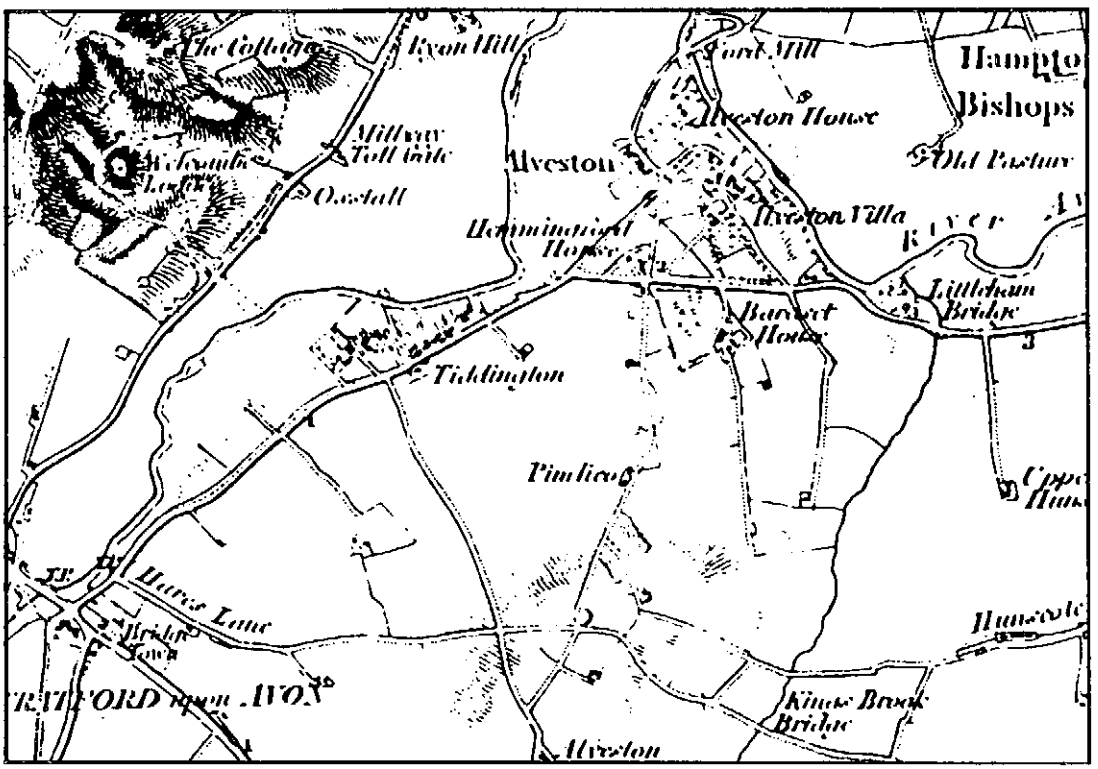
WA 4675
WA 8198
WA 8199
WA 8200

Archaeological Evaluation on land WA 8319

south of Main Street, Tiddington,

Warwickshire



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Archaeological Evaluation on land south of Main Street, Tiddington, Warwickshire

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Main Street, Tiddington, involving background research, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching recovered some evidence of early activity. A scatter of mainly Neolithic and some Bronze Age flintwork was found in the centre of the site although no contemporary below-ground features survived. A trackway flanked by drainage ditches leading from the Romano-British village known 600m to the west ran across the site and a few undated pits and gullies the latter perhaps belonging to an associated Roman field system were recorded. Some slight remains of medieval ridge and furrow belonging to the open fields of Tiddington were also detected. None of the remains appear to be of more than local significance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Allocation of land to the south of Main Street, Tiddington, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, (Ref. H.Tidd) for residential and associated uses has been proposed in the Stratford-upon-Avon District Local Plan (Deposit Draft). The site of the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological importance, containing a number of prehistoric and Romano-British cropmark sites. Because of this it was recommended by the Planning Archaeologist that an archaeological evaluation of the site be carried out to obtain further information regarding the presence and survivial of archaeological deposits in the site.

1.2 An evaluation programme in accordance with a proposal approved by the Planning Archaeologist, on behalf of the Planning Authority, was commissioned from the Warwickshire Museum and carried out in February/March 1998. This report presents the result of that programme.

2. Location

2.1 The allocation area lies to the south of Main Street and east of the New Street housing estate, Tiddington, in the parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, centred around national grid reference SP 2260 5570. The total area of the current proposal covers c.5.1 hectares which is at present in agricultural use (Fig. 1).

2.2 The underlying geology of the site is Second River Terrace Gravels (British Geological Survey 1974).

3. Aims and Methods of the Evaluation

3.1 The evaluation was designed to discover the date, nature and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits which might be present within the allocation area.

3.2 The work undertaken involved the examination of historical and early map evidence as well as aerial photographs, records of archaeological remains in the area and local historical journals and other publications. This was followed by fieldwalking to recover surface finds and a geophysical survey. Finally twenty-two trial trenches were excavated, set out to cover the whole site but with some emphasis on the known cropmark. The majority of the trenches measured 1.6m wide by about 30m long, except for Trenches 10 and 22 which were 15m and 12m long respectively.

