

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT  
SITE F, OXFORD ROAD,  
THAME, OXFORDSHIRE**

**SU 4855 9572**

*On behalf of*

*Bloor Homes South Midlands*

**NOVEMBER 2014**

<b>REPORT FOR</b>	Bloor Homes South Midlands Primus House Cygnet Drive Swan Valley Northampton NN4 9BS
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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation on behalf of Bloor Homes South Midlands prior to the construction of a housing development on land north of Oxford Road (NGR SP 6964 0623) The evaluation consisted of 46 evaluation trenches representing a 2% sample of the development area. The work was carried out in October 2014.*

*The evaluation identified a rich archaeological landscape with remains and artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods focused around an area of natural springs.*

*Flint artefacts broadly dating from the Mesolithic to the Late Neolithic periods indicates the landscape has been utilised, probably for hunting on a seasonal basis, in the early prehistoric period.*

*Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity is focused to the south of the site. Trench 2 revealed human remains that had been placed in a tightly crouched position. This trench also revealed numerous pits associated with grain storage. Further evidence for settlement activity in the form of enclosure and boundary ditches and house gullies were found within Trenches 1 and 5.*

*The focus of extensive Later Iron and Roman activity was found in the west and south-west of the site. A substantial ditch revealed in Trench 8 would appear to form a large circular enclosure dominating a plateau at the highest point of the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location (Fig.1)**

The development site is located on land to the north of Oxford Road and east of the A418 (NGR SP 6964 0623). The site lies between 77m OD and 63m OD. The predominant underlying geology is made up of the Kimmeridge Clay formation. As would be expected, within the floodplain to the north-west of the site is clay overlain with alluvium and river terrace deposits. Deposits on much of the higher land to the south comprise sand with the underlying clay surfacing along the north-western boundary.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

Planning permission is to be sought from South Oxfordshire District Council for a housing development on the site, identified in the Local Development Plan as Site F, Thame. An archaeological field evaluation was required prior to determination of any application because of the potential for the presence of archaeological remains: in accordance with NPPS and Local Plan policies.

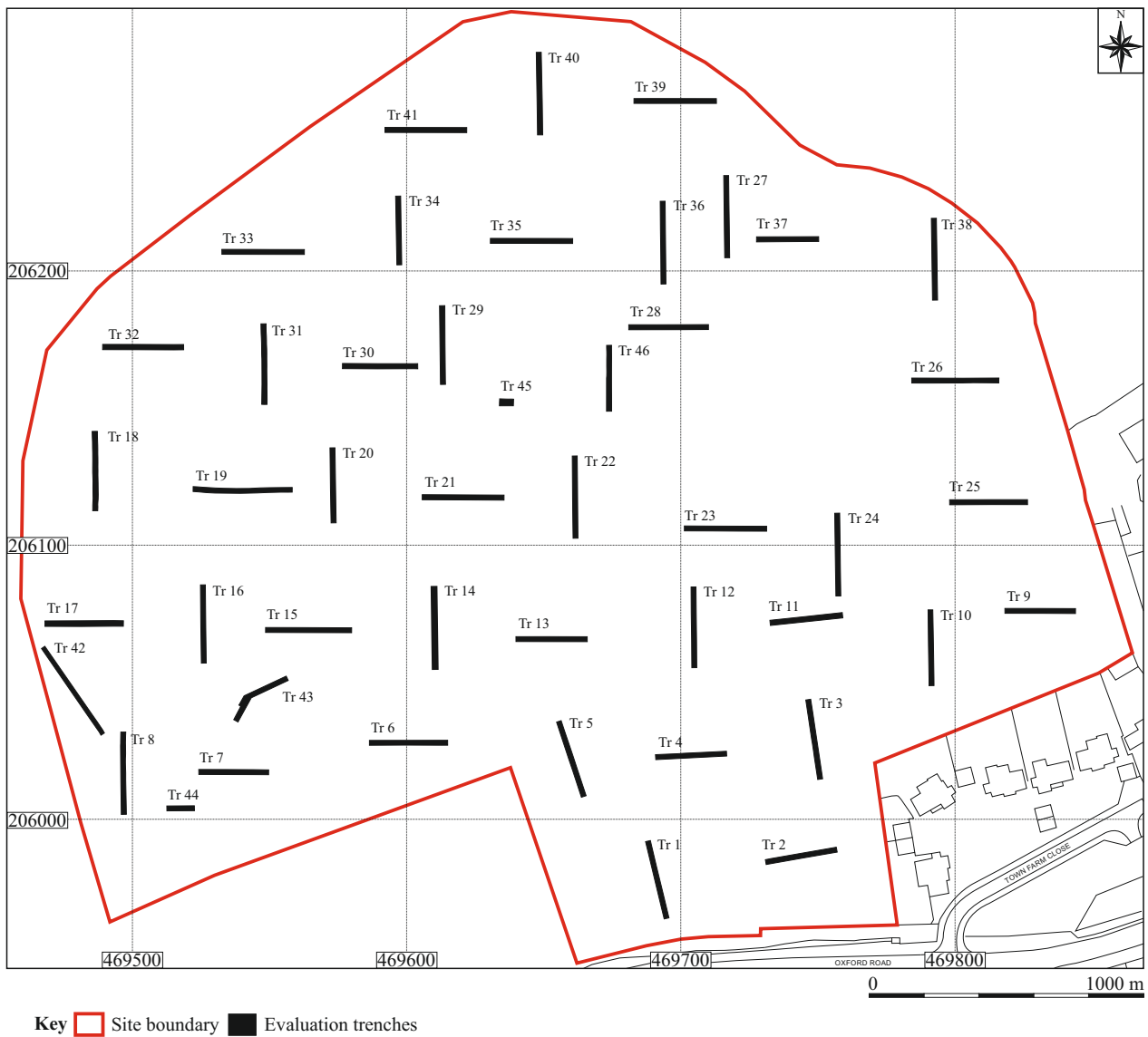
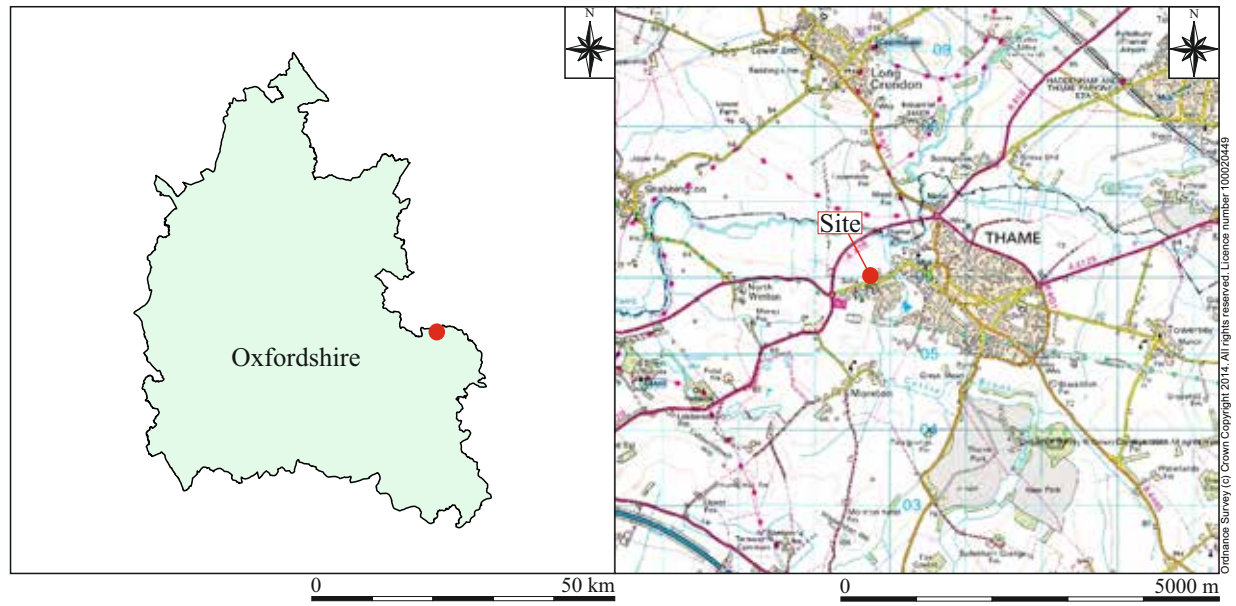


Figure 1: Site location

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

The archaeological background for the site has been identified in a Desk Based Assessment carried out by John Moore Heritage Services in 2010, which is summarised here:

An Iron Age Belgic Jar was recovered from the site in the 1960s after being uncovered by animal action. The jar was made of a pink buff chalky fabric with an irregularly thrown body and well-made rim and was recovered intact. This is thought to have come from a burial group.

A Roman grey ware pot was recovered from the River Thame in 1978 on the Buckinghamshire side of the river along with the uppermost part of a human cranium. A Roman gold coin and an urn have also been recorded from the general area; although the exact location is unknown they were thought to have been found close to the western side of the High Street, c. 300 to the east of the site. A Neolithic flint axe head (PRN 5248) was found 150m south east of the proposal site.

A medieval coin hoard was recovered on the north side of the site in 1940 on the south bank of River Thame during river dredging from the bed of the stream. These were acquired by the Ashmolean Museum after being declared Treasure Trove. The hoard included groats issued between 1351 and 1457 and 5 rings (PRN 15938).

In March 2011 an archaeological watching brief was carried on during the excavation of 21 ground investigation test pits; six of which were within the current development area. The watching brief identified archaeological remains in two of the test pits (TP 3 and TP14), and deposits associated with springs (TP 13). Tile dated to the Roman and post medieval periods were recovered from Test Pit 1. Test Pit 3 recorded an undated ditch on an east-west alignment. Test Pit 14 recorded two ditches on N-S and E-W alignments. Artefacts recovered appeared to indicate an Iron Age date for the ditches.

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within those areas affected.
- to produce an evaluation report presenting a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action.
- the evaluation should also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

### **3 STRATEGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Oxfordshire Heritage and Natural Environment Team (OHaNET), the archaeological advisors to South Oxford District Council.

#### **3.2 Methodology**

A trenching sample equivalent to 41 30m x 1.8m trenches (a 2% sample of the overall development area) was undertaken across the site. A further five contingency trenches (Trs 42-46) were excavated to further clarify areas of archaeological interest. In general the trenches were set out in a standard grid array, although a number of trenches were re-positioned to avoid water monitoring holes, trees and thick vegetation.

John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate and possible.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA, 1994).

### **4 RESULTS (Fig. 2)**

#### **4.1 Trenches**

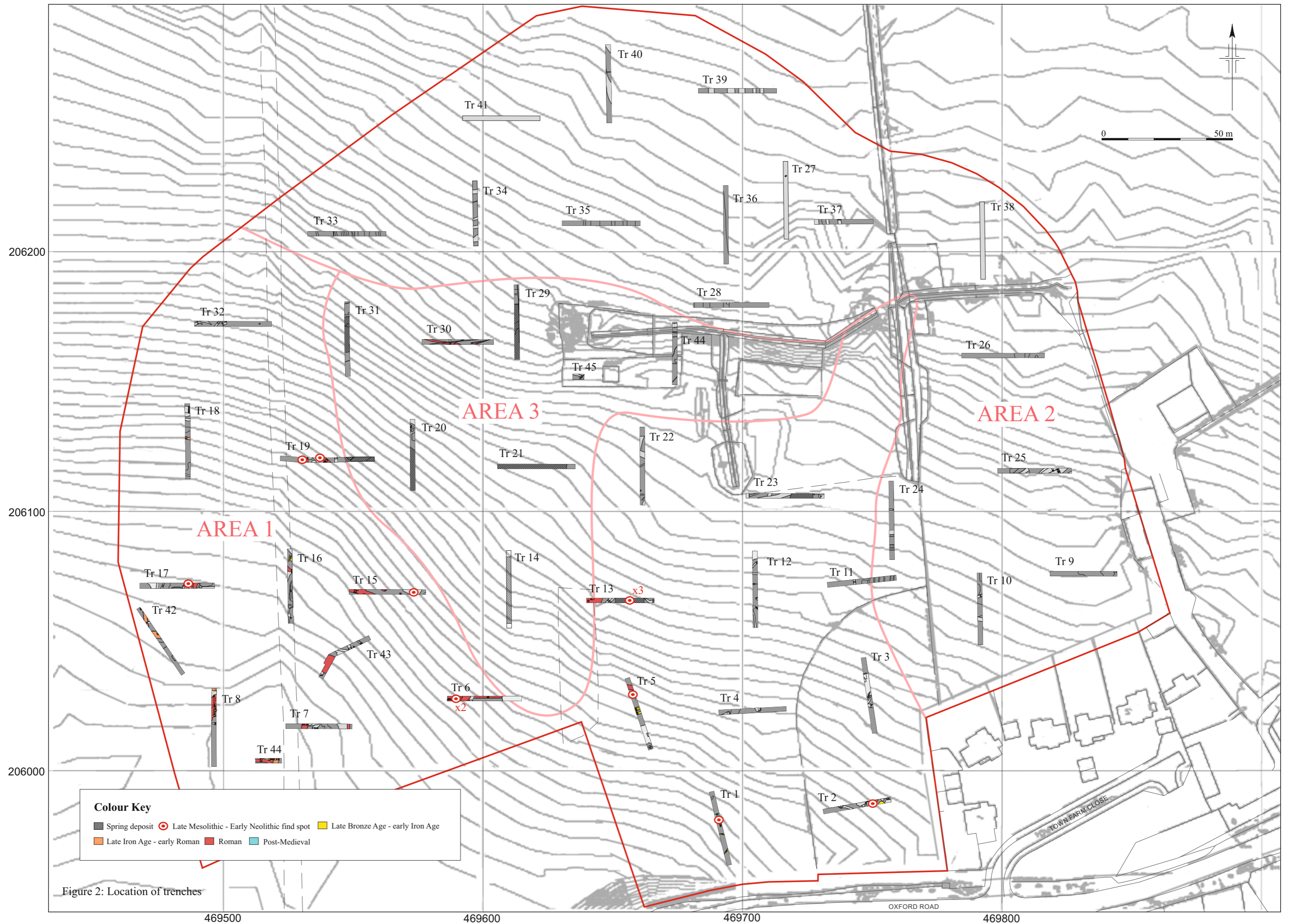
##### **4.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)**

The geological horizon (103) was encountered at a general depth of 0.7m (74.5m OD S end, 73.92m OD N end) and consisted of soft yellow brown sand. Four archaeological features were found cut into the geological horizon (103): gullies 107, 105, feature 109 and ditch 111.

Near the centre of the trench a narrow curving gully (107) was excavated. This was generally aligned NW-SE, curving to the west. It measured 0.24m in width and was 0.08m deep. It was filled with compact brownish grey silty sand (106), which produced a single sherd of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Some 11m to the south of 107 a similar feature (105) was identified. This was 0.24m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled with a moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt. Although not obvious it could be suggested that gullies 105 and 107 form an irregular enclosure or house gully.

Two metres to the north of 107 a linear feature (109) aligned N-S was identified. This was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by mid grey sandy silt (108), producing four sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. A shallow ditch (111) aligned E-W was identified towards the north of the trench. It measured 1.5m in width and was 0.18m deep. It was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (110), which produced a sherd of pottery and fragment of ceramic building





material (CBM) dated to the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> C.

A layer (112=102) sealing all the features was identified in section. This corresponded to a gentle dip in the topography, extended for 13m south. It was a moderately compact mid brown sandy silt, 0.36m in depth thinning to 0.15m at southern extent. This deposit possibly represents seasonal flooding. Layer 112 was overlain by 0.4m of topsoil (101).

#### **4.1.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)**

The geological horizon (203) was encountered at a general depth of 1.2m (72m OD) and consisted of soft/loose light yellow brown sand. Eleven features were identified cutting the geological horizon (203): pits 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 227 and 209, burial 205 and ditch 224.

A shallow pit (209) was identified at the eastern limit of the trench. This was 1.2m wide (extending beyond the trench limits) and 0.14m deep. It was filled with loose dark brown silty sand (208). Immediately to the west of 209 three deposits (215, 217, 219) were identified. Although not excavated they almost certainly represent pits, similar in nature to excavated pits 207, 211, 213, described below. They were all between 0.5m and 0.9m wide, extending beyond the trench limits. They consistently contained soft dark greyish brown silty sand, similar to all the fills of features in this trench. Deposit 215 produced a single sherd of pottery provisionally dated as Saxon, although perhaps more likely to be Iron Age considering the dates of the pottery from deposit 219 (and other similar features within the trench), which produced three sherds of pottery dated from the Late Iron Age (2) and Roman periods (1).

Some 6m from the eastern end of the trench a grave cut (205), containing skeleton 228 was investigated. The grave cut measured 1.5m x 1.3m (within the trench) and was 0.2m in depth and extended beyond the southern limits of the trench. The human remains (228) had been placed in a crouched position on its right side. It was aligned NE-SW with the skull facing to the north-west. The grave was backfilled with soft dark brownish grey silty sand (204), producing three sherds of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron pottery; one being a sandy ware with finger depressions on the body.

Immediately to the west of 205 was a deposit (221) of soft dark brown silty sand. This measured 1.5m x 0.7m. Although not excavated it was almost certainly a pit. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the surface of this feature which dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods.

To the west of 221 three pits (207, 211, 213) were excavated. They were all filled with soft/loose dark brown silty sand, 206, 210 and 212 respectively. Due to the nature of the geology and fills it was not possible to establish any relationships between the pits. They were generally ovoid in plan, 0.28m deep and broadly 1.6m x 1.6m in size. Three sherds of pottery, dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods were recovered from the fill (210) of 211.

Undifferentiated deposits 225 and 227 were identified in the central area of the trench. They broadly measured 3.3m in length and were 0.9m wide, extending beyond the northern limit of the trench. They both consisted of soft greyish brown silty sand. Although unexcavated, they almost certainly represented intercutting pits.

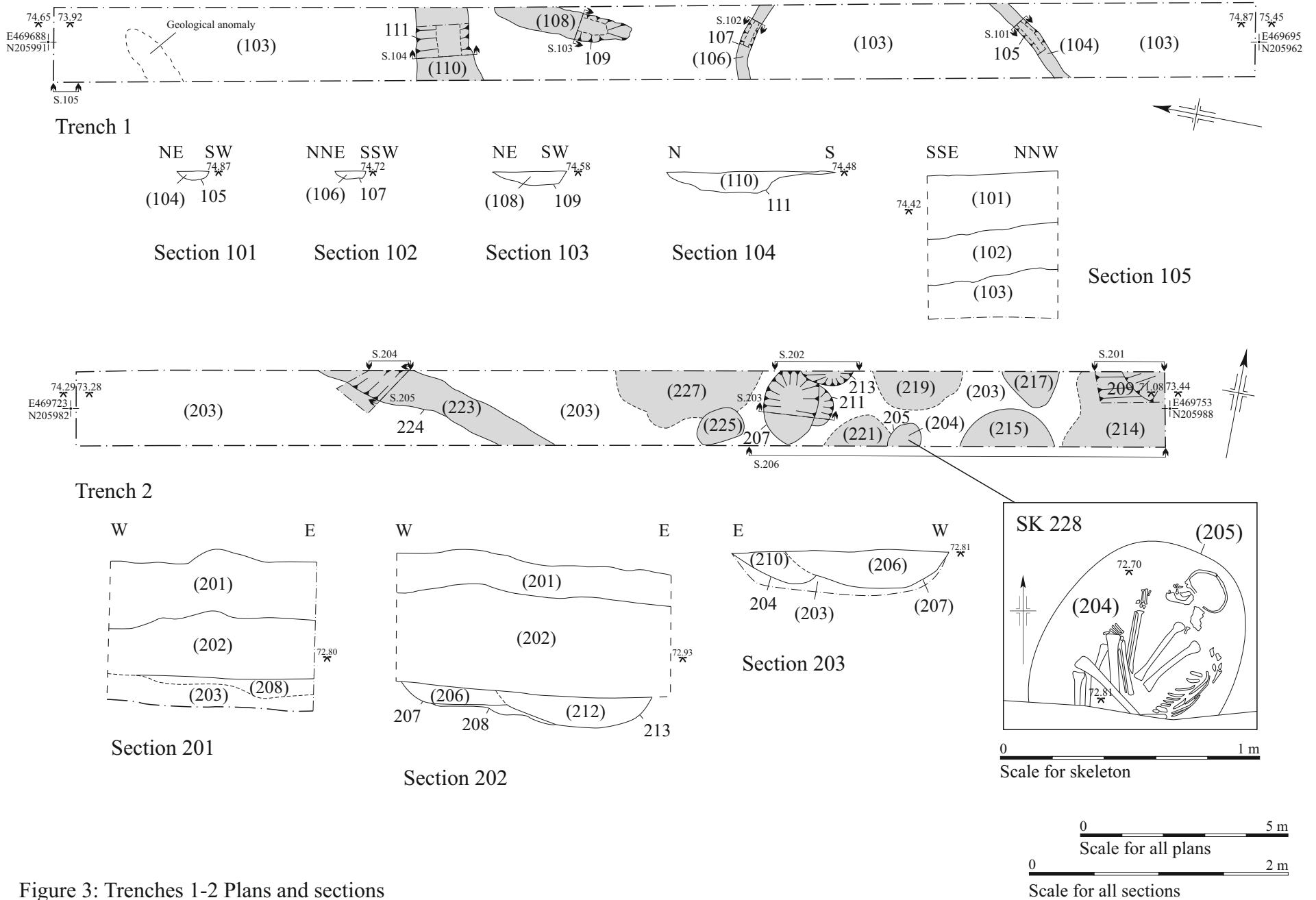
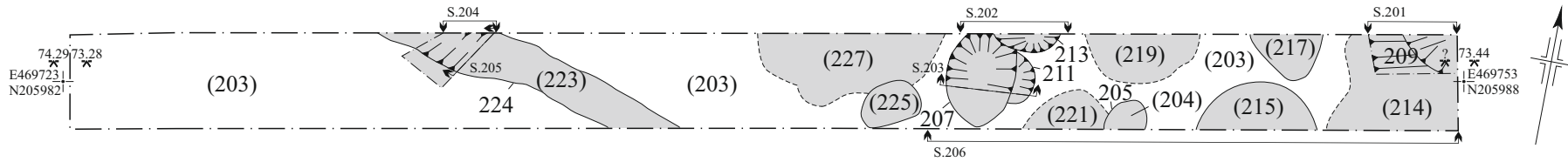
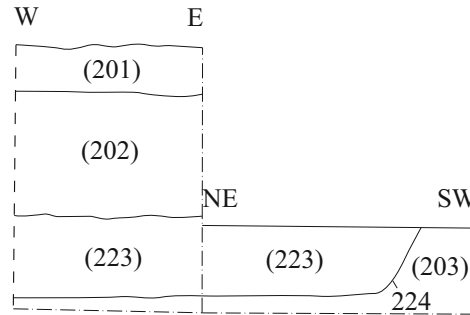


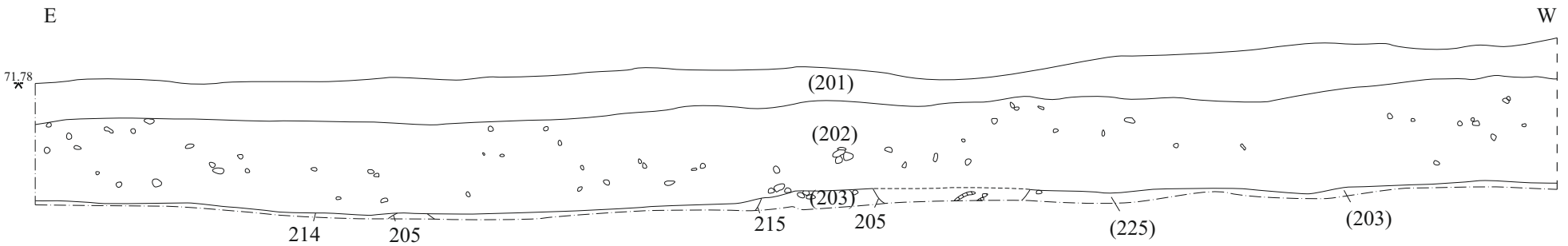
Figure 3: Trenches 1-2 Plans and sections



Trench 2 contd.



Section 205



Section 206

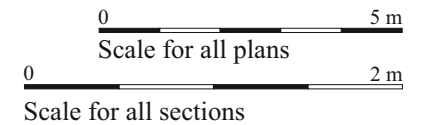


Figure 4: Trench 2 Plans and sections contd.



A ditch 224 aligned NW-SE was investigated. It was 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by soft greyish brown silty sand (223). The ditch appears to define the western limit of the pitting and no features were identified to the west of this feature.

A relatively thick (0.68m) deposit (202) sealed all the features within the trench (Fig. 4, section 206). This was a generally homogenous deposit of firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with very few inclusions. This layer produced six sherds of pottery and a fragment of CBM, spanning in date from the Bronze Age to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This was a difficult deposit to interpret and may represent a number of origins. Large cuts into the roadside bank on the north side of Oxford Road, c. 50m to the south, appear to be quarrying, and 202 may represent quarry up-caste. Indeed the ground level within the field appears to be higher than the surrounding fields. Alternatively it may represent homogenised and intercutting pit up-caste, perhaps dated to the post-medieval period, which would explain the apparent truncation of the archaeological features, which are certainly shallower than would be expected. Layer 202 was sealed by topsoil (201). The surface of 201 was very uneven with frequent lumps and bumps evident. A number of deep wheel ruts are also visible on the surface.

#### **4.1.3 Trench 3** (*Fig. 5*)

The geological horizon (303) was encountered at a general depth of 0.7m (71.5m OD) and consisted of compact dark orange sandy clay. Four features were identified: two shallow parallel ditches (306, 308) aligned NNE-SSW, ditch (310) aligned NE-SW and a further feature.

At south end of the trench an amorphous ill-defined feature (304) was investigated. It measured 7m N-S and was 0.5m deep, extending beyond the limits of the trench. It was filled with a firm mid brown sandy silt (305). It was almost certainly a variation in the geology or perhaps root disturbance.

Central to the trench two curving parallel gullies (306, 308), aligned NNE-SSW and curving to the south, were investigated. These were similar in character, both being 0.18m deep, 306 was 0.54m wide and 308 was 0.32m wide. Both were filled with dark brown sandy silt (307, 309). Although no dating was recovered these features their character suggests a circular enclosure of pre-historic date. Immediately to the north of 306 and 308 was a shallow ditch (310) aligned NW-SE. This measured 1.2m in width and was 0.36m deep. It was filled with compact dark brown sandy silt (307).

The features were sealed by a layer (302) of compact light brown sandy silt, between 0.42m and 0.82m thick. This deposit may represent an earlier ploughsoil or dumped deposit similar to 202 seen in Trench 2, some 30m to the south. Layer 302 was sealed by 0.3m of topsoil (301).

#### **4.1.4 Trench 4** (*Fig. 5*)

The geological horizon (403) was encountered at a general depth of 0.8m (64.4m OD) and consisted of soft yellow sand. Two pits were identified cut into the geological horizon: 405, 406.

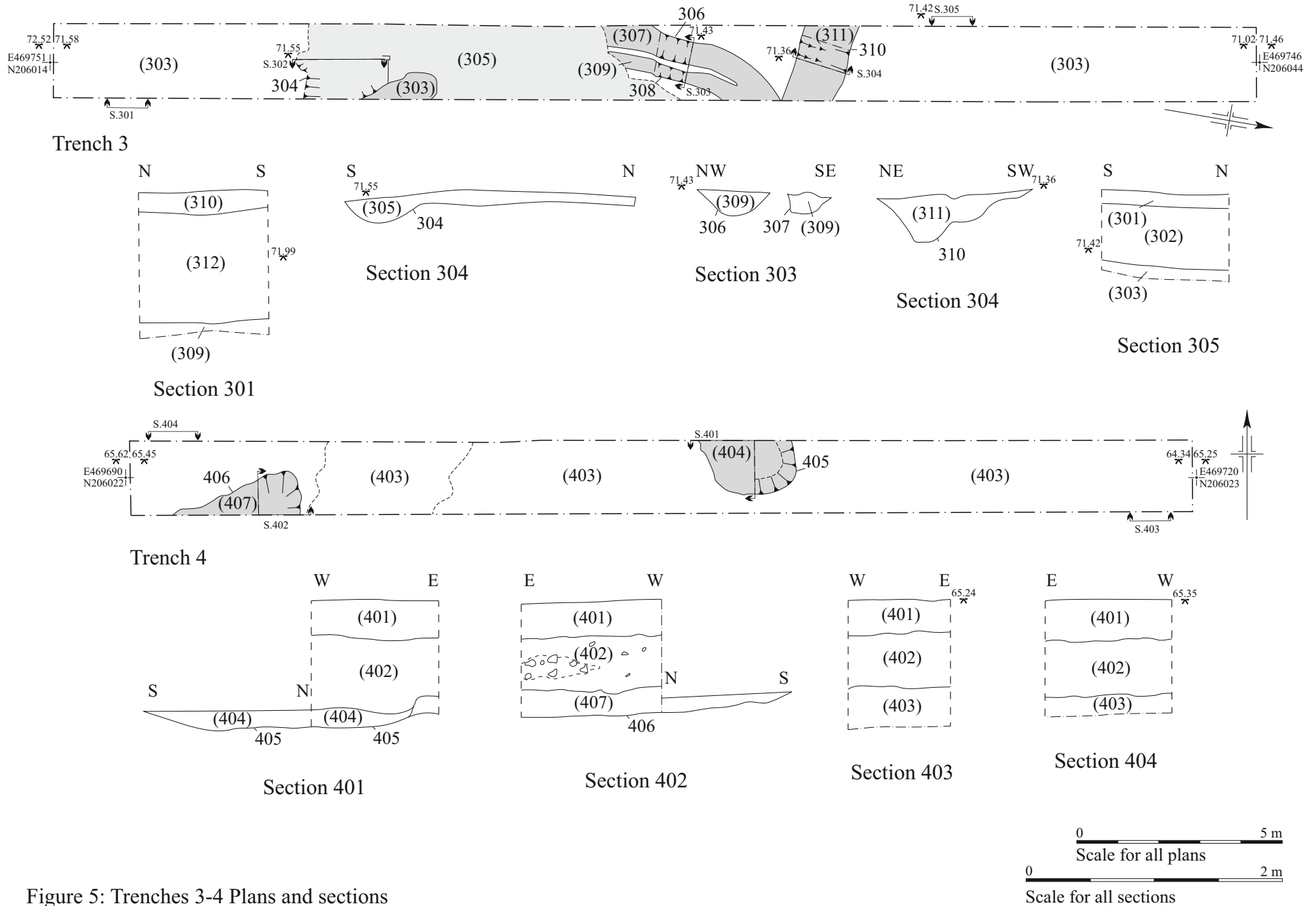


Figure 5: Trenches 3-4 Plans and sections

Pit 405 was ovoid in plan and measured 2.2m x 1.3m, and 0.14m deep, extending beyond the northern limits of the trench. It was filled by 404, a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt.

'Pit' 406 was irregular in plan with ill defined and diffused edges. It measured 3m x 1m and 0.18m in depth. It was filled by 407, soft loose silty sand. This feature was almost certainly a variation in the geology or root disturbance.

All the features were sealed by a layer (402) of mid grey brown sandy silt, 0.6m thick. This deposit may represent quarry up-caste/made ground similar to 202.

#### **4.1.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 6)**

The geological horizon (502) was encountered at a general depth of 0.55m (72.9m OD) and consisted of compact dark mottled orange brown sand. Six ditches were identified: 503, 505, 509, 511, 513, and 518.

