit contained three fills. Basal fill (106010) was a dark brown-grey silty clay with a maximum thickness of 0.21m. The bulk sample taken from this fill contained occasional fragmented charcoal. It was overlain by fill (106011), which was a mid blue-grey silty clay that had a maximum thickness of 0.37m. Upper fill (106012) was a light grey-brown silty sand, which had a maximum thickness of 0.28m
- 4.107.7. The features were overlain by subsoil (101), which had a maximum thickness of 0.3m. This was overlain by topsoil (100) which had a maximum thickness of 0.4m.
- 4.107.8. The ditches likely equate to linear anomalies evident on the NMP data, which appear to form part of a small settlement within this area of Field 2.

5. The Finds

5.1. Overview

- 5.1.1. A total of 1577 artefacts weighing 42.418kg was recovered during the evaluation. This included lithics; prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and post medieval pottery; ceramic building material (CBM); fired clay; animal bone; metallurgical residues; iron and stone artefacts. The initial quantification can be seen below in Table x.

- 5.1.2. The artefacts will be assessed by the relevant specialists and reports included in the final report.

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
100	Pottery	1	72
101	Clay Pipe	1	< 1
101	CBM	4	479
2003	Slag	10	184
3012	Flint	10	10
3012	Pottery	45	303
3012	Pottery	33	120
3029	Pottery	60	229
3029	Pottery	67	573
3029	Stone	1	5
3029	Stone	1	10
3029	Pottery	3	143
3029	Pottery	8	160
3029	Flint	13	21
3029	Pottery	123	888
3029	Pottery	Fragments	275
3029	Stone	1	6
3029	Stone	1	17
3029	Stone	1	7
3029	Flint	7	27
3029	Flint	17	53
3029	Pottery	250	1387
3032	Slag	3	135
3032	Pottery	1	28
7003	Animal Bone	10	2
11001	Pottery	3	16
11001	CBM	3	59
11001	Charcoal	11	3
11005	Flint	1	2
11005	Flint	1	< 1
11005	Flint	1	4
11005	Pottery	17	96
11009	Pottery	4	25
14003	CBM	4	1288
15001	Pottery	6	21
15001	Pottery	1	20
15001	Pottery	1	< 1
15011	Fired Clay	3	126
15011	Pottery	19	27
15012	Pottery	30	314
15014	Flint	1	2
15016	Clay Pipe	1	< 1
15020	Pottery	1	12

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
15020	Slag	1	< 1
15024	Pottery	12	210
15024	Slag	4	85
16007	Pottery	2	73
16008	Pottery	4	86
16008	Pottery	9	104
17002	Pottery	4	69
17002	Pottery	1	12
18001	CBM	1	534
18009	CBM	1	325
24003	CBM	1	297
24003	Charcoal	2	5
25001	Pottery	8	60
25001	Flint	2	4
29020	Slag	7	205
29020	Pottery	1	25
30001	CBM	2	3094
30002	Metal	3	52
30003	Metal	2	55
32001	Stone	4	10
39001	Pottery	1	6
42006	Pottery	1	6
53001	Animal Bone	38	174
53005	Pottery	31	409
54005	CBM	5	< 1
54008	CBM	4	1204
54008	Stone	2	2097
54008	Metal	1	267
54008	Charcoal	1	< 1
54008	Pottery	1	5
54008	Pottery	29	155
54008	Pottery	11	42
54008	Pottery	56	450
54008	Pottery	3	29
54008	Pottery	5	135
54008	Pottery	30	631
54008	CBM	7	81
54008	CBM	2	92
54010	CBM	1	30
54010	Animal Bone	16	72
54015	Charcoal	1	2
54015	CBM	1	17
55008	Pottery	3	20
55008	Animal Bone	41	85
55008	Animal Bone	25	151

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
56007	Flint	1	4
56017	Animal Bone	1	6
56017	Pottery	11	359
56016	Animal Bone	21	20
56021	Pottery	1	33
58019 - does not exist - wrongly labelled?	Pottery	1	1
59003	CBM	2	1
59005	CBM	1	3
59014	Animal Bone	57	177
60002	Pottery	18	248
63001	Pottery	1	< 1
72013	Pottery	1	211
73001	Pottery	1	30
73001	CBM	1	321
73007	Pottery	1	6
74001	Animal Bone	60	76
74004	Pottery	5	34
74005 should be 74006	Pottery	1	3
74010	CBM	1	47
74023	Pottery	6	145
74025	Pottery	1	78
74031	Pottery	2	34
74033	Pottery	1	17
80003	Pottery	2	19
81002	Pottery	1	111
81006	Pottery	5	46
81008	Pottery	12	147
81008	Stone	1	32
81012	Pottery	1	28
81015	Pottery	5	305
81016 should be 81017	Pottery	1	93
81017	Stone	3	3000
81017	Stone	1	55
81017	Stone	1	136
81017	CBM	5	689
81017	Animal Bone	14	29
81017	Pottery	23	650
82001	Pottery	1	1
82005	Pottery	1	4
82009	Pottery	2	24
82011	CBM	2	210
82011	Pottery	1	17
82011	Pottery	11	288
82011	CBM	1	522
82015	Pottery	1	9

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
82019	Pottery	2	56
82021	CBM	1	133
82021	Pottery	7	320
82023	CBM	1	35
82023	Pottery	2	6
82029	CBM	1	229
82029	Pottery	4	237
82033	CBM	1	247
82041	Stone	1	1391
83003	CBM	2	499
83009	Pottery	5	25
86005	Fired Clay	3	42
86005	Pottery	2	6
86006	Pottery	7	40
90001	CBM	1	142
90003	Flint	1	5
90010	Pottery	1	9
94001	CBM	6	5227
Mixed contexts: 15018 + 15020	Fired Clay	7	36
Small Find 1 15001	Pottery	2	212
U/S	CBM	1	212
U/S	Metal	1	39
U/S	Metal	2	133
U/S	Metal	1	< 1
U/S	Metal	1	42
U/S	Slag	7	23
U/S	CBM	1	128
U/S	Fe	1	95
U/S	CBM	1	192
U/S	Pottery	1	50
U/S	Pottery	1	59
U/S	Pottery	1	40
U/S	Pottery	1	7
U/S	Pottery	1	42
U/S	Pottery	1	21
U/S	Pottery	1	62
U/S	Pottery	3	15
U/S	Pottery	1	218
U/S	Pottery	2	10
U/S	Pottery	2	28

Table 1: Initial finds quantification

6. Bulk Samples

6.1. Overview

- 6.1.1. The results detailed below represent the material collected in environmental bulk samples, collected during the evaluation. Bulk samples were collected for the recovery of dateable material, artefact retrieval, environmental material retrieval, the identification of faunal remains and the potential recovery of hammerscale. A total of 77 bulk samples were obtained during the evaluation. This included 72 bulk samples recovered directly from site. On average samples were taken in volumes of up to 40lts, however in the case of pit [3021], which was 100% sampled via five samples, volumes ranged between 90-240lts. These samples were recovered from upper deposit (3012) (Sample <506>) and fill (3029), which was excavated in quadrants producing four separate samples : <507>, <508>, <511> and <512>.
- 6.1.2. All samples were returned to Archaeology England's Finds and Environmental processing facility, where they were processed using a three tank, recycled water flotation system. During the flotation process, a 500µm mesh was used to collect the residue and a 300µm mesh to collect the flot. Residues were then washed through a sieve stack containing 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 500µm mesh sizes. Each fraction was kept separate to aid drying.
- 6.1.3. A further five smaller bulk samples, measuring no more than 100ml in volume each, were obtained during the micro-excavation of SF1, a near whole ceramic vessel recovered from within the fill (15001) of ditch [15000]. These smaller samples, taken from the material excavated in 2cm spits within the vessel, were processed using bucket flotation.
- 6.1.4. Once dry the residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Material was extracted from all residues greater than 2mm and separated according to type. A magnet was passed over the <2mm residue in order to collect any magnetic residue present. This was then scanned by eye for any obvious signs of hammerscale. The flots were scanned by eye for environmental remains.
- 6.1.5. Quantities of remains are described as occasional + (<5 items), moderate ++ (5-25 items), frequent +++ (25-100 items) or abundant ++++ (>100 items).

6.2. Flot Report

- 6.2.1. Of the 77 samples, 52 produced flots containing no material of archaeological significance. Modern rooting and in some cases modern seeds were identified in some of the flots indicating a degree of bioturbation on the site, which increases the risk of movement of smaller materials between contexts and the mixing of deposits. This should be considered if material is to be selected for further dating.
- 6.2.2. Occasional fragments of charred plant remains were recovered from the flots of

nine samples including: <1> (15007), <10> (56009), <15> (86005), <19> (82011), <20> (82013), <515> (79005), <517> (79008), <518> (79001) and <533> (74001). The charred plant remains will be assessed by an archaeobotanist and reported on within the final report. Further possible charred plant remains were recovered in low quantities from the following samples: <514> (81002), <520> (86003), <521> (86006), <522> (80008) and <541> (106010). These will also be passed to the archaeobotanist for assessment.

6.2.3. Very occasional small fragments of charcoal were recovered from the flots of Samples <4> (11005), <33> (90003), <503> (12003), <506> (3012), <510> (3029), <511> (3029), <512> (90003), <514> (81002), <527> (74023) and <533> (74001). A moderate quantity of fragmented charcoal was recovered from the flot of Sample <24> (90003). Frequent fragmented charcoal was recovered in the flots of Samples <30> (90003) and <31> (90003).

6.2.4. No further remains of archaeological significance were identified within the flots.

6.3. Residue Report

6.3.1. The residue results are displayed in Table 2 in Appendix II: Bulk Sample Results and described below:

Small Mammal Bone

6.3.2. Very occasional small mammal bones, likely rodent, were recovered from Sample <2> (15001).

Large Mammal Bone

6.3.3. Occasional highly fragmented large mammal bone was recovered from Samples <19> (82011), <23> (75021) and <538> (72017). The majority of the fragments present appear to be from teeth and might indicate that conditions for the preservation of bone on site are poor.

Burnt Mammal Bone

6.3.4. Frequent fragments of burnt bone were recovered from Samples <507> (3029) and <508> (3029). It should be noted however that these samples measured 110 litres and 90 litres respectively in volume and their relative quantities should be regarded as occasional or moderate within the contexts themselves.

6.3.5. Moderate quantities of fragmented burnt bone were recovered from Samples <510> (3029) and <511> (3029). Once again, the quantity should be interpreted in relation to the volume of each of these samples (230 litres and 240 litres respectively) and should therefore be considered an occasional occurrence within both contexts.

6.3.6. Occasional very small fragments of burnt bone were also recovered from the

following samples: <6> (22007), <16> (86006), <40> (15025), <41> (15026), <500> (25003) and <504> (7001).

Pottery

- 6.3.7. Single sherds of pottery were recovered from Samples <500> (25003), <514> (81002) and <534> (74027). Occasional very small fragments were also recovered from sample <528> (74025). The pottery will be passed to the relevant pottery specialists for identification and inclusion in the pottery assessments.

Fired Clay

- 6.3.8. Occasional fragments of fired clay were recovered from Samples <7> (18003) and <511> (3029).

Magnetic Residues

- 6.3.9. Magnetic residues were recovered from 26 of the 77 samples obtained during the evaluation, including: <1> (15007), <2> (15001), <2> (15012), <10> (56009), <12> (3007), <15> (86005), <18> (81016), <22> (75011), <504> (7001), <506> (3012), <507> (3029), <508> (3029), <510> (3029), <511> (3029), <513> (83008), <515> (79005), <516> (79007), <520> (86003), <523> (74001), <524> (75007), <526> (74012), <527> (74023), <530> (65001) and <532> (65009).
- 6.3.10. Of these only one produced evidence of hammerscale. The magnetic residue from Sample <20> (82013) contained a single hammerscale spheroid and occasional hammerscale flakes.

Metal

- 6.3.11. A moderate quantity of iron nail shaft fragments were recovered from Sample <8> (18013).