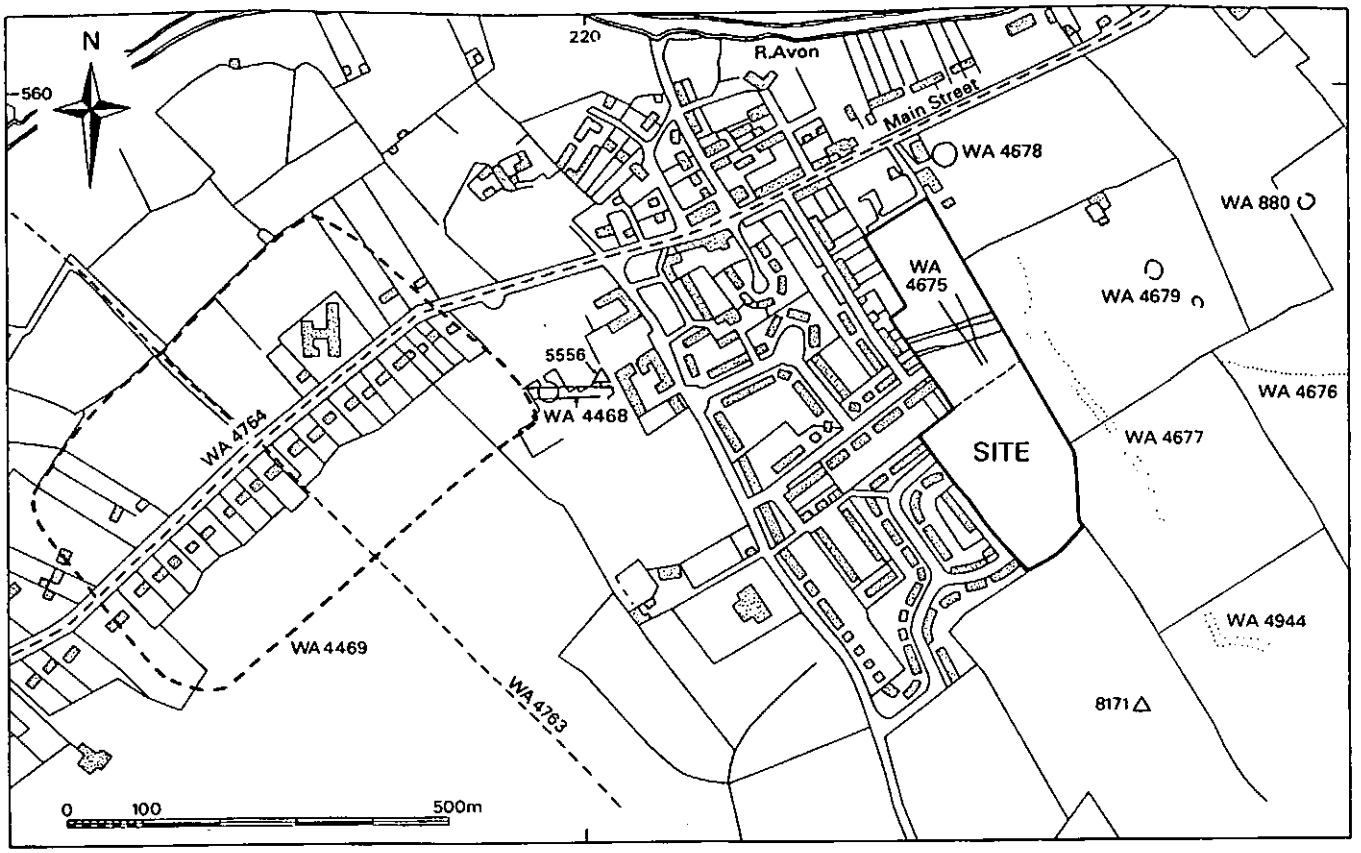

Fig. 1: Location of Site

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 A number of sites of archaeological interest to the south and east of Tiddington have been identified from the air showing as 'cropmarks' (Fig. 1). Cropmarks are caused, for the most part, by differential growth or ripening in crops over buried features such as ditches or pits with different water holding properties from the surrounding subsoil. To the north of the proposal area a circular cropmark, identified as a ring ditch of possible Neolithic (3500-1700bc)or Bronze Age (1700-600bc) date which may once have surrounded a burial mound or other ritual site, is now located under a car park (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Records WA 4678). Other similar ring ditches have also been identified to the east (SMR WA 880), one apparently associated with possible rectangular enclosures (SMR WA 4679). Also to the east of the proposal area are two pit alignments, one running roughly west-east (SMR WA 4676), the other NW-SE (SMR WA 4677, WA 4944). Such features are believed to be a form of later prehistoric, often Iron Age, land division. Other evidence for Iron Age activity includes the recovery of an Iron Age stater of the Corietauvi dated to the mid 1st century BC, from the field south of the application area in 1995 (SMR WA 8171), though Iron Age coins often continued in use into the Romano-British period.

4.2 The most important remains in the vicinity are those of the Romano-British settlement (SMR WA 4469; Palmer 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984), covering an estimated 22ha on the south bank of the River Avon. It appears to have grown up where a road on the south side of the river (SMR WA 4764), following the line of the modern Tiddington Road/Main Street, met another running south-east to north-west (SMR WA 4763) down to a ford. The ford was probably at the place where Roman coins and brooches were dredged out of the river in 1982. The village grew rapidly through the late 1st and 2nd centuries, serving as a market for the farms in the vicinity. The village was itself linked by Roman roads to the main Roman towns in the area at Alcester and Chesterton-on-Fosse. The main road from the Fosse to

Alcester by-passed Tiddington using another ford downstream by Clopton Bridge; and it seems to have been the rise in importance of this, the *Straet-ford*, which led to the abandonment of the Tiddington site at the end of the Roman period and the development of modern Stratford in its current position.

4.3 The first modern indications of the existence of the settlement came in the 18th and 19th centuries when large numbers of Roman coins were collected from the fields at Tiddington. Systematic investigation began in the 1920s when housing development spreading along the Tiddington Road uncovered Roman remains. In 1923 a cemetery of 220 burials was encountered under No. 77 Tiddington Road. These excavations also produced some Iron Age pottery. In 1925-7 the construction of the golf course revealed more Romano-British burials and the remains of buildings. Further excavation work was carried out in 1937-8 at No. 102 Tiddington Road and in 1939 at No. 84.

4.4 In 1980-1 a large scale excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of new offices on a 4ha site on the east side of the settlement. This revealed dense occupation from the 1st century AD to the 4th century when a large defensive ditch was dug round the settlement. The houses of the settlement were mostly of timber with thatched roofs, although one large stone house was also found. The plots also contained outbuildings, corn-drying ovens, wells and rubbish pits, and there were streets paved with gravel. Outside the settlement areas of cemetery, rubbish pits and field system were located.

4.5 In 1982 another large area, within the settlement to the north of the Tiddington Road, was excavated in advance of the building of the Reading Court sheltered housing. Here also dense Roman occupation dating from the 1st century AD to the mid-3rd century was found. The earliest buildings were timber roundhouses surrounded by animal enclosures. In the 2nd century paved roads were laid out accompanied by more timber buildings, now rectangular, of a more Romanised form. Two pottery kilns, one late 1st century, the other early 2nd century were also found. After the early third century no further buildings were constructed, but the roads continued in use and some late (4th century) burials were deposited alongside them. In 1983 a small excavation on Knights Lane traced further rubbish pits and a corn-drying oven (SMR WA 5556) alongside the trackway to the east of the settlement; and in 1988 in advance of the building of 117 Tiddington Road more late 1st and 2nd century, and some Anglo-Saxon, activity was identified.

4.6 As a result of the 1980-1983 excavations the importance of the site, both to the history of Stratford and Warwickshire, and as a well-preserved example of a little understood type of Romano-British settlement, was recognised and the undeveloped parts of the settlement were given legal protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Warwickshire No. 184). Since 1990 a number of observations and small excavations have been carried out on the settlement which have tended to confirm the conclusions of the earlier work.

