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TRIAL-TRENCHING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT QUEDGELEY
(FORMER RAF QUEDGELEY)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the east of the village of Quedgeley, at former RAF Quedgeley, Gloucestershire. The land has been designated for mixed development. The evaluation identified three main periods of human activity. The first of these was focused on a possible farmstead, dating to the 1st century AD. The second related to the medieval open field system and associated drainage channels, the latter possibly dating to the early medieval period. The third was extensive modern disturbance, associated with construction and demolition activity on the base between 1915 and 1995. This was recorded across the site, particularly in the eastern half. Much of the area covered by the evaluation produced no archaeology of any kind.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology on land to the east of the village of Quedgeley, at former RAF Quedgeley, Gloucestershire (site centred on NGR SO 815 135; Fig1).

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Entec UK Ltd., who are acting on behalf of Quedgeley Urban Village Ltd., to undertake the programme of field evaluation in advance of determination of a planning application for proposed redevelopment of the site, in order to assess the likely impact of proposals upon any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with an archaeological specification prepared for Entec UK Ltd., and approved by Mr Richard Sermon (City Archaeologist) on behalf of Gloucester City Council.

The development site lies within an area of 'principal archaeological interest', as defined in the City of Gloucester Local Plan 1996. The aim of the evaluation is to determine the nature, date, extent and degree of preservation of any archaeological remains, in order to provide the basis of informed planning decisions.

The area has been the subject of a desk-based assessment, carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1997 (WA, 1998), and a geophysical survey, carried out by

Northamptonshire Archaeology immediately prior to this phase of works (NA, 2001). The results of these surveys were used to inform the trenching strategy.

Fifty-two trenches, 2m wide and approximately 100m long (a total length of 5.2km), were excavated, representing 2% of the available area. The work was undertaken in July 2001.

2 **BACKGROUND**

2.1 **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site is located c.5km south-west of Gloucester and comprises some 136 ha. (338 acres) of land and over a million square feet of buildings. The development area lies to the east of the village of Quedgeley, between the A38, which runs through the western edge of the site, and the M5 motorway to the east. There are three main areas of former military buildings within the site, situated in the north, south west and east corners. Within each of the developed areas there is a range of buildings of different type, construction and date. Some buildings are currently let on short-term leases for a variety of industrial and commercial purposes; others are empty, and appear to have been disused for some time. The areas around the former military buildings are landscaped, and have been subject to varying degrees of disturbance. The agricultural land is almost entirely pasture, used either for grazing or for hay. Some areas have formerly been used as orchards.

The site is situated on relatively level, low-lying ground on the east bank of the River Severn, at approximately 20-30m O.D. The local soil is defined as Evesham 2, 'slowly permeable, calcareous clayey soils, some seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey and fine loamy or fine silty over clay (BGS, 1983). The underlying geology is Lower Lias clay with localised capping of coarse sands and limestone gravel, probably of glacial origin (Ordnance Survey, 1977).

2.2 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

A desk-based assessment was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1997. This highlighted the presence of the medieval moated site at Manor Farm (Scheduled Ancient Monument; County no. 13805), the WWI munitions factory complex (now demolished), and probable medieval earthworks. The latter are probably associated with the moated site, and consist primarily of ridge and furrow, although in certain areas, in particular to the north-west of Manor Farm, there appears to be an extensive

network of drainage features, or 'grips', which may also be contemporary. On the basis of stray finds and previous archaeological work in the vicinity, the possibility of Romano-British remains occurring within the development area was suggested in the report.

A geophysical survey was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology in June 2001, as part of the current works. A total of 10 ha. was investigated, representing 20% of the available site. This identified the partial remains of building footings and services relating to the munitions factory complex, including a section of the service railway. No significant archaeological responses were identified. The survey highlighted the extent of modern ground disturbance and re-deposition within the evaluation area.

3 TRIAL EXCAVATION

3.1 METHODOLOGY

Fifty-two trenches, 2m wide and approximately 100m long (a total of 5.2km), were excavated using two 360° tracked mechanical excavators, fitted with 2.0m wide toothless ditching buckets. All overburden was stripped under archaeological supervision, the topsoil and subsoil being stockpiled separately, adjacent to the trenches. Mechanical excavation was stopped at the top of archaeological deposits, or at the natural stratum where no archaeology was encountered. Trenches were numbered in a sequence from 1 to 55. Due to modern obstructions, trenches 45, 52 and 53 were not opened (Fig 2).

The trenches were located in areas where there was no significant known risk to human health from soil contamination. In the area formerly occupied by the munitions factory, where there was the possibility of encountering unexploded ordnance or other hazards, the trenches were excavated by machine and recorded, and no hand excavation was undertaken (Trenches 22-39) (see 3.2, on site constraints).

The trenches were cleaned by hand and planned at a scale of 1:100. All archaeological features, with the exception of recent features and furrow bases, were excavated, by up to 50% of their content, in order to ascertain their nature, date and degree of preservation (see 3.2). Each cut or deposit was given a unique number consisting of the trench number and an individual context number, which started at 01 for each trench (e.g. 23/02, trench 23, context 2). The details of each context were recorded on pro-forma sheets and section drawings were made, at a scale of 1:10, of

all archaeological features. The trenches were levelled top and bottom at either end and at 20m intervals along their length, and all major features were levelled, with heights being related to Ordnance Datum. A photographic record was made of all trenches and archaeologically significant features, using monochrome negative and colour positive film.

The results from each trench are summarised in Appendix 1. For brevity, each feature has been assigned an individual feature number, and these are referred to in the following text (numbers in bold, e.g. **237**, feature 237, context 46/03, railway sleeper bed).

The detailed pottery and animal bone reports referred to in the text are given in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively.

3.2 *CONSTRAINTS*

The archaeological evaluation of the site has been subject to a number of constraints, primarily concerned with activities associated with the former military use. These include: the contamination of soils with heavy metals and radioactive material; the disposal of human effluent from the former sewage works; dumps of asbestos; and the possible occurrence of unexploded munitions. As far as possible, the trenching strategy and attendant methodology were designed to accommodate these constraints, in order to reduce the risks to the health and safety of personnel.

In addition, further constraints were imposed during the course of the evaluation by the discovery of uncharted services (e.g. water and gas pipes, sewers etc.) and the considerable depth of made-up ground in certain areas. Figure 3 shows the location of the primary constraints identified as part of the contamination survey prior to the evaluation being carried out.

3.3 *RESULTS*

Of the 52 trenches opened, 25 produced no archaeology whatsoever (Trenches 1, 8-13, 16, 22-24, 26, 36, 37, 39-46, 50-54). Of the remainder, evidence for human activity was limited to medieval ridge and furrow in Trenches 14, 15, 17-21, 27-29, 31-35 and 38, with modern structures occurring in Trenches 25, 27, 30 and 35. Trenches 3-6, 17 and 18 revealed undated features, which may be of minor archaeological interest. The only trenches to produce evidence for Romano-British and medieval activity in the area were Trenches 2, 5, 7, 47, 48, 49 and 55 (Fig11).

3.3.1 *Trench 2* (Fig 4)

This trench, although heavily disturbed by modern activity, contained a number of features of early medieval date. At the extreme west end of the trench there was a linear ditch (7), 1.0m wide, 0.45m deep and aligned north to south, which contained single sherds of Cotswold-type ware and East Wiltshire ware, loosely dated to the latter half of the 11th century. The line of the ditch was still visible on the surface as a shallow linear depression, and its purpose was most likely as a drainage 'grip'.

A similar, though more complex feature (comprising 21-27), was located at the east end of the trench, and was also visible on the surface as a broad linear depression. It consisted of a number of roughly parallel, inter-cutting ditches and gullies, aligned north to south, with the remains of a limestone block revetment on the western face of the main ditch (23). The need for a revetment suggests that the probable seasonal flow of water that the grip system managed may have been fairly high.

The pottery recovered from this series of features falls into two main chronological groups: the second half of the 11th century (21, 22, 25 and 26) and the 16th century (23, 24 and 27). Although certain elements of this assemblage may be residual, it would appear that the 'grip' system was established in the early medieval period, and underwent modification/refurbishment in the early post-medieval period. This latter phase of activity included the main ditch and the stone revetment.

In the centre of the trench there was a cluster of inter-cutting pits and gullies (9-17), containing pottery dating to the 11th century. The pits appeared to be external and have no structural function. Their form suggests that they were borrow pits for clay. The purpose of the gullies is unknown. Immediately to the east of this cluster of features was another linear ditch, 1.6m wide, 0.45m deep and aligned north to south. This feature contained Red Earthenware, dating to the 16th century and later, as well as residual Romano-British and early medieval sherds. Residual Romano-British sherds were recovered from a number of the features. It seems likely that the features uncovered in this trench represent marginal activity extending out from the village of Quedgeley, and do not constitute a focus of occupation.

3.3.2 *Trench 3*

The only archaeological feature in this trench was a former field boundary (31), visible on the ground surface and in section as a shallow, linear depression, approximately 4m wide and aligned north-west to south-east. A short section of the

hedgerow survived on the north side of the boundary ditch, adjacent to the trench. The line of the field boundary is clearly visible on aerial photographs, and appears to have been removed in the last fifty years.

3.3.3 *Trench 4*

Excavation revealed an undated linear ditch (36), c.0.7m wide and 0.21m deep, cut by a pit (37) that was, given the nature of the fill, almost certainly modern. The ditch was probably a former field boundary, or a 'grip' similar to those still extant in Field A. Adjacent and immediately to the east of the ditch was an undated pit or posthole, with a diameter of c.0.6m and a depth of 0.04m.

3.3.4 *Trench 5* (Fig 5)

At the eastern end of the trench there were three substantial ditches and a gully. Unfortunately, the fill of all of these features, a mid brownish grey silty clay, was identical in all cases, and it was not possible to establish any relationship between them. None of the features produced any dating evidence.

The easternmost ditch (41) was linear, 2.1m wide and 0.48m deep, and crossed the trench on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. Immediately to the west of 41 were two slightly sinuous linear ditches, aligned roughly north-west to south-east. The northernmost ditch (42) extended 13.5m across the trench and converged with the second ditch (44) at its north-west end. A shallow gully (43), 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep, ran into 42 on its northern side. Ditches 42 and 44, which were both approximately 1.0m wide and 0.3m deep, were roughly parallel to each other, and it is possible that one of the ditches may be a recut, on a slightly different line, of the other.

These ditches would appear to be part of the drainage system that is still evident in the north-west corner of Field C, as a complex of grips. Seven furrows (45) were recorded in the western half of the trench, aligned roughly north to south and spaced approximately 9-10m apart.

3.3.5 *Trench 6*

With the exception of the medieval ridge and furrow (50), the only archaeological feature in this trench was an undated curvilinear gully (49), 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.

The gully had a rounded terminal at its eastern end and extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. The furrows, which were aligned roughly north to south in this trench, were spaced approximately 9m apart.

3.3.6 *Trench 7* (Fig6)

This trench produced evidence for possible early medieval activity, in the form of three pits. The most substantial of these features was a large, steep-sided oval pit (**63**), approximately 3m long, 1.8m wide and 0.76m deep. The primary fill contained a single sherd of Cotswold ware, dated to the 11th century, and a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery. This pit was cut by a shallow oval pit (**65**), 1.08m long, 0.51m wide and 0.10m deep, that contained a fill that was very similar to the secondary fill of **63**, suggesting a broadly contemporary date, though this is uncertain.

To the south-east of **63** was a third pit, or posthole (**64**), that was filled with a firm bluish grey silty clay and contained a single limestone cobble and a sherd of Cotswold ware, again dated to the 11th century. The oval pit extended 0.9m into the trench, and was 1.05m wide and 0.54m deep. The fill appeared to have been deliberately sourced and packed into the pit, though the reasons for this remain unclear. The inclusion of the sherd in a deliberately placed deposit indicates a secure, if somewhat general early medieval date for the feature.

Approximately 30m from the east end of the trench was a series of rather irregular, inter-cutting shallow gullies and a pit, extending across the width of the trench on a roughly north to south alignment (**57-61**), in a band up to 5m wide. These features failed to provide any dating evidence and their purpose is unknown. It is possible that they are the remains of a former field boundary that has been recut and heavily disturbed by root activity.

Several metres to the west of this possible boundary feature was another undated linear gully (**56**), and shortly beyond this two postholes (**54** and **55**), both almost certainly modern. The gully was 0.97m wide, 0.20m deep and aligned roughly north to south. The postholes, which were 2.5m apart, had a diameter of around 0.8m, and the fill of **55** contained a single sherd of Staffordshire Manganese ware, dating to the 18th century. The remains of a modern tarmac road (**62**), aligned north-east to south-west, were discovered at the extreme east end of the trench.

3.3.7 *Trenches 14 and 15*

These two trenches were situated in Field O (Fig2), which contained extant ridge and furrow, aligned roughly north north-west to south south-east. At the request of the City Archaeologist, Trench 14 was positioned to run in line with a furrow, so as to limit disturbance to the earthworks. Trench 15 was positioned approximately at right angles to the line of the ridge and furrow, in an area where the earthworks were less prominent. At the northernmost end of Trench 14, immediately below a thin layer of topsoil, there was a band of black carbonised material, containing coke, clinker, glass and iron working debris (92). This deposit extended across the width of the trench and was c.8.5m wide in section and c.0.25m thick. It also occurred at the eastern end of Trench 15 (98). This deposit was identified as the sleeper bed for the railway that serviced the munitions factory during World War I. The line of the track can be seen as a surface feature running across Field O and into Field G, where it swings to the south and passes close to the western edge of the moat surrounding Manor Farm.

At the northern end of Trench 14, directly beneath the railway sleeper bed and sealed by the subsoil, were two shallow, sub-rectangular pits (93 and 94). They were both c.2m long and 0.3m deep, and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Their date and purpose is unknown. The irregular spacing between the furrow bases in this trench, and their comparison with the position of the surviving ridges, suggests that the ridge and furrow had been modified in some way. This may have been due to the re-establishment of the cultivation system after a period of abandonment, or to the introduction of new technology, such as the lighter more manoeuvrable horse plough.

3.3.8 *Trenches 17 to 21*

In Trenches 17 and 18 a linear ditch (108 and 116), extending across the width of both trenches on a north-east to south-west alignment, was uncovered. Both sections appeared to be in alignment, not only with each other but with the line of the hedgerow between Fields A and B. It seems likely therefore that they are the remains of a former field boundary. Furrow bases were observed in all five trenches, though those in Trench 19 were too disturbed to record with any accuracy. In all cases the furrows were approximately 10m apart and aligned roughly north-east to south-west.

In Trench 21 a single furrow ran down the length of the trench. This displayed the distinctive aratral curvature produced by the ox plough. Although it cannot be confirmed, it is possible that the slight variations in the alignment of the furrow bases in the other four trenches is due to a similar curvature in their course. The ridges in

Trenches 17 and 18 displayed the distinct cross plough marks produced by steam traction ploughing, which was commonly employed at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries to flatten out the ridges. Evidence for this was noted in a number of other trenches across the site.

