

# ABINGDON VINEYARD/AREA 3

# Summary report of excavations

## &

# statement of potential

## OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

~1993

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#### ABINGDON VINEYARD AREA 3

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SUMMARY REPORT OF EXCAVATIONS AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

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#### Introduction

In December 1992 the OAU carried out an archaeological field evaluation of the former railway yard at Abingdon in advance of proposed development as a supermarket. A preliminary evaluation had already been conducted by the OAU in 1987, but had not covered the NW part of the site. Three evaluation trenches, numbered 1-3 from W to E, were all situated in the NW part of the site, Trenches 1 and 2 running N-S below the footprint of the proposed building, Trench 3 aligned E-W along the line of the access road. Following the evaluation the results were held to justify opening up larger trenches around two of the original trenches, in areas directly beneath the footprint of the supermarket and adjacent offices (see Figure 1). These larger trenches were excavated in April and May 1993.

#### Methods

The larger of the two trenches, Trench 2, consisted of an area c. 35 m by 22 m which was stripped of topsoil and overburden by machine down to the surface of the subsoil. The whole area was then cleaned and planned. Three N-S trenches approximately 3 m wide, corresponding to the lines of foundation piles for the E end of the supermarket, were then excavated. An extension was also dug in the SE corner of the trench, where the lift pits were to be placed, and part of this was also excavated (see Figure 2). Where significant relationships not found in the three trenches existed in the areas between them, the Deputy County Archaeologist was consulted, and by his recommended a selection of these was also excavated.

The smaller trench, an extension of Evaluation Trench 1, was c. 8 m wide and 11 m long N-S. The purpose of this trench was to establish the S limit of a large ditch found in the evaluation, and to continue S to establish whether there was a bank on this side of the ditch. The trench was stripped of topsoil and overburden by machine to the top of subsoil and archaeological features; the sides were stepped in every 1.2 m down. The trench was then cleaned and planned, and all shallow archaeological features were excavated (see Figure 3).

Two deep ditches were found in close proximity, so the machine was brought back to remove the upper 1 m of fill of both ditches. This was sorted through for finds on the side of the trench. The lower ditch fills were excavated by hand to provide better recovery of finds, and soil samples were taken from the bottom of the ditches (see Figure 4).

With the kind permission of the developers this trench was extended S by machine for 7 m (this was numbered Trench 4). Due to the depth of the trench no hand-excavation was possible, but the soil excavated by machine was monitored for finds.

#### Post-excavation methods

A matrix of all deposits excavated has been compiled, and a table of features with dimensions and date drawn up. The descriptions of the original evaluation trenches and of the subsequent excavations around them have been amalgamated.

Summary reports of the pottery and other finds, the animal bones and the charred plant remains are presented here. A full report on the waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates is also included.

#### Results

1 Introduction

Five broad periods of activity have been identified:

a prehistoric phase, consisting of Neolithic and later flintworking and of pottery of the Late Bronze Age; Roman, which includes both large defensive ditches tentatively dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and a scatter of pits, ditches and postholes of Later Roman date; Late Saxon and Early Medieval, consisting of a series of enclosure ditches on predominantly N-S and E-W alignments, and dating to the 10th - 12th centuries; Medieval, being occasional ditches and pits of late 12th - 16th century date; Post-medieval, comprising ditches, very large pits, a boundary wall, and features relating to the former railway.

The description deals with the features phase by phase, beginning in each case with Trench 2, the largest by area. This is followed by Trench 1 and its southerly extension Trench 4, and evaluation Trench 3 is described last.

The gravel terrace slopes gently southwards through this site, and is overlain by an orange-brown sandy silt, clayey in places, the original post-glacial topsoil. This was up to 0.45 m deep, and was cut by all man-made features on the site.

2 The prehistoric features (Figure 5).

On the W side of Trench 2 a sub-circular area of slightly darker soil 7-8 m across, layer 9391, contained a spread of worked flints, together with a scrap of pottery of possible Beaker date and a fragment from a polished Greenstone axe. Removal of the layer revealed a number of shallow irregular features (9530, 9448, 9533, 9535), some resembling short lengths of curving gully. Layer 9534 in 9533 contained sherds of flint-tempered pottery tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age, and layers 9531 in feature 9530 and layer 9497 overlying 9534 contained sherds dated to the Middle Iron Age.

Interpretation of this area is difficult. The absence of flints

or prehistoric pottery elsewhere in Trenches 2 or 3 strongly suggests that this was not simply part of a general scatter of such material. While the Iron Age sherds were all small scraps, and may well be redeposited, the flint-tempered sherds were larger, and are more likely to date the feature in which they were deposited. The flintwork is not however consistent with a Late Bronze Age date (see 10 Flintwork report below). Three separate episodes of activity are thus represented, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age, all clustered within a small area. The Late Bronze Age pottery is the first evidence of this period found in the excavations in the Vineyard.

Irregular gullies forming enclosures of sorts are associated with Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery at Yarnton, Oxfordshire (Hey pers comm.), and this may in origin have been an enclosure of similar type. It is possible that this area remained a slight hollow in the later prehistoric period, and thus accumulated further artefacts, but the character of the Late Bronze Age sherds does not suggest that they had been exposed on the adjacent ground surface for long. A Middle Iron Age settlement is known to have existed no more than 60 m to the SW, and Middle Iron Age sherds were recovered from the northernmost defensive ditch in Trench 1 only 25 m away. The sherds in Trench 2 probably represent the limits of occupation material scattered from this settlement.

3 The Late Iron Age or Early Roman defensive ditches (Figures 3 and 4)

Crossing Trench 1 on a ENE-WSW alignment was a large ditch 9342, approximately 6.3 m wide and c. 2.3 m deep from contemporary ground level, with cupped base and sides sloping at around 45°. The ditch was dug through the sandy gravel, which towards the bottom was very soft. This ditch was waterlogged at the bottom; the fills of the bottom 0.55 m of the ditch were a mixture of peaty clays, sand spills and alluvial clays. Several antler times were found within the peaty deposits, and two sherds of handmade Iron Age pottery were found at the top of this series of deposits. Above this level the upper fills were a succession of homogeneous gravelly soils, possibly ploughsoils. These fills were cut across by Roman gullies 9607 and 9333 (see below), and by a curving gully 9616, which was not dated.

Just 2.5 m S of 9342 was the N edge of another large ditch 9601. Only the N half of this lay within the excavation, and in the E part of the trench this had been complety destroyed by a postmedieval pit. This ditch appeared to be running slightly S of W-E. Within the area available it was only possible to demonstrate that the ditch was at least 1.9 m deep from contemporary ground level and at least 4 m wide. This ditch was not bottomed.

After the main excavation had been backfilled an extension trench (Trench 4) was dug by machine to locate the S side of this ditch, but only a very slight dip was found S of the original excavation, and it must be presumed that the ditch side rose

beneath the baulks along the S edge of Trench 2. This would indicate that ditch 9601 was between 5.2 and 6 m wide, and was probably not much deeper than 1.9 m.

The lowest level reached within the ditch was equivalent to the top of the waterlogging in ditch 9342. The lowest fills of 9601 were a succession of silts and sand lenses, none of which contained any finds, but some poorly-preserved organic material. Above these was a thick yellow-brown gravelly layer 9618, probably deliberate backfilling, and this was followed by homogeneous gravelly reddish-brown silts 9619 and 9620 = 9602, also probably deliberate infilling. 9602 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery of late 1st or early 2nd century date. These fills were cut by Roman pit 9605, which contained pottery of 2nd century or later date.

The outer of these two ditches was running on a WNW-ESE alignment. The orientation of the inner ditch was not clearly established, due to the small part surviving within the excavated area, but was also running broadly W-E. These ditches may link up with two deep features identified at the SE edge of the site in the 1987 evaluation, with which 9342 and 9601 were in line, and which were also running on a similar orientation.

