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# MILBOURNE FARM AND SHOWELL NURSERIES,

## CHIPPENHAM, WILTSHIRE

EVENT 7A0



### FIELD EVALUATION



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

# CHIPPENHAM MILBOURNE FARM & SHOWELL NURSERIES

## FIELD EVALUATION 1991

A report on the field evaluation undertaken in December 1991 at Milbourne Farm and Showell Nurseries in the parishes of Chippenham and Lacock, Wiltshire. NGR ST913714. (Figure 1)

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## 1. SUMMARY

LACOCK / CORSHAM

- 1.1 Field evaluation at Milbourne Farm and Showell Nurseries, Chippenham demonstrated the presence of human activity on the site from the early prehistoric period.
- 1.2 Evidence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement (c. 1800 BC) was found in the southwest of Field D and on the southern edge of the evaluation area (Figure 2). Other features of this date were a linear ditch, possibly a boundary, running north-south through the east of Field G and a ditch in the east of Field F. Undated features in these areas could be contemporary.
- 1.3 Two features were examined which were middle Iron Age (c. 300 BC) in date. One was a pit in the south of Field D and the other a ditch in Field G.
- 1.4 Roman activity was present on the site in the two areas where cropmarks had been observed from the air. In the north, enclosure ditches and gullies contained debris suggesting nearby domestic occupation. This occupation appeared to date principally to the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, though some earlier 1st century and 3rd century material indicated that this settlement could have been longer-lived. Possible trackway ditches observed running northwest-southeast were examined in the east of this area.
- 1.5 Further south lay another group of cropmark features tentatively dated to the Roman period. Field boundary ditches, ditches which were probably part of a large enclosure and trackway ditches heading from the southwest to the river were all examined. Finds were scarce in this area indicating that they were situated away from domestic activity.

- 1.6 A medieval gully was excavated and a post-medieval field boundary ditch was located running approximately north to south through the southern fields.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 A field evaluation was undertaken at Milbourne Farm and Showell Nurseries, Chippenham on behalf Greenham's Construction Materials Ltd in December 1991. The client wished to ascertain the quantity and quality of archaeology in an area for which mineral extraction was proposed.
- 2.2 A desk-top appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site had been prepared for the client by Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd.
- 2.3 The Oxford Archaeological Unit were requested to undertake a field evaluation of the proposed mineral extraction area.
- 2.4 The aim of the field evaluation was to assess the nature, location, extent, date, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the Proposed Mineral Extraction Area.

## **3. TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The evaluation area covered 25 hectares in eight fields east of the A350 Melksham to Chippenham road. It lies within the parishes of Chippenham and Lacock (Figure 1).
- 3.2 The site is situated on a slightly sloping terrace of fluvial sands and gravels above the floodplain of the River Avon. It lies approximately 3 m above the river bank between the 45 m and 50 m contours. A small tributary stream bisects the area and flows eastward to the river.
- 3.4 A medium and fine loamy drift which varies considerable in thickness has accumulated over the gravel and sand.
- 3.5 The southern two fields of the evaluation area are under arable agriculture and had been recently ploughed at the time of the evaluation. Land use on the remaining area is pasture.

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 No archaeological fieldwork had previously been undertaken on the site and no finds are recorded from the evaluation area.

4.2 An area of cropmarks within the evaluation area (ST97SW) is listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 615). This is a group of enclosure and boundary ditches with possible trackway ditches to the east. It is incomplete and indistinct in places.

*Not investigated*

4.3 Indistinct marks had been seen further north (Field D) from the air in the past (eg. vertical photographs taken by Wiltshire County Council in 1981 4181-192). It was only when a vertical colour photograph taken from the air by Wiltshire County Council in summer 1991 was greatly enlarged that cropmarks could be observed. Sub-rectangular enclosures, boundary ditches and trackway ditches seemed to be present in this area but in a much more tightly clustered group than the area to the south.

4.4 Ridge and furrow was observed on the ground in the northern field (Field A) and can be seen to the north and northeast on the 1981 vertical photographs taken by Wiltshire County Council.

4.5 Other cropmark sites are known in the area to the south of the evaluation (SMR 603, 609, 612 and 613). None of these have been investigated and their date is unknown. SMR 613 seems to be a possible Bronze Age ring ditch.

4.6 A Neolithic scraper was found northeast of the evaluation area, on the far bank of the River Avon. Mesolithic finds spots are recorded in the Chippenham area but none in the vicinity of the evaluation.

4.7 To the northeast of the site a medieval moat around the now rebuilt Rowden Farm is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SMR 457). Finds of a medieval spearhead and animal bones are recorded from the River Avon (SMR 460) to the west of the proposed development area but there is no information on the circumstances or nature of their recovery.

4.8 Few archaeological sites are known in the vicinity of the evaluation but this probably results from the lack of fieldwork and the limited susceptibility of the ground to survey from the air rather than an absence of early settlement in the area.

4.9 The proposed development area was considered to have archaeological potential because of the presence of cropmarks and its favourable location on a gravel terrace overlooking the Avon valley.

## 5. STRATEGY (Figure 2)

- 5.1 Physical evaluation of the site was undertaken by a combination of machine trenching, test pit sieving and fieldwalking.
- 5.2 Fifty five trenches were excavated by a 360° excavator with a six foot toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were generally 30 m in length with shorter trenches inserted to investigate cropmarks and specific archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation. This represented a 1 % sample of the overall area with additional trenches dug in the cropmark areas, representing a 3% sample of those areas. The spoil from the trenches was visually examined for finds.
- 5.3 Archaeological features uncovered in the evaluation trenches were sampled by hand excavation in order to assess the range of features present, their state of preservation and their date.
- 5.4 Sieving of 1 m x 1 m test pits at the end of each mechanically excavated trenches was proposed. A 10 mm mesh was used. After completing this exercise in Field G and the west of Field F the sieving was proving to be very unproductive (apart from two flint flakes all the finds were post-medieval). Many archaeological features were being found in the machine dug trenches and they were producing few finds. It was decided, after consultation with and the agreement of the assistant county archaeologist, that sieving should be abandoned in favour of increasing the investigation of archaeological features.
- 5.5 Fieldwalking was undertaken on the southern two, arable fields (Fields G & H). This was done on 25 m transects with collection points at 25 m intervals. The collection grid was aligned on the OS grid.

## 6. RESULTS

### 6.1 The Soils

Topsoil and sub-soil depths varied greatly over the site (See Appendix: Section 11). Topsoil varied between 0.14 m to 0.35 m. The sandy clay loam subsoil varied between 0 and 1.16 m, but mostly lay between the depths of 0.20 m and 0.45 m. This variation was largely a result of pockets of subsoil collecting in hollows in the very uneven surface of the natural gravel. Subsoil was generally thicker in the north and west of the site, where the ground rises and most shallow on the southern edge of the evaluation area.

No *in situ* occupation layers were observed.

Difficulties were encountered in establishing the depths from which the archaeological features were cut; usually they were sealed by the modern topsoil/ploughsoil and cut into the underlying subsoil but sometimes they were overlain by a layer which was extremely uneven in depth. The top fills of the features and the upper subsoil layers were often very similar and thus relationships were difficult to discern.

Ridge and furrow was visible to the north and west of the evaluation area on air photographs taken by Wiltshire County Council in 1981 and could be seen on the ground along the western edge of Field A aligned northwest to southeast and in Field E aligned east to west. Furrows were present in the bottoms of some trenches (eg Trenches 3, 22 and 53) but were not so clear elsewhere. It is suggested that medieval ploughing had occurred over most of the evaluation area.

Later ploughing had subsequently levelled out surface irregularities cutting into some features and covering others. The quantity of gravel and the mixed nature of a mid orange brown clay sand layer in the east of Field F certainly suggested that a ploughed field had existed in this area, post-dating the intrusive features. This field is now pasture. Pasture Field D had at the time of the evaluation recently been ploughed and re-seeded.

The variation in depth of some features, apparently on the same alignment and with similar profiles, in different trenches could be explained by differential ploughing.

## 6.2 The Archaeology

Archaeological features were widespread over the evaluation area. Only in the fields to the north (Fields A, B, C & E) was there an absence of archaeological remains.

Three concentrations of archaeological activity were identified.

In Field D a Roman site with ditches, pits, gullies and postholes was identified (Figure 3). Some of these features are visible from the air as cropmarks. Early prehistoric pits were also found in this area.

In the eastern part of Field G numerous ditches and gullies were uncovered (Figure 3). Finds from the features examined in this area were few but ranged in date from the late Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Cropmarks can be seen from the air in this part of the field, which, on analogy with other, similar marks elsewhere suggest late Iron Age or Roman enclosures and field boundary ditches. A possible trackway could be discerned running northwest to southeast in the southeast of the field. There was also an indication of circular marks to the north which could have been interpreted as Bronze Age ring ditches.

In the south of Field H ditches, postholes and gullies, probably early prehistoric in date, indicated early occupation in this area (Figures 10 & 11). This interpretation was supported by the fieldwalking evidence.

Dating evidence was scarce in the majority of excavated features, with the exception of the Roman site in Field D. There was also very little material recovered from the fieldwalking over the arable fields, with the exception of the south of Field H, and the test pitting in Field G and the west of Fields F was particularly unproductive. Dating from early prehistoric features is often scarce and the presence of flints in the ploughsoil and pottery of this date in some of the excavated features suggests that many contexts could be of this date. However, dating material can also be expected to be scarce in field boundary ditches and enclosures of Roman and medieval date where these are located far from settlements so caution should be exercised when ascribing an early date to unproductive features.

The only archaeological contexts observed in the northeast of the evaluation area were two possible postholes in Trench 10.

### 6.3 Prehistoric Archaeology

Flintwork of early prehistoric date was recovered in small quantity from fieldwalking over the ploughed fields in the south of the evaluation area (Fields G & H) (Figure 4). It had been badly plough damaged. It was mostly located in the southeast of Field G and the adjacent northern area of Field H and also along the southern part of Field H. Topsoil finds of flints were also made in Field C (Trench 11) and Field D. A flint flake came from the test pit at the west end of Trench 36 and a blade-like flake from the north of Trench 41.

Flints were found within excavated features. No diagnostic tools were recovered from the evaluation but the technology tends to indicate a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. Knapping of flints in situ seems to be indicated and other activities are evidenced by the discovery of retouched and utilized flakes and a scraper. The presence of chalk flint demonstrates that flint was being imported to the site. Flints recovered from fieldwalking, although exhibiting similar technological traits, seemed to have been struck from poorer quality gravel flint.