3.3.9 *Trenches 22 to 39* (Fig 7)

These trenches were positioned in the area formerly occupied by the World War I munitions factory, officially known as the National Filling Factory No.5. According to available evidence (WA, 1998), the buildings of the complex consisted largely of timber structures, some constructed on brick and concrete foundations, with extensive services, including a railway link. The buildings have been totally demolished, although traces of structures were uncovered in Trenches 27 and 35. These consisted of concrete floors, waste water pipes and varying lengths of brick wall. The bricks were stamped 'WHITFIELD GLOUCESTER', a local producer.

The decayed remains of wooden posts were recorded in many of the trenches, although no structural patterns could be established. Excavation across this area revealed a layer of redeposited topsoil (c.0.2-0.3m thick), overlying a layer of mixed, redeposited soils and natural clay, containing building rubble, steel, glass and other modern refuse. This layer was up to 1.2m thick in places and derives from the demolition of the factory. Beneath this made-up ground there was a dehumified mid brown to orangey brown silty clay, the former plough soil. Furrow bases, aligned north-east to south-west, survived in a number of the trenches, although it was extremely fragmentary and determining the spacing with any accuracy was not possible.

Comparison of the trench locations to the rectified Ordnance Survey map of 1924 shows that a number of the trenches excavated cut features recorded as being part of the munitions factory. Results suggest that survival is patchy on the ground. Many of the trenches to the east of the area (28-34 and 36-39) had extensive rubble but nothing identified as being in situ. Trench 35 had two insitu concrete slabs marking the presence of two of the buildings from the factory, as did Trench 25. Rail beds were identified in various trenches including 14, 15 and 46, but in many trenches features that should have been present were not seen (23, 33, 43, etc) (Fig 7).

3.3.10 *Trench 47* (Fig 8)

The main feature in this trench was a linear ditch (247), 1.4m wide and 0.53m deep, which was aligned west north-west to east south-east and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It is possible that the westernmost end turned sharply to the south (see 246). The fill of the ditch contained twelve sherds of local Severn Valley ware, most likely dating to the second half of the 1st century AD. A number of these sherds came from the same vessel, and given their good state of preservation, they are not thought to be residual.

The easternmost end of the ditch cut another ditch (250), at right angles. This second ditch was 1.4m wide and 0.30m deep and contained four sherds similar in type and date to those found in 247. The western edge of 250 cut an indeterminate feature (249), of unknown date. An undated posthole (248), 0.35m in diameter and 0.26m deep, cut 247 at its junction with 250. Trench 47 revealed three further linear features; two of these (243 and 244) were clearly modern, the third (245), which was 0.75m wide, 0.20m deep and aligned north-east to south-west, was undated.

3.3.11 *Trench 48* (Fig 9)

Six linear features were uncovered in this trench. The first of these (254) was situated at the northernmost end of the trench. It was 1.5m wide and 0.41m deep and aligned east to west. It failed to produce any dating evidence. To the south of this feature were two linear ditches (255 and 256), aligned at right angles to each other. It is probable that they are part of the same feature, their conjectured point of contact lying c.1m beyond the eastern limit of the trench. These ditches may represent one corner of a small, square or rectangular enclosure.

The southernmost length of ditch (256) produced sherds of hand-made Malvernian limestone tempered wares, late Iron Age grog tempered ware, and local Severn Valley wares. These are all datable to the second half of the 1st century AD. In addition, a fragment of a triangular loom-weight was recovered.

In the centre of the trench there was a large linear ditch (257), aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch had been recut slightly to the north of the line of the original cut. The primary cut was approximately 2.0m wide, 0.86m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a flat base. The fill contained animal bone, pottery dating to the second half of the first century AD., and a fragment of *tegula*. The latter, a type of Roman

roofing material, suggests a date towards the end of the 1st century AD., or slightly later.

The recut ditch was 2.1m wide, 0.66m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a concave base. The fill contained pottery of a similar date to that found in the original ditch fill. It is possible that the ditch at the southernmost end of the trench (258) may be a return of this feature, forming part of a large enclosure. While it was not excavated, it was comparable in width to 257, and had a similar fill, and finds which included pottery of the same date and type (surface collection), as well as three sherds of Dorset black burnished ware, including a rim sherd from a flat-rimmed bowl of 2nd century date.

In the southern half of the trench were two further ditches, aligned east to west and spaced approximately 15m apart. The southernmost ditch (260) was 1.0m wide and 0.41m deep. The other was recut along its southern edge and had an overall width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.54m. The fill of both ditches contained sherds of Malvernian limestone tempered pottery and local Severn Valley wares. In common with the other features in this trench, both features would appear to date to the latter half of the 1st century AD.

The fills of all the features in this trench (and in Trench 49) were notable for their paucity of ash and charcoal, suggesting that the main focus of associated habitation may lie some distance from this area.

3.3.12 *Trench 49* (Fig 10)

Approximately 35m from the southernmost end of the trench were two parallel ditches, aligned east to west and only centimetres apart. The northernmost ditch (265) was 1.8m wide, 0.86m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a flat base. It contained two fills, the upper one of which produced sherds of Severn Valley ware, dated to the 1st century AD. The southern ditch (264) was of a similar width but was only 0.25m deep. The fill produced pottery dating to the second half of the 1st century AD.

Extending c.11m from the north-west end of the trench before apparently turning sharply to the south-west, was a further large ditch (263). Sections cut through the ditch indicated that it had been recut, a sequence comparable to 257 in Trench 48; it is not inconceivable that they are part of the same enclosure ditch. The ditch had an overall width of c.2.5m and a maximum depth of 0.85m. The fill of the original ditch

and the recut contained sherds of hand-made Malvernian limestone tempered pottery, dating to the 1st century AD.

This ditch was cut by three roughly parallel linear gullies/ditches, aligned north-east to south-west. The first (269) was 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep. Approximately 2m to the south-east of this was a narrow gully (272), 0.5m wide. This was not excavated. The second (267) lay 2.5m further to the south-east. This in turn was cut along its southernmost side by a third ditch on a slightly different alignment (266).

Roughly 20m from the north-west end of the trench was a single posthole (270), with a diameter of 0.48m and a depth of 0.17m, and two inter-cutting gullies (268 and 271), which produced pottery of a similar date to that found in the other features. The type of features in this trench were very similar to those in Trench 48, and it is almost certain that they form part of the same complex of ditches, gullies and other settlement activity. The assemblage of pottery recovered was identical to that found in Trench 48.

3.3.13 *Trench 55*

Excavation revealed a linear ditch and a pit. The ditch (285) was aligned east to west and was 0.7m wide and 0.21m deep. Approximately 10m to the north of this feature was an elongated pit (286), 2.7m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill of the pit contained a single rim sherd from a jar typical of the middle to late Iron Age period.

4 *FINDS*

4.1 *THE POTTERY*

A total of 467 sherds (5929g) of pottery was recovered from the site. The detailed pottery assessments are given in Appendix 2. These can be divided into two main chronological groups: early medieval (c.11th century); and early Romano-British (c.1st century AD). This material derives from specific areas. There was a small occurrence of post-medieval wares across the site. Modern material was common in the topsoil, and not collected.

The Roman material largely derives from Trenches 47, 48 and 49, and is typical of the sort of indigenous rural assemblage one might expect to find on a site of this type. The assemblage is dominated by late Iron Age hand-made, Malvernian limestone-tempered wares and local Severn Valley wares. They are accompanied by Savernake

wares, late Iron Age hand-made grog tempered wares, and from one context Dorset Black burnished ware. With the exception of the latter, the entire assemblage appears to date to the first century AD, in particular to the second half of that century. The Dorset Black burnished ware dates to the second century AD.

Early medieval material comes almost exclusively from Trench 2, although several sherds of early medieval pottery were found associated with two pits in Trench 7. The bulk of the assemblage comprised Cotswold-type ware. The pottery has been tentatively dated to the 11th century.

4.2 *THE ANIMAL BONE*

The animal bone assemblage (see Appendix 3), although in a fairly good state of preservation, was small, totalling only 214 bones and fragments (3721g). The bulk of this material (162 bones and fragments) came from features in Trenches 47 to 49, which roughly date to the 1st century AD; the remainder came from Trench 2, where the features are mostly dated to the 11th century.

The assemblage consisted primarily of cattle (*Bos*), with a few examples of sheep/goat (ovicaprid), horse (*Equus*) and pig (*Sus*). A single bird bone from **8** probably comes from a domestic goose (*Anser anser*). Wild species and fish were not represented. The majority of the elements appeared to belong to adult individuals, although evidence for two juveniles (one ovicaprid, the other *Bos*) were found. There was little evidence for butchery, although possible chop marks were identified, suggesting that the remains constituted waste following the dismemberment of the carcass. The remains of horse were not recorded from medieval contexts. Unfortunately, the total sample is too small to provide the basis for any further discussion.

4.3 *THE OTHER FINDS*

A residual fragment of Roman keyed flue tile was recovered from a gully (**13**) in Trench 2. The fragment measured 120 x 90 x 20mm and had keyed striations on its finished side, forming a triangular or lozenge pattern.

5 CONCLUSION

The evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, which indicated that the site had been subject to considerable modern disturbance. This was particularly the case to the east of Manor Farm, in the area once occupied by the WWI munitions factory. The landscaped areas surrounding the military buildings had also suffered considerable disturbance; in some areas the made-up ground was in excess of 2m thick. The likelihood of archaeological remains surviving in these areas is therefore considered minimal.

The demolition of the former munitions factory appears to have been thorough, though some footings have been recorded both during the geophysical survey and the trial trenching exercise.

The earliest evidence for human activity in the area comes from Trench 55, where a pit produced a single sherd of middle to late Iron Age pottery. The pit was possibly associated with a ditch or gully. The remains are too scant to determine the nature of activity.

A focus of possible settlement, dating to the latter half of the 1st century AD, was located immediately to the west of Manor Farm (Trenches 47-49). The features comprised a number of substantial ditches, possibly enclosure ditches, with a number of other lesser ditches and gullies. There were no structural remains, although a fragment of *tegula* suggests that a building possibly existed in the vicinity. A significant quantity of pottery and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered. It seems likely that these features represent the outer margins of a small, short-lived farmstead. The full extent of the settlement is unknown.

In the medieval period, the site was under an open field regime, centred on the manor and characterised by extensive areas of ridge and furrow. Much of this was ploughed out as part of land improvement schemes at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. However, there is ample evidence, in the form of archaeologically detected furrow bases and extant earthworks, to partially recreate a plan of the open field system (see Fig11). In certain areas, a system of drainage channels, or 'grips', were constructed to divert water off the land. On the basis of pottery found in Trench 2, they appear to have been established in the early medieval period, possibly in the 11th century. Further traces of marginal activity dating to this period were also uncovered in this trench, comprising a cluster of possible borrow pits, dug to extract clay for building purposes. Further evidence for early medieval activity was discovered in Trenches 5 and 7. Several residual sherds of Roman pottery and a Roman flue tile were also

recovered from Trench 2. The source of this material is unknown, though activity in the area during the early Roman period, and probably later, has been demonstrated by the evaluation, and by previous fieldwork elsewhere in the vicinity.

Despite extensive disturbance across the site, the evaluation has shown that limited and discreet areas of archaeology do survive in a relatively good state of preservation.

6. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Abbreviations

NA = Northamptonshire Archaeology

WA = Wessex Archaeology

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6.1 **MAPS**

Ordnance Survey 1977, *Map of the Quaternary Deposits of the U.K. South*.

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Northamptonshire Archaeology

A1 TABLE OF CONTEXTS AND FEATURES

Abbreviations

Cardinal Points (e.g. N-S, north to south)

L.o.E. Limit of excavation

Context [**] identifies the cut

All measurements in metres (m) or millimetres (mm)

Dimensions given as length x width x depth.

Artefact Types

P pottery; **B** bone; **Fe** iron object; **G** glass; **Sg** slag.

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
1	1	Topsoil	1/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.35m. Thickest at N end of trench.		P
	2	Subsoil	1/02	Mid greyish brown silty clay (slightly sandy) with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.17m to 0.43m.		
	3	Natural	1/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells and belemnites, interbedded with an orangey brown silty clay till, containing fine-medium angular limestone pebbles.		
2	4	Topsoil	2/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	5	Subsoil	2/02	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.08m to 0.30m.	This deposit was heavily disturbed by modern activity.	P
	6	Natural	2/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells and belemnites, interbedded with bands of fine-medium angular limestone gravel.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	7	Ditch	2/04 2/05 [2/06]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a broad U-shaped profile and a roughly flat base. 2.0+ x 1.0 x 0.45m. Upper fill 204 was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick, with orangey brown mottles and occ. pebbles. The primary fill 205 was a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick.		P, B
	8	Ditch	2/07 [2/08] 2/17 [2/18]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a broad concave profile. 2.7+ x 0.89 x 0.21m. Fill comprised a dark bluish grey silty clay with occ. orangey brown mottles.		P, B
	9	Posthole	2/09 [2/10]	Circular cut, dia. 0.35m, depth 0.09m, with a shallow concave profile. Fill comprised a dark bluish grey silty clay with occ. orangey brown mottles.		P
	10	Pit	2/11 [2/12]	Circular cut, dia. 0.96m, depth 0.20m, with a concave slope and a flat base. Filled with a dark bluish grey silty clay with occ. orangey brown mottles.		P
	11	Pit	2/13 [2/14]	Circular or oval cut, extending beyond S L.o.E. 2.2 x 1.07+ x 0.24m. Slope c.40°, base roughly flat. Filled with a dark bluish grey silty clay with freq. orangey brown mottles.		P
	12	Pit?	2/15 [2/16]	A heavily truncated oval cut. Approx. 2.0 x 1.4 x 0.2m. Fill comprised a mid greyish brown clayey silt with freq. orangey brown mottles.	Cut by 10 on E side, and 11 on S side.	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	13	Gully	2/19 [2/20]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a steep-sided U-shaped profile. Slightly rounded terminal at NE end, SW end extends beyond L.o.E. 1.9+ x 0.6 x 0.32. Fill comprised a dark bluish grey silty clay with occ. orangey brown mottles.	Relationship between 8 , 13 and 14 uncertain as fill identical in all three features.	P
	14	Pit?	2/21 [2/22]	Heavily truncated, indeterminate cut with poorly defined edges. Approx. 1.0 x 0.7 x 0.2m. Fill comprised a dark bluish grey silty clay with freq. orangey brown mottles.	Cut by 10 on N side, and 11 on W side. Relationship with 13 uncertain.	P
	15	Pit	2/23 [2/24]	Probable circular cut, dia. 1.0m, depth 0.41m, with a steep-sided U-shaped profile. Fill consists of a dark bluish grey silty clay with occ. orangey brown mottles.	Cuts 16 .	P
	16	Ditch	2/25 [2/26]	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, with a steep-sided, U-shaped profile, splayed out near the top. NW end cut by 15 , SE end extends beyond L.o.E. 3.0+ x 0.8 x 0.38m. Fill comprised a dark bluish grey silty clay with freq. orangey brown mottles and charcoal flecks, and mod. sub-ang. to angular inclusions.	Cut by 15 , cuts 17 . Possibly associated with 8 .	P
	17	Pit	2/27 [2/28]	Oval pit, aligned NW-SE, with a steep-sided, U-shaped profile. Truncated along SW edge by 16 , SE end removed by tree bole, NW end extends beyond L.o.E. 1.1+ x c.0.8 x 0.48m. Filled with a mid bluish grey silty clay with occ. orangey brown mottles, and occ. small rounded cobbles, some burnt.	Cut by 16 .	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artifact type
	18	Modern rubble layer	2/29	Deposit of brick and limestone rubble in a yellowish clay matrix. Approx. 0.25m thick. Extends in section from c.55m to 62m from W end of trench.	Sealed by 4, overlies 19.	
	19	Ditch	2/30 [2/31]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a moderately steep-sided, U-shaped profile. Slope steeper on W side. 2.0+ x 1.6 x 0.45m. Filled with a dark bluish grey silty clay with mod. charcoal flecks and occ. fine to coarse limestone pebbles.	Sealed by 18.	P
	20	Modern rubble layer	2/32	Deposit of tarmac, concrete and limestone rubble in a blue clay matrix. Approx 0.3m thick, thinning at edges. Extends in section from c.81m to 87m from W end of trench.		
	21	Pit/ ditch terminal	2/33 [2/34]	Linear or oval cut, extending beyond S L.o.E., with a shallow concave profile. Rounded terminal to N.1.5+ x 1.15 x 0.21m. Fill comprised a mid brown silty clay with occ. yellowish brown mottles and occ. fine to coarse limestone pebbles.	Cuts 22.	P
	22	Ditch	2/35 [2/36]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a moderately steep-sided, U-shaped profile. Slope steeper on W side. 2.0+ x c.0.9 x 0.33m. Filled with a mid brown silty clay with occ. yellowish brown mottles and occ. fine to coarse limestone pebbles.	Cut by 21 and 23.	P

