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1. ABSTRACT

Excavations to the North of the nurses hostel revealed a number of archaeological features cut into the natural gravel bed. Notable amongst these were two ditches and a structure dated as prehistoric. Three other structures and a pennanular gully were revealed but contained no datable remains. It is concluded that the ditch was a boundary to a seasonal settlement that extended to the West of the excavations into areas being developed into hospital buildings and a car park.

2. INTRODUCTION

Between the first of May and the twenty first of June 1991, excavations were carried out on Health Authority land on Barley lane, Goodmayes (see Fig. 1 for site location). These excavations were funded by English Heritage and conducted by field staff of the Passmore Edwards Museum.

The Sites and Monuments record showed evidence of two Romano-British cremations having been discovered during hospital development at the end of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, an aerial photograph taken in 1960 by Hunting Surveys shows a series of crop marks extending from the area to the West, presently under development, and extending onto the site. One sizeable cropmark cuts the site from the North-west to the South-east (see Fig. 1).

Hence, it was decided that the excavation should concentrate on determining the nature of these cropmarks in particular, and to investigate as large an area as possible for a full archaeological record (see Fig. 2 for trench locations).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

Areas of interest were first stripped by mechanical excavator until natural gravel was reached. Thereafter any anomalies in the gravel bed were investigated for archaeology. All the excavated areas were fully recorded using indexed context sheets, and a planning system based on a five metre grid. Fills and layers were, when possible, sampled for environmental dating.

The site Supervisor was Mr Steven Chew, and the site was negotiated by Dr. Frank Meddens of the Passmore Edwards Museum.

3. PHASING DISCUSSION

An intensive policy of recording was used during the excavations. From this it has been possible to determine six distinct periods of activity.

PHASE I

This Phase consists of a number of modern cuts and bedding trenches from the nursery nearby. One of these trenches, a gas main, cut through trench 2 to a depth of three metres and was installed in 1990. Finds from these features date this phase from the end of World War II to the present day.

PHASE II

Consists of groups 1.1, 3.1, 6.1, and 8.1 and reflects Nineteenth-century and Post-Medieval land use. The ploughsoil (101) contained the bulk of recovered artefacts and can be positively dated to the period 1600 - 1800. The group is also made up of a nineteenth century pit and ditch, a post-hole which is probably of Nineteenth-century date and a land drain of nineteenth century origin. The two layers immediately beneath the ploughsoil (102 and 103) are the result of ploughing disturbance.

PHASE III

This Phase consists of groups 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5. These groups contain the only datable archaeology on site, and can all be definitely diagnosed as prehistoric (see below, page 8). Within this Phase is the Structure 135 (Groups 2,2 - 2,4), the ditches (114) (see Fig. 5) and (126) (see Fig. 4) and the Post-holes (161 and 255). Structure 135 cuts the Phase V pennanular gully (118).

PHASE IV

Consists of the groups 1.2, 1.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 5.14/1 and 5/14,2. All this represents a number of undated cuts, fills and ditches, including Structures 198 and 246 (see Fig. 5). The severity of the Post-Medieval ploughing has meant that these features, like others, are very shallow in form and have no datable artefacts. As other archaeological structures and features of the same ilk - ie similar fills and cuts - have proven to be Prehistoric in date, it seems likely that the Phase IV features are of the same period.

PHASE V

Consists of the Groups 2.16 and 2.17. This Phase represents the earliest human activity on site. To an extent the dating is conjectural as there is no positive dating evidence. However, the pennanular gully (118) (see Fig. 5), is consistent in size and form with a prehistoric ring ditch, and the slots and post-holes that collectively make up Structure 245 have been interpreted as internal partitions to it.

PHASE VI

Consists of the following groups 1.4, 7.3, 8.2, 5/14.3. This Phase details features caused by natural phenomena, including frost cracking, frost pools and other periglacial anomalies. It includes the huge frost crack (112) (see Fig. 3) and natural tree and root action in antiquity.

So, it is seen that there are six distinct phases of activity on this site which can be summarised as follows;

Phase I	c.1945 - Present
Phase II	1600 - c.1900
Phase III	Prehistoric
Phase IV	Undatable
Phase V	Prehistoric
Phase VI	Natural and Geological.

5. THE STRUCTURES

During the excavations, it became apparent that a number of cuts and slots were inter-related. In all four individual structures were recorded, summarised below;

Structure 135 (see Fig. 5)

Two slots were discovered running perpendicular to each other within trench 2. Each slot had an internal post-hole and a separate post-hole was discovered central to the structure. Although there is no physical evidence it seems likely that 135 has been cut by the boundary ditches, as no further slots were located in that direction. Pottery sherds found in the slots date the structure to the prehistoric period.

Structure 198 (see Fig. 5)

A sub-circular collection of slots and post-holes located to the North of trench 7. 198 had been seriously damaged by Post-Medieval ploughing and land use and was ephemeral in nature. An area of burnt sand discovered within the feature has been interpreted as a floor layer. It remains undated.

