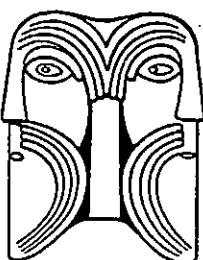


Berkshire Archaeology

THE

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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Source : SWK12630
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HARTLEY COURT FARM,
SHINFIELD, READING, BERKSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

JANUARY 1991

HARTLEY COURT FARM, GREAT LEA, SHINFIELD,
READING, BERKSHIRE
SU 705690

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT JAN 1991

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological assessment was carried out for Caversham Bridge Group by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on approximately 18 ha of land at Hartley Court Farm, Great Lea, Shinfield parish, near Reading, in advance of proposed development. It was conducted in accordance with the specification set by the Planning Department of Berkshire County Council. The work was carried out between November 20 and December 7 1990. At the time, the land was under pasture.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site (SU 705690 approx.) lies close to areas of known archaeological interest. At the Reading Business Park development site, on the land immediately north of the M4 motorway, extensive Roman and Bronze Age occupation, partly underlying floodplain alluvium, have been investigated. At Moore's Farm, Burghfield (1 km to the W), Bronze Age settlement has recently been revealed. Hartley Court Farm therefore lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential. Cropmarks in the W field of the Hartley Court Farm site suggested the presence of enclosures.

TOPOGRAPHY

The site comprised two large fields N and W of Hartley Court Farm (Fig. 1). The land is low-lying (38 - 41 m) and generally flat, but with a drop of 2-3 m from a Pleistocene terrace in the S, to the floodplain in the N quarter of the site. There are thus two quite distinct topographic zones separated by a scarp. Foudry Brook forms the W edge of the site, although two trenches were located on its W side (Tr 1 and 2). The M4 provides a recently-constructed N boundary.

The southern terrace is of mixed silt, sand and gravel geology, being predominantly silty in the E, and more gravelly in the W, with patches of clay also present. The floodplain is covered with alluvial clay of both Pleistocene and more recent origin. This varies in depth from only 0.2-0.3 m in the W area, where it covers a gravel 'island', deepening to 0.6 m or more in the N and E. A number of relict stream channels, of Pleistocene and more recent date, were encountered in these areas. These were presumably associated with the Foudry Brook.

STRATEGY

Machine Trenching (Fig. 1)

66 trenches, each 30 x 2 m in size, were excavated using a 360 degree excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Some of the larger archaeological features were also partly excavated by machine, and their sections cleaned by hand.

The trenches were located in a systematic fashion so as to sample the complete area. The coverage was marginally constricted on the E side of the W field where an access trackway and subsurface waterpipes made a strip of land about 10 m wide unavailable for investigation. In the E field, additional trenches (Tr 63 - 66) were excavated in order to refine the definition of areas of Roman and Bronze Age activity located in the centre and NW corner respectively of that field. The trenches represent a 2.2% sample of the site under investigation.

Sieving (Fig. 2)

In addition to the machine-dug trenches, a sieving strategy was adopted in the E field. At the end of each trench (excluding Tr 63 - 66) 0.5 x 0.5 m squares were hand-excavated through the topsoil, and the soil sifted through a 1 cm mesh. This was intended to help define areas of prehistoric activity. The high density of archaeological features found beneath the subsoil, however, made this strategy of doubtful value. With the agreement of the County Archaeological Officer it was not adopted in the W field.

Specialists

Dr Mark Robinson of Oxford University Environmental Laboratory visited the site to advice on environmental potential. His comments regarding palaeochannels and deposits of colluvium and alluvium are incorporated in this report. Andrew Brown commented on the worked flint. All other analysis has been provided by staff of Oxford Archaeological Unit.

RESULTS

A total of 198 archaeological features were discovered, of which 94 were investigated by hand-excavation in order to examine their character and obtain artefacts for dating. Appendix 1 is an inventory of all features by trench number/feature number. The last column indicates whether they were sampled by hand-excavation. Burnt flint is not included in the 'Finds' column. Artefacts were also obtained from soil layers within the trenches but these are excluded from Appendix 1.

SOILS

The soils on this site can be divided into two types; the silty loams on the terrace, and the clays on the floodplain.

Terrace soils

Generally speaking, the terrace soils consisted of a topsoil (20-30 cm of dark grey-brown sandy silt-loam), over a lighter brown or orange-brown silt-loam subsoil. The subsoil was variable in depth (10-40 cm) but patchy or non-existent along the NE terrace edge, where the overall soil depth was only 30 cm. It was quite compact, and very clean. Fragments of brick and tile found in some trenches point to its interpretation as a Post-Medieval soil accumulation. There is no evidence that it was ploughed.

The subsoil normally directly overlay natural silt/gravel, and sealed prehistoric, Roman and Medieval features. In some trenches it also sealed a darker greenish grey sandy silt, which might be the remains of a late-Roman or post-Roman ploughsoil, occasionally, in its turn, obscuring Roman features.

Where the terrace dropped onto the floodplain (Tr 45, 66, 20, 12), a colluvial accumulation of greyish brown sandy to clayey silt, up to 1 m deep, was encountered.

Floodplain

The floodplain sediments generally consisted of a very thin (10-15 cm) topsoil/turfline over a variable depth of light grey, clean, fine alluvial clay. In the E, this reached 0.5 m thick, directly overlying prehistoric features. In turn it overlay a far more compact, slightly silty grey clay with variable degrees of reddish brown iron staining, which is probably a Pleistocene alluvium. Towards the W the thinner alluvium was occasionally seen to overlie a thin gravelly horizon (10 cm thick), within a matrix of grey-brown clay. This sealed various archaeological features. Although there is no precise dating for these layers, an interpretation, based on an analogy with the Reading Business Park site, suggests a Roman ploughsoil overlying prehistoric features and sealed by post-Roman alluvium.

PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION (Figs 3 and 6)

The distributions of struck flints, burnt flint and prehistoric pottery from excavated features and colluvial deposits indicate an extensive spread of prehistoric occupation in both the E and W fields. Flint work was also found in the topsoil test-pits (Fig. 2).

The major concentrations of material occur along the edge of the terrace (particularly Tr 45, 66, 32, and 20), overlooking a relict stream course. There are also important concentrations in the S and SW area (Tr 39, 40 and 53). The pottery is coarse and very fragmentary, but indicates a Late Bronze Age date (c.1000-600 BC). The worked flint, however, is dominated by a Beaker Period assemblage (2000-1500 BC); also present were early Mesolithic microliths (Tr 40). These appeared to be in situ, and not redeposited.

The nature of the Late Bronze Age settlement proved difficult to characterize. A major concentration of pottery from a large

ditch (32/9) aligned parallel to the terrace edge, indicates domestic activity, but neither that trench, nor Tr 65 and 66, revealed any nearby features. The ditch itself was recut on at least two occasions, forming a feature in excess of 3 m wide and about 1.5 m deep, perhaps cut up against the terrace edge. This in itself suggests a possible defensive function.

The ditch could not be traced in any of the trenches to the SW. In Tr 66, to the NE, where the terrace edge falls away sharply, its function appears to have been served by the natural slope of the ground. The only other feature on the terrace edge of probable Late Bronze Age date is a N-S ditch (45/10), which had been buried by later colluvium.

In the W field, (particularly in Tr 20, and to a lesser extent in Tr 19), flint work and Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from terrace edge colluvium, but no archaeological features were found. In Tr 13 a quantity of burnt flint was recovered from the lowest colluvium, but there was no convincing evidence of prehistoric occupation.

Pottery of probable Late Bronze Age date was recovered from Tr 40 and Tr 29. Struck flints and a considerable quantity of burnt flint were also found in this area (including Tr 39), but it proved difficult to disentangle unequivocally Late Bronze Age features from the mass of Post-Medieval, Medieval and possibly Roman features. Prehistoric occupation extends northward into Tr 21 and 23, but again the picture is obscured by later activity.

In the S part of the site, a large quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery, together with burnt and struck flints, came from a deep feature (53/9), which might be a pit or a ditch terminal. It seems probable that this occupation extends under the present farm buildings.

At the E end of the field the density of finds was much lower, but a light prehistoric occupation is suggested. Whether the arrangement of ditches here are fields of the Late Bronze Age or relate to Roman occupation (or perhaps both) could not be resolved. Late Bronze Age pottery, however, was present in a prehistoric or Roman ploughsoil in a natural topographic hollow (Tr 47). This suggests the possibility of a better preservation of prehistoric features occupying the shallow declivity between Tr 47 and Tr 45.

A number of shallow ditches in the N area of the site, under the alluvium, are of probable Late Bronze Age date, although finds are almost entirely absent from this area. Tr 31 and 44 produced the greatest quantity of sub-alluvial burnt flint, and also a single Late Bronze Age potsherd. On the whole, this area is best interpreted as one of ditched fields and enclosures away from the main area of settlement.

ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION (Figs 4 and 6)

An extensive Romano-British site was discovered in the E field. It appears to be centred on the area around Tr 50, where a considerable quantity of late 3rd and 4th century material included fine-ware pottery, a brick and a roof-tile. Pits and/or post-holes were also found in this trench.

Away from this area a multitude of ditches and gullies suggest outlying enclosures, although many remained technically undated due to the paucity of finds. The possibility of Late Bronze Age fields here has already been mentioned. The ditches generally run NW-SE and SW-NE, probably forming a sub-rectangular pattern.

The evidence for an extension of the Romano-British settlement into the W field is rather tenuous. The general N-S alignment of ditches on the W side of the E field (Tr 36, 37, 38) perhaps suggest a boundary to the settlement. Some of the undated ditches in the E part of the W field may belong to this period. Romano-British coarse pottery from the extreme W side of the field (Tr 11, 12) indicates a Romano-British presence here, and it is clear that judgements concerning the extent of the settlement need to be made with some caution.

It should be noted that the sub-alluvial ditches (provisionally interpreted as Late Bronze Age) could also be Roman in date. The soil evidence for pre-alluvial ploughing (consistent with the situation on the Reading Business Park site) suggests that there might have been an arrangement of arable fields here during this period.

MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION (Fig. 5)

Occupation of the Medieval period was located in the W field, perhaps centring on a complex of ditches, pits and post-holes in Tr 23. Sporadic finds of pottery were found throughout this side of the terrace, but in the E field Medieval material was rare.

The range of features, which included shallow pits and gullies (eg. 13/6, 19/4, 40/8, 26/5, 23/26, 23/29), as well as more substantial ditches (Eg. 23/4, 23/6, 26/6-7, 39/7, 43/7), indicates a small settlement, rather than merely outlying paddocks and fields. No building stone was found.

The larger ditches tend to be oriented NW-SE and SW-NE, again suggesting sub-rectangular enclosures. The major field boundary(?) ditch, visible on air-photographs running SW from Tr 39, appears to belong to this period (39/8). The pottery indicates a date-range from the 12th to the 14th centuries.

POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION (Fig. 5)

The post-Medieval occupation is dense in the SW area of the site. Large quantities of brick and tile in the subsoil and underlying features here indicate the presence of demolished 17th-18th century building. This was presumably a farm building, or

buildings, connected with the "Old Farmhouse" adjacent to the SW corner of the field. Building foundations, however, were not encountered. Most of the features visible as cropmarks relate to this phase of occupation, although some (eg. in Tr 28 and 26) could not be located. Away from the area of settlement, occasional post-Medieval ditches relate to old field boundaries, one of which coincides closely with a land boundary marked on the 1842 Tithe Map (Tr 35 and 64).