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	23	Ditch	2/37 [2/38]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a V-shaped profile. Slope c.30-40°. Slope slightly steeper on E side. 2.0+ x 1.2 x 0.32m. Fill comprised a mid brown silty clay with occ. yellowish brown mottles and occ. fine to coarse limestone pebbles. Limestone blocks (29) set into fill of cut, on W side.	Cuts 22. The limestone blocks (29) appear to form a revetment on the W side of the ditch, rather than a wall. Ditch visible on ground surface as a linear depression in field.	P
	24	Ditch	2/39 [2/40]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a V-shaped profile. Slope c.30° on E side, c.45° on W side. 2.0+ x 0.6 x 0.28m. Fill comprised a mid brown silty clay with occ. yellowish brown mottles and occ. fine to coarse limestone pebbles.	Cuts 25.	P
	25	Ditch	2/41 [2/42]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a steep, V-shaped profile. Slope c.60°. 2.0+ x 0.7 x 0.43m. Fill consisted of a mid brown silty clay with occ. yellowish brown mottles and occ. fine to coarse limestone pebbles.	Cut by 24 and 26.	P
	26	Pit	2/43 [2/44]	Oval cut, long axis E-W, with a shallow concave profile. 0.82 x 0.47 x 0.14m. Fill comprised a dark brown, slightly organic, clay silt with a single large burnt limestone cobble.	Cuts 25.	P
	27	Limestone block revetment	2/45	A linear arrangement of large, undressed limestone blocks, unmortared. Average size 600 x 400 x 200mm. Single course <i>in situ</i> , upper course(s) disturbed by modern activity. Blocks set against W edge of ditch 23.		
3	28	Topsoil	3/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.38m.		P

