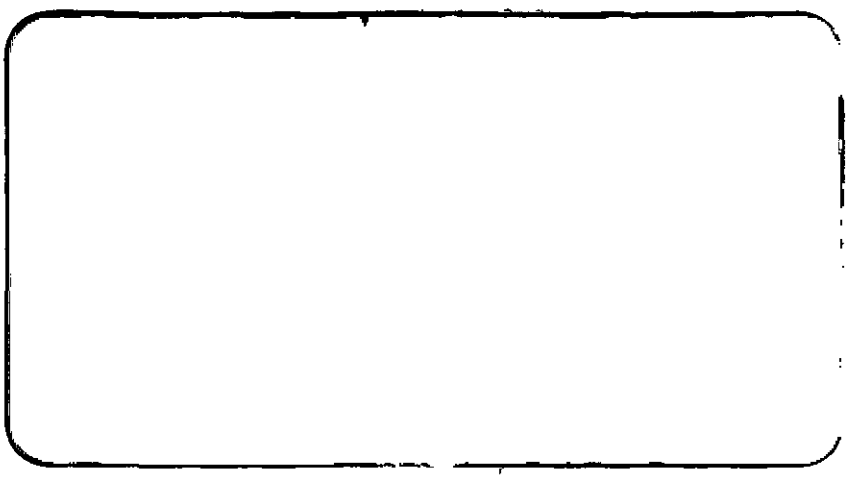
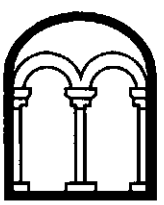
EBD 343

HER 15321

Ref: 7.





ALBION

Archaeology

Rec'd 23rd Feb 04

LAND EAST OF BEDFORD ROAD
MARSTON MORETAINE
BEDFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Document: 2003/64
Project: LEB591

2nd February 2003

Produced for:

O & H Properties Ltd
180 Brompton Road
LONDON
SW3 1HQ

Contents

Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This report has been prepared by Dan Hounsell (Archaeological Supervisor) for Albion Archaeology and edited by Jeremy Oetgen (Project Manager). All artefacts were processed and reported on by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The drawn record was digitised by Joan Lightning (CAD Operator), who also prepared the figures for this report. Fieldwork was undertaken by Dan Hounsell, Chris Mallows (Acting Archaeological Supervisor), Caroline Clarke (Assistant Archaeological Supervisors), Teresa Hawtin, Adam Lee and Lawrence Coalter (Archaeological Technicians). The project was directed by Jeremy Oetgen.

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 OAS
☎: *01234 294002*
Fax: 01234 294008
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com

6th November 2003

Non-Technical Summary

This document has been prepared by Albion Archaeology on behalf of O & H Properties Ltd. It reports on the results of the archaeological evaluation of c.25 hectares of land situated to the east of Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, centred on National Grid Reference TL 0007 4171. The study was occasioned by a proposed planning application for residential development. The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Brief produced by Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (CAO).

The application area lies on the eastern edge of Marston Moretaine. It is effectively flat at c.40m AOD. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay and terrace-type gravel deposits. At the time of the field work the land was partly under arable cultivation and partly set-aside. The archaeological potential of the application area had been demonstrated by non-intrusive evaluation work (aerial photograph assessment and fieldwalking) undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1998.

In order to more fully assess the archaeological potential of the application area (and thus the impact of the proposed development) a further scheme of archaeological work was undertaken to determine the location, extent and nature of any archaeological features and assess their integrity and state of preservation. This work comprised:

- *A review of the aerial photographic and field walking survey evidence.*
- *Geophysical survey.*
- *A programme of archaeological trial trenching.*

The results of the 1998 evaluation suggested a 'core' of high archaeological potential to the north-west of the centre of the site. This apparently included a number of enclosure/boundary ditches, possibly forming a 'banjo' enclosure (a type of middle to late Iron Age site rarely found in the Bedfordshire region). Outside this core the application area appeared to have much lower archaeological potential – limited to palaeochannels, furrows, a headland and more recent field boundary ditches.

The results of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, undertaken in 2003 confirmed this general distribution pattern, but has also allowed a revised interpretation of the detailed morphology of the site. The 2003 evaluation revealed that the main phases of use/occupation on this site were the later Iron Age (late pre-Belgic and Belgic) and Romano-British periods. The occupation was characterised by a series of ditched enclosures, with domestic habitation evinced by the very well-preserved remains of a roundhouse with central hearth. However, the combined results of the earlier non-intrusive work, the recent geophysical survey, and trial excavation cast doubt on the identification of the cropmarks as a 'banjo' enclosure.

Later land use was characterised chiefly by medieval furrows and occasional, regular, ditched field boundaries.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

O & H Properties Ltd is in the process of applying for outline planning permission for the residential development of *c.*25 hectares of land to the east of Marston Moretaine.

The County Archaeological Officer (CAO) of Bedfordshire County Council (BCC) has advised that the area being considered for development has considerable archaeological potential.

In 1998, as part of a previous planning application an initial archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology[1] with APS Ltd[2]. This consisted of an archaeological assessment of existing aerial photographs of the site, followed by field walking. The results of this work indicated that the site did have archaeological potential, the aerial photograph assessment in particular highlighting the existence of a significant enclosure/boundary system. As a result, further field evaluation was required to establish the extent and condition of any archaeological remains, to characterise them and to allow their importance to be assessed. Such work would thereby provide sufficient archaeological information to allow the application to be determined.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by O & H Properties Ltd to undertake this archaeological evaluation and to prepare a report on the results. A Project Design[3] was prepared in accordance with the Brief[4] issued by the CAO, and subsequently approved. The evaluation comprised three stages;

1. A review of the non-intrusive evaluation works carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1998.
2. A geophysical survey undertaken by specialist sub-contractor Archaeological Services WYAS.
3. A programme of trial trenching.

Information obtained from the two non-intrusive stages of the evaluation was used to devise the strategy for the third.

1.2 Site Location

The application area is approximately 25 hectares in extent, centred on OS gird reference TL 0007 4171. It is surrounded on all sides by watercourses associated with the Elstow Brook, which here drains into Stewartby Lake,

[1] Wessex Archaeology, 1998, *Land east of Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, Archaeological Field Evaluation: Part II* (Report 44586)
[2] Air Photo Services, 1998, *Marston Moretaine, Centred TL000417, Bedfordshire: Aerial Photographic Assessment* (Report: APS Ltd/9798/15) [issued by Wessex Archaeology as Report 44582]
[3] Albion Archaeology, 2003, *Land east of Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire: Project Design for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, AA Rep 2003/36
[4] Oake, M., 2003, *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land East of Bedford Road, Bedfordshire*, V2, 11th July 2003

immediately to the north of the site. At the time of the fieldwork the land was under arable cultivation, although a significant part of the site was set-aside.

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

The application area occupies a central location within the Marston Vale and is effectively level at *c.*40m AOD. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay, although areas of terrace-like gravel deposits are also present.

1.4 Objectives of Archaeological Evaluation

It was clear that the proposed development area had considerable archaeological potential. It was also likely that any development would have a significant impact on any archaeological remains within the application area. In order to assess that impact and to allow the planning application to be determined, information on the following was required:

- the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

This information has been acquired through a programme of archaeological fieldwork as outlined in Section 2, principally using the techniques of geophysical survey and trial excavation. The results of a review of the 1998 non-intrusive evaluation work have also been integrated as appropriate, together with information held by the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Bedford and Luton Archives and Records Service (BLARS).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND RESULTS OF PRECEDING STAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 Desk-based Study

A review of the information in the HER and the historic maps held by BLARS was valuable when assessing the archaeological potential of the site. The HER details a moderate number of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the application area. The most important of these is the large and complex cropmark, located roughly at its centre (HER 15321, NGR TL0000 4170). This cropmark complex is visible from a variety of aerial photographs and is discussed below (Section 2.2). It has been interpreted as a 'banjo' enclosure, a significant monument of the middle/late Iron Age period.

Further evidence of late Iron Age and early Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the application area comes from a number of sites. Firstly, at Beancroft Road (HER 16140[5]) on the northern edge of the village of Marston Moretaine, evidence of a small agricultural settlement (seeing use both in the pre-Belgic period and, slightly more substantial use, in the Belgic period) was recovered. The site was also overlain, and truncated, by medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.

The Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit excavated a similar site on land off Woburn Road on the western edge of Marston Moretaine (HER17713[6]). Within the larger study area, the central western part of the site revealed evidence for six or more timber-built structures as well as enclosure ditches, pits and the remains of a possible cremation. This evidence dates principally to the late Iron Age; a small amount of early Romano-British material was also identified.

Finally, Albion Archaeology also undertook a programme of trial trench evaluation on land at the 'Millennium' Country Park, immediately to the south of the application area (HER 17715[7]). This work revealed further occupational debris of late Iron Age date, as well as some evidence for early – middle Saxon occupation, including traces of metal working.

In addition to these sites, there are a number of other cropmarks in the vicinity of Marston Moretaine, such as those recorded to the north of Stewartby (HER 15176 and HER15184) and to the north-west of Marston Moretaine (HER 8334 and 8726). While less clearly defined and dateable than those within the application, these are believed to be of a later prehistoric or early Romano-British date.

[5] Identified as part of a watching brief undertaken by Albion Archaeology (then the Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Service - BCAS) in July 1996. Published in report 1996/18.
[6] Aileen Conner, report N15, March 2000.
[7] BACS report 1998/33.

Other than the sites previously noted there is little evidence for the Roman period in and around Marston Moretaine. However, an excavation at Hill Farm in Stewartby, to the north west of the parish, did reveal a scatter of Roman material that may be remnant of a small settlement (HER12476).

Domesday Book records a settlement at Marston Moretaine, and evidence for medieval activity includes the church tower, three moated sites (HER 53, 54 and 8317), settlement earthworks (HER 54), excavated deposits (HER 16098) and ridge and furrow earthworks (HER 2791). These earthworks were still upstanding in the 1940s and, although now flattened by ploughing, are still apparent as cropmarks (see below, 2.2).

Cartographic and photographic evidence for the application area indicates that allotment gardens were present on part of the site from 1927 – 1938. By 1946 these had shrunk to a strip by the Bedford Road. Field boundaries shown on the 1960 OS map of the application area have been progressively removed. However, some are still visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks.

2.2 *Study of Aerial Photographs*

To help target subsequent stages of the field evaluation, including the geophysical survey, and in accordance with the Project Design, a review was undertaken of the available aerial photographic (AP) information. This included a re-examination of the 1998 Wessex Archaeology assessment and re-plotting of the cropmarks by Joan Lightning of Albion Archaeology.

2.2.1 Results of the 1998 study of aerial photographs

The work undertaken in 1998 involved a thorough survey of all available APs for the application area[8]. The results were examined in the light of historical mapping and land-use data. Primarily, this study identified a complex of in-filled ditches located north-west of centre of the Study Area. These were interpreted as a series of enclosures constructed in several phases, including amongst them a trackway and a possible 'banjo' enclosure.

'Banjo' enclosures date from the middle/late Iron Age to early Romano-British period. They usually comprise a small ditched enclosure with a single entrance that is approached by a trackway with flanking ditches, which gives them a distinctive banjo-shaped plan[9]. The 1998 study picked out a series of cropmarks that seemed to relate to a simple type of 'banjo' enclosure enclosed within an outer compound. Further curvilinear and other features identified from the APs were thought either to pre-date or post-date the 'banjo' enclosure. 'Banjo' enclosures are rare north of the River Thames and thus an example from Bedfordshire would be of considerable importance.

Overlying these ancient features there was also evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, headlands, a possible ancient stream and banks that may be representative of more modern field boundaries. This group of later

[8] Air Photo Services, 1998 (Report: APS Ltd/9798/15)
[9] English Heritage, 1988, *Monuments Protection Programme, Monument Class Description, Banjo Enclosure* [online]. Available: http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/mpp/mcd/ (Accessed: 04/08/2003)

features covered most of the application area, but evidence for earlier periods was sparse outside the main enclosure complex.

It is worth noting here that the report observes that the nature of the local geology and soils is not always favourable for the formation of cropmarks.

2.2.2 Review and re-plotting of aerial photographic evidence (2003)

The re-assessment of the aerial photographic evidence by Albion Archaeology involved examination of more recent aerial photographs of the site, taken by GetMapping[10] as part of the Millennium Mapping Project. These photographs presented very clear cropmarks that were very similar in presence and arrangement to those examined as part of the 1998 study, but subtle differences were apparent. These differences allowed an alternative assessment of the archaeological presence and layout to be made and provided further factors to be tested as part of the field evaluation. One of the main differences noted in the evidence acquired by Albion Archaeology was that, while the enclosure complex was certainly visible and broadly similar to that noted in 1998, it did not appear to be so definitively a 'banjo' enclosure.

2.3 *Field Walking Evaluation*

As part of their initial assessment in 1998, Wessex Archaeology also field walked the application area. While this did recover Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval material, the location and date of these finds appeared to have little correlation with the features observed on the APs. The principal exception to this were the slag concentrations near Bedford Road, and within the central area of site – occupied by the postulated 'banjo' enclosure. The slag may have been derived from metal working, although large quantities are more likely to represent fuel ash or clinker. By far the most common type of pottery was post-medieval / modern in date (17th century onwards). It was suggested that this lack of correlation may have been due to the fact that ploughing on the site had not yet penetrated deep enough to disturb the archaeological deposits associated with the cropmarks.

[10] http://www2.getmapping.com/home.asp (Accessed 03/11/03)

3. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The geophysical survey was carried out by the specialist contractor, Archaeological Services WYAS[11]. A temporary site grid, based on the OS National Grid, was established across the survey area to allow the results to be tied in with the AP plot.

The detailed survey covered 5.04ha and focused on the area of set-aside, which contained the linear/curvilinear cropmarks including the postulated 'banjo' enclosure (Figure 4). It confirmed the accuracy of the AP plot of many of the features, including many of the elements thought to make up the possible 'banjo' enclosure – such as the two parallel linear ditch-type features and a number of roughly circular/D-shaped enclosures.

The geophysical study also identified a smaller number of new anomalies, primarily on the southern edge of the set-aside. These were, largely, of a more 'random' and less organised nature than the linear anomalies, but clearly indicated the south-eastward continuation of features of archaeological interest.

However, it is significant that the geophysical survey did not detect a considerable number of the features seen on the APs to the north and north-east of the survey area, including two large curvilinear features forming part of the postulated 'banjo' enclosure system. The reasons for this are unclear, but are likely to reflect:

- a falling off of magnetic contrast between archaeological deposits and natural soil on the periphery of settlement and/or
- the effect of truncation of the archaeological deposits by recent agricultural practices since the APs were taken. Certainly the strongest signals were detected on the area of land that is (and has been for some time) set-aside, the anomalies becoming weaker and / or disappearing within the cultivated land.

Overall the geophysical survey results do not support the 'banjo'-enclosure interpretation, although they do corroborate AP evidence for the presence of a large number of ditched enclosures and delineated trackways confined to the west of centre of the application area. The geophysical survey results appear more consistent with Albion Archaeology's interpretation of the more recent AP evidence.

[11] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2003, *Land off Bedford Road, Marston Moretaine, Near Bedford: Geophysical Survey*, Report No. 1154 (August 2003)

4. METHODOLOGY FOR TRIAL EXCAVATION

4.1 Introduction

The results of the geophysical survey were combined with the results of the review of the 1998 non-intrusive evaluation work to formulate a proposal for trial excavation. The trial trench strategy was submitted to and approved by the CAO. The purpose of the trial excavation was to locate and characterise any sub-surface archaeological remains. A total of 41 trenches were opened (Figure 2). Their objectives and detailed figure numbers (where applicable) are set out below.

A detailed description of the features in each trench is presented in Appendix 1. The results of the trial trenching are discussed in section 5.

Trench	Reason for trench	Fig
1	Testing blank area	7
2	Testing blank area	8
3	Testing blank area	7
4	Testing blank area	7
5	Testing blank area	8
6	Testing blank area	9
7	Testing possible bank (1998 cropmark interpretation)	9
8	Testing possible bank (1998 cropmark interpretation)	
9	Testing possible headland (1998 cropmark interpretation)	
10	Testing blank area	10
11	Testing blank area	10
12	Testing ditches seen as cropmarks but not in geophysical survey	12
13	Testing ditches seen as cropmarks but not in geophysical survey	12
14	Testing possible modern feature and also ditch seen as cropmark but not in geophysical survey	11
15	Testing blank area within the enclosure only seen in cropmarks	11
16	Testing blank area within the enclosure only seen in cropmarks	12
17	Testing recent field boundary and the continuation of the trackway	
18	Testing trackway, and interior of enclosure B (with a 5mx2m extension for clarifying internal features)	11 13
19	Testing junction of multiple ditches	13
20	Testing ditches seen in cropmark but not geophysical survey	13
21	Testing ditches seen in cropmark but not geophysical survey	13
22	Testing ditches seen in cropmark but not geophysical survey, and geophysical survey anomaly	13
23	Testing ditches and interior of enclosure C	13 14
24	Testing geophysical anomalies within enclosure C. A 13.5m x 3.45m east-west aligned extension was put across the northern half of this trench in order to enhance the understanding of features noted during the initial excavation of the trench.	14
25	Testing areas persistently devoid of crops in APs	14
26	Testing enclosure E (with 5mx2m extension to clarify features)	
27	Testing features seen in geophysical survey but not in 1998 AP plot	14
28	Testing whether the possible bank continues	
29	Testing geophysical survey features	14
30	Testing possible pond	16
31	Testing geophysical survey features	14
32	Testing probable recent field boundary	15

33	Testing likely headland	15
34	Testing blank area	
35	Testing features seen in geophysical survey but not in 1998 plot	18
36	Testing blank area	18
37	Testing possible palaeochannels	17
38	Testing blank area	16
39	Testing blank area	17
40	Testing possible stream/palaeochannel	9
41	Requested by CAO after a site visit to test continuation of boundary feature noted in an earlier trial trench.	

4.2 Procedure

A detailed method statement is set out in the Project Design.

The trenches were laid out with the use of a differential Global Positioning System (GPS). Overburden was mechanically removed by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision, to the top of the archaeological deposit, or undisturbed natural deposits – whichever came first.

Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits identified, excavated and recorded by means of *pro forma* sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated soil was checked for residual finds and a metal detector was used to scan trenches and spoil heaps.

All archaeological excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. An appropriate level of environmental and other sampling was undertaken in accordance with standard guidelines.

4.3 Constraints

For safety reasons, following the advice of EDF Energy, excavating machines were unable to work within defined stand-off zones in the vicinity of two overhead power lines that crossed the southern half of the site. Trial trenches could not therefore be located within these stand-off zones.

A 6m stand-off was required alongside the power lines supported on wooden poles on the south-western edge of the field, and a 12m stand-off was required alongside the power lines suspended on steel pylons.

5. RESULTS OF THE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

5.1 Deposit Model

5.1.1 General Deposits

There was a broad uniformity across the site in terms of the build-up of soil deposits. The topsoil was typically a friable, mid grey-brown clayey silt, containing occasional gravel/small stone inclusions. Small variances were noted, *i.e.* mid to dark brown in places, looser and more sandy in others. No pattern to these variances was observed. Typically the topsoil was 0.29m thick, varying from a minimum of 0.13m to a maximum of 0.53m. In very general terms the topsoil could be said to thicken slightly toward the central south-eastern and south-eastern parts of the site. However, no significant pattern in the variability in the depth of this layer could really be seen.

In all but one trench the topsoil overlay and sealed the subsoil. The exception was **Trench 40** where the topsoil directly overlay a dried-up river bed. The subsoil was also broadly similar across the site, a firm mid orange-brown clayey silt, containing a moderate amount of small gravel/stone inclusions and typically 0.23m thick. Again there was minor local variance in colour, consistency and depth (varying from 0.10m to 0.50m) but again no overall pattern to this variance could be seen. The subsoil sealed all of the ancient archaeology on the site but was cut by more modern features, such as land drains, as well as by some of the older features, including the more recent furrows.

The subsoil overlay and sealed a river terrace-type sandy gravel, interspersed with outcroppings of buff/blue Oxford Clay. This geological variability was one of the main factors in the differences in colour and consistency of the overlying layers which were lighter, looser and more sandy in some areas and darker, heavier and more clayey in others.

5.1.2 The Headland

The APs identified the presence of a possible ancient headland running north-west to south-east across the central and south-eastern areas of the site (Figure 4). In **Trenches 29 and 33** the headland was identified as a distinct deposit, sealed by the subsoil. In **Trench 29** this was a firm, mid orange-brown sandy silt containing a moderate amount of gravel/small stone inclusions and typically 0.13m thick while in **Trench 33** it was a firm mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent gravel/small stone inclusions, typically 0.16m thick. This extra deposit meant that in these trenches the general depth of overburden was greater than normal, at 0.70m and 0.63m respectively (compared to an average of 0.52m). In **Trench 27** no identifiably separate headland deposit was seen. However, the subsoil in this trench was thicker than average (and thicker then the surrounding trenches) at 0.45m. This brought the overall depth of deposits in this trench to 0.73m – comparable with the other trenches containing headland deposits. Therefore, it is possible that in this trench the headland had

become incorporated into the more general subsoil, by a variety of natural processes and human agency.

The APs also identified a second, shorter, headland in the central north-western part of the site (Figure 6). **Trench 9** was placed across this feature in order to investigate the deposits. As in **Trench 29**, no separate headland deposit was visible. However, in this instance the subsoil was only marginally thicker than average at 0.30m, with the trench having a total maximum overburden depth of 0.60m – again only slightly greater than average. It is likely that an ancient headland did exist in this part of the site, but that it has now been denuded and mixed into the general subsoil.

5.2 *The Distribution of Agricultural and Topographical Features*

Of the 41 trial trenches opened across the site, significant ancient archaeological features indicative of human occupation/use of the application area were seen in 25 of them. The remaining 16 contained only furrows, palaeotopographical features (typically palaeochannels) or no features at all (see below).

	Archaeological Features Present		
Trench	Furrow	Palaeochannel	No features
1	✓		
3	✓		
4	✓		
6	✓		
8			✓
10	✓		
12	✓		
15			✓
16			✓
17			✓
28			✓
30	✓		
34			✓
35	✓	✓	
37		✓	
39		✓	
40		✓	

5.2.1 Furrows

Furrows were present across the entire site. These features are largely the result of medieval / post-medieval agricultural practices and thus while of some importance in demonstrating past land usage of the site are of only limited archaeological interest. Typically, these features contain few finds, often derived from the surrounding soils.

All of the features recognised as furrows were recorded. A representative sample was excavated in order to understand more fully their nature and character and to attempt to obtain dateable evidence from them. They were typically wide (averaging 1.4m) shallow (averaging 0.18m), regular and linear with fairly steep but concave profiles. Their fills varied according to the subsoil and geological deposits they were cutting through but was typically a

mid orange-brown clayey silt. All the furrows were aligned north-west to south-east, i.e. following the slight slope of the field to the brook bounding the eastern edge of the application area. Stratigraphically the majority of the features were seen to merge into the subsoil rather than be sealed by it; this would be expected for features of a medieval/post-medieval date.

5.2.2 Palaeotopography

Palaeotopographical features – primarily old river/glacial channels (palaeochannels) were noted in **Trenches 35, 36, 37 39 and 40** (Figure 3). As seen on the APs, these were concentrated along the south-eastern edge of the application area (i.e. next to the brook) and represent older courses/tributaries of this watercourse.

Within the trenches the palaeochannels were easily identifiable by their distinctive fill, a firm mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. None of the palaeochannels were excavated, as the aim of the evaluation was to confirm their position as seen on the APs. They tended to dominate the trenches they were seen in, occupying at least half of the exposed surface in all cases. Where edges were encountered, they indicated a general north-west to south-easterly alignment – parallel with the course of the present-day brook. This again confirms the results of the AP survey.

In all but one case the channels were sealed by the subsoil. In **Trench 40** the channel appeared to have cut away the subsoil and be sealed by the topsoil. This channel did not appear to represent an ancient river course, but a more recent tributary that had dried up as a result of modern alterations to the course of the brooks bounding the site to the north and east. No later archaeological features were identified within any of the palaeochannels.

5.3 Archaeological Features

The remaining 25 trenches contained archaeological features; they are most easily discussed in two broad areas:

- those within and immediately around the area of set-aside, positioned to investigate the enclosure systems seen in the APs, the "core area".
- those outside of this area, designed to assess the archaeological potential of the rest of the site, which from the APs appeared to be largely devoid of archaeological features.

The table below indicates the location of the trenches within this system. Trench numbers in **bold** indicate those with little or no significant archaeological content (see above, section 5.2)

Trial Trenches
Core area: 11 **12** 13 14 **15 16** 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 29 31 41
Non-core area: **1 2 3 4** 5 **6 7 8** 9 **10 17 28** 30 32 33 **34 35** 36 **37** 38 **39 40**

5.3.1 Archaeological Features Outside The Core Area

Trenches 2, 5, 7 and 9 all contained a single, relatively small, linear ditch (Figures 8 and 9). These varied from 0.55m to 0.95m in width and 0.12m to 0.25m in depth. They all ran across the width of the trench in which they were located (and so were greater than 2m in length) and were aligned either north-east to south-west ([203] and [903]) or north-west to south-east ([503] and [703]). [203] and [503] had similar concave profiles while [903] and [703] both showed steeper, straighter, more 'open V' shaped profiles. The fill of these features was typically a dark to mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. The exception to this was (904), which was a lighter yellow-brown sandy silt. These features appeared to be remnant boundary ditches/field drainage features. No dating evidence was recovered, other than post-medieval roof tile from **Trench 5** (ditch [503]).

Further linear ditches were noted in **Trenches 30, 32, 33 and 36** (Figure 15). However, these were of a slightly more substantial nature, varying from 2.4m to 2.9m in width and from 0.10m to 0.62m in depth. The profiles of the features were variable, [3011], [3203], [3304] and [3607] having broadly concave profiles, with that of [3007], [3205] being more stepped, while [3313] had a much steeper, straighter profile. Again the features ran the width of the trench (so greater than 2m long). Features [3203] and [3313] were aligned north-east to south-west, [3205] was aligned north-west to south-east and [3607] was aligned east-west. The fills were typically light brown to orange brown clays with variable silt or sand contents. The nature of these features is unclear but may represent the remnants of more substantial/older boundary features or more ancient agricultural marks (i.e. furrows).

Trenches 33 and 38 also contained pits (Figures 15 and 16). [3307] was a shallow, moderately sized sub-oval pit, while [3311] was a smaller, deeper and more circular pit, with an open and concave profile similar to that of [3307]. The nature of both of these features is unclear as neither profile was suggestive of a structural nature and neither fill was indicative of a dump. The fills of both features were a mid-grey brown silty clay. Pit [3803] was a moderately sized elongated oval feature, which was not excavated due to its modern appearance (modern brick was noted in the surface of its fill).