COMMENT ON THE RESULTS

Reliability of field observations

The fieldwork was undertaken in generally good weather, with soil humidity close to the ideal for observing soil differences. However, the natural geology did present some problems in identifying features in the siltier areas where the earlier features in particular were hard to distinguish from the natural silt.

Particular difficulty was encountered in defining 32/9, the large Late Bronze Age ditch, which appeared as a far smaller feature on the surface, and also 21/12, whose edges proved hard to define even in section. It follows therefore that the geology presented a natural bias against the discovery of prehistoric features, and under excessively dry conditions these might become virtually invisible. After rain features tended to become obscured too.

The 'old alluvium' subsoil (Tr 30, 31, 44) presented peculiar problems in that features cut through it, silting up with the same material, were in some instances invisible from the surface from which they had been cut. It was not until this alluvium had been stripped off that they were seen cutting into the gravels. As this alluvium was not altogether removed in the machine-trenching, it is possible that some features in Tr 31 remained undetected.

Environmental potential

Despite the presence of archaeological features on the floodplain, none were deep enough to contain waterlogged material. The only sign of waterlogging came from the base of the palaeo-channel in Tr 16 and 44. No carbonised seeds or macro-plant remains were encountered, although a small number of features (13/6, 19/4, 48/6, 53/9) contained dark, carbon-flecked soils. The potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence does not seem to be unusually high.

Comment on overall interpretation

47.5% of archaeological features were examined by hand excavation, with a particular bias towards attempting to define

the prehistoric occupation, although an effort was also made to sample other phases, and to give an even spatial coverage. Little more was done to unexcavated features than recording their presence and collecting surface material. The paucity of finds was a problem in the E quarter of the site, where a high proportion of features were sample-excavated for dating purposes, but with limited success.

Redeposition of material in later features was particularly common in the W field, where quantities of burnt and struck flint turned up in features containing Medieval pottery (eg 19/4, 26/5, 39/7, 40/7). This will always be a difficulty in sites of dense multi-period occupation.

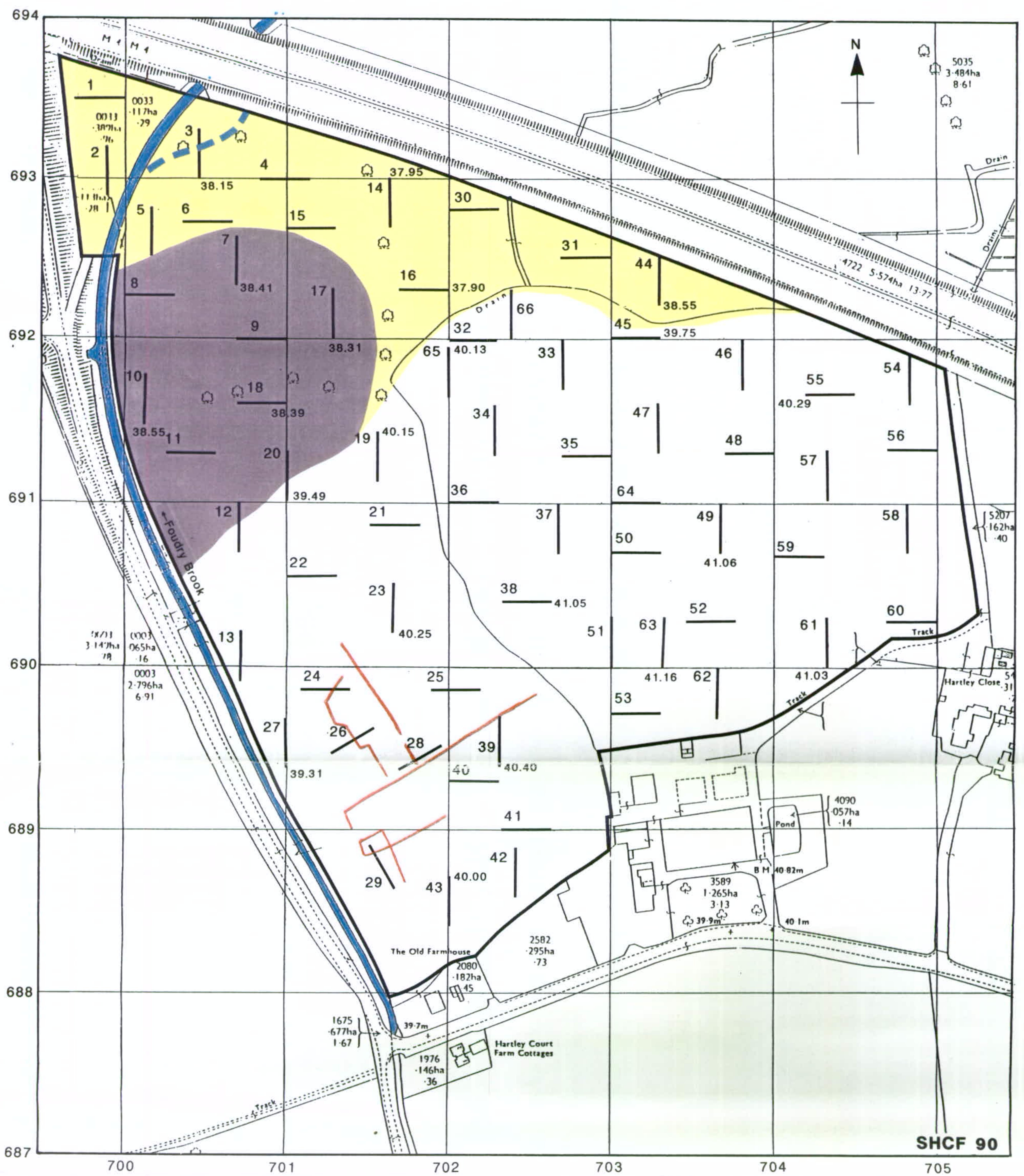
An effect of the density of Medieval and post-Medieval activity in the SW part of the site might have been to obscure or obliterate earlier occupation here. Thus the prehistoric and Roman occupation might be less circumscribed than the evidence indicates, and, for example, the Late Bronze Age features in Tr 29 may be less isolated than they appear.

