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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
JOINT SERVICE COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE
WATCHFIELD, SHRIVENHAM, OXFORDSHIRE**

Site Code WRMC 97

National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 257 907

AOC (Archaeology) Ltd

on behalf of:

Laing South East
for
Ministry of Defence

INTERIM REPORT ON FIELDS 1 and 2

June 1997

On Behalf of: Laing South East
Millbank house
171-185 Ewell Road
Surbiton
Surrey KT6 6AX

For Ministry of Defence

Prepared by : John Moore
David Tyler

Excavation by : David Tyler
Robert Cross
Paul Fitz
Peter Price
Peter Robinson
Jo Wainwright

Illustrations by : David Kenyon.

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Enquiries to : AOC (Archaeology) Ltd
40 Langham Street
London W1N 5RG

Tel. (0171) 436 1988
Fax. (0171) 436 1989

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Summary

Evaluation by trenching of this site established that significant areas of extensive and intensive archaeological activity are present as generally indicated by the previous investigations to the north in 1989 and the more recent geophysical surveys.

Field 1 lying in the west of the investigation area contains features of the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic transition phase confined to the crest of the ridge. The Mid Iron Age settlement continues southwards into Field 1 again mainly limited to higher ground. A small area of medieval activity is present in the south east corner of Field 1.

Within the north east part of Field 2 is a small farmstead dating from the late Iron Age/early Roman transition period and extending into the earlier Roman period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

- 1.1.1 A detailed application has been submitted to extend the facilities at the Joint Service Command and Staff College at Watchfield, Shrivenham. This includes the construction of 290 new dwellings, sports facilities, a new joint Services Command and Staff College, car parking and road infrastructure. Due to the presence of known sites of archaeological interest within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development, and in line with PPG 16, the County Archaeological Services, on behalf of the local planning authority, has requested that an archaeological evaluation of the application site is undertaken to confirm the presence/absence and significance of any remains, so that the impact of the proposed development can be assessed.
- 1.1.2 The first stage of the evaluation in the form of a non-invasive assessment by geophysical survey was undertaken in March 1997. This established that potential significant archaeological remains existed within the application site. The result was that a second stage of evaluation by trenching was required to determine the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of the remains so that their significance could be determined. Accordingly the County Archaeological Services produced a *Brief* (CAS) for this second stage. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 1997) was prepared by AOC (Archaeology) Ltd proposing a method for meeting the aims of this second stage evaluation and for establishing the significance of any archaeological remains found in relation to proposals for development of the site.
- 1.1.3 The second stage of evaluation was undertaken by AOC (Archaeology) Ltd for Laing South East on behalf of the Ministry of Defence. Fieldwork was undertaken during May 1997.

1.2 Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the north side of Watchfield/Shrivenham and to the south of the B4508, Majors Road. The area is currently arable and was under cereal crop (in Fields 1, 3 & 4) standing 0.30-0.70m high at the time of the investigation. Field 2 was

in set-aside. The site lies at approximately 100-106m OD. The subsoil here is ferruginous sand and clay of the Corallian Beds, which overlies the Corallian Limestone on which Watchfield village is situated. Iron pan was found on earlier investigations just to the north and west. This had formed as a result of a perched water table and periodic waterlogging. However the cutting for the A420 Shrivenham by-pass has altered groundwater conditions since 1983.

- 1.2.2 The area of the site covered by the evaluation was 19.7ha covering three fields and part of a fourth. The extreme western part of the area covered by the evaluation is some 5m higher than the eastern side of Field 1 and the whole of Field 2 and is a crest of a ridge. Field 4 is some 7m lower than the level of Field 2. For the purposes of this evaluation the fields have been numbered 1 to 4 from west to east.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 During the construction of the Shrivenham by-pass several Anglo-Saxon burials were disturbed. Subsequent excavations at that time recorded further inhumations as well as settlement features of the early-middle iron age and a scatter of Mesolithic and late neolithic-early bronze age flints. Further work to define the extent of the site has been carried out since. In 1983 and 1992 geophysical work was undertaken to the north and south of the by-pass. These established that the site extended for at least 3 ha (Bartlett 1985, Linford & Payne 1992). These surveys coupled with stripping of certain areas in 1989 established the limits of the main part of the cemetery and further defined the dating of the prehistoric site. The main part of the cemetery is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (20602).
- 1.3.2 Excavations in 1989 found that the Anglo-Saxon and Iron Age features, clearly defined by their darker fill, were cut into a horizon of orange-brown sandy clay loam which proved to be a buried soil, truncated by medieval and later ploughing, surviving up to 0.15m thick over the natural. It had been disturbed by worms, root action, and ploughing and contained Mesolithic, late Neolithic-early Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval material, all probably residual or intrusive. Pre-Iron Age features were barely recognisable against this horizon (appearing as areas of slightly denser mottling), but clearly visible against the natural when excavated (Scull 1992, 133). Topsoil over the features varied in depth from 0.15m to 0.40m, being deeper towards the south and east downslope from the crest of the ridge.
- 1.3.3 The investigations on, and adjacent to, the by-pass recovered 54 Mesolithic or probably Mesolithic flints. Although all are residual, i.e. not found in their original disposal situation, the quantity and range of debitage and implements indicate that the site was occupied, probably as a short stay camp, in the later Mesolithic period (Scull 1992, 141). Tingle (1991, 37-38) has argued from the results of systematic surface collection that Mesolithic activity in the region was based on the Corallian or the Upper Thames Valley rather than on the Berkshire Downs. The evidence for Mesolithic activity at Watchfield would conform to this suggested pattern.
- 1.3.4 The excavations revealed a ditch and a post hole of Neolithic-early Bronze Age date to the north of the by-pass while a further major linear feature and a very nebulous

area of mottling was found to the south of the by-pass in Trench 5. It is thought that other anomalies detected by geophysical survey may belong to this period (Scull 1992, 145) and that the scatter of anomalies in Area C of the 1992 survey, south of Majors Road and within the present evaluation Field 1 could represent a focus of pre-Iron Age occupation or activity (Scull 1992, 145). The recent geophysical survey, as stage one of this evaluation (Bartlett 1997), confirmed that the anomalies detected in 1992 extend into Field 1 and cover the western third to half of the field. These anomalies cover most of the higher ground at the west side of the field. The magnetic susceptibility survey confirms this distribution of activity, with a distinct area of high readings corresponding to the magnetometer findings.

- 1.3.5 The earlier excavations revealed an early-middle Iron Age settlement characterised by large rectangular enclosures and small sub-rectangular enclosures. While not proven it is thought that some arcs of post holes belong to post-ring houses. The main part of this settlement appears to lie to the north of this application site. The geophysical survey appears to have defined the south east corner of an enclosure with perhaps a double ditch on the south side defining a drove. A further ditch would appear to extend south westwards from this corner. A possible parallel feature was thought to lie to the west belonging to a further enclosure separated from the northern one by a drove. However the majority of the anomalies in this west side of Field 1 are discrete and while similar to other anomalies within the settlement they are without the smaller enclosures apparently characteristic of the Iron Age settlement. This was thought perhaps to reinforce Scull's argument for a pre-Iron Age focus of activity south of the main Iron Age activity centre (AOC 1997). The east side of the Iron Age site appeared to be defined by the east side of the northern enclosure and the ditch running south west from its south east corner. There is no evidence for later iron age activity in the area, and pottery from the ploughsoil, probably derived from manuring, suggests that the site was ploughed in the Romano-British period. The site of a Romano-British building is known in the grounds of the Royal College of Military Science which may be near the south east corner of Field 3 close to geophysical anomalies j (Bartlett 1997).
- 1.3.6 The investigations on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery revealed 48 inhumations and two cremations. No other type of feature from this period was detected. The western and southern limits of the cemetery were clearly established from Trench 5 of the 1989 work while Trench 6 further to the east contained the two cremations and an infant burial suggesting that these lay beyond the southeast margin of the main focus of inhumations. Extrapolation from the observed density of graves in Trench 5 suggests that there were originally c. 300-350 burials. It was thought possible that some cremations might continue into the extreme north of Field 1, just south of Majors Road and possibly within the south eastern corner of the northern Iron Age enclosure. It had been suggested that some of the positive anomalies identified in Area C during the magnetometer survey might have been graves (Linford and Payne 1992), and if so supporting the suggestion of a second cemetery. Scull (1992, 159) argued that many of the anomalies were too large to be identified convincingly as graves, and all are of a considerable distance from the nearest attested burials.

- 1.3.7 The recent geophysical survey (Bartlett 1997) had identified areas of potential archaeological interest which were targeted in this stage of evaluation. In addition to the potential areas of interest other areas were tested to either prove that the apparent lack of archaeological interest was correct or to examine areas where possible later activity had masked the response of earlier activities to the survey.

2 STRATEGY

2.1 Research design

The research aims were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 1997) and are repeated here.

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains throughout the entire site.

- 2.1.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

- 2.1.3 To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.

- 2.1.4 For the Mesolithic period:

- to determine whether any features of this period survive later activities on this site
- to determine the extent of the lithic scatter in order to define the size of the activity area
- to determine whether any features of this period survive later activities on this site

- 2.1.5 For the Neolithic-early Bronze Age:

- do the anomalies in the west side of Field 1 belong to a pre-iron age settlement of this period?
- if so, is it an unenclosed settlement?
- are there remains of buildings?
- are the possible pits for storage or rubbish disposal?
- if not settlement, then ritual/ceremonial?
- what was the duration of the activity?
- can the activity extent be defined?
- is there a sub-rectangular enclosure, formed by short lengths of ditch, present in the extreme western part of the field (more apparent on the plot of Area C, 1992 survey)?
- are there linear boundaries present in the form of pit alignments or segmented ditches as possibly suggested by the 1997 survey?

- 2.1.6 For the Iron Age:

- are the apparent continuous linear features related to a second large enclosure south of the one investigated in the 1989 excavations?

- if so, are the two enclosures separated by a drove?
- are there any discrete features associated with this possible southern enclosure?
- is its function similar to the northern enclosure?
- are smaller sub-rectangular enclosures present that have not been detected by geophysical survey?
- are unenclosed post-ring houses present?
- is there a linear boundary running south eastwards from the detected southern limit of the east boundary of the possible southern enclosure?
- can the extent of the iron age activity be determined
- are there satellite activity areas to the main focus?

2.1.7 For the Anglo-Saxon:

- does the subsidiary area of infant inhumations and cremations extend into Field 1?
- is there a second cemetery in Field 1?
- is there any evidence for contemporary settlement or landuse?

2.1.8 For Field 1:

- are the magnetically disturbed areas of a & b of recent origin or are they of much earlier date?
- is the linear pattern found by the survey in the east of the field caused by ridge and furrow cultivation on two different alignments?
- are the anomalies which are relatively weak in the east of the field caused by differences in depth of topsoil?

2.1.9 For Field 2:

- are the broad parallel markings in the west of the field representative of better preserved or more deeply silted furrows than those found in Field 1?
- are the parallel linear features at the east side of the field modern field drains?
- what date are the apparent linear magnetic anomalies which probably represent ditched enclosures with pits and other associated features?
- what was the function of this area of apparent archaeological activity?
- is this site contemporary with any other activity centre in the proposed development site?
- if so, what is the relationship between them and why are they physically separate?
- what is the extent of the activity in the extreme east of the field and does it extend eastwards into Field 3 where the west side of Field 3 is disturbed to such an extent that contemporary features would not show on the survey?

2.1.10 For Field 3:

- does the site in the east of Field 2 extend into the west side of this field?
- do anomalies d & e form two sides of a large enclosure?
- is there a smaller enclosure at f, and is there a further one to the east separated from f by a drove?

- what function did these enclosures perform?
- are there contemporary small discrete features internal to the enclosures?
- are the anomalies around g of archaeological significance?
- are there ditches and/or enclosures at h?
- do the anomalies at k represent pits, and if so, are there other associated features?
- are there ditches and/or enclosures at j, and if so, are they related to the Roman building which is noted on the OS maps within the present college site?
- does the extensive modern disturbances in the field mask earlier features, especially where adjacent to areas of potential identified by the 1997 survey?