5.3.2 Archaeological Features Within The Core Area.

This section discusses those features noted within the trial trenches placed within the 'core' archaeological area, as identified in the AP studies. This discussion is organised by feature type.

5.3.2.1 Enclosure/Boundary Ditch Features.

By far the most common features seen within this area were ditches, many of which appear have been used to delineate and enclose relatively small parcels of land utilised for settlement, animal husbandry, or trackways. Indeed, the combined evidence of trial excavation, geophysical survey and the AP surveys suggest the presence of six discrete enclosed/bounded areas, **Enclosures A–F** and a **Sub-enclosure (a)** (see Figure 6).

Trenches 13 and 41 were targeted to pick up the same ditch at different points along its length (Figures 12 and 19). In the AP surveys this ditch appears sinuous with a total length of *c.*190m. In **Trench 41**, feature [4105] indicated a relatively simple ditch, 2.12m wide with an open, concave profile. It had been largely truncated, surviving only as a 0.20m deep cut into the terrace gravels. It was filled with a yellow-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk, gravel and charcoal. In **Trench 13** a more complex structure is presented. The ditch appears to have been re-cut on two occasions with [1307] representing the last re-cut. The position of this cut over the other two ([1303] and [1305]) and their similarity in fill meant that it was impossible to establish which of these two cuts of the ditch represented the earliest. While this re-cutting caused the feature to move very slightly to the north and south the general shape of the ditch was maintained, matching that of [4105], albeit slightly narrower. The fills of all the cuts/re-cuts were very similar and indicate in-filling by natural processes. Again the ditch appeared to have been largely truncated, surviving to an average depth of 0.30m.

Trench 41 also picked up another boundary feature [4103] bounding the north-eastern corner of **Enclosure E**. This was a narrow, very shallow, linear feature which ran east-south-east to west-north-west across the trench and represented the continuation of a shorter linear observed on the APs, and confirming the geophysical survey. Again this feature had been largely truncated, surviving to a depth of only 0.06m. It was filled with a silty and degraded form of the underlying geological stratum.

Ditch [1103] in **Trench 11** may represent a feature which was not detected in the AP or geophysical surveys. It ran east-north-east to west-south-west across the north-west quadrant of the site. However, it is more likely to be a continuation of the ditch seen in **Trenches 13 and 41**. While the 2003 AP plot showed this ditch terminating c. 80m to the east of the trench, the 1998 plot indicated a possible turn in the ditch and a continuation along a broadly east–west alignment. The AP showed this extension as being discontinuous and terminating before the line of **Trench 11**. However the location and alignment of ditch [1103] suggest it is a continuation of this ditch. It showed a very similar profile to that of [4105] and [1303] etc and that this ditch continued to narrow as it progressed north and east is not unexpected. These features also had very similar fills, although ditch [1103] surviving to a greater depth of 0.54m.

Trench 14 contained three boundary ditch-type features, all of which ran across the width of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch [1403] most likely represented the more recent field boundary seen in the 1998 AP plot. However, no other features were noted in this area on either the AP or the geophysical survey. The two remaining features, [1410] and [1414] differed in width (from 1m to 0.68m respectively) and markedly in profile, although all three features contained a similar fill – a firm, mid grey-brown silty clay containing occasional gravel inclusions. It is possible that [1410] and [1414] represent continuations of ditches [4105] and [2013] respectively. However, this speculation is based solely on projected alignments as there is

no real resemblance in shape or fill between these features. Thus, ditches [1410] and [1414] may be interpreted as typical small field boundaries on the north-western edge of the 'core' enclosure area.

Trenches 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 were placed to investigate the boundary ditches of **Enclosures A and B** (Figures 11 and 13). [2104], [2013] and [1928] represent the southern, western and south-eastern legs respectively of the same boundary ditch, running around the outer edge of **Enclosures A and B**. This ditch is of the same relatively minor type discussed so far, i.e. moderately wide, with an open, concave (if irregular) profile, largely truncated and containing a denuded, re-deposited orange-brown/grey-brown, silty fill. The darker, more clayey fill of [1928] was exceptional and may possibly represent some localised, deliberate back-filling. These trenches confirm the presence and form of this outer enclosure trench as seen on the APs, which give approximate dimension for this enclosure of 80m north-west to south-east and 120m north-east to south-west.

Further boundary ditches located in **Trenches 21 and 22** were indicative of a smaller sub-enclosure seen to the south of **Enclosure A** and, the 'tail' of this feature. [2112], the 'tail' to the east of the sub-enclosure, was typical of the 'minor' enclosure ditch type, although it was unusually wide (4.05m minimum). From the APs it is possible to see [2112] 'closing' an inner boundary line on the southern edge of **Enclosure A**, but the significance of the width of the feature – especially given its relative shallowness (0.13m) - is unclear. Ditch [2228], a moderate but more closed V-shaped ditch (containing a typical orange-brown silty sand) may have represented the northern boundary of the sub-enclosure. The southern return of this boundary was probably represented by [2204]. From the APs, the location and nature of which excavation has confirmed, this sub-enclosure had an approximate diameter of 30m.

As well as those ditches identifiable from the APs **Trench 22** contained three further boundary-type features. Feature [2217] was aligned north-west to south-east, was of a moderate size and again had a more closed, V-shaped profile. It contained two fills (an upper sandy fill and a lower silty fill). [2223], on the same alignment, was a more typical 'minor' ditch with the usual open profile and sandy silt fill. It ended in a rounded terminus within the trench. Feature [2219] was again a typical 'minor' ditch in profile, but contained a number of fills – two darker, silty lower fills were indicative of deliberate back-filling while the main upper fill (2233) was more typical of this type of feature. This feature was, however, aligned perpendicular to the rest of the ditch features and was truncated by both [2223] and [2228]. These features are all located within **Sub-enclosure a** and so are not likely to have been contemporary with it.

Seven further boundary-type ditches were also noted in **Trench 19**, representing ditches associated with the formation of **Enclosures C, F, B, A** and **Sub-enclosure a**. Three of the boundary ditches seen within this trench, [1903], [1914] and [1924] were of a much more substantial (or 'major') nature

than those noted previously. Features [1924] and [1903] were very similar in profile (wide, flat bases and straight steep sides) though [1903] was a little deeper (at 1.22m) and [1924] a little wider (at 2.35m). [1914], while similar in width and depth to these (2.3m wide by 1.10m deep) had a very different profile - shallow, irregular sides with an irregular, stepped base. All three features also contained multiple fills, which, while variable in make up and colour, appeared to represent natural in-filling rather than deliberate back-filling. Features [1903] and [1914] possibly represented the north-western end of the southern part of **Enclosure F** (part of the 'banjo' enclosure trackway identified on the 1998 AP study), while [1924] represented an element of **Enclosure B**. Features [1909] and [1930] were typical smaller boundary ditches, [1909] representing a minor re-cutting of [1903]. Ditch [1930] ran parallel to, and followed the same north-east to south-westerly alignment as [1924] and [1928] but ended in a rounded terminus within the width of **Trench 19** and again appeared to be associated with the construction of **Enclosures A or B**.

Feature [1932], aligned north-west to south-east, and ending in a rounded terminus within the trench, was a further moderately sized ditch feature containing a darker, clayey silt which was indicative of deliberate back-filling. This feature is interpreted as the north-western end of a spur ditch located on the north-eastern edge of **Sub-enclosure a,** and noted on the AP. This ditch truncated an earlier, slightly larger, more V-shaped ditch [1934], which followed an east-west alignment and which contained a more naturally deposited type fill. This ditch did not appear on the APs but, based on alignment, may have been associated with an off-shoot of an arm of **Sub-enclosure a**.

Features [2003], [2007], [1806] and [1813] were further linear ditches, all of which followed a roughly north-west to south-east alignment, similar to that of the furrows. These features are visible on the 1998 AP plot as short (*c.* 50-70m long) linear features that did not respect the enclosure features with which they were associated (**Enclosures A and B**). They ran across the boundary ditches and through the centres of the enclosed areas. All of the features contained a similar natural in-fill type fill. Features [1806] and [1813] were very similar in form (moderately sized, concave, and roughly V-shaped). [2003] had a more typical, steeply concave profile, [2007] was more atypical with a straight-sided, very shallow and open profile. The AP evidence indicates that these features are not contemporary with the enclosures.

Trench 23 was located to pick up the ditches forming the south-western edge of the boundary of **Enclosure C**. Two ditches were noted in the APs. Feature [2315] represented the westernmost of these and was a substantial feature (4.15m wide, 0.99m deep and at least 2.10m long with a gentle and concave profile), aligned north-west to south-east and contained multiple fills – none of which were definitively deliberate in nature. The easternmost ditch, as seen in the AP plot, actually comprised two moderately sized ditches, [2303] and [2309], which ran adjacent to each other. A modern land drain ran between both of these ditches, so their relationship could not be established. Again

aligned north-west to south-east the easternmost of these two ditches [2303] ended in a rounded terminus within trench 23 while [2309] ran the width of the trench. This may have been indicative of a re-structuring of the enclosure – the boundary being extended or contracted at some point. Both ditches contained multiple fills, those of [2309] all appeared to represent re-deposited natural while the fills of [2303] appeared to be more deliberate back-fill.

The southern edge of the boundary ditch around **Enclosure E** was excavated as feature [2605]. This north-west to south-east aligned, V-shaped, moderately sized ditch appeared to have been deliberately back-filled. The AP plot indicated this enclosure to have a diameter of *c.* 15m

Trenches 27 and 29 located and characterised both the headland, identified in the APs and two substantial boundary ditches (Figure 14). On the AP plot, these ditches had been masked by the headland, but they were picked up by the geophysical survey. These roughly north-east to south-west aligned ditches were picked up in both trenches. Features [2714] and [2913] (typically 3.15m wide by 1.06m deep) represented the westernmost of the two and [2710] and [2906] (typically 3.10m wide by 1.10m deep) was located *c.* 5m further to the east. Both these ditches had similar steep, convex profiles and contained multiple fills that indicated phases of natural in-filling and deliberate back-filling. These ditches may well have represented the south-eastern edge of a significant enclosure and, based on alignment, *may* have been part of the same boundary ditch seen in **Trenches 13 and 14**, but neither the APs nor the geophysical survey confirmed this hypothesis. It is unclear how contemporary these two ditches were, whether they were both open at the same time or represented a minor alteration in the size of the enclosure. The geophysical survey indicates a minimum length 40m for these ditches.

The western end of **Trench 27** also revealed three further, minor, boundary ditches. [2708] was aligned north-east to south-west and showed a typical concave profile and naturally derived in-filling. Features [2705] and [2703] are possibly the same feature, [2705] was aligned north-south with a steep, slightly V-shaped profile and dark grey brown clayey silt fill. [2703] was of a similar size (1.1m wide by 0.50m deep) and profile and contained a very similar fill, this feature was aligned north-west to south-east. Together these two features may have represented the north-eastern and western edges of a small enclosure within the larger enclosure defined by [2714] and [2710].

5.3.2.2 The Roundhouse

In addition to the various boundary type ditches outlined in the previous section, the very well-preserved remains of a 'roundhouse' – a large, circular house structure typical of the Iron Age period, but also found on Bronze Age and Romano-British sites – was also revealed in **Trench 24** (Figure 14). This feature consisted of a number of elements. It was defined by a curvilinear ditch, which had undergone three phases of partial clearing/re-cutting (none of which indicated a significant re-sizing or re-location of the roundhouse). The section of the ditch revealed by the trial trench indicated that it would have been circular in plan and may have had a circumference of around 13m.

Opposing terminals to the south-east may indicate an entrance way. Excavation of a number of slots across the feature showed all of the various phases of the ditch to have a common profile – typically open and concave with a width of *c.* 0.60m. The feature appeared to have been less truncated at its southern extent where it revealed a typical depth of 0.45m (compared to 0.25m at its northern end).

It is also notable that the southern run of the feature had undergone two phases of clearance/re-cutting This was represented by features [2407], [2409] and [2423], the outermost ditch, [2423] representing the earliest phase of the feature, and the innermost, [2407], the latest. [2457] was a slot across the terminal of the ditch [2407]. The northern part of the ditch had, however, only undergone one phase of re-cutting, the inner ditch [2405] representing the original cut and [2403] a later re-cut. [2438] was a slot across the visible terminal end of [2405] and [2441] a further slot in the length of [2403].

The fill of the various parts and phases of the ditch were all very similar, containing a lower fill indicative of natural in-fill with a possible small element of back-fill, and an upper fill that was largely representative of deliberate back-filling. This upper fill contained significant amounts of domestic refuse (pottery sherds, animal bone and charcoal). This fill may give a clue as to the function of the ditch as, while being part of an overall structure it did not appear to be structural itself, not appearing to be a beam slot feature and not containing any evidence for post placement. It is possible that this feature represented a drainage gully running around the house structure itself to collect rainwater shed by the roof. This may explain the nature of the fills – the natural in-fill caused by material deposited by water and the back-fill representing domestic refuse, the gradual silting and dump filling of the feature resulting in phases of renewal.

The interpretation of these ditches as he gullies of a roundhouse is confirmed by the discovery of a well-preserved domestic hearth , located at the approximate centre of the circle as defined by the ditches.

The hearth was roughly circular, with a radius of *c.* 1.05m and consisted of a number of elements (only around half of the feature was visible within the trench). The central hearth structure was surrounded by a 'kerb' of clean blue grey clay (feature [2412]). To construct this a narrow (0.18m wide) shallow (0.16m deep) V-shaped 'gully' had been excavated around the hearth and then filled with clay – which had then been built up *c.* 0.30m proud of the surface to form a very stable, low kerb. The function of this was unclear but it may have acted to both delineate the hearth and prevent children and animals wandering into it. This 'kerb' lay *c.* 0.20m outside of the central hearth area (feature [2417]), which consisted of a roughly circular spread of the same clean clay, *c.* 0.10m thick and *c.* 0.65m in radius, lying on (as opposed to in) the gravel surface, possibly forming some form of work surface/spark guard. Just to the north of the centre of this clay spread a roughly circular cut had been made into the gravel surface (with a diameter and depth of *c.*0.30m). The clay lining of the 'work surface' followed the shape of this cut, creating a clay-lined bowl

within the larger clay spread. This 'fire-pit' was filled with a black, ashy material that contained a little burnt bone and a number of small, rounded, burnt stones. This material represents the remains of the last fire lit in the hearth, the stones possibly representing abandoned 'pot boilers' (stones thought to have been used for heating water).

In addition to this hearth, three pits, a posthole and a small ditch were also recorded within the area delineated by the ditches. Features [2429], [2457] and [2460] were all small to moderate sub oval/circular pits . Two of these features are possibly the remnants of pits that were not contemporary with the structure. [2457] did not respect the potential entranceway and [2429] was stratigraphically below a ditch, which was in turn below a posthole that was likely to have been associated with the structure. The chronological relationship of feature [2460] (the most substantial of the three) with the structure is unknown as it did not interact with any other feature and its location was of no structural importance. The exact nature and function of these features remains unclear.

Feature [2431] was a moderately sized linear ditch aligned east-west and seen at the south-eastern edge of the enclosed area, with a concave profile and a natural in-fill. The full extent of this feature was obscured by the baulk, but it was seen to truncate pit [2429] and in turn was truncated by posthole [2435] (see below) – indicating that it was probably earlier than the structure defined by the ditches and hearth.

The final feature within the structure was [2435], the remnants of a small, truncated, posthole (with a diameter of *c.* 0.23m and only surviving to a depth of 0.10m). The location of this feature, just inside the ring ditch and respecting the entranceway, suggests that it was a structural element of the building within the ditch (i.e. the post it once contained formed part of the outer wall of the building). If a roundhouse did indeed once exist here, as the ditches and hearth imply, then a number of these posthole features (forming a ring around the inside of the ditches) might have been anticipated. However, this was not the case, [2429] was the sole such posthole seen. The truncated nature of [2429] implies that these features may once have been present but are now lost due to later (?agricultural) activity.

5.3.2.3 Other Features.

In addition to the features discussed so far the evaluation also revealed a number of small to moderately sized pits, single posthole-type features, small linear gullies/ditches and a pond.

Features [1408], [1924], [2206], [2313], [2507], and [2607] were all moderately sized, sub oval/circular pits, varying in diameter from 0.24m – 1m, and from 0.18m – 0.68m in depth. Feature [1912] was the exception, having a similar depth and width but being much longer (at least 2m long), forming an elongated oval. The profile of these features was typically open and concave (with the exception of [2313], which was straighter, steeper and more closed). None of these features had an obvious function either as part of a structure or

as rubbish pits. Feature [1408] was truncated by a curvilinear gully [1406], [1924] was truncated by a modern land drain, [1912] truncated two earlier boundary features ([1903] and [1909]), [2206] truncated gully [2208] and [2313] was truncated by boundary ditch [2315].

Features [2009], [2212], [2603] and [2447] all represented isolated postholes that did not appear to form part of any larger structure. These features varied in size from quite small (0.23m in diameter and 0.10m deep) to quite substantial (0.44m in diameter and 0.44m deep) and in profile from steep and straight to more open and concave. However all contained a dark, silty fill indicative of a posthole. None appeared to contain any significant organic material (i.e. post remains) or post packing.

Minor linears, i.e. small linear features not thought to represent any parts of the major enclosures, were also seen. Features [2447], [2451] and [2208] were all small (no more than 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep with concave profiles) linears, with natural in-fill being the main element of their fill. The function of these features is unclear; they may have represented some form of field drainage or minor boundaries/enclosures within the larger field system. Feature [2449] was seen to truncate [2451], representing a slight re-alignment of the feature, from NNW–SSE to NW–SE. **Trench 14** revealed a small curvilinear ditch (excavated in two sections; [1406] and [1412]) aligned approximately east-west). The full plan and extent of the feature was obscured by the edge of the trench. The ditch was wider (0.68m) and deeper (0.37m) than those mentioned previously but had a similar profile. Again the nature of this feature is unclear but again is possibly the same as for the more linear features.

Trench 30 also contained an extremely large feature [3006] (greater then 11.45m wide, 1.05m deep and greater than 2m long) the full extent of which was obscured by the edges of the trench (Figure 16). This feature appeared as a large, roughly circular anomaly approximately 15m in diameter on the APs and as a clustering of smaller signals, over a similar area, in the geophysical survey. This feature contained two fills, the lower one in particular being alluvial in nature. This may indicate that the feature was possibly a large pond. It would also appear to be of a more recent date containing a number of post-medieval finds. The feature may be larger than was assessed from the APs and geophysical survey, as the edge of a large pit-type feature (containing a fill identical to the upper fill of [3006]) was present in the southern end of **Trench 31** (Figure 14) .

6. ARTEFACTS RECOVERED FROM TRIAL EXCAVATION

6.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced an artefact assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone (Table 1). The material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present. No finds were recovered from Trenches 1–4, 6–13, 15–17, 25, 28, 32–36, 38, or 40–41.

Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spotdate*	Pottery	Animal bone	Other finds
14	1403	Ditch	1404	-	1:3		
18	1806	Ditch	1805	Roman	15:170	17:446	Snail shell (1g)
	1813	Ditch	1811	Roman	70:448	18:80	Fired clay (70g)
	1813	Ditch	1812	Roman	60:1281	1:1	
19	1903	Ditch	1904	-		1:1	Fired clay (268g)
	1903	Ditch	1906	Late Belgic Iron Age	30:711	25:417	Fired clay (90g)
	1903	Ditch	1907	Late Belgic Iron Age	22:277	38:358	
	1903	Ditch	1908	Late Belgic Iron Age	2:24		
	1909	Ditch	1910	Roman	11:123	19:154	
	1914	Ditch	1916	Late Belgic Iron Age	17:854	13:238	
	1914	Ditch	1917	Late Belgic Iron Age	7:207	1:92	
	1914	Ditch	1918	Late Belgic Iron Age	10:135	10:135	Roof tile (46g); fired clay (4g)
	1922	Pit	1923	Late Belgic Iron Age	1:7	2:25	
	1924	Ditch	1927	Roman	12:277	4:140	Iron object (RA 1)
	1930	Ditch	1931	Roman	1:46		
	1932	Ditch	1933	Roman	14:182		
	1934	Ditch	1935	Roman	9:347	5:102	Whetstone (RA 5); iron nail (9g)
20	2003	Ditch	2004	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	13:90	29:364	
	2009	Posthole	2012	-	1:1	1:1	
21	2104	Ditch	2103	Late Belgic Iron Age	4:150	4:19	
	2112	Ditch	2111	Roman	24:247	6:72	Roof tile (64g); iron hobnail (RA 2)
22	2201	Subsoil	2201	-			Fired clay (1g); iron nail/stud (58g)
	2204	Ditch	2203	-		1:22	Brick (1g)
	2208	Ditch	2207	Late Belgic Iron Age	3:11	4:10	
	2217	Ditch	2215	Late Belgic Iron Age	9:69		
	2219	Ditch	2218	Late Belgic Iron Age	4:14	7:48	
	2223	Ditch	2222	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	15:381	5:339	Snail shell (1g); burnt stone (791g)
	2226	Ditch	2225	-	1:2		
	2226	Ditch	2224	-	1:3	3:10	
	2228	Ditch	2227	Late Belgic Iron Age	18:124	19:153	Snail shell (1g); fired clay (59g)
	2232	Ditch	2231	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	1:9	1:3	
	2232	Ditch	2229	Late Belgic Iron Age	10:102	10:56	Fired clay (22g)
	2236	Ditch	2233	Late Belgic Iron Age	7:310	6:132	Fired clay (122g)
	2236	Ditch	2234	Late Belgic Iron Age	14:90	24:79	Fired clay (5g)
	2236	Ditch	2235	-		1:153	
23	2303	Ditch	2304	Late Belgic Iron Age	21:230	7:30	
	2309	Ditch	2310	Roman	1:24		
	2309	Ditch	2312	Late Belgic Iron Age	3:56	2:51	
	2313	Pit	2314	Late Belgic Iron Age	23:382	23:192	Fired clay (53g); burnt stone (816g)
	2315	Ditch	2319	Late Belgic Iron Age	20:320	35:317	Fired clay (471g); burnt stone (1585g)
	2315	Ditch	2316	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	2:99	2:12	
	2315	Ditch	2318	Late Belgic Iron Age	4:58		
	2315	Ditch	2321	Late Belgic Iron Age	6:75	4:65	
24	2400	Topsoil	2400	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	11:266		Burnt stone (213g)
	2401	Subsoil	2401	-		4:14	Fired clay (7g)
	2403	Ditch	2404	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	3:27	48:365	Fired clay (18g); Burnt stone (2473g)
	2405	Ditch	2406	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	31:430	24:517	
	2407	Ditch	2408	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	64:1392	111:1675	Burnt stone (4043g)

	2407	Ditch	2421	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	3:63	24:173	
	2409	Ditch	2422	-		8:14	
	2417	Hearth	2416	-			Mussel shell (1g)
	2417	Hearth	2415	-			Burnt stone (1040g)
	2417	Hearth	2413	-		1:8	
	2423	Ditch	2425	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	12:137	5:45	
	2423	Ditch	2424	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	23:208	7:38	
	2426	Furrow	2427	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	9:76	9:25	Worked antler (RA 3)
	2429	Rubbish pit	2428	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	5:52	192:740	
	2435	Posthole	2434	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	4:22	2:45	Burnt stone (589g)
	2437	Pit	2436	-		5:10	
	2438	Ditch	2440	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	6:36	3:12	
	2441	Ditch	2444	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	6:106	4:41	Burnt stone (293g)
	2441	Ditch	2445	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	37:1600	43:359	Snail shell (1g); burnt stone (2198g), Fired clay (16g)
	2447	Posthole	2446	-	1:1		
	2449	Ditch	2448	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	1:4	4:22	
	2451	Ditch	2450	-		5:84	
	2454	Ditch	2455	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	8:74	25:290	Burnt stone (811g)
	2454	Ditch	2456	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	21:274	60:916	Burnt stone (1256g)
	2457	Pit	2459	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	34:949	6:13	
26	2605	Ditch	2606	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	15:116	10:112	Burnt stone (319g)
27	2702	Natural	2702	-		10:123	
	2703	Ditch	2704	-		14:21	Fired clay (3g)
	2705	Ditch	2706	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	3:51		
	2710	Ditch	2712	-		37:326	
	2710	Ditch	2713	Late Belgic Iron Age	3:10	2:2	Snail shell (2g)
	2714	Ditch	2715	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	12:166	29:211	
29	2901	Subsoil	2901	-		2:161	Oyster shell (9g)
	2906	Ditch	2908	-	1:1	17:103	Snail shell (2g)
	2906	Ditch	2909	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	3:9	12:32	Copper alloy fragment (RA 1); Fired clay (10g)
	2906	Ditch	2910	Pre-Belgic Iron Age	2:10	2:8	
	2906	Ditch	2912	Late Belgic Iron Age	16:128	33:337	Snail shell (1g)
	2913	Ditch	2914	-		1:12	Fired clay (4g)
	2913	Ditch	2917	-		5:33	Snail shell (1g)
	2913	Ditch	2918	Late Belgic Iron Age	5:64	13:134	
31	3101	Subsoil	3101	-		11:5	
05	503	Ditch	504	Post-medieval			Roof tile (15g)
30	3003	Pond	3003	Post-medieval			Roof tile (20g)
37	3704	Palaeochannel	3703	Post-medieval			Roof tile (121g)
39	3901	Subsoil	3901	-		7:57	
				Total	**826:14211**	**1143:11400**	

* - spotdate based on date of latest artefact in context RA – registered artefact
Shaded – features outside core area Unshaded – features within core area

Table 1: *Artefact summary by trench and context*

(sherd/frag count: weight in grammes)

