LAND AT FLEET MARSTON, AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: UFMB09

JUNE 2009

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

Site Code: UFMB09

Central National Grid Reference: SP 7751 1645

Written and Researched by Rebecca Lythe

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins

Commissioning Client: Barwood LaSalle Land Limited Partnership

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD

Tel: **020 7732 3925**
Fax: **020 7639 9588**

Email: **hhawkins@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

June 2009

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

ILLUSTRATIONS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 7th May and 1st June 2009.

1.2 Forty-one trenches were excavated during the evaluation.

1.3 The evaluation revealed natural clay and "head" deposits cut by late prehistoric, Roman and medieval features, which were sealed by a layer of medieval to post-medieval subsoil. A series of later medieval to post-medieval features associated with ridge and furrow farming were also found, along with boundary ditches that formed part of a later post-medieval field system. These were sealed by modern ploughsoil, which covered all areas of the site that formed part of the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

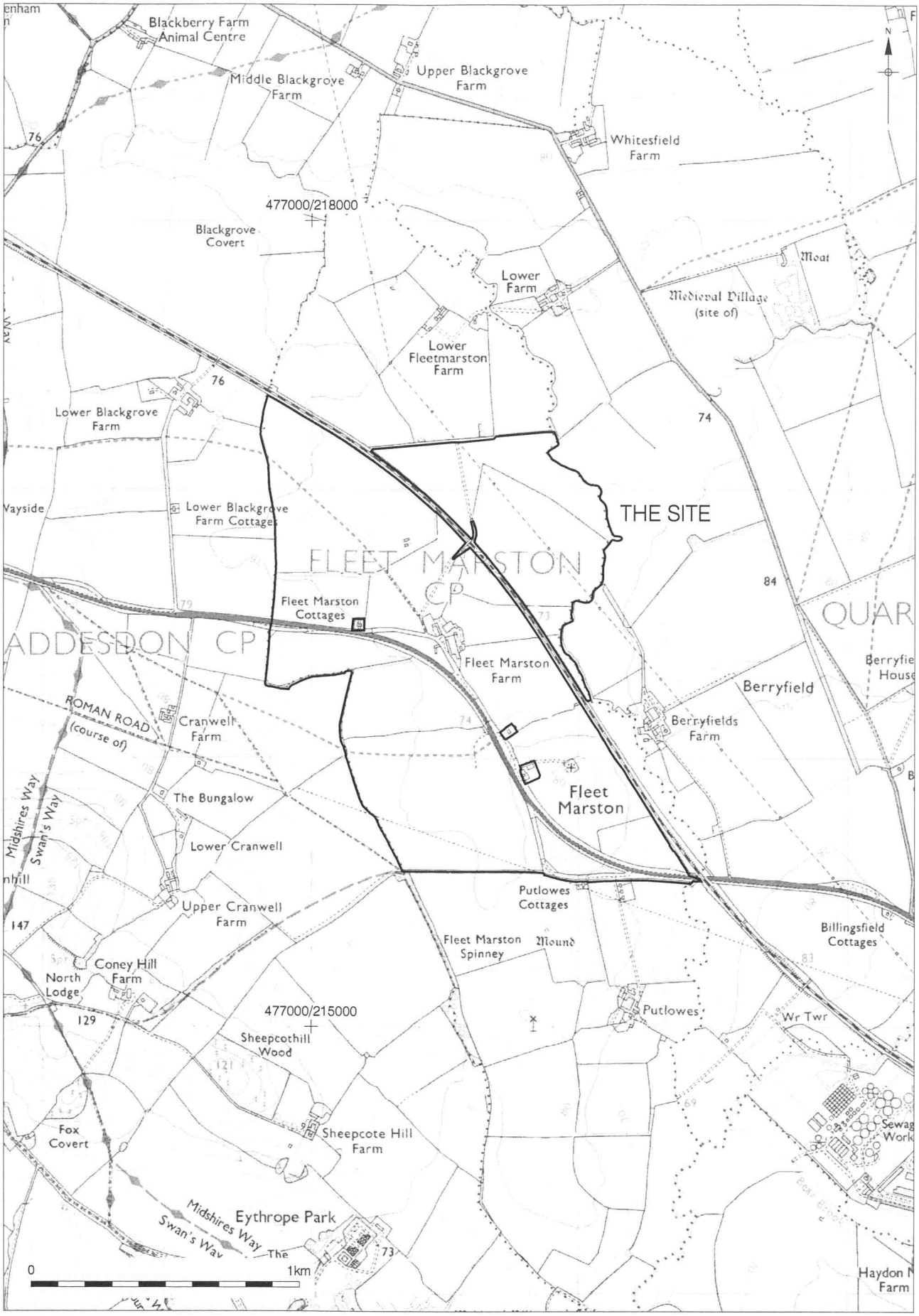
2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire in order to inform an Environmental Statement prepared in advance of a planning application for the site. The evaluation was conducted between 7th May and 1st June 2009 and was commissioned by Paul Chadwick of CgMs Ltd. on behalf of Barwood LaSalle Land Limited Partnership.

2.2 The site is approximately 176 hectares in size and is currently used as arable and set aside farmland. The northern site boundary is formed by the Aylesbury to Calvert Junction railway and adjacent arable fields, the eastern boundary is formed by a natural stream and the railway line and the southern and western boundaries are formed by drainage ditches demarcating further plots of arable land. The A41 Bicester Road bisects the site on a northwest-southeast alignment, as does the railway line located further to the northeast (Figures 1 & 2).

2.3 The central National Grid Reference of the site is SP 7751 1645.

2.4 The site was given the code UFMB 09

2.5 The project was monitored by Sandy Kidd of Buckinghamshire County Council, project managed for PCA Ltd. by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author.



© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 2
Trench Locations with Geophysical Survey Results
1:6,250 at A3

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 There are no Conservation Areas or scheduled monuments within the site boundary. The closest scheduled monuments are the deserted villages and civil war earthwork at Quarrendon, approximately 2.2km to the southeast. Two listed buildings are present within the site boundaries, the Grade II St Mary the Virgin Church and the Grade II Fleet Marston farmhouse (Leary & Robertson 2009, 8).

3.2 National Planning Guidance

3.2.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Protect the settings of these sites;
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments;
- Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation;

3.2.3 In appropriate circumstances, adequate information (from field evaluation) may be required to enable informed decisions and provide for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in situ preservation. In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.3 Regional Planning Guidance

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of Buckinghamshire County Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The council's Structure Plan (1991-2011) contains policy statements regarding the treatment of the buried archaeological resource:

HE1: Protection of key sites and features ("saved policy")

Permission will not be given for any development which would endanger, or have a significant adverse effect on the character or appearance and /or setting of any of the following:

Listed Buildings;

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites;

Historic Parks or Gardens;

Conservation Areas.

Proposals, which would lead to the enhancement of any of these features, will generally be encouraged provided that there is no significant conflict with any other relevant policies in this Plan.

http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/strategic_planning/structure_plan_1991_2011.page

3.4 Local Planning Guidance

3.4.1 The Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan (AVDLA) has one remaining "saved" policy relating to archaeology. This policy is GP 59:

4.159 There are sixty one sites in the District that are included in the statutory schedule of Ancient Monuments. The consent of the Secretary of State is required for any proposals that may affect them. Additionally, there are other identified sites of archaeological importance. The Council is committed to protect all these sites from development that would damage or endanger them and will afford protection to archaeological remains in accordance with their archaeological importance. Sites currently known to be of archaeological importance are shown on Archaeological Notification Maps held by the Council and regularly updated.

4.160 Applications for development of sites containing or likely to contain archaeological remains will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological field evaluation. It is desirable for developers to consult the Council at pre-application stage wherever possible. In certain cases, permission will be refused if the appropriate evaluation has not been carried out.

4.161 The Council will expect proposals for sites containing important archaeological remains to be preserved in situ, i.e. preservation undisturbed in the monument's existing location and setting, sometimes under a new building or structure. In dealing with proposals affecting archaeological remains of lesser importance, the desirability of preserving them will be weighed against other material considerations, including the need for the development.

GP59 In dealing with development proposals affecting a site of archaeological importance, the Council will protect, enhance and preserve the historic interest and its setting. Where research suggests that historic remains may be present on a development site, planning applications should be supported by details of an archaeological field evaluation. In such cases the Council will expect proposals to preserve the historic interest without substantial change.

Where permission is granted for development involving sites containing archaeological remains the Council will impose conditions or seek planning obligations to secure the excavation and recording of the remains and publication of the results.

http://eplanning.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/localplan/local_plan.htm

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The underlying geology of the site was variable. The eastern and southern portions consisted of Ampthill Clay sealed by Kimmeridge Clay whilst the southwestern and eastern portions were underlain by head deposits. Contrary to the information suggested by the geology map (BGS Sheet 237) alluvium was not found in the central and northern parts of the site, although extensive alluvial deposits are shown on the map. Instead, natural clay was encountered in the base of all the trenches, the only exception being Trench 30, which contained more gravelly, silty clay, perhaps representing a head deposit.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Saint Mary's Church is situated on the highest point, at an approximate level of 80m OD (Leary & Robertson 2009, 17). The ground falls away in all directions from this location, to a minimum height of 72.50m OD in the south-central portion of the site (in the vicinity of Trench 30). It then rises gradually again towards the west, reaching a maximum height of 75.50m OD (in the vicinity of Trench 23) and to the north, where it was found at a level of 73.50m OD (in the vicinity of Trenches 3 and 4). It then rises sharply to the northwest, reaching a height of 75m OD (in the vicinity of Trench 1).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is presented in full in the desk based assessment (Leary and Robertson 2009) and summarised below.

5.2 Palaeolithic (450,000-12,000 BC) & Mesolithic (12,000-4,000 BC)

5.2.1 No Palaeolithic remains are recorded on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record within the site itself or within the surrounding area (Leary & Robertson 2009, 20).

5.3 Neolithic (4,000-2,300 BC), Bronze Age (2,000-700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC-43 AD)

5.3.1 The Later Prehistoric period in the area north-west of Aylesbury appears to have been characterised by woodland clearance and the gradual establishment of small-scale settlements. One possible focus of such activity has been identified at the confluence of several streams in the hamlet of Putlowes, approximately 400m to the south of the site (Leary & Robertson 2009, 20).

5.3.2 An "Historic Environment Sustainability Assessment" undertaken by the County Council as part of the "Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan Review" suggests that the site and its environs have moderate potential for Neolithic and Early Bronze Age remains, particularly in the vicinity of ancient water courses and on the higher ground. This skewed distribution probably continued into the Later Prehistoric period, although a growing population may have induced stresses that lead to the occupation of less favourable areas with underlying clay geologies (Kidd 2003).

5.3.3 Several later prehistoric entries are recorded on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the site. These are summarised below:

1. A fieldwalking exercise, undertaken by Foundations Archaeology, recovered two worked flints and four burnt pebbles at Berryfields to the east of the site.
2. Aerial photographs suggest two barrows may be situated to the south of the site, the best-preserved being 1.5m in height and 18m in diameter. This interpretation remains tenuous as a second HER entry suggests the latter may represent a hillock upon which a post-medieval windmill was constructed.
3. The partial remains of a Bronze Age copper alloy spearhead was found by a metal detectorist to the south of the site.
4. An archaeological evaluation conducted by Oxford Archaeology revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age domestic activity at Berryfields to the south-east of the site. A geophysical survey also revealed two penannular ditches surrounded by pit-like features and several sub-rectangular field boundaries in the same location. The evidence is indicative of a Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age settlement. The settlement would have been situated next to the A41, a former Roman road.

5. Late Iron Age pottery was also found at Billingsfield, Quarrendon, approximately 0.5km to the south-east. A hillfort, constructed in the middle Iron Age, was also situated in the centre of the modern town of Aylesbury (Leary & Robertson 2009, 20-21).

5.4 Roman (43-410 AD)

5.4.1 A Roman road named "Akeman Street" runs west-northwest to east-southeast through the southwestern corner of the site. The road was originally constructed in order to provide the 1st century AD fort at Alchester, Oxfordshire, with a supply line by linking it with the Civitas of Verulamium. The road was unearthed during an archaeological evaluation at Billingsfield, 500m to the southeast of the site. It was 6.6m wide in this location and was composed of three make-up layers underlying a gravel surface. Roadside ditches containing 1st Century AD pottery were also excavated. Two mid 1st century cremation urns were found in pits, which cut the edge of one of the outer ditches (Leary & Robertson 2009, 21).

5.4.2 Aerial photographs show a "T" junction or possible crossroads with Akeman Street and a second, un-named road (to the immediate north of the southern site boundary), which runs to the temple complex at Thornborough. This can clearly be seen in the south-central portion of the geophysical survey (Figure 2). The second road is known to continue for at least five miles to the north of the study site as suggested by crop marks. Physical remains of the road were also revealed during construction work on a pipeline to the north, along with pits and ditches of a similar date. This strongly suggests that the road runs the length of the site in a north-south direction (Leary & Robertson 2009, 22).

5.4.3 It has been suggested that a third Roman road may cross the site, running parallel with the north-south road described above. No clear evidence in favour of this interpretation has been revealed to date (Leary & Robertson 2009, 22).

5.4.4 A Roman road-side settlement is known to exist at Fleet Marston. Its presence has been confirmed through a combination of field walking, metal detecting and aerial photography; it can also be seen on the geophysical survey in the south-central portion of the site in the location of the cross-roads (Figure 2). Numerous Roman find spots, detailed on the HER, have been found in the vicinity of the town (Leary & Robertson 2009, 21). These predominantly consist of pottery sherds, tile, metal work and coins dating between the 1st and 4th centuries, although a lead coffin and a hoard of pewter vessels were also found. A possible hypocaust was reported by a farmer and three possible roads or trackways have been identified through crop marks and metalled surfaces unearthed by the plough (Leary & Robertson 2009, 22). The boundaries of the settlement are currently undefined, and it remains possible that it extends into the south-central and southwest portions of the site. Whilst it has been suggested that the settlement grew around an earlier military complex, no supporting archaeological evidence has yet been found (Leary & Robertson 2009, 21).

5.4.5 A Roman road-side settlement was identified during an archaeological evaluation at Berryfields, 500m to the east of the site. The archaeological evidence suggests the settlement layout conformed to a plan common to many early Roman sites in lowland England: a series of rectangular plots fronting the northwest side of a track running northeast-southwest were found, whilst larger fields fronted the opposite side. Dating evidence suggests it was occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries, although a predominance of 2nd century pottery may indicate an intensification of activity at this time. (Leary & Robertson 2009, 23).

5.4.6 To the east of the A41, a 4th century bronze coin was found at St Mary's Church (Leary & Robertson 2009, 22).

5.5 Saxon (410-1066 AD)

5.5.1 It has been suggested that Aylesbury was one of the centres from which local British rulers established themselves after the fall of the Roman Empire. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle suggests that the town was inhabited at the time, as it records its fall to the Saxons in 571 AD (Leary & Robertson 2009, 23).

5.5.2 Several 6th and 7th century cemeteries are recorded in the vicinity of Aylesbury and a large early Saxon settlement is known to exist at Walton to the southeast of the modern town centre (Leary & Robertson 2009, 23).

5.5.3 Frithuwold's "palace" is said to have been located at the nearby settlement of Quarrendon to the southeast. Frithuwold was said to have been the father of St Osyth, a 7th century princess (Leary & Robertson, 2009, p.23).

5.5.4 Akeman Street may have become part of an emerging medieval road network during the early medieval period.

5.5.5 Fleet Marston's inclusion in the Domesday survey of 1086 suggests that the site was settled before the Norman Conquest. Continuous occupation from the Roman period or earlier therefore cannot be ruled out. Despite this, no early medieval remains are recorded on the HER in the vicinity of the study site and it remains possible that the site was abandoned for the bulk of the Anglo-Saxon period. If an Anglo-Saxon settlement did exist, it would probably have been situated around Saint Mary's Church or around Fleet Marston Farm (Leary & Robertson 2009, 23).

5.6 Medieval (1066-1485 AD)

5.6.1 The medieval landscape of the north Aylesbury area is characterised by nucleated settlement and extensive open field systems, identified by ridge and furrow earthworks. Whilst these do not survive within the site boundary, aerial photographs taken in 1981 suggest they existed until relatively recent times before being ploughed flat (Leary & Robertson 2009, 30). Extant ridges are also present to the north and south (Leary & Robertson 2009, 24).

5.6.2 Fleet Marston fell within Bernwood Ancient Royal Hunting Forest established in the 10th century, covering 400km² at its peak in the 12th century. The area was not a formal deer park and as a result features like deer leaps and park pales are not thought to exist (Leary & Robertson 2009, 24). In fact, the term ”forest” is somewhat misleading as the area encompassed a mosaic of forested land, heathland, grassland and wetland interspersed with villages and open fields.

5.6.3 The “Historic Environment Sustainability Assessment” undertaken by the County Council as part of the “Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan Review” recorded thirteen medieval villages in the area. Nine of these exhibit evidence of desertion, shrinkage or settlement shift and only two, Fleet Marston and Upper Winchendon, had their own parish churches (Leary & Robertson 2009, 24).

5.6.4 St Mary’s Church was constructed between the 12th and 13th centuries and is Grade II Listed. Excavations undertaken in the 1970’s in advance of floor lowering revealed 17 burials in the church’s nave, along with a layer of earlier cobbles that could represent a farmyard surface (Leary & Robertson 2009, 24).

5.6.5 A deserted medieval village is thought to sit to the northwest of the Church, a theory that is supported by documentary evidence. A series of owners are recorded, the earliest being Turgot, Earl Lewin’s man, who was succeeded by Walter Vernon in 1086. In the 12th century the village became the property of the Bellewes family, before being divided into moieties on the death of Geoffrey Bellewe in about 1200 AD. Of these moieties, Fleet Marston became the principal manor. Documentary sources suggest the village began to decline in the 15th century (Leary & Robertson 2009, 25).

5.6.6 Numerous medieval pottery sherds, brick and tile were noted in the surface of the ploughsoil during a walkover of the villages’ supposed location at the Desk Based Assessment stage. Medieval pottery and 14th to 15th century metal work was also found during fieldwalking along the site’s western boundary. Pottery sherds of 13th to 14th century date were recovered during roadworks on both sides of the A41 (Leary & Robertson 2009, 25).

5.6.7 A manor house was present on the site until its demolition in 1772. It may have been situated to the west of the Church, a theory supported by aerial photographs showing the outline of possible building platforms and an enclosure ditch in this location (Leary & Robertson 2009, 25).

5.6.8 A field depicted on a map compiled in 1694 names a field to the north of the village “Millersmead”. This place name, coupled with the presence of two streams, suggests a mill may have been situated here, although no direct evidence of its existence has yet been uncovered (Leary & Robertson 2009, 25).

5.7 Post-Medieval

5.7.1 The open fields characteristic of medieval farming began to be enclosed from the late 15th century onwards in Fleet Marston, Quarrendon and Upper Winchendon. The landscape was divided into large blocks of fields that belonged to individual farms. These were generally subdivided over time (Leary & Robertson 2009, 26).

5.7.2 The earliest buildings that form Fleet Marston Farm date to around 1650. Later modifications are recorded on a series of maps dating from 1770 to the present day.

5.7.3 Field boundaries are illustrated for the first time on the 1842 Tithe map. The site was divided into 28 relatively small plots at this time. A significant change then occurred at some point after 1842 when the cutting for the railway was constructed, dividing many fields in two. This must have occurred before 1868, when the railway opened. Additionally, one plot in the southwest corner of the site was sub-divided into three smaller fields (Leary & Robertson 2009, 26-29). These boundaries remained largely unchanged until the late 20th century, when they were replaced with larger arable "prairie" fields. These were further enlarged between 1981 and the present day (Leary & Robertson 2009, 30). The current farmer informed this author that cattle were reared in the fields until relatively recently, when the farm became arable. This necessitated the removal of internal field boundaries in order to increase productivity through better use of space.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2009), the trenches were arranged in order to fully investigate the underlying drift geology and assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains. Forty-one evaluation trenches, termed 1 to 43, were excavated. Trenches 31 to 33 were not excavated during this phase of work. An additional trench, termed 20A, was also requested by the County Archaeologist during the course of the evaluation, along with an extension to Trench 25, termed 25A. Smaller extensions to Trenches 1, 36 and 42 were also deemed necessary and were undertaken.

6.2 Trenches 1, 16, 20, 20A, 25, 25A and 28 were targeted on anomalies detected during a geophysical survey of the site (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2009). Trenches 13 and 17 targeted the projected trajectory of a Roman road identified by the geophysical survey to the south.

6.3 The trench locations and orientations are detailed in Figure 2. They all measured 2m wide by 50m long, with the following exceptions:

Trench 1	2m x 50m with a 2m x 22m extension
Trench 13	2m x 100m
Trench 17	2m x 100m
Trench 20A	2m x 23m
Trench 25 / 25A	2m x 50m (termed 25) with a 2m x 40m extension (termed 25A)
Trench 36	2m x 50m with a 2m x 4.5m extension
Trench 42	2m x 50m with a 4m x 3m extension

6.4 The trenches were opened with a 360 mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits until significant archaeological horizons or natural geology was reached.

6.5 The sides and bases of the trenches were hand cleaned prior to recording.

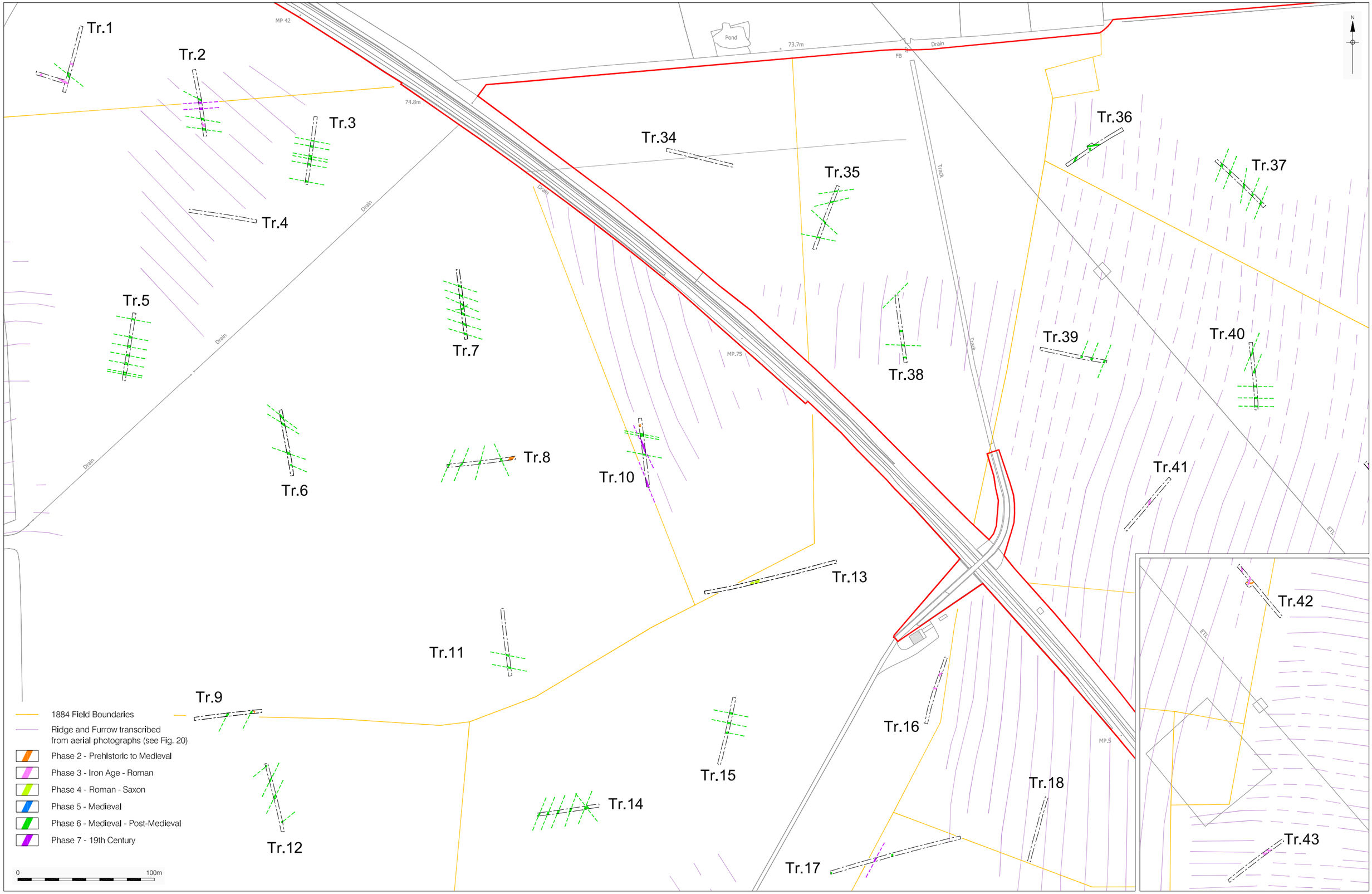
6.6 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All archaeological deposits were recorded with the Global Positioning System (GPS); excavated slots were recorded by hand on polyester based drawing film, the plans at scale of 1:20 and the sections at a scale of 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. The trenches were located using GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

6.7 A full photographic record was also compiled, which included black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film. Digital shots were also taken.

6.8 Levels were taken from a series of Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) established with the GPS. These were located on stakes hammered into the ground at the end of each trench. Their values are detailed in the table overleaf:

Table Detailing Values of TBMs

TRENCH	***VALUE (m OD)***
Trench 1	75.14
Trench 2	74.22
Trench 3	73.84
Trench 4	73.86
Trench 5	74.25
Trench 6	74.28
Trench 7	73.90
Trench 8	73.90
Trench 9	74.29
Trench 10	73.93
Trench 11	75.55
Trench 12	74.40
Trench 13	74.11
Trench 14	74.34
Trench 15	75.42
Trench 16	74.69
Trench 17	73.73
Trench 18	73.67
Trench 19	73.36
Trench 20 & 20A	75.34
Trench 21	74.68
Trench 22	74.34
Trench 23	75.78
Trench 24	74.65
Trench 25 & 25A	73.59
Trench 26	74.82
Trench 27	74.44
Trench 28	73.50
Trench 29	73.16
Trench 30	72.73
Trench 34	73.63
Trench 35	73.63
Trench 36	73.60
Trench 37	73.14
Trench 38	73.76
Trench 39	73.87
Trench 40	73.68
Trench 41	74.58



© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 3
Detail of Northern Trenches showing Phased Features
1:2,500 at A3

© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 4
Detail of Southern Trenches showing Phased Features
1:2,500 at A3

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL

7.1.1 A layer of clay was found at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches. The deposit was mid bluish-grey to mid yellowish brown in colour and contained occasional sub-angular pebble-sized inclusions of chalk, flint and fossilised bivalves. The layer presumably represents Ampthill Clay sealed by Kimmeridge Clay, which is thought to underlie most of the site (Leary & Robertson 2009, 17). The layer was found at a maximum height of 74.99m OD in Trench 23 and a minimum height of 71.69m OD in Trench 30, mirroring the contours of the modern topography.

7.1.2 Context [770], a layer of silty clay with frequent small pebble to granule sized inclusions of flint, covered the entire base of Trench 30. The top of the deposit was encountered at a height of 71.98m OD. It was 0.10m thick and sealed the natural clay described above. The geology map suggests that "head" deposits seal the clay in the southwestern and eastern sections of the site (Leary & Robertson, 2009, p.17). As Trench 30 was one of the most easterly trenches excavated, it is possible that it may contain a deposit of this nature. It is probably located close to the interface between the clay and the overlying "head", hence the thin nature of [770] and the lack of it in any other trenches to the west, east and north.