2.1.11 For Field 4:

- is the ditch m of ancient origin?
- are the features noted on aerial photographs lying in the northern part of the field of recent origin?
- is the southern half of the field devoid of archaeology as the survey suggests?

2.1.12 To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

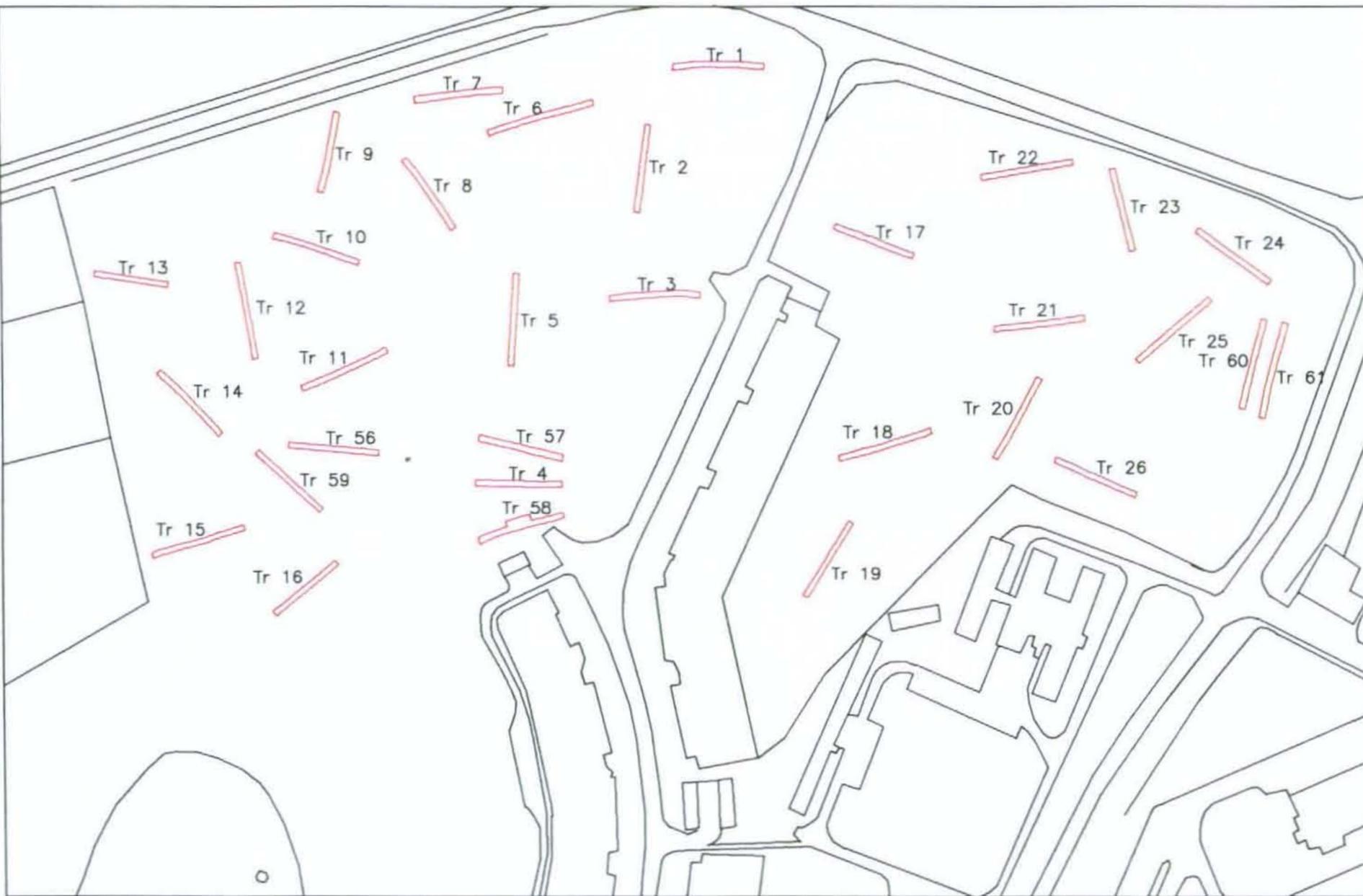
2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation area was subjected to a geophysical survey using the combined methods of magnetometer survey and magnetic susceptibility testing. The report (Bartlett 1997) identified several areas of archaeological potential. It was decided to test these areas and confirm the apparent blank areas by trenching (see *Research Aims* above).

2.2.2 The *Brief* (CAS 1997) established the strategy for the second stage evaluation, defining the percentage sample of the fields to be examined by trenching. Each trench was to be c. 30m in length and 1.65m wide mechanically excavated down to the natural subsoil. Subsequent examination of features in the majority of cases was to be by hand excavation. The *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 1997) defined trench locations based on the examination of particular, or areas of, magnetic anomalies. Additional trenches were located in areas which were apparently devoid of archaeological potential.

2.2.3 A 13 tonne 360° tracked excavator equipped with a 6' toothless bucket was used for the excavation and backfilling of the trenches. A few large linear features, particularly in Field 3 were mechanically excavated. Trench lengths excavated ranged between 28 and 38m. Widths varied between 1.90m and 2.30m.

2.2.4 The proposed sample level was for a 2% sample of Fields 1, 2 and 3 with a 1% sample of Field 4 resulting in 16 trenches in Field 1, 10 in Field 2, 21 in Field 3, and 8 in Field 4. Four extra trenches were excavated in Field 1 to define the extent of some unexpected activity while a further two were opened up in Field 2. In total 61 trenches were excavated (Fig. 1 & 7) Trench positions were located using a EDM total station.



Watchfield, Shrivenham.
 Figure 1: Trench Locations Fields 1 & 2

Scale: 1:2500	ADC (Archaeology) Ltd. 40 Langham St. London W1N 5RG.
Drawn: D Kenyon	



- 2.2.5 Provision was made for post-excavation analysis and reports to Level 3 as outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (1991)*.
- 2.2.6 The work was carried out in accordance with the *Brief* prepared by the County Archaeological Services as well as to the standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994). The work was monitored by Mr. Hugh Coddington of the County Archaeological Services and views on the relative importance of the remains were expressed by Mr. Paul Jefferys and Mr. Rob Perrin of English Heritage.
- 2.2.7 Standard AOC (Archaeology) Ltd. techniques were used throughout, involving the completion of written context sheets for each deposit and cut encountered, with scale plans and/or section drawings where appropriate. Levels for trenches and some contexts were established relative to a height above Ordnance Datum, based on a temporary bench mark, the height of which was established from a nearby O.S. spot height. A full photographic record was also made, using black and white and colour slide film. The trenches were backfilled following completion of the appropriate records and inspection by the County Archaeological Services.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Soils

- 3.1.1 Across the site the natural varied enormously reflecting the mixed nature of the ferruginous sand and clay of the Corallian Beds which overlie Corallian Limestone. The crest and slope of the hill in Field 1 was a sandy silty clay varying in colour from mid brown to mid to dark yellow brown. The eastern part of Tr. 6, Tr. 1-4, 57 & 58 had a natural subsoil of clay.
- 3.1.2 In Field 2 Tr. 19 was over a clay subsoil with sands and sandstone in Tr. 22-25 whilst elsewhere the natural was predominately a clay silt with varying degrees of clay fraction.

3.2 Archaeology

Field 1

3.2.1 Trenches 1 - 3, 5

No features of archaeological interest were found in these trenches. The natural subsoil varied between clay in the west end of Tr. 1, Tr. 3 & 5 and silty clay in Tr. 2 and the east end of Tr. 1. The ploughsoil varied between 0.22m and 0.32m in thickness but was generally c. 0.30m.

The geophysical anomalies a & b were found to be mole drains. Remains of ridge and furrow were found in Tr. 1-3 orientated NNW-SSE as suggested by the geophysical survey. Post-medieval pottery was found in what has been interpreted as a tree throw hole in Tr. 1 (009/010), while small sherds of medieval pottery were found in some of the furrows in Tr. 3.

Watchfield, Shrivenham.

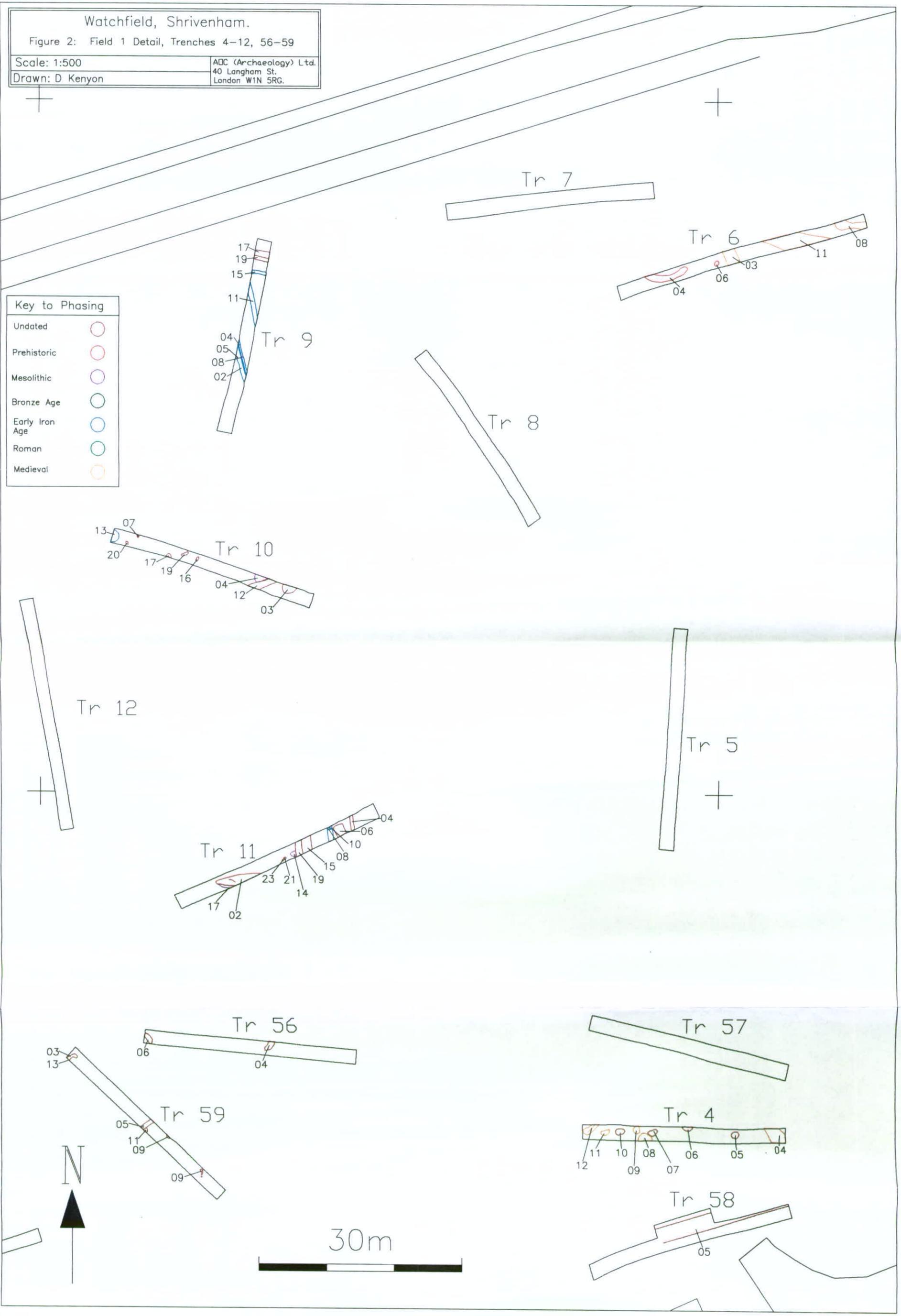
Figure 2: Field 1 Detail, Trenches 4-12, 56-59

Scale: 1:500

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London W1N 5RG.

Drawn: D Kenyon

Key to Phasing	
Undated	○
Prehistoric	○
Mesolithic	○
Bronze Age	○
Early Iron Age	○
Roman	○
Medieval	○



A sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the ploughsoil in Tr. 2 while from the machine excavated spoil in Tr. 5 a sherd of Roman greyware and two of medieval date were recovered.