The problem of intrusive material arose where post-Medieval and modern land-drains cut earlier features (eg 56/7). Land-drains were extremely common on the terrace land, being present in the vast majority of trenches. They were usually easy to identify, cutting the subsoil in narrow straight lines, but on occasion they were only located when the drain-pipe itself was uncovered.

SUMMARY

Even with the problems of intrusive and residual finds as discussed above, the assessment has identified areas of archaeological activity (Fig 7).

1. Evidence for early Mesolithic and late Neolithic activity was identified by the presence of flint artefacts. Flints of these periods appeared to be in situ in only one place (Tr 40).
2. A late Bronze Age settlement area with associated field systems was identified. The features had been truncated by later ploughing. No waterlogged deposits of this period were encountered and the potential for carbonized remains is not high.
3. A discrete Roman settlement and associated field system lie within the assessment area. The presence of roof tiles suggest that a substantial building formed part of the complex. Later ploughing has damaged the features and deposits. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains is not high; carbonized remains were not present in quantity and no waterlogged deposits were located.
4. The existence of a small Medieval settlement or isolated farmhouse west of the current farm can be suggested.



Trench location plan

ASSESSMENT TRENCH

CROPMARKS

— — — RELICT STREAM CHANNEL

ALLUVIUM

GRAVEL

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 100, and 200m.