Structure 245

An angular slot and collection of three post-holes set in a perpendicular fashion discovered in the North-west of trench 2. It seems likely that the function of 245 was as a partition or internal feature for the ring ditch/round house (118). It is cut into a sandy layer which may be a floor surface. Grouped as it is, in the earliest Phase, 245 is, at the latest, of late Iron Age origin.

Structure 246 (see Fig. 5)

Two perpendicular slots and an internal/central post-hole found in trench 5. One of the slots to this structure had been cut by a substantial post-hole which might, itself, be structural. 246 had the deepest foundation slots of all the features found, however the extension to trench 5 showed that it was not particularly sizeable.

With the exception of 246 and the pennanular gully (118) it should be mentioned that the structures were quite ephemeral. Seldom did any slot or post-hole reach in excess of ten centimetres in depth. This certainly had a lot to do with the extent of ploughing activity, but it may also reflect that the buildings were temporary or seasonal dwellings (see below)

6. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSIONS

Primarily, there were two reasons for this excavation; to investigate the areas of the site with crop-markings, as shown by the aerial photograph, and, to attempt to correlate the two Romano-British cremation urns found at the end of the nineteenth century.

In order to achieve this the excavations were concentrated first on the cropmarks and then extended further, investigating the largest possible area in the limited time available.

In the seventeen trenches that were opened nearly two hundred cuts, fills or layers were recorded, which is a surprising number when the extent and depth of Post-Medieval ploughing is taken into consideration. The majority of these contexts were found in trenches 2 and 5/14, and a perusal of Figures. 3-5 shows that most of the features were located to the west of the recut ditch (114/126). Notably, the aerial photograph shows that to the west of the 1991 excavations there is an area of intensive crop-marking with at least two pennanular gullys visible. For these reasons 114/126 has been interpreted as a boundary ditch to the settlement discovered in 1991 and visible on the Hunting Surveys photograph. Pot sherds (identified by Dr Frank Meddens) found within the ditch positively date it as prehistoric.

The dating of these in situ pot sherds has been problematic. No comparable sherds could be discovered in the Museum type series, or, indeed, in other collections in London. Its nature, considering the tempering and form seems to suggest a prehistoric date, as does the fact that the sherds were found in relation to features that were diagnostically of that date. The pot was obviously damaged by ploughing activity, but it seems likely that it was in a poor condition before it was deposited, and it may be the case that the sherds were residual, e.g. not in its primary context. However, it seems likely, in the view of the author, that these finds are prehistoric in origin although it remains impossible to date more specifically.

This dating is consistent with the discoveries made to the west of 114/126. In this area three structures were discovered, one of which (135) was dated to the same period by artifactual evidence. This structure was found to cut a pennanular gully or round-house. Diagnostic with prehistory, the round-house was found to have an internal floor surface and a small post and slot construct of unknown purpose (245). The ring-ditch is undated, yet it must, precede 135. Structure 246 was rectilinear and made up of perpendicular slots and a central post-hole, similar in form to 135. This structure is undated.

Of the features found to the east of 114/126 the most substantial was structure 198. This consisted of two slots, ten post-holes and an internal layer of burnt sand which may have been a floor. 198 had been extensively damaged by later intrusions, but seems to have been sub-circular in shape. It is undated. The existence of further pits and slots (the most notable being 116), activity was more limited to the east of the boundary ditch.

The 1991 excavations at Goodmayes Hospital failed to reveal any evidence of Romano-British activity that would relate to the cremation urns, discovered last century. However, they did reveal a prehistoric settlement consisting of at least four structures. Judging by the lack of finds and the very shallow nature of the features it seems likely that this was a temporary or seasonal settlement that had a short lifespan. More extended use of the site would surely have left more archaeology.

-SFC June-July 91.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8. APPENDED INFORMATION

APPENDIX I: THE FINDS

	<u>Date Range</u>	
<u>Context 101. - Ploughsoil</u>		
2 sherds of local china	C20th	
1 sherd of very hard red ware	C20th	
18 sherds of transfer printed ware	C19th	
10 sherds of Nineteenth-century china		C19th
9 sherds of late London Stoneware	C19th	
1 sherd of imported Chinese porcelain	C19th	

1 sherd of Staffordshire salt glazed slipware	C19th
3 sherds of late Sunderland slipware	1800 - 1900
2 sherds of London stoneware	C18th
15 sherds of Post-Medieval Redware	1600 - 1800
9 sherds of Post-Medieval Redware - glazed	1600 - 1800
1 sherd of red ware, possibly Roman	-----
3 sherds of undated red ware, possibly iron age	-----
4 fragments of white kaolin pipe stem	Undated
2 fragments of white kaolin pipe bowl	Undated
1 fragment of wall tile	C20th
1 fragment of brick	C20th
1 floor tile	C19th
1 fragment of brick	1600 - 1800
35 fragments of peg tile	1600 - 1800
9 fragments of roof tile	1600 - 1800
1 piece of moulded limestone	Undated
1 sherd of glass - bottle	C20th
1 sherd of glass - stained window	C19th
2 Fe nails	C19th
1 Fe bolt	Undated
1 Fe cylindrical object	Undated
2 oyster shells	Undated
1 worked lithic - heavily eroded	Prehistoric

Context 113. - Ditch fill.