4.7 Another cropmark recognised from aerial photographs running across the application site includes parallel ditches aligned roughly ENE-WSW (SMR WA 4675). It is suggested that this feature represents the continuation of the excavated trackway running eastwards from the Roman settlement (SMR WA 4468). However it is also noticeable that the trackway it making towards a funnel-like curve in the pit alignment to the east (SMR WA 4677) and it is possible that the trackway may have originated as part of an earlier field system. The function of other linear features running NW-SE is less certain.

4.8 Other cropmark features visible on air photographs are the parallel sinuous lines of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (not on plan). These which have a completely different alignment to the other cropmarks, running SE-NW along the length of the modern fields.would have belonged to the open fields of the medieval township of Tiddington.

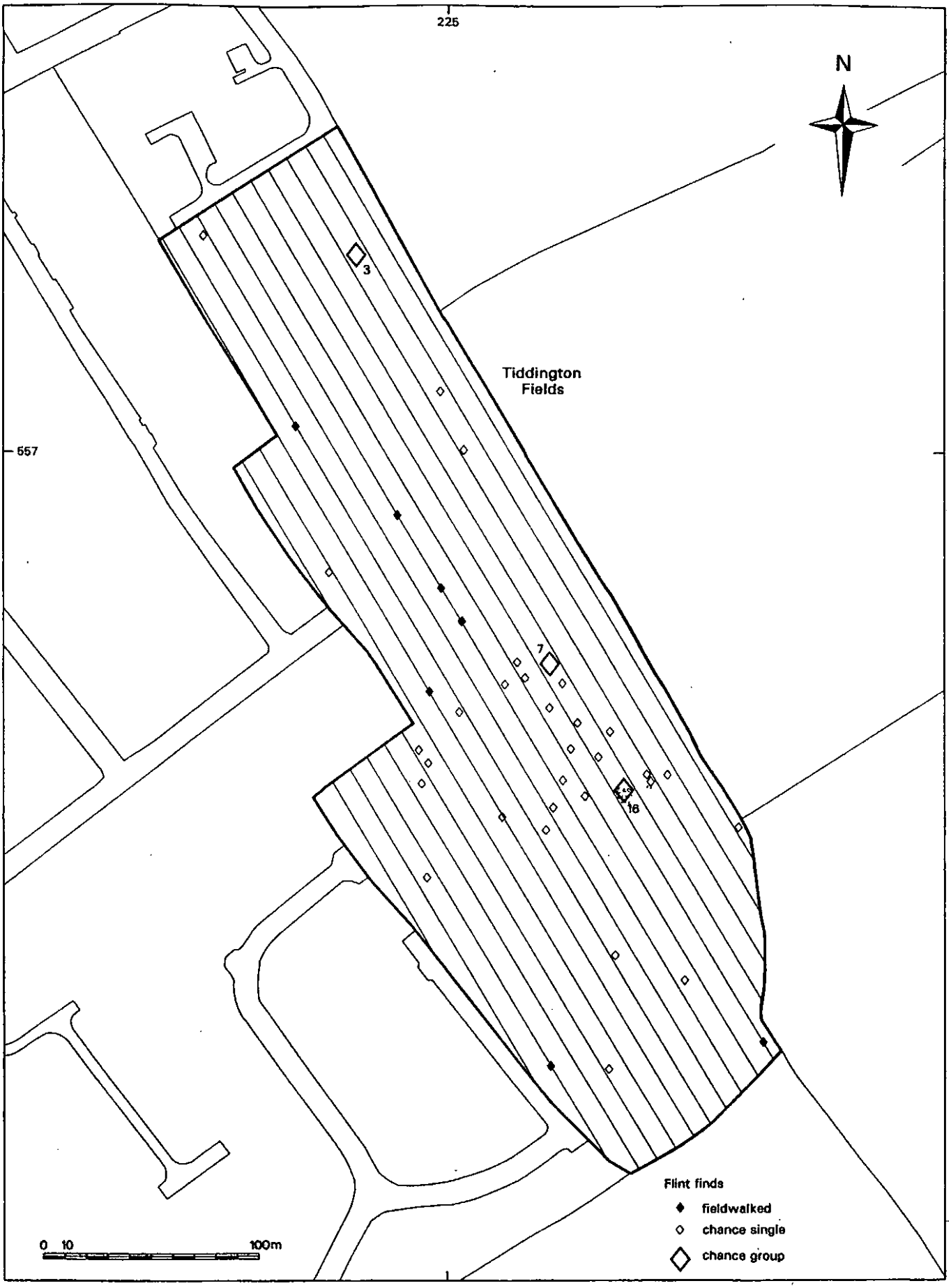

Fig. 2: Fieldwalking and flint distribution

4.9 The medieval open fields were enclosed in 1772 (VCH , 284) and the existing field pattern over this area will have been laid out at this time. The earliest detailed map showing the application area (WRO CR 1167/6), of the mid 19th century, shows the two fields which existed until recently, with a pool midway along the north-west side of the boundary between them. The same layout is shown on the late 19th and early 20th century maps (Ordnance Survey 1886, 1914, 1915) although the pool had disappeared. It is likely that the pool originated as a quarry pit, possibly for marl, being enlarged by further quarrying at a later date. Local tradition suggests that a bomber crashed in this area during World War II.

5. Field Walking and Geophysical Survey

Fieldwalking

5.1 The whole area was fieldwalked in 10m transects with finds collected in 20m blocks (Fig. 2). Relatively small quantities of finds were collected (See Appendix A), the only significant ones being seven prehistoric worked flints. The flints did not appear to be concentrated in any particular area and consequently no intensive gridded walking was carried out.

5.2 However as work on the site progressed further quantities of prehistoric flintwork were noticed on the surface and it became clear that the fieldwalking had not produced a representative assemblage. With hindsight it can be seen that when the fieldwalking was carried out the ground surface was somewhat obscured by remains of the previous crop. As this was removed by grazing and as rain cleaned the material on the surface more flintwork became evident. A further sixteen worked flints were recovered from Geophysical survey Tid98b in the eastern half of the former south field and a group of seven from just to the north (Appendix A). Three flints were collected from Geophysical area Tid98c to the north of the site, but none were found in area Tid98a in the centre of the site. Further chance finds of flint were made during the trial trenching most of which were exactly located, four in the north field and 26 in the south field (Fig. 2). A further seven flints found in the former south field were unlocated, none in the north field. Although the chance finds were unsystematic, their distribution does seem to suggest that there was a flint scatter concentrated in the northern part of the former southern field.

5.3 The chance finds also included single Roman and medieval pottery sherds. These presumably derived from manuring of fields and have no particular significance.

Geophysical Survey

5.4 The geophysical survey was carried out using a Geoscan FM 18 fluxgate gradiometer (magnetometer) instrument which measures variations in the earth's magnetic field in units of nanoTesla (nT) or gamma. Some of these variations are caused by buried archaeological features such as buried hearths, kilns or ditches, but they can also be caused by geological features or modern ferrous debris in the topsoil.