7.1.3 The geology map depicts a swathe of alluvium across the central and northern parts of the site (Leary & Robertson 2009, 17). No alluvium was found during the evaluation, suggesting that the map is inaccurate.

7.2 PHASE 2: PREHISTORIC TO MEDIEVAL

7.2.1 Curvilinear ditch [211] was identified in Trench 42 (Figure 15). The feature ran northeast-southwest for 2.20m before turning towards the west. The ditch contained one fill, context [210], from which a small fragment of Neolithic or Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered, suggesting that the feature either contains redeposited early prehistoric pottery or was backfilled at this time. This interpretation was supported by the fact that the feature was truncated by a later ditch that contained a small amount of Roman dating evidence. Despite this, it should be remembered that the small quantity of pottery could be residual, and it is therefore possible that the feature dates to a later phase. It is unlikely to post-date the medieval period, however, as it is sealed by medieval to post-medieval subsoil. The feature has been tentatively interpreted as a field boundary that may date to the Late Bronze Age.

7.2.2 A narrow gully, [345], was found in Trench 8 (Figure 6). It was orientated northeast-southwest, was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep and had been infilled with a deposit of silty clay. This was truncated by a slightly later feature, [343], which was orientated northwest-southeast, and was 0.87m wide and 0.17m deep. It had been infilled with a similar deposit of silty clay and was sealed by the medieval to post-medieval subsoil. The features are thought to represent drainage ditches or boundary ditches that pre-date the medieval to post-medieval soil horizon.

7.2.3 A series of irregular features with diffuse sides and uneven bases were also found, termed [367] in Trench 9, [395] and [393] in Trench 10, [282] and [285] in Trench 11, [604] and [606] in Trench 23, [623] in Trench 24 and [100], [92] and [94] in Trench 35 (Figures 3 & 4), all of which contained mid bluish-grey to mid bluish brown silty clay resembling in-washed, redeposited natural. Whilst dating evidence was not recovered from them, they did appear to be sealed by the medieval to post-medieval subsoil. As a consequence, they have been interpreted as probable tree throws and patches of root disturbance dating between the prehistoric and medieval periods.

7.3 PHASE 3: IRON AGE TO ROMAN

The Northern Rectangular Enclosure (Trench 1)

7.3.1 Trench 1 contained two ditches, 13.20m apart, running roughly parallel with one another from the northwest to the southeast (Figure 5).

7.3.2 The most southerly ditch, termed [3] in slot 1 and [784] in slot 2, was 0.95m wide and had been infilled with two separate fills (Section 1:1, Figure 17). The primary fill, termed [2] in slot 1 and [783] in slot 2, resembled the surrounding clay, suggesting it accumulated naturally through in-washing. 14 fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the deposit in slot 1. These were sealed by darker silty clay fills, termed [1] in slot 1 and [782] in slot 2. The former contained numerous Early Roman to Roman sherds whilst the latter contained Late Iron Age to Early Roman and Early Roman to Roman pottery, a piece of local greensand sandstone and a piece of ironstone. The stone fragments could represent Roman building material, but do also occur naturally.

7.3.3 The most northerly ditch, [9], had initially been backfilled with [8], a deposit of silty clay, before being truncated, almost in entirety, by a 0.85m wide re-cut, [7] (Section 1:3, Figure 17). This was then infilled with three dark brown to mid brown silty clay fills, which contained pottery of Early Roman and Roman date.

7.3.4 The ditches were located in the position of a rectangular anomaly picked up during a geophysical survey of the site, which was approximately 175m wide and 225m long (Figure 5). In light of the evaluation results, this anomaly is now thought to represent an Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure that fell out of use during the Roman period. Ditch [3] / [784] forms part of the southwestern side of the enclosure, whilst ditch [9] and re-cut [7] form part of the northeastern return.

7.3.5 The high frequency of large unabraded pottery sherds within the ditches suggests settlement activity in the vicinity, perhaps inside the enclosure itself, although no evidence for this was found. The trench was located at the top of a small hill and had a fairly thin ploughsoil sealing it, therefore any internal remains within the enclosure may have been lost to ploughing.

7.3.6 A sub-circular pit, [781], was found to the immediate southwest of enclosure ditch [784]. The pit

was 1.45m wide and 0.12m deep and had been backfilled with [780], a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay. Whilst the pit did not contain any dating evidence, it was sealed by the sub-soil. It has therefore been placed within the Late Iron Age to Roman phase on the balance of probability given its proximity to a known area of Roman activity.

Pits or Butt-Ended Ditches (Trench 2)

7.3.7 Pit or ditch [27] was 1.85m long, 1.52m wide and 0.19m deep. It had been infilled with [26], a deposit of firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay. Pit or ditch [25] truncated the northwest edge of [27] (Figure 5). It was 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep and ran into the western limit of excavation. It had been infilled with [24], a firm greyish-brown silty clay. Although the features did not contain any dating evidence, they were sealed by the medieval to post-medieval subsoil and as a result cannot be later than this. An Iron Age to Roman date was presumed due to their proximity to other areas of Iron Age to Roman activity, although they may date to later periods.

7.3.8 The features may represent Iron Age to Roman pits or ditches associated with the nearby Iron Age to Roman rectangular enclosure shown on the geophysical survey and partially unearthed in Trench 1.

The Central Complex of Rectangular Enclosures (Trench 16)

7.3.9 Two linear features, 10.40m apart, were unearthed in Trench 16, running east-west (Figure 8).

7.3.10 The most northerly of the two, [483], was 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled by [482], a deposit of mid to light brownish grey silty clay. This contained occasional fragments of Roman pottery, some of which date to the 2nd century AD. It is therefore possible that the ditch fell out of use and was backfilled at this time.

7.3.11 The second ditch, [487], was 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled by a mid brownish grey deposit of silty clay, [486]. It did not contain any dating evidence, but was sealed by the medieval to post-medieval subsoil, which it must pre-date. As it was on a similar alignment to Roman ditch [483], it is presumed to be Roman in date.

7.3.12 The ditches form part of a complex of rectangular enclosures identified on the geophysical survey of the site (Figure 8). In light of the dating evidence obtained during the evaluation, the enclosure may have fallen out of use in the Roman period.

7.3.13 A circular pit [481], was also unearthed in Trench 16. It was 0.15m deep and 0.55m in diameter and was filled by [480], a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent pottery sherds of Early Roman date. A piece of worked stone with mortar on one side was also recovered. This was found to be a fragment of upper greensand, a local stone used as building material in the Roman period. The pit is thought to represent a Roman feature within the rectangular enclosure.

The Sub-Ovoid Enclosures (Trench 20)

7.3.14 A linear feature [281], was observed in the approximate centre of Trench 20 (Figure 10). The feature was 0.88m wide and was orientated north-south. It contained later Iron Age pottery in its fill, [280], and is therefore thought to have fallen out of use at this time. A fragment of local Upper Greensand sandstone was also found, which was sometimes used as rubble for building in the Roman period.

7.3.15 A second linear feature [283] was found to the immediate east, parallel with [281] (Figure 10). It was 0.88m wide and 0.15m deep, and was filled by [282], a deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay. Whilst the feature did not contain any dating evidence, it was sealed by the subsoil and was aligned with [281], which contained Iron Age pottery. It is therefore thought to date to a similar period.

7.3.16 Curvilinear feature [278] was observed in the eastern end of Trench 20 (Figure 10). It was 1.50m wide with an uneven base and irregular sides. It had been partially truncated to the west by Roman ditch [276], described subsequently (Section 20:3, Figure15). The feature contained later Iron Age pottery within its backfill, [277], and is therefore thought to have been infilled at this time. It was interpreted as an Iron Age feature caused, at least in part, by root disturbance. It may represent a hollow caused by a tree that toppled or could represent the edge of a severely bioturbated ditch. These theories are not mutually exclusive, as the edge of a ditch would have been an advantageous growing position for a tree, elevating moisture levels in the soil and aiding growth. The ditch may have been re-cut in the Roman period, perhaps after the tree collapsed, hence the presence of linear feature [276].

7.3.17 Curvilinear feature [276] was 1.05m wide and 0.70m deep, running from south to north (Figure 10). It contained [275], a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of Late Iron Age pottery and fragmented animal bone. This was sealed by secondary fill [286], a slightly darker greyish brown silty clay (Section 20:3, Figure 17).

7.3.18 Linear feature [285] was observed to the immediate east, running across the trench from north to south. It was 1.02m wide and had been infilled with [284], a deposit of mid greyish-brown silty clay. Although no dating evidence was retrieved, it has been placed within the Iron Age to Roman phase on the balance of probability given its proximity to features of Iron Age to Roman date.

7.3.19 Curvilinear ditch [272] was 1.76m wide and 0.76m deep, running from the southeast to the northwest, 38.80m to the west of [276] (Figure 10). It contained two fills (Section 20:1, figure 17). Primary fill [271] consisted of firm, dark yellowish brown silty clay resembling in-washed natural. Secondary fill [270] was dark bluish grey in colour and was composed of silty clay with frequent inclusions of animal bone, occasional fragments of Roman pottery dating between 43 and 400 AD and a fragment of worked, coarse local greensand, commonly used as Roman building material. This was almost certainly deliberately dumped into the feature, suggesting it fell out of use and was backfilled at some point in the Roman period.

7.3.20 Comparison with the geophysical survey suggests that the ditches described above form two sub-ovoid enclosures (Figure 10). The dating evidence recovered suggests that they fell out of use and were backfilled in the Roman period. It also seems probable that an earlier phase existed in the Iron Age, given the nature of the pottery recovered from [276], [278] and [281].

The Sub-Circular Enclosure (Trench 20A)

7.3.21 The eastern-most ditch in Trench 20A, [812], was 0.89m wide and 0.96m deep (Figure 10). It contained two fills, the earliest being [811] (Section 20A:1, Figure 17). This was composed of sandy clay, mid yellowish brown in colour, which contained clay building material and fragmented animal bone. The upper fill [810], consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions of later Iron Age pottery.

7.3.22 The western-most ditch [816] was 1.32m wide and over 0.32m deep (Section 20A:4, Figure 17). Only the upper fill, [815], was excavated in order to obtain dating evidence. The geophysical results suggest that [816] and [812] represent the same curvilinear feature (Figure 10). [816] is therefore likely to have a similar depth and profile to [812]. Later Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery was recovered, suggesting a similar or identical date for the two features.

7.3.23 The curvilinear ditches appear to form part of a sub-circular enclosure with an approximate radius of 250m, revealed on the geophysical survey (Figure 10). The results outlined above suggest this fell out of use and was backfilled during the Roman period. It may be contemporary with or slightly earlier than the Iron Age to Roman sub-ovoid enclosures unearthed in Trench 20, to the immediate south.

7.3.24 A roughly circular pit [814] was identified in the centre of Trench 20A. The pit was 1.46m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It had been filled by [813], a deposit of light greyish brown silty clay. The pit probably represents a contemporary, internal feature within the Late Iron Age to Roman sub-circular enclosure.

7.3.25 A sub-circular pit or treebole, [818], was unearthed in Trench 20A (Figure 10). The feature was 1.90m in diameter and over 0.32m deep. Only the upper fills were excavated in order to obtain dating evidence (Section 20A:4, Figure 17). The feature truncated earlier Roman ditch [816] and had been backfilled with at least three silty clay fills, termed [817], [821] and [822] (listed from earliest to latest). The earliest fill [817] contained eight fragments of later Iron Age pottery, whilst later fill [821] contained a fragment of 12th to mid 13th century pottery, which is probably intrusive. The feature is therefore thought to be in phase with the Iron Age to Roman sub-circular enclosure that surrounds it, perhaps representing a tree that grew along the side of the ditch and then collapsed. It is also possible that upper fills [821] and [822] were deposited at a considerably later date to the lower fills.

Boundary Ditches (Trenches 21, 41, 42 & 43)

7.3.26 Linear feature [563] ran east-west in Trench 21 (Figure 11). It was 1.12m wide and 0.34m deep and contained two fills (Section 21:1, Figure 18). The primary fill [561] consisted of mid yellowish brown sandy clay. This was sealed by [562], a deposit of mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional fragments of Roman pottery dating between 43 and 400 AD.

7.3.27 A further two linear features were found in Trench 42, running north to south (Figure 15). The most northerly of the two [215] was 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained [214], a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay, which contained rare inclusions of Roman pottery. The southernmost feature [213] was 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay [212] which also contained Roman pottery.

7.3.28 A sixth linear feature [231] was found in Trench 41 (Figure 14). The ditch was 1.09m wide and 0.32m deep, crossing the trench from north to south. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from its fill [230] it ran parallel with the probable Roman ditches in Trench 42 and was sealed by the medieval to post-medieval subsoil. As a consequence, it was concluded that the feature was probably Roman in date.

7.3.29 Two curvilinear ditches [252] and [256] were found in Trench 43, along with the butt-end of a probable ditch, [258], to the east (Figure 16). A small undated pit of unknown function, [254], was also found. The features had all been backfilled with mid greyish brown silty clay, termed [251], [255], [257] and [253] respectively. Whilst all were sealed by the ploughsoil, only [252] contained dating evidence in the form of Roman pottery dating between 43 and 400AD. The undated ditches were also placed in this phase on the balance of probability, although it should be remembered that, although they are unlikely to post-date the medieval to post-medieval ploughsoil, they could belong to earlier or later phases.

7.3.30 It seems probable that the features detailed above represent Roman boundary ditches. The low number of artefacts within them suggests they do not enclose areas of settlement and are best interpreted as arable or pastoral field boundaries.

Possible Roadside Ditches or Beam Slots

7.3.31 Two linear features [763] and [767] were found in Trench 30, running parallel from east to west, 7.60m apart (Figure 13). The features had identical, rectangular profiles and were very similarly sized, [763] being 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep and [767] being 0.80m wide and 0.55m deep (sections 30:1 & 30:2, figure 18). The former contained primary fill [762], secondary fill [761] and tertiary fill [760], whilst the latter contained primary fill [765] and secondary fill [764]. The primary fills resembled redeposited clay, which presumably washed in naturally, whilst the later fills were darker in colour and may have been deliberately dumped. Only [764] contained dating evidence, in the form of pottery fragments indicative of a Roman date. This suggests that the features fell

out of use and were backfilled in the Roman period.

7.3.32 The sharp, rectangular profiles of the features strongly suggest that they were either backfilled very soon after they were created or that they were revetted with wood or contained wood. This would prevent erosion of the sides, which normally leads to "U" shaped profiles. It seems unlikely that time would be invested on their construction only to infill them very soon after their creation and it is therefore hypothesised that they represent revetted ditches, perhaps flanking a road, or beam slots for a timber building. The wood presumably decayed after the features fell out of use, enabling the almost vertical edges to survive. During the excavation, the state of the natural clay fluxed from extremely dry to heavily waterlogged on a day to day basis, depending on the weather. The taphonomy of the site therefore does not favour the long-term survival of wood, and it is not surprising that no physical trace of this was found.

7.3.33 It seems unlikely that this level of care would be taken over field boundaries. If the features represent ditches they probably form a different kind of demarcation. The most logical interpretation, given their parallel nature, is that they provided drainage along the sides of a 7.60m wide Roman track, road or drove way. This is supported by the fact that the ditches run at a similar angle to Akeman Street to the south. If they continued along this trajectory, they would cross the Roman road that is thought to traverse the site from north to south in the location of Fleet Marston Farmhouse. Whilst this may be coincidental, it remains possible that the site of the farmhouse could have been a focus of occupation in the Roman and later periods, perhaps representing an area of unbroken settlement around a former cross-roads. Alternatively, if the ditches are bedding trenches for a timber building, the site of Trench 30 itself may represent another area of Roman occupation. Whilst these interpretations remain highly speculative given the small length observed, they should be investigated further if the site proceeds to excavation.

7.4 PHASE 4: LATE ROMAN

7.4.1 A highly disturbed, dark greyish brown silty clay layer, termed [72] in section and [460] in plan, was observed in Trench 13, the top of being at a level of 73.36m OD (section 13:1, Figure 17). It was partially sealed by a fragmented gravel surface, described subsequently. The layer was interpreted as the remnants of a palaeosol that had been disturbed by modern ploughing. Although no dating evidence was recovered, overlying gravel layer [71] contained an abraded sherd of later 3rd to 4th Century Roman pottery and as a result the palaeosol is most probably Roman or later.

The "Roman" Road (Trench 13)

7.4.2 A layer of firm to indurated sub-rounded flint gravel in a silty clay matrix [71] was identified within Trench 13 (Figure 7). It was 6.62m wide and 0.17m thick, the top being at a height of 73.37m OD (Section 13:1, Figure 17). A sherd of pottery dating to the late 3rd to 4th Century AD was

recovered, suggesting the layer is Roman or later.

7.4.3 The layer was located in the approximate projected position of a Roman road that probably crossed the site from north to south. It formed a cross-roads with Akeman Street to the south in the location of the Roman settlement, as shown on the geophysical survey (Figure 2). Sections of the road have been excavated to the north and south of the site's boundaries, strongly suggesting that the road traversed the site.

7.4.4 The layer is thought to represent the remains of the road, despite its thin, patchy and insubstantial nature, as gravel of this kind does not occur locally.

7.4.5 The overlying ploughsoil was relatively thin and would have offered little protection. Modern ploughing therefore seems to have caused substantial damage, re-working the gravel that once formed the road into a thin spread.

7.4.6 The presence of the late Roman pottery within gravel layer [71] suggests that the road remained in use throughout the period and potentially later.

7.4.7 The road is thought to run in a north-south direction, crossing Trench 17, although it was not observed in this location during the evaluation. Sections of it may therefore have been completely destroyed as a result of ploughing. This level of destruction may explain why the road is not visible on the geophysical survey of the site. The evidence unearthed during the evaluation also suggests that this stretch of the road may have been un-ditched or that the ditches were destroyed by ploughing.

7.5 PHASE 5: MEDIEVAL

The Sub-Rectangular Enclosure

7.5.1 Five linear features of probable medieval date were found in Trenches 25 and 25A (Figure 12).

7.5.2 The most westerly linear feature in Trench 25 [643] was orientated northeast-southwest and was 2.54m wide and 0.54m deep. It was filled by primary fill [642] and secondary fill [641] (Section 25:1, Figure 18). The former deposit contained 13th century dating evidence, whilst the latter contained 7 redeposited fragments of later Iron Age and later Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery.

7.5.3 The most easterly feature in Trench 25 [651] was 0.81m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by silty clay fill [650]. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the feature's orientation was identical to [643] and it has therefore been placed in the same phase.

7.5.4 A third linear feature, [645], crossed the centre of Trenches 25 and 25A on an east-southeast to west-northwest alignment. It was 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep and contained pottery indicative of a mid 13th to 14th century date.

7.5.5 Linear feature [648], located in the southern end of Trench 25A, was 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep, running on a northwest-southeast alignment. It had been infilled with silty clay fill [647],

which contained medieval pottery indicative of a 12th to 14th century date (Section 25:2, Figure 18). The feature is therefore assumed to be broadly contemporary with [643], [645] and [651] in Trench 25.

7.5.6 A fifth linear feature, [653], was recorded in the northern end of Trench 25A. It was 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep and did not contain any dating evidence within its backfill, [652]. Despite this, the feature was placed within the medieval phase at it runs on an identical alignment to [645], which contained pottery indicative of a mid 13th to 14th century date.

7.5.7 The linear features unearthed in Trenches 25 and 25A are presumably associated with a large complex of enclosures detected during the geophysical survey of the site (Figure 12). Ditches [653], [645], [648] and [651] could form part of a series of rectangular house platforms, whilst [643] could represent a ditch bordering the western side of a track that partially encircles the complex. A second ditch was detected on the geophysical survey to the immediate east of [643], running parallel with it (Figure 12), perhaps along the eastern side of the track. Unfortunately, this ditch was not detected in the sides or base of the evaluation trench. In light of the evaluation results, the complex is thought to date to the medieval period. It may have fallen out of use between the 12th and 14th centuries, when the features unearthed in Trenches 25 and 25A were backfilled.

7.6 PHASE 6: MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL

Ridge and Furrow

7.6.1 A total of 79 linear features of probable medieval to post-medieval date were found during the evaluation (shown in green in Figure 3). Although they were not all parallel, many ran on similar alignments. All exhibited the following attributes:

1. All were found in the northern trenches (Figure 3). None were present in the southern trenches (Figure 4).
2. The features contained dark greyish brown silty clay. Only six contained small amounts of dating evidence.
3. Most truncated the medieval to post-medieval subsoil, although some were sealed by subsoil in the northeast corner of the site, in Trenches 35 to 40.
4. The features were generally parallel and evenly spaced at intervals of 6m to 7.5m within each trench. This spacing generally only changed when one or more of the features ran at a different angle to the others or occurred at a different position in the stratigraphic sequence.
5. The widths and depths of the features ranged from a minimum width of 0.61m to a maximum of 1.60m and a minimum depth of 0.26m to a maximum of 0.92m. Edges and bases were generally uneven, diffuse and “V” shaped (Section 8:3, Figure 19), although occasional even and well defined “U” shaped profiles were observed in the northeast section of the site (Section 40:2,

Figure 19).

7.6.2 Ridge and furrow farming is characterised by parallel ridges and ditches that produce an "undulating, corrugated appearance" in modern pastoral fields (Hall 1998, 1). They are commonly found in the Midlands, particularly in Buckinghamshire, where the largest surviving swathes are to be found (ibid). The ridges were ploughed in a clockwise spiral, starting in the middle. As the plough constantly threw spoil to the right, the ridges were built up whilst the furrows were cut down (ibid). The strips, known as "furlongs" were sometimes but not always straight. Curved ends or elongated inverted "S" shapes are often exhibited (Eyre,1955, 80, Hall 1998, 2), an effect produced by the plough team's need to pull to the left in order to loop around and complete another lap (Hall 1998, 2).

7.6.3 Earthworks of this nature have been recorded as being present at Fleet Marston until very recent times. A series of upstanding ridges and furrows are shown on aerial photographs taken in 1981 (they have since been transposed onto an Ordnance Survey Map by Buckinghamshire County Council and are shown in Figure 20). Parallel ridges with curved ends can clearly be seen, biased towards the northern half of the site.

7.6.4 It therefore seems likely that the parallel features encountered represent the remnants of several phases of furrows that once formed part of a ridge and furrow field system. The ridges have presumably been ploughed flat. This interpretation is considered valid because:

1. With the notable exception of the northeast corner, the majority of the "furrows" unearthed during the evaluation (Figure 3) mirror the orientation of the ridges shown on the 1981 ridge and furrow map (Figure 20). Some of these can also be clearly seen on the geophysical survey in the vicinity of Trenches 39 and 16, providing further evidence in support of this interpretation.
2. The parallel "furrows" at Fleet Marston were 6m to 7.5m apart. The size of ridge and furrow plots was fairly standard, the ridges being, on average, 11 yards (approximately 10m) wide (Hall 1998, 1). The resulting strips would therefore have been slightly on the small side but would not have deviated significantly from the mean. As a general rule, this spacing only broke down when features ran on different alignments to the majority or occurred at different positions in the stratigraphic sequence, suggesting they belong to a different sub-phase.
3. Ridge and furrow farming was generally adopted in the medieval period and continued until it was gradually brought to an end by various Acts of Enclosure. Although this began as early as the late 15th century in some areas close to Fleet Marston (Leary & Robertson 2009, 26) the majority of English Enclosure Acts took place from the 17th century onwards (Wordie 1983, p.483). This tallies with the dating evidence retrieved, which did not exceed the 17th to 18th century.
4. The "furrows" encountered were probably seasonally reworked by the plough, perhaps over a long period of time, which may explain why their edges were often uneven and diffuse (Section 10:4, Figure 19). It also probably explains why the recovered artefacts date to a diverse array of

periods ranging from the Late Bronze Age through to the 18th century. The surrounding soil would have been thrown into the furrows, hence the presence of residual material of pre-medieval date.

5. Ridge and furrow farming was often used on heavy clay soils with poor drainage as the furrows acted not only as boundaries demarcating ownership but also as drainage ditches (Hall 1998,.2). This mode of farming would have suited the nature of the underlying clay geology at Fleet Marston, which quickly became waterlogged during periods of rain.

7.6.5 Alignments, stratigraphic positions, dating evidence and comparison with the ridge and furrow plot of 1981 enabled the features to be placed into two broad sub-phases, 6a and 6c, stratigraphically separated by a layer of plough soil, Sub-Phase 6b.

Sub-Phase 6a: Early Ridge and Furrow

7.6.6 The furrows on the 1981 map (Figure 20) are shown running from north to south in the vicinity of Trenches 10, 35 and 38, the only exception being the eastern corner, in the vicinity of Trenches 42 and 43, where east-west furlongs can be seen. The east-west "furrows" found during the evaluation, termed [96], [98], [102] and [104] in Trench 35, [51], [53] and [55] in Trench 38 and [194] and [198] in Trench 40 (Figure 3), were at right-angles to those shown on the 1981 map and were sealed by the medieval to post-medieval subsoil. They therefore seem to represent vestiges of an earlier field arrangement. Perhaps the east-west furrows shown in the eastern corner of the 1981 map once extended to the west. Indeed, the geophysical survey may have detected this earlier phase below the later north-south furrows in the vicinity of Trench 39, where faint cross hatching caused by east-west linears crossing north-south linears can be seen (Figure 2).

7.6.7 A number of north-south features sealed by subsoil and aligned with the ridge and furrow plot were also found in the northeast corner of the site. These were [141] and [145] in Trench 36, [169] in Trench 37, [130] in Trench 38, [111], [113] and [115] in Trench 39 and [201] and [203] in Trench 40 (Figure 3). They probably represent earlier versions of the north-south furrows shown on the 1981 map that were subsequently extended to the south, eventually replacing the east-west furrows described above.

7.6.8 A field boundary between the north-south furrows detailed in 7.6.9 and the east-west furrows described in 7.6.8 may have been detected in Trenches 40 and 39 (Figure 3). A row of north-south "furrows" with butt-ends can be seen in Trenches 40 and 39, fronting onto an east-west linear to the immediate south in Trench 40. These features may form a "headland" between the north-south furlongs to the north and the east-west furlongs to the south.

7.6.9 A further east-west furrow [144] was found to the north in Trench 36 (Figure 3). It was also sealed by subsoil suggesting it belongs to this earlier sub-phase. Butt-ended north-south "furrows" [141] and [145] were found to the immediate south. These may represent the northern "heads" of the

north-south furlongs detailed in the previous paragraph. If this is the case, the furlongs would have been approximately 150m long, slightly but not significantly shorter than the typical length of 200m (Hall,1998, 1).

Sub-Phase 6b: Medieval to Post-Medieval Subsoil

7.6.10 A layer of subsoil sealed the entire site. Its thickness varied considerably across the excavation area. It was at its thinnest upslope, in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 23, where it was 0.18m to 0.20m thick and at its thickest downslope, in the vicinity of Trench 30, where it was 0.40m to 0.50m thick. This difference in thickness may be a result of colluvial action at the base of the slope, and plough damage at the top of the slope.

7.6.11 The layer's highest points were in Trench 23 to the southwest, where it was observed at a height of 75.30m OD and Trench 1 to the northwest, where it was present at a level of 74.90m OD. It sloped towards the east and south, the lowest point being in Trench 30, where the top of the deposit was found at a height of 72.38m OD.

7.6.12 The horizon is thought to have formed between the medieval and the post-medieval periods as it seals all pre-medieval and some medieval features and is truncated by medieval to post-medieval contexts. Dating evidence recovered from the layer included occasional Roman and Iron Age pottery fragments, deemed to be residual, and medieval pottery sherds. Rare, presumably intrusive fragments of 17th to 19th century pottery were also found in the location of Trench 1, which may have been introduced by modern ploughing.