3 sherds of poorly produced, grass-tempered red/grey ware	Prehistoric*
12 fragments of grey slag or vitrified pumice.	Undated

Context 122. - Fill.

1 sherd of poorly produced, grass-tempered red/grey ware	Prehistoric*
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Context 125. - Ditch fill.

1 sherd of poorly produced, grass-tempered red ware	Prehistoric*
10 fragments of grey slag or vitrified pumice	Undated
5 burnt flint pot boilers	Prehistoric

Context 244. - Post - hole fill.

1 sherd of poorly produced, grass-tempered red ware	Prehistoric*
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* Note. For further information see SUMMARY AND DISCUSSIONS (see above)

FINDS DISCUSSION

Of the recovered artefacts the majority came from the ploughsoil and related disturbed contexts (layers 101-103). These finds were diagnostic to ploughsoil in that the pot and tile sherds were seldom in excess of six centimetres square and were located randomly dispersed over the whole area. The date inferred to by these ceramic remains is consistent to the Post-Medieval period, extending from the turn of the seventeenth century up to the beginning of the twentieth.

In considering these Post-Medieval finds it should be noted that the wares present would normally be found in a ploughsoil from this period, with no exceptional pot types present. The sherd of imported Chinese porcelain is a higher standard of pot, but it is not, on its own, indicative of wealth. It would seem then that the farm, which apparently stood near to the nurses hostel, was of average means.

The pottery sherds from Phase III are diagnostic to prehistoric periods, although the nature of these sherds makes more specific identification impossible. On the whole, they had been tempered with grass to stop the pot cracking during firing which was a common practise during the prehistoric and Saxon periods. The ware does, however, appear to be of very poor quality, probably due to the poor preservative qualities of the soil (see also page 8, SUMMARY AND DISCUSSIONS).

Finally, it should be noted, that there was a relative dearth of finds in comparison to other sites of this period. The regular and deep ploughing of the soils is, presumably, the cause of this.

EXCAVATIONS AT GOODMAYES HOSPITAL

BARLEY LANE, GOODMAYES

IG - GH 91

1/5/91 - 31/5/91 AND 16/6/91 - 21/6/91

Accession No. LDPEM/ACIG/119

S.F.CHEW B.A.Hons.(Lond.)

2) UPDATED LEVEL II REGISTER

<u>Context</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Phase</u>
100	-	-	-	1.1	I
101	-	-	-	1.1	II
102	-	-	-	1.1	II
103	-	-	-	1.1	II
104	1-17	-	-	8.2	VI
105	-	-	-	3.2	IV
106	3	-	BW-1,7-8 CS-1,10-11	3.2	IV
107	-	-	-	3.1	II
108	3	-	BW-1,7-8 CS-1,10-11	3.1	II
109	-	-	-	3.3	IV
110	3	-	BW-1,7-8 CS-1,10-11	3.3	IV
111		ABANDONED			

112	1	-	BW-1,9-15 CS-1,13-16	1.4	VI	
113	2,5/14	21	-	2.5	II	
114	2,5/14	-	BW-1,33-6 2,1-2 CS-2,2-5	2.5	III	
115	-	-	-	2.9	IV	
116	2	-	BW-1,29-30 CS-1,33-4	2.9	IV	
117	-	1	-	2.17	V	
118	2	-	BW-1,31-2 CS-1,35-6	2.17	V	
119	-	-	-	1.4	VI	
120	1	-	-	1.4	VI	
121	-	3+6	-	2.2	III	
122	-	-	BW-1,22-3 CS-1,24-5	2.2	III	
123	-	2+4	-	2.3	III	
124	2	-	BW-1,24-5 CS-1,26-27	2.3	III	
125	2,5/14	19	-	2.5	III	
126	2,5/14	-	BW-1,33-6 2,1-2 CS-2,2-5	2.5	III	
127	-	7	-	2.4	III	
128	-	5	-	2.4	III	
129	-	ABANDONED	-	-	-	
	<u>Context</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Phase</u>
130	-	-	ABANDONED	-	-	-
131	-	-	-	-	2.7	IV
132	2	-	-	-	2.7	IV
133	-	-	-	-	2.8	IV
134	2	-	-	-	2.8	IV
135	2	-	BW-1,26-8 CS-1,28-30	-	-	III
136	2	-	BW-1,24-5 CS-1,26-7	-	2.3	III
137	6	-	-	-	6.2	IV
138	-	15	-	-	6.2	IV
139	6	-	-	-	6.1	II
140	-	14	-	-	6.1	II
141	5	-	-	-	5.1	IV
142	-	16	-	-	5.1	IV
143	-	-	-	-	6.3	IV
144	6	-	-	-	6.3	IV
145	5	-	-	-	5.3	IV
146	-	-	-	-	5.3	IV
147	5	-	-	-	5.3	IV
148	-	-	-	-	5.3	IV
149	-	-	-	-	1.4	VI