Central to the trench was a sequence of three interrelated ditches 511, 509 and 518. Ditch 509 was aligned E-W and measured 0.6m in width and was 0.3m deep. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (510), which was cut to the south by 518. This deposit produced a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery. Immediately to the south of 518 was a linear ditch 511 aligned E-W, distinctly curving to the SW at its western extent. It was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (512). Cutting 512 to the south and 510 to the east was ditch 518. This was 0.92m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by 519, a compact mid grey sandy silt. To south of 511 was a further ditch 513, again aligned E-W. This was 1.2m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a distinct profile, with a steep (55°) southern side. The northern side was 45° with a flattish; 0.4m wide step at a depth of 0.3m, becoming 60° to form a sharp V shaped profile at the base. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (519). This step may indicate a recut although no variation in fill was visible.

At the northern end of the trench a ditch (503) aligned NW-SE was identified. This was 1.7m wide. It was filled by 504, a compact mid grey sandy silt. This feature was not investigated. To the south of 503, a ditch 505 on an E-W alignment was investigated. This was 2m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.54m (1.2m from top of trench). It is estimated that the ditch would have been *c.* 1.2m in depth. It was filled by (517) and (506). The lower fill (517) was a friable mid grey sandy silt, 0.32m thick, with a distinct clay lens at its upper contact with (506). Overlying 517 was a deposit of friable dark grey sandy silt (506), which was 0.2m thick, and produced a single sherd of pottery, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Sealing the archaeological horizon was a layer of moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt (501), generally 0.3m in depth, which was overlain by 0.3m of ploughsoil (500).



*Trench 5 (view to west). Sequence of E-W aligned ditches 509, 511, 518 and 513*

#### **4.1.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 6)**

The geological horizon (603) was encountered at a general depth of 0.6m, sloping gently to the east (74.4m OD west end; 73.5m east end), and consisted of soft/loose mottled orange yellow sand. Eight features were identified: burial 604, ditch or pit 606, ditches 608, 610, 612, 614, 617, 619 and deposit 603.

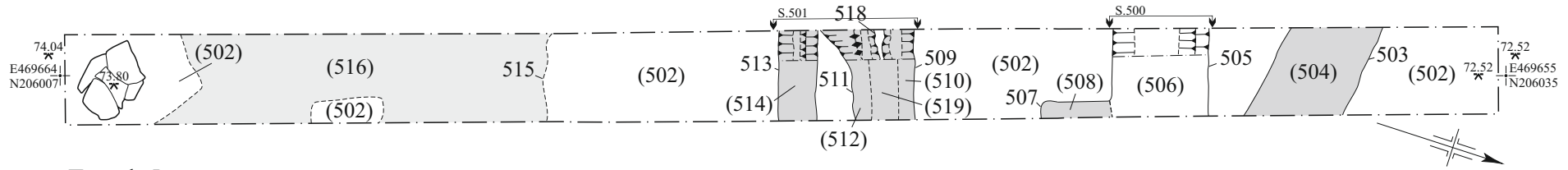
Overlaying the geological horizon (603) at the western end of the trench was an indistinct deposit (611) of moderately loose mottled mid grey orange silty sand with 3% charcoal flecks. This deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, producing six sherds of pottery dated from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods. This deposit was not fully understood within the confines of the trench, although it was clearly cut by ditches 612 and 614 to the east and ditches 606 and 608 to the west. It may be the continuation of E-W aligned ditch 617, perhaps turning to the south.

An E-W aligned ditch 617 was investigated. Only the southern extent was visible. Its established dimensions were 0.7m wide and 0.8m deep and it was 11m long. It was filled by (618), a compact mid grey sandy silt, 0.8m thick, which produced four sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Although unclear, 617 and (618) are possibly the same as 610 and (611). If this is the case it would indicate the ditch is c. 2m wide and turning to the south.

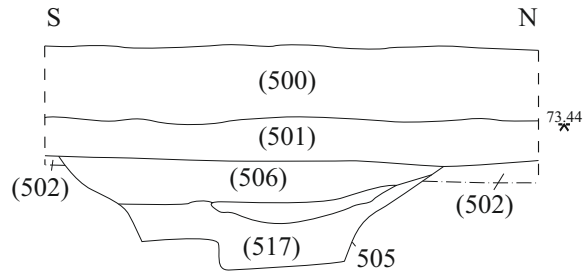
A ditch (614) aligned NNE-SSW clearly cut the upper fill (618) of ditch 617, although the relationship was not investigated. This was 1.2m wide, 0.36m deep. It was filled by (615) and (616). The lower deposit (615) was a compact mid grey sandy silt, just 0.06m thick which was overlain by (616), a compact mid grey sandy silt, 0.32m thick.

At the western end of the trench a gully (608), aligned E-W, was partly investigated. This was 0.32m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with a compact mid grey sandy silt (609). Although very unclear the western extent of 608 appeared to have been truncated by N-S ditch 606. At the western end of the trench a pit, ditch or ditch terminus (606) was partly investigated. The feature was 1.4m wide and excavated to a

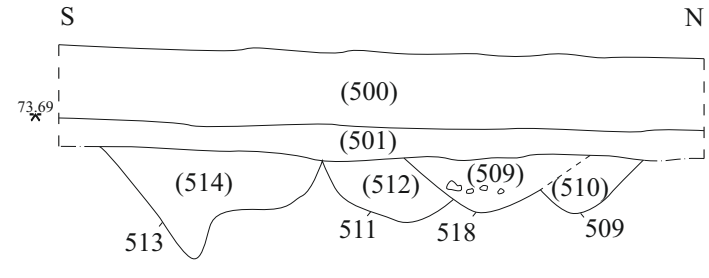




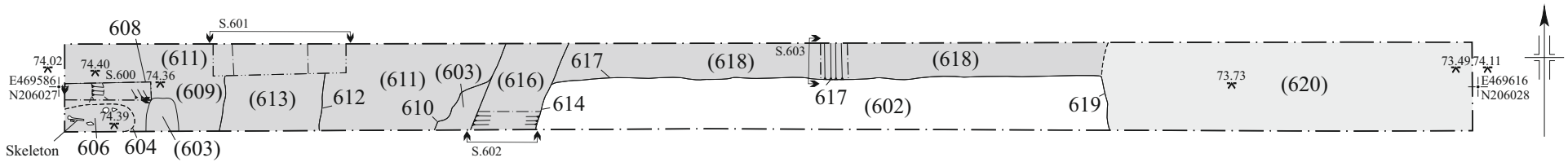
Trench 5



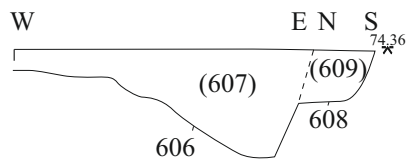
Section 500



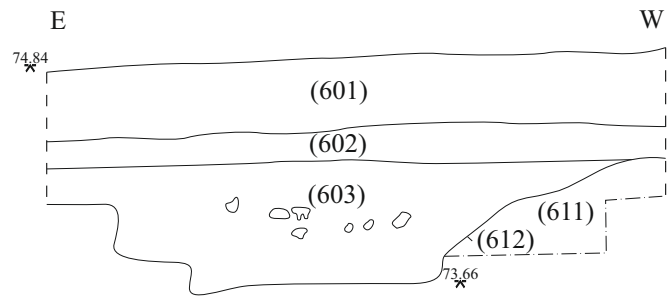
Section 501



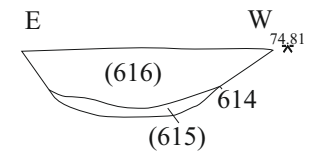
Trench 6



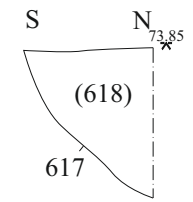
Section 600



Section 601



Section 602



Section 603

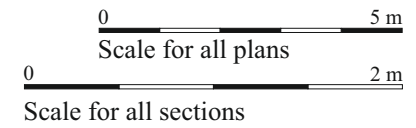


Figure 6: Trenches 5-6 Plans and sections



*Trench 6 (view to east). Burial 604 and auxiliary vessels (SFs 4 and 5). Note the disarticulated jaw.*

depth of 0.56m. It was filled with compact dark grey sandy silt, with frequent lenses of orange sand (607), interpreted as a deliberate backfilling event.

Inhumation 621 was partly revealed within the upper level of ditch fill 607. A grave cut was not definable. The remains consisted of the jaw, radius of the left arm, femurs, pelvis and three vertebrae. The lower legs extended beyond the limits of the excavation. It appeared to have been buried in a supine position, although the torso, upper left arm the right arm were missing and the jaw appeared not to be in its original position. Two near intact vessels (SFs 4, 5) were positioned c. 0.5 to the

north-east of the remains (0.3m NW of the jaw bone). Small find 5 was an almost complete intact dish in a black sandy ware, dated to the Roman period. The second vessel (SF 4) was a small copy of a girth beaker in a fine pink-orange sandy ware, likely to be a product of the early Oxfordshire industry and typologically should date to the pre-Flavian period (AD 69 - 96). The grave was back filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (605), which produced 5 sherds of pottery dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by a layer of subsoil (602), 0.22m thick. Layer 602 was overlain by the ploughsoil (601).

#### **4.1.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 7)**

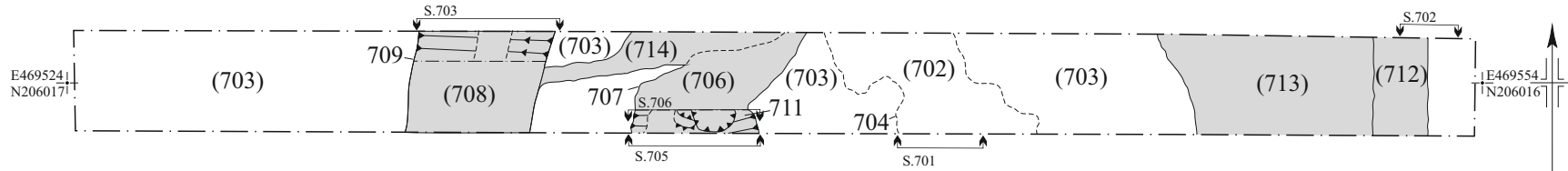
The geological horizon (703) was encountered at a general depth of 0.85m, sloping gently to the east (76.5m OD west end; 75.6m east end), and consisted of friable mottled yellow brown sandy clay. Six features were identified cut into the geological horizon: ditches 707, 709, 712, 713, pit/post hole/animal burrow 711 and gully 714.

A possible ditch, or probably geological anomaly, 707 was investigated. It was generally aligned NE-SW, but was irregular and ill-defined. It measured 2.4m in width and was 0.4m deep. It was filled with very compact dark grey sandy silt with frequent lenses of yellow sand (706). Although unclear, ditch 707 appeared to have been truncated by a pit/post-hole or animal burrow (711). This was roughly circular in plan with near vertical, although irregular edges. It measured 0.47m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (710), containing frequent lenses of yellow sandy gravel.

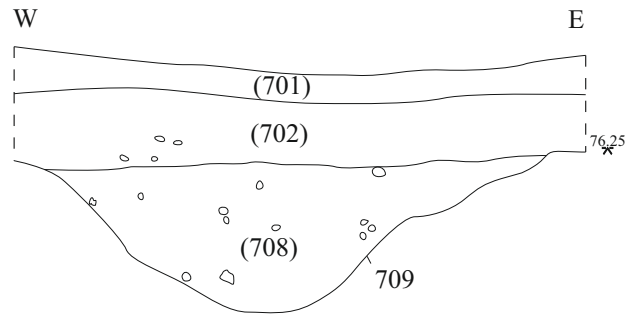
Towards the western end of the trench a ditch 709, aligned N-S, was investigated. This was 3.6m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.8m (1.2m from top of trench section). It was filled with compact dark brown sandy clay (708), producing pottery dated to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries and animal bone. Immediately to the east of 709 was a deposit (714), representing an E-W aligned gully. This appeared to have been cut by 709, although the relationship was not investigated. It was 0.5m wide, 2.5m long. Although unclear the eastern extent appeared to curve to the NE.

At the eastern end of the trench two unexcavated deposits (713, 712) were identified. Deposit 713 clearly represented an N-S aligned ditch, with its western edge curving to the NW. This was 3.2m wide and consisted of moderately compact dark brown sandy silt. Defining the eastern extent of 713 was deposit 712. This was aligned N-S and possibly represented either a re-cut of 713 or another layer of fill. It consisted of a dark grey sandy silt with up to 4% charcoal flecks.

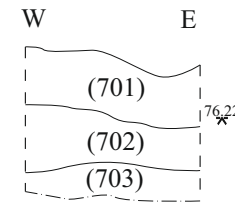
The archaeological horizon was sealed by a layer of friable mid brown silty sand (702), 0.35m thick. This deposit possibly represents levelling of extant earthworks associated with ditch up-caste bank. Layer 702 was overlain by 0.3m of ploughsoil 701.



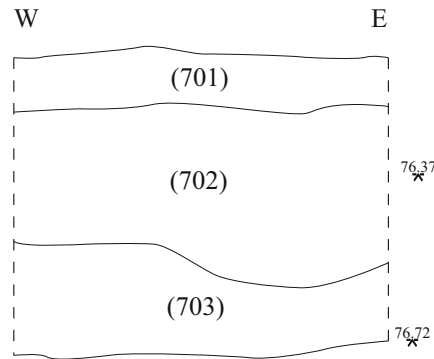
Trench 7



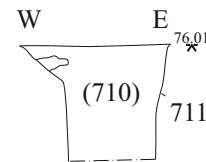
Section 701



Section 701



Section 702



Section 706

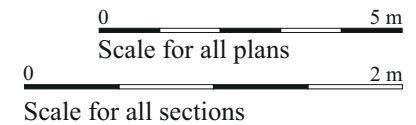


Figure 7: Trench 7 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.8 Trench 8 (Figs. 8 and 9)**

The geological horizon (803) was encountered at a general depth of 0.9m (76.47m OD), and a maximum of 1.2m at the north end, and consisted of compact mid yellow silty sandy with frequent mid grey silty lenses. Ten features were identified: five ditches 805, 807, 814, 816, 820 and 822, grave 809, post holes 818, 826 and pit 824.

At the northern end of the trench a ditch (805) aligned E-W, and turning to the NW, was partly revealed. This had a visible width of 1.3m and was 0.34m deep. It was filled with a moderately compact light grey silty sand (804), producing a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Circa 1m to the south of 805 was a substantial ditch (814) aligned NE-SW and curving to the south. The ditch measured some 5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m (auguring established the full depth to be 1.5m). Three fills of the ditch were identified, (813, 812 and 811). The lower (as seen) fill (813) was firm dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.5m thick. This was overlain by a 1m thick firm mid brown sandy silt (812) which, although indistinct, appeared to tip predominantly from the south and perhaps represented bank erosion. The final fill was 811, a firm dark grey brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick. Thirteen sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit, two dated to the Iron Age and eleven broadly dated to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Almost immediately to the south of 814, and apparently cutting its upper fill 806, was a shallow E-W aligned ditch (807). It was 1m wide and 0.6m deep, and filled with moderately loose greyish brown sandy silt (806). Immediately to the south of, and parallel to 807, was E-W aligned ditch 822. This feature was only partially investigated as grave 809 was cut into its upper fill, although estimated to be some 2.4m wide and *c.* 1m deep. It was filled with dark grey brown sandy silt (821).

Cut into the upper fill (821) of 822 (and cutting 806) was grave 809. This was 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep, containing inhumation 810. Only the lower legs and feet of inhumation 810 were revealed, the remaining extended beyond the eastern limit of the trench. The remains appeared to be of an adult placed in a supine position. A near intact vessel (SF 7) had been placed adjacent to the feet. The vessel dates to the later Iron Age, although persisting into the Roman period. The fabric is a white ware which appears to be typical of the early Oxfordshire industry. Adjacent to the north side of the grave (809), and possibly associated with it, was a small square post-hole/stake hole (826), measuring 0.1m x 0.1m and just 0.05m deep.

Just 0.3m south of 822 was narrow gully 820, aligned E-W. This was 0.2m wide, 0.08m deep and filled with a mod soft mid yellow brown silty sand (819), producing two sherds of Iron Age pottery. To the south of 820 was a shallow ditch or geological anomaly (816), generally aligned E-W, although very difficult to define in plan. This was 0.8m wide and just 0.15m deep. It was filled with loose mid yellow silty sand. A possible stake hole/bioturbation 818 was identified. This measured 0.2m x 0.2m and was 0.07m deep. Towards the southern end of the trench a shallow pit/geological anomaly (824) (the latter more plausible) was investigated. This measured 0.6m x 0.46m, 0.06m in depth and was filled by soft grey sandy silt (823).

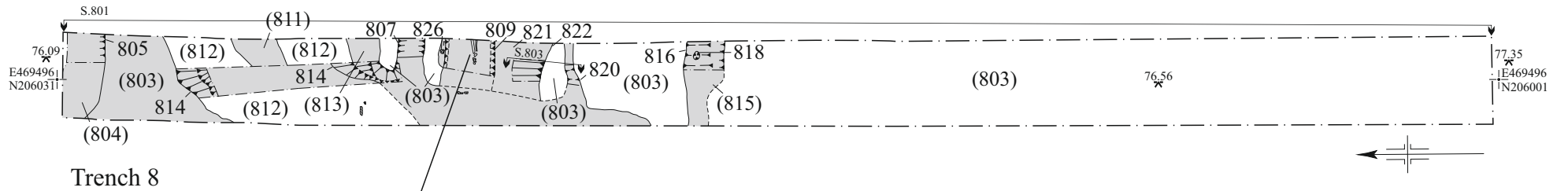




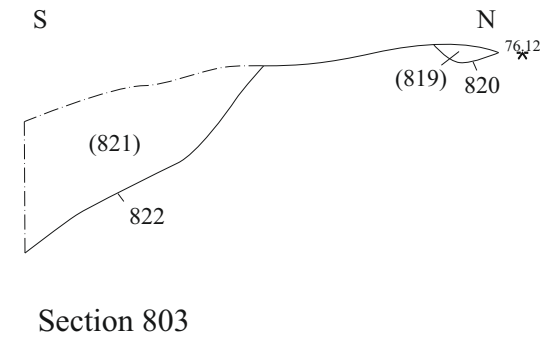
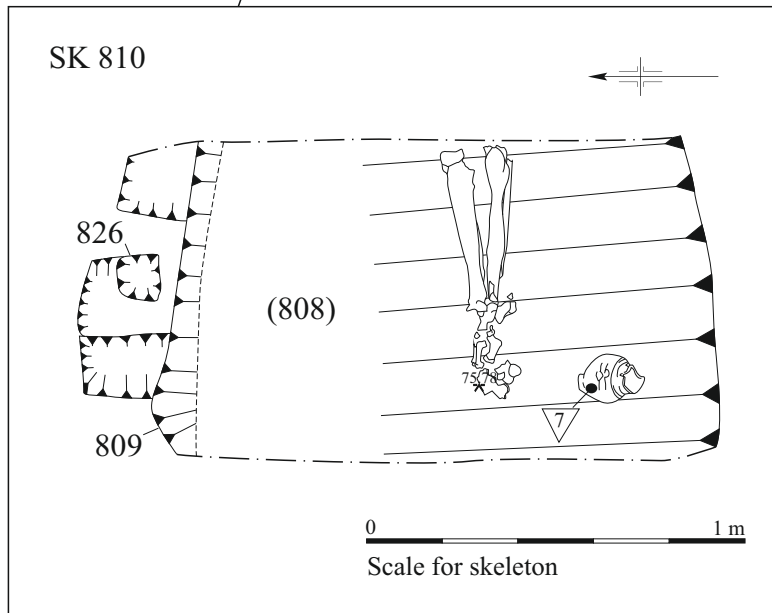
*Trench 8 (View to south). Burial 810 with auxiliary vessel and Ditch 814 (foreground).*



*Trench 8 (view to east). Burial 810 and auxiliary vessel (SF 7).*



Trench 8



Section 803

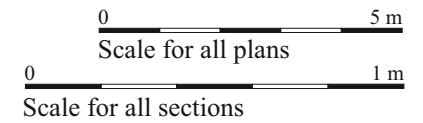
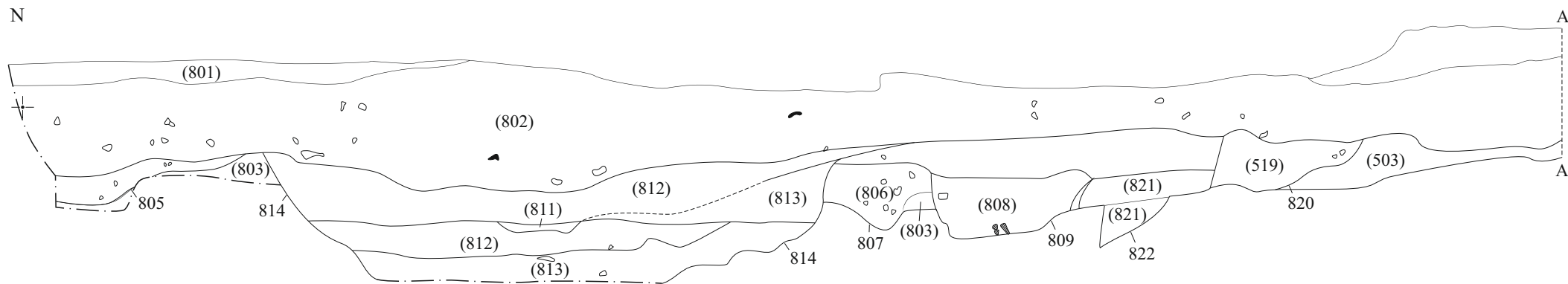


Figure 8: Trench 8 Plans and sections



Section 801

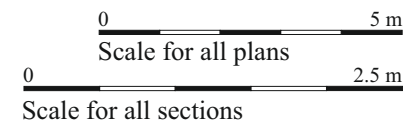
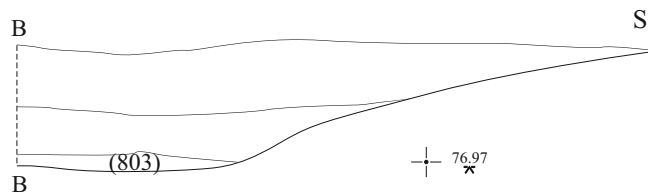
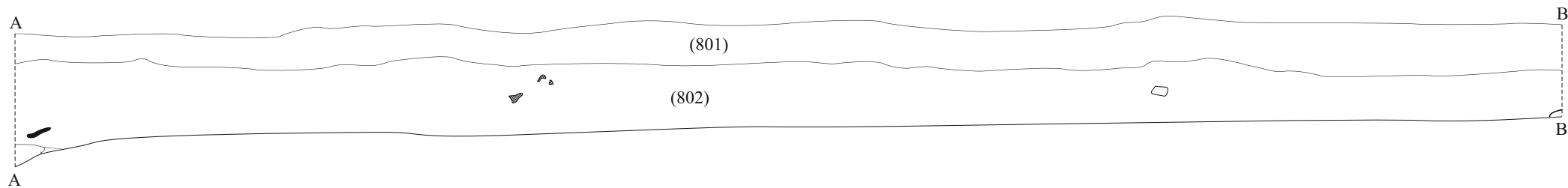


Figure 9: Trench 8 Plans and sections contd.



#### **4.1.9 Trench 9** (*Fig. 10*)

The geological horizon (903) was encountered at a general depth of 0.65m, 1.2m at eastern end (68.7m OD), and consisted of firm dark orange brown sandy clay. No archaeological features were identified.

Overlaying the geological horizon at the east of the trench a deposit (904) was identified. This was firm dark grey sandy silt, extending for 1.8m (E-W) and 0.1m thick. This deposit possibly represents a shallow marshy area, perhaps associated with a natural spring. Overlaying 904 and the geological horizon was layer of firm dark brown sandy silt (902). This was generally 0.4m thick, becoming 0.64m thick at the eastern end of the trench. Overlaying (902) was a layer of topsoil (901). This was generally 0.18m thick, although again becoming thicker (0.46m) at the eastern end of the trench. The eastern extent of this deposit had a notably high percentage of modern brick and rubble. Both (902) and (901) form a pronounced mound at the eastern end of the trench.

#### **4.1.10 Trench 10** (*Fig. 10*)

The geological horizon (1003) was encountered at a general depth of 0.55m (69.55m OD), and consisted of light reddish brown sandy clay. Two ditches were identified: 1004, 1006.

Some 8.5m from the northern end of the trench a shallow ditch aligned E-W (1004) was investigated. This was 0.9m wide, 0.08m deep and filled with a compact mid grey brown sandy clay.

Overlaying the geological horizon was a layer (1002) of firm mid-dark brown silty clay, 0.3m thick. Overlaying (1002) was 0.3m of topsoil (1001).

#### **4.1.11 Trench 11** (*Fig. 11*)

The geological horizon (1103) was encountered at a general depth of 0.55m (70.15m OD), and consisted of firm dark orange sandy clay. Seven furrows were identified aligned N-S: one was excavated (1104), six were unexcavated 1107-1112.

Furrow 1104 was 0.8m wide, 0.1m deep and contained a single fill of firm light brown sandy silt (1105). The remaining features (1107-1112) were on average 0.35m wide and were filled by firm light brown sandy silt, very similar in character to 1104.

A layer (1102) identified in section was between 0.18m and 0.44m thick and almost certainly represented the remains of ridges associated with the furrows. Layer 1102 was overlain by 0.3m of topsoil (1101).

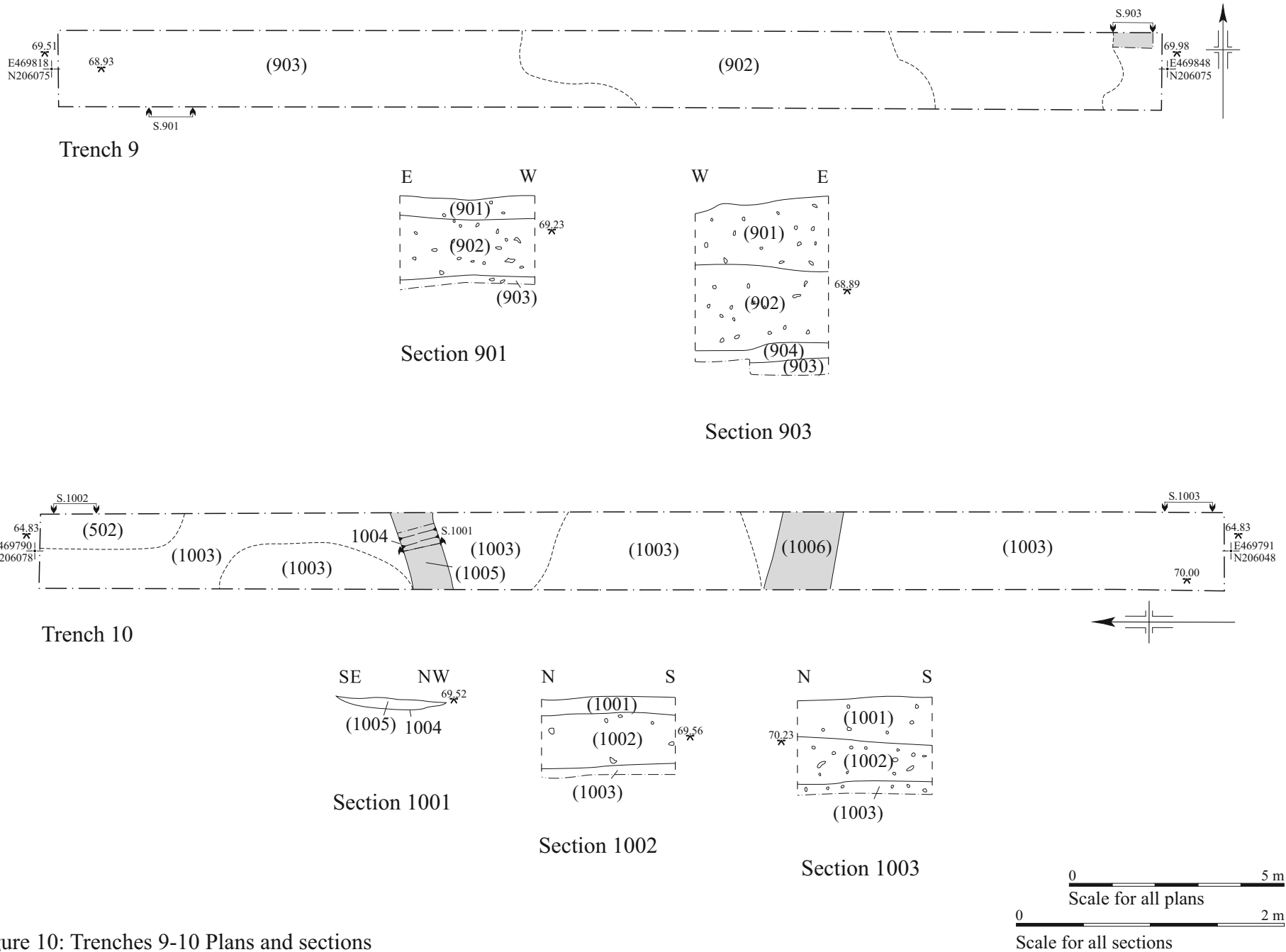


Figure 10: Trenches 9-10 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.12 Trench 12 (Fig. 11)**

The geological horizon (1203) was encountered at a general depth of 0.55m (69.7m OD, gently sloping north to 69.7m OD), and consisted of light reddish yellow sandy silt. Six archaeological features were identified: ditches 1205, 1209 and 1211, pit 1207, gullies 1212, 1213 and deposit 1214.

An alluvial deposit (1214) was identified extended for some 3m from the northern end of the trench. This corresponded to a gentle slope in the topography to the north. This was tenacious mid-dark grey sandy silt with a high percentage of manganese particles.

At the north end of the trench (just to the south of 1214) a possible ditch (1211) aligned NE-SW curving to the east, was investigated. This was 1m wide and 0.18m deep. The edges were indistinct and the feature irregular in plan and is likely to be naturally formed through water erosion. Further south an unexcavated deposit (1213) was identified. This was moderately compact mid grey sandy silt 0.6m wide, almost certainly representing a gully aligned E-W. Some 3m south of 1213 a similar feature was investigated (1205). This was 0.4m wide, 0.3m deep, filled with strongly cemented grey brown silty sand (1204). This feature had distinct vertical sides and a flattish base, suggestive of a beam slot.

Roughly central in the trench, pit 1207 was investigated. Its visible dimensions were 1.1m x 0.7m and it was 0.26m deep. It was filled with compact grey brown silty sand with 3% charcoal flecks (1206).

Towards the southern end of the trench a curving ditch 1209 was investigated. This was aligned E-W, curving to the east at its eastern extent. It measured 0.84m in width and was 0.32m deep. It was filled by compact grey brown silty sand (1208). At the southern end of the trench a deposit (1212) was identified, although not excavated. It was 0.6m wide; 7m long and represented a gully aligned NNW-SSE.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by 1202, a compact light grey brown sandy silt with 3% manganese particles. This layer was generally 0.3m thick, becoming 0.44m at the northern end of the trench, corresponding to a gentle slope north in the topography, where it had a distinctly higher percentage of manganese. Overlaying (1202) was 0.25m of ploughsoil (1201).

#### **4.1.13 Trench 13 (Fig. 12)**

The geological horizon (1302) was encountered at a general depth of 0.55m (70.63m OD), and consisted of light yellow brown sandy clay. Six archaeological features were identified: ditches 1303, 1308, 1310, 1313, 1315, ditch or pit 1306 and layer 1312.