The machine excavation of Trench 4 located the N side of a further deep feature some 6-7 m S of ditch 9601. This was at least 3.4 m wide and at least 1.5 m deep.It was filled with pale red-brown sandy silt, less mixed than the fills of the other two ditches, and there were no finds. From its position however this may be the continuation of the defensive ditch found in Vineyard Area 2 in 1991.

4 Roman features (Figure 5)

In Trench 2 ditch 9432 on a NW-SE alignment contained a very few sherds of 2nd century or later date. A single 4th century coin was found in the excavations, from the fill of Early medieval ditch 9415 just where it cut through ditch 9432, and the coin may have derived from this.Adjacent to this on the SW side was a deep pit 9467. This feature was not waterlogged, but may nevertheless have penetrated the water table when in use, and have been used as a well. The fills contained 2nd -4th century pottery and other domestic refuse, particularly at the top.

A scatter of postholes to the W also contained Roman pottery, and residual Roman sherds were also found in some later features. When the distribution of Roman sherds is plotted out, it seems probable that there was a line of postholes running parallel to ditch 9432 (see plan), with another possible line approximately at right angles.

In Trench 1 layer 9602, one of the uppermost fills of large ditch 9601, contained a sherd of early 2nd century pottery. This layer was cut by pit 9605, which contained sherds of 2nd-4th century pottery. NE of this was the SW terminal of a ditch 9607, which ran NE across the top of ditch 9342 = 9607, and also contained

2nd-4th century Roman pottery.

N of this a shallow ditch 9333, which ran ENE across the top of 9342, contained a sherd of 2nd-4th century pottery. This is probably the same feature as ditch 9407 in Trench 2, which also contained sherds of Roman pottery. 9407 however cut Early Medieval ditch 9405, and this gully may be Medieval, associated with ditch 9403 = 9500 (see below).

The later Roman ditches appear to conform to a predominantly NE-SW by NW-SE alignment, 9607 being at right angles to 9432. This conforms to the evidence from excavations in adjacent areas such as Vineyard 1 and 2. The density of Roman occupation is not great, although the finds from pit 9467 suggest domestic occupation close by.

5 Late Saxon and Medieval features (Figure 6)

This period, which is dated by pottery of the St. Neots tradition, comprises a series of ditches on E-W or N-S alignments. Ditch 9353 = 9415 runs E across Trench 2, turning a sharp corner to run S just before the E edge of the excavated area, and thus forms the N and E sides of an enclosure. 9353 = 9415 was itself recut once.

The third side of this enclosure may have been formed by ditch 9405, which ran into Trench 2 from the W and turned N towards 9353. The soilmark of this ditch continued right up to 9353, but upon excavation the cut petered out some 5 m short of it. This ditch also contained 10th-12th century pottery. 9405 was cut by the E terminal of gully 9407. At the N end the soilmark ran over posthole 9425, which was undated, and appeared to cross feature 9530.

About 3.5 m E of 9405 a narrow gully 9498 ran parallel on a NNE alignment, and petered out within layer 9391. This too contained 10th-12th century pottery, and was cut by E-W later medieval gully 9403 = 9500.

Some 9 m N of ditch 9353 = 9415 and running approximately parallel to it was another ditch 9444 recut as 9442. On the E this feature disappeared into a large area of late or postmedieval disturbance 9529, but may have survived beneath this as ditch 9376 recut as 9374, which was located in the original evaluation trench on very much the same line. Either 9353 or 9444, or perhaps both, may be represented by ditches 9318, 9319 and 9322 at the N end of Trench 1, which contained pottery of similar date. Just S of these ditches in Trench 1 was a small pit 9330 whose fill 9329 also contained 10th-12th century pottery.

Later Medieval features consisted of E-W gullies 9403 = 9500, which cut across ditch 9415, and probably also gully 9407 W of that. In the SE corner of Trench 2 the N terminal of a gully or pit 9492 contained 13th-14th century pottery. E-W ditch 9434

(recut as 9429), which was numbered 9460 further E, and is the same as ditch 9338 in Trench 1, may also be late Medieval. 13th-14th century pottery came from 9341, the primary fill of 9338, but further E 9460 contained post-medieval tile and pipe-stems mixed with medieval sherds, and further post-medieval pottery came from 9475, an upper fill of 9460 in the SE corner of the excavation. There was some contamination of the upper fills of the ditch in this area, and it is possible that the post-medieval finds are intrusive, but this is not certain.

#### 6 Post-Medieval features (Figure 6)

Apart from ditch 9429 mentioned above, a number of other postmedieval features were found. Two narrow slots or gullies cut across ditch 9429, one running NNW, the other NE. Running NW at right angles to the latter slot was a line of rectangular postholes, which also contained post-medieval finds. Two lines of more irregular postholes were planned running E-W, the northern line (which included 9488 and 9490) overlying ditch 9353, the more southerly (including 9502) lying c. 1.5 m S of it.

The slot running NNW was also cut by a concrete pier base from the platforms of the former railway station on the S edge of Trench 2. Another pier base was found on the W side of Trench 1. Beneath the latter concrete pier was the edge of a deep rectangular pit 9614, and another such pit 9603 cut away ditch 9601 in the SE corner of Trench 1. These two pits were not bottomed, but were vertical-sided and at least 1.4 m deep, and were filled with dark grey-black silty clay. They contained pottery of the 19th century. 3 m N of the pier in Trench 1 the SE corner of another stone structure was revealed. This consisted of a narrow mortared wall of roughly squared limestones only 2 courses deep, overlying the late medieval ploughsoil 9323 which sealed the archaeological features.

In the W corner of Trench 2 the SE corner of a building was discovered. The E wall, which ran NNE, was numbered both 9392 and 9393, the S wall, which ran E-W, was numbered 9394. The walls were of crudely squared blocks of limestones set in a yellow sandy mortar, varying in width from 0.45 m to 0.7 m and at most 2 courses high. The S wall was directly overlain by the retaining wall for the station platform. There was no associated dating material. No buildings are shown in this area on Rocque's map of 1761, nor on the 1st Ordnance Survey map of 1875; the structure probably dates to the first half of the 19th century.

#### 7 Undated features

Between ditch 9601 and the southernmost large ditch in Trench 4 a V-profiled ditch was seen in section. This was not dated, but from its alignment may have been later medieval.



AREA 1 ROSEHAUGH ESTATES AREA 2 SERVITE HOUSES LTD AREA 3 KIMBERLEY SECURITIES

AREA 5 & 6 VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT COUNCIL





= = removed features Scale 1:200



## Section across ditch 9342



RE HI

Prehistoric





Roman







## Late Saxon and early Medieval













Post-medieval

0 10 m Scale 1:400

#### The Finds

#### 8 Pottery

#### by Paul Booth

Only 132 sherds were recovered from this excavation. They ranged in date from the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to postmedieval/modern. These are divided into five periods in Table 1 below:

PERIOD	Late Neo/ Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age	?Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age-Roman	Late Saxon or Medieval	Post- Medieval	TOTAL
NO. SHERDS	3 and 12	10	53	44	10	132

Ceramically a Middle Iron Age phase was evident, although (with the possible exception of ditch 9342) no features of this date were identified. The Late Saxon/Early Medieval and Later Medieval phases described separately in the description of the features are grouped together in the table.

Many of the deposits which produced pottery were mixed. For example seven of the ten possible middle Iron Age sherds were from contexts of later date, and many of the Roman sherds occurred in medieval contexts.

The three late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sherds were all very small. Two (both from context 3391) were grog-tempered, one also containing flint and voids, the third (context 3396) had voids from burnt-out organic material. The sherd from 3396 had red surfaces and core, the grog and flint-tempered sherd had red surfaces and a reduced grey core, and the grog-tempered sherd was reduced throughout.

The late Bronze Age sherds were characteristically tempered with flint, which was used for a fine and coarser fabric. All the sherds of this date were from a single (probably contemporary) feature (9534).

