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# Gill Mill, Ducklington, Oxon

## Area East of Plant

Archaeological Field Evaluation IV

NGR SP 377 072

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

August 1995

GILL MILL, DUCKLINGTON  
OXON, AREA EAST OF PLANT,  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION IV

SP 377 072

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION	1
GEOLOGY	1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
STRATEGY	2
SUMMARY	2
RESULTS	4
FINDS	8
ENVIRONMENTAL	10
CONCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATION OF THE METHODOLOGY	11
APPENDIX 1: Table of contexts and finds	
FIGURES	
Fig. 1.	Site Location 1:25000
Fig. 2.	Location of Trenches 1:2500
Fig. 3.	Plan of Trenches 1:100
Fig. 4.	Sections 1:40
Fig. 5.	Burials Trench 15

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INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) undertook an evaluation for Smith and Sons' at the Gill Mill Pit, Ducklington. The work was carried out between the 17th of July and the 7th of August 1995.

LOCATION (see Fig. 1)

The area evaluated is situated 1.5 km east of the village of Ducklington and covers an area of approximately 10ha to the south of Hardwick Brook and east of the Gill Mill quarry plant site (SP 377 072).

GEOLOGY

The geology consists of gravel overlain by alluvial deposits within the River Windrush floodplain.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A previous archaeological evaluation by the OAU in 1988, located a previously identified Roman road seen near Cokethorpe Park Church which crosses the river Windrush valley at Gill Mill, running NW-SE across the river Windrush floodplain.

The evaluation located limestone rubble, gravel surfaces and spreads of pottery, indicating remnants of a ribbon settlement abutting both sides of the Roman road. The pottery recovered was 3rd to 4th century in date. Significant stretches of the road crossed wet areas and were supported by timber piles.

The 1988 evaluation trenching also located enclosure ditches of an Iron Age (c. 200-50 BC) farmstead which was excavated in 1990.

In 1990 some 3.5ha was examined in salvage work, situated just S of the present site. The 1990 work identified the western limits of the Roman settlement which consisted of a series of ditches, some waterlogged probably defining small fields and paddocks. Nine cremations and three inhumations were also uncovered. The most unusual find was a limestone altar of a *genius* (household deity), which probably served as a domestic shrine.

Air photographic cover for the Thames Valley has been reviewed and remapped by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). In the present site the cropmarks indicate a layout of paddocks and small fields extending W from the known Roman settlement area in the Windrush river valley immediately to the E.

### STRATEGY

Twenty eight trenches (Fig. 2) were machine excavated with a 360° tracked excavator, equipped with a six foot toothless ditching bucket. The trenches measured 30 m long and 1.82 m wide and represented a sample of approximately 2% in the area of the cropmarks and 1% in the remaining area. The positioning of the trenches was intended to examine the area of cropmarks and the adjacent area to establish the presence/absence and extent of archaeological remains within the development area.

The trenches were first excavated down to the first archaeologically significant horizon. Features revealed in the trenches were then hand excavated to establish their condition, character, quality and to recover material to date the archaeological remains present.

### SUMMARY


The results of the evaluation conforms fairly closely to the pattern of ditches indicated by the plotted cropmarks. At least twenty ditches were located which probably represent small fields and paddocks.

Most of the ditches produced little or no pottery, although a ditch in Trench 13 and a pit in Trench 28 produced 84% (by number) of the pottery from the site. This concentration of pottery probably indicates some small scale early 2nd century occupation, possibly superimposed upon an earlier 1st-2nd century field layout. The latest feature within the main area of cropmarks was a mid-late 2nd century pit.

Except for a double ditch (which probably dates to the 3rd-4th century), none of the features appeared to date later than the 2nd century. This suggests that the present site is earlier than the main settlement to the E, which is of mainly 3rd-4th century date.

Four inhumations (in Trenches 15 and 26) were identified and at least three were within coffins. Two of the inhumations were excavated one of which was a decapitated burial. The inhumations probably represent scattered burials similar to those identified in the 1990 salvage excavation.

Some of the ditches contained waterlogged material although now partly desiccated due to nearby gravel extraction (at present gravel extraction is in the area immediately S of the area evaluated).



The palaeochannels to the west of the cropmarks were mainly shallow undated braided channels which only contained occasional fragments of bone.

## RESULTS (see Figs. 3 and 4)

### TRENCHES WITHIN THE AREA OF CROPMARKS

For dimensions of deposits, features and trenches see Appendix 1.

#### TRENCH 13

Trench 13 contained a ditch 13/5 orientated WNW/ESE, which measured 1.60m wide and up to 0.28m in depth. This ditch produced 322 pottery sherds, 56% of the total for the whole site, with a date range of late 1st to early 2nd century.

#### TRENCH 14

Trench 14 contained two ditches 14/5 and 14/10.

Ditch/gully 14/5 was 0.60m wide and 0.15m in depth. It contained pottery of 2nd century date or later and a fragment of quernstone. It is notable that the fill of 14/5 is similar to that of Ditch 13/5 in Trench 13 which produced considerable quantities of pottery (see above).

#### TRENCH 15

Trench 15 contained four ditches and two inhumations.

Two shallow ditches, 15/15 and 15/16, ran side-by-side and were orientated approximately WNW/ESE. Ditch 15/16 terminated within the trench. The fills of the two ditches were similar in character and there was no distinction between the latest clay fills.

A curving ditch 15/14, measured 1.50m in width and 0.85m in depth. The earliest fills (the bottom 0.40m) contained desiccated organic matter indicating previous waterlogging.

The two inhumations (see Fig. 5) 15/24 (orientated NW/SE) and 15/25 (orientated NE/SW), were situated just W of Ditch 15/14. Skeleton 15/24 was complete and positioned fully extended and supine (on its back). Three iron nails indicate the skeleton had been placed in a coffin. The skeleton, although complete, was in poor condition due to the clay soil conditions. All the bones were cracked and the skull was complete but caved in. The top of the skull was located just below the present ploughsoil.

Skeleton 15/25 was positioned adjacent to and at a right angle to Skeleton 15/24. Skeleton 15/25 had been decapitated and the head placed between the legs, at the knees. The condition of this skeleton was worse than 15/24 and discerning the

bones and exact position of the body was difficult, with the ribs only surviving as thin flakes of bone. A total of six nails were present indicating a coffin. While the relationship between the two graves was unclear it is possible that extended Skeleton 15/24 is the later burial, although the adjacent positions may indicate otherwise.

An unexcavated NE/SW ditch 15/6, which measured 1.00m in width, produced pottery of probable 1st-2nd century date.

#### TRENCHES 16, 17 and 7

Trench 16 produced two paired ditches, 16/7 and 16/12 2.60m apart which are visible as a double ditch cropmark running NNE/SSW across the field along the edge of one of the palaeochannels.

The eastern ditch 16/12 was slightly wider (1.70m) compared to the western ditch 16/7 (1.10m). The ditches were on an area of higher gravel consequently no direct relationship with the palaeochannel fills could be established. The double ditches were also identified in Trenches 7 and 17. Ditch 16/12 contained two pottery sherds of late 3rd to 4th century date.