Sub-Phase 6c: Post-Medieval Ridge & Furrow

7.6.13 The ridge and furrow shown on the 1981 map must predominantly relate to the latest phase of ridge and furrow farming on the site (Figure 20).

7.6.14 Few archaeological remnants relating to the latest phase of ridge and furrow were found in the northeast corner of the site, suggesting that the bulk has been obliterated by modern ploughing in this location. The only exceptions were "furrows" [167], [165], [163] and [161] in Trench 37 and [196] in Trench 40 (Section 40:2, Figure 19). These all truncated the subsoil and were orientated north-south and aligned with the features shown on the 1981 map. North-south furrows can also be seen on the geophysical survey, between Trenches 36 and 39.

7.6.15 The "furrows" detailed in 7.6.18 differed from the others as they had well defined "U" shaped profiles. They may therefore have been enlarged by hand in order to facilitate drainage. This may have made them more substantial than most, enabling them to survive the damaging effects of modern ploughing. Feature [196] may, in fact, represent a drainage ditch that ran parallel with the furrows (Section 40:2, Figure 19), perhaps indicating that this relatively low lying portion of the site was more susceptible to water logging.

7.6.16 Numerous linear features aligned northwest-southeast were found in the northwest corner of the site. They all truncated the subsoil and appeared to be on an identical orientation to those shown on the 1981 ridge and furrow map. The features are listed below:

Trench 2	[21], [29], [49]
Trench 3	[32], [33], [35], [37], [824], [826]
Trench 4	[805]
Trench 5	[61], [63], [65], [67], [69], [600]
Trench 6	[301], [306], [309], [311]
Trench 7	[324], [326], [328], [332], [334], [336]
Trench 17	[501], [505]

7.6.17 Further "furrows" that truncated the subsoil were found in the north-central section of the site. The features and their alignments are detailed below:

Furrows Running Northeast-Southwest	
Trench 8	[351], [353], [355]
Trench 9	[361], [362], [369]
Trench 12	[422], [429], [427]
Trench 14	[444], [446], [447], [450], [454]

Furrows Running Northwest-Southeast	
Trench 8	[349]
Trench 10	[385], [389], [391]
Trench 11	[401], [402]
Trench 14	[452]
Trench 15	[461], [466], [468]

7.6.18 The alignments observed in the north-central section of the site can be interpreted in a number of different ways. The two groups of differently aligned features could belong to slightly different phases. Alternatively, they could have been situated in adjacent fields with differently aligned furlongs. In Trench 14, northeast-southwest furrow [454] was truncated by a northwest-southeast furrow [452], suggesting the former interpretation may be valid, at least in part. The northwest-southeast features may therefore be slightly later. This later phase could also be further sub-divided, as two northwest-southeast furrows intercut in Trench 10 (Section 10:4, Figure 19). Further elaboration is not possible as the ridge and furrow map of 1981 does not show any features in this area (Figure 20).

7.6.19 All the features detailed above probably represent furrows that were re-worked in relatively recent

times, presumably in the post-medieval period. They probably form part of the later phases of ridge and furrow at Fleet Marston and replaced earlier medieval ridge and furrow.

Sub-Phase 6c: Post-Medieval Field Boundaries

7.6.20 A linear feature [15] was observed in Trench 1 (Figure 5). It was 1.70m wide and 0.24m deep and can be seen to continue to the north on the geophysical survey. It truncated the subsoil and was orientated northwest-southeast. The feature contained a deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silty clay, [14]. The feature truncated two earlier cuts, [17] and [19], which were identically orientated. They were interpreted as earlier versions of [15], which represents a re-cut. The backfill of the earlier cuts contained a fragment of Roman pottery, thought to be residual, along with 17th to 18th century pottery. The features are therefore presumed to date to the late post-medieval period. They probably represent a field boundary that was re-cut several times.

7.6.21 A ditch [341] was found in Trench 8 (Figure 6). It was orientated northeast-southwest and was 0.70m wide and 0.26m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish brown, humic rich material [340]. The ditch truncated the subsoil and two earlier, undated features. The feature probably represents a post-medieval field boundary or drainage ditch as it was parallel with three late ridge and furrow features to the west.

7.6.22 Two ditches [724] and [726] were identified in Trench 28 (Figure 4). The ditches were 0.72m and 0.96m wide respectively and were orientated east-west. They may relate to two linear anomalies detected on the geophysical survey (Figure 2). Both features had been infilled with mid yellowish brown silty clay resembling in-washed natural, termed [723] in ditch [724] and [725] in ditch [726]. The former was sealed by a slightly lighter secondary fill of the same consistency [722] (Sections 28:1 & 28:2, Figure 18). Whilst the function of the features remains uncertain, they have been interpreted as possible field boundaries post-dating the medieval to post-medieval subsoil, which they truncate.

7.6.23 Three other geophysical anomalies were suggested in Trench 28, but were not found in the base or sections of the evaluation trench (Section 28:2, Figure 18).

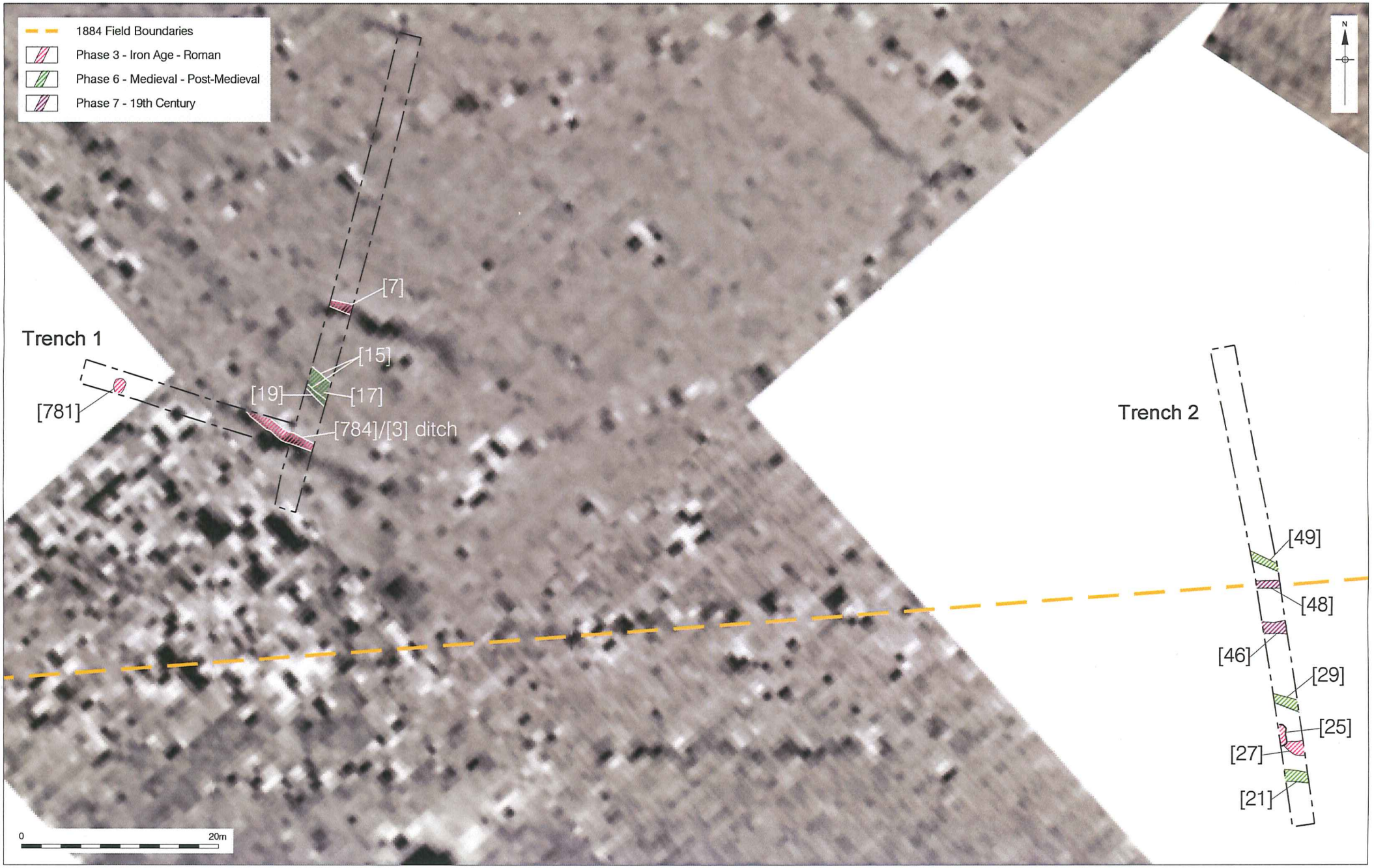
7.7 PHASE 7: 19th to 20th CENTURY

7.7.1 Two parallel linear features [48] and [46] were found in the northern end of Trench 2. The features were orientated east-west, were 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep and were 2m apart. Two similarly sized parallel features [383] and [387] were found in Trench 10, running north-south, 6.5m apart. A fourth feature, [511], was detected in Trench 17, running northeast-southwest. Two degraded, driven posts [507] and [506] were found within the feature, along with two horizontal planks, [512] and [513]. These presumably once formed part of a fence line driven into the base of the ditch.

7.7.2 The features described above were aligned with a series of 19th century field boundaries, first recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (represented by the yellow lines in Figure 3).

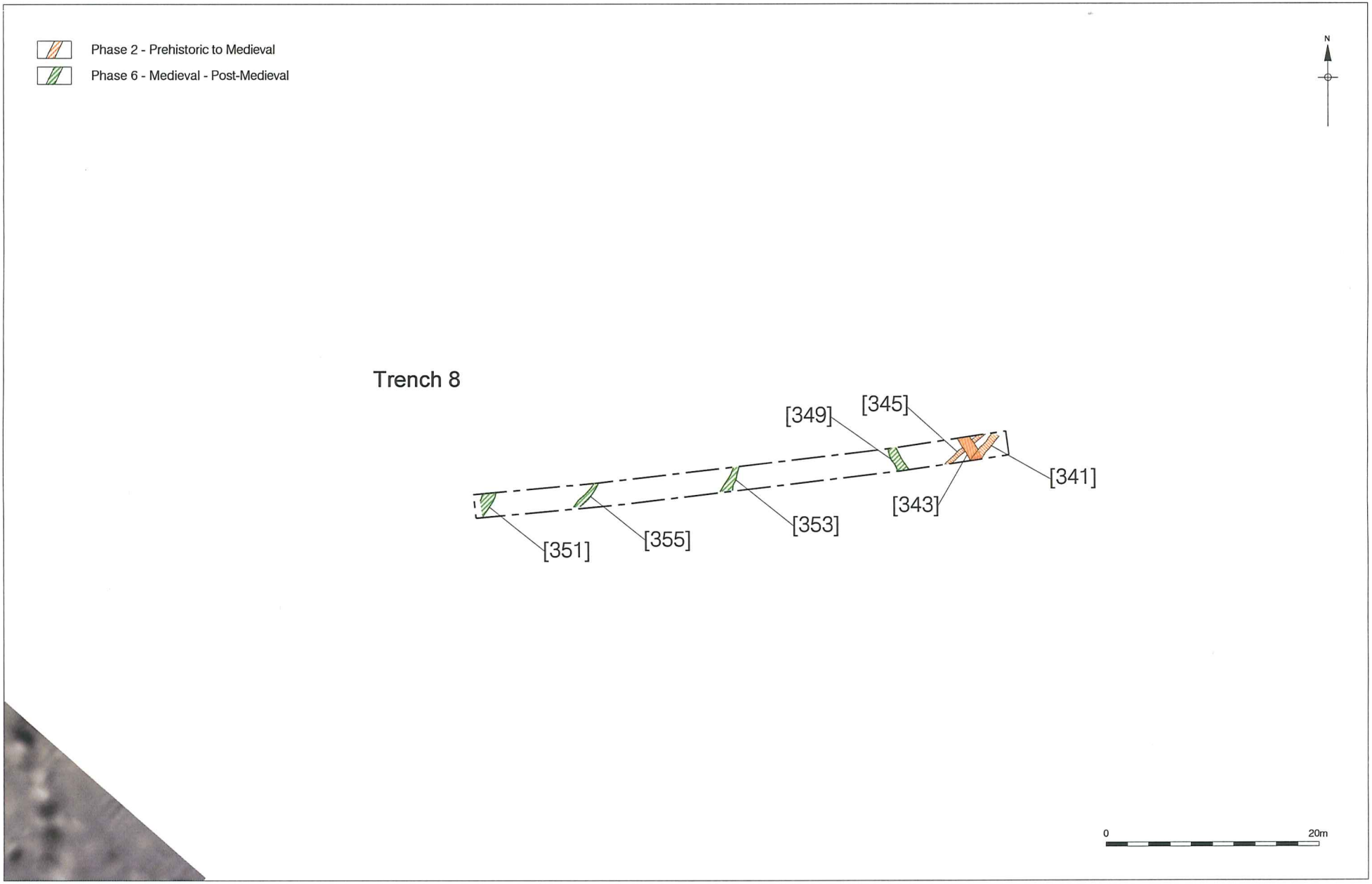
They are therefore thought to be late post-medieval in date, representing the boundaries of large agricultural fields that replaced the ridge and furrow strips after enclosure.

7.7.3 The 19th century field plan remained extant until the 1980s, when the farm was converted from pasture to arable land. The current farmer was in residence during the change, and could remember the layout of the old fields. He described the field boundaries as being "double ditched". Some were also ringed by a strip of waste land flanked by ditches, which was used for herding cattle (Hunter pers. comm. 2009). The two parallel ditches in Trench 2 may therefore represent a double ditched boundary, whilst the 6.50m strip of land between the ditches in Trench 10 could represent a droveway.



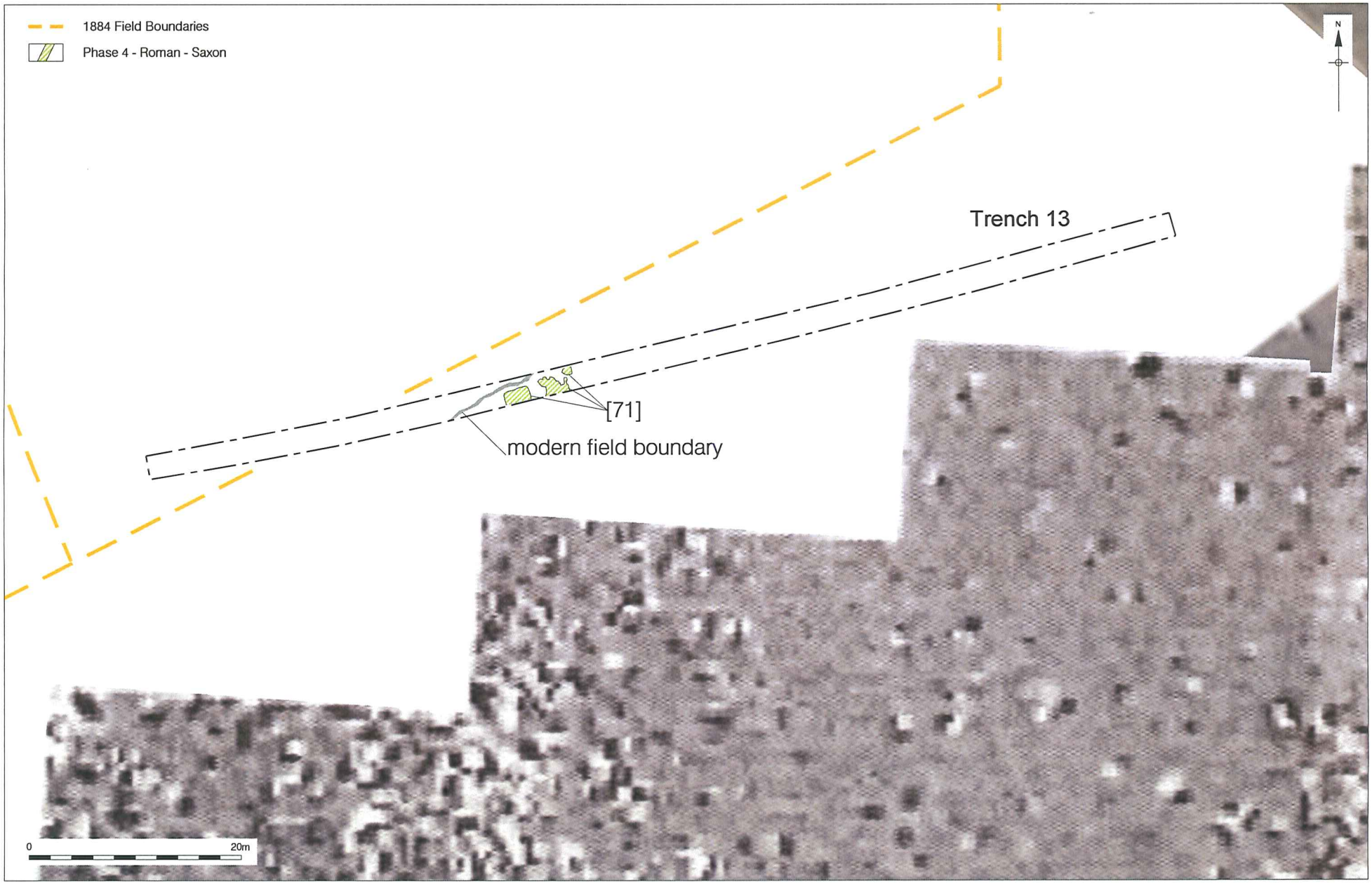
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 5
Detail of Trenches 1 and 2
1:500 at A4



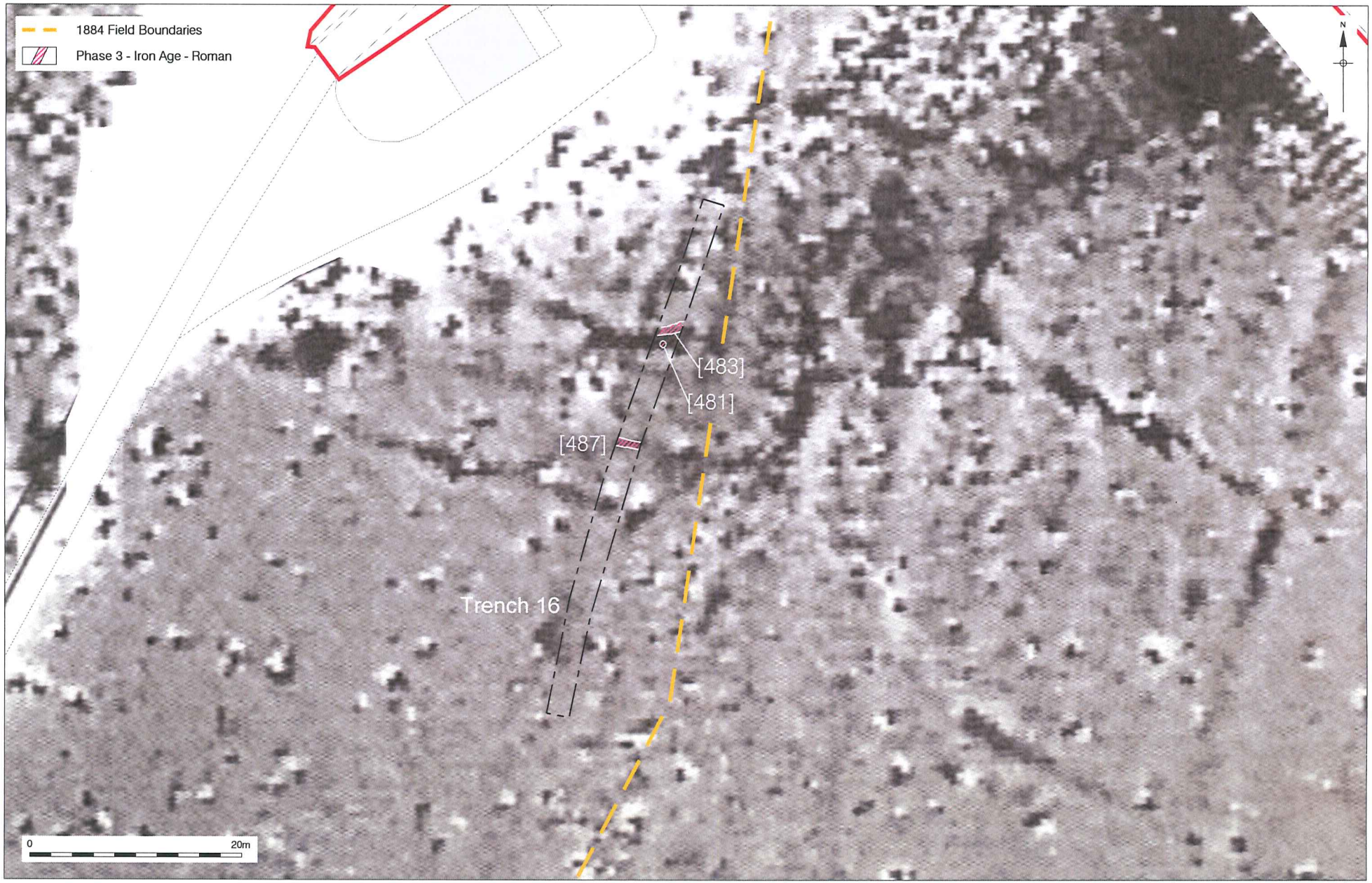
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 6
Detail of Trench 8
1:500 at A4



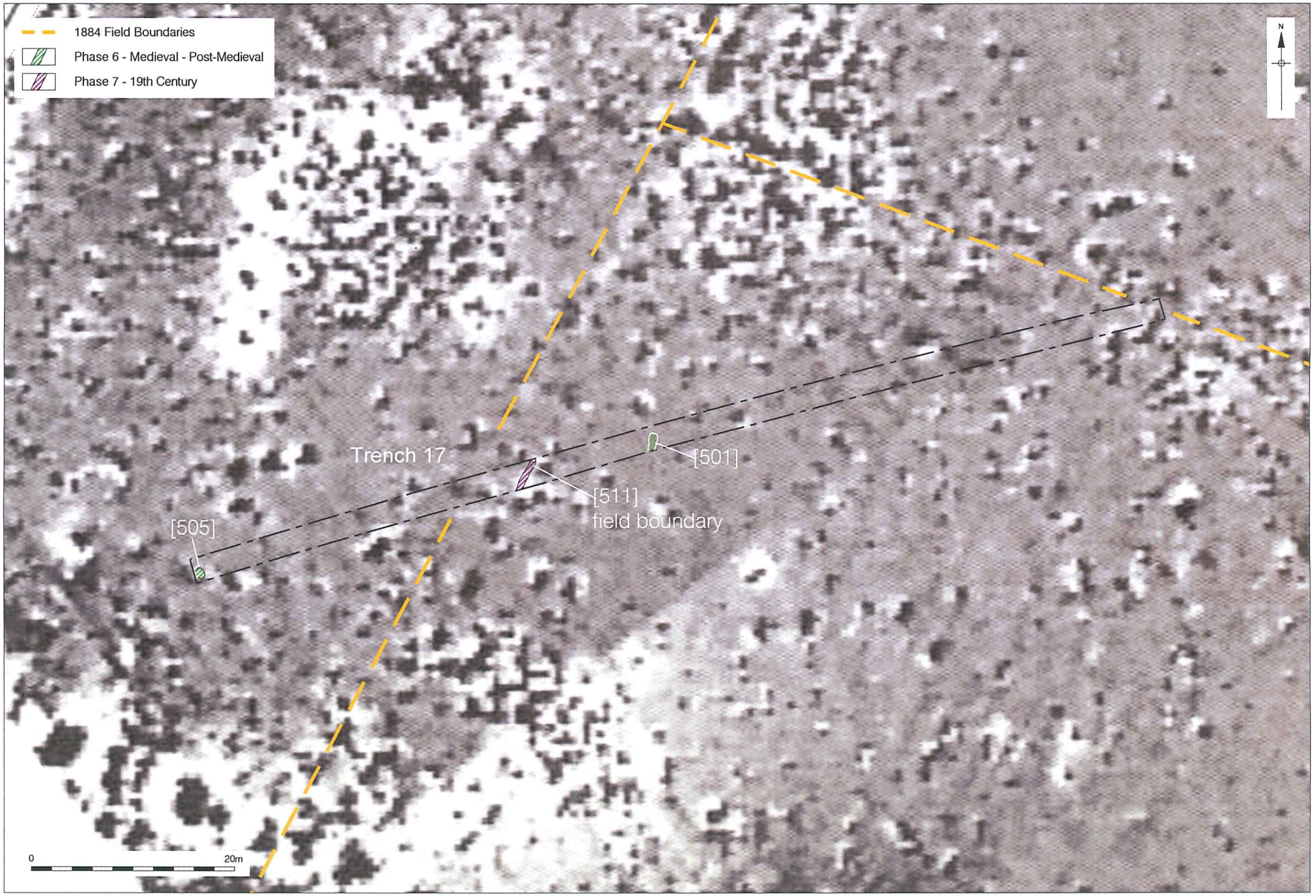
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 7
Detail of Trench 13
1:500 at A4



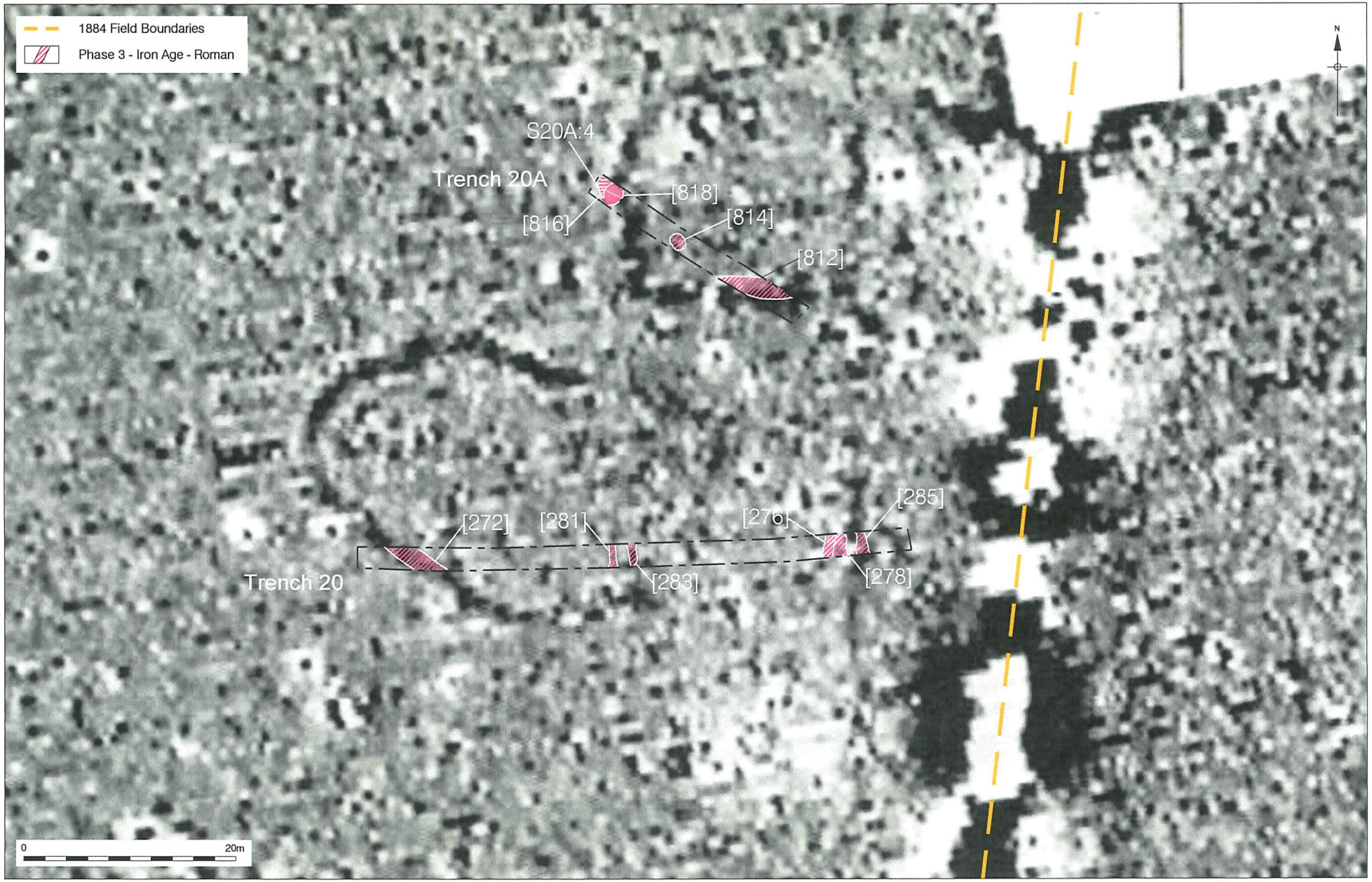
© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 8
Detail of Trench 16
1:500 at A4