5.5 The chosen methodology involved a mixture of scanning and detailed survey. The whole site was scanned along transects at 10m intervals. The whole area proved to be magnetically very 'quiet' and no significant anomalies were detected by this method.

5.6 Three areas, totalling 900 sq m, were also selected for detailed survey. The first area of four 30m squares (Fig. 3, Tid98a) was located over the known cropmark in

Fig. 3: Geophysical Survey

the centre of the site (SMR WA4675). The other two areas, each of three 30m squares, were set out in the south (Tid98b) and north (Tid98c) parts of the site.

5.7 In the northern part of Tid98b an area of positive anomalies was recorded which appeared to coincide with an area of modern rubble, presumably associated with recent construction work. In the Tid98a over the area of the cropmark were a number of vague anomalies which suggested linear features not aligned with those of the cropmark itself. Area Tid98c in the former southern field recorded no significant anomalies.

6. Excavation of Trenches

6.1 Trenches 1-11 were dug in the former northern field, Trenches 12-22 in the southern field (Fig. 4). The topsoil and subsoil was removed from all the trenches down to the level of the natural gravel using a JCB excavator with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. Features revealed were then investigated by hand. No archaeological features were detected surviving above the natural. The total depths of topsoil and subsoil over the site varied mainly between about 0.3 and 0.8m because of the ridge and furrow (See Appendix B for detailed measurements).

Former north field

6.2 Trenches 1-3 at the extreme north-west end of the site provided little evidence of early activity. In Trench 1 (Fig. 5) an undated sub-oval pit with steep sides and a flat base (106, Section A) cut the geological natural in its south-eastern half. The backfilled feature was overlain by a subsoil layer (101) which was itself heavily disturbed by root action (102, 104, 105) and a modern trench cut (103). The whole was overlain by topsoil (100). At the north-east end of Trench 2 (Fig. 5) an undated, sub-rounded, steep-sided, flat-bottomed pit (202, Section B) cut the geological natural. The main features were, however, three furrows from the medieval ridge and furrow field system which showed as undulations in the natural ground surface with the furrows as shallow gullies (203, 204, 205). These were spaced so that each ridge would have been approximately 6-7m wide and the depth of subsoil (201) which also formed the fill of the furrows was such that another had been emptied in exposing pit 202. The subsoil was itself overlain by topsoil (200). In Trench 3 the geological natural was overlain by subsoil 301 which was cut by a modern trench (302). The upper fill of the trench spread as a layer across the surface of the subsoil in the south-western half of the trench (303) and the whole was overlain by topsoil 300.

6.3 In Trench 4 (Fig. 5) the geological natural was cut by an undated steep-sided gully with a rounded base aligned north-south (402, Section C). The feature is likely to have been a small boundary ditch and/or drain. The only other feature in the trench was created by tree roots (403, not on plan). The natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil (401) in turn overlain by topsoil (400). A sherd of Romano-British cooking pot came from 401.

6.4 In Trench 5 (Fig. 5) the geological natural was cut by an oval, steep-sided, flat-bottomed, pit (502, Section D) at its south end. The upper fill (502/1) contained the only stratified worked flint recovered from any of the trenches and suggests a possible prehistoric date of origin, though the existence of a primary fill (502/2) and the general profile suggests that the feature may have been re-cut. Over the remainder of the western half of the trench a series of shallow gullies aligned NW-SE (503, 504, 505, 506) would appear to represent further furrows, once again spaced at approximately 6-7m intervals; furrows 504-506 (not on plan) were all removed by

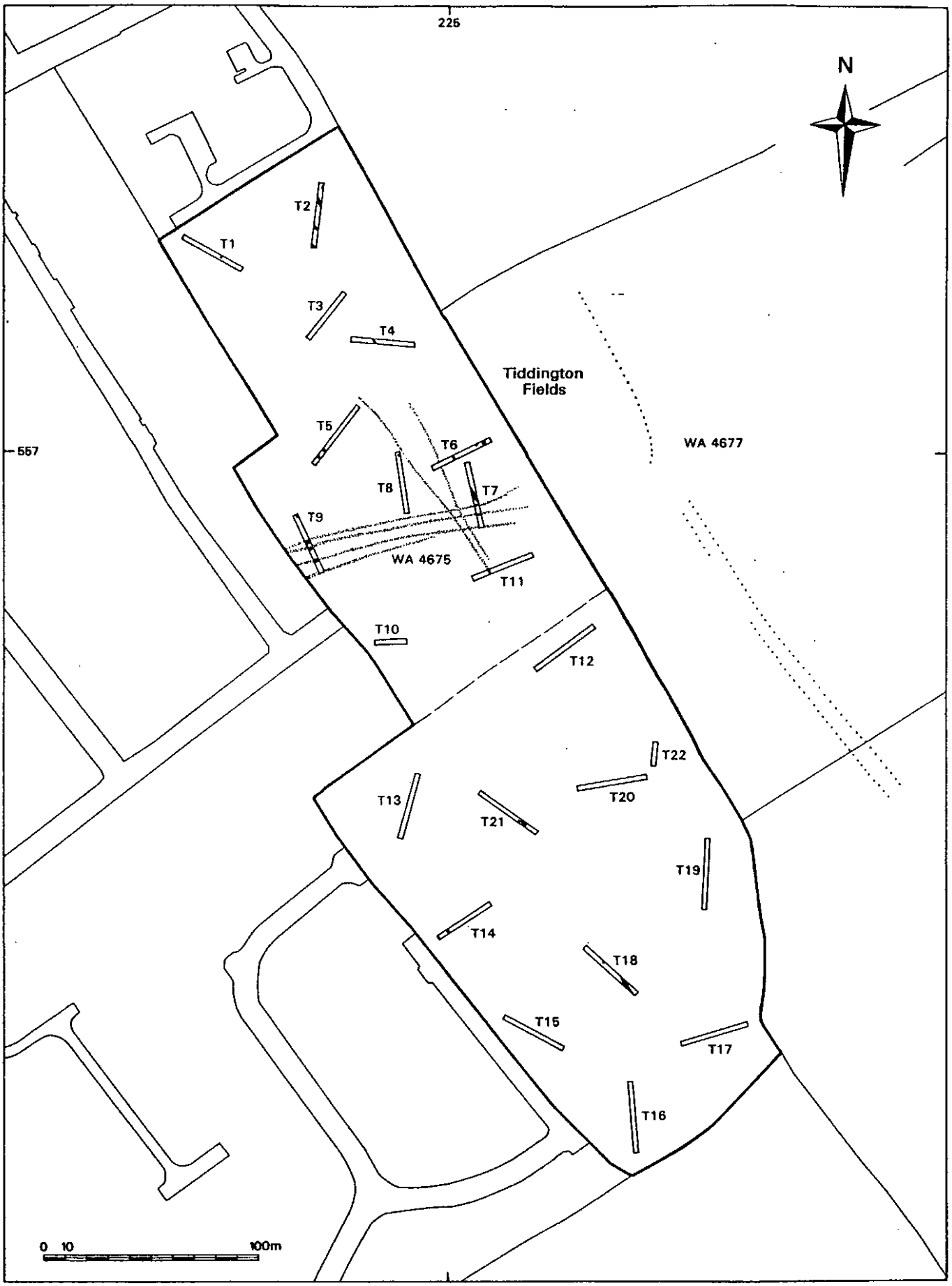

Fig. 4: Location of Trenches

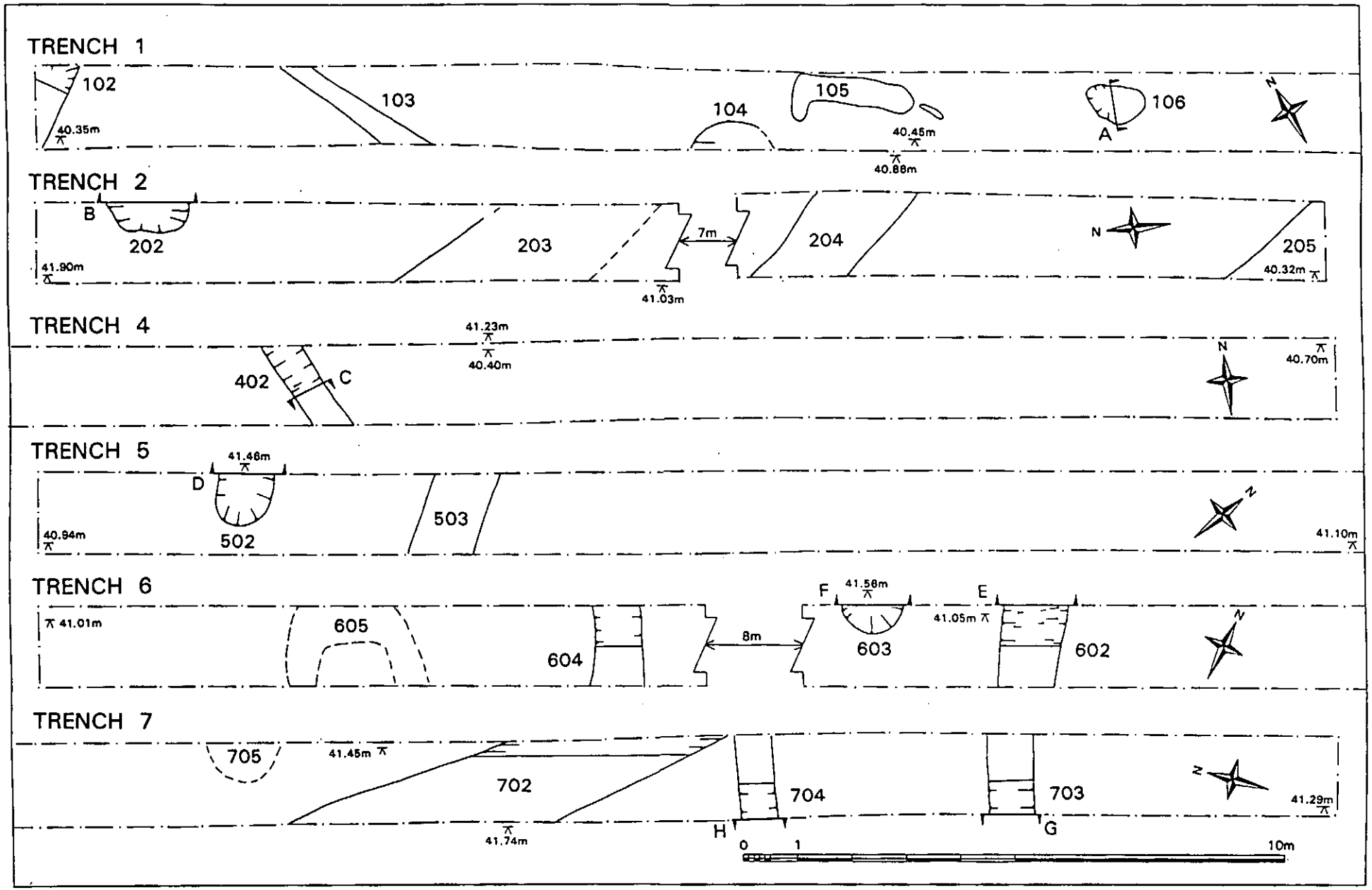

Fig. 5: Trenches 1-7, Plans

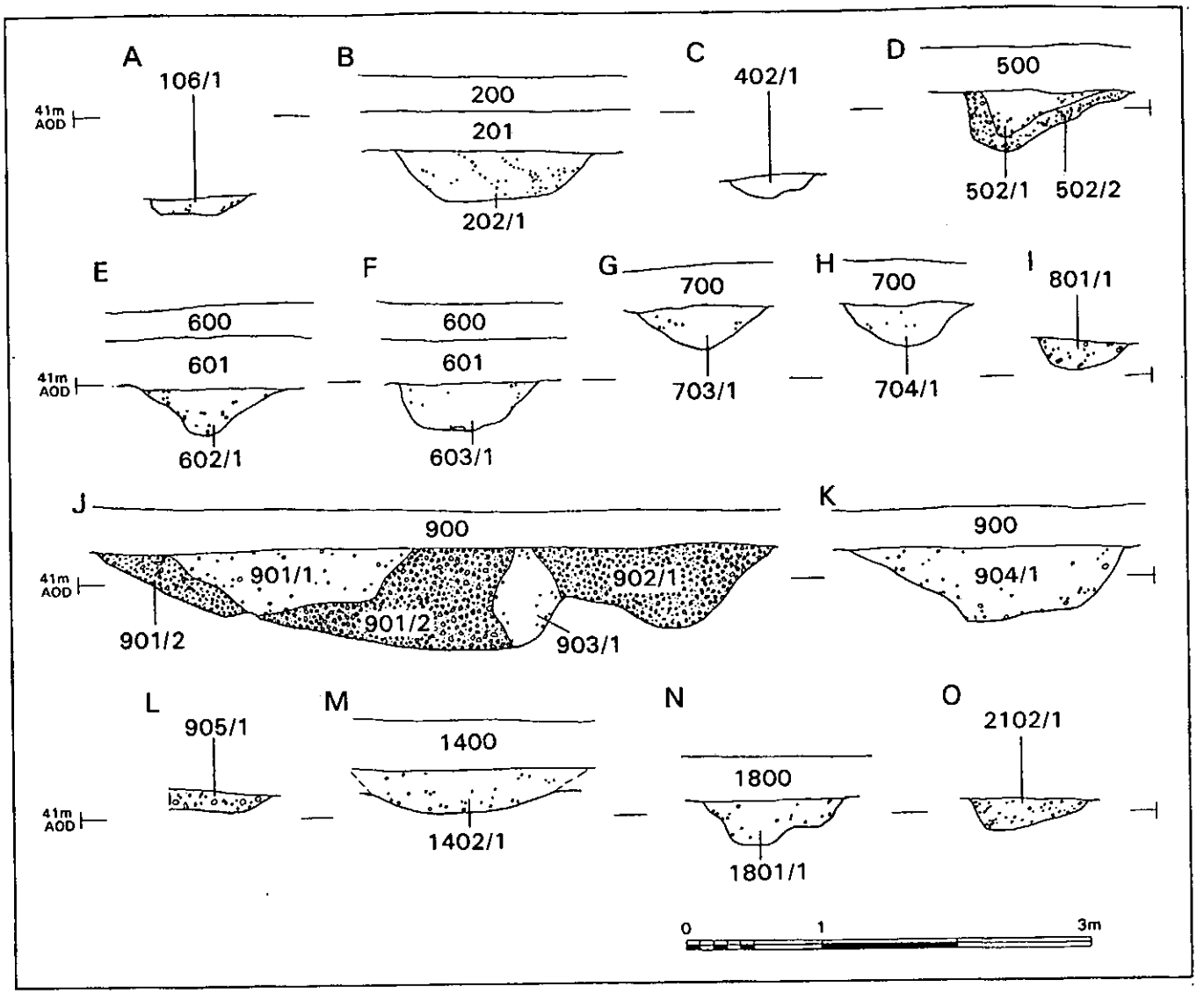

Fig. 6: Sections

machine. The subsoil (501) had only survived as fill within the furrows and the whole was overlain by topsoil (500).

6.5 In the southern half of the former north field Trenches 6, 7 and 8 were positioned in an attempt to identify the origin of both cropmark SMR WA 4675 and certain of the anomalies identified in geophysical survey area Tid98a. Trenches 9 and 11 were positioned in an attempt to locate the cropmarks towards the west and south. Although features were recorded in Trenches 6, 7 and 8, none appeared to correlate with those suggested by the geophysical survey. This is probably because the magnetometer was confused by the considerable depth of topsoil and subsoil in this area. The geophysical 'features' are thus likely to have been caused by non-archaeological factors, perhaps machine tracks or former footpaths etc.

6.6 In Trench 6 (Fig. 5) the geological natural was cut by three features. In the eastern half of the trench was an undated, moderately-steep-sided gully with a rounded base aligned roughly NW-SE (602, Section E) which may have been a former boundary and/or drainage feature. To the west of this was an undated, sub-rounded pit with steep sides and a flattish base (603, Section F). In the western half of the trench was another NW-SE gully, this time with gently-sloping sides (604) which represented a 'furrow' from the ridge and furrow field system. Feature 605

was a tree root. The backfilled features were all overlain by a subsoil layer (601), in turn overlain by topsoil (600).

6.7 In Trench 7 (Fig. 5) the geological natural was cut by three archaeological features. At the south end of the trench were two parallel gullies aligned SSW-NNE and 4m apart, each with moderately-steep sides and rounded bases (703, 704, Sections G, H) which appear to represent the northern elements in cropmark WA 4675 although their southern counterparts were not detected. In the centre of the trench was a wide gully with gently-sloping sides aligned NW-SE which represented another furrow of the ridge and furrow system (702). The only 'stratified' material from this trench, a sherd of Romano-British cooking pot, came from what was initially thought to have been a pit but on closer investigation appeared to be a root hole (705).