Slag

- 6.3.12. A single very small fragment of slag was recovered from Sample <8> (18013).

Worked Flint

- 6.3.13. Abundant worked flints were recovered from Sample <510> (3029). These will be passed to the lithics specialist for assessment.
- 6.3.14. Flint Debitage
- 6.3.15. Frequent fragments of flint debitage were recovered from Sample <510> (3029). These will also be passed to the lithics specialist for assessment.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 6.3.16. A single fragment of undiagnostic clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Sample <14> (42006).

Potential Leather

- 6.3.17. Occasional very small fragments of what appears to be leather were recovered from Sample <14> (42006). Most of the fragments are small and undiagnostic, however one piece appears to have a rounded end and very small stitch or stud holes following around the rounded edge. Within one of the small holes is the remains of a copper alloy stud or similar. The leather is heavily iron stained and appears to have become mineralised. It is unclear what the original leather object would have been, but the sizing might indicate it could potentially be the remains of a horse harness or similar.

Heat Affected Stone

- 6.3.18. Frequent fragments of heat affected stone were recovered from Sample <30> (90003). Further occasional fragments were recovered from Sample <28> (106005).

Charred Plant Remains

- 6.3.19. Frequent fragments of charred hazelnut shell were recovered from Samples <507> (3029), <508> (3029), <510> (3029) and <511> (3029). Moderate quantities of charred plant remains, including grain and hazelnut shell were recovered from samples <15> (86005) and <506> (3012). Occasional charred plant remains including grain were recovered from Samples <504> (7001), <514> (81002), <515> (79005), <528> (74025), <533> (74001) and <536> (72019).

Charcoal

- 6.3.20. Abundant fragmented charcoal was recovered from Samples <24>, <25> and <30>, all taken from context (90003). Some of the charcoal recovered showed signs of iron staining, particularly in Sample <25>. Further abundant charcoal was recovered from Sample <510> (3029).
- 6.3.21. Frequent fragmented charcoal was recovered from Samples <10> (56009), <15> (86005), <33> (90003), <507> (3029), <508> (3029), <511> (3029) and <512> (90003).
- 6.3.22. Moderate quantities of fragmented charcoal were recovered from Samples <1> (15007), <12> (3007), <14> (42006), <16> (86006), <31> (90003), <500> (25003), <501> (25001), <506> (3012), <537> (72015). In Sample <14> (42006) potential small fragments of coal appeared to be mixed in with the charcoal.
- 6.3.23. Occasional small fragments of charcoal were recovered from Samples <6> (22007),

<7> (18003), <8> (18018), <14> (42006), <21> (82027), <22> (75021), <23> (75021), <28> (15025), <38> (15025), <40> (15025), <504> (7001), <513> (83008), <514> (81002), <515> (79005), <518> (79001), <519> (79003), <523> (74001), <524> (75007), <526> (74012), <527> (74023), <528> (74025), <535> (72021), <538>(74025) and <541> (106010).

6.4. Summary

- 6.4.1. The remains from bulk samples were, on the whole, fairly low in concentration and highly fragmented, indicating the majority of material present is likely there through secondary deposition or intrusive; possibly through bioturbation which appears to be widespread on site, as indicated by the presence of modern rooting within many of the flots. The high level of fragmentation and often eroded nature of some of the finds also indicates that preservation on the site may have been hampered by the acidic conditions caused by the sand dominated horizon. It is also clear that post deposition taphonomic processes have occurred as a result of leaching of iron oxides through the soil, which has led to concretions of iron oxide forming on the extracted archaeological remains.
- 6.4.2. All finds and ecofacts recovered from the samples will be included in the specialist assessments in the final report.
- 6.4.3. Of particular interest should be the material from pit [3021] which contained a significant amount of charred hazelnut shells alongside prehistoric lithics. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered during excavation. The charred hazelnut shell would be a good source for radiocarbon dating, which should be considered going forward.
- 6.4.4. The large amount of charcoal recovered from burnt spread (90003) is also of further interest. Further analysis of this charcoal by specialist could provide information regarding species and burning temperature. Assessment by specialist would also allow material to be selected for radiocarbon dating, should this be warranted.

5. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1.1. A total of 106 trenches were excavated across the site, with 70 containing archaeological features. The features are currently thought to date from the Neolithic to the post medieval period.
- 7.1.2. The NMP data and geophysical survey suggested at least three discrete areas of settlement across the site, which appears to have been confirmed by the evaluation. An area of settlement was recorded along the northern edge of Field 1, with two other settlements located along the western and eastern edges of Field 2 respectively. These settlements are thought to be of Iron Age and Romano-British date, although the full assessment of the artefacts will need to be concluded before

these dates can be confirmed.

- 7.1.3. A full evaluation report, with finds assessment and a complete discussion of the archaeology will follow in due course.

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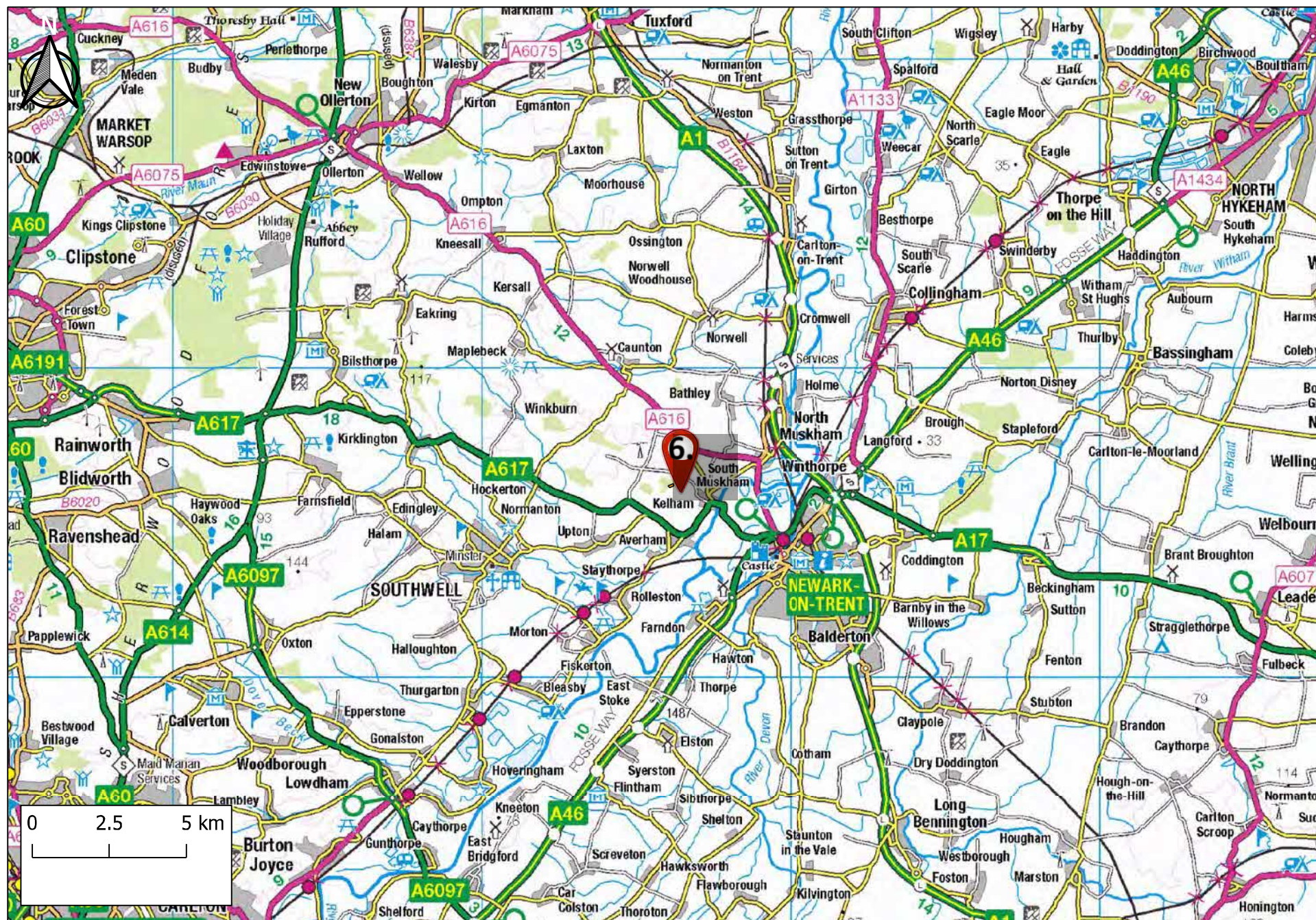


Figure 1. Location of site.