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from some of the features sampled by hand excavation. It indicated that the prehistoric occupation had both a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and an Iron Age element.

Two concentrations of prehistoric activity seem to be indicated; one lying in the southwest of Field D where a Beaker pit (15/3) and a middle Iron Age pit (55/7) were examined (Figure 3), and another in the south of Field H. In this area a curving ditch (53/3) contained late Neolithic/early Bronze Age finds (Figure 11). It is suggested that a small nearby group of postholes and

TPQ  
0.2m

7

Hardly  
curving!!

7

↓  
over 100m away.

2

3  
gullies in Trench 50 (Figure 10), indicative of domestic occupation, <sup>Surely could be indicative of almost anything</sup> (may) <sup>Why?</sup> be contemporary. It is noteworthy that the flint from the northern group was struck from better quality chalk flint and that from the southern group from locally derived gravel flint, though the sample was small.

Between these areas a north-south linear ditch (38/6, 54/3 & 39/6) was found, containing late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery (Figure 3). The possible circular cropmarks in Field G observed from the air were not located in the trenches. A middle Iron Age ditch (37/3) was also examined in this area, to the west. Other features which produced no dating material could be prehistoric in date.

#### 6.4 Contexts of Uncertain Date

Why?  
Trenches in the west of Field F contained several features which produced no dating evidence. Should these undated features be prehistoric their significance is far greater than their number suggests.

#### 6.5 Roman Archaeology

The two known cropmark areas on the site are probably Roman in date. The area to the north produced unequivocal dating evidence and the nature of the archaeology suggested that domestic occupation lay in this area. The dating of the other cropmark complex is more tentative. Only one sherd of Roman pot was found.

#### 6.6 Roman Archaeology in Field D (Figure 3)

Indistinct marks have been seen in Field D from the air in the past (eg. vertical photographs taken by Wiltshire County Council in 1981 4181-192) but it was only when a colour vertical taken by Wiltshire County Council in 1991 was enlarged that cropmarks could be observed. Even now an interpretation of the cropmark features is difficult to achieve. A northwest-southeast ditch appears to form a southern boundary to the cropmarks and possibly to the settlement, with a series of ditches running off to the north at right angles to it. At least one large and one smaller sub-rectangular enclosure seem to be present as well as possible trackway ditches running north-north-east to south-south-west on the eastern edge of the visible features.

The evaluation demonstrated that most if not all of these features were Roman in date. It could be proposed that the ditch in the south end of trench 15 (15/2) was the ditch representing the southern boundary visible from the air, continuing as 14/5, that ditches 15/7 and 15/8 formed the western side of the larger sub-rectangular enclosure and that some of the ditches located in Trench 55 (55/4, 55/5, 55/6 & 55/8) could be the possible trackway ditches.

The majority of the Roman contexts examined were ditches or gullies but the quantity of domestic material within them, for example pottery, animal bone, daub, nails and the presence of a child's skull suggest that domestic activity lay close by. Although adults were not allowed to be buried within settlements this did not apply to infants and baby burials are fairly commonly found on occupation sites. Seven pits were exposed in the evaluation trenches, of which three were sampled by hand excavation. Two of these pits contained prehistoric material and the other produced no finds. Two postholes were also present but the one excavated contained no dating material; the other was cut by a Roman ditch (15/8).

High density  
pottery

Pottery recovered from this area indicated that activity dated mostly to the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD. However, an earlier element was suggested by the recovery of some 1st century pottery from the lower fill of the ditch which seemed to form a southern boundary on the cropmark plot. Later 3rd century material was also found in the top fill of the enclosure ditch in Trench 15 as well as in the overlying topsoil.

#### 6.7 Roman Archaeology in Field G (Figures 2 & 3)

As mentioned above the cropmarks in the east of Field G can be most closely compared with late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and boundary ditches. The marks suggest that at least one large and re-cut sub-rectangular enclosure is present as well as linear boundary ditches and possible trackway ditches running southwest-northeast, heading towards the river.

Of the many ditches observed in the evaluation trenches in this area only one contained Roman pottery. A broad shallow ditch 41/5 (Figure 9) running west-north-west to east-south-east could be a northern ditch of the large enclosure. It contained a sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coat and must thus postdate the mid 3rd century AD. One north-south linear feature (38/6, 54/3 & 39/6) appeared to be early prehistoric in date and another was post-medieval (38/3, 39/3 & 40/3), otherwise no dating material was recovered. It is tentatively proposed that the remaining features in this area formed a broadly contemporary group.

The enclosure ditches seem to have been identified, on their north side in Trench 41, on the west in Trench 40 and, possibly to the east in Trench 47. The possible trackway ditches were potentially located in Trench 43.

#### 6.8 Medieval

Four medieval pottery sherds were found from fieldwalking over the two southern fields. One medieval sherd was also recovered from a shallow ditch (38/7) which ran northeast-southwest across Trench 38.

## 6.9 Post-medieval

Post-medieval pottery sherds were found scattered over the area fieldwalked, particularly over the southern field, Field H. A boundary ditch which ran through fields G and H (38/3, 39/3, 40/3 & 49/5) was probably post-medieval. Part of a 19th to 20th century dish was found in 39/3. A large quantity of broken flower pots from the nursery was also found over the southern fields.

## 7 THE FINDS

### Pottery

#### 7.1 The Prehistoric Pottery

*Nos* ↑  
The evaluation produced c. 108 sherds (487 g.) of prehistoric pottery; 14 sherds of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date and 92 sherds of Iron Age, one indeterminate prehistoric sherd and some fired clay (daub?). Less than 1% of the sherds are decorated with the majority, over 90%, represented by plain body sherds.

Fourteen sherds from contexts 15/3, 53/3 and 34/3 were in grog tempered fabrics. Trench 15, pit 3/1 produced two decorated Beaker sherds, one with all-over-cord decoration and one with impressed finger-nail. The decoration and fabrics are all typical of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age ceramics. *14*

*compare* ↓  
One worn sherd, in a flint tempered sandy fabric from 38/6 may be of earlier prehistoric date. *1*

The majority of sherds came from Trench 55, pit 55/7. Two main fabrics were recognized. Sixty three sherds (205 g) were in a very sandy fabric and represented plain body sherds. The remaining 27 sherds (200 g) were in ill-sorted fabrics (clay pellets, sand and organics) and included four slightly incurving rounded simple rims. Finger dimple and tip impressions were noted on two of these sherds. This material is characterized by the fabric, lack of decoration and simple rims and can be considered to be middle Iron Age in date. Context 37/3 produced two small sherds (1g) in a comparable sandy fabric and can be tentatively dated to the same period. *63*  
*27*

#### 7.2 The Roman Pottery

*Nos* ↓  
There were c. 200 sherds of Roman pottery from the evaluation, the majority from Trench 15. Most groups were small and not closely datable. The impression formed from the larger groups, which may also be applicable to the smaller ones, is that most of the material was of 1st-2nd century date.

Recognizable late Roman products were few in number. The earliest 'group' was probably that in the lower fill of ditch 15/2 (15/2/2), the sherds deriving from a single vessel of late Iron Age or (more probably) early Roman date.

The earliest pottery, in grog and sand tempered fabrics, was probably relatively local in origin. From the 2nd century onwards (if not earlier) recognizable sources included the North Wiltshire industry (mainly oxidized wares, including white-slipped sherds from a flagon and a jar, but possibly also some reduced wares), and Dorset (BB1). Oxfordshire colour-coated sherds (only three) were of late 3rd century or later date. There was a single fragment of samian ware and no other identifiable imports.

A high proportion of the vessel types represented were jars. This is consistent with the predominantly early character of the group suggested by the range of fabrics and the vessel forms themselves.

### 7.3 Flints

A small assemblage of thirty-six pieces (210 g) of struck flint was recovered from the evaluation trenches. Of this material four pieces (44 g) were unworked. The assemblage contained no diagnostic tools for dating purposes although the technology of the material may provide an approximate guide.

The majority of the raw material exploited was of good quality flint (26 pieces), a dark grey to black in colour with a thinnish white-grey cortex. This material is of fresh appearance and is probably chalk flint. Additionally there are two heavily corticated and abraded flakes of fairly good quality flint; this would appear to be from a different source. There was also one piece of gravel flint.

The assemblage can be divided as follows :

Fifteen complete flakes and blade-like pieces, seven broken flakes and blade-like pieces, four chips, two pieces of irregular waste, three utilized / retouched flakes, and one end scraper. Of these, eight pieces (six flakes and two broken blade-like flakes) were recovered redeposited in later contexts. Six pieces (one flake, one blade-like flake and two broken flakes) came from probable prehistoric features, pits and ditches. Some of these features also contained prehistoric pottery, for example, 53/3 and 55/7.

The flakes have been detached using both hard and soft hammer (prominent and diffuse bulbs were present). Apart from the few blade-like pieces there seems to have been little attempt at controlled flaking. Some flakes exhibit hinge fractures indicating less careful knapping. These technological traits would tend to indicate a later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. However, the size of the collection and the lack of diagnostic tools should be borne in mind. The retouch on the end scraper from 19/4, is slightly invasive and

may therefore indicate an early Bronze Age date. The two heavily corticated and abraded flakes may be of earlier date simply because of their appearance. However, such surface changes may also be due to post-depositional factors and do not provide reliable dating.

The majority of the assemblage is made from better quality flint and it would appear that this material relates to the same activity on the site. Flakes occur in all stages of the reduction process (chips, one wholly cortical flake, partially cortical flakes and wholly non-cortical flakes). It would therefore seem likely that knapping took place *in situ*; the lack of cores from the assessment indicates that either the reduced cores were removed from the site and worked further or that they were not deposited in the features excavated so far. Some other activities were occurring as evidenced by the retouched/ utilized flakes and the scraper.

Flints recovered from the fieldwalking (Figure 4) in the southern area, although in a damaged condition, appeared to exhibit similar technological traits and are most likely to be late Neolithic/early Bronze Age in date. However, it is of note that this material is made from locally derived and poorer quality gravel flint.

#### 7.4 Coin

A bronze coin of the Emperor Gallienus (AD 253-268) was found in the topsoil in Trench 15. The reverse bears the image of an antelope with the legend DIANAE CONS AVG.

#### 7.5 Environmental

Animal bone was found in a well-preserved condition in the evaluation area.

The majority of the bone came from Roman features in Field D but the early prehistoric ditch 53/3, the Beaker pit 15/3 and the middle Iron Age ditch 37/3 also produced animal bone. Elsewhere, like other finds, it was scarce.