6.8 In Trench 8 (Fig. 7) the geological natural was cut at the northern end by a single undated gully aligned NW-SE (801, Section I). The gully was moderately-steep-sided, had a rounded base and butt-ended to the south-east. The feature may be associated with one of the cropmarks in WA 4675 but the latter feature does not end at this point but appears to continue further to the north-west. The gully may represent a boundary and/or a drainage feature. In the centre of the trench was a depression in the surface of geological natural which was excavated by machine. This represented another furrow from the ridge and furrow field system (802, not on plan) and it was only here that any trace of a subsoil survived (802/1). Both features were overlain by topsoil (800).

6.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 7) was the most successful in locating the cause of the cropmarks. At the southern end of the trench a steep-sided gully/ditch with a flattish base was aligned SSW-NNE (904, Section K). In the centre of the trench 6.3m to the NNW another two ditches ran parallel to this and immediately adjacent to one another (901, 902, Section J). Both were again steep-sided and flat-bottomed, though more substantial than 904. Ditch 901 may have been recut, 903 perhaps representing the earlier cut in 901, filled with 903/1 and 901/2, and 901/1 the later. None of the ditches produced finds. At the northern end of the trench was a round, shallow pit with gently-sloping sides and a flat base (905, Section L), also undated. The primary fill of this feature was a layer of heat-cracked pebbles in charcoal (905/2) and it appears to have been a small hearth. At the southern end of the trench the backfilled ditch 904 was overlain by a layer of subsoil (906) but this did not extend so far as ditch 901 and the remainder of the backfilled features were overlain solely by topsoil 900. Trench 11 (Fig. 7), which was positioned in an attempt to locate the southern extent of cropmark WA 4675, recovered evidence only for two modern field drains (1102 and 1103). Drain 1102, which contained post medieval pottery and tile, and modern glass lay exactly on the line of one of the NW-SE cropmark features. The drains both cut a subsoil layer (1101) and were overlain by topsoil following backfilling (1100).

6.10 Trench 10 which was located on the edge of a large depression in the existing ground surface recorded a steep-sided cut in the surface of geological natural towards its southern end (1002). This would appear to be the edge of a quarry pit, probably for gravel, though given the occurrence of clay patches within the geological natural over the remainder of the trench, possibly as a marl pit. A layer of subsoil covered the geological natural at the north-western end of the trench and this, along with the backfilled quarry pit, was overlain by topsoil 1000.