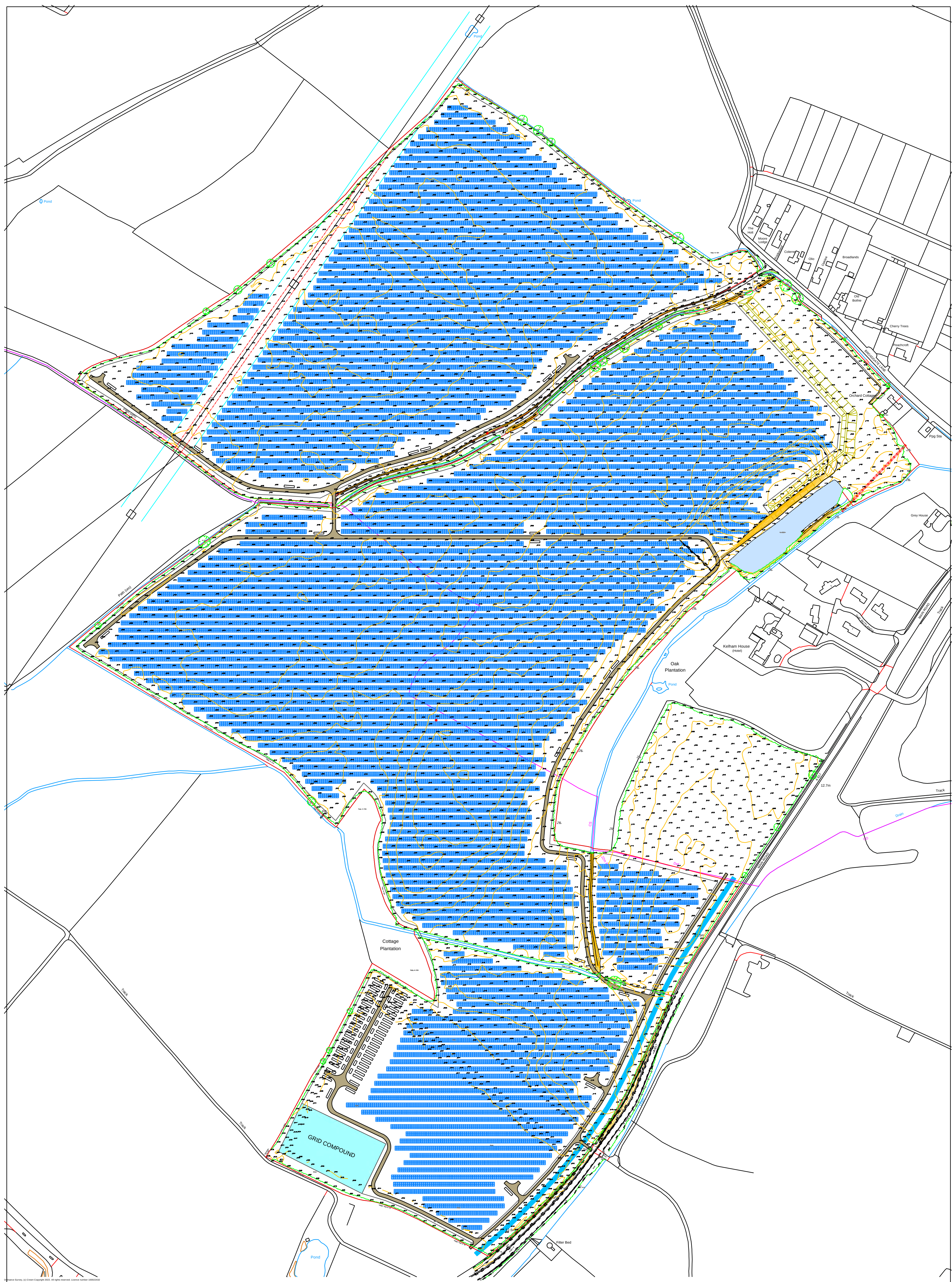


Figure 2. Proposed development design

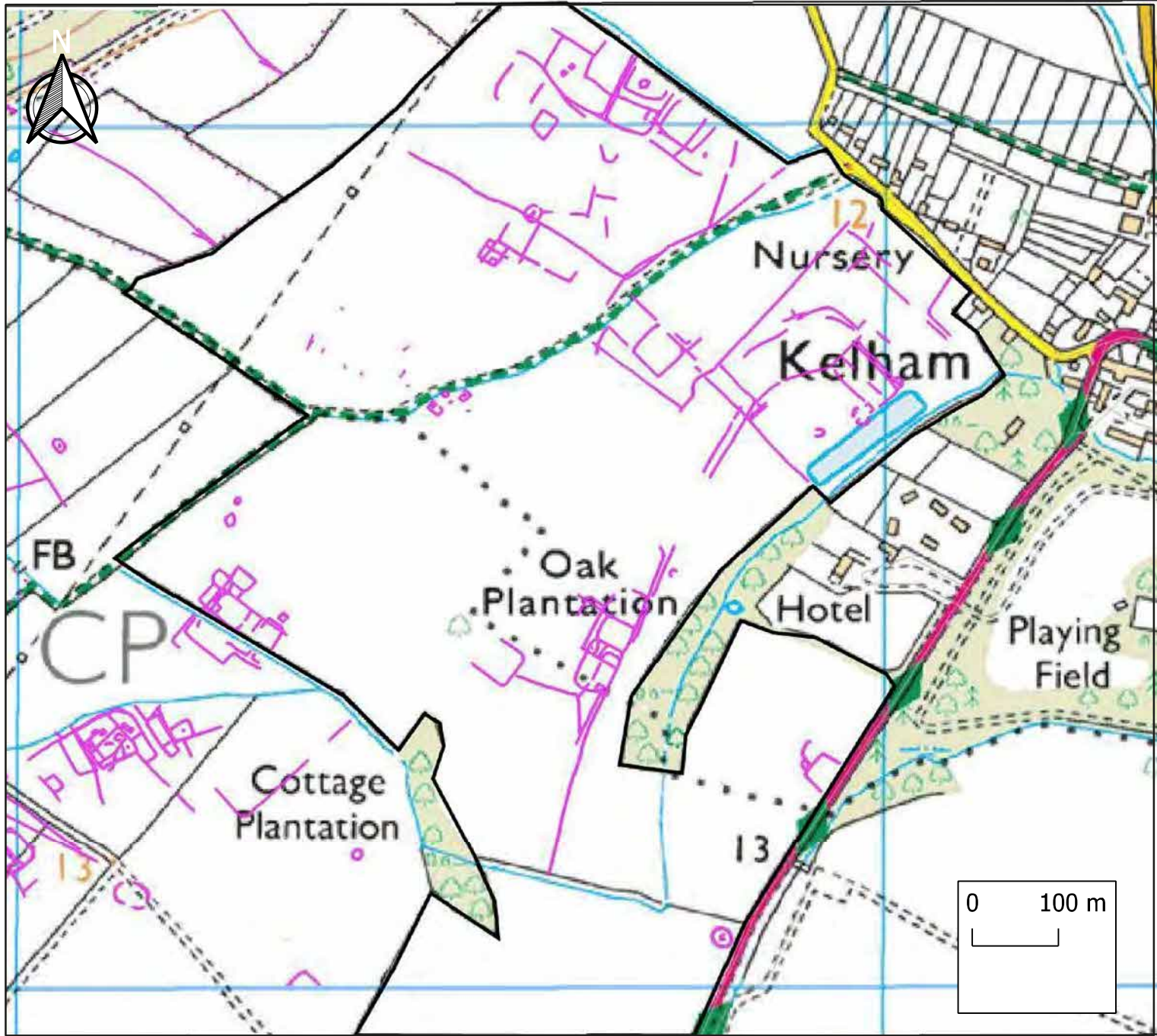


Figure 3. NMP soilmarks/cropmarks

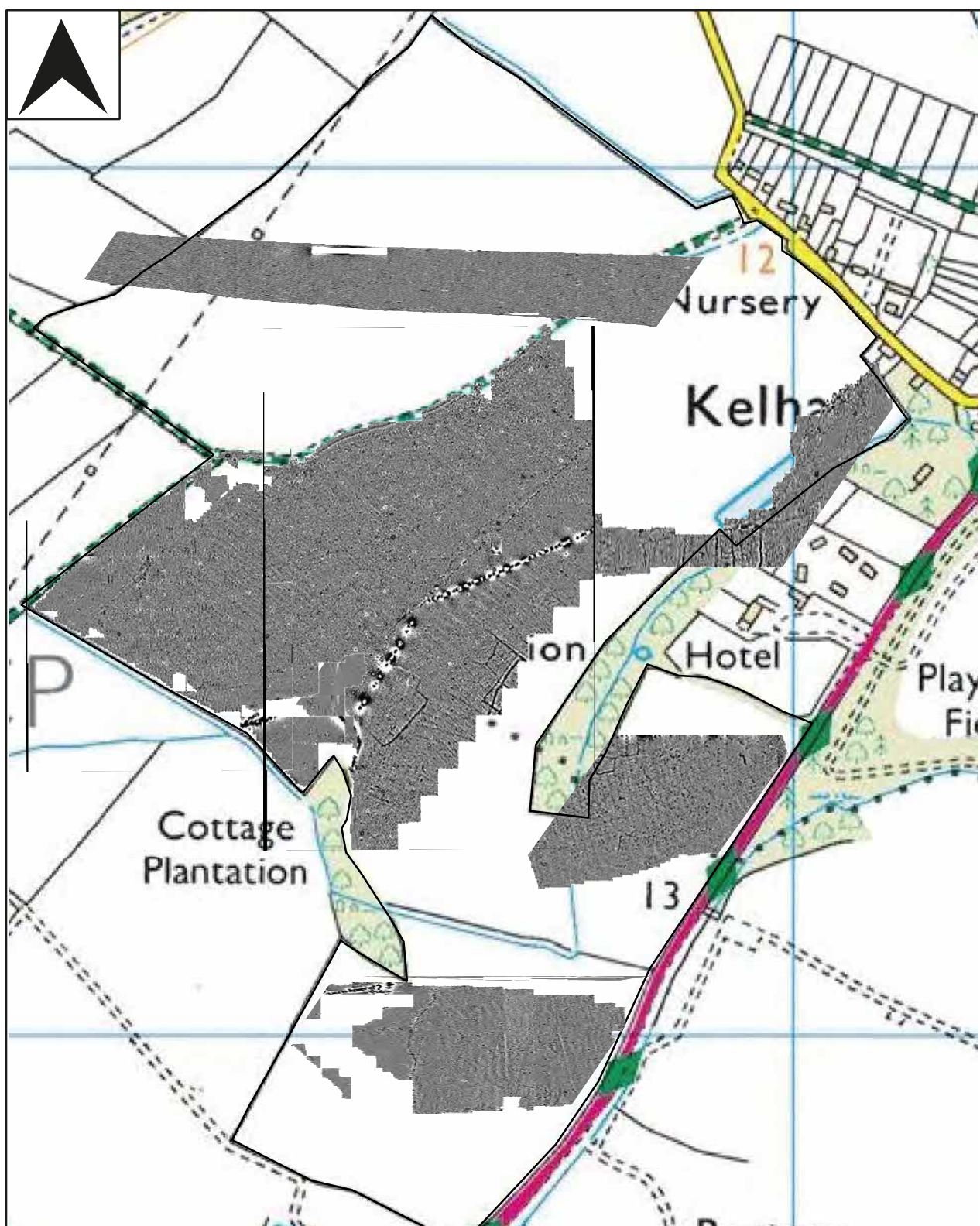


Figure 4. Results processed $\pm 3nT$ (Stage 1-3)