3.2.2 Trenches 4, 57, 58. (Fig. 2)

Trench 4 contained several features in an area where geophysical survey had suggested was devoid of potential archaeological remains. For this reason two additional trenches (57 & 58) were opened up in attempt to define the extent of this activity.

Within Tr. 4 was a V-shaped ditch (012) orientated NE-SW butt ending (014 may have been part of this butt end). The severely truncated ditch survived 0.21m wide and 0.06m deep. 014 contained 9 sherds of medieval pottery and one possible Roman sherd. Several other severely truncated features were discovered. The amount of pottery recovered from the machining suggests that they were man-made although their depth (all less than 0.10m) makes it difficult to confirm this. A pit (009) of 0.50m diameter had been disturbed by a mole drain and produced 2 sherds of medieval pottery, while five other probable pits (006-008, 010, 011) and a probable post hole (005) survived along the length of the trench. 008 & 009 both contained medieval pottery.

While Tr. 57, to the north of Tr. 4, appeared devoid of archaeology a ditch existed in Tr. 58. This ran along part of the length of the trench, for 18m, with its northern edge lying under the trench edge. Later work exposed the full width of this feature clearly showing it to be a ditch with a surviving width of 2.20m. Its depth was 0.20m and it had an uneven base. Two flint flakes and an end scrapper were recovered from Tr. 58. They could belong to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. From the ditch came 2 sherds of medieval pottery and a post-medieval sherd. The ditch is aligned on a field boundary further to the west and it is assumed that this feature represents an earlier medieval field boundary that survived into the post-medieval period.

A furrow orientated ENE-WSW was found at the western end of the trench. The natural in all three trenches was clay. The ploughsoil averaged c. 0.30m in depth and several plough marks were visible in the surface of the natural clay in Tr. 57.

3.2.3 Trenches 6 - 8. (Fig. 2)

This contained a curving ditch (004), with a length of 6.5m within the trench. Its width was 0.7m and it had a depth of 0.28m with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 4). It had a butt end to the east suggesting an entrance on this side away from the prevailing wind. It would appear to be similar to the small sub-rectangular enclosures seen in the main northern enclosure excavated across the road. Its fill contained a burnt flint flake. The fill of a pit (006) lying just outside and to the east of the curving ditch contained a quantity of animal bone (numerous pieces of a single eroded cattle horn core fragment mixed with a number of smaller skull and unidentifiable fragments), including some very small burnt fragments. The pit had a diameter of 0.70m, a depth of 0.17m and was a steep sided U-shape in profile. This trench was excavated in the lee of a slight knoll which would have afforded some protection from the prevailing wind. The two flints found in the two features are undiagnostic and thus do not provide a date for this

occupation. Within the bases of two furrows fragments of fired clay of probable prehistoric date were recovered along with a sherd of prehistoric date.

Further remains of ridge and furrow on the same orientation as those in Tr. 1-3 were found.

No remains were found in Tr. 7 other than a small flint flake. The proximity to the tree line had resulted in the soils being desiccated which may have prevented the recognition of features. Further mole drains were located in Tr. 8. A further flint flake was recovered from one of the mole drains.

The natural subsoil in Tr. 7 & 8 was a sandy silt while that in Tr. 6 was a clay.

3.2.4 Trenches 9 -11. (Fig. 2)

Trench 9 was positioned to cut across the south ditch of the northern Iron Age enclosure as located by the geophysical survey. In addition to the ditch which is orientated WNW-ESE the magnetometer survey located another linear feature immediately adjacent to and to the north. Machining of this trench was not easy in that initially features were not identifiable until part of the natural subsoil was removed. Where this was not done, in the central section, features become apparent after two days exposure to the elements.

At the north end of the trench the enclosure ditch and associated feature identified from the geophysical survey were found orientated WNW-ESE. Ditch 015 is probably the enclosure ditch, 0.78m wide and 0.50m deep with steep sides and a narrow flat bottom (Fig. 4). The fill contained a horizon of burnt stone near the top of the surviving feature. Within this feature were 15 sherds of MIA pottery. Above, the ploughsoil 020 (part of the ridge and furrow) was slightly more stony showing that the feature had been truncated by later ploughing. 1.70m to the north of 015 was a recut feature although its was not possible to discern which was the earlier cut. Cut 019 was smaller and to the south of cut 016. The former was V-shaped surviving 0.42m wide and 0.25m deep while the latter was broader, more U-shaped and 0.80m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 4). They were found cut into a 'subsoil' 009 - a sandy silty clay containing frequent flint nodules and occasional charcoal fragments. The origin of this deposit is unknown but may represent the lower part of a prehistoric soil. This material overlay 012 - a natural sandy clay.

To the south of these ditches and on a totally different orientation are parallel ditches/gullies which would appear to be the same as those in Tr. 11 further to the south. 9/002 and 9/004 appear to be the remains of features possibly containing a palisade(s). 002 was 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep with sides at 60° and a flat bottom while 004 immediately adjacent to 002 was 0.30m wide and only 0.05m deep with a flat bottom. The hand excavated section across the features revealed a post position (006) on the south west side of 002 and a similar feature (008) in the base of 004. While both features were not fully excavated, 006 was straight sided and at least 0.13m deep while 008 had slightly tapering sides with a depth of at least 0.09m. It is possible that the stakeholes relate to a structure at right angles to the gullies (although no further ones were seen on this alignment within the trench width) and their location

within the gullies is coincidental. Within Tr. 11 the two corresponding linear features were 008 surviving 0.40m wide and 0.21m deep and 010, 0.30m wide and 0.09m deep. The profile of the former is different to that in Tr. 9 in that it is a shallow V-shape while 11/010 is a shallow rounded profile (Fig. 4). No post positions were found in the hand excavated section across the features. A possible flint flake was recovered from the fill of 9/002 while two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery came from 11/008.

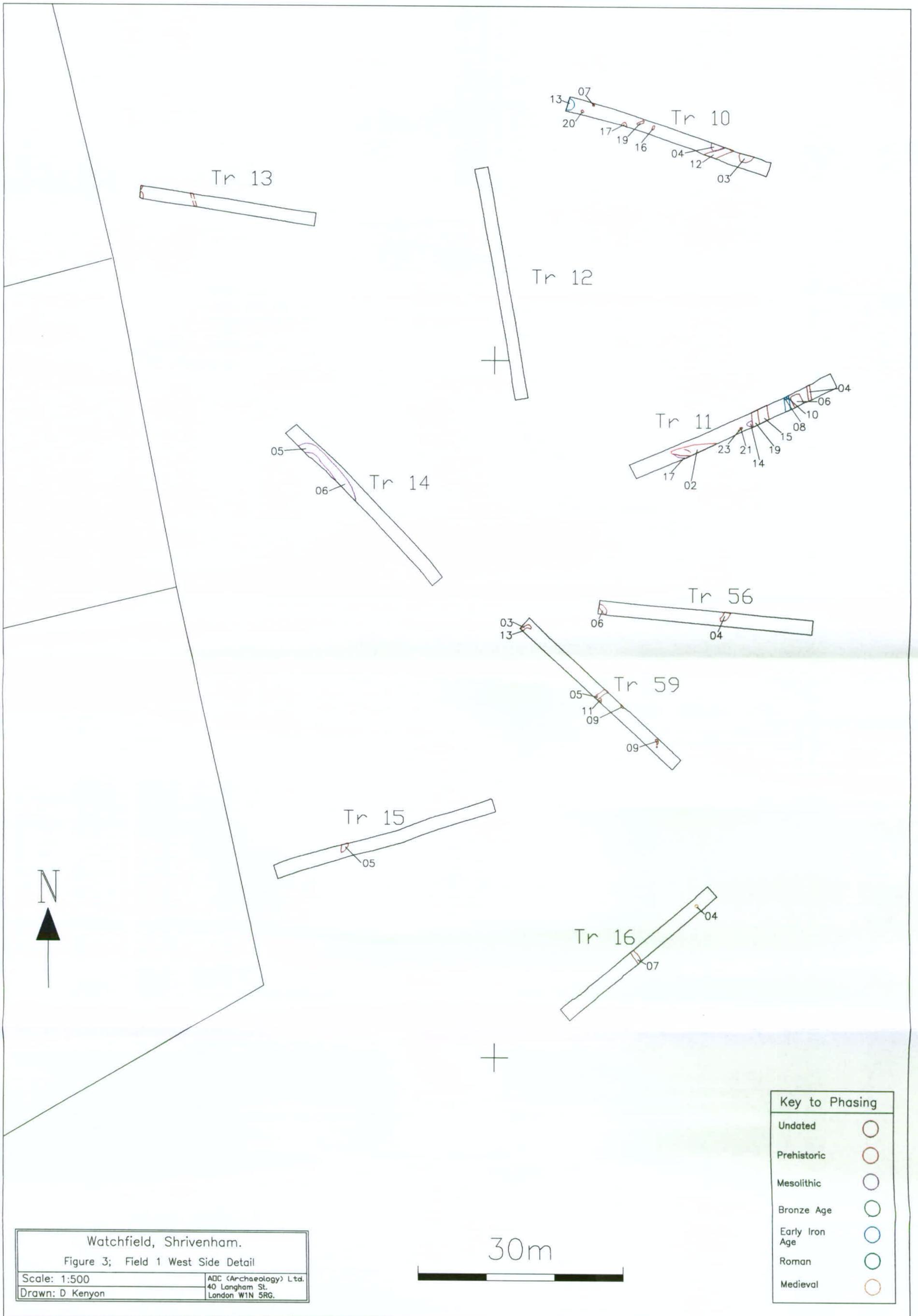
To the north of 9/002 & 004 and east of 11/008 & 010 i.e. external to the postulated curving circuit of these features was a further ditch (9/011, 11/004). This was 0.40-0.65m wide and 0.08-0.16m deep. Both sections excavated across the two segments exposed revealed rounded U-shaped profiles. The distance between this feature and the postulated palisade features was 2.5-2.8m. The fill of 9/011 contained a sherd dated to the MIA.

Two additional trenches to the south of Tr. 11 were excavated in an attempt to locate the continuation of the double gully and the 'external' ditch. The collection of the three features was not located in Tr. 56 & 59 although a ditch in 59 could be a continuation of one of the features (see 3.2.5 below).

Within Tr. 11 a further ditch was found parallel to the aforementioned features. This (019) was on the postulated internal side and was 1.12m wide and 0.31m deep with a U-shaped profile. This feature was cut into a deposit (015) - a silty clay similar to the natural subsoil, which sealed a pit (014) 0.80m in diameter and 0.11m deep, containing 16 Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint flakes.

Between the outer ditch and the two 'palisade' ditches was part of a pit (006) which was 1.15m wide and 0.12m deep with a rounded profile. Further west was a ditch (002) on yet another alignment (E-W) which continued across the trench as traces of it were seen in the north section. This one was 1.5m wide and 0.12m deep and it cut what is either a ditch or a pit (017) - 0.80m wide and 0.11m deep. The latter contained 5 Mesolithic- Early Neolithic flints. The fill (001) of ditch 002 contained a retouched flint. Two post holes (023 & 021) were found, the latter 0.08m deep, the other unexcavated.

Trench 10 contained one ditch (012), 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep orientated NE-SW and several possible features. This ditch contained 9 flints (7 flakes-1 burnt, and 2 chips) and a small sherd of medieval pottery, the last probably being intrusive given the nature of the fill. Two probable pits (005 & 017) contained flints (the two from 005 being Mesolithic-early Neolithic while the one from 017 is probably of a similar date) while nothing was found in the section across a further one (003). All these pit-like features were filled with mid reddish brown slightly sandy clayey silt similar to other small patches which have been interpreted as natural features-burrows or root holes (e.g. 016, 019) and similar to the fills of two post holes 007 and 020 (probable) and a horse burial (013). This last was found at the west end of the trench only partially in the machined length. This feature was not completely excavated; enough being dug to define the use of the pit. A flake was also recovered from this pit.



Watchfield, Shrivenham.
 Figure 3; Field 1 West Side Detail
 Scale: 1:500
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The natural in these three trenches varied between a mid brown orange to mid/dark yellow brown sandy silty clay to sandy clay. This was overlain by an old ploughsoil (part of the medieval ploughing) in Tr. 10 (020) which varied in depth between 0.10m and 0.45m. An old ploughsoil may well have been present in the 0.50m thick overburden excavated in Tr. 9 & 11 but was not clearly apparent. From the modern ploughsoil in Tr. 10 came a core fragment, a Mesolithic platform core, a broken microlith and a small 'thumbnail' scraper of Beaker date, while the ploughsoil in Tr. 11 produced residual material of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date in the form of a platform blade core, flint core fragment and a blade-like flake.

3.2.5 Trenches 12 - 16, 56, & 59 (Fig. 3)

Tr. 12 & 13 contained no features of archaeological interest other than a feature in the extreme west end of Tr. 13. In both, areas of mid reddish brown sandy clay silt appearing in the surface of the natural were investigated. In other trenches, notably Tr. 10, this same material was found to infill man-made cut features. However in these cases there were no indications that they were man-made. After weathering for several days after the initial investigation Tr. 13 was re-examined. A feature, or possibly two, were found in the west section of the trench. It was not possible to determine whether it (they) were linear or pit-like. The west half of this trench had been deliberately over-excavated by some 300-350mm due to the difficulties of observing features in the natural subsoil and the bright low sunshine at the time of opening up the trench. A possible linear feature was also seen in section (c. 10m from the west end of the trench) orientated across the trench on a NW-SE axis. This again was filled with the reddish brown sandy clay silt material.

Tr. 14 contained a ditch-like feature. Its appearance at first gave the impression that it was continuous with a reasonably uninterrupted west edge. However, on re-examination after weathering, the fill appeared to be irregular giving the general appearance of a segmented feature with smearing of the fills between the segments. From the 'ditch' in one area came a very worn serrated flint blade, 3 flakes, a blade-like flake and an end scraper. The last is possibly Mesolithic or just possibly early Neolithic.

A possible small irregular pit (005) was found in Tr. 15. This feature was not totally exposed in the excavated area, continuing under the north baulk. 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep although containing a flint it could be a natural feature i.e. a tree throw pit into which a lithic had entered. Within Tr. 16 was a circular patch of mid reddish brown sandy clay silt 0.45m in diameter and 0.09m deep. This (004) is probably a posthole or pit and contained 3 sherds of medieval pottery. 11m to the west was a slightly browner strip than the surrounding natural 0.41m wide. A slot across this material failed to identify edges to a cut in section although in excavation a western side was identified. Doubts as to whether this is man-made or natural remain.

In an attempt to further establish the extent and direction of the parallel features seen in Tr. 9 & 11 two further trenches (56 & 59) were opened up. These failed to fulfill the aims in finding these ditches/gullies. However other features were exposed. Within Tr. 56 parts of two curvilinear features were found and investigated. The first 004 was 1m wide and 0.25m deep while 006 was 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep. The

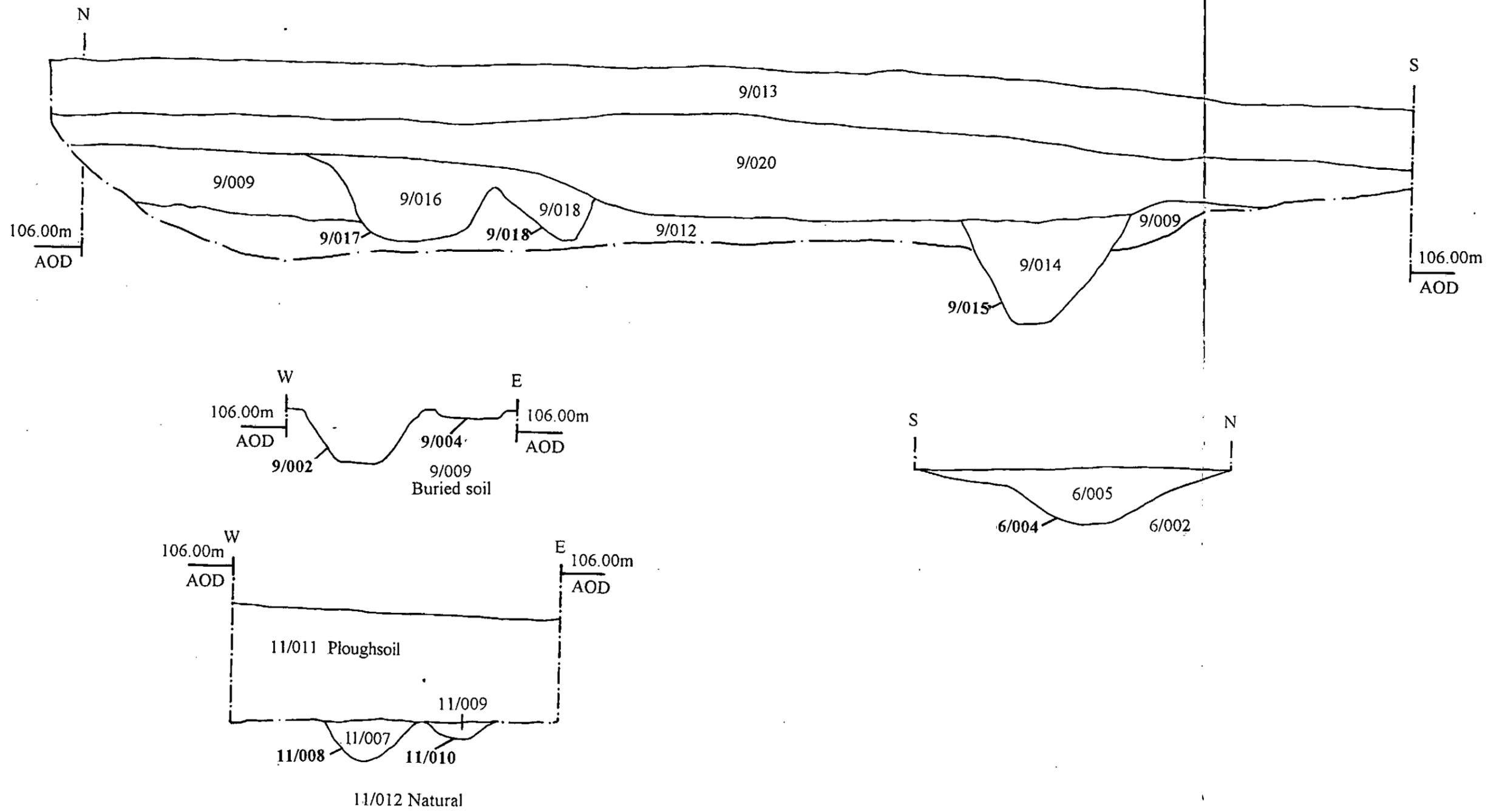


Fig. 4: Selected sections of features in field 1

latter contained a sherd in the sampled part. The investigation of this trench took place when the weather was inclement and lack of time prevented it being left to weather for any period of time. The buried soil (002) which had formed on the slope of the hill contained bone, flint and pottery. It is possible that other features existed in this trench that were not discernible.

Tr. 59 again contained a curvilinear feature 003, narrower than those in Tr. 56 at 0.4m. A possible posthole c. 0.15m in diameter and surviving 0.12m deep with tapering sides was found under the fill of 003. Part of a feature (008) was seen in the east edge of the trench while a pit (011) cut through a ditch. The pit was 0.6m wide and survived 0.2m deep. A possible posthole was seen towards the south end of the trench. All these features were filled with the reddish brown sandy clay silt while the ditch 005 showed indistinctly only as a slightly more densely mottled version of the surrounding matrix. This ditch also contained a possible posthole in its north edge.

Ditch 005 in Tr. 59 could be a continuation of one of the three parallel features seen in Tr. 9 & 11. Although its fill is different, the nature of the natural is different and may account for this. The possibility of a posthole existing in its edge is similar to that seen in Tr. 9/002 & 004. Its apparent absence in Tr. 56, although 004 is on a projected curving line for a continuation between 59/005 and the set of three parallel features, could be explained by the difficult conditions at the time of excavation.

Field 2

3.2.6 Trenches 17-20 (Fig. 5)

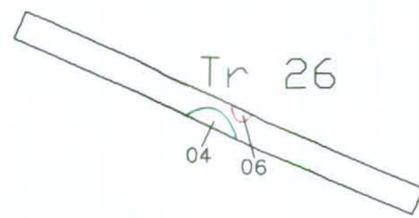
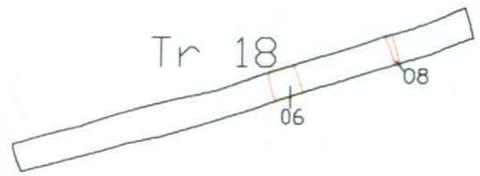
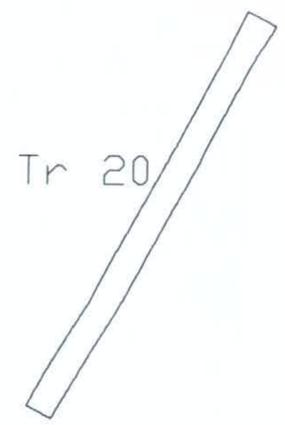
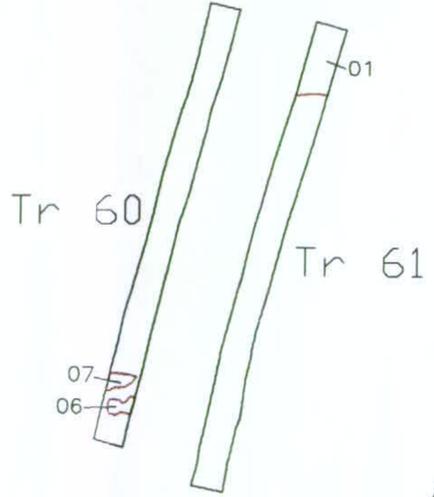
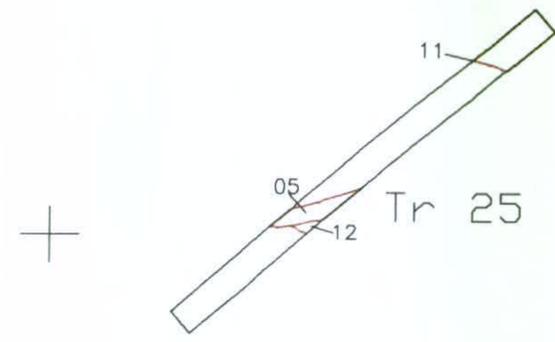
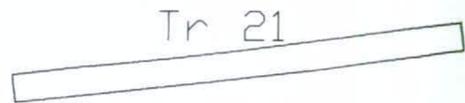
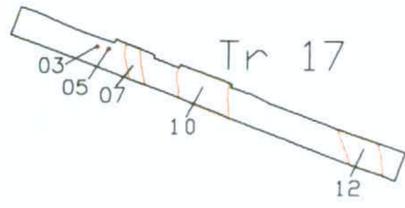
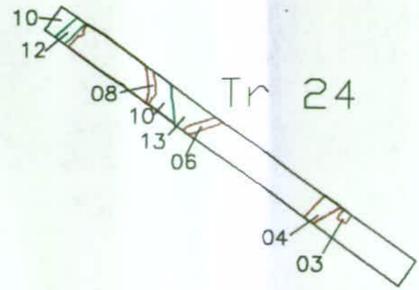
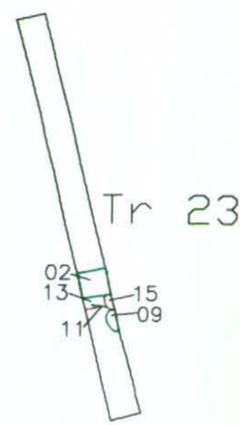
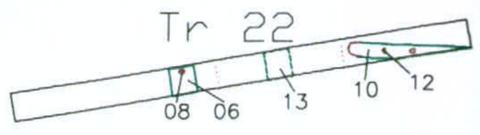
Tr. 18-20 were located in an area which was apparently devoid of potential archaeological remains as indicated by the geophysical survey. While this was confirmed by the trenching for Tr. 19 & 20 (although the many mole drains in the latter were not detected by the non-intrusive survey) the other two trenches did contain items of interest.

The ridge and furrow known to exist in the north-west part of the field was detected in Tr. 17 but found to continue further south into Tr. 18. Parallel to and west of the two furrows seen in Tr. 17 was a shallow ditch (007) orientated NNW-SSE and dated to the medieval period by one very worn sherd. Within Tr. 18 c.10m to the east of the line of ditch 17/007 was a possible gully on the same orientation as the ridge and furrow to both sides of it. This feature survived 0.40m deep and 0.60m wide and contained a sherd of medieval pottery. From the ridge and furrow came a flint - notch (abandoned microlith) of Mesolithic date.

3.2.7 Trenches 21-26, 60, 61. (Fig. 5)

The geophysical survey had indicated a possible drove broadening out into an enclosure. Tr. 21 & 22 were located to intersect the driveway and the west side of the enclosure. The drove ditches in Tr. 22 were very difficult to locate and the trench was machined down in three spits in addition to a sondage at the western end. Eventually a ditch 006 corresponding to the western geophysical anomaly was located. This proved to be U-shaped, surviving 1.80m wide and c. 0.30m deep, although thought to have been cut from higher up but indistinguishable in section (Fig. 6). Its fill was very

Key to Phasing	
Undated	○
Prehistoric	○
Mesolithic	○
Bronze Age	○
Early Iron Age	○
Roman	○
Medieval	○



Watchfield, Shrivenham.
 Figure 5: Field 2 Detail

Scale: 1:500	ADC (Archaeology) Ltd. 40 Langham St. London W1N 5RG.
Drawn: D Kenyon	



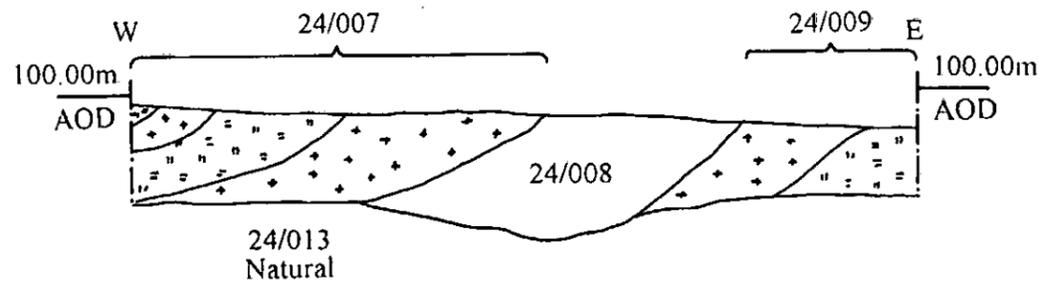
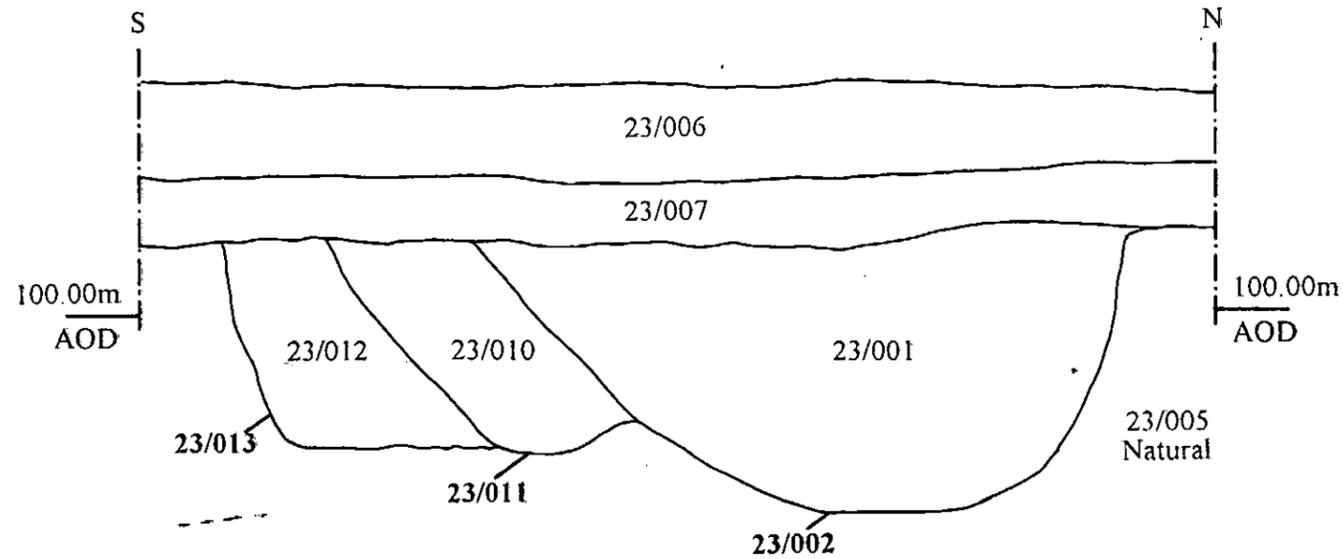
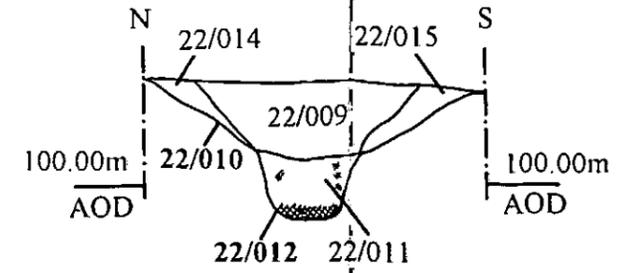
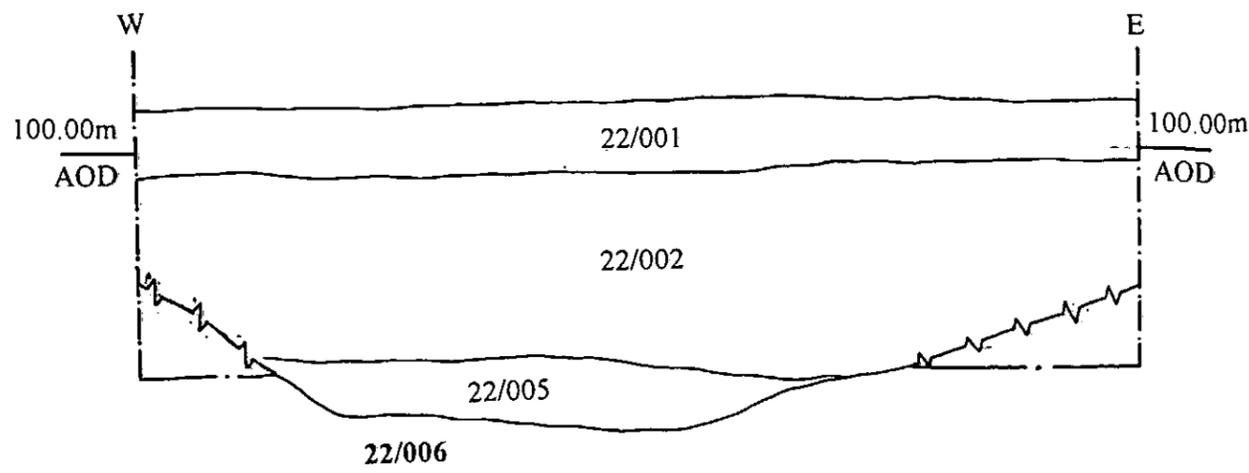
similar to the subsoil at this point, only distinguishable by being slightly darker in hue. The fill produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery. Within the base of the ditch was a posthole (008) 0.29-0.36m in diameter and 0.21m deep. About 5m to the east of this ditch, where a parallel ditch should have been, were 6 sherds of pottery of Early Roman date (013) in the subsoil. This part of the trench had not been reduced as much as the western part where ditch 007 was located and the presence of the finds suggests that the ditch may well have existed at this location. Reduction of Tr. 21 in spits failed to locate the supposed enclosure ditch.

Within the eastern part of Tr. 22 was a feature that has been interpreted as a palisade ditch. Ditch 010, U-shaped in profile 0.90m wide and 0.21m deep, contained a central fill (009) which was markedly more stony (with limestone pieces up to 0.15m in size) than the other fills. Within this fill were recognised, within the excavated segment, a definite posthole (012) and a probable posthole. 012 was c. 0.30m in diameter, 0.19m deep below the base of the ditch with steep to vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 6). Several stones in the fill were probable packing material while a burnt deposit at the base of the feature suggested that the post had been burnt out *in situ*. The possible posthole extended 0.08m below the base of the ditch. This ditch appeared to start c. 4m from the eastern 'drove-way' ditch but was orientated on a different alignment suggesting that they were not contemporary. A large quantity of pottery of early Roman date and animal bone was recovered from the fill of this ditch along with a piece of slag.

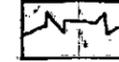
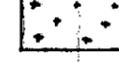
At the west end of Tr. 22 the excavators were unhappy at the nature of the subsoil to which the trench was initially reduced to. Further machining revealed the presence of flecks of charcoal, of moderate amounts in some locations. This continued down to c. 1.20m below the present ground level. No feature was apparent either in plan or section. It is possible that this material is colluvium infilling a natural hollow. See also Tr. 60.

To the east of Tr. 22, Tr. 23 contained a recut ditch, two partial features and a possible ditch. Orientated east west was a ditch 013 surviving 0.45m deep with two later recuts, 002 replacing 011 (Fig. 6). The last was the deepest at 0.85m with a U-shaped profile 1.80m wide at the top. The angle of the surviving south side of recut 011 suggests that the feature is nearing a butt end just outside the west side of the trench. Cut by 002 but cutting 011 was either a pit or more likely the butt end of another ditch or recut (015) to this ditch complex. Although not excavated it was clear that this in turn was later than a similar feature to the south (009). With fairly vertical sides this feature was 1.40m wide and at least 0.50m deep. Further to the south and corresponding with the geophysical survey was another linear feature (003) orientated east west. Although not excavated this is probably another ditch. The fills of 011 produced a number of sherds of earlier Roman date as did 009.

Further to the east where the geophysical survey indicated a number of anomalies Tr. 24 discovered various features. Due to amount of features the trench was purposely overmachined by c. 0.10m in order that some of the features could be distinguished more easily in plan. At the west end, cut into the sandstone, was a ditch 012, 0.80m wide and surviving 0.15m deep. This ditch contained more than 100 sherds of pottery



Key

-  Unclear definition of contexts
-  Burnt layer / Charcoal
-  Sandy silty clay
-  Sandy silty clay with frequent sandstone fragments

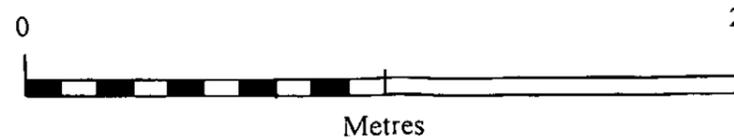
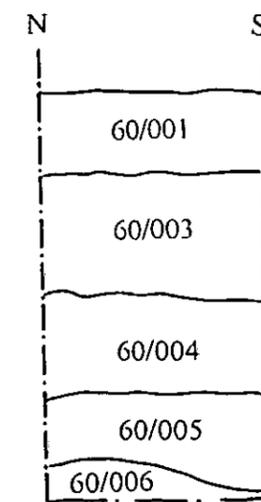


Fig. 6: Selected sections of features in field 2

of Roman date which is a very high density of material from such a small segment of feature. In addition to the pottery was a piece of fired clay which is possibly kiln fabric. Although none of the sherds appeared to be wasters, this would be an explanation for the amount of discarded pottery. Immediately to the east of this ditch was a large feature 010 which extended for c. 9m. The fill of this is peculiar comprising a series of fills (007,008,009) of bands of different material which seem not to be recuts or separate features. The fills seemed to alternate between bands of sandy silty clay with sandstone fragments, sand, and silt (Fig. 6). Without the occasional flecks of charcoal and the 5 sherds of Roman pottery from 007 and the 3 from 008 this feature would have been interpreted as geological probably formed in periglacial conditions. It is possible that the charcoal derived from material above and was introduced into this feature by worm action while the pottery came from a man-made feature(s) that was not recognisable. Otherwise the feature can only be interpreted as a quarry pit. To the east was an unexcavated ditch (006) orientated WSW-ENE with a possible SW-NE ditch 004. A rectangular feature (003) emerging from the NE side of the trench could either be a small pit or the end of a linear feature.

To the south of Tr. 23 where the geophysical anomalies appeared to start to fade out Tr. 25 contained two features; the one at the NE end of the trench corresponding with a geophysical survey anomaly which appears to form the corner of an enclosure. Only partially excavated feature 011 was at least 2.10m wide and 0.70m deep with a vertical SE side and flat bottom cut into the sandstone. It is possible that this feature could be a quarry although the geophysical evidence suggests otherwise. In the north end of Tr. 61 was part of a large feature which may have been the continuation of 25/011. To the SW and parallel to the SE side of 011 was a shallow ditch (005) surviving 0.08m deep and 1.30m wide. In the base of the excavated section were 5 features (numbered 007 & 008) which could either be post holes or solution holes. Three varied in diameter from 0.12-0.18m with depths between 0.12-0.20m while the other two were 0.22m in diameter and 0.12m deep and 0.30m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The large number in such a small section of the ditch (0.5m wide section) would appear to argue against them being postholes. A number of modern drains crossed this area where the trench was positioned.

To the south of the area of anomalies indicated on the geophysical survey in the NE corner of Field 2 Tr. 26 contained two sub-circular pits. 004 was at least 4m wide and c.014m deep while 006 was smaller at 1.5m wide and 0.10m deep. 004 contained 5 sherds of Roman date, 2 sherds of possible Roman date along with 3 flints, one dated as being possible Mesolithic. As 006 contained 3 sherds of medieval date, as well as 3 small flint flakes, it is possible that all the finds in 004 are residual. In an attempt to define the eastern limits to the occupation in this NE area of the field a further trench was excavated. Again the geology differed and no apparent man-made features were observed. Under the ploughsoil at the north end (for 13m) was a subsoil with a ?buried soil of sandy silty clay covering the rest of the trench. In an effort to clarify what was present in this trench the south end was machine excavated to a depth of 1.33m. Existing below 003 was a silty clay sand with occasional flecks of charcoal (004), overlying sandy silty clay (005), over silt, clay sand with sandstone fragments (006), over mottled reds and greys clay (007) over clay stained orange/brown and grey. This in turn overlay sands and sandstone (Fig. 6). Both 005 and 006 contained

occasional flecks of charcoal while 007 contained a quantity of cattle bone. It is possible that these deposits represent the silting up of a deep hollow (see also Tr. 22).

A further trench was excavated c. 5m to the east of Tr. 60 where slightly different results were obtained. In the north end part of a large feature which may be the continuation of 25/011 was exposed cutting into the sands and sandstone. The surface of the natural was c. 0.08 - 0.13m lower than that in Tr. 60. Midway along the trench, sandy silty clay probably equating to 60/003 was found c. 0.25m lower giving way to mottled clay the same as 60/008 again c. 0.25m lower. The layers equivalent to 60/004-007 were found to be the same in this trench.

Residual flints were found in Tr. 22 (a soft-hammer struck flake of possible Mesolithic date) and Tr. 23 (a flake).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Field 1

4.1.1 The Mesolithic activity seen in the previous work to the north of the present evaluation area was found to continue into Field 1. The date however has been revised to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic. The most noticeable feature found is the segmented ditch seen in Tr. 14. While this feature does not appear on the geophysical survey a similar anomaly was detected to the north (Bartlett 1997, Fig. 9; Linford & Payne 1992) where Tr. 13 failed to clearly detect such a feature unless the two features seen in the western end section correspond to this.

Other smaller features dated to this period occur in Tr. 10 (004), Tr. 11 (006, 014), while lithics were recovered from later deposits in Tr. 10, Tr. 11 and Tr. 56 as well as from Tr. 18, 22 & 26 in Field 2. Many of the smaller features investigated within the trenches on the top of the crest of the hill in Field 1 were undated. The assemblage from Tr. 11/014 suggests knapping of material in this feature although no refits were found. From the nature of their fill it is not unreasonable to suggest that several of these undated features belong to the later Mesolithic/early Neolithic period.

The number of artefacts and their provenance within features argues either for a more permanent focus of settlement than suggested by Skull as a short stay camp or a seasonal occupation over a period of time.

4.1.2 While no pottery of Bronze Age date was found during the investigations several lithics could be attributed to the general period spanning the later Neolithic - Bronze Age on technological grounds although no artefacts were sufficiently specialised to attribute to particular sub-divisions within this broad span. The exception to this is the small 'thumbnail' scrapper recovered from the machine-excavated spoil in Tr. 10 which is of Beaker date. Given the lack of diagnostic forms and the relatively small size of the assemblage the dating of this material to the Neolithic - Bronze Age must be regarded as tentative. Material that may belong to this period came from Tr. 5

(unstratified), Tr. 6 (004, 006, 011), Tr. 7 (002), Tr. 8 (015), Tr. 10 (012), Tr. 11 (001) and Tr. 58 (unstratified) and Tr. 23 (009) and Tr. 26 (006) in Field 2.

The investigations to the north in 1983 & 1989 revealed the presence of two substantial ditches and a post hole dated to the Neolithic period. In addition 119 late Neolithic-early Bronze Age flints were recovered, all unstratified or from post-Bronze Age contexts. It was thought that the assemblage probably resulted from domestic activity, suggesting the presence of a farming settlement during this period at or close to the site of the excavations (Skull 1992, 144). It is possible that some of the undated features found during the course of this evaluation belong to this period.

- 4.1.3 The Iron Age finds collected confirm the date of the Middle Iron Age for the activity here as established in the earlier excavations to the north although, surprisingly, little material from this period was recovered. The south side of the large enclosure investigated to the north was located in Tr. 9 along with other features indicated by the geophysical survey as lying just inside the enclosure. The two geophysical anomalies observed orientated NNE-SSW and apparently running from the south side of the north enclosure were not found, although their presence should not be totally discounted given the nature of the subsoils and conditions.

Unexpected for this period was the triple parallel ditched feature seen in Tr. 9 & 11 and possibly continuing into Tr. 59. Its absence in Tr. 10 indicates that it is curving round the top of the crest at about the top of the break of slope. Whether the inner two ditches are palisades raises interesting possibilities of a defensive nature, although the features as they survive are very slight. The chronological relationship of these ditches with the northern enclosure is of particular importance and must be one of the principal aims of any further investigations on this site.

While no other features were dated by finds to this period it is likely that the animal burial in Tr. 10 is associated with the Iron Age. The sub-rectangular ditched feature in Tr. 6 is similar to features dated to this period and seen in the previous investigations to the north. Its position outside of the north enclosure is of interest and possibly suggests that it is not contemporary. Other ditches as seen in Tr. 10 (012), Tr. 11 (002, 019), possibly Tr. 13 (013), and Tr. 16 (007) could belong to this period. The ditch 10/012 did contain a sherd of medieval pottery which could be intrusive but see below (4.1.5).

- 4.1.4 One sherd of Roman date came from this field, from the ploughsoil in Trench 5
- 4.1.5 A group of medieval features were found in Tr. 4 & 58. The ditch 58/005 is aligned on a field boundary on the west side of Field 1 and is presumably associated with a similar boundary of medieval date which survived into the post-medieval period before being removed some time this century. A series of pits and a further small ditch occur to the north of the boundary

A further ditch in Tr. 10 (012) contained a medieval sherd along with 10 flints (probably deriving from knapping debris). It is possible that the sherd is intrusive and the feature is prehistoric. Equally the ditch could be medieval in date and the lithics

eroding into the ditch fill from an adjacent earlier feature. The ditch is on a close alignment with a present boundary in the adjacent field to the west although its presence was not detected in Tr. 12 & 13.

Evidence of the former ridge and furrow agriculture was present in several of the trenches as suggested by the geophysical survey.

4.2 Field 2

4.2.1 The presence of lithics in this field has already been discussed above (4.1.1, 4.1.2). While these are mostly casual discards which would be expected in such an area the collection of three flakes from the small sample of pit 006 in Tr. 26 suggests some form of activity in the vicinity.

4.2.2 The geophysical survey indicated that an area of intensive settlement existed in the north eastern part of this field. This was confirmed by the trenching. The apparent droveway was located in Tr. 22 although the west boundary of the large enclosure was not found. This is probably due to the nature of the subsoil. Ditches presumably defining enclosures were present in Tr. 22 - 25 along with post holes and pits. One of the ditches Tr. 22 (012) contained post hole settings suggesting a palisade as did the east droveway ditch.

Two large features 24/010, 25/011 may indicate quarrying although the latter is more likely to be a large enclosure ditch extending further east into Tr. 61. While the majority of the activity is confined to the north east corner of the field Roman material was found in a pit in Tr.26 although this feature is probably of medieval date.

The pottery recovered indicated a date range from the Late Iron Age/early Roman transition period through into the earlier Roman period. The presence of the fired clay fragment, which is typical of kiln fabric, associated with the unusually high number of pottery sherds from a ditch suggests the possibility of pottery manufacture at this site.

The evidence examined to date would apparently indicate the presence of a small farmstead. The droveway and the palisade suggest that animals might have been an important aspect of their economy.

4.2.3 Two medieval ditches were found in the western part of the field. Both (in Tr. 17 & 18) are parallel to the ridge and furrow which is known to have existed in this west half of the field. A pit in Tr. 26 is definitely attributed to this period from the pottery contained within it. The adjacent pit is probably also of this date, containing residual Roman and prehistoric material.

5 THE AIMS REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF THE RESULTS

5.1 Mesolithic

- features do survive later activities on this site

- the activity area extends from the north side of Field 1 southwards to at least Tr. 56 and eastwards to Tr. 10, Tr. 11. Apparently use of the whole of the crest of the ridge was being made
- at least one sub-rectangular feature of this date is present
- the dating of this activity has been redefined as the later Mesolithic/early Neolithic transition period

5.2 Neolithic-early Bronze Age

- some of the geophysical anomalies in this field belong to a pre-Iron Age settlement but are dated to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic
- some of the lithics recovered are possibly of Neolithic to Bronze Age in date although this can not be confirmed or more closely defined. One implement of Beaker date was found
- the extent of the lithics of this date would suggest that most of the activity is confined to the crest of the ridge
- it is possible that some of the undated discrete features belong to this period
- no linear boundaries of this date are apparent

5.3 Iron Age

- the presence of a second large enclosure to the south of the one investigated in the 1989 excavations was not confirmed
- there appear to be discrete features present associated with the activity to the north
- the function of this part of the settlement is unknown
- smaller sub-rectangular enclosures are present
- no buildings evidence was discovered
- linear features in the form of ditches are present
- the activity is confined to the crest of the ridge extending southwards to include Tr. 59 and probably beyond. A further area of activity is centred near the north boundary of Field 1 just off the crest of the ridge

5.4 Anglo-Saxon

- apparently the subsidiary area of infant inhumations and cremations does not extend into Field 1
- there is no second cemetery in Field 1
- there is no evidence for contemporary settlement or landuse

5.5 For Field 1

- the magnetically disturbed areas f a & b are due to the insertion of drains
- the linear patterning found by the survey in the east of the field is due to ridge and furrow cultivation on two different alignments
- the weak anomalies in the east of the field are caused by geological variations

5.6 For Field 2

- the furrows in the west of the field survive as slightly better preserved features than in Field 1
- the parallel linear features at the east side of the field are modern field drains
- the date of the activity in the north east corner is of the late Iron Age/early Roman transitional period extending into the earlier Roman period
- the activity probably represents a small farmstead
- there is no further contemporary activity in the area of Fields 1 & 2.

6 CONDITIONS

6.1 For the first two weeks of the evaluation the weather was far from perfect with frequent heavy showers of rain. Between these showers there were intervals of bright sunshine which when the sun was slightly low made it difficult to recognise features. Some trenches could only be investigated at certain times of the day because of the angle and direction of the sun.

In addition to the difficult weather conditions which occurred during all the investigation period in Fields 1 & 2 the subsoils were of a particularly difficult nature, not only varying greatly across the evaluation area but in determining their interface with other deposits. At times it was difficult to find the interface between ploughsoils and the undisturbed natural. Even when the surface of the natural had been reached features were not clearly apparent and either they became clearer after two or more days of weathering or the surface of the natural had to be reduced and features seen at a lower depth or in section.

6.2 It is accepted by the archaeologists working on this project that not all features that were presumed to be present were seen, even after careful examination where the geophysical survey had indicated the possibility of features. It is thought that features will show up more easily if larger scale clearance of areas is undertaken. Trench widths were generally of c. 2m. The more normal width of c. 1.5m would have made feature recognition and interpretation more difficult.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTEXTS

Trench 1 31.5m x 1.95m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.22- 0.32m		modern
002	natural					clay and loamy clay
003	feature					burrowing
004	fill of 003					
005	tree throw pit					
006	fill of 005					
007	ttp					
008	ttp					unexcavated
009	ttp					
010	fill of 009				3P-med pot. 1 bone	P-med

Trench 2 30.5m x 19.5m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m	1 preh pot. 3 med pot. 1 drain	modern. preh residual
002	r+f		7m	0.10m	3 tile, 1 p-med pot 1 burnt stone	medieval
003	r+f		7.75m			unexcavated
004	feature					modern
005	natural					silty clay
006	natural					

Trench 3 31.5m x 2.00m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	fill of 002			0.20m	2 pot	medieval
002	r+f		3.50m	0.20m		medieval
003	fill of 004			0.15m	1 pot	medieval
004	r+f		4m	0.15m		medieval
005	ploughsoil			c.0.30m		modern
006	natural					clay

Trench 4 30m x 2.1m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		modern
002	subsoil			0.10- 0.15		
003	natural				1 pot	medieval sherd from surface
004	furrow		2.35m	0.06		medieval
005	?ph	0.75	0.55m	-		unexcavated
006	?pit		1.50m		2 bone	unexcavated
007	?pit	1.00m	0.90m	0.03m		
008	?natural		1.70m	0.07m	2 pot	?truncated pit. medieval
009	?pit	0.50m	0.50m	0.08m	2 pot	disturbed by drain. medieval
010	?pit	1.50m	0.90m			unexcavated
011	?pit	0.75m	0.75m	0.06m	1 pot	disturbed by drain. medieval
012	ditch/gully		0.21m	0.06m		V-shaped
013	fill of 012			0.06m		
014	?part of 012	0.65m	0.60m	0.07m	10 pot	probable end of 012.

						medieval, with 1 sherd of ?Roman
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Trench 5 30m x 1.90m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	mole drain				Fe object	modern
002	mole drain					modern
003	mole drain				4 pot	residual medieval
004	mole drain				2 pot	residual medieval
005	ploughsoil			c.030m	flint from close to trench.	modern
006	natural					clay

Trench 6 38m x 1.95m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25-0.30m		modern
002	natural					slilty clay
003	r+f		1.62m		1 bone, fired clay frag.	
004	ditch	6.5m+	0.70m	0.28m		
005	fill of 004	"	"	"	burnt flint flake, 2 bone	
006	pit	0.70m	0.68m	0.17m		undated
007	fill of 006				quantity of bone, 1 flint flake	some v. small frags. burnt
008	?furrow		1.5m	0.17m		medieval
009	fill of 008			0.17m	pot	medieval
010	natural					clay
011	?furrow		3m		pot, fired clay	preh finds in medieval feature

Trench 7 30m x 2.2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30-0.35m		modern
002	ploughsoil			0.20m	flint.	
003	natural					
004	natural					

Trench 8 29.5m x 2.00m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30-0.40m	pot	modern with residual med pot
002	mole drain					modern
003	fill of 002					
004	mole drain					modern with residual finds
005	fill of 004				4 P-med pot	
006	mole drain					
007	natural					sandy silt
008	natural					sandy silt
009	fill of 006					
010	mole drain					
011	fill of 010				5 pot	med residual
012	mole drain					unexcavated
013	mole drain					unexcavated
014	mole drain					

015	fill of 014				flint flake	
016	mole drain					
017	fill of 016					
018	natural					

Trench 9 28m x 2.1m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	fill of 002			0.25m	?flint flake	
002	ditch		0.60m	0.25m		flat bottomed, preh
003	fill of 004			0.05m		
004	ditch		0.30m	0.05m		flat bottomed, preh
005	fill of 006			0.13m		
006	ph	0.80m	0.70m	0.13m		in 002
007	fill of 008			0.09m		
008	ph	0.80m	0.80m	0.09m		in 004
009	subsoil					cut by features
010	fill of 011			0.16m	1 pot	MIA
011	ditch		0.65m			
012	natural					
013	ploughsoil			0.30m- 0.50m		modern
014	fill of 015			0.50m	burnt limestone. 20 pot,	MIA
015	ditch		0.78m	0.50m		
016	fill of 017			0.38m		
017	ditch		0.80m	0.38m		
018	fill of 019			0.25		
019	ditch		0.42m	0.25m		
020	r + f			0.10- 0.45m		medieval

Trench 10 30.5m x 2.00m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.5m	flint ?from 005. 1 flint flake	modern. broken microlith- size might indicate later meso. Beaker scrapper from machine excavated spoil.
002	fill of 003			0.20- 0.28m		
003	?pit		2m	"		
004	fill of 005			0.13m	2 flint blades	?meso-E Neo.
005	?pit		2m	0.13m		?preh
006	fill of 007			0.12m		
007	ph	0.29m	0.29m	0.12m		
008	drain					
009	fill of 017			0.30m	1 flint	?meso.
010	?natural					
011	fill of 012			0.28m	1 pot. 10 flints	med pot. ?knapping debris
012	ditch		1.20m	0.28m		
013	horse burial		1.43m	0.10m+	1 flint	preh. ?Iron Age
016	natural					
017	?pit		1.14m	0.30m		?meso
019	?natural feature	1.10m	0.41m			not excavated
020	?ph	0.42m	0.29m			not excavated

Trench 11 35m x 2.15m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	fill of 002			0.12m	retouched flint flake	
002	ditch		1.5m	0.12m		preh
003	fill of 004			0.08		
004	ditch		0.40m	0.08m		
005	fill of 006			0.12m		
006	?ditch		1.55m	0.12m		
007	fill of 008			0.21m	2 pot	MIA
008	ditch		0.40m	0.21m		MIA
009	fill of 010			0.09m		
010	ditch		0.30m	0.09m		?MIA
011	ploughsoil			0.50m	platform blade core flint, flint core frag. blade-like flake	modern residual meso.
012	natural					
013	fill of 014			0.11m	16 flints	knapping debris meso.
014	?pit		0.80m	0.11m		meso
015	deposit	4m		0.05m		
016	fill of 017			0.35-0.45m	5 flints	?meso
017	ditch/pit		1.2m	"		
018	fill of 019			0.34m		
019	ditch		1.2m	0.34m		
020	fill of 021			0.08m		
021	?ph	0.25m	0.23m	0.08m		
022	fill of 023			-		
023	?ph	0.20m	0.20m	-		unexcavated
024	natural					

Trench 12 37m x 1.90m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.35m		
002	subsoil			0.20m		?old ploughsoil
003	natural					
004	natural					

Trench 13 26m x 1.95m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m	pot	residual medieval in modern
002	subsoil			0.25m		
003	natural					

Trench 14 30m x 1.95m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25-0.40m		
002	subsoil			0.25-0.35m		?old ploughsoil
003	fill of 005			0.25m	6 flints	scraper possibly meso or just early Neo.
004	fill of 006					unexcavated
005	ditch		c.1.5m	c 0.30m		segmented ditch. Meso-E. Neo
006	ditch		c.1.5m	c 0.30m		segmented ditch Meso-ENeo

007	natural					
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Trench 15 34m x 1.95m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.35-0.50m	3 P-med pot, 1 med pot	modern
002	ploughsoil			0.15-0.30m		
003	natural					
004	fill of 005			0.25m		
005	?pit		0.95m			possibly natural feature

Trench 16 28m x 1.90m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.35-0.45m	2 pot	
002	ploughsoil			0.20m		ancient
003	fill of 004			0.09m	3 pot	medieval
004	?ph/pit	0.45m	0.45m	0.09m		medieval
005	drain					modern
006	fill of 007			0.09m		
007	?gully		0.41m	0.09m		
008	natural					

Trench 17 29m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil					
002	subsoil					old ploughsoil
003	natural feature	0.30m	0.30m	0.07m		
004	fill of 003					
005	natural feature					
006	fill of 005					
007	ditch		1.20m	0.33m		medieval
008	fill of 007			0.25m	1 pot, nail	medieval
009	fill of 007			0.15m		
010	r+f		3.70m	0.20m		medieval
011	fill of 010			0.20m	1 flint, 4 pot, 1 bone	medieval with residual Meso microlith
012	r+f		2.30m			unexcavated

Trench 18 33.5m x 2.1m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25-0.33m		modern
002	natural					
003	natural					
004	subsoil			0.14m		
005	natural					
006	r+f		1.90m	0.10m		medieval
007	fill of 006			0.10m	2 pot	medieval
008	?gully		0.60m	0.04m		medieval
009	fill of 008			0.04m	1 pot	medieval
010	r+f					unexcavated

Trench 19 34m x 2.1m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.35m		modern

002	ploughsoil			0.35m		modern
003	subsoil			0.05m		
004	natural					

Trench 20 32m x 1.9m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25-0.30m		modern
002	ploughsoil			0.10-0.15m		
003	ploughsoil			0.30-0.35m		modern same as 001
004	ploughsoil			0.06-0.10m		same as 002
005	natural				1 pot	p-med
006	natural				1 pot	medieval

Trench 21 31.5m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.36m		
002	subsoil			0.24m		
003	ploughsoil			0.30m		same as 001
004	subsoil			0.47m		
005	natural					same as 006
006	natural					

Trench 22 32.5m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.06m		
002	subsoil			0.27m	1 bone, 3 pot	medieval with 1 ?Roman rim
003	subsoil			0.30m	3 pot	2 x LIA/ER, 1 Roman
004	natural					
005	fill of 006			0.30m	4 pot	Roman
006	ditch		1.80m	0.30m		Roman
007	fill of 008			0.21m		
008	post hole	0.36m	0.29m	0.21m		
009	fill of 010				1 flint, slag, 14 bone, 41 pot	LIA/ER, with residual flint ?Meso
010	ditch		0.90m	0.21m		LIA/ER
011	fill of 012			0.19m		
012	post hole	0.30m	0.30m	0.19m		
013	ditch		1.60m		6 pot	not excavated, LIA/ER + greyware
014	fill of 010			0.12m		
015	fill of 010			0.12m		

Trench 23 29m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	fill of 002				brooch (pin missing), 11 bone, 15 pot, 1 flint 3 pot over 010/014	4 Roman, 11 LIA/ER
002	ditch recut		1.80m	0.85m		recut of 011, Roman
003	fill of 004					not excavated
004	?furrow		c 2.00m			not excavated
005	natural					

006	ploughsoil			0.25m		
007	subsoil			0.15- 0.27m		
008	fill of 009			0.50m+	6 pot, 2 bone, 1 flint	ERoman
009	ditch/pit		1.40m	0.50m+		not fully excavated
010	fill of 011			0.50m	3 pot	Roman
011	ditch recut		0.70m	0.50m		
012	fill of 013			0.60m		
013	ditch		0.45m	0.60m		
014	fill of 015					not excavated
015	ditch/pit		1.20m			not excavated

Trench 24 30.5m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.22m		
002	subsoil			0.06- 0.17m		
003	feature		0.70m			not excavated
004	?ditch		1.20m			not excavated
005	?furrow		4.50m			not excavated
006	ditch		0.60m			not excavated
007	fill of 010			0.33m	5 pot	Roman
008	fill of 010			0.25m		
009	fill of 010			0.23m		
010	?quarry pit		9.00m	0.33m		Roman
011	fill of 012			0.15m	113 pot, 1 fired clay, 24 bone, pt animal skull	Roman. fired clay possibly kiln fabric
012	ditch		0.60m	0.15m		
013	natural					