fig 1

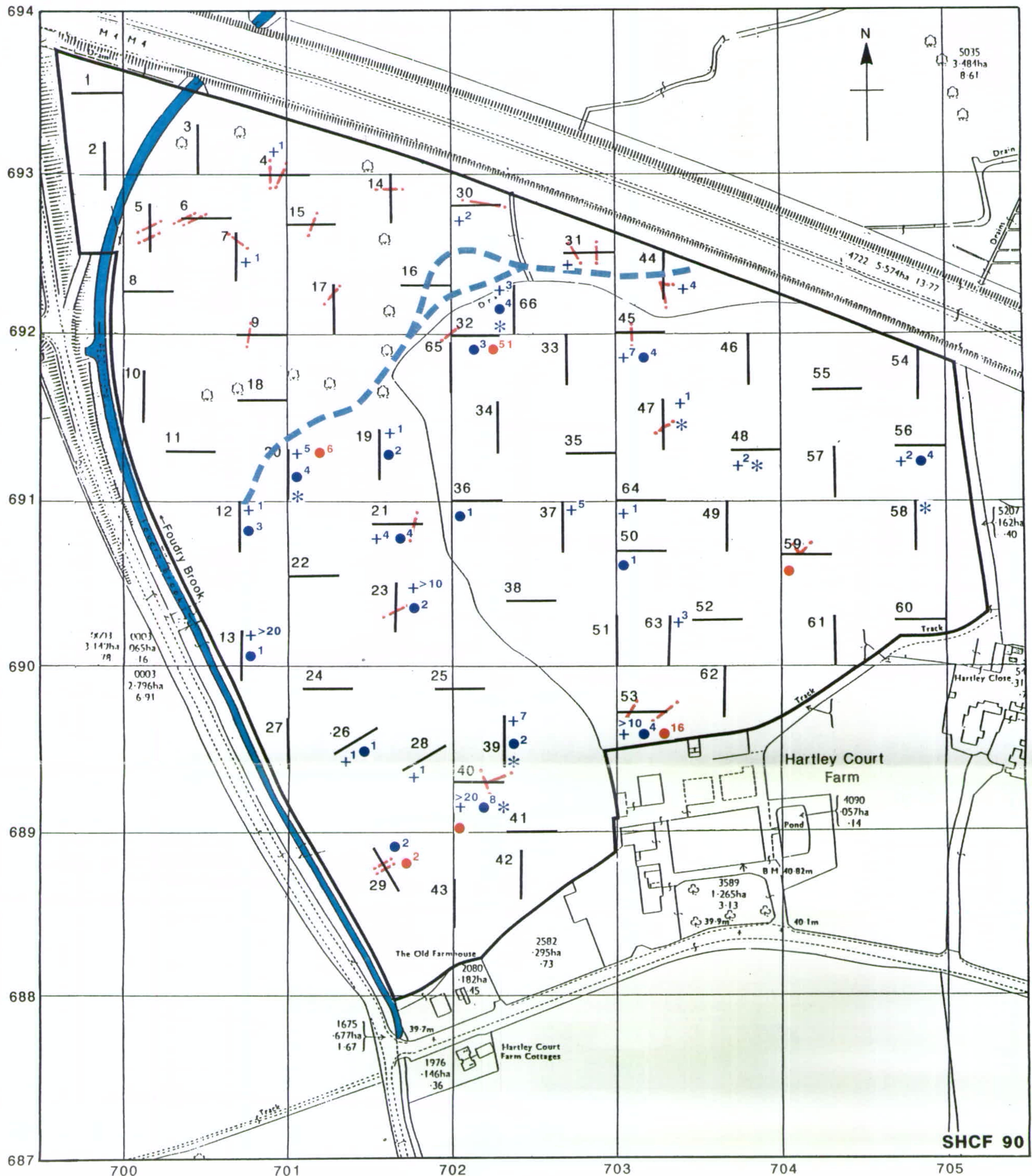


Results of sieved test pits

- KNAPPED FLINT (& QUANTITY)
- * FLINT CORE
- + BURNT FLINT
- MEDIEVAL POT SHERD

0 100 200m

fig 2




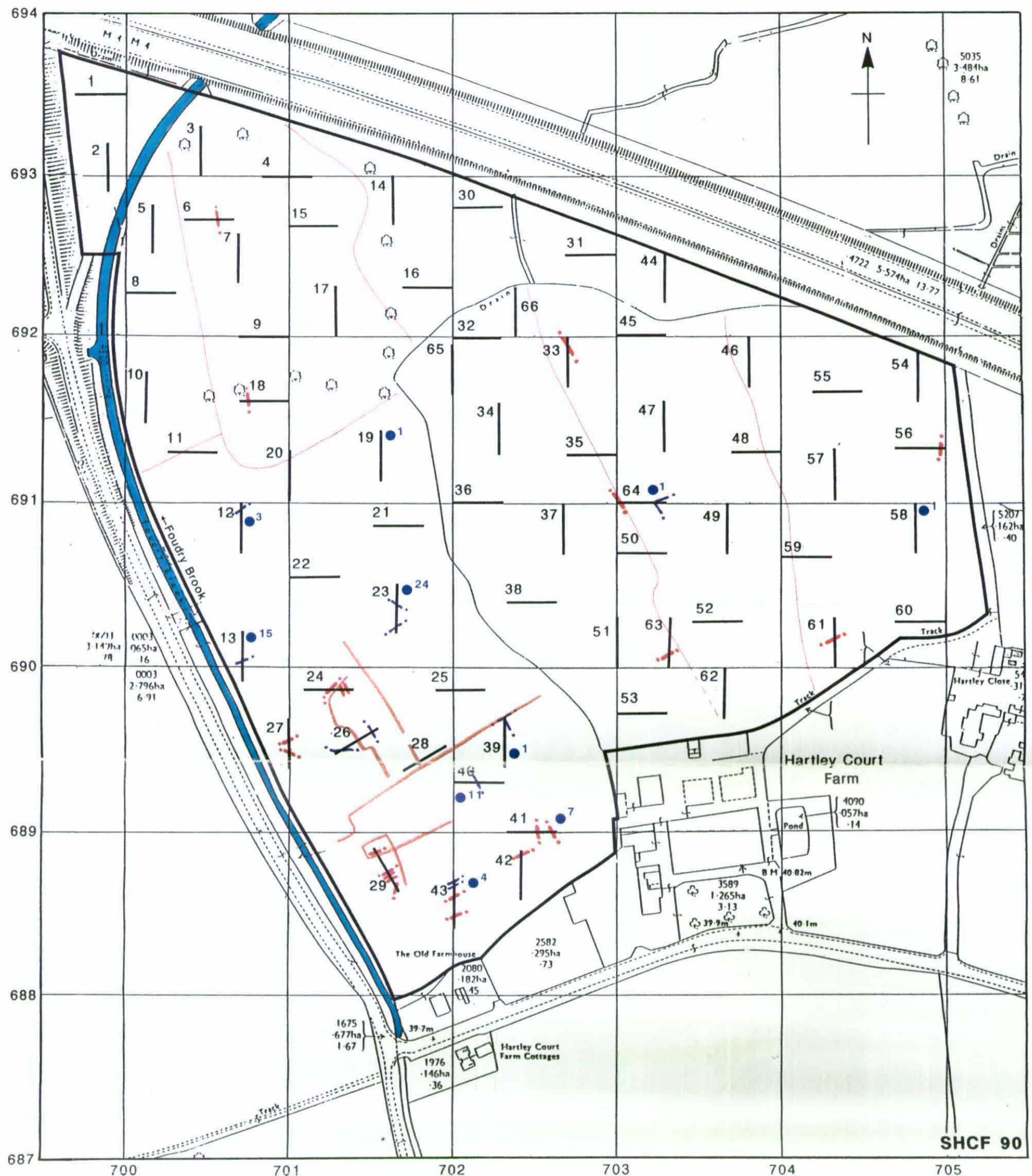
Distribution of prehistoric finds and features

- + BURNT FLINT (& QUANTITY)
- KNAPPED FLINT "
- * FLINT CORE "
- PREHISTORIC POT SHERD "
- POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC DITCH
- RELICT STREAM CHANNEL