150	1	-	-	1.4	VI
151	-	-	-	1.4	VI
152	1	-	-	1.4	VI
153		ABANDONED			
154		ABANDONED			
155	-	-	-	6.4	IV
156	6	-	-	6.4	IV
157	-	18	-	2.5	III
158	5/14	-	BW-3,23-8	2.5	III
159	14	-	-	5/14.2	IV
160	-	-	-	5/14.2	IV
161		ABANDONED			
162		ABANDONED			
163	-	-	-	2.4	III
164	2	-	BW-1,20-21 CS-1,22-23	2.4	III
165	-	28	-	2.16	V
166	2	-	BW-2,17-19 CS-2,16-17	2.16	V
167	-	27	-	2.16	V
168	2	-	BW-2,17-19 CS-2,16-17	2.16	V
Context	Plan	Sample	Photo	Group	Phase
169	-	25	-	2.16	V
170	2	-	BW-2,107-19 CS-2,16-17	2.16	V
171	-	-	-	2.6	IV
172	2	-	-	2.4	IV
173	-	-	-	2.2	IV
174	2	-	BW-1,22-23 CS-1,24-25	2.2	IV
175	2	24	-	2.5	III
176	-	-	-	5.3	IV
177	5	-	-	5.3	IV
178	-	26	-	2.16	V
179	2	-	BW-2,17-19 CS-2,16-17	2.16	V
180	5	-	-	5.3	IV
181	-	-	-	5.3	IV
182	5	-	-	5.2	IV
183	-	-	-	5.2	IV
184	-	-	-	-	IV
185	2	-	-	-	IV
186	-	-	-	2.10	IV
187	2	-	-	2.10	IV
188	-	29	-	2.11	IV
189	2	-	-	2.11	IV
191	2	-	-	2.13	IV
192	-	-	-	2.14	IV
193	2	-	-	2.14	IV

194			ABANDONED			
195			ABANDONED			
196	-	-	-	2.12	IV	
197	2	-	-	2.12	IV	
198	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
199	-	-	-	2.3	III	
200	-	-	-	7.3	VI	
201	-	-	BW-2,11,15-16 CS-2,11,14-15	7.3	VI	
202	1	-	BW-2,12-14 CS-2,12-13	1.1	II	
203	-	-	-	1.1	II	
204	1+7	-	BW-2,12-14 CS-2,12-13	1.1	II	
205	-	-	-	1.2	IV	
206	1	-	-	1.2	IV	
Context	Plan	Sample	Photo	Group	Phase	
207	-	-	-	1.3	IV	
208	-	-	-	1.3	IV	
209	-	-	-	1.3	IV	
210	1	-	-	1.3	IV	
211	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
212	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
213	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
214	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
215	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
216	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
217	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
218	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
219	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
220	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
221	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
222	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
223	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
224	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
225	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
226	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	
227	-	-	-	7.2	IV	
228	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV	

229	-	-	-	7.2	IV
230	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV
231	-	-	-	7.2	IV
232	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV
233	-	-	-	7.2	IV
234	7	-	BW-2,6-8 CS-2,8-9	7.2	IV
235	-	-	-	7.2	IV
236	-	-	-	2.16	V
Context	Plan	Sample	Photo	Group	Phase
237	2	- CS-2,16-17	BW-2,17-19	2.16	V
238	-	-	-	2.9	IV
240		ABANDONED			
241	-	-	-	7.1	IV
242	7	-	-	7.1	IV
243	-	-	-	2.1	III
244	2	-	-	2.1	III
245	2	-	BW-2,17-19 CS-2,16-17	2.16	V
246	5	-	-	5.3	IV
247		ABANDONED			
248		ABANDONED			
249		ABANDONED			
250	-	30	-	8.1	II
251	-	-	-	8.1	II
252	-	-	BW-3,12-15	8.2	VI
253	-	-	-	8.2	VI
254	-	31	-	2.5	III
256	-	-	-	5/14.3	VI
257	5/14	-	BW-3,16-17	5/14.3	VI
258	5/14	-	BW-3,21-22	5/14.2	IV
259	-	-	-	5/14.2	IV
260		ABANDONED			
261		ABANDONED			
262	-	-	-	5/14.2	IV
263	-	-	-	5/14.2	IV
264	-	-	-	5/14.2	IV
265	-	-	-	5/14.2	IV
266	2	-	BW-2,17-19 CS-2,16-17	2.6	V
267	2	-	-	2.5	IV
268	-	-	-	2.5	V

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

TRENCH 1.