Former south field

6.11 Seven of the trenches (Trenches 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 22) excavated in the former south field recorded no archaeological features, other than tree roots (1902,

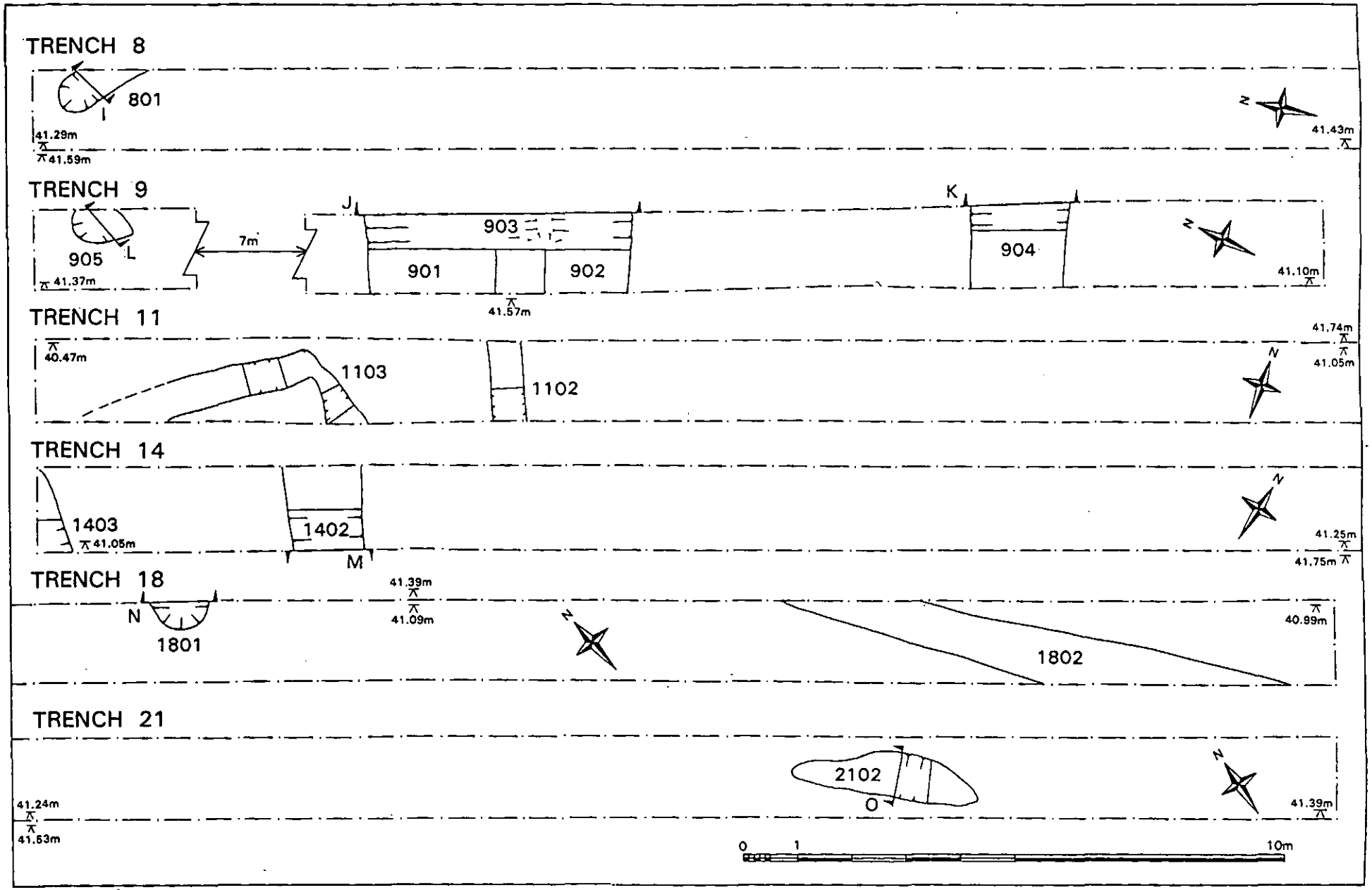

Fig. 7: Trenches 8-21, Plans

2002). In Trench 14 (Fig. 7) the geological natural was cut by an undated, sub-rounded pit with steep sides and a flattish base (1402, Section M). To the north-east of this was a shallow ditch/gully representing another furrow aligned NW-SE (1402) while further slight undulations in the surface of geological natural may have had a similar cause. The furrow was filled with subsoil 1401 which also overlay the backfilled pit (1403) and was itself overlain by topsoil (1400).

6.12 In Trench 16 the geological natural was cut by two ceramic field drain trenches aligned NE-SW (1602) and NW-SE (1603). There is a marked stepping upward on three occasions of the geological natural from the edge (south) towards the centre (north) of the field with a resultant decrease in the depth of subsoil (1601) and topsoil (1600; see Appendix A) though whether this is another result of the process of ridge and furrow, gravel extraction or some other cause is uncertain.

6.13 In Trench 18 (Fig. 7) the geological natural was cut by an undated sub-rounded, steep-sided, flat-bottomed pit in the centre of the trench (1801, Section N). To the north of this was another furrow aligned NW-SE (1802). Subsoil survived only in the furrow (1801/1) and at the extreme north-west and south-east ends of the trench (1803) suggesting the existence of other furrows in these areas. The whole was overlain by topsoil (1800).

6.14 In the centre of Trench 21 (Fig. 7) the geological natural was cut by an undated gully, aligned NW-SE, with a steep south-west and gently-sloping north-east side forming an angled base (2102, Section O). The occurrence of a subsoil layer (2101) at the south-east end of the trench may mark the presence of a furrow; both this and the remainder of the trench were overlain by topsoil (2100).

7. Finds

7.1 The finds from the evaluation included flintwork, small quantities of Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery, and post medieval glass, clay tobacco pipe and roof tile (For a full list see Appendix A). The only material of any significance was the flintwork.

Flintwork *by Stuart Palmer*

7.2 The assemblage comprises 75 pieces of which seven were natural flakes, derived from systematic fieldwalking, excavation trenches and chance surface finds. The raw material is probably local flint, 35% with cortical remains of varying degrees, indicative of small pebble derivation; some pieces made of very poor quality material. The entire assemblage is grey or grey/brown in colour and shows high levels of plough damage.

7.3 The assemblage includes eight possible arrowheads, including two tiny leaf-shaped examples and a possible petit tranchet derivative. Sixteen scrapers were recovered, including two end scrapers, two side scrapers, two bull-nosed scrapers and one thumbnail scraper. Only five blades were recovered, plus one possible serrated edge. The remainder were flakes although at least twenty-one were retouched.

7.4 The flaking technology across the site is very mixed, with both broad, squat flakes with an acute angle between the striking platform and the dorsal face and longer flakes with obtuse angles between the striking platform and the dorsal face represented. Butt sizes also vary but are generally quite thick. The technology has undoubtedly been influenced by the generally poor quality of the raw material.

Small pebbles do not lend themselves to long blade production and the relative dearth of blades in the assemblage could be a reflection of this rather than the type of activities taking place. However, the poor quality flaking on many of the pieces probably indicates a later prehistoric date for these.