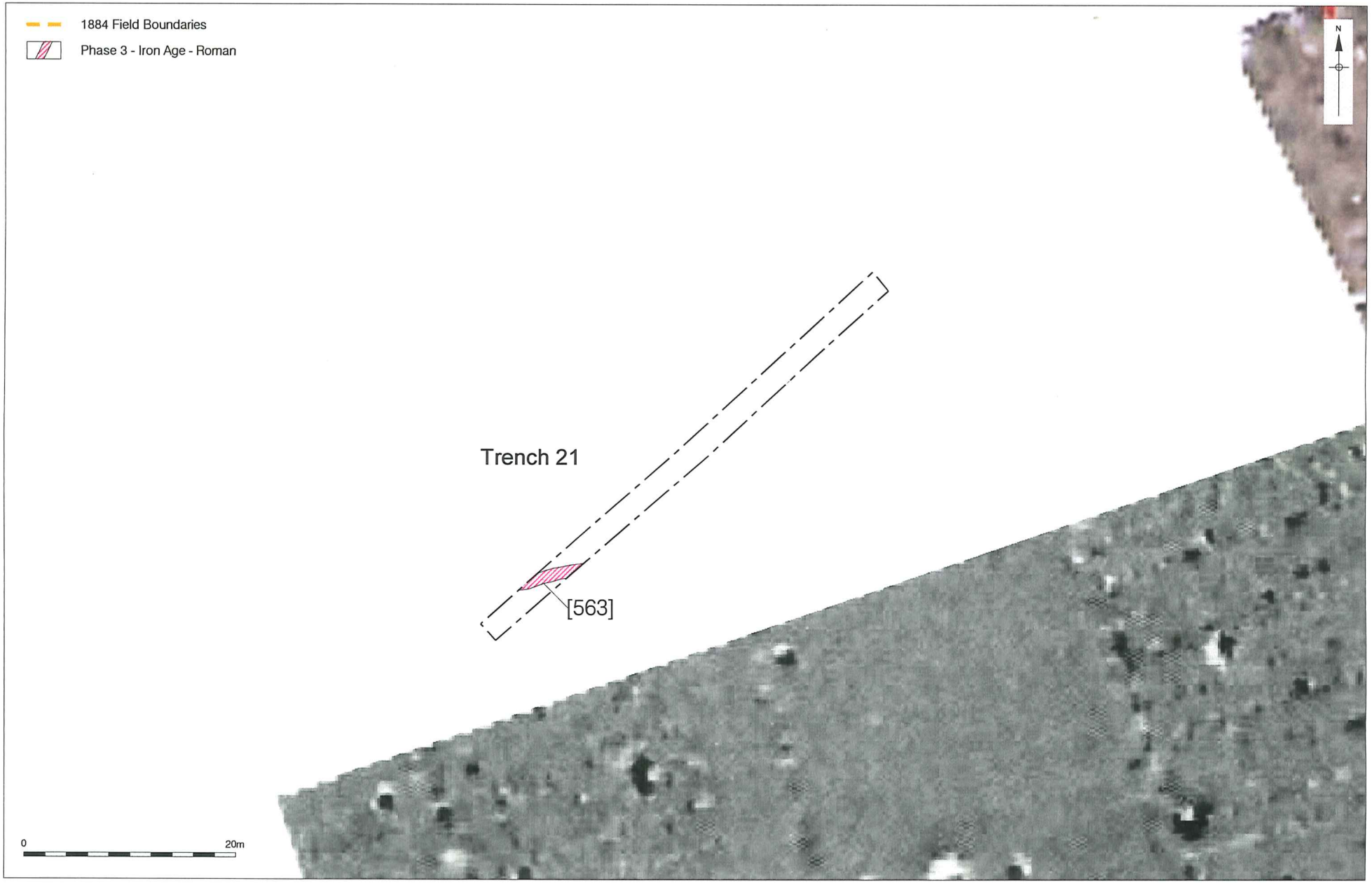
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 9
Detail of Trench 17
1:500 at A4



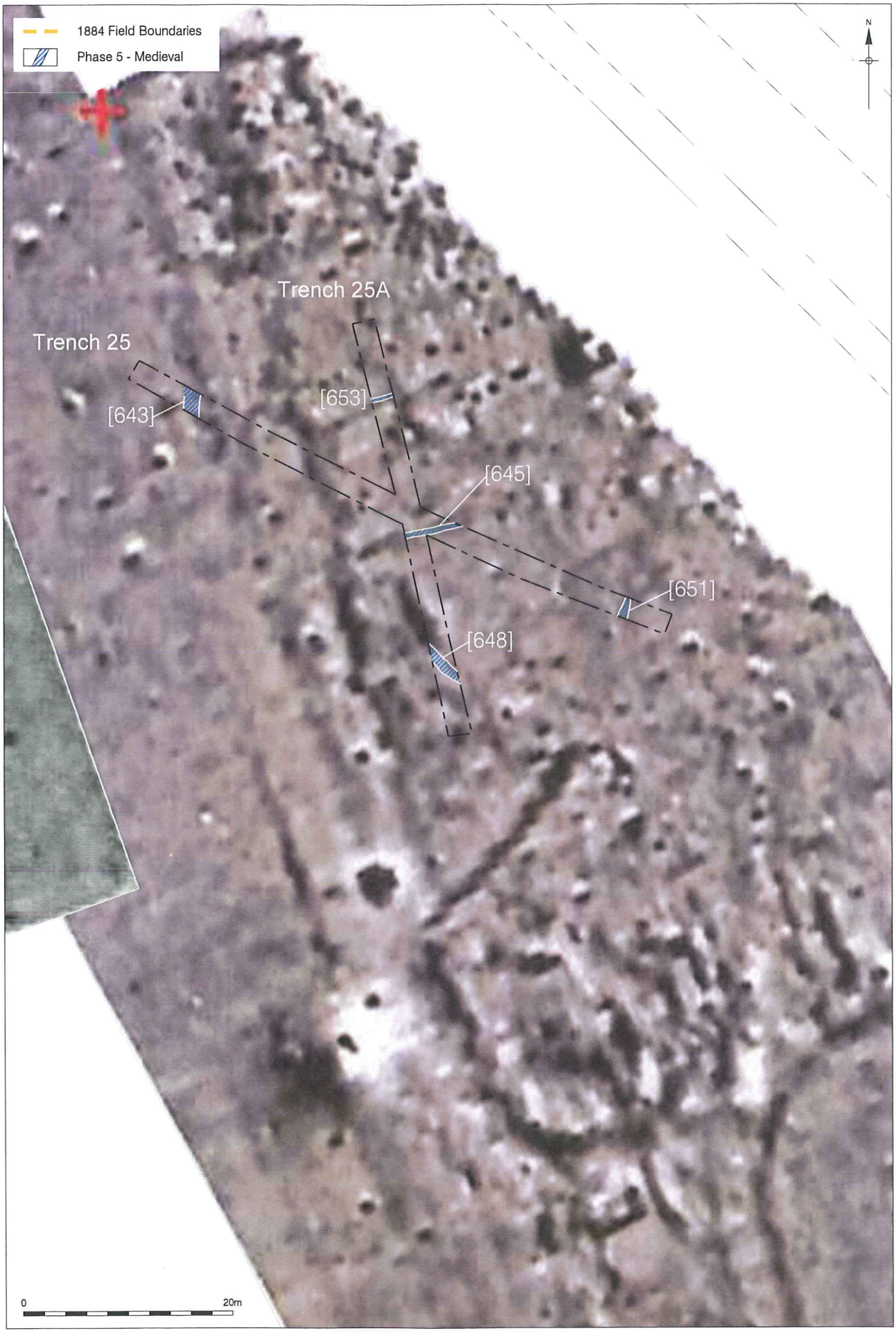
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 10
Detail of Trenches 20 and 20A
1:500 at A4



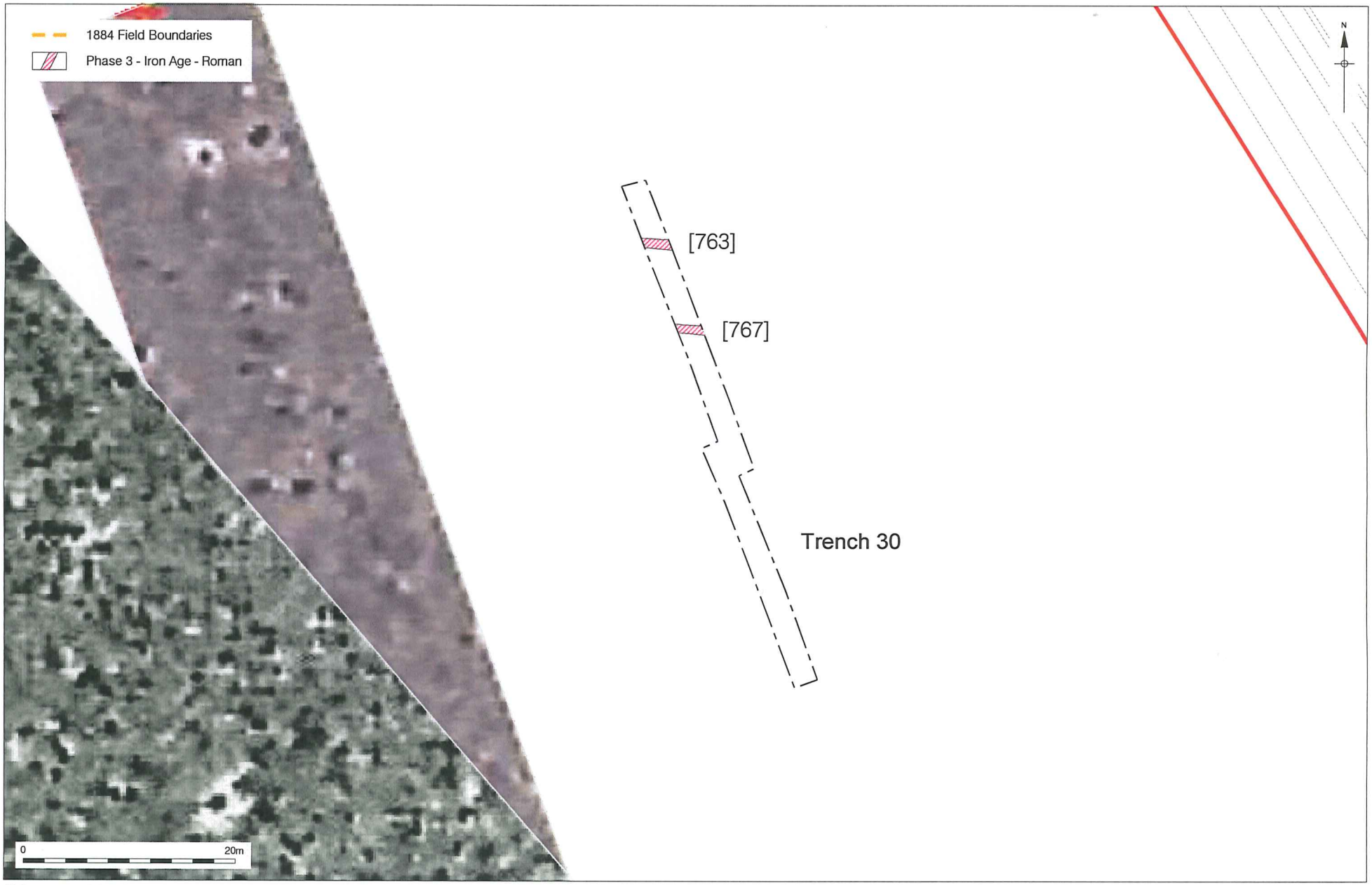
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 11
Detail of Trench 21
1:500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 12
Detail of Trenches 25 and 25A
1:500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 13
Detail of Trench 30
1:500 at A4

8 TRENCH SUMMARIES

8.1 The type, phase and date of the features found in each trench are summarised below. Individual tables have been formulated for each evaluation trench and the data within has been arranged by phase and then by context number. Highest and lowest levels are also included.

Context Number	***Type***	***Tr.***	***Description***	***Date***	***Phase***	***Levels (m OD)***	
						Max	***Min***
8.2	**Trench 1**						
11	Layer	1	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.67	74.67
1	Fill	1	Fill of [3]	Roman	3	74.67	74.67
2	Fill	1	Fill of [3]	Roman	3	74.60	74.60
3 / 7 / 784	Cut	1	Enclosure Ditch Re-Cut	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	3	74.60	74.22
4	Fill	1	Fill of [7]	Roman	3	75.85	75.83
5	Fill	1	Fill of [7]	Roman	3	74.85	74.74
6	Fill	1	Fill of [7]	Roman	3	74.84	74.85
8	Fill	1	Fill of [9]	Roman	3	74.51	74.51
9	Cut	1	Earliest phase of ditch [3/7/764], seen in section only	Roman	3	74.58	64.42
780	Fill	1	Fill of [781]	Roman	3	75.19	75.16
781	Cut	1	Circular pit	Roman	3	75.19	75.08
782	Fill	1	Secondary fill of [784]	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	3	74.67	74.64
783	Fill	1	Primary fill of [784]	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	3	74.44	74.43
10	Layer	1	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.90	74.87
14	Fill	1	Fill of [15]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.63	74.61
15	Cut	1	Field boundary ditch, re-cut of [19]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.63	74.34
16	Fill	1	Fill of [17]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.39	74.39
17	Cut	1	Field boundary ditch, re-cut of [19]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.38	74.38

Context Number	***Type***	***Tr.***	***Description***	***Date***	***Phase***	***Levels (m OD)***	
						Max	***Min***
18	Fill	1	Fill of [19]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.62	74.34
19	Cut	1	Field boundary ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.62	74.18

8.3 Trench 2

23	Layer	2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.47	73.47
24	Fill	2	Fill of [25]	Roman?	3	73.53	73.05
25	Cut	2	Cut of sub-rectangular pit. Truncates pit [27] which contained Roman CBM	Roman?	3	73.53	73.05
26	Fill	2	Fill of [27]	Roman?	3	73.56	73.56
27	Cut	2	Sub-ovoid pit, which contained Roman CBM	Roman?	3	73.56	73.38
20	Fill	2	Fill of [21]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.57	73.57
21	Cut	2	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.57	73.03
22	Layer	2	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.00	73.38
28	Fill	2	Fill of [29]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.51	72.96
29	Cut	2	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.51	72.96
49	Cut	2	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.38	73.38
74	Fill	2	Fill of [49]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.38	73.38
45	Fill	2	Fill of [46]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	7	73.46	73.46
46	Cut	2	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	7	73.46	73.24
47	Fill	2	Fill of [48]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.50	73.50
48	Cut	2	Boundary ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	73.50	73.27

8.4 Trench 3

30	Layer	3	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.15	73.08
31	Fill	3	Fill of [32]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.11	73.11
32	Cut	3	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.11	72.83

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
33	Cut	3	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	72.75
34	Fill	3	Fill of [34]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	73.15
35	Cut	3	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.08	72.78
36	Fill	3	Fill of [35]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.08	73.08
37	Cut	3	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	72.77
38	Fill	3	Fill of [37]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	72.77
39	Layer	3	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.80	73.15
823	Fill	3	Fill of [824]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	73.15
824	Cut	3	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	72.86
825	Fill	3	Fill of [826]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.18	73.18
826	Cut	3	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.18	73.18

8.5 Trench 4

41	Layer	4	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.23	73.16
41	Layer	4	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.62	73.62

8.6 Trench 5

803	Layer	5	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.40	73.24
60	Fill	5	Fill of [61]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.34	73.04
61	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.34	73.04
62	Fill	5	Fill of [63]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.36	73.14
63	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.36	73.14
64	Fill	5	Fill of [65]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.37	73.37
65	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.37	73.15
66	Fill	5	Fill of [67]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.41	73.41
67	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.41	73.17
68	Fill	5	Fill of [69]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.35	73.35

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
69	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.35	72.96
800	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.25	72.77
801	Fill	5	Fill of [800]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.24	73.25
802	Layer	5	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.91	73.91
804	Fill	5	Fill of [805]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.40	73.40
805	Cut	5	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.40	73.28

8.7 Trench 6

304	Layer	6	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.17	73.07
300	Fill	6	Fill of [301]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.10	73.10
301	Cut	6	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.10	72.83
302	Layer	6	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.75	73.68
303	Layer	6	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.52	73.07
305	Fill	6	Fill of [306]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.06	73.00
306	Cut	6	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.06	72.69
307	Fill	6	Primary fill of [306]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.03	72.75
308	Fill	6	Fill of [309]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.00	73.00
309	Cut	6	Unexcavated furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.00	73.00
310	Fill	6	Fill of [311]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.11	73.11
311	Cut	6	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.11	72.70

8.8 Trench 7

322	Layer	7	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.11	72.72
321	Layer	7	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.45	73.33
323	Fill	7	Fill of [324]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.77	72.74
324	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.77	72.54
325	Fill	7	Fill of [326]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.23	73.23

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
326	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.23	73.23
327	Fill	7	Fill of [328]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.33	73.20
328	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.33	72.68
329	Fill	7	Fill of [330]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.80	72.80
330	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.80	72.80
331	Fill	7	Fill of [332]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.86	72.86
332	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.86	72.64
333	Fill	7	Fill of [334]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.80	72.80
334	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.80	72.80
335	Fill	7	Fill of [336]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.77	72.77
336	Cut	7	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.77	72.58

8.9 Trench 8

347	Layer	8	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.01	72.84
342	Fill	8	Fill of [342]	Prehistoric to Medieval	2	73.19	73.19
343	Cut	8	Ditch	Prehistoric to Medieval	2	73.19	72.45
344	Fill	8	Fill of [345]	Prehistoric to Medieval	2	72.88	72.88
345	Cut	8	Gully	Prehistoric to Medieval	2	72.88	72.73
340	Fill	8	Fill of [341]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.40	73.40
341	Cut	8	Ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.40	72.63
346	Layer	8	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.40	73.40
348	Fill	8	Fill of [349]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.01	73.01
349	Cut	8	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.01	72.61
350	Fill	8	Fill of [351]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	73.20
351	Cut	8	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	73.76
352	Fill	8	Fill of [353]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.01	73.01

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
353	Cut	8	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.01	73.01
354	Fill	8	Fill of [355]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.02	73.02
355	Cut	8	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.02	73.02

8.10 Trench 9

365	Layer	9	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.35	73.23
366	Fill	9	Fill of [367]	Undated	2	73.26	73.26
367	Cut	9	Treebole	Undated	2	73.26	73.14
360	Fill	9	Fill of [361]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.40	73.40
361	Cut	9	Ditch terminus?	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.40	73.05
362	Cut	9	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.17	73.05
363	Fill	9	Fill of [362]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.17	73.17
364	Layer	9	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.42	73.33
368	Fill	9	Fill of [369]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	73.26
369	Cut	9	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	73.15

8.11 Trench 10

396	Layer	10	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.08	72.78
392	Fill	10	Fill of [393]	Undated	2	72.81	72.81
393	Cut	10	Root disturbance	Undated	2	72.81	72.74
394	Fill	10	Fill of [395]	Late Bronze Age to Medieval	2	72.79	72.79
395	Cut	10	Root disturbance	Late Bronze Age to Medieval	2	72.79	72.53
381	Layer	10	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.48	73.25
384	Fill	10	Fill of [385]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.46	73.43
385	Cut	10	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.46	72.58
388	Fill	10	Fill of [389]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.48	73.41

Context Number	Type	Tr.	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
						Max	Min
389	Cut	10	Possible furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.48	72.56
390	Fill	10	Fill of [391]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.47	73.47
391	Cut	10	Possible furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.47	72.33
382	Fill	10	Fill of [383]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.87	72.85
383	Cut	10	Boundary ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	72.87	72.54
386	Fill	10	Fill of [387]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.82	72.82
387	Cut	10	Boundary ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	72.82	72.48

8.12 Trench 11

405	Layer	11	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.05	72.71
400	Fill	11	Fill of [401]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.98	72.97
401	Cut	11	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.98	72.81
402	Fill	11	Fill of [403]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	73.07
403	Cut	11	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	72.80
404	Layer	11	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.69	73.67

8.13 Trench 12

420	Layer	12	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.49	73.34
421	Fill	12	Fill of [422]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.29	73.29
422	Cut	12	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.27	73.14
423	Fill	12	Fill of [424]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.54	73.54
424	Cut	12	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.50	73.43
425	Layer	12	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.03	73.88
426	Fill	12	Fill of [472]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.37	73.37
427	Cut	12	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.37	73.13
428	Fill	12	Fill of [429]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.41	73.41
429	Cut	12	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.41	73.27

Context Number	***Type***	***Tr.***	***Description***	***Date***	***Phase***	***Levels (m OD)***	
						Max	***Min***

8.14 Trench 13

73	Layer	13	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.22	73.12
71	Layer	13	Gravel Spread (possible remains of Roman road)	Roman to Saxon	4	73.37	73.26
460	Layer	13	Same as [72] in section; palaeosol	Roman to Saxon	4	73.33	73.19
70	Layer	13	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.75	73.70
72	Layer	13	Soil horizon	Iron Age to Saxon	3-4	73.36	73.19

8.15 Trench 14

442	Layer	14	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.47	73.06
441	Layer	14	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.07	73.61
443	Fill	14	Fill of [444]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.47	73.47
444	Cut	14	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.47	73.47
445	Fill	14	Fill of [446]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.47	73.27
446	Cut	14	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.47	73.04
447	Fill	14	Fill of [448]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.34	73.32
448	Cut	14	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.34	73.34
449	Fill	14	Fill of [450]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.31	73.29
450	Cut	14	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.31	73.09
451	Fill	14	Fill of [452]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	73.15
452	Cut	14	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.15	73.02
453	Fill	14	Fill of [454]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.20	73.19
454	Cut	14	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.20	73.02

8.16 Trench 15

464	Layer	15	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.48	73.48
461	Cut	15	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.46	72.98

Context Number	Type	Tr.	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
						Max	Min
462	Fill	15	Fill of [461]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.46	73.46
463	Layer	15	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.68	73.68
465	Fill	15	Fill of [466]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.22	73.22
466	Cut	15	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.22	73.02
467	Fill	15	Fill of [468]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.31	73.31
468	Cut	15	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.31	72.91

8.17 Trench 16

485	Layer	16	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.60	73.29
480	Fill	16	Fill of [481]	Roman	3	73.53	73.50
481	Cut	16	Circular pit	Roman	3	73.53	73.41
482	Fill	16	Fill of [483]	Roman	3	73.58	73.57
483	Cut	16	Ditch	Roman	3	73.58	73.42
486	Fill	16	Fill of [487]	Roman	3	73.38	73.38
487	Cut	16	Ditch	Roman	3	73.38	73.29
484	Layer	16	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.09	73.94

8.18 Trench 17

509	Layer	17	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.93	72.93
500	Fill	17	Fill of [501]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.54	72.52
501	Cut	17	Butt-end of ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.54	72.36
504	Fill	17	Fill of [505]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.00	72.92
505	Cut	17	Butt-end of ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.00	72.64
508	Layer	17	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.42	73.26
502	Fill	17	Fill of [503]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.89	72.89
503	Cut	17	Field boundary ditch, same as [511]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.89	72.61
506	Timber	17	Vertically driven stake forming a field	19th to 20th Century	7	72.85	72.85

Context Number	Type	Tr.	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
						Max	Min
			boundary				
507	Timber	17	Vertically driven stake forming a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.79	72.79
510	Fill	17	Fill of [511]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.95	72.88
511	Cut	17	Field boundary ditch, same as [503]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.42	72.65
512	Timber	17	Horizontal timber plank forming part of a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.90	72.79
513	Timber	17	Horizontal timber plank forming part of a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.85	72.79
514	Fill	17	Secondary fill of [511]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.42	73.26

8.19 Trench 18

521	Layer	18	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.52	72.14
520	Layer	18	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.08	72.90

8.20 Trench 19

541	Layer	19	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.34	72.28
540	Layer	19	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.89	72.79

8.21 Trench 20

274	Layer	20	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.41	74.21
270	Fill	20	Secondary fill of [272]	Roman	3	74.36	74.26
271	Fill	20	Primary fill of [272]	Roman	3	74.31	74.28
272	Cut	20	Ditch	Roman	3	74.36	73.60
275	Fill	20	Primary fill of [276]	Roman	3	74.25	74.25
276	Cut	20	Ditch	Roman	3	74.55	73.90
277	Fill	20	Fill of [278]	Later Iron Age	3	74.61	74.61
278	Cut	20	Butt-end of a ditch or a possible tree-throw	Later Iron Age	3	74.61	74.11

Context Number	***Type***	***Tr.***	***Description***	***Date***	***Phase***	***Levels (m OD)***	
						Max	***Min***
280	Fill	20	Fill of [281]	Later Iron Age	3	74.48	74.24
281	Cut	20	Ditch	Later Iron Age	3	74.48	74.24
282	Fill	20	Fill of [283]	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.44	74.42
283	Cut	20	Irregular feature resembling a treebole	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.44	74.28
284	Fill	20	Fill of [285]	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.38	74.38
285	Cut	20	Treebole, treethrow or butt-end of ditch	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.38	74.16
286	Fill	20	Secondary fill of [276]	Roman	3	74.55	74.55
279	Layer	20	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.93	74.88

8.22 Trench 20A

819	Layer	20A	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.55	74.46
810	Fill	20A	Fill of [812]	Roman	3	74.62	74.50
811	Fill	20A	Fill of [812]	Roman	3	74.60	74.00
812	Cut	20A	Ditch	Roman	3	74.64	73.65
813	Fill	20A	Fill of [814]	Roman	3	74.54	74.49
814	Cut	20A	Pit	Roman	3	74.54	74.45
815	Fill	20A	Upper fill of [816]	Roman	3	74.45	74.45
816	Cut	20A	Ditch	Roman	3	74.45	74.14
817	Fill	20A	Fill of [818]	Roman	3	74.45	74.36
818	Cut	20A	Pit / treethrow / ditch recut	Roman	3	74.45	74.16
821	Fill	20A	Later fill of [818]	Roman or Medieval	3-5	74.44	74.41
822	Fill	20A	Fill of [818]	Roman or Medieval	3-5	74.21	74.21
820	Layer	20A	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	75.06	74.99

8.23 Trench 21

560	Layer	21	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.29	72.87

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
561	Fill	21	Primary fill of [563]	Roman	3	73.20	72.95
562	Fill	21	Secondary fill of [563]	Roman	3	73.21	73.18
563	Cut	21	Ditch	Roman	3	73.21	72.84
565	Layer	21	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.48	73.41

8.24 Trench 22

582	Layer	22	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.85	73.59
581	Layer	22	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.63	73.63

8.25 Trench 23

602	Layer	23	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.99	74.74
603	Fill	23	Fill of [604]	Undated	2	74.93	74.89
604	Cut	23	Treebole or treethrow	Undated	2	74.93	74.75
605	Fill	23	Fill of [606]	Undated	2	74.78	74.75
606	Cut	23	Ditch	Undated	2	74.78	74.60
601	Layer	23	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	75.30	75.22

8.26 Trench 24

624	Layer	24	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.98	73.81
622	Fill	24	Fill of [623]	Undated	2	73.85	73.70
623	Cut	24	Treebole or treethrow	Undated	2	73.88	73.70
621	Layer	24	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.98	73.70

8.27 Trench 25

640	Layer	25	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.44	72.84
641	Fill	25	Secondary fill of [643]	Medieval	5	73.43	72.91
642	Fill	25	Primary fill of [643]	Medieval	5	73.08	72.91
643	Cut	25	Ditch	Medieval	5	73.08	72.91
644	Fill	25	Fill of [645]	Medieval	5	73.01	72.89

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
645	Cut	25	Linear feature	Medieval	5	72.04	71.89
650	Fill	25	Fill of [651]	Medieval	5	72.85	72.85
651	Cut	25	Ditch	Medieval	5	72.85	72.78

8.28 Trench 25A

647	Fill	25A	Fill of [648]	Medieval	5	73.38	73.38
648	Cut	25A	Ditch	Medieval	5	73.38	73.07
649	Layer	25A	Subsoil	Medieval	5	73.69	73.69
652	Fill	25A	Fill of [653]	Medieval	5	73.09	73.09
653	Cut	25A	Ditch	Medieval	5	73.09	72.89

8.29 Trench 26

682	Layer	26	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.55	74.25
681	Layer	26	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.45	74.45

8.30 Trench 27

702	Layer	27	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.49	73.21
701	Layer	27	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.00	73.34

8.31 Trench 28

721	Layer	28	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.85	72.59
720	Layer	28	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	72.66
722	Fill	28	Secondary fill of [724]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	73.05
723	Fill	28	Primary fill of [724]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.75	72.71
724	Cut	28	Linear feature	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	72.11
725	Fill	28	Fill of [726]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.99	72.99
726	Cut	28	Linear feature	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.99	72.19

8.32 Trench 29

741	Layer	29	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.17	72.02

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
740	Layer	29	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.60	72.44

8.33 Trench 30

770	Layer	30	Head deposit	Natural	1	71.98	71.80
771	Layer	30	Natural clay	Natural	1	71.88	71.69
760	Fill	30	Fill of [763]	Roman	3	71.93	71.90
761	Fill	30	Fill of [763]	Roman	3	71.86	71.51
762	Fill	30	Primary fill of [763]	Roman	3	71.58	71.48
763	Cut	30	Ditch with rectangular profile	Roman	3	71.93	71.44
764	Fill	30	Fill of [767]	Roman	3	71.80	71.75
765	Fill	30	Primary fill of [767]	Roman	3	71.64	71.48
767	Cut	30	Ditch with rectangular profile	Roman	3	71.80	71.29
769	Layer	30	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.38	72.38

Trenches 31 to 33 will be undertaken in the next phase of work.