Overlaying the geological horizon roughly in the centre of the trench was a deposit (1312) of moderately compact mottled grey yellow clay silt with 20% sand. This was some 15m wide and up to 0.2m deep, corresponding to a gentle dip in the geological horizon. This deposit was clearly alluvial in nature and possibly indicates the location of a spring. A trapezoidal flint arrowhead (petit tranchet derivative) was recovered

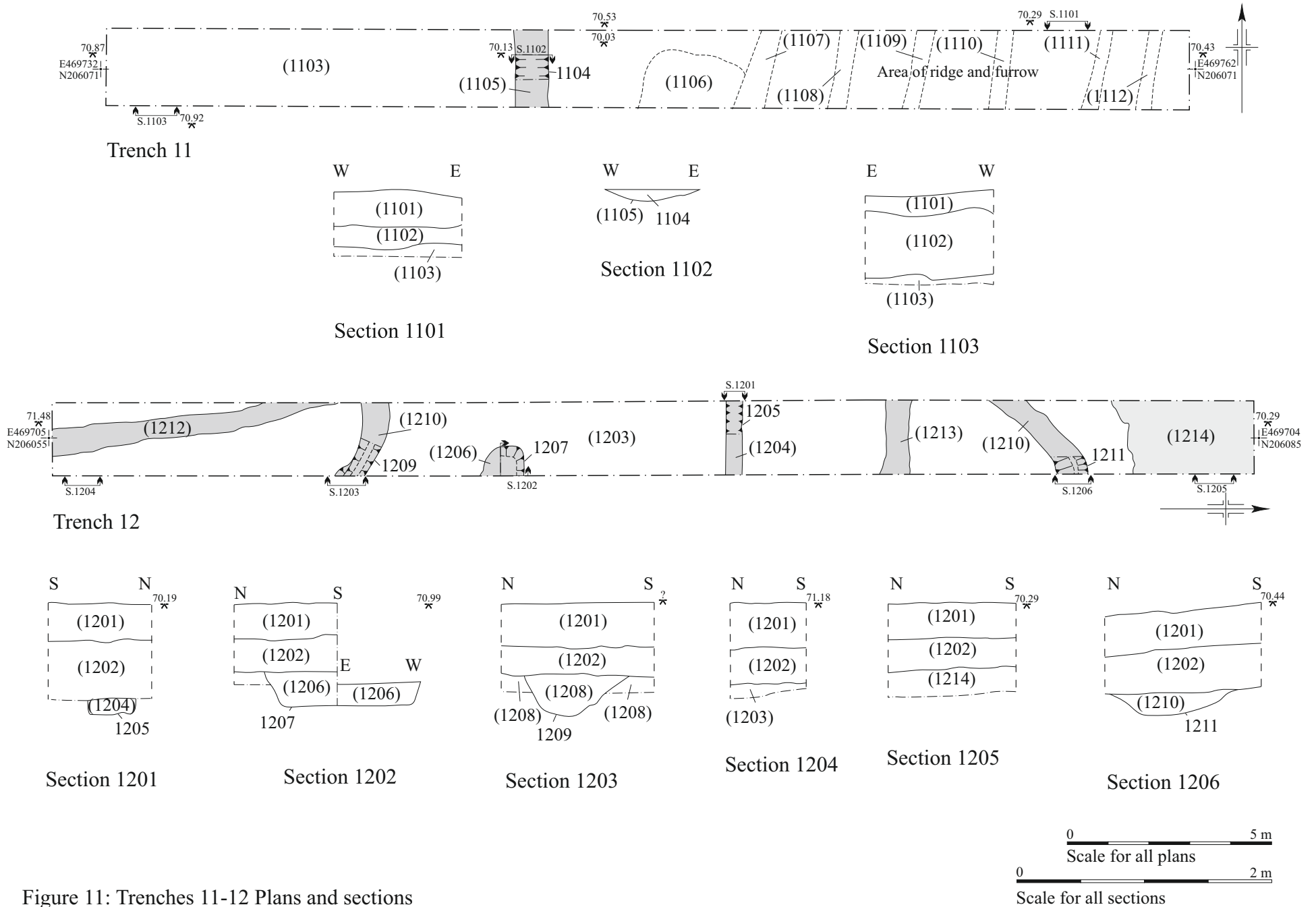


Figure 11: Trenches 11-12 Plans and sections

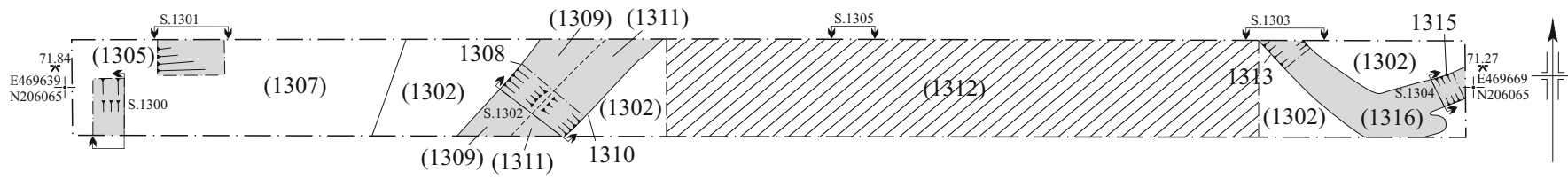
from this deposit, dating to the later Neolithic period. Interestingly, these forms of arrowhead are suggested to be used for hunting birds. A flint blade with a utilised distal end was also recovered from this deposit provisionally dated to the Later Mesolithic period.

At the eastern end of the trench two ditches were investigated 1313 and 1315. Although unclear, they appear to be the same ditch turning relatively sharply from NE-SW to NW-SE, suggested to be the corner of an enclosure. The easternmost ditch 1315 aligned NE-SW, was 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled with moderately compact light bluish grey sandy silt (1316). The western extent of the ditch 1313 was 0.7m wide, 0.28m deep. The fill (1314) was identical to (1316).

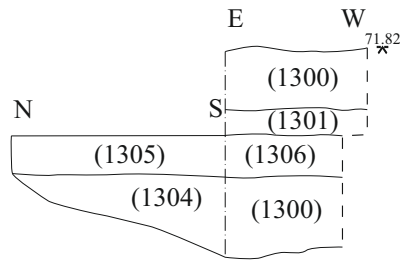
Towards the western end of the trench two parallel ditches 1308 and 1310 were investigated. Both were aligned NE-SW and *c.* 0.8m wide. The easternmost ditch, 1310, was 0.34m deep, with 1308 being 0.4m deep. They were filled with 1309, 1311 respectively, both moderately compact mid grey sandy silts. Fill 1311 produced a damaged tertiary flake with a broadly pre-historic date.

At the western end of the trench two undifferentiated deposits 1305 and 1307 were investigated within two sondages. The deposits formed a broad layer 6.2m wide. The westernmost sondage identified a possible ditch 1303, apparently aligned E-W. It was filled by 1304 and 1305. The lower fill (1304) was moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with 3% charcoal flecks, 0.64m thick. This deposit produced a single sherd of pottery dated to the late Iron Age-Early Roman periods and five fragments of CBM. The upper fill (1305) of 1303 was moderately compact mottled grey orange sandy silts, 0.22m thick. The second sondage identified a cut 1306 which was possibly a ditch aligned N-S, although difficult to interpret within the sondage. This feature was filled with grey sandy silt (1307), 0.55m thick. This deposit produced eleven sherds of pottery dated to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

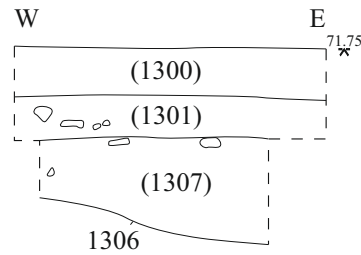
The archaeological horizon was sealed by a deposit (1301), 0.2m thick, of possibly deliberately dumped material to civilise the land for agricultural use. This was overlain by 0.22m of ploughsoil (1300).



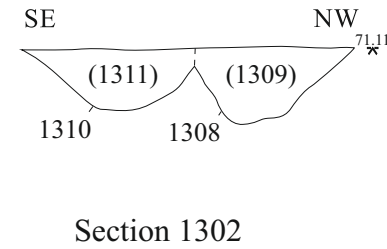
Trench 13



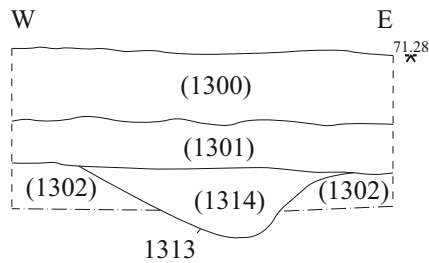
Section 1300



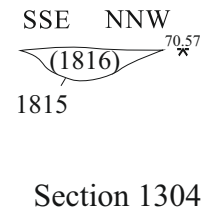
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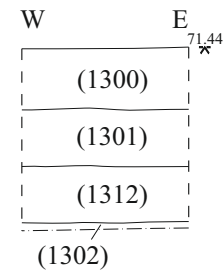
Section 1302



Section 1303



Section 1304



Section 1305

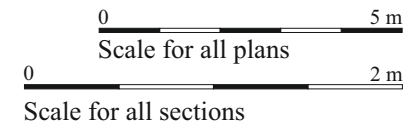


Figure 12: Trenches 13 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.14 Trench 14** (*Fig, 13*)

The geological horizon (1404=1405) was encountered at a general depth of 1m (72.1m OD south end, sloping to 70.96m OD at north end), and consisted of soft/loose mottled yellow brown sand. No archaeological features were identified. The geological horizon at the north end of the trench (1405) formed a green algae on its surface after *c.* 6 days. A machine excavated sondage was placed through this deposit to a depth of 0.7m; this identified a distinct horizon of oozing, liquid sand, *c.* 0.4m below the surface of 1405, clearly indicating the location of a spring.

Overlying 1404=1405 was a distinct deposit (1406=1403=1402) of very compacted mid-dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m-0.5m thick. This deposit almost certainly represents a dump of re-deposited geology, presumably to civilise the land for cultivation. This deposit was overlain by 0.3m of ploughsoil (1401).

#### **4.1.15 Trench 15** (*Fig, 13*)

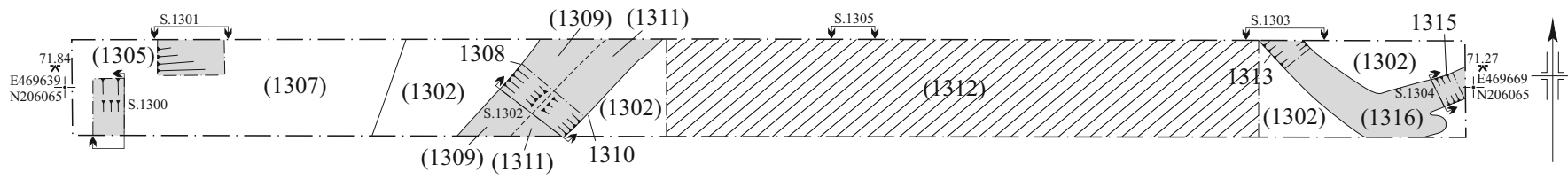
The geological horizon (1502) was encountered at a general depth of 0.6m (74.6m W end, sloping to 73.36m OD E end), and consisted of compact mid yellow brown sandy silt with 25% gravel. Four archaeological features, a tree throw hole and a layer were identified: ditches 1503 and 1513, pits 1505 and 1511, tree throw 1507 and layer 1509.

An undifferentiated deposit 1513 was identified at the western end of the trench. This represented two interrelated ditches, one aligned NE-SW, and the other aligned NW-SE (or conceivably two ditches with 90° corners). Deposit 1513 was compact mid grey sandy silt. A section was placed through the western extent of the NW-SE aligned ditch (1503). This revealed a ditch 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep. The profile of 1503 was of note, with the NE side being a steep 50°, whilst the SW side was generally 40°, although irregular, sharply becoming near vertical towards the base. The ditch was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt, with 1% charcoal flecks and 1% scorched stones (1504), which produced a flint worked into a notched blade.

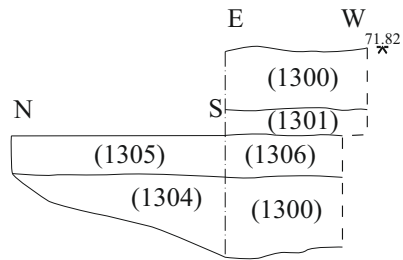
Roughly central in the trench a large pit (1505) was investigated. This was 1.8m long, with a visible width of 0.5m (extending beyond the southern limit of the trench) and 0.32m in depth. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt with 1% charcoal flecks (1506), producing two sherds of Roman pottery.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a large deposit (1510) was identified. This was some 7.5m wide, although the edges were indistinct. It was generally a compact mid grey silt, almost certainly representing a complex of intercutting features. At the eastern end of the trench a deposit (1512), representing a pit was partly visible. This measured 0.6m x 0.6m, extending beyond the limits of the trench, and was moderately compact mid brown sandy clay with 5% scorched orange clay, possibly representing kiln/oven lining.

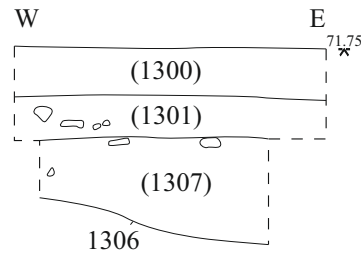
The archaeological horizon was sealed by 0.35m of subsoil (1501) which was overlain by 0.3m of topsoil (1500).



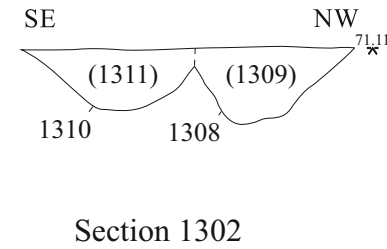
Trench 13



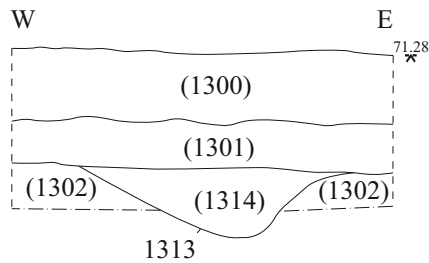
Section 1300



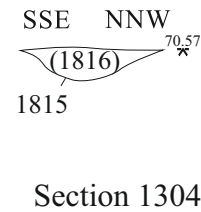
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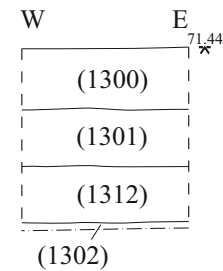
Section 1302



Section 1303



Section 1304



Section 1305

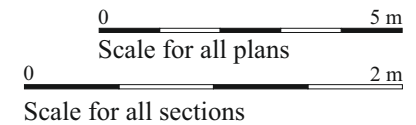


Figure 12: Trenches 13 Plans and sections



#### **4.1.16 Trench 16 (Fig. 14)**

The geological horizon (1602) was encountered at a general depth of 0.4m (75.6m OD), and consisted of soft/loose yellow orange sand and gravel. Ten features were identified: ditches 1603, 1609, 1613, 1615, pits 1619, 1623 and gullies 1605, 1607, 1617, 1621.

At the south end of the trench a gently curving gully (1603), aligned N-S, curving to the NW at its northern extent, was identified. This was 0.45m wide and filled with compact mid grey silt (1604). A circular cut (1623), c. 1.2m in diameter, appeared to cut 1604, although its fill (1624) was undifferentiated with (1604). Extending east from the eastern side of 1603, and probably contemporary with it, was an E-W aligned gully 1605. This was 0.8m long, 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled with (1606) (identical to (1604)), which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. A second gully 1607 appeared to extend east from the east side of 1603. This was 1.6m long (extending beyond the eastern limit of the trench), 0.2m wide and filled with deposit (1608), again undifferentiated from 1604.

Just 0.6m north of 1607 another E-W aligned gully 1621, terminating within the trench, was identified. This was 1.3m long (extending beyond the western limit of the trench) and 0.2m wide. It was filled with compact mid brown sandy silt (1622). Central to the trench an irregular curving linear 1609, with a re-cut 1611, was investigated. This feature was generally aligned N-S, curving to the NE at its northern extent, and to the SE at its southern extent. The feature was 8.1m long and a maximum of 1m wide. The earliest phase 1609 was 0.5m wide, 0.24m deep, and filled with moderately compact greenish yellow sandy silt (1610). The re-cut 1611 of the feature was on its outer (western) edge and appeared to terminate 7.4m (south) from its northern limit. It was filled with moderately compact mid greenish grey sandy silt (1612). The excavator has suggested this feature may be a barrow ditch, although due to its irregular character an enclosure ditch is perhaps more probable.

Two metres north of 1612 a curving ditch was investigated 1613 was investigated. This was generally aligned NE-SW, curving to the south. It was 1m wide and 0.8m deep, and filled with compact mid grey sandy silts (1614). Notably, this feature is parallel to 1609/11, although only to the north. Truncating the northern extent of 1613 was another curving ditch 1615. This was generally aligned E-W, curving to the NW. It was 1.12m wide and 0.94m deep and filled with moderately compact mid grey sandy silts (1616), which produced seven sherds of early Roman pottery.

Further north a short (2.5m) gully 1617 aligned NNE-SSW was identified. This was 0.2m wide and filled with moderately compact mid grey sandy silt (618). Immediately to the east of 1617 a pit 1619 was partially revealed. This was 2.5m long (N-S) and 0.5m wide (extending beyond the eastern limit of the trench) and 0.22m deep. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (1620), which produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery. Just within the northern limit of the trench a feature 1621, aligned NE-SW, was partially visible. It was filled with compact grey silts (1622).

#### **4.1.17 Trench 17 (Fig. 14)**

The geological horizon (1702) was encountered at a general depth of 0.5m (75.8m OD), and generally consisted of compact light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent areas of compact gravely sand. Six features and two significant layers were identified: ditches 1707, 1712, 1714, gullies 1705, 1709, 1713, layers 1715, 1716.

A ditch or possibly a gully (1709), aligned E-W, was identified at the eastern end of the trench. The southern extent of this feature extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. It was 5m long, with a visible width of 0.6m and filled with a moderately compact mid-dark grey sandy silt, with 2% charcoal flecks and 1% stones scorched orange red (1713). The western extent of this feature curved gently to the SW.

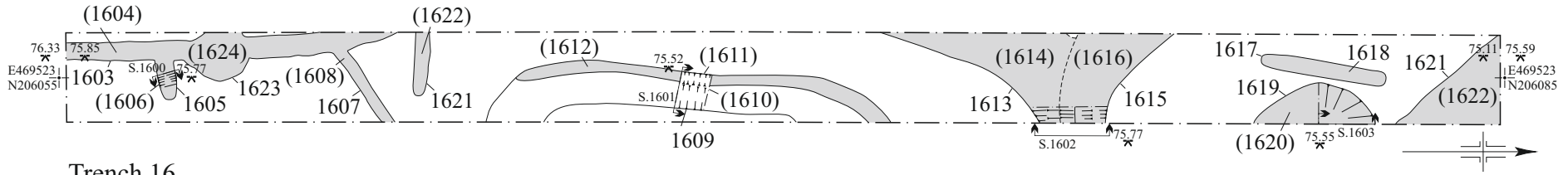
To the west of 1709 a curving ditch (1712) was identified, aligned N-S and curving to the NE. This was 1.3m wide and filled by moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with 1% charcoal flecks.

Immediately to the west of 1712 an N-S aligned ditch (1707) was investigated. This was 1.1m wide, 0.3m deep and filled with very compact light grey sandy silt (1706). Some 1.5m west of, and parallel (N-S) to 1707, was shallow ditch 1705. This was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with hard light yellow grey fine grained sandy sediments (1704).

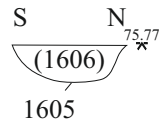
A curving linear gully 1713 was identified immediately to the west of 1705. It was 4m long, 0.3m wide. It was generally aligned E-W, although irregular in nature, with the eastern extent curving to the SE, and the western extent curving to the SW. It was filled with compact mid-dark grey sandy silt, with 2% charcoal flecks and 1% stones that were scorched orange red.

To the west of 1713 a shallow gully 1709 was investigated. This was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, and filled by very compact light grey sandy clay (1708). West of 1709 a similar feature was identified 1714. This was 0.7m wide and aligned N-S. It was filled with moderately compact mid grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks.

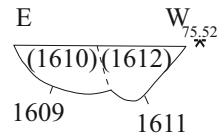
Two ambiguous deposits (1715, 1716) were investigated within a sondage placed at the western end of the trench. The lower deposit 1716 was moderately compact mid grey sandy silt with frequent yellow sandy lenses, 0.14m thick. This was overlain by a similar deposit (1715), identical to 1716, although distinctly looser, which was 0.22m thick. These deposit possibly represented ditch up-caste (? associated with features in trench 43), or perhaps a plough disturbed geological horizon. The archaeological horizon was sealed by 0.3m of ploughsoil.



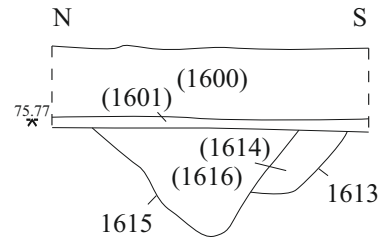
Trench 16



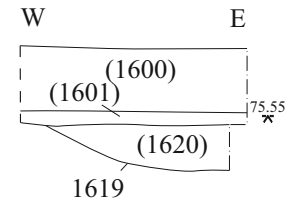
Section 1600



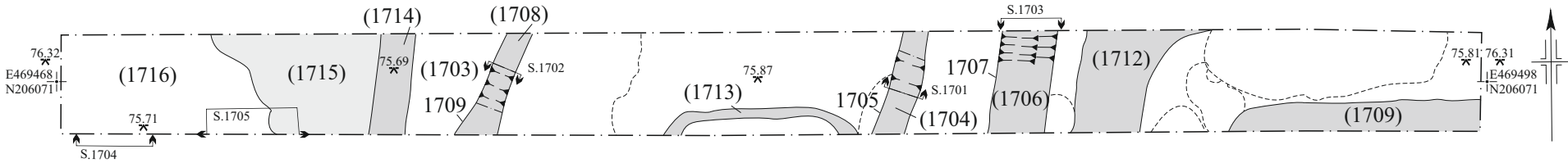
Section 1601



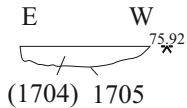
Section 1602



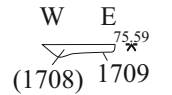
Section 1603



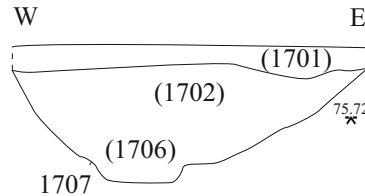
Trench 17



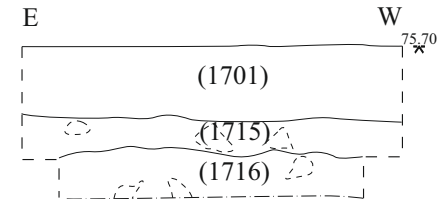
Section 1701



Section 1702



Section 1703



Section 1705

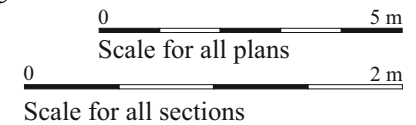


Figure 14: Trenches 16-17 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.18 Trench 18** (*Fig. 15*)

The geological horizon (1802) was encountered at a general depth of 0.5m (74.3m OD south end, sloping to 72.75m OD north end), and consisted of moderately compact orange brown silty sand. Four archaeological features were identified: gullies 1809, 1804, 1808 and ditch 1806.

Close to the southern end of the trench a deposit of firm greyish brown sandy silt (1809), representing a narrow gully, was identified. It was 0.5m wide. Although irregular it was generally aligned E-W. Some 14m to the north a shallow gully 1804 was investigated. It was 0.85m wide, 0.36m deep. It was filled by compact yellow brown silty sand (1805); several large stones were noted towards the base of this deposit. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit, two dated to the Iron Age and two to the Roman period. To the north of 1804, another deposit (1808) representing a narrow ditch or gully was identified. This was 0.9m wide and filled with firm greyish brown sandy silt. At the northern end of the trench a wide ditch 1806 was investigated. This was 2.5m wide, 0.7m deep and filled with strongly cemented yellow grey silty sand (1807).

#### **4.1.19 Trench 19** (*Fig. 15*)

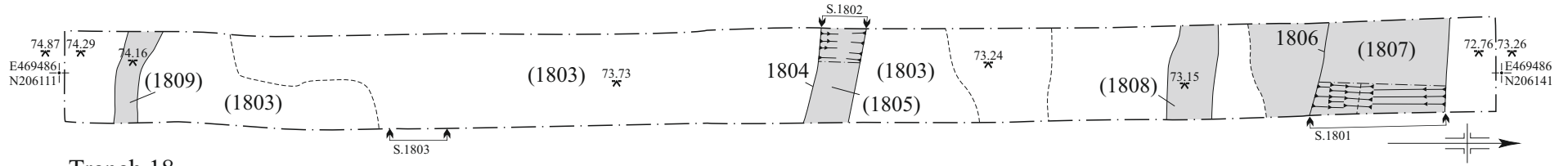
The geological horizon (1903) was encountered at a general depth of 0.5m (73.45m OD west end, sloping to 72.6m OD east end), and consisted of moderately compact orange brown silty sand. Five archaeological features were identified: ditches 1906 (along with re-cuts 1909, 1911), 1908, 1910.

Overlaying the geological horizon (1903) at the western end of the trench was an indistinct layer (1913), of soft/loose mid yellow brown silty sand, with a diffused lower contact with 1903. It was *c.* 5m wide and 0.25m thick. This deposit appears to be a heavily bioturbated geological deposit.

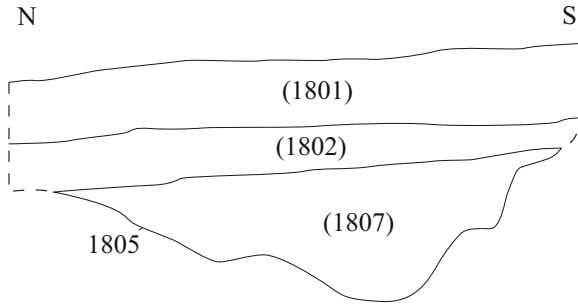
Layer 1913 was cut by N-S aligned ditch 1914. This was 1.3m wide, 0.42m deep and filled with compact dark grey sandy silt (1915); producing a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery and a single fragment of CBM. To the east of ditch 1914, also cutting 1913, was a NW-SE aligned ditch 1906, which had been re-established twice, cuts 1908 and 1910. It was 0.5m wide, 0.34m deep and filled with compact light grey brown silty sand (1907). This feature was truncated to the east by re-cut 1908. This measured 0.8m in width and was 0.074m deep. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (1909), producing a single sherd of Late Iron Age - early Roman pottery. Ditch 1908 was truncated to the east by the final phase of re-cuts 1910. This was 1.2m wide, 0.56m deep and filled with compact dark grey sandy silt (1911), and producing four sherds of Roman pottery.

Circa 1.3m to the east of 1910 an N-S aligned ditch (1904) was investigated. This was 1.1m wide, 0.7m deep with a smooth U shaped profile. It was filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (1905).

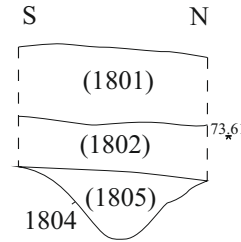
A distinct layer (1917) was identified at the eastern end of the trench. This was friable dark grey homogenous silty clay with 20% sand, 11m wide. This deposit is almost



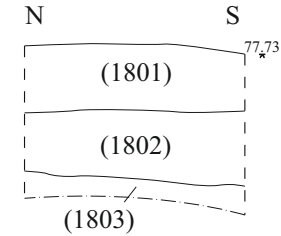
Trench 18



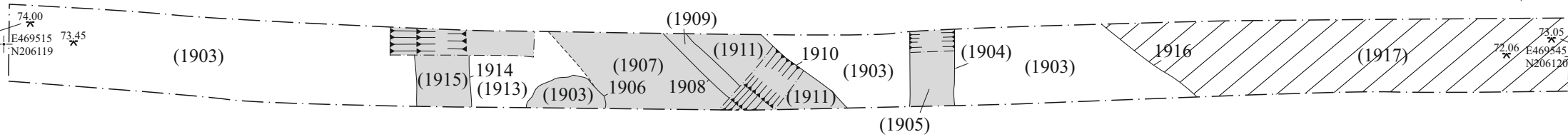
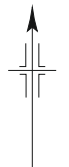
Section 1801



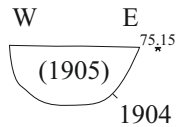
Section 1802



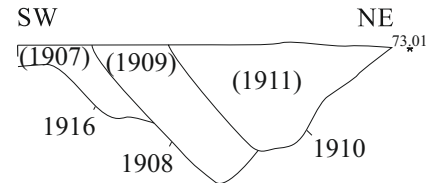
Section 1803



Trench 19



Section 1900



Section 1901

**Key**

 Spring deposit



Scale for all plans



Scale for all sections

Figure 15: Trenches 18-19 Plans and sections

certainly related to a natural spring, and remained damp throughout the excavation despite the generally dry conditions.

The archaeological horizon was overlain by layer 1902. This was a moderately compact mid brown sandy clay. This deposit was a maximum of 0.5m thick and only seen in the western end of the trench, extending east (and thinning) for *c.* 10m. This deposit appears to relate to a modern raised farm track located almost immediately to the west of the trench. Layer 1902 was overlain by 0.3m of ploughsoil.

#### **4.1.20 Trench 20** (*Fig. 16*)

The geological horizon (2002) was encountered at a general depth of 0.65m (70.8m OD), and consisted of moderately compact orange brown silty sand. Two archaeological features were identified: possible ditch 2004 and gully 2006. Two tree throw holes were also identified: 2008, 2009.

At the north end of the trench a probable ditch (2004), aligned NW-SE, was identified. This was 3.3m wide (extending beyond the northern limit of the trench) and filled by firm mid grey brown sandy silt (2003).

Almost immediately to the south of 2004, and on the same NW-SE alignment, was a shallow ill-defined gully 2006. This was 0.7m wide and just 0.1m deep. It was filled with compact dark grey brown sandy silt with 1% charcoal flecks (2005). The indistinct nature, depth and fill of this feature suggest it may be root disturbance similar to 2008 and 2010, although its alignment is noted as being the same as 2004. Although unclear, it appeared to have been truncated on its southern side by tree hole/root disturbance 2008. This was up to 2m wide and 0.22m deep and filled with friable/loose dark grey brown silty sand (2007). The second area of root disturbance (2010) was investigated was 3.1m wide, although the edges (and base) were very indistinct, and 0.08m deep. It was filled with friable grey silty sand (2009).

Overlaying the geological horizon (2002) was a layer (2001) of firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.6m thick. This was almost certainly a dumped deposit to civilise a marshy/wet area prior to developing the land for agriculture. This was overlain by 0.2m of topsoil.

#### **4.1.20 Trench 21** (*Fig. 16*)

The geological horizon (2104) was encountered at a depth of 1.36m (69.15m), which was identified in a machine excavated sondage at the north end of the trench, and consisted of mid yellow clay silt with 5% manganese particles and indistinct grey silty patches. Water was observed filtering up through this deposit and the sondage fairly rapidly (2-3 hours) started to fill with water. This trench filled with *c.* 0.4m of water a few hours after machine excavation. No archaeological features were identified. Four layers were recorded: 2101, 2102, 2103 and 2105.

Directly overlaying the geological horizon a layer (2105) was identified in the section of the sondage. This was a friable mid grey sandy silt with 2% manganese particles, 0.3m thick. This deposit appears to have formed within a shallow hollow in the topography and is almost certainly associated with a spring. Overlaying, and similar to 2105, was a deposit of friable mid-dark grey sandy silt with 6% manganese particles (2103). This was 0.24m thick at the western end of the trench, becoming

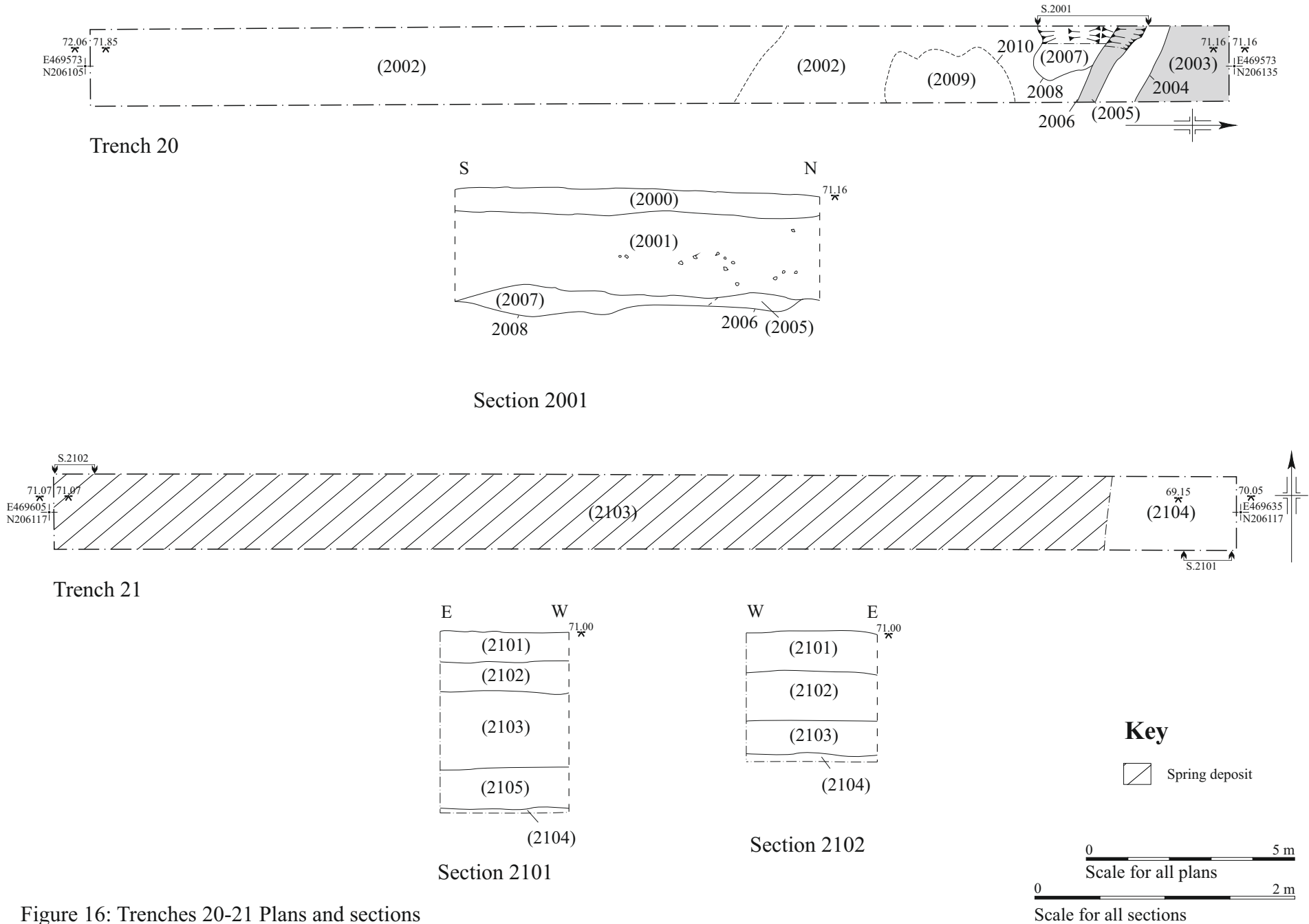


Figure 16: Trenches 20-21 Plans and sections

0.6m thick (in sondage) at the east end. Again, this deposit appears to have formed within a shallow hollow in the topography and is almost certainly associated with a spring. Two sherds of Iron Age (?) pottery was recovered from this deposit. A deposit of moderately compact mid brown sandy silt, with 5% manganese particles (2102) overlaid (2103). This deposit varied in thickness from a maximum of 0.4m to 0.2m. This is almost certainly a deliberately dumped deposit to civilise a marshy/wet area prior to developing the land for agricultural use. This was overlain by 0.3m of turf and topsoil.

#### **4.1.22 Trench 22** (*Fig. 17*)

The geological horizon (2210) was encountered at a depth of 0.6m (69.42m OD south end, 68.8m OD north end) and consisted of friable pale grey gravelly silt. The northern end of this trench filled with *c.* 0.3m of water within days of machine excavation. Three archaeological features were identified: pit or ditch 2211, pit 2219, ditch 2205.

A sondage was machine excavated at the northern end of the trench to remove infiltrated water. This created a section through the northern extent of ditch 2205. This was aligned NNE-SSW, turning 90° to NNW-SSE. This was 1.6m wide, 0.34m deep and filled with dark grey clay silt (2204). This was almost certainly a drainage ditch.

A feature (2212) was partially visible at the southern end of the trench. Its visible dimensions were 1.2m x 1m. It was filled with (2211). To the north of 2212 a small pit 2219 was partially visible (extending beyond the western limit of the trench). Its visible dimensions were 0.55m x 0.45m. It was filled with moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt (2218), with frequent fragments of fired clay, suggested to be kiln or oven lining.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by a layer of mid grey clay silt (2203), 0.22m thick. This was overlain by a layer of dark grey humic sandy silt (2202), which was 0.14m thick. This deposit appeared to be a relatively recent buried soil horizon. The buried soil horizon was overlain by a deposit of tenacious blue clay (2213), 0.18m thick. This appeared to represent the levelling of up-caste banks associated with drainage ditches. Deposit 2213 was overlain by 0.24m of sandy clay with 60% brick rubble (2201). This deposit is a deliberate dump of material to civilise the area. This was overlain by 0.24m of turf and topsoil.

#### **4.1.23 Trench 23** (*Fig. 17*)

The geological horizon (2302) was encountered at a depth of 0.9m (68.5m), and consisted of pale grey silty clay. The eastern 13m of this trench was infiltrated with *c.* 0.3m of water soon after machine excavation. Five features were identified: ditches 2303 and 2317, features 2311, 2314 and 2316.

Towards the western end of the trench a ditch (2303), aligned ENE-WSW, was identified. This was 1.8m wide and filled with tenacious dark grey sandy silt (2304). The eastern extent of this deposit was obscured by deposit 2306. A ditch (2317) extended NNE from the north side of 2303. Its fill was indistinguishable from the upper fill of 2303, and was almost certainly contemporary with it.



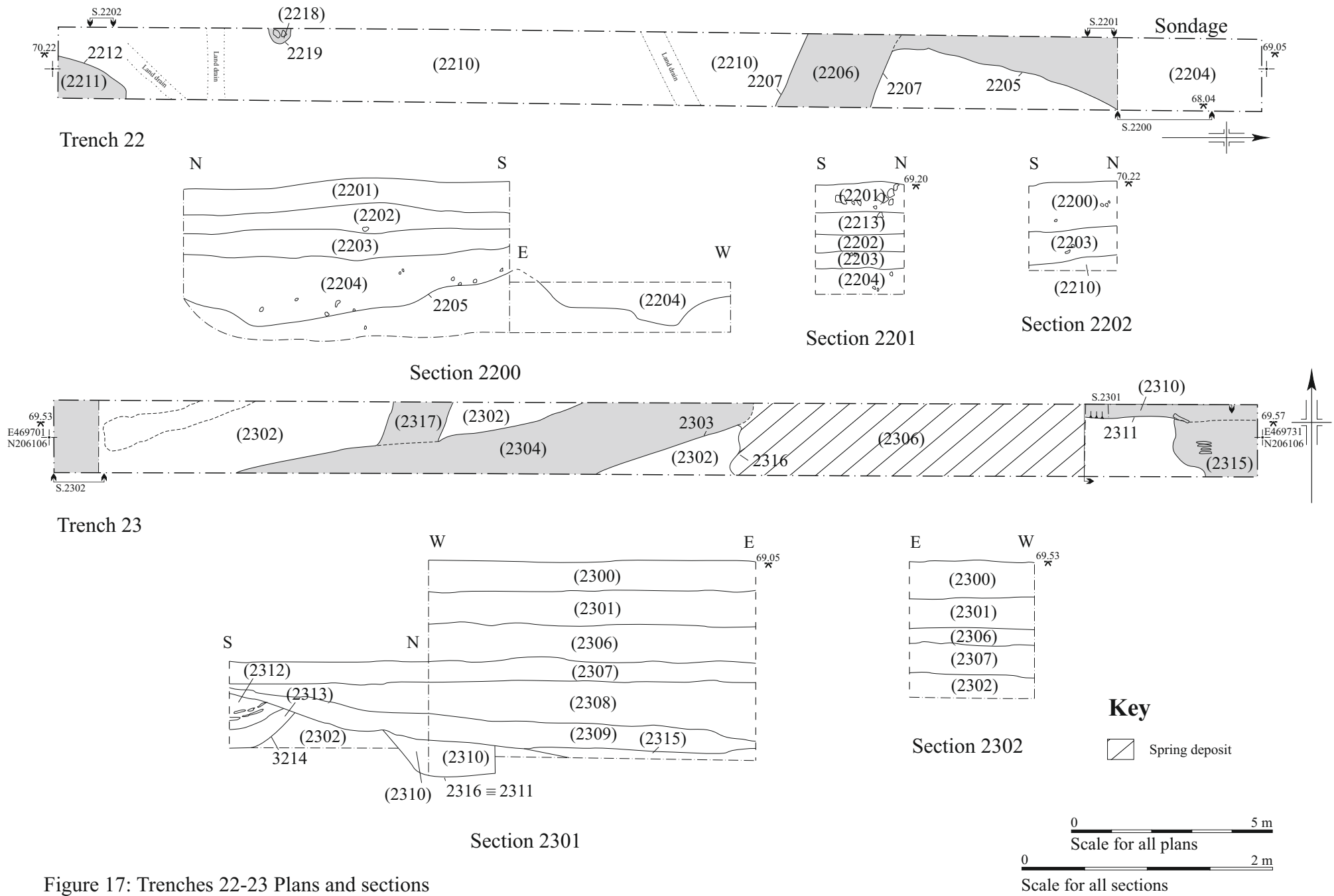


Figure 17: Trenches 22-23 Plans and sections

A machine excavated sondage (to a depth of 1.6m) was placed at the eastern end of the trench to investigate alluvial deposits (2306, 2307) and pond/spring 2316, and empty the trench of water. This revealed two possible features 2311, 2314. These features appeared to be cut by 2316 but the relationship was very indistinct and the sondage rapidly flooded with water. It is probable 2211 and 2314 represent trees/plants or disturbance on the edge and base of 2316.

On the north side of the sondage a vaguely linear feature was investigated (2311), which was likely to be the same as 2316, although unconfirmed. This was only partly visible with its northern edge, extending beyond the limit of the trench. Its edges were irregular and had clearly been extensively disturbed by roots. Its fill (2310) was tenacious dark grey sandy silt, 0.12m thick. A shallow irregular feature (2314) was revealed in the southern face of the sondage. This was only partially revealed but measured 0.5m in width and was 0.44m deep. It was filled with two deposits of generally tenacious mid grey silts (2312, 2313). The upper fill 2312 had a slightly higher percentage of organic grey silt lenses.

Obscuring the eastern extent of drainage ditch 2303, and indistinguishable from its upper fill, was a hollow formed by a spring (2316). This was c. 13m wide and 1.1m deep.

It appeared to cut features 2311 and 2314, although this was a very indistinct relationship. It was filled with four deposits 2315, 2309, 2308 and 2307. The lowest deposit (2315) was tenacious dark grey sandy silt with frequent yellow brown clay mottling with organic preservation in the form of roots. It was 0.08m thick. This was overlain by 2309, a tenacious mid grey sandy silt, 0.22m thick. Overlaying 2309 was a distinct layer 2308, representing the deliberate backfilling of the hollow. This was moderately compact mottled orange brown, yellowish green clayey sand, 0.44m thick, extending, and thinning, for c. 4.5m west.



*Trench 23 (view to west). Sondage at the east end of the trench.*

Overlaying the geological horizon and sealing the features was a layer (2307) of friable very dark grey sandy silt, 0.18m thick. This deposit probably represented a relatively recent alluvial episode. This deposit produced a single (intrusive) sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by moderately compact grey brown sandy silt layer (2306), which was 0.3m thick and interpreted as a deliberately dumped deposit to civilise the land. Overlaying 2306 was a deposit of subsoil (2301), 0.26m thick. This was overlain by the turf and topsoil (2300), 0.26m thick.

#### **4.1.24 Trench 24** (*Fig. 18*)

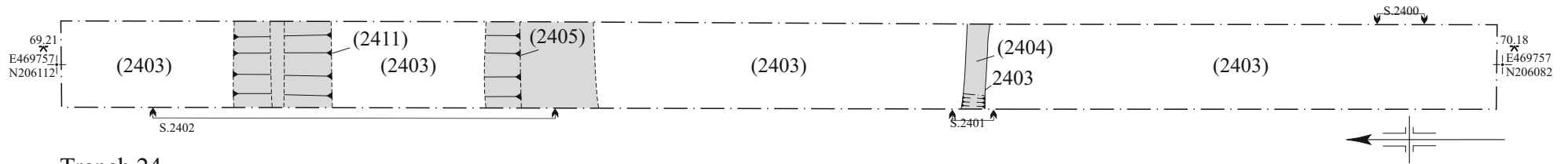
The geological horizon (2403) was encountered at a depth of 0.7m S end, 1.3m N end (68.3m N end, 69.48m S end), and consisted of pale grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel. The northern 10m of this trench was infiltrated with *c.* 0.3m of water soon after machine excavation. Three features were identified: gully 2403, terrace 2405 and ditch 2411.

Close to the centre of the trench a shallow gully 2404, aligned E-W, was investigated. This was 0.18m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled with light grey sandy silt (2404).

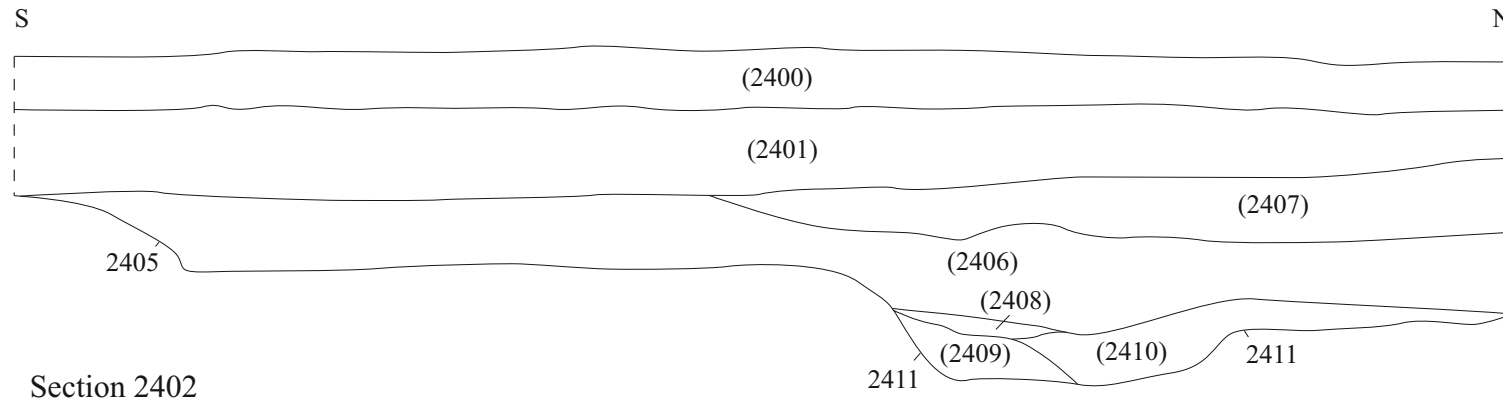
A machine excavated sondage was placed at the northern end of the trench to empty it of water and investigate a substantial E-W aligned ditch or terrace (2411). This was 2.4m wide, 0.58m deep on its southern side and 0.3m on its northern side, essentially forming a terrace, dropping some 0.4m. It was filled with three deposits 2409, 2410 and 2408. The lowest fill 2409 was tenacious mid grey sandy silt, 0.24m thick. This deposit was overlain by 2410, a tenacious dark grey humic silt, 0.32m thick. This deposit extended beyond the northern limit of 2411 by 1.6m. The final fill of the feature was 2408, which was mottled yellow brown sand deposit with frequent stones, 0.2m thick, 1.1m wide. This appeared to be re-deposited geology possibly representing bank up-caste erosion/slippage.

Circa 10m from the northern end of the trench a terrace (2405) was identified. This was a very irregular cut creating a roughly 30° slope, 0.4m deep. It defined the southern extent of alluvial deposit 2406, which also overlaid deposits 2410 and 2408, and extending beyond the northern limit of the trench. It consisted of moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with a high percentage of manganese particles. This was overlain by 0.38m of compact mid grey sandy silt with 25% gravel (2407), which produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. This deposit appears to be a deliberate dump of material to level/civilise the land.

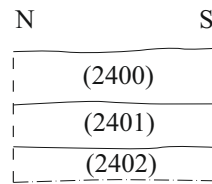
Sealing 2407, 2406 and the geological horizon (2403) was a deposit of compact mid brown sandy silt (2401), up to 0.5m thick, of subsoil. This was overlain by 0.3m of turf and topsoil (2400).



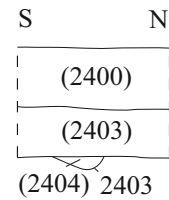
Trench 24



Section 2402



Section 2400



Section 2401

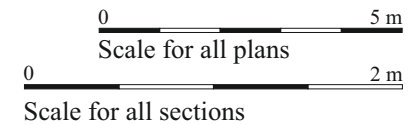


Figure 18: Trench 24 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.25 Trench 25** (*Fig. 19*)

The geological horizon (2503) was encountered at a depth of 1.22m, W end (67.65m OD), and 0.77m E end (67.42m), and consisted of firm dark orange sandy clay with frequent areas of flint gravel. The western 4.5m of this trench infiltrated with *c.* 0.3m of water corresponding to gentle dip (*c.* 0.4m) in the topography. Three features were identified: ditches 2506, 2507 and 2508.

A wide shallow feature 2508, aligned NE-SW located at the eastern end of the trench was investigated. This was 1.9m wide and a maximum of 0.22m deep. The base of this feature was ill-defined, undulated considerably and was interpreted as plough scaring or possibly wheel ruts. It was filled with compact mid grey brown sandy clay (2509). Adjacent, and parallel to 2508 was ditch 2506. This was 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with soft dark brownish grey silty clay (2505).

Circa 4m to the west of 2506, and on the same NE-SW alignment, a deposit (2507) probably representing a ditch was identified, although largely obscured by water. This consisted of soft dark brownish grey silty clay, similar to 2505.

Overlaying the geological horizon and corresponding to a dip in the topography was a deposit (2510) of soft very dark grey brown silty clay. This was 0.32m thick, *c.* 9m wide. Sealing the geological horizon was a 0.7m thick layer (2502) of firm mid brown sandy silt (subsoil), which was overlain by 0.0.3m of turf and topsoil (2501).

#### **4.1.26 Trench 26** (*Fig. 19*)

The geological horizon (2603=2604) was encountered at a depth of 0.35m (66.1m OD), and consisted of firm dark orange sandy clay with frequent areas of flint gravel. No archaeological features were identified.

The geological horizon was overlain by (2602), a firm dark brown silty sand, 0.3m thick. This was overlain by 0.0.3m of ploughsoil (2601).

#### **4.1.27 Trench 27** (*Fig. 20*)

The geological horizon (2701) was encountered at a depth of 0.26m (65.42m OD, S end, 63.56m OD N end). A single feature was identified: pit 2703.

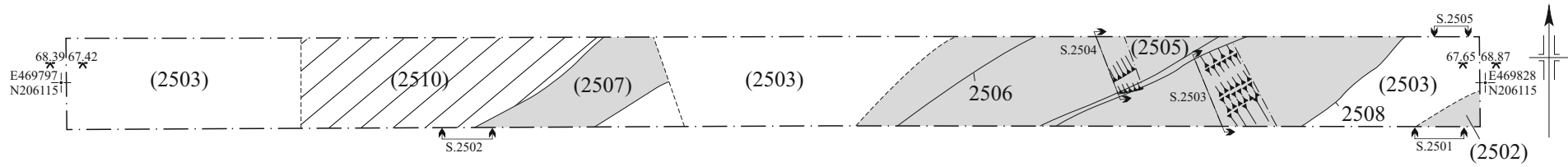
Pit 2705 was located towards the northern end of the trench. It measured 0.9m x 0.6m and was 0.24m deep. It was filled with compact light brown sandy silt (2702).

Sealing the feature and geological horizon was 0.26m of ploughsoil.

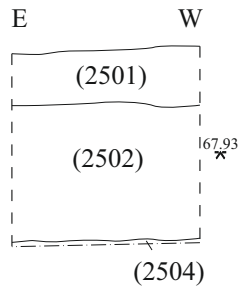
#### **4.1.28 Trench 28** (*Fig. 20*)

The geological horizon (2803) was encountered at a depth of 0.25m (65.89m OD), and consisted of firm reddish brown sandy clay with a high percentage of manganese. Three archaeological features were identified: furrows 2803, 2804, 2805.

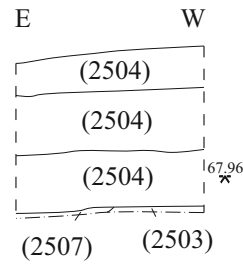
All the furrows were aligned N-S, between 2m and 2.2m wide and filled with compact light brown sandy silt.



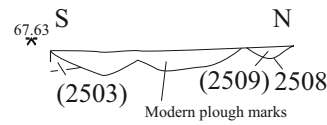
Trench 25



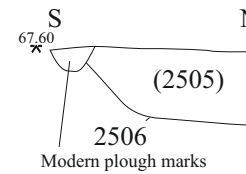
Section 2501



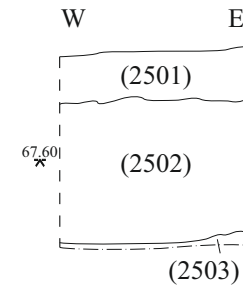
Section 2502



Section 2503



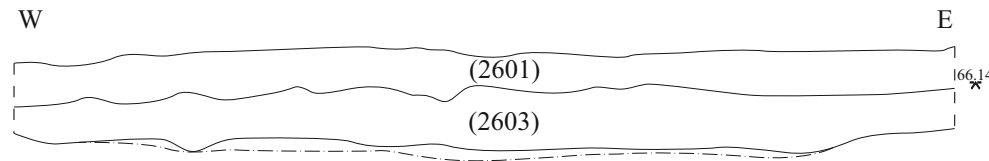
Section 2504



Section 2505



Trench 26



Section 2601

Key

Spring deposit

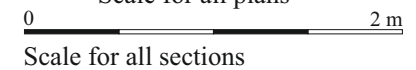
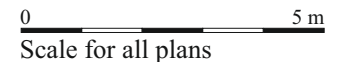


Figure 19: Trenches 25-26 Plans and sections

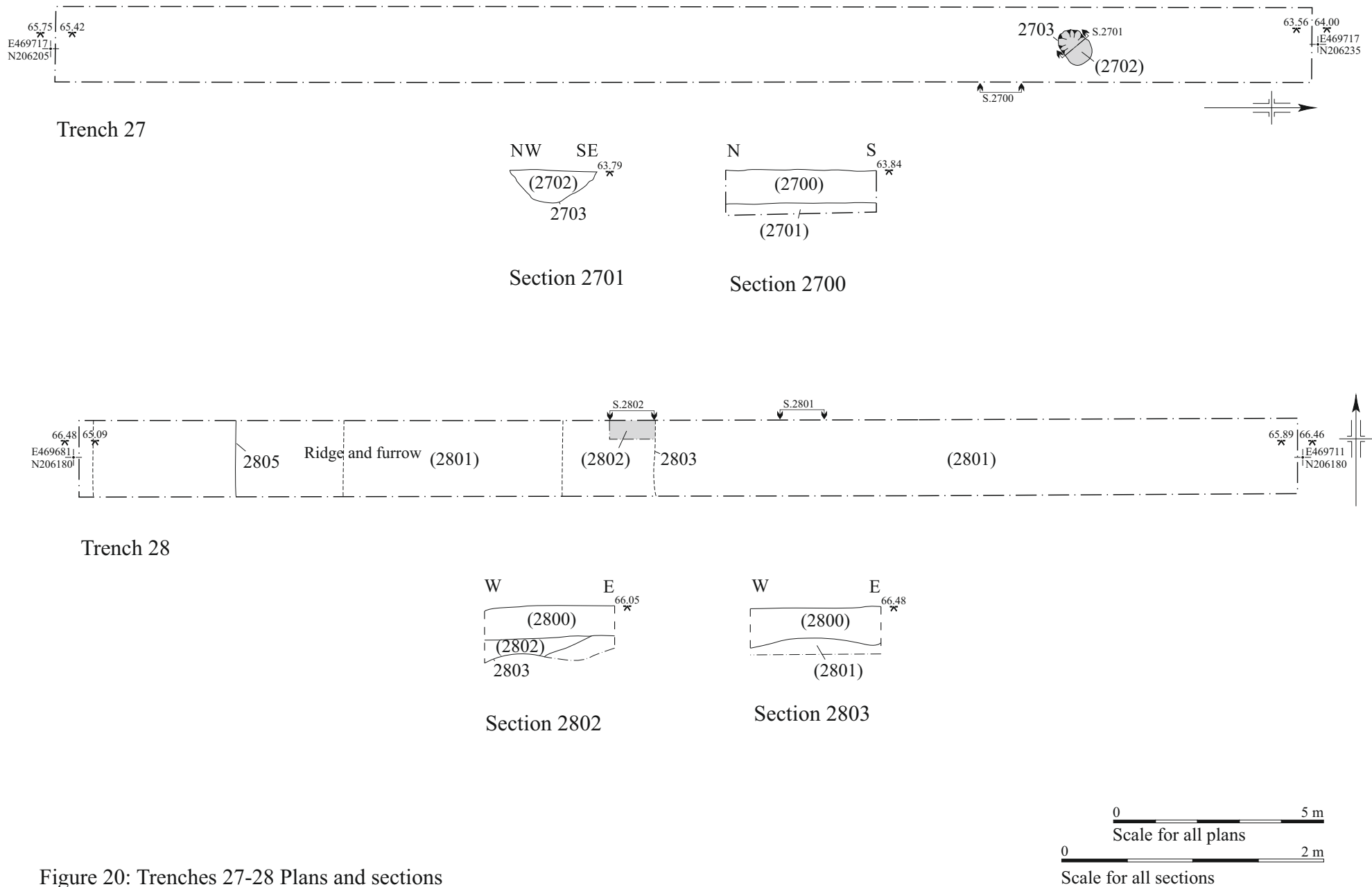


Figure 20: Trenches 27-28 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.29 Trench 29** (*Fig. 21*)

The geological horizon (2903) was encountered at a depth of 0.65m (66.51m OD, N end, 67.48m OD, S end), and consisted of firm mid brown clay sand with soft sandy areas. No archaeological features were identified, although deposits indicating this was the location of a spring were identified: 2905, 2904. Four modern land drains were noted, three aligned E-W, and one aligned N-S.

A machine excavated sondage was placed at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 1.6m and recorded from section (see plate, p.46). The lowest deposit identified was 2905. This was a geological deposit of soft mid green sand with frequent grey silty mottling; the decomposed remains of roots were also noted. Overlaying 2905 was a deposit of soft mid grey sandy silt (2904) with frequent roots. The upper contact of this deposit was distinct dark grey humic silt, 0.06m deep, which appeared to be a compressed, buried land surface. This was overlain by a deposit of firm grey brown sandy clay (2903), 0.14m thick, in turn overlain by a similar deposit of firm greyish brown sandy clay (2902), 0.4m thick. Both (2902) and (2903) appear to be deliberate dumping of re-deposited geology to civilise the land for agricultural use. These deposits were overlain by 0.16m of ploughsoil (2901).

#### **4.1.30 Trench 30** (*Fig. 21*)

The geological horizon (3004) was encountered at a depth of 0.60m (68.65m OD, W end, 67.94m OD, S end), and consisted of soft light yellowish brown silty sand (3004). Distinct areas of green algae formed on the surface of this deposit after a few days. Two archaeological features were identified: ditch 3008 and gully 2006. Four land drains were noted all generally aligned E-W.

A ditch 3008 aligned NW-SE was investigated. This was 0.8m wide, 0.36m deep and filled with soft dark brown humic sandy clay (3007), which produced eight sherds of Roman pottery.

The second feature investigated (3006) was very shallow and its extent was not fully established. It was aligned NE-SW, 0.14m wide, 0.08m deep and *c.* 1m long. It was filled with compacted dark brown silty sand (3005) which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by 0.35m of friable mid brown silty sand (3002). This appeared to be a deliberately dumped deposit over a marshy/wet area to civilise the land for agricultural use. This was overlain by 0.3m of topsoil (3001).



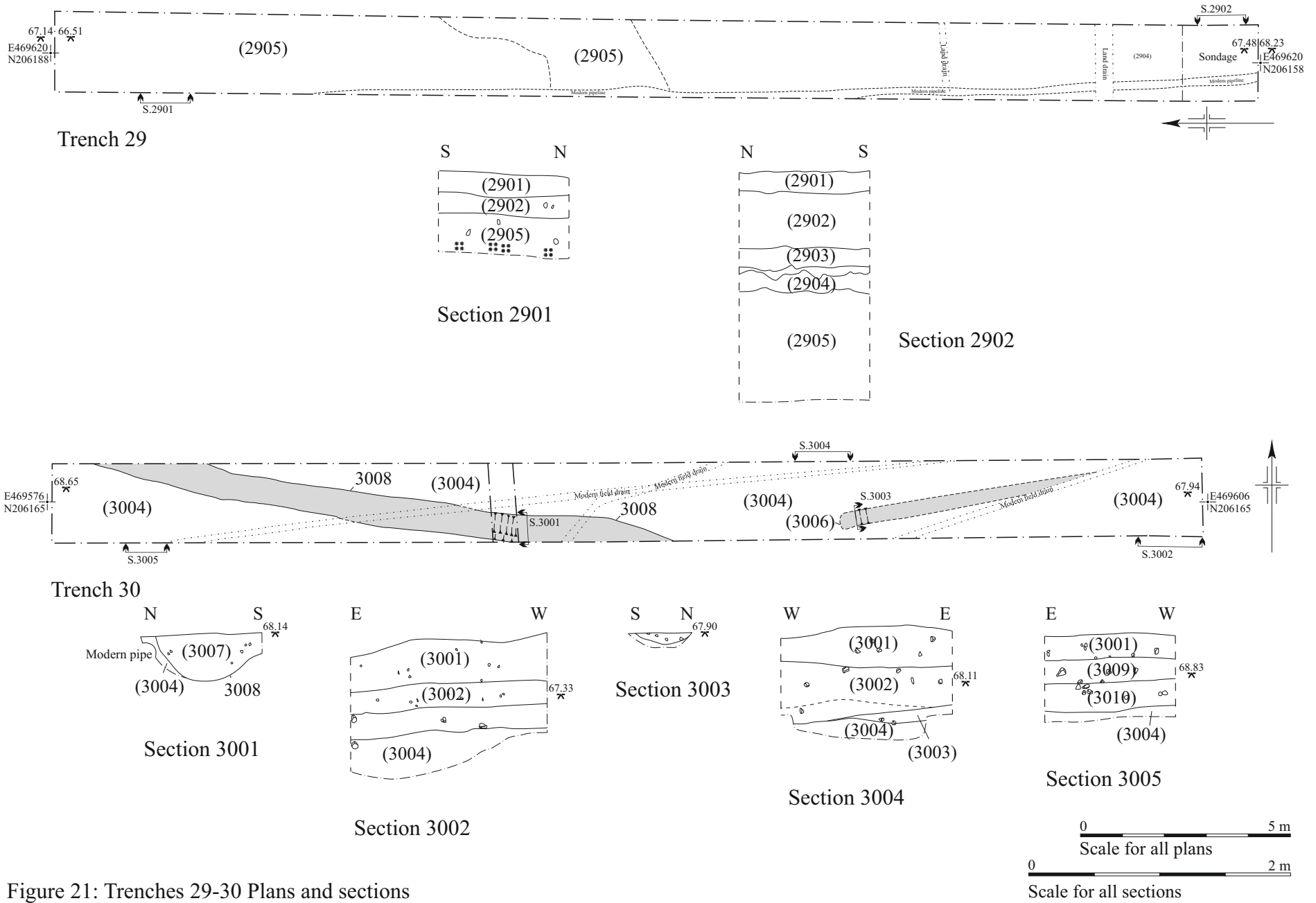


Figure 21: Trenches 29-30 Plans and sections



*Trench 29 (view to north-east). Sondage through spring deposits.*

#### **4.1.31 Trench 31** (*Fig. 22*)

The geological horizon (3105) was encountered at a depth of 0.60m (70.04m OD, N end, 68.94m OD, S end), and consisted of very firm dark orange sandy clay. No archaeological features were identified. Deposits associated with a spring (3108) and landscaping (3104) were recorded. It was noted that an area of the geological horizon (3108) become damp within a few days of machine excavation. This was located roughly central to the trench and *c.* 11m wide, although its extent was difficult to define.

Overlaying the geological horizon (3105), and corresponding to (3108), was a layer of dark brown silty sand (3104). This was up to 0.3m thick and interpreted as water affected geology. Overlaying (3104) was an uneven deposit of firm mottled light grey orange silty sand (3103), up to 0.4m thick. This appeared to be a deliberately dumped deposit over a marshy/wet area to civilise the land for agricultural use. This was overlain by 0.3m of topsoil (3101).

#### **4.1.32 Trench 32** (*Fig. 22*)

The geological horizon (3203) was encountered at a depth of 0.70m (70.6m OD) and consisted of very compact orange yellow sandy clay. Four archaeological features were identified: ditches 3204, 3207, gullies 3213 and 3208.

At the western end of the trench a curving ditch (3204) was investigated. This was generally aligned NE-SW, curving to the SE at its eastern extent. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with compact dark brown sandy silt (3205). The upper fill (3205) of this feature appeared to be cut by a gully (3213) aligned NW-SE, although the relationship was not investigated.

To the east a ditch 3206 aligned NE-SW was investigated. This was 0.8m wide, 0.14m deep and filled with compact dark brown silt (3207). To the east of 3206 was narrow gully 3208. This was aligned NW-SE, and 0.28m wide, 0.18m deep. It was filled with compact dark grey brown sandy silt (3209).

The archaeological horizon was sealed by a layer of subsoil consisting of compact dark grey brown sandy silt (3202), 0.3m thick. This was overlain by 0.28m of ploughsoil (3201).

#### **4.1.33 Trench 33** (*Fig. 23*)

The geological horizon (3303) was encountered at a depth of 0.60m (68.1m OD, W end, 67.86m OD, E end) and consisted of firm mid yellow brown sandy clay. No significant archaeological features were identified. Eight furrows were identified, all aligned N-S, with an average width of 0.9m and filled with compact light brown sandy silt.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by a layer (3302) of moderately compact light brown sandy clay, which probably represented surviving ridges associated with the furrows. This was overlain by 0.39m of ploughsoil (3301).

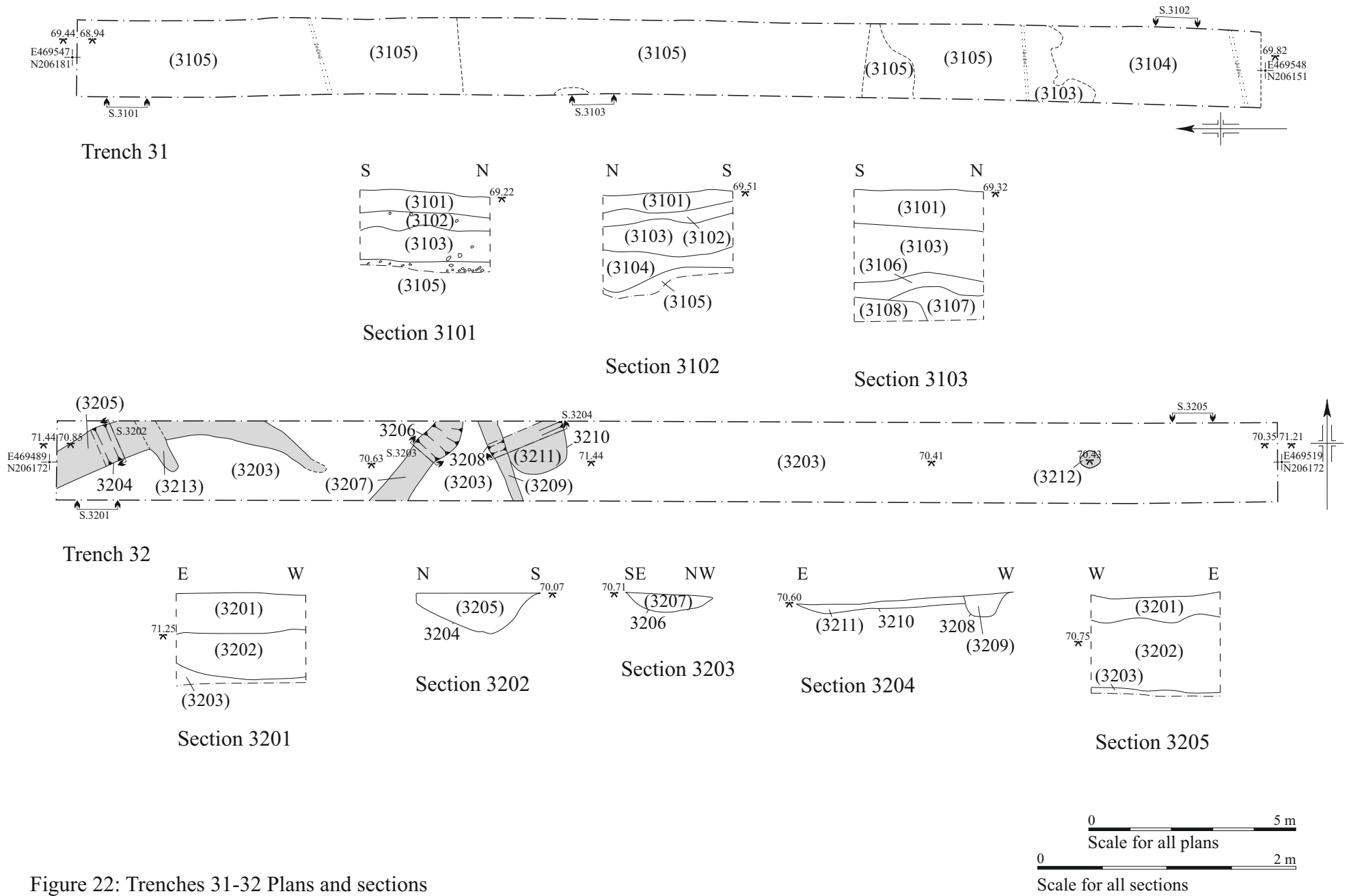
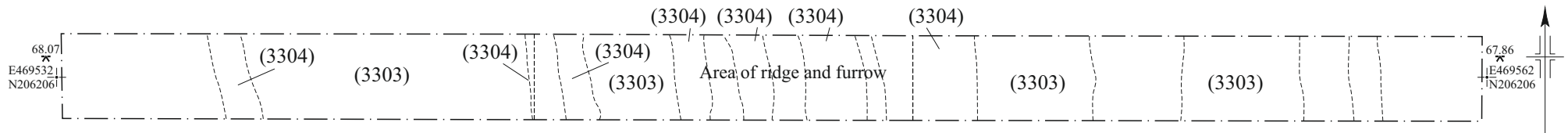
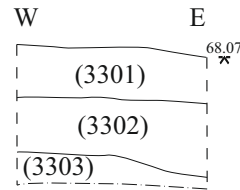


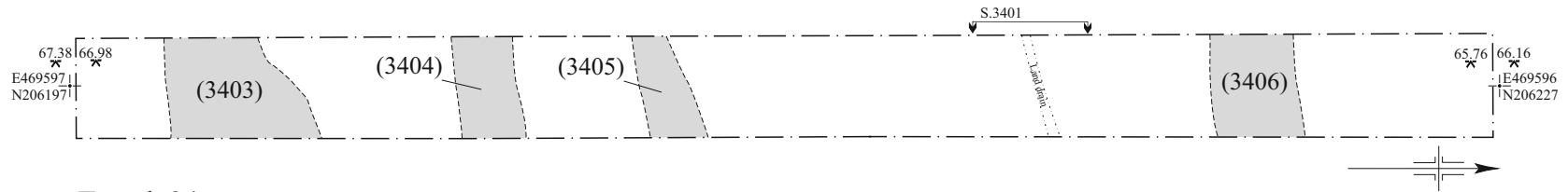
Figure 22: Trenches 31-32 Plans and sections



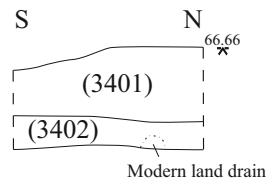
Trench 33



Section 3301



Trench 34



Section 3401

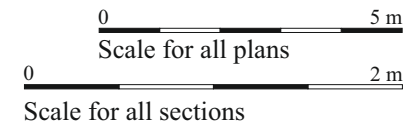


Figure 23: Trenches 33-34 Plans and sections

**4.1.34 Trench 34** (*Fig. 23*)

The geological horizon (3402) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m (66.98m OD, S end, 65.76m OD, N end) and consisted of compact yellow brown sandy clay. Four furrows aligned E-W were identified: 3403, 3404, 3405 and 3406.

The furrows were ill-defined but generally 1m in width, with roughly 2m spacing. They were all filled with firm light brown silty sand.

Overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon was a layer (3401) of ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

**4.1.35 Trench 35** (*Fig. 24*)

The geological horizon (3503) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m (65.5m OD) and consisted of compact mid yellow brown sandy clay. Five furrows aligned N-S were identified: 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507 and 3508.

The furrows were ill-defined but generally 1m in width, with roughly 2m spacing. They were all filled with firm light brown silty sand.

Overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon was an irregular layer (3402) of compact light yellow brown silty sand, generally 0.12m thick. This deposit probably represented surviving extent of ridges associated with the furrows. Overlaying 3502 was 0.18m of topsoil (3501).

**4.1.36 Trench 36** (*Fig. 24*)

The geological horizon (3602) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m (64.8m OD) and consisted of compact mid orange brown sandy clay. A single furrow aligned N-S was identified: 3603.

The furrow was ill-defined but generally 2m in width. It was filled with firm light brown silty sand.

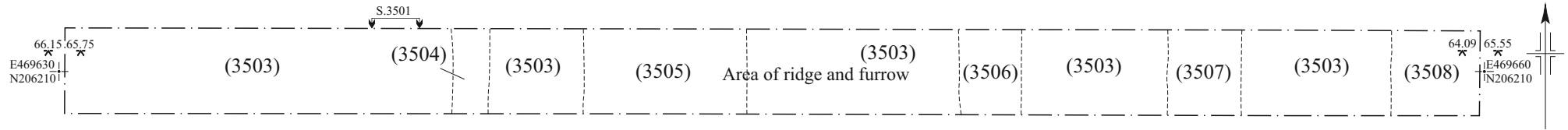
Overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon was 0.18m of topsoil (3601).

**4.1.37 Trench 37** (*Fig. 25*)

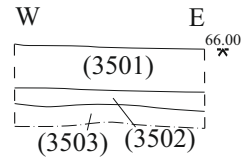
The geological horizon (3703) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m (65.0m OD) and consisted of compact light brown sand. Three furrows aligned N-S were identified: 3704, 3706 and 3707.

The furrows were ill-defined but generally 1.1m in width, with roughly 3m spacing. They were filled with compact light grey brown silty sand. A single furrow (3704) was investigated which was 1.5m wide, 0.14m deep.

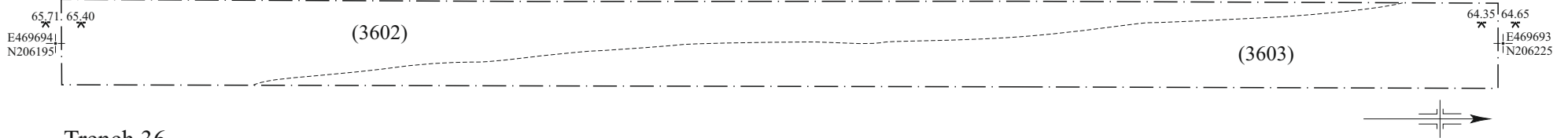
Overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon was 0.1m of subsoil (3702). The subsoil was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.



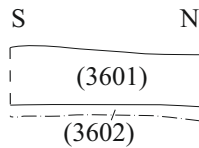
Trench 35



Section 3501



Trench 36



Section 3601

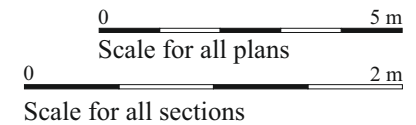


Figure 24: Trenches 35-36 Plans and sections

#### **4.1.38 Trench 38**

The geological horizon (3803) was encountered at a depth of 0.4m (65.0m OD) and consisted of loose mid brown sandy silt. No archaeological features were identified.

Overlaying the geological horizon was a layer of subsoil, 0.1m thick (3601). This was overlain by 0.2m of ploughsoil (3800).

#### **4.1.39 Trench 39** (*Fig. 25*)

The geological horizon (3903) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m (64.8m OD) and consisted of compact light brown sandy clay. Five furrows aligned N-S were identified: 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906 and 3907.

The furrows varied in width, although ill-defined, from 2.8m to 1.2m, with an average spacing of 2m. They were filled with firm light brown silty sand. Overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon was 0.24m of ploughsoil (3601).

#### **4.1.40 Trench 40** (*Fig. 26*)

The geological horizon (4002) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m (64.4m OD, S end, 63.6m OD, N end) and consisted of compact mid yellow brown sandy clay. Two furrows aligned NW-SE were identified: 4003 and 4004.

The furrows were ill defined but generally 2m in width. They were filled with firm light brown silty sand. Overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon was 0.18m of ploughsoil (4001).

#### **4.1.41 Trench 41**

The geological horizon (4102) was encountered at a depth of 0.22m (65.35m OD) and consisted of firm mid yellow brown sandy silt. No archaeological features were identified.

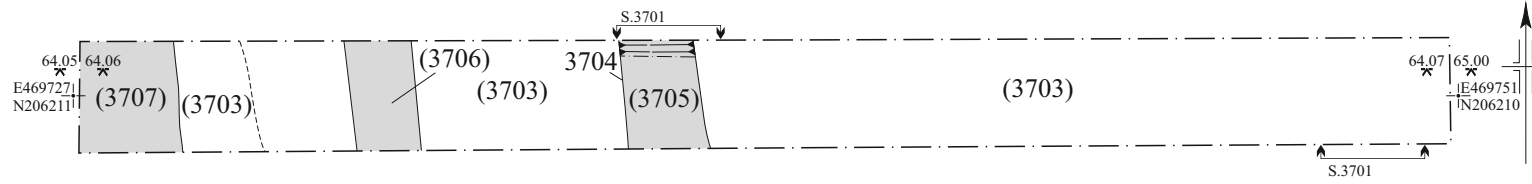
Overlaying the geological horizon was 0.42m of ploughsoil (4101).

#### **4.1.42 Trench 42** (*Fig. 26*)

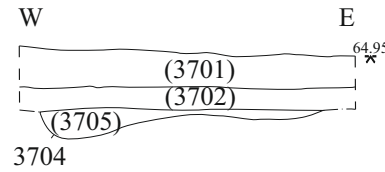
This was a contingency trench placed to further investigate features in Trenches 8 and 17. The trench was 38m long and aligned NW-SE.

The geological horizon (4203) was encountered at a general depth of 0.8m (75.18m OD) and consisted of soft mid yellow silty sand with frequent lenses of mid grey silt representing roots/animal burrows and frequent worm casts. The upper contact with 4214 was very diffuse. Four archaeological features were investigated: 4205, 4207, 4209 and 4211.

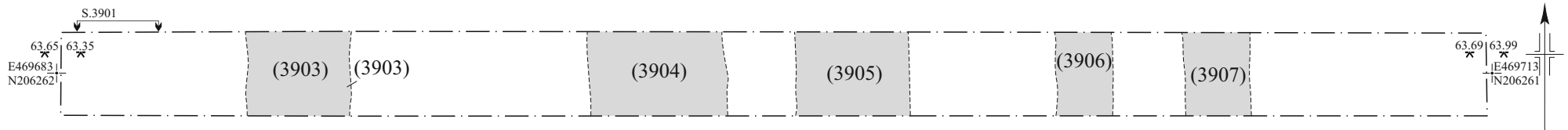




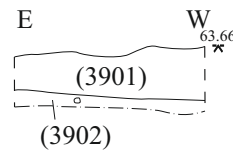
Trench 37



Section 3701



Trench 39



Section 3901

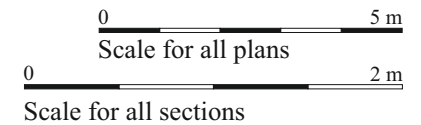


Figure 25: Trenches 37-39 Plans and sections

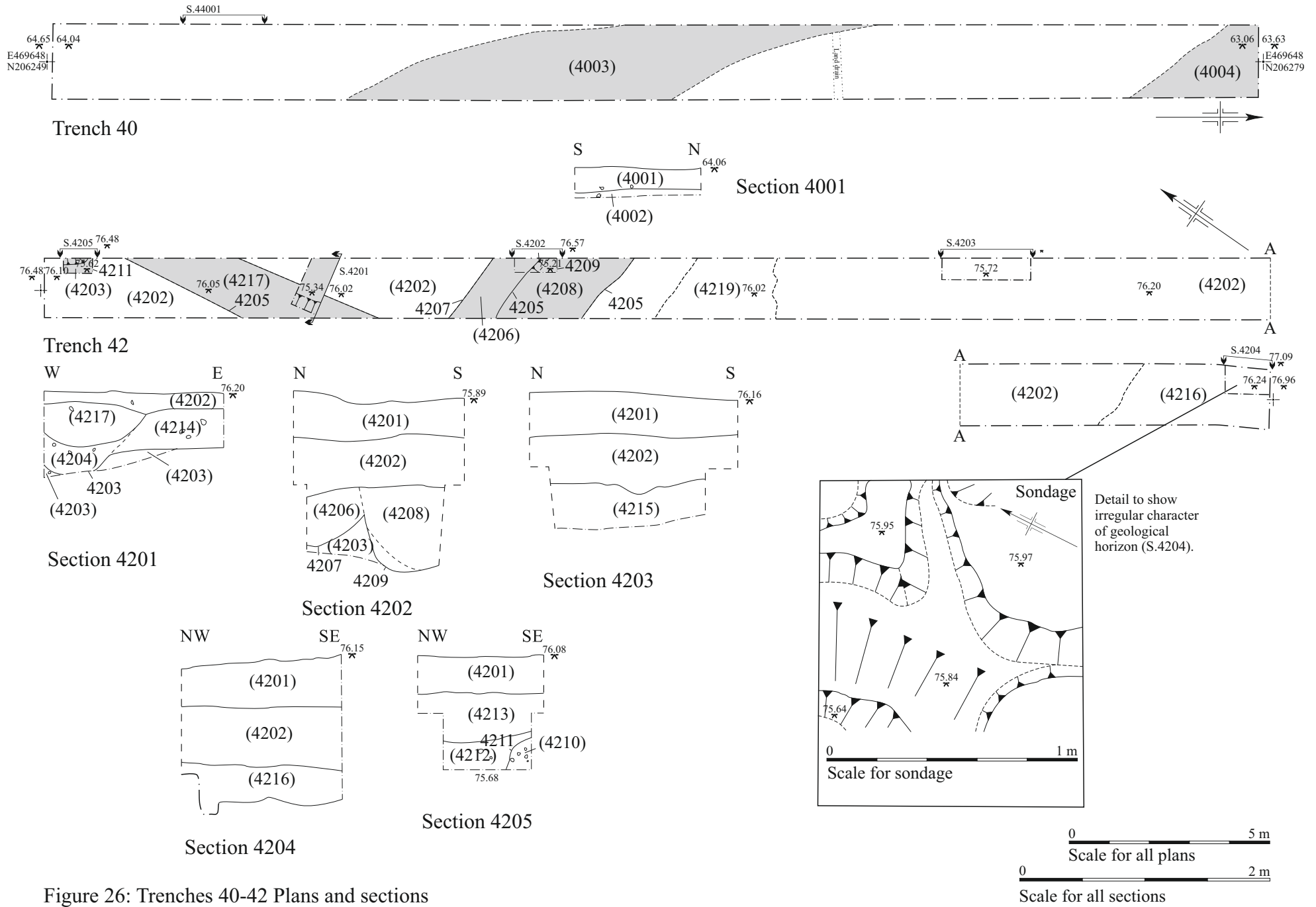


Figure 26: Trenches 40-42 Plans and sections

Overlaying the geological horizon was a deposit (4214) of soft friable mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent yellow sand and light grey lenses. This deposit was generally 0.32m thick; although its lower contact with the geological horizon (4203) and its upper contact with deposit 4202 were very diffuse and variable. This deposit was difficult to interpret within the evaluation trench, although likely to be an extensively bioturbated horizon. Alternatively it may represent up-caste from features beyond the excavation. This horizon has been cut by features 4205, 4207, 4209, although they were not defined in the generally dry/dusty conditions and only become evident after overnight rain.

At the NW end of the trench a feature 4211 was investigated. This was only partially visible extending beyond the NW and NE limits of the excavation, although appeared to be aligned NW-SE. The visible measurements of the feature were 0.2m wide, 1.1m long and 0.5m deep. The SE extent of this feature appeared to turn to the east. It was filled with moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt (4213), 0.22m thick.

Almost immediately to the SE of 4211 a ditch (4205) on an N-S alignment was investigated. This was 1.3m wide, 0.42m deep and filled with moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt (4206). Just south of 4205 was a ditch (4207), aligned E-W (perpendicular to 4205). This was only partially revealed within a sondage. It was 0.8m wide, 0.4m deep. It was filled with a typical mid grey brown sandy silt (4206), which was cut to the south by 4209, although the relationship was very unclear. Only the northern extent of ditch 4209 was investigated within the sondage. It was aligned E-W, again perpendicular to 4205. It was 3.2m wide, 0.7m deep and filled with moderately compact mid grey sandy silts (4208, 4218). The dimensions, fills and profile of 4209 perhaps suggest it is the same as 4205 turning to the east.

Sealing the archaeological horizon was layer (4202). This was a firm mid grey sandy silt, up to 0.5m thick, producing six sherds of Roman pottery ranging in date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. This deposit probably represents the ploughed remains of up-caste banks associated with ditches identified within the trench, although the quantity of the deposit would suggest other substantial earthworks in the proximity, which is further supported by the broad range of dates from the pottery recovered. This is probably the same deposit as layer 802 identified in Trench 8, some 5m to the SE. Notably, this deposit was not identified in Trench 17 c. 6m to the north of this trench or in Trenches 7 and 44 c. 18m and 8m to the east of Trench 8, respectively.

Overlaying 4202 was 0.32m of ploughsoil (4201).

#### **4.1.43 Trench 43 (Fig. 27)**

This was a contingency trench placed to further investigate features in Trenches 8, 16, 15 and 7. The trench was 14m long, aligned N-S and angled to the NE.

The geological horizon (4303) was encountered at a general depth of 0.38m (76.18m OD) and consisted of compact mid brown clay silty with frequent areas of sub angular flint gravel. Eight archaeological features were identified: pits 4303, 4305, 4310 and ditches 4307, 4309, 4311, 4312 and 4314.

Towards the southern end of the trench a substantial deposit (4311) was identified. The deposit almost certainly represented a ditch or ditches, aligned E-W and apparently turning gently to the SE. The deposit was 7.5m wide and filled with moderately compact homogenous mid grey sandy silt. Although tenuous, it is possible

that this ditch is the same as the substantial ditch (814) investigated in Trench 8, and perhaps forming the north and north-eastern sides of a substantial enclosure.

The southern edge of deposit 4311 appeared to be cut by a shallow pit (4303). The pit had a diameter of 1.9m, with its western extent beyond the limits of the trench, and was 0.32m deep and filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (4304).

To the NE of 4311 two deposits representing a pit (4310) and a ditch (4309) were identified. The ditch was 1.9m wide and roughly parallel (E-W) to the northern edge of 4311. Its fill was a compact dark grey sandy silt with 5% charcoal flecks (concentrated on the northern side of the deposit). At the southern edge of 4309 a deposit representing a pit (4310) was identified. This appeared to cut 4309, although this relationship was unclear. It was a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt, 1.6m wide.

Immediately to the east of 4309 a NW-SE aligned ditch (4307) was investigated. This was 1.15m wide, 0.3m deep and filled with a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt (4308), which produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Just 0.7m to the NE of 4307 a shallow pit 4305 was investigated. This had a diameter of 0.6m and was 0.16m deep. It was filled with a moderately compact mid grey sandy silt (4306), which produced three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench two intercutting ditches 4312, 4314 were investigated, both aligned NW-SE. The earliest of the ditches 4312 was 0.6m wide, 0.26m deep and filled with compact mid grey sandy silt (4313). This ditch has been re-established by re-cut 4314 to the NE. This was 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep and filled with a compact mid grey sandy silt (4315).

The archaeological and geological horizon was sealed by 0.38m of ploughsoil (4301).

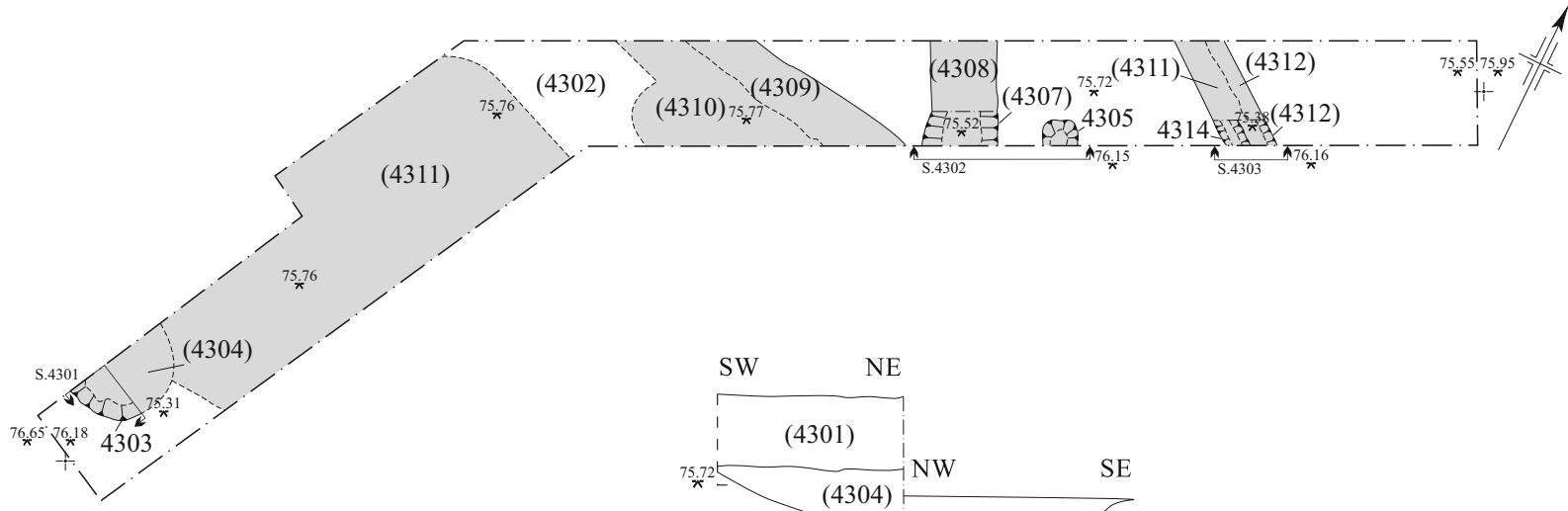
#### **4.1.44 Trench 44** (*Fig. 28*)

This was a contingency trench placed to further investigate a shallow hollow in the topography 16m to the east of Trench 8. The trench was 10m long, aligned E-W.

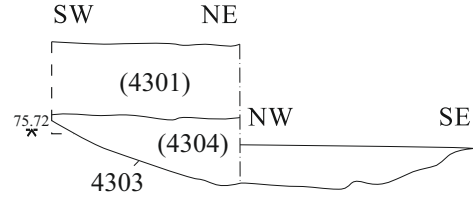
The geological horizon (4403) was encountered at a general depth of 0.6m (76.65m OD) and consisted of very firm orange brown sandy clay. Six archaeological features were identified: ditches 4404, 4406, and 4408, and pits 4410, 4411 and 4414.

Partially revealed on the northern side of the trench was a possible pit 4411. It was truncated by 4404 to the south, with the northern extent beyond the excavation limits. Its visible dimensions were 0.5m in width and 0.35m in depth. It was filled with a firm mid brown grey sandy silt (4412). A possible pit 4410 was identified in the northern section of the trench. This was 0.8m wide, 0.4m deep and filled with firm mid brown sandy silt (4413). It was truncated to the east by ditch 4406 and to the west by ditch 4414.

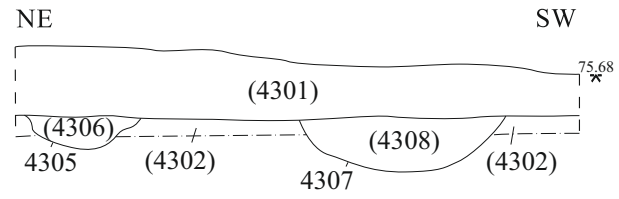
Truncating the west side of 4410 was ditch 4414. This was aligned N-S, 0.66m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with firm light grey brown sandy clay (4415). The western extent of this feature was not fully established. Truncating the eastern side of 4410 was ditch 4406. This was aligned N-S (parallel to 4414) and was 1m wide,



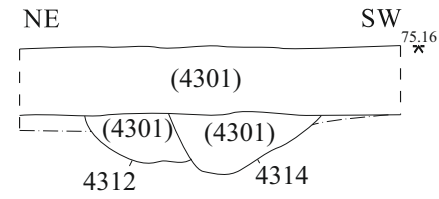
Trench 43



Section 4301



Section 4302



Section 4303

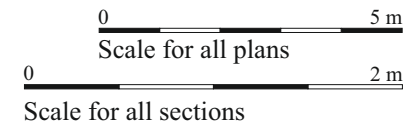
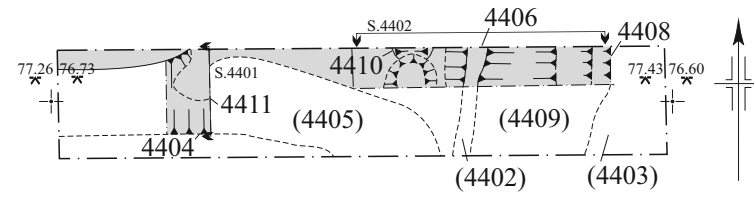
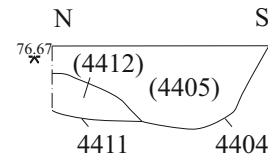


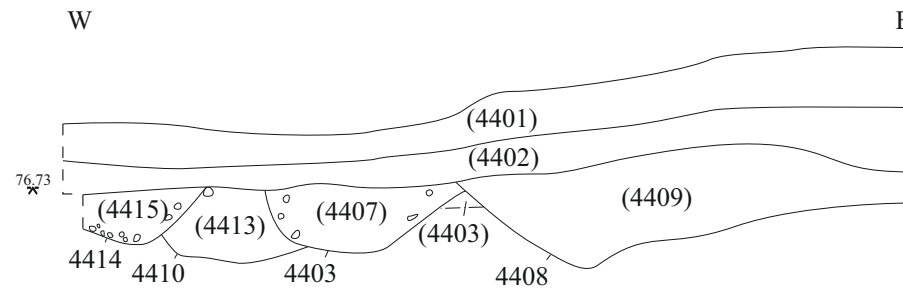
Figure 27: Trench 43 Plans and sections



Trench 44



Section 4401



Section 4402

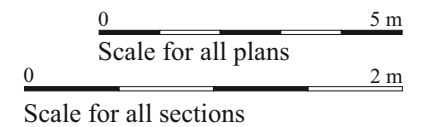


Figure 28: Trench 44 Plans and sections

0.24m deep. It was filled with firm greenish brown sandy silt (4407), which produced 23 sherds of roman pottery dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Truncating the south side of 4411 and apparently cutting the fills (4415, 4407) of ditches 4414 and 4414, although very indistinct, was a curving linear ditch 4404. This was generally aligned E-W, curving to the SE at its eastern extent. It was 1.1m wide, 0.42m deep and filled with very firm mid grey sandy clay (4405), which produced nine sherds of pottery dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries. At the eastern end of the trench a third ditch 4408 aligned N-S was identified. This appeared to truncate the western side of 4406, although the relationship was very unclear. It was 2.2m wide, 0.56m deep. The ditch had a distinct profile with a 0.1m high ridge, aligned with the ditch, at its base. The excavator suggested that this may represent a re-cut, although it was not visible in the section.

Sealing the archaeological horizon was a layer (4402) of firm grey brown sandy silt with frequent modern brick fragments and rubble. This was 0.4m thick at the eastern end of the trench, extending and thinning for 6m to the west. It is associated with a modern raised farm track immediately to the east of the trench. This was overlain by 0.24m of ploughsoil.

#### **4.1.45 Trench 45** (*Fig. 29*)

This was a contingency trench placed to investigate the potential for archaeological remains within an overgrown area, recently used as a pheasant keep. The trench was 10m long, 5m wide and aligned E-W.

The geological horizon (4506) was encountered at a general depth of 1m (67.9m OD) and consisted of tenacious light yellowish brown sandy clay. A single archaeological feature was investigated: 4509.

A ditch aligned NW-SE was investigated. This was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with tenacious dark grey sandy silt (4510). The general character of this feature suggested it is a drainage ditch of relatively modern date.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by a two deposits (4405, 4404) probably representing seasonal flooding. The lower deposit (4505) was light grey sandy silt, 0.12m thick. This was overlain by (4504), a deposit of tenacious mid grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick. The waterlain deposits were overlain by 0.12m of tenacious orange brown sandy clay (4503). This appeared to be re-deposited geology perhaps representing levelling of banks associated with ditch 4409. This in turn was overlain by a layer (4502) of sandy silt with 60% brick fragments and concrete rubble, 0.25m thick. This was overlain by 0.32m of turf and topsoil (4501).

#### **4.1.46 Trench 46** (*Fig. 29*)

This was a contingency trench placed to investigate a distinct drop in the topography separating the higher land to the south from the floodplain to the north. The trench was 24m long and aligned N-S.

The geological horizon (4605) was encountered at a general depth of 1.2m (67.95m OD S end, 67.00m OD N end) and consisted of firm mid orange grey sandy clay. Two modern features were recorded: ditch 4606 and wattle fence 4608.

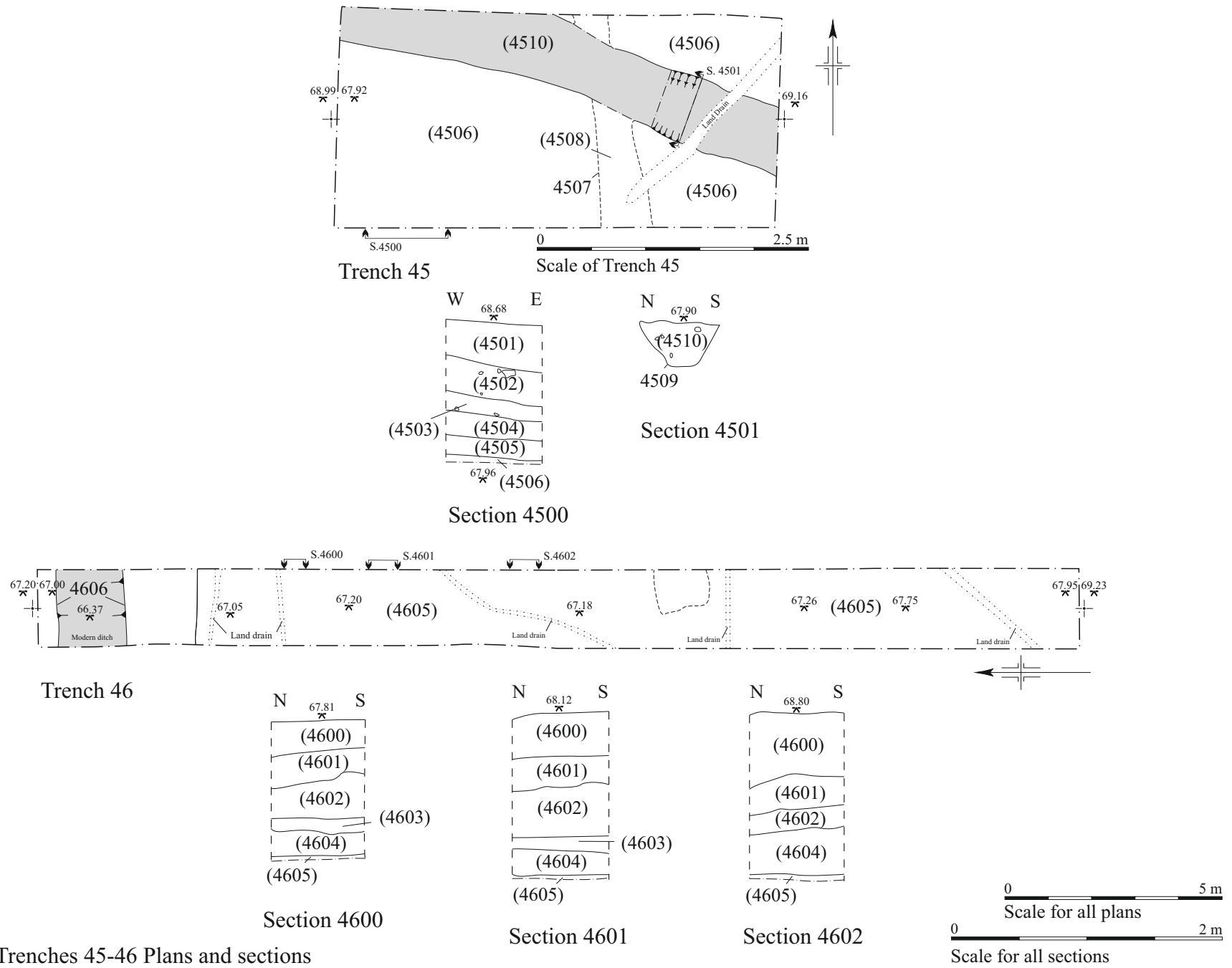


Figure 29: Trenches 45-46 Plans and sections



A ditch 4606 was located at the northern end of the trench and separated the base of a 35° slope to the north from the level ground to the north. It also defined a distinct change in the geology, from clayey geology to the south to the manganese rich silts to the north. It was 1.1m wide, 0.5m deep and filled with 0.15m of dark grey silty water, leaves and twigs.

Some 2m south of the ditch the remains of a wattle fence 4608, aligned E-W, was identified. This survived to a height of 0.1m and was well preserved with the wood still in a robust condition.

Sealing the geological horizon was a layer (4604) of firm dark brown silty clay, up to 0.35m thick. This was overlain by firm dark grey brown humic sandy silt (4602). This was an uneven layer up to 0.4m thick. This was clearly a relatively recently buried soil horizon with well preserved, odorous organic remains.

The buried soil horizon was overlain by firm dark grey brown sandy clay (4601), 0.38m thick. This deposit appears to be re-deposited geology, possibly representing either the deliberate dumping of material to civilise the land or the levelling of earthworks associated with drainage ditches. This was overlain by 0.52m of chalk rubble (4600) with a thin recently formed turf and topsoil on its surface.

## **5 FINDS**

### **5.1 Pottery (By Jane Timby)**

#### **5.1.1 Introduction**

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 262 sherds of pottery weighing 5509 g, accompanied by 17 pieces (955 g) of ceramic building material. The pottery includes sherds dating to the later prehistoric, Roman, ?Saxon and later medieval / early post-medieval periods.

Pottery was recovered from 53 individual contexts, thus the incidence of sherds per deposit is quite low. Just over 60% of the contexts produced less than five sherds and only seven contexts yielded in excess of 10 sherds and this combined with quite a chronologically mixed assemblage with limited featured material means that dating can only be approximate in some cases.

Overall the assemblage is very well preserved with quite large sherds with fresh edges. Surface finishes such as burnish or colour-coated have been preserved. There are three almost complete vessels associated with burials. Excluding these the overall average sherd size is 18 g which is quite high.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to assess the likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Known, named Roman traded wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). The resulting data can be found in Table 1. No literature research has been undertaken at this stage to look at other material from the immediate locality.

### 5.1.2 Later Prehistoric

Some 73 sherds, 27.8% by sherd count, have been provisionally dated to the later prehistoric period.

There are few featured pieces but those that exist seem to suggest a Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age date. These include an everted rim vessel with a finger fluted rim from context (514) and a slack carinated jar from (201) both in calcareous fabrics, and a vessel with finger depressions on the body in a sandy ware from (204). By analogy unfeatured sherds sharing similar fabrics have at present been similarly dated to this phase of activity.

Other featured sherds include a fine sandy bodysherd decorated with two arcs of impressed dots from (206) which is probably an early Iron Age fine ware. This sherd along with several others has a burnished finish.

Eleven contexts appear to have exclusively produced material of later Bronze Age - early Iron Age date which is largely concentrated in four trenches: 1 (104, 106); 2 (201, 204, 206, 210, 212 and 221); 5 (510, 514) and 16 (1620).

Odd isolated unfeatured sherds, including one with a coarse flint temper; one sandstone-tempered and some glauconitic sandy wares with rare flint may be contemporary but have been dated as generic Iron Age.

Approximately 20 of the designated sherds are redeposited in later contexts.

One vessel from (206) has been modified after firing with a hole drilled through the base.

Evidence of use can be seen in the presence of burnt residue on a sherd from (221) and sooting (204).

### 5.1.3 Later Iron Age – early Roman

Approximately 18% of the assemblage by sherd count dates to the later Iron Age and / or early Roman period. These include several handmade grog-tempered sherds as well as a wheel-made grog-tempered copy of a butt beaker from (1504) and the auxiliary vessels, (SF 4, 5, 7), which are in Roman fabrics.

The grog-tempered sherds include a jar with incised curvi-linear combing (702) (NB. this has a joining sherd in 4202); a storage jar with burnished line decoration. One bodysherd from (4401) has a drilled hole made after firing.

The inhumation (605) produced two vessels: one an almost complete intact dish in a black sandy ware (SF5), the only damage being a small chip from the rim; and a small copy of a girth beaker in a fine pink-orange sandy ware which has side damage (SF4). The latter is likely to be a product of the early, but little documented, Oxfordshire industry and typologically should date to the pre-Flavian period.

The vessel from (808) (SF7) is a wheel-made necked jar with a shoulder bulge. It is again complete apart from a small chip on the rim. The form is a later Iron Age one that persisted into the Roman period and the fabric is a white ware which appears to

be typical of the Oxfordshire industry although again an earlier product. A pre-or early Flavian date may be appropriate.

Apart from the burial vessels other contexts which appear to date to the later Iron Age-early Roman period include (611), (819), (1131), (1305), (1504) (1616), (1805), (1909), (2103), (2307) and (4409). Of note is a flagon rim from (1805) in a fine oxidised ware.

#### **5.1.4 Roman (2nd-4th century)**

Just over half the assemblage, 51.9% dates to the Roman period. Whilst the emphasis appears to be towards the later Roman period there are a small number of wares potentially of 2nd-century date.

Amongst the early sherds are two sherds of Central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA), one from a cup, Dragendorff 33 (506); a flanged rim hemispherical bowl with white painted circles on the flange (1304); a fine grey ware beaker (OXF FR) with barbotine dot decoration in the form of a lozenge (1304) and 13 sherds of a mica-slipped oxidised ware probably all from one vessel, a jar or large beaker, with pressed out bobble decoration. This latter vessel, from cxts 4202, 4405 and 4407, is probably a London product (Davies et al. 1994, fabric LOMI) and is likely to date to the Trajanic period although possibly in a late Roman deposit.

The later Roman material is characterised by sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS); Oxfordshire white-slipped ware (OXF WS), Oxfordshire white ware (OXF WH), Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) and various grey sandy wares. There are Oxfordshire mortaria (Young 1977) forms C100 and WC7 and a sherd of a British type, possibly early Mancetter-Harthill, but to be identified from (1917).

Later Roman pottery dating from the mid-3rd to 4th centuries was recovered from contexts (613), (618), (708), (801), (811), (1307), (1606), (1911), (4202) and (4401).

#### **5.1.5 Saxon**

There are three sherds present which may be of Saxon date although it is also possible that they are later prehistoric. Conversely if Saxon activity is present some of the odd Iron Age sherds could be potentially Saxon.

The three sherds come from cxts (202), (215) and the unstratified material and include two rims from simple, everted rim, handmade jars. The sherd from (215) has an organic temper with rare calcareous inclusions with a burnished, sooted exterior. The sherds from (202) and the unstratified collection are mainly sandy with rare organic inclusions.

#### **5.1.6 Medieval-late medieval/early post-medieval**

A single small sherd from a medieval sandy ware unglazed cooking pot/jar came from (202). The same context also produced a small part glazed sherd with another glazed sherd from (110) which are both likely to be later medieval or early post-medieval in date.

### **5.1.7 Ceramic building material (CBM)**

Seventeen fragments of CBM were recovered from eight contexts most of which appear to be of Roman date although one piece from (3202) is from a post-medieval unglazed pipe.

Context (613) produced three fragments of Roman roofing tile (one imbrex and two tegulae) with an organic-tempered piece possibly from an oven or similar structure. Two further organic-tempered pieces were recovered from (808). Other definite Roman pieces came from (202).

### **5.1.8 Potential and further work**

This is quite a complex multi-period assemblage which is too small and mixed to completely understand, although may make more sense when compared with the site stratigraphy and feature plan. This may also clarify some of the dating. It suggests activity dating from at least the later Bronze Age-early Iron Age, later Iron Age-early Roman, later Roman and possibly Saxon periods. Later material is probably incidental.

The condition of the material is good and suggests well-preserved deposits albeit a little mixed, presumably from the long history of use of the site. With such a diachronic range it is difficult to assess whether there are elements of continuity between and within periods of use.

As it stands at present there are several components of the assemblage that would warrant illustration and publication. Further site work would undoubtedly address some of the ambiguities raised by this group of material. If additional work is undertaken the present assemblage should be assimilated into any future reporting.

## **5.2 Small Finds (By Simona Denis, Martin Henig and Andrej Čelovský)**

A total of ten small finds were recovered from seven contexts.

### **5.2.1 (SF2) Finger Ring (By Martin Henig)**

Artefact recovered from metal detection of the fill of ditch (613), Trench 6.

The ring is of copper alloy. It is transitional between the form with a keeled hoop and those with hunched, expanded D-shaped shoulders, though it approximates most closely to the latter. It has a raised ovoid bezel octagonally faceted along its sides, containing a setting of glass with a greenish hue, moulded with an intaglio which almost certainly was intended to depict a human figure.

The ring is a typical 3rd century form, and represents the sort of low value signet-ring which began to become widely disseminated amongst classes which are unlikely to have had signet rings previously (For the type of ring see Henig 1978 and 2007, fig.1 type viii and also type Xb; Johns 1996, 48-50).

The intaglio is of a type which I have characterised as a 'Romano- British imitation'. These simplified moulded glass settings have been found predominantly in southern Britain (Britannia Superior in the 3rd century; see Henig 1978, 2007. distribution

map, fig.2). A few have been found in northern Britain and they are not generally known on the other side of the channel. The very much schematised forms can plausibly be compared with the most barbarous of the barbarous radiates which are contemporary with them. (See Henig 1978, 2007, nos 539-578, App11-App18, App164-App 171).

Rings containing similar Romano-British imitation intaglios are figured in Down 1979, 149-50 no.10, fig.44 from the villa at Upmarden, Sussex and in Woodward and Leach 1993, 171-2 no. 6, fig. 132, from the sanctuary site at Uley, Gloucestershire.

### 5.2.2 (SFs 4, 5 & 7) – Ceramic Vessels (By Jane Timby)

Two near complete auxiliary vessels were recovered from grave 605 (SFs 4 and 5). A single vessel was recovered from grave 808 (SFs 7).

Small find 4 (605) is a small copy of a girth beaker in a fine pink-orange sandy ware which has side damage. This is likely to be a product of the early, but little documented, Oxfordshire industry and typologically should date to the pre-Flavian period.

Small find 5 (605) is an almost complete intact dish in a black sandy ware, the only damage being a small chip from the rim.

Small find 7 (808) is a wheel-made necked jar with a shoulder bulge. It is again complete apart from a small chip on the rim. The form is a later Iron Age one that persisted into the Roman period and the fabric is a white ware which appears to be typical of the Oxfordshire industry although again an earlier product. A pre-or early Flavian date may be appropriate.

### 5.2.3 (SF6) Brooch

Artefact recovered from metal detection of the ploughsoil (1501).

This artefact is a heavily corroded Fe object with a parabolic curved shape. Recent damage at one end (head?) of the object (bow?) suggests a hinge or spring may have been attached. The object is strongly suggestive of a bow to a Roman era fibula brooch.

### 5.2.4 (SF8) Worked bone handle

A complete piece of worked bone was found in context (1620), fill of a pit containing Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery. The elongated fragment of animal bone is cut in half along its length. The inner face, exposing the spongy bone has a flat surface, while the compact bone is neatly worked into a half decagon section. The piece also shows clear cuts at both ends, indicating its original length has been preserved. The object was probably an inlay or part of a handle.

**Table 1. Small finds**

SF	Context	Material	Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (gr)
1	1911	Fe	Coin					
2	613	Fe	Finger ring					
3	1911	Fe	Coin					
4	605	Ceramic	Vessel					
5	605	Ceramic	Vessel					

6	605	Fe	Broach?	44	19	7	n/a	12
7	808	Ceramic	Vessel					
8	1620	Bone	Handle inlay?	94	14	7	n/a	12
9	802	Pb	Plumb-bob/fishing weight	n/a	n/a	28	25	85
10	613	Fe	Nail	63	n/a	Head 3	Head 10x4, shaft 5	5
				33		Head 4	Head 22x12, shaft 7	12
			Hobnail	15	n/a	Head 5	Head 8, shank 4	<1
				12	n/a	Head 5	Head 11, shank 4	<1
			Belt stud?	35	Max	4	n/a	5

### 5.2.5 (SF9) Lead plumb-bob or fishing weight

A lead object was found in context (802), a deposit associated with Roman ditches found in Trench 8. It is bell-shaped and has a 7 mm diameter hole running through its height. The suggested function as a fishing weight is supported by the presence of fishing ponds c. 1 km south of the investigated area.

### 5.2.6 (SF10) Group of iron Roman artefacts

Five corroded iron items were recovered in the fill of Roman ditch [612]: two nails, two hobnails and an object possibly identifiable as a decoration or stud for a belt. Both nails have square sections and rectangular heads; one of the examples is completely preserved, measuring 63 mm in length, while the other lacks part of the shaft and shows heavier damage caused by corrosion. The two hobnails are similar in dimensions and general appearance; they have domed heads and shafts curved at the opposite end. The possible belt stud is composed by a lenticular or diamond-shaped head plate and a hook-shaped element at the back, possibly used to fit the decoration to the leather belt.

## 5.3 Animal Bone (By Simona Denis)

### 5.3.1 Introduction

During the excavation animal bone was recovered from 38 contexts. The entirety of identifiable bones belongs to the ovine and the bovine genera, with the exception of a single context (206) possibly including suine examples. Two unidentified fragments found in contexts (708) and (1911) show traces of burning. Butchering marks were observed on one ovine metacarpal weighing 67 gr. from (208), fill of an undated pit, and on one possibly ovine rib weighing 18 gr. Recovered from (613), fill of a roman ditch.

Context	Genus	No. of fragments	Weight (gr)	Type	Context type
104	?Bovine	1	26	Rib	Fill of gully
	?Ovine	1	74	?Tibia	
106	?Ovine	2	46	?Tibia	Fill of gully
108	Unidentified	4	18	Unidentified	Fill of Roman ditch
204	?Ovine	3	33	1 mandible, 1 tooth,	Fill of LBA grave cut

	Unidentified	5	32	1 rib 3 ribs, 1 ?scapula	
206	?Ovine	3	33	2 femur	Fill of ?LIA pit
	?Bovine/?Suine	11	226	2 mandible, 1 tooth, 1 tibia 1 metacarpal, 2 ribs, 1 skull	
208	Bovine	1	15	1 phalanx	Fill of pit
	?Ovine	10	267	2 scapula, 1 metacarpal, 1 humerus, 1 ?femur, 1?tibia, 1?vertebrae	
	Unidentified	7	86	4 scapula	
212	Unidentified	1	7	Unidentified	Fill of LBA-EIA pit
217	Unidentified	1	6	?metacarpal	Fill of ?pit
225	Unidentified	1	10	?tibia	Fill of ?pit
227	Ovine	6	78	2 mandible, 1 tooth	Fill of ?intercutting pits
	?Bovine	1	14	1 phalanx	
613	Ovine	3	61	1 ulna, 1 radius, 1 humerus	Fill of Roman ditch
	Unidentified	13	119	Ribs	
618					Fill of Roman ditch
705	Unidentified	1	2	Unidentified	Fill of Roman ditch
706	Unidentified	3	55	?femur	Fill of ditch
708	Unidentified	1	<1	Unidentified	Fill of Roman ditch
801	?Ovine	2	195	1 pelvis 1 ?Humerus	Roman ploughsoil
806	Bovine	1	43	Tooth	Fill of ditch
	?Ovine	1	40	?humerus	
	Unidentified	1	11	Unidentified	
808	Bovine	1	79	Tibia	Fill of ER grave cut
	Unidentified	1	8	Unidentified	
811	Bovine	4	425	2 ribs, 1 scapula, 1 metacarpa 1	Fill of Roman ditch
	Ovine	1	10	Humerus	
	Unidentified	2	49	Unidentified	
819	Unidentified	1	4	Unidentified	Fill of LIA gully
1307	Unidentified	1	5	Unidentified	Fill of Roman ditch/pit
1504	?Ovine	4	93	2 teeth, 1 metacarpal, 1 rib	Fill of LIA/ER ditch
1616	Unidentified	1	4	Unidentified	Fill of EA ditch
1620	Unidentified	1	12	Unidentified	Fill of LBA-EIA pit
1704	Unidentified	1	5	1 ?rib	Fill of ditch/gully
1706	Unidentified	2	17	Unidentified	Fill of Roman ditch
1905	Unidentified	1	4	Unidentified	Fill of ditch
1911	Unidentified	4	129	1 scapula, 1 ?scapula	Fill of Roman ditch
2103	Unidentified	2	20	Unidentified	LIA feature
2308	Unidentified	1	5	Unidentified	Layer
2309	?Ovine	1	173	?Tibia	Fill of ditch
2310	Ovine	1	100	1 Tibia	
2312	Bovine	11	1230	9 Skull, 2 ribs	
2312	Ovine	2	21	1 Rib, 1 ?Radius	
2410	Bovine	2	281	1 clavicle, 1 Tibia	
3005	?Ovine	2	18	1 mandible	Fill of Roman linear feature
4202	Ovine	8	236	1 mandible, 1?tibia	LIA-Roman ?plough soil

	?Bovine	2	170	1 tooth, 1 ?tibia	
4409	Unidentified	7	149	1 scapula, 1 ?femur	Fill of ER ditch
4415	?Bovine	2	43	teeth	Fill of ditch

**Table 2. Animal bone.**

### 5.4 Flint (by D. Gilbert)

A total of sixteen struck flints and one piece of struck chert were recovered during the evaluation (Table 3). Following Andrevsky (1998, 104) dorsal cortex is divided into four categories; the term primary flake refers to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face while secondary flakes have cortex on between 50% to 99% of the dorsal face. Tertiary flakes have cortex on 1% to 49% of the dorsal face while flakes with no dorsal cortex are referred to as uncorticated.

The majority of pieces were chocolate brown to honey brown in colour, with one dark grey piece that was starting to form a patina. All the material is residual within later contexts; the number of broken and damaged pieces is noticeably high, which also points to the residual nature of the assemblage.

The number of pieces displayed hard hammer techniques suggesting a late Neolithic-Bronze Age date. However, the presence of several blades indicates a Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic element. The assemblage is too small to allow any more than an indication of limited activity within the area during prehistory to be identified.

Context	Artefact	L (mm)	W (mm)	B (mm)	Notes
110	Blade segment	13	12	3	Broken
506	Hammerstone ?	84	66	45	Ergonomic, crush marks on one face. 275g
613	Primary flake	40	33	8	Broken at proximal end
613	Uncorticated flake	40	27	6	Broken at proximal end
613	Utilised blade	32	14	3	Damaged
618	Blade segment	13	11	5	Broken
618	Fragment	30	27	2	Uncorticated, broken
1204	Side Scraper	48	32	12	Possible re-worked core fragment?
1307	Scraper	22	38	6	Broken
1311	Tertiary Flake	26	20	5	Damaged
1312	Arrowhead	47	28	6	Petit tranchet derivative
1312	Blade	96	26	4	Utilised distal end
1504	Notched blade	38	18	4	
1706	Uncorticated flake	33	35	9	Broken at distal end
1911	Tertiary Flake	52	24	10	Damaged
3901	Utilised flake	34	23	6	Uncorticated

**Table 3. Lithic artefacts**



### 5.5 Roman Coins (by Andrej Čelovský)

Two abraded copper-alloy roman coins were recovered from deposit (1911), which represents the fill of re-cut 1910 of ditch 1908. Both coins were identified as centenionalii AE3 (Petráň and Fridrichovský 2008, p 46) generally dated to Reece Period 19, 364-378 CE (PAS). SF 1 seems to represent centenionalis of Valentinian I and SF 3 was identified as centenionalis of his soon Gratian (Petráň and Fridrichovský 2008, pp 302-308). Both coins were minted in Arelate, modern city of Arles in France (RIC IX, pp 54-70). For more details see Table 1 and Plate 1 below.

<b>1 ID</b>	SF 1 (1911)	SF 3 (1911)
<b>Ruler/Issuer</b>	Valentinian I (Flavius Valentinianus I)	Gratian (Flavius Gratianus)
<b>Date of issue</b>	364-375 CE	367-375 CE
<b>Mint and officina</b>	[S]CON	TC[NO·]
<b>Denomination</b>	Centenionalis AE3	Centenionalis AE3
<b>Obverse legend and type</b>	Illegible, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right	Illegible, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right
<b>Reverse legend and type</b>	[GLORIA ROMAN]ORVM, Emperor advancing right, dragging captive and holding sceptre topped with chi-rho	GLORIA NO-[VI SAECVLI], Emperor standing facing, head left, holding labarum in right hand and resting left hand on shield
<b>Condition</b>	abraded	abraded
<b>Diameter</b>	17 mm	16.4 mm
<b>Thickness</b>	1.5 mm	1.5 mm
<b>Weight</b>	2.03 g	1.81 g
<b>Die-axis</b>	11 O'clock	12 O'clock
<b>Other information</b>	Recorded before conservation	Recorded before conservation
<b>References</b>	RIC IX Arelate 7 or 16, pp 59, 64, 66; Petráň and Fridrichovský 2008, pp 302-303.	RIC IX Arelate 15, type x(b), pp 58, 66; Petráň and Fridrichovský 2008, pp 306-308.

*Table41 – Roman Coins*



## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Introduction

The evaluation has identified a complex archaeological, geological and topographic landscape spanning from the early pre-historic to the post medieval periods. The results of the evaluation can be divided into three distinct areas.

#### **Area 1 (see Fig. 2)**

The focus of archaeological activity is in the south and south-west of the proposed development area (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 42, 43, 44), where a total of 111 features have been identified, fifty six of which have been dated from the late Bronze Age to Roman periods. In all but one case none of the linear features could with any confidence be related to features in any other trench.

#### **Area 2**

The north and eastern areas of the development area (Trenches 9, 10, 11, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41) identified features relating to post-medieval farming practices, largely in the form of ridge and furrows, drainage ditches and field boundaries.

#### **Area 3**

The central area is characterised by numerous ill-defined springs and associated deposits (Trenches 14, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31 45 and 46). This area has been extensively landscaped, probably relatively recently. It appears surviving earthworks associated with up-caste banks from drainage ditches have been levelled and deposits of rubble

and re-deposit geology laid to civilise the area for modern farming use. The terracing noted above in Trench 24 could be the result of soil liquefaction as could other depressions in the marshy/spring area i.e. possibly the east end of Trench 23.

### **6.1.1 Mesolithic-Late Neolithic**

Evidence for the early pre-historic period is limited to 15 flint artefacts from eight trenches (1, 5, 6, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 39.), ten of which are from later contexts, which have been dated to the 2nd century or later. Five flint artefacts were recovered from contexts not otherwise dated.

Trench 13 produced four worked flints dated from the Late Mesolithic to Neolithic periods. A flint blade, dated to the Late Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period and an arrowhead dated to the Late Neolithic period were recovered from an alluvial deposit (1312) associated with a natural spring. A damaged tertiary flake dated to the Neolithic period was recovered from an otherwise undated ditch 1310.

Five flint artefacts dated from the Mesolithic to Late Neolithic periods were found in contexts 613 and 618 in Trench 6.

A damaged tertiary flake dated to the Late Neolithic period was retrieved from an otherwise undated ditch (1911) in Trench 19.

### **6.1.2 Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age**

The focus for Late Bronze Age-early Iron Age activity is within trenches 1, 2 and 5, where a total of nine contexts were dated to this period. Features in Trenches 3 and 4, although undated, certainly appear to relate to this phase. The Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period is represented by 56 sherds (848g) of pottery.

The two curving gullies (105, 107) identified in Trench 1 almost certainly form a single feature, quite possibly a roundhouse or enclosure. Trench 2 revealed more than thirteen pits, three of which were dated to this period. The remainder, with the exception of pit 220 which was dated to the Roman period, were of a similar character. One pit (205) contained a crouched burial with associated fragmented animal bones and pottery. The pits are contained to the east of ditch 224, which would appear to form an eastern boundary to the pitting; although undated it is almost certainly related to this period of activity.

The features in Trench 2 appeared to have been truncated, with their average depth being just 0.3m, perhaps during the formation of layer 202. This was a substantial and homogenous deposit seen throughout the trench section and was some 0.8m thick. The origins of this layer are unclear, although quarry up-cast from extant quarry cuts on the north side of Oxford Road is likely.

### **6.1.3 Iron Age-Early Roman**

Features dated to the Iron Age and Early Roman periods are represented in five trenches (Trenches 8, 11, 15, 19, and 23), where eight features was dated to this period. The Late Iron Age-Early Roman period is represented by 22 sherds (1141g) of pottery.

The grave in Trench 8 was only partially revealed but it was certainly in a supine position and aligned E-W. The jar placed adjacent to the feet of the inhumation (810) was a later Iron Age form that persisted into the Roman period. The grave appeared to be cut into the upper fills of a ditch (822). Although this feature could not be fully investigated its western extent certainly appeared to be cut by a substantial curving ditch 814. A ditch (805) partially revealed at the northern end of the trench was also dated to this period. Although quite unclear it appeared to curve to the NE, perhaps representing an enclosure. It was not identified within Trench 42, indicating it must curve, or turn, to the north.