#### TRENCH 22

Trench 22 contained a NE/SW ditch, 22/7, which measured 1.80m in wide and 0.45m in depth. The fills were a brown gravelly silty clay and differed from the fills of the ditches in the trenches to the E. One sherd of possible 1st century pottery was recovered from the latest fill (22/4). This ditch is probably the same Ditch as ditch 14/10 in Trench 14.

#### TRENCH 24

Two ditches and a possible posthole were located.

Ditch 24/27 was orientated approximately NW/SE, and measured 2.50m wide and 0.50m in depth. A dark brown desiccated organic silty clay 0.05m thick occurred in the bottom. The later fills 24/16 and 24/17, which were 0.35m thick and appeared to be alluvial clays with a slight mottle of organic staining within it.

Ditch 24/27 cut a sequence of gravelly clay fills on the N side. The exact nature of these fills was unclear as the full extent of the features was not seen in the trench. They appeared to be on the same alignment as Ditch 24/27 and could represent earlier ditches.

A probable posthole 24/6 produced two pottery sherds which were possibly 1st century in date.

Ditch 24/12 was also orientated NW/SE, and measured 1.70m wide and 0.45m in

depth. The ditch contained three distinct gravelly fills and Context 24/9 produced 1st century pottery.

#### TRENCH 25

Trench 25 contained a large area of ditch intersections, a pit and a ditch.

Ditch 25/17 was the deepest feature located on the site at 1.45m deep. The ditch had a broad U-shaped profile with near vertical sides at the bottom and flared edges at the top. The bottom fills 25/11, 25/12, 25/13, 25/14, and 25/15 consisted of gravelly clay loam with desiccated organic remains within it indicating that the bottom 0.62m of the ditch was waterlogged prior to recent gravel extraction. Part of a bovine skull was recovered from one of the earlier fills (25/12). The latest fill in the top of Ditch 25/17 (Fill 25/4) differed from the other fills consisting of a grey clay loam with reddish patches of burnt clay, charcoal, and burnt limestone. The pottery from the later fills of Ditch 25/17 was probably late 1st to 2nd century in date.

A section within the ditch intersection 25/33 contained gravelly fills and was overlain by clay fills. There was no clear distinction between the gravelly fills and it is probable the ditch intersections were all open at the same time. The only well defined profile had a desiccated organic fill at the bottom. The pottery again indicates a late 1st to 2nd century date.

A pit, 25/20, was situated just S of the ditch intersection.

#### TRENCH 26

Trench 26 contained three ditches and two graves, all the ditches were orientated NE/SW.

Ditch 26/20 had a sharp V-shaped profile and three fills; the clean gravel fill at the bottom indicating the rapid erosion of gravel. A very small sherd of quartz tempered pottery from the Ditch 26/20 (fill 26/19) was possibly Bronze Age in date.

Ditch 26/17 had a broad U-shaped profile and was the deepest ditch in Trench 26. It produced no finds, but the two earliest fills (26/15 and 26/16) contained desiccated organic material. The fills and profile on the west side the ditch indicated the ditch may have been recut.

The two graves, 26/24 and 26/25, were on the same alignment as the ditches, although neither was fully revealed in the trench. The fills consisted of a grey clay with a occasional gravel which appeared to be redeposited alluvium. Grave 26/24 was only 0.20m below the present ground level and, as with the graves in Trench 15, appeared to be a shallow scoop into the gravel. The shape and presence of human bones together with the iron nails in 26/25 clearly indicates that both



features are inhumation burials. The two graves were covered and left unexcavated.

#### TRENCH 27

Trench 27 contained three ditches 27/6, 27/9 and 27/15. All the ditches were orientated NE/SW and ditch 27/6 turned at right angles and continued to the NW. None of the ditches produced any finds, although similarities with other ditches indicates they are Roman in date.

Ditch 27/9 was similar in character to the ditches in Trench 26, which revealed a sequence of gravel and clay fills.

Ditches 27/6 and 27/15 had a distinctive grey clay fill which was alluvial in character. Ditch 27/15 was left unexcavated.

#### TRENCH 28

Trench 28 contained a single large sub-oval pit 28/8, which measured 2.30m across and 0.55m in depth. The pit was cut into the gravel. The sides were near vertical and the bottom, although mainly flat, was slightly irregular in places. The pit had four distinct fills which all produced pottery. The latest fills, 28/4 and 28/5, were particularly notable and consisted of dark grey clay loams with frequent amounts of charcoal, burnt clay and burnt limestone. Fill 28/5, as well as producing pottery, also contained an iron nail and a small fragment of lead. Despite its depth the pit showed no signs of waterlogging.

#### RESULTS - REMAINING TRENCHES

TRENCHES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23.

The trenches above were mainly positioned to sample the palaeochannels and the higher gravel areas adjacent to the channels. The channels as they were revealed in the trenches were undated and mainly shallow and braided, being typically only 0.60m in deep. The only deep channel was one seen in Trench 8 which was 1.30m in depth. There were no peaty deposits, of a type previously recorded in the area to the S during the 1990 salvage work.

The bottom of the channels consist of exposed gravel which had been washed and scoured by water. The earliest channel deposit was a gravelly clay loam which must have once been a waterlogged soil. This deposit contained occasional animal bone. This was then overlaid by a thin (0.10m) layer of alluvial clay. This was subsequently overlaid by an alluvial clay deposit with a high calcarious gravel content. In the case of Trenches 5 and 18 this deposit seemed to be composed of sand and gravel suggesting considerable energy to bring about the deposition. The final clay alluviation within the channels appeared to cover a large area of the site, and although there was no direct relationship between the palaeochannels and the

Roman features, it seems probable that the channels were filled in by the Roman period.

The air photographs suggest an old gravel pit (60m x 40m) to the W of Trench 4. This was confirmed by a series of shallow (0.40m) scoops in Trench 4. Although there was no dating evidence for the scoops they are probably of post-medieval to modern in date.

Trenches 21 and 23, to the west of the existing hedge boundary, were in an area already stripped for gravel extraction. The length of the trenches was cleaned of loose gravel and no features were revealed in either trench.

## FINDS

### POTTERY FROM THE EVALUATION by Paul Booth

The evaluation produced 576 sherds (5529 gm) of pottery. This included a single small fragment in a ?quartzite-tempered fabric, probably of Bronze Age date, and a single medieval sherd. Otherwise all the material was of late Iron Age-Roman date, with the great majority assignable to the 1st-2nd centuries. The material was in moderate to poor condition, with some sherds having no original surfaces surviving owing to the soil conditions on the site. In some context groups the soil conditions also resulted in discolouration of the sherds. The average sherd weight (just under 10 gm) indicates a fairly well broken assemblage, but the sherd count did not generally take account of modern breaks, so the actual total of sherds represented here will be slightly less than initially indicated, with a consequent slight increase in average sherd weight.