8.34 Trench 34

83	Layer	34	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.60	72.45
82	Layer	34	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.45	73.37

8.35 Trench 35

90	Layer	35	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.78	72.68
91	Fill	35	Fill of [92]	Undated	2	72.77	72.51
92	Cut	35	Irregular feature resembling a treebole	Undated	2	72.77	72.51
93	Fill	35	Fill of [94]	Undated	2	72.77	72.66

Context Number	Type	Tr.	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
						Max	Min
94	Cut	35	Irregular feature resembling a treebole	Undated	2	72.77	72.66
95	Fill	35	Fill of [96]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.84	72.84
96	Cut	35	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.84	72.84
97	Fill	35	Fill of [95]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.86	72.67
98	Cut	35	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.86	72.67
99	Fill	35	Fill of [100]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.81	72.81
100	Cut	35	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.81	72.69
101	Fill	35	Fill of [102]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.72	72.55
102	Cut	35	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.72	72.55
103	Fill	35	Fill of [104]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.40	72.38
104	Cut	35	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.70	72.38
105	Layer	35	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	73.20

8.36 Trench 36

152	Layer	36	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.88	72.45
140	Fill	36	Fill of [141]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.23	72.23
141	Cut	36	Ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.23	72.23
143	Fill	36	Fill of [145]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.67	72.67
144	Cut	36	Ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.67	72.35
145	Cut	36	Ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.62	72.43
146	Fill	36	Primary fill of [145]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.72	72.72
147	Fill	36	Secondary fill of [145]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.72	72.72
148	Fill	36	Tertiary fill of [145]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.69	72.69
151	Layer	36	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.18	73.10

8.37 Trench 37

173	Layer	37	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.44	72.44

Context Number	Type	Tr.	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
						Max	Min
160	Fill	37	Fill of [161]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.35	72.35
161	Cut	37	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.35	72.04
162	Fill	37	Fill of [163]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.36	72.36
163	Cut	37	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.36	72.01
164	Fill	37	Fill of [165]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.32	72.32
165	Cut	37	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.32	72.32
166	Fill	37	Fill of [167]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.19	72.19
167	Cut	37	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.19	72.00
168	Fill	37	Fill of [169]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.23	72.23
169	Cut	37	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.23	71.89
170	Fill	37	Fill of [163]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.34	72.34
172	Layer	37	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.84	72.75

8.38 Trench 38

58	Layer	38	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.88	72.76
50	Fill	38	Fill of [51]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	73.05
51	Cut	38	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.05	72.59
52	Fill	38	Fill of [53]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.69	72.69
53	Cut	38	Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.71	72.67
54	Fill	38	Fill of [55]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.94	72.94
55	Cut	38	Ditch	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.34	72.66
56	Fill	38	Secondary fill of [55]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.34	73.34
57	Layer	38	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.37	73.19
59	Fill	38	Fill of [130]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.83	72.83
130	Cut	38	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.83	72.83

Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*

8.39 Trench 39

116	Layer	39	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.21	72.88
110	Fill	39	Fill of [111]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.12	73.12
111	Cut	39	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.12	72.72
112	Fill	39	Fill of [113]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	73.26
113	Cut	39	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.26	72.80
114	Fill	39	Fill of [115]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.21	73.21
115	Cut	39	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.21	73.21
117	Layer	39	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.56	73.53

8.40 Trench 40

190	Layer	40	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.94	72.65
193	Fill	40	Fill of [194]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.89	72.64
194	Cut	40	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.89	72.64
195	Fill	40	Fill of [196]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.96	72.73
196	Cut	40	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.96	72.73
197	Fill	40	Fill of [198]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.84	72.84
198	Cut	40	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.84	72.84
199	Fill	40	Secondary fill of [207]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.87	72.32
200	Fill	40	Fill of [201]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.87	72.32
201	Cut	40	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.81	73.32
202	Fill	40	Fill of [203]	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.75	72.75
203	Cut	40	Ditch / Furrow	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	72.75	72.52
204	Layer	40	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.59	73.38

8.41 Trench 41

233	Layer	41	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.91	73.66
230	Fill	41	Fill of [231]	Roman?	3	73.60	73.59

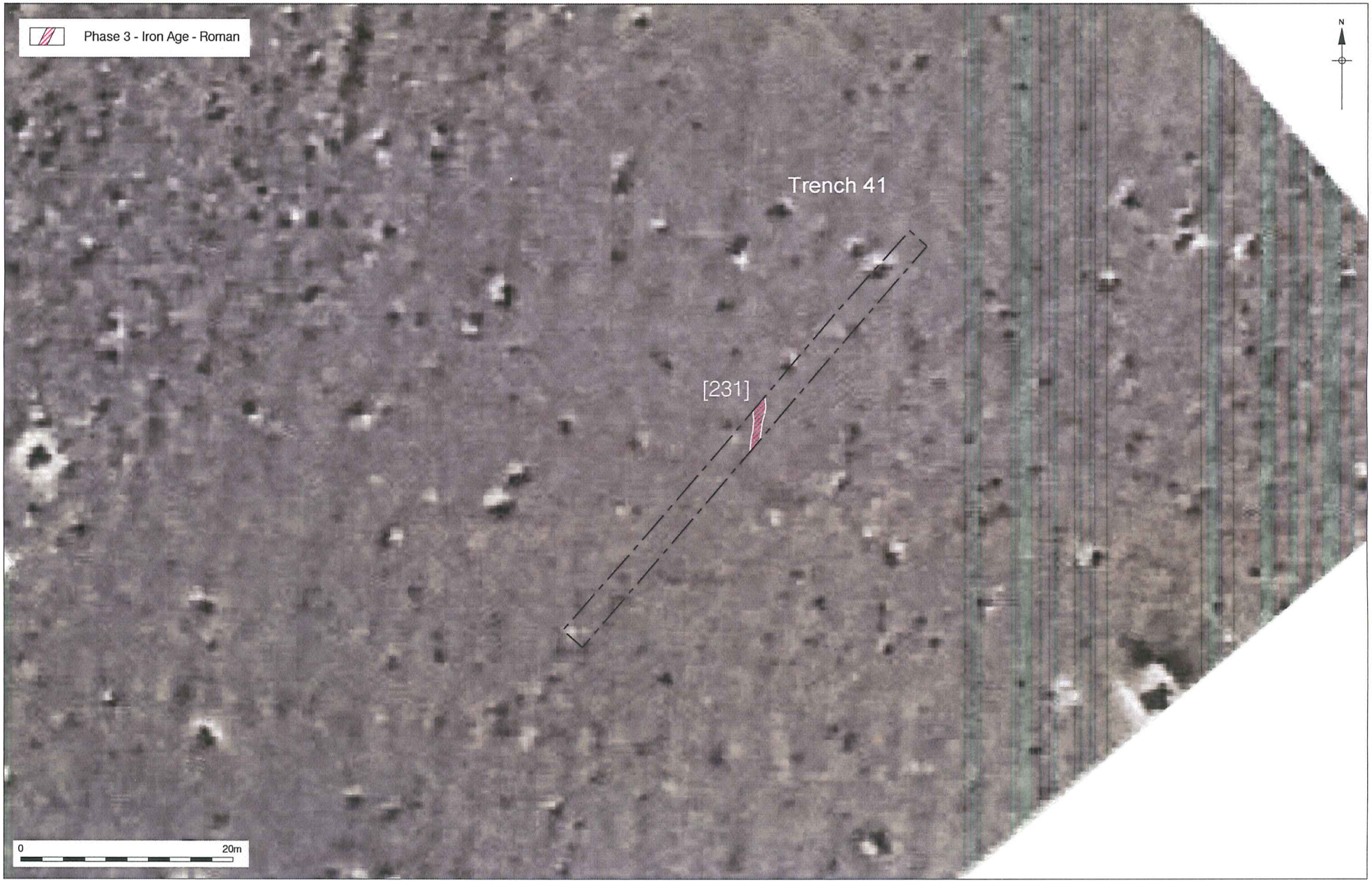
Context Number	*Type*	*Tr.*	*Description*	*Date*	*Phase*	*Levels (m OD)*	
						Max	*Min*
231	Cut	41	Linear feature	Roman?	3	73.60	73.31
232	Layer	41	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	74.12	74.08

8.42 Trench 42

217	Layer	42	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.19	73.19
210	Fill	42	Fill of [211]	Late Bronze Age?	2	73.00	72.96
211	Cut	42	Curvilinear feature	Late Bronze Age?	2	73.00	72.81
212	Fill	42	Fill of [213]	Roman?	3	73.01	72.98
213	Cut	42	Linear feature	Roman?	3	73.01	72.83
214	Fill	42	Fill of [215]	Roman?	3	73.19	73.14
215	Cut	42	Linear feature	Roman?	3	73.19	72.69
216	Layer	42	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.60	73.16

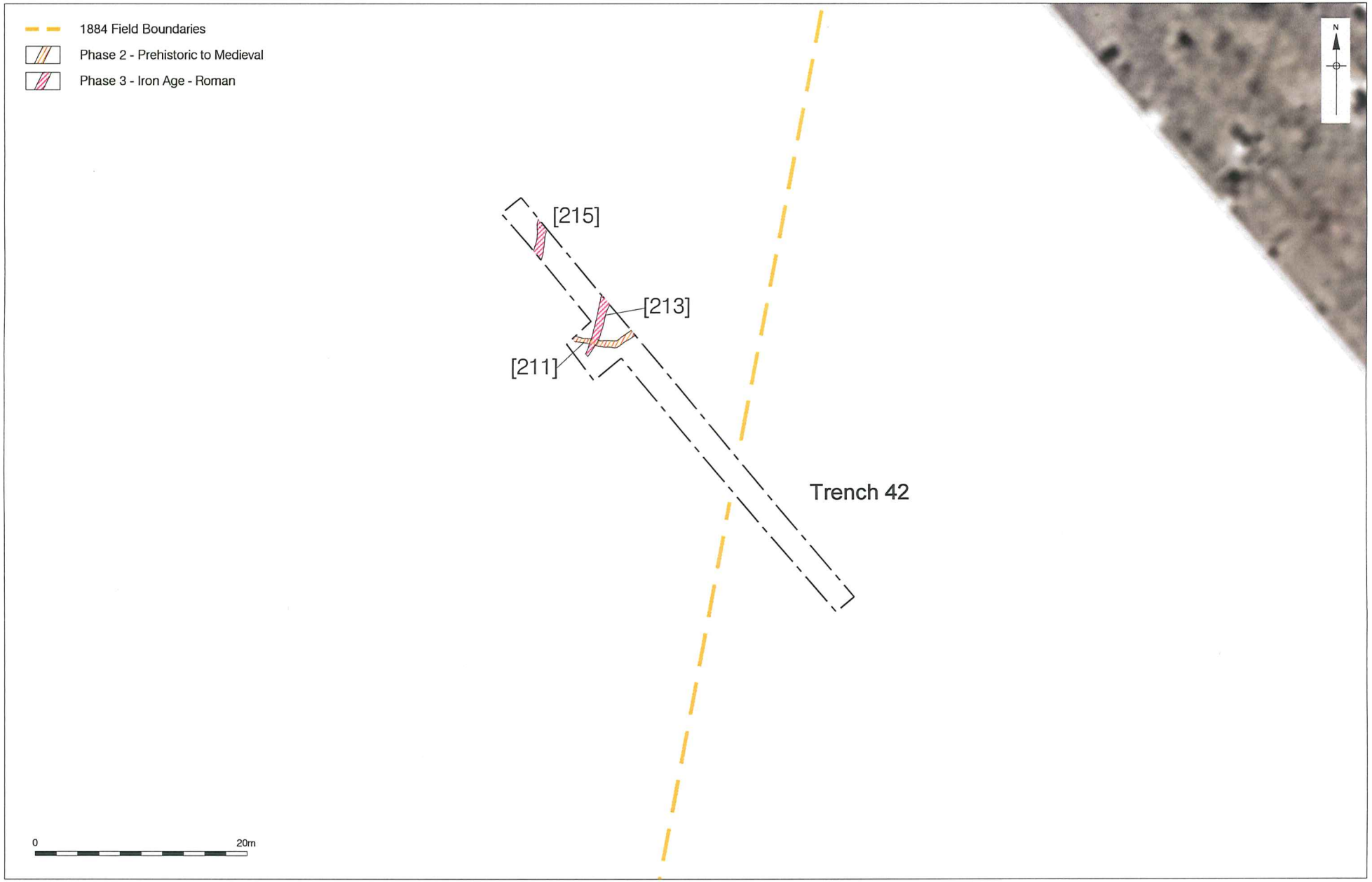
8.43 Trench 43

250	Layer	43	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.61	72.19
251	Fill	43	Fill of [252]	Roman?	3	72.59	72.30
252	Cut	43	Linear feature	Roman?	3	72.59	72.30
253	Fill	43	Fill of [254]	Roman?	3	72.56	72.39
254	Cut	43	Pit	Roman?	3	72.56	72.39
255	Fill	43	Fill of [256]	Roman?	3	72.60	72.58
256	Cut	43	Curvilinear feature	Roman?	3	72.65	72.58
257	Fill	43	Fill of [258]	Roman?	3	72.58	72.58
258	Cut	43	Butt-end of ditch	Roman?	3	72.58	72.45
259	Layer	43	Subsoil	Medieval to Post-Medieval	6	73.18	73.15



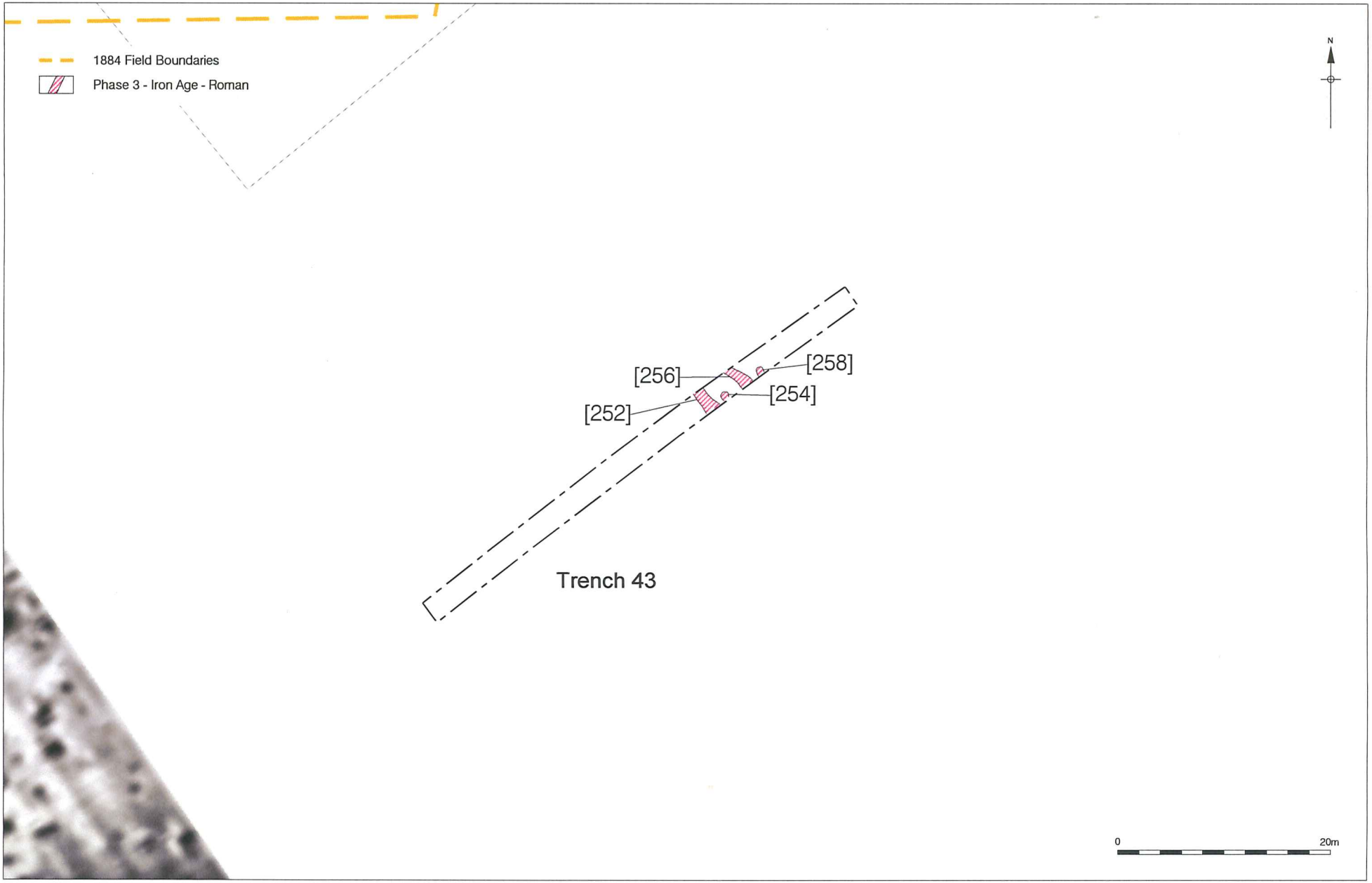
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 14
Detail of Trench 41
1:500 at A4



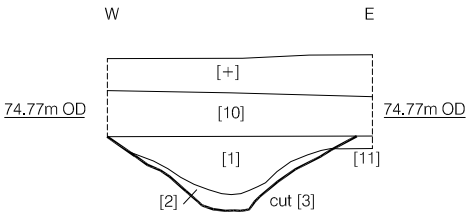
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 15
Detail of Trench 42
1:500 at A4

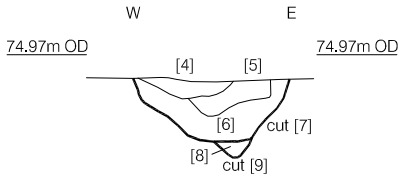


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

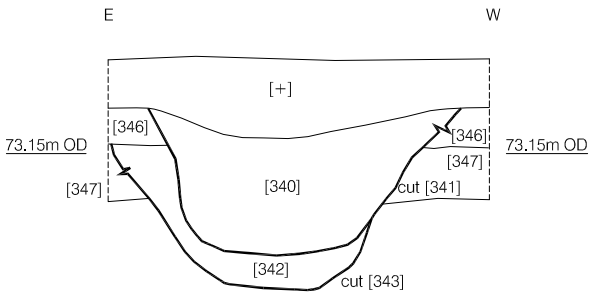
Figure 16
Detail of Trench 43
1:500 at A4



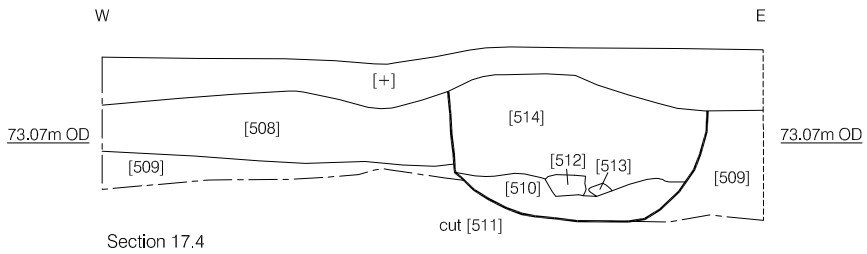
Section 1:1
Trench 1
South Facing



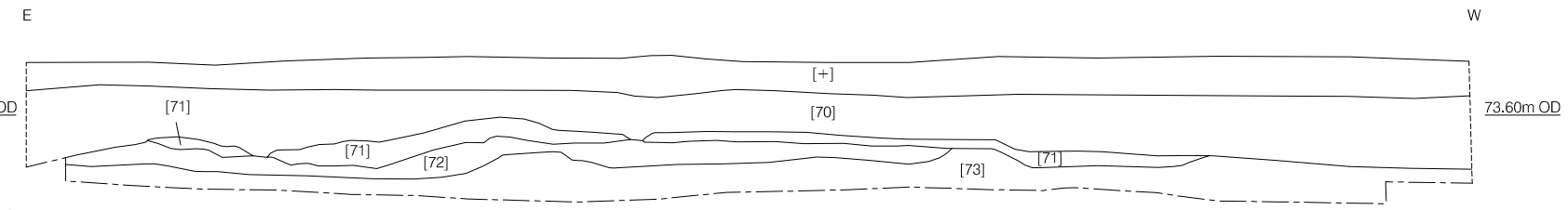
Section 1:3
Trench 1
South Facing



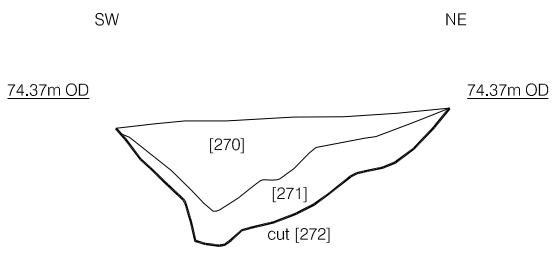
Section 8:1
Trench 8
North Facing

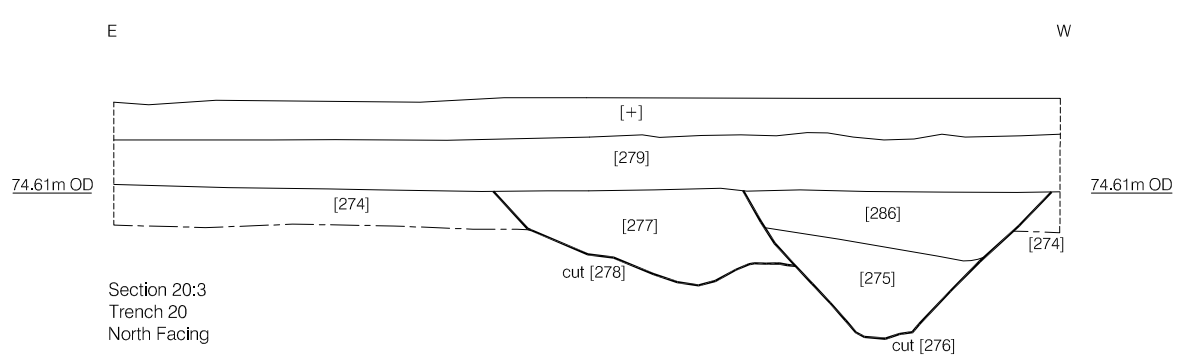


Section 17.4
Trench 17
South Facing



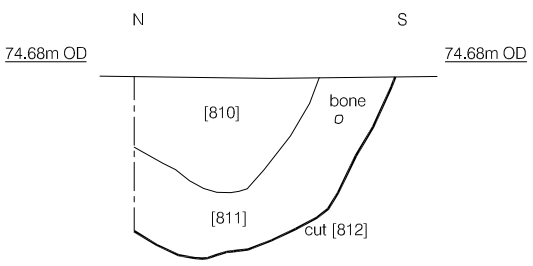
Section 13.1
Trench 13
North Facing



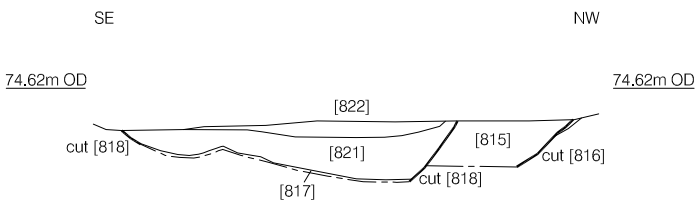


Section 20:3
Trench 20
North Facing

Section 20:1
Trench 20
Southeast Facing



Section 20A:1
Trench 20B
West Facing

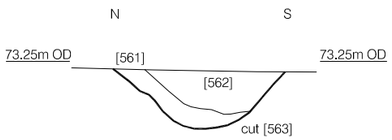


Section 20A:4
Trench 20A
Northeast Facing

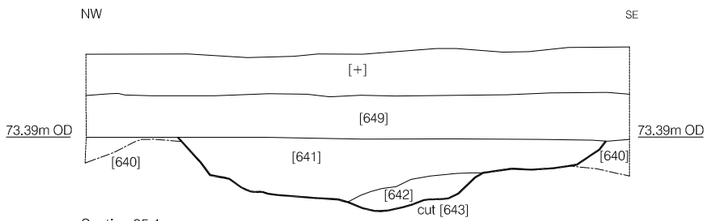
0 2m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

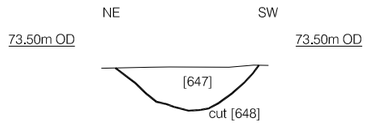
Figure 17
Sample Sections from Trenches 1, 8, 13, 17, 20, 20A & 20B
1:40 at A3