0 100 200m

fig 3



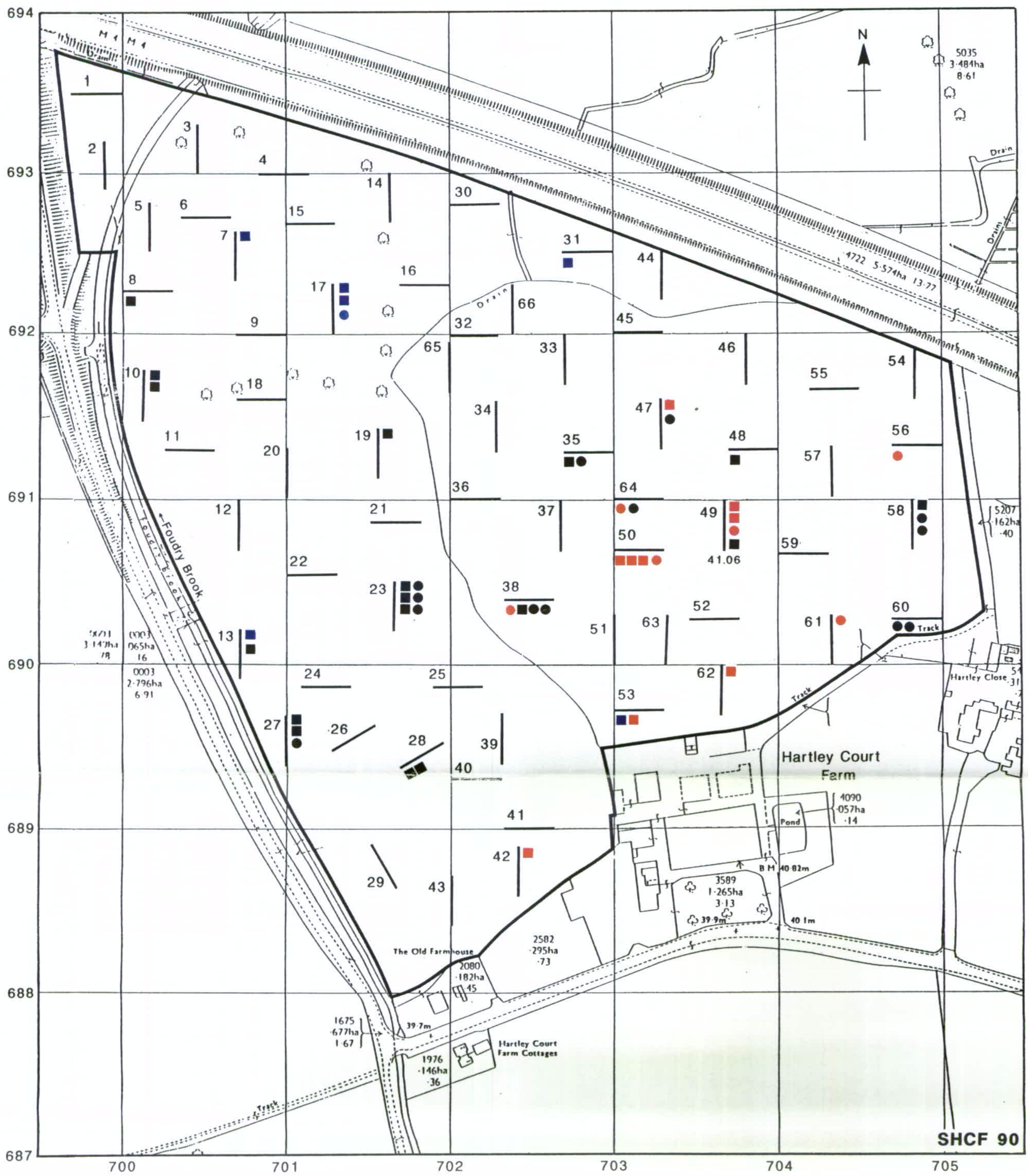


Medieval and Post-Medieval ditches

- MEDIEVAL DITCHES
- MEDIEVAL POT SHERD (& QUANTITY)
- POST-MEDIEVAL DITCHES
- FIELD BOUNDARIES MARKED ON 1842 TYTHE MAP
- CROPMARKS

0 100 200m

fig 5



Distribution of pits and post holes

- PIT
- POST-HOLE

BLUE: PREHISTORIC

RED: ROMAN

BLACK: OTHER

A horizontal scale bar with three major tick marks labeled '0', '100', and '200m' from left to right. The segment between '0' and '100' is filled with a dark grey color, while the segments between '100' and '200m' and beyond '200m' are white.

fig 6



Distribution of prehistoric finds and features



LATE BRONZE-AGE (LBA)
SETTLEMENT



LBA FIELD SYSTEM



ROMAN SETTLEMENT

+ BURNT FLINT (& QUANTITY)

● KNAPPED FLINT

" NB MOSTLY
LATE NEOLITHIC

* FLINT CORE

● PREHISTORIC POT SHERD

"

"

- - - POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC DITCH

- - - RELICT STREAM CHANNEL

0 100 200m

fig 7

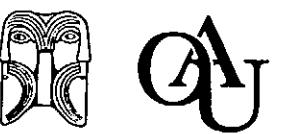
APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Trench	Type	Shape	Profile	Width	Depth	Finds	Date	Exc?
4/7	ditch?	linear	shallow	1.3	0.15		preh?	yes
4/13	ditch	linear	shallow	1.8	-		preh?	
5/4	ditch	linear	flat base	0.9	0.3	no	preh?	yes
5/6	gully	linear	U shape	0.5	0.2	no	preh?	yes
6/3	ditch	linear	bowl	0.7	0.2	no	preh?	yes
6/4	ditch	linear	bowl	0.9	0.2	no	preh?	yes
6/9	ditch	linear	U shape	1.5	0.6	brick	P-M	
7/3	pit	rect.?	?	?	0.3	no	preh?	yes
7/4	ditch	linear	bowl	1.5	0.4		preh?	yes
8/3	pit?	?	?	?	0.18	no	?	yes
9/5	ditch	linear	shallow	2.0	0.19	no	preh?	yes
10/3	pit?	round?	U shape	0.6	0.15	no	?	yes
10/4	pit?	round?	U shape	0.6	0.2	no	?	yes
11/4	ditch	linear	U shape	1.0	0.35	pot	Roman	yes
12/7	ditch	linear	U shape	0.9	0.3	pot	C12-13	yes
13/6	ditch/pit	?	shallow	1.4	0.2	pot, flint	C12-13	yes
13/7	ditch	linear	bowl	1.1	0.35	pot, tile	C12-13	yes
13/8	pit?	round	shallow	2.4	0.18	no	preh?	yes
14/5	ditch	linear	U shape	0.8	0.3	no	preh?	yes
15/4	ditches	linear	bowl	1.5	0.4	no	preh/Roman?	yes
17/4	ditch/	stream?	linear	shallow	1.8	0.25	no	?
17/5	pit?	?	flat base	?	0.25	no	preh?	yes
17/6	pit?	round	flat base	0.8	0.1	no	preh?	yes
17/8	P-H?	round	U shape	0.35	0.2	no	preh?	yes
18/4	ditch	linear	?	4.0	?	brick	P-M	
19/4	pit	round	shallow	1.3	0.2	flint, pot, tile	Med	yes
21/7	gully	linear	U shape	1.0	?	no	preh/Roman?	yes
21/8	gully	curved	bowl	0.25	0.08	no	preh/Roman?	yes
21/9	ditch	linear	bowl	0.7	0.22	no	preh/Roman?	yes
21/12	ditch	linear	?	?	0.7	flints	preh	yes
23/4	ditch?	linear	flat base	2.1	0.4	pot	C12-13	yes
23/6	ditch	linear	U shape	1.0	0.6	pot, bone	Med	yes
23/7	P-H?	round	?	0.16	?	-	?	
23/8	P-H?	?	?	0.3	?	-	?	
23/10	ditch	linear	irreg.	1.7	0.7	flints	preh?	yes
23/11	p-h?	round	?	0.3	?		?	
23/14	pit	?	flat base	1.7	0.4	no	Med?	yes
23/16	ditch	linear	flat base	1.8	0.34	no		yes
23/17	ditch	curved	bowl	0.8	0.34	pot	C12-13	yes
23/18	ditch	linear	?	0.8	?	-	?	
23/21	ditch/pit	?	?	?	?	iron obj	Med?	
23/25	gully	linear	U shape	0.3	0.2	no	?	yes
23/26	gully	linear	shallow	1.0	0.14	pot	Med	yes
23/28	gully	linear	U shape	0.5	0.36	no	?	yes
23/29	pit	round	shallow	0.6	0.08	pot	C12-13	yes