GROUP 1,1

100 - Layer
I
101 - Layer
I
202 - Fill
I
203 - Fill
I
204 - Cut
I
102 - Layer
I
103 - Layer

100 - Layer. Foliage and scrub.
101 - Layer. Dark brown, sandy clay. +24.84 - 24.75
202 - Drain. Hand made orange clay. +24.04 - 23.93
203 - Fill. Dark brown, loose sandy clay. +24.14 - 23.64
204 - Cut. Straight sided, 'Y'shaped. +24.14 - 23.64
102 - Layer. Light gray silt. +24.24 - 24.14
103 - Layer. Yellow/orange, silty clay. +24.24 - 24.04

Group 1,1 represents a series of build up layers and a Nineteenth-century field drain. The drain runs from West to East across the site, beginning several meters to the West of trench 7. The drain (202) is made up of lengths of orange pipe 0.3 meters in length. Layer 101 is a heavily disturbed ploughsoil which was found to contain finds dating from 1600 to 1900. Layers 102 and 103 are disturbed natural layers.

PLAN- 1 & 7 SECT.-
CS- 2,30-31 BW.- 2,31-32
PHASE II

Group 1,2

205 - Fill
I
206 - Cut

205 - Fill. Light brown, clayey silt. +24.04 - 23.89
206 - Cut. Regular concave sides and base. +24.04 - 23.89

Group 1,2 is a shallow ditch running West to East.

PLAN - 1 SECT.-
CS-2,30-31 BW.-2,31-32
PHASE IV

Group 1,3

207 - fill
I
208 - cut
I
210 - fill
I
211 - cut

207 - Fill. Light grey sandy fill. +24.09 - 24.02
208 - Cut. Circular steep sided cut. +24.09 - 24.02
210 - Fill. Light grey silt. +24.12 - 24.00
211 - Cut. Amorphous. Irregular sides and base. +24.12 - 24.00

Group 1,3 represents a single stake hole cut into an amorphous cut. It is likely that 211 is a naturally created feature.

PLAN- 1 SECT.-
CS- BW-
PHASE IV

Group 1,4

149 - fill 151 - fill

I I
 150 - cut 152 - cut
 I _____ I
 I
 120 - fill
 I
 119 - fill
 I
 112 - cut

149 - Fill. White/pink silt	+24.13 - 23.92
150 - Cut. Amorphous	+24.13 - 23.92
151 - Fill. White/pink silt	+24.16 - 23.97
152 - Cut. Amorphous	+24.16 - 23.97
120 - Fill. Dark brown clay silt	+24.15 - 23.75
119 - Fill. Orange/blue sandy clay	+23.75 - c.20.25
112 - Cut. Nr.Vertical sides, irregular base.	+23.75 - c.20.25

A series of natural features, including the frost crack 112. This periglacial anomaly is the large cropmark that is visible in the aerial photograph.

PLAN -7 SECT -
 C/S - 1,13-16 BW.- 1,9-15
 PHASE VI

TRENCH 2

Group 2,1

243 - Fill
 I
 244 - Cut

243 - Fill. Light grey clay	+25.07 - 25.01
244 - Cut. Concave base	+25.07 - 25.01

Group 2,1 is a post-hole, datable to the late Iron Age.

PLAN -2 SECT -
 C/S - BW. -
 PHASE 111

Group 2,2

173 - fill
I
174 - cut

I
121 - fill
I
127 - fill
I
122 - cut

173 - fill. Yellow grey clay silt	+24.90 - 24.85
174 - cut. Regular, concave	+24.90 - 24.85
121 - fill. Yellow grey clay	+25.08 - 24.77
127 - fill. Yellow brown clay	+25.08 - 24.77
122 - cut. Regular, linear and concave based	+25.08 - 24.77

Group 2,2 represents a linear slot, 122, cut by an internal post-hole 174. Group 2,2 is part of structure 135, and 122 cuts into 118 (Group 2, below)

PLAN - 2 SECT- 135,1-3
C/S 2,24-30 BW-2,24-8
SAMPLES - 3,6,7,9 PHASE III

Group 2,3

199 - Fill
I
136 - Cut
I
123 - Fill
I
128 - Fill
I
124 - Cut

199 - Fill. Yell/Orange clay silt	+24.74 - 24.65
136 - Cut. Post-hole	+24.74 - 24.65
123 - Fill. Yell/Grey silty clay	+24.95 - 24.74
128 - Fill. Yell/Brown clay silt	+24.95 - 24.74
124 - Cut. Regular, linear and concave	+24.95 - 24.74

This group, 2,3, is a slot within structure 135. Cut 136 is a post-hole cut through the slot.

PLAN - 2 SECT - 135,4-6
 C/S - 2,24-30 BW. - 2,24-28
 SAMPLES - 2,4,5, PHASE III

Group 2,4

163 - fill
 I
 164 - cut

163 - Fill. Yell/Grey silty clay +25.07 - 24.77
 164 - Cut. Vertical sides. Base concave +25.07 - 24.77

2,4 represents a circular post-hole, which is assumed by its position and nature to be a central post within structure 135.