6.1.1 Pottery

Eight hundred and twenty-six pottery sherds, weighing 14.2kg were recovered from archaeological features within the core area. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are generally small (average weight 17g) and exhibit variable degrees of abrasion. Several vessels are represented by more than one sherd, suggesting minimal post-deposition disturbance. Thirty-nine fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (held by Albion Archaeology). The pottery ranges in date from the pre-Belgic Iron Age (*c.* 650–100 BC) to the Roman period (*c.* 43–400 AD), with the bulk of the assemblage being of mid-late Iron Age date (*c.* 350–100 BC). Fabrics are listed below (Table 2) in chronological order. Bracketed figures under fabric type represent total sherd number for each period.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
Pre-Belgic Iron Age (362)			
Type F	Miscellaneous Iron Age	5	(2218):1, (2408):1, (2446):1
Type F03	Grog and sand	5	(1906):1, (1907):2, (2606):1, (2908):1
Type F14	Fine mixed inclusions	14	(2234):1, (2316):1, (2425):4, (2909):1, (2910):1, (2912):6
Type F15	Coarse mixed inclusions	9	(2231):1, (2445):1, (2456):1, (2715):5, (2910):1
Type F16	Coarse shell	160	(1918):1, (2004):5, (2222):3, (2233):1, (2234):3, (2400):7, (2404):3, (2408):54, (2424):21, (2425):7, (2427):1, (2428):1, (2434):4, (2444):4, (2445):15, (2455):6, (2456):4, (2459):15
Type F17	Grog	15	(2004):1, (2222):2, (2406):1, (2425):1, (2445):10
Type F19	Sand and organic	60	(2222):2, (2229):1, (2234):1, (2406):24, (2424):1, (2428):3, (2440):6, (2459):18, (2706):3, (2909):1
Type F20	Calcareous inclusions	21	(1906):2, (2427):8, (2445):3, (2448):1, (2455):2, (2456):4, (2912):1
Type F22	Grog and organic	14	(2004):3, (2400):1, (2445):2, (2459):1, (2715):7
Type F27	Shell and grog	1	(2400):1
Type F28	Fine sand	28	(2004):3, (2400):1, (2406):6, (2408):6, (2421):3, (2445):6, (2606):2,(2912):1
Type F29	Coarse sand	3	(2400):1, (2428):1, (2456):1
Type F30	Sand and calcareous incl.	15	(2222):6, (2316):1, (2318):1, (2408):3, (2444):2, (2445):1, (2606):1
Type F35	Micaceous	1	(2424):1
Type F37	Calcareous mixed incl.	11	(2456):11
Late Belgic Iron Age (241)			
Type F05	Grog and shell	18	(1811):1, (1916):2, (1918):1, (1927):1, (1935):1, (2215):1, (2227):2, (2229):1, (2304):7, (2319):1
Type F06A	Fine grog	8	(1906):2, (1918):2, (2319):4
Type F06B	Medium grog	72	(1805):3, (1811):1, (1812):1, (1906):9, (1907):6, (1908):1, (1918):2, (2207):1, (2215):2, (2218):1, (2224):1, (2227):10, (2229):3, (2233):1, (2234):9, (2304):2, (2314):13, (2319):6, (2321):2
Type F06C	Coarse grog	32	(1805):1, (1906):6, (1907):1, (1916):4, (1917):3, (1918):1, (1935):1, (2103):1, (2215):1, (2229):3, (2314):2, (2319):5, (2912):1, (2918):2
Type F07	Shell	33	(1906):3, (1917):1, (1935):1, (2103):3, (2215):2, (2227):3, (2304):1, (2312):1, (2314):3, (2318):3, (2319):3, (2321):3, (2909):1, (2912):2, (2918):3
Type F09	Sand and grog	70	(1812):2, (1906):5, (1907):4, (1908):1, (1916):11, (1917):3, (1918):3, (1923):1, (1933):1, (1935):1, (2207):2, (2215):3, (2227):3, (2229):3, (2233):5, (2304):1, (2312):1, (2321):1, (2606):11, (2713):3, (2912):5
Type F24	Buff shell	8	(1907):6, (2314):2
Roman (223)			
Type R	Miscellaneous Roman	2	(2111):1, (2312):1
Type R01	Samian ware	4	(1910):3, (2111):1
Type R03B	Gritty whiteware	8	(1811):6, (1812):1, (1907):1
Type R05A	Orange sandy	11	(1811):3, (1812):2, (1927):1, (2111:5)
Type R06B	Coarse greyware	18	(1805):1, (1811):6, (1812):6, (1906):1, (1927):2, (2111):2
Type R06C	Fine greyware	37	(1805):1, (1811):7, (1812):1, (1906):1, (1907):2, (1910):2, (1927):2, (1931):1, (1933):12, (1935):2, (2111):5, (2304):1
Type R06D	Micaceous greyware	4	(1805):1, (2314):3

Type R06E	Calcareous greyware	9	(1811):4, (1812):5
Type R06G	Silty greyware	1	(1812):1
Type R07B	Sandy blackware	14	(1811):9, (1812):4
Type R07C	Gritty blackware	1	(1811):1
Type R10B	Fine buff gritty	1	(2319):1
Type R11	Oxford oxidised ware	2	(1811):2
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	5	(1805):4, (1910):1
Type R13	Shell	88	(1805):4, (1811):26, (1812):36, (1910):4, (1927):4, (1933):1, (1935):3 (2004):1, (2111):8, (2310):1
Type R14	Sand (red-brown harsh)	18	(1811):4, (1812):1, (1910):1, (1927):1, (2111):2, (2304):9
UNID	Undatable	3	(1404):1, (2012):1, (2225):1

Table 2: *Pottery fabric types and contexts*

6.1.1.1 Pre-Belgic Iron Age

Forty-five percent of the pottery assemblage is datable to the pre-Belgic Iron Age, and comprises 365 sherds, weighing 6.7kg. The majority of this material derived from features in trench 24, with over 4kg occurring in the various segments of the roundhouse ditch. Small assemblages were also recovered from trenches 20, 22, 23, 27 and 29.

Vessels tempered with shell (type F16) and calcareous inclusions (types F20 and F30) dominate the assemblage. The former occur commonly throughout the Iron Age on sites in north and mid Bedfordshire. Sand (types F28 and F29) and/or grog tempered fabrics (types F03, F17, F19, and F22) constitute the remainder of the assemblage. All vessels are likely to be of local manufacture. Diagnostic forms comprise hand-made round-shouldered vessels, cylindrical vessels, large, thick-walled storage jars, bead rim jars, bowls/open vessels and a handle or lug fragment. Rims are upright, rounded or flat. The majority of bases are flat, although one pinched-out example was noted. Many of the vessels are heavily sooted on both interior and exterior surfaces, indicative of their use as cooking pots. Decoration is rare and includes fingernail ornament on vessel rims, scoring or brushing and random incised motifs.

6.1.1.2 Late Belgic Iron Age

Pottery of late Belgic Iron Age date constitutes 28% of the total assemblage and comprises 238 sherds, weighing 4.6kg. The distribution of the late Iron Age material centred on features in trenches 19, 21, 22 and 23.

The bulk of this assemblage comprises predominantly grog tempered vessels (fabrics F06 and F09) in the Belgic tradition, characteristic of the region[12]. Most are wheel-thrown, although a proportion of hand-made vessels occur, mainly in the form of shell tempered lid-seated jars and large storage jars (fabrics F07 and F05). Other forms are everted rim jars, cordoned jars, a butt beaker, lid-seated bowl and narrow necked jar. Many of the vessels are heavily sooted on both interior and exterior surfaces, and/or have thick internal black residues, indicative of their use as cooking pots. Decoration is rare and

[12] Thompson, I., 1982, *Grog Tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-Eastern England*, BAR 108 (i), 15-16.

includes vertical and horizontal combing, burnishing, incised grooves and fingernail slashing.

6.1.1.3 Roman

Pottery datable to the Roman period constitutes 27% of the total assemblage and comprises 223 sherds, weighing 2.8kg. The majority of the material derived from trenches 18 and 19, in particular ditch [1813], which contained over 1kg of pottery.

The bulk of the Roman assemblage is of 2nd-3rd century date and comprises locally manufactured reduced and oxidised coarsewares (fabrics R06, R07, R05A, R10B and R14) and shell tempered wares (type R13). Regional imports are represented by 2nd century whitewares from the Verulamium (St Albans) industries (type R03B), and by 3rd-4th century fineware sherds from Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley (types R11 and R12B respectively). Continental fineware imports comprise four sherds of Gaulish Samian (type R01). Diagnostic forms are dog dishes, lid-seated jars, everted rim and narrow necked jars, triangular rim bowls and jars, lids, and single examples of a lid-seated bowl, square rim jar and everted rim beaker. Decoration comprises rouletting, rilling, burnishing, slipping, barbotine, burnished lattice and cordons.

6.1.2 Ceramic Building Material

Four sand tempered fragments of late/post-medieval flat roof tile, weighing 202g were recovered from pond [3003], palaeochannel [3704] and ditches [503], and [1914]. A highly abraded shell tempered flanged roof tile (*tegula*) fragment (64g) of Roman date derived from ditch [2111], and a fragment of modern brick (1g) from ditch [2204].

Fifty-seven fired clay fragments (1.2kg) were also recovered. Most are amorphous pieces in an oxidised organic fabric, although some retain diagnostic features such as surfaces and/or edges, suggesting their function as structural components. Eight fragments (471g) of a circular tray-like object were recovered from ditch [2315]. These are likely to relate to a domestic structure such as a hearth or oven.

6.1.3 Registered Artefacts

Of the five registered artefacts recovered, one, an iron hobnail (RA 2) from ditch [2112], is typologically datable to the Roman period. An iron object (possible double-spiked loop: RA 4) and a worn primary whetstone (RA 5) derived from Roman ditches [1924] and [1934] respectively. Their association with datable pottery suggests they may be of the same period, although this cannot be demonstrated with any certainty. An undatable worked antler offcut (RA 3) derived from furrow [2426] and a copper alloy fragment (RA 1) from ditch [2906].

6.1.4 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 1143 fragments, weighing 11.4kg, and occurs in features of pre-Belgic Iron Age, late Belgic Iron Age and Roman

date. With the exception of seven fragments (57g) from subsoil (3901), the animal bone was recovered exclusively from within the core area. The largest assemblages derived from features in trench 24, particularly various segments of the roundhouse ditch, and rubbish pit [2429], which contained 4.4kg and 740g of bone respectively.

Bone preservation is variable, with some fragments displaying greater surface erosion than others, although the material generally survives in good condition. Diagnostic material comprises skull, mandible, long bone, phalange, scapulae, vertebrae, teeth, antler and rib fragments from both large and small mammals. Identifiable species are sheep/goat, cow, pig, horse and deer. Butchery marks are present on a number of vertebrae, and several long bone fragments have been longitudinally split, presumably to facilitate extraction of the marrow.

6.2 Environmental Samples

Soil samples were taken from twelve contexts for wet-sieving to assess the potential of the deposits for the recovery of charred plant remains. The results are tabulated below (Table 3).

The majority of samples were taken from Trench 24, in the vicinity of the roundhouse. All the flots from Trench 24 included moderate amounts of wood charcoal flecks, which – given the location in a zone of domestic habitation – is most likely to have been derived from fuel ash or possibly burnt structural material from the destruction of the roundhouse.

Trench No.	Context No.	Potential of deposit for further sampling		
		charcoal	charred seeds	snails
19	1910	moderate		low
24	2408	moderate	low	low
	2413	moderate	low	
	2414	moderate	low	
	2422	moderate	low	
	2424	moderate		
	2425	moderate		
	2428	moderate	low	
	2439	moderate		
	2440	low		
	2459	moderate		low
27	2704	moderate		low

Table 3: Potential of deposits for environmental analysis

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 Overview

The trial excavation generally confirmed the conclusions of the 1998 evaluation, although the review of the 1998 cropmark plot in the light of the geophysical survey and additional plotting of APs has provided a slightly revised plan of the enclosure complex in the core area of the site. The trial excavation also confirmed the nature of the distribution of archaeological features across the rest of the application area. Archaeological remains do drop off severely outside the core area; this pattern was not due to the limitations of the non-intrusive surveys.

In summary, the main phases of use/occupation on this site would appear to have been later Iron Age (with both pre-Belgic and Belgic pottery represented) and the Romano-British period. The late Iron Age/Romano-British occupation was characterised by a series of ditch-bounded enclosures. However, the combined results of the earlier non-intrusive work, the recent geophysical survey, and trial excavation do not point specifically to a 'banjo' enclosure. Later use of the land was characterised chiefly by furrows (remnants of medieval strip cultivation) and occasional, regular, ditched field boundaries.

The most significant archaeology identified by the evaluation was the ditch bounded enclosure complex, indicating substantial use of the land during the later Iron Age with a number of enclosures being created on the site, maintained and altered/re-generated over time. From the APs, six enclosed areas can be seen (**Enclosures A to F**, see Figure 6) – and the results of the evaluation would appear to confirm their presence. How contemporary these enclosures were is unclear, although trial excavation revealed that some of the boundary ditches were re-cut (often on similar alignments), suggesting a sequence of use, re-use and gradual modification of the enclosure layout.

The function of at least part of the enclosure complex has been demonstrated by the discovery of a roundhouse within **Enclosure C**. This is significant as it indicates that the site was not only used for agricultural purposes but was also occupied. The preservation level of this feature was relatively good, the outer ring ditch being well preserved, as was the hearth at the centre of the feature. Other cut features, such as postholes, associated with the roundhouse also survived well.

The rest of the features observed on the site are of a lesser significance – indicating low level agricultural use of the land over a prolonged period.

Preservation of the archaeological remains was variable. It was generally very good in the area of arable set-aside, with deep ditches and pits being identified, and less substantial features such as post holes, gullies and surfaces (such as the hearth) also surviving. Beyond the set-aside the level of preservation was moderate, with few small features surviving and the more substantial features,

such as boundary ditches showing a greater level of truncation, presumably as a result of more intensive recent ploughing.

7.2 *Significance of the Archaeological Remains*

The evaluation has identified a number of important and significant archaeological remains. The enclosure complex itself is of regional significance. Its level of preservation within the area of set-aside is good. However, beyond this it appears to have suffered significantly more truncation as a result of modern agricultural activities. It represents a complex and well preserved example of a farmstead site, of a type which is relatively common in the area south of Bedford. It was intensively used throughout the late Iron Age period and after the Roman Conquest. The roundhouse itself is particularly significant; its level of preservation is greater than many similar examples in the region. It is highly likely that other, similarly well preserved structures survive within that part of the enclosure complex which is currently in set-aside.

The application area does not appear to contain significant post-Roman settlement remains. The evidence for medieval to post-medieval agriculture and boundaries is of only local significance.

Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological remains of this type have the potential to address a number of national and regional research agenda.

7.2.1 English Heritage Research Agenda

Processes of change

Britain into Roman	The transition phase from the late Iron Age to Roman period. The evaluation has shown this is the predominant period of activity. The archaeological remains, therefore, have **high** potential for addressing this aim.

Themes

Settlement hierarchies and interaction	A basic understanding of settlement types and their distribution is needed. However the study of an individual settlement and its environs is an important step towards formulating broader theories and research goals. This site contains evidence for a complete farmstead site, with peripheral activity. It therefore has **high** potential for addressing this aim
Rural settlement	Settlement patterns are the key to understanding the economic, social and political structures of rural England. This site contains a rural settlement which developed over time both in form and economic basis. It therefore has **high** potential for addressing this aim.
Patterns of craftsmanship and industry (including agriculture)	The study of industry and craftsmanship is a continuing area of research. Although the site contains a farmstead which is primarily agricultural in character, the presence of slag in the fieldwalking assemblage suggests it may also have wider potential for addressing this aim.

Site/area selection

Group value	The potential value of a single site may be greatly enhanced by association with other contemporary sites. Other sites are known in the Marston Moretaine area, although they are probably not as well preserved as this example. There is **moderate** potential to directly compare and contrast settlements.
Survival/condition	Within the set-aside there is **good** potential for the survival of archaeological remains. However, beyond this area the potential is probably only **low to moderate.**
Fragility / vulnerability	The site is vulnerable to further plough damage and development. In some areas the archaeological remains survive as little as *c.* 0.3m below the present ground surface.
Potential	The potential for ecofactual information is **good** with charred plant remains, including seeds, present in sealed, stratified contexts.

7.2.2 East Anglian Research Framework

Rural settlement

Non-villa settlement	Investigations over the last ten years have gone some way to addressing the imbalance between the number of investigations on villas as opposed to other site-types. However, Glazebrook (1997) states "study of other kinds of rural settlement has not progressed as rapidly as might be desired". The site has **high** potential for addressing this aim.

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 29.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.45 m. **Max:** 0.46 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0008941995 **Ref. 2:** TL0011542007

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☐
101	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
102	Natural	Firm orange grey clay gravel .	☐	☐
103	Furrow	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.1m, min length 2.1m.	☑	☐
104	Fill	Mid brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 29.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.43 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0022041949 Ref. 2: TL0022841921

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt moderate small-large stones.	☑	☐
201	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☐
202	Natural	Firm orange grey clay gravel .	☐	☐
203	Ditch	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.25m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐
204	Fill	Dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
205	Furrow	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.09m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐
206	Fill	Friable mid brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☐
207	Furrow	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, min length 2.5m.**	☐	☐
208	Fill	Friable mid brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 29.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology** Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0000941949 Ref. 2: TL0003941950

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☐
301	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
302	Natural	Friable orange grey clay gravel .	☐	☐
303	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.15m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐
304	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
305	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.m, min length 2.5m.**	☐	☐
306	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay .	☐	☐
307	**Treethrow**	**Irregular profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.m.**	☑	☐
308	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay .	☑	☐

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 31.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0008741929 Ref. 2: TL0011041909

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☐
401	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
402	Natural	Firm orange grey clay gravel .	☐	☐
403	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min length 4.m.	☐	☐
404	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.45 m. **Max:** 0.45 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0016641896 **Ref. 2:** TL0014441872

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
501	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
502	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
503	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.12m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐
504	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt .	☑	☑
505	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, min length 2.5m.**	☐	☐
506	Fill	Mid brown clay silt .	☐	☐
507	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.7m.**	☐	☐
508	Fill	Mid brown clay silt .	☐	☐

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.6 m. **Max:** 0.6 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0028041859 **Ref. 2:** TL0026441834

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
602	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
603	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.12m, min length 2.5m.	☑	☐
604	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
605	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay frequent medium stones.	☑	☐
606	Furrow	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.5m.	☐	☐
607	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay frequent medium stones.	☐	☐
608	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min length 2.2m.	☐	☐
609	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay frequent medium stones.	☐	☐
610	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, min length 2.6m.	☐	☐
611	Fill	Compact dark brown silty clay frequent medium stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.5 m. **Max:** 0.8 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0028041821 **Ref. 2:** TL0031041821

Reason for trench: Testing possible bank (1998 cropmark interpretation).

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
701	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown clay silt .	☑	☐
702	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
703	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.2m, min length 3.m.**	☑	☐
704	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
705	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, min length 2.5m.**	☐	☐
706	Fill	Mid brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.43 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0022041760 Ref. 2: TL0025041760

Reason for trench: Testing possible bank (1998 cropmark interpretation).

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
801	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
802	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐

Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.45 m. **Max:** 0.6 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0051441816 **Ref. 2:** TL0018341811

Reason for trench: Testing possible headland (1998 cropmark interpretation).

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
902	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
903	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.2m, min length 3.2m.	☑	☐
904	Ditch	Light yellow brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.45 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9996741919 Ref. 2: TL9996841889

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1001	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1002	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
1003	Furrow	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 2.5m.	☐	☐
1004	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☐	☐
1005	Furrow	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.25m.	☐	☐
1006	Fill	Friable light brown orange sandy silt moderate small-medium stones.	☐	☐
1007	Furrow	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min length 2.35m.	☐	☐
1008	Fill	Friable light brown grey clay sand .	☐	☐

Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 25.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.43 m. **Max:** 0.65 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL9999841860 **Ref. 2:** TL0000641836

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey yellow sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1102	Natural	Firm mid grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
1103	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.54m, min length 2.5m.	☑	☐
1104	Fill	Mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 12

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 28.40 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.37 m. **Max:** 0.39 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0002341790 **Ref. 2:** TL0004041767

Reason for trench: Testing ditches seen in cropmarks but not in geophysics

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1201	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1202	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
1203	Furrow	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 10.m.	☐	☐
1204	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐
1205	Natural Interface	Irregular NE-SW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.05m, min length 2.2m.	☑	☐
1206	Natural Interface	Friable mid brown orange sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 13

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.6 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0010141760 Ref. 2: TL0008441735

Reason for trench: Testing ditches seen in cropmarks but not in geophysics.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1300	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1301	Subsoil	Firm mid grey orange silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1302	Natural	Dark grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
1303	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.37m, min length 2.7m.**	☑	☐
1304	Fill	Mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1305	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.7m.**	☑	☐
1306	Fill	Mid grey yellow silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1307	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.7m.**	☑	☐
1308	Fill	Dark brown yellow clay sand moderate small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.51 m. Max: 0.52 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9993241798 Ref. 2: TL9995341779

Reason for trench: Testing possible modern feature and also ditch seen in cropmarks but not in geophysics.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1400	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1402	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	
1403	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.37m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
1404	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1406	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.68m, max depth 0.37m, min length 3.m. same feature as [1412]**	☑	☐
1407	Fill	Firm light grey silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1408	**Pit**	**Sub-circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.11m, min length 0.3m.**	☑	☐
1409	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	
1410	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.37m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
1411	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1412	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.68m, max diameter 0.37m, min length 3.m. further slot across feature first recorded as [1406]**	☑	☐
1413	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1414	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: stepped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, max diameter 0.7m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
1405	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	

Trench: 15

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.90 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.47 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9998441742 Ref. 2: TL0000641721

Reason for trench: Testing blank area within the eclosure that is only seen in the cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1500	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1501	Subsoil	Firm orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1502	Natural	Mid grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐

Trench: 16

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.49 m. Max: 0.55 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0003741748 Ref. 2: TL0003041718

Reason for trench: Testing blank area within the eclosure that is only seen in the cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1600	Topsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt .	☑	☐
1601	Subsoil	Firm light orange brown sandy silt .	☑	☐
1602	Topsoil	Firm light grey orange clay gravel .	☑	☐

Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.83 m. **Max:** 0.87 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL9989241780 **Ref. 2:** TL9987441756

Reason for trench: Testing recent field boundary and the continuation of the hypothetical trackway.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1700	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1701	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1702	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐

Trench: 18

Max Dimensions: Length: 38.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.53 m. Max: 0.53 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9994541752 Ref. 2: TL9992341702

Reason for trench: Testing hypothetical trackway, and interior of enclosure B.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1800	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1801	Subsoil	Loose light orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1802	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
1804	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
1803	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small stones.	☐	
1806	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.21m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	
1805	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1808	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
1807	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☐	☐
1810	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
1809	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand .	☐	☐
1813	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.98m, max depth 0.33m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
1811	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1812	Lower fill	Firm dark brown black clay silt frequent small stones.	☑	☑
1815	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
1814	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand frequent small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 48.00 m. Width: 4.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.31 m. Max: 0.45 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9993241701 Ref. 2: TL9998041700

Reason for trench: Testing junction of multiple ditches.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1901	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1902	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
1903	**Ditch**	**Linear ESE-WNW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 1.22m, min length 6.m.**	☑	☐
1904	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1905	Fill	Firm mid brown orange clay sand frequent small-medium stones.	☑	☐
1906	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small charcoal, moderate small-large stones.	☑	☑
1907	Fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy silt occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☑
1908	Upper fill	Friable dark brown black sandy silt moderate small stones.	☑	☑
1909	**Ditch**	**Linear ESE-WNW profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.41m, min length 6.m.**	☑	☐
1910	Lower fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small chalk, moderate small charcoal, frequent small-medium stones.	☑	☑
1911	Upper fill	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
1912	**Pit**	**Oval ESE-WNW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.m.**	☑	☐
1913	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☐
1914	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE profile: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, max depth 1.1m, min length 5.m.**	☑	☐
1915	Lower fill	Plastic mid blue brown silty clay occasional small chalk.	☑	☐
1916	Fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1917	Fill	Compact orange brown sandy sand moderate small stones.	☑	☑
1918	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1919	Fill	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1920	Fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt .	☑	☐
1921	Upper fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
1922	**Pit**	**Sub-circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.28m, max length 0.69m.**	☑	☐
1923	Fill	Friable dark brown silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1924	**Ditch**	**Linear NNE-SSW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.35m, max depth 0.81m, min length 5.m.**	☑	☐
1925	Lower fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay .	☑	☐
1926	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy clay moderate small stones.	☑	☐
1927	Upper fill	Friable dark grey black silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
1928	**Ditch**	**Linear NNE-SSW profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.12m, max depth 0.3m, min length 5.m.**	☑	☐
1929	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt .	☑	☐
1930	**Ditch**	**Linear NNE-SSW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.34m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐

Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 48.00 m. Width: 4.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.31 m. Max: 0.45 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9993241701 Ref. 2: TL9998041700

Reason for trench: Testing junction of multiple ditches.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1931	Fill	Friable mid grey silt occasional small stones.	☑	✓
1932	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.94m, max depth 0.54m, min length 3.4m.	☑	☐
1933	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt .	☑	☑
1934	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.77m, min length 3.2m.	☑	☐
1935	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay .	☑	☑

Trench: 20

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 29.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.53 m. **Max:** 0.54 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL9987841718 **Ref. 2:** TL9990541728

Reason for trench: Testing ditches seen in cropmarks but not geophysics

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2000	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2001	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2002	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2003	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.43m, min length 2.3m.**	☑	☐
2004	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2005	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.18m, min length 2.25m.**	☑	☐
2006	Fill	Firm mid grey orange sandy clay .	☑	☐
2007	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2008	Fill	Friable mid grey orange sandy silt .	☑	☐
2009	**Posthole**	**Circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.44m, max length 0.45m.**	☑	☐
2010	Lower fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2011	Lower fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2012	Main fill	Friable light grey brown clay silt .	☑	☑
2013	**Ditch**	**Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.3m.**	☐	☐
2014	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 29.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.41 m. Max: 0.41 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9990741673 Ref. 2: TL9989641646

Reason for trench: Testing ditches seen in cropmarks but not geophysics

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2100	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2101	Subsoil	Friable light orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2102	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	
2104	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.41m, min length 2.3m.**	☑	☐
2103	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay frequent small stones.	☑	☑
2106	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
2105	Fill	Mid brown silty sand frequent small stones.	☐	☐
2108	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
2107	Fill	Mid brown silty sand frequent small stones.	☐	☐
2110	**Land drain**	**Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
2109	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand .	☐	☐
2112	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 4.05m, max depth 0.13m, min length 2.3m.**	☑	☐
2111	Fill	Firm grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑

Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.38 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9994641685 Ref. 2: TL9992741664

Reason for trench: Testing ditches seen in cropmarks but not geophysics and geophysical anomaly.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2200	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2201	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2202	Natural	Friable grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2204	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
2203	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☐	☑
2206	**Pit**	**Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.18m, max diameter 0.24m.**	☑	☐
2205	Fill	Firm light brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2208	**Gulley**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.63m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.3m.**	☑	☐
2207	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2210	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
2209	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☐	☐
2212	**Posthole**	**Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.08m, max diameter 0.25m.**	☑	☐
2211	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2214	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 2.05m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
2213	Fill	Firm mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones.	☐	☐
2217	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.53m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
2215	Upper fill	Firm green brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2216	Lower fill	Firm grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2219	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.28m, min length 8.03m. first slot across this linear feature, same as [2226], [2232], and [2236] which represent subsequent slots along this feature.**	☑	☐
2218	Fill	Loose mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2221	**Land drain**	**Linear E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.12m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
2220	Fill	Light grey brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2223	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.44m, min length 1.8m.**	☑	☐
2222	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2226	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.3m, min length 8.3m. same as [2219], [2232], and [2236] all of which represent slots along this feature.**	☑	☐
2224	Upper fill	Loose mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2225	Lower fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2228	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
2227	Fill	Loose mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2232	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.43m, min length 8.3m. same as [2219], [2226], and [2236] all of which represent slots along this feature.**	☑	☐

Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.38 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9994641685 Ref. 2: TL9992741664

Reason for trench: Testing ditches seen in cropmarks but not geophysics and geophysical anomaly.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2229	Upper fill	Loose mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2230	Fill	Firm blue grey clay .	☑	
2231	Lower fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2236	Ditch	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.55m, min length 8.3m. same as [2219], [2226], and [2232]**	☑	
2233	Upper fill	Loose mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2234	Fill	Dark brown black silt frequent small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2235	Lower fill	Firm brown grey silty clay occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑

Trench: 23

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m. Max: 0.51 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9998141673 Ref. 2: TL9995741642

Reason for trench: Testing ditches and interior of enclosure C.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2301	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2302	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2303	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.83m, min length 1.65m.**	☑	☐
2304	Lower fill	Friable dark grey clay silt .	☑	☑
2305	Fill	Friable mid grey silty clay occasional small chalk.	☑	☐
2306	Upper fill	Compact light grey brown clay silt occasional small chalk.	☑	☐
2307	**Land drain**	**Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.67m, max depth 0.44m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2308	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2309	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.69m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2310	Lower fill	Plastic dark blue silty clay moderate small chalk.	☑	☑
2311	Fill	Firm yellow silty clay moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2312	Upper fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2313	**Pit**	**Sub-circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.68m, max diameter 1.45m.**	☑	☐
2314	Fill	Friable light orange grey sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2315	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 4.55m, max depth 0.99m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2316	Lower fill	Plastic dark orange blue clay occasional small chalk.	☑	☑
2317	Fill	Friable mid yellow grey silty clay frequent small-medium stones.	☑	☐
2318	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay frequent small-medium stones.	☑	☑
2319	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt .	☑	☑
2320	Fill	Firm yellow orange sandy clay frequent small stones.	☑	☐
2321	Upper fill	Compact light orange brown clay silt occasional small chalk, frequent small stones.	☑	☑
2322	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, min length 2.1m.**	☐	☐
2323	Fill	Firm dark red brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐
2324	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, min length 2.1m.**	☐	☐
2325	Fill	Friable dark red brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 24

Max Dimensions: Length: 23.70 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.36 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0001041660 Ref. 2: TL9999941639

Reason for trench: Testing geophysical anomalies within enclosure C.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2400	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2401	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2402	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2403	**Ditch**	**Curving linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.24m, min length 6.6m. same as [2441]**	☑	☐
2404	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2419	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones.	☑	☐
2405	**Ditch**	**Curving linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.61m, max depth 0.2m, min length 3.1m. same as [2438]**	☑	☐
2406	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2420	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2407	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.48m, min length 3.5m. same as [2454]**	☑	☐
2408	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt frequent large burnt stones, frequent small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2421	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2409	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.47m, max depth 0.23m, min length 3.5m. same as [2452]**	☑	☐
2410	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional large burnt stones, moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2422	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2412	**Hearth**	**Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.49m, max depth 0.3m, min diameter 1.75m. clay 'kerb' around central fire pit - part of the larger hearth structure**	☑	☐
2411	Fill	Compact blue grey clay .	☑	☐
2417	**Hearth**	**Circular profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.3m, max diameter 0.33m. cut of hearth - plate and fire 'bowl'**	☑	☐
2413	Fill	Loose black silt frequent small-medium charcoal. ash remains of hearth fire same as [2418]	☑	☑
2414	Fill	Loose black ash frequent small-medium charcoal.	☑	☑
2415	Finds deposit	Moderate large burnt stones. Deposit of pot-boilers within hearth.	☑	☑
2416	Hearth	Compact blue grey clay . clay fill of inner hearth surface (work surface/'spark' plate)	☑	☑
2418	Hearth	Compact blue grey clay . same as [2413]	☑	☐
2423	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.64m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐
2424	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional large burnt stones, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2425	Upper fill	Compact dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones.	☑	☑
2426	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.67m, max depth 0.16m, min length 5.m.**	☑	☐
2427	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2429	**Pit**	**Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.22m, max depth 0.17m, max length 0.33m.**	☑	☐
2428	Fill	Loose mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	✓

Trench: 24

Max Dimensions: Length: 23.70 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.36 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0001041660 Ref. 2: TL9999941639

Reason for trench: Testing geophysical anomalies within enclosure C.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2431	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.19m, max length 1.37m.**	☑	☐
2430	Fill	Firm grey orange silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2433	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.48m, max depth 0.16m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2432	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2435	**Posthole**	**Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.13m, max diameter 0.23m.**	☑	☐
2434	Fill	Loose dark brown silty clay occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2437	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.19m, min length 1.37m.**	☑	☐
2436	Fill	Firm grey orange silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2438	**Ditch**	**Curving linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.48m, max depth 0.18m, min length 3.1m. same as [2405]**	☑	☐
2439	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay frequent small stones.	☑	☑
2440	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt frequent small charcoal, frequent small stones.	☑	☑
2441	**Ditch**	**Curving linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.64m, max depth 0.22m, min length 6.6m. same as [2403]**	☑	☐
2442	Lower fill	Compact mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2443	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2444	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2445	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2447	**Posthole**	**Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.23m.**	☑	☐
2446	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2449	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.15m.**	☑	☐
2448	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2451	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.52m, max depth 0.6m, min length 3.05m.**	☑	☐
2450	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2452	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.24m, min length 3.5m. same as [2409]**	☑	☐
2453	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2454	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.88m, max depth 0.46m, min length 3.5m. same as [2407]**	☑	☐
2455	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional large burnt stones, moderate small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2456	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional large burnt stones, frequent small-medium charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2457	**Pit**	**Circular profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.27m, min length 0.27m.**	☑	☐
2458	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 24

Max Dimensions: Length: 23.70 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.36 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0001041660 Ref. 2: TL9999941639

Reason for trench: Testing geophysical anomalies within enclosure C.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2459	Upper fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt frequent small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2460	Pit	Circular profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.86m, max depth 0.29m, max length 0.74m.	☑	☐
2461	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown clay silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
2462	Upper fill	Compact dark grey brown clay silt occasional small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 25

Max Dimensions: Length: 24.50 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.39 m. Max: 0.42 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0005241673 Ref. 2: TL0003441656

Reason for trench: Testing areas persitently devoid of crops.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2500	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
2501	Subsoil	Compact mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2502	Natural	Firm mid grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2503	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.05m, min length 2.1m.**	☐	☐
2504	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☐	☐
2505	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 4.8m, min length 2.1m.**	☐	☐
2506	Fill	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small stones.	☐	☐
2507	**Pit**	**Sub-oval N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max length 1.8m.**	☐	☐
2508	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt moderate small stones.	☐	☐
2509	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min length 2.1m.**	☐	☐
2510	Fill	Compact mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☐	☐
2511	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 2.1m.**	☐	☐
2512	Fill	Compact mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 26

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.45 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0004241683 Ref. 2: TL0006941698

Reason for trench: Testing enclosure E.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2600	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2601	Subsoil	Dark brown orange sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2602	Natural	Firm mid grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2603	**Posthole**	**Circular profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.22m, max diameter 0.47m.**	☑	☐
2604	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2605	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.53m, max depth 0.7m, min length 2.m.**	☑	☐
2606	Upper fill	Mid brown grey clay silt occasional small charcoal, occasional small fired clay, occasional small stones.	☑	✔
2609	Lower fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small charcoal, occasional small fired clay, occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2607	**Pit**	**Oval NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.m.**	☑	☐
2608	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small charcoal, occasional small fired clay, occasional small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 27

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.65 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0004641648 Ref. 2: TL0007241634

Reason for trench: Testing features seen in geophysics but not in cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2700	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2701	Subsoil	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2702	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☑
2703	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.53m, min length 3.85m.**	☑	☐
2704	Fill	Dark brown grey clay silt occasional small charcoal, occasional small fired clay, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2705	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.05m.**	☑	☐
2706	Lower fill	Dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2707	Upper fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2708	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2709	Fill	Mid brown orange sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2710	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 2.85m, max depth 0.9m, min length 2.m.**	☑	☐
2711	Lower fill	Mid yellow brown silty clay occasional medium stones.	☑	☐
2712	Fill	Plastic dark blue grey silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2713	Upper fill	Mid grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2714	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, max depth 1.m, min length 2.m.**	☑	☐
2715	Lower fill	Firm dark orange grey silty clay occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2716	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 28

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.63 m. Max: 0.63 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0013641674 Ref. 2: TL0015941655

Reason for trench: Testing whether the hypothetical bank continues.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2800	Topsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2801	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2802	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐

Trench: 29

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.50 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.68 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0003641627 Ref. 2: TL0002841599

Reason for trench: Testing geophysical features.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2900	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
2901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
2902	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
2903	Headland	Mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium stones.	☑	☐
2904	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.23m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2905	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2906	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: convex base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 3.47m, max depth 1.31m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
2907	Lower fill	Loose light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
2908	Fill	Compact dark grey brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☑
2909	Fill	Compact mid brown grey clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2910	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt occasional large burnt stones, occasional small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2911	Fill	Compact mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
2912	Upper fill	Compact mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2913	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: convex base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 3.1m, max depth 1.13m, min length 2.2m.**	☑	☐
2914	Lower fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2915	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones.	☑	☐
2916	Fill	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
2917	Fill	Dark brown grey clay silt occasional small charcoal, moderate small stones.	☑	☑
2918	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑

Trench: 30

Max Dimensions: Length: 24.50 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.42 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9998241569 Ref. 2: TL0000741569

Reason for trench: Testing hypothetical pond.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3000	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3001	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3002	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3003	Upper fill	Loose brown orange sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☑
3006	**Pond**	**Irregular profile: convex base: concave dimensions: min breadth 11.45m, max depth 1.05m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
3004	Fill	Firm grey brown silt .	☑	☐
3005	Lower fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay .	☑	☐
3007	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.53m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.15m.**	☑	☐
3008	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
3009	**Land drain**	**Linear N-S profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.84m, min depth 0.53m, min length 2.15m.**	☑	☐
3010	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3011	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.25m, min length 2.7m.**	☑	☐
3012	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3013	**Land drain**	**Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.22m, min depth 0.53m, min length 2.7m.**	☑	☐
3014	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent small stones, occasional large stones.	☑	☐
3015	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, min length 2.6m.**	☐	☐
3016	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 31

Max Dimensions: Length: 28.50 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.33 m. Max: 0.43 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9996541624 Ref. 2: TL9996741596

Reason for trench: Testing geophysical features.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3100	Topsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand frequent small stones.	☑	☐
3101	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	☑	☑
3102	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3104	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 3.1m, max length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
3103	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☐	☐
3106	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
3105	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay .	☐	☐
3108	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, min length 2.2m.**	☐	☐
3107	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand frequent small stones.	☐	☐
3110	**Treethrow**	**Sub-oval profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.73m, max depth 0.28m, max length 2.15m.**	☑	☐
3109	Fill	Dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3112	**Pond**	**Irregular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min diameter 0.24m, min length 1.18m.**	☑	☐
3111	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 32

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.20 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.44 m. Max: 0.57 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9985841600 Ref. 2: TL9985841575

Reason for trench: Testing probable recent field boundary.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3200	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3201	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3202	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3203	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.9m, max depth 0.62m, min length 2.3m.**	☑	☐
3204	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
3205	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.3m.**	☑	☐
3206	Fill	Compact light brown clay silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 33

Max Dimensions: Length: 23.55 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.41 m. Max: 0.66 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9989541531 Ref. 2: TL9990941512

Reason for trench: Testing likely headland.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3300	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
3301	Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
3302	Headland	Friable mid grey brown clay silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
3303	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3304	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.39m, min length 2.1m.**	☑	☐
3305	Lower fill	Compact mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones.	☑	☐
3306	Upper fill	Compact mid brown grey clay silt occasional small charcoal, frequent small stones.	☑	☐
3307	**Pit**	**Circular NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.27m, min length 1.1m.**	☑	☐
3308	Fill	Compact mid grey brown clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
3309	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.17m, min length 2.5m.**	☑	☐
3310	Fill	Compact dark brown grey clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
3311	**Pit**	**Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.55m, max length 0.13m.**	☑	☐
3312	Fill	Mid brown grey clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐
3313	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.55m, min length 2.15m.**	☑	☐
3314	Lower fill	Compact brown orange clay sand frequent small stones.	☑	☐
3315	Upper fill	Compact mid brown grey clay silt moderate small stones.	☑	☐

Trench: 34

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology** **Min:** 0.6 m. **Max:** 0.6 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL9992241441 **Ref. 2:** TL9990141419

Reason for trench: Testing blank area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3400	Topsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3401	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3402	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐

Trench: 35

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.75 m. **Max:** 0.8 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL9998141367 **Ref. 2:** TL9998141337

Reason for trench: Testing features seen in geophysics but not cropmarks.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3500	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3501	Subsoil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3502	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3503	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 15.7m, min length 2.m.**	☐	☐
3504	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☐	☐
3505	**Furrow**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 2.m.**	☐	☐
3506	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay occasional medium charcoal, moderate small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 36

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.67 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL9993541318 Ref. 2: TL9993541288

Reason for trench: Testing bank area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3601	Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3602	Natural	Firm dark grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3603	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 20.m, min length 2.m.**	☐	☐
3604	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☐	☐
3605	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min length 2.m.**	☐	☐
3606	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☐	☐
3607	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, max depth 0.32m, min length 0.1m.**	☐	☐
3608	Lower fill	Light grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☐	☐
3609	Upper fill	Mid yellow brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 37

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.41 m. **Max:** 0.63 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0010641503 **Ref. 2:** TL0012641481

Reason for trench: Testing possible palaeochannels.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3700	Topsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3701	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3702	Natural	Firm light grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3704	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min length 30.m.**	☐	☐
3703	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay .	☐	☑

Trench: 38

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.55 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0006741526 Ref. 2: TL0004741504

Reason for trench: Testing blank areas.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3800	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3801	Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3802	Natural	Firm dark grey orange clay gravel .	☐	☐
3803	Pit	Circular dimensions: min breadth 0.65m, min length 2.m.	☐	☐
3804	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small charcoal.	☐	☐
3805	Furrow	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 3.4m, min length 2.m.	☐	☐
3806	Fill	Light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐
3807	Furrow	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, min length 2.m.	☐	☐
3808	Fill	Light orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐

Trench: 39

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.64 m. Max: 0.64 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL0018841580 Ref. 2: TL0017041562

Reason for trench: Testing blank area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3900	Topsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
3901	Subsoil	Loose mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones.	☑	☑
3902	Natural	Firm grey orange clay gravel .	☑	☐
3904	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min length 7.3m.**	☐	☐
3903	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay .	☐	☐

Trench: 40

Max Dimensions: **Length:** 24.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.93 m. **Max:** 0.93 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0034441854 **Ref. 2:** TL0036841854

Reason for trench: Testing for ancient stream / palaeochannels.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4000	Topsoil	Friable mid brown clay moderate small-medium stones.	☐	☐
4001	Palaeochannel	Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 2.1m, min length 24.m.	☐	☐
4002	Fill	Mid blue grey silty clay .	☐	☐
4003	Natural	Firm mid grey orange clay gravel .	☑	☐

Trench: 41

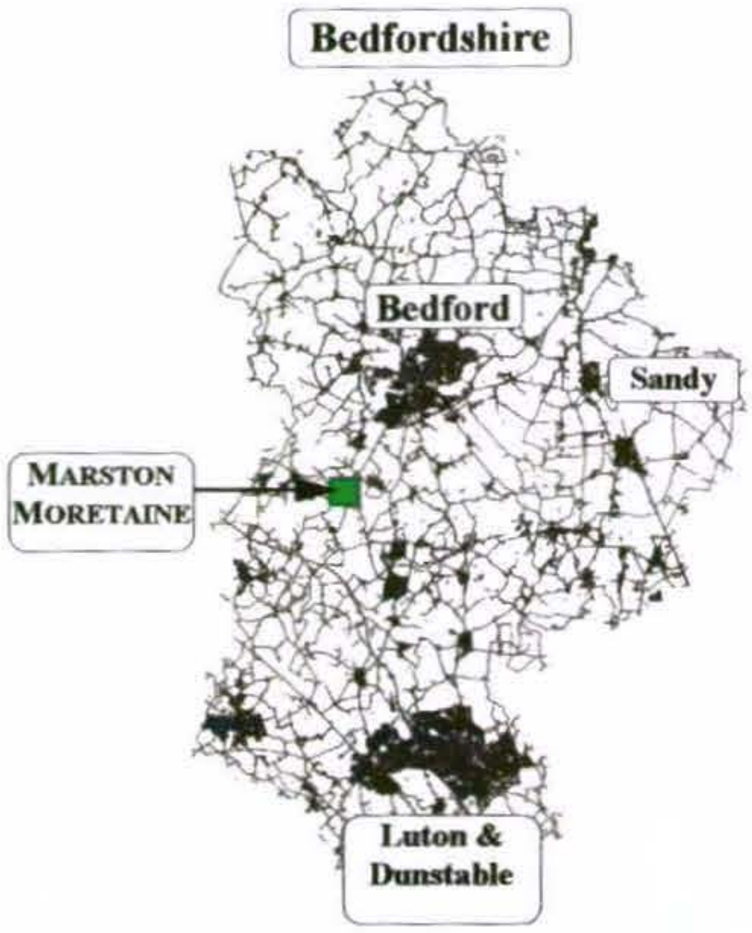
Max Dimensions: **Length:** 30.00 m. **Width:** 2.10 m. **Depth to Archaeology Min:** 0.44 m. **Max:** 0.75 m.

OS Co-ordinates: **Ref. 1:** TL0011541714 **Ref. 2:** TL0009841689

Reason for trench: Testing continuation of boundary feature.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4100	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	☑	☐
4101	Subsoil	Dark brown orange sandy silt occasional small stones.	☑	☐
4102	Natural	Firm mid grey orange clay gravel .	☑	☐
4103	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.41m, max depth 0.06m, min length 3.05m.**	☑	☐
4104	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	☐	☐
4105	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.12m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m.**	☑	☐
4106	Fill	Light yellow brown silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones.	☑	☐
4107	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, min length 2.m. unexcavated feature [4107] was belived to be modern in character.**	☐	☐
4108	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones.	☐	☐
4109	**Gulley**	**Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, min length 3.5m.**	☐	☐
4110	Fill	Mid yellow grey sandy silt moderate small stones.	☐	☐

FIGURES



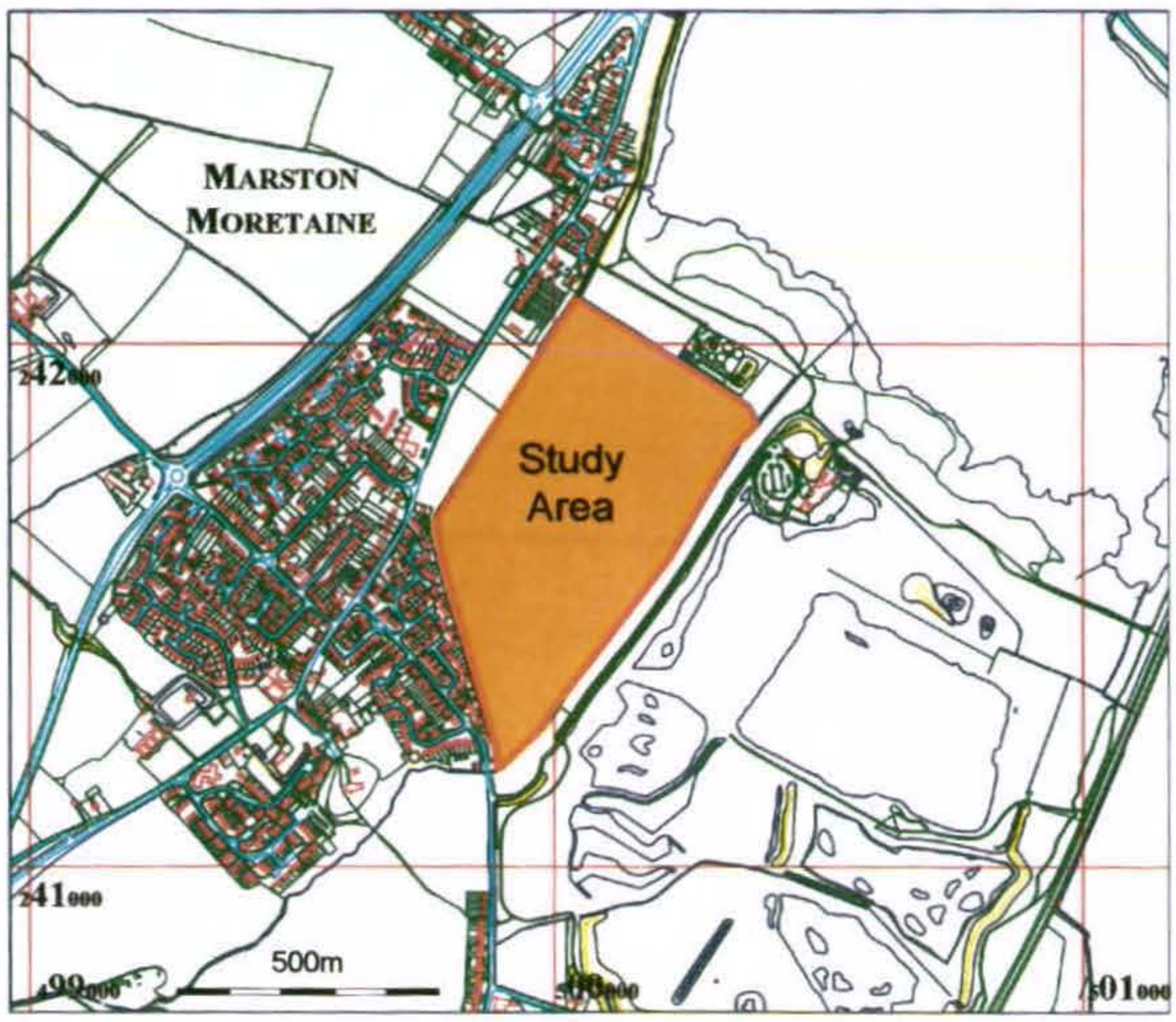


Figure 1: Site location plan

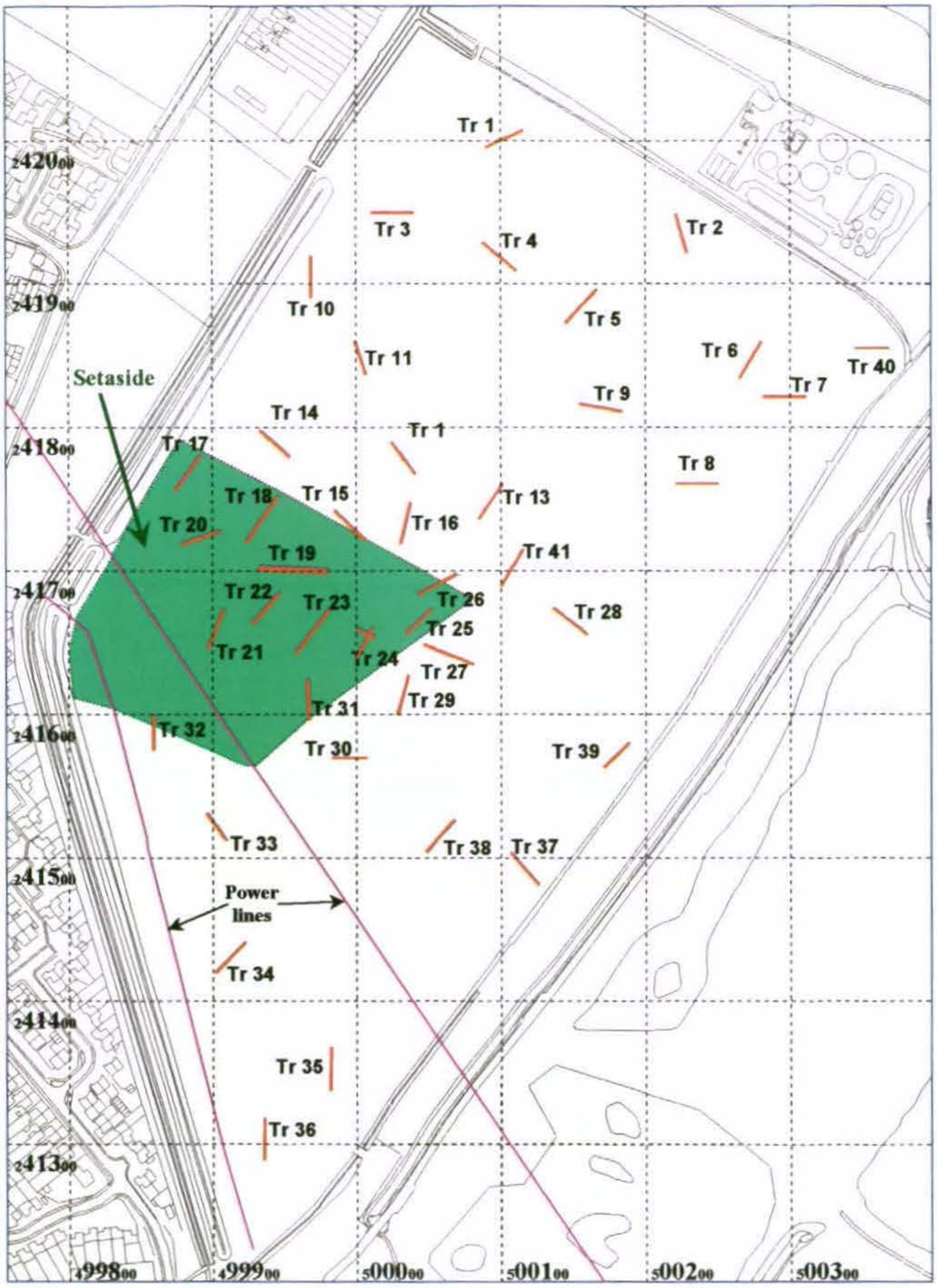


Figure 2: Trench location plan

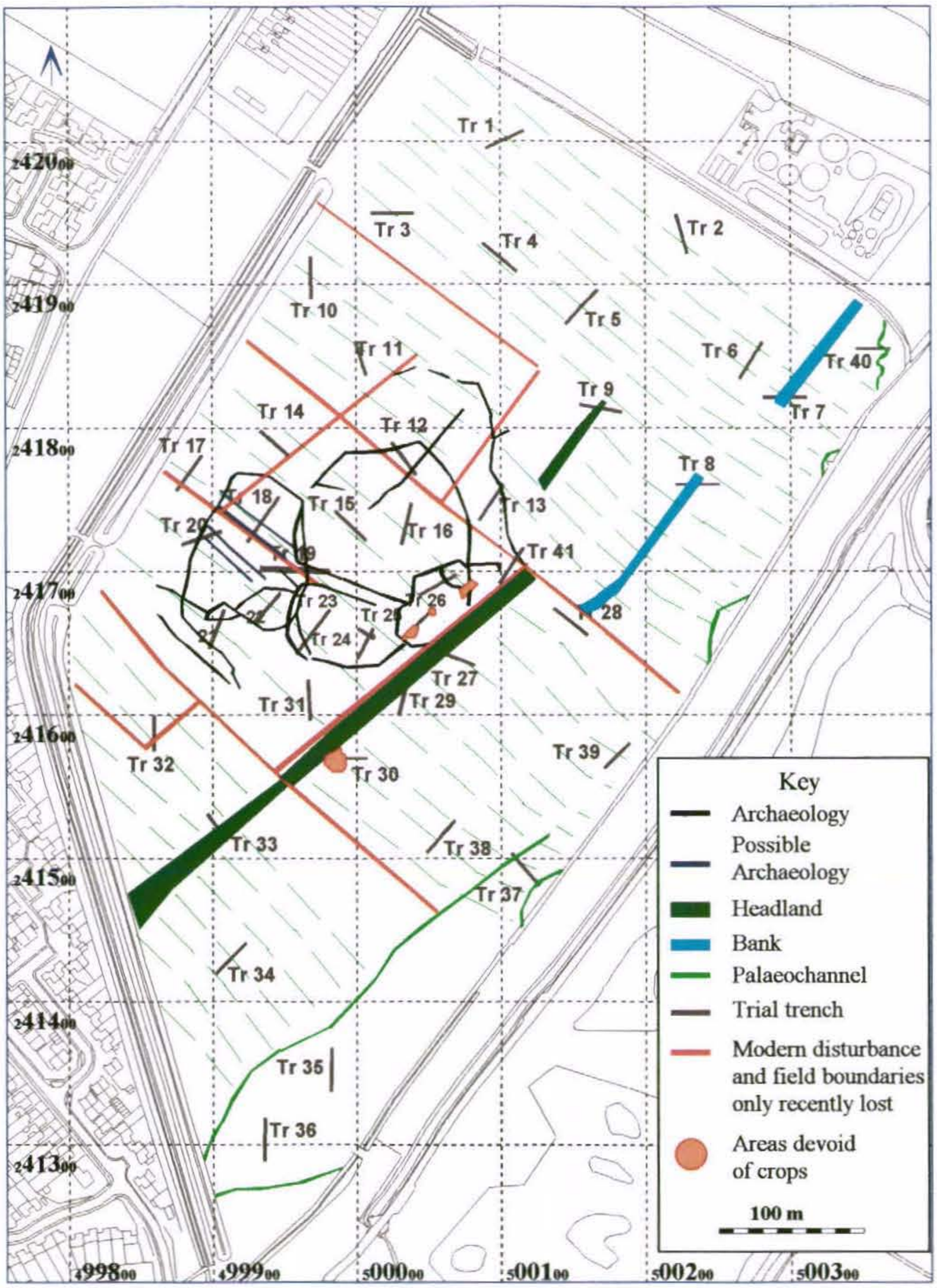


Figure 3: cropmarks plotted in 1998
(after Air Photo Services, 1998)

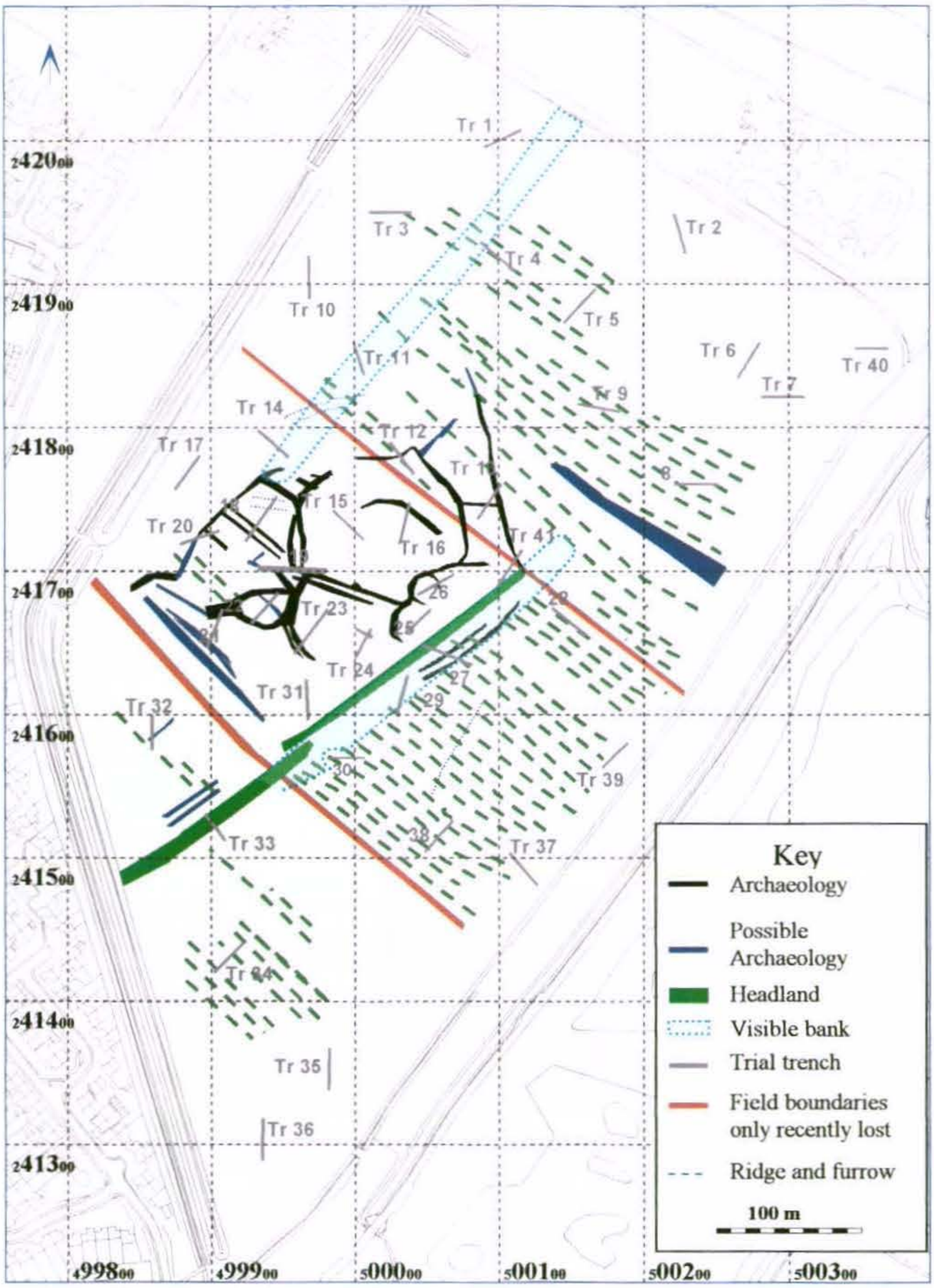


Figure 4: Revised cropmarks and earthwork plan (2003)

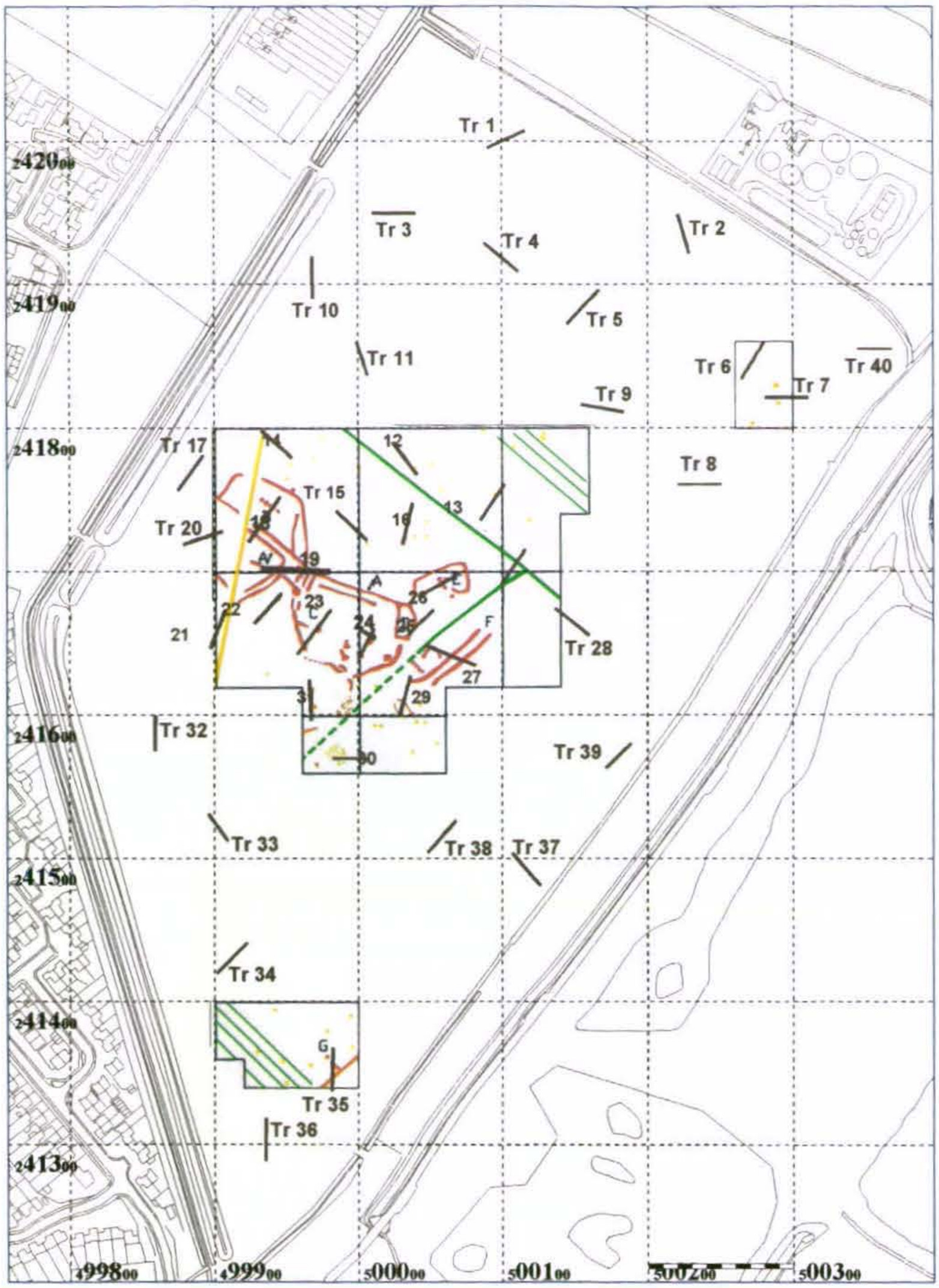


Figure 5: Geophysical survey results
(after Archaeological Services WYAS, 2003)

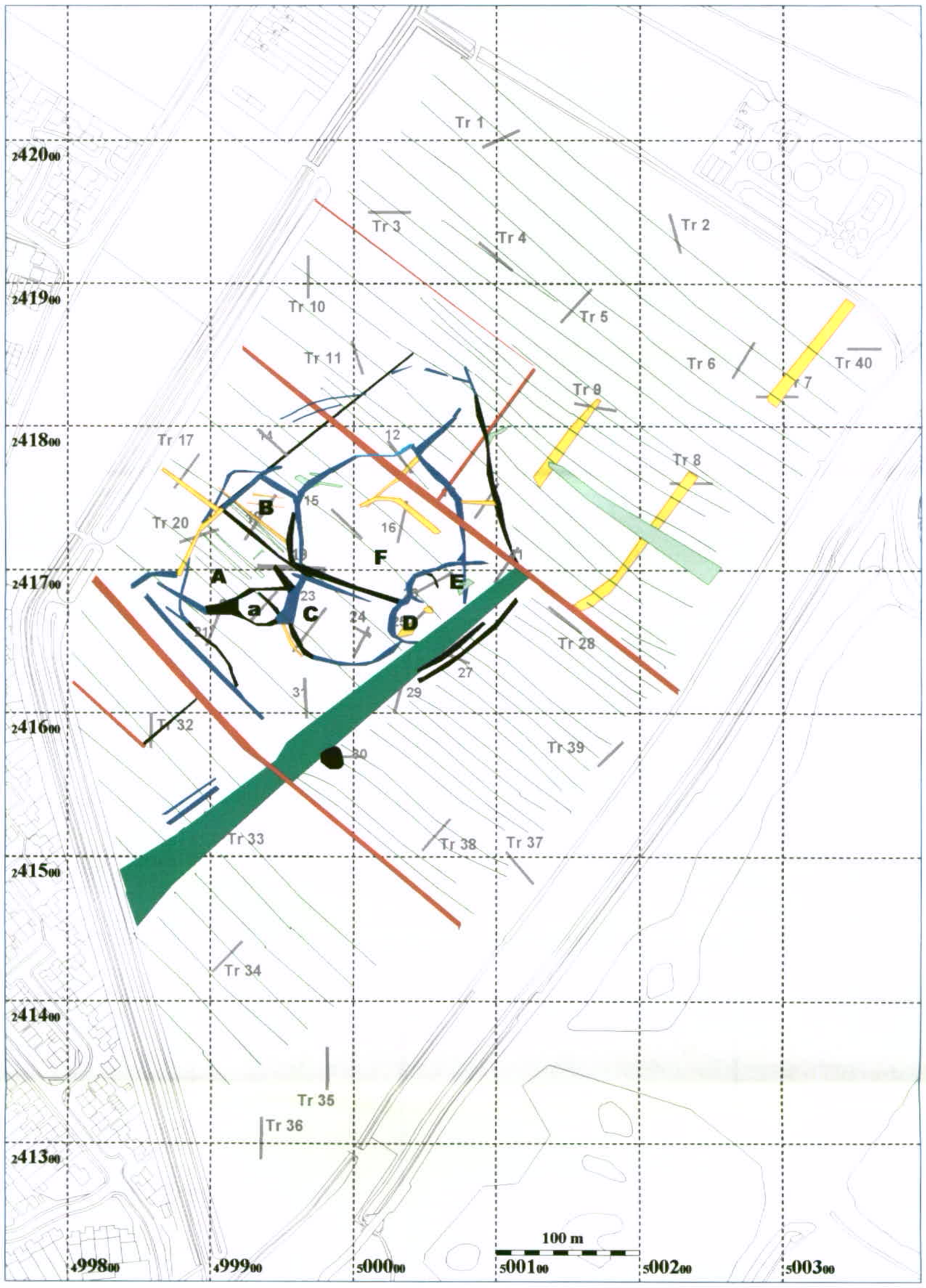
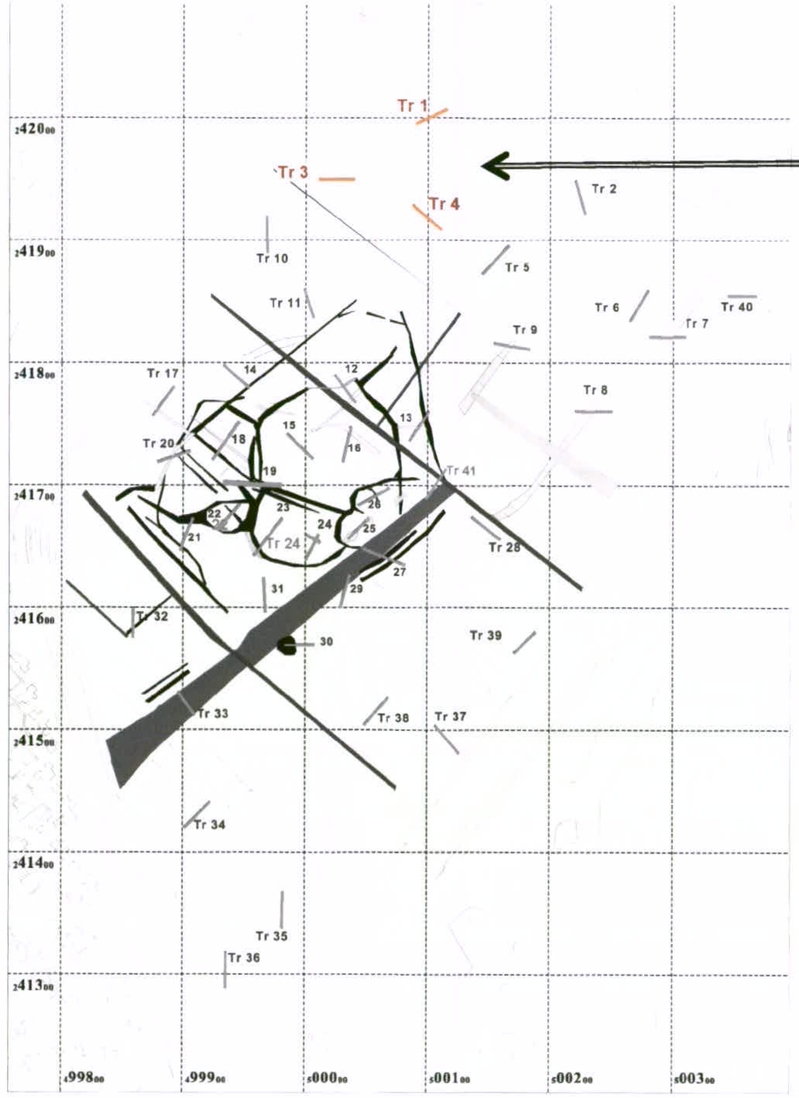


Figure 6: Composite cropmark results plan



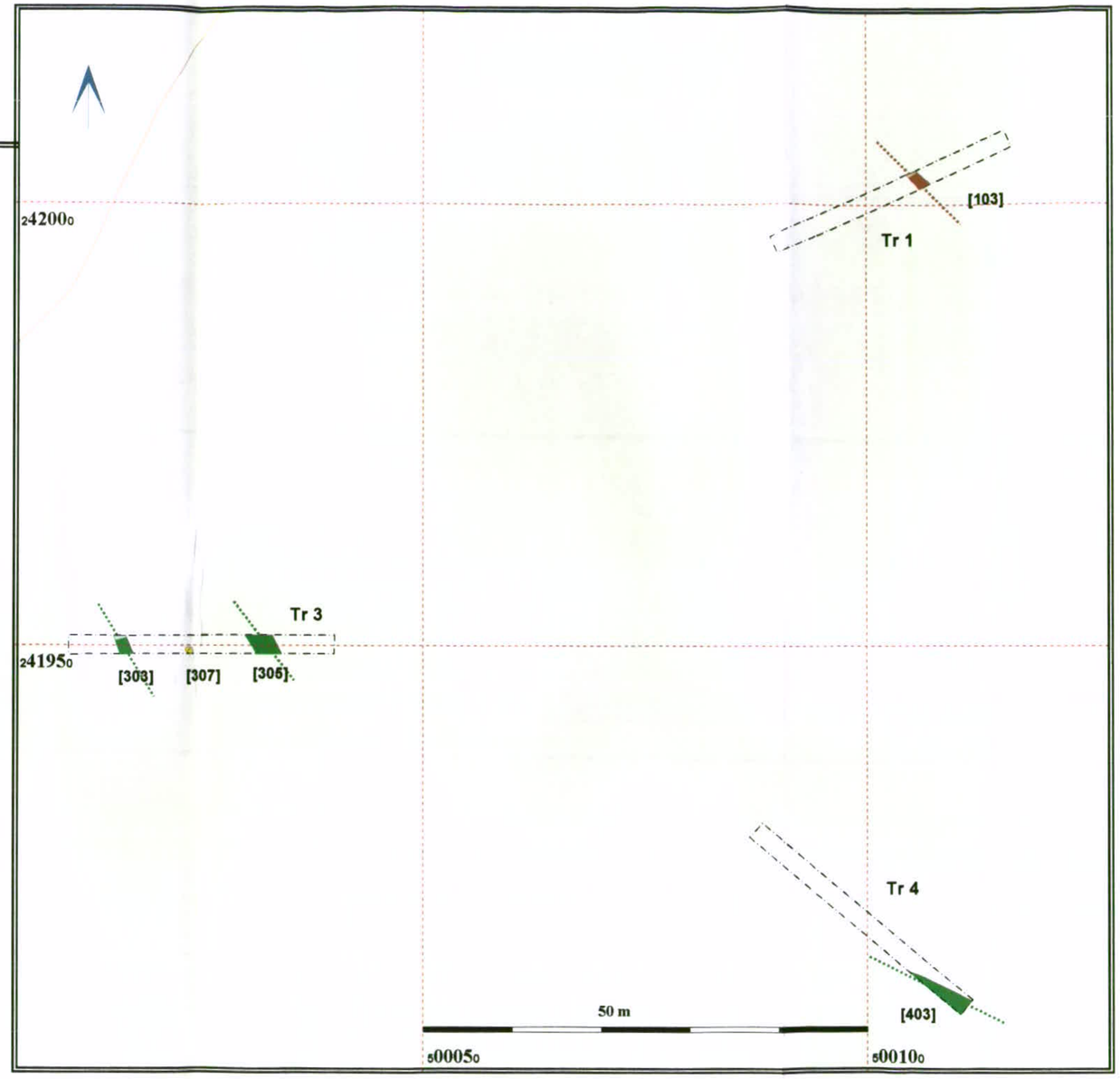
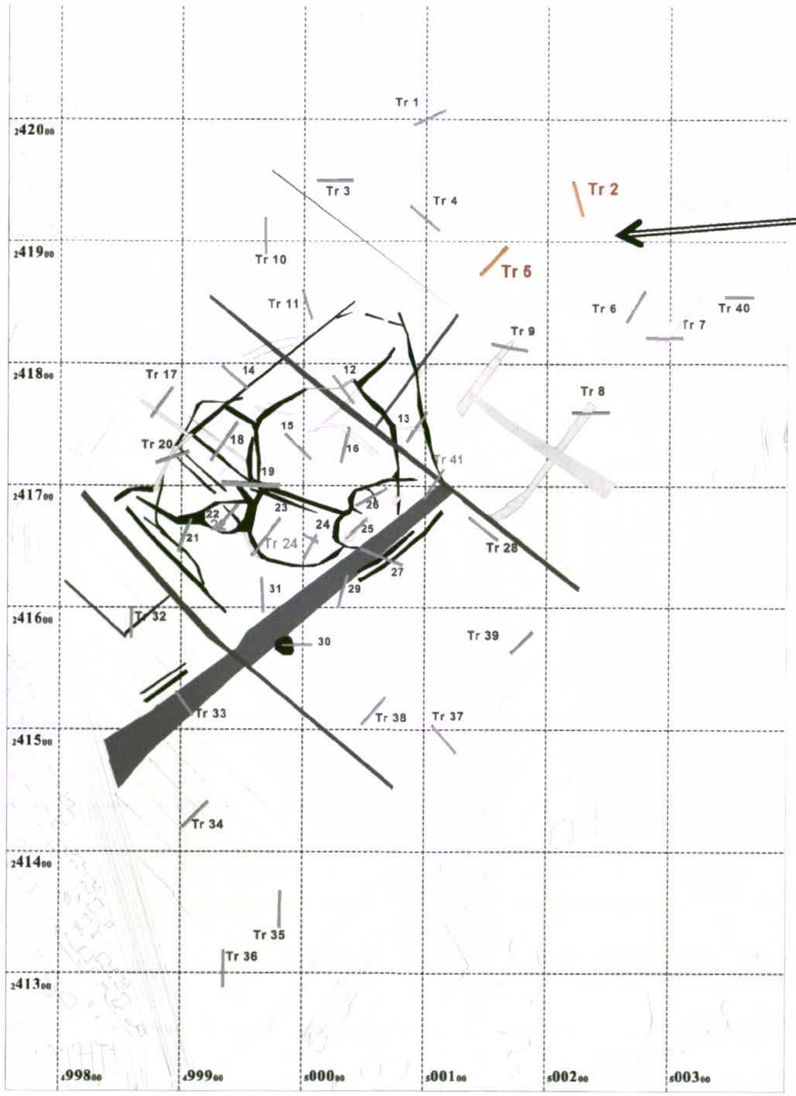
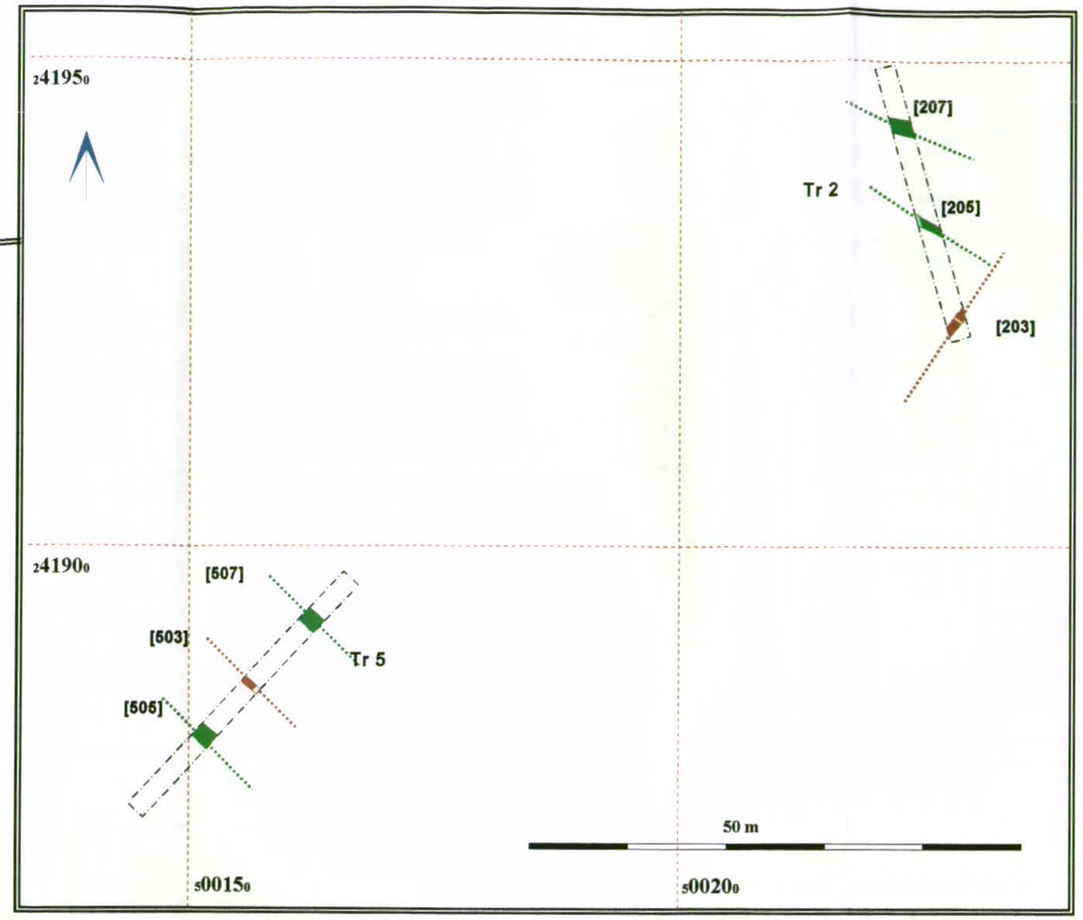