The material was briefly scanned by context and for the most part assigned to major ware groups. For two large context assemblages from a single ditch in Trench 13, however, division into ware groups was only partly carried out. This was because some of the material was badly fragmented and (in particular) discoloured and it was felt that close examination was not justified at this stage. All the unattributed sherds from these assemblages were probably from the three principal coarse ware groups (E, O and R wares, see below) and most were either E or R wares, so understanding of the general character of the assemblage was not compromised by the failure to distinguish between these wares at this stage.

The late Iron Age and Roman ware groups present on the site were as follows (with quantities):

- S samian ware (9 sherds).
- M mortarium fabrics (1 sherd).
- W white wares (8 sherds).
- Q white-slipped wares (1 sherd).
- E late iron Age/early Roman 'Belgic type' fabrics, often but not exclusively grog-tempered (31 sherds +).
- O oxidised coarse wares (47 sherds +).

R reduced coarse wares (232 sherds +).  
B black-burnished ware (24 sherds).  
C calcareous (usually shell-tempered) wares (4 sherds).  
Unattributed E/O/R wares (217 sherds).

The combined fine and specialist wares (groups S, M, W and Q) totalled only 19 sherds, or 3.3% of the Roman sherds, indicating a generally low status assemblage. Samian ware came only from a single pit in Trench 28 and the single mortarium sherd and most of the white wares were from the ditch in Trench 13 mentioned above.

The samian ware was the only imported material present. Most of the remaining pottery was from sources within the region. Black-burnished ware from Dorset and some sandy white ware sherds probably from the Verulamium region are the only products not likely to have been produced within a radius of some 20 km of the site. One particular fabric of note was R37, a moderately fine sandy grey ware, recently identified as an important component of assemblages at Yarnton and Asthall. The source of this fabric, at present unknown, perhaps lies in the Asthall area, ie a little further up the Windrush valley from Gill Mill.

The chronological spread of the material is from the later Iron Age into the Roman period. Fabrics assigned to the E ware group were produced both before and after the Roman conquest. Many sites in the Upper Thames Valley have occupation sequences in which this is the earliest material represented, ie they do not show direct continuity from middle Iron Age settlement patterns, and Gill Mill appears to be typical of such sites. With the exception of the single possible Bronze Age fragment in Trench 26, the earliest sherd was probably another ?quartzite tempered piece from Trench 15. This may have been of late Iron Age date, but was associated with later material. The number of confidently identified E ware sherds (c 31) suggests that the early to mid 1st century AD was relatively slightly represented within the evaluated area. This might imply that all such material was in fact of post-conquest date, but this cannot be proved. While a significant proportion of the unattributed sherds could have been in E ware fabrics, thus boosting the representation of these wares, there is no doubt that the contexts from which the unattributed sherds derived were datable to the early 2nd century (in the case of 13/3, with the larger group) or late 1st-early 2nd century at the earliest (context 13/7). Large quantities of E wares, if present, would therefore have been residual in such assemblages.

In contrast to the Trench 13 ditch assemblages is the group from the large pit assemblage in Trench 28. The later date of this group is indicated by the total absence of E wares and the presence of Antonine samian ware and of moderate quantities of black-burnished ware, otherwise only represented by occasional sherds in Trenches 14 and 15. This pit, datable to the mid-late 2nd century, was almost certainly one of the latest feature on the site on ceramic evidence. Only one context, 16/10, contained pottery likely to be later. The group within this deposit comprised two sherds, one of fabric R37 (see above), only datable within a late 1st-3rd century bracket, and a dish in fabric B31, an imitation black-

burnished ware fabric perhaps of relatively local origin. This particular sherd was probably of late 3rd-4th century date. There was no other material from the site which need have been later than the 2nd century AD.

#### PREHISTORIC FINDS - TRENCHES 11, 15, and 26

A flint flake was recovered from a possible tree-throw pit in Trench 11, and two undiagnostic flints were recovered from a Roman context in Trench 15. Possible Bronze age pottery fragments were recovered from Ditch 26/20 and also from a Roman context in Trench 15.

#### ANIMAL BONE

The condition of the animal bone from the site varied according to the gravel and clay content in the deposits. A small quantity of burnt bone occurred in Pit 28/8 and a part of a bovine skull was recovered from near the bottom of Ditch 25/17.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL

The ditches contained material which appeared to have formerly been waterlogged, but their present open texture indicates some drying and oxygenation. This change is due to gravel extraction to the S of the site. Organic material was still present and occurred in at least five ditches.

Three samples taken during this evaluation had 500 g sub-samples floated onto 0.2 mm mesh. The flots were assessed by Gillian Campbell of the English Heritage Environmental Archaeological Unit, University Museum, Oxford. Sample 4 (from Fill 15/12 of Ditch 15/14) contained very little material, all of which was roots and could therefore be intrusive. Sample 5 (from Fill 25/32 in Ditch 25/33) had very poor waterlogged preservation; no insects, and only those plant tissues which survive best in poorly waterlogged conditions, were observed.

The physically deepest of the samples. Sample 2 (from Fill 25/14 in the bottom of Ditch 25/17) was poorly preserved, but insect remains (including fly puparia) survive. Seeds included hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), plantain (*Plantago major*), nettles (*Urtica dioica* & *U. urens*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small grasses and *Stellaria media* group.

Based on this sample of the deposits, the waterlogged preservation is very poor, and absent in some cases. Sample 2 shows some deep deposits, which while poorly preserved, may contain useful assemblages of waterlogged plant remains and insects, and possibly pollen. Further samples, if taken, will require sub-sample assessment to identify those with potential. Samples of 2 kg may be required for waterlogged plant remains, and 10-15 l for insects. Monolith samples from well-preserved ditches may provide pollen spectra useable to reconstruct the local and regional environment, and aid in reconstructing the uses of the field system.

## CONCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATION OF THE METHODOLOGY

The results of the evaluation conforms closely to the pattern of ditches indicated by the cropmarks. The features were fairly clear when exposed in the trenches, although the graves were difficult to identify due to the backfilled alluvial fills. A number of alluvial patches in the trenches were excavated to identify further features, although with the exception of two graves in Trench 26 no other features were located. The conditions during the evaluation were dry and hot and the dry conditions did affect the machining, causing the clay surface to break up and come away resulting some disturbance to the archaeological deposits.

An alluvial deposit occurred over most of the site, although not always a continuous layer. This alluvial deposit was cut by the Roman ditches. None of the ditches was sealed by an alluvial deposit, although some of the later fills were alluvial in character. It is not clear whether this represents a distinct phase or whether it is due to deposition within ditches which drain into lower lying areas.

There was no apparent relationship between the palaeochannels and the Roman ditches, although the similarity between the later alluviation in the palaeochannels and the alluvium cut by the ditches suggests that the channels were not open in the Roman period.

The inhumations in Trenches 15 and 26 probably represent scattered burials similar to those identified in the 1990 salvage excavation. The inhumations were shallow (0.10m) scoops in the gravel and the fills consisted mainly of redeposited alluvium.

The features located were mainly ditches (c. 20 ditches). Few discrete features were located, the main exception being a large pit in Trench 28. Generally the ditches produced little or no pottery. About six ditches within the main cropmark area produced no pottery, although their character suggests they are contemporary with the other Roman ditches. The dating evidence from the pottery suggests that the features fall into four main groups from the 1st century through to the late 2nd century:

- i. 1st-2nd century ditches defining fields and paddocks.
- ii. Late 1st-early 2nd century Ditch 13/5 in Trench 13 (56% of the pottery sherds suggesting domestic occupation nearby).
- iii. Mid-late 2nd century Pit 28/8 in Trench 28 (28% of the pottery suggesting domestic occupation nearby).
- iv. A linear double ditch containing probable 3rd-4th century pottery in Trench 16, indicating a date contemporary with the main settlement identified in 1988.

stable finds included a quernstone fragment (from Ditch 14/5), and a copper alloy 1/spatula (from Ditch 13/5). These along with burnt limestone and burnt clay Pit.28/8, may indicate domestic occupation nearby. The ditch in Trench 13 3/5) and ditch/gully in Trench 14 (14/5) may possibly form a domestic rectilinear closure S of Trench 13.

thin deposit within the top of a Ditch 25/17 containing burnt clay had probably sulted from domestic activity associated with a later phase of activity after the tch had gone out of use.

ne 1st-2nd century date for the present site contrasts with the previous areas amined in 1988 and 1990. The present site is earlier than the main settlement ea located along the Roman road, which has produced a large number of 3rd to h century coins. The pit in Trench 28 is probably contemporary with the ginning of the ribbon development along the Roman road.

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## (DUGM 95)

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
<b>TRENCH 1</b>					
1/1	Layer	0.16			Topsoil
1/2	Layer	0.20			Alluvium
1/3	Layer	0.15			Alluvium
1/4	Layer				Natural
<b>TRENCH 2</b>					
2/1	Layer	0.24			Topsoil
2/2	Layer	0.34			Alluvium
2/3	Layer				Natural
<b>TRENCH 3</b>					
3/1	Layer	0.25			Topsoil
3/2	Layer	0.15			Alluvium
3/3	Layer	0.10-0.20			Deposit in palaeochannel
3/4	Layer	0.10			Deposit in palaeochannel
3/5	Layer	0.10			Fill in bottom of palaeochannel
3/6	Layer				Natural
<b>TRENCH 4</b>					
4/1	Layer	0.30			Topsoil
4/2	Fill	0.42			Fill of 4/8
4/3	Layer				Natural
4/4	Fill	0.13			Fill of 4/5
4/5	Cut	0.13	0.90	0.80	Pit
4/6	Fill	0.10			Fill of 4/7
4/7	Cut	0.10		0.80	Pit
4/8	Cut	0.30-0.50	3.20	1.30	Pit
<b>TRENCH 5</b>					
5/1	Layer	0.40			Topsoil
5/2	Layer	0.16			Alluvium
5/3	Layer	0.10-0.15			Gravel deposit in palaeochannel
5/4	Layer	0.15			Deposit in palaeochannel
5/5	Layer				Deposit in palaeochannel
5/6	Layer	0.15			Deposit in palaeochannel
5/7	Layer				Natural
<b>TRENCH 6</b>					
6/1	Layer	0.30			Alluvium
6/2	Layer	0.10-0.40			Gravel
6/3	Layer	0.15			Fill in bottom of palaeochannel
6/4	Layer	0.10-0.15			Deposit in palaeochannel
6/5	Layer				Natural
<b>TRENCH 7</b>					

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
7/1	Layer				Topsoil
7/2	Layer				Alluvium
7/3	Fill				Fill of 7/4
7/4	Cut			0.90	Double-ditch, paired with 7/6
7/5	Fill				Fill of 7/6
7/6	Cut			0.80	Double-ditch, paired with 7/4
7/7	Fill				Fill of 7/9
7/8	Cut			3.40	Recent boundary ditch
7/9	Layer				Natural
TRENCH 8					
8/1	Layer	0.23			Topsoil
8/2	Layer	0.24			Alluvium
8/3	Layer	0.40			Deposit in palaeochannel
8/4	Layer	0.15			Deposit in palaeochannel
8/5	Layer	0.03			Deposit in palaeochannel
8/6	Layer				Natural
8/7	Fill	0.10			Fill of 8/9
8/8	Fill	0.23			Fill of 8/9
8/9	Cut	0.08	6.00+	0.80+	?Alluvial hollow
8/10	Fill	0.18			Fill of 8/11
8/11	Cut	0.18	1.00+	1.00	?Alluvial hollow
8/12	Fill	-			Fill of 8/13
8/13	Cut	-		3.00	Recent boundary ditch
8/14	Fill	-			Fill of 8/15
8/15	Cut	-	1.30	1.00	
8/16	Cut	0.90		5.00+	Palaeochannel
TRENCH 9					
9/1	Layer	0.25			Topsoil
9/2	Layer	0.25			?Ploughsoil
9/3	Layer				Natural
9/4	Layer	0.15			Alluvium
TRENCH 10					
10/1	Layer	0.26			Topsoil
10/2	Layer	0.25			?Ploughsoil
10/3	Layer				Natural
TRENCH 11					
11/1	Layer	0.20			Topsoil
11/2	Layer	0.22			Alluvium
11/3	Fill	0.25			Fill of 11/4
11/4	Cut	0.34			?Alluvial hollow
11/5	Fill	0.34			Fill of 11/6
11/6	Cut	0.34		1.25	Tree-throw hole
11/7	Layer	-			Natural



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(DUGM 95)**

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
<b>TRENCH 12</b>					
2/1	Layer	0.21			Topsoil
2/2	Layer	0.09-0.12			?Ploughsoil
2/3	Layer	0.10			Alluvium
2/4	Layer	-			Natural
<b>TRENCH 13</b>					
13/1	Layer	0.21			Topsoil
13/2	Layer	0.10			?Ploughsoil
13/3	Fill	0.08			Fill of 13/5
13/4	Layer	0.05-0.09			Alluvium
13/5	Cut	0.21-0.28		1.60	Ditch
13/6	Layer				Natural
13/7	Fill	0.16			Fill of 13/5
13/8	Fill	0.06			Fill of 13/5
13/9	Fill	0.03-0.06			Fill of 13/5
13/10	Fill	0.06-0.10			Fill of 13/5
13/11	Fill	0.09-0.18			Fill of 13/5
<b>TRENCH 14</b>					
14/1	Layer	0.20-25			Topsoil
14/2	Layer	0.05-0.07			?Ploughsoil
14/3	Fill	0.14-0.20			Fill of 14/5
14/4	Fill	0.08			Fill of 14/6
14/5	Cut	0.20			Ditch/Gully
14/6	Layer				Natural
14/7	Fill	0.18			Fill of 14/10
14/8	Fill	0.15			Fill of 14/10
14/9	Fill	0.13			Fill of 14/10
14/10	Cut	0.43		1.45	Ditch
<b>TRENCH 15</b>					
15/1	Layer	0.25			Topsoil
15/2	Layer	0.05-0.11			Alluvium
15/3	Layer				Natural
15/4	Fill	0.07-0.10			Fill of grave 15/5
15/5	Cut	0.08-0.15	1.90	0.87	Grave
15/6	Fill			1.00	Ditch fill (not excavated)
15/7	Fill	0.29			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/8	Fill	0.32			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/9	Fill	0.14			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/10	Fill	0.10			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/11	Fill	0.06-0.15			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/12	Fill	0.15			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/13	Fill	0.06			Fill of Ditch 15/14
15/14	Cut	0.85		1.50	Ditch
15/15	Cut	0.27		0.75	Ditch
15/16	Cut	0.21		0.85	Ditch
15/17	Fill	0.20			Fill of Ditch 15/16

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
15/20	Fill	0.17			Fill of Ditch 15/15
15/21 *	Fill	0.11			Fill of Ditch 15/15
15/22	Fill	0.12			Fill of grave 15/23
15/23*	Cut	0.07-0.10	2.03	0.65	Grave
15/24	Skeleton				In grave 15/23
15/25	Skeleton				In grave 15/5
<b>TRENCH 16</b>					
16/1	Layer	-			Natural
16/2	Layer	0.30			Topsoil
16/3	Layer	0.15			Alluvium
16/4	Fill	0.15			Fill of Ditch 16/7
16/5	Fill	0.15			Fill of Ditch 16/7
16/6	Fill	0.10			Fill of Ditch 16/7
16/7	Cut	0.30		1.10	Ditch, double ditch paired with 16/12
16/8	Fill	0.18			Fill of Ditch 16/12
16/9					Void context
16/10	Fill	0.25			Fill of Ditch 16/12
16/11	Fill	0.40			Ditch, double ditch paired with 16/7
16/12	Cut	0.50		1.70	Fill of 16/15
16/13	Fill	0.10			Fill of 16/15
16/14	Fill	0.30			Tree-throw hole
16/15	Cut	0.40		1.05	
<b>TRENCH 17</b>					
17/1	Layer	0.20			Topsoil
17/2	Layer	0.09-0.20			Alluvium
17/3	Layer				Natural
17/4	Fill				Fill of 17/6 (Unexcavated)
17/5	Fill				Fill of 17/6 (Unexcavated)
17/6	Cut			1.00	Ditch paired with 17/9
17/7	Fill				Fill of 17/9 (Unexcavated)
17/8	Fill				Fill of 17/9 (Unexcavated)
17/9	Cut			1.10	Ditch paired with 17/6
17/10	Layer	0.08			?Ploughsoil
17/11	Layer	0.15			Deposit in palaeochannel
17/12	Layer	0.06			Deposit in palaeochannel
17/13	Layer	0.15			Deposit in palaeochannel
<b>TRENCH 18</b>					
18/1	Layer	0.21			Topsoil
18/2	Layer	0.14			Alluvium
18/3	Layer	0.12			Deposit in palaeochannel

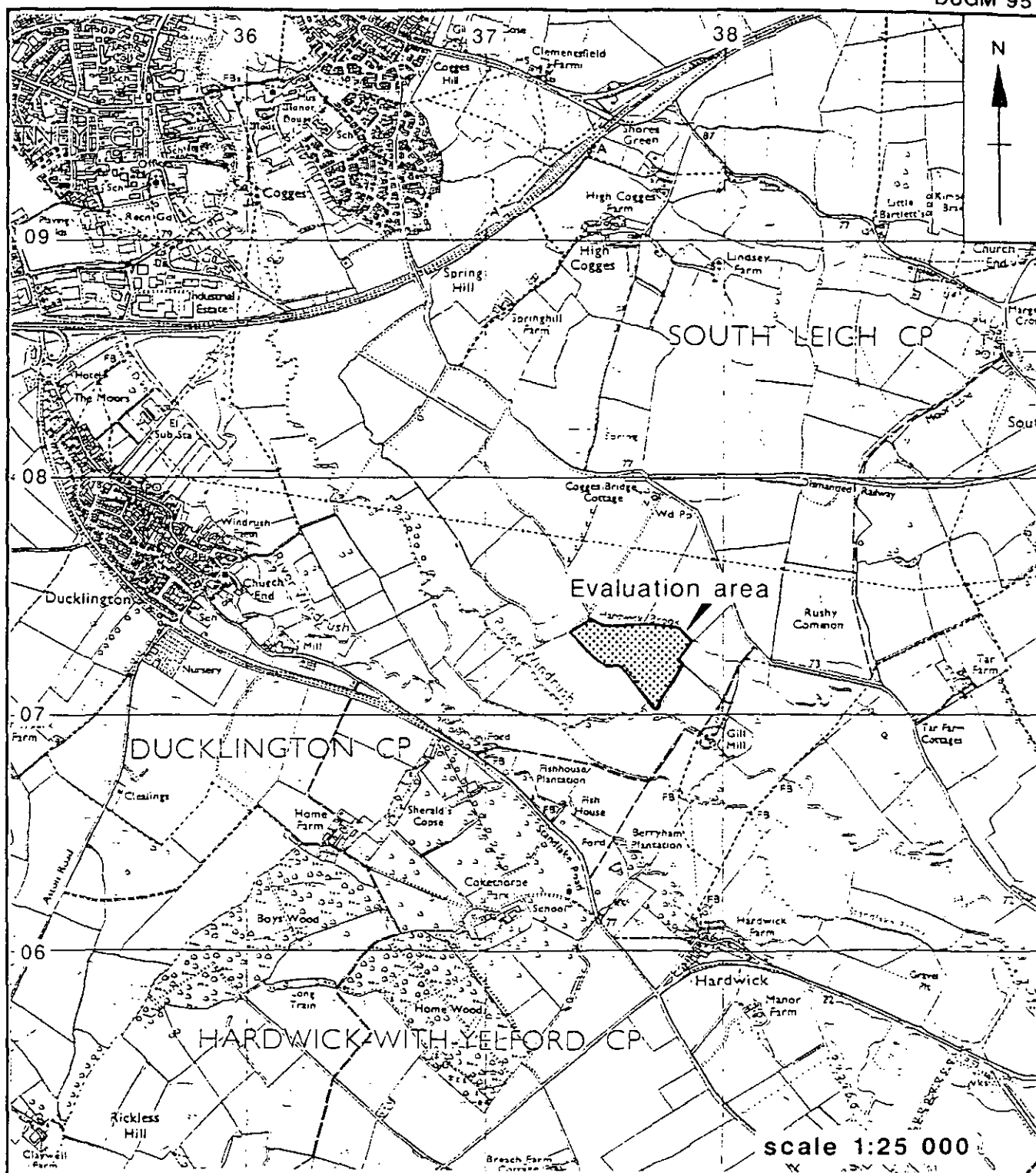
Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
18/4	Layer	0.14			Gravel deposit in palaeochannel
18/5	Layer	0.10			Deposit in palaeochannel
18/6	Layer				Natural
TRENCH 19					
19/1	Layer	0.19-0.24			Topsoil
19/2	Layer	0.35			Alluvium
19/3	Layer				Natural
TRENCH 20					
20/1	Layer	0.21-0.27			Topsoil
20/2	Layer	0.14			Alluvium
20/3	Layer				Natural
20/4	Post			0.09	
20/5	Cut			0.17	Posthole
20/6	Layer	0.28			Alluvium
TRENCH 21					
TRENCH 22					
22/1	Layer				Natural
22/2	Layer	0.10			Alluvium
22/3	Layer	0.20			Topsoil
22/4	Fill	0.15			Fill of Ditch 22/7
22/5	Fill	0.25			Fill of Ditch 22/7
22/6	Fill	0.10			Fill of Ditch 22/7
22/7	Cut	0.45		1.80	Ditch
TRENCH 23					
TRENCH 24					
24/1	Layer	0.20			Topsoil
24/2	Layer	0.15			Ploughsoil
24/3	Layer				Natural
24/4	Cut			1.90	Ditch, same as 24/27
24/5	Fill				Fill of ditch 24/4 (Unexcavated)
24/6	Cut	0.18		0.40	?Posthole
24/7	Fill	0.08			Fill of 24/6
24/8	Fill	0.20			Fill of Ditch 24/12
24/9	Fill	0.12			Fill of Ditch 24/12
24/10	Fill	0.20			Fill of Ditch 24/12
24/11	Fill	0.13			Fill of Ditch 24/12
24/12	Cut	0.45		1.70	Ditch
24/13	Layer	0.20			?Ploughsoil
24/14	Fill	0.07			Fill of 24/6
24/15	Fill	0.05			Fill of 24/22
24/16	Fill	0.15			Fill of 24/27
24/17	Fill	0.25			Fill of 24/17
24/18	Fill	0.05			Fill of 24/27
24/19	Fill	0.20			Fill of 24/17
24/20	Fill	0.20			?Alluvium