PLAN - 2 SECT -
 C/S - 2,24-30 BW. 2,24 - 28
 PHASE III

Group 2,5

264 - fill 175 - fill 254 - fill
 I I I
 265 - cut 125 - fill 255 - cut
 I I I
 I 126 - cut I
 I _____ I _____ I
 I I
 113 - fill
 I
 114 - cut

264 - Fill, Yell, Brown sandy clay -----
 265 - Cut. Linear, concave base. -----
 175 - Fill. Gravel tip layer +25.01 - 24.98
 125 - Fill. Mid brown sandy clay +25.00 - 24.81
 126 - Cut. Ditch, regular concave +25.01 - 24.81
 254 - Fill. Burnt post +25.01 - 24.93
 255 - Cut. Regular shallow concave +25.01 - 24.93
 113 - Fill. Light grey sandy clay +25.06 - 24.86
 114 - Cut. Linear shallow ditch +25.06 - 24.86

Group 2,5 represents a series of ditches and cuts that are analogous with the late Iron age period. Cut 114 has been cut by

126 which follows the same line. The ditches were found to extend for at least 70 metres. It has been interpreted that their function was as boundary ditches, as they seem to act as a partition between areas of greater and lesser archaeology.

PLAN - 2,5-14,9,11 SECT.-114,126
BW -1,33-36 CS-2,2-5
-2,1-2
-3,21-28
SAMPLE - 19,21 PHASE-111

Group 2,6

171 - fill
I
172 - cut

171 - Fill. Dark brown gravelly clay +24.90 - 24.76
172 - Cut. Regular, concave +24.90 - 24.76

2,6 is a pit cut into the natural gravel.

PLAN -2 SECT -
BW - CS -
PHASE IV

Group 2,7

131 - fill
I
132 - cut

131 - Fill. Grey clay +25.07 - 25.00
132 - Cut. Regular, concave +25.07 - 25.00

Group 2,7 represents a foundation slot cut into the natural gravel.

PLAN -2 SECT.-132,1-2
BW - CS -
SAMPLES - 10,11 PHASE - IV

Group 2,8

133 - fill
I
134 - cut

133 - Fill. Light grey clayey silt. +25.07 - 25.00
134 - Cut. Circular concave cut. +25.07 - 25.00

Group 2,8 represents the remains of a Phase IV post-hole

PLAN - 2 SECT -
BW - CS -
PHASE IV

Group 2,9

115 - fill
I
238 - fill
I
116 - cut

115 - Fill. Yellow grey clayey silt +25.02 - 24.68
238 - Fill. Humic, green-grey +25.02 - 24.68
116 - Cut. Sloping sides, concave base +25.02 - 24.68

Group 2,9 was the deepest pit discovered. It contained two fills.

PLAN - 2 SECT.-116
BW - 1,29-30 CS - 1,33-4
PHASE - IV

Group 2,10

186 - fill
|
187 - cut

186 - fill. Yellow-grey, clayey silt +25.06 - 24.96
187 - cut. Regular concave cut +25.06 - 24.96

Group 2,10 was a post-hole.

PLAN - 2 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 2,11

188 - fill
|
189 - cut

188 - fill. Yellow gravely clay +25.04 - 24.94
189 - cut. Amorphous. +25.04 - 24.94

Representative of root action.

PLAN -2 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 2,12

196 - fill
|
197 - cut

196 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt +25.01 - 24.87
197 - cut. Regular and concave +25.01 - 24.87

This group is unclear. Either a pit or a tree bole.

PLAN -2 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 2,13

190 - fill
|
191 - cut

190 - fill. Yellow-grey clay silt +25.04 - 24.94
191 - cut. Regular concave cut +25.04 - 24.94

Group 2,13 represents a shallow pit cut into the natural gravel.

PLAN - 2 SECT.-
BW - CS -

PHASE IV

Group 2,14

192 - fill
|
193 - cut
|
183 - fill
|
184 - cut

193 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt	+25.06 - 24.74
193 - cut. Irregular sides and base	+25.06 - 24.74
183 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt	+25.08 - 24.87
184 - cut. Regular,linear,concave cut	+25.08 - 24.87

This group, 2,14, represents a linear slot which has been cut by more recent root activity.

PLAN - 2 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 2,15

268 - fill
|
267 - cu

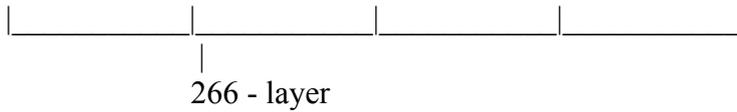
268 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt	+25.01 - 24.94
267 - cut. Regular concave	+25.01 - 24.94

2,15 was a shallow pit or post-hole

PLAN - 2 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 2,16

165 - fill	167 - fill	169 - fill	178 - fill	236 - fill
166 - cut	168 - cut	170 - cut	179 - cut	237 - cut.