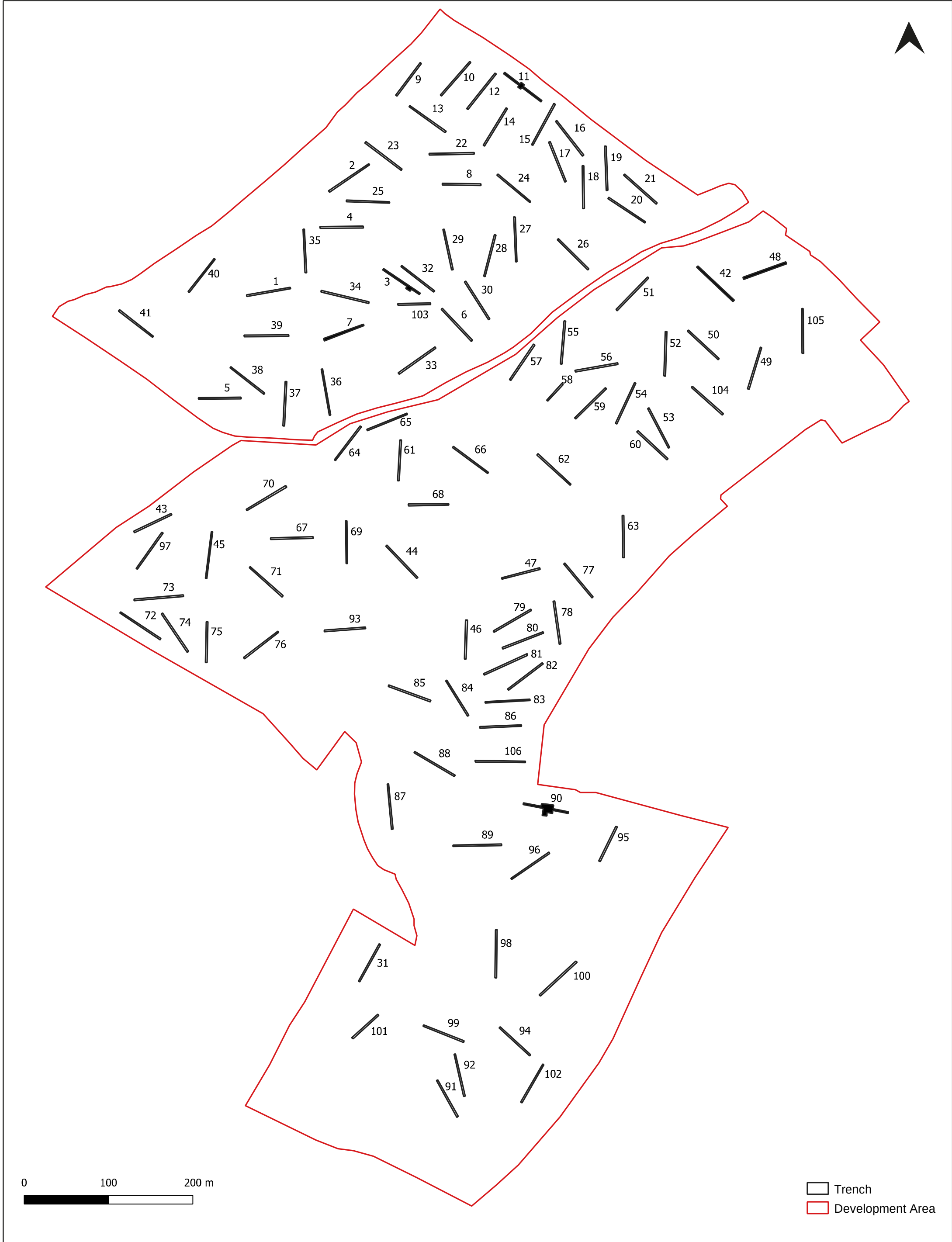


Figure 5. Trench layout

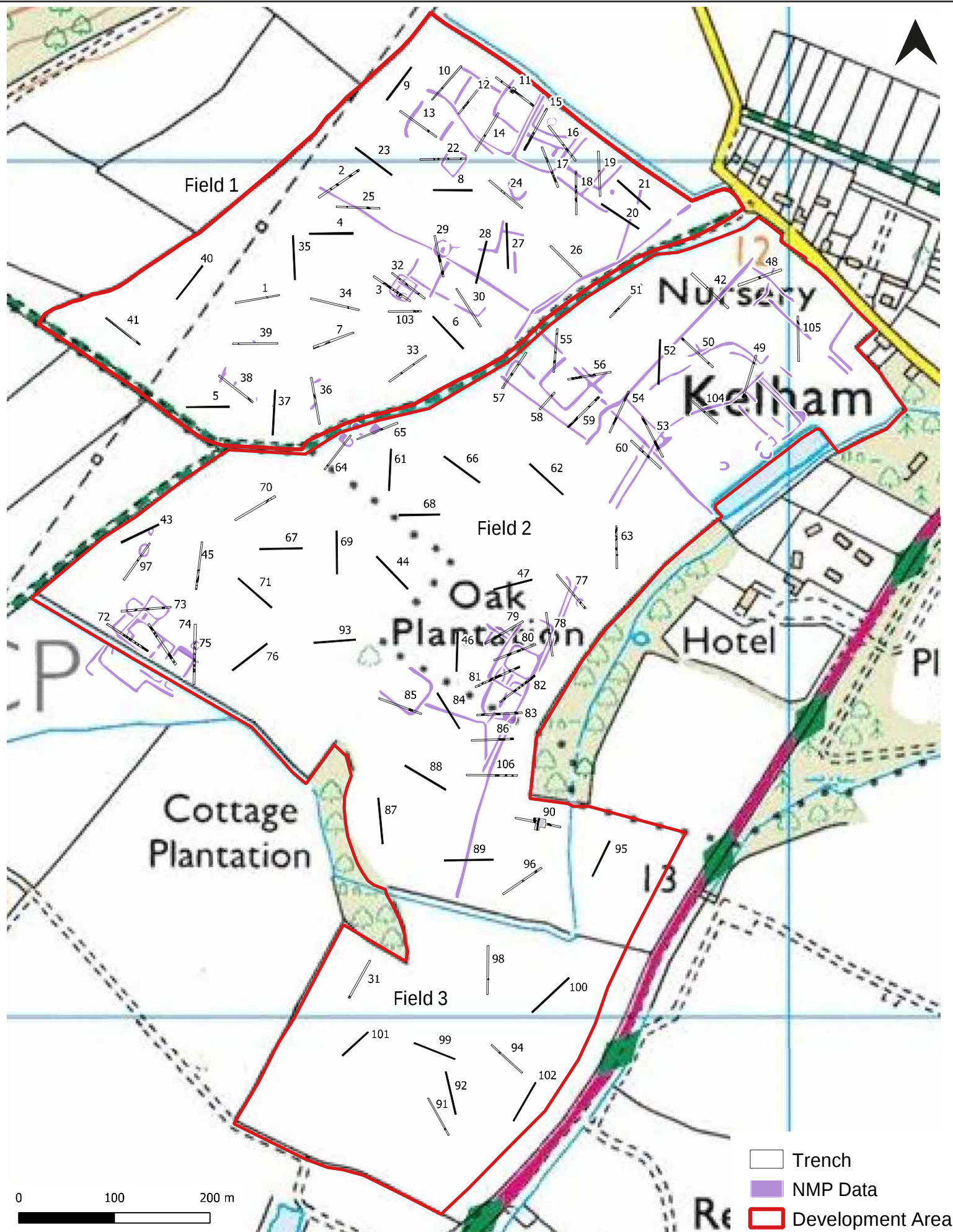


Figure 6. Trench layout, overlaid onto the NMP data

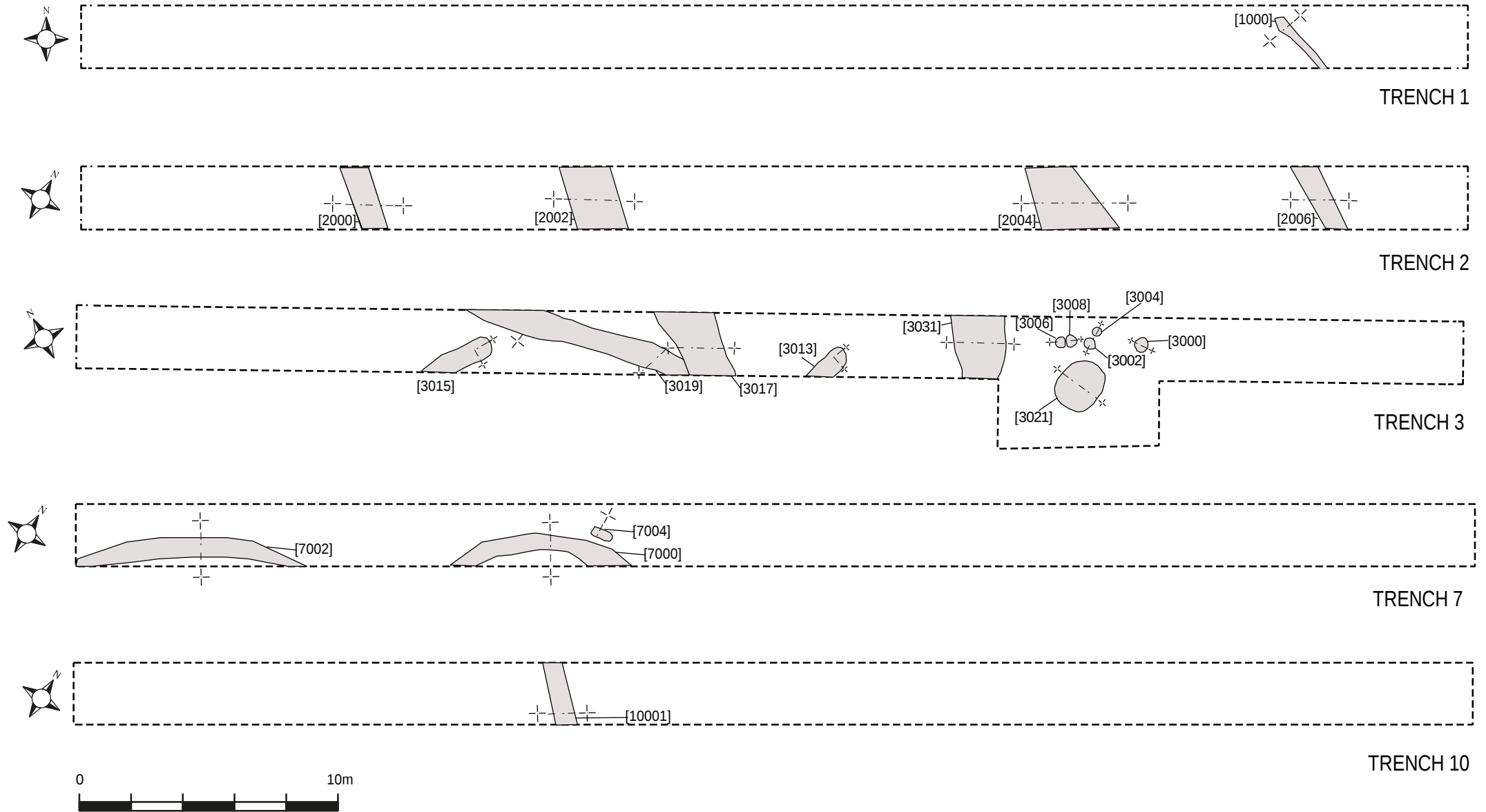


Figure 7. Trench plans - 1-3, 7 and 10.

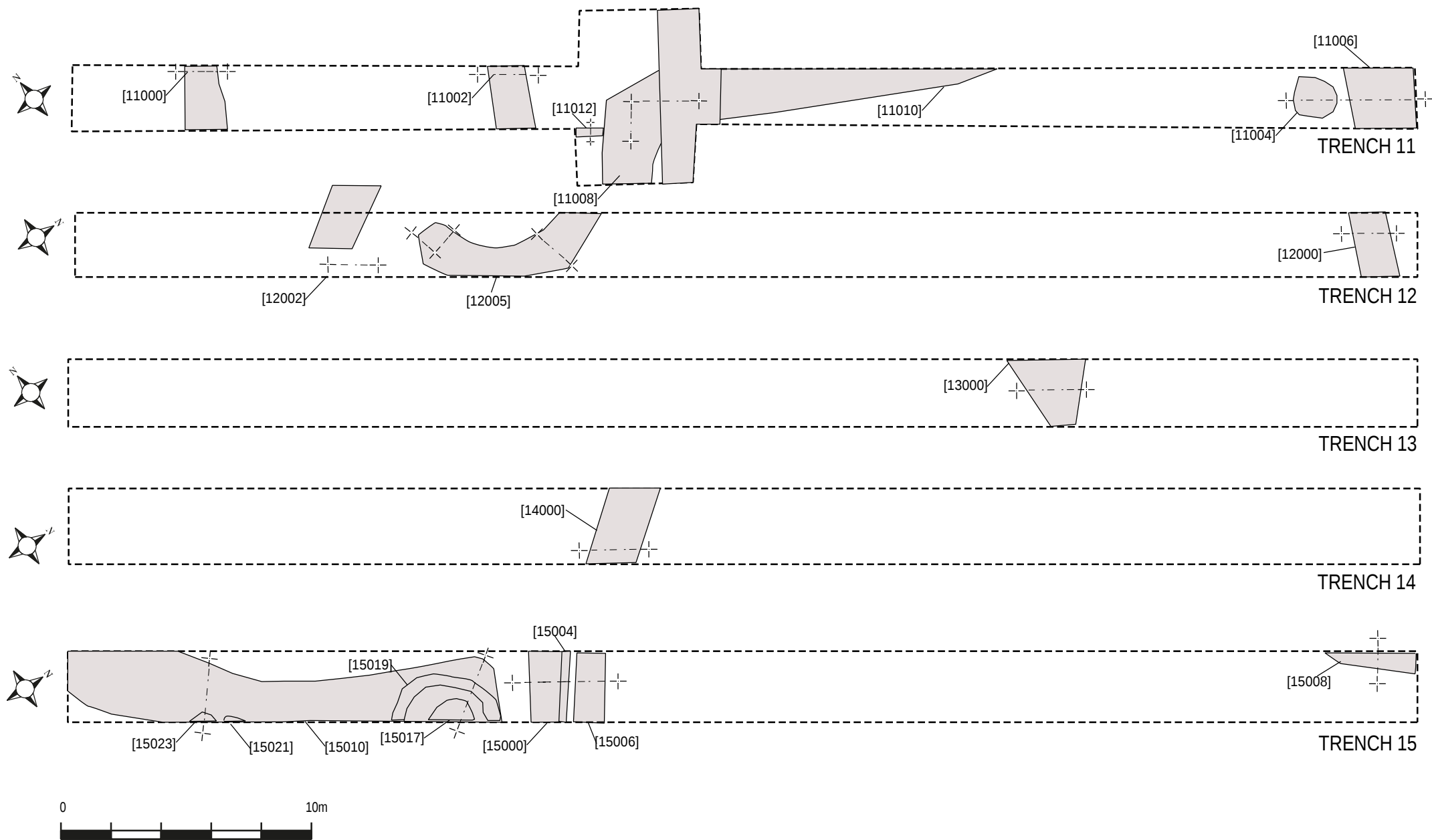


Figure 8. Trench plans - 11-15.