Few contexts which contained charcoal were examined. Generally those which did contain burnt material lay to the north of the evaluation area in Field D, in both Roman and earlier contexts. A burnt lens was observed in ditch 37/3. Where charcoal does survive the presence of carbonized seeds is likely.

No waterlogged deposits were examined.

SHOULD  
HAVE BEEN  
SIEVED

## 8. COMMENTS ON RESULTS

- 8.1 Ground and weather conditions during the evaluation were reasonable, though wet and frosty spells did occur.

Field G had only just ploughed when walked and was thus not as well-weathered as would be ideal. However, test pit sieving confirmed that the paucity of material recovered was a genuine phenomenon.

The sample size of the evaluation trenching was generally adequate to assess the area. Some extra trenches were dug to answer specific archaeological questions (eg. Trenches 54 & 55). Had time permitted an additional trench in the south of Field H would have been dug to more adequately assess the nature of the early occupation in this area.

*Not convinced that this would achieve much.*

The majority of the features uncovered in the trenches were examined but dating evidence was scarce.

- 8.2 Some truncation of deposits had occurred as a result of ploughing. At least some of this disturbance resulted from medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. However, shallow features such as postholes had survived, indicating that this disturbance was not too severe. *- Depends on how deep they were in the first place.*

There were few later intrusions which affected the archaeology, though the recent gas pipe line in Field D had caused disturbance.

In field D the density of features has led to the prehistoric occupation features being cut and to some extent obscured by Roman features. This is thought unlikely to severely hamper the recovery of early settlement layout. Elsewhere features density was less great.

Some residual material had found its way into Roman contexts. As this material is usually significantly different in character it should not affect dating but it may bias faunal and botanical data. The degree of redeposition of early Roman artefacts in later Roman contexts is hard to assess as only one feature which was clearly later was examined.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

### Archaeological Potential

- 9.1 In area where so little evidence of archaeological activity has been recovered in the past and none has been examined by field excavation the findings at this site are of obvious significance. There is considerable potential for extending knowledge of the early settlement of the area.

- 9.2 Early prehistoric settlement is difficult to locate during field evaluation. The scattered nature of these sites, possibly of mobile pastoral groups, with low feature density means they are often missed in evaluation exercises. The shallow nature of the small domestic features characteristic of these periods makes them especially vulnerable to later disturbance, especially ploughing. Opportunities to examine early sites are not common and the new information to be gleaned from them is far greater, for example, than an equivalent density of Roman features would represent.
- 9.3 It is difficult to assess the full extent of the early activity on the site as so many of the features, especially in the west of the evaluation area, produced no dating material. However, two areas, one in the southwest of Field D and the other in the south of Field H, stand out as having particular potential. They could have had a domestic function. The possible early prehistoric linear ditch running north-south through Field G is of significance as it could indicate a land boundary. Other, undated contexts could also be prehistoric in date and as such have potential in establishing early settlement patterns in the area.
- 9.4 The value of the prehistoric evidence is enhanced by the presence of more than one phase of activity. The majority of the early material recognized was late Neolithic/early Bronze Age in date but two middle Iron Age contexts were also identified.
- 9.5 Two areas of Roman activity were located. They appeared different in character. Feature density was higher in the area to the north and the quantity of domestic debris recovered was much greater. This suggests a domestic occupation site in this area. Pottery evidence indicated that the main period of occupation was in the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but the recovery of earlier pottery suggests there may have been settlement here at the beginning of the Roman period or even the late Iron Age. A small amount of 3rd century AD pottery was also found suggesting later Roman activity.
- 9.6 The area to the south, also visible as a cropmark site is different in nature. It is tentatively dated to the Roman period but dating material in this area was very scarce. Features were mostly ditches, were more widely spaced and little material was retrieved from them. They are unlikely to have been adjacent to domestic occupation and it is proposed that they represent field boundaries and enclosures similar, for example, to those found at Kempsford, Gloucestershire (OAU 1991. Report deposited at Gloucester SMR). A trackway probably ran across the area heading towards the river.
- 9.7 The presence of two possibly contemporary sites with different functions has potential for the study of settlement patterns, land use and land boundaries in the area in the Roman period. Should these two sites belong to the same settlement issues of economy of the site and the relationship of a settlement to its landscape could be more fully explored.

## Environmental Potential

- 9.8 As with the archaeology the environmental potential of the site lies principally in the lack of previous work in the area. A good and representative sample of animal bone should be recoverable as should information about economy and land use from carbonized grain and weed seeds.

Oxford Archaeological Unit  
February 1992

*More info should have been available with this report*

## APPENDICES

### 10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

#### 10.1 Prehistoric Activity in Field D (Figure 3)

Although the majority of the features examined in Field D were Roman in date and the cropmarks observed appeared to be related to that occupation, there was prehistoric activity in this area. This appeared to be concentrated in the south-west of the field. However, the retrieval of a flint flake from the topsoil in Trench 21 and two flakes from the underlying sub-soil in Trench 20, as well as the presence of unworked flint observed on the modern surface suggest it may be more widespread. One flake was also found in the topsoil in Trench 11, Field C.

A flat-bottomed pit in the south-west of Trench 15 (15/3), 1 m in diameter and 0.60 m deep, (Figure 7. Note that the section was drawn at the edge of the feature), contained 13 sherds of grog-tempered late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery, including two decorated Beaker sherds. A burnt end scraper also came from this feature. Three pits (15/9, 15/10 & 15/13) and one posthole (15/12) were also observed in this trench (Figure 6) but they were not excavated. The posthole and one of the pits were cut by Roman ditches and could be contemporary with the early feature.

A pit in Trench 14 (14/3), which was also flat-bottomed and 0.60 m in diameter and 0.45 m deep contained two flint flakes and two unstruck flints. A flint flake was also recovered from the sub-soil in a dip in the gravel in the west of Trench 55.

In the eastern end of Trench 55 a pit or ditch terminus (55/7) contained a considerable quantity of middle Iron Age sherds (90+) and some charcoal.

Agreed not  
to be residual find

A large number of flints was also recovered from this feature, including two retouched flakes, four blade-like flakes (two broken), six flakes (two broken and one burnt), four chips and two irregular waste fragments. The quantity of flintwork in an apparently Iron Age feature is unusual. It was 1 m wide and 0.32 m deep with steep sides and a rounded bottom. It was only partially exposed in the trench and had been cut away to the south by the trench for a modern gas main. Two small intrusive Roman Grey Ware sherds found within the pit were probably a result of this disturbance.

A shallow ditch in Trench 18 (18/4) running southeast-northwest or east-west contained a utilized blade-like flake. It is possible, however, that this feature is a continuation of ditch 19/4 which yielded a sherd of Roman pottery and the flake could be a residual find. Residual blade-like flakes also came from Roman ditches 19/4 and 15/7.

## 10.2 Prehistoric Activity in Fields F and G (Figure 3)

A late Neolithic/early Bronze Age sherd was found within a north-south ditch in Trench 38 (38/6). This deep, steep-profiled ditch (Figure 9) was, at first, suspected to be a possible ring ditch which could be detected in some of the air photographs. For this reason Trench 54 was dug to cut across the arc of this feature (it was clear on the ground that it could not curve as sharply as the cropmark plot indicated). Only one feature was visible in this trench, a ditch (54/3), which ran north-south. There was insufficient time to excavate this ditch but it was on the same alignment as 38/6 supposing this feature to be linear rather than circular. A north-south linear cropmark is visible on the air photographs here. Further south 39/6 and 46/3 were on the same alignment. They all had very similar profiles but 39/6 and 46/3 were much shallower (39/6 did appear to have been truncated by ploughing).

Two late Neolithic/early Bronze Age grog-tempered sherds were also recovered from the top fill of a broad, fairly 'V' shaped ditch (34/3) running roughly north-south in Trench 34 (Figure 8). A shallow ditch which ran northwest-southeast was also examined in this trench (34/4) but it contained no finds.

A northeast-southwest ditch in Trench 37 (37/3) produced two sherds of sand-tempered pottery which was probably middle Iron Age in date (Figure 8). A burnt lens was found within the ditch. This ditch is probably that visible on the cropmark plot. It should be noted, however, that at its eastern end it appears to abut a north-south ditch which was post-medieval in date. On some photographs this cropmark seemed to continue north as a sinuous line and Trench 30 was positioned to locate it. A ditch (30/3) was discovered on the expected alignment but it was very much shallower than 37/3. It may have been badly affected by later ploughing.

Ditch 37/3 cut a pit (37/5) which contained no finds (Figure 8). Another pit (37/4) was observed within this trench but was not excavated.

A similar curving cropmark was visible on the air photographs to the northeast of 37/3 and Trenches 31 and 33 were excavated to cut across it. A ditch was located in each trench (31/3 & 33/3) as anticipated but once again the dimensions and profiles of the two features were so dissimilar that it is unlikely that they are the same ditch. No finds were recovered from them. A gully was also observed in Trench 31 (31/5).

### 10.3 Prehistoric Activity in Field H

Thirteen flint flakes were recovered from fieldwalking over Field H and a broken retouched flake was found in the ploughsoil of Trench 51. There appeared to be a cluster of flints in the north of the field and another on its southern edge (Figure 4). The evaluation trenches picked up features in every trench apart from Trench 52. However, the only context which contained dating evidence was a ditch in Trench 53 which contained early prehistoric material.

The ditches in Trench 47 seemed most similar to a possible Romano-British cropmark complex and are described below and a ditch in Trench 49 (49/5) was probably a continuation of a post-medieval boundary ditch. Otherwise the undated features seemed most likely to be prehistoric.

The ditch in Trench 46 (46/3) which is probably the continuation of possible early Bronze Age boundary ditch 38/6 etc. has been discussed above.

A posthole was found in Trench 45 (45/3) and a broad, shallow ditch in Trench 48 (48/3) was on the same alignment as a similar ditch in Trench 51 (51/3). A northwest-southeast gully in Trench 49 (49/4) was not examined.

A small group of features in Trench 50 suggested early domestic occupation (Figure 10). Two postholes between 0.30 m and 0.40 m in diameter lay in the north of the trench (50/3 & 50/4). South of these features three gullies were observed. 50/7 ran into the trench from the west and terminated. It appeared to curve slightly. Gully 50/5 was very shallow and hard to define. It may have been a very disturbed feature or natural. East-west gully 50/6 was not examined. If these are indeed traces of early domestic occupation their discovery is significant. The chances of discovering this kind of activity in trenches covering a 1% sample of this area are low.

In Trench 53 several linear north-south ditches ran across the trench (Figure 11). Ditches 53/4, 53/5 and 53/7 were all extremely shallow and the disturbed nature of the soil in this trench led to the conclusion that they were furrows. Another ditch on the same alignment (53/6) was more

substantial. A slightly curving northwest-southeast ditch (53/3) with a steep 'V' shaped profile was excavated in the trench. Six sherds of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age grog-tempered pottery came from this feature as well as a flint flake and animal bone. A ditch (53/8) was observed to the east in the section of a pit excavated for observation by the clients' soil engineer.

#### 10.4 Contexts of Uncertain Date in Fields F and G (Figure 2)

Trenches in the west of Field F contained several features which produced no dating evidence. A shallow ditch in Trench 23 (23/4) was only 0.08 m deep and could have been the bottom of a furrow. A posthole and a pit were found in Trench 25 (25/3 & 25/5 respectively) as well as a possible gully (25/4) which was not examined. A pit-like feature excavated in Trench 26 (26/2) could have been a tree throw pit. A gully running east-west through Trench 29 (29/3) could have been a continuation of that located at the east end of Trench 27. A ditch and a gully in Trench 28 (28/3 & 28/4) ran broadly parallel to this gully.

In the west of Field G several features were examined. A substantial ditch in Trench 35 (35/3), with at least one recut, ran obliquely northeast-southwest through the trench. Trench 44 which was excavated across the putative line of this ditch failed to pick it up. A pit observed in Trench 35 (35/4) was not examined. A posthole and a north-south 'U' shaped ditch were also examined in Trench 36 (36/3 & 36/4).

Two shallow ditches in Trench 38 (38/4 & 38/5) ran northeast-southwest, parallel to a similar shallow ditch (38/7) which contained medieval pottery. A north-south gully in Trench 39 (39/4) was similarly undated.

#### 10.5 Roman Archaeology in Field D (Figure 3)

A ditch running northwest-southeast in the south of Trench 15 (15/2) could be the southern boundary of cropmarks seen on the air photographs (Figure 6 & 7). It was a steep-sided, narrow-bottomed feature 0.95 m deep. Its upper fill contained a large group (70 - 100 sherds) of 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery, mostly from jars with everted rims. However, beneath this deposit 16 sherds were found from a squat jar which dated to the 1st century AD and was probably post-conquest in date but could conceivably have been late Iron Age. This ditch was on the same alignment as ditch 14/5, though their profiles are not wildly similar. 14/5 was not fully excavated and no finds were recovered from it.

Two sherds of a late Iron Age to early Romano-British jar were also recovered from a shallow ditch in Trench 19 (19/3) (Figure 6). It was on the same alignment as and was similar to ditch 55/8. However, 55/8 contained

an abraded Roman sherd which could have been the flange from a 1st to 2nd century AD mortarium and thus be of a later date.

In Trench 15 a broad flat-bottomed ditch running broadly northwest to southeast immediately north of ditch 15/2 (15/4) could have been located in Trench 14 (14/4). No finds were recovered from either section but 14/4 cut ditch 14/5. In Trench 15 ditch 15/4 seemed to have been cut by a north-south ditch (15/6) (though there was insufficient time to excavate their intersection). Twenty five sherds of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery were found in the section which was dug as well as fired clay, possibly daub.

Further west in Trench 13, two ditches were examined to establish their relationship. The deeper and later ditch (13/4) ran from the northwest towards Trench 14 and could conceivably be a continuation of ditch 14/5 and 15/2, though the cropmarks suggest otherwise. It was not bottomed. It cut a broad, shallow ditch (13/5) which ran northeast-southwest. Both features contained pottery dating from the late 1st to 2nd century AD.

Ditches examined on the east side of this concentration of activity, in Trenches 19 and 55, are potentially those observed on the air photograph. They could be trackway ditches. Both 55//4 and 55/5 were of a similar size and profile. They lay 5 m apart and ran northeast north-north-east to south-south-west. 55/6 contained three sherds of a 1st to 2nd century AD vessel. Ditch 55/5 had a similar alignment but was shallower.

To the north of these features two ditches (19/4 & 18/3) had the same alignment (northwest-southeast). 18/3 contained a 1st to 2nd century AD sherd and 19/4 a Roman sherd probably a product of the North Wiltshire industry. 18/5 was a gully from which no finds were recovered. Three postholes were uncovered, of which one was excavated but no finds were retrieved. These features may have been prehistoric.

Third to 4th century AD pottery was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 15 with a coin of Gallienus (AD 253-26). Iron objects and animal bone were also retrieved from this layer. Two large ditches (15/7 & 15/8) ran obliquely northeast to southwest through this trench and curved to run southeast near its southern end. They were probably recuts of the same ditch system and may be observed as cropmark features of a sub-rectangular enclosure. Sherds recovered from the earlier cut of the ditch (15/7) were mostly 2nd century AD in date but the upper fill contained one sherd of Oxfordshire colour coat which should be 3rd century or later. The later ditch cut (15/8) contained later 2nd century material. There is an indication in this area that the Roman occupation continued into the later Roman period.

The surface of this field was fairly uneven but none of the potential earthworks appeared to be related to subsoil features.

## 10.6 Roman Archaeology in Field G (Figures 2 & 3)

Five ditches and three gullies crossed northwest-southeast through Trench 41, on the same alignment as the northern ditches of the enclosure seen from the air. 41/5 and 41/9 seemed most likely to be those ditches (Figure 9).

In Trench 40, 40/4, 40/5 and 40/7 were all fairly substantial ditches which could have formed the western side of the same enclosure. 40/7 could, equally, be a linear north-south feature visible on the air photographs. It was on roughly the same alignment as ditch 49/3, though this feature was not excavated. 40/6 was a shallow, irregular, curving gully which could have been natural disturbance.

The nature of a series of ditches in Trench 47 (47/3, 47/4 47/5 & 47/6) suggest that they could represent the eastern side of the large enclosure, possibly near its northeastern corner. A ditch terminal (or possibly a pit)(47/7) was excavated on the western edge of 47/3. It cut a pit (47/8).

The possible trackway ditches were potentially located in Trench 43. Here two parallel, broad, but fairly shallow ditches 5 m apart (43/3 & 43/4) ran southwest to northeast. No dating material was recovered from them.

A broad, shallow ditch ran northwest-southeast in Trench 42 (42/3). A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

# 11. TABLE OF CONTEXT INFORMATION

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
1	1	TOPSOIL	0.14				
1	2	SUBSOIL	0.42				SILTY CLAY
2	1	TOPSOIL	0.16				
2	2	SUBSOIL	0.38				SILTY CLAY
3	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
3	2	SUBSOIL	0.30				SANDY SILTY CLAY
4	1	TOPSOIL	0.27				
4	2	SUBSOIL	0.26				SILTY CLAY
5	1	TOPSOIL	0.22				
5	2	SUBSOIL	0.40				SILTY CLAY
6	1	TOPSOIL	0.17				
6	2	SUBSOIL	0.65				SILTY CLAY
7	1	TOPSOIL	0.24				
7	2	SUBSOIL	0.56				SILTY CLAY
8	1	TOPSOIL	0.18				
8	2	SUBSOIL	1.10				SANDY SILTY CLAY
9	1	TOPSOIL	0.21				
9	2	SUBSOIL	1.16				SANDY SILTY CLAY
10	1	TOPSOIL	0.27				
10	2	SUBSOIL	0.17				SANDY CLAY
10	3	SUBSOIL	0.25				SANDY CLAY
10	4	POSTHOLE	0.25	0.30			
10	5	POSTHOLE		0.30			NOT EXCAVATED

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
11	1	TOPSOIL	0.25				
11	2	SUBSOIL	0.41				SANDY CLAY
12	1	TOPSOIL	0.14				
12	2	SUBSOIL	0.36				SANDY LOAM
13	1	TOPSOIL	0.28				
13	2	LAYER	0.21				DARK GREY BROWN CLAY
13	3	LAYER	0.18				CLAY
13	4	DITCH		1.50 +	POT		NOT BOTTOMED
13	5	DITCH	0.15	1.00	POT		
14	1	TOPSOIL	0.22				
14	2	SUBSOIL	0.17				SILTY LOAM
14	3	PIT	0.45	0.45	FLINT		
14	4	DITCH	0.28	1.30			
14	5	DITCH		1.25			NOT BOTTOMED
15	1	TOPSOIL	0.20		POT BONE FE OBJECTS COIN		
15	2	DITCH	0.95	1.02	POT BONE		
15	3	PIT	0.60	1.00	POT FLINT BONE		
15	4	DITCH	0.40	1.18			
15	5	TREE THROW PIT					
15	6	DITCH	0.43	1.06	POT BONE		
15	7	DITCH	0.75	1.60+	FLINT NAILS BONE		
15	8	DITCH	0.60	1.60	POT BONE		
15	9	PIT		0.85	POT		NOT EXCAVATED
15	10	PIT		0.69			NOT EXCAVATED
15	11	same as 15/8/1					
15	12	POSTHOLE		0.45			NOT EXCAVATED
15	13	PIT		0.60			NOT EXCAVATED
16	1	TOPSOIL	0.25				
16	2	SUBSOIL	0.50				SILTY CLAY

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
17	1	TOPSOIL	0.32				
17	2	SUBSOIL	0.60				SANDY SILT
18	1	TOPSOIL	0.32				
18	2	SUBSOIL	0.24				SILTY CLAY
18	3	DITCH	0.70	1.10	POT BONE		
18	4	DITCH	0.40	0.60	FLINT		
18	5	GULLY	0.54	0.35			
18	6	TREE THROW PIT					
18	7	PIT		0.40			NOT EXCAVATED
19	1	TOPSOIL	0.30				
19	2	SUBSOIL	0.30				SANDY CLAY
19	3	DITCH	0.20	0.55	POT BONE		
19	4	DITCH	0.35	1.02	POT FLINT BONE		
19	5	POSTHOLE	0.11	0.40			
20	1	TOPSOIL	0.12				
20	2	LAYER	0.25		FLINT		
20	3	SUBSOIL	0.16				SILTY CLAY
20	4	PIT		0.70			NOT EXCAVATED
21	1	TOPSOIL	0.25		FLINT		
21	2	SUBSOIL	0.30				SANDY CLAY
22	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
22	2	SUBSOIL	0.10				SANDY CLAY
22	3	FURROW					
23	1	TOPSOIL	0.18				
23	2	GRAVEL NATURAL					
23	3	LAND DRAIN					
23	4	DITCH	0.08	0.41			

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
24	1	TOPSOIL					
25	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
25	2	SUBSOIL	0.46				SILTY CLAY
25	3	POSTHOLE	0.26	0.40			
25	4	GULLY		0.26			NOT EXCAVATED
25	5	PIT		0.41			NOT EXCAVATED
26	1	TOPSOIL	0.33				
26	2	PIT/TREE THROW HOLE	0.53	0.75			
27	1	TOPSOIL	0.25				
27	2	SUBSOIL	0.24				CLAY SAND
27	3	GULLY		0.38			NOT EXCAVATED
28	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
28	2	SUBSOIL	0.30				CLAY
28	3	DITCH		0.70			NOT EXCAVATED
28	4	GULLY		0.45			NOT EXCAVATED
29	1	TOPSOIL	0.22				
29	2	SUBSOIL	0.25				CLAY SAND
29	3	GULLY		0.42			NOT EXCAVATED
30	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
30	2	SUBSOIL	0.24				GRAVELLY CLAY
30	3	DITCH	0.34	2.30			
31	1	TOPSOIL	0.15				
31	2	SUBSOIL	0.24				GRAVELLY CLAY
31	3	DITCH	0.70+	2.10			
31	4	LAND DRAIN					
31	5	GULLY		0.45			NOT EXCAVATED
32	1	TOPSOIL	0.30				

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
33	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
33	2	SUBSOIL	0.13				SILTY CLAY
33	3	DITCH	0.18	1.45			
34	1	TOPSOIL	0.20				
34	2	SUBSOIL	0.10				CLAY SAND
34	3	DITCH	0.46	0.60	POT		
34	4	DITCH	0.10	0.60+			
35	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.28				
35	2	LAYER	0.32				GRAVELLY CLAY
35	3	DITCH	1.10	1.05			
35	4	PIT		1.50			NOT EXCAVATED
36	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.35				
36	2	LAYER	0.15				SILTY LOAM
36	3	POSTHOLE	0.20	0.40			
36	4	DITCH	0.54	1.20			
37	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.14				
37	2	LAYER	0.20				GRAVELLY CLAY
37	3	DITCH	0.94	1.66	POT BONE		
37	4	PIT		0.74			NOT EXCAVATED
37	5	PIT	0.58	0.60+			
38	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.25				
38	2	SUBSOIL	0.36				SANDY CLAY
38	3	DITCH		1.25			NOT EXCAVATED
38	4	DITCH	0.08	0.62			
38	5	DITCH	0.38	0.90			
38	6	DITCH	0.86	1.40	POT		
38	7	DITCH	0.08	0.64	POT		
39	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.20				
39	2	SUBSOIL	0.18				SANDY CLAY
39	3	DITCH	0.60	0.80	POT BONE FE OBJECT		

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
39	4	GULLY	0.17	0.35			
39	5	NATURAL DISTURBANCE					
39	6	DITCH	0.32	0.80			
40	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.24				
40	2	SUBSOIL	0.30				SILTY CLAY
40	3	DITCH	0.69	0.95			
40	4	DITCH	0.74	1.00			
40	5	DITCH	0.54	1.25			
40	6	GULLY?? NATURAL	0.06	0.29			
40	7	DITCH	0.56	0.85			
41	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.33				
41	2	SUBSOIL	0.22				SILT
41	3	DITCH	0.36	0.66			
41	4	GULLY	0.25	0.45			
41	5	DITCH	0.40	1.10	POT		
41	6	GULLY	0.25	0.46			
41	7	DITCH	0.42	1.64			
41	8	GULLY	0.38	0.44			
41	9	DITCH	0.80	2.02			
41	10	DITCH	0.64	1.50			
42	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.20		POT		
42	2	SUBSOIL	0.14				SANDY CLAY
42	3	DITCH	0.25	1.20			
43	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.25				
43	2	SUBSOIL	0.30				SANDY CLAY
43	3	DITCH	0.50	0.85			
43	4	DITCH	0.36	1.00			
44	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.26				
44	2	SUBSOIL	0.84				CLAY SAND

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
45	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.24				
45	2	SUBSOIL	0.44				SANDY SILT
45	3	POSTHOLE	0.10	0.40			
46	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.25				
46	2	SUBSOIL	0.20				SANDY CLAY
46	3	DITCH	0.40	0.80			
47	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.14				
47	2	SUBSOIL	0.26				CLAY
47	3	DITCH	0.53	0.70			
47	4	DITCH	0.50	1.10			
47	5	DITCH	0.46	0.80			
47	6	DITCH	0.40	1.70			
47	7	? DITCH	0.38	0.42			TERMINAL ?
47	8	PIT	0.21	0.38			
48	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.20				
48	2	SUBSOIL	0.20				SANDY CLAY
48	3	DITCH	0.24	0.85			
49	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.25				
49	2	SUBSOIL	0.35				SANDY CLAY
49	3	DITCH		0.75			NOT EXCAVATED
49	4	GULLY		0.32			NOT EXCAVATED
49	5	DITCH		1.00			NOT EXCAVATED
50	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.30				
50	2	SUBSOIL	0.10				CLAY SAND
50	3	POSTHOLE	0.26	0.40			
50	4	POSTHOLE		0.30			NOT EXCAVATED
50	5	? GULLY	0.04	0.20			
50	6	GULLY		0.35			NOT EXCAVATED
50	7	GULLY	0.26	0.56			
51	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.20		FLINT		

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	DEPTH	WIDTH DIAM	FINDS	DATE	COMMENTS
51	2	SUBSOIL	0.18				SANDY CLAY
51	3	DITCH	0.20	1.00			
52	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.30				
52	2	SUBSOIL	0.40				SILTY SAND
53	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.35				
53	2	SUBSOIL	0.15				SANDY SILT
53	3	DITCH	0.57	1.10	FLINT BONE		
53	4	DITCH	0.20	0.50			
53	5	DITCH	0.10	1.10			
53	6	DITCH	0.45	1.00			
53	7	DITCH	0.26	0.80			
53	8	DITCH	0.48	1.00			
54	1	PLOUGHSOIL	0.30				
54	2	SUBSOIL	0.20				SANDY CLAY
54	3	DITCH		1.05			NOT EXCAVATED
55	1	TOPSOIL	0.30				
55	2	SUBSOIL	0.20				SILTY CLAY
55	3	FEATURE	0.08	1.20 X 0.45	POT		IRREGULAR FEATURE
55	4	DITCH	0.65	1.15			
55	5	DITCH	0.33	0.85			
55	6	DITCH	0.62	0.90	POT		
55	7	PIT	0.32	1.00	POT FLINT		
55	8	DITCH	0.30	0.55	POT		
55	9	NATURAL	0.10	0.24	FLINT		NAT DEPRESSION FILLED BY 55/2

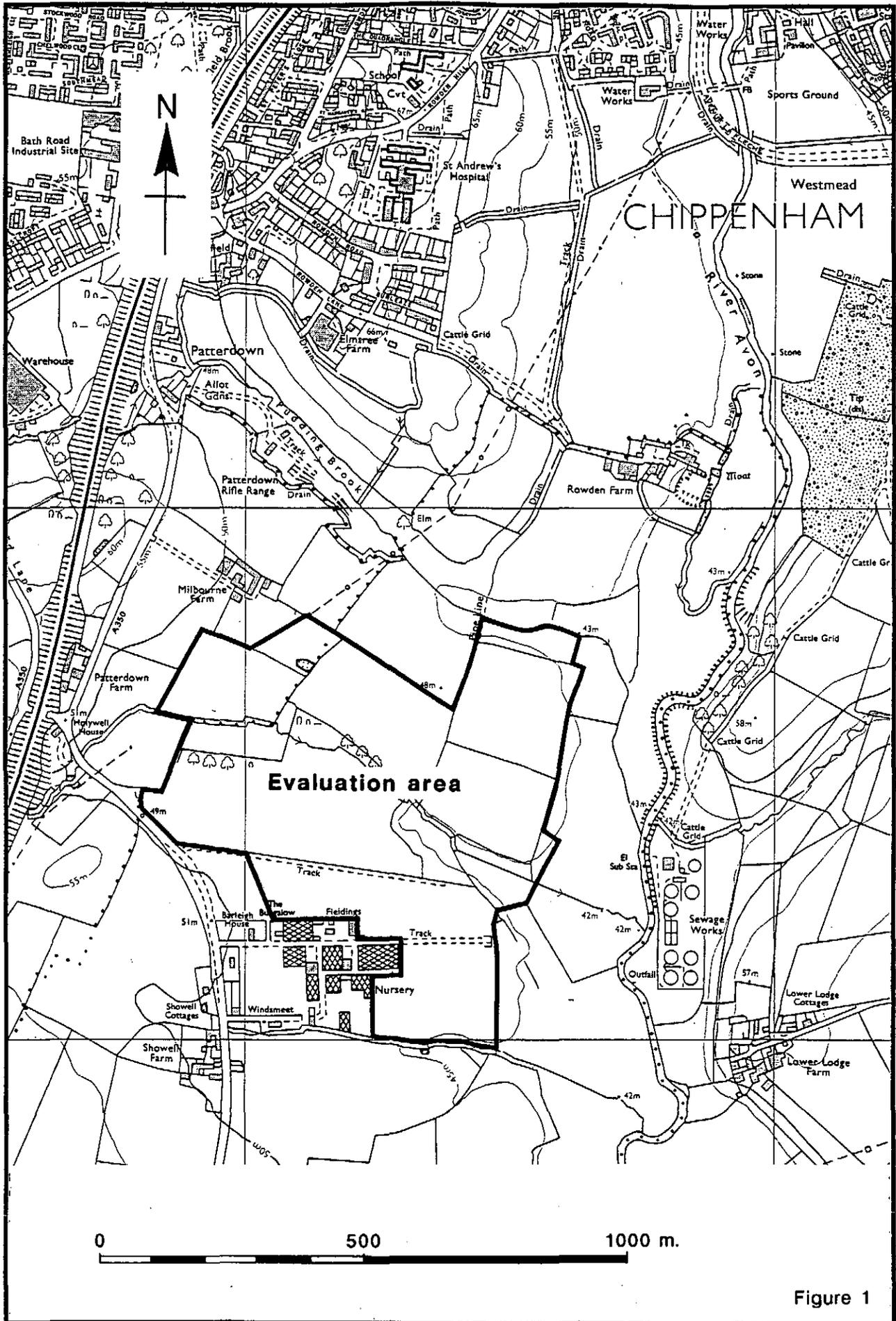
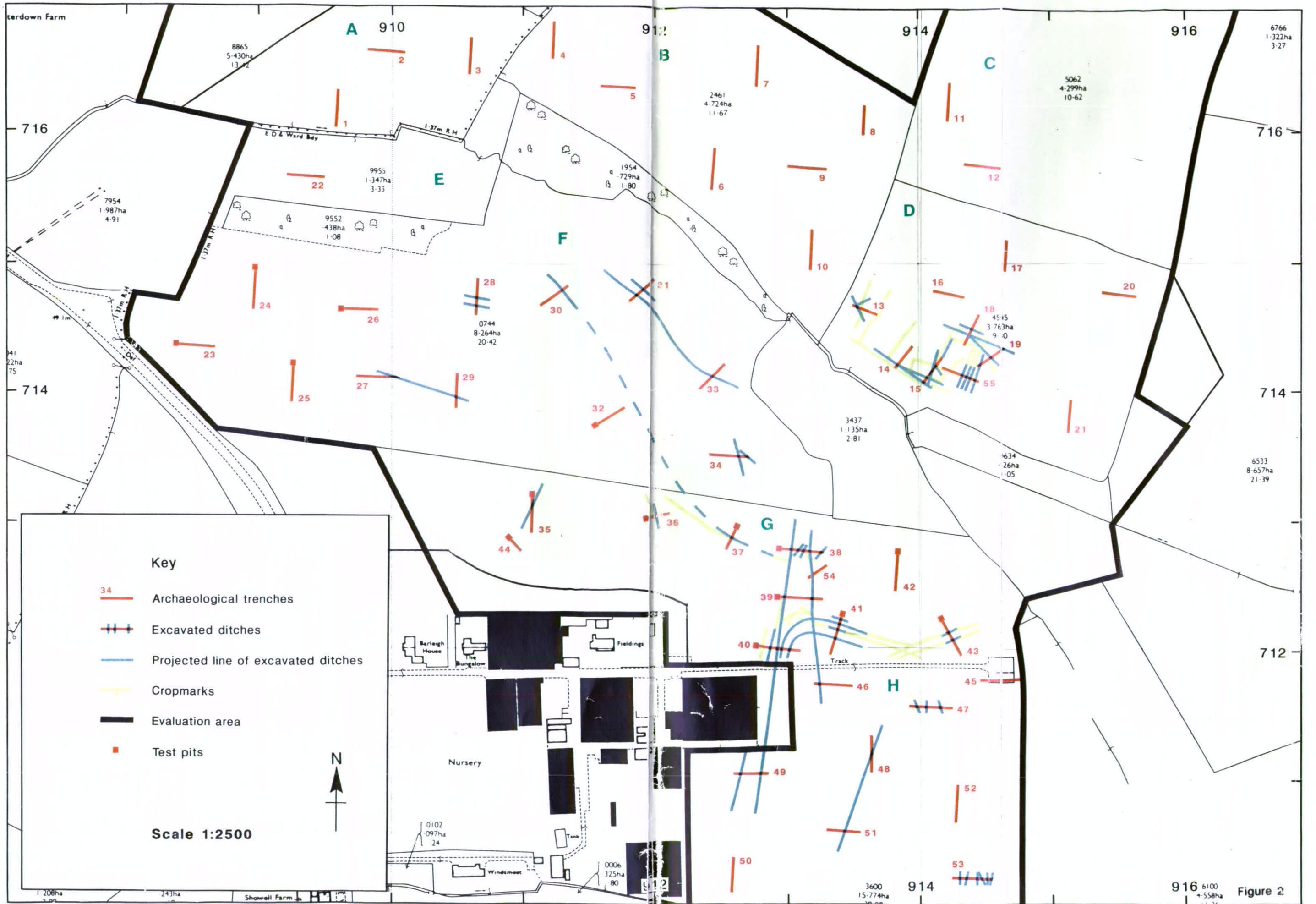
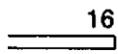


Figure 1



No grid

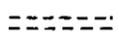
Key



Archaeological trenches



Excavated features



Projected line of excavated features

0 10 50 100 m.

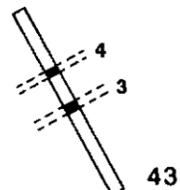
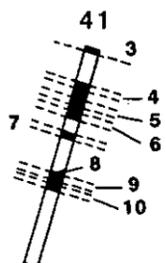
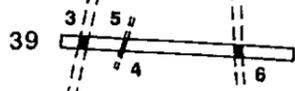
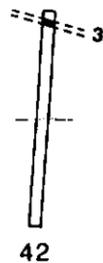
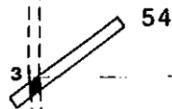
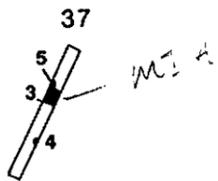
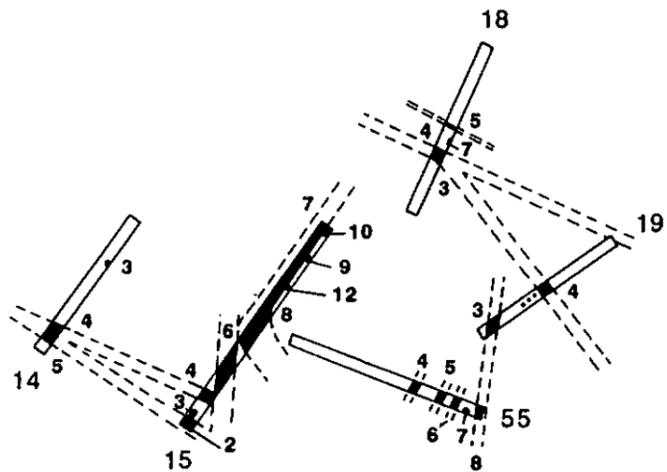
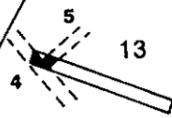


Figure 3



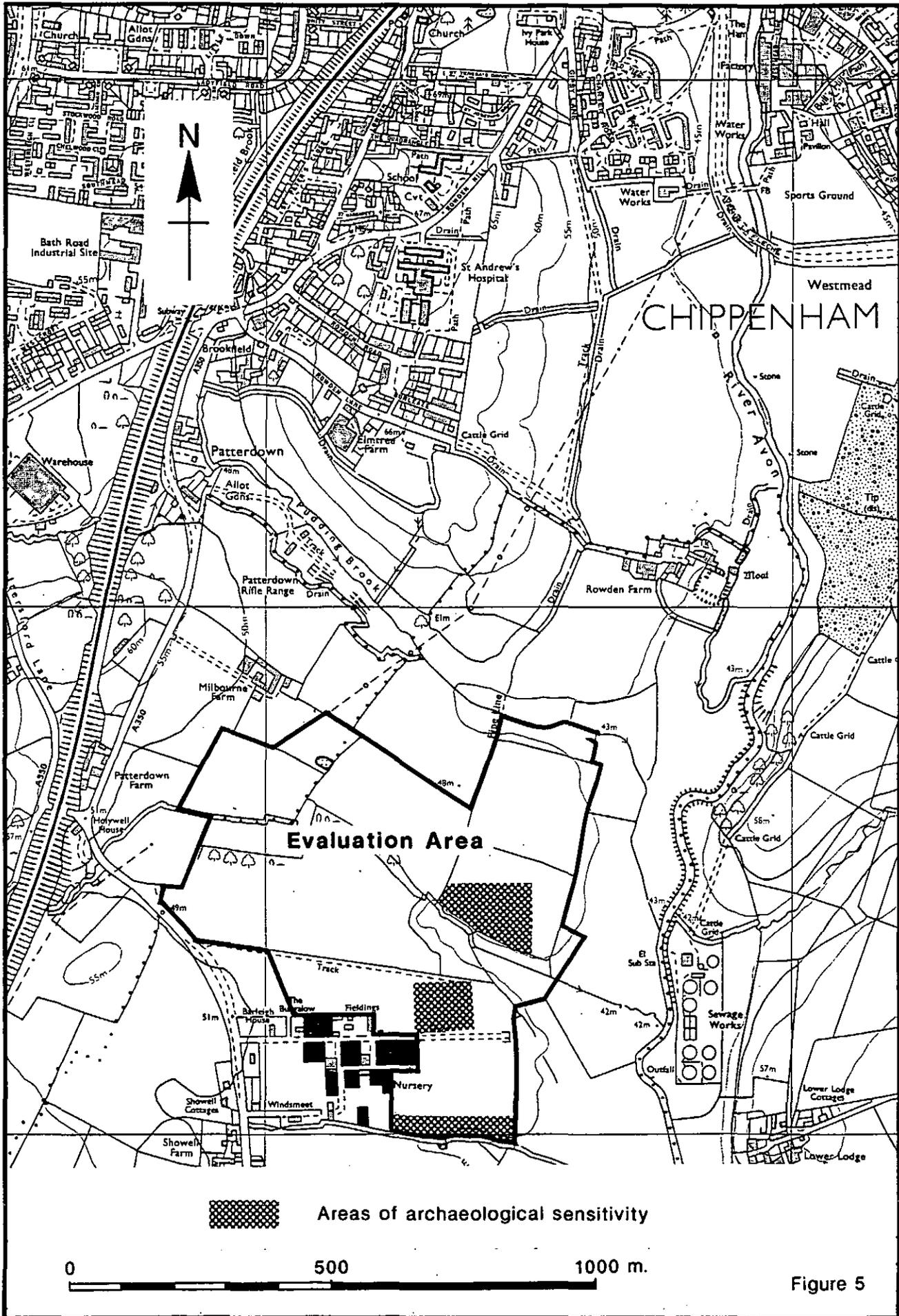


Figure 5

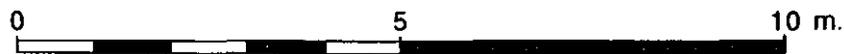
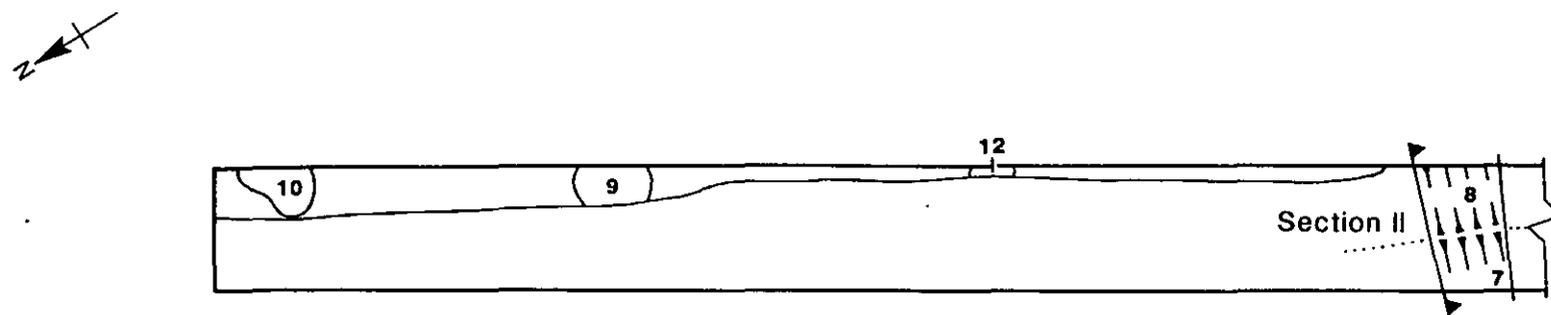
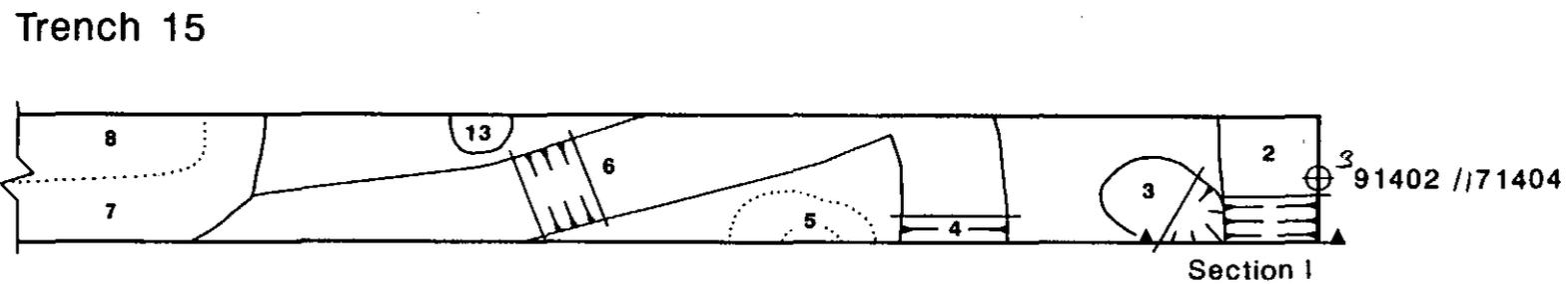
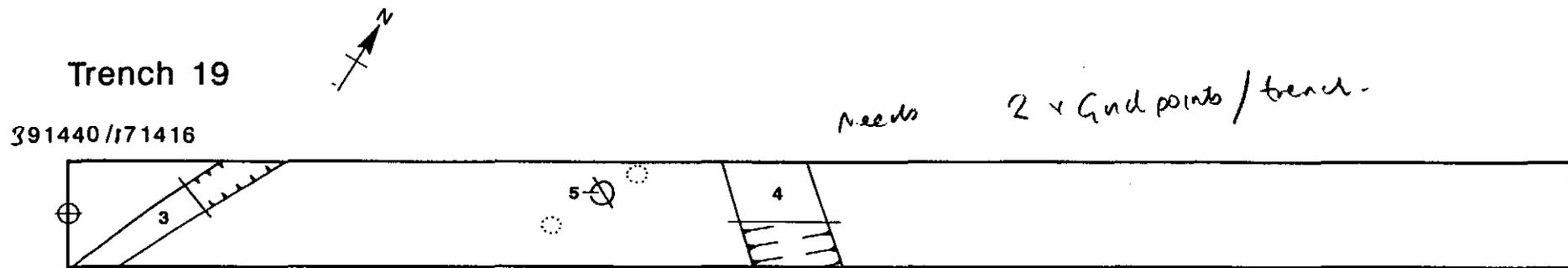
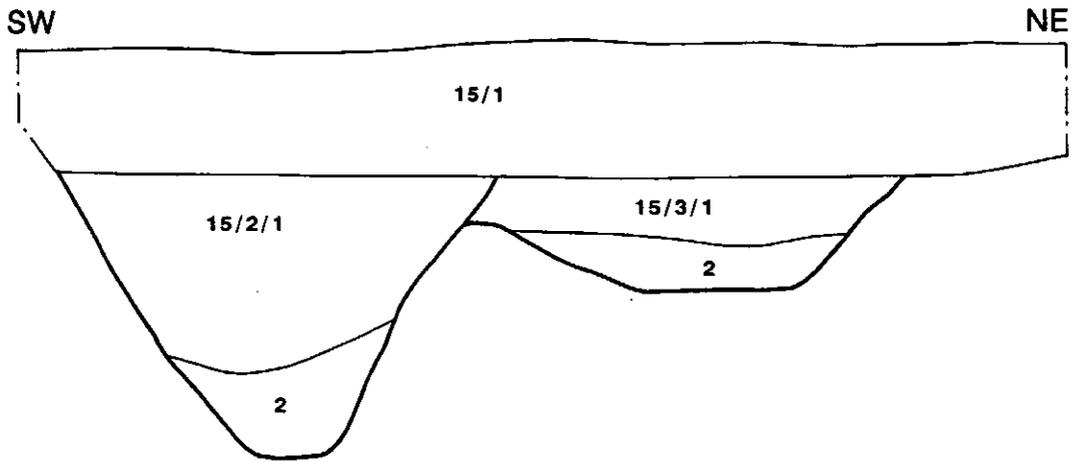


Figure 6

Trench 15 Section I



Trench 15 Section II

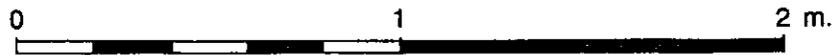
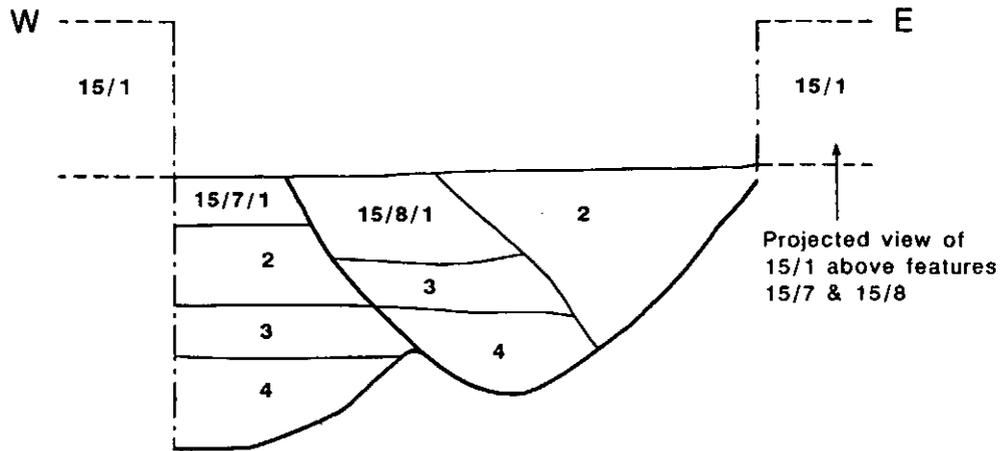
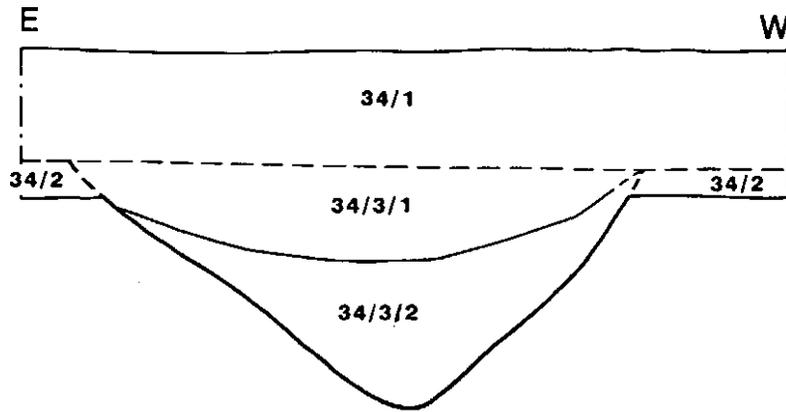