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	29	Subsoil	3/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay (slightly sandy) with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		P
	30	Natural	3/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with bands of fine-medium angular limestone gravel and patches of orangey brown silty clay till. Several irregular patches of greyish brown silty clay were interpreted as tree boles and root disturbance, associated with the former orchard.		
	31	Hedge-row ditch	3/04	Linear depression, aligned E-W, visible in field and in section. No apparent cut and fill identical to topsoil. In section appears as a slight dip in the ground surface (depth c.0.1m, width c.4m), with an equivalent reduction in the thickness of the subsoil. Roots visible in trench along line of feature, indicating line of former hedgerow.	c.5m of hedge-row still extant adjacent to trench, to the E.	
4	32	Topsoil	4/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		P
	33	Subsoil	4/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.21m to 0.37m.		P
	34	Natural	4/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with patches of orangey brown silty clay till.		
	35	Pit?	4/04 [4/05]	Shallow circular cut, dia. c.0.6m, 0.04m deep, probably truncated by machining. Filled with a light brownish grey, fine sandy clay with yellowish brown mottles.	Possibly modern.	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	36	Ditch	4/06 [4/07] 4/10 [4/11]	Linear cut, aligned NNE-SSW, with a broad U-shaped profile and a flat base. 7.0+ x 0.7 x 0.21m. Filled with a light brownish grey fine sandy clay with yellowish brown mottles.	Sealed by 33, cut by 37.	
	37	Pit	4/08 [4/09]	A short linear cut with a U-shaped profile and rounded terminals, aligned NE-SW. 2.12 x 0.59 x 0.24m. Filled with a mid grey, slightly organic, sandy clay.	Cuts ditch 36. Organic content of fill suggests feature was probably modern.	
5	38	Topsoil	5/01	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	39	Subsoil	5/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay Varied in thickness between 0.18m and 0.40m.		P
	40	Natural	5/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, with patches of orangey brown silty clay till.		
	41	Ditch	5/04 [5/05]	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, with a broad U-shaped profile and concave base. Extends beyond L.o.E. 4.5+ x 2.1 x 0.48m. Filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay.		
	42	Ditch	5/06 [5/07] 5/10 [5/11] 5/14 [5/15]	Slightly sinuous linear cut, aligned roughly NW-SE, with a U-shaped profile and concave base. SE end extend-ed beyond L.o.E. NW end converged with 44. 13.5+ x c.1.0 x 0.24m. Filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill identical to fill of 43 and 44, so relationship between two features uncertain.	Probably contemporary with 43 and 44.	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	43	Gully	5/08 [5/09] 5/16 [5/17]	Shallow linear cut, aligned N-S, N end extended beyond L.o.E., S end joined ditch 42 . 1.7+ x 0.35 x 0.08m. Fill identical to fill of 42 and 44 , so relationship between two features uncertain.	Probably contemporary with 42 and 44 .	
	44	Ditch	5/12 [5/13]	Slightly sinuous linear cut, aligned roughly N-S, with a U-shaped profile and concave base. 4.5+ x c.1.0 x 0.23+m. Converged with 42 at N end, extended beyond Lo.E to S. Fill identical to fill of 42 and 43 , so relationship between two features uncertain.	Probably contemporary with 42 and 43 .	
	45	Furrows	5/18	Seven furrows visible in base of trench, aligned N-S. Consisted of parallel bands of mid greyish brown silty clay, c.2.0m wide and 0.1m deep, centred at 10.0m, 19.5m, 31.5m, 40.0m, 53.5m, 64.0m and 74.2m from W end of trench.		
6	46	Topsoil	6/01	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Approx-imately 0.22m thick.		P
	47	Subsoil	6/02	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.17m to 0.45m.		P
	48	Natural	6/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells and belemnites, interbedded with bands of orangey brown silty clay till.		
	49	Gully	6/04 [6/05] 6/06 [6/07]	Curvilinear cut, rounded terminal points to E, then arcs to NW, extending beyond the L.o.E. Shallow concave profile. 4.0+ x 0.4 x 0.1m. Filled with a mid grey silty clay with yellowish brown mottles.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artifact type
	50	Furrows	6/08	Nine furrows visible in base of trench, aligned N-S. Consisted of parallel bands of mid greyish brown silty clay, c.3.0m wide and 0.05m deep, centred at 7.6m, 16.8m, 30.9m, 44.2m, 53.5m, 68.5m, 79.3m, 89.3m and 98.0m from W end of trench.		
7	51	Topsoil	7/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Approx-imately 0.25m thick.		
	52	Subsoil	7/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Approx-imately 0.25m thick.		
	53	Natural	7/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with bands of orangey brown sandy silt till and lenses of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
	54	Posthole	7/04 7/05 7/06 [7/07]	Circular cut, dia. c.0.8m, depth 0.42m, slope c.70-80°, base concave. Contained three fills. The upper fill 704 was a mid brown sandy clay, 0.25m thick, which overlay 705, a thin band of fine-med. angular limestone gravel. The primary fill 706 was a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.13m thick, with occ. charcoal flecks.		
	55	Posthole	7/08 [7/09]	Circular cut, dia. c.0.85m, depth 0.16m, slope c.45°, base roughly flat. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay.		P
	56	Gully	7/10 [7/11]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. 2.1+ x 0.97 x 0.20m. Filled with a mid brown silty clay.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	57	Gully	7/12 [7/13]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with rather irregular, steeply sloping sides and a concave base. W edge poorly defined. 2.0+ x c.0.8 x 0.20m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks.	Cuts 58 .	
	58	Gully	7/14 7/15 7/16 [7/17]	Heavily truncated linear cut, aligned N-S. Roughly concave in profile. 2.0+ x c.0.6 x 0.21m. Contained three fills. The upper fill 714 was a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.12m thick, which overlay a thin band of fine-med. angular limestone gravel 715. The primary fill 716 was a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.06m.	W edge cut by 57 , E edge cut by 60 .	
	59	Gully	7/18 [7/19]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Rounded terminal to S, extended beyond L.o.E to N. 1.6+ x c.0.4 x 0.17m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks.	Cut by 60 , 61 and 58 .	
	60	Pit?	7/20 [7/21]	Possible circular cut, dia. 0.8m, depth 0.3m. Extended beyond S L.o.E. Filled with a dark brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks.	Cuts 58 and 61 .	
	61	Pit or ditch terminal	7/22 [7/23]	Linear or oval cut, extending beyond S L.o.E., with a steep concave sides and a flat base. Rounded terminal to N. 1.6+ x 2.1 x 0.26m. Fill comprised a mid brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks.		
	62	Tarmac road	7/24 [7/25]	Linear spread of tarmac (0.03m thick), overlying a base of compacted small to large angular limestone cobbles. Aligned N-S and partially cut into at the E end of trench.	Road visible on surface as a raised linear feature, c.4.5m wide, following the fenceline. Sealed by 51 .	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	63	Pit	7/26 7/27 [7/28]	Large oval cut, long axis NE-SW, with steep, almost vertical sides and a gently concave base. Extended beyond N L.o.E. 2.6+ x 1.8 x 0.76m. Upper fill comprises a light-mid brown sandy silt, 0.44m thick, with freq. fine-med. pebbles. The primary fill comprises a light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick, with occ. pebbles and charcoal flecks.	Cut by 65. Partially removed by 66.	P
	64	Pit or posthole	7/29 [7/30]	Oval cut, long axis N-S, with steep, almost vertical sides and a concave base. Deepest point at N end of cut. S end extended beyond L.o.E. 0.9+ x 1.05 x 0.54m. Fill comprises a firm bluish grey silty clay and one limestone cobble.		P
	65	Pit	7/31 [7/32]	Oval cut, long axis NW-SE, with a shallow concave profile. 1.08 x 0.51 x 0.10m. Fill comprises a mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Cuts 63.	
	66	Modern pit	7/33 [7/34]	Modern cut, visible in section only. 2.9 x 0.55m. Filled with a firm mid grey silty clay with moderate pebbles.	Sealed by 51, cuts 52. Cuts into the upper fill of 64.	
8	67	Topsoil	8/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	68	Subsoil	8/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay (slightly sandy). Approximately 0.45m thick.		
	69	Natural	8/03	Fine-med. angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown sandy silt matrix, with lenses of blue clay.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	70	Layer	8/04	Thin band of light brown sandy silt, c.0.1m thick, with freq. fine-med. sub-angular to angular limestone pebbles. Visible in both sections and extended for c.12m from E end of trench.	Sealed by 801, overlies 802. Possibly re-deposited natural.	
	71	Modern posthole	8/05 [8/06]	Circular cut, dia. c.0.6m, depth 0.38+m. Fill contained remains of wooden post and wire staples.		
	72	Modern posthole	8/07 [8/08]	Circular cut, dia. c.0.7m, depth 0.42+m. Fill contained remains of wooden post and wire staples.		
9	73	Topsoil	9/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.3m thick.		P
	74	Subsoil	9/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay (slightly sandy). Varied in thickness between 0.11m and 0.48m		
	75	Natural	9/03	Fine-med. angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown sandy silt matrix, with lenses of blue clay.	Steel pipe, dia. c. 0.15m, cut into natural, 5m from W end of trench. This accounts for linear anomaly on geophysical survey.	
10	76	Topsoil	10/01	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.3m thick.		P
	77	Subsoil	10/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Varies in thickness from 0.30m to 0.67m. Thickest at N end of trench.		
	78	Natural	10/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with bands of orangey brown sandy silt till and lenses of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
11	79	Topsoil	11/01	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.25m thick.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
	80	Subsoil	11/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	81	Natural	11/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with bands of orangey brown sandy silt till and lenses of fine angular limestone gravel.		
12	82	Topsoil	12/01	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	83	Subsoil	12/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Varied between 0.28m and 0.52m thick.		
	84	Natural	12/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with bands of orangey brown sandy silt till and lenses of fine angular limestone gravel.		
	85	Modern deposit	12/04	A mixed deposit of orangey brown and dark greyish blue silty clay, extending from 55m to 78m from the NW end of the trench. Contains timber and other modern material.	Not excavated.	
13	86	Topsoil	13/01	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.20m thick.		
	87	Subsoil	13/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Approximately 0.20m thick.		
	88	Natural	13/03	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with bands of orangey brown sandy silt till and lenses of fine angular limestone gravel.		
14	89	Topsoil	14/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	90	Subsoil	14/02	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Approximately 0.25m thick.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
	91	Natural	14/03	Fine-medium angular limestone gravel in a mid yellowish white sand matrix, with lenses of blue clay.		
	92	Railway sleeper bed	14/04	A deposit of black carbonised material, c.0.25m thick, consisting of coke, clinker and iron slag debris. c.8.5m wide in section, and associated with a slightly raised curvilinear feature extending across Field O, on a roughly E-W alignment.	Sealed by 89, cuts 90. Same as 98.	
	93	Pit	14/05 [14/06]	Shallow sub-rectangular cut, long axis N-S. 2.8m long and 0.30m deep. Extended beyond L.o.E. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay.	Sealed by 90.	
	94	Pit	14/07 [14/08]	Shallow sub-rectangular cut, long axis NNW-SSE. 2.1m long and 0.28m deep. Extended beyond L.o.E. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay.	Sealed by 90.	
15	95	Topsoil	15/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	96	Subsoil	15/02	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	97	Natural	15/03	Fine-medium angular limestone gravel in a mid yellowish white sand matrix, with lenses of blue clay.		
	98	Railway sleeper bed	15/04	A deposit of black carbonised material, c.0.25m thick, consisting of coke, clinker and iron slag debris. c.9.5m wide in section (oblique), and associated with a slightly raised curvilinear feature extending across Field O, on a roughly E-W alignment.	Sealed by 95, cuts 96. Same as 92.	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	99	Furrows	15/05	Six complete and two partial furrows visible in base of trench, aligned N-S. Consisted of parallel bands of mid greyish brown silty clay, c.1.0m wide and 0.3m deep. Centred at 34.5m, 41.1m, 51.0m, 65.8m, 75.7m, 78.5m, 85.2m and 91.7m from NE end of trench.		
16	100	Topsoil	16/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Varied between 0.15 and 0.34m thick		P
	101	Subsoil	16/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay (slightly sandy). Varied in thickness from 0.29m to 0.63m		
	102	Natural	16/03	Firm orangey brown clay with patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel and blue clay.		
	103	Modern refuse pit	16/04 [16/05]	Rectangular cut, extending beyond NW L.o.E. and visible in section. Probably machine excavated. 2.8 x 1.5+ x 0.35+m. Fill consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt containing rusted cans and other modern refuse material.	Cuts 101 , sealed by 100 . Not excavated	
	104	Modern refuse pit	16/06 [16/07]	Large cut exposed at SW end of trench. Probably machine excavated. Extended full width and c.3m from SW end of trench. Full depth unknown. Fill consisted of a mid brown sandy silt containing rusted cans, glass and other modern refuse material.	Cuts 101 , sealed by 100 . Not excavated	
17	105	Topsoil	17/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		P
	106	Subsoil	17/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay. Varied in thickness between 0.08m and 0.34m.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artifact type
	107	Natural	17/03	Firm orangey brown clay with patches of fine-med. sub-ang. to angular limestone gravel and blue clay.		
	108	Ditch	17/04 [17/05]	Linear cut, aligned roughly NE-SW, with moderately steep sloping sides (c.40-60°) and a roughly concave base. 2.0+ x 1.3 x 0.48m. Fill consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles and charcoal flecks. Moderate orangey brown mottles near base.	Possibly a continuation of field boundary ditch between Fields A and B. Possibly associated with 116 .	
	109	Ditch	17/06 [17/07] 17/10 [17/11]	Linear cut, aligned roughly NE-SW, with moderately steep sloping sides (c.40-60°) and a roughly flat base. 2.0+ x 2.1 x 0.45m. Fill consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Moderate orangey brown mottles near base.	Sealed by 106 , cuts 110 .	
	110	Periglacial feature	17/08 [17/09]	Linear feature, aligned N-S, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. N end extended beyond L.o.E, S end became increasingly irregular and appeared to terminate with an irregular undercut. 2.0+ x 0.6 x 0.36m. Fill comprised a dense, almost sticky, light bluish grey sandy clay.	Cut by 109 .	
	111	Furrows	17/12	Five complete and one partial furrow visible in base of trench, aligned roughly NE-SW. Consisted of parallel bands of mid greyish brown silty clay, c.2.0m wide and 0.10m deep, centred at 11.5m, 21.8m, 33.0m, 54.2m, 68.1m and 79.9m, from W end of trench.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	112	Plough scrape	17/13	Linear scrape marks in natural, aligned at right angles to ridge and furrow. Variable length and width. Occur mainly on highpoints in natural, between furrow bases.	Plough marks, formed by C19th and C20th land improvement activity.	
18	113	Topsoil	18/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	114	Subsoil	18/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay. Varied in thickness between 0.04m and 0.33m.		
	115	Natural	18/03	Firm orangey brown clay with patches of fine-med. sub-ang. to angular limestone gravel and blue clay.		
	116	Ditch	18/04 [18/05]	Linear cut, aligned roughly NE-SW, with moderately steep sloping sides (c.40-50°) and a roughly concave base. 2.0+ x 1.7 x 0.36m. Fill consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles and charcoal flecks. Moderate orangey brown mottles near base.	Possibly a continuation of field boundary ditch between Fields A and B. Possibly associated with 108 .	
	117	Furrows	18/06	Four complete and one partial furrow visible in base of trench, aligned roughly NE-SW. Consisted of parallel bands of mid greyish brown silty clay, c.1.0m wide and 0.10m deep, centred at 2.0m, 12.5m, 22.1m, 31.3m and 62.1m, from W end of trench.	Furrows appear to have a more easterly alignment than those in Trench 17.	
	118	Plough scrape	18/07	Linear scrape marks in natural, aligned at right angles to ridge and furrow. Variable length and width. Occur mainly on highpoints in natural, between furrow bases.	Plough marks, formed by C19th and C20th land improvement activity.	
19	119	Topsoil	19/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay. Approximately 0.3m thick.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	120	Subsoil	19/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay. Varied in thickness between 0.07m and 0.39m. Absent at NW end of trench due to cut of modern pipeline trench.		
	121	Natural	19/03	Firm orangey brown clay with patches of fine-med. sub-ang. to angular limestone gravel and blue clay.		
	122	Pipe trench	19/04 [19/05]	A substantial linear cut, aligned E-W, exposed at NW end of trench. Full width not established. Mixed fill of blue and orange clay, with lenses of dark silty clay and gravels.		
20	123	Topsoil	20/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	124	Subsoil	20/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay. Approximately 0.4m thick.		
	125	Natural	20/03	Firm orangey brown clay with patches of fine-med. sub-ang. to angular limestone gravel and blue clay.		
	126	Furrows	20/04	Five complete and two partial furrows visible in base of trench, aligned roughly NE-SW. Consisted of parallel bands of mid greyish brown silty clay, c.1.5m wide and 0.15m deep, centred at 1.0m, 11.8m, 19.9m, 44.4m, 56.0m, 65.7 and 79.9m, from W end of trench.		
21	127	Topsoil	21/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	128	Subsoil	21/02	Mid brown silty clay (slightly sandy). Varied in thickness between 0.21m and 0.58m.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	129	Natural	21/03	Firm blue and brownish blue clay containing fossilized shells, interbedded with orangey brown fine-coarse angular limestone gravel.		
	130	Furrow	21/04	A slightly sinuous linear feature of variable width (0.8-1.5m wide), aligned roughly NE-SW and running c.70m down the trench. Approx. 0.2m deep. Fill comprises a mid greyish brown silty clay. Elongated S-shape in plan.		P
	131	Pipe trench	21/05 [21/06]	A substantial linear cut, aligned E-W, exposed at N end of trench. Full width not established. Mixed fill of blue and orange clay, with lenses of dark silty clay and gravels.		
22	132	Topsoil	22/01	Mid greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Approx-imately 0.3m thick.		
	133	Subsoil	22/02	Light orangey brown silty clay (slightly sandy), with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.12m and 0.35m		
	134	Natural	22/03	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in a yellowish brown silty clay matrix with patches of bluish grey clay.		
	135	Modern pit?	22/04 [22/05]	Large sub-rectangular cut, extending beyond E L.o.E. 1.6+ x 2.4 x 0.2+m. Fill comprised a light greyish brown silty clay, containing occ. modern refuse in upper part.	Cuts 133. Feature not excavated.	
23	136	Topsoil	23/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approx-imately 0.3m thick.		
	137	Subsoil	23/02	Light orangey brown silty clay (slightly sandy). Approx-imately 0.25m thick.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
	138	Modern	23/03 [23/04]	Linear cut, c.1m wide, aligned N-S and extending across width of trench. Mixed fill comprised blue clay and light brown silty clays.	Cuts 137.	
	139	Modern	23/05 [23/06]	Linear cut, c.0.6m wide, aligned N-S and extending across width of trench. Fill comprised a mid-dark brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles.	Cuts 137.	
	140	Natural	23/07	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in a yellowish brown silty clay matrix with patches of bluish grey clay.		
24	141	Topsoil	24/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	142	Made-up ground	24/02	Black, bituminous gravelly layer, approx. 0.4m thick, containing brick and concrete rubble.	Seals 143.	
	143	Subsoil	24/03	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick. Not present at extreme E end of trench.		
	144	Natural	24/04	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		
25	145	Topsoil	25/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Between 0.05 and 0.15m thick.		
	146	Made-up ground	25/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of burnt material and limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble, glass and steel. Varied in thickness between 0.50m and 0.82m		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	147	Subsoil	25/03	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick. Not present in centre of trench.		
	148	Modern wall	25/04	Foundation courses of modern brick wall. c.60m exposed in base of trench, extended beyond L.o.E. Cemented, two brick width (stretchers facing out), no cavity. Wall aligned E-W.		
	149	Natural	25/05	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		
26	150	Topsoil	26/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles and building rubble. Approx. 0.2m thick.		
	151	Made-up ground	26/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of burnt material and limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble and glass. Varied in thickness between 0.40m and 0.80m		
	152	Subsoil	26/03	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	153	Natural	26/04	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		
27	154	Topsoil	27/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approx. 0.25m thick.		
	155	Made-up ground	27/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of burnt material and limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble, steel and glass. Varied in thickness between 0.29m and 0.58m.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	156	Buried soil	27/03	Mid brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.19m and 0.39m.		
	157	Natural	27/04	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		
	158	Modern wall footing	27/05 [27/06]	Linear cut running parallel and under W L.o.E. Extended c.35m from S L.o.E. Fill comprised an orangey brown sandy clay with brick rubble.		
	159	Furrows	27/07	Three furrows visible in base of trench, aligned roughly NE-SW. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown silty clay, 2-3m wide, centred at 54.1m, 77.5 and 87.5m, from N end of trench.		
28	160	Topsoil	28/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approx. 0.2m thick.		
	161	Made-up ground	28/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of burnt material and limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble. Varied in thickness between 0.20m and 0.55m.		
	162	Buried soil	28/03	Mid brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.35m thick.		
	163	Natural	28/04	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		
	164	Furrows	28/05	Three furrows visible in base of trench, aligned roughly NE-SW. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown silty clay, 3-4m wide, spaced c.10m apart.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
29	165	Topsoil	29/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approx. 0.2m thick.		
	166	Made-up ground	29/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of burnt material and limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble and glass. Varied in thickness between 0.23m and 0.60m.		
	167	Buried soil	29/03	Mid brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.12m and 0.38m.		
	168	Natural	29/04	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		
	169	Furrows	29/05	Four furrows visible in base of trench, aligned roughly NE-SW. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown silty clay, 2-3m wide, centred at 9.9m, 19.5m, 34.0m and 51.1m, from W end of trench.		
30	170	Topsoil	30/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approx. 0.2m thick.		
	171	Made-up ground	30/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of burnt material and limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble. Varied in thickness between 0.16m and 0.27m.		
	172	Buried soil	30/03	Mid brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.15m and 0.29m.		
	173	Natural	30/04	Fine-coarse angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown silty clay matrix, with patches of bluish grey clay.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	174	Gully?	30/05 [30/06]	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, extended beyond L.o.E. 3.7+ x 0.6 x 0.3+m. Fill comprised a mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles.	Cuts 172, sealed by 171.	
	175	Gully?	30/07 [30/08]	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, extended beyond L.o.E. 2.1+ x 0.6 x 0.3+m. Fill comprised a mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles.	Cuts 172, sealed by 171.	
31	176	Topsoil	31/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	177	Made-up ground	31/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel and tarmac. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble glass and modern metal objects. Varied in thickness between 0.35m and 0.74m.		
	178	Buried soil	31/03	Mid brown silty clay, with occ. fine-med. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.36m.		
	179	Natural	31/04	Firm orangey brown sandy clay and blue clay, with patches of fine to med. angular limestone gravel.		
	180	Furrows	31/05	Four furrows, aligned roughly NE-SW, visible in base of trench. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown sandy silty clay, 2-3m wide, centred at 5.3m, 14.7m, 23.0m and 52.1m from W end of trench.		
32	181	Topsoil	32/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	182	Made-up ground	32/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel and burnt material. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble and modern metal objects. Varied in thickness between 0.38m and 0.72m.		
	183	Buried soil	32/03	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. fine-med. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.22m and 0.41m.		
	184	Natural	32/04	Firm orangey brown sandy clay with patches of fine to med. angular limestone gravel.		
	185	Furrow ?	32/05	One possible furrow, aligned NE-SW, visible in base of trench. Consisted of a band of mid orangey brown silty clay, 2-3m wide, centred at 82.2m from W end of trench.		
33	186	Topsoil	33/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	187	Made-up ground	33/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel and burnt material. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble and modern metal objects. Varied in thickness between 0.21m and 0.92m.		
	188	Natural	33/03	Fine to coarse angular limestone gravel in a yellowish white silty clay matrix, with occ. patches of blue clay.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
	189	Furrows	33/04	Seven furrows, aligned roughly NE-SW, visible in base of trench. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown sandy silty clay, c.1.5m wide, centred at 16.6m, 27.0m, 30.2m, 35.0m, 40.1m, 46.0m and 58.6m from SW end of trench.		
34	190	Topsoil	34/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	191	Made-up ground	34/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble and modern metal objects. Varied in thickness between 0.24m and 0.50m.		
	192	Buried soil	34/03	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. fine-med. pebbles and charcoal flecks. Varied in thickness between 0.07m and 0.58m.		
	193	Natural	34/04	Firm orangey brown sandy clay with patches of fine to med. angular limestone gravel.		
	194	Furrows	34/05	Three furrows, aligned roughly NE-SW, visible in base of trench. Consisted of parallel bands of mid orangey brown silty clay, 3-4m wide, centred at 2.5m, 12.7m and 22.5m from NW end of trench.		
35	195	Topsoil	35/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles and modern metallic objects. Approximately 0.2m thick.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Context	Description	Notes	Artifact Type
	196	Made-up ground	35/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel and a thin seam of fine sandy purple material. Deposit contained brick, concrete rubble and modern metal objects. Extended in section c.35m, beginning at c.55m from S end of trench. 0.28m to 0.50m thick		
	197	Buried soil	35/03	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with freq. fine-med. pebbles and charcoal flecks. Varied in thickness between 0.11m and 0.50m.		
	198	Natural	35/04	Fine to coarse angular limestone gravel in a yellowish white silty clay matrix, with occ. patches of blue clay.		
	199	Furrows	35/05	Three furrows, aligned roughly NE-SW, visible in base of trench. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown sandy silty clay, 2-3m wide, centred at 50.8m, 64.1m and 93.7m from N end of trench.		
	200	Modern wall and floor	35/06	Corner of a concrete wall, c.0.7m thick, and a concrete floor. Associated with two waste water pipes and an electric cable.		
36	201	Topsoil	36/01	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles and modern metallic objects. Small asbestos dump exposed in centre of trench. Varied in thickness between 0.11m and 0.22m.		
	202	Made-up ground	36/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick and concrete rubble. Varied in thickness between 0.16m and 0.50m.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact Type</i>
	203	Buried soil	36/03	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. fine-med. pebbles and charcoal flecks. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	204	Natural	36/04	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, inter-bedded with bands of orange sandy clay.		
37	205	Topsoil	37/01	Mid greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles and modern metallic objects. Varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.25m		
	206	Made-up ground	37/02	A mixed deposit, c.0.35m thick, of orange and dark blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick and concrete rubble.		
	207	Buried soil	37/03	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with freq. fine-med. angular limestone pebbles. Extended in section c.10m from SE end of trench. Approximately 0.3m thick		
	208	Natural	37/04	Fine to coarse angular limestone gravel in a yellowish white silty clay matrix, with occ. patches of blue clay.		
38	209	Topsoil	38/01	Mid greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles and modern metallic objects. Varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.25m		
	210	Made-up ground	38/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel. Deposit contained dumps of brick, concrete rubble, and steel. Varied in thickness between 0.50m and 0.82m		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	211	Buried soil	38/03	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, with freq. fine-med. angular limestone pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick		
	212	Natural	38/04	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, inter-bedded with bands of orange and white coarse sand.		
	213	Furrows	38/05	Four furrows, aligned roughly NE-SW, visible in base of trench. Consisted of parallel bands of mid brown silty clay, 2-3m wide, centred at 15.3m, 28.7m, 93.1m and 98.9m from W end of trench.		
39	214	Topsoil	39/01	Dark greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	215	Made-up ground	39/02	A mixed deposit of orange and dark greenish blue clay, with lenses of limestone gravel. Deposit contained brick and concrete rubble. Varied in thickness between 0.38m and 0.72m		
	216	Buried soil	39/03	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, with freq. fine-med. angular limestone pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick		
	217	Natural	39/04	Firm blue clay containing fossilized shells, inter-bedded with bands of orange and white coarse sand.		
40	218	Topsoil	40/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	219	Subsoil	40/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.30m and 0.46m.		
	220	Natural	40/03	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
41	221	Topsoil	41/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	222	Subsoil	41/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.30m and 0.46m.		
	223	Natural	41/03	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
42	224	Topsoil	42/01	Dark greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness from 0.25m to 0.46m. Thickest in centre of trench.		
	225	Subsoil	42/02	Mid brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	226	Natural	42/03	Greyish blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
	227	Natural depression	42/04	Deep depression, c.35m wide, situated in centre of trench and aligned NW-SE. Full depth c.2m below ground surface. Filled with a mid orangey brown glacial till (up to 1.3m thick), bottoms out on coarse white sand and dark blue clay.	Probably periglacial/glacial in origin.	
43	228	Topsoil	43/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with mod. limestone pebbles. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	229	Made-up ground	43/02	Mixed deposit, c.0.3m thick, of bluish grey clay and orange sand, containing occ. building rubble. Deposit extended c.34m from NW end of trench.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	230	Subsoil	43/03	Mid brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.26m and 0.51m. Thickest at SE end of trench.		
	231	Natural	43/04	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
44	232	Topsoil	44/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with mod. Limestone pebbles. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	233	Subsoil	44/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.19m and 0.49m.		
	234	Natural	44/03	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
46	235	Topsoil	46/01	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		
	236	Subsoil	46/02	Light brown sandy clay with freq. fine-med. pebbles. Occurs as isolated patches in base of trench and in section. Largely removed by modern disturbance.		
	237	Railway sleeper bed?	46/03	A deposit of black carbon-ised material, c.0.3m thick, consisting of coke, clinker and iron slag debris. Extends in section the full length of the trench.	Possibly not <i>in situ</i> , may be a dump deposit.	
	238	Modern pipe trench	46/04 [46/05]	Linear cut, 0.3m wide, extending the full length of the trench. Limestone chip fill concealed a corrugated plastic pipe.	Probably a conduit for street lighting cables.	
	239	Buried soil?	46/06	Mid bluish grey silty clay containing small amounts of organic material (rootlets). Possibly discoloured by 237.	Sealed by 237.	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
47	240	Topsoil	47/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	241	Subsoil	47/02	Mid orangey brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.30m and 0.46m.		
	242	Natural	47/03	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
	243	Ditch	47/04 [47/05]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a broad concave profile. Extended beyond L.o.E. 2.0+ x 2.2 x 0.42m. Filled with a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	Cuts 241 , cut by 244 .	
	244	Ditch	47/06 [47/07]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with a steep-sided U-shaped profile. Slope c.80°, base roughly flat. Extended beyond L.o.E. 2.0+ x 0.4 x 0.41m. Filled with a light orangey brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	Sealed by 240 , cuts 243 .	
	245	Ditch	47/08 [47/09]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a concave profile. 2.0+ x 0.75 x 0.20m. Filled with a mid orangey brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.		
	246	Ditch	47/10 [47/11]	Linear cut, aligned N-S, with poorly defined edges. Extended width of trench and was c1.7m wide. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	Not excavated. The fill is identical to that of 247 , so this feature may be a junction, or continuation on a different alignment, of 247 .	

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	247	Ditch	47/12 [47/1 3]	Linear cut, aligned WNW-ESE, with steep concave sides and an almost pointed base. 26.0+ x 1.4 x 0.53m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with mod. orangey brown mottles and occ. pebbles.	Cuts 250, cut by 248.	P
	248	Posthole	47/14 [47/1 5]	Circular cut, dia. 0.35m, depth 0.26m. Filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles and one medium angular limestone cobble.	Cuts 247.	
	249	Unknown	47/16 [47/1 7]	Indeterminate cut, extending beyond N L.o.E, with an ill-defined W edge. Heavily truncated to E and S by 247 and 250. Filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay, c.0.15m thick, with occ. pebbles.	Cut by 250.	
	250	Linear ditch	47/18 [47/1 9]	Linear cut, aligned NNE-SSW, with a shallow concave slope on W side, and a slope of c.40° on E. N end extends beyond L.o.E, S end cut by 247. 1.2+ x 1.4 x 0.30m. Filled with a light-mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	Cut by 247, cuts 249.	P
48	251	Topsoil	48/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	252	Subsoil	48/02	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with freq. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.30m and 0.46m.		
	253	Natural	48/03	Fine-med. angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown to yellowish white sand matrix. Lenses of blue clay.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	254	Ditch	48/04 [48/05]	Linear cut, aligned E-W, with a moderately steep-sided, U-shaped profile. Slope c.45°, base roughly flat. Extended beyond L.o.E. 2.0+ x 1.5 x 0.41m. Filled with a light orangey brown sandy clay with occ. pebbles.		
	255	Ditch	48/06 [48/07]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a broad concave profile Extended beyond L.o.E. 2.5+ x 1.2 x 0.32m. Filled with a light orangey brown sandy clay with freq. fine-med. angular limestone pebbles.		
	256	Ditch	48/08 [48/09]	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, with a steep concave slope on the NW side, and a shallow slope (c.30°) on the SE. Extended beyond L.o.E. 3.0+ x 1.1 x 0.16m. Filled comprised a light orangey brown sandy clay with freq. fine-med. angular limestone pebbles and occ. charcoal flecks.		P, B
	257	Ditch	48/10 [48/11] 48/12 [48/13]	Linear cut and probable recut, both aligned NE-SW and extended beyond L.o.E. Primary cut [4811] had a V-shaped profile with a flat base. Slope c. 50°, SE side slightly splayed at top, NW side truncated by recut. 3.5+ x c.2.0 x 0.89m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Recut [4813] had a V-shaped profile with a concave base. Slope c.40° on SE side, c.50° on NW. 3.5+ x c.2.1 x 0.66m. Filled with a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with yellowish brown mottles and occ. pebbles.	Possibly associated with 258 .	P, B

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	258	Ditch	48/14 [48/1 5]	Linear cut, 2.0m wide, aligned NW-SE, extended beyond L.o.E. Filled with a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Pottery collected from surface of fill.	Not excavated. Similar dimensions and fill to 257.	P
	259	Ditch	48/16 [48/1 7] 48/18 [48/1 9]	Linear cut and probable recut, both aligned E-W and extended beyond L.o.E. Primary cut [4817] was 0.44m deep and had a moderately steep-sided, U-shaped profile with a concave base. The S side was heavily truncated by recut along its length, making width difficult to determine. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with occ. pebbles. Recut [4819] had a V-shaped profile with a pointed base. Slope c.40°. 2.0+ x 1.9 x 0.54m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with yellowish brown mottles and freq. pebbles.		P
	260	Ditch	48/20 [48/2 1]	Linear cut, aligned E-W, with a steep-sided U-shaped profile and concave base. Extended beyond L.o.E. 2.0+ x 1.0 x 0.41m. Fill comprised a dark greyish brown sandy clay with freq. pebbles and lighter greyish brown tip lines.		
49	261	Topsoil	49/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick.		
	262	Subsoil	49/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.46m.		

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	263	Ditch	49/06 [49/07] 49/04 [49/05] 49/03 [49/30] 49/21 [49/31] 49/22 [49/23]	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, extending c.11m from NW end of trench before apparently turning sharply to SSW. Extends beyond L.o.E., full width not established. Depth 0.85m. Primary cut [4907] fragmentary, filled with a mid orangey brown silty clay (4906). First recut [4905] [4923] had steeply sloping sides (c.50-60°) and a concave base. Estimated width c.1.7m, depth 0.85m. Filled with a mid-dark brown silty clay with occ. pebbles (4904, 4922). Second recut [4930][4931] had a U-shaped profile with a concave base. Estimated width c.1.5m, depth 0.51m. Filled with a dark brown clay silt with occ. pebbles (4903, 4921).	Cut by 267, 269 and 272.	P
	264	Ditch	49/08 [49/09]	Linear cut, aligned E-W, with a shallow slope (c.20°) and a slightly concave base. 2.7+ x 1.7 x 0.25m. Filled with a mid brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.		P
	265	Ditch	49/10 49/11 [49/12]	Linear cut, aligned E-W, with a V-shaped profile. Moderately steep slope (c.45°) and a flat base (c.0.5m wide). 2.7+ x 1.8 x 0.86m. Upper fill 4910 comprised a dark bluish brown silty clay. This overlay 4911, a mid brown silty clay with mod. orangey brown mottles near base.		P
	266	Ditch	49/13 [49/14]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a broad U-shaped profile and a concave base. 2.6+ x 1.2 x 0.34m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with freq. limestone pebbles.	Cuts 267.	P

Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature type	Context	Description	Notes	Artefact type
	267	Ditch	49/15 [49/16]	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, with a broad U-shaped profile and a concave base. 2.6+ x c.1.4 x 0.48m. Filled with a dark brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	Cut by 266, cuts 263.	P
	268	Gully	49/17 [49/18]	Curvilinear cut, with a steeply concave slope to N, and a c.30° slope to S. NE end extended beyond L.o.E., cut curves sharply and narrows to NW, converging with 271. 2.0+ x 1.8 x 0.36m. Filled with a mid orangey brown sandy silt with occ. fine-medium sub-ang.-angular limestone pebbles.		P
	269	Ditch	49/19 [49/20]	Linear cut, aligned NNE-SSW, with a V-shaped profile (slope c.40°) and a concave base. 2.9+ x 0.9 x 0.28m. Filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay with freq. pebbles.	Cuts 263.	P
	270	Posthole	49/24 [49/25]	Probable circular cut, dia. 0.48m, depth c.0.17m. Filled with a mid orangey brown sandy silt.		P
	271	Gully	49/26 [49/27]	Curvilinear cut, extending beyond L.o.E. Extends NE-SW for c.0.8m, then curves sharply to S. 3.5+ x 0.3 x 0.18m. Filled with a mid orangey brown sandy silt with occ. fine-medium sub-ang.-angular limestone pebbles.		P
	272	Gully	49/28 [49/29]	Linear cut, aligned NNE-SSW, not excavated. 2.2+ m long, 0.5m wide. Fill comprised a mid brown clay silt with occ. fine-medium sub-ang.-angular limestone pebbles.	Cuts 263.	

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
	273	Natural	49/32	Fine-med. angular limestone gravel in an orangey brown to yellowish white sand matrix. Lenses of blue clay.		
50	274	Topsoil	50/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	275	Subsoil	50/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.19m and 0.49m.		
	276	Natural	50/03	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
51	277	Topsoil	51/01	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.25m thick.		
	278	Subsoil	51/02	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.19m and 0.49m.		
	279	Natural	51/03	Blue clay interbedded with orangey brown sandy silt till and patches of fine-med. angular limestone gravel.		
54	280	Topsoil	54/01	Mid greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.17m and 0.62m.		
	281	Made-up ground	54/02	A mixed deposit of orange sand, gravels and dark greenish blue clay. Deposit contained brick and concrete rubble, steel and smears of noxious organic material. At least 1.5m thick.	Due to the hazardous nature of this deposit and the implementation of safe working standards, the full depth of this deposit was not established.	
55	282	Topsoil	55/01	Mid greyish brown fine sandy silt, with occ. pebbles. Approximately 0.2m thick.		

<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Artefact type</i>
	283	Made-up ground	55/02	A mixed deposit of orange and blue clay. Varied in thickness between 0.26m and 0.73m.	Layer seals 284.	
	284	Buried soil	55/03	Mid orangey brown fine sandy silt, with occ. fine-med limestone pebbles. Varied in thickness between 0.29m and 0.67m.		
	285	Ditch	55/04 [55/05]	Linear cut, aligned E-W, with a shallow concave profile. 2.0+ x 0.7 x 0.21m. Filled with an orangey brown silty clay with freq. pebbles.		P
	286	Pit?	55/06 [55/07]	Short linear cut with irregular terminals and irregular sloping sides and base. 2.7 x 0.9 x 0.2m. Filled with a light brown silty clay with freq. angular limestone pebbles.		P
	287	Natural	55/08	Fine to medium angular limestone gravel in an orange sandy silt matrix, with bands of blue clay.		

A2 POTTERY

A2.1 PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

A2.1.1 Introduction

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 274 sherds of pottery (3648 g.) largely dating to the early Roman period.

The pottery was accompanied by a small quantity of fired clay and Roman ceramic building material.

Pottery was recovered from 26 individual contexts spread across nine trenches. The largest concentration of material came from trenches 48 and 49.

For the purposes of this assessment the assemblage was scanned to establish its composition, likely date range and potential for further work. The resulting data is summarised in Table 1. The codes used refer to the National Roman reference collection where these have been defined (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Much of the pottery was in very good condition with several large sherds, in some cases several from the same vessels. This is reflected in the overall average sherd size of 13 g. which is quite good for this particular type of material, which includes poorly fired, fairly soft, wares. At least two profiles were present.

A2.1.2 Iron Age

The earliest sherd present is a single rim from a jar typical of the middle-later Iron Age from (5506). The paste includes fragments of local Jurassic limestone indicating a local source for this piece.

A2.1.3 Early Roman

Most of the assemblage, some 271 sherds, is typical of the early Roman period.

The assemblage is very conservative in terms of composition being dominated by two potting traditions, late Iron Age handmade, Malvernian limestone-tempered wares (MAL REB) and local Severn Valley wares (SVW OX). The latter occurs in several variants which include the local Gloucester codes (TF 11B, 11D, 17 and 23) (Gloucester City Excavation Unit). Both handmade and wheel-made vessels are present as well as both oxidised and reduced examples.

Other wares accompanying these groups include Late Iron Age handmade grog-tempered ware (GROG), Savernake wares (SAV GT) and from one context Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1).

With the exception of context (4814) all the contexts producing these wares are likely to date to the second half of the 1st century AD. Precise dating is particularly difficult with such groups. The Malvernian and grog-tempered wares date back to the 2nd/1st centuries BC and early 1st century AD respectively. Thus isolated occurrences of these could potentially be pre-conquest (ie. Contexts 4820, 4903, 4904, 4921, 4924 and 5504). Severn Valley wares start to appear in the 1st century AD probably just before the conquest but continue to flourish through to the end of the Roman period. Certain fabrics and forms are more typical of the earlier groups, for example, reduced variants and carinated cups and both these are present here. However, there are also examples of the slightly more developed wares which are more convincingly of post-conquest date.

The latest datable Roman pottery present are three sherds of Dorset black burnished ware from (4814) which includes a flat rimmed bowl of 2nd century date.