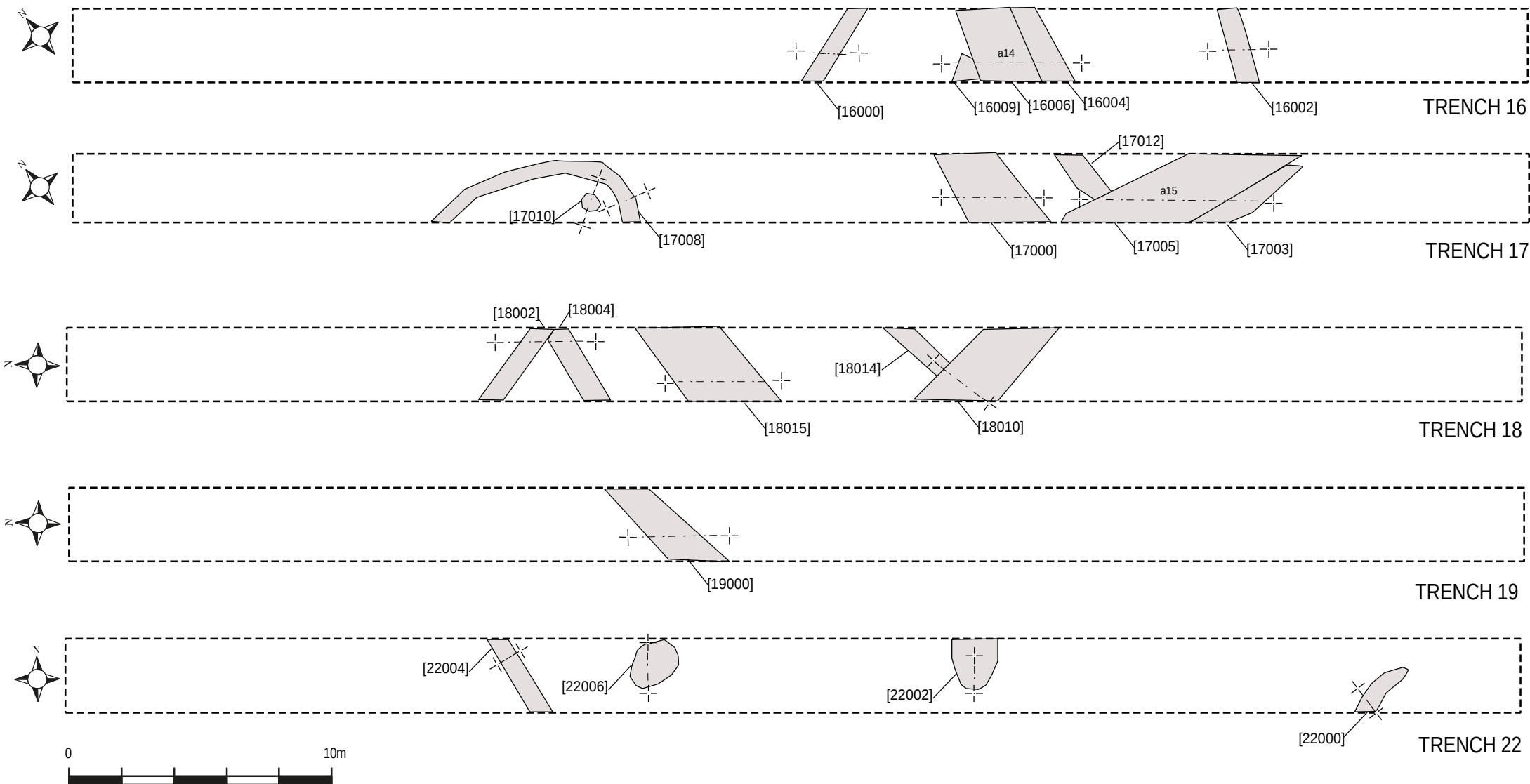


Figure 9. Trench plans 16-19, 22.

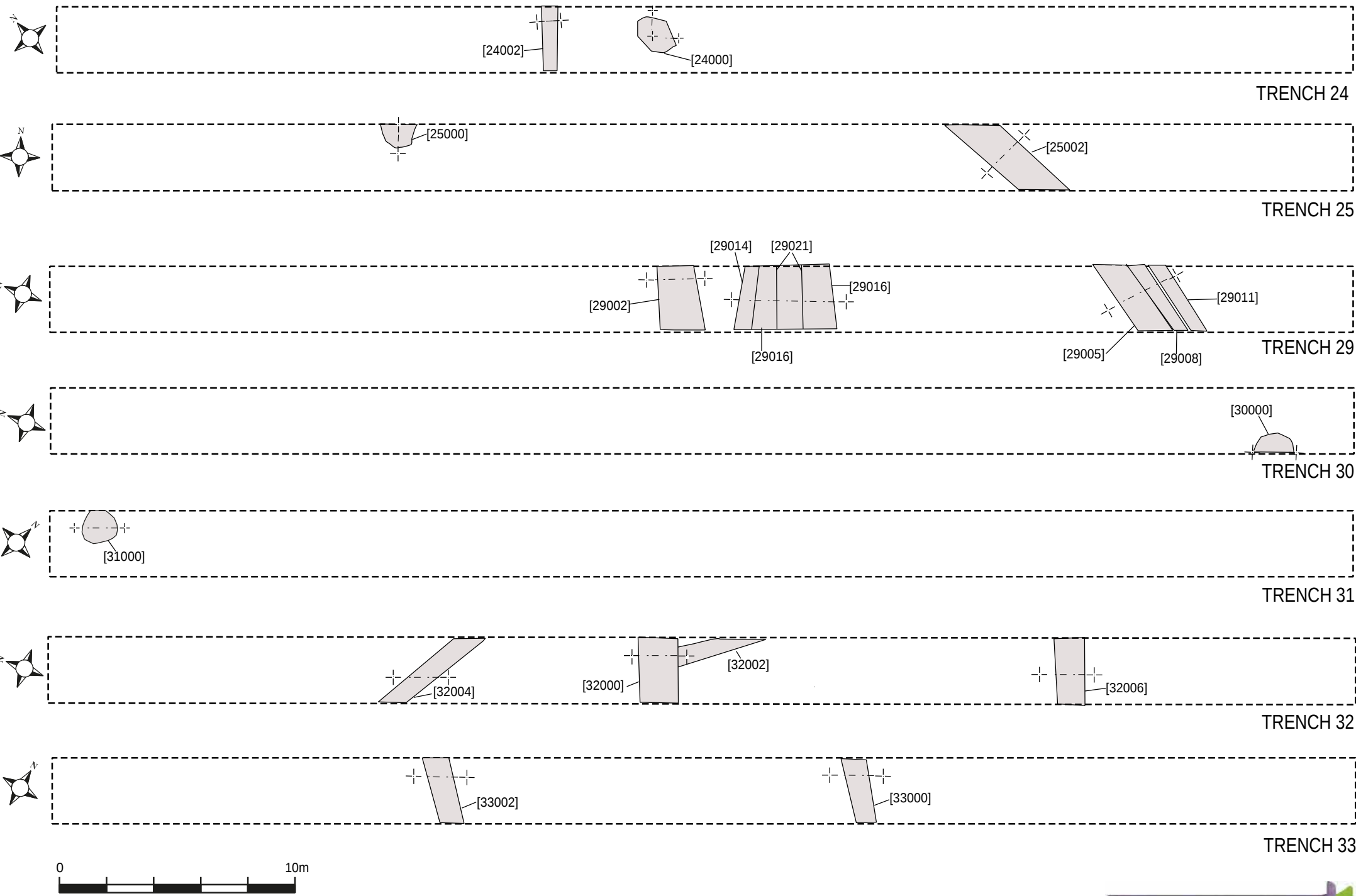


Figure 10. Trench plans - 24-25, 29-34

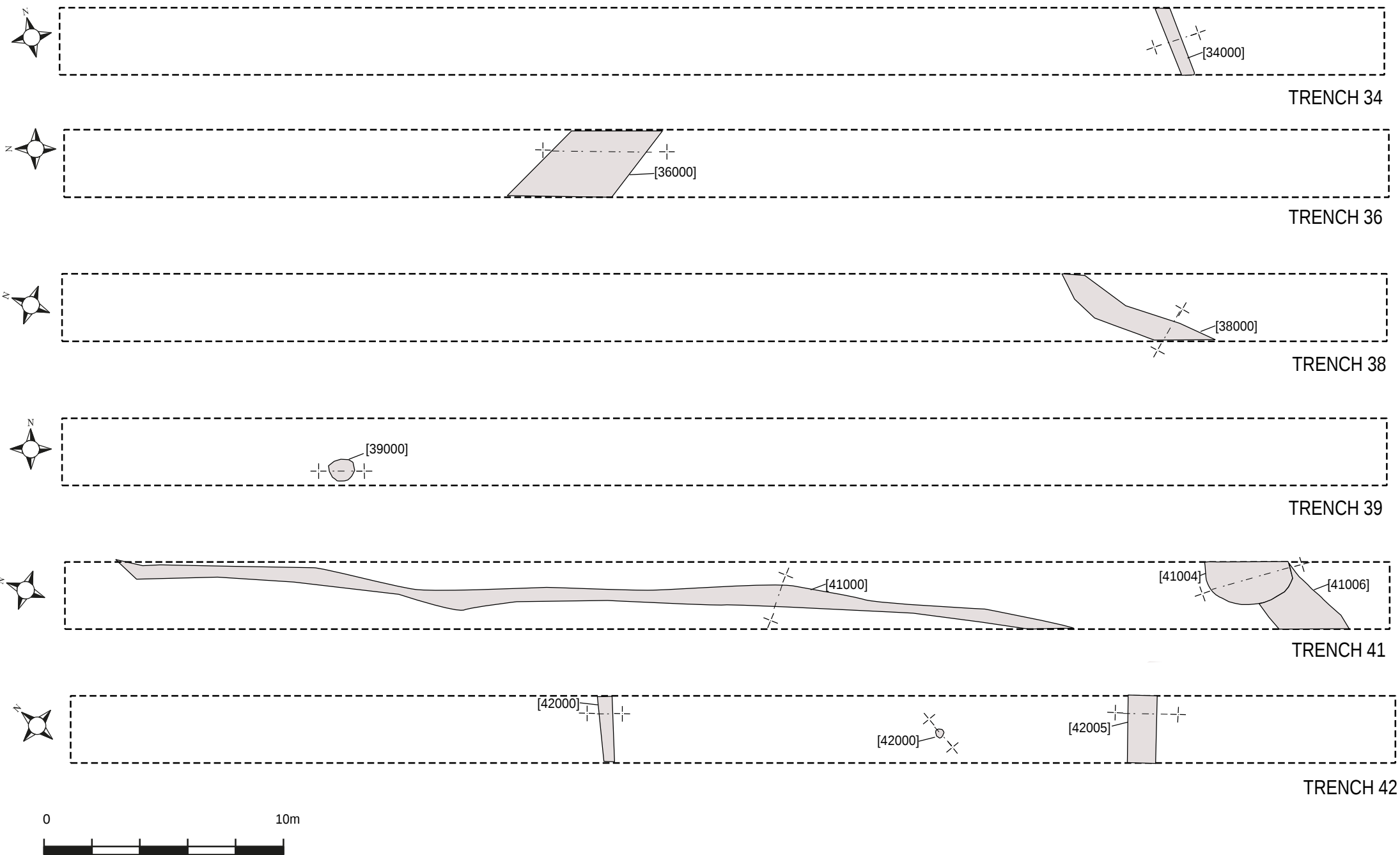


Figure 11. Trench plans - 34, 36, 38, 39, 41 and 42.