24/4	ditch	linear	?	2.0	?	pot	C17-18
24/5	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	-	P-M
24/6	ditch	linear	?	4.0	?	pot,iron	C17-18
25/5	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	-	?
25/10	ditch	linear	?	2.5	?	-	?
26/5	ditch	curved	shallow	1.5	0.2	flint, tile	Med? yes
26/6	ditch	linear	blunt V	2.8	1.0	tile	Med? yes
26/7	ditch	linear	blunt V	?	1.0	tile	Med? yes
27/4	p-h	round	U shape	0.55	0.1	no	?
27/5	pit	round	?	1.5	?		P-M
27/6	ditch	linear	?	1.4	?	brick	P-M
27/7	p-h	round	?	0.5	?	-	?
27/8	ditch	linear?	?	irreg.	?	brick	P-M
27/9	pit	rectang.	?	1.5-2.0	?	iron,pot,brick	P-M?
28/4	pit/ditch	?	?	0.8	?	bone	?
28/5	gully	linear	shallow	1.0	0.05	-	?
28/7	pit/ditch	?	?	2.0	?	-	?
28/8	gully	curved	?	0.8	?	-	?
29/4	ditch	linear	?	?	?	brick	P-M
29/5	gully	linear	?	0.5	?	brick	P-M
29/6	ditch	linear	?	3.0	?	tile	Med/P-M
29/7	gully	linear	?	1.0	?	flint	preh?
29/8	gully	linear	?	0.5	?	pot, flint, bone	preh?
29/10	ditch	linear	?	0.6	?	-	P-M
30/4	ditch	linear	U shape	1.1	0.4	no	preh? yes
30/6	ditch?	linear	?	?	0.55	no	?
31/4	ditch	linear	bowl	0.7	0.55	no	preh? yes
31/5	ditch/pit?	?	U shape	0.4	0.58	no	preh? yes
31/6	ditch	curved	shallow	1.0	0.58	pot	preh yes
32/9	ditch	linear	U shape	3.0+	1.5	pot, flint	preh yes
33/4	ditch	linear	?	1.5	?	-	P-M
34/4	ditch	linear	?	1.1	?	-	preh/Rom?
35/4	p-h?	round	?	0.4	?	-	?
35/5	ditch	linear	?	0.8	?		Med/P-M
35/7	ditch	linear	?	1.3	?	-	preh/Rom?
35/8	pit?	?	?	0.9	?	-	?
35/9	p-h?	round	?	0.3	?	-	?
36/5	ditch	linear	?	0.8	?	-	preh/Rom?
36/6	ditch	linear	U shape	0.4	0.25	flint	preh/Rom? yes
36/7	ditch	linear	U shape	0.8	0.35	pot	Roman yes
37/5	ditch	linear	?	1.6	?	-	Roman?
38/4	ditch	linear	?	1.5	?	-	Roman?
38/5	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	-	Roman?
38/6	pit?	round	?	0.8	?	-	?
38/7	p-h?	round	?	0.3	?	-	?
38/8	p-h?	round	?	0.4	?	-	?
38/9	ditch	linear	?	0.8	?	-	Roman?
38/10	p-h?	round	?	0.6	?	-	Roman?
38/12	ditch	linear	?	?	?	-	Roman?
39/4	ditch	linear	V shape	1.5	0.4	no	preh/Rom? yes
39/7	ditch	linear	bowl	1.8	0.5	pot, flint	Med yes
39/8	ditch	linear	U shape	?	0.6	no	Med? yes
40/4	ditch	linear	shallow	0.8	0.2	pot, flint	preh yes
40/5	ditch	linear	shallow	0.85	0.17	flint	preh yes