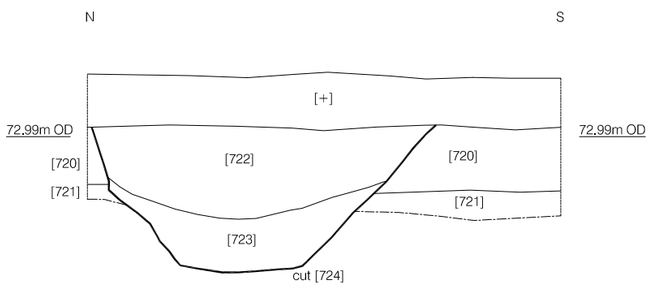
Section 21:1
Trench 21
West Facing



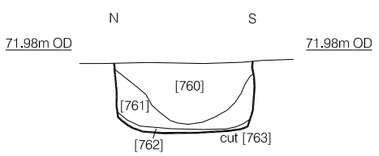
Section 25:1
Trench 25
Southwest Facing



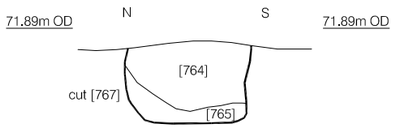
Section 25:2
Trench 25
Northwest Facing



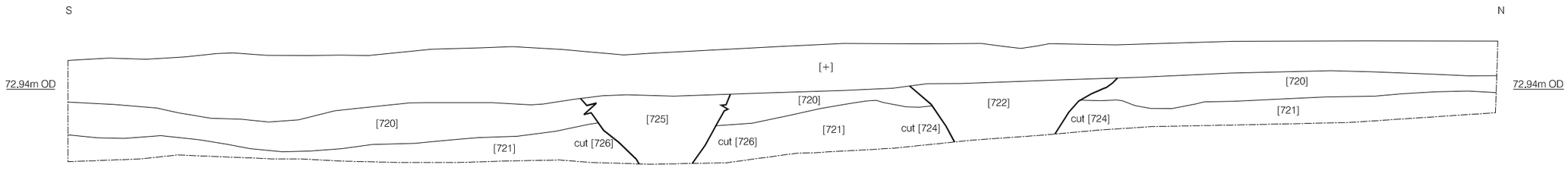
Section 28:1
Trench 28
West Facing



Section 30:1
Trench 30
West Facing



Section 30:2
Trench 30
West Facing

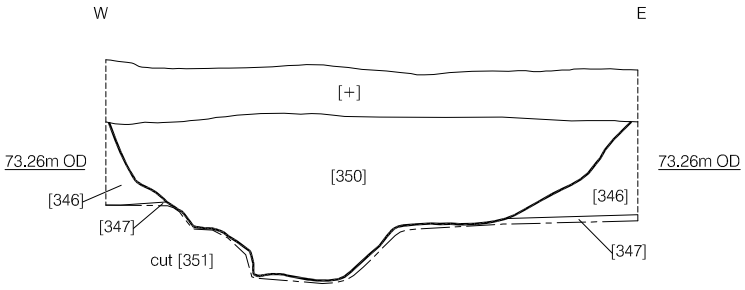


Section 28:2
Trench 28
East Facing

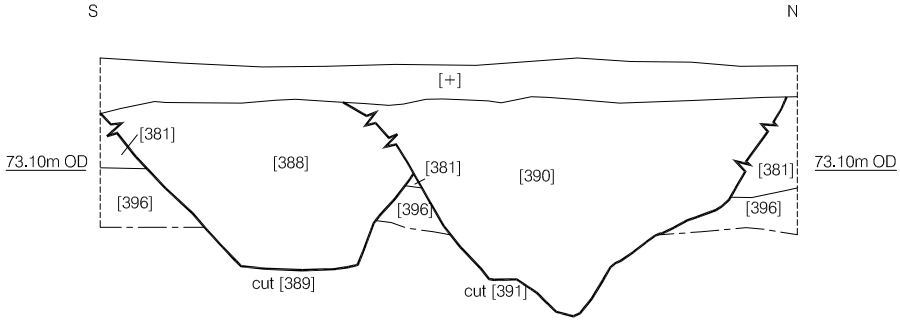
0 2m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

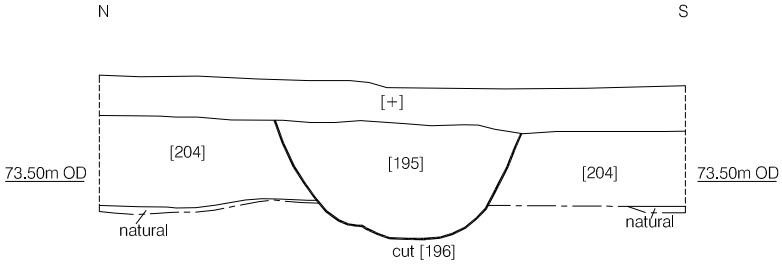
Figure 18
Sample Sections from Trenches 21, 25,28 & 30
1:40 at A3



Section 8:3
Trench 8
South Facing



Section 10:4
Trench 10
East Facing

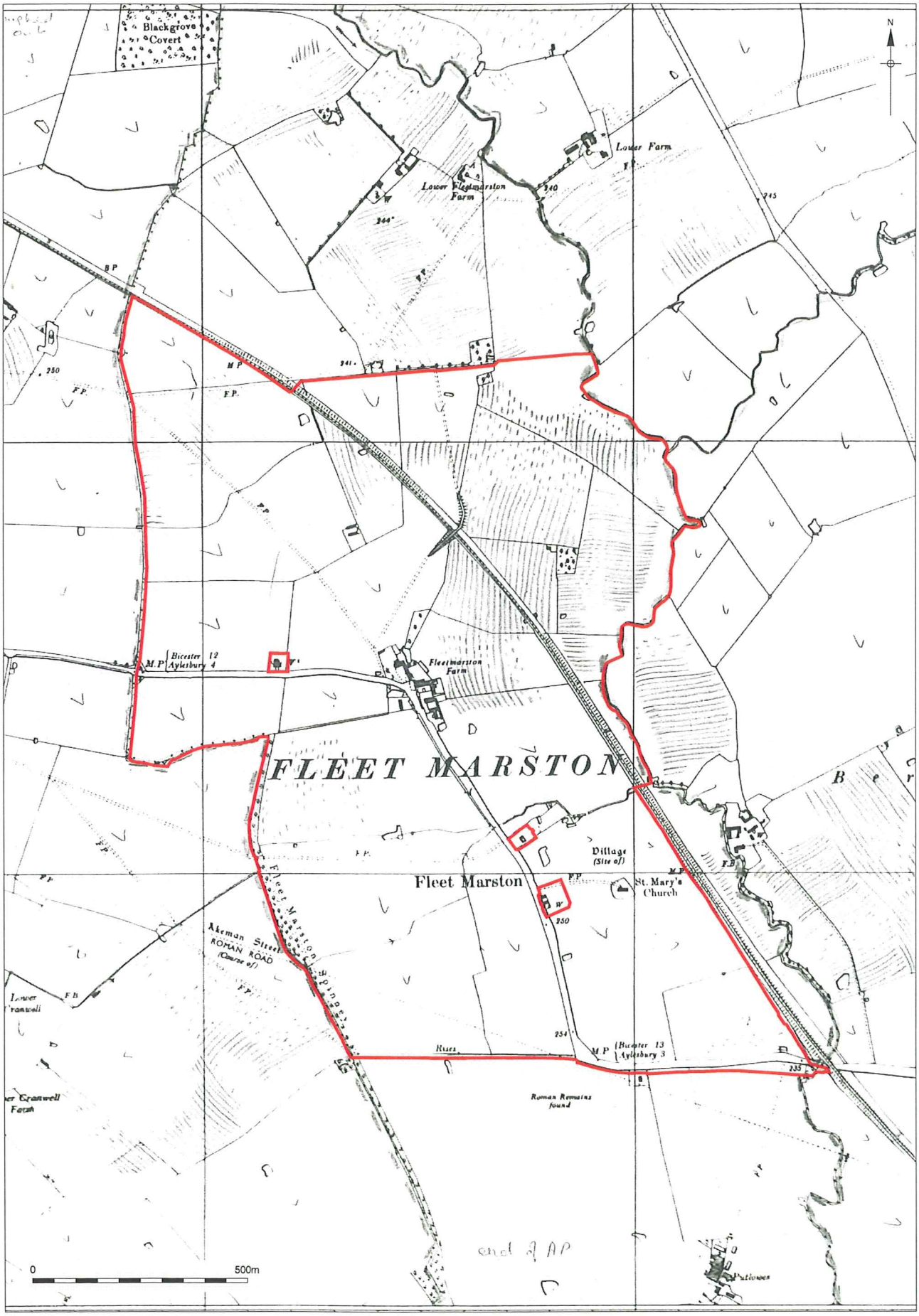


Section 40:2
Trench 40
West Facing

0 2m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 19
Sample Sections from the Ridge & Furrow
1:40 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009

Figure 20
Ordnance Survey Map 1958 with Ridge and Furrow transposed from aerial photographs in 1981
1:12,500 at A4

9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to assess the nature of the underlying geology and to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below:

9.2 Natural geology, presumed to be Ampthill Clay sealed by Kimmeridge Clay, was found at the base of the sequence in all 41 trenches. This was sealed by a probable “head” deposit in Trench 30. There was no evidence of alluvial deposits.

9.3 The earliest datable phase of archaeological activity occurred in the Neolithic or Late Bronze Age as demonstrated by a piece of pottery dating to this period, recovered from a ditch in Trench 42.

9.4 Iron Age to Roman enclosures were identified in Trenches 1, 16, 20 and 20A. They were also identified on the geophysical survey. Roman ditches were also present in Trenches 2, 21, 41, 42 and 43. Two potentially revetted ditches or beamslots, forming part of an east-west Roman track or building, were found in Trench 30. A gravel spread, probably associated with a north-south Roman road, was also found in Trench 13.

9.5 The next phase of archaeological activity occurred in the medieval period and is represented by a series of linear archaeological features that formed part of a sub-rectangular complex of enclosures, unearthed in Trenches 25 and 25A. They also appeared on the geophysical survey.

9.6 Linear features representing medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow plots were found throughout the northern half of the site, along with several boundary ditches of similar date. Two broad sub-phases were identified, which can probably be broken into further sub-phases, suggesting several boundary changes occurred.

9.7 Documentary evidence suggests that the ridge and furrow plots around Fleet Marston were replaced with large open fields during the post-medieval period. These were represented archaeologically by a series of 19th century field boundaries found in Trenches 2, 10 and 17. The large open fields persisted until the late 20th century, when they were replaced with the larger prairie fields that are still extant today.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Paul Chadwick of CgMs Ltd. for commissioning the work on behalf of Barwood Land and Estates. Thanks also to Sandy Kidd for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council.

10.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management, Chris Mayo and Helen Hawkins for their editing, Mark Roughley for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the on-site surveying, Nathalie Barrett for the survey processing and Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support. Thanks also to Mike Seager Thomas for the prehistoric pottery assessment, Rachael Seager Smith for the Roman pottery analysis, Berni Sudds for her analysis of the post-medieval pottery, Kevin Rielly for the animal bone assessment, Kevin Haywood for his identification of the worked stone and Dave Hodson for his summary of the bioarchaeological remains. Thanks also to James Gerrard for his preliminary analysis of the Roman pottery and for co-ordinating the subsequent work.

10.3 Thanks to Alexis Haslam and Sandy Pullen for undertaking the machining and for acting as assistant supervisors. Thanks are also due to Neil Hawkins and Pete Boyer, who supervised the site for two days. Further thanks are owed to Richard Archer, Alexis Haslam and Sandy Pullen for maintaining the site vehicles and providing a taxi service back and forth from London. Last, but by no means least, the author would like to thank the field staff, Kari Bower, Patrick Cavanagh, Matt Edmonds, Amanda Hayhurst, Jim Heathcoate, Rhiannon Rhys and Sophie White, for their hard work and dedication, regardless of weather conditions.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Aylesbury Vale Council 2004 The Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan (AVDLA) http://eplanning.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/localplan/local_plan.htm

Buckinghamshire County Council 1991 Structure Plan http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/strategic_planning/structure_plan_1991_2011.page

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1994 Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/142838.pdf

Eyre, S.R. 1955 "The Curving Plough Strip and its Historical Implications" Agricultural Historical Review 3:2 80-94

Hall, D. 1998 "Medieval Fields in their Many Forms" British Archaeology 33 1-9

Hawkins, H. 2009 Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Written Scheme of Investigation

Kidd, A. 2003 Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan Review Northwest of Aylesbury Historic Environment Sustainability Assessment Buckinghamshire County Council Unpublished Report http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/moderngov/Data/Buckinghamshire%20Historic%20Environment%20Forum/20030924/Agenda/Item07.pdf

Leary, K., & Robertson, H. 2009 A Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report

Pre-Construct Geophysics 2009 A Geophysical Survey at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire Unpublished Report

Wordie,J.R. 1983 "The Chronology of English Enclosure 1500-1914" The Economic History Review 36:4 483-505

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey Map 1958, with ridge and furrow transposed from aerial photography in 1981

APPENDIX 1: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Mike Seager Thomas

Trenching at Fleet Marston yielded a small assemblage of 76 'prehistoric' sherds with a total weight of 494 grams. Provisionally this can be divided into three, more or less discrete groups: LBA or EIA (early first millennium BC), later IA (later first millennium BC) and LIA/ ER-B (second half of first century BC/ first half of the first century AD).

The earliest of these, from Trenches 37, 39 and 42, comprises four featureless sherds in three different sparsely flint-tempered fabrics of a type widely associated with the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (FF, FMF1 & MF) (cf. Ivinghoe Beacon). The two sherds from Trench 42, however, have an earlier, Neolithic feel to them (the fabrics of this period often overlap with those of the Late Bronze Age), and although they are probably of LBA/ EIA date, given their different site provenance, the possibility that they belong to this earlier period should not be ruled out of consideration.

The second group comprises sherds from Trenches 20 and 20A, and 25. It is dominated by sherds in two shelly fabrics (S) but includes in addition a finely burnished flint-tempered fabric (FMF2) and a coarsely flint-tempered fabric (SCF), different from the flint-tempered fabrics referred to above, and a fine sandy untempered fabric (U). Although these form a coherent group on site they are not closely dateable. A single shelly feature sherd from Trench 25 best reconstructs as a 1st century AD closed-mouth jar but its exact form is ambiguous, and shelly fabrics similar to those comprising the group have good MIA credentials in the surrounding counties (at Cassington for example), and analogous flint-tempered fabrics apparently occurred in association with a MIA assemblage from nearby Bierton. In view of the difference between this group and the pottery comprising the site's LIA/ ER-B group (see below), the specialist's preference is for a later IA rather than a LIA/ ER-B date, but later Iron Age — as opposed to Middle or Late Iron Age — is the best that is currently possible.

Finally, Trench 1 (context 782) yielded a closed LIA/ ER-B group in a sandy grog-tempered fabric (GQ), comprising several characteristically Belgic/ Aylesford–Swarling forms (cf. St Laud's, Sherington), and another 1st century AD closed-mouthed jar. (Another closed mouthed jar in a slightly different grog-tempered fabric (G) came from Trench 25).

Prehistoric pottery chronologies are not well resolved locally and in so far as these groups herald more of the same, the site is of considerable research interest ceramically.

Context	*Trench*	*Number Of Sherds*	*Weight In Grams*	*Fabrics*	*Pottery Date*
16	1	1	3	FMF2	Later IA
110	39	1	11	FMF1	LBA
168	37	1	3	FF	LBA
210	42	2	11	MF	NEO or LBA
275	20	2	15	SCF, GQ	Later IA and LIA / ER-B
277	20	10	27	S, U	later IA
280	20	5	15	S, U	later IA

641	25	7	47	G, S, U, Q	later IA and LIA / ER-B
782	1	17	228	GQ	LIA / ER-B
810	20A	14	32	MF, S, Q	later IA
815	20A	8	69	S, GQ, U	Later IA and LIA / ER-B
817	20A	8	33	FMF2, S, U	later IA

FMF= fine to medium flint-tempered; FF= fine flint-tempered; MF=medium flint-tempered; S= shelly ware; U= untempered / without notable inclusions; G= grog-tempered; Q= sandy; GQ= sandy grog-tempered (Belgic)

APPENDIX 2: ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Rachael Seager Smith

Introduction

The 136 sherds (1598g) of Romano-British pottery recovered from the site spanned the entire Roman period (1st to 4th centuries AD). The assemblage survived in poor condition (mean sherd weight 11.75g), with high levels of surface abrasion and edge damage hampering more precise dating and detailed fabric identifications. Similarly, many of the rims had broken at the neck/shoulder junction, limiting the number that could be identified by type.

Methods of Assessment

Within each context, the sherds were divided into broad ware groups and quantified by the number of pieces and weight in grammes. The presence of different sherd types (e.g. rims, bases and bodies) and brief descriptions of the rim forms were noted, together with an indication of date of each fabric group and the context as a whole. This data is held in an Excel spreadsheet in the archive while Table 1 summarises the range and quantity of the ware groups present.

Table 1: Breakdown of Romano-British pottery by ware group

Ware group	*No.*	*Wt.(g)*
Whiteware	10	53
Oxidised sandy ware	2	6
Grog-tempered ware	85	918
Sandy greyware	23	162
Fine greyware	14	116
Pink grogged ware	1	336
South-east Dorset BB1	1	7
Total:	136	1598

Description of the Assemblage

No sherds of imported fine or specialist wares (amphorae or mortaria) were present and regional imports were also limited to a single piece of South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware and a whiteware vessel probably from the Verulamium region. The Black Burnished ware sherd (context 71), a rim from a shallow, straight-sided dish (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 233, type 20), can be dated to after the middle of the 3rd century AD by the 'late' surface treatments characteristic of the vessels. The ten whiteware body sherds (context 480) all derived from a single vessel, probably a jar. Although Verulamium is the most likely source for this vessel, very similar fabrics and forms were also being made in the Nene Valley and Northamptonshire during the 2nd century AD (Marney 1989, 112) and the poor condition of these sherds prevented their precise identification. The two oxidised sandy ware sherds

(context 764), both very abraded, remain unsourced.

The assemblage was dominated by grog-tempered wares, although 19 sherds (context 480) derived from a single vessel. Most remain unsourced but the vessel forms, which include upright, necked jars/bowls of Belgic style with both wide and narrow mouths, a cup or small bowl imitating samian form 33 and a large 'Belgic-style', necked cordoned jar/bowl comparable to examples from Milton Keynes (Marney 1989, 91, fig.35, 43), indicate a 1st to early 2nd century AD date. The vessel from context 480 was a Belgic-style, sharply-shouldered, necked jar/bowl with a flat base and slight interior lid-seating. A T-shaped rim from a large, pink grogged ware storage vessel was found in context 484; a similar vessel from Milton Keynes was found in a context dated to late 2nd to early 3rd (Marney 1989, 67, fig.27, 3). Kilns for the production of these wares have been found at Stowe Park, Buckinghamshire (Booth 1999).

The two greyware fabrics represent ‘catch-all’ groups, divided according to the coarseness of the sand filler used. The coarser group (sandy greyware) included sherds of the darker, thicker ware following in the native traditions of the area, as well as pieces of more ‘Romanised’ style, wheel-made and grey or blue-grey in colour. The fine sandy greywares consisted of smoother, fine-grained wares, generally pale grey in colour, and probably providing a range of everyday serving vessels. Most of the greyware sherds were probably from the Oxfordshire kilns, which made a highly varied range of reduced wares (Young 1977, 202-203), but other potential sources included the Nene Valley and Much Hadham as well as more local centres, in the Milton Keynes area (Marney 1989, 70-73), near Biddlesden or in the south of the county (Swan 1984, 134, mf. 1.221-228), for example. Only one rim sherd, from a large everted rim jar, was present among the sandy greywares while the fine grey wares included sherds from a narrow-necked jar/jug and a small bowl with a flat-topped, out-turned rim (Young 1977, types R12 and R41), dated to the late 2nd to 3rd century and 2nd century AD respectively as well as two very fragmentary everted rims, probably from jar forms.

Overall, the pottery assemblage seems to be that of a relatively low-status community. The absence of Continental imports, amphorae, mortaria and British finewares, such as Oxfordshire and Nene Valley colour-coated wares, is more likely to reflect the small size of the assemblage rather than any true lack of accessibility, or desire/need for such vessels by the Romano-British community that occupied the site. Considerable quantities of these wares are already known from the Fleet Marsden Roman settlement on Akeman Street (e.g. Bucks. Hist. Environ. Rec. FBC1206, 1427-29, 8671, 9017, 9022, 9042, 9045, 9051 and 9067), and although scarce, also occurred on the small-scale, rural settlements at Lower Road, Aylesbury (Wessex Archaeology 1995) and at Weedon Hill (Wakeham and Bradley forthcoming) to the north of the town. The range of coarsewares present is, however, broadly comparable with the assemblages from Lower Road and Berryfields, Aylesbury (Wessex Archaeology 1995; Dodds 2002), Weedon Hill (Wakeham and Bradley forthcoming) and Milton Keynes (Marney 1989).

Recommendations

Given the small assemblage size and poor condition of the Romano-British pottery from this site,

no further analysis is recommended, although a brief text statement based on the results of this scan should be prepared for incorporation into any proposed publication report.

REFERENCES

Booth, P.M., 1999 Pink grogged ware again, Study Group for Romano-British Pottery Newsletter 27

Dodds, D., 2002 Berryfields, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire; an archaeological evaluation, unpublished client report, Oxford Archaeology

Marney, P.T., 1989, Roman and Belgic Pottery From Excavations in Milton Keynes, 1972-82, Aylesbury: Bucks. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 2

Seager Smith, R.H. and Davies, S.M., 1993 Roman pottery, in P.J. Woodward, S.M. Davies and A.H. Graham, Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981-4, Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 12, 202-289

Swan, V., 1984 The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments Supplementary Series 5

Wakeham, G., and Bradley, P., forthcoming A probable Romano-British malt house complex and other remains at Weedon Hill, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Records of Bucks

Wessex Archaeology 1995 Lower Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: archaeological field evaluation, unpublished client report ref. 38466, Salisbury

Young, C.J., 1977 The Roman Pottery Industry of the Oxford Region, Brit Archaeol. Rep. Brit. Ser. 43, Oxford

APPENDIX 3: MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY REPORT

By Berni Sudds

Introduction

A small assemblage of 19 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery was presented for analysis. The pottery ranges in date from the late 11th to 19th century although continuity cannot be demonstrated given an apparent paucity of late medieval and early post-medieval material. The pottery is fragmented and dispersed but in moderately good condition.

Methodology

As no ceramic type series exists for the county of Buckinghamshire reference has been made to published fabric typologies within Aylesbury. The most comprehensive of these was created from the assemblage excavated at George Street (Yeoman 1983). In lieu of direct comparison to local archives provisional identifications have been made for local products and these paralleled with the corresponding Yeoman group. Most of the regional fabrics identified are also found within the surrounding counties and regions and for comparative purposes, in addition to a Yeoman group, these have been ascribed mnemonic fabric codes familiar to these areas, most specifically those issued by the Museum of London.

Pottery

The range of pottery recovered is typical to the Aylesbury region (Yeoman 1983; Rayner 1996; Pieksma 1998; Sudds 2001; Jarrett 2005). The medieval assemblage is comprised of both local coarsewares and regional finewares. The local coarsewares are represented by both group I shelly limestone fabrics and some group III sandy coarsewares. The shelly limestone sherds were mostly undiagnostic. The fabric is thought to have been heavily influenced by the developed St Neots ware tradition (Yeoman 1983, 21) and the single bowl identified, with a simple thickened rim, may in fact represent a developed St Neots ware product. The group III sandy coarsewares include South-Hertfordshire type greywares, ubiquitous in the region, and a small number of unsourced coarsewares. The latter are likely to represent local Bucks products although some may derive from Oxfordshire.

The regional finewares are comprised almost entirely, as elsewhere in the county, with products from the Brill/ Boarstall kilns. The incised and applied rouletted decoration recorded is typical to the industry (Ivens 1982; Mellor 1994). A less common source supplying Aylesbury is Kingston. A single sherd from a Kingston-type ware jug, dated from 1240 to 1400, was recovered from the fill of a phase 5 linear feature ([645]). Despite being geographically well connected via river, little Kingston-type ware is found in Aylesbury. This is less likely to be a factor of accessibility and more to do with the saturation of

the local market by the Brill industry.

The small post-medieval assemblage is comprised of a local post-medieval redware handled bowl or jar, a 19th century industrial refined white earthenware plate and an unsourced jug handle that may potentially derive from the post-medieval kilns at Brill.

Distribution

The small assemblage is very dispersed. Both the phase 5 and 6 assemblages were largely excavated from the fill of ditches and furrows but the few sherds recovered in each are not likely to have originated directly from domestic dumping but probably represent re-deposited finds from field marling. As such they provide little more than background evidence for date. The paucity of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery on rural sites in the hinterland of villages and small towns is a feature noted on a number of occasions by this author. Here, as in other cases, this is probably related to a documented decline in the associated village during the 15th century, although may also be due in part to a general absence of diagnostic types for the period. Nonetheless, some continued evidence for activity of this date might be expected that was not found, although with such a small assemblage presence or absence cannot be taken as a reliable indicator of the presence or absence of contemporary activity.

References

Ivens, R. J., 1982. 'Medieval Pottery from the 1978 Excavations at Temple Farm, Brill', Records of Buckinghamshire, 24, 144-170.

Jarrett, C. 2005 in Keith-Lucas, F. 2005, 'An Archaeological Evaluation at the former White Swan Public House, High Street, Westcott, Buckinghamshire', unpub rep for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 29-33

Mellor, M., 1994. 'Oxfordshire Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region', Oxoniensia, LIX, 17-217.

Piekma, E. J., 1998. 'Report on ceramic scan' in R Humphrey 'The Oxford Road Mill Site, Aylesbury, Bucks: Excavation'. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report No. 363

Rayner, L. 1996 'The pottery' in Bonner D. 'Investigations at the county museum Aylesbury', Record of Buckinghamshire, 38, 37-46.

Sudds, B., 2001. 'The Pottery' in P. Boyer 'St Mary's School, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Archaeological evaluation'. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report No. 838.

Yeoman, P A,. 1983 'The Medieval pottery' in Allen, D., Dalwood, C H. 'Iron age occupation, a middle saxon cemetery, and twelfth to nineteenth century urban occupation : excavations in George Street, Aylesbury, 1981' , Record of Buckinghamshire, 25, 20-29.

APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The rural site consists of a series of enclosures and some linear features dated to the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval eras followed by a series of Post-Medieval ridge and furrows. These were located by a combination of geophysical work and a large number of strip trenches. Animal bones were found in a variety of these ditches, the assemblages generally showing a moderate to high degree of fragmentation but otherwise well preserved.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. All of the described bones were recovered by hand.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The stratigraphy has been divided into broad phases, dating from the Bronze Age to the Present. Bones were found in most of these phases, with the exception of the initial phases 1 – Natural and 2 – Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, and also phase 4 – Roman to Saxon (see Table 1). There follows a brief description of the 151 bones recovered from this site, ordered by phase.