Figure 7: All features, trenches 1, 3 and 4





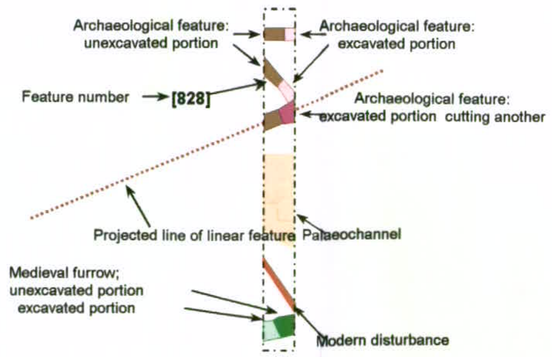
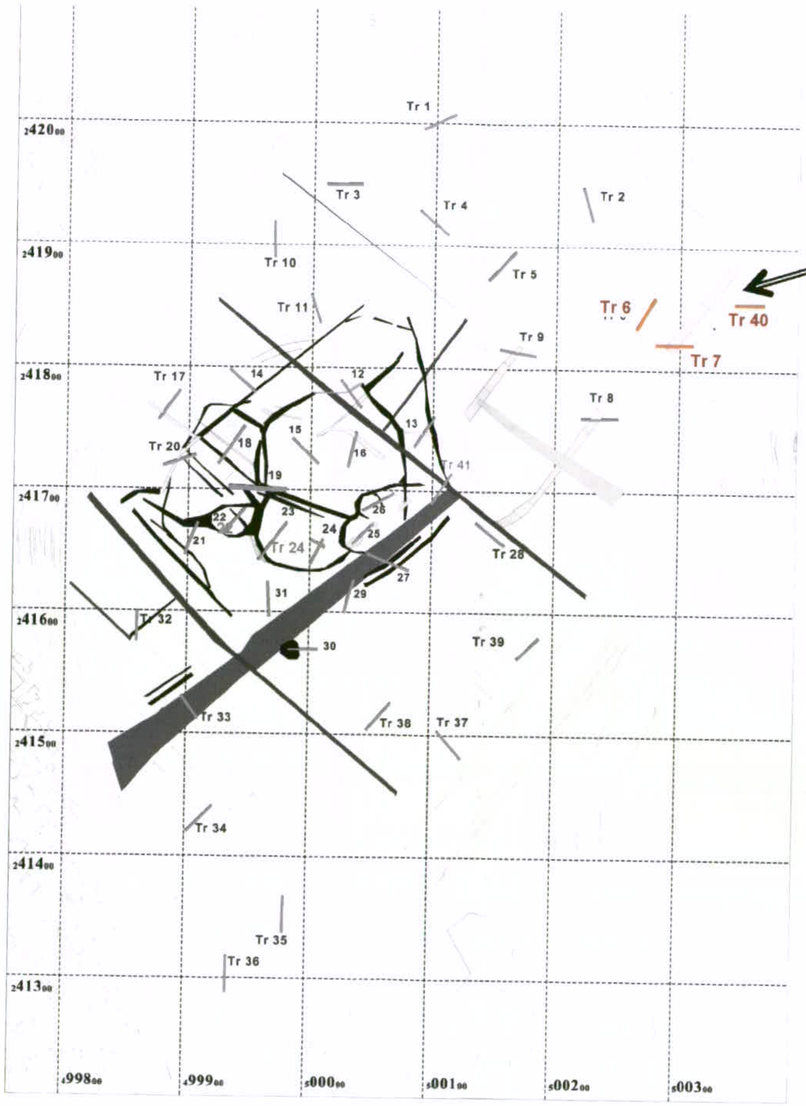


Figure 8: All features, trenches 2 and 5



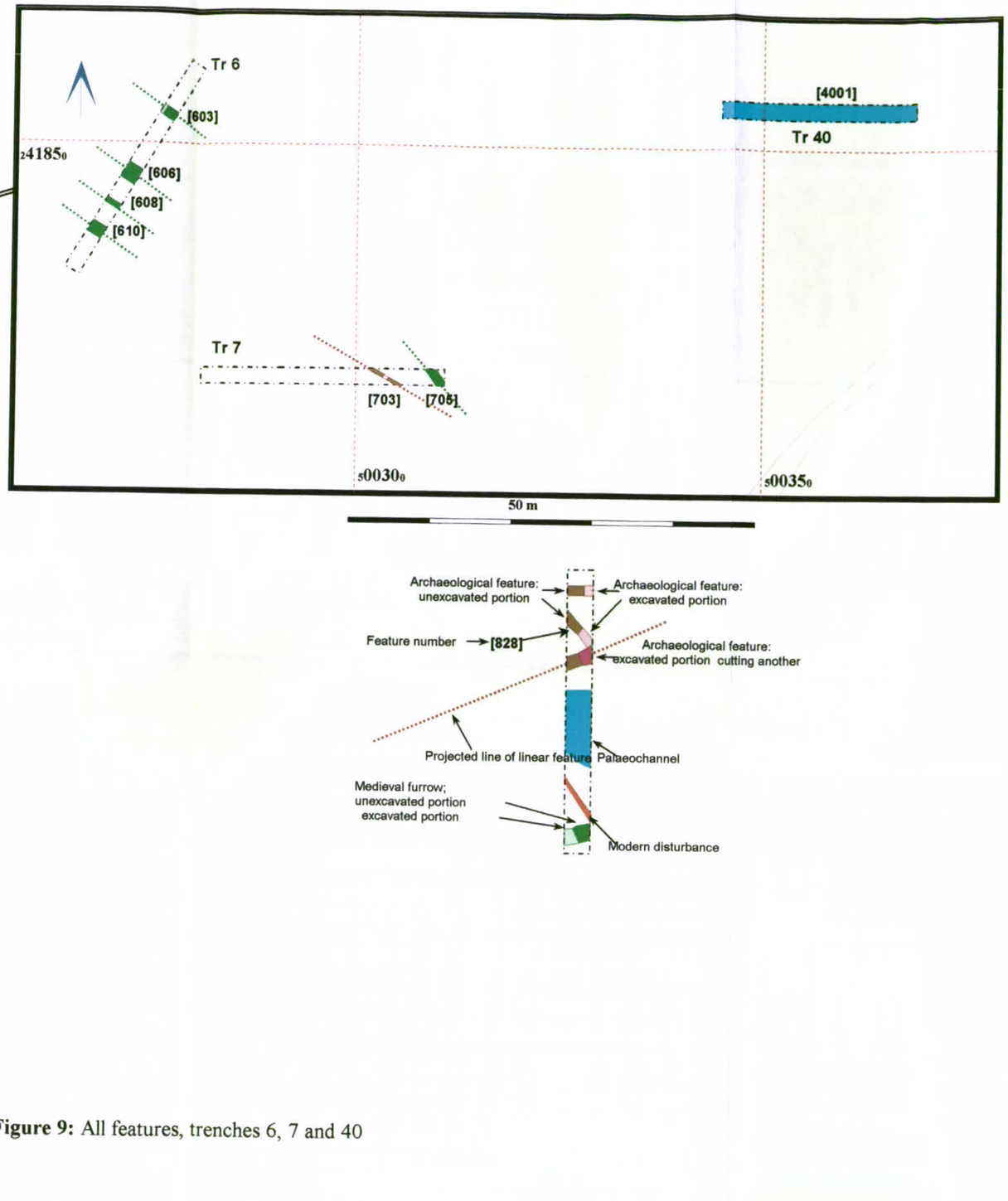
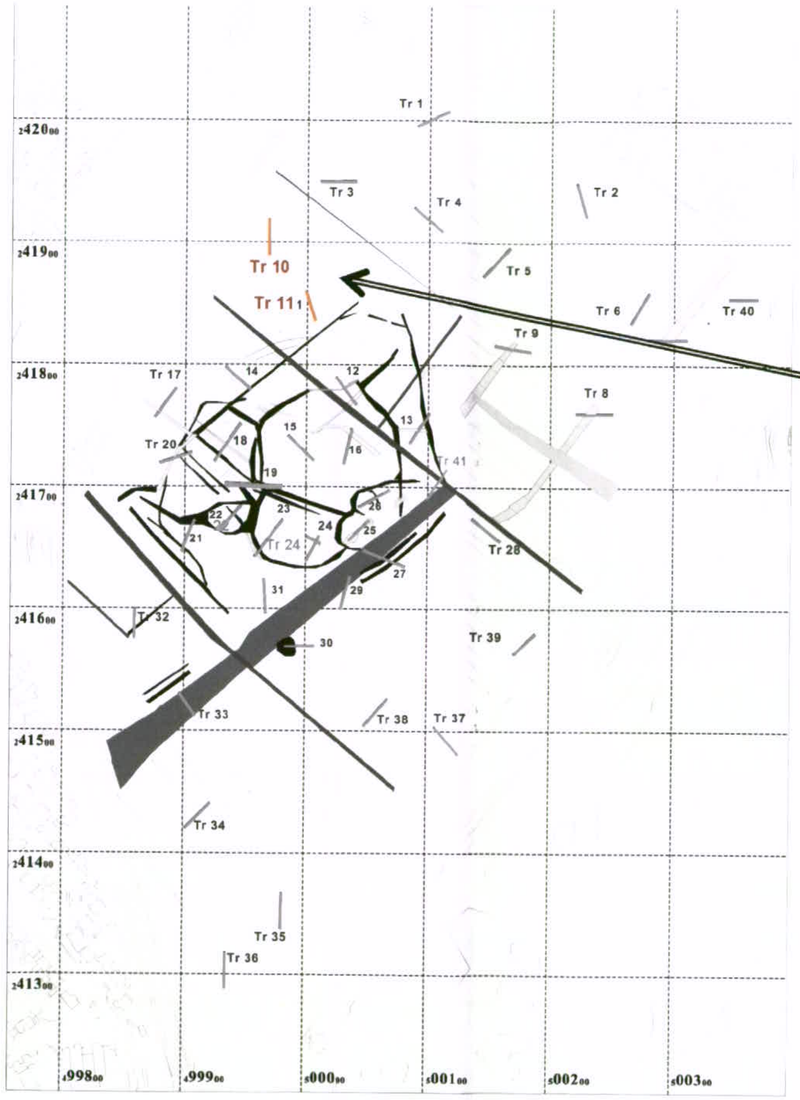
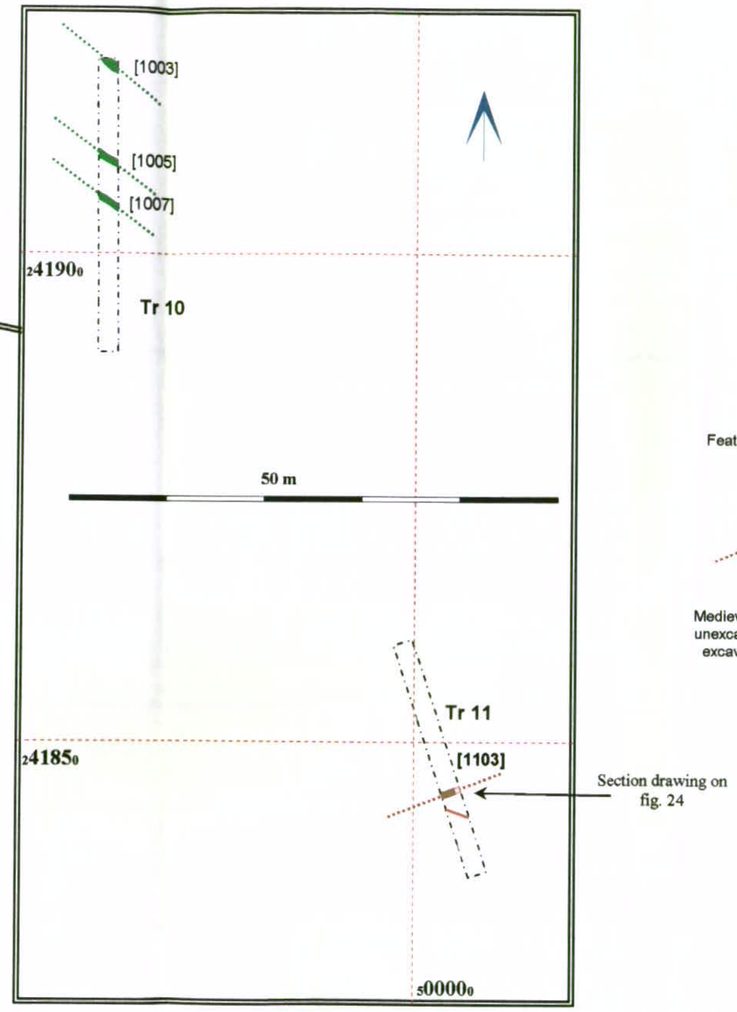


Figure 9: All features, trenches 6, 7 and 40





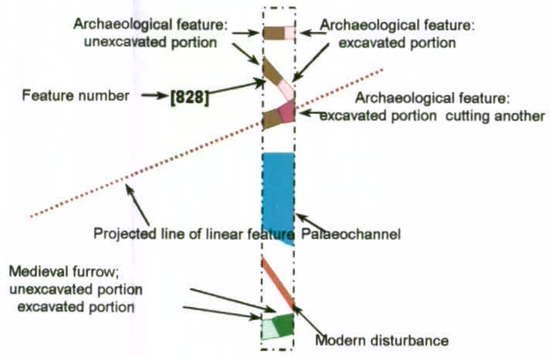


Figure 10: All features, trenches 10 and 11

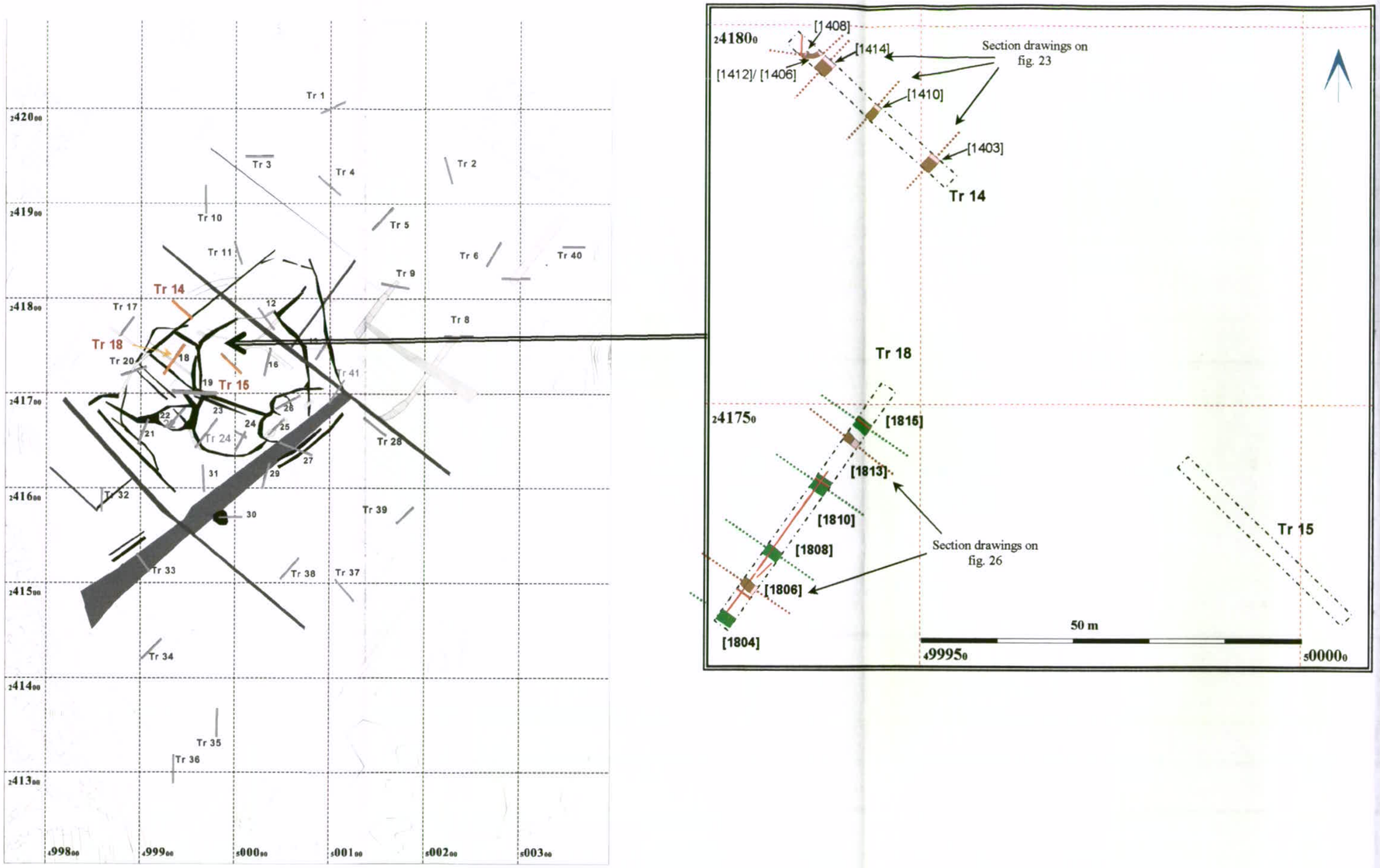


Figure 11: All features, trenches 14, 15 and 18

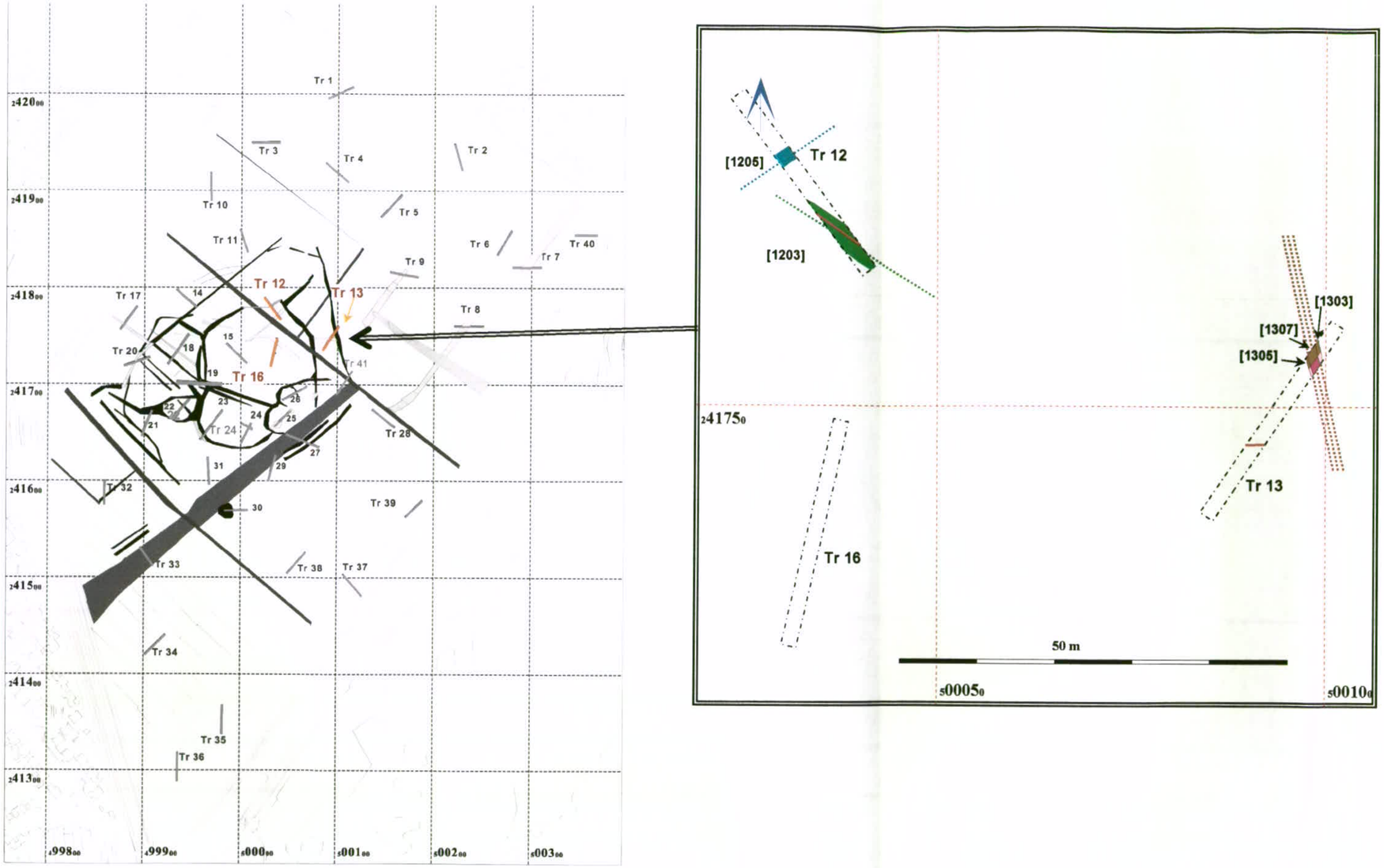


Figure 12: All features, trenches 12, 13 and 16

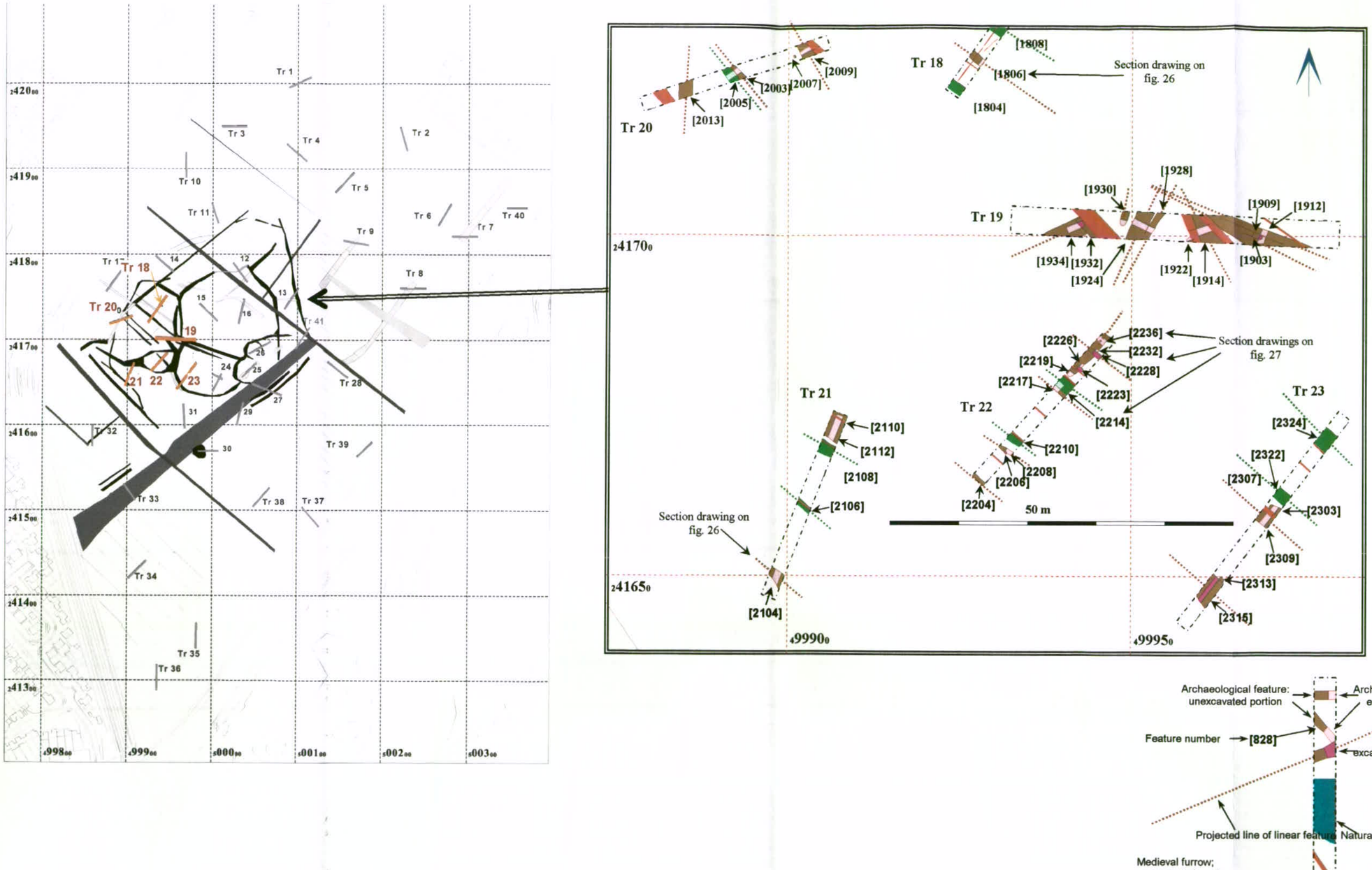
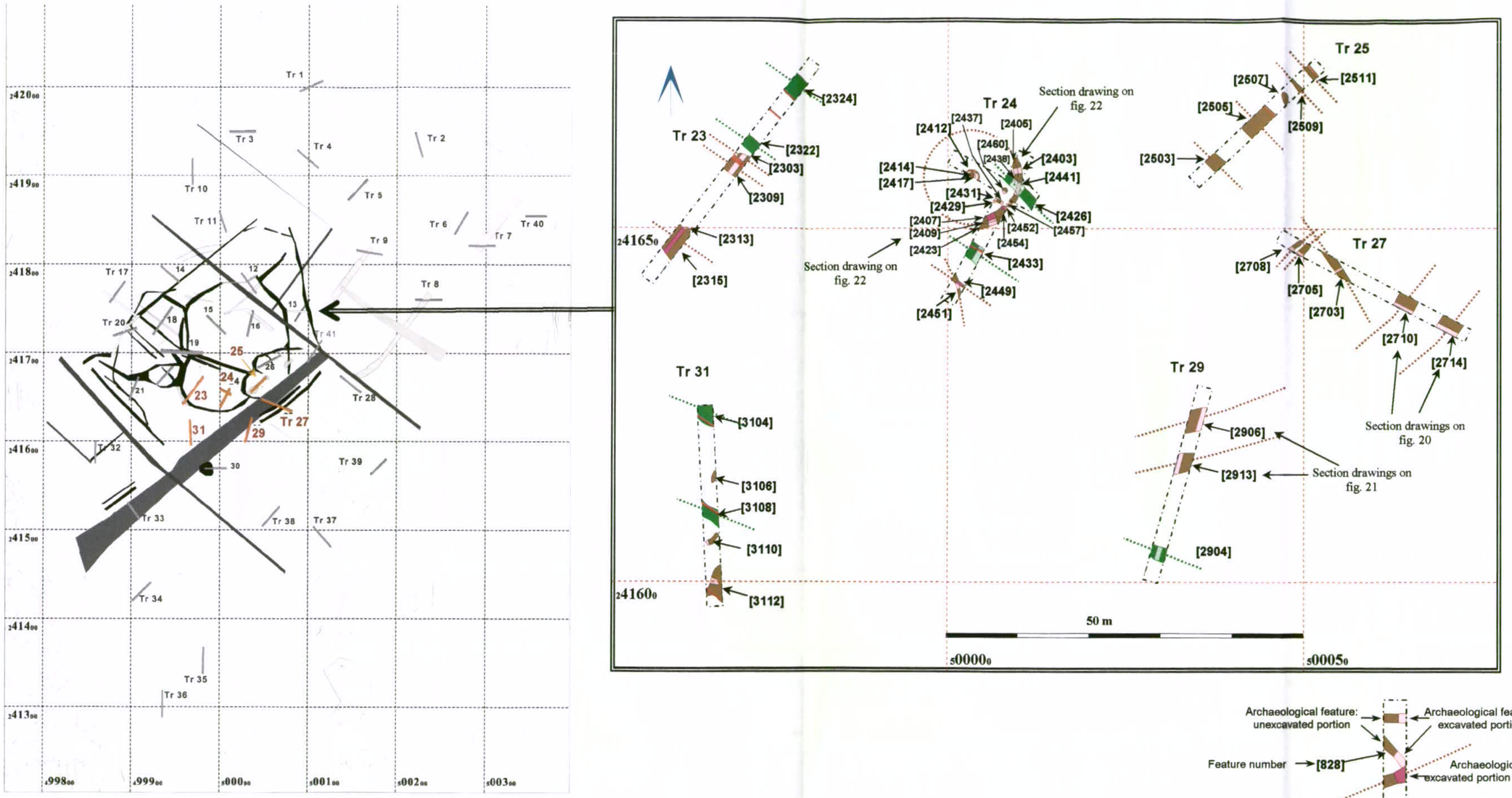