**GILL MILL, DUCKLINGTON**  
(DUGM 95)

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
24/21	Fill	0.55			Fill of 24/22
24/22	Cut	0.35			?Ditch
24/23	Fill	0.13			
24/24	Fill	0.22			
24/25	Fill	0.05			
24/26	Fill	0.10			Fill of 24/22
24/27	Cut	0.50		2.50	Ditch
<b>TRENCH 25</b>					
25/1	Layer	0.25			Topsoil
25/2	Layer	0.10			Alluvium
25/3	Layer				Natural
25/4	Fill	0.10			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/5	Fill	0.14			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/6	Fill	0.12			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/7	Fill	0.08			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/8	Fill	0.06			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/9	Fill	0.20			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/10	Fill	0.05			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/11	Fill	0.19			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/12	Fill	0.29			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/13	Fill	0.23			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/14	Fill	0.12			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/15	Fill	0.11			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/16	Fill	0.12			Fill of Ditch 25/17
25/17	Cut	1.45		1.94	Ditch
25/18	Fill	0.08			Fill of 25/19
25/19	Cut	0.10		0.50	Alluvial hollow
25/20	Cut	0.20		0.63	Pit
25/21	Fill	0.09			Fill of 25/20
25/22	Fill	0.05			Fill of 25/20
25/23	Layer	0.25			Alluvium
25/24	Layer				?Alluvium in top of ditch 25/33
25/25	Fill	0.30			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/26	Fill	0.16			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/27	Fill	0.08			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/28	Fill	0.10			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/29	Fill	0.12			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/30	Fill	0.09			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/31	Fill	0.19			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/32	Fill	0.14			Fill of Ditch 25/33
25/33	Cut	0.60			Ditch
<b>TRENCH 26</b>					
26/1	Layer	0.20			Topsoil
26/2	Layer	0.10-0.20			Alluvium
26/3	Layer				Natural
26/4	Fill	0.38			Fill of 26/8
26/5	Fill	0.39			Fill of 26/7
26/6	Fill	0.12			Fill of 26/7

**GILL MILL, DUCKLINGTON**  
(DUGM 95)

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Comments
26/7	Cut	0.53		1.14	Ditch
26/8	Cut	0.38		0.67	Ditch recut
26/9	Cut	0.35		1.20	Ditch
26/10	Fill	0.34			Fill of Ditch 26/9
26/11	Fill	0.20			Fill of Ditch 26/9
26/12	Fill	0.22			Fill of Ditch 26/17
26/13	Fill	0.08			Fill of Ditch 26/17
26/14	Fill	0.13			Fill of Ditch 26/17
26/15	Fill	0.25			Fill of Ditch 26/17
26/16	Fill	0.13			Fill of Ditch 26/17
26/17	Cut	0.75			Ditch
26/18	Fill	0.35			Fill of Ditch 26/20
26/19	Fill	0.19			Fill of Ditch 26/20
26/20	Cut	0.68		0.85	Ditch
26/21	Fill	0.20			Fill of Ditch 26/21
26/22	Fill	0.13			Fill of alluvial hollow 26/23
26/23	Cut	0.13		0.60	Ditch
26/24	Cut			0.65	Grave
26/25	Cut			0.70	Grave
<b>TRENCH 27</b>					
27/1	Layer	0.20			Topsoil
27/2	Layer	0.15			?Natural
27/3	Layer				Natural
27/4	Layer				Alluvium
27/5	Fill	0.25			Fill of 27/6
27/6	Cut	0.20		1.10	Ditch
27/7	Fill	0.13			Fill of 27/6
27/8	Fill	0.06			Fill of 27/6
27/9	Cut	0.40		1.56	Ditch
27/10	Fill	0.18			Fill of 27/9
27/11	Fill	0.30			Fill of 27/9
27/12	Fill	0.10			Fill of 27/9
27/13	Cut			0.80	?Alluvial hollow
27/14	Fill				Fill of 27/13
27/15	Cut			1.30	Ditch (unexcavated)
26/16	Fill				Fill of Ditch 27/15
<b>TRENCH 28</b>					
28/1	Layer	0.21			Topsoil
28/2	Layer	0.14			Alluvium
28/3	Layer				Natural
28/4	Fill	0.1"			Fill of 28/8
28/5	Fill	0.40			Fill of 28/8
28/6	Fill	0.18			Fill of 28/8
28/7	Fill	0.10			Fill of 28/8
28/8	Cut	0.55	2.30	1.80 +	Pit