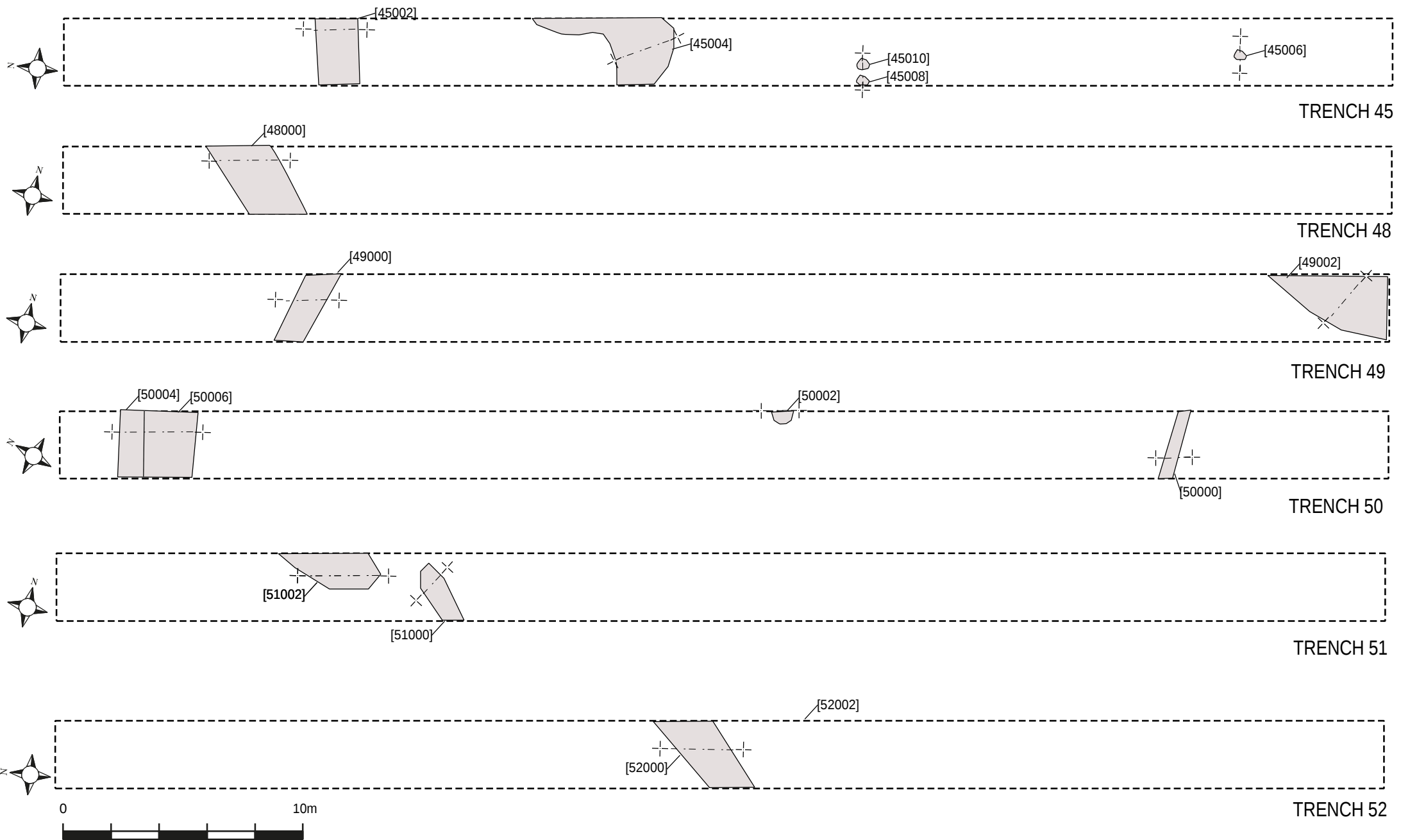
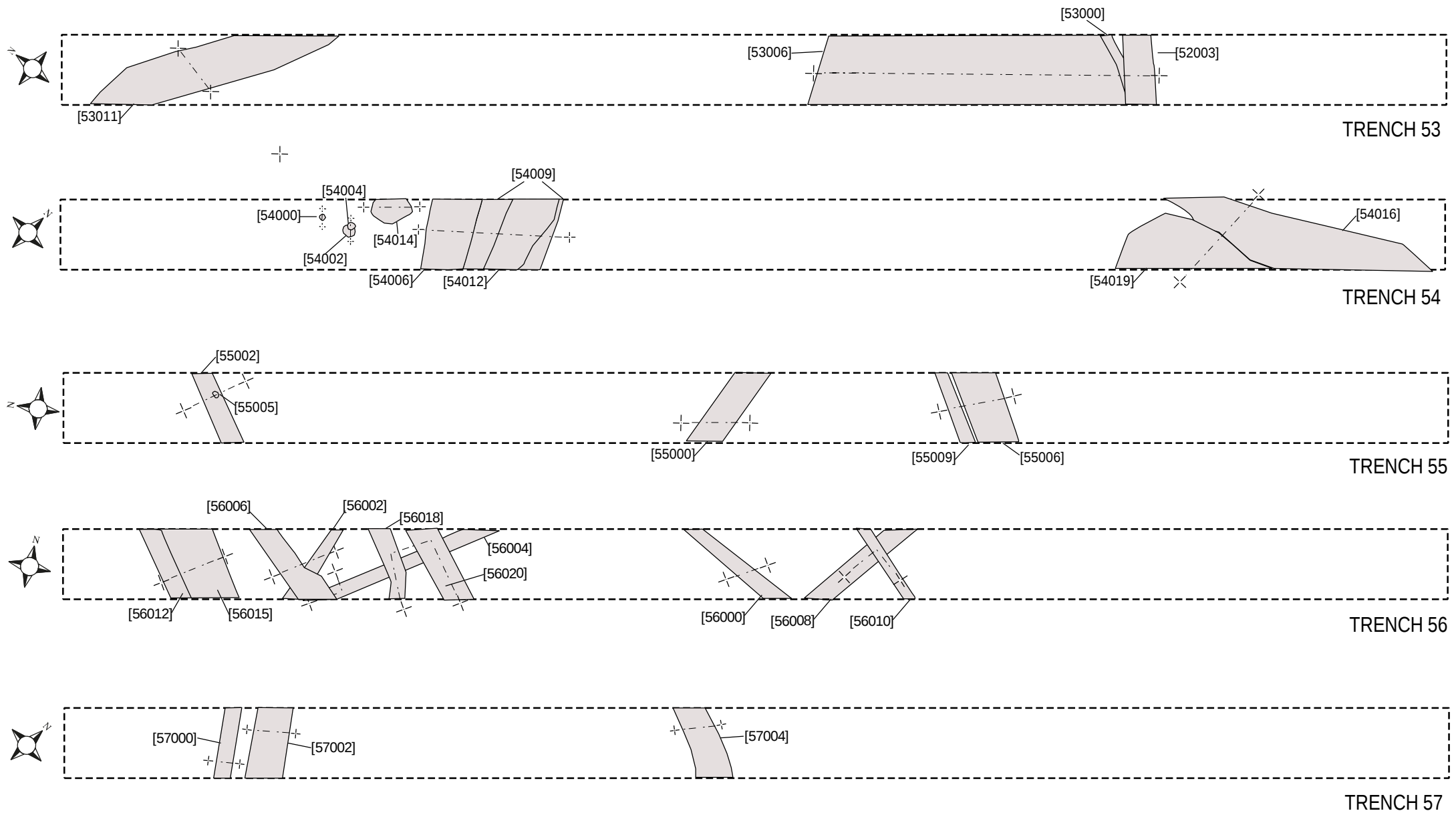
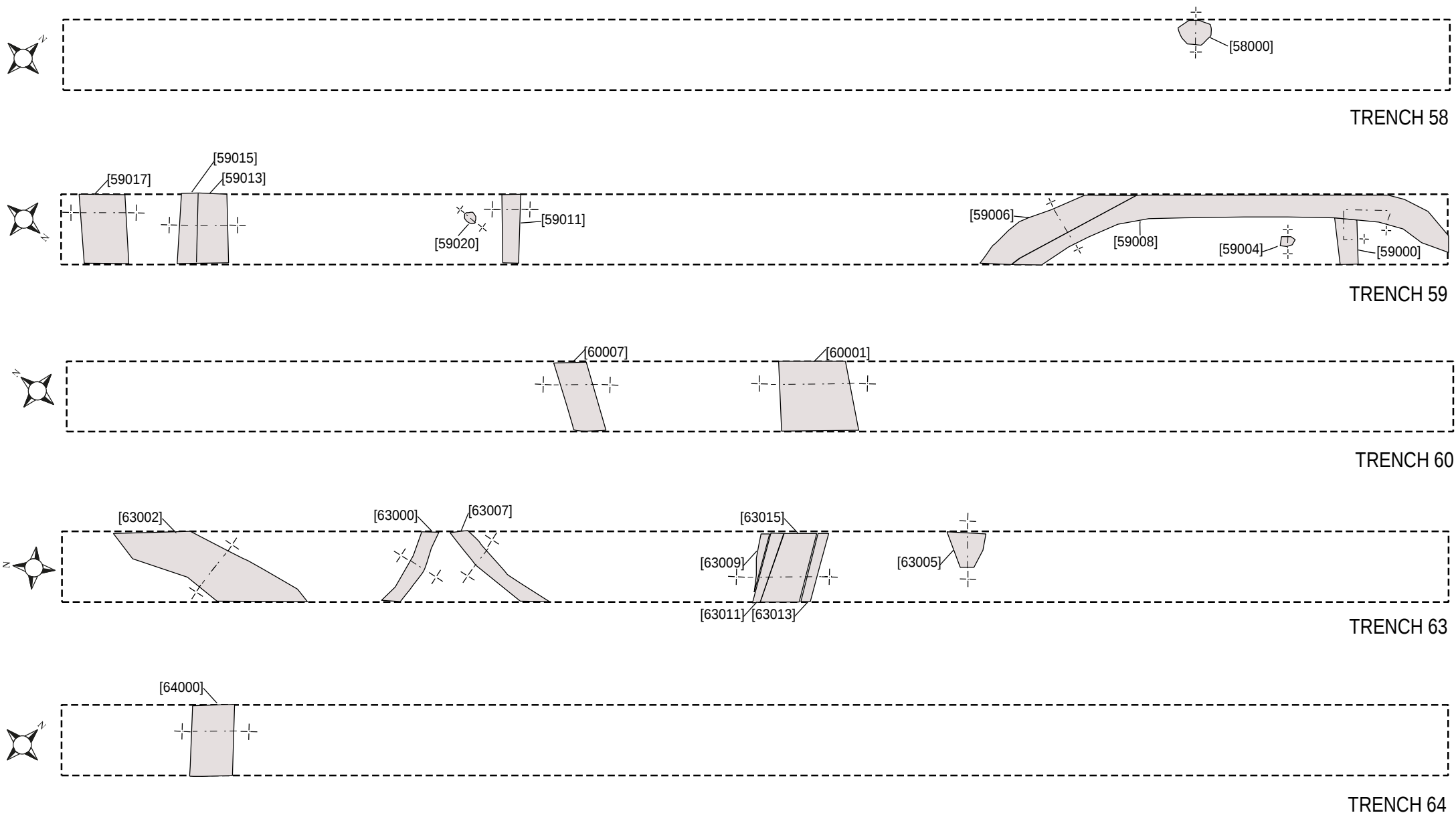


Figure 12. Trench plans - 45, 48-52.



0 10m

Figure 12. Trench plans - 53 - 57



0 10m

Figure 14. Trench plans - 58-60, 63-64.