Phase	***3***	***3***	***5***	***6***
Date	***Iron Age***	***Roman***	***Medieval***	***Medieval to Post-Medieval***
Cattle	8	24	3	2
Horse		4	1	1
Cattle-Size	4	66	4	3
Sheep / Goat	1	11	4	1
Sheep		2	1	
Pig	1	2		
Sheep Size	2	3		
Dog		2		
Small Mammal	1			
Total	17	114	13	7

Table 1. Counts of animal bone in each occupation phase (hand collected)

Phase 3: Iron Age to Roman

The dating evidence allows a division into Iron Age and Roman, the former collection derived from a section of the enclosure ditch located in Trench 20. The assemblage consisted of a few cattle, sheep and pig bones with a fragment from a small mammal, possibly a dog. The Roman collection was more substantial and was largely derived from the same area of the site, from Trench 20 (26 bones) and Trench 20A (79 bones) with the remainder from Trench 1 (9 bones). All of these bones were taken from ditches, some obviously part of the enclosure ditches initially dug in the Iron Age. The major part of this collection was formed by cattle and cattle-size bones, the latter mainly composed of long bone fragments. It can be proposed that the better representation of cattle may be a result of the noted levels of fragmentation, however, it may be significant that the Trench 1 assemblage includes just one cattle bone, 2 cattle-size fragments and 4 sheep bones. This may point to differential waste disposal, although any interpretation must obviously take the rather small quantities of bones into account. Both cattle and sheep are represented by a wide distribution of skeletal parts and also by both young and old animals.

Two non-food items were also recovered, comprising a fragment of a dog skull from a Trench 20A ditch fill, and a small collection of horse bones from Trenches 20 and 20A. The latter featured a tooth and some limb bones, all from small to medium sized ponies, while the dog skull was from a medium-sized animal, probably within the range of a Labrador/Border collie.

Phase 5: Medieval

The bones from this phase were recovered from a pit or tree throw in Trench 20A and part of an enclosure ditch in Trench 25. Neither feature provided more than 10 bones. The assemblage includes a few cattle and sheep bones, alongside their size equivalents, plus a single horse fragment. A sheep tooth and an indeterminate cattle-size bone were also recovered from Trench 25.

Phase 6: Medieval to Post-Medieval

A few bones were discovered within the fills of furrows found at Trenches 1 and 2. These are very similar to the medieval collection, again featuring cattle, sheep and horse.

APPENDIX 5: SUMMARY OF THE BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

By Dave Hodson

The bioarchaeological remains from the processed samples taken at Fleet Marston are summarised in Tables 1 and 2. These remains were retrieved by floatation of 10 litres of each sample.

The tiny amounts of charred wood in all the flots and residues are too small for any conclusions to be drawn or for any further investigation.

Seven of the nine processed samples provided significant amounts of water snail remains.

Animal bone was present in seven of the processed samples, all comes from large mammals but is extremely pulverised in all cases and therefore undiagnostic.

Two of the samples produced small amounts of pottery. The pottery has been added to the specialist pottery reports.

APPENDIX 6: SUMMARY OF THE STONE

By Kevin Hayward

Context [270] contained a fragment of local coarse grained upper greensand sandstone with mortar attached. This was used as building material from AD50-400 and may therefore date to the Roman period.

A fragment of local coarse grained Upper Greensand sandstone was found in context [480]. A further fragment of local greensand sandstone and ironstone was also found in [782]. These stones may have formed building rubble but could equally be natural in origin, despite the smooth face of the fragment from [782].

APPENDIX 7: SITE MATRIX

KEY

+ modern overburden

context that contains dating evidence

context that does not contain dating evidence

NFE no further excavation

Phase 7
19th-20th Century

Timbers

Boundary Ditch

Phase 6
Medieval to Post-Medieval

Furrows

Ditches

Pits

Subsoil

Phase 5
Medieval

Enclosure Ditches

Boundary Ditch

Pit / Treethrow

Phase 4
Roman to Saxon

Gravel Spread ("road")

Palaeosol

Phase 3
Iron Age to Roman

Ditches

Roman Enclosures

Pits

Iron Age Linear Features

Phase 2 Prehistoric to Medieval

LBA to EIA Ditch?

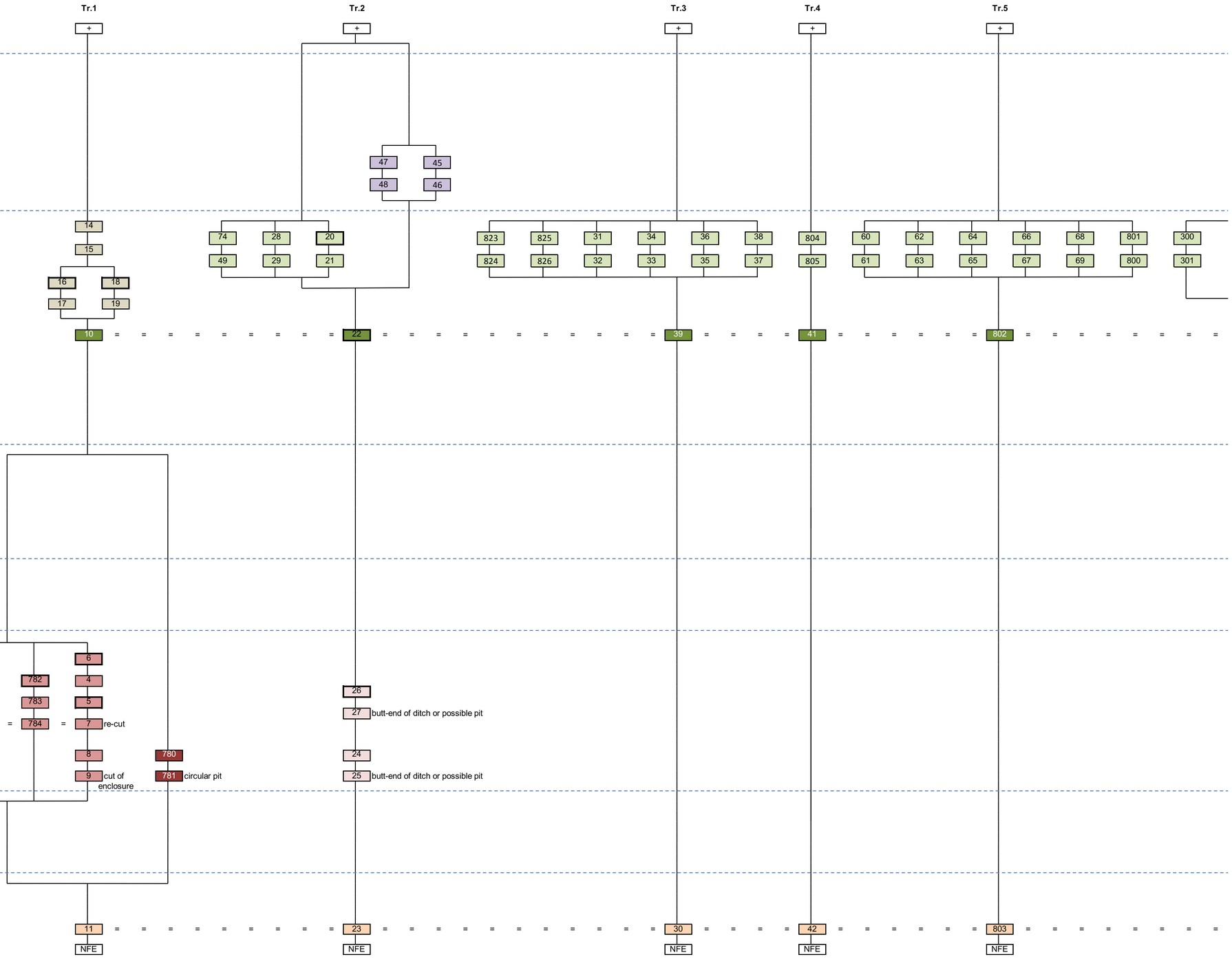
Undated Ditch

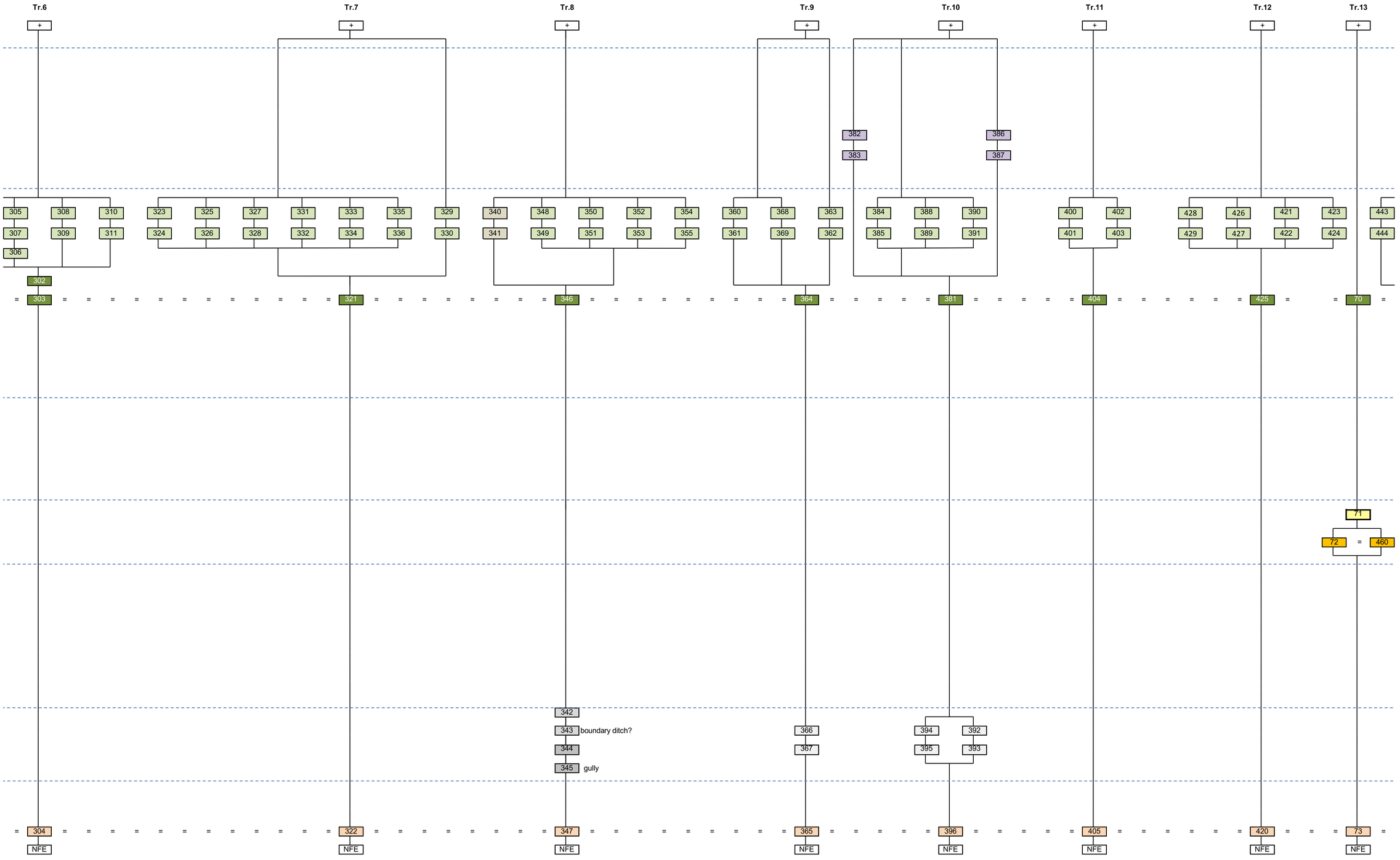
Treebole / Rooting

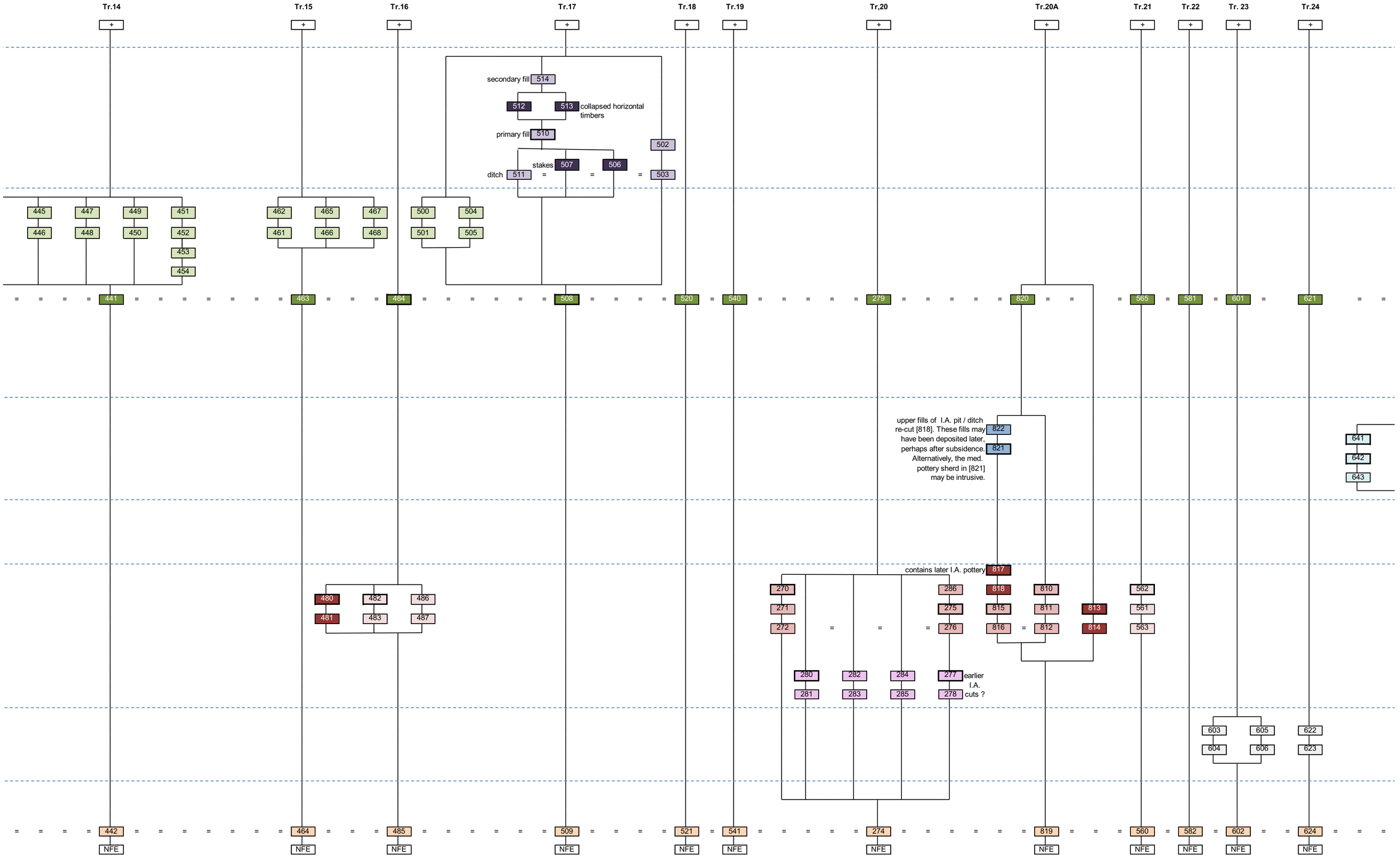
Phase 1
Natural

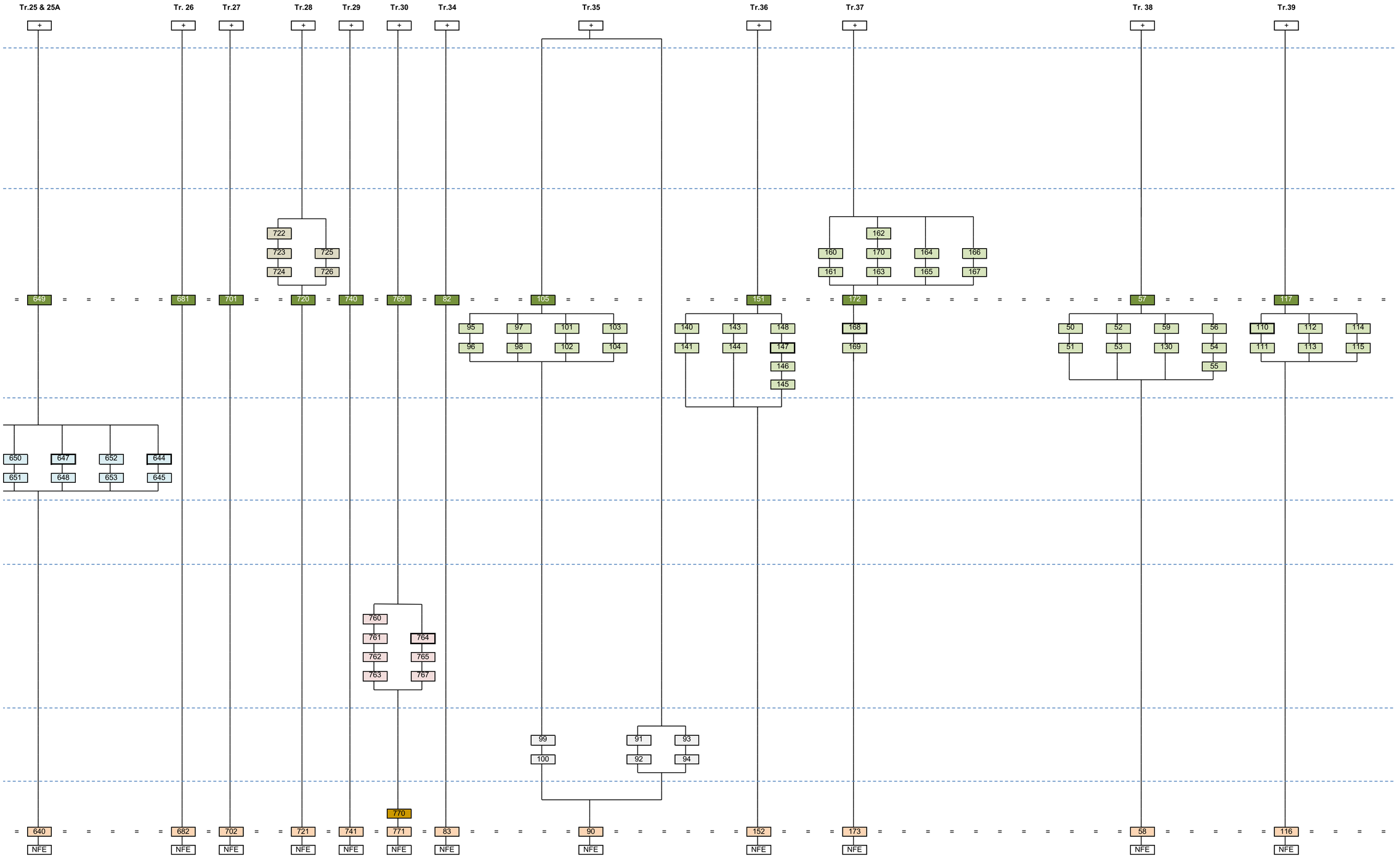
Head Deposit

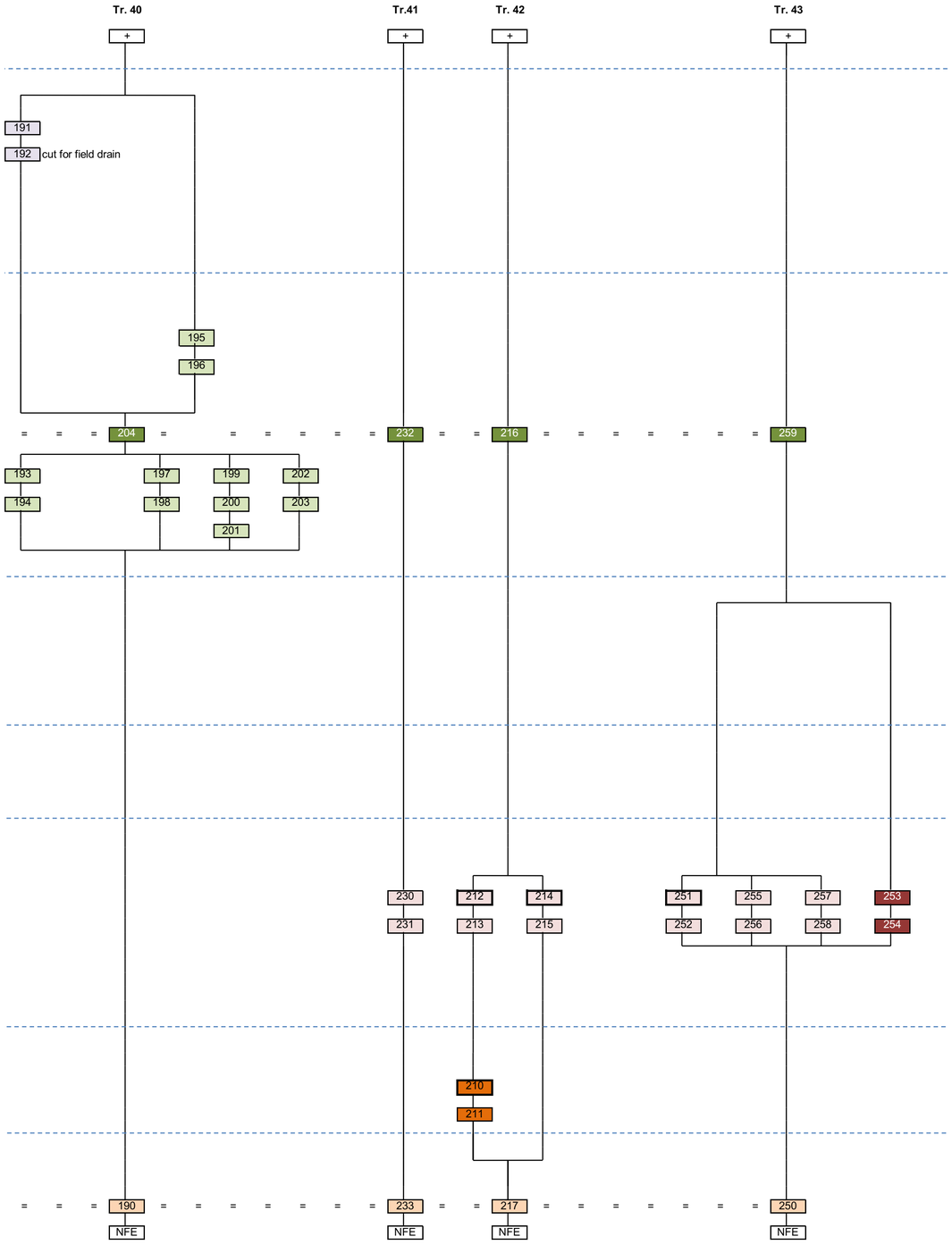
Clay




Tr.6
Tr.7
Tr.8
Tr.9
Tr.10
Tr.11
Tr.12
Tr.13
305
308
310
307
309
311
306
302
303
323
325
327
331
333
335
329
324
326
328
332
334
336
330
321
340
348
350
352
354
341
349
351
353
355
346
360
368
363
361
369
362
364
382
383
386
387
384
388
390
385
389
391
381
400
402
401
403
404
428
426
421
423
443
429
427
422
424
444
425
70
71
72
460
342
343
boundary ditch?
344
345
gully
366
367
394
392
395
393
304
322
347
365
396
405
420
73
NFE


Tr.14
Tr.15
Tr.16
Tr.17
Tr.18
Tr.19
Tr,20
Tr.20A
Tr.21
Tr.22
Tr. 23
Tr.24
secondary fill 514
512
513 collapsed horizontal timbers
primary fill 510
502
stakes 507
506
ditch 511
503
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
462
461
465
466
467
468
500
501
504
505
441
463
484
508
520
540
279
820
565
581
601
621
upper fills of I.A. pit / ditch re-cut [818]. These fills may have been deposited later, perhaps after subsidence. Alternatively, the med. pottery sherd in [821] may be intrusive.
822
821
641
642
643
contains later I.A. pottery
817
270
271
272
286
275
276
818
815
816
810
811
812
813
814
562
561
563
280
281
282
283
284
285
277 earlier I.A. cuts ?
278
603
604
605
606
622
623
480
481
482
483
486
487
442
464
485
509
521
541
274
819
560
582
602
624
NFE


Tr.25 & 25A
Tr. 26
Tr.27
Tr.28
Tr.29
Tr.30
Tr.34
Tr.35
Tr.36
Tr.37
Tr. 38
Tr.39
649
681
701
720
740
769
82
105
151
172
57
117
650
647
652
644
651
648
653
645
722
723
724
725
726
760
761
762
763
764
765
767
770
95
96
97
98
101
102
103
104
99
100
91
92
93
94
140
141
143
144
148
147
146
145
162
160
161
170
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
50
51
52
53
59
130
56
54
55
110
111
112
113
114
115
640
682
702
721
741
771
83
90
152
173
58
116
NFE


Tr. 40
Tr.41
Tr. 42
Tr. 43
191
192 cut for field drain
195
196
204
232
216
259
193
194
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
230
231
212
213
214
215
210
211
251
252
255
256
257
258
253
254
190
NFE
233
NFE
217
NFE
250
NFE

APPENDIX 8: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-60983

Project details

Project name	Fleet Marston, Aylesbury
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Forty-one trenches were excavated during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2009 End: 01-06-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	UFMB09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE Roman
Monument type	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURES Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	ROAD Roman
Monument type	ROAD Early Medieval
Monument type	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES Medieval
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Methods & techniques	'Documentary Search','Environmental Sampling',' Photographic Survey',' Sample Trenches',' Targeted Trenches',' Visual Inspection'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE WADDESDON Fleet Marston
Postcode	HP22 4AA
Study area	176.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 7751 1645 51.8408223170 -0.874809261070 51 50 26 N 000 52 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 71.69m Max: 74.99m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CGMS
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Rebecca Lythe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barwood Lasalle Land Limited Partnership
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lythe, R.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4, ring-bound document with a blue cover.
Entered by	Rebecca Lythe (rlythe@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	19 June 2009

APPENDIX 9: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
1	Fill	1	N/A	1:1	Fill of [3]	Roman	3	74.67	74.67
2	Fill	1	N/A	1:1	Fill of [3]	Roman	3	74.60	74.60
3	Cut	1	N/A	1:1	Ditch	Roman	3	74.60	74.22
4	Fill	1	N/A	1:3	Fill of [7]	Roman	3	75.85	75.83
5	Fill	1	N/A	1:3	Fill of [7]	Roman	3	74.85	74.74
6	Fill	1	N/A	1:3	Fill of [7]	Roman	3	74.84	74.85
7	Cut	1	7	1:3	Re-cut of ditch [9]	Roman	3	74.86	74.54
8	Fill	1	N/A	1:3	Fill of [9]	Roman	3	74.51	74.51
9	Cut	1	9	1:3	Ditch	Roman	3	74.58	64.42
10	Layer	1	N/A	1:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.90	74.87
11	Layer	1	GPS Plot	1:1, 1:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.67	74.67
12	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
13	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
14	Fill	1	N/A	1:2	Fill of [15]	Med to Post-Med	6	74.63	74.61
15	Cut	1	15	1:2	Field boundary ditch, re-cut of [19]	Med to Post-Med	6	74.63	74.34
16	Fill	1	N/A	1:2	Fill of [17]	Med to Post-Med	6	74.39	74.39
17	Cut	1	17	1:2	Field boundary ditch, re-cut of [19]	Med to Post-Med	6	74.38	74.38
18	Fill	1	N/A	1:2	Fill of [19]	Med to Post-Med	6	74.62	74.34
19	Cut	1	19	1:2	Field boundary ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	74.62	74.18
20	Fill	2	N/A	2:1	Fill of [21]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.57	73.57
21	Cut	2	21	2:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.57	73.03
22	Layer	2	N/A	2:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.00	73.38
23	Layer	2	GPS Plot	2:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.47	73.47
24	Fill	2	25	N/A	Fill of [25]	Roman?	3	73.53	73.05
25	Cut	2	25	N/A	Cut of sub-rectangular pit. Truncates pit [27] which contained Roman CBM	Roman?	3	73.53	73.05
26	Fill	2	27	2:2	Fill of [27]	Roman?	3	73.56	73.56
27	Cut	2	27	2:2	Sub-ovoid pit, which contained Roman CBM	Roman?	3	73.56	73.38
28	Fill	2	29	2:3	Fill of [29]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.51	72.96
29	Cut	2	29	2:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.51	72.96
30	Layer	3	GPS Plot	3:1, 3:2, 3:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.15	73.08
31	Fill	3	31	3:4	Fill of [32]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.11	73.11
32	Cut	3	31	3:4	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.11	72.83
33	Cut	3	33	3:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	72.75
34	Fill	3	33	3:3	Fill of [34]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	73.15
35	Cut	3	35	3:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.08	72.78
36	Fill	3	35	3:2	Fill of [35]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.08	73.08