The possible Middle Iron Age sherds were mostly (very) small fragments in sand tempered fabrics. All were abraded. The later Iron Age material was also in poor condition. Only four sherds were probably of this date, but the small size of the sherds meant that the assignment of two of them to this period is uncertain.

Two thirds of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman sherds were reduced (grey) wares, most if not all of local origin. There were four oxidised and five white ware sherds. Four of the latter were in sandy fabrics very similar to ones which also occur in the medieval period: at least one of these sherds may have been of medieval date. In addition there were two small sherds of samian ware, and one each of a 2nd century Oxfordshire white ware mortarium, Nene Valley colour-coated ware and blackburnished ware. These two last sherds were the only ones which need have been of late Roman date, the black-burnished sherd being from a typical late 3rd-4th century flanged bowl. There were no particularly diagnostic forms amongst the grey wares. Jar and bowl-dish rims were of types which remained in use over a long period.

The medieval pottery ranged in date from 10th-14th centuries. There was a preponderance of shell and shell/flint tempered fabrics, including St Neots type wares, which can be assigned to the 10th-11th centuries. Later material, though present, was less well-represented and the majority of these sherds were found amongst the unstratified material. Most of the post-medieval sherds came from a single feature of ?late 19th century date.

The size of the assemblage is insufficient to allow inferences about site function and status in any period.

#### 9 Small finds

#### by Tim Allen

There were ten small finds from this site excluding flints and pottery (see separate reports). These comprised one fragment from a polished Greenstone implement, two fragments of quern and one whetstone, one Roman coin, one fragment of Roman glass vessel, two bone objects, one Copper Alloy strip and one possible iron object. A catalogue is given below:

- 3308 Context 9391. Fragment of a ground and polished Greenstone implement, probably from the Langdale factory in the Lake district. Found in the layer which also contained a flint scatter.
- 3334 Context 9391. Fragment of polished bone, burnt.
- 3347 Context 9352. Point of a bone pin or needle, 39 mm surviving. Oval cross-section, 7 mm x 5 mm at break. Found in a post-medieval garden soil.
- 3339 Context 9425. Roman copper alloy coin. Obverse: DN CONSTANTIUS PF AUG. Constantius II. Reverse: FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Soldier spearing fallen horseman. Mint <u>1</u> AD 348-361. Weight: 1.12 gm, 16mm diameter. PLGT Found in Late Saxon/Early Medieval ditch 9415.
- 3340 Context U/S. Cu Alloy plain strip, broken at one end. 53 mm x 22 mm wide x 1 mm thick.
- 3341 Context 9462. Fe rod of square-section of side 7-8 mm rod. Bent at right angles at both ends, both ends broken off. 53 mm straight length, ends 8 mm and 5 mm. Possibly a cleat. Found in late Medieval ditch 9460.
- 3336 Context 9372. Fragment of the neck of a flask or bottle of thin (1.5 mm) greenish colourless glass. Decorated

with three horizontal trailed ribs 1 mm high and 1 mm thick, spaced 4-5 mm apart. Roman, 2nd-4th century. Found in late medieval ? ploughsoil.

- 3338 Context 9425 Fragment of rotary quern, lower stone. Millstone Grit. from the Pennine area. 110 mm x 100 mm approx., 65-78 mm thick. Rough, pecked underside. Found in Late Saxon/Early Medieval ditch 9415.
- 3344 Context U/S. Fragment of rotary quern, upper stone. From Lodsworth in Sussex. 105 mm x 85 mm, 27 mm thick (outer edge). Rough, pecked upper side.
- 3349 Context 9413. Fragment of Whetstone. Fine-grained sandstone. 65 mm wide x 55 mm long (broken both ends), 10-25 mm thick. Smoothed surfaces, burnt pink. Found in Late Saxon/Early Medieval ditch 9415.

I am grateful to Professor Richard Bradley for confirming the source of the Greenstone implement, and to Dr. Cathy King for the identification of the Roman coin.

#### Discussion

Several of the objects are of interest in relation to finds from the surrounding excavations. The fragment of Greenstone implement complements complete axes found beneath the gasworks adjacent, now in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford (Holgate 1988, Table 15 page 304). Another fragment of Langdale axe was found at Barrow Hills, Radley, NE of the town, where it was associated with material radiocarbon dated to 3900 bp uncalibrated (Barclay and Halpin forthcoming). This date matches the association of the fragment from the Vineyard with pottery of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

The fragment of quern from Lodsworth is probably derived from the 1st century AD settlement within the defensive ditches to the S, where Lodsworth was the principal source of querns in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, but not thereafter.

The Roman coin was found in a Late Saxon/Early Medieval ditch at the point at which this cut through Roman ditch 9433. It is likely that the coin was originally deposited in the Roman ditch. There is however no reason to believe that the whetstone and Millstone Grit quern fragment in this ditch were redeposited.

#### 10 Flintwork

#### by Philippa Bradley

Fifty-four pieces of worked flint and one piece of burnt unworked flint were recovered. No retouched pieces were present and the size of the assemblage precludes firm dating. A group of five flakes from context 9534 seem to have come from the same nodule, although none of the material refitted. The flakes were struck from a nodule of good quality flint, possibly from the chalk. This context also produced the Late Bronze Age pottery and the flints from this feature are probably contemporary. The majority of the flakes have been soft-hammer struck and may be Neolithic in date. Two core fragments, a piece of irregular waste and two chips were also recovered. A small flake from a polished greenstone implement was recovered from context 9391 (see small find report above). This context produced the majority of the flint although there appears to have been some redeposition.

#### 11 The Animal Bones

#### by Bob Wilson

A total of 409 fragments of animal bone of all periods were recovered by hand-excavation, and a further 173 fragments from seiving. These came from Trenches 1 and 2, both originally evaluation trenches 30 m long and 1.5 m wide, which were subsequently extended into area excavations. No bones were found in Trench 3.

Bone debris from Trenches 1 and 2 was not abundant although it had survived quite well in the ground. Frequencies of bones by species and period are given in Table 2, together with details of the burnt bones. Three main periods are represented: Roman -219 bones (plus 101 seived fragments), Late Saxon or Early medieval (10th-12th centuries) - 110 bones, and medieval (late 12th-16th centuries) - 72 bones (plus 69 seived fragments). A very small number of bones of Late Bronze Age date was also recovered.

88 of the hand-collected Roman bones (43%) were identified. The Roman bones came from a mixture of pits and gullies, most bones coming from layer 9466 in pit 9467, and included those from hare, domestic fowl, domestic goose and partridge, mallard/domestic duck, crow or other large corvid species (all of the bird bones in this group were identified by Alison Locker). The identified assemblage is too small for further comment. No bones apart from two antler times were recovered from the fills of the large and deep ditches contemporary with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement.

52 (48%) of the Early medieval bones and 35 (47%) of the handcollected medieval bones were identified. The bones came from gullies and ditches and also included bones from horse, dog, cat, badger and domestic birds.

Some seived debris was obtained from the features above but is unremarkable except for the virtual absence of fish bones, which have been found in some abundance elsewhere in Abingdon and at sites further afield.

Most of the bones appear to represent a sparse scatter of debris away from the contemporary centres of occupation, with the exception of Roman pit 9467, which may indicate contemporary domestic activity in the vicinity.

Trench	I	I	II .	II	II	II	Sieved	bones	Trench II
Period	R-B	Med.	LBA	R-B	E.Med.	Med.	LBA	R-B	Med.
Cattle	2	-	-	22	18	10		6	1
Sheep	1	3	2	31	15	12	-	9	6
Pig	1	-	-	14	7	6	-	-	-
Horse	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Deer	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dog	-	-	-	-	t	2	-	-	-
Cat		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hare	-	-	-	1	-	_	-	-	-
Badger	-	<u> </u>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Identif.	6	3	2	68	49	31	-	15	7
Unident.	9	5	2	121	55	32	3	82	59
Total	15	8	8	189	104	63	3	97	66
Burnt	-	-	-	1	3	-	•	1	2
Dom. fowl		•	-	6	3	-	-	2	1
Dom. goose		-		1	•	1	•	-	-

Table 2. Frequency of bones in period groups in Area 3 at the Abingdon Vineyard.

Also identified: Mole 1 (R-B Sieved); Partridge 2, Mallard/Domestic duck 1, Large Corvid 1 and indet. goose 2; and Frog 1 (R-B Trench II).

#### 12 The charred plant remains

based upon identification by Mark Robinson

Fifteen 10 litre samples were taken for charred plant remains. These were floated and seived through a 2 mm mesh. The composition of the samples by period is indicated in Table 3.

No chaff was recovered from the samples. This is probably the result of differential combustion, which tends to oxidise chaff to ash, while simply charring grain and weed seeds.

The sample from 9531, a fill of Late Bronze Age feature 9534, contained only a single cereal grain, but abundant exploded oak charcoal, indicating a fire close by. The sample from putatively prehistoric deposit 9391 includes Anthemis cotula, a Roman introduction, thus confirming the redeposited nature of the prehistoric finds in this layer.

The Roman samples, 9433 from ditch 9432 and both 9468 and 9466 from pit 9467, are generally uninformative, though the Triticum grains are of the free-threshing variety associated with bread wheat which becomes somewhat more common in the Roman period.

Most of the charred plant remains come from the Late Saxon/Early Medieval period. All the samples from this period lack the hulled wheats which are prevalent in the Iron Age and Roman periods. Rye (Secale cereale) only becomes common in the Late Saxon period, and makes its first appearance on the site in this period. The wider range of cereals present, including oat (Avena sp.) is characteristic of medieval assemblages.

Four samples, 9421, 9461, 9464 and 9465, are all from ditch 9415, and are all very similar in composition. The samples from the other ditches, 9406 from ditch 9405 and 9445 from ditch 9444, are again very similar, but a much wider range of weed seeds is represented in the sample from 9499, fill of gully 9498. This assemblage may represent poorly-cleaned grain, but given the fact that differential combustion favours the survival of grain, may alternatively be waste from the final cleaning of grain.

The later Medieval samples, 9501 from gully 9500 and both 9428 and 9462 from ditch 9460, are of poor quality and are uninformative.

Table 3. Charred plant remains.

	Prehisto	oric	Roman			Late Sa	Late Saxon/Early Medieval				Medieval				
Context Number	9531	9391	9433	9468	9466	9421	9461	9464	9465	9406	9445	9499	9501	9428	9462
Sample Number	1016	1005	1012	1004	1003	1018	1001	1010	1011	1014	1002	1019	1017	1015	1009
Triticum sp.	1						1	4	1	3	2	6	1		
Triticum sp. (short-grained free-threshing)			ł	1				3		2		3			
Hordeum sp.					1			2	1	2				1	
Avena sp.										1		3			1
Secale cereale								2	1			2			
Cereal indet.		2	3	3		4	4	15	17	72	9	67	9	2	1
Anthemis Cotula		1						2	3		1	11			1
Bromus sp.				1							1	1	1		
Rumex sp.											1	1			
Vicia/Lathyrus		1										1			
Agrostemma Githago.												1			
Eleocharis Palustris	 	 		 						 		1			L
Galium Aparine												1			L
Chenopodium Album												1			
Chenopodiae indet.												1			
Euphrasia/Odontites												1			
Gramineae indet.									1		1				
Weed indet.								2	1		1	5			
TOTAL	1	4	4	5	1	4	5	30	25	80	16	106	11	3	3

13 Plant and invertebrate remains from ditch 9342 Mark Robinson

#### Introduction

Ditch 9342 ran ESE, parallel to the ditch sectioned in Vineyard Area 2 in 1992. It too cut the first gravel terrace of the upper Thames and extended below the permanent water table. The lowest fill comprised highly organic clay (9637), sealed by inorganic clay (9635). Above this were eroded or possibly dumped gravelly soils (9634). Samples were taken through the sequence and processed at the University Museum, Oxford (hereafter OUM), for a range of macroscopic plant and invertebrate remains as appropriate to the conditions of preservation.

#### The samples

9637	Dark grey brown organic sandy gravelly loam.
9635	Dark grey very clayey loam.
9634	Grey gravelly clay loam.
9633	Brown somewhat gravelly loam.
9346	Greenish/buff gravelly clay loam.

#### Methods and results

1.0 kg of Sample 9637 was washed over a stack of sieves down to 0.2 mm. The sieve contents were then sorted using a binocular microscope for the full range of macroscopic plant and invertebrate remains. Only a one-tenth sub-sample of the fraction between 0.5 and 0.2 mm was sorted for plant remains and the number of items recorded was multiplied by ten for inclusion in the tables. A further 5 kg was sieved over a 0.2 mm mesh and subjected to paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. The flot was washed with detergent and sorted under a binocular microscope.

0.5 kg of each of the remaining (non-waterlogged) samples was sieved down to 0.5 mm, the residues dried and then sorted for molluscs.

The specimens so recovered were identified with reference to the collections in the OUM and the results listed in Tables 4-8, giving the minimum number of individuals or recording presence (+). The botanical nomenclature of the tables follows Clapham et al (1987) and the nomenclature of the Coleoptera follows Kloet and Hincks (1977). Molluscan nomenclature is after Kerney (1976) and Waldén (1976).

#### Interpretation

#### Introduction

The main aims of the investigation were to establish whether ditch 9342 could have comprised part of a major defensive system and how the results compared with those from the parallel ditch discovered in Vineyard Area 2. As before, it was also hoped to gain information on the surrounding landscape during the Iron Age.

#### Conditions in the Ditch

The organic sediment at the bottom of the ditch (9637) seems to have accumulated rapidly, their high sand and gravel content probably being the result of water washing at the sides. Even so, the seed evidence suggests that the ditch became well-vegetated especially with Apium nodiflorum aquatic plants, (fool's watercress). Nasturtium officinale (true watercress) was also well represented by its seeds. The most abundant of the phytophagous Coleoptera, Prasocuris phellandrii feeds on various aquatic Umbelliferae including A. nodiflorum. There does not seem to have been a very well-developed marginal flora but there were a few seeds from plants such as Lycopus europaeus (gipsy wort) and Bidens sp. (bur-marigold). The aquatic molluscs from this context, Lymnaea truncatula, L. peregra and Planorbis carinatus would suggest the ditch held stagnant water. However, about half the water beetles were members of the family Elmidae : Elmis aenea, Limnius volkmari and Oulimnius sp. Members of this family cling on submerged stems and stones. They require very clean well oxygenated moving water. In the upper Thames they now tend to occur in streams rather than the main river ( e.g. E. aenea, Walker 1906, 30) but formerly they lived throughout the drainage system (Robinson 1991, 316-17). This indicates that water flowed along the ditch. The reason that the ditch did not also contain a flowing water element to its molluscan fauna is unclear, although it is possible that water only flowed along the ditch for a very short period.

More stable conditions are suggested by the clayey sediments of Sample 9635 which sealed the organic deposit. It is possible that the ditch still held water, but the few molluscs from the sample were all terrestrial. Unstable conditions returned with the accumulation of Layers 9634, 9633 and 9346, gravelly loam to gravelly clay loam. These probably represented ploughsoil or material eroded from the bank. It is possible that the middle part of this accumulation, layer 9633, represented backfill material, molluscan remains being absent apart from granules of Apion sp. However, the upper part of this deposit, layer 9346, contained a molluscan fauna suggestive of soil gradually accumulating in a ditch containing tall herbaceous vegetation. The most abundant shells were from the open country snail Vallonia costata, but there was a strong shade - loving element of such species as Aegopinella nitidula and Oxychilus cellarius.