Figure 7

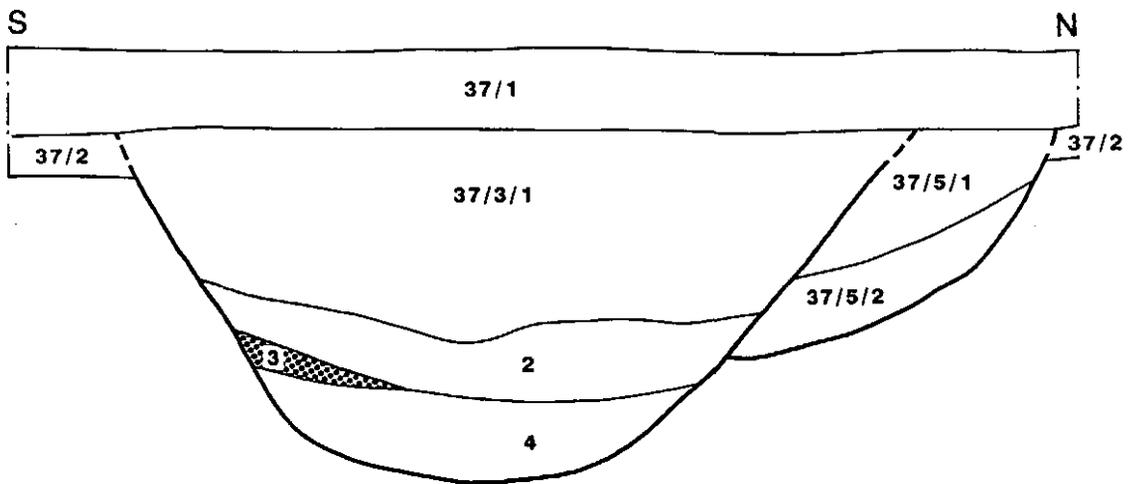
# Trench 34

91264 / 71347



# Trench 37

91258 / 71281



 Burnt layer

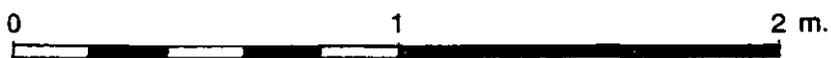
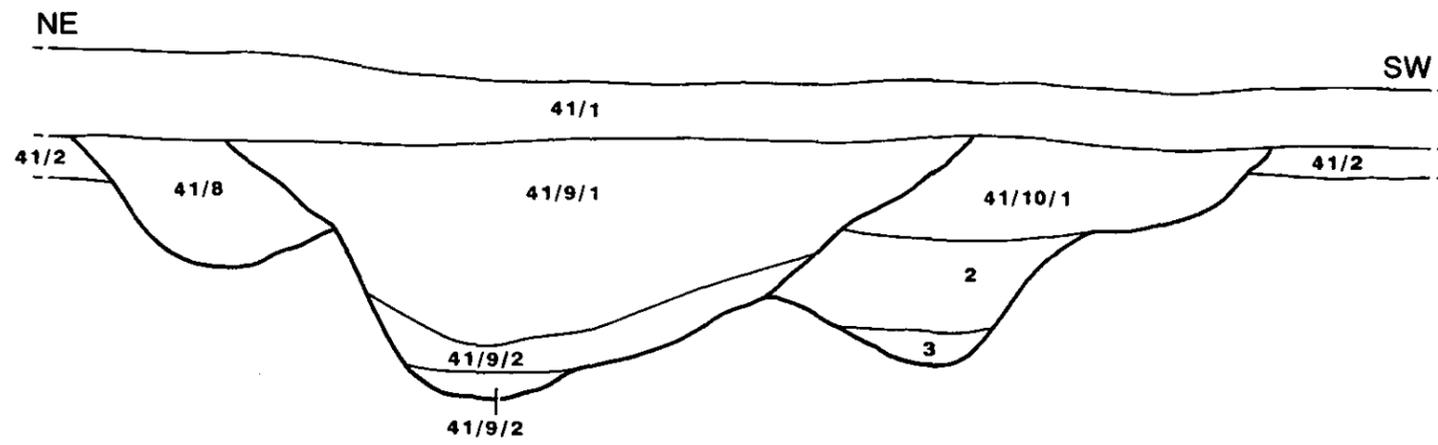


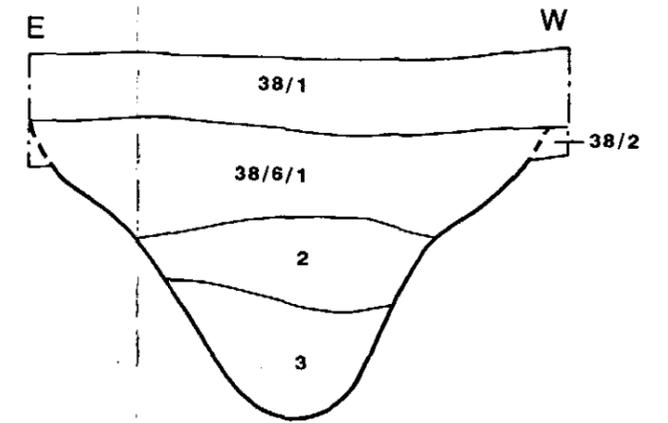
Figure 8

Trench 41

⊕ 17 m. from NE grid peg 91334 / 71205



Trench 38 91318 / 71270



Trench 41

⊕ 5 m. from NE grid peg 91338 / 71216

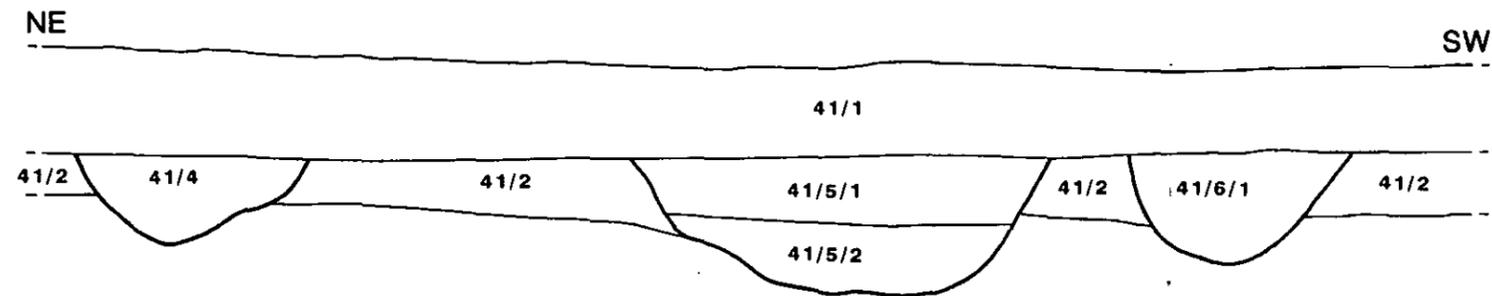
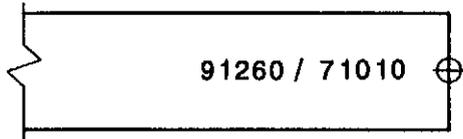
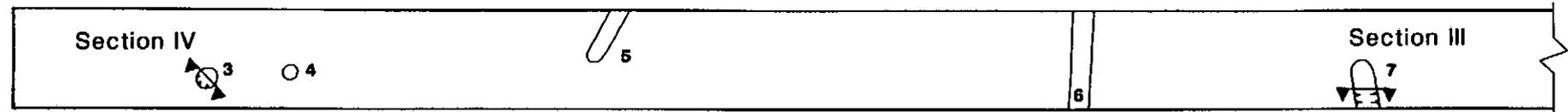
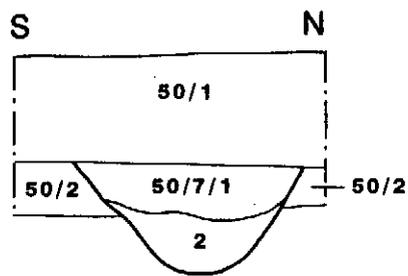


Figure 9

# Trench 50



## Trench 50 Section III



## Trench 50 Section IV

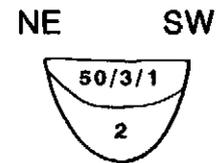
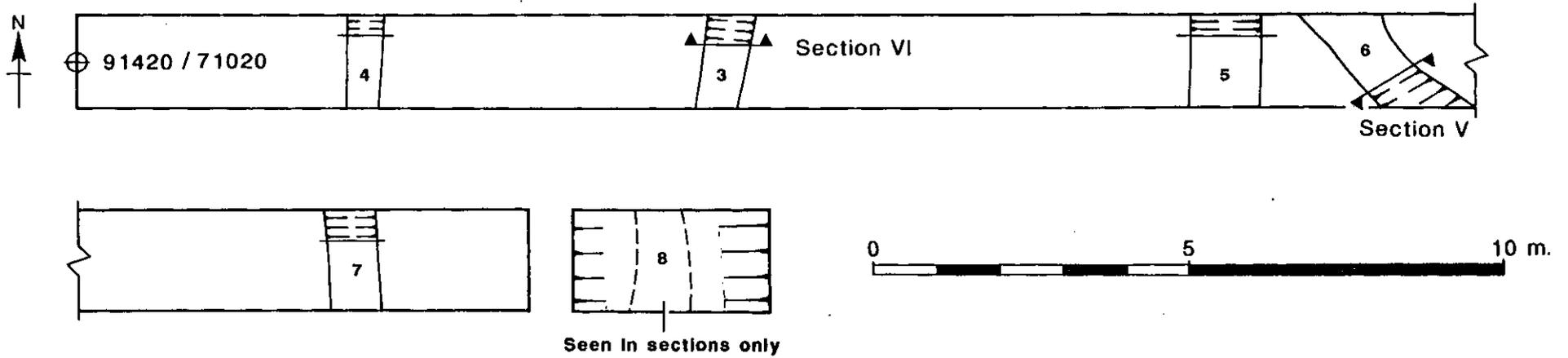
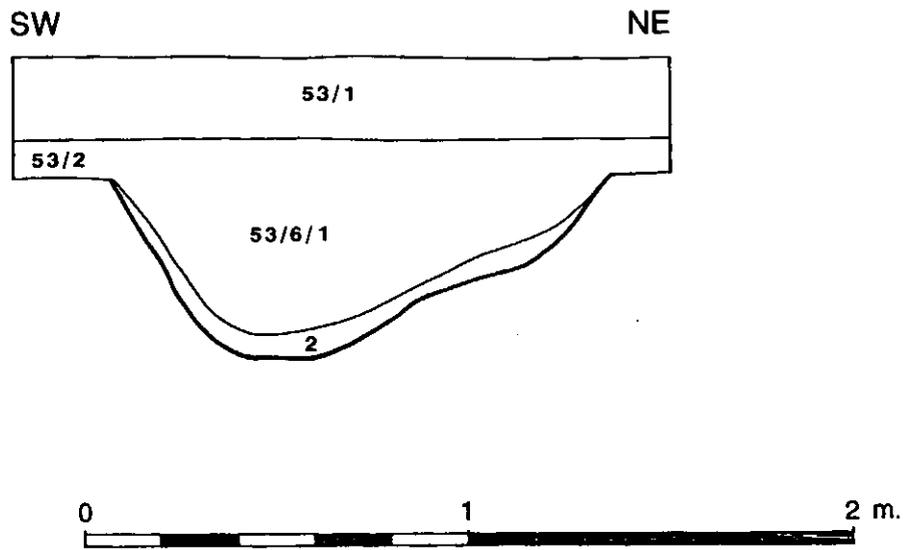


Figure 10

# Trench 53



## Trench 53 Section V



## Trench 53 Section VI

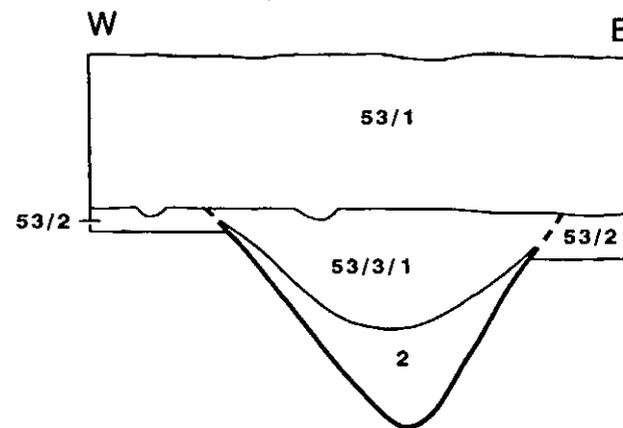


Figure 11



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