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
37	Cut	3	37	3:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	72.77
38	Fill	3	37	3:1	Fill of [37]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	72.77
39	Layer	3	N/A	3:1, 3:2, 3:3, 3:4	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.80	73.15
40	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
41	Layer	4	N/A	4:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.62	73.62
41	Layer	4	GPS Plot	4:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.23	73.16
43-44	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
45	Fill	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [46]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.46	73.46
46	Cut	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	73.46	73.24
47	Fill	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [48]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.50	73.50
48	Cut	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Boundary ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	73.50	73.27
49	Cut	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.38	73.38
50	Fill	38	N/A	38:1	Fill of [51]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	73.05
51	Cut	38	51	38:1	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	72.59
52	Fill	38	N/A	38:2	Fill of [53]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.69	72.69
53	Cut	38	53	38:2	Butt-end of ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	72.71	72.67
54	Fill	38	55	38:3	Fill of [55]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.94	72.94
55	Cut	38	55	38:3	Ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	73.34	72.66
56	Fill	38	N/A	38:3	Secondary fill of [55]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.34	73.34
57	Layer	38	N/A	38:1, 38:3, 38:4	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.37	73.19
58	Layer	38	N/A	38:1, 38:3, 38:4	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.88	72.76
59	Fill	38	N/A	38:4	Fill of [130]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.83	72.83
60	Fill	5	N/A	5:1	Fill of [61]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.34	73.04
61	Cut	5	61	5:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.34	73.04
62	Fill	5	N/A	N/A	Fill of [63]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.36	73.14
63	Cut	5	63	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.36	73.14
64	Fill	5	N/A	N/A	Fill of [65]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.37	73.37
65	Cut	5	65	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.37	73.15
66	Fill	5	N/A	N/A	Fill of [67]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.41	73.41
67	Cut	5	67	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.41	73.17
68	Fill	5	N/A	5:2	Fill of [69]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.35	73.35
69	Cut	5	69	5:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.35	72.96
70	Layer	13	N/A	13:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.75	73.70
71	Layer	13	71	13:1	Gravel Spread (possible remains of Roman road)	Roman to Saxon	4	73.37	73.26
72	Layer	13	N/A	13:1	Soil horizon	Iron Age to Saxon	3-4	73.36	73.19
73	Layer	13	N/A	13:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.22	73.12
74	Fill	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [49]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.38	73.38

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
75-81	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
82	Layer	34	N/A	34:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.45	73.37
83	Layer	34	GPS Plot	34:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.60	72.45
84-89	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
90	Layer	35	GPS Plot	35:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.78	72.68
91	Fill	35	N/A	N/A	Fill of [92]	Undated	2	72.77	72.51
92	Cut	35	GPS Plot	N/A	Irregular feature resembling a treebole	Undated	2	72.77	72.51
93	Fill	35	N/A	N/A	Fill of [94]	Undated	2	72.77	72.66
94	Cut	35	GPS Plot	N/A	Irregular feature resembling a treebole	Undated	2	72.77	72.66
95	Fill	35	N/A	N/A	Fill of [96]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.84	72.84
96	Cut	35	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.84	72.84
97	Fill	35	N/A	35:1	Fill of [95]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.86	72.67
98	Cut	35	GPS Plot	35:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.86	72.67
99	Fill	35	N/A	N/A	Fill of [100]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.81	72.81
100	Cut	35	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.81	72.69
101	Fill	35	N/A	35:2	Fill of [102]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.72	72.55
102	Cut	35	GPS Plot	35:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.72	72.55
103	Fill	35	N/A	35:3	Fill of [104]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.40	72.38
104	Cut	35	GPS Plot	35:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.70	72.38
105	Layer	35	N/A	35;3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	73.20
106-109	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
110	Fill	39	N/A	39:1	Fill of [111]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.12	73.12
111	Cut	39	GPS Plot	39:1	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.12	72.72
112	Fill	39	N/A	39:2	Fill of [113]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	73.26
113	Cut	39	GPS Plot	39:2	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	72.80
114	Fill	39	N/A	N/A	Fill of [115]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.21	73.21
115	Cut	39	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.21	73.21
116	Layer	39	GPS Plot	39:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.21	72.88
117	Layer	39	N/A	39:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.56	73.53
118-129	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
130	Cut	38	GPS Plot	38:4	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.83	72.83
131-139	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
140	Fill	36	N/A	36:1	Fill of [141]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.23	72.23
141	Cut	36	GPS Plot	36:1	Ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	72.23	72.23
142	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
143	Fill	36	N/A	36:2	Fill of [145]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.67	72.67
144	Cut	36	GPS Plot	36:2	Ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	72.67	72.35
145	Cut	36	GPS Plot	36:2	Ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	72.62	72.43
146	Fill	36	N/A	36:3	Primary fill of [145]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.72	72.72
147	Fill	36	N/A	36:3	Secondary fill of [145]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.72	72.72
148	Fill	36	N/A	36:3	Tertiary fill of [145]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.69	72.69

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
149	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
150	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
151	Layer	36	N/A	36:4	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.18	73.10
152	Layer	36	GPS Plot	36:4	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.88	72.45
153-159	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
160	Fill	37	N/A	37:2	Fill of [161]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.35	72.35
161	Cut	37	GPS Plot	37:2	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.35	72.04
162	Fill	37	N/A	37:3	Fill of [163]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.36	72.36
163	Cut	37	GPS Plot	37:3	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.36	72.01
164	Fill	37	N/A	N/A	Fill of [165]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.32	72.32
165	Cut	37	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.32	72.32
166	Fill	37	N/A	37:5	Fill of [167]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.19	72.19
167	Cut	37	GPS Plot	37:5	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.19	72.00
168	Fill	37	N/A	37:1	Fill of [169]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.23	72.23
169	Cut	37	GPS Plot	37:1	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.23	71.89
170	Fill	37	N/A	37:3	Fill of [163]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.34	72.34
171	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
172	Layer	37	N/A	37:4	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	72.84	72.75
173	Layer	37	GPS Plot	37:4	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.44	72.44
174-189	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
190	Layer	40	GPS Plot	N/A	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.94	72.65
191-192	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
193	Fill	40	N/A	40:1	Fill of [194]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.89	72.64
194	Cut	40	GPS Plot	40:1	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.89	72.64
195	Fill	40	N/A	40:2	Fill of [196]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.96	72.73
196	Cut	40	GPS Plot	40:2	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.96	72.73
197	Fill	40	N/A	N/A	Fill of [198]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.84	72.84
198	Cut	40	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.84	72.84
199	Fill	40	N/A	N/A	Secondary fill of [207]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.87	72.32
200	Fill	40	N/A	40:3	Fill of [201]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.87	72.32
201	Cut	40	GPS Plot	40:3	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.81	73.32
202	Fill	40	N/A	40:4	Fill of [203]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.75	72.75
203	Cut	40	GPS Plot	40:4	Ditch / Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.75	72.52
204	Layer	40	N/A	40:4	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.59	73.38
205-209	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
210	Fill	42	N/A	42:1	Fill of [211]	Late Bronze Age?	2	73.00	72.96
211	Cut	42	GPS Plot	42:1	Curvilinear feature	Late Bronze Age?	2	73.00	72.81
212	Fill	42	N/A	42:2	Fill of [213]	Roman?	3	73.01	72.98
213	Cut	42	GPS Plot	42:2	Linear feature	Roman?	3	73.01	72.83
214	Fill	42	N/A	42:3	Fill of [215]	Roman?	3	73.19	73.14
215	Cut	42	GPS Plot	42:3	Linear feature	Roman?	3	73.19	72.69

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
216	Layer	42	N/A	42:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.60	73.16
217	Layer	42	GPS Plot	42:1, 42:2, 42:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.19	73.19
218-229	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
230	Fill	41	N/A	41:1	Fill of [231]	Roman?	3	73.60	73.59
231	Cut	41	GPS Plot	41:1	Linear feature	Roman?	3	73.60	73.31
232	Layer	41	N/A	41:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.12	74.08
233	Layer	41	GPS Plot	41:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.91	73.66
234-249	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
250	Layer	43	GPS Plot	43:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.61	72.19
251	Fill	43	N/A	43:1	Fill of [252]	Roman?	3	72.59	72.30
252	Cut	43	GPS Plot	43:1	Linear feature	Roman?	3	72.59	72.30
253	Fill	43	N/A	N/A	Fill of [254]	Roman?	3	72.56	72.39
254	Cut	43	GPS Plot	N/A	Pit	Roman?	3	72.56	72.39
255	Fill	43	N/A	43:2	Fill of [256]	Roman?	3	72.60	72.58
256	Cut	43	GPS Plot	43:2	Curvilinear feature	Roman?	3	72.65	72.58
257	Fill	43	N/A	43:2	Fill of [258]	Roman?	3	72.58	72.58
258	Cut	43	GPS Plot	43:2	Butt-end of ditch	Roman?	3	72.58	72.45
259	Layer	43	N/A		Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.18	73.15
260-269	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
270	Fill	20	N/A	20:1	Secondary fill of [272]	Roman	3	74.36	74.26
271	Fill	20	N/A	20:1	Primary fill of [272]	Roman	3	74.31	74.28
272	Cut	20	N/A	20:1	Ditch	Roman	3	74.36	73.60
273	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
274	Layer	20	GPS Plot	20:2, 20:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.41	74.21
275	Fill	20	N/A	20:3	Primary fill of [276]	Roman	3	74.25	74.25
276	Cut	20	276	20:3	Ditch	Roman	3	74.55	73.90
277	Fill	20	N/A	20:3	Fill of [278]	Later Iron Age	3	74.61	74.61
278	Cut	20		20:3	Butt-end of a ditch or a possible tree-throw	Later Iron Age	3	74.61	74.11
279	Layer	20	N/A	20:2, 20:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.93	74.88
280	Fill	20	N/A	20:2	Fill of [281]	Later Iron Age	3	74.48	74.24
281	Cut	20	281	20:2	Ditch	Later Iron Age	3	74.48	74.24
282	Fill	20	N/A	N/A	Fill of [283]	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.44	74.42
283	Cut	20	281	N/A	Irregular feature resembling a treebole	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.44	74.28
284	Fill	20	N/A	N/A	Fill of [285]	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.38	74.38
285	Cut	20	285	N/A	Treebole, treethrow or butt-end of ditch	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.38	74.16
286	Fill	20	N/A	20:3	Secondary fill of [276]	Roman	3	74.55	74.55
287-299	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
300	Fill	6	N/A	6:1	Fill of [301]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.10	73.10

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
301	Cut	6	301	6:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.10	72.83
302	Layer	6	N/A	6:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.75	73.68
303	Layer	6	N/A	6:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.52	73.07
304	Layer	6	N/A	6:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.17	73.07
305	Fill	6	N/A	6:1	Fill of [306]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.06	73.00
306	Cut	6	N/A	6:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.06	72.69
307	Fill	6	N/A	6:2	Primary fill of [306]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.03	72.75
308	Fill	6	N/A	N/A	Fill of [309]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.00	73.00
309	Cut	6	309	N/A	Unexcavated furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.00	73.00
310	Fill	6	N/A	6:3	Fill of [311]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.11	73.11
311	Cut	6	311	6:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.11	72.70
312-320	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
321	Layer	7	GPS Plot	7:1, 7:2, 7:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.45	73.33
322	Layer	7	GPS Plot	7:1, 7:2, 7:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.11	72.72
323	Fill	7	GPS Plot	7:1	Fill of [324]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.77	72.74
324	Cut	7	GPS Plot	7:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.77	72.54
325	Fill	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [326]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.23	73.23
326	Cut	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.23	73.23
327	Fill	7	GPS Plot	7:2	Fill of [328]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.33	73.20
328	Cut	7	GPS Plot	7:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.33	72.68
329	Fill	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [330]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.80	72.80
330	Cut	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.80	72.80
331	Fill	7	GPS Plot	7:3	Fill of [332]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.86	72.86
332	Cut	7	GPS Plot	7:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.86	72.64
333	Fill	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [334]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.80	72.80
334	Cut	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.80	72.80
335	Fill	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [336]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.77	72.77
336	Cut	7	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.77	72.58
337-339	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
340	Fill	8	N/A	8:1	Fill of [341]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.40	73.40
341	Cut	8	341	8:1	Ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	73.40	72.63
342	Fill	8	N/A	8:1	Fill of [342]	Prehistoric to Med	2	73.19	73.19
343	Cut	8	343	8:1	Ditch	Prehistoric to Med	2	73.19	72.45
344	Fill	8	N/A	N/A	Fill of [345]	Prehistoric to Med	2	72.88	72.88
345	Cut	8	345	N/A	Gully	Prehistoric to Med	2	72.88	72.73
346	Layer	8	N/A	8:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.40	73.40
347	Layer	8	GPS Plot	8:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.01	72.84
348	Fill	8	N/A	8:2	Fill of [349]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.01	73.01
349	Cut	8	349	8:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.01	72.61
350	Fill	8	N/A	8:3	Fill of [351]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	73.20
351	Cut	8	351	8:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	73.76

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
352	Fill	8	N/A	N/A	Fill of [353]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.01	73.01
353	Cut	8	353	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.01	73.01
354	Fill	8	N/A	N/A	Fill of [355]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.02	73.02
355	Cut	8	355	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.02	73.02
356-359	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
360	Fill	9	N/A	9:2	Fill of [361]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.40	73.40
361	Cut	9	361	9:2	Ditch terminus?	Med to Post-Med	6	72.40	73.05
362	Cut	9	362	9:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.17	73.05
363	Fill	9	N/A	9:1	Fill of [362]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.17	73.17
364	Layer	9	N/A	9:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.42	73.33
365	Layer	9	GPS Plot	9:1, 9:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.35	73.23
366	Fill	9	N/A	N/A	Fill of [367]	Undated	2	73.26	73.26
367	Cut	9	367	N/A	Treebole	Undated	2	73.26	73.14
368	Fill	9	N/A	N/A	Fill of [369]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	73.26
369	Cut	9	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.26	73.15
370-380	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
381	Layer	10	N/A		Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.48	73.25
382	Fill	10	N/A	10:1	Fill of [383]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.87	72.85
383	Cut	10	383	10:1	Boundary ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	72.87	72.54
384	Fill	10	N/A	10:2	Fill of [385]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.46	73.43
385	Cut	10	385	10:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.46	72.58
386	Fill	10	N/A	10:3	Fill of [387]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.82	72.82
387	Cut	10	387	10:3	Boundary ditch	19th to 20th Century	7	72.82	72.48
388	Fill	10	N/A	10:4	Fill of [389]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.48	73.41
389	Cut	10	389	10:4	Possible furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.48	72.56
390	Fill	10	N/A	10:4	Fill of [391]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.47	73.47
391	Cut	10	391	10:4	Possible furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.47	72.33
392	Fill	10	N/A	N/A	Fill of [393]	Undated	2	72.81	72.81
393	Cut	10	393	N/A	Root disturbance	Undated	2	72.81	72.74
394	Fill	10	N/A	N/A	Fill of [395]	Late Bronze Age to Med	2	72.79	72.79
395	Cut	10	395	N/A	Root disturbance	Late Bronze Age to Med	2	72.79	72.53
396	Layer	10	GPS Plot	10:1, 10:2, 10:3, 10:4	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.08	72.78
397-399	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
400	Fill	11	N/A	11:1	Fill of [401]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.98	72.97
401	Cut	11	401	11:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	72.98	72.81
402	Fill	11	N/A	11:2	Fill of [403]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	73.07
403	Cut	11	403	11:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	72.80
404	Layer	11	N/A	11:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.69	73.67
405	Layer	11	GPS Plot	11:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.05	72.71
406-419	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
420	Layer	12	GPS Plot	12:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.49	73.34
421	Fill	12	N/A	N/A	Fill of [422]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.29	73.29
422	Cut	12	422	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.27	73.14
423	Fill	12	N/A	N/A	Fill of [424]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.54	73.54
424	Cut	12	424	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.50	73.43
425	Layer	12	N/A	12:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.03	73.88
426	Fill	12	N/A	N/A	Fill of [472]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.37	73.37
427	Cut	12	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.37	73.13
428	Fill	12	N/A	N/A	Fill of [429]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.41	73.41
429	Cut	12	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.41	73.27
430-440	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
441	Layer	14	N/A	14:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.07	73.61
442	Layer	14	GPS Plot	14:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.47	73.06
443	Fill	14	N/A	N/A	Fill of [444]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.47	73.47
444	Cut	14	444	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.47	73.47
445	Fill	14	N/A	14:1	Fill of [446]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.47	73.27
446	Cut	14	446	14:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.47	73.04
447	Fill	14	N/A	N/A	Fill of [448]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.34	73.32
448	Cut	14	448	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.34	73.34
449	Fill	14	N/A	14:2	Fill of [450]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.31	73.29
450	Cut	14	450	14:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.31	73.09
451	Fill	14	N/A	14:4	Fill of [452]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	73.15
452	Cut	14	452	14:4	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	73.02
453	Fill	14	N/A	14:3	Fill of [454]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.20	73.19
454	Cut	14	454	14:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.20	73.02
455-459	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
460	Layer	13	N/A	N/A	Same as [72] in section; palaeosol	Roman to Saxon	4	73.33	73.19
461	Cut	15	461	15:1	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.46	72.98
462	Fill	15	N/A	N/A	Fill of [461]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.46	73.46
463	Layer	15	N/A	15:1, 15:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.68	73.68
464	Layer	15	GPS Plot	15:1, 15:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.48	73.48
465	Fill	15	N/A	15:2	Fill of [466]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.22	73.22
466	Cut	15	466	15:2	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.22	73.02
467	Fill	15	N/A	15:3	Fill of [468]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.31	73.31
468	Cut	15	468	15:3	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.31	72.91
469-479	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
480	Fill	16	N/A	16:1	Fill of [481]	Roman	3	73.53	73.50
481	Cut	16	481	16:1	Circular pit	Roman	3	73.53	73.41
482	Fill	16	N/A	16:2	Fill of [483]	Roman	3	73.58	73.57
483	Cut	16	483	16:2	Ditch	Roman	3	73.58	73.42
484	Layer	16	N/A	16:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.09	73.94

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
485	Layer	16	GPS Plot	16:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.60	73.29
486	Fill	16	GPS Plot	N/A	Fill of [487]	Roman	3	73.38	73.38
487	Cut	16	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch	Roman	3	73.38	73.29
486-499	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
500	Fill	17	N/A	17:1	Fill of [501]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.54	72.52
501	Cut	17	501	17:1	Butt-end of ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	72.54	72.36
502	Fill	17	N/A	17:2	Fill of [503]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.89	72.89
503	Cut	17	503	17:2	Field boundary ditch, same as [511]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.89	72.61
504	Fill	17	N/A	17:3	Fill of [505]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.00	72.92
505	Cut	17	505	17:3	Butt-end of ditch	Med to Post-Med	6	73.00	72.64
506	Timber	17	511	N/A	Vertically driven stake forming a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.85	72.85
507	Timber	17	511	N/A	Vertically driven stake forming a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.79	72.79
508	Layer	17	N/A	17:4	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.42	73.26
509	Layer	17	GPS Plot	17:4	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.93	72.93
510	Fill	17	N/A	17:4	Fill of [511]	19th to 20th Century	7	72.95	72.88
511	Cut	17	511	17:4	Field boundary ditch, same as [503]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.42	72.65
512	Timber	17	N/A	17:4	Horizontal timber plank forming part of a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.90	72.79
513	Timber	17	N/A	17:4	Horizontal timber plank forming part of a field boundary	19th to 20th Century	7	72.85	72.79
514	Fill	17	N/A	17:4	Secondary fill of [511]	19th to 20th Century	7	73.42	73.26
515-519	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
520	Layer	18	N/A	18:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.08	72.90
521	Layer	18	GPS Plot	18:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.52	72.14
522-539	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
540	Layer	19	N/A	19:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	72.89	72.79
541	Layer	19	GPS Plot	19:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.34	72.28
542-559	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
560	Layer	21	GPS Plot	21:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.29	72.87
561	Fill	21	N/A	21:1	Primary fill of [563]	Roman	3	73.20	72.95
562	Fill	21	N/A	21:1	Secondary fill of [563]	Roman	3	73.21	73.18
563	Cut	21	563	21:1	Ditch	Roman	3	73.21	72.84
564	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
565	Layer	21	N/A	21:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.48	73.41
566-580	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
581	Layer	22	N/A	22:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.63	73.63
582	Layer	22	GPS Plot	22:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.85	73.59
583-600	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
601	Layer	23	N/A	23:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	75.30	75.22

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
602	Layer	23	GPS Plot	23:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.99	74.74
603	Fill	23	N/A	23:1	Fill of [604]	Undated	2	74.93	74.89
604	Cut	23	604	23:1	Treebole or treethrow	Undated	2	74.93	74.75
605	Fill	23	N/A	23:2	Fill of [606]	Undated	2	74.78	74.75
606	Cut	23	606	23:2	Ditch	Undated	2	74.78	74.60
607-620	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
621	Layer	24	N/A	24:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.98	73.70
622	Fill	24	N/A	24:2	Fill of [623]	Undated	2	73.85	73.70
623	Cut	24	623	24:2	Treebole or treethrow	Undated	2	73.88	73.70
624	Layer	24	GPS Plot	24:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.98	73.81
625-639	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
640	Layer	25	GPS Plot	N/A	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.44	72.84
641	Fill	25	N/A	25:1	Secondary fill of [643]	Med	5	73.43	72.91
642	Fill	25	N/A	25:1	Primary fill of [643]	Med	5	73.08	72.91
643	Cut	25	643	25:1	Ditch	Med	5	73.08	72.91
644	Fill	25	N/A	25:1	Fill of [645]	Med	5	73.01	72.89
645	Cut	25	645	N/A	Linear feature	Med	5	72.04	71.89
646	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
647	Fill	25A	N/A	25:2	Fill of [648]	Med	5	73.38	73.38
648	Cut	25A	648	25:2	Ditch	Med	5	73.38	73.07
649	Layer	25A	N/A	25:1	Subsoil	Med	5	73.69	73.69
650	Fill	25	N/A	N/A	Fill of [651]	Med	5	72.85	72.85
651	Cut	25	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch	Med	5	72.85	72.78
652	Fill	25A	N/A	N/A	Fill of [653]	Med	5	73.09	73.09
653	Cut	25A	GPS Plot	N/A	Ditch	Med	5	73.09	72.89
654-680	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
681	Layer	26	N/A	26:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.45	74.45
682	Layer	26	GPS Plot	26:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.55	74.25
683-700	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
701	Layer	27	N/A	27:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	74.00	73.34
702	Layer	27	GPS Plot	27:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.49	73.21
703-719	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
720	Layer	28	N/A	28:1, 28:2, 28:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	72.66
721	Layer	28	GPS Plot	28:1, 28:2, 28:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.85	72.59
722	Fill	28	N/A	28:1, 28:2	Secondary fill of [724]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	73.05
723	Fill	28	N/A	28:2	Primary fill of [724]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.75	72.71
724	Cut	28	724	28:1, 28:2	Linear feature	Med to Post-Med	6	73.05	72.11
725	Fill	28	N/A	28:2	Fill of [726]	Med to Post-Med	6	72.99	72.99
726	Cut	28	726	28:2	Linear feature	Med to Post-Med	6	72.99	72.19

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
727-739	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
740	Layer	29	N/A	29:1	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	72.60	72.44
741	Layer	29	GPS Plot	29:1	Natural clay	Natural	1	72.17	72.02
742-759	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
760	Fill	30	N/A	30:1	Fill of [763]	Roman	3	71.93	71.90
761	Fill	30	N/A	30:1	Fill of [763]	Roman	3	71.86	71.51
762	Fill	30	N/A	30:1	Primary fill of [763]	Roman	3	71.58	71.48
763	Cut	30	763	30:1	Ditch with rectangular profile	Roman	3	71.93	71.44
764	Fill	30	N/A	30:2	Fill of [767]	Roman	3	71.80	71.75
765	Fill	30	N/A	30:2	Primary fill of [767]	Roman	3	71.64	71.48
766	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
767	Cut	30	767	30:2	Ditch with rectangular profile	Roman	3	71.80	71.29
768	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
769	Layer	30	N/A	30:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	72.38	72.38
770	Layer	30	GPS Plot	30:3	Head deposit	Natural	1	71.98	71.80
771	Layer	30	N/A	30:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	71.88	71.69
772-779	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
780	Fill	1	781	1:4	Fill of [781]	Roman	3	75.19	75.16
781	Cut	1	781	1:4	Circular pit	Roman	3	75.19	75.08
782	Fill	1	N/A	1:5	Secondary fill of [784]	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	3	74.67	74.64
783	Fill	1	N/A	1:5	Primary fill of [784]	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	3	74.44	74.43
784	Cut	1	784	1:5	Ditch	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	3	74.77	74.34
785-799	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
800	Cut	5	800	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.25	72.77
801	Fill	5	N/A	N/A	Fill of [800]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.24	73.25
802	Layer	5	N/A	5:1, 5:2	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	73.91	73.91
803	Layer	5	GPS Plot	5:1, 5:2	Natural clay	Natural	1	73.40	73.24
804	Fill	5	N/A	N/A	Fill of [805]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.40	73.40
805	Cut	5	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.40	73.28
806-809	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
810	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:1	Fill of [812]	Roman	3	74.62	74.50
811	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:1	Fill of [812]	Roman	3	74.60	74.00
812	Cut	20A	812	20A:1	Ditch	Roman	3	74.64	73.65
813	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:2	Fill of [814]	Roman	3	74.54	74.49
814	Cut	20A	N/A	20A:2	Pit	Roman	3	74.54	74.45
815	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:2	Upper fill of [816]	Roman	3	74.45	74.45
816	Cut	20A	N/A	20A:2	Ditch	Roman	3	74.45	74.14
817	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:4	Fill of [818]	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.45	74.36

Context Number	Type	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Description	Date	Phase	Levels (m OD)	
								Max	Min
818	Cut	20A	N/A	20A:4	Pit or treethrow	Iron Age to Roman	3	74.45	74.16
819	Layer	20A	GPS Plot	20A:3	Natural clay	Natural	1	74.55	74.46
820	Layer	20A	N/A	20A:3	Subsoil	Med to Post-Med	6	75.06	74.99
821	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:3	Fill of [818]	Roman to Med	3-5	74.44	74.41
822	Fill	20A	N/A	20A:4	Fill of [181]	Roman to Med	3-5	74.21	74.21
823	Fill	3	N/A	N/A	Fill of [824]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	73.15
824	Cut	3	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.15	72.86
825	Fill	3	N/A	N/A	Fill of [826]	Med to Post-Med	6	73.18	73.18
826	Cut	3	GPS Plot	N/A	Furrow	Med to Post-Med	6	73.18	73.18

P C A

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED (NORTHERN OFFICE)
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com