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Figure 1

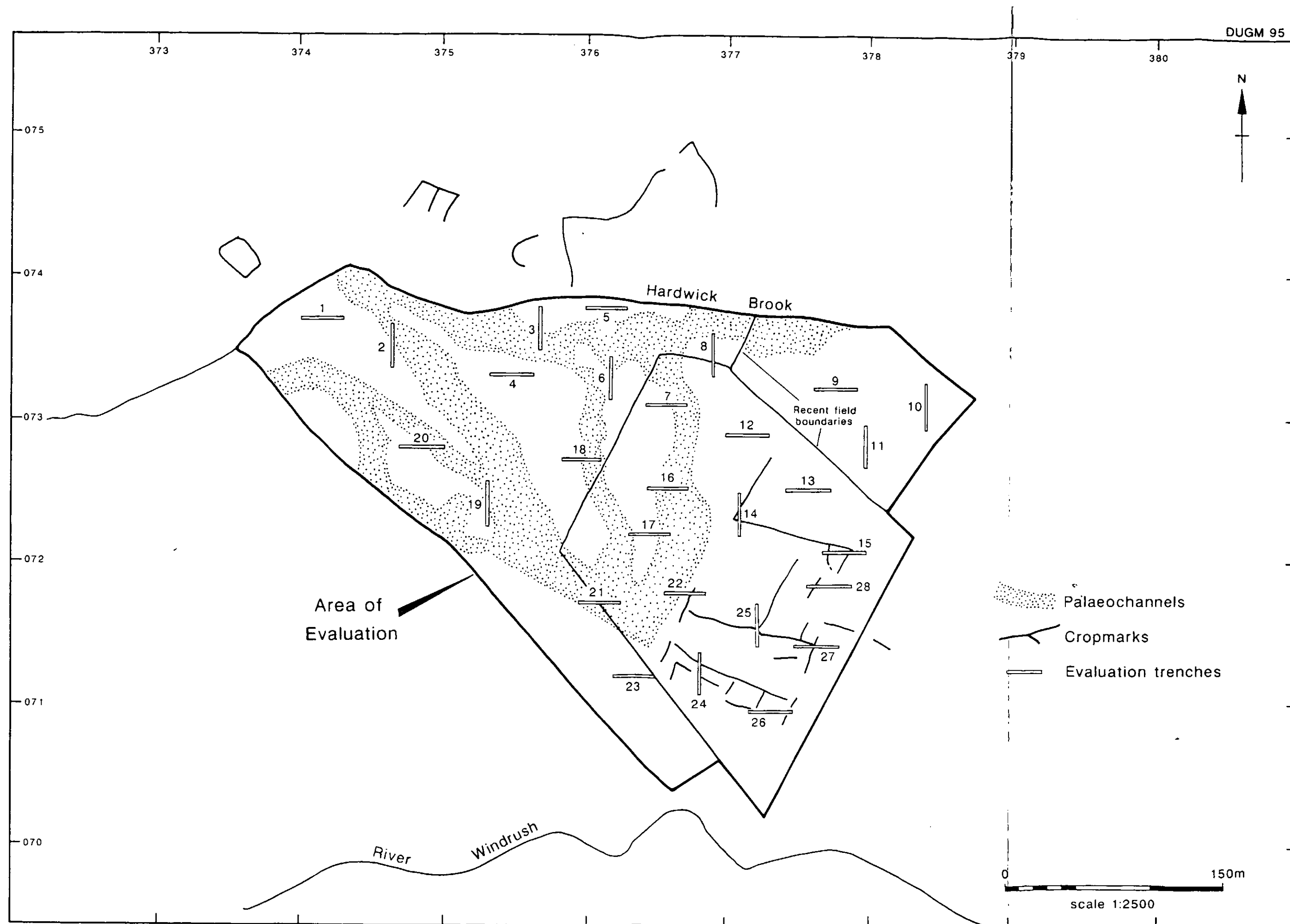


Figure 2

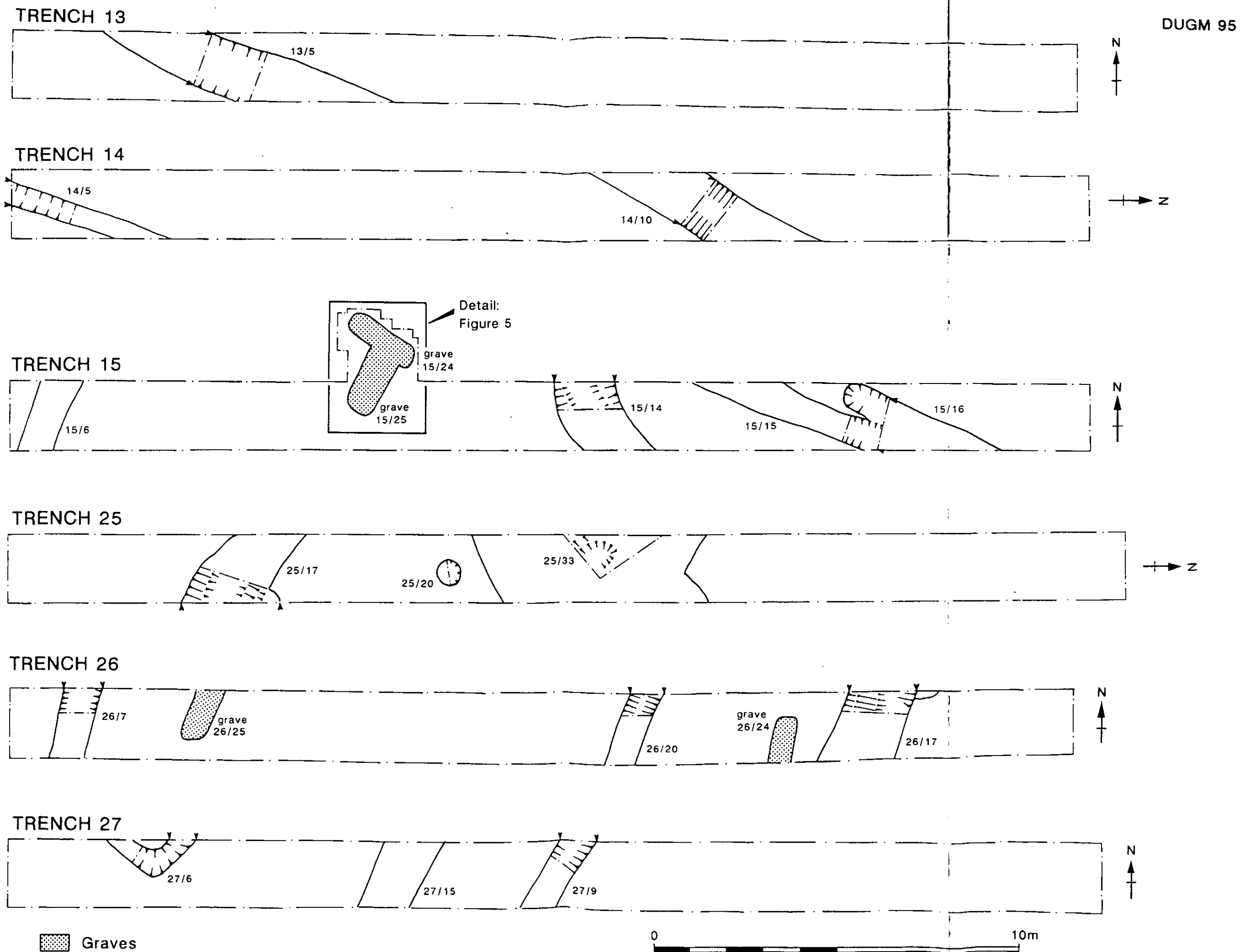