Trench 15 contained two interrelated ditches aligned N-S and E-W. The east-west ditch (1503) was a relatively substantial ditch which produced six sherds of pottery dated to the Later Iron Age-Early Roman period. Whilst the relationship was not investigated the N-S aligned ditch (1513) was almost certainly of the same date. Trench 19 identified five ditches, one of which (1908) was dated to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period. This was the middle phase of a sequence of ditches, aligned NE-SW, which had been re-established at least three times.

#### **6.1.4 Roman**

A total of 27 features in 13 Trenches (1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 30, 42 and 44) were broadly dated to the Roman period. The Roman period is the most represented period in terms of pottery sherd count, with a total of 193 sherds recovered (4229g).

A shallow irregular ditch (108) terminating within Trench 1 produced four sherds of Roman pottery. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of an unexcavated pit in Trench 2. This is in contrast to the predominantly Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age dates from the other pits in this trench.

Towards the northern end of Trench 5 a substantial ditch aligned E-W was dated to the Roman period. Trench 6 identified three features and a deposit dated to the Roman period. At the western end of the trench a series of intercutting features (606, 608) were identified, although could not be confidently understood within the confines of the trench. Cutting the upper fills of these features was grave (604). This contained an inhumation that had clearly been disturbed. The lower legs of the remains (622) appeared largely intact, although the torso was largely missing and the jaw appeared to have been disturbed. Two vessels (SFs 4 and 5) were almost certainly associated with the inhumation, dated to the 1st century. A substantial although ill-defined ditch (617, 610), aligned E-W and curving to the SW, produced 10 sherds of pottery dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. A ditch aligned N-S and possibly truncating 617, 610, was just to the east of the inhumation. This was certainly a substantial ditch, although its western extent was not established, which was more than 2m wide, and excavated to a depth of 0.7m. It produced 23 sherds of pottery dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. Two ditches (709 and 712), both aligned N-S, were identified in Trench 7. Both were dated to the Roman period.

The most substantial feature in Trench 8 was a substantial ditch (814) generally aligned NE-SW, with a distinct curve to the east. This was some 5m wide and 1.5m deep. The final fill of this feature produced six sherds of Roman pottery. It appears that this feature survived as a hollow that has been filled with 802, a substantial and

homogenous deposit seen throughout the trench sections. This deposit is generally 0.6m thick, although thickens to 1.2m over ditch 814. This deposit is likely to represent the deliberate levelling of earthworks (up-cast banks) associated with ditches identified within the trench, and probably unidentified earthworks in the vicinity. It is not possible to confidently interpret ditch 814, although likely to be an enclosure. A mortuary or defended enclosure could certainly be suggested. The ditch certainly appears to respect a distinct plateau at the highest point of the site, and in the immediate landscape, evidently respecting the topography.

The feature identified at the west end of Trench 13 was clearly too complex to fully understand within the confines of the trench. Two sondages excavated through an undifferentiated deposit (1307) identified a possible ditch (1303). This contained two fills (1304, 1305), together producing 33 sherds of early Roman and 2nd century pottery. Deposit 1307 is produced a further 11 sherds of pottery dated to the mid 3rd-4th centuries.

Trench 15, in addition to the Late Iron Age ditches (1503, 1513), identified two pits (1507, 1505). Each of the pits produced two sherds of pottery broadly dated to the Roman period. Trench 16 identified two features 1606 and 1616, dated to the early Roman and 3rd-4th centuries respectively. One (1606) was a short, shallow gully. At least four other gullies were identified within this trench all of a similar character, although on varying alignments. The second feature was a distinct curving ditch, aligned E-W, curving to the NW. Trench 18 identified a single feature (1805) dated to the early Roman period. This was a shallow ditch aligned E-W.

Two features (1911, 1915) were dated to this period in Trench 19. A 3rd-4th century date has been assigned to the final phase of a ditch that had been re-established at least three times, with the middle phase being dated to the Late Iron Age. The second ditch, also aligned E-W was broadly dated to the Roman period. A deposit (1917) associated with a natural spring was identified at the eastern end of the trench, which produced two sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period. Trench 30 revealed two features. Both generally aligned E-W and broadly dated to the Roman period. Trench 44 revealed a complex sequence of ditches aligned N-S and E-W. The complexity did not allow for a confident understanding of the features, or their relationships, within the confines of the trench. A ditch aligned E-W and curving to the SE was broadly dated to the mid-late Roman period. Two parallel ditches (4408, 4406), aligned N-S, were both broadly dated to the early Roman period.

### **6.1.6 Post medieval**

Post medieval activity was identified in eleven trenches (Trenches 10, 11, 26, 27, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40) and almost exclusively consisted of the agricultural practice of ridge and furrow farming. The agricultural activity was confined to the floodplain on the northern side of the development area. The furrows were on average 2m wide with 2-4m spacing. Where tested they were on average 0.2m deep. In general the furrows were aligned N-S, with only slight variations in Trench 40 where they were aligned NNW-SSE.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation has established that the landscape has been utilised from the Mesolithic to the post medieval periods.

The springs would have been an important element of the site, if not the reason for its location. The springs would have been characterised by shallow marshy hollows, presumably affected by seasonal variations in the water table. They would have been a source of water, food and materials such as reeds. It is well known that bodies of water were the focus of ritual activity throughout history, although no evidence was found here to suggest this. The very nature of the springs and the fact they have been landscaped makes them difficult to define. Likely to be relatively dry isolated hollows during the dry seasons, merging into larger wet areas during the wet seasons. Waterlain deposits associated with the springs have been identified in Trenches 21, 14 and the east end of Trench 6, appear to broadly divide the site between the predominantly Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age activity to the east from the Later Iron Age and Roman activity to the west.

Whilst the early prehistoric period is represented by a small number of artefacts which are generally dispersed and largely within later features, they certainly indicate the potential for *in-situ* flint scatters. The Late Neolithic Petit tranche derivative arrowhead and the Late Mesolithic utilised blade were both recovered from a deposit associated with a naturally formed spring. Although the upper level of the spring deposits had clearly been truncated, perhaps in the 1970s, there is still a significant possibility of preserved early prehistoric soil horizons. The evidence for the early prehistoric period would suggest the site has been used for hunting, at least on a seasonal basis.

Activity dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age is largely confined to the southern part of the development area. This phase is characterised by numerous intercutting pits, a single pit burial, enclosures and ditches.

The complex intercutting pits and the pit burial are confined to the east of a ditch aligned NW-SE, in the eastern part of Trench 2; the ditch appears to form a division between settlement activities. The two gullies in Trench 1 are likely to form an irregular enclosure, or more tentatively a house gully. The parallel ditches aligned E-W in Trench 5 appear to form the northern extent of activity dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. Gullies and ditches in Trenches 3, 4 and 12, although undated, would appear to relate to this phase of activity based on their character and morphology.

The Later Iron Age-Early Roman and Roman periods form the majority of dated features and are largely confined to the SW area of the site. The activity appears to be focused around Trench 8, which was located on the highest point of the site on a distinct plateau, at *c.* 77m OD. The substantial curving ditch (814), aligned NE-SW, clearly follows (or forms) the contour of the plateau, and although uncertain appears to curve to the SE in Trench 43. This would perhaps form a large enclosure, whether circular or rectangular could not be ascertained in the evaluation. The possibility that this is a rectangular burial mound cannot be ruled out. Indeed a substantial deposit sealing the features within this trench is difficult to explain. It was generally 0.5m thick, although 1.2m thick where it appears to fill the apparent hollow left by the enclosure ditch. It is perhaps more likely that earthworks associated with the ditch/s

were levelled during conversion of the land for modern agricultural use. The burial in Trench 8 was located within the supposed enclosure and apparently within the upper fills of a ditch aligned E-W. Although very unclear the ditch appeared to pre-date the enclosure ditch.

Trenches 7 and 44 are located within the supposed enclosure. Both trenches identified curving features tentatively suggested to be circular enclosures. Trench 6 was east of the possible enclosure and some 2m lower. The burial within this trench, although again very unclear, appeared to be within the upper fills of un-clarified features (likely to be ditches). The burial had clearly been disturbed with much of the torso and skull missing, although there is little doubt that the two Roman vessels were associated with it. Isolated Roman burials are certainly known, although these are perhaps more likely to be within enclosed cemeteries. The two burials in Trenches 8 and 6 are c. 100m apart, and thus unlikely to be within same cemetery, although this cannot be discounted, and are perhaps more likely to be within smaller mortuary enclosures.

The two ditches in Trench 42 are the only instances where features can be related with any confidence, and apparently form the south-west corner of a square enclosure. Four more possible circular enclosures were identified in Trenches 16, 17 and 32. Evidence for industrial activity was limited to the backfill of a ditch in Trench 6 which contained a high percentage of fragmented burnt clay though to represent the dismantling of an oven or kiln. Evidence for Roman buildings is limited to three fragments of roofing tile, two tegulae and a one imbrex from Trench 6.

The evaluation has also revealed a large number of undated features, largely ditches, which are likely to broadly date to the Later Iron Age and Roman periods. They are on a variety of alignments and vary in dimensions and character. Clearly they form enclosures and landscape divisions, likely to relate to a number of phases of activity that cannot be meaningfully interpreted at this stage.

The post medieval period is almost exclusively represented by ridge and furrow which is confined to the floodplain to the north of the development area.

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**Appendix 1 Trench Context Table**

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 1</b>								
<b>Summary- Length: 30m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
101	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.4m				Ploughsoil.	Mod
102	Layer	Mod compact grey brown silt	0.3m				Possibly dumped material to civilise land?	
103	Layer	Soft yellow brown sand					Geological horizon.	
104	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.23m			Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 105.	LBA-EIA
105	Cut	Linear feature	0.23m	0.6m			Possible roundhouse gully. Filled by 104.	
106	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.23m			Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 107	IA
107	Cut	Curving linear feature	0.24m	0.3m			Possible roundhouse gully. Filled by 106	
108	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.08m			Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 109	Roman
109	Cut	N-S aligned feature	0.8m	0.7m	2.6m		Ditch terminus. Filled by 108.	
110	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	0.18m			Worked flint, pottery	Fill of 111	Tudor
111	Cut	E-W aligned ditch	0.18m	1.5m			Enclosure ditch? Filled by 110.	
112	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt	0.36m		13m		Layer corresponding to gentle dip in topography in northern 13m of trench. Colluvium? Seals all features.	Undated
<b>1 Trench 2</b>								
<b>2 Summary- Length: 29m. Average depth: 1m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
201	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m			Pottery	Ploughsoil	LBA-EIA
202	Layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	0.68m			Pottery, bone, CBM	Possible dumped deposit or pit/quarrying up-cast horizon? Seals all features.	Tudor
203	Deposit	Soft yellow brown sand					Geology.	
204	Fill	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt	0.1m			Pottery, animal bone	Fill of grave cut 205.	LBA
205	Cut	Sub circular	0.1m	0.85m	0.65m		Grave cut for skeleton 228.	
206	Fill	Soft loose did grey brown silty sand	0.3m			Pottery,	Fill of 207.	LIA?

						animal bone, flint, ?human bone		
207	Cut	Sub circular	0.3m	1.6m			Pit. Filled by 206.	
208	Fill	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt	0.14m	.79m	1.6m	Animal bone	Fill of 209.	
209	Cut	Sub circular.	0.14m	0.79m	1.6m		Shallow pit. Filled by 208.	
210	Fill	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt.	0.25m	0.45m	0.6m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 211.	LBA-EIA
211	Cut	Sub circular.	0.45m	0.6m	2.5m		Pit. Filled by 210.	
212	Fill	Soft mid grey brown silty sand..	0.22m			Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 213.	LBA-EIA
213	Cut	Sub circular.	0.22m	0.3m	1.2m		Pit. Filled by 212.	
214	Deposit	Soft mid grey brown silty sand.		2.5m	1.8m	Animal bone	Unexcavated deposit representing intercutting pits.	
215	Deposit	Soft mid grey silty sand.		2.4m	1.9m	Pottery	Unexcavated deposit probably representing a pit. Fill of 216.	
216	Cut	Sub circular.		0.9m	2.3m	Pottery, animal bone	Unexcavated cut filled by 216.	
217	Fill	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt.		0.9m	1.4m	Animal bone	Unexcavated deposit probably representing pit. Fill of 218.	
218	Cut	Ovoid.		0.9m	1.4m		Unexcavated cut probably representing pit. Filled by filled by 217.	
219	Fill	Soft loose mid grey brown silty sand.		0.9m	2.1m	Pottery, bone	Unexcavated fill of 220.	Roman
220	Cut	Sub circular.		0.9m	2.1m		Unexcavated. Probably represents pit. Filled by 219.	
221	Fill	Soft mid brown silty sand.		0.8m	1.5m	Pottery	Unexcavated. Fill of 222.	LBA-EIA
222	Cut	Sub circular.		0.8m	1.5m		Unexcavated. Probably representing pit. Filled by 221.	
223	Fill	Soft, loose mid brown silty sand.	0.4m	1.1m	5m		Fill of 224.	
224	Cut	Linear.	0.4m	1.1m	5m		Shallow ditch cut. Filled by 223.	
225	Fill	Soft, loose mid brown silty sand.		0.8m	1.15m	Pottery, animal bone	Unexcavated fill of 226.	
226	Cut	Sub circular		0.8m	1.15m		Unexcavated cut probably representing pit. Filled by 225.	

227	Deposit	Soft, loose mid brown silty sand.		3.6m	1.5m	Pottery, animal bone	Unexcavated deposit probably representing intercutting pits.	
228	Skeleton	Inhumation in crouched position.					Crouched inhumation in cut 205.	
<b>Trench 3</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
301	Layer	Compact mid grey sandy silt.	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
302	layer	Compact light grey brown sandy silt	0.87m				Dumped deposit or quarry up-caste.	
303	Deposit	Compact reddish brown sandy clay.					Geological horizon.	
304	Cut	Irregular circular.	0.28m	1.8m	2.4m		Intercutting shallow pits. Filled by 304.	
305	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt.	0.28m	1.8m	2.4m		Fill of 304.	Undated
306	Cut	Linear.	0.2m	0.49m	4.45m		Shallow gully. Filled by 307.	
307	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt.	0.2m	0.49m	4.45m		Fill of 306.	Undated
308	Cut	Linear.	0.18m	0.35m	3.4m		Narrow gully. Filled by 308.	
309	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt.	0.18m	0.35m	3.4m		Fill of 308.	Undated
310	Cut	Linear.	0.34m	1.3m	1.9m		Ditch. Filled by 311.	
311	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt.	0.34m	1.3m	1.9m		Fill of 311.	Undated
<b>3 Trench 4</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 26m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
401	Layer	Friable mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Topsoil.	
402	Layer	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.6m				Dumped deposit/quarry up-caste.	
403	Layer	Soft loose mid yellow brown silty sand.					Geological horizon.	
404	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand	0.17m	1.33m	1.7m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 405.	
405	Cut	Sub circular	0.17m	1.33m	1.57m		Pit. Filled by 404.	
406	Cut	Irregular	0.2m	2.5m	1.25m		Root disturbance? Filled by 407.	
407	Fill	Soft loose mid grey brown sandy silt	0.2m	2.5m	1.25m		Fill of 406.	
<b>Trench 5</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
500	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil	Mod
501	Layer	Mod compact brownish grey sandy silt	0.3m				Earlier ploughsoil	

502	Layer	Loose orange brown silty sand					Geology	
503	Cut	Linear		1.8m	1.8m		Large ditch aligned E-W. Filled by 504.	
504	Fill	Compact grey sandy silt		1.8m	1.8m		Fill of 505. Unexcavated.	Undated
505	Cut	Linear		1.8m	1.8m		Boundary/enclosure ditch aligned E-W. Filled by 506.	
506	Fill	Friable dark grey sandy silt	0.24m			Pottery, worked flint	Final fill of 505. Unexcavated	2 <sup>nd</sup> C
507	Cut	Linear.		0.14m	0.54m		Linear feature. Filled by 507. Unexcavated	
508	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt.		0.14m	0.54m		Fill of 507	Undated
509	Cut	Linear	0.29m	0.6m	1.8m		Linear feature aligned E-W. Filled by 510.	
510	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.29	0.6m	1.8m	Pottery	Primary silting of 509.	EIA
511	Cut	Curving linear	0.33m	0.6m	1.8m		Ditch aligned E-W. Curves to S at W extent	
512	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.33	0.6m	1.8m		Primary silting of 511.	Undated
513	Cut	Linear	0.56m	1.1m	1.8m		Enclosure/boundary ditch. Filled by 513.	
514	Fill	Compact mid gray sandy silt	0.56m	1.1m	1.8m	Pottery	Primary silting of 513.	EIA
515	Cut	Not defined		1.8m	2.9m		Unexcavated feature/s. Filled by 517.	
516	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt.		1.8m	2.9m		Homogenous deposit representing intercutting features. Unexcavated.	Undated
517	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt.	0.3m	1.2m			Fill of 505. Not fully excavated.	Undated
518	Cut	linear	0.28m	0.9m	1.8m		Gully aligned E-W. Filled by 519.	
519	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt.	0.28m	0.9m	1.8m		Fill of 518.	Undated
<b>Trench 6</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
601	Layer	Friable mid grey sandy silt	0.38m				Ploughsoil.	
602	Layer	Firm brownish grey sandy silt.	0.22m				Earlier plough horizon?	
603	Deposit	Soft yellow orange sand with patches of sandy gravel					Geological horizon.	
604	Cut	Not established		0.8m	1.75m		Grave cut for skeleton 621. Limits not defined. Filled by 605.	
605	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.2m Est			Two near intact vessels SF4, SF5	Backfill of grave 604. Two near intact auxiliary vessels recovered. SFs 4, 5.	1 <sup>st</sup> C

606	Cut	Not established	0.56m	1.4m			Pit or ditch. Filled by 606.	
607	Fill	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.58m				Fill of 606.	
608	Cut	Linear?	0.28m				Ditch?	
609	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.28m				Fill of 608.	
610	Cut	Linear?		1.8m	6m		Possible ditch aligned N-S. Not fully understood with evaluation Trench.	
611	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		1.8m	6m	Pottery	Deposit representing intercutting features. Not excavated.	ER
612	Cut	Linear?	0.65m	2m	1.8m		Ditch aligned N-S. Depth not established.	
613	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.65m	2m	1.8m	Pottery, animal bone, SF's 2 and 10, worked flint	Fill of 612. Extent, depth not fully established.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C.
614	Cut	Linear	0.36m	1.34m	1.8m		Ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Filled by 615.	
615	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.36m	1.34m	1.8m		Fill of 614.	
616	Fill	Compact pinkish yellow clay silt 10% sand.	0.31m				Deliberate infilling of feature with material from kiln/oven demolition.	
617	Cut	Linear	0.8m	0.7m	1.8m		Ditch aligned E-W.	
618	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.8m	0.7m	1.8m	Pottery, animal bone, worked flint	Fill of 617.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C.
619	Cut	Not defined		1.8m	5m		Cut for unexcavated feature/s. Filled by 620.	
620	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		1.8m	5m		Large deposit probably representing intercutting features.	
621	Skeleton	Inhumation.					Inhumation. Fill of 604.	Roman

**Trench 7****Summary – Length: 30m. Average depth: 0.8m. Aligned: E-W.**

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
701	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
702	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.9m				Deposit representing levelling of	ER

							earthworks?	
703	Deposit	Friable mid brown sandy clay silt					Geological horizon.	
704	Cut	Irregular linear					Geological depression filled by 702.	
705	Fill	Compact dark grey brown sandy clay		0.93m	1.64m	Pottery, animal bone	Same as 712.	Roman
706	Fill	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.29m	2m	1.9m	Animal bone	Fill of 707.	
707	Cut	Irregular linear	0.29m	2m	1.9m		Ill defined ditch aligned NE-SW. Filled by 706.	
708	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt	0.8m	2.6m	1.9	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 709.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> .
709	Cut	linear	0.8m	2.6m	1.9m		Ditch aligned NE-SW.	
710	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m	0.74m	1.9m		Fill of 711.	
711	Cut	Circular	0.3m	0.74m			Possible post hole.	
712	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		1m	1.9m	Pottery	Deposit representing ditch aligned N-S. Unexcavated.	Roman
713	Deposit	Mod compact mid-dark gray brown sandy silt		3.5m	1.9m	Pottery	Deposit representing N-S aligned ditch. Turns to W at northern extent. Unexcavated.	Roman
714	Deposit			0.25m	4m		Deposit representing E-W gully. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 8</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 1m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
801	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.4m			Pottery	Ploughsoil.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> .
802	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.5m-1.15m	1.8m	30m +	SF9	Deposit possibly representing ploughed banks associated with deep ditches 805, 814.	
803	Deposit	Compact yellow sandy silt					Geological horizon.	
804	Fill	Friable light grey sandy silt	0.55m	1.3m	1.8m	Pottery	Fill of 805.	IA
805	Cut	linear	0.65m	1.8m	1.8m		E-W aligned ditch. Turns to MW at western extent. Filled by 804.	
806	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.54m			Animal bone	Fill of 807.	
807	Cut	Linear	0.54m	1.8m	1.04m		E-W aligned ditch. Filled by 806.	
808	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.48m	1.1m	0.7m	SF7, animal bone	Fill of grave 809. Contained near complete vessel.	ER
809	Cut	Sub rectangular	0.48m	1.1m	0.7m		Grave cut filled by 808 and skeleton 810.	
810	Skeleton	Human remains					Inhumation. Only lower legs within trench.	Roman

811	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.76m	4.34m	0.6m	Pottery, animal bone	Upper fill of 814.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C
812	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m	4.34m	0.6m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 814.	Roman
813	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.63m	4.34m	0.6m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 814.	Roman
814	Cut	Linear	1.4m	5m			NE-SW aligned ditch.	
815	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand	0.15m	0.87m			Fill of 816.	
816	Cut	Linear	0.15m	0.87m	1.8m		E-W aligned ditch. Filled by 815.	
817	Fill	Mod compact mid yellow brown silty sand	0.07m	0.2m	0.2m		Fill of 818.	
818	Cut	Circular original	0.07m	0.2m	0.2m		Possible post hole or root disturbance.	
819	Fill	Mod compact mid yellow gray silty sandy	0.08m	0.2m	1.8m	Pottery	Fill of 820.	LIA
820	Cut	linear	0.08m	0.2m	1.8m		E-W aligned gully. Filled by 819.	
821	Fill	Mod compact Dark grey brown sandy silt	0.36m	2.67m	1.8m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 822.	
822	Cut	Linear	0.36m	2.67m	1.8m		E-W aligned ditch. Filled by 821.	
823	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.06	0.46m	0.6m		Fill of 824.	
824	Cut	Ovoid	0.6m	0.46m	0.6m		Small pit or root disturbance/animal burrow.	
825	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.05m	0.1m	0.1m		Fill of 826.	
826	Cut	Sub square	0.05m	0.1m	0.1m		Small square post-hole, possibly associated with grave 809.	
827	Layer	Mod compact light grey brown sandy silt	0.4m	1.1m	3.43m		Layer sealing grave 808, ditches 802 and 822	

### Trench 9

**Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.8m. Aligned: E-W.**

901	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt.	0.48m				Topsoil.	
902	Layer	Mod compact dark brown sandy silt	0.64m				Dumped deposit forming made ground.	
903	Deposit	Mod compact mid orange brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
904	Deposit	Mod compact dark grey silt, 5% organic particles	0.1m	1.8m	1.6m		Naturally accumulated silt indicating marshy conditions.	
905	Cut	Linear	0.08m	0.4m	3m		Geological anomaly.	

906	Fill	Mod compact mottled grey brow sandy silt	0.08m	0.4m	3m		Fill of 905.	
<b>Trench 10</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.65m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
1001	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Turf and topsoil.	
1002	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt	0.3m				Dumped deposit forming made ground.	
1003	Deposit	Mod compact light brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
1004	Cut	Linear	0.08m	0.9m	1.8m		E-W aligned shallow gully. Filled by 1005.	
1005	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.08m	0.9m	1.8m		Fill of 1004	
1006	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy clay		1.9m	1.9m		Deposit representing linear feature. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 11</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 28m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
1101	Layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt	0.3m			Pottery	Ploughsoil.	LIA
1102	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt	0.56m			Pottery	Subsoil.	
1103	Deposit	Mod compact mid reddish brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
1104	Cut	Linear	0.1m	0.76m	1.8m		N-S aligned ditch.	
1105	Fill	Compact light brown sandy silt	0.1m	0.76m	1.8m		Fill of 1104.	
1106	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		1.55m	1.4m		Geological anomaly. Unexcavated.	
1107	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		0.6m	1.8m		Furrow fill aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated.	
1108	Deposit	Same as 1107		0.4m	1.8m		Furrow fill aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated.	
1109	Deposit	Same as 1107		0.4m	1.8m		Furrow fill aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated.	
1110	Deposit	Same as 1107		0.35m	1.8m		Furrow fill aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated.	
1111	Deposit	Same as 1107		0.3m	1.8m		Furrow fill aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated.	
1112	Deposit	Same as 1107		0.32m	1.8m		Furrow fill aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 12</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
1201	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt	0.25m				Ploughsoil.	
1202	Layer	Mod compact light grey brown sandy silt	0.3m				Earlier ploughsoil.	
1203	Deposit	Mod compact mid red yellow silty sand					Geological horizon.	



1204	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.12m	0.16m	1.8m		Fill of 1205.	
1205	Cut	Linear, vertical sides flattish base.	0.12m	0.16m	1.8m		Possible beam slot. Filled by 1204.	
1206	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.28m	0.7m	1.1m		Fill of 1207.	Undated
1207	Cut	Circular	0.28m	0.7m	1.1m		Pit. Filled by 1206.	
1208	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.32m	0.84m	1.8m		Fill of 1209.	Undated
1209	Cut	Curving linear	0.32m	0.84m	1.8m		E-W aligned gully. Filled by 1210.	
1210	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt 15% manganese particles	0.2m				Fill of 1209.	
1211	Cut	Linear	0.18m	1m	1.8m		Possibly naturally formed erosion gully.	
1212	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		0.2m	1.8m		Deposit representing E-W aligned gully. Unexcavated	
1213	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		0.2m	1.8m		Deposit representing E-W aligned gully. Unexcavated	
1214	Deposit	Tenacious mid-dark grey sandy silt	0.3m	3m	1.8m		Alluvial deposit corresponding to dip in topography.	

**Trench 13****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.**

1300	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.22m				Ploughsoil.	
1301	Layer	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.2m				Deep ploughing.	
1302	Deposit	Light brownish yellow sand					Geological horizon.	
1303	Cut	Linear? Not fully defined within trench	0.42m				E-W aligned ditch. Identified within sondage.	
1304	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.18m			Pottery	Lower fill of 1303.	2 <sup>nd</sup> C
1305	Fill	Mod compact mid-dark grey sandy silt	0.2m				Upper fill of 1303.	ER
1306	Cut	Not fully defined within trench	0.52m				Pit or ditch? Identified within sondage.	
1307	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.56m			Animal one, Worked flint	Fill of 1306. Full extent not established.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C.
1308	Cut	Linear	0.42m	0.82m	1.8m		NE-SW aligned ditch. Filled by 1309.	
1309	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.42m	0.82m	1.8m		Fill of 1308.	
1310	Cut	Linear	0.32m	1m	2.4m		NE-SW aligned ditch. Parallel with 1308.	
1311	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.32m	1m	2.4m	Animal bone, worked flint	Fill of 1310.	

1312	Layer	Friable mottled grey/yellow sandy silt.	0.2m	15m	1.8m	Worked flint	Colluvial/alluvial layer.	
1313	Cut	Curving linear	0.2m	0.26m			NW-SE aligned ditch curving to NE at Eastern extent. Same as 1315.	
1314	Fill	Tenacious light blue grey silty clay, 10% sand. Frequent manganese particles.	0.28m	0.26m			Fill of 1313. Same as 1316.	
1315	Cut	Curving linear	0.22m	0.72m			NE-SW aligned ditch curving to NE at western extent. Same as 1313.	
1316	Fill	Tenacious light blue grey silty clay, 5 % sand.	0.22m	0.72m			Fill of 1315. Same as 1314.	
<b>Trench 14</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 28m. Average depth: 0.8m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
1401	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
1402	Layer	Compact mid brown clay silt	0.55m				Dumped deposit over area of natural spring to form- agricultural land. Same as 1403, 1406.	
1403	Layer	Compact mid brown clay silt	0.2m				Dumped deposit forming agricultural land. Same as 1402, 1406.	
1404	Deposit	Soft light yellowish brown sand					Geology at south end of trench.	
1405	Deposit	Soft light yellowish brown sand					Geological horizon. at north end of trench. Green algae formed on surface after c, 7 days indicating area of natural spring.	
1406	Layer	Compact mid-dark brown clay silt	0.3m				Dumped deposit over area of natural spring to form agricultural land. Same as 1402, 1403.	
<b>Trench 15</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.3m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
1500	Layer	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
1501	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt	0.35m				Earlier ploughsoil/plough interface.	
1502	Deposit	Soft mid yellow sand					Geological horizon..	
1503	Cut	Linear	0.5m	1.1m			WNW-ESE aligned ditch.	
1504	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.5m			Pottery, animal bone, worked flint	Fill of 1503.	LIA-ER
1505	Cut	Ovoid	0.31m	0.52m	2m		Large pit.	

1506	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.31m	0.52m	2m	Pottery	Primary silting of 1505.	Roman
1507	Cut	Ovoid	0.07m	0.52m	0.95		Pit/geological anomaly.	
1508	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.07m			Pottery	Fill of 1507.	Roman
1509	Cut	Amorphous		7.5m	1.8m		Undefined. Filled by 1510.	
1510	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		7.5m	1.8m		Deposit probably representing complex intercutting features. Fill of 1509. Unexcavated.	
1511	Cut	Circular?		0.6m	0.6m		Unexcavated. Filled by 1512.	
1512	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt. 3% reddish brown burnt clay.		0.6m	0.6m		Fill of 1511. Unexcavated.	
1513	deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt					Deposit representing NNE-SSW aligned ditch. Unexcavated.	

**Trench 16****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.4m. Aligned: N-S.**

1600	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.35m				Ploughsoil.	
1601	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.08				Ploughsoil/geology interface.	
1602	Deposit	Soft yellow orange sandy gravel					Geological horizon.	
1603	Cut	Linear		0.35m			Unexcavated. Filled by 1604.	
1604	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silts		0.35m			Fill of 1603. Unexcavated.	
1605	Cut	Linear	0.09m	0.3m	1m		Gully aligned E-W. Filled by 1606.	
1606	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.09m	0.3m	1m	Pottery	Fill of 1605.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C
1607	Cut	Linear		0.25m	1.7m		NE-SW aligned gully. Unexcavated.	
1608	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		0.25m	1.7m		Fill of 1607. Unexcavated.	
1609	Cut	Curving linear	0.22m	0.5m	7.6m		Possible house gully. Filled by 1610.	
1610	Fill	Mod compact greenish sandy silt	0.22m	0.5m	7.6m		Fill of 1610. Cut by 1611.	
1611	Cut	Linear	0.3m	0.5m	7.5m		Possible house gully. Re-cut of 1609. Filled by 1612.	
1612	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m	0.5m	7.5m		Fill of 1611. Cut by 1609.	
1613	Cut	Curving linear	0.28m	0.34m	3.8m		NE-SW aligned ditch curving to south. Truncated by 1615 on northern side. Filled by 1614.	
1614	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.28m	0.34m	3.8m		Fill of 1613. Cut by 1615.	