The occurrence of late Iron Age handmade wares alongside wheel-made wares is very common on rural sites in the area well into the Roman period and occasionally up to the early 2nd century. With such a small group it is difficult to know whether the assemblage represents one continuous sequence of occupation from the later Iron Age through to the 2nd century or whether different phases of use are present.

A2.1.4 *Fired clay and ceramic building material*

Eleven fragments of fired clay were present. Of particular note is a large piece from (4808) which is part of a triangular loom-weight; traces of one perforation is visible.

Only four fragments of ceramic building material were noted of which only one piece could be identified. This is part of a *tegula* from (4810) which is a Roman form of roofing material suggesting that this context must date towards the end of the 1st century or slightly later.

A2.1.5 *Post Roman*

A single glazed sherd of post-medieval date was recovered from (2104) and a sherd of indeterminate date but probably medieval or later came from (202).

A2.1.6 *Conclusions*

The group of pottery from Quedgeley is very typical of the sort of indigenous rural assemblage one might expect to find in the early Roman period in this area. There are no specifically Roman wares in the group despite its proximity to the City of Gloucester. The site is typical of a number of sites in the immediate hinterland of Gloucester, mainly unpublished, for example, Saintbridge, Abbeydale to the south of the City, dating to this period.

Although only represented by a modest group of pottery, this site is quite a valuable addition to the early Roman 'map' of the area immediately surrounding Gloucester, and presumably reflective of the settlement pattern existing prior to the establishment of the Roman military base at Kingsholm in the Neronian period. To this end a short, published report of the assemblage is recommended.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>cbm</i>	<i>Fclay</i>	<i>Descrip</i>	<i>Date</i>
2104	SVWOX,PMED	3	24	1			Ro/Pmed
4712	SVWOX	12	186				50-100
4718	SVWOX	4	27				50-100
4808	MALREB,SVWOX, GROG	17	191		1		50-100
4808					1	loomwt	IA
4810	SVWRE,SVWOX,M ALREB,GROG	58	696	2		tegula	50-100
4812	SVWOX, SAVGT	11	454				50-100
4814	SVWOX,SVWRE,G ROG,DORBB1	7	48				C2
4819	MALREB,SVWOX	18	308		1		50-100
4820	MALREB	2	24				C1AD
4903	MALREB	10	136				C1AD
4904	MALREB	2	10				C1AD
4908	SVWRE,SVWOX,M ALREB	19	110			x1 bone	50-100
4910	SVWRE	4	27				50-100
4913	SVWOX, GROG	6	68				50-100
4915	GROG,SAVGT,MA LREB,SVWOX	46	810				50-100
4917	SVWOX	2	14	1	3		50-100
4919	SVWOX	4	16				50-100
4921	MALREB	12	67				C1AD
4924	MALREB	19	98				C1AD
4926	SVWRE	3	44		4		50-100
5504	MALREB	1	4				C1AD
5506	LIME	1	11		1		LIA
TOTAL		274	3648	4	11		

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number of sherds per context by fabric type

A2.2 *MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY*

The pottery assemblage comprised 193 sherds with a total weight of 2281g. The minimum number of vessels, by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.93. All the pottery was medieval or later, apart from 29 sherds (185g) of Romano-British material which were redeposited in later features.

A2.2.1 *Fabric*

Cotswolds-type ware: c late 9th – early 13th century (Mellor 1994). Slow-wheel made. Fairly hard, dark blue-grey fabric with moderate sub-rounded white pink and grey quartzite up to 1mm. Sparse to moderate calcareous material, including ooliths, up to 2mm. Rare haematite up to 1mm. Mainly 'barrel' jars with triangular rims or more shouldered examples with high everted rims, bases usually sagging. Probably manufactured at a number of sources in the Cotswolds region. 131 sherds, 1039g, MNV = 0.69.

East Wiltshire Ware. Early 12th - early 15th century (Mellor 1994, 100-6). Handmade wares with moderate to dense angular flint up to 2mm, moderate to dense quartz up to 1mm. 5 sherds, 98g, MNV = 0.09.

Ham Green Ware: (Barton 1963). Glazed ware. Pale orange sandy fabric, thicker sherds have a grey core. Moderate to dense orange-pink, subrounded quartz up to 1 mm, although most is less than 0.5 mm. 3 sherds, 29g, MNV = 0.15.

Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made at numerous centres during the 16th century, and in some rural areas continued in use until the 19th century. 18 sherds, 821g.

Staffordshire Blackware: 1600-1750. (Barker 1999) A soft to hard-fired thrown earthenware, the fabric colour varying from orange and red to dark red or purple. Fabric is well-prepared and free of major inclusions. The ware is usually glazed inside and out, the fine, good-quality glaze varying in colour from a medium brown to a dark treacle brown or black. 3 sherds, 89g.

Staffordshire manganese wares c. 1700-1800 (Barker 1999). A uniform buff-fired fabric in a moderately sorted matrix. The inclusions are occasional sub-angular and rounded black ironstone up to 0.6mm. This ware is characterised by its brown 'tiger striped' manganese glaze. 2 sherds, 13g.

Miscellaneous 19th/20th century wares: Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc. 2 sherds, 7g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Context	RB		Cotswolds		NE		Ham G		Red Eth		Black		Staffs		19thC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	N	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
101	11	47	2	4					1	14					2	7	19thC
204			1	12													11thC?
205					1	9											L11thC?
207			16	159													11thC?
209			7	38													11thC?
211	1	6	10	59													11thC?
213			9	61													11thC?
219			13	117	1	51											L11thC?
221			18	139	1	13											L11thC
223			12	48													11thC?
225	1	3	17	183													11thC?
230	2	10	2	16					3	147							16thC
233			4	76	1	11											L11thC?
235			1	11													11thC?
237			4	12			1	4	1	11							16thC?
239									1	66							16thC?
241	2	12	3	13													11thC?
243			1	5													11thC?
301			1	9					2	14							16thC?
302	2	21					1	13									12thC?
401	1	26			1	14					2	25					17thC
502			7	23													11thC?
602	6	39	1	34					2	15							16thC?
708													1	5			17thC
727	1	15	1	9													11thC?
729			1	11													11thC?
901							1	12									12thC?
1001									2	10			1	8			18thC?
1201									1	290							16thC?
1501									1	135							16thC?
1601	2	6									1	64					17thC
1701									3	36							16thC?
2101									1	83							16thC
Total	29	185	131	1039	5	98	3	29	18	821	3	89	2	13	2	7	

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

A3 THE ANIMAL BONE

A3.1 METHOD

A total of 214 bones and fragments (3721g) from 31 contexts were examined to determine preservation, the species that were present, the body parts that were present and any evidence for butchery.

A3.2 RESULTS

The bone preservation was moderate to good with the majority of damage being due to root erosion and other forms of weathering. There were also some possible examples of gnawing by canids. In most cases the fragmentation of the recovered bone was moderate. This would suggest only short-term exposure on the surface prior to burial.

Context No.	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Bird	Large Ungulate	Small Ungulate	Unid.	Total
204	2								2
205							1	1	2
207					1			8	9
211			1						1
213			1				2	2	5
219	1								1
221								4	4
225	1			1		1	1	3	7
230								1	1
233	1								1
235	1					1			2
239								2	2
241	2							7	9
502	2					2		2	6
4704								13	13
4712	1						1	2	4
4718		1						3	4
4808	1							3	4
4810		1							1
4812	3		1			3		4	11
4819		1							1
4820	4					1		10	15
4903		1	1					6	8
4904	1	1				4		4	10
4910	5					6		5	15
4913	2		1			3		12	17
4915	2		2			12	8	15	39

Context No.	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Bird	Large Ungulate	Small Ungulate	Unid.	Total
4917		1							1
4921	1		1			5	2	6	15
4926							1		1
5506						1			1
Tota	30	6	8	1	1	39	16	113	214

Table 1: Species present by context

Element	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Bird	Large Ungulate	Small Ungulate	Unid.	Total
Skull						4		7	11
Tooth	8	4	1	1			1		15
Mandible	3		2			4		2	11
Scapula	1					4			5
Humerus	1		1			2			4
Radius	6								6
Ribs						10			10
Pelvis	1		1				1		3
Femur	1								1
Tibia	3		2			1			6
Astragalus	1								1
Metatarsal	3		1						4
Metacarpal	1	1							2
Phalange	1	1			1				3
Total	30	6	8	1	1	25	2	9	82

Table 2: Body parts present by species

The majority of the elements present appeared to belong to adult individuals. However, there was some evidence for juveniles among cattle and ovicaprids. These were an ovicaprid humerus (context 213) and a cattle mandible (context 4915).

There was little evidence for butchery in the assemblage. Some fragments had possible chop marks present but there were no evident cut marks. There was also no evidence for burning.

A3.3 *DISCUSSION*

The small size of the assemblage precluded any in-depth analysis or discussion and any conclusions are tentative. The usual range of domesticates are represented in the sample. It was possible to identify 47.2% of the assemblage. This was dominated by cattle (*Bos*) (14% of the assemblage) with a few examples of sheep/goat (ovicaprid), horse (*Equus*) and pig (*Sus*). The bird bone present in context 207 is a probable example of the Domestic Goose (*Anser anser*). There were no examples of wild species or fish. The small amount of pig is in accordance for the trend during the medieval period although the often common dominance of sheep is not present. This may reflect reality or it may be due to the greater survivability and recovery of the bones of larger species such as cattle.

The body parts that are present for each species can be seen in the table above. This shows that the elements of the head, such as the skull, mandible and teeth, were all common, particularly in the larger ungulates such as cattle and horse. Ribs were also common for larger ungulates. In general the elements of the lower limbs, such as the radius and tibia, were quite frequent but those of the upper limbs, the humerus and the femur, were less abundant.

The absence of marks indicative of butchery processes such as skinning and filleting suggests that this is an ordinary waste disposal deposit. The possible chop marks suggest that some of the larger species such as cattle may have been dismembered prior to disposal.

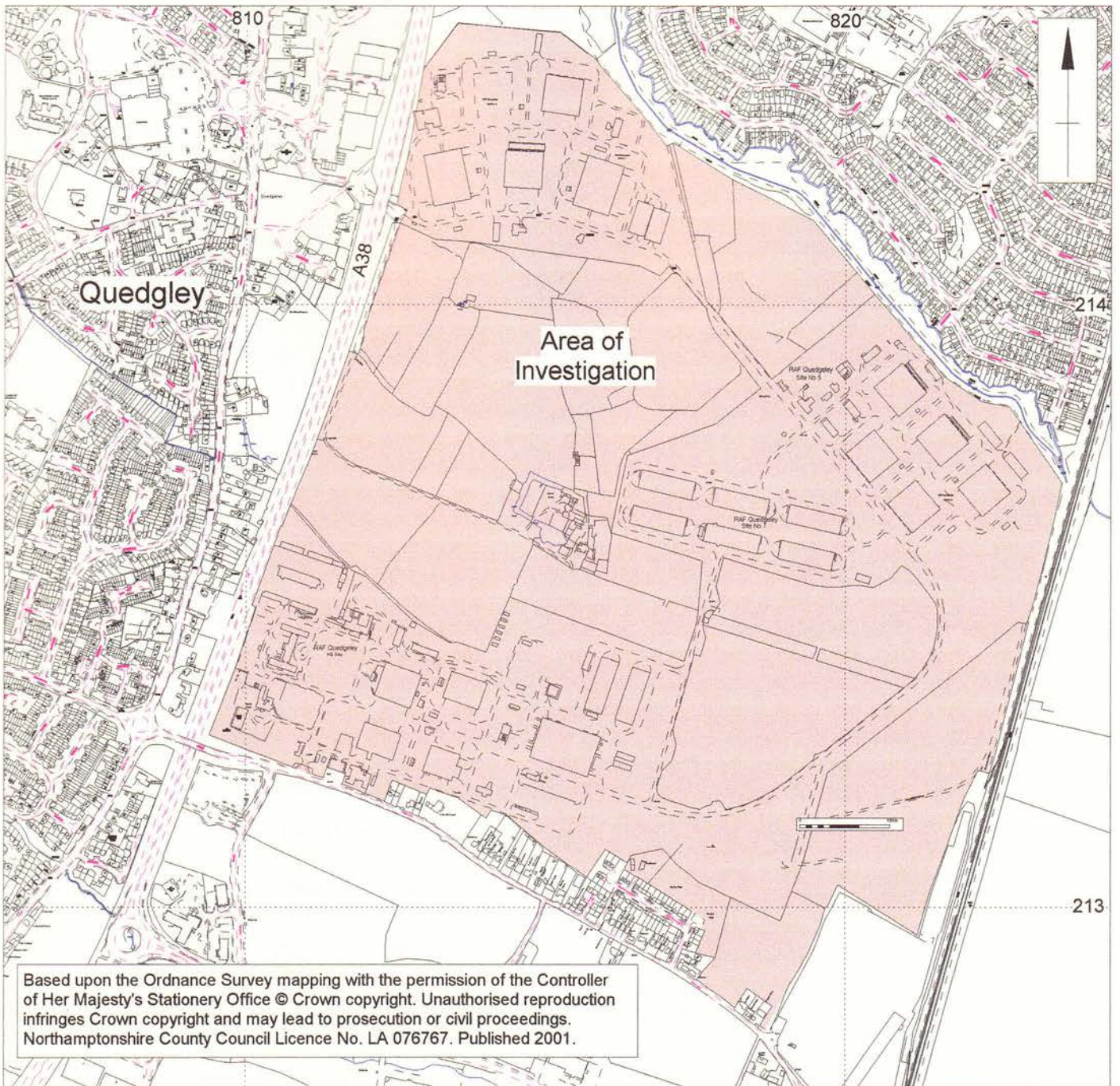
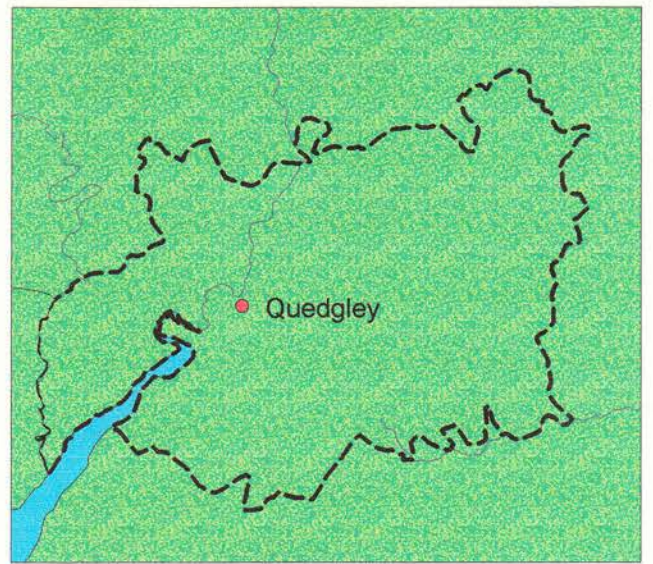