Figure 3



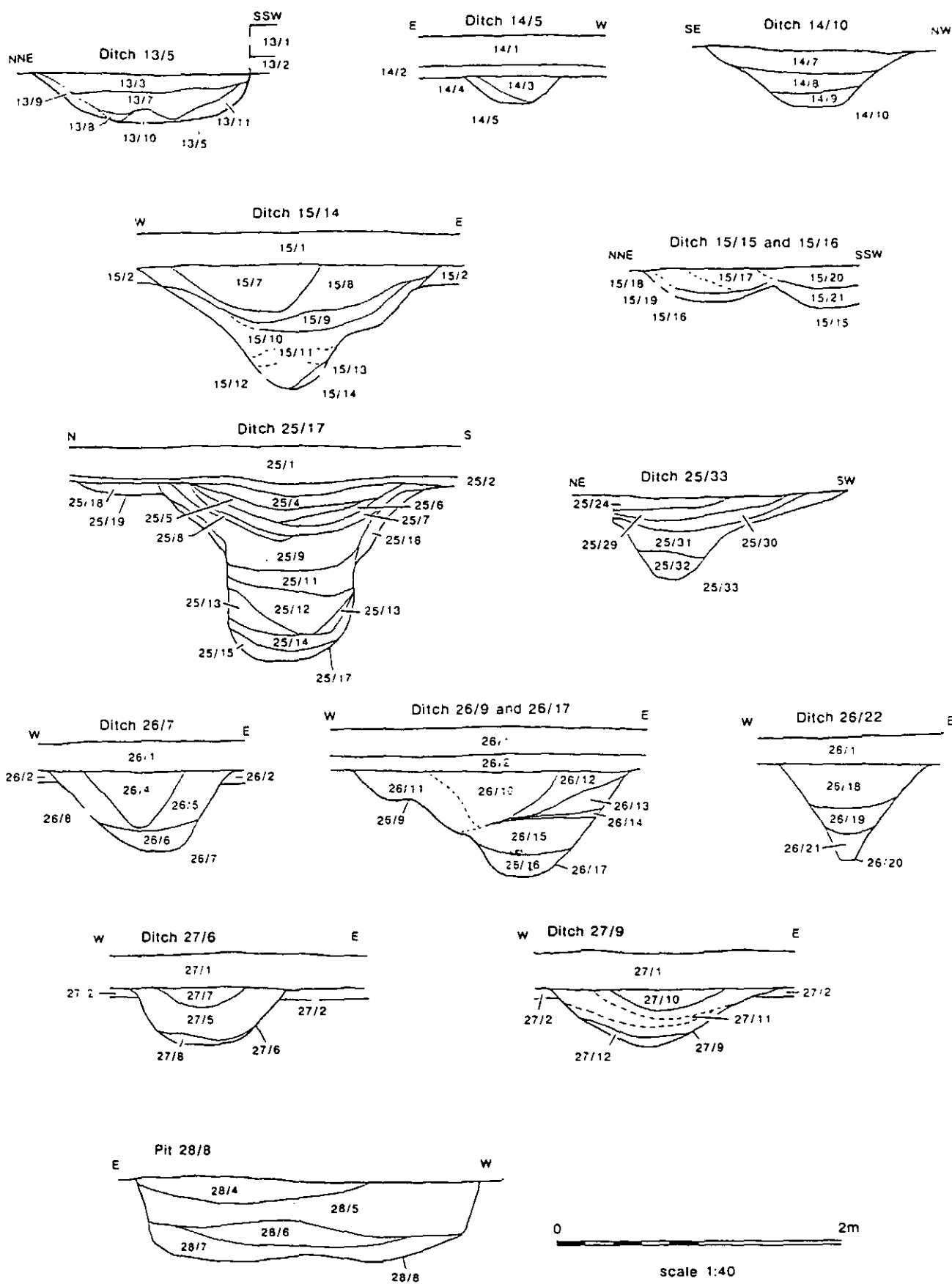


Figure 4

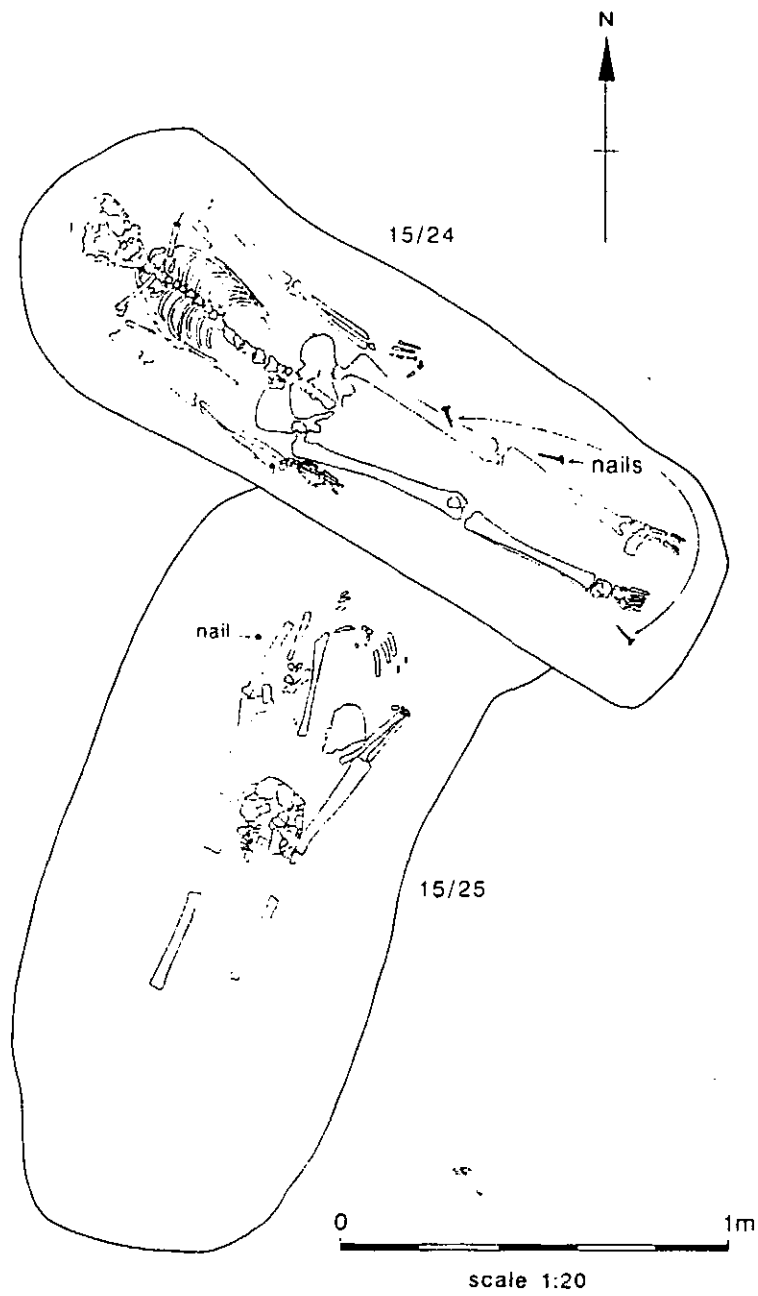


Figure 5