Figure 13: All features, trenches 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23



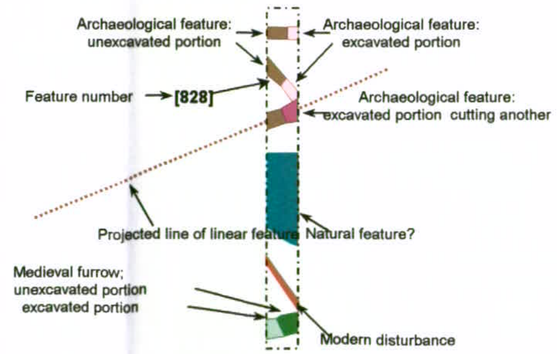
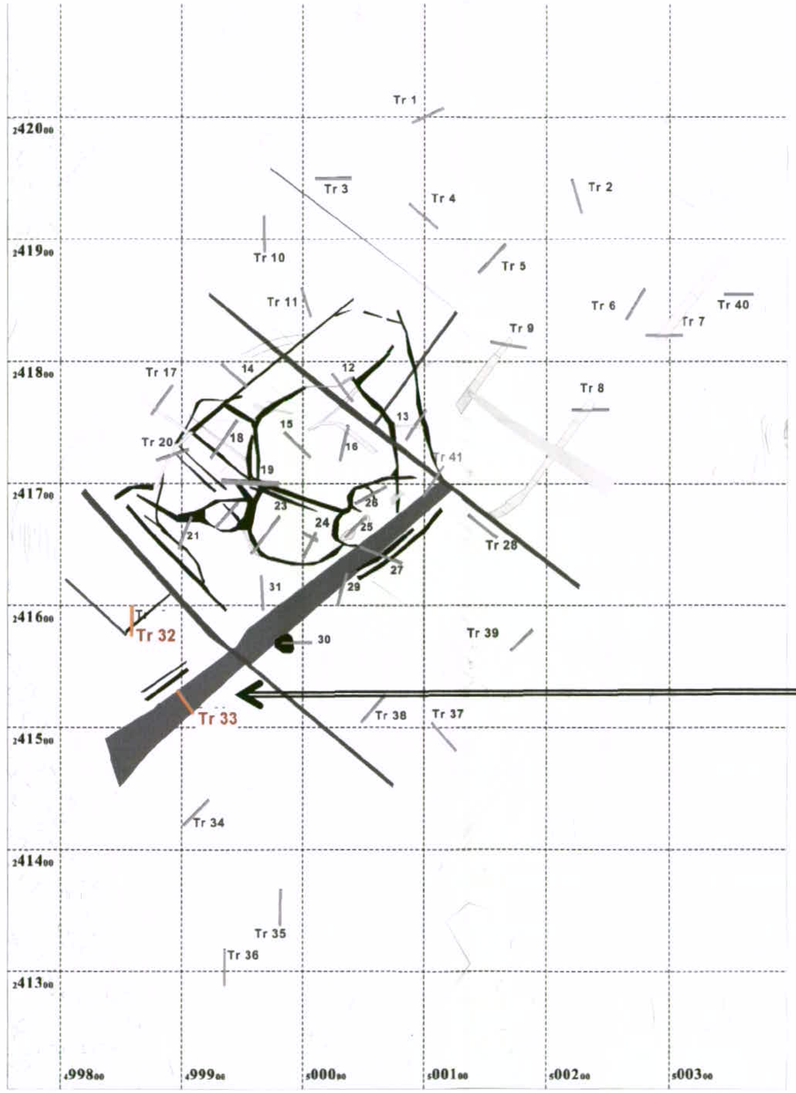
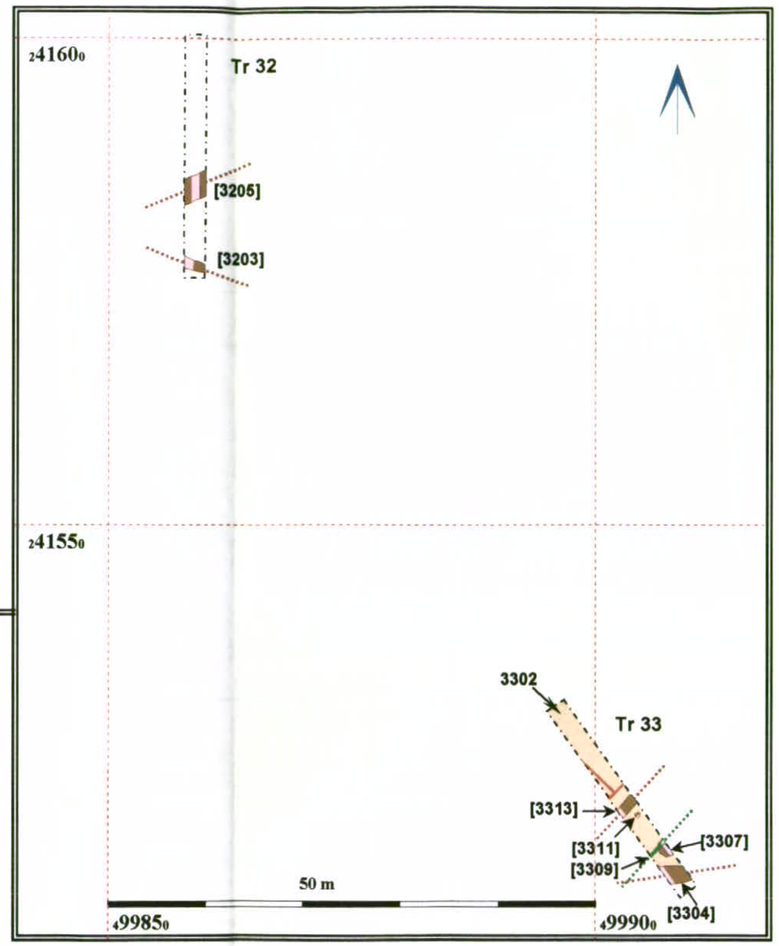


Figure 14: All features, trenches 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 31





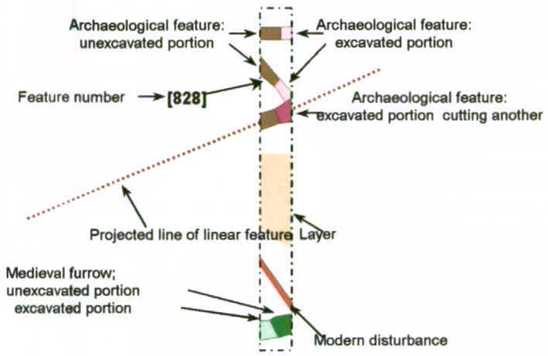
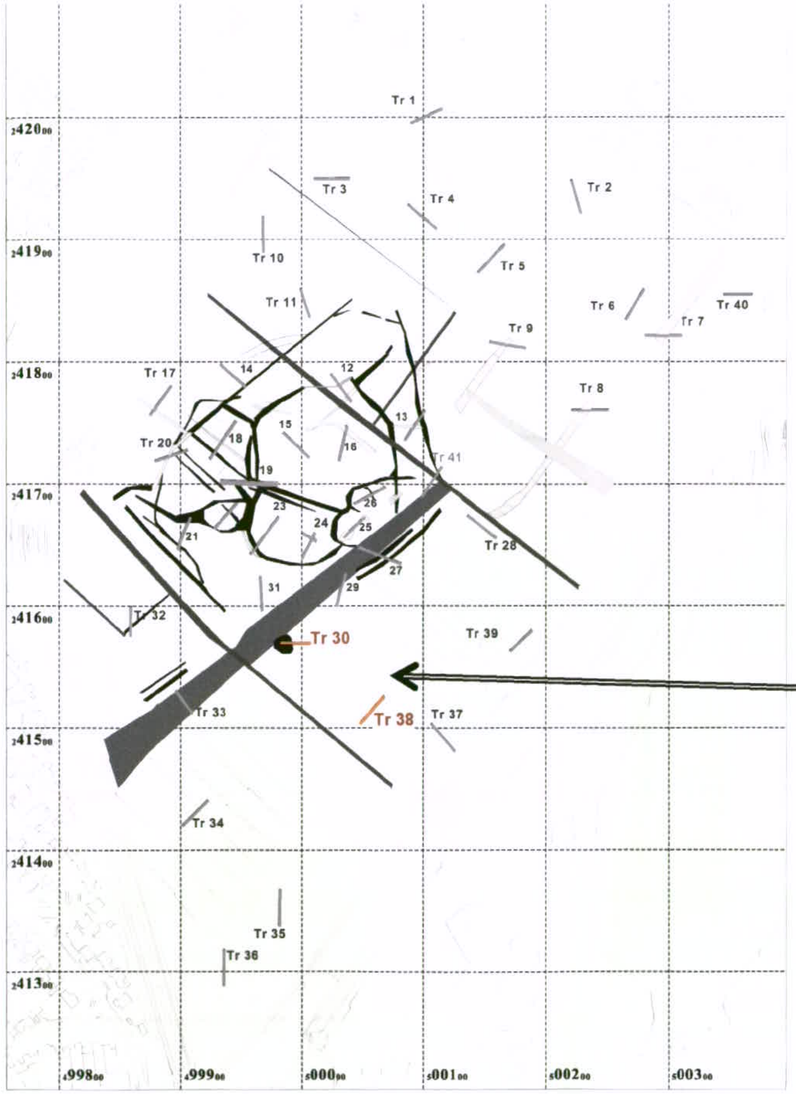
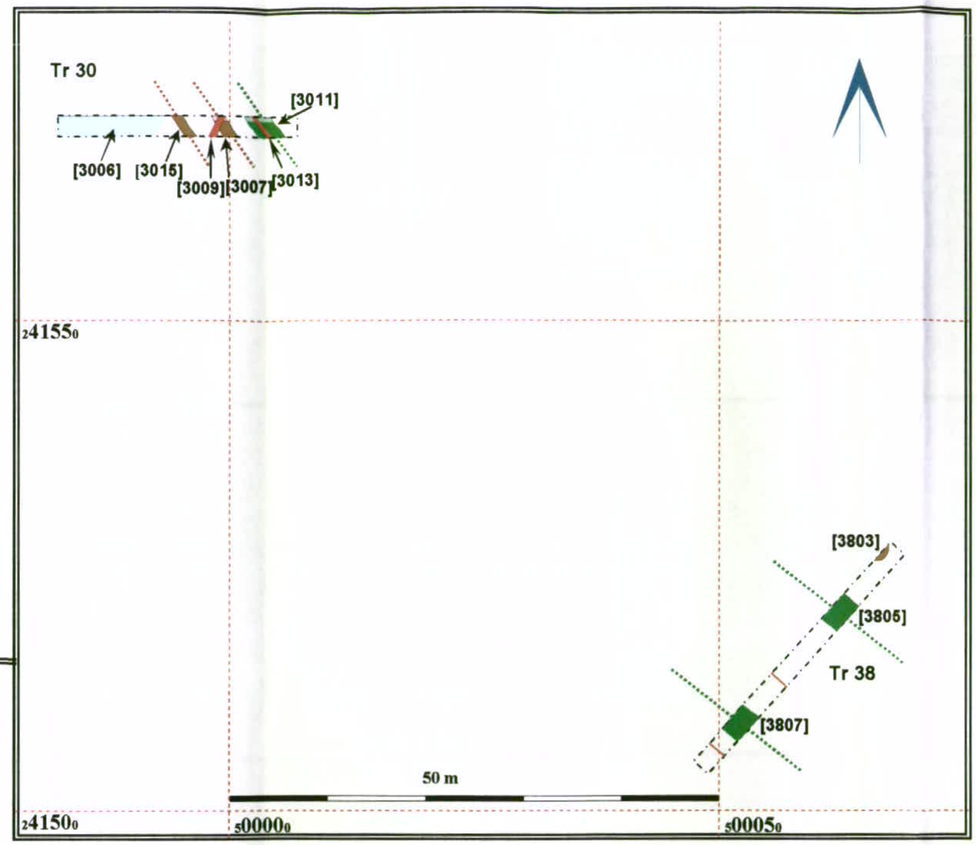


Figure 15: All features, trenches 32 and 33





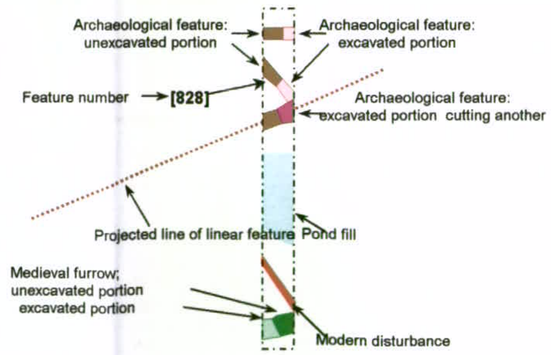


Figure 16: All features, trenches 30 and 38

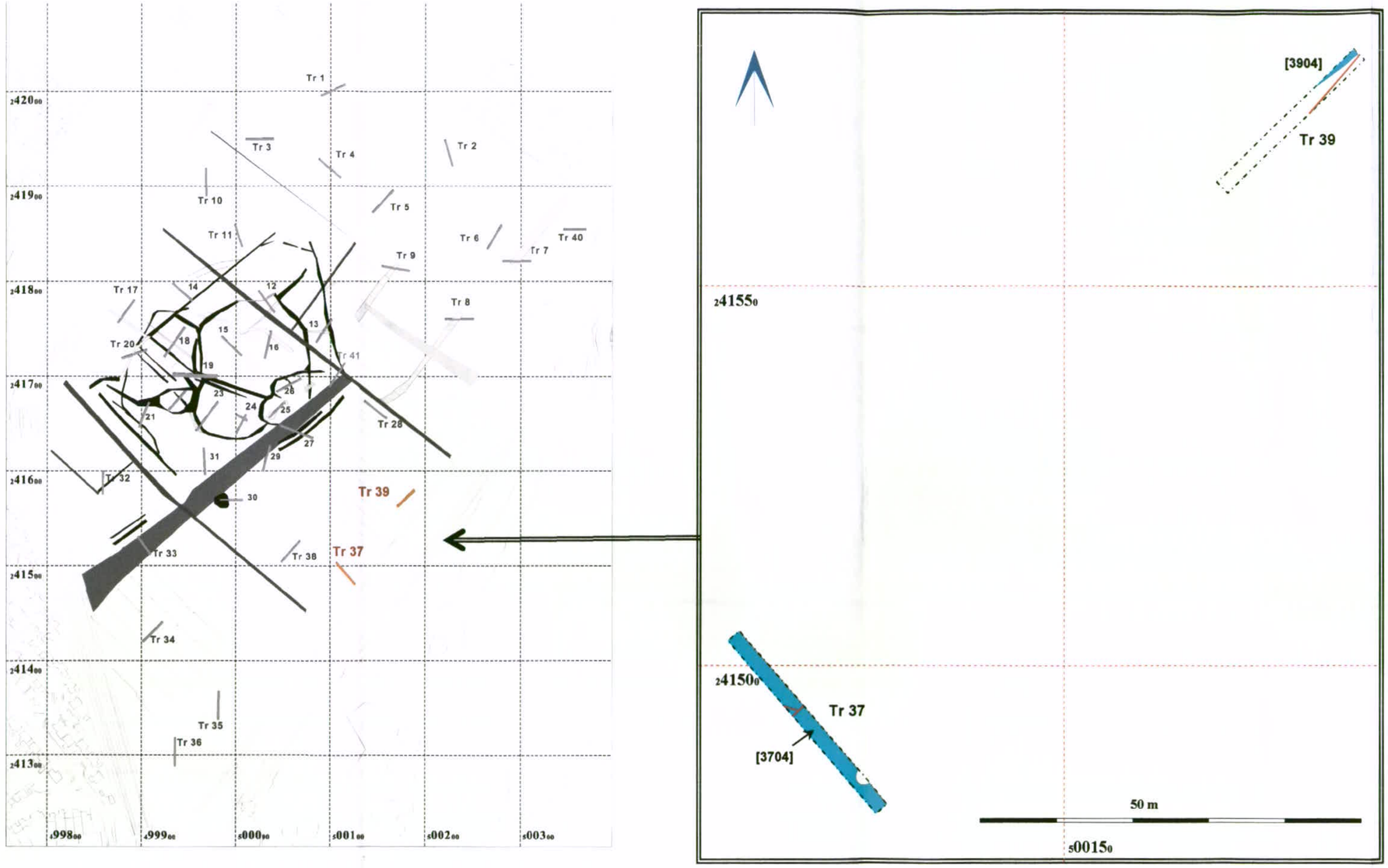


Figure 17: All features, trenches 37 and 39

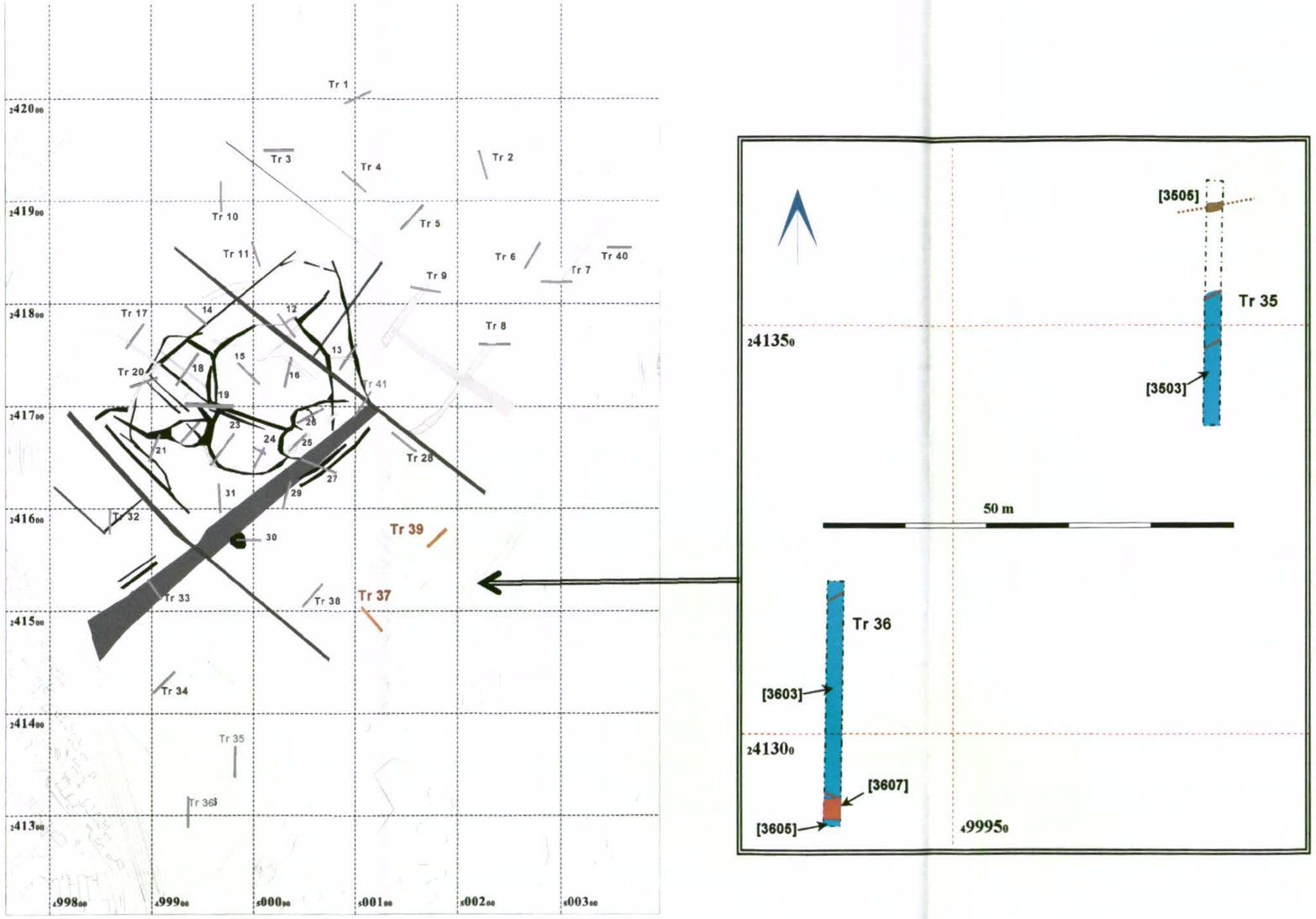
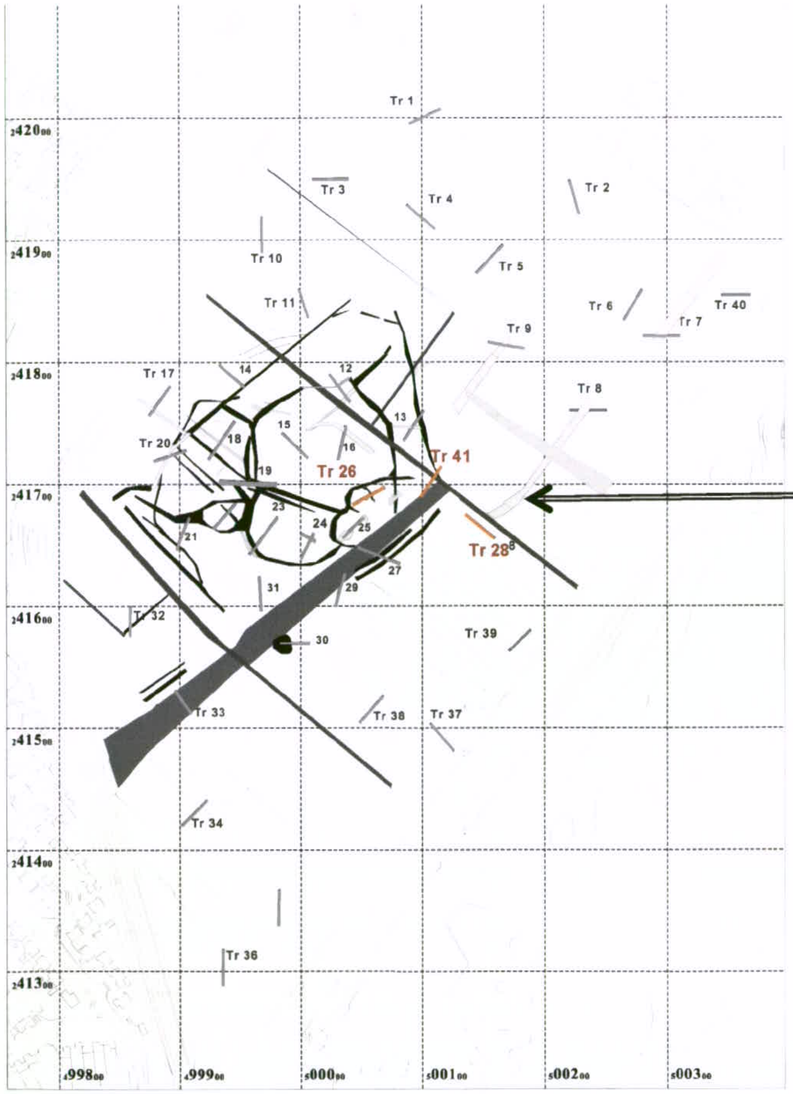
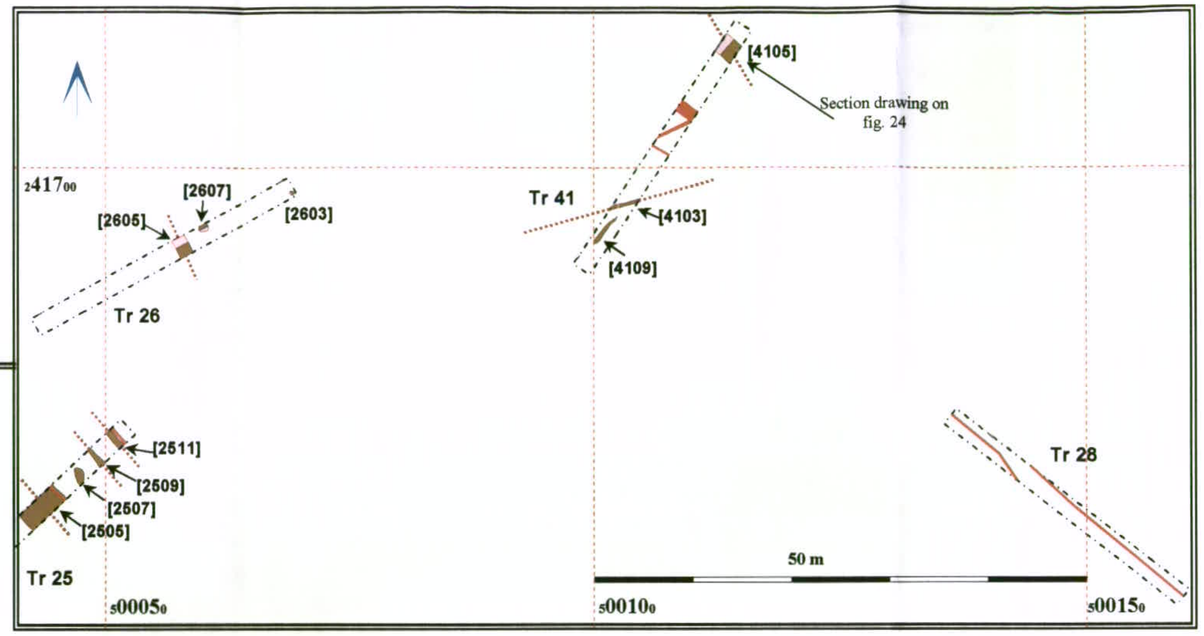