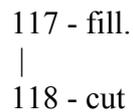


165 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt	+25.01 - 24.93
166 - cut. Regular, concave base	+25.01 - 24.93
167 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt	+25.01 - 24.93
168 - cut. Regular, concave base	+25.01 - 24.93
169 - fill. Yellow-brown clayey silt	+24.99 - 24.91
170 - cut. Regular, flat base	+24.99 - 24.91
178 - fill. Yellow-brown clayey silt	+25.00 - 24.9
179 - cut. Regular, circular, concave base	+25.00 - 24.92
236 - fill. Yellow-brown, gravely clay silt	+25.00 - 24.95
237 - cut. Shallow, regular, concave base	+25.00 - 24.95
266 - layer. Red-orange sand	+25.01 - 24.99

Group 2,16 represents a series of slots and post-holes cut into a sandy layer. It has been interpreted that their cuts form an internal partition or structure within the pennanular gully, and that layer 266 is a floor surface. Group 2,16 is referred to elsewhere as Structure 245.

PLAN - 2 SECT.-
 BW - 2,17-19 CS - 2,16-17
 SAMPLES - 25,27,28 PHASE - V

Group 2,17



117 - fill. Orange-brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles	+25.07 - 24.68
118 - cut. Pennanular gully with sloping sides, concave base. Outer slope steeper than inner.	+25.07 - 24.68

A pennanular gully containing group 2,16. The difference in slope of the cut may indicate the positioning of timbers.

PLAN - 2 SECT.- 118,1-3
 BW - 1,31-2 CS - 1,35-36
 SAMPLE - 1 PHASE - V

TRENCH 3

Group 3,1

107 - fill
|
108 - cut

107 - fill. Grey-brown clayey silt +25.06 - 24.975
108 - cut. Regular concave, sub-circular +25.06 - 24.975

Group 3,1 represents a relatively recent cut or pit.

PLAN - 3 SECT -
BW - CS -
PHASE - II

Group 3,2

105 - fill
|
106 - cut

105 - fill. Mid grey-brown gravely silt +25.07 - 24.94
106 - cut. Sloping sides and rounded base +25.07 - 24.94

These contexts represent a shallow pit of tree bole.

PLAN - 3 SECT.- 106
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 3,3

109 - fill
|
110 - cut

109 - fill. Light grey-brown clayey silt +25.06 - 24.90
110 - cut. Regular sides concave base +25.06 - 24.90

Group 3,3 represents a fit or similar cut into the natural gravel.

PLAN - 3 SECT.-

BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

TRENCH 5

Group 5,1

142 - fill
|
141 - cut

142 - fill. Brown clayey silt +25.04 - 24.62
141 - cut. Butt-end excavated, regular
concave sides and base +25.04 - 24.62

This group represents the butt-end of a ditch or elongated pit.

PLAN - 5 SECT.-141
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 5,2

183 - fill
|
182 - cut

183 - fill. Orange sandy clay +25.05 - 24.93
182 - cut. Irregular sides and base. +25.05 - 24.93

Representative of root action.

PLAN - 5 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 5,3

181 - fill	145 - fill	176 - fill
180 - cut	146 - cut	177 - cut
147 - fill		
148 - cut		

181 - fill. Yellow-orange clayey silt	+25.02 - 24.71
180 - cut. Circular, regular concave cut	+25.02 - 24.71
147 - Yellow brown clayey silt	+25.02 - 24.71
148 - cut. Nr. vertical sides. Flat base	+25.02 - 24.71
145 - fill. Light grey sandy clay	+25.02 - 24.98
146 - cut. Regular. Bowl-shaped	+25.02 - 24.98
176 - fill. Orange-grey silty clay	+25.02 - 24.86
177 - cut. Nr. Vertical sides. Concave base	+25.02 - 24.86

Group 5,3 represents two slots that are situated roughly perpendicular an associated post-hole and one central internal post-hole. Group 5,3 is referred to elsewhere as Structure 246.

PLAN - 5 SECT.-148
 BW - 2,23-4 CS - 2,22-3
 PHASE - IV

TRENCH 5/14

Group 5/14,1

259 - fill
 |
 258 - cut

259 - Fill. Grey-black silt	+25.02 - 24.96
258 - Cut. Regular concave based	+25.02 - 24.96

Post-hole.

PLAN - 5/14 SECT.-
 BW - CS -
 PHASE - IV

Group 5/14,2

262 - fill 264 - fill
 | |
 263 - cut 265 - cut

262 - fill. Yellow-brown clayey silt	+24.92 - 24.86
263 - cut. Shallow, regular concave based	+24.92 - 24.86
264 - fill. Yellow-brown clayey silt	+24.92 - 24.88
265 - cut. Shallow, regular clayey silt	+24.92 - 24.88

Group 5/14,2 represents two shallow ditches running to the north west. Orientation suggests that they are one and the same feature and may well be a continuation of the medieval boundary ditch 126.

PLAN 5/14 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE IV

Group 5/14,3

256 - fill
|
257 - cut

256 - fill. Yellow brown sandy clay with
frequent gravel deposits +25.02 - 24.85
257 - cut. Irregular amorphous cut. +25.02 - 24.85

Group 5/14,3 is a natural periglacial anomaly.