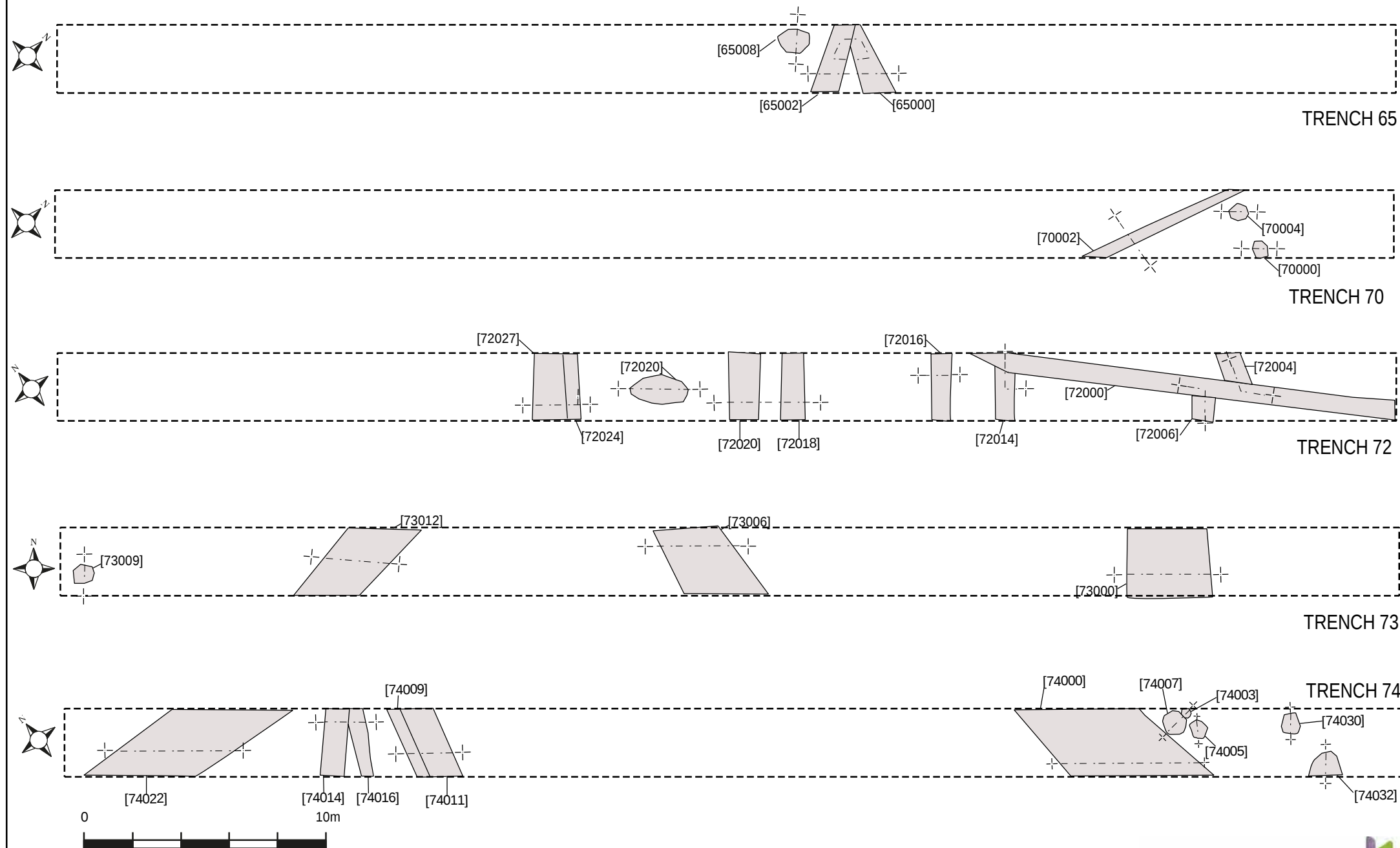


Figure 15. Trench plans - 65, 70, 72-74.

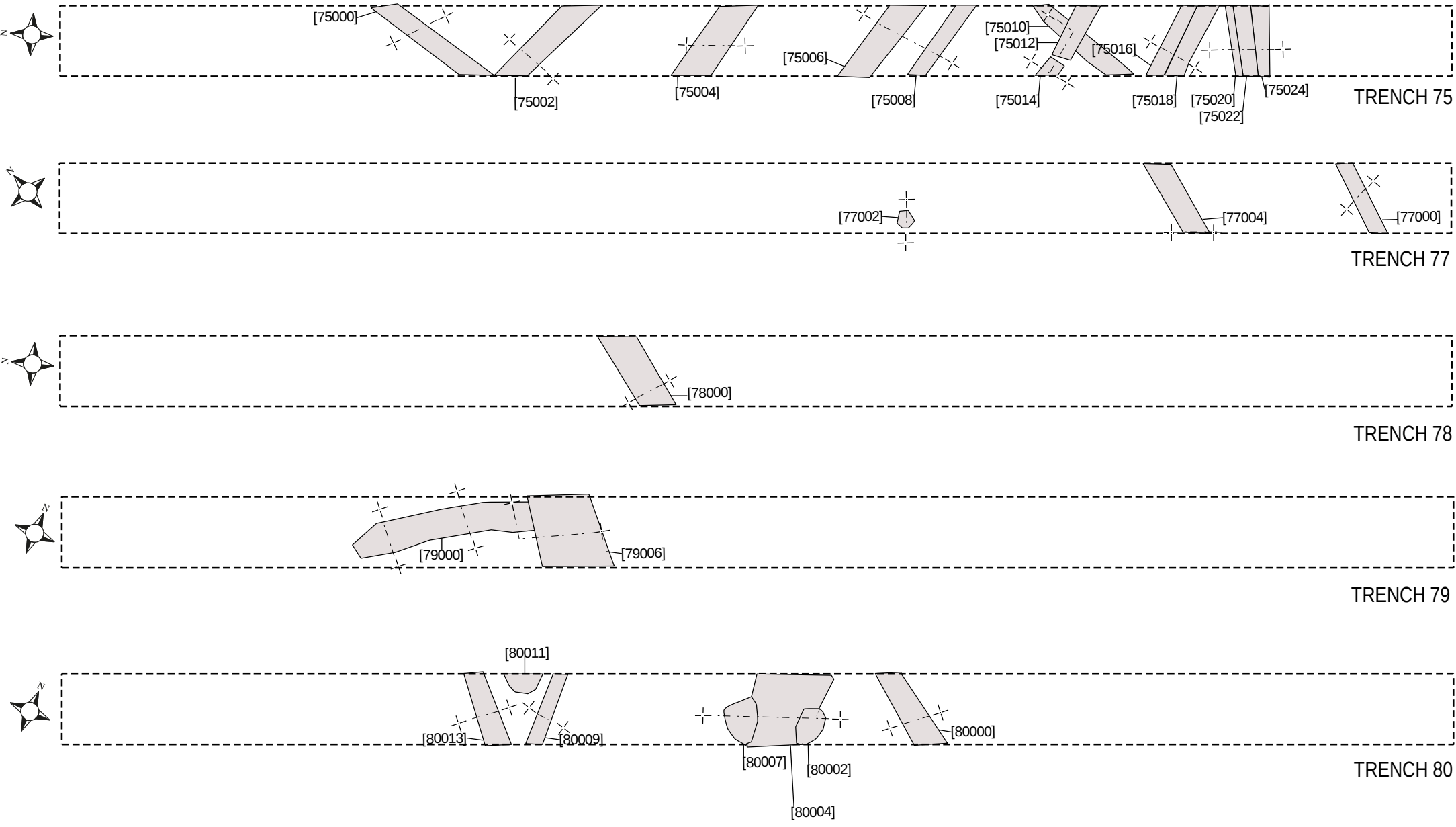


Figure 16. Trench plans - 75, 77-80.