40/6	ditch	linear	shallow	0.8	0.1	no	preh?	yes
40/7	ditch	linear	U shape	1.4	0.56	pot, flint	C13-14	yes
40/8	ditch?	linear?	shallow	1.4	0.16	pot	Med	yes
40/9	ditch?	linear?	shallow	1.3	0.1	no	?	yes
41/4	ditch	linear	?	2.3	?	tile	P-M	
41/8	ditch	linear	?	5.0	?	pot, tile	P-M	
41/9	pit	round	?	1.6	?	brick	P-M	
42/4	ditch	linear	?	1.7	?	tile	P-M	
42/9	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	-	preh/Rom?	
42/10	pit/ditch	?	?	?	?	-	preh/Rom?	
43/5	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	brick, tile	P-M	
43/6	ditch	linear	?	1.5	?	pot	P-M	
43/7	ditch	linear	?	1.5	?	pot	C13-14	
44/7	ditch?	linear	?	1.1	?	-	preh?	
44/8	ditch?	linear	?	1.0	?	-	preh?	
44/9	ditch(es)	linear	shallow	?	?	no	preh?	
45/10	ditch	linear	V shape	1.1	0.62	pot, flint	preh	yes
47/3	ditch	linear	?	1.3	?	-	preh/Rom?	
47/4	gully	linear	?	0.4	?	-	preh/Rom?	
47/7	pit?	?	?	0.9	?	-	preh/Rom?	
47/8	feature?	irreg.	?	2.0	?	-	?	
47/9	p-h	round	U shape	0.3	0.15	no	?	yes
48/4	ditch(es)	curved	?	2.2	?	pot	Roman	yes
48/6	pit	oval	shallow	1.2	0.1	no	Rom/Med?	yes
49/6	pit/p-h	round	U shape	0.5	0.2	no	preh/Rom?	yes
49/7	ditch	linear	?	2.7	?	-	Roman?	
49/9	p-h?	oval	U shape	0.4	0.05	no	preh/Rom?	yes
49/10	pit	oval	U shape	0.4	0.07	no	preh/Rom?	yes
49/11	pit	oval	flat base	0.6	0.22	no	preh/Rom?	yes
50/5	gully	linear	?	0.5	?	-	Roman?	
50/6	gully	linear	?	0.4	?	-	Roman?	
50/8	gully?	linear	?	0.4	?	-	?	
50/10	ditch	linear	?	0.7	?	tile	Roman	
50/11	gully	linear	?	0.4	?	pot	Roman	
50/13	ditch	linear	?	0.6	?	-	Roman?	
50/14	gully	linear	?	0.5	?	-	Roman?	
50/15	p-h	round	?	0.5	?	-	Roman?	
50/16	pit	oval	?	1.0	?	-	Roman?	
50/17	pit(s)	irreg.	?	1.2	?	-	Roman?	
50/18	pit	oval	?	1.3	?	-	Roman?	
50/19	ditch	linear	shallow	0.9	0.25	pot, brick,		
						flint	Roman	yes
50/20	ditches	linear	?	2.0+	?	-	Roman?	
51/4	ditch(es)	linear	?	?	?	-	Roman?	
51/5	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	-	Roman?	
51/7	ditch(es)	linear	?	2.0	?	-	Roman?	
51/9	gully	linear	?	0.5	?	-	Roman?	
51/10	ditch	linear	?	0.9	?	-	Roman?	
51/11	ditch	linear	?	1.2	?	-	Roman?	
51/12	ditch	linear	?	0.6	?	-	Roman?	
52/5	ditch	linear	U shape	0.9	0.58	no	Roman?	yes
52/7	ditch	linear	?	1.1	?	-	Roman?	
52/8	ditch/pit	curved	?	0.9	?	-	Roman?	
52/13	ditch	linear	U shape	0.9	0.42	no	Roman?	yes

52/15	ditch	linear	?	1.6	?	-	Roman?
52/16	ditch	linear	?	1.8	?	-	Roman?
53/4	pit/ditch	?	?	?	?	-	preh?Rom?
53/8	ditch	linear	?	0.4	?	pot	preh
53/9	pit/ditch	?	bowl	2.5	1.0	pot, flint	preh yes
55/6	ditch	linear	bowl	1.1	0.4	no	preh/Rom? yes
55/8	ditch	linear	bowl	1.4	0.5	no	preh/Rom? yes
56/7	pit	oval	U shape	1.0	0.38	flint, tile	preh/Rom? yes
56/8	ditch	linear	?	0.8	?	-	P-M
56/9	p-h?	round	V shape	0.4	0.2	no	preh/Rom? yes
57/5	ditch	linear	bowl	1.7	0.6	no	preh/Rom? yes
57/8	ditch	linear	bowl	0.55	0.25	no	preh/Rom? yes
57/9	ditch	linear	bowl	1.5	0.4	no	preh/Rom? yes
58/5	p-h	round	bowl	0.34	0.11	no	?
58/6	ditch	linear	bowl	1.2	0.4	tile	Rom/Med yes
58/7	p-h	oval	flat base	0.5	0.25	pot	Med yes
58/9	pit	oval	shallow	0.5	0.14	no	preh - Med yes
58/11	ditch	linear	bowl	1.1	0.32	no	preh - Med yes
59/7	ditch	linear	U shape	0.7	0.3	no	preh? yes
59/8	ditch	linear	U shape	0.8	0.5	pot	preh? yes
60/3	p-h?	round	shallow	0.4	0.1	no	preh - Med yes
60/7	gully	linear	bowl	0.9	0.25	no	preh - Med yes
60/8	ditch	linear	bowl	1.8	0.5	no	preh - Med yes
60/9	gully	linear	shallow	1.2	0.12	no	preh - Med yes
60/10	ditch	linear	U shape	1.3	0.5	no	preh - Med yes
60/12	p-h?	round	bowl	0.45	0.16	no	preh - Med yes
61/4	ditch	linear	V shape	1.3	0.75	no	Roman? yes
61/5	p-h?	round	U shape	0.5	0.25	pot	Roman? yes
61/6	ditch	linear	bowl	0.7	0.3	no	P-M yes
61/7	gully	curved	bowl	0.4	0.2	no	preh - Med yes
61/8	ditch	linear	?	0.5	?	-	preh - Med
62/5	pit?	?	?	?	?	-	Roman?
62/6	ditch(es)	curved	bowl	3.0	0.5	frying-pan	Roman yes
62/8	ditch	linear	?	0.9	?	-	Roman?
63/4	ditch	linear	?	1.1	?	-	P-M
63/6	ditch	linear	?	3.0	?	-	Roman?
63/7	ditch	linear	?	1.0	?	-	Roman?
63/8	ditch	linear	flat base	2.0	0.54	pot, tile	Roman yes
64/4	ditch	linear	?	1.5	?	-	P-M
64/5	p-h	round	?	0.3	?	-	?
64/6	ditch	linear	?	0.6	?	-	preh/Rom?
64/8	ditch	linear	?	0.6	?	-	preh/Rom?
64/9	ditch	linear	?	0.8	?	-	preh/Rom?
64/12	p-h?	oval	?	0.5	?	-	preh/Rom?
64/13,14	ditch(es)	linear	shallow	?	?	pot	Med?



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