Fig 1

Scale 1:5000

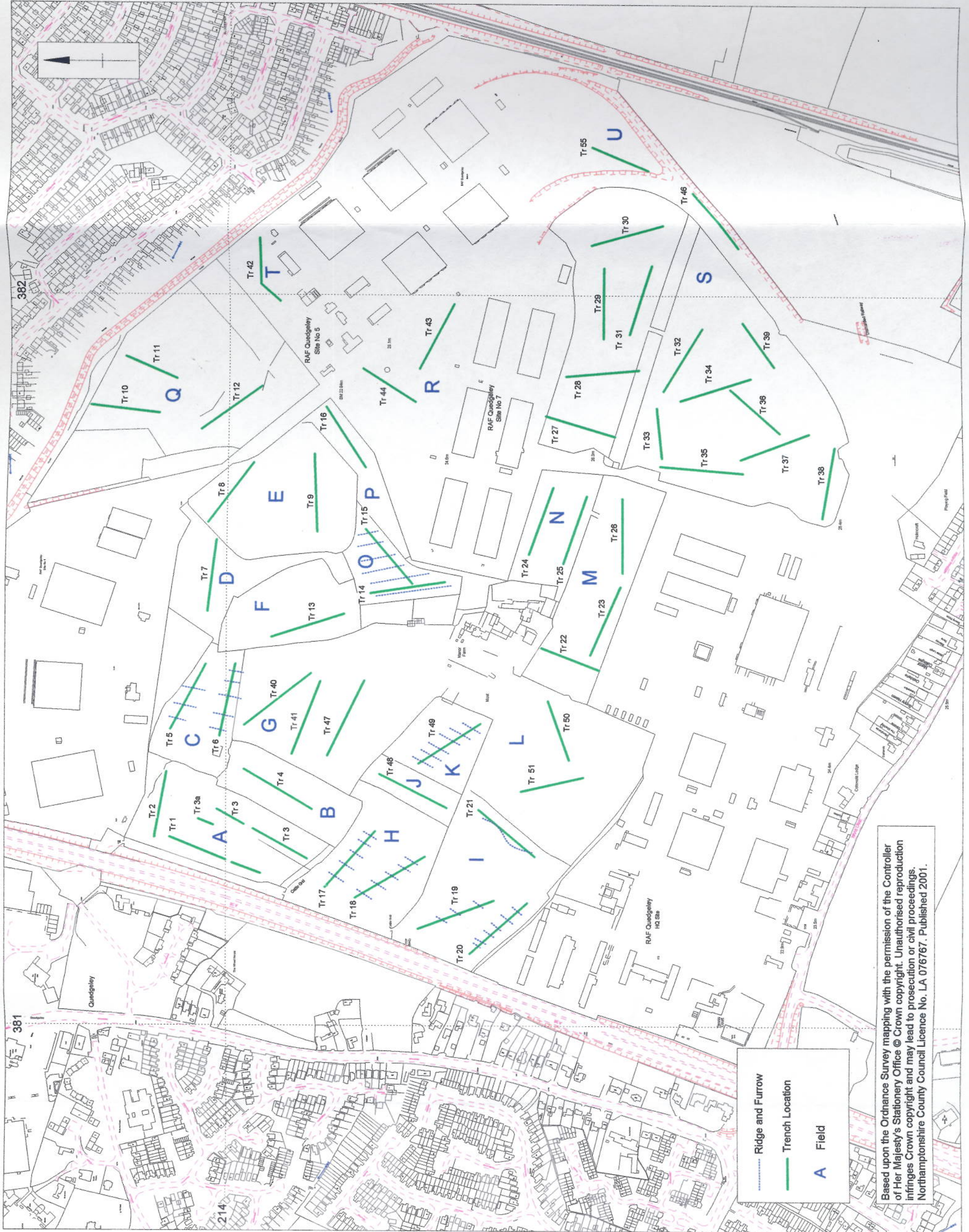
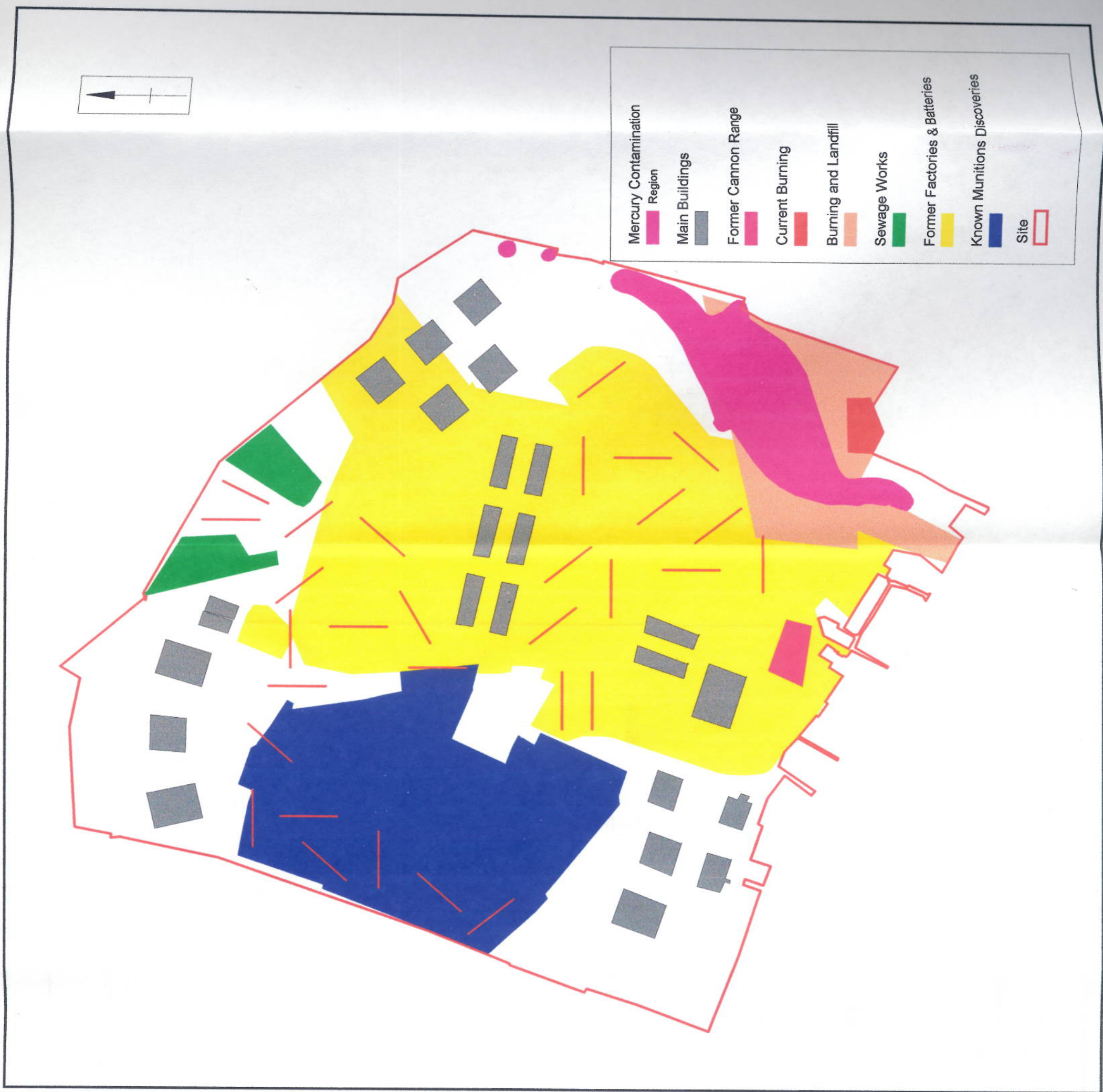