PLAN - 5/14 SECT.-
BW - 3,21 CS -
PHASE - VI

TRENCH 6

Group 6,1

140 - fill
|
139 - cut

140 - fill. Dark brown silt with frequent
pebbles +24.84 - 24.70
139 - cut. Linear cut base irregular +24.84 - 24.70

This group represents a 19th or 20th century cut.

PLAN - 6 SECT.- 139
BW - CS -
SAMPLE - 14 PHASE - II

Group 6,2

138 - fill
|
137 - cut

138 - fill. Light yellow-brown sandy clay +24.93 - 24.81
137 - cut. Concave, slightly flat base +24.93 = 24.81

Narrow, regular gully containing pot and tile fragments.

PLAN - 6 SECT -
BW - CS -
SAMPLE - 15 PHASE - IV

Group 6,3

143 - fill
|
144 - cut

143 - fill. Light brown sandy silt +24.93 - 24.73
144 - cut. Nr. Vertical sides. Flat base +24.93 - 24.73

Group 6,3 is a small linear cut which may well be an animal burrow.

PLAN - 6 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 6,4

155 - fill
|
156 - cut

155 - fill. Light brown sandy clay -----
156 - cut. Amorphous. -----

Natural animal or root action.

PLAN - 6 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

TRENCH 7

Group 7,1

241 - fill
|
242 - cut

241 - fill. Light yellow-brown sandy clay +24.94 - 24.74
242 - cut. Regular sloped sides, concave base +24.94 - 24.74

Group 7,1 represents a regular pit or post hole.

PLAN - 7 SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV

Group 7,2

211 - layer 213 - fill 227 - fill 231 - fill 225 - fill
| | | | |
 212 - cut 226 - cut 230 - cut 224 - cut

also;

217 - fill 233 - fill 235 - fill 229 - fill 223 - fill
| | | | |
216 - cut 232 - cut 234 - cut 228 - cut 222 -cut
|
215 - fill

|
214 - cut

also;

221 - fill 219 - fill
| |
220 - cut 218 - cut

211 - layer. Red/russet burnt sand	+24.89 - 24.87
213 - Fill. Yellow-orange silt	+24.90 - 24.78
212 - cut. Regular with concave base	+24.90 - 24.78
227 - fill. Yellow clayey silt	+24.90 - 24.85
226 - cut. Shallow concave scoop	+24.90 - 24.85
231 - fill. Mid-brown clayey silt	+24.89 - 24.83
230 - cut. Steep sided. Flat base	+24.89 - 24.83
225 - fill. Yellow clayey silt	+24.90 - 24.83
224 - cut. Sloping sides, flat base	+24.90 - 24.83
217 - fill. Dark brown silt	+24.88 - 24.73
216 - cut. Vertical sides with concave base	+24.88 - 24.73
215 - fill. Yellow-orange clayey silt	+24.86 - 24.71
214 - cut. regular concave sides and base	+24.86 - 24.71
233 - fill. Yellow-brown clayey silt	+24.90 - 24.83
232 - cut. Regular sloping sides, flat base	+24.90 - 24.83
235 - fill. Yellow-brown sandy clay/silt	+24.85 - 24.83
234 - cut. Shallow concave bowl	+24.85 - 24.83
229 - fill. Mid-brown clayey silt	+24.89 - 24.82
228 - cut. Nr. Vertical sides, flat base	+24.89 - 24.85
223 - fill. Light brown sandy silt	+24.94 - 24.88
222 - cut. Shallow concave scoop	+24.94 - 24.88
221 - fill. Red-brown sandy silt	+24.85 - 24.79
220 - cut. Irregular sides, concave base	+24.85 - 24.79
219 - fill. Yellow-grey clayey silt	+24.91 - 24.84
218 - cut. Regular steep sides, flat base	+24.91 - 24.84

Group 7,2 represents a series of slots and post-holes which together make up Structure 198. The burnt sand layer (211) has been interpreted as a floor surface. This Structure had suffered

extensively from post-medieval ploughing.

PLAN - 7 SECT.-
BW - 2,6-8 CS - 2,8-9
SAMPLE PHASE - IV

Group 7,3

201 - fill
|
200 - cut

201 - fill. Yellow-brown clay silt -----
200 - cut. Straight sided. Concave base -----

A natural glacial anomaly.

PLAN - SECT -
BW - CS -
PHASE - VI

TRENCH 8

Group 8,1

250 - post
|
251 - post pipe

250 - post. Worked. -----
251 - post pipe. Square, pointed base. -----

This group represents a presumably Nineteenth-century post.

PLAN - SECT -
BW - CS -
PHASE - II

Group 8,2

253 - fill
|
252 - cut
|
104 - layer

253 - fill. Orange-grey clayey silt -----
252 - cut. Irregular sides, flat/uneven base -----
104 - layer. Gravel . +25.09 - -----

A natural glacial feature cutting the natural gravel bed.

PLAN - SECT.-
BW - CS -
PHASE - IV