Figure 18: All features, trenches 36 and 35





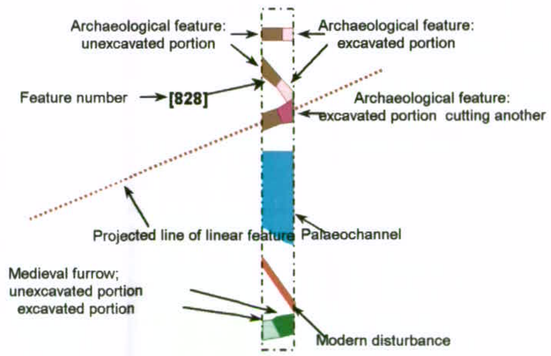


Figure 19: All features, trenches 26, 28 and 41

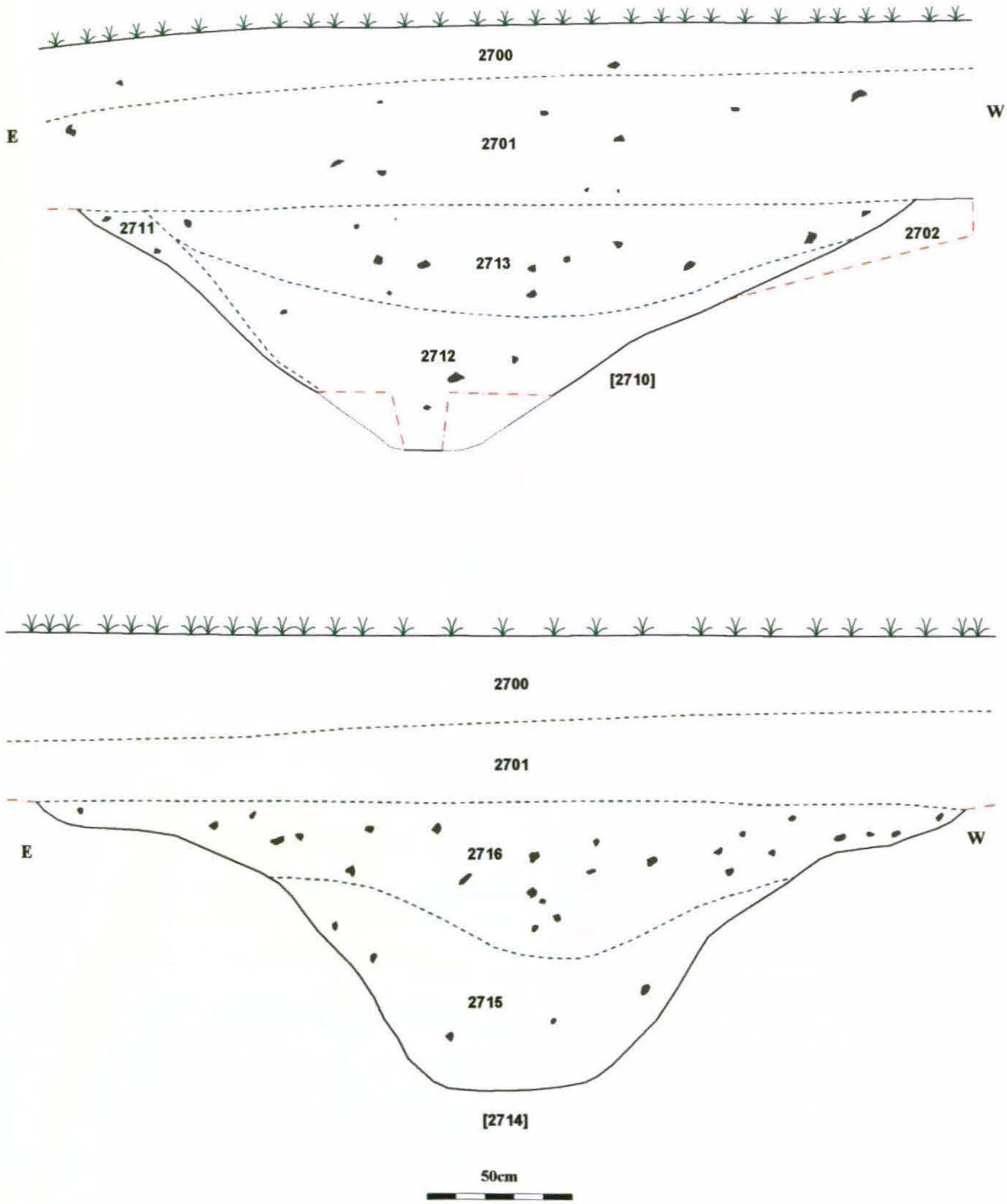


Figure 20: Selected sections; trench 27

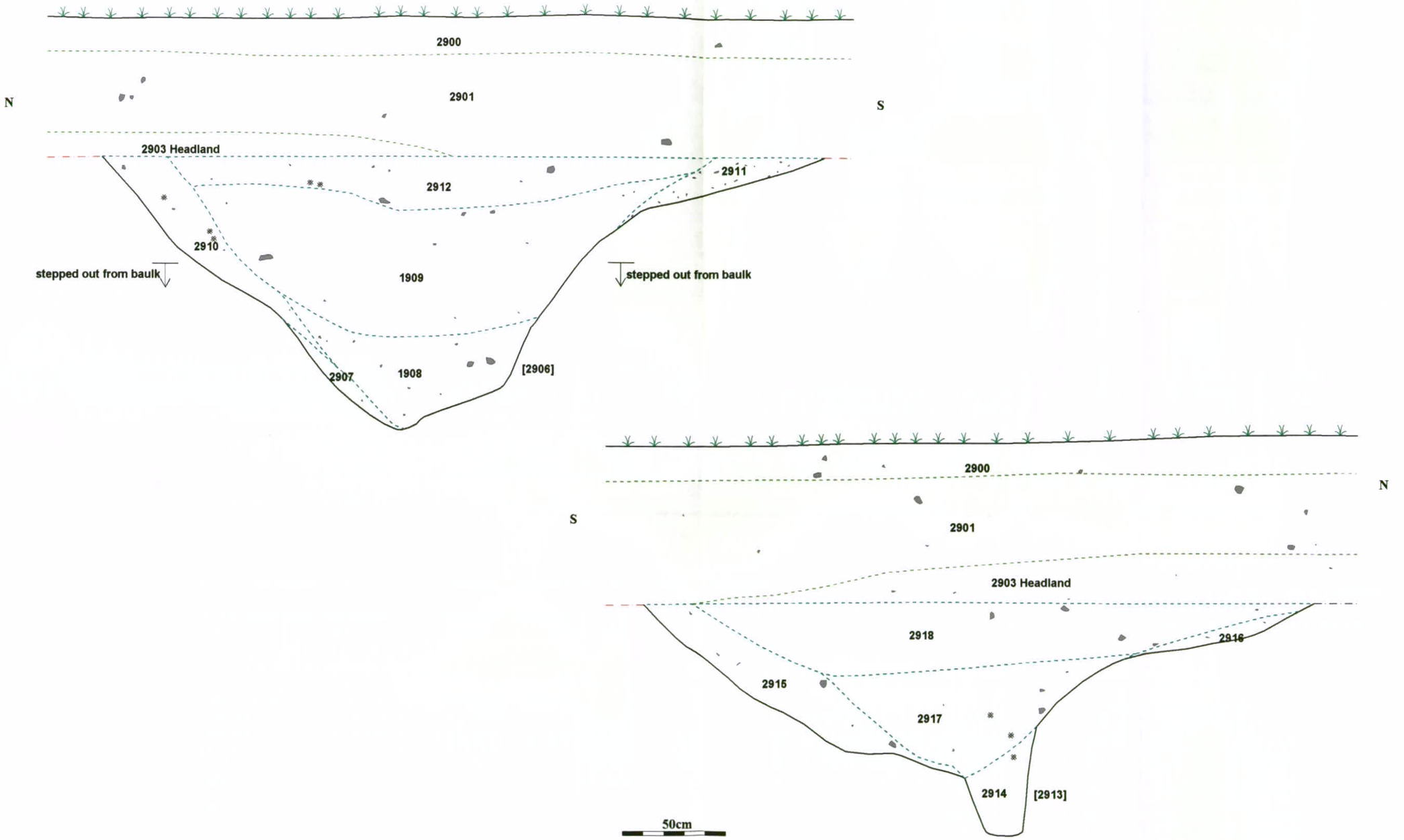


Figure 21: Selected sections; trench 29

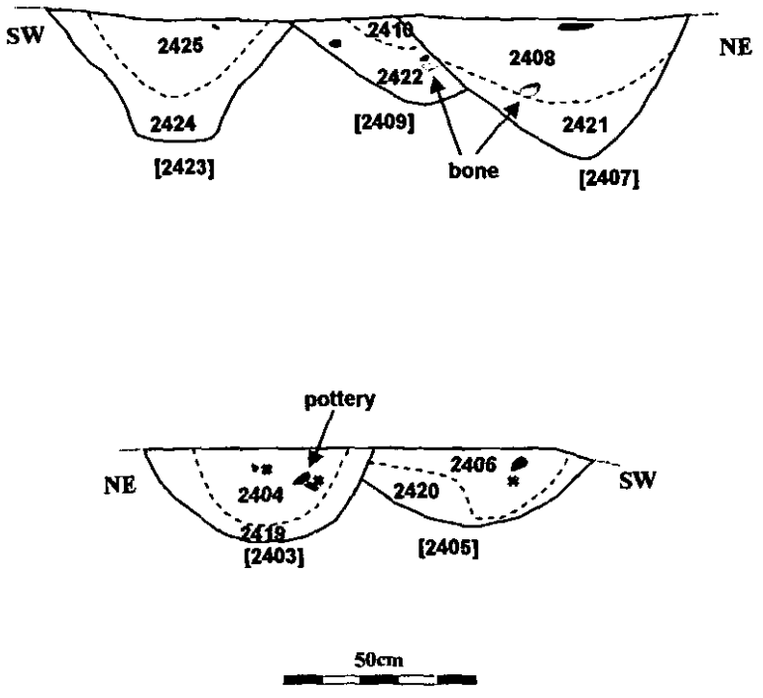


Figure 22: Selected sections; trench 24

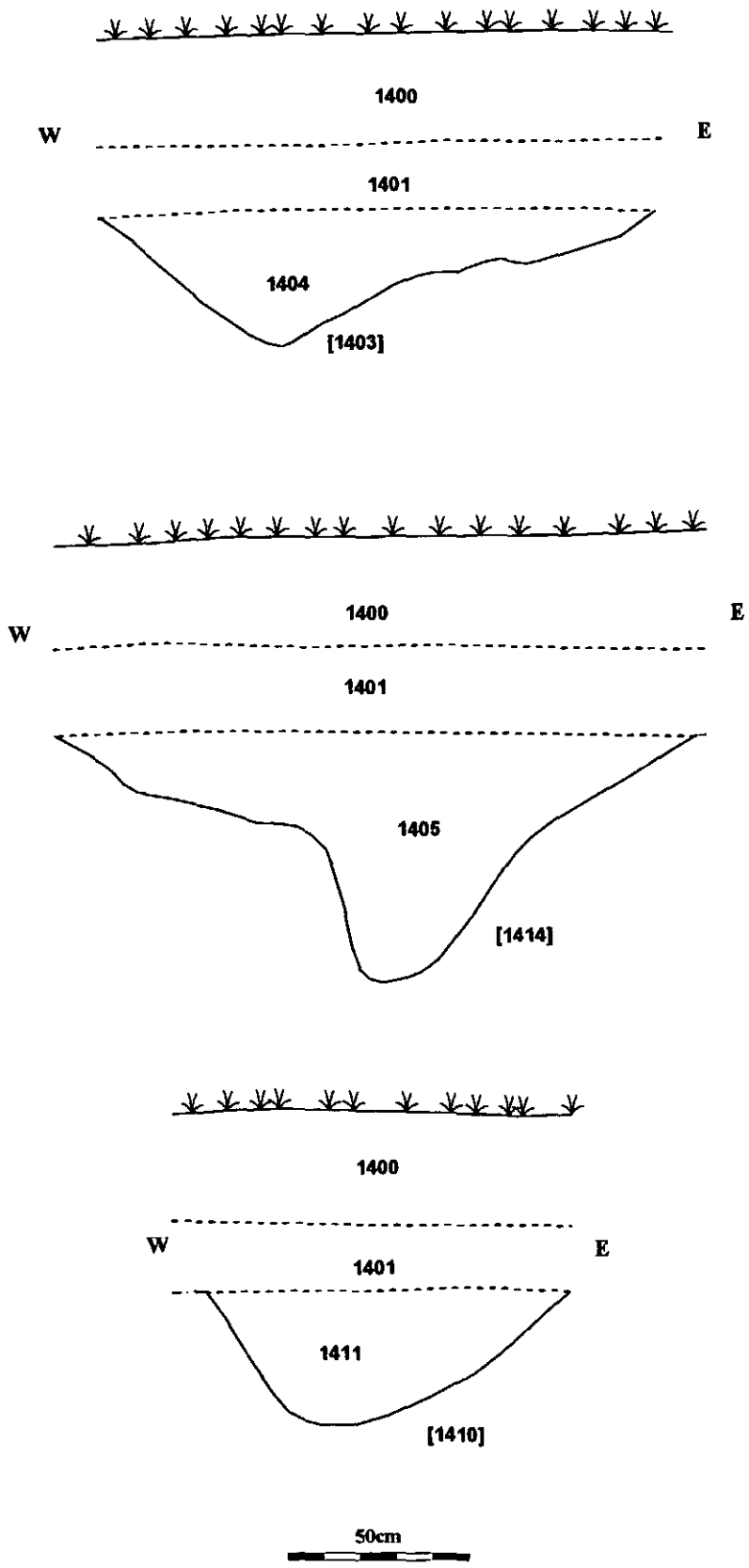


Figure 23: Selected sections; trench 14

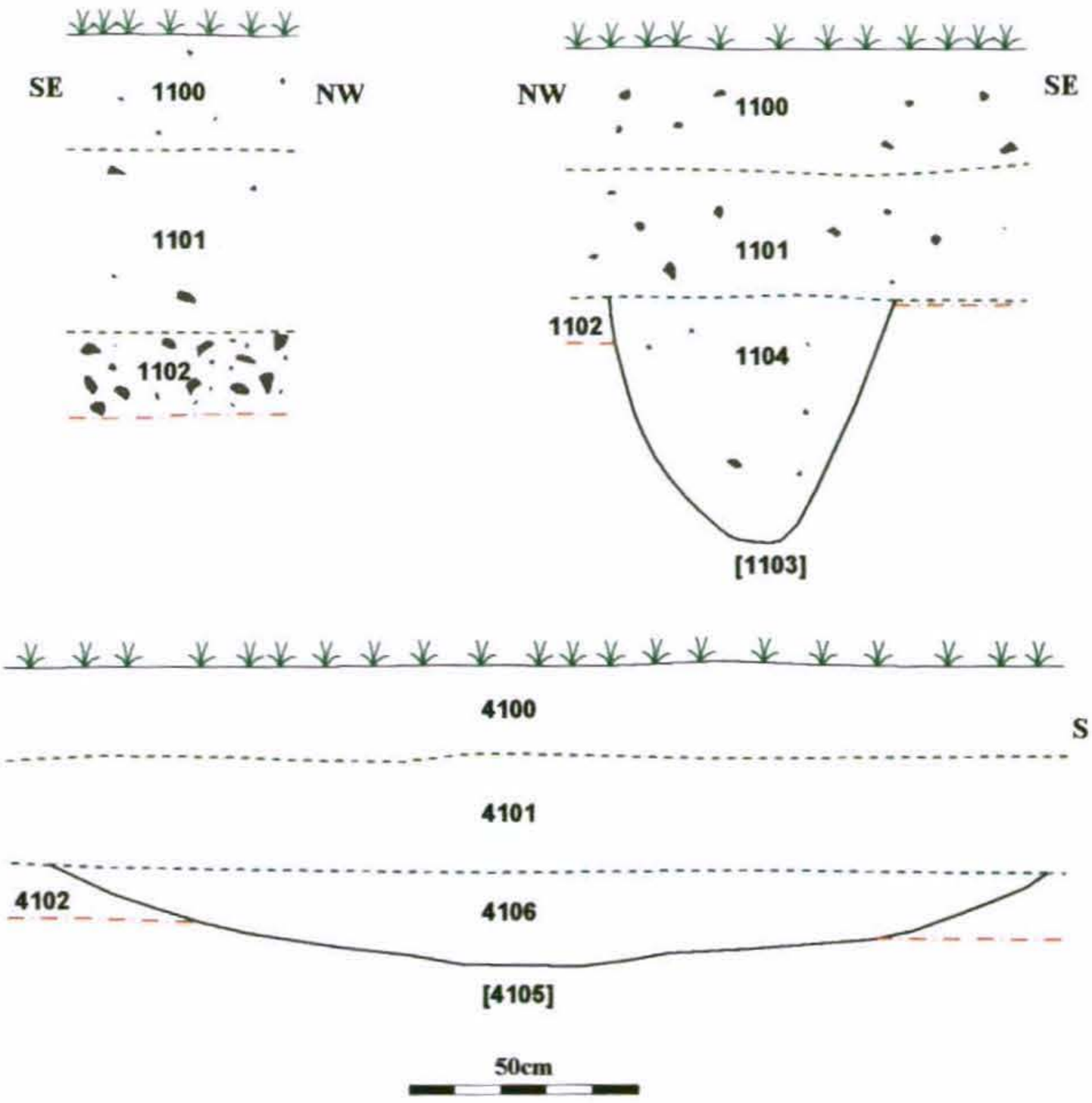


Figure 24: Selected sections; trenches 11 and 41

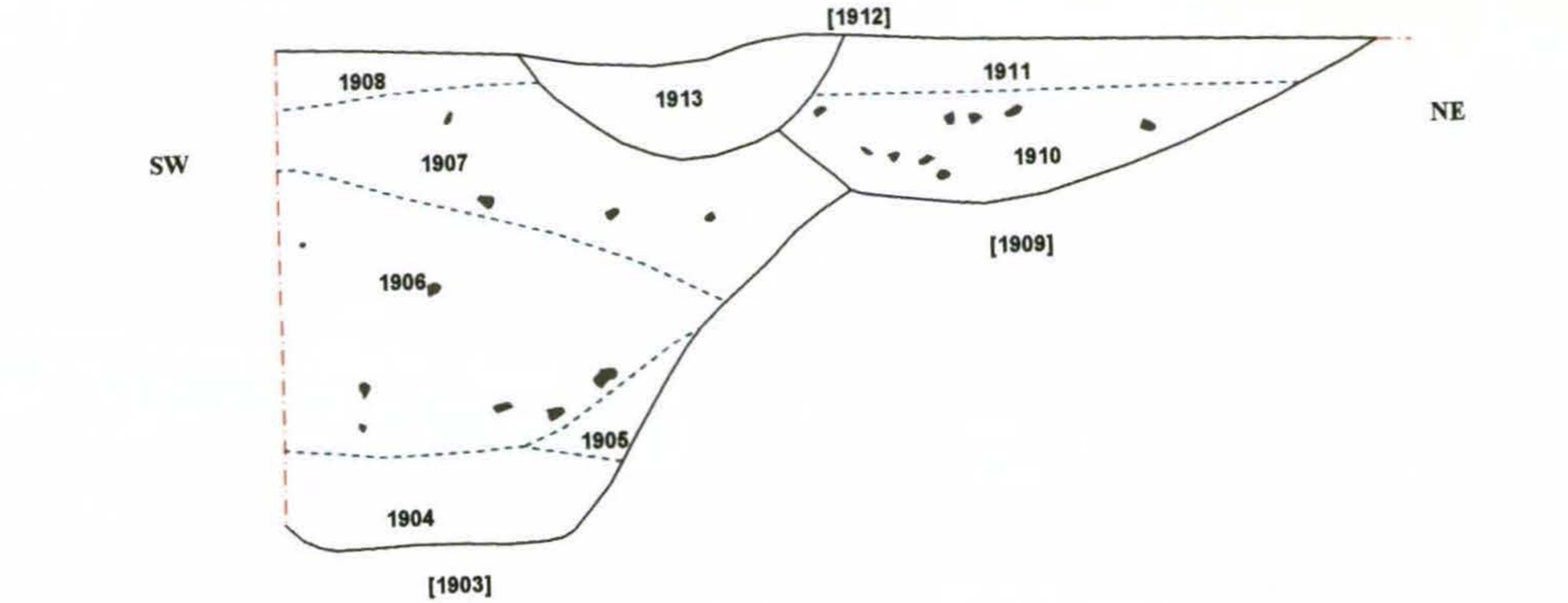


Figure 25: Selected sections; trench 19

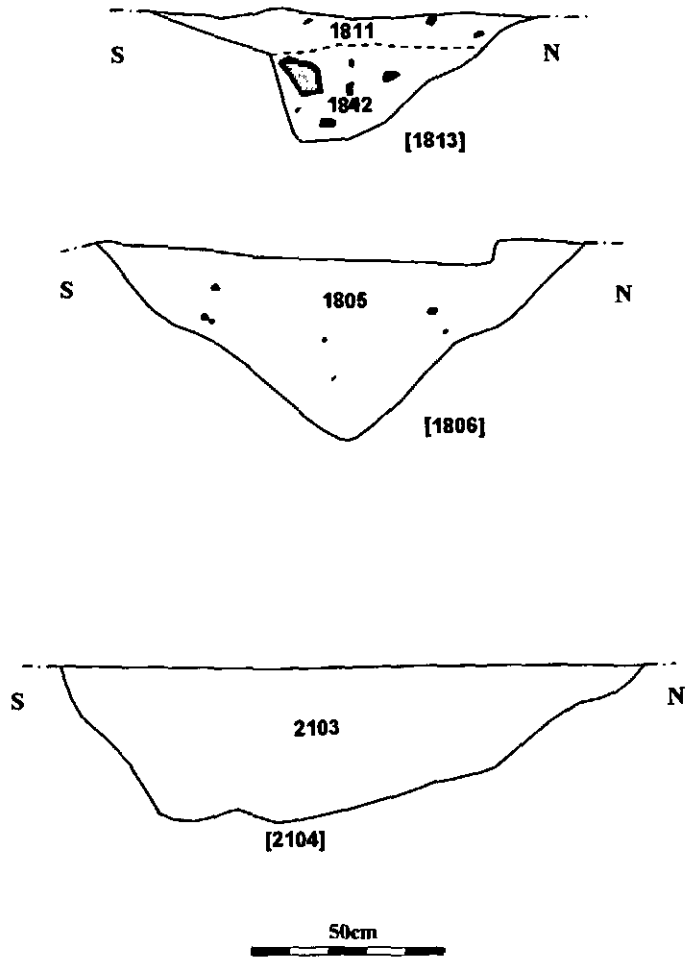


Figure 26: Selected sections; trenches 18 and 21

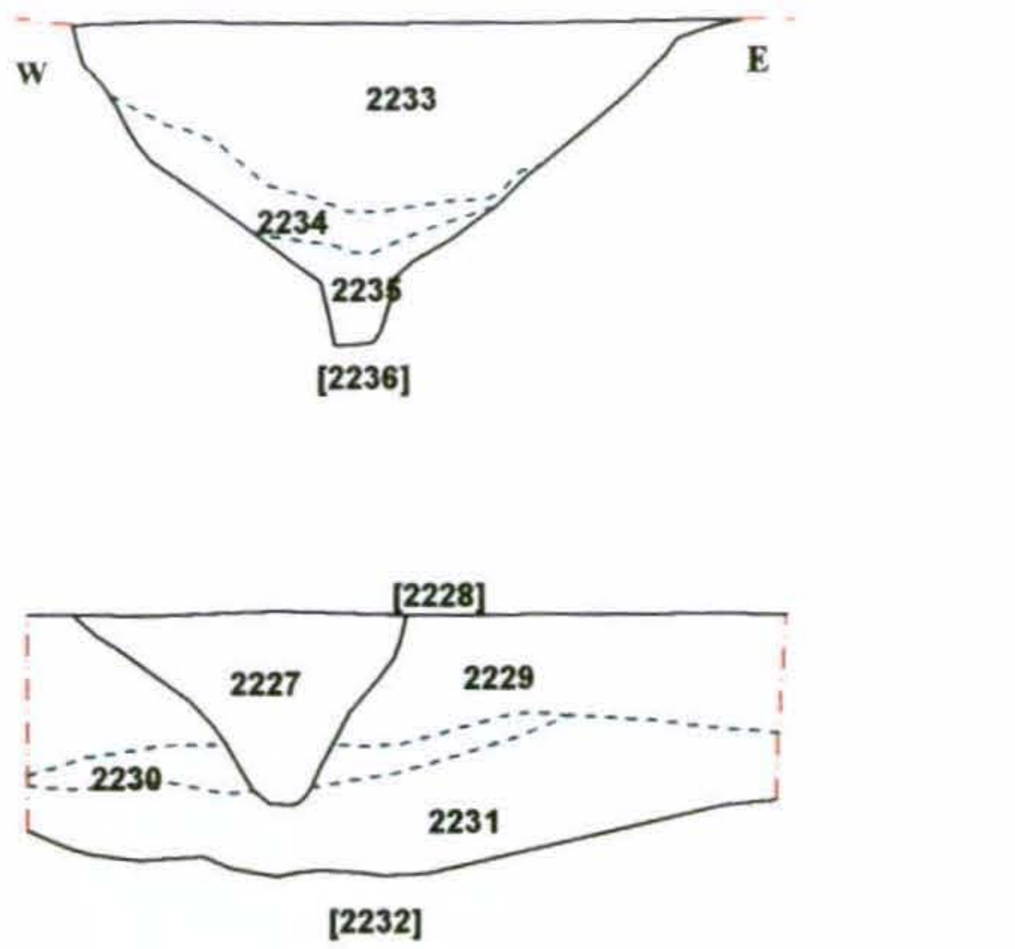
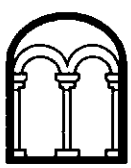


Figure 27: Selected sections; trench 22

Figure 28: Composite cropmark results plan



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Tel: 01234 270002/6/9
Fax: 01234 359287
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
website: www.albion-arch.com