1615	Cut	Curving linear	0.22m	1.1m	3.8m		NW-SE aligned ditch curving to north. Truncates 1613 on southern side. Filled by 1616.	
1616	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.22m	1.1m	3.8m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 1615.	ER
1617	Cut	Linear		0.35m	2.25m		Gully. Unexcavated.	
1618	Fill	Mod compact light grey sandy silt		0.35m	2.25m		Fill of 1617. Unexcavated.	
1619	Cut	Ovoid	0.25m	0.8m	2.1m		Pit.	
1620	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.22m	0.8m	2.1m	Animal bone, SF8	Fill of 1619.	LBA-EIA
1621	Cut	Linear		0.25m	1.25m		Gully? Unexcavated. Filled by 1622.	
1622	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt		0.25m	1.25m		Fill of 1621.	
1623	Cut	Ovoid		0.9m	1.2m		Pit or post hole. Unexcavated. Filled by 1624.	
1624	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt		0.9m	1.2m		Fill of 1623.	
<b>Trench 17</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 30m. Average depth: 0.6m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
1701	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.5m				Ploughsoil.	
1702	Layer	Mod loose Mid grey sandy silt	0.22m	7m			Same as 1715.	
1703	Deposit	Mod compact (variable) mid yellow brown sandy silt 5-15% mixed gravels					Geological horizon.	
1704	Fill	Mod compact light grey brown sandy silt	0.22m	1.4m	1.8m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 1705.	
1705	Cut	Linear	0.22m	1.4m	1.8m		Shallow ditch/gully? Filled by 1704.	
1706	Fill	Very compact light grey sandy silt	0.58m	1.24m	1.8m	Animal bone, CBM, worked flint	Fill of 1707.	Roman
1707	Cut	Linear	0.48m	1.24m	1.8m		N-S aligned ditch. Filled by 1706.	
1708	Fill	Very compact light grey sandy silt	0.14m	0.8m	1.8m		Fill of 1709.	
1709	Cut	Linear	0.14m	0.8m	1.8m		NE-SW aligned gully.	
1710	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		0.5m	4m		Deposit representing E-W aligned ditch. Turns to south at western extent. Unexcavated.	
1711	Deposit	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt		0.4m	0.55m	Pottery	Irregular ill defined deposit. Possibly	Roman

							representing tree disturbance.	
1712	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		1.25m	1.9m	Pottery	Deposit representing curving linear ditch. Aligned N-S, gently curving to east at southern extent. Unexcavated.	Roman
1713	Deposit	Mod compact mid-dark grey sandy silt, 2% charcoal flecks, 1% burnt stones		0.3m	4.3m		Deposit representing house drainage gully. Unexcavated.	
1714	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt, 1% charcoal flecks		0.75m	1.8m		Deposit representing N-S aligned ditch. Unexcavated.	
1715	Layer	Mod loose mid grey sandy silt, 3% sub angular flints, 1% charcoal flecks, occasional yellow sandy patches	0.22m	7m			Deposit only seen to west of ditch 1704. Possibly represents ditch up-cast/bank. Plough disturbed? Similar to 1716.	
1716	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt, 2% yellow sandy patches	0.24m	7m			Deposit only seen to west of ditch 1704. Possibly ditch up-cast/bank. Similar to 1715.	

**Trench 18****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: E-W.**

1801	Layer	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.4m				Ploughsoil.	
1802	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.4m				Subsoil-ploughsoil/geology interface.	
1803	Deposit	Compact reddish brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.	
1804	Cut	Linear	0.36m	1m			N-S aligned ditch. Filled by 1805.	
1805	Fill	Mod compact mid yellow brown sandy silt	0.36m	1m		Pottery	Fill of 1804.	ER
1806	Cut	Linear	0.7m	2.6m	1.9m		E-W aligned ditch. Filled by 1807.	
1807	Fill	Compact mid greyish yellow sandy silt	0.7m	2.6m			Fill of 1806.	
1808	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		0.9m	1.8m		Deposit representing E-W aligned ditch. Unexcavated.	
1809	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		0.5m	1.8m		Deposit representing E-W aligned gully. Unexcavated.	

**Trench 19****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: E-W.**

1901	Layer	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.25m				Ploughsoil.	
1902	Layer	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.45m	6m		Brick, CBM (not retained)	Modern dumped deposit associated with raised track-way immediately to west of trench.	

1903	Deposit	Compact reddish brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.	
1904	Cut	Linear	0.3m	0.6m	1.8m		N-S aligned ditch. Filled by 1905.	
1905	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m	0.6m	1.8m	Animal bone	Fill of 1904.	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
1906	Cut	Linear	0.4m	0.6m	1.8m		Possible ditch. Alignment not determined. Filled by 1907.	
1907	Fill	Compact light greyish brown sandy silt	0.4m	0.6m	1.8m		Fill of 1906. Cut by 1908 to NE.	
1908	Cut	Linear	0.72m	1.2m	1.8m		NW-SE aligned ditch. Cuts 1907 to SW. Filled by 1909.	
1909	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.72m	1.2m	1.8m	Pottery	Fill of 1908. Cut by 1910 to NE.	LIA-ER
1910	Cut	Linear	0.58m	1.2m	1.8m		NW-SE aligned ditch. Cuts 1909. Re-cut of 1908. Filled by 1911.	
1911	Fill	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.58m	1.2m	1.8m	Pottery, animal bone, SF1, SF3, worked flint	Fill of 1910.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C
1912	Cut	Linear?	0.24m	0.8m	1.8m		Ill defined cut. Filled by 1913.	
1913	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt.	0.24m	0.8m	1.8m		Bioturbated geological horizon? Cut by 1914.	
1914	Cut	Linear	0.42m	1.3m	1.8m		N-S aligned boundary/enclosure ditch. Filled by 1915.	
1915	Fill	Compact dark grey sandy silt	0.42m	1.3m	1.8m	Pottery	Fill of 1914.	Roman
1916	Cut	Linear	0.24m				Western edge of deposits associated with natural spring. Filled by 1917.	
1917	Fill	Tenacious dark grey clay silt, 10% sand		7m		Pottery	Deposit formed by natural spring. Indicating marshy conditions.	Roman
<b>Trench 20</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.1m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
2000	Layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt	0.2m				Ploughsoil.	
2001	Layer	Compact dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.6m				Dumped deposit over area of natural spring to form current agricultural land.	
2002	Deposit	Soft light brown silty sand					Geological horizon.	
2003	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt		1.3m	1.8m		Fill of 2004. Unexcavated.	

2004	Cut	Linear		1.3m	1.8m		NW-SE aligned ditch? Unexcavated.	
2005	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt	0.1m	0.5m	1.8m		Fill of 2006.	
2006	Cut	Linear	0.1m	0.5m	1.8m		NE-SW aligned gully. Filled by 2007.	
2007	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.25m	0.9m	1.8m		Fill of 2006.	
2008	Cut	Irregular sub-rounded	0.17m	1.7m	1.8m		Tree root disturbance. Filled by 2007.	
2009	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.08m	1.1m	1.2m		Fill of 2010.	
2010	Cut	Amorphous	0.08m	1.1m	1.2m		Tree root disturbance.	
<b>Trench 21</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
2101	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
2102	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt	0.22m-0.4m				Dumped deposit over hollow in topography formed by spring to convert land for agriculture.	
2103	Layer	Friable mid-dark grey sandy silt, 6% manganese particles, 4% sub rounded flint (0.04m average)	0.28m-0.58m			Pottery, animal bone	Silting up of large ill defined hollow in topography probably indicating area of natural spring. Overlies 2105.	LIA
2104	Layer	Tenacious mid yellow clay silt, 5% manganese particles, frequent lenses of grey silt					Geological horizon. Heavily affected by rooting. Identified in sondage which rapidly flooded.	
2105	Layer	Friable mid grey sandy silt, 2% manganese particles, 2% sub angular flints, (0.04m average)	0.32m				Silting up of large ill defined hollow in topography probably indicating area of natural spring. Overlain by 2103. Seen in sondage E end of trench.	
<b>Trench 22</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
2200	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.38m				Turf and topsoil.	
2201	Layer	Loosely consolidated orange brown sandy clay, 60% bricks and rubble.	0.22m				Made ground. Civilisation of marshy area of natural springs.	1970s
2202	Layer	Tenacious dark grey sandy silt, 10% organic particles	0.25m				Buried soil horizon. High organic content indicates marshy conditions.	
2203	Layer	Tenacious mid grey clay silt, 5% sand.	0.14m				Alluvial deposit filling hollow of ditch 2205.	
2204	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.36m	0.4m	1.8m		Fill of 2205.	
2205	Cut	Liner	0.36m	0.4m	1.8m		NE-SW aligned ditch. Same as 2207.	

2206	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		2m	2.1m		Fill of 2207. Unexcavated. Same as 2204.	
2207	Cut	Linear		2m	2.1m		E-W aligned ditch. Filled by 2206. Unexcavated. Same as 2205.	
2208	Fill	Linear		2m	2.1m		Fill of 2209. Unexcavated.	
2209	Cut						NE-SW aligned feature. Probably land drain. Filled by 2208. Unexcavated.	
2210	Layer	Tenacious mid yellow clay silt, 5% manganese particles, frequent lenses of grey silt					Geological horizon.	
2211	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		1m	1.6m		Fill of 2212.	
2212	Cut	Not fully defined.		1m	1.6m		Possible pit or ditch. Filled by 2211.	
2213	Layer	Tenacious mid blue grey clay		0.18m			Deposit possibly representing levelling of extant banks associated with drainage ditches prior to the deposition of 2201.	
2214	Fill	Tenacious mid grey clay silt		0.3m	1.7m		Fill of 2215. Unexcavated.	
2215	Cut	Linear		0.3m	1.7m		NE-SW aligned feature. Possible land drain. Filled by 2214. Unexcavated.	
2216	Fill	Tenacious mid grey clay silt		0.4m	1.8m		Fill of 2217. Unexcavated.	
2217	Cut	Linear		0.4m	1.8m		E-W aligned feature. Possible land drain. Filled by 2216.	
2218	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt, 15% fired clay		0.4m	0.5m		Fill of 2219. Unexcavated.	
2219	Cut	Sub-rounded		0.4m	0.5m		Small pit/post hole?	

**Trench 23****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.**

2300	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Turf and topsoil.	
2301	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt	0.26m				Subsoil.	
2302	Layer	Compact pale grey silt					Geological horizon.	
2303	Cut	Linear		1.75m	3.7m		NE-SW aligned ditch. Filled by 2304. Unexcavated.	
2304	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		1.75m	3.7m		Fill of 2303. Unexcavated.	
2305	Cut	Undefined					Cut for pond. Filled by 2306.	
2306	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt					Fill of 2305.	
2307	Layer	Tenacious very dark grey clay silt, 15%	0.16m			Pottery	Alluvial deposit seen throughout trench	LIA



		sand/gravels					sections.
2308	Fill	Compact mottled orange brown sandy silt.	0.32m				Possibly deliberate backfilling of pond/shallow depression 2316. May represent levelling of ditch up-caste bank.
2309	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.22m				Secondary silting of 2311.
2310	Fill	Greenish blue grey silt, 15% sand, 4% gravels.	0.4m	4.3m	1.8m		Primary silting of 2311.
2311	Cut	Linear	0.62m	4.3m			Drainage ditch aligned E-W. Identified in sondage which rapidly flooded. Filled by 2310.
2312	Fill	Tenacious mottled grey brown sandy silt occasional sandy lenses	0.28m	0.45m		Animal bone	Possible deliberate infilling of feature. Fill of 2314.
2313	Fill	Mod compact dark grey sandy silt	0.15m	0.5m			Primary silting of 2314.
2314	Cut	Not fully defined	0.44m	0.5m			Pit, ditch or root disturbance.
2315	Fill	Mod compact dark grey sandy silt	0.08m	2.1m	1.9m		Fill of 2316.
2316	Cut	Cut for large ill defined feature	0.08m	2.1m	1.9m		Possibly the western edge of pond?

<b>Trench 24</b>							
<b>Summary – Length: 30m. Average depth: 0.75m. Aligned: N-S.</b>							
2400	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt, 15% mixed stones/gravels	0.3m				Turf and topsoil.
2401	Layer	Mod compact mid brown sandy silt, 5% mixed stones	0.48m				Deposit possibly representing earlier ploughsoil. Possibly dumped deposit to civilise/level land?
2402	Layer	Compact mid brown sandy silt, frequent manganese particles and root disturbance					Geological horizon.
2403	Cut	Linear	0.07m	0.26m	1.8m		E-W aligned gully. Filled by 2404.
2404	Fill	Tenacious light grey sandy silt	0.07m	0.26m	1.8m		Fill of 2403.
2405	Cut	Not defined	0.6m	8m	1.8m		Possible terrace/southern edge of pond. Filled by 2406.
2406	Fill	Mod compact dark grey sandy silt, 10% manganese particles	0.38m	8m	1.8m		Upper fill of 2405.
2407	Layer	Compact mid grey sandy silt, 20% mixed gravels and stones.	0.28m	4.4m			Possible dumped deposit infilling hollow left by 2411.
2408	Fill	Compact mottled grey yellow brown	0.18m	0.95m			Upper fill of 2411. Possibly represents

		sandy silt, 5% sandy gravel lenses.						deliberate infilling or bank erosion/slippage.	
2409	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.22m	0.9m				Lower fill of 2411.	
2410	Fill	Tenacious dark grey sandy silt	0.3m	2.6m			Animal bone	Silting of ditch 2411.	
2411	Cut	Linear	0.4m	2.6m				E-W aligned ditch. Filled by 2409, 2410.	
<b>Trench 25</b>									
<b>Summary – Length: 29.5m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.</b>									
2501	Layer	Friable mid grey sandy silt	0.3m					Turf and topsoil.	
2502	Layer	Firm mid-light brown sandy silt	0.7m					Possible dumped deposit filling gentle undulations in topography.	
2503	Layer	Compact light reddish brown sandy silt						Geological horizon.	
2504	Deposit	Compact mid brown sandy clay		0.8m	1.5m			Possible fill of feature or variation in geology.	
2505	Fill	Linear	0.4m	3.2m	3m			Fill of 2506.	
2506	Cut	Linear	0.4m	3.2m	3m			NE-SW aligned drainage ditch. Filled by 2505	
2507	Deposit	Linear		3m	1.9m			Deposit representing fill of ditch. Unexcavated.	
2508	Cut	Linear	0.08m	0.24m	4m			NE-SW aligned gully. Filled by 2509.	
2509	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.08m	0.24m	4m			Fill of 2508.	
2510	Layer	Soft dark grey brown silty clay	0.3m					Deposit representing silting of hollow in topography. Waterlogged.	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Finds</b>		<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Trench 26</b>									
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.5m. Aligned: E-W.</b>									
2601	Layer	Firm light grey brown sandy silt	0.3m					Ploughsoil.	
2602	Layer	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt	0.3m					Deposit corresponding to gentle dip in topography. Same as 2605.	
2603	Layer	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt						Geological horizon. Same as 2604.	
2604	Layer	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt						Geological horizon. Same as 2603 but waterlogged.	
<b>Trench 27</b>									
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.4m. Aligned: N-S.</b>									
2700	Layer	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.26m					Ploughsoil.	

2701	Layer	Compact light yellow sandy silt					Geological horizon.	
2702	Fill	Compact light brown sandy silt	0.24m	0.7m	0.7m		Fill of 2703.	
2703	Cut	Sub-rounded	0.24m	0.7m	0.7m		Shallow pit/post hole.	
<b>Trench 28</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.3m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
2800	Layer	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.28m				Ploughsoil	
2801	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.	
2802	Fill	Compact pale grey brown sandy silt		1.8m	2.15m		Fill of 2803.	
2803	Cut	Linear		1.8m	2.15m		Furrow.	
2804	Fill	Compact pale grey brown sandy silt		1.8m	2.9m		Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
2805	Fill	Same as 2804		1.8m	2.9m		Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 29</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29.5m. Average depth: 0.75m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
2901	Layer	Friable light grey sandy silt	0.16m				Ploughsoil.	
2902	Layer	Compact mid grey brown sandy clay	0.16m – 0.32m				Deliberate backfilling of pond/shallow depression. May represent levelling of ditch up-caste bank. Same as 2903.	
2903	Layer	Compact mid grey brown sandy clay	0.16m – 0.32m				Deliberate backfilling of pond/shallow depression. May represent levelling of ditch up-caste bank. Same as 2902.	
2904	Deposit	Compact very dark grey humic silt, 25% organic matter.	0.31m				Peat deposit formed in shallow depression, indicates area of natural spring.	
2905	Layer	Compact reddish brown silty sand. 20% grey mottling. 10% organic matter (roots)					Geological horizon. Sondage indicated this deposit contained roots to a depth of 0.6m. Indicates area of spring.	
<b>Trench 30</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 27.3m. Average depth: 0.6m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
3001	Layer	Friable mid-dark grey sandy silt	0.25m				Ploughsoil.	
3002	Layer	Friable mid brown clay silt	0.28m				Deliberate dump of re-deposited geology over marshy area of spring to form current agricultural horizon. Same as 3009, 3003.	
3003	Layer	Compact light grey brow clay silt, 10%	0.1m				Deliberate dump of re-deposited geology	

		sand, 10% greenish mottling.					over marshy area of spring. Same as 3009, 3002.	
3004	Layer	Soft light yellowish brown sand, 15% greenish silt mottling, 10% organic matter					Geological horizon in area of spring.	
3005	Fill	Compact dark grey sandy silt, rare stones	0.2m	0.4m	1m?	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 3006.	Roman
3006	Cut	Very ill defined linear	0.2m	0.4m	1m?		Shallow linear aligned E-W. Possible wheel rut? Filled by 3005.	
3007	Fill	Compact dark grey clay silt, 15% sand	0.35m	0.9m	13m	Pottery	Fill of 3008.	Roman
3008	Cut	Linear	0.35m	0.9m	13m		NW-SE aligned ditch. Filled by 3007.	
3009	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.18m				Deliberate dump of re-deposited geology over marshy area of spring to form current agricultural horizon. Same as 3002, 3003, 3010.	
3010	Layer	Compact light grey brow clay silt, 10% sand, 10% greenish mottling.					Deliberate dump of re-deposited geology over marshy area of spring to form current agricultural horizon. Same as 3002, 3003, 3009.	
Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 31</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
3101	Layer	Compact mid-light grey sandy silt	0.2m				Ploughsoil.	
3102	Layer	Mod compact mid-light grey brown	0.14m				Deliberate dump of re-deposited geology over marshy area of spring to form current agricultural horizon. Same as 3103.	
3103	Layer	Compact mid grey sandy silt, 15% orange brown mottling	0.22m				Deliberate dump of re-deposited geology over marshy area of spring to form current agricultural horizon. Same as 3102.	
3104	Layer	Compact dark grey brown sandy silt, 20% organic matter	0.32m				Deposit formed under marshy conditions indicating area of spring.	
3105	Layer	Compact dark reddish brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
3106	Layer	Compact dark grey sandy silt, 20% manganese particles	0.11m				Deposit seen in section.	
3107	Layer	Compact dark grey sandy silt, 20% manganese particles	1.1m				Deposit seen in section.	

3108	Layer	Compact mid yellow brown silty sand					Geological horizon. Same as 3109.
3109	Layer	Mod compact dark grey silty sand					Saturated geological horizon. Green algae formed on surface after few days. Same as 3108, 3110. Indicates area of natural spring.
3110	Layer	Compact grey green silty sand					Variation in geological horizon. Same as 3108, 3109.

**Trench 32****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.8m. Aligned: E-W.**

3201	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Plough soil.
3202	Layer	Compact light grey brown sandy silt	0.62m			Pottery	Subsoil. Post-med
3203	Layer	Compact reddish yellow silty clay					Geological horizon.
3204	Cut	Curving linear	0.32m	0.84m	1.8m		E-W aligned linear. Filled by 3205. Unexcavated.
3205	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt	0.32m	0.84m	1.8m		Fill of 3204.
3206	Cut	Linear	0.16m	0.8m	2.4m		Shallow ditch aligned NE-SW curving to SW at eastern extent.
3207	Fill	Compact dark brown sandy silt	0.16m	0.8m	2.4m		Fill of 3206.
3208	Cut	Linear	0.17m	0.3m	1.85m		NW-SE aligned gully. Filled by 3209.
3209	Fill	Compact dark grey brown sandy silt	0.17m	0.3m	1.28m		Fill of 3208. Cut by 3208.
3210	Cut	Ovoid	0.06m	1.36m	1.28m		Geological anomaly. Filled by 3211.
3211	Fill	Compact light brown sandy silt	0.06m	1.36m	1.28m		Fill of 3210.
3212	Deposit	Compact light brown sandy silt		0.40m	0.42m		Deposit representing small pit/post-hole. Unexcavated.
3213	Fill	Compact dark brow sandy silt		0.45m	0.80m		Fill of unexcavated feature.

**Trench 33****Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.7m. Aligned: E-W.**

3301	Layer	Friable mid grey brown humic sandy silt	0.39m				Ploughsoil.
3302	Layer	Loose light grey brown sandy silt	0.25m				Remnants of ridge and furrow.
3303	Layer	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.
3304	Deposit	Compact light grey brown sandy silt					Fill of furrows. Unexcavated.

**Trench 34****Summary – Length: 30m. Average depth: 0.5m. Aligned: N-S.**

3401	Layer	Friable light grey brown humic sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
3402	Layer	Compact yellowish brown clay silt					Geological horizon.	
3403	Deposit	Compact light brown sandy silt					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
3404	Deposit	As 3403					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
3405	Deposit	As 3403					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
3406	Deposit	As 3403					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 35</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.4m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
3501	Layer	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt	0.18m				Ploughsoil.	
3502	Layer	Loose/soft light yellow green silty sand	0.12m				Geological variation.	
3503	Layer	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.	
3504	Deposit	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt		0.8m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.	
3505	Deposit	As 3504		1.2m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.	
3506	Deposit	As 3504		0.8m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.	
3507	Deposit	As 3504		1.1m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.	
3508	Deposit	As 3504		0.8m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 36</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 30m. Average depth: 0.4m. Aligned: N-S.</b>								
3601	Layer	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
3602	Layer	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
3603	Deposit	Firm light yellow grey sandy silt.					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
<b>Trench 37</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 29.5m. Average depth: 0.3m. Aligned: E-W.</b>								
3701	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	0.25m				Ploughsoil.	
3702	Layer	Friable light reddish brown silty sand	0.01m				Plough disturbed geological interface.	
3703	Layer	Compact light reddish brown sand					Geological horizon.	
3704	Cut	Linear	0.18m	1.3m	1.8m		Furrow aligned N-S. Filled by 3705.	
3705	Fill	Compact mid greenish brown sandy silt	0.18m	1.3m	1.8m		Fill of 3704.	
3706	Fill	Compact mid grey silty sand					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	
3707	Fill	Compact mid grey silty sand					Fill of furrow. Unexcavated.	

<b>Trench 38</b>							
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.35m. Aligned: N-S.</b>							
3800	Layer	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.
3801	Layer	Firm mid grey clay silt	0.1m				Subsoil.
3802	Layer	Loose mid brownish yellow sandy silt/					Geological horizon.
<b>Trench 39</b>							
<b>Summary – Length: 29.6m. Average depth: 0.4m. Aligned: E-W.</b>							
3901	Layer	Friable light grey sandy silt	0.23m			Worked flint	Ploughsoil.
3902	Layer	Compact mottled light grey brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.
3903	Fill	Firm light grey sandy silt		1.3m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.
3904	Fill	As 3903		1.4m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.
3905	Fill	As 3903		1.1m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.
3906	Fill	As 3903		1.1m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.
3907	Fill	As 3903		1.1m			Fill of furrow aligned N-S. Unexcavated.
<b>Trench 40</b>							
<b>Summary – Length: 29.5m. Average depth: 0.4m. Aligned: N-S.</b>							
4001	Layer	Friable light grey sandy silt	0.24m				Ploughsoil.
4002	layer	Compact mottled mid grey brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.
4003	Fill	Firm light grey sandy silt		1m			Fill of furrow aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated.
4004	Fill	As 4003		0.7m			Fill of furrow aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated.
<b>Trench 41</b>							
<b>Summary – Length: 29m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: E-W.</b>							
4101	Layer	Friable light grey sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.
4102	layer	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt					Geological horizon.
<b>Trench 42</b>							
<b>Summary – Length: 38m. Average depth: 0.8m. Aligned: NW-SE. Notes: Contingency trench.</b>							
4201	Layer	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt	0.28m				Ploughsoil.
4202	Layer	Firm mid grey sandy silt, 3% sub angular flint 0.2m average	0.4m-0.5m			Pottery, CBM,	Homogenous grey deposit seen throughout trench sections. Possibly represents LIA-3 <sup>rd</sup> C.

						animal bone	ploughing flat of banks associated with ditch up-caste.	
4203	Layer	Mod compact mid yellow silty sand, frequent grey mottling and worm castes.					Geological horizon. Frequent worm castes, animal burrows, rooting.	
4204	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.3m				Primary silting of 4205.	
4205	Cut	Linear	0.5m	0.8m	2.5m		Ditch aligned N-S. Filled by 4205.	
4206	Fill	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.46m	0.8m	2m		Fill of 4207. Cut by 4209.	
4207	Cut	Linear	0.46m	0.8m	2m		Ditch aligned E-W. Filled by 4206.	
4208	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.7m	1.9m	2m		Fill of 4209.	
4209	Cut	Linear	0.7m	1.9m	2m		Ditch aligned E-W. Filled by 4208.	
4210	Deposit	Compact mid brown sandy silt, 2% yellow sandy lenses	0.16m				Deposit representing either ditch up-caste or disturbed geological horizon. Cut by 4211. Same as 4214, 4215, 4216, 4219.	
4211	Cut	Linear	0.2m	0.65m	1.2m		NW-SE aligned feature, possibly turning E? Filled by 4212.	
4212	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m	0.6m			Fill of 4211.	
4213	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt, 3% small sub angular stones.	0.4m				Same as 4202.	
4214	Layer	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt, occasional lenses of yellow sandy silt.	0.4				Disturbed geological horizon? Cut by 4205, 4207, 4209. Same as 4215, 4216, 4210, 4219.	
4215	Layer	As 4214	0.4				Same as 4210, 4214, 4216, 4219.	
4216	Layer	As 4214					Same as 4210, 4214, 4215, 4219.	
4217	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.46m				Upper fill of 4205.	
4218	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt		1.3m	1.8m		Deposit representing E-W aligned ditch. Unexcavated.	
4219	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey brown sandy silt with light brown mottling.		2.7m	1.8m		Same as 4210, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4219. distinct mottling. Disturbed geological horizon.	
<b>Trench 43</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 25m. Average depth: 0.5m. Aligned: N-S, NE-SW. Note: Contingency trench</b>								
4301	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m				Ploughsoil.	
4302	Layer	Compact pale brown clay silt 5-15% sub angular flints. Areas of flint gravel.					Variable geological horizon.	



4303	Cut	Circular	0.36m	2m	2m		Pit. Appears to cut 4311? Filled by 4304.
4304	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.36m	2m	2m		Fill of 4303.
4305	Cut	Circular	0.18m	0.6m	0.6m		Shallow pit. Filled by 4306.
4306	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.18m	0.6m	0.6m		Fill of 4305.
4307	Cut	Linear	0.3m	1.1m	1.8m		NW-SE aligned linear. Filled by 4308.
4308	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.3m	1.1m	1.8m		Fill of 4307.
4309	Deposit	Mod compact dark grey sandy silt, 5% sub angular flints, 5% charcoal flecks		0.9m	1.8m	Animal bone	Deposit representing upper fill of ditch. Unexcavated.
4310	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt		1.8m	2.5m		Deposit representing upper fill of E-W aligned linear and pit. Deposit undifferentiated. Unexcavated.
4311	Deposit	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt, 3% stones, 1% charcoal flecks		7.3m	2.6m		Deposit representing wide ditch or ditches. Appears to align with 814 in Tr 8 c, 20m to SW.
4312	Cut	Linear	0.26m	0.44m	2m		Ditch aligned NW-SE. Filled by 4313.
4313	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.26m	0.44m	2m		Fill of 4312. Cut by 4314.
4314	Cut	Linear	0.34m	0.8m	2m		NW-SE aligned ditch. Filled by 4315.
4315	Fill	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.34m	0.8m	2m	Animal bone	Fill of 4314.

**Trench 44****Summary – Length: 10m. Average depth: 0.6m. Aligned: E-W. Note: Contingency trench.**

4401	Layer	Firm mid grey sandy silt	0.24m			Pottery	Ploughsoil.	Mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> .
4402	Layer	Compact grey brown sandy silt, 5% brick fragments and rubble.					Deposit associated with modern raised track way to east of trench.	
4403	Layer	Compact orange sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
4404	Cut	Curving linear	0.42m	1.1m	5.5m		Ditch aligned E-W, curving to south at western extent. Cuts 4412. Filled by 4405.	
4405	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt	0.42m	1.1m	5.5m	Pottery	Fill of 4404.	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C
4406	Cut	Linear	0.35m	1m	1.8m		Ditch aligned N-S. Filled by 4407.	
4407	Fill	Compact grey brown sandy silt	0.35m	1m	1.8m	Pottery	Fill of 4406. Cut by 4408.	2 <sup>nd</sup> C
4408	Cut	Linear	0.44m	2.2m	1.8m		Ditch aligned N-S. Cuts 4407. Filled by 4409.	
4409	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.44m	2.2m	1.8m	Pottery, animal bone	Fill of 4408.	ER

4410	Cut	Circular (ill defined)	0.38m	0.7m	0.15m		Possible pit. Largely beyond excavation limits. Filled by 4413.	
4411	Cut	Not defined	0.35m	0.45m			Feature. Largely beyond excavation limits. Filled by 4412.	
4412	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.45m			Fill of 4411. Cut by 4404.	
4413	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt	0.38m	0.7m			Fill of 4410. Cut by 4414, 4406.	
4414	Cut	Linear?	0.18m	0.6m			Ditch aligned N-S. Cuts 4413. Filled by 4415.	
4415	Fill	Firm-hard light grey brown sandy silt	0.18m	0.6m		Animal bone	Fill of 4414.	
<b>Trench 45</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 10m. Average depth: 1m. Aligned: E-W. Note: Contingency trench.</b>								
4501	Layer	Mod compact mid grey sandy silt	0.32m				Turf and topsoil.	
4502	Layer	Mod loose mid brown silty sand, 60% mixed brick and rubble	0.25m			Brick	Made ground.	Mod
4503	Layer	Tenacious mid brown sandy silt, 10% sub angular flints	0.12m				Re-deposited geological deposit. Possibly represents levelled bank/s.	
4504	layer	Friable dark grey humic silt, 20% sand	0.15m				Buried topsoil horizon.	
4505	Layer	Tenacious mid grey sandy silt, 10% organic particles	0.12m				Alluvial deposit.	
4506	Layer	Compact light yellow brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.	
4507	Cut	linear		1.1m	3.3m		Ditch aligned N-S. Filled by 4508. Unexcavated.	
4508	Fill	Tenacious mid grey sandy silt, light yellow mottling		1.1m	3.3m		Fill of 4507.	
4509	Cut	Linear	0.32m	0.6m	10m		Drainage ditch aligned E-W.	
4510	Fill	Tenacious mid grey sandy silt	0.32m	0.6m	10m		Fill of 4509.	
<b>Trench 46</b>								
<b>Summary – Length: 24m. Average depth: 0.9m. Aligned: N-S. Note: Contingency trench.</b>								
4600	Layer	Friable light grey sandy chalk, 30% chalk rubble, 20% rubble.	0.52m				Dumped levelling deposit, thin turf and topsoil formed on surface.	
4601	Layer	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay	0.25m				Dumped levelling deposit.	
4602	Layer	Firm dark grey clay, yellow clay mottling	0.38m				Dumped levelling deposit.	
4603	Layer	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt, 20%	0.1m				Buried soil horizon.	

		organic particles					
4604	Layer	Firm dark brown clay silt	0.38m				Buried soil horizon.
4605	Layer	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay					Geological horizon.
4606	Cut	Linear	0.5m	1.1m	1.8m		Drainage ditch aligned E-W. Defines northern extent of marshy area and distinct drop in topography and floodplain to north. Filled by 4607.
4607	Fill	Liquid dark grey silty water, 20% leaves, 20% twigs	0.15m	1.1m	1.8m		Recently formed fill of 4606.
4608	Structure	Linear	0.15m	0.2m	1.8m		Base of wattle fence. Clearly recent.