The organic deposits at the bottom of the large Iron Age ditch in Vineyard Area 2 formed more slowly than in ditch 9342, but both ditches supported a similar aquatic flora dominated by Apium nodiflorum (fool's parsley). Likewise some of the Apium seeds in this sample also more closely resembled those of A. inundatun (marshwort), another floating - leaved to emergent aquatic plant, rather than A. nodiflorum. There was, however, a curious contrast between the aquatic invertebrate faunas of the ditches. The ditch in Area 2 contained a strong flowing - water element to its molluscan fauna but only a very few flowing water beetles. The aquatic Mollusca from ditch 9342 can all tolerate stagnant conditions but almost half the water beetles require running water. While this difference between them cannot readily be explained, as far as the archaeological interpretaion is concerned, what is relevant is that both ditches contained some flowing - water invertebrates, suggesting that they were linked to the Thames. The inorganic fills of the ditches differed in that the ditch in Area 2 experienced a period of clay alluviation with sediments containing flowing water snails prior to colluviation with probable ploughsoil. Colluviation into ditch 9342 seems to have begun earlier.

#### The Surrounding Landscape

The landscape around ditch 9342 was very open. Macroscopic remains of trees and shrubs were absent and insects dependent on such vegetation were entirely absent. The seeds suggset that there was much coarse herbage dominated by Urtica dioica (stinging nettle) in the vicinity of the ditch, but there was only a single nettle - feeding beetle, Brachypterus urticae. There was also much evidence for the presence of various thistles, with seeds of Carduus sp., cf. Cirsium sp. and acanthium, thistle prickles and the beetles Onopordum Sphaeroderma testacea and Cleonus piger, which feed on thistles. O. acanthium (cotton thistle) is now rarely seen in the region although it proliferated along the verge of a new road (\*\*\*\*\*\*) in Abingdon during 1991-92. Seeds of O. acanthium and Anthriscus caucalis (bur chervil), another plant which no longer seems to live in the region but also occurred at the Vineyard, are commonly present in waterlogged deposits on Iron Age sites in the upper Thames valley (Robinson 1981, 2, 75). The record of Nepeta cataria (cat-mint), a perennial herb of hedgebanks and roadsides etc. is possibly the earliest from Britain. It is regarded as dubiously native (Clapham et al 1987, 416).

The insect evidence suggests that, beyond the immediate environs of the ditch, grassland was important. Chafers and elaterid beetles with larvae that feed on the roots of grassland herbs were present (Table 9:11) and the grazing of large herbivores (probably domestic animals) is indicated by scarab dung beetles (Table 9:2). Two of the scarabs, Onthophagus nutans and Caccobius schreiberi are now extinct in Britain. O. nutans has been recorded from three Iron Age sites in the Stanton Harcourt area and Robinson 1993, 17). C. schreiberi, (Allen which was represented by a single head, has only been identified from Britain once previously, when the remains of two individuals were found in the ditch of a Neolithic long barrow at South Stanwick, Northants. (Robinson, unpublished). Both of these beetles have modern distributions which include northern France (Paulian 1959, 82, 90). Their favoured food is cattle dung. There is little evidence for the composition of the grassland, although the seeds included Leontodon sp. (hawkbit) and one of the weevils, *labile*, feeds on Plantago lanceolata Gymnetron (ribwort plantain).

Most of the seeds of annual weeds such as Papaver somniferun

(opium poppy) and Stellaria media gp. (chickweed) were probably growing on the unstable ditch sides and upcast rather than in arable fields. The only evidence of cultivation was a single glume base of Triticum spelta (spelt wheat) and since it had been charred, it was probably crop processing waste from a settlement. This was the only evidence for the proximity of a settlement. All the beetles which feed on various categories of settlement related organic material (Table 9:7-10) were all either absent, or at the level that would be expected with some decaying plant debris along the edge of the ditch.

The evidence for the surrounding landscapes of the two large Iron Age ditches at the Vinyard is so similar that there is no need to doubt that they are contemporaneous. The range of species and their relative abundance show many similarities. The percentages for the various species groups of Coleoptera from ditch 9342 (Table 9) mostly fall within the range of values obtained from the four waterlogged samples from the ditch in Area 2. In both cases the immediate surrounds of the ditches supported nettles and other coarse weedy vegetation but the surrounding landscape was open with much grassland.

#### Conclusions

As with the ditch in Area 2, the most important conclusion is that ditch 9342 was linked to the river system and therefore on a scale appropriate for a defensive work. The surrounding open landscape is what would be expected for the gravel terraces in the Abingdon area during the Iron Age but it is interesting that it had not all become arable, much pastureland clearly remained. little evidence for the proximity of There was so human habitation that it is tempting to suggest that the organic deposit in the ditch pre - dated the Iron Age settlement at the Vineyard. The presence of spelt wheat chaff in this context does, however preclude a date any earlier than the late Bronze Age for the ditch. The results also include both records of beetles now extinct in Britain and a possible earliest record of a plant regarded as dubiously native.

## Table 4 : Waterlogged Seeds

R. S. Batrachium sp.water crowfoot6Papaver rhoeas tp.poppy3P. argemone L.poppy3P. argemone L.poppy2P. somniferum L.cpium poppy2Masturtium officinale R.Br.water-cress44Viola S. Melanium sp.pansy1Hypericum sp.St. John's wort10Silene cf. latifolia Poir.white campion1Stellaria media gp.chickweed27Chenopodium album L.fat hen7Artriplex sp.orache9Aphanes arvensis agg.parsley-piert2Aphanes arvensis agg.willow-herb4Anthriscus caucalis Bieb.bur chervil12Berula erecta (Hud.) Cov.water-parsnip1Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.fool's watercress517A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106Torilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.forget-me-not1U, dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosofis sp.forget-me-not1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Menthao f. aquatica L.woody nightshade1Mentago major L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.bur-marigold1Irigleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.thistle10	Ranunculus cf. bulbosus L.	buttercup	1
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Aphanes arvensis agg.parsley-piert2Epilobium sp.willow-herb4Anthriscus caucalis Bieb.bur chervil12Berula erecta (Hud.) Cov.water-parsnip1Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.fool's watercress517A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106Torilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.small nettle16Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Menhae f. aquatica L.woody nightshade1Menhae f. aquatica L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.graet plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.burdock1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.thistle10Cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10Cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Arctium sp.hawkbit1Lapsana communis L.sow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Carduus sp.thistle10Cirsium sp.thistle10Cirsium sp.thistle10Carduus sp.thistle4S	Atriplex sp.	orache	9
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Anthriscus caucalis Bieb.bur chervil12Berula erecta (Hud.) Cov.water-parsnip1Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.fool's watercress517A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106Torilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle16Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cart-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.burdock1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Arctium sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Arctium sp.thistle1Carduus sp.thistle1Curvus effusus gp.thistle4Arctium sp.thistle4Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4 <td>Epilobium sp.</td> <td>willow-herb</td> <td>4</td>	Epilobium sp.	willow-herb	4
Berula erecta (Hud.) Cov.water-parship1Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.fool's watercress517A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106Torilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.small nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.wody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless maywed1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10Joncus offusus gp.thistle10Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.sow thistle4Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Lisma sp.uusck rushes10Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Anthriscus caucalis Bieb.	bur chervil	12
Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.fool's watercress517A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106Forilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.woody nightshade1Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.thistle10Cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10Concoordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leoncodon sp.sow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tusck rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Arctur msp.uater plantain2Carex sp.spike rush4Carex sp.sedge1Grantae indet.grass10	Berula erecta (Hud.) Cov.	water-parsnip	1
A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.marshwort106Torilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Carduus sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle2Lonotodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Sonta sp.thistle1Lapsana communis L.sow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Lisma sp.spike rush4Alisma sp.spike rush4Carex sp.spike rush4Carex sp.spike rush4Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.	fool's watercress	517
Torilis sp.hedge-parsley3Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosocis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.woody nightshade1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.burdock1Arctium sp.thistle10Cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle2Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Juncus effusus gp.thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes1Leontago sp.spike rush4Solater sp.spike rush4Carex sp.sedge1Carex sp.sedge1Cranae indet.grass10	A. cf. inundatum (L.) Reich.	marshwort	106
Polygonum aviculare agg.knotgrass7Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.thistle10Cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Lisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Lieocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Torilis sp.	hedge-parsley	3
Rumex conglomeratus Mur.sharp dock3Rumex sp.dock12Rumex sp.small nettle1Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Carduus sp.thistle10Cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Lisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Polygonum aviculare agg.	knotgrass	7
Rumex sp.dock12Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.wody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.catarint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scetless mayweed1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Leoncharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.burlush12Caraw sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Rumex conglomeratus Mur.	sharp dock	3
Urtica urens L.small nettle1U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis Sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens Sp.bur-marigold1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.burush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Rumex sp.	dock	12
U. dioica L.stinging nettle165Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.burdock1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle1Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.burush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Urtica urens L.	small nettle	1
Myosotis sp.forget-me-not1Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	U. dioica L.	stinging nettle	165
Hyoscyamus niger L.henbane1Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle1Concordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.sow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Myosotis sp.	forget-me-not	1
Solanum dulcamara L.woody nightshade1Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock10Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle1Joppordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Leontodon sp.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Hyoscyamus niger L.	henbane	1
Mentha cf. aquatica L.water mint12Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.cotton thistle5Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Jonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Jucus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Solanum dulcamara L.	woody nightshade	1
Lycopus europaeus L.gipsywort5Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.sow thistle1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Mentha cf. aquatica L.	water mint	12
Ballota nigra L.black horehound2Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Lycopus europaeus L.	gipsywort	5
Nepeta cataria L.cat-mint2Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Ballota nigra L.	black horehound	2
Plantago major L.great plantain5Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.sow thistle1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Nepeta cataria L.	cat-mint	2
Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.cornsalad3Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle4Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Plantago major L.	great plantain	5
Bidens sp.bur-marigold1Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Gramineae indet.grass10	Valerianella locusta (L.) Lat.	cornsalad	3
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.scentless mayweed1Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Bidens sp.	bur-marigold	1
Arctium sp.burdock1Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) S.B.	scentless mayweed	1
Carduus sp.thistle10cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Arctium sp.	burdock	1
cf. Cirsium sp.thistle2Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Carduus sp.	thistle	10
Onopordum acanthium L.cotton thistle5Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	cf. Cirsium sp.	thistle	2
Lapsana communis L.nipplewort1Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Onopordum acanthium L.	cotton thistle	5
Leontodon sp.hawkbit1Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Lapsana communis L.	nipplewort	1
Sonchus oleraceus L.sow thistle1S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Leontodon sp.	hawkbit	1
S. asper (L.) Hillsow thistle4Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Sonchus oleraceus L.	sow thistle	1
Alisma sp.water plantain2Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	S. asper (L.) Hill	sow thistle	4
Juncus effusus gp.tussock rushes10Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Alisma sp.	water plantain	2
Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.spike rush4Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Juncus effusus gp.	tussock rushes	10
Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.bulrush12Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Eleocharis S. Palustres sp.	spike rush	4
Carex sp.sedge1Gramineae indet.grass10	Schoenoplectus lacustris (L.) Pal.	bulrush	12
Gramineae indet. grass 10	Carex sp.	sedge	1
	Gramineae indet.	grass	10

Total

## Table 5 : Other Plant Remains

Bryophyta - waterlogged	moss	+
cf. Carduus / Cirsium sp. prickles - waterlogged	thistle	+
Triticum spelta L. glume base - charred	spelt wheat	1

#### Table 6 : Coleoptera

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Trechus obtusus Er. or quadristriatus (Schr.)
Bembidion guttula (F.)
Pterostichus diligens (Sturm)
Calathus melanocephalus (L.)
Agonum muelleri (Hbst.)
Amara sp.
Harpalus S. Ophonus sp.
Badister bipustulatus (F.)
Dromius linearis (01.)
Haliplus sp.
Hydroporus sp.
Agabus bipustulatus (L.)
Agabus sp. (not bipustulatus)
Colymbetes fuscus (L.)
Georissus crenulatus (Ros.)
Helophorus aquaticus (L.) or grandis Ill.
Helophorus spp. (brevipalpis size)
Cercyon cf. tristis (Ill.)
Megasternum obscurum (Marsh.)
Cryptopleurum minutum (F.)
Paralister purpurascens (Hbst.)
Ochthebius minimus (F.)
O. cf. minimus (F.)
Hydraena cf. riparia Kug.
Ptiliidae indet. (not Ptenidium)
Choleva or Catops sp.
Micropeplus fulvus Er.
M. porcatus (Pk.)
Lesteva sp.
Omalium sp.
Carpelimus sp.
Platystethus cornutus gp.
Anotylus rugosus (F.)
A. sculpturatus gp.
Stenus spp.
Lathrobium sp.
Sunius sp.
Xantholinus linearis (Ol.)
X. linearis (Ol.) or longiventris Heer
Philonthus spp.
Gabrius sp.
Tachinus sp.
Aleocharinae indet.
Geotrupes sp.
Aphodius contaminatus (Hbst.)
A. cf. fimetarius (L.)
Aphodius spp.
Caccobius schreiberi (L.)
Onthophagus nutans (F.)
Melolonthinae indet.
Phyllopertha horticola (L.)
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Duliminus volnant (F2.)5Oulimnius sp.6Agrypnus murinus (L.)1Agriotes sp.2Brachypterus urticae (F.)1Atomaria sp.1Coccidula rufa (Hbst.)1Platynaspis luteorubra (Gz.)1Corticariinae indet.2Opatrum sabulosum (L.)1Donacia simplex F.1Plateumaris sericea (L.)1Donacia or Plateumaris sp.1Chrysolina sp.1Gastrophysa polygoni (L.)1Phaedon sp. (not tumidulus)1Prasocuris phellandrii (L.)6Phyllotreta nigripes (F.)2Altica sp.1Sphaeroderma testaceum (F.)3Otiorrhynchus ovatus (L.)3Strophosomus sp.1Barynotus obscurus (F.)2Cleonus piger (Scop.)1Thryogenes cf. nereis (Pk.)2Ceuthorhynchinae indet.1Anthonomus cf. rubi (Hbst.)1Gymnetron labile (Hbst.)1
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Total

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### Table 7 : Other Insects

Forficula auricularia L.	1
Drymus sylvaticus (F.)	1
Heteroptera indet.	1
Philaenus or Neophilaenus sp.	1
Megophthalmus sp.	1
Aphrodes bicinctus (Schr.)	1
Aphrodes sp.	2
Homoptera indet.	3
Trichoptera indet. larva	4
Trichoptera indet. larval case	3
Formica cf. fusca L. or lemani Bond worker	4
Lasius flavus gp. worker	2
L. niger gp. worker	1
Hymenoptera indet.	2
Chironomidae larval head capsules	+
Bibio marci (L.)	1
Bibionidae indet.	1
Diptera indet. puparium	3

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### Table 8 : Mollusca

	9637	9635	9634 bottom	9634 middle	9634 top
Carychium sp.	<del></del>	_	2		3
Lymnaea truncatula (Müll.)	10	-	-	-	-
L. stagnalis (L.)	1	-	-	-	-
L. peregra (Müll.)	7		-	-	-
Lymnaea sp.	-	-	1	-	-
Planorbis carinatus Müll.	5	-	-	-	-
Succinea or Oxyloma sp.	2	-	1	-	-
Cochlicopa sp.	-	-	-	-	4
Vallonia costata (Müll.)	2	-	1	-	14
V. <i>excentrica</i> Sterki	1	-	-	-	-
Vallonia sp.	3	1	2	-	3
Arion sp.	-	-	+	+	+
Aegopinella nitidula (Drap.)	-	-	1	-	2
Oxychilus cellarius (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	5
Limax or Deroceras sp.	<del>~</del>	-	1	-	-
Clausilia bidentata (Ström)	-	-	-	-	1
Helicella itala (L.)	1	-	-	-	
Trichia hispida gp.	1	1	4	-	4
Arianta arbustorum (L.)	-	-	1	-	-
Cepaea sp.	1	1	-	-	6
Total	34	3			42

Table 9: Species Groups of Terrestrial Coleoptera as Percentages of the Total Terrestrial Individuals

(	1.	Aquatic	42	}
	2.	Pasture/dung	8	
	З.	?Meadowland	3	
	4.	Wood and trees	0	
	5.	Marsh/aquatic plants	11	
	6a.	General disturbed ground/arable	0	
	6b.	Sandy/dry disturbed ground/arable	0	
	7.	Dung/foul organic material	10	
	8.	Lathridiidae	2	
	9.	Synanthropic	0	
	10.	Esp. structural timbers	0	
	11.	On roots in grassland	4	
	12.	Unclassified	62	

Total number of terrestrial individuals 100

For further details of the habitats of the groups and their species composition, see Robinson in Needham 1991, 278-81.

#### Conclusions and statement of potential

The specific aims of the excavation as stated in the specification were:

2.2 to clarify the nature of the defences, and of Iron Age activity N of the defences
2.3 and 2.4 to investigate Later Roman activity N of the defences
2.4 to determine the character of Late Saxon activity and investigate the 'barton'
2.5 to trace the development of medieval boundaries and if possible examine the abbey precinct boundary
2.6 to date start and end of post-medieval agricultural activity in this area, and investigate the possibility of Civil War defences.

The investigation has demonstrated that the Iron Age and Early Roman defences were considerably more complex than was originally envisaged, comprising three separate ditches. Well-preserved waterlogged environmental remains were found in the outer ditch 9342, complementing the samples already examined from the ditch excavated in Vineyard Area 2. The pollen from these deposits is of extremely high quality, and the environmental evidence merits full analysis.

The inner two of the three ditches appear to have been backfilled in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. Insufficient finds were present to establish from the artefacts the date at which these defences were constructed, and whether the ditches were all dug at once or were the result of gradual development. Bone and organic material from the primary ditch fills however offers the possibility of radiocarbon dating to answer these questions.

No Iron Age features were located in the limited areas investigated, and very little Late Iron Age/ Early Roman material. No features other than the defences themselves, supporting the general hypothesis that settlement of these dates was largely confined within the circuit of the defences. The environmental evidence would suggest that the land outside was grassland, brought into cultivation during the second half of the 1st century AD.

A scatter of Late Roman features was discovered, and a predominantly NW-SE orientation to the ditches was established, bearing out preliminary indications from recent work in Vineyard Areas 1 and 6. Little can be said about the character of occupation, except that the scarcity of finds suggests that it was peripheral to the Late Roman town, though a domestic focus is indicated nearby.

No pagan Saxon features were discovered, though several sherds tentatively ascribed to this period were found. The Late Saxon/Early Medieval activity appears to represent enclosures at some remove from any domestic focus, fields and paddocks of the agricultural establishment of the abbey (see Figure 6). The excavation of even this small area has however aided identification of further enclosure ditches of this system in the excavated areas to the SW and W. Other such ditches were found to the E at Audlett Drive (Keevill 1992). The charred plant remains, while unexceptional for the period, represent the first such evidence for the agricultural regime of the abbey.

The 'barton' was not located in the excavations. At present no evidence of a home farm of the Late Saxon period has been located to substantiate Preston's theory (Preston 1929), though given the small scale of the excavations this is hardly conclusive.

The development did not affect the presumed line of the abbey precinct boundary. The Late Medieval E-W boundary ditches match the orientation of medieval ditches found in other parts of the Vineyard; ditch 9338 = 9460 may be a continuation of a ditch found by excavation in Area 2.

Because of the lack of finds it has proved impossible to refine the dating of the garden soils of the Late Medieval and post-Medieval period. The access road E of the supermarket has not yet been stripped, so no comment is yet possible on the question of Civil War defences.

#### Recommendations for further work

Most categories of material do not merit further analysis beyond that already carried out in preparation of this report. Three aspects however are recommended for additional funding:

a) Radiocarbon dating. Only a single date has been allowed for in the contingency funding, but it is generally recognised that single dates do not command confidence. Given that both bone and organic material is present in the outer defensive ditch, it is recommended that two dates, one from each type of material, are obtained to verify the date of construction of the defences. The cost of these will be £900.

b) The discovery of a third defensive ditch in the excavations necessitates further analysis of the known ditch exposures to establish the most likely correspondence and line for the ditches. There will also need to be further drawings for publication. This will cost £550.

c) Analysis of the waterlogged environmental remains from the ditch excavated in Vineyard Area 2 has shown that pollen is extremely well-preserved, and similarly good preservation is expected from the waterlogged deposits in ditch 9342. Because of the different character of the fills of the two ditches above this level it is also anticipated that ditch 9342 may preserve pollen in the upper fills complementary to that from the ditch in Vineyard Area 2. It is recommended that pollen analysis be undertaken of the ditch silts, cost £200.

The final call upon funding will be for publication. The major defensive ditches discovered on this site are of regional importance, and justify full academic publication. In addition, the Late Saxon/Early medieval evidence complements that found at Audlett Drive nearby, and though small-scale, represents the only excavated evidence relating to the Late Saxon abbey. I would suggest that the reluts are published together with those from excavations in the adjoining parts of the Vineyard, which are to appear as a monograph in 1994. A sum of £500 should be allocated to cover the publication cost of this part of the monograph report.

A total of £2150 will therefore be required from the contingency sum of £4000.

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## <u>ABVR3/93.</u>

## TRENCH 1

TABLE OF CONTEXTS.

СХТ	TYPE	LNGTH	WDTH	DIAM	DPTH	COMMENTS
9391	LAYER				0.15	LBA?
9392	WALL	3.60	0.70		0.40	MODERN
9393	WALL	3.40	0.50		0.40	MODERN
9394	WALL	20.0+	0.50		-	MODERN
9395	P\HOLE			0.35	0.06	?
9396	FILL				0.06	OF 9395
9397	P\HOLE			0.30	0.20	POSTMED
9398	FILL				0.20	OF 9397
9399	P\HOLE			0.35	0.15	POSTMED
9400	FILL				0.15	OF 9399
9401	P\HOLE			0.46	0.06	POSTMED?
9402	FILL				0.06	OF 9401
9403	GULLY	21.0+	0.35		0.18	=9500 E.MED
9404	FILL				0.18	OF 9403
9405	GULLY	8.0	0.75		0.26	RB?
9406	FILL				0.26	OF 9405
9407	GULLY	2.0	0.55		0.20	RB
9408	FILL				0.09	OF 9407
9409	FILL				0.09	OF 9407
9410	FILL					OF 9397
9411	SECTION		1.20		0.48	PART OF 9419
9412	FILL				0.48	OF 9411 =9416
9413	FILL	<u>·</u>			0.42	OF 9414
9414	SECTION		1.30		0.55	PART OF 9419
9415	SECTION		1.15		0.42	PART OF 9419
9416	FILL				0.42	OF 9415
9417	GULLY	7.00	0.60		0.24	RB?
9418	FILL				0.24	OF 9417

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CXT	TYPE	LNGTH	WDTH	DIAM	DPTH	COMMENTS
9419	DITCH	37.0+				=9411,9414,9415, 9420. E.MED
9420	SECTION		1.20		0.55	PART OF 9419
9421	FILL				0.35	OF 9420
9422	FILL				0.25	OF 9420
9423	FILL				0.29	OF 9424
9424	FEATURE	1.00	0.75		0.29	NAT. HOLLOW?
9425	FILL					SAME AS 9416
9426	LAYER	1.00	0.70		0.02	OVER 9431
9427	FEATURE	0.93	0.65		0.20	NAT. HOLLOW
9428	FILL				0.40	OF 9429
9429	DITCHCUT	>4.00	1.20		0.40	PART OF 9460 MED
9430	FILL				0.50	OF 9460
9431	FILL				0.20	OF 9427
9432	DITCH	>16.0	0.80		0.42	RB
9433	FILL				0.42	OF 9432
9434	CUT	>4.00	-		0.35	FIRST CUT 9429
9435	FILL				0.35	OF 9434
9436	P\HOLE			0.23	0.17	
9437	SECTION				0.42	PART OF 9432
9438	FILL				0.42	OF 9437 =9433
9439	FILL				0.17	OF 9436
9440	FILL				0.24	OF 9417 =9418
9441	FILL				0.12	OF 9414
9442	FEATURE			0.50	0.10	POSTMED
9443	FILL				0.10	OF 9442
9444	GULLY	>6.50	0.50		0.23	MED
9445	FILL				0.23	OF 9444
9446	FEATURE	>1.00	0.40		0.05	NAT.HOLLOW?
9447	FILL				0.05	OF 9446
9448	FEATURE	-	0.50		0.32	CUT BY 9420
9449	FILL				0.32	OF 9448
9450	FEATURE	_	0.20		0.24	ANIMAL DIST.