Trench 25 32.5m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25m		
002	subsoil			0.11- 0.14m		
003	?buried soil					not excavated
004	fill of 005			0.08m		
005	ditch		1.30m	0.08m		
006	fill of 007					
007	ph x 3		0.12- 0.18m in diam.	0.12- 0.20m		
008	fill of 009					
009	ph x 2		0.22- 0.30m in diam.	0.12m - 0.25m		
010	fill of 011			0.70m	pot	intdeterminate
011	ditch/quarry			0.70m		only partially excavated
012	natural					

Trench 26 30.5m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.26- 0.38m		
002	subsoil			0.10-		

				0.30m		
003	natural					
004	pit		4m+	0.13-0.15		Roman or medieval.
005	fill of 004			"	6 pot, 5 bone, 3 flint, 2 burnt stone	Roman pottery, 1 ?Meso flint
006	pit		1.5m	0.10m		medieval
007	fill of 006			0.10m	3 pot, 4 bone, burnt stone, 3 flint	medieval

Trench 27

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.27m		
002	subsoil			0.14m		modern build-up
003	ploughsoil			0.14-0.19m		pre-modern build-up ground surface
004	?ditch			0.02-0.06m	bone	along side of trench
005	build-up		5m	0.12m		modern
006	surface		12m	0.08-0.26m		modern
007	build-up		8m	0.10m		modern
008	build-up		2m	0.12m		modern
009	natural					

Trench 28 30.5m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		
002	subsoil			0.26m		
003	subsoil			0.15m	2 fired clay	old ploughsoil
004	fill of 005			0.10m		
005	ditch		0.63m	0.10m		
006	/ditch/plough-scar		0.20m	0.03		
007	build-up			0.13m		modern
008	build-up			0.18m		modern
009	deposit			0.14m		
010	fill of 014			0.07m		
011	fill of 014			0.06m		
012	fill of 014			0.51m	nail, 3 flint	
013	fill of 014			0.17m		
014	ditch		3.5m+	0.54m		
015	natural					

Trench 29 32m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.26m-0.32m		
002	build-up			0.01-0.20m		modern
003	subsoil					pre-modern ploughsoil
004	?feature		2.50m		2 pot	unexcavated, medieval
005	fill of 006			0.32m	6 pot, slag	Roman
006	ditch		0.60m	0.32m		Roman
007	natural					

Trench 30 32m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		
002	subsoil			0.15m		
003	natural					
004	fill of 005			0.40m	6 pot	Roman
005	ditch		0.86m	0.40m		Roman
006	fill of 007			0.45m	1 pot, 1 flint flake	Roman
007	ditch		0.80m	0.45m		Roman
008	?ph	0.42m	0.30m	0.08m	2 pot, 1 bone	Roman
009	ditch		0.80m	0.15m	fe obj. (?nail)	
010	ditch		1m	0.09m	pot/fired clay, 1 flake	?prehistoric
011	?pit		0.30m	0.12m		seen in section

Trench 31 32.50m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.35m		
002	furrow			0.06m		
003	?gully		0.10m	0.05m		
004	natural hollow		3.00m	0.70m		
005	fill of 006			0.45m		
006	ditch		1.50m	0.45m		
007	fill of 008			0.43m	nail	
008	?pit		1.70m+	0.43m		
009	natural					

Trench 32 32m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil					
002	r+f					
003	fill of 004			0.30m	6 pot, 3 bone, 6 burnt stone	LIA/ER
004	pit		1.20m	0.30m		
005	?pit		1.20m			unexcavated
006	natural					

Trench 33 32m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.28m-0.34m		
002	fill of 003				bone	
003	ph	0.48m	0.48m	0.16m		
004	fill of 005					
005	?natural feature					
006	fill of 007					unexcavated
007	??gully		0.15m			unexcavated
008	fill of 009			0.38m	14 bone	
009	ditch		0.80m	0.38m	86 pot, 2 burnt stone	LIA/ER
010	fill of 012			0.17m	nail, flint, burnt stone, 2 pot	IA/Roman
011	fill of 012			0.11m		
012	pit		2.50m	0.26m		probable Roman
013	?pit		c 3m			unexcavated
014	?pit		c 2m			unexcavated

015	natural					
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Trench 34 33m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	fill of 002			0.20m		
002	ph	0.20m	0.12m	0.20m	well preserved post	modern
003	ploughsoil			0.30m		modern
004	ploughsoil			0.08- 0.15m	p-med pot, nail	p-med
005	subsoil			0.20m		
006	fill of 007			0.25m	pot	Roman
007	ditch		0.80m	0.25m		Roman
008	natural					

Trench 35 30.5m x 2-.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		
002	natural					

Trench 36 29m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25m		
002	colluvium			0.27- 0.40m		
003	natural					

Trench 37 34.5m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.37m		
002	subsoil			0.20m		
003	fill of 004			0.25m	2 pot	1 ?IA, 1 Roman
004	pit		1.18	0.25m		Roman
005	fill of 006			0.37m		
006	?natural feature		0.20m			unexcavated
007	fill of 008			0.25m	pot	Roman
008	?ditch		0.60m	0.25m		Roman
009	fill of 010			0.12m		
010	pit	0.60m	0.60m	0.12m		
011	natural					
012	natural					
013	natural					

Trench 38 34m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25m		
002	build-up			0.40m		modern
003	subsoil					
004	subsoil			0.15m		pre-modern ploughsoil
005	fill of 006			0.37m+	nail, pot	Roman
006	?pit		2m+	0.37m+		Roman
007	subsoil			0.12m		same as 004
008	natural					

Trench 39 30m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25m		
002	subsoil			0.25m+		

003	natural					
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Trench 40 29m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		
002	subsoil			0.20m+		
003	subsoil					part of 002
004	subsoil					part of 002
005	subsoil					part of 002
006	natural					

Trench 41 29.5m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.27m		
002	mole drain					
003	mole drain					
004	natural					
005	natural					
006	natural					

Trench 42 35m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25m- 0.30m		
002	natural					
003	ditch		1.70m	0.33m		
004	fill of 003			0.33m	2 nails, glass, 2 pot, 1 flint	modern
005	ditch		0.95m	0.24m		
006	fill of 005			0.24m		
007	pit		1.70m	0.22m		
008	fill of 007			0.22m	2 tile, clay pipe	p-med

Trench 43 31m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.10- 0.20m		
002	subsoil			0.20m		old ploughsoil
003	natural					
004	?ph	0.70m	0.70m			unexcavated
005	?gully		0.30m			unexcavated
006	ditch		1.40m	0.35m		
007	fill of 006			0.35m		
008	pit	1.00m+	0.90m	0.20m		
009	fill of 008			0.20m		
010	?r+f		1.50m	0.25m		
011	fill of 010					
012	?r+f					not fully within trench
013	fill of 012					

Trench 44 36m 2.30m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.10- 0.20m		
002	subsoil			0.11- 0.16m		old ploughsoil
003	natural					

004	ditch		0.75m	0.36m		
005	fill of 004			0.36m		
006	ditch		0.80m	0.29m		
007	fill of 006			0.15m		
008	fill of 006			0.19m		

Trench 45 33m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.28m		
002	subsoil			0.00-0.12m		
003	natural					
004	ph	0.14m	0.14m	0.44m	traces of wood	modern
005	natural					
006	natural					

Trench 46 32m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		
002	old ploughsoil			0.20-0.30m		
003	natural				2 bone	
004	ditch		1.90m	0.50m		?LBA
005	fill of 004			0.32m	pot, 2 bone	?LBA
006	fill of 004			0.15m		
007	ditch		c. 1m	0.40m		
008	fill of 007			0.40m	flint	
009	fill of 008			0.40m		
010	gully/ditch		0.40m	0.24m		
011	fill of 010			0.24m		
012	ditch		0.80	0.31m		?Roman
013	fill of 012			0.31m	pot	IA/Roman

Trench 47 33m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.28m		
002	old ploughsoil			0.13-0.51m		
003	? feature		2.5m	0.07m		
004	interface			0.10m		
005	natural					

Trench 48 31m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25-0.30m		
002	subsoil			0.20m		
003	natural					
004	drain					
005	drain					
006	pit	2.5m+	1.3m+		glass, nails, brick fragments	modern, only partially excavated

Trench 49 31m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30m		
002	subsoil			0.18-		

				0.35m		
003	natural					
004	natural					
005	fill of 006			0.20m	2 pot	Roman greyware
006	ditch		1.20m	0.20m		Roman
007	fill of 08			0.11	1 pot	LIA/ER
008	ditch/gully		0.80m	0.11m		LIA/ER
009	natural					

Trench 50 30m x 2.20m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.45m		
002	subsoil			0.26m		
003	r+f		4m			unexcavated
004	r+f		4m			unexcavated
005	r+f		3.20m			unexcavated
006	natural					
007	natural					
008	natural					

Trench 51 31m x 1.90m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30-0.35m		
002	coal slag			0.05m		modern
003	natural			0.22m		
004	ditch		0.70m	0.09m	fired clay	
005	furrow		0.80m	0.12m	pot	modern

Trench 52 33m x 2.20m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.35m		
002	subsoil			0.15m		old ploughsoil
003	fill of 009			0.17m		
004	?surface			0.15m	nail, p-med pot	finds from interface with 005, modern
005	walls x 3					modern
006	layer		6m			unexcavated, beneath 004 & 005
007	furrow		6m	0.19m		modern
008	natural					
009	ph	0.50	0.50m	0.17m		

Trench 53 32m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.25m		
002	fill of 003					
003	furrow		1.50m			unexcavated
004	fill of 005					
005	furrow					
006	fill of 007			0.20m+		
007	natural feature					
008	natural					

Trench 54 32m x 1.90m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.40m		

002	natural					
003	natural					

Trench 55 31m x 1.90m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.30-0.45m		
002	subsoil			0.20-0.35m		
003	natural					
004	natural					
005	?ph	0.50m	0.45m	0.08m		
006	natural feature					
007	natural feature					
008	natural feature					
009	natural feature					
010	?ditch		0.85m	0.30m		
011	natural feature					
012	natural feature					
013	natural feature					
014	natural feature					
015	natural feature					
016	natural feature					
017	natural feature					
018	?ditch		0.40m	0.30m		
019	natural feature					
020	natural feature					
021	?ph	0.30m	0.30m	0.23m		
022	natural feature					
023	ditch		1.45m	0.40m		
024	natural feature					

Trench 56 31.5m x 2.00m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.33m		
002	ploughsoil					early
003	fill of 004			0.25m		
004	?ditch		1.00m	0.25m		
005	fill of 006			0.26m		
006	?ditch		0.90m	0.26m		
007	subsoil			0.19m		
008	natural					
u/s					10 bone, fired clay, 2 flints	kiln or metalworking. 1 flint Meso/Neo. Not known which deposit they derive from

Trench 57 31m x 2.35m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.40m		modern
002	natural					
003	natural					

Trench 58 30.5m x 2.2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.33m		modern
002	ploughsoil			0.20m		

003	natural					
004	ditch	18m	2.20m	0.20m	c/a obj., 3 pot, bone	2 medieval, 1 post medieval.
U/S	base of trench				7 pot, 3 flint, 1 burnt flint	flint Neo-BA

Trench 59 30m x 2m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.26-0.30m		
002	subsoil					?old ploughsoil
003	feature		0.40m	0.32m		
004	fill of 003			0.32m		
005	ditch		0.60m	0.30m		
006	fill of 005			0.30m		
007	?ph or end of linear feature		0.12m	0.20m		
008	fill of 008			0.20m		
009	?natural feature					
010	fill of 009					
011	pit		0.60m	0.20m		
012	fill of 011			0.20m		
013	?ph	0.16m	0.15m	0.12m+		
014	natural					

Trench 60 31.5m x 2.10m

No.	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Comments
001	ploughsoil			0.31m		
002	subsoil			0.13m		
003	?buried soil			0.43m		
004	?buried soil			0.26m		
005	?buried soil			0.34m		
006	?colluvium			0.20m		
007	?colluvium			?		not fully excavated
008	?colluvium			?		not fully excavated
009	natural					