7.5 There are no typological Mesolithic pieces in the assemblage but the leaf arrowheads and end scrapers suggest a Neolithic date, possibly early. Some of the finer flakes would also be appropriate for this kind of date.

7.6 The variable recovery methods preclude spatial analysis and the assemblage is too small to make any meaningful determinations regarding the nature of the activity that had taken place. The high proportion of scrapers and arrowheads may be suggestive of hunting and subsequent skin preparation in the vicinity during the Neolithic. The complete absence of cores could suggest it was some way from a habitation/tool production site. Some Bronze Age activity may be attested by the thumb-nail scraper. Most of the remaining assemblage is of poor quality flint and has been afflicted by low quality knapping; this may therefore indicate manufacture in the later prehistoric period when metal tools would have been available.

7.7 This assemblage is remarkably similar to that from excavations in Tiddington in 1980-82 which produced 109 pieces (Barfield forthcoming), mainly belonging to the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

8. Conclusions

8.1 The evaluation produced scattered evidence for early activity on the site of various dates, but none of it can be said to be of more than local significance.

8.2 A scatter of flintwork of mainly Neolithic and partly Bronze Age date was found concentrating in the centre of the site in the northern part of the former southern field. The artefacts represented possibly suggested that the site related to hunting or skin preparation rather than settlement. No associated below ground features survived suggesting that the site now survives only as a finds scatter in the topsoil.

8.3 A series of east-west linear cropmarks have been identified across the centre of the site, and are interpreted as the continuation of a trackway leading from a Romano-British settlement further west, although they may be associated with a later prehistoric pit alignment to the east. Some of the cropmark features were excavated and identified as ditches although no dating evidence was recovered from them. Drainage ditches along a trackway remains a plausible explanation for the features. The ditches appeared to diminish in size towards the east, having presumably been eroded by medieval and more recent ploughing. A NW-SE element in the cropmark was identified as a modern field drain.

8.4 A scatter of undated pits and gullies was also identified across the site. Their sparse distribution and lack of finds make it unlikely that they represent settlement. The gullies are most likely to have belonged to an early field system, possibly one aligned on the trackway.

8.5 A number of the trenches produced traces of ridge and furrow ploughing across the site. These traces which are also visible on air photographs but which do not survive on the surface will have formed part of the medieval open fields surrounding the township of Tiddington.

Acknowledgements

The Warwickshire Museum would like to thank Clifford Chambers Charities for commissioning the work and Bigwood Chartered Surveyors for providing information regarding the proposal. Work on site was carried out by Christopher Jones, Bryn Gethin, Robert Jones and Kevin Wright. This report was written by Christopher Jones with comments on the flint by Stuart Palmer, edited by Cathy Coutts and Nicholas Palmer with illustrations by Andy Isham and Candy Stevens.

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Appendix A: List of Finds

Context	*Material*	*Quantity*	*Date/Comments*
Fieldwalking Finds			
North field			
Topsoil	Pottery	14	Post-medieval
Topsoil	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Post-medieval
Topsoil	Flint	5	1 retouched flake, 2 flakes, 1 retouched tool, 1 blade
Topsoil	Tile	2	Post-medieval/modern
Topsoil	Glass	3	Post-medieval/modern
South field			
Topsoil	Pottery	6	Post-medieval
Topsoil	Flint	2	1 scraper, 1 retouched flake
Topsoil	Tile	3	post-medieval/modern
Topsoil	Glass	3	post-medieval/modern
Miscellaneous Chance Surface Finds			
Geophysics Area Tid98b			
Topsoil	Flint	16	1 retouched flakes, 7 flakes, 1 possible arrowhead, 6 natural fragments
North of Geophysics Area Tid98b			
Topsoil	Flint	7	1 scraper, 1 retouched flakes, 3 flakes, 2 blades
Geophysics Area Tid98c			
Topsoil	Pottery	1	Medieval
Topsoil	Flint	3	2 retouched blades, 1 flake
North field (Exactly located)			
Topsoil	Flint	4	2 retouched fragments, 1 possible side scraper, 1 possible arrowhead
North field (Unlocated)			
Topsoil	Pottery	1	Post-medieval
Topsoil	Pottery	1	Modern
Topsoil	Ceramic	1	Duck's head
South field (Exactly located)			
Topsoil	Flint	26	2 arrowheads, 3 possible arrowheads, 5 retouched fragments, 1 tool 9 scrapers, 2 bull-nosed scrapers 1 possible scraper, 2 blades, 1 flake,

Context	*Material*	*Quantity*	*Date/Comments*
South field (Unlocated)			
Topsoil	Pottery	1	Romano-British
Topsoil	Pottery	1	Modern
Topsoil	Flint	7	4 flakes, 1 retouched flake, 1 scraper, 1 broken blade, 1 natural fragment
Excavated Finds			
401	Pottery	1	Romano-British
502/1	Flint	1	unknown
705/1	Pottery	1	Romano-British
1102/1	Pottery	1	Post-medieval
1102/1	Glass	1	Modern
1102/1	Animal Bone	1	unidentified, large mammal
1102/1	Roof tile	1	Post-medieval
1103/1	Roof tile	1	
1300	Flint	2	Retouched flakes

Appendix B: Topsoil, Subsoil and Trench Depths in metres

Trench	Topsoil		Subsoil		Trench Depth	
	Min.	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*
1	0.23	0.32	0.14	0.25	0.41	0.57
2	0.23	0.30	0.00	0.37	0.28	0.63
3	0.23	0.30	0.37	0.58	0.67	0.88
4	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.54	0.55	0.83
5	0.25	0.30	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.52
6	0.22	0.29	0.00	0.47	0.28	0.65
7	0.25	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.33
8	0.26	0.32	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.46
9	0.27	0.33	0.00	0.25	0.27	0.57
10	0.30	0.36	0.00	0.63	0.30	0.99
11	0.25	0.33	0.00	0.39	0.33	0.69
12	0.25	0.39	0.00	0.25	0.32	0.50
13	0.22	0.30	0.06	0.27	0.33	0.57
14	0.26	0.38	0.08	0.30	0.38	0.66
15	0.24	0.38	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.63
16	0.25	0.35	0.15	0.44	0.44	0.77
17	0.25	0.35	0.11	0.50	0.36	0.83
18	0.27	0.30	0.00	0.16	0.30	0.42
19	0.24	0.31	0.16	0.30	0.40	0.52
20	0.27	0.32	0.10	0.47	0.37	0.75
21	0.29	0.37	0.00	0.20	0.31	0.45
22	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.63	0.65

NB Geological natural was encountered at even greater depths in certain of the trenches but in these the furrows were not fully excavated

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