Fig 2



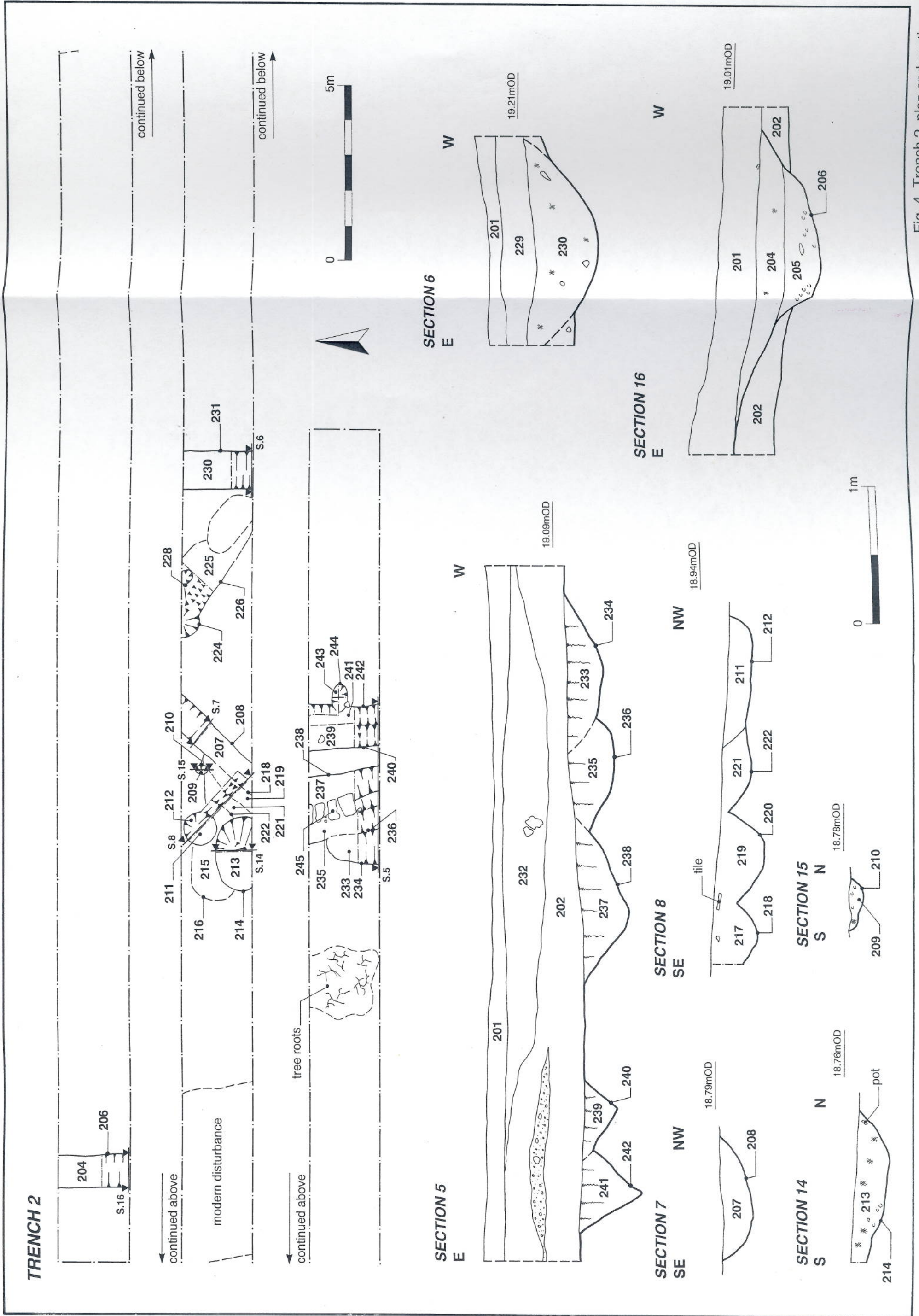


Fig. 4 Trench 2, plan and sections

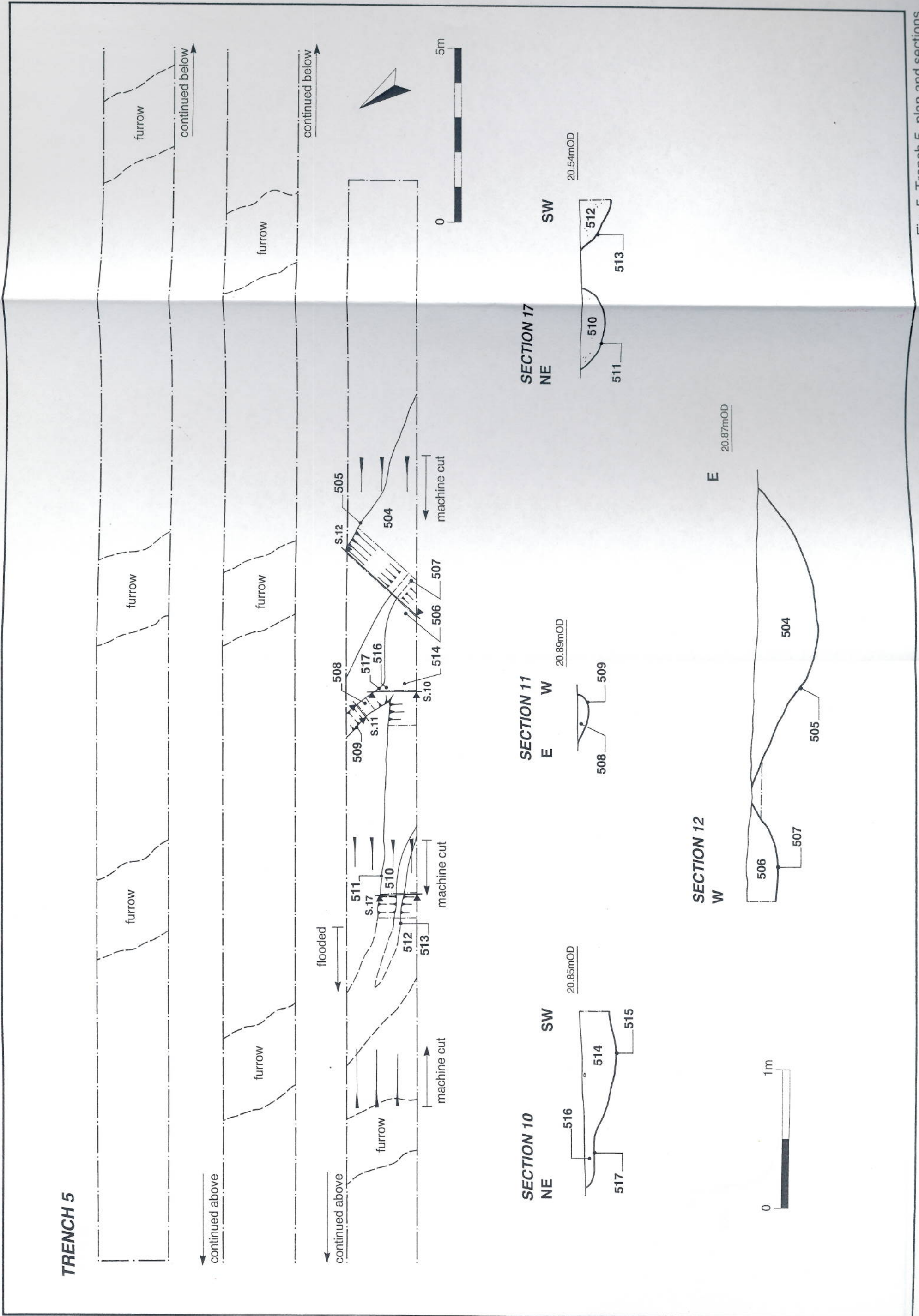


Fig. 5 Trench 5, plan and sections

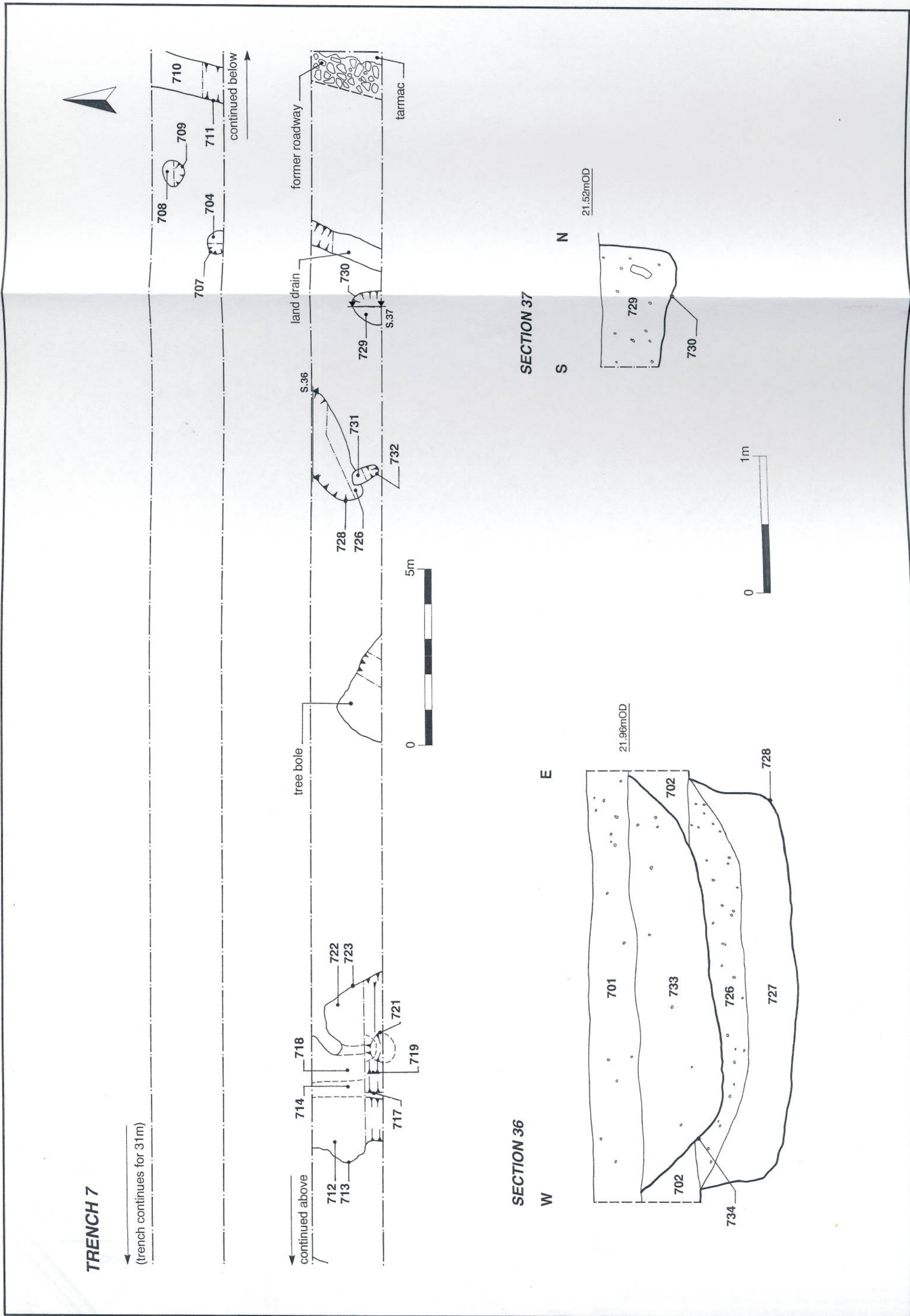


Fig. 6 Trench 7, plan and sections



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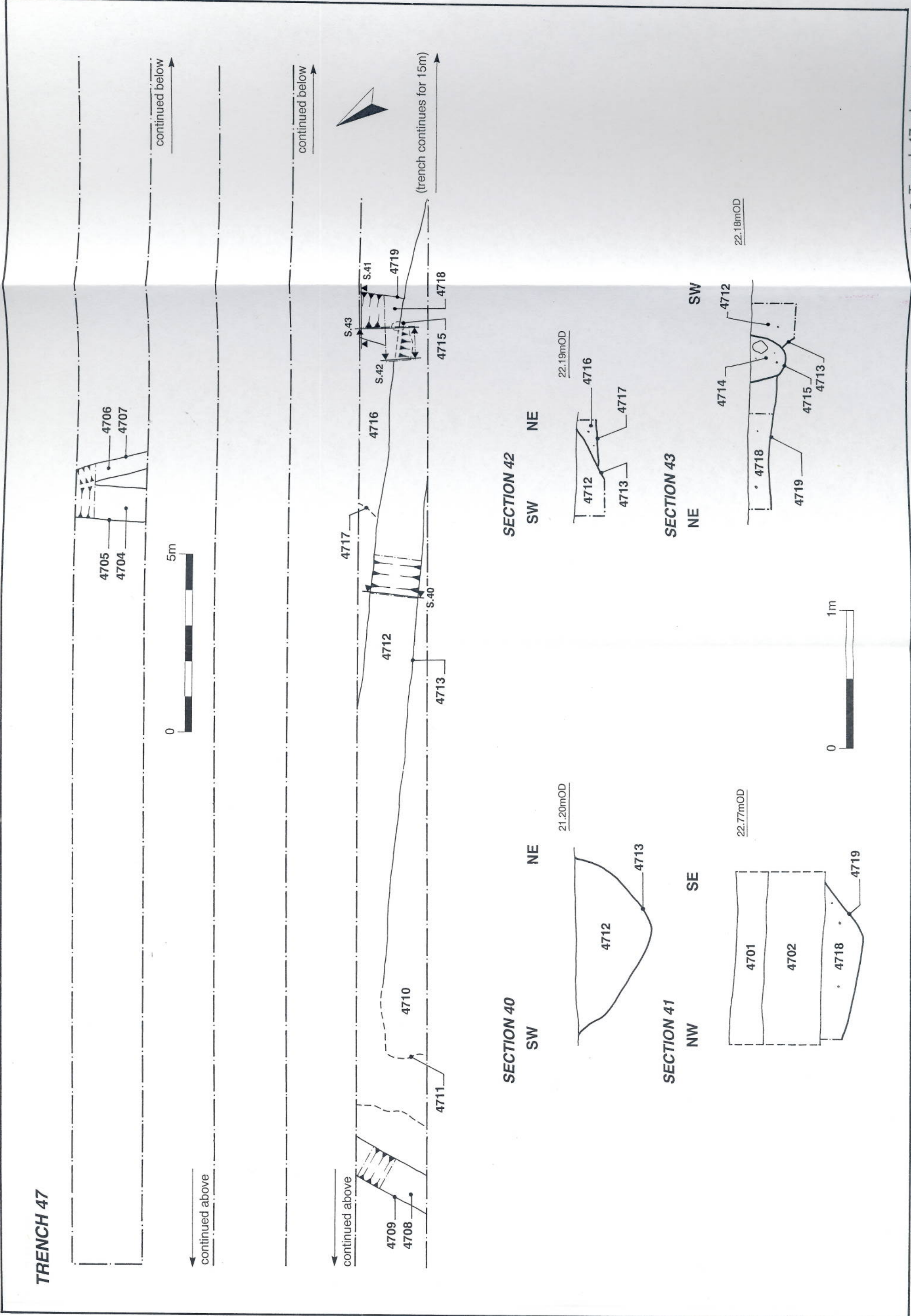


Fig. 8 Trench 47, plan and sections

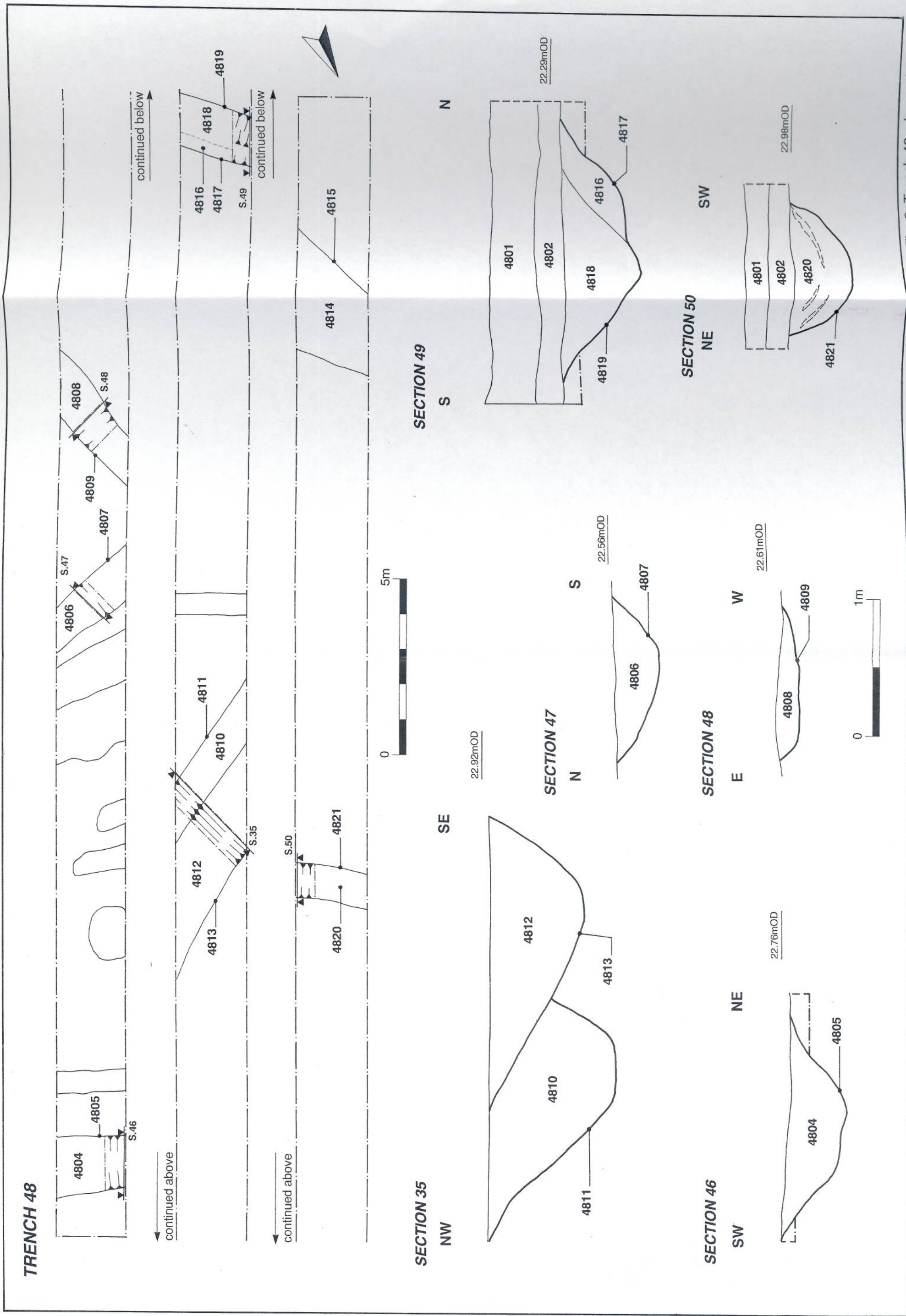


Fig. 9 Trench 48, plan and sections

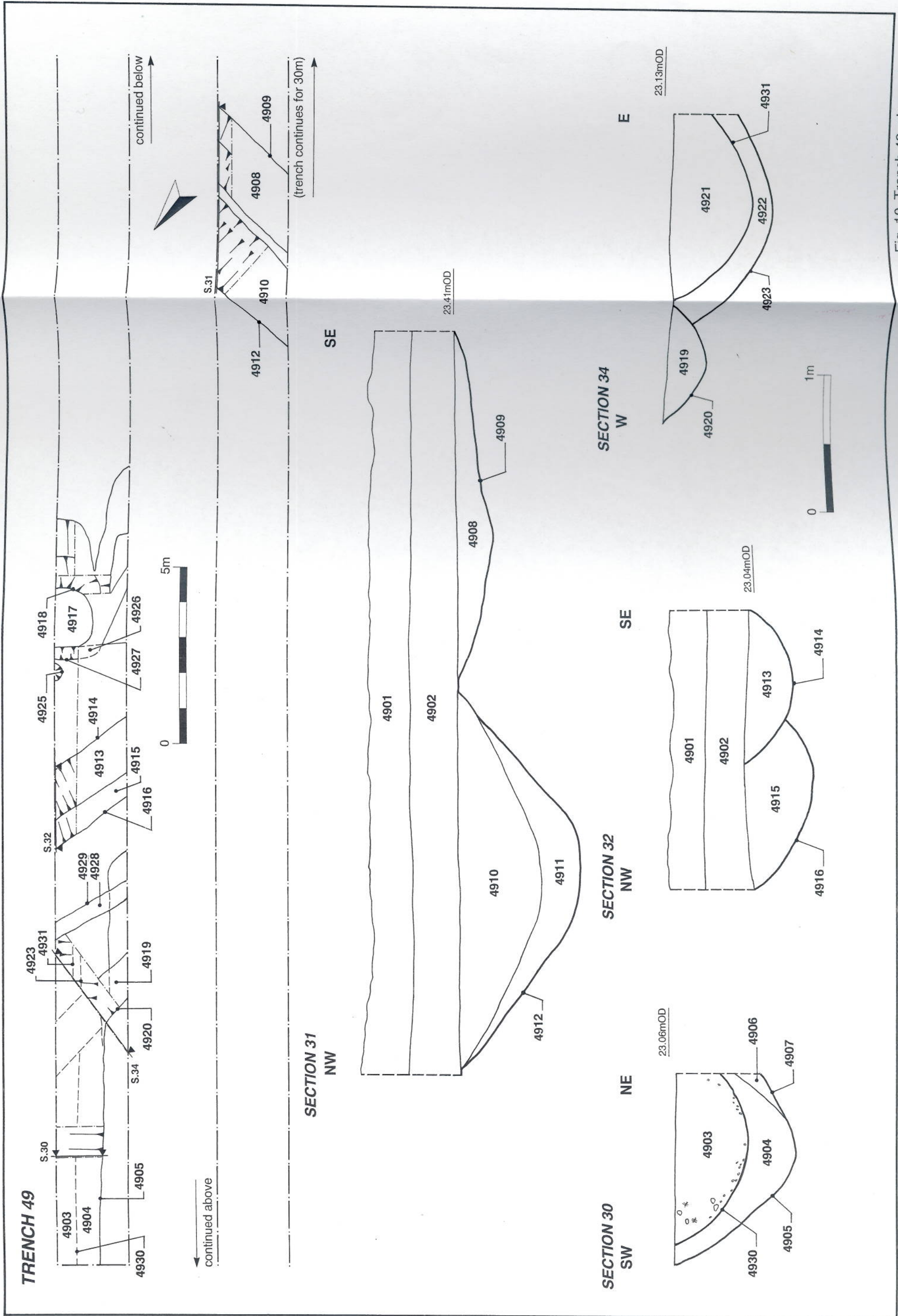


Fig. 10 Trench 49, plan and sections