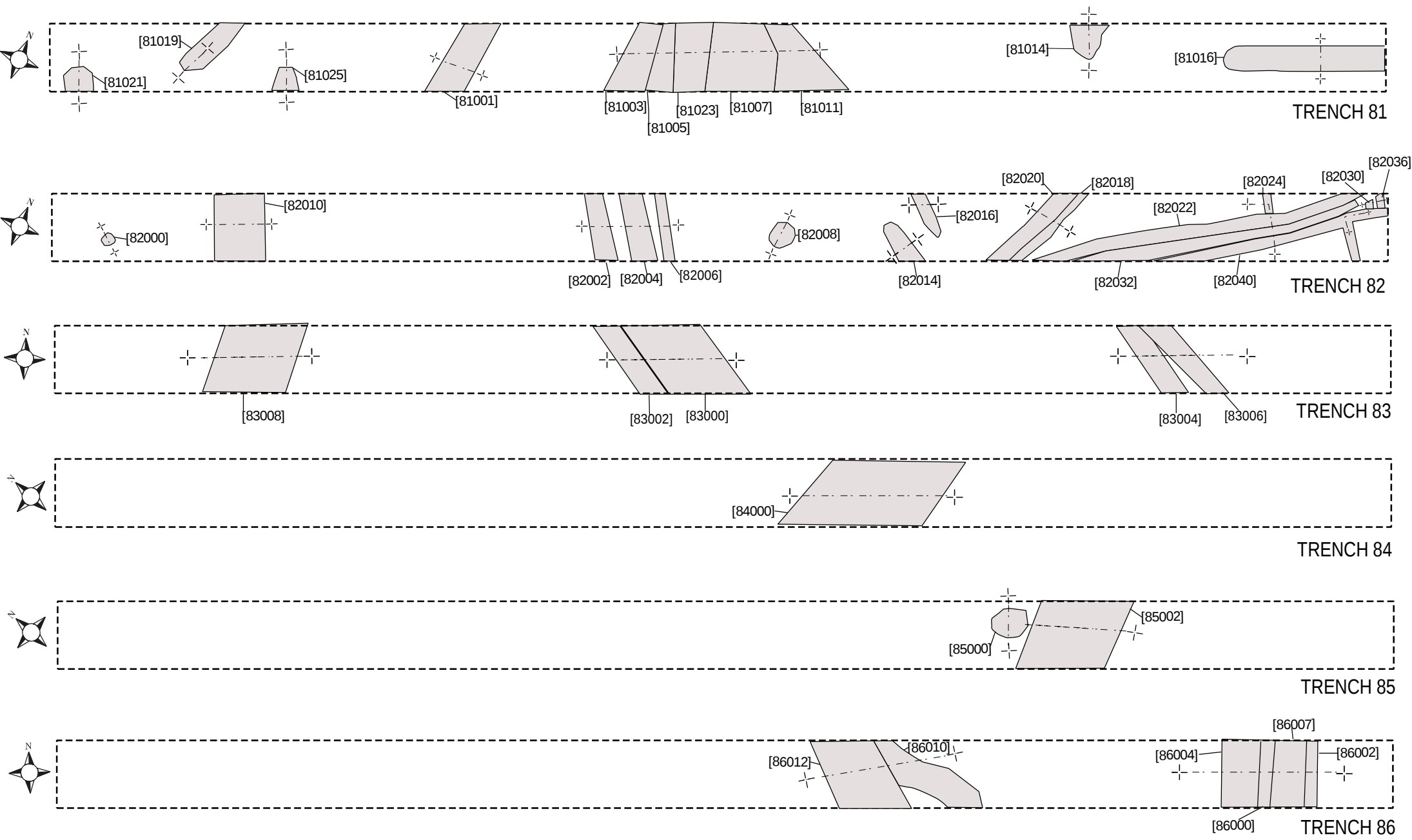


Figure 17. Trench plans - 81-85

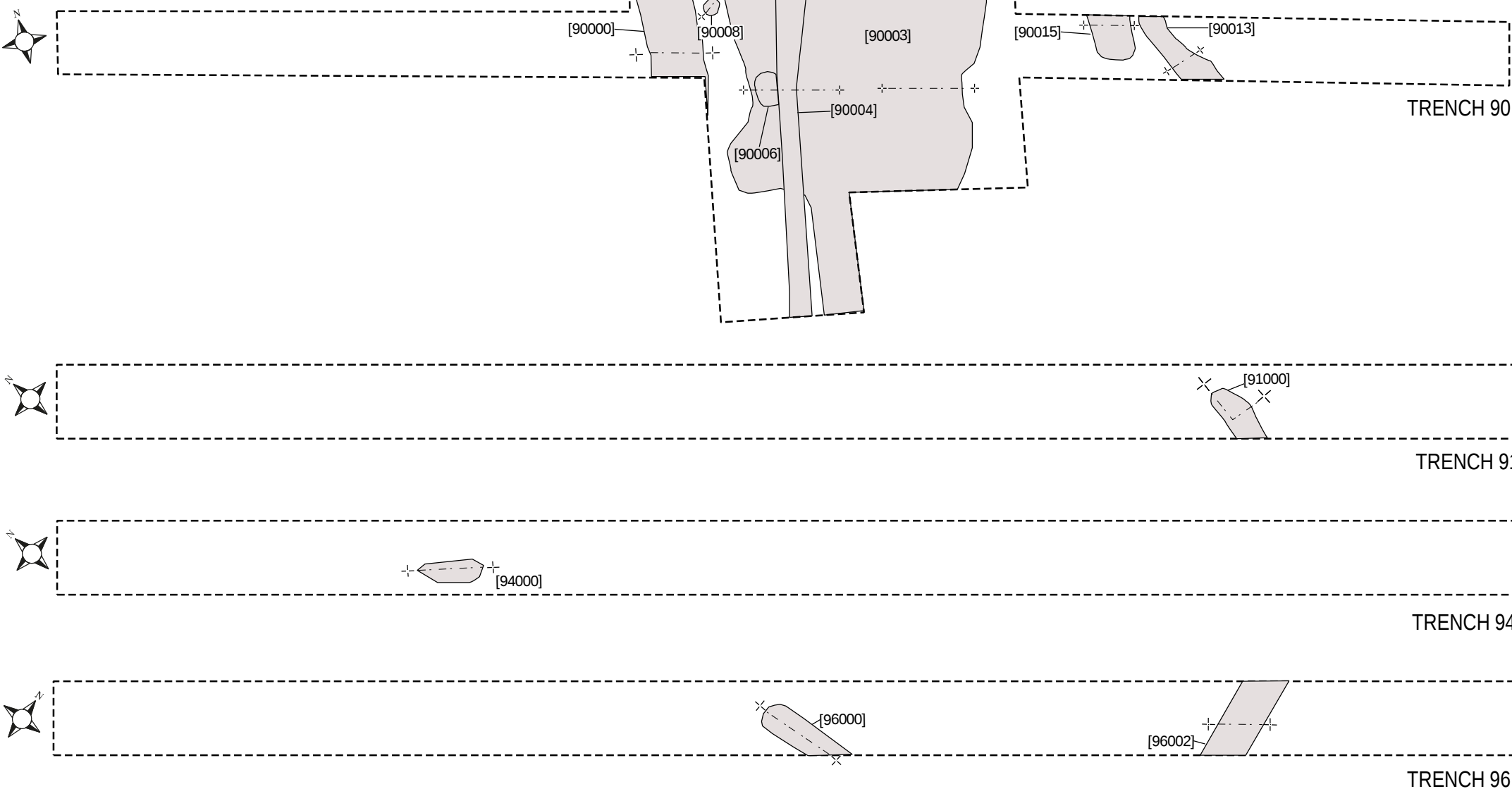
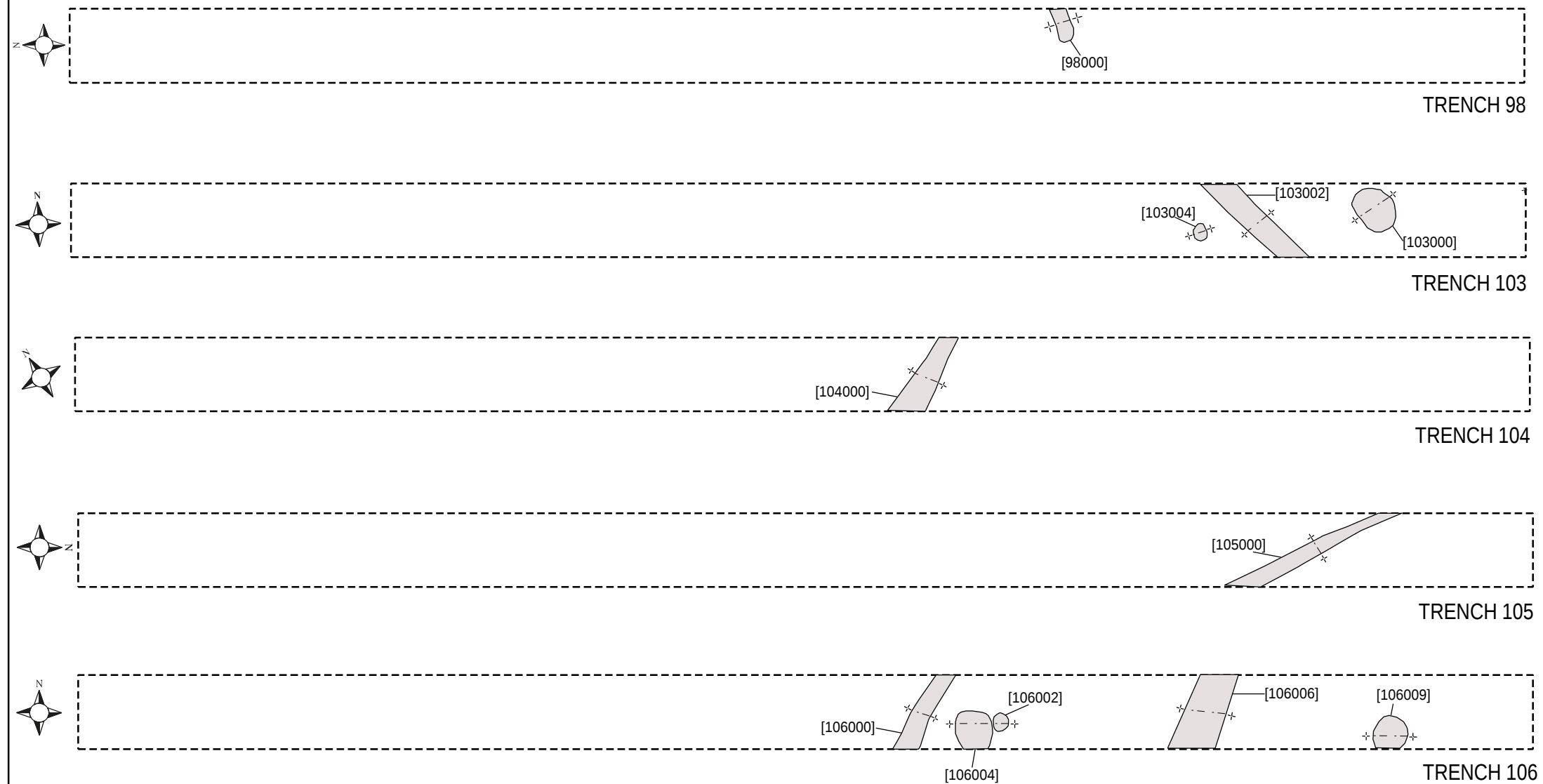


Figure 18. Trench plans - 90, 91, 94 and 96



0 10m

Figure 19. Trench plans - 98 and 103-106

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking west



Plate 2: N facing section of gully [1000]



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking northeast



Plate 4: Southeast facing section of ditch [2002]



Plate 5: Northwest facing section of ditch [2000]



Plate 6: West facing section of ditch [2004]



Plate 7: Trench 3, looking southeast.



Plate 8: Postholes [3002] and [3004] in plan.



Plate 9: Postholes [3006] and [3008] in plan.



Plate 10: Ditch [3010] in plan.



Plate 11: Northeast facing section of pit [3021]



Plate 12: Pit [3021] after excavation, looking northwest.



Plate 13: Trench 7 looking SW



Plate 14: W facing section of [7000]



Plate 15: E facing section of [7002]



Plate 16: N facing section of [7004]



Plate 17: Trench 10, looking E



Plate 18: SE facing section of [10000]



Plate 19: Trench 11, looking NW



Plate 20: SW facing section of [11000]



Plate 21: NE facing section of [11002]



Plate 22: SW facing section of [11004], [11006]



Plate 23: NE facing section of [11012]



Plate 24: NE facing section of [11008]



Plate 25: NE facing section of [11010]

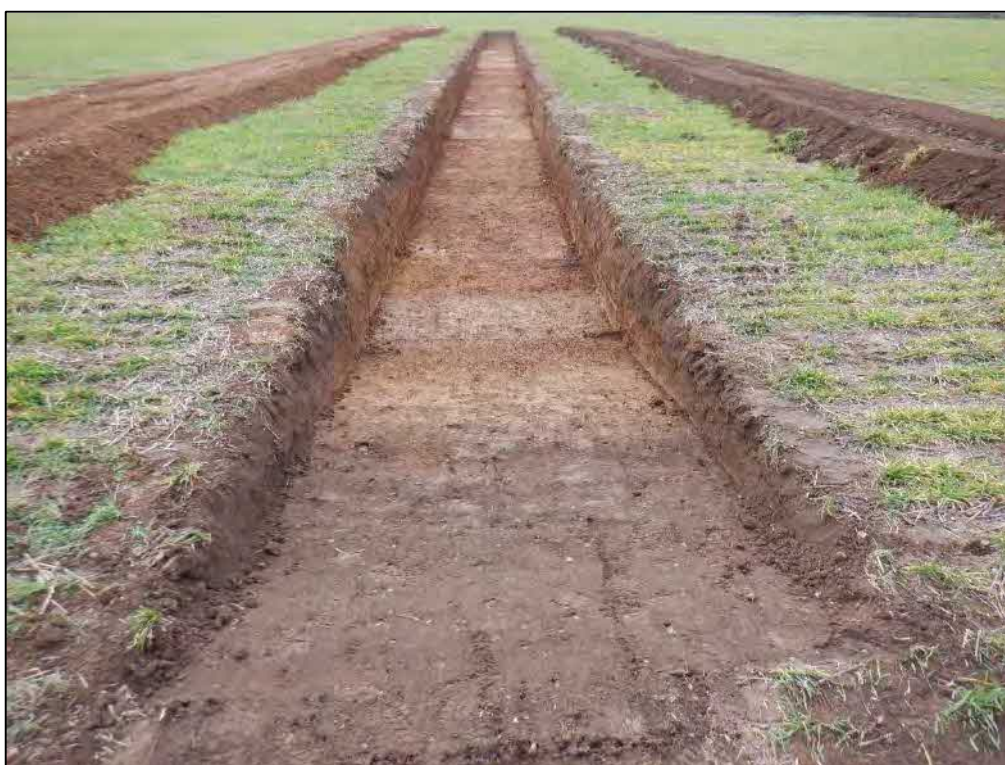


Plate 26: Trench 12, looking SW



Plate 27: SE facing section of [12000]



Plate 28: NW facing section of [12002]



Plate 29: W facing section of [12005]



Plate 30: Trench 13, looking NW



Plate 31: N facing section of [13000], [13002], [13004], [13006]



Plate 32: Trench 14, looking northeast



Plate 33: Northwest facing section of [14000]



Plate 34: Trench 15, looking northeast



Plate 35: Northeast facing section of [15000]



Plate 36: Plan of [15002], [15004], [15006]

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Plate 37: South facing section of [15010]



Plate 38: [15021] in plan.



Plate 39: Northeast facing section of [15023]



Plate 40: Northeast facing section of [15013], [15015], [15017], [15019].



Plate 41: Trench 16, looking southeast.



Plate 42: West facing section of [16000]



Plate 43: Trench 17, looking south



Plate 44: Southwest facing section of [17000]



Plate 45: West facing section of [17003] and [17005]



Plate 46: South facing section of [17012]



Plate 47: South facing section of [17008]



Plate 48: Southeast facing section of [17010]



Plate 49: Trench 18 looking south.



Plate 50: West facing section of [18002] and [18004].



Plate 51: South-southwest facing section of [18014]



Plate 52: Trench 19, looking south.



Plate 53: Northeast facing section of [19000]



Plate 54: Trench 22, looking west.



Plate 55: Northeast facing section of [22000]



Plate 56: East facing section of [22002]



Plate 57: Southwest facing section of [22004]



Plate 58: Trench 24, looking northwest.



Plate 59: Southeast facing section of [24000]



Plate 60: Gully [24002] in plan.



Plate 61: Trench 25, looking east.



Plate 62: East facing section of [25000]



Plate 63: Northwest facing section of [25004]



Plate 64: Trench 29, looking north-northwest