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CXT	TYPE	LNGTH	WDTH	DIAM	DPTH	COMMENTS
9451	FILL				0.24	OF 9450
9452	SECTION	_	0.30		0.15	PART OF 9498
9453	FILL				0.15	OF 9452
9454	GULLY	>2.20	0.30		0.12	TERMINAL
9455	FILL				0.12	OF 9454
9456	P\HOLE			0.30	0.17	E.MED
9457	FILL	i			0.17	OF 9456
9458	P\HOLE			0.40	0.20	RB
9459	FILL				0.20	OF 9458
9460	DITCH	>27.5	1.20		0.60	INC.9429 - MED
9461	FILL					OF 9415 =9416
9462	FILL				0.20	OF 9460
9463	FILL				0.40	OF 9460
9464	FILL				0.05	OF 9415 =9416
9465	FILL				0.15	OF 9415
9466	FILL				0.26	OF 9467
9467	PIT			1.40	1.70	RB
9468	FILL				0.28	OF 9467
9469	FEATURE			0.80	0.04	NAT. HOLLOW
9470	FILL				0.04	OF 9469
9471	P\HOLE			0.22	0.08	
9472	FILL				0.08	OF 9471
9473	GULLY	>1.00	0.60		0.14	
9474	FILL				0.14	OF 9473
9475	FILL				0.16	OF 9460 =9462
9476	FILL				0.50	OF 9460 =9463
9477	P\HOLE			0.30	0.17	
9478	FILL				0.17	OF 9477
9479	FILL				0.25	OF 9480

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CXT	TYPE	LNGTH	WDTH	DIAM	DPTH	COMMENTS
9480	P\HOLE			0.15	0.25	
9481	FILL				0.12	OF 9482
9482	P\HOLE			0.20	0.12	
9483	FILL				0.15	OF 9484
9484	STAKEHOLE	0.10	0.07		0.15	
9485	LAYER	<1.00	<0.6		0.10	RB
9486	P\HOLE			0.13	0.36	MED?
9487	FILL				0.36	OF 9486
9488	P\HOLE?	0.49	0.40		0.05	
9489	FILL				0.05	OF 9488
9490	P\HOLE	0.54	0.54		0.14	
9491	FILL				0.14	OF 9490
9492	GULLY	>0.83	0.60		0.10	POSTMED
9493	FILL				0.10	OF 9492
9494	P\HOLE	0.53	0.43		0.10	MED
9495	FILL				0.10	OF 9494
9496	P\HOLE	0.58	0.40		0.20	MED
9497	FILL				0.20	OF 9496
9498	GULLY	>11.0	0.38		0.10	INC. 9452 MED
9499	FILL				0.10	OF 9498
9500	GULLY		0.33		0.19	=9403 E.MED
9501	FILL				0.19	OF 9500
9502	P\HOLE			0.36	0.06	MED
9503	FILL				0.06	OF 9502
9504	FILL					OF 9460 =9430
9505	P\HOLE?			0.71	0.13	RB
9506	FILL				0.13	OF 9505
9507	FILL				0.40	OF 9467
9508	FILL				0.18	OF 9467
9509	FILL				0.40	OF 9467

CXT	TYPE	LNGTH	WDTH	DIAM	DPTH	COMMENTS
9510	FILL				0.24	OF 9467
9511	FILL				0.16	OF 9467
9512	GULLY	>1.70	0.30		0.06	RB?
9513	FILL				0.06	OF 9512
9514	FILL				0.20	OF 9417 =9418
9515	FILL				0.03	OF 9417
9516	LAYER					ANIMAL DIST.
9517	LAYER					ANIMAL DIST.
9518	P\HOLE			0.23	0.10	
9519	FILL				0.10	OF 9518
9520	P\HOLE			0.12	0.06	
9521	FILL				0.06	OF 9521
9522	PIT			0.58	0.11	
9523	FILL				0.11	OF 9522
9524	FILL				0.10	OF 9525
9525	P\HOLE			0.35	0.10	
9526	P\HOLE			0.20	0.06	
9527	FILL				0.06	OF 9526
9528	FILL				0.40	OF 9432 =9433
9529	PITS	>17.0	>9.0		>1.2	MED\POSTMED
9530	FEATURE	3.20	1.00		0.30	LBA?
9531	FILL				0.20	OF 9530
9532	FILL				0.20	OF 9530
9533	FEATURE	1.70	0.70		0.20	LBA?
9534	FILL				0.20	OF 9533
9535	FEATURE	>1.00	0.74		0.07	LBA?
9536	FILL				0.07	OF 9535
9537	FEATURE	0.35	0.30		0.08	LBA
9538	FILL				0.08	OF 9537

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## TRENCH 2

TABLE OF CONTEXTS

CXT	TYPE	LNGTH	WDTH	DIAM	DPTH	COMMENTS
9600	FILL					MACHINED T/SOIL
9601	DITCH		>8.0		0.95	RB
9602	FILL				0.95	OF 9601 =9618
9603	PIT	>5.50	>4.7		>1.2	MOD
9604	FILL				>1.2	OF 9603
9605	PIT	1.60	1.10		0.57	RB
9606	FILL				0.57	OF 9605
9607	DITCH	>3.50	0.58		0.20	RB
9608	FILL				0.10	OF 9607
9609	LAYER	3.50	2.00		0.15	DIESEL STAINING
9610	FILL				0.10	OF 9607
9611	PIT			0.60	0.40	POST RB
9612	FILL				0.40	OF 9611
9613	FILL				0.40	OF 9601
9614	PIT	-	-		-	cf 9603
9615	FILL				>1.2	OF 9614 cf 9604
9616	GULLY	>2.50	0.50		0.14	POST RB
9617	FILL				0.14	OF 9616
9618	FILL				0.90	OF 9601 =9602
9619	FILL				0.08	OF 9601
9620	FILL				0.40	OF 9601 =9613
9621	FILL				0.30	OF 9601 =9613
9622	PIT					SAME AS 9611

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9623	LAYER			0.40	MED/POSTMED
9624	LAYER			0.30	POSTMED/MOD
9625	LAYER			0.10	MOD
9626	LAYER			0.14	MOD
9627	LAYER			0.30	MOD
9628	LAYER			0.10	MOD
9629	LAYER			0.04	MOD
9630	LAYER			0.20	POSTMED/MOD
9631	LAYER			0.04	MOD
9632	LAYER			0.10	MOD
9633	FILL			0.80	OF 9342
9634	FILL			0.50	OF 9342
9635	FILL			0.20	OF 9342
9636	FILL			0.25	OF 9342
9637	FILL			0.10	OF 9342
9638	FILL			0.35	OF 9342
9639	PIT	>1.80	-	 2.10	MOD
9640	PIT		2.00	1.90	MOD
9641	DITCH	_	0.80	-	RB
9642	FEATURE	>3.50	-	3.15	NAT?
9643	FILL			2.10	OF 9639
9644	FILL			1.90	OF 9640
9645	FILL			-	OF 9641
9646	FILL			3.15	OF 9642
9647	FILL			0.40	OF 9601
9648	FILL			>0.4	OF 9601

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