

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
MANOR FARM, POWICK,
WORCESTERSHIRE

Jon Milward

With contributions by Alan Jacobs and Liz Pearson

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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Worcestershire County Council

Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury,
University College Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 2774
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Archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm, Powick, Worcestershire

Jon Milward

With contributions by Alan Jacobs and Liz Pearson

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Manor farm, Powick, Worcestershire (National Grid reference SO 8349 5113) on behalf of Mr Thomas Hawkins, who intends to develop the site as a nine-hole golf course for which a planning application has been submitted. The site covered four fields just south of the village of Powick and was deemed to have a high potential for significant archaeological deposits because of the presence of cropmarks, hinting at past settlement.

A total of 84 trenches were excavated in a grid array across the four fields of the site and a large quantity of archaeological features were observed and recorded. Many of the features attributed to modern hop cultivation as two of the fields had previously been hop-yards. A substantial Romano-British settlement was also discovered in the area of the cropmarks. This consisted of a number of enclosures relating to animal husbandry and domestic occupation on the site from the 1st-3rd centuries. The enclosures were associated with a high concentration of other ditches and pits and evidence for two round-houses which contained a rich and well preserved artefact assemblage. A number of other features were identified, probably relating to a field system surrounding the main settlement.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Manor Farm (NGR SO 8349 5113), Powick, Worcestershire (Fig 1), on behalf of Thomas Hawkins and his agent Gibson Associates. Mr Hawkins intended to construct a nine-hole golf course on the site and has submitted a planning application to Malvern Hills District Council (reference MH/05/0652). This was considered by the Historic Environment Planning Advisor (the curator), to have the potential to affect an archaeological site (SMR ref WSM 6066).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by the curator (HEAS 2005a) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2005b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment, which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2005b).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 22nd August and 16th September 2005. The Historic Environment Record event reference number is WSM 34499.

A total of 84 trenches, amounting to just over 7300m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 18.5ha, representing a sample of 4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. A standard grid array of 50m trenches was used, however, some of the trenches were shorter to respect footpaths, boundaries and temporary obstructions such as bales. Trenches 26, 27 and 28 were located to test specific features such as cropmarks. All alterations to trench length and location were authorised by the curator during the fieldwork. The site covered five interconnecting fields with a 30m wide strip around the south, east and west perimeter of the site that was to remain undisturbed as part of the design of the proposed development. Field 1 comprised the largest area and contained trenches 1-29 and 52. Field 2

contained trenches 33-45. Field 3 contained trenches 50-52 and 54-78. Field 4 contained trenches 46-49 and Field 5 contained trenches 79-83 (Figure 2).

Two 360° tracked excavators were used to remove deposits considered not to be significant, employing toothless buckets and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

A metal detector was employed to scan the excavated spoil and the ground surface around concentrations of significant archaeological deposits.

Geophysical surveying along with reduced trial trenching was considered for this project (HEAS 2005b) but was later dismissed in favour of sample trenches.

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was affected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Alan Jacobs**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

All artefacts from the area of salvage recording were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended) the spoil was scanned by metal detector.

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* date produced for each stratified context.

Pottery was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology, by Liz Pearson**

2.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling policy was as defined in the County Archaeological Service Recording System (1995 as amended). Large animal bone was hand-collected during excavation and samples of 10 litres taken from four contexts of Possible Iron Age to Roman date (See Table 7).

2.4.2 **Processing and analysis**

The samples were processed by flotation followed by wet-sieving using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated (Table 8). The flots were fully sorted using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified (Table 9) using modern reference collections

maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Beijerinck 1947). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Clapham, Tutin and Moore 1989).

2.5 The methods in retrospect

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The evaluation area comprises four fields (Figure 2) bounded to the west by the B4424 Upton road, Careys Brook to the south and the Manor Farm complex to the north. Fields 1-3 were then under arable cultivation, while fields 4 and 5 were under pasture.

Cropmark enclosures were present in field 1 (WSM 6066 and WSM 6067) and had been identified through aerial photography. These were likely to be associated with other cropmarks on the west side of Upton road (WSM 05741 and WSM 05742). Possible field system boundaries were also present as cropmarks in field 3 (WSM 15155). The village of Powick, with its medieval origins, is just to the north of the site. The church of SS Peter and Lawrence dates from the late 12th century and lies 250m north of the area of investigation.

According to the tithe map of 1840 field 1 and 2 were the same piece of land, which was split in two from east to west. The northern area was called Pound Field and the southern part Windmill Field. Field 3 was split in two and contained rye along with field 4. Field 5 was known as Wattlebridge Meadow.

Topographically field 1 is largely flat but undulates forming a depression around a former sand quarry towards the south-west corner of the field (Figure 2), with the southern end of the field sloping down towards Careys Brook. The southern halves of fields 2 and 3 also sloped towards the brook. Field 4 is on the flood plain of the brook and did have some faint possible earthworks, which may correspond to ridge and furrow. Field 5 slopes down toward the eastern site boundary with the north-west corner of the field being a prime location for settlement, where it commands unbroken views towards the city of Worcester over the rich pasture land of Severn flood plain. The slight ridge running east to west across field 3 relates to an old field boundary present on the tithe map of 1840 separating two fields of rye.

The soils of the site are typical brown earths of the Hall and Wick series (Beard *et al* 1986). Brown earths of this sub-group (541) are permeable, well-drained non-calcareous loams or clays overlying solid geology of coarse, loamy glaciofluvial drift (Mackney D and Palmer R C 1986).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and some of the features recorded are shown in Figures 2 -5. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural geology of the site comprised mainly gravels with patches of silty sand below a colluvial silty subsoil at between 0.4 and 0.7m below ground surface. If gravels were not present the subsoil gradually changed into a pinkish fine sandy silt. This was either very shallow existing as thin layer over gravels, or was much deeper. This pink silt was observed in trenches in fields 4 and 5, the southern end of field 2, the north-east corner of field 1 and

the north-west corner of field 3. Natural sand was present in trenches in the south-west corner of field 1, notably in trenches 18 and 20 and the southern half of trench 19.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric deposits

Based upon the recovered datable evidence, only one feature had a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) of prehistoric date. Late Iron Age pot was recovered from the fill of gully 1608 in trench 16 (Figure 7). This feature was 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. No other features could with any certainty be associated with prehistoric activity although many features were unexcavated and many which were excavated did not yield any datable evidence.

Other features may also have been late Iron-Age in date but did not yield any datable evidence. Two round-house eaves drip gullies consistent with Iron-Age habitation were present on the site (see below) and also possible storage pits, pit 2804 in trench 27, for example (Plate 2). This pit 1.24m wide and 0.75m deep and was typical of a vertically sided, flat based storage pit often encountered on prehistoric sites. Two other pits were observed in the vicinity of this one (2816 and 2817) and so there may have been a cluster present.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Roman deposits

The majority of archaeological features on the site were Roman in date. Artefacts recovered from the fills of the ditches corresponding to enclosure cropmarks in the southern half of field 1 dated them conclusively to Romano-British period. Associated with these main enclosure ditches were many other smaller ditches and gullies as well as numerous pits and post-holes.

Trench 8 (Figure 4)

Four ditches were present in this trench (features 806, 811 and 812) which correlate with cropmarks that have been identified by aerial photography. Ditch 806 matches the shape of cropmark B (Figure 2; Plate 11), which is an oval shaped enclosure with an opening to the south-east. A section was dug through this ditch, which proved to be 0.9m wide, 0.45m deep with a 'V' shaped profile. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the fill (807) and dated to the 3rd century. As the fill of this feature comprised firm light brown silty sand this shows that it silted up by colluvial action rather than deliberate backfilling.

Two pits were also present at the north end of the trench (804 and 808). 804 was excavated and proved to be 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. This was filled with a substantial amount of charcoal with lumps of red clay and an abundance of slag. This material was also present in the subsoil around these features along with pottery from the 1st-2nd century. This probably represents dumping of industrial waste from metal working in the area along with domestic refuse.

Trench 9

Two pits in this trench were Roman in date (905 and 907) with 1st-4th century pottery recovered from the fills of both. Pit 905 was 1.7m wide and 0.48m. The fill (906) was a firm mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

Trench 11

A substantial ditch (1104) was present in this trench with a possible re-cut (1108). These features were on roughly north-east to south-west alignment and have been identified with crop mark E (Figure 2) which runs in a straight line before joining with ditch 811 observed in trench 8 to the north and probably the ditch represented by cropmark J to the south. Artefacts recovered from ditch 1104 had a 2nd century *tpq* date.

Two pits were also present in this trench (1106 and 1109). These were unexcavated. Pit 1109 cut ditch 1104/1108 representing continued activity on the site after the backfilling of the ditch. It is also reasonable to assume that pit 1106 is related due to its close proximity.

Trench 12 (Figure 5)

This trench had a high concentration of archaeological features including five ditches (1203, 1210, 1215, 1216 and 1217). Four post-holes (1208, 1212, and 1213) and eleven pits (1205, 1207, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225 and 1226).

Ditches 1210 and 1203 could be associated with cropmarks C and D respectively (Figure 2). Ditch 1203 seems to be part of feature D, which is a sub-rectangular enclosure with an opening in the north, east corner. A section through this ditch proved it to be 1.5m wide with a depth of 0.55m (Figure 5; Plate 8). Pottery recovered from the fill dates the ditch to the 1st-2nd century. Ditch 1210, according to the cropmark plot it is part of feature C and is probably the same feature as 2808 in trench 28. Pottery recovered from the fill of this feature dates it to the 1st-2nd century.

The pits present in the trench were spaced between the ditches, with pit 1205 cut by ditch 1203. A definite cluster of pits was present at the east end of the trench. Pits 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225 and 1226 were all spaced very closely together and were all of a similar size, around 1.0m in diameter. It is reasonable to assume these are contemporary.

The post-holes present in the trench, these were not clustered and did not appear to be associated. 1212 cuts the fill of ditch 1210 representing a later phase of activity on the site.

Trench 13

Two stretches of the same substantial ditch were present in this trench forming part of the same enclosure along with ditch 1511/1509 in trench 15 which had been identified as cropmark F (Figure 2). This is a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure with an opening in the south east corner. Datable evidence recovered from the fill of 1304 had a 2nd-3rd century *tpq*. There was also a solitary post-hole present in this trench (1308).

Trench 14

This trench also contained a ditch, which was also visible as a cropmark (H; Figure 2). According to the cropmark, ditch 1404 continued 20m north of the trench in a north-north-west orientation before terminating, and 8m to the south on the same alignment before returning at a right angle, possibly to link with ditch 1614 in trench 16. A slot was excavated through this feature, which proved to be 1.2m wide and 0.48m deep with a 'V' shaped profile (Plate 5). Pottery recovered from this feature was of 1st-4th century date.

Two pits were also present in this trench (1406 and 1408). These were of similar dimension and were probably associated. Pit 1406 was excavated and proved to be substantial, with a bowl-shaped concave profile 1.9m wide by 0.64m deep (Plate 4).

Trench 15 (Figure 5)

Two substantial ditches were present in this trench along with some small pits. Ditch 1509/1511 at the west end of the trench corresponds with cropmark E, which is the same feature as ditches 1304 and 1306 in trench 13. Upon excavation it was observed that the original ditch 1509, which had a shallow 'V' shaped profile 3m wide and 0.56m deep was re-cut after it had fully backfilled by 1511, and a gully 1516. Both re-cuts followed the same orientation as the original ditch.

Ditch 1511 was situated slightly to the west of 1509, truncating the west edge of the original cut. This re-cut was still wide at 2.74m but was only 0.33m deep. Re-cut 1516, on the other

hand truncated the east edge of 1509 and was much thinner at only 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.22m. Dating wise, abundant pottery from 1509 dates this feature to the late 2nd century while the re-cut 1516 was dated to the late 3rd century.

The other substantial ditch in the trench (1503), according to the cropmark plot (Figure 2) could be the same feature as either 1104 or 1108 in trench 11 although these are much thinner in comparison to 1503, which was a massive 3m wide and 0.9m deep (Plate 7). The primary fill of this ditch (1504) was dated to the 1st-2nd century while the secondary deposit (1505) was of 1st-4th century date. When this feature was partially back-filled a smaller ditch only 0.68m wide and 0.45m deep was dug slightly to the east on the same orientation (1505). Pottery from this feature was from the 2nd century while a final deposit covering both features was 2nd-3rd century in date.

The two largest pits were in the west end of the trench, 1518 just to the east of ditch 1516, and 1530 to the west of 1511. These were both of similar size, with a diameter of 1.2m. Pit 1518 was excavated and proved shallow at 0.2m with a bowl shaped profile. Although no finds were recovered from these features it is reasonable to assume they are Roman. The other pits present in this trench were clustered around ditch 1503 with 1520, 1522 and 1528 on the west side and 1524 on the east side. These were all small and shallow with no finds and no discernable function.

Trench 16 (Figure 6)

Trench 16 was located over another irregular cropmark enclosure (Figure 2). Ditch 1604 forms the north west side while 1612 forms the east side of this feature which has an opening to the north east. A slot was dug through 1604, which was 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep and had a 'V' shaped profile. Artefacts recovered from the primary fill of this feature (1605) were from the 2nd century while the final fill (1606) was dated to the 3rd-4th century.

Trench 23

A pit recorded in this trench (2307) was 0.95m wide and 0.35m deep, 1st century Roman pottery was recovered from the primary fill 2308 (Plate 3).

Trench 27

A substantial Roman ditch, 2704 was present in this trench. This ditch corresponds to crop marks A identified by aerial photography. This feature had a 'V' shaped profile that was 2.1m wide with a depth of 0.7m (Plate 6).

Trench 28 (Figure 6)

There was a high concentration of archaeological deposits in this trench, a large ditch running east to west, 2803 correlates with cropmark C and is probably therefore part of the same enclosure ditch as 2704 in trench 27. Accompanying this ditch were four pits, one of which was excavated (2804) and turned out to be a near vertically sided, flat-based storage pit. This was 1.24m wide and 0.75m deep (Plate 2). The primary fill was a dark brown friable silty loam (2805), very different to the fills of other pits of similar dimension excavated on the site. This context was sampled to try and extract any preserved environmental evidence.

Trench 29

Two ditches were present in this trench and were recorded as 2904 and 2906. These could be an extension of the feature or features represented by cropmark E (Figure 2) and are likely the same features as 1104/1108 in trench 11. These were both on the same north-east to south-west orientation and were both of similar dimensions, approximately 0.3m deep and 1.3m wide although 2904 to the east was more 'V' shaped in profile than 2906 which had a flatter base in comparison. 2907 was dated to the 2nd century while no datable evidence was

recovered from 2904. Substantial subsoil covered these features 0.7m in depth with 3rd century finds recovered from the soil above the ditches removed by machine.

Trench 42

A single ditch was present in the trench, which seems to form the eastern boundary of the Roman settlement in field 1 (4204). This feature was parallel sided on a north-north-west to south-east-east orientation and had a 'V' shaped profile with a narrow pointed base 0.75m wide by 0.32m deep.

Trench 62

Two thin parallel ditches were present in this trench. These were on a north-east to south-west orientation and represent the only quantifiable Roman activity in field 3. A section was dug through 6204, which proved ephemeral at only 0.33m wide and 0.09m deep with a bowl shaped profile. The function of these features is unknown but they are almost certainly related.

Trench 82

The presence of Roman archaeology in this trench in the same area as trench 62 attests to further low-level activity away from the main concentration in field 1. Two pits in close proximity were present in this trench and both were excavated to attempt recovery of datable evidence. A very small quantity of 1st-2nd century pottery was recovered from the fill of 8206, but nothing was recovered from 8204. Both of the pits were approximately 1.4m in diameter, 8204 was 0.1m deep while the depth of 8206 was 0.25m (Plate 1).

4.1.4 Phase 4 Medieval

No features were dated to the medieval period on the basis of artefactual evidence, however, ephemeral undulations in field 4 may relate to ridge and furrow on the flood plain of Careys Brook. A broad shallow feature in trench 49 associated with a linear depression may have been the base of a furrow. The poverty of recovered medieval artefacts from the site as a whole also suggests a low level of activity in this period.

4.1.5 Phase 5 Post-medieval and modern

The majority of features identified in fields 2 and 3 were modern, mainly associated with hop cultivation. Both fields 2 and 3 supported hopyards in the past but have been converted back to arable land. Post-holes, often still containing rotted posts, were observed during the excavation of trenches in fields 2 and 3 (Plate 13). Many of these, however, were only visible in the subsoil, not extending into the natural. The hop anchors, however, were a lot deeper but easy to identify because of their friable dark fills, often comprised of mixed top and subsoils (for example 6208). One of these post-holes tested in trench 71 (7104; plate 12).

A few modern land drains were also present in fields 2 and 4, for example 4004 in trench 40, which was probably the same as 4604 in trench 46. These were straight, narrow, vertically cut features and contained ceramic drains.

Evidence of recent sand quarrying was observed in trench 51 in the southern half of field 1 (Plate 14). A gradual sloping cut was observed to a depth of 1.8m. The quarry had been backfilled by material very similar to subsoil, a firm yellowish brown sandy silt.

4.1.6 Undated deposits

Many of the features excavated on the site yielded no datable evidence. It was possible to retrieve artefacts from the fills of some of the unexcavated features but this was only possible

if material was visible on the surface. Because the majority of the archaeology identified proved consistently Roman it is reasonable to assume most of the undated features, particularly those in close proximity to datable archaeology were Roman also.

Some undated features could be prehistoric in origin. In Particular no datable evidence was recovered from the parallel ditches corresponding to cropmarks recorded in trench 1, features 104 and 108. These features correspond with cropmarks in the north half of field 1 and could represent a prehistoric droveway. Although 104 is wider with a more 'V' shaped profile than 108 these features are surely related (Figure 4).

The two curvilinear ditches which have been interpreted as round-house rip gullies were also undated. Gully 1610, in trench 16 was 'V' shaped in profile with steep sides and a narrow concave base, 0.23m wide by 0.15m deep (Plate 9). In the vicinity of this feature was gully with a late Iron Age *tpq* (1608) so there is a chance it may also be associated with prehistoric activity.

The other undated curvilinear ditch was at the southern end trench 28, (2809) and has also been interpreted as a domestic roundhouse drip gully. The post-holes 2811 and 2813 located on the outer edge of 2809 are undoubtedly also associated with this feature (Figure 6; Plate 10). Investigation of 2809 proved the gully had a similar profile to 1610 but was substantially larger at, 0.38m deep and 0.8m wide.

A single ditch on an east to west orientation was present in trench 25 (2504). According to the cropmark plot (Figure 2) this ditch was part of the largest and northernmost enclosure (A). 2504 was 1.8m wide but was only shallow with a depth of 0.3m. No datable evidence was recovered from this feature, which may be related to possible earlier features to the north like the ditches 104 and 108 in trench 1. Like these features it had silted up naturally and had no evidence of domestic dumping like the ditches associated with the conclusively Roman dated enclosures to the south.

In trench 23 a cluster of six post-holes was recorded. One of these was excavated and proved to be 0.47m wide and 0.22m deep (2303). The fill was a firm mid grey-brown sandy silt that had naturally filled up the hole after the removal of the post. No datable evidence was recovered from these features although the proximity of the post-holes to Roman archaeology (pit 2307) suggests they are also of this date. They are, however, located at the end of the possible prehistoric droveway, represented by cropmark A and could also relate to this feature. Further evidence suggesting this is attested by the presence of a ditch termination in this trench (2305), which could actually be the end of ditch 104 recorded in trench 1.

Some small ditches probably relating to ancient field boundaries surrounding, possibly the Roman settlement were also present in fields 1-4. Ditch 604 in trench 6 was parallel sided on a north-east-east to south-west-west orientation. This has a 'V' shaped profile suggesting it was Roman 1.22m wide by 0.35m deep. Linear features 3804 in trench 38 and 3906 in trench 39 were probably the same feature. 3804 was investigated and proved to have a shallow bowl shaped profile 0.4m wide by 0.11m deep rather than a 'V' shape. In trench 47 in field 4 four different linear features were identified. Ditch 4804 was on a north-east to south-west alignment and was probably the same feature as ditch 4804 in trench 48 which the same width at 0.8m wide. In field 3 one ditch was recorded running north-west to south-east in the middle of the field and was recorded as 6705 in trench 67 and 6804 in trench 68. This ditch has a bowl-shaped profile with a narrow concave base in 1.27m wide by 0.37m deep. Another ditch in this field was 5404 in trench 54. This was on a north-east-east to south-west-west orientation and had a shallow bowl-shaped profile 0.56m wide by 0.35m deep.

Some of the features on the site were considered periglacial in origin. A few of these were tested, like 2404 in trench 24 as they contained fills of the same characteristics as many of the anthropogenic features, these were, however, amorphous in shape with unclear edges or with fills continuing beneath distinctly natural layers. A couple of features were identified as tree boles and were unexcavated.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Alan Jacobs

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

4.2.1 Artefactual analysis

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 930 sherds of pottery weighing 22.986 kg, and in addition fragments of tile, slag, glass, iron objects, copper alloy objects, flint and burnt clay were recovered. The group came from 48 stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was very variable according to site location.

Material	Total	Weight (g)
Prehistoric pottery	2	14
Roman pottery	923	22941
Modern pottery	5	45
Burnt clay	4	34
Tile	48	527
Slag	73	1134
Bone	160	585
Iron objects	6	371
Copper objects	6	27
Flint	4	20
Coal	1	2
Coin	1	1
Lead spindle whorl	1	40
	1234	25741

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.2 Discussion of the pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2). A total of 107 diagnostic form sherds were present and could be dated accordingly, the remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to the general period or production span.

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
5.1	Sand tempered ware	2	14
Total		2	14

Table 2: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery by fabric

Iron Age pottery

The prehistoric pottery formed a relatively small part of the ceramic assemblage, comprising less than 1% by sherd count and 1% by weight. The only fabric represented was Sand tempered Ware (fabric 5.1) dating from the middle Iron Age. This was in the form of a small

straight-sided jar residual in context 1516 and a body sherd from a cooking pot from context 1609.

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
3/3.2	Malvernian greyware	196	8884
12	Severn Valley ware	423	7604
12.1	Severn Valley ware reduced	2	132
12.2	Organic Severn Valley ware	179	4284
12.3	Organic Severn Valley ware reduced	2	102
12.4	Organic Severn Valley ware variant	28	478
14	Fine sandy grey ware	1	20
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	2	36
20	Micaceous ware	9	142
21	White Slipped ware	2	1
22	Black-burnished ware type 1	35	745
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coat	10	78
34	West Midlands mortaria	3	121
43	Samian	21	139
43.2	Samian Central Gaulish	8	41
98	Miscellaneous Roman Wares	2	120
Total		923	22941

Table 3: Quantification of the Roman pottery by fabric

Roman pottery

The Roman pottery formed the largest part of the ceramic assemblage, comprising 99% by sherd count and 99% by weight. Severn Valley ware (fabrics 12, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4) predominated within the assemblage comprising 67% by count and weight. This is unusual in the case of regional pattern for rural sites within Worcestershire where a higher proportion of Severn Valley ware is more normal. This proportion is midway between urban sites in Worcester and Droitwich and regional rural sites (Jacobs 2002). A broad range of forms were recovered, mainly wide-mouthed jars predominately of 2nd-3rd century date (Webster 1976 type 22 and 23), and an unusual example similar to type 22 (Figure 7 no 1); Narrow-mouthed jars predominantly of 1st-2nd century date (Webster 1976 types 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8). Only a single example of a flanged bowl (Webster type 45), of 1st-2nd century dating was recovered (context 1605). Tankards were present in unusual numbers for a rural site, indicating the high status of this site, and were again predominantly of 1st or 2nd-3rd century date (Webster types 39, 42 and 43) recovered. Malvernian Ware comprised 21% of the Roman assemblage (fabric 3/3.2), this is a higher proportion than is usual for rural sites, with an unusual predominance of unusual very large slab-built storage jars (Figure 7 nos 3-6) and tubby cooking pots. Smaller numbers of globular jars (Figure 7 no 2) and bowls imitating Black-burnished ware forms were also present.

A number of black –burnished ware bowls were present, all of which were of 2nd century date, and in the form of type 22 and 23 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993) while only two examples of cooking pot were recovered, dating from late 2nd century (contexts 1200 and 1613). Smaller residual amounts of local grey ware variants (fabrics 14 and 19); micaceous ware and white slipped ware (fabrics 21 and 20) were also present. A single example of West Midlands mortarium was recovered (fabric 34), a form dating from 150-230, as well as a few sherds of Oxfordshire red/brown colour coat (fabric 29). This indicates a much lower level of 3rd century activity. A number of sherds of samian ware (fabrics 43 and 43.2) were recovered, these included an unusual decorated Dragendorff 37 bowl displaying a very matt poor quality slip characteristic of the end of the South Gaulish industry but, also poorly moulded (Fig 7 no 7). Other forms represented included the rim of a campanulate cup of late 2nd century date.

This again supports a distinct 1st-2nd century date for these features. A single sherd of unusual colour coat was also recovered (context 1504; Fig 8 no8).

Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	13	360
83	Porcelain	2	11
85	Modern stone china	49	335
Total		64	706

Table 6: Quantification of the modern pottery by fabric

Modern pottery

The modern pottery formed a relatively small part of the ceramic assemblage, comprising less than 1% by sherd count and 1% by weight. The modern assemblage consisted only of fragments of a small jar with a geometric transfer pattern (contexts 6209 and 2706) and of modern stone china (fabric 85). A fragment of porcelain ring spacer (fabric 83) was also recovered (context 6209), and a small cup or vessel (context 200).

Other finds

Burnt clay

Four fragments of burnt clay were recovered (context 1507), and are most likely fragments of oven or daub.

Ceramic building material

Roman tile was recovered from contexts 8, 906, 908, 1200, 1204, 1514, 1613 and 6205. More modern material was present in context 1602. The small amounts of tile generally and lack of post-medieval material was notable and only one identifiable fragment of *imbrex* was recovered from 1613. It seems unlikely that any substantial building was located in this area.

Metal objects

A number of iron objects were recovered consisting primarily of modern material including a hook and chain (context 2801), a modern heavy one-sided knife blade (unstratified). Also a short iron bar was recovered, of Roman date and 8cm in length (context 1514) and a nail (context 1607). In addition a number of copper alloy objects were recovered including curved metal strips (contexts 1 and 2901), a modern ring with incised decoration (context 2801), a button (context 2901). Two coins were recovered; one modern and unidentifiable (context 1) and a Roman barbarous radiate of Tetricus 270-273 (context 1516), with an image of Laititia (personified happiness) with a wreath on the reverse side. A medieval book clasp was also recovered (context 6300: Figure 9 no 9), and single lead spindle whorl (context 2: Figure 9 no 10).

Slag

A total of 73 fragments of slag were recovered, which consisted of abraded general iron production waste most of which was recovered from context 1606 with lesser amounts from contexts 800, 805, 1204, 1507, 1513, 1514, 1602 and 1613.

Flint

A total of four fragments of worked flint were recovered, which included a notched tool (context 7101) a flake (context 3301) a thumb scraper and a flake retouched on left and right dorsal ridges (context 1507).

Coal

A single fragment of coal was recovered from context 1510.

Bone

A total of 160 fragments of very abraded bone were recovered, primarily from Roman contexts 1504, 1505, 1510 and 2907 as well as from undated context 4707. This material was too abraded for more meaningful analysis, however, sheep and cattle teeth were present.

4.2.3 **Significance and proposal for further study**

This assemblage is significant in that it gives a clear indication of activity from the Late Iron Age but primarily in the early Roman period. The activity seems distinctly 1st-2nd century with an unusual concentration of heavy Malvernian vessels. These forms appear to have a more limited distribution than the tubby cooking pots and black burnished ware imitation forms with examples recovered from the area to the east of the Malvern's and immediately around Worcester and Droitwich. The forms here appear to be of 1st-2nd century dating, elsewhere at Droitwich a later date of the 3rd-4th century has been indicated, it would seem more probable that these forms continued in use throughout the Roman period. This would seem to indicate an unusual site general indication by fabric and form are of abandonment by the 3rd century with relatively little very early or later Roman activity. The lack of distinctive later Roman fabrics and the paucity of Oxfordshire colour coat or specifically late Severn Valley ware forms would support this.

4.3 **Environmental analysis, by Liz Pearson**

4.3.1 **Hand-collected animal bone**

This was a small, poorly preserved assemblage, and has been commented on as part of the finds analysis.

4.3.2 Wet-sieved samples

Context 1512: Possible Iron Age pit

This was interpreted during excavation as a possible storage pit during excavation, as the sides were approximately vertical, and the base relatively flat. Some pits of this nature and this date appear to have been grain storage pits, and contain significant residues of charred clean grain. However, little charred grain was found in this sample (Table 9), and therefore there is no evidence of the use of the pit for this function. Emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) cereals were identified which would be consistent with a possible Iron Age date.

A small quantity of hammerscale was noted in the residues, which is suggestive of smithing activity.

Contexts 1606, 2905 and 8207: Romano-British pits and ditches

Only small quantities of charred plant remains were found in these samples, including emmer/spelt wheat and barley cereal grains, in association with large grass grains (including brome grass or *Bromus* sp) and occasional weed seeds. These assemblages were too small to interpret whether these are the remains of clean processed grain, or crop processing waste. This material is likely to have been accidentally charred during crop processing, grain roasting or crop waste been thrown on to fires.

Occasional uncharred seeds of fumitory (*Fumaria* sp), bramble/blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg) and field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*) were recovered. It is uncertain whether these have survived as a result of anoxic (oxygen reduced) conditions, or are intrusive from later deposits.

Abundant hammerscale was identified in pit fill 1606, indicating that metal-working (particularly smithing) activities were undertaken in the vicinity of the pit. Small quantities were also noted in context 1205.

4.3.3 Discussion

The environmental remains are suggestive of a low level of domestic waste relating to agricultural or food waste disposal. As smithing has been identified in deposits of both possible Iron Age and Roman date, this may be a reflection of a predominantly industrial use of the site, particularly during the Roman period.

4.3.4 Significance

The environmental remains are of low significance, although the hammerscale (which is likely only to be identified in sample residues) is well preserved, and has the potential to provide information on specific metal working activities such as smithing.

Context	Sample	Context type	Description	Period	Sample vol	Vol processed	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
1512	4	pit	?storage	?IA	10	10	Y	Y
1606	3	ditch		RBR	10	10	Y	Y
2905	2	ditch		RBR	10	10	Y	Y
8207	1	pit		RBR	10	10	Y	Y

RBR – Roman-British

?IA – possible Iron Age

Table 7 List of environmental samples

Context	Sample	large mammal	charred plant	Uncharred plant	other	Comment
1512	4	occ	occ	occ	occ*	*hammerscale
1606	3				abt*	*hammerscale
2905	2	occ	occ		occ*	*hammerscale
8207	1		occ	occ		

Key: Occ = occasional; mod = moderate; abt = abundant

Table 8 Summary of environmental remains from wet-sieved samples

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	1512	2905	8207
Charred plant remains						
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F	1	12	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F		1	
Triticum sp grain	Gramineae	wheat	F	4	1	
Hordeum vulgare grain (hulled)	Gramineae	barley	F	2	1	
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F		8	
Bromus sp grain	Gramineae	brome grass	AF		1	
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	grass	AF		2	
Atriplex sp	Chenopodiaceae	orache	AB	1		
Eleocharis sp	Cyperaceae	spike-rush	E	1		
Cyperaceae sp indet	Cyperaceae		ABCD E			1
Uncharred plant remains						
Fumaria sp	Fumariaceae	fumitory	ABC	1		
Thlaspi arvense	Cruciferae	field penny-cress	AB	1		
Rubus fruticosus agg	Rosaceae	blackberry/bramble	CD		1	
Rumex sp	Polygonaceae	dock	ABCD			1

Key:

Category of remains
A= cultivated ground
B= disturbed ground
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland
E = aquatic/wet habitats
F = cultivar

Table 9 Plant remains

5. Synthesis

5.1 Prehistoric

Although residual flint artefacts were recovered from top- and subsoil contexts around the site these were minimal in number and represent a very low level of activity. The one feature with a late Iron Age *tpq* (1608) was in a concentration of Roman features and may indicate the earliest phase of activity in the area.

Some of the undated deposits may have been prehistoric in origin. The ditches in trench 1 associated with cropmark A could be a prehistoric driveway. However, as the focus of Roman settlement seems to be animal husbandry this could also be part of the field system surrounding the main Roman settlement.

5.2 Romano-British

The Romano-British archaeological deposits are concentrated in the southern half of field 1 in the area of high archaeological potential defined by the cropmarks. Low level Roman activity was also identified in the north-east corner of field 1, represented by pit 2307 in trench 23 and also in the north-east corner of field 5 attested by the parallel ditches in trench 62, as well as the two pits in trench 82.

The main area of Roman activity was represented by substantial ditches (see above), which were filled with large amounts of pottery. These corresponded accurately with the plotted cropmarks and represent a number of irregular shaped enclosures (Figure 2) dating from the 1st century. No datable evidence was recovered from enclosure A when it was investigated in trench 25 (Figure 2) although the primary fill of ditch 2704, which is a short arm of enclosure A was dated to the 1st century. The ditch associated with cropmark H also had a 1st century date with cropmark enclosure G probably dating to the 2nd century.

The final phase of activity appears to have been in the 3rd century and is attested by continued low-level dumping of domestic waste in the enclosure ditches 1605 and 1612 in the south-east corner of the settlement and ditches 1503 and 1506. Ditch 806 representing cropmark B has a 3rd century *tpq* and may have been dug in the later phases of occupation along with gully 1516 which also contained 3rd century finds.

One fragment of *imbrex* was recovered from context 1613, which may hint at the presence of a stone structure somewhere in the vicinity of the site. However, no metallised surfaces or stone structural remains were observed, which along with the poverty of recovered ceramic building material indicates that round-houses were the predominant structures on the site.

The majority of pits such as the cluster at the east end of trench 12 were all small and shallow and seem to be concerned with domestic refuse. The pits recorded in trench 28, however may have been storage pits. The investigated pit 2804 was much deeper than the others observed on the site with vertical or near vertical sides and flat bases.

The features on the site represent a high level of activity in a small area. It is possible to suggest a main settlement existed on the high flat ground now the southern half of field 1 with a network of enclosures and segregated areas relating to animal husbandry and domestic occupation. This originated in the 1st century, possibly the late Iron Age with the peak of activity in the 2nd century and a low level activity in the 3rd century. The primary function of the site appears to have been predominately animal husbandry, with domestic enclosures and round-house dwellings. It is also known that smithing occurred on the site. This main settlement was surrounded by a field system with a possible driveway to the north and fertile pasture to the east on the flood plain of the Severn. This is very similar to other sites elsewhere in the county, for example the contemporary Romano-British settlement at Top

Barn Farm in Holt, which also had stock penning, associated with evidence for domestic occupation (Deeks 2004).

5.3 **Medieval**

Very little evidence can be linked with medieval activity. This is notably unusual especially due to the location of the site in the vicinity of the medieval village.

5.4 **Post-medieval and modern**

The only post-medieval and modern activity on the site was associated with recent hop cultivation. A large amount of features were consistent with the presence of hop-yards in fields 2 and 3. The edge of the documented backfilled sand quarry was located in trench 52 which was apparently used as a rubbish tip in the 1940's (Mr Hawkins Pers comm) Although no evidence of a tip was observed during excavation, refuse was observed mixed up in the topsoil to the west of trench 52.

6. **Significance**

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Romano-British farmstead enclosures and their associated field systems constitute a characteristic Romano-British monument, representing the fundamental cornerstone of the agricultural socio-economic system during this period (English heritage 1989). However, such sites are commonly represented in the archaeological record with numerous examples in the area (*ibid*). Consequently the rarity value of the site is low, as it typifies this period with such sites being diverse in form with considerable regional variation.

The Romano-British settlement on the site, however, is a prime example of this monument type constituting a complex high status settlement with excellent preservation of remains including a fine and unusual ceramic assemblage with a very considerable potential research value. As highlighted by the West Midlands Research Framework our understanding of settlement pattern and function in the Romano-British period in the county is limited with little known about the social and economic factors governing the organisation of settlements like the one preserved at manor Farm (Lockett 2002).

The vulnerability of this site is high and must be taken into consideration within the development programme. The majority of features exist below shallow subsoil, rich in artefacts and in the case of trenches 8, 12, 13 only 0.4m below ground surface.

The areas of archaeological significance have been highlighted in Figure 3. Area A comprises an area of high significance and includes the extent of the Roman-British settlement defined by the evaluation. Area B, to the north of Field 1 encompasses the possible Pre-historic or Romano-British driveway and has been considered an area of moderate archaeological significance. There was opportunity to investigate this feature during the evaluation, which, determined that no finds are present in the fills of the ditches and it is therefore probably not associated with settlement. Area C covers the rest of the site. The evaluation has determined that intermittent archaeology exists over most of this area but it considered of low importance

or like the pits present in trench 82 is sufficiently deep enough below ground surface to possibly avoid disturbance by the development.

7. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Manor Farm, Powick, Worcestershire (National Grid reference SO 8349 5113; WSM 34499) on behalf of Mr Thomas Hawkins, who intends to develop the site as a nine-hole golf course for which a planning application has been submitted. The site covered four fields just south of the village of Powick and was deemed to have a high potential for significant archaeological deposits because of the presence of concentrated cropmarks on the proposed development site hinting at past settlement.

A total of 84 trenches were excavated in a grid array across the four fields of the site and a large number of archaeological features were observed and recorded. Many of the features attributed to modern hop cultivation as two of the fields had previously been hop-yards. A substantial Romano-British settlement was also discovered in the area defined by the cropmarks. The most common features were substantial ditches, which signified the presence of enclosures relating to animal husbandry as well as domestic occupation. The enclosures were associated with a high concentration of other smaller ditches and pits and evidence for two round-houses in the form of two drip gullies with associated post-holes. A rich and well preserved pottery assemblage with unusual biases suggesting high status activity allowed for provisional dating of the site which originated in the 1st century, possibly the late Iron Age with a peak of activity in the 2nd century and minimal low-level activity in the third century. A number of other features were identified probably relating to a field system surrounding the main settlement.

The evaluation concluded that a significant Romano-British settlement was present on the site which must be taken into consideration within the plans for the development of the site as a golf course.

8. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 19 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 7 Photographic records AS3
- 1 Sample records AS17
- 66 Abbreviated context records AS40
- 54 Trench record sheets AS21
- 62 Scale drawings
- 3 Boxes of finds
- 1 Digital file with Autocad survey and photographs

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Mr Thomas Hawkins and his agent Gibson Associates, Mr Rob Green the farm foreman, Mr Jake Hemmings and Mr Steve Belshaw for their voluntary metal detecting and Phil and Paul from Pencroft.

10. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Jon Milward. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Lee, Andy Mann and Mark O'Connor, finds analysis by Alan Jacobs, environmental analysis by Andy Mann and illustration by Carolyn Hunt. Metal detecting was conducted by Jake Hemmings and Steve Belshaw.

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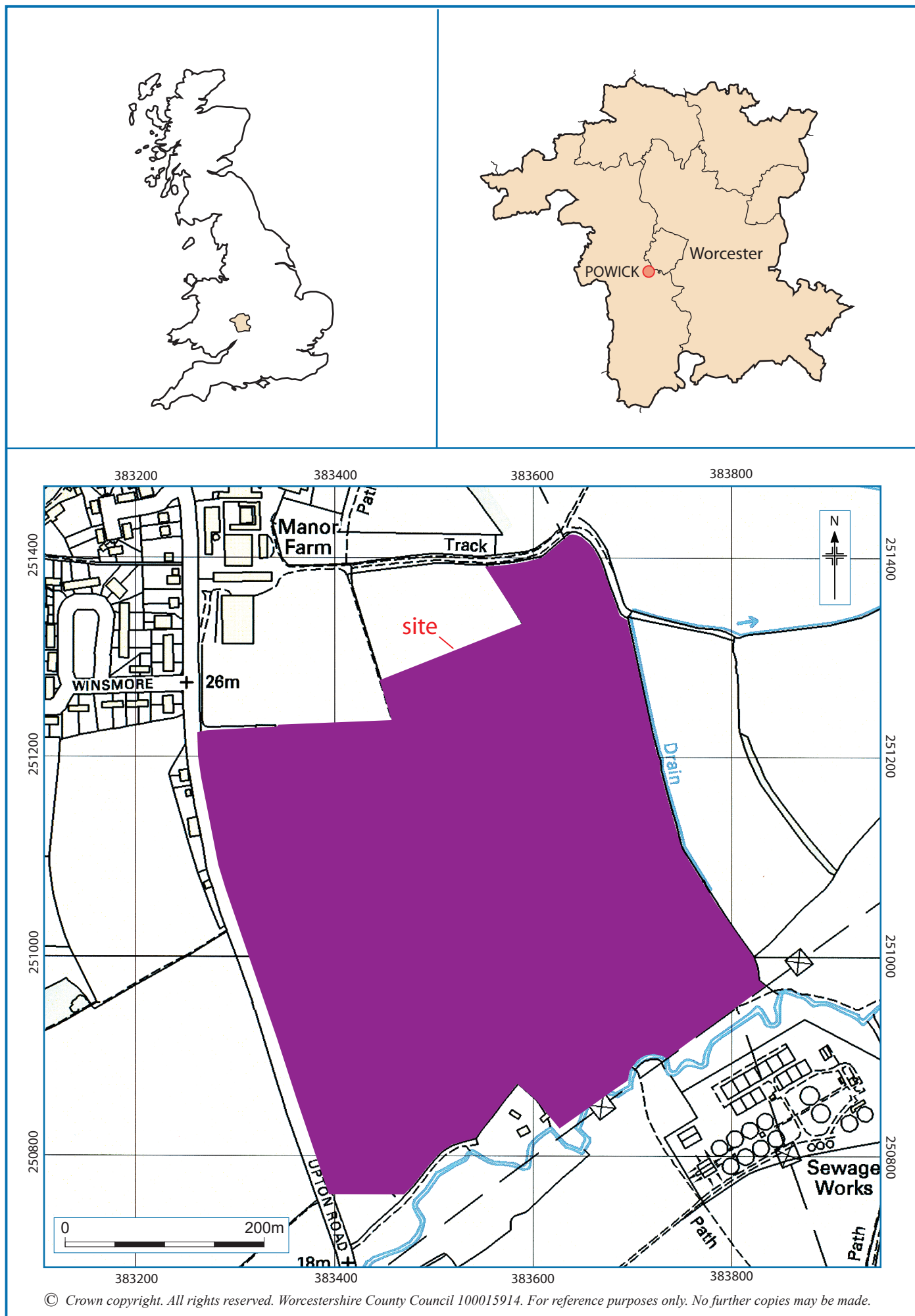
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12.

Abbreviations

WSM Numbers prefixed with ‘WSM’ are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record.



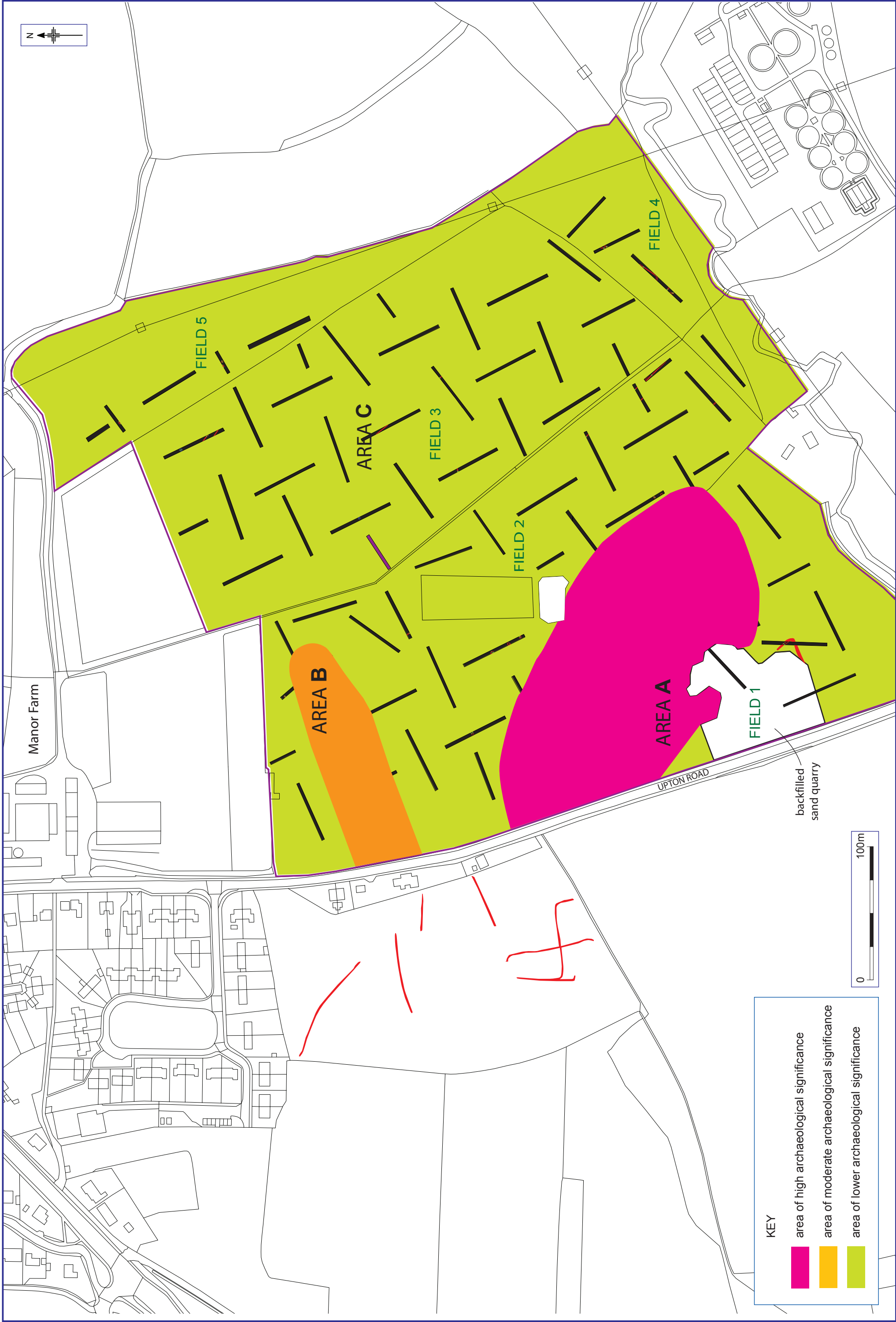
Location of the site.

Figure 1

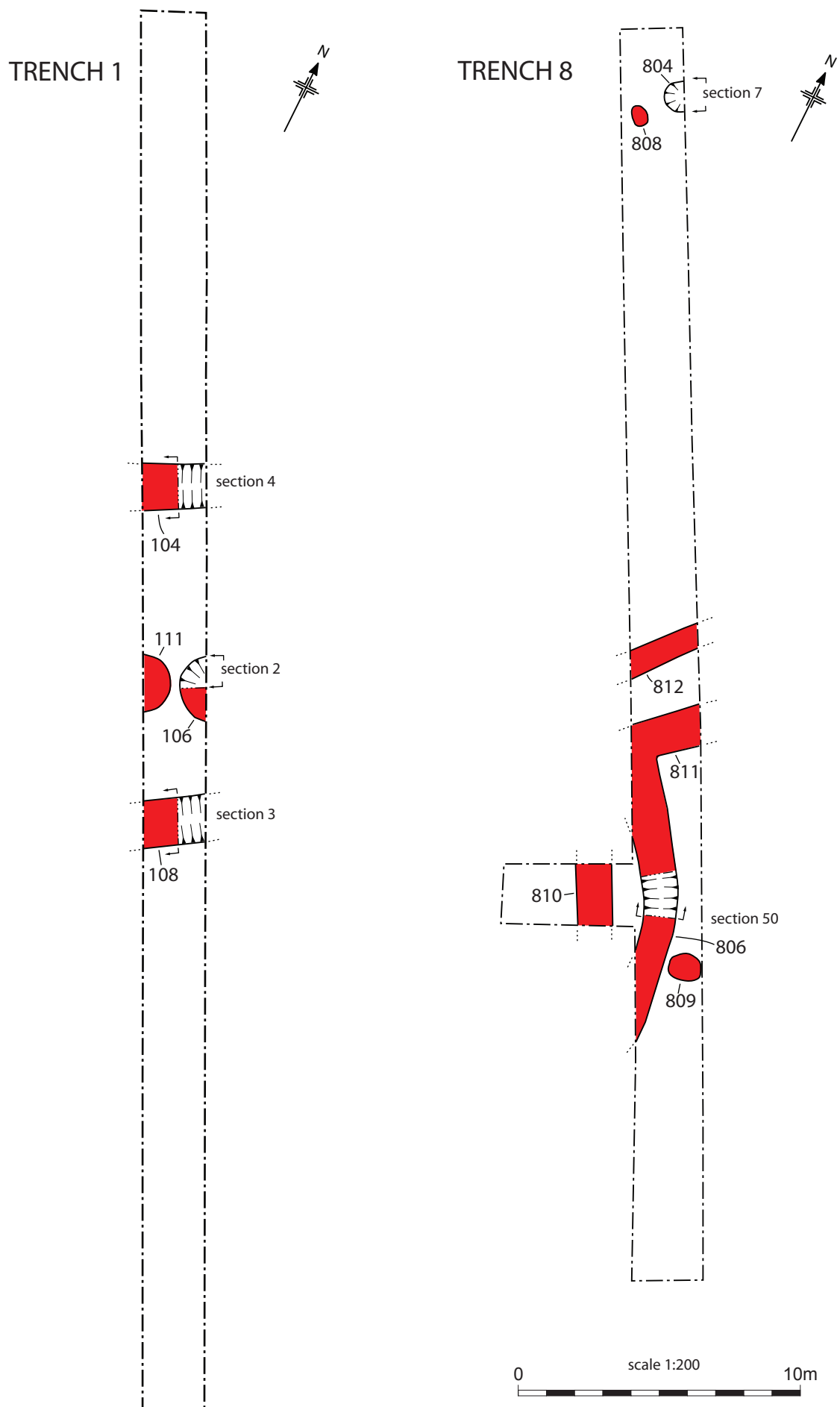


Trench location plan

Figure 2

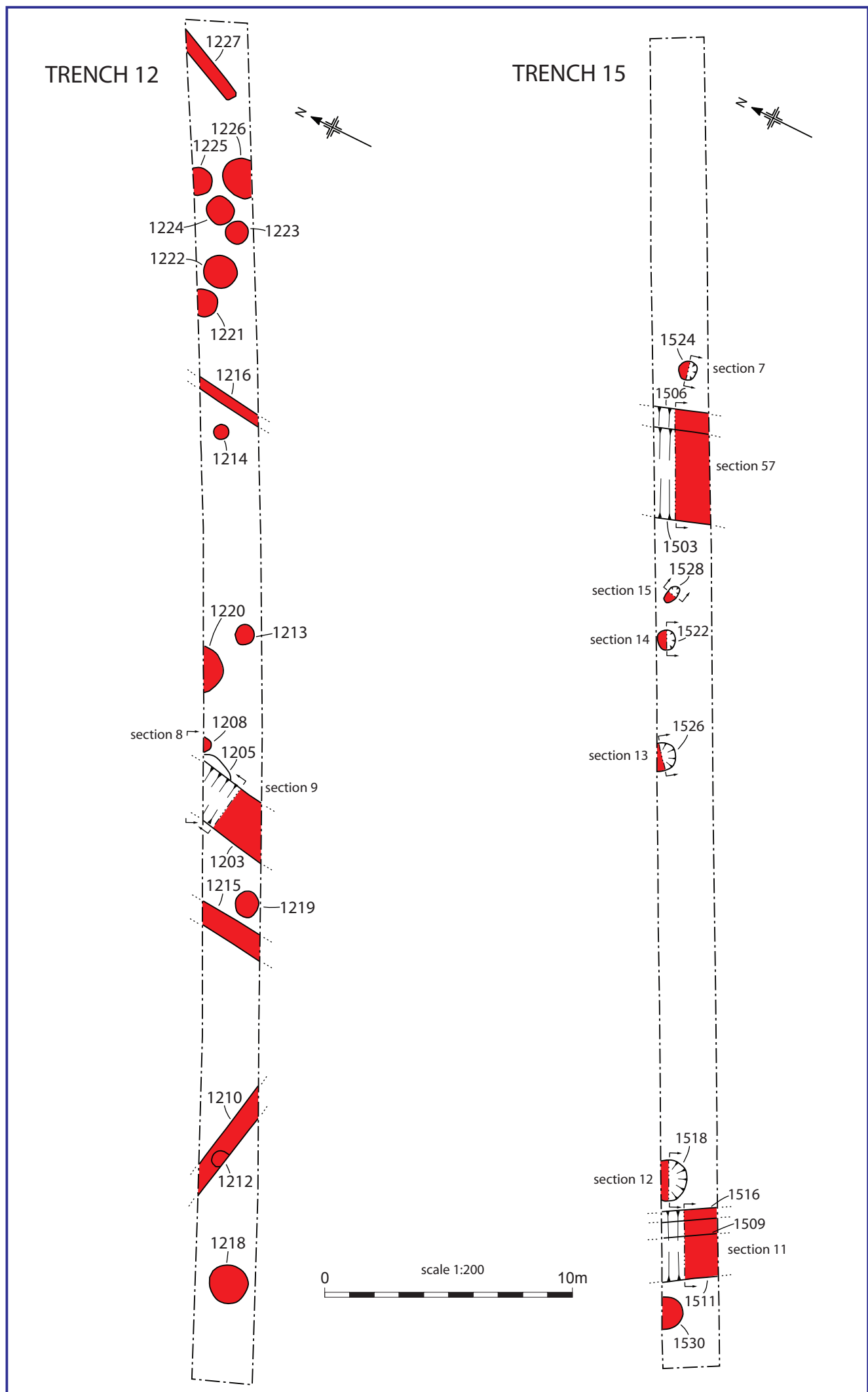


Areas of archaeological significance



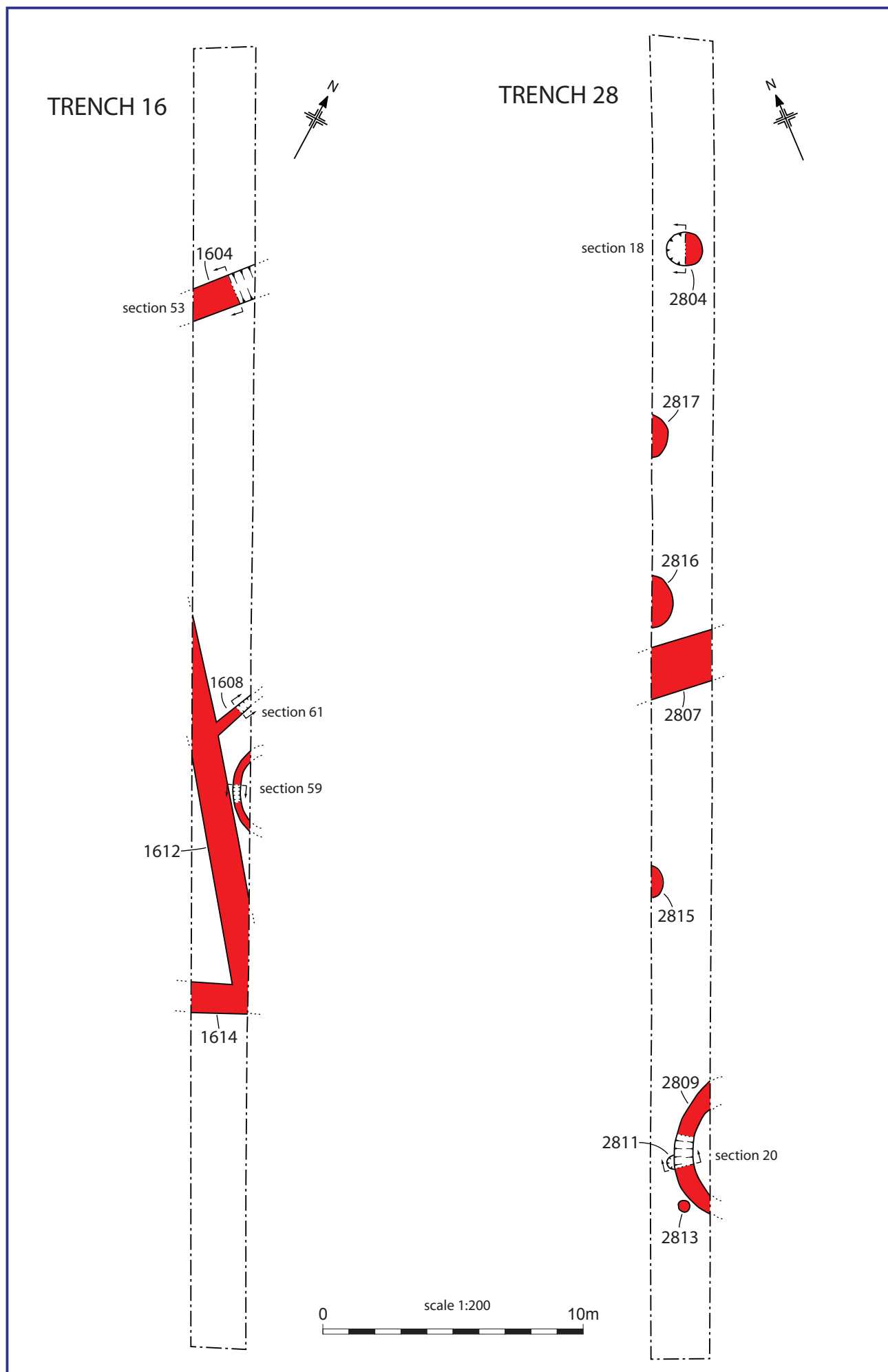
Plan of Trenches 1 and 8

Figure 4



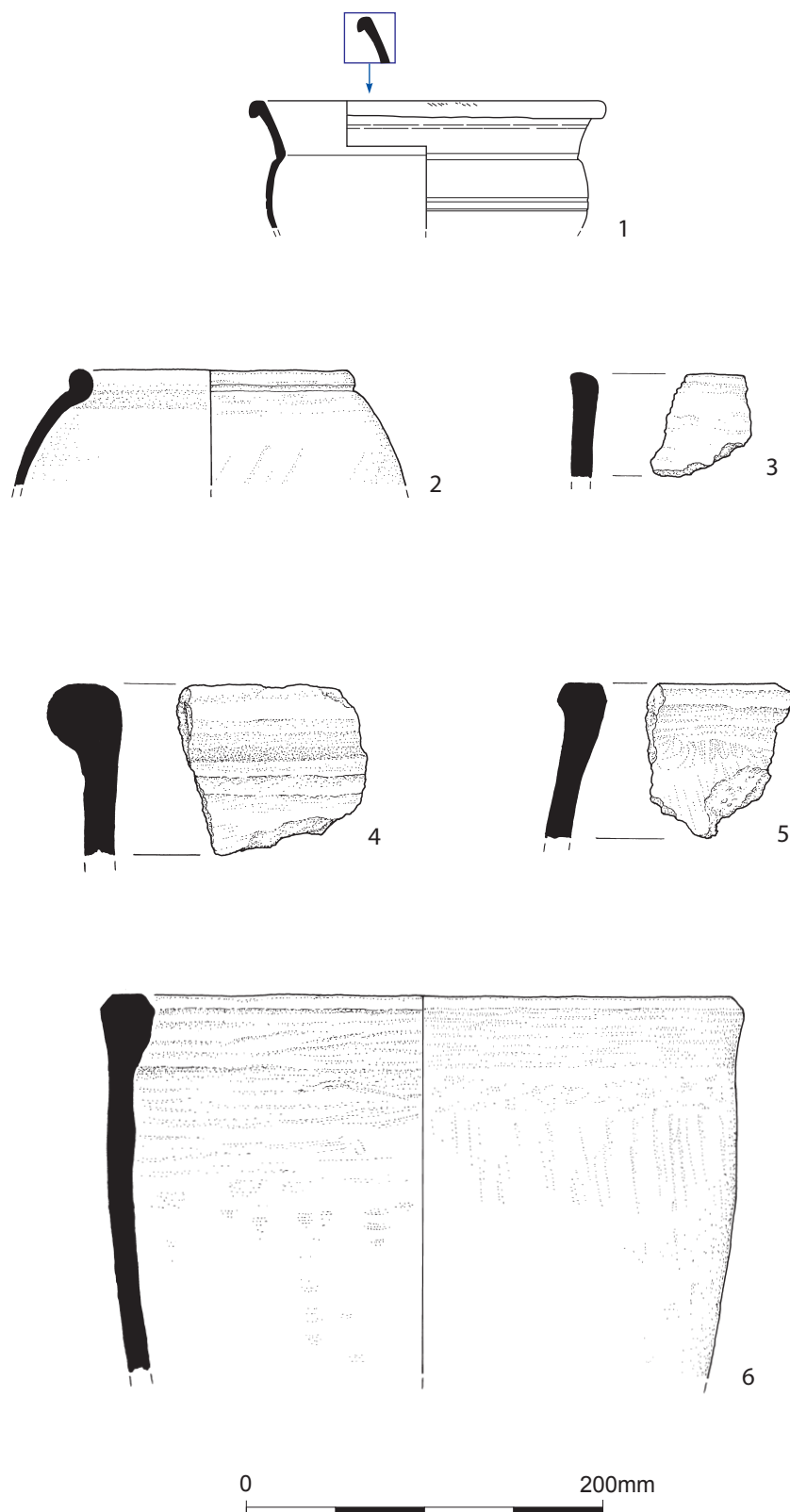
Plan of Trenches 12 and 15

Figure 5

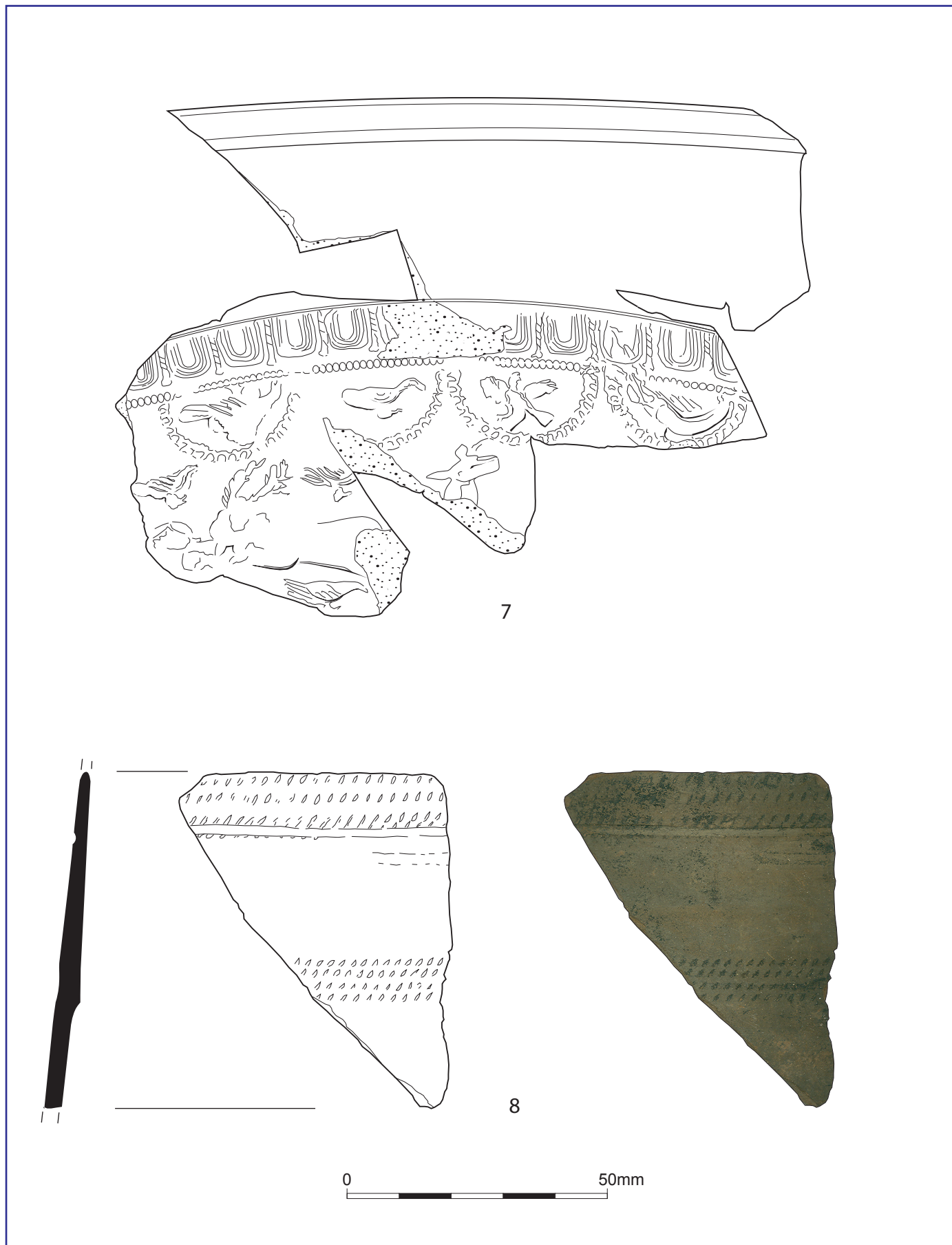


Plan of Trenches 16 and 28

Figure 6

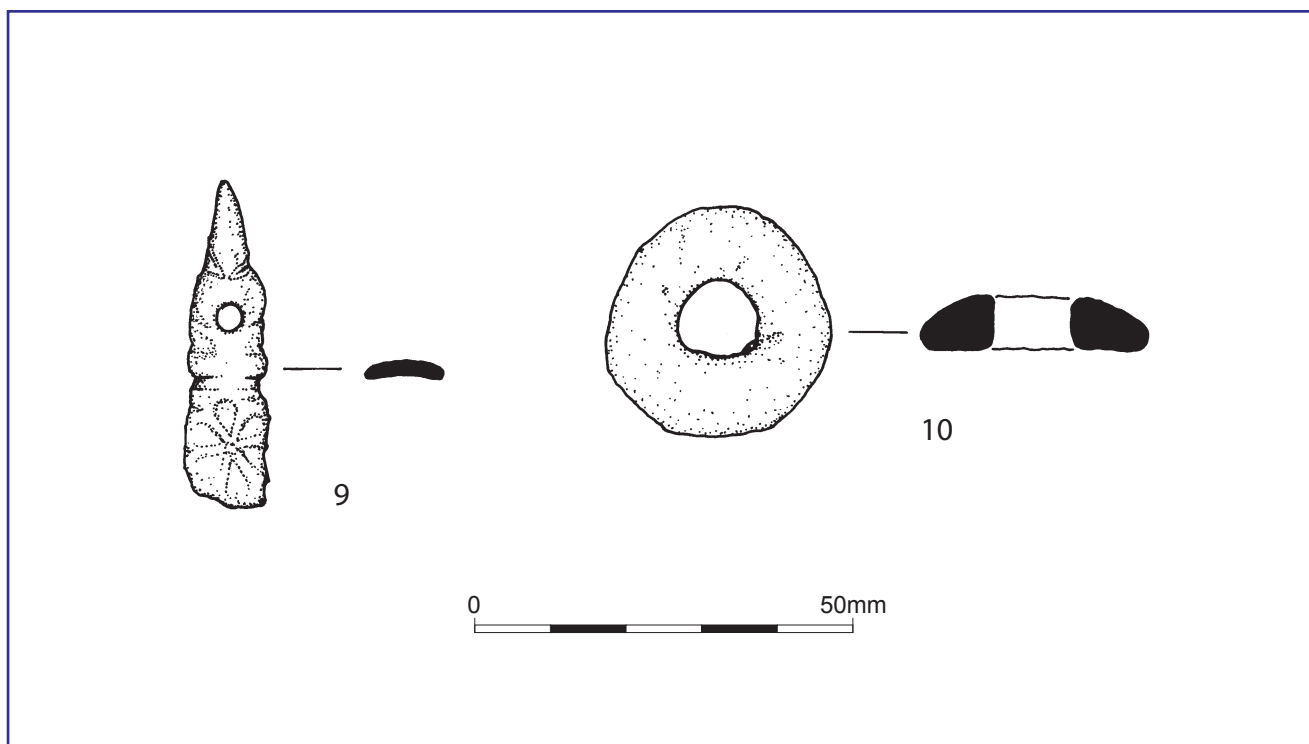


Romano-British pottery: (1) fabric 12, (2-6) fabrics 3/3.2



Romano-British pottery: (7) Samian, (8) fabric 98

Figure 8



Small finds (illustrated by J. Milward)

Figure 9

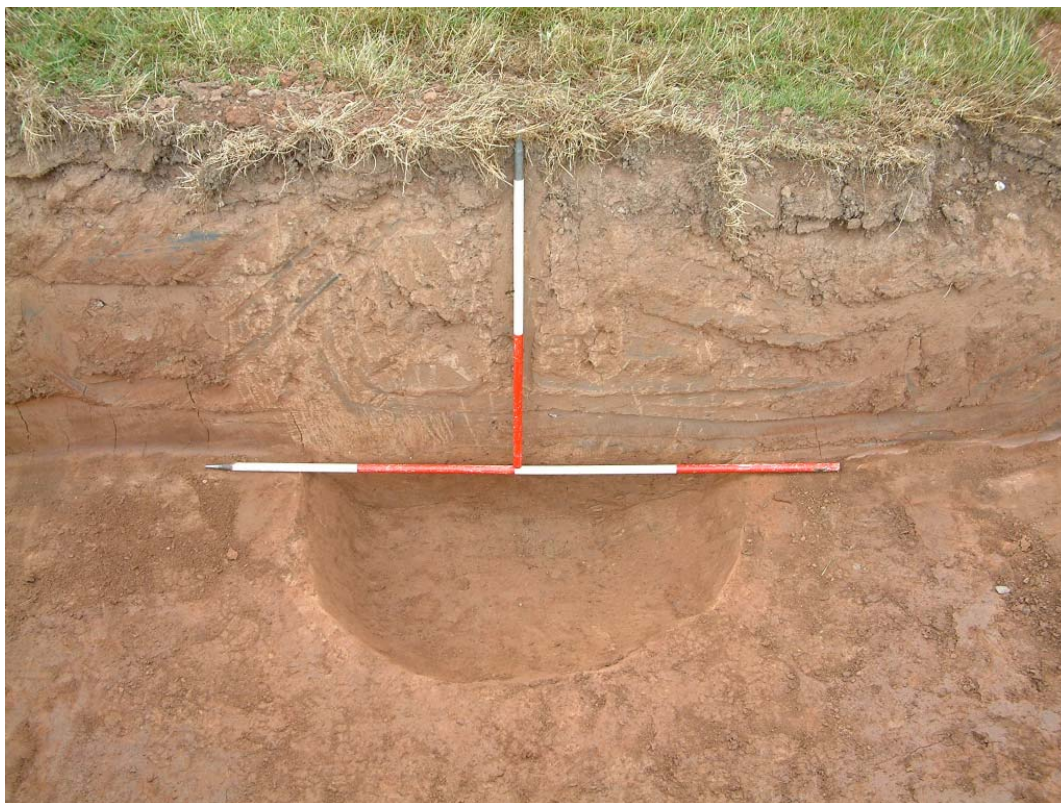


Plate 1 Post excavation shot of pit 8206, facing north north west.

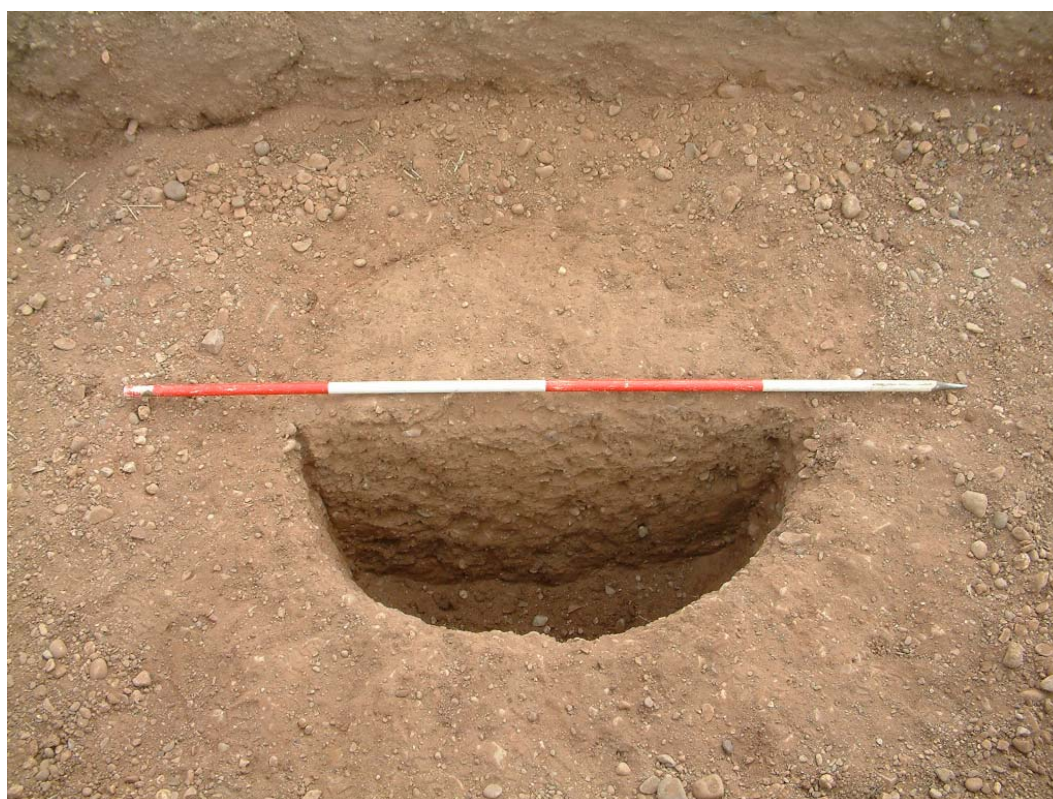


Plate 2 North west facing section through 2804.

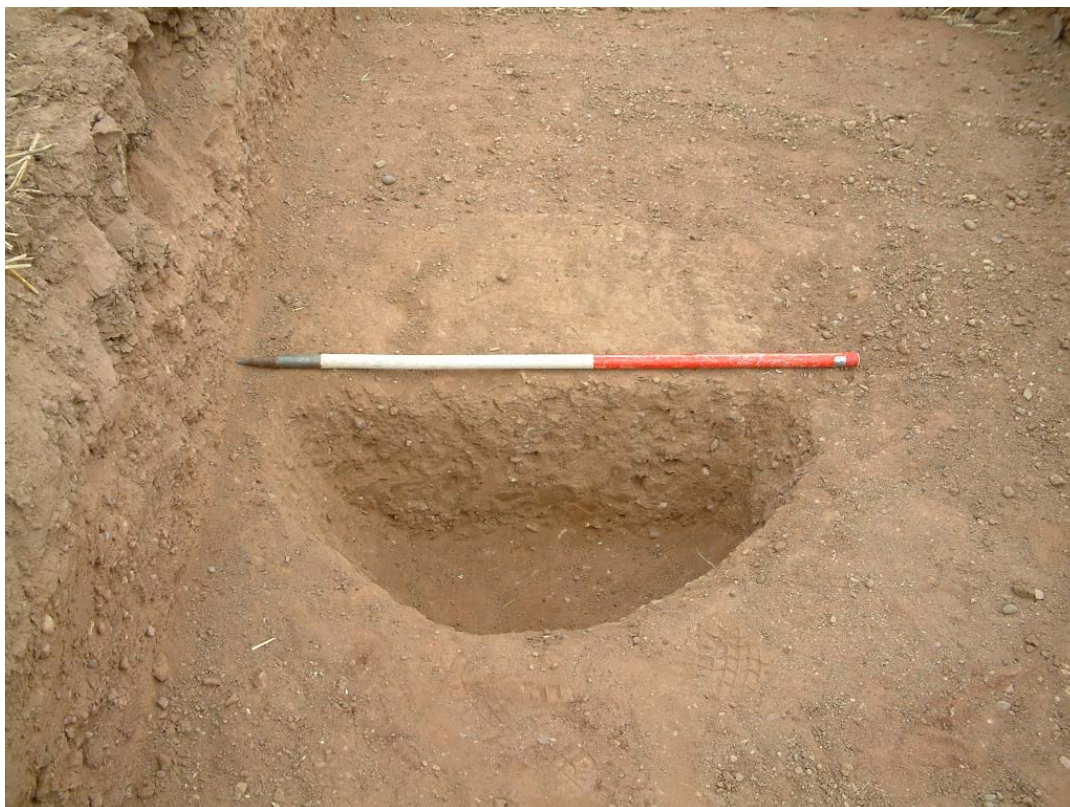


Plate 3 North east facing section through pit 2307.

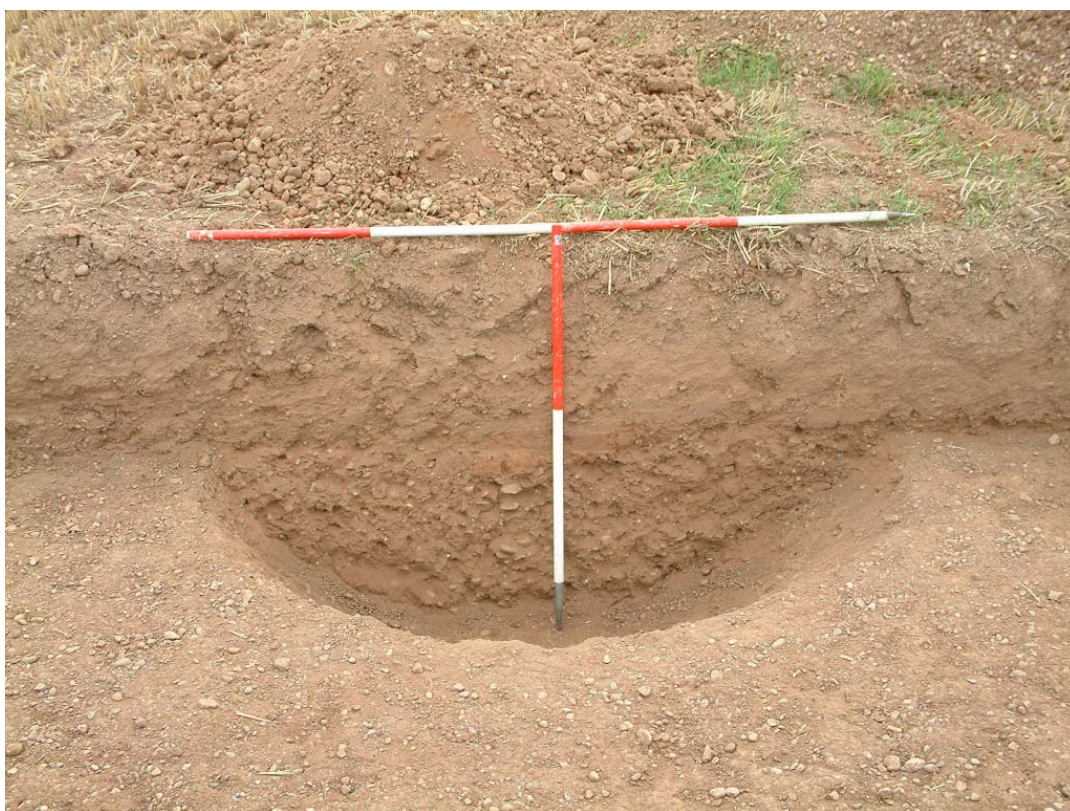


Plate 4 North north west facing section through pit 1406.



Plate 5 north north west facing section through ditch 1404.

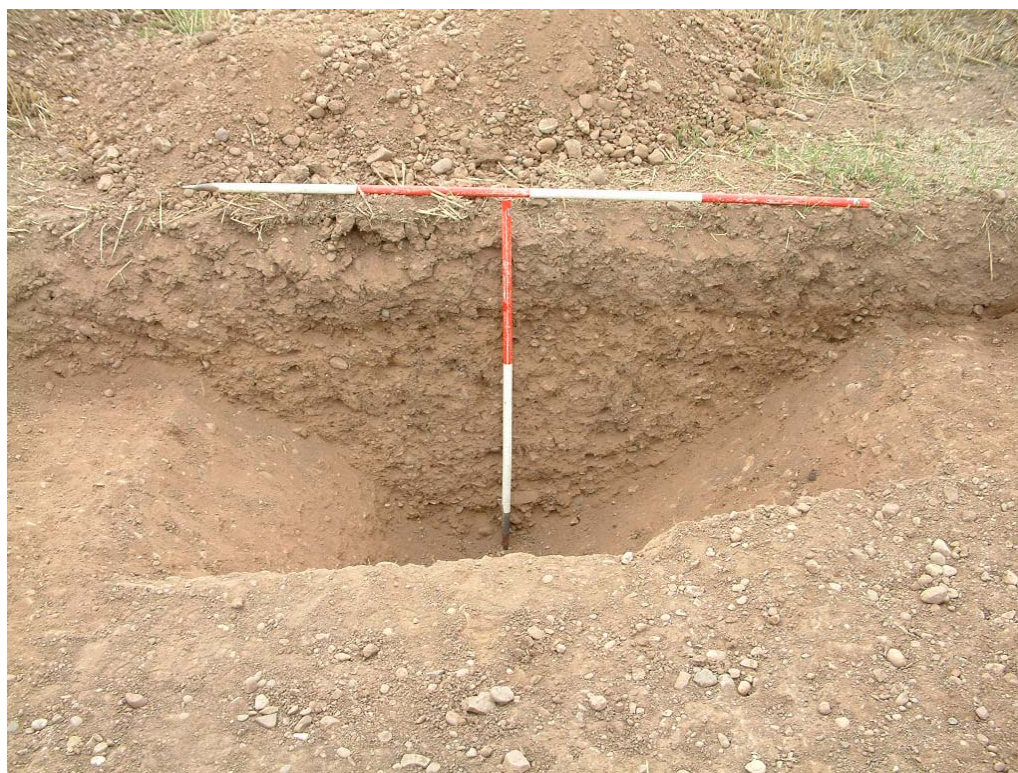


Plate 6 north north east facing section through ditch 2704.



Plate 7 south south east facing section through ditches 1503 and 1506.



Plate 8 south south west facing section through ditch 1203, also showing excavated pit 1205.

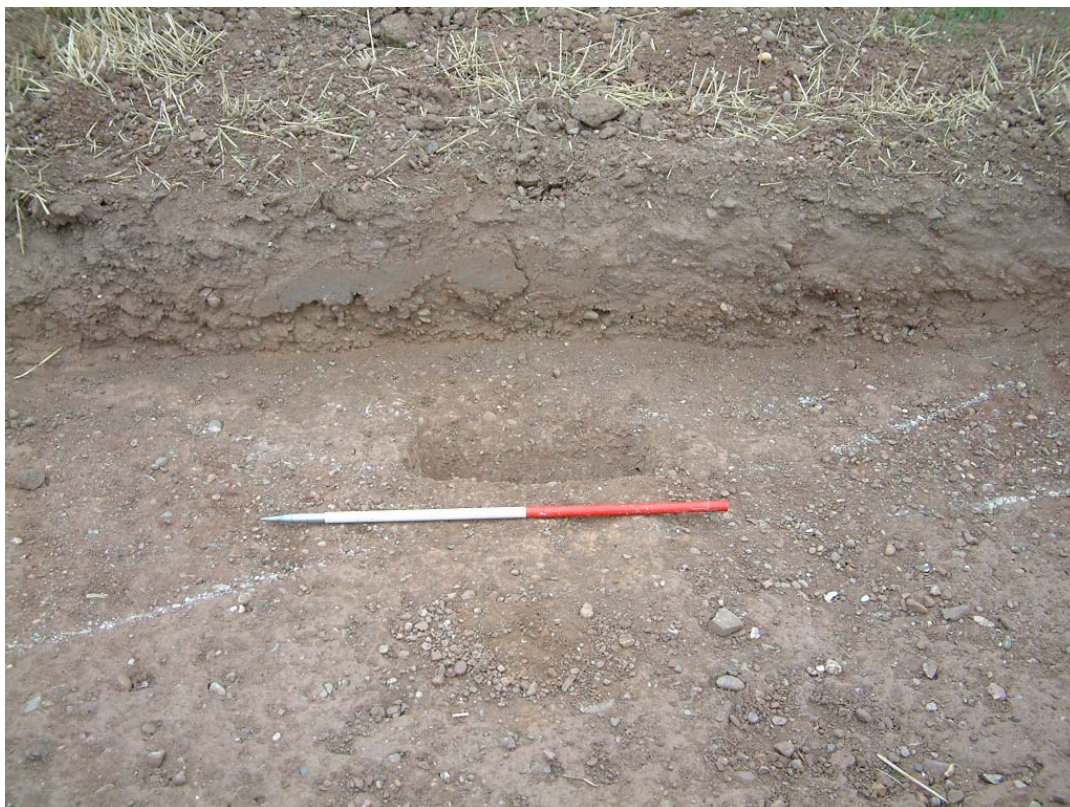


plate 9 Round-house drip gully 1610, facing north east east.



Plate 10 Round-house drip gully 2809 with associated post-holes 2811 and 281, facing south east.



Plate 11 Ditches 806 (foreground) and 810, facing south west.

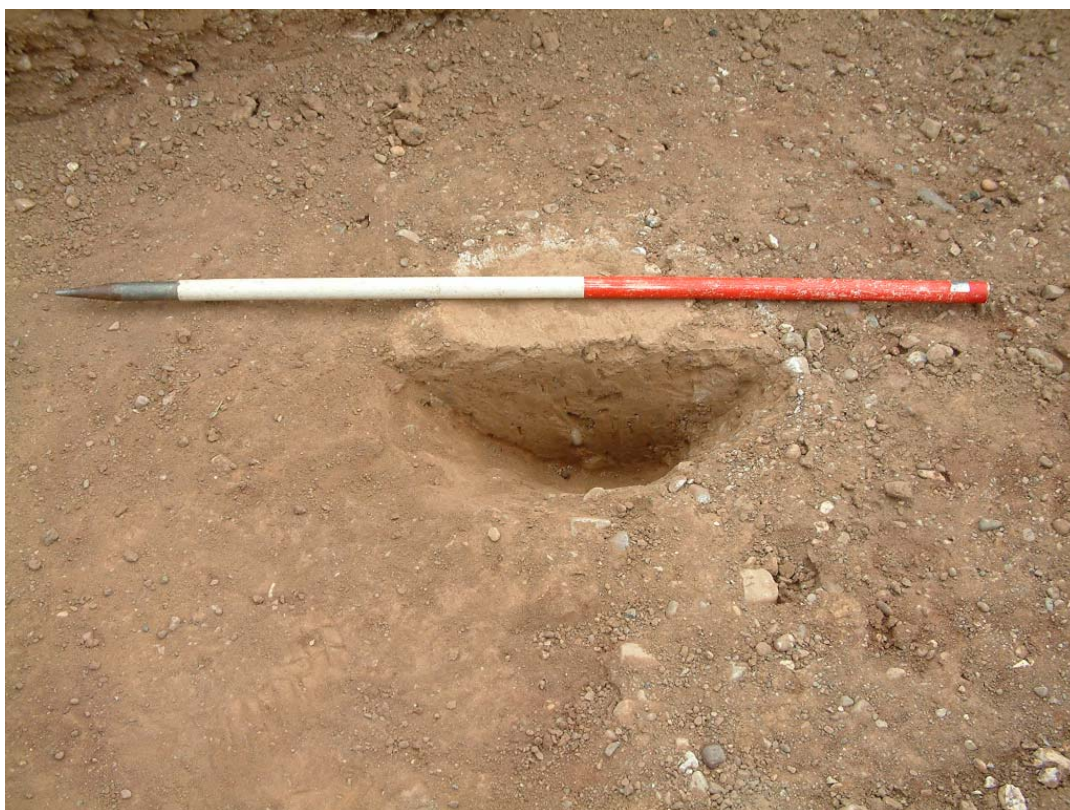


Plate 12 post-hole 7104, facing south west.



plate 13 Modern hop post-hole with decaying post in situ.



Plate 14 Edge of modern sand quarry in trench 5, facing north.

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

The trenches containing no archaeological deposits or unexcavated modern features are summarised in Table 10 All other trench information is listed below.

Trench 1

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.52—0.65m

Orientation: NNE—SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Loose mid grey-brown with frequent medium sized sub-rounded gravels	0m—0.18m
101	Subsoil	Firm light brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels	0.18m—0.48m
102	Natural	Firm pale pinkish-brown silty sand with small patches of small –medium sized gravels	>0.48m

Features/Other deposits.

103 : General Unstratified finds from trench.

104 : Ditch cut with steep sides and a concave base. Parallel sides on a E-W orientation. Corresponds with northern ditch of cropmark A. Probably associated with ditch 108. 2m wide by 0.8m deep.

105: Single fill of ditch 104. Comprises firm light-mid brown silty sand with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

106: Pit cut with bowl shaped profile with a narrow flat base. Cuts and is overlain by 101. 1.1m wide by 0.6m deep

107: Single fill of pit 106. Comprises firm light-mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.

108: Ditch cut with steep sides to a narrow slightly concave base. Corresponds with southern ditch of cropmark A. Probably associated with ditch 104. 1.3m wide by 0.55m deep

109: Primary fill of ditch 108. Comprises friable light orangey –brown silty sand with infrequent small gravels. 0.12m deep.

110: Secondary/final fill of ditch 108. Comprises firm mid-light brown silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels. 0.43m deep.

111: Possible pit feature associated with 106. Unexcavated.

Trench 4

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.65—0.78m

Orientation: NEE—SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.35m
401	Subsoil	Firm light brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravels.	0.35—0.71
402	Natural	Loose small—medium gravels in a mid-brown silty sand matrix.	>0.71

Features/Other deposits.

403 : Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NNW—SSE orientation. Feature has steep sides and a flat base in profile. West side is slightly steeper than east side. 1.4m wide by 0.32m deep.

404: Single fill of ditch 403. Same as 401.

Trench 6

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 55m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.59—0.67m

Orientation: NNW--SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
601	Topsoil	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.34m
602	Subsoil	Firm orangey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0.34—0.57m
603	Natural	Firm pinkish-brown sandy silt with frequent medium sub-rounded gravels.	>0.57

Features/Other deposits.

600: General unstratified finds from trench.

604: Ditch cut, parallel sided on a NEE—SWW orientation. This has a ‘V’ shaped profile with steep sides and a narrow pointed base. 1.22m wide by 0.35m deep.

605: Single fill of 604. Comprises firm light brown silty sand with occasional medium sized sub-rounded gravels.

606: post-hole. Unexcavated.

Trench 8

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.5—0.8m

Orientation: NNW--SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
801	Topsoil	Loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.23m
802	Subsoil	Firm light-mid brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0.23—0.43m
803	Natural	Firm pale pinkish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	>0.43m

Features/Other deposits.

800: General unstratified finds from trench.

804: Cut of pit. Circular in plan with a concave profile 0.94m wide by 0.24m deep.

805: single fill of 804. Comprises friable mottled mid-brown—black silty sand with occasional small gravels.

806: Ditch cut corresponding with east side of cropmark enclosure B. ‘V’ shaped in profile with steep sides and a narrow pointed base. 0.85m wide by 0.5m deep.

807: Single fill of ditch 806. comprises firm mid brown silty sand with frequent medium sub-rounded gravels.

808: Pit. Unexcavated.

809: Pit. Unexcavated.

810: Ditch on a NNW—SSE orientation. Unexcavated.

811: Ditch on a NE—SW orientation. Corresponds with cropmark A. Unexcavated.

812: Ditch on a NE—SW orientation. Corresponds with cropmark A. Unexcavated.

Trench 9

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.4m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.61—0.65m

Orientation: NNW--SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
900	Topsoil	Friable mid—dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.23m
901	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-rounded gravels.	0.23—0.41m
902	Natural	Small-medium sub-rounded gravels with patches of pale pinkish brown silty sand.	>0.41

Features/Other deposits.

903: Pit feature, rectangular in plan with steep sides and a wide flat base. 1.3m wide by 0.53 deep. Feature cuts 901.

904: Single fill of 903. Comprises firm mid reddish-brown silty clay with occasional small—large rounded and sub-rounded gravels.

905: Pit feature, circular in plan with a bowl shaped profile 1.8m wide by 0.46m deep.

906: Single fill of pit 905. Comprises firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

907: cut of pit. Unexcavated.

908: Fill of pit 907.

Trench 11

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 29.5m Width: 2.1mm Depth: 0.45—0.75m

Orientation: NNW--SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1101	Topsoil	Friable light grey-brown silty loam with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.3m
1102	Subsoil	Firm yellowish brown silty sand mixed with patches of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.3—0.5m/0.75m
1103	Natural	Mainly pinkish sands with patches of small sub-rounded gravels in a sandy matrix at northern end of the trench.	>0.5m—0.75m

Features/Other deposits.

1100: General unstratified finds from trench.

1104: Ditch on a NW—SE orientation. Corresponds with cropmark E. Unexcavated

1105: Fill of ditch 1104.

1106: Pit feature. Unexcavated.

1107: Fill of pit 1106.

1108: Possible re-cut of ditch 1104. Unexcavated.

1109: Pit feature. Cuts ditch 1104/1108. Unexcavated.

Trench 12

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 54m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.45—0.48m

Orientation: NNE--SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.29m
1202	Subsoil	Friable dark pinkish brown with occasional sub-rounded sands and gravels	0.29—0.39m
1212	Subsoil/Natural interface	As 1202 but with more gravels present.	0.39—0.45/0.48m

Features/Other deposits.**1200:** General unstratified finds from trench.**1203:** Cut of ditch with parallel sides on a N—S orientation. This has a ‘V’ shaped profile with steep sides and a narrow concave base in profile 1.5m wide by 0.53m deep. Cuts pit 1205.**1204:** Fill of ditch 1203. Comprises firm mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels and occasional charcoal flecks.**1205:** Pit cut, truncated by ditch 1203. Concave east side. Remainder of pit is 0.45m wide and 0.5m deep.**1206:** Primary fill of pit 1205. Comprises firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. 0.39m deep.**1207:** Secondary/final fill of ditch 1205. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sized sub-rounded gravels and charcoal flecks. 0.13m deep.**1208:** Cut of post-hole. Circular in plan with steep sides. 0.38m wide. Partially excavated.**1209:** Fill of 1208. Comprised firm dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels and frequent charcoal flecks.**1210:** Ditch cut, Parallel sided on an NWW—SEE orientation. 0.8m wide. Corresponds with cropmark C. Unexcavated.**1211:** fill of ditch 1210. Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels. Unexcavated.**1212:** Post-hole. Unexcavated.

- 1213:** Post-hole. Unexcavated.
- 1214:** Post-hole. Unexcavated.
- 1215:** Ditch, parallel sided on a N—S orientation. Unexcavated.
- 1216:** Ditch, parallel sided on a N—S orientation. Unexcavated.
- 1217:** Ditch, parallel sided on a NNE—SSW orientation. Unexcavated.
- 1218:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1219:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1220:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1221:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1222:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1223:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1224:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1225:** Pit. Unexcavated.
- 1226:** Pit. Unexcavated.

Trench 13

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.45—0.58m

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1301	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.35m
1302	Subsoil	Friable light brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.35—0.45/0.58m
1303	Natural	Mainly small gravels in a pinkish, purple sand matrix. Patches of pure pale pinkish sand also present between gravels.	>0.45/0.58m

Features/Other deposits.

1300: General unstratified finds from trench.

1304: Ditch, parallel sided on a NE—SW orientation, corresponds with cropmark F. Unexcavated.

1305: Fill of ditch 1304. Unexcavated.

1306: Ditch, parallel sided on a NWW—SEE orientation, corresponds with cropmark F. Unexcavated.

1307: Fill of ditch 1306. Unexcavated.

1308: post-hole. Unexcavated.

Trench 14

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 47.3m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: NNE--SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1401	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.35m
1402	Subsoil	Firm slightly yellowish sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.35—0.6m
1403	Natural	Mainly small-medium gravels in slightly pinkish silty sand matrix with some patches of pure sand.	>0.6m

Features/Other deposits.**1400:** General unstratified finds from trench.**1404:** Ditch, parallel sided on a NNW—SSE orientation, feature has a ‘V’ shaped profile with steep sides and a narrow pointed base 1.15m wide by 0.34m deep. Corresponds with cropmark H.**1405:** Single fill of ditch 1404. Comprises firm yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.**1406:** Pit feature with a bowl shaped profile, 1.9m wide and 0.64m deep. Probably associated with pit 1408.**1407:** Single fill of pit 1406. Comprises firm yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.**1408:** Pit. Unexcavated.

Trench 15

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.55—0.7m

Orientation: NNE--SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1501	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.4m
1502	Subsoil	Firm slightly yellowish sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.4—0.55/0.7m
1531	Natural	Mainly orangey-brown sands with some patches of natural gravel.	>0.55/0.7m

Features/Other deposits.

- 1503:** Ditch, parallel sided on a NNW—SSE orientation. Western edge slightly concave, becoming convex, flat narrow base and 45-degree sloping east side. 3m wide by 0.9m deep.
- 1504:** Primary fill of ditch 1503. Consists very compact and cohesive light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded gravels. 0.28m deep.
- 1505:** Firm light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-rounded gravels, occasional charcoal fragments and occasional small fragments of bone. 0.3m deep.
- 1506:** Ditch, parallel sided on NNW—SSE orientation. ‘V’ shaped in profile with steep sides and a narrow concave base.
- 1507:** Final fill of ditch 1503, also covering fill of 1506. Comprises very compact and cohesive dark brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub-rounded gravels and small flecks of charcoal present.
- 1508:** CANCELLED
- 1509:** Ditch feature. Parallel sided on NNW—SSE orientation. This has a shallow ‘V’ shaped profile with a slightly stepped east side and a narrow concave base. Feature is 3.9m wide with a depth of 0.6m. Possibly corresponds with cropmark F.
- 1510:** Fill of ditch 1509. Comprises compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium-large rounded stone inclusions. Large amounts of pottery were also present in this context.
- 1511:** Probable re-cut of ditch 1510. This is parallel sided and on the same orientation as 1510 cutting the western edge of the original ditch. This has a gradual sloping western edge, a wide flat base and a steep sloping east edge, 2.6m wide by 0.4m deep.
- 1512:** Fill of 1511. Comprises moderately compact very dark brown sandy silt with frequent medium-large sub-rounded stone inclusions.

- 1513:** Unstratified finds from around 1509 and 1511.
- 1514:** Unstratified finds from around 1503
- 1515:** Single fill of 1506. Comprises firm light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-rounded gravels with occasional charcoal fragments
- 1516:** Gully cut. Parallel sided on same orientation as 1509/1511, is possibly a re-cut of 1509. This is 'V' shaped in profile although east edge is slightly steeper than west edge with a narrow pointed base 0.7m wide by 0.24m deep.
- 1517:** Single fill of gully 1516. Comprises firm light orangey grey-brown sandy silt with frequent large small sub-rounded stones.
- 1518:** Pit feature. Circular in plan with a gradual sloping west edge and steep sloping east edge with a wide concave base 1.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep.
- 1519:** Single fill of pit 1518. Comprises compact dark brown sandy silt with frequent large sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 1520:** Pit feature. Circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a wide flat base 2m in diameter and 0.2m deep.
- 1521:** Single fill of pit 1520. This comprises compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium-sized sub-rounded gravels.
- 1522:** Pit feature. Circular in plan with a shallow concave base 0.6m wide by 0.05m deep.
- 1523:** Single fill of pit 1522. Comprises firm orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions.
- 1524:** Pit feature. Circular in plan with a shallow concave base 0.6m wide by 0.12m deep.
- 1525:** Single fill of pit 1524. Comprises firm orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions.
- 1526:** Cancelled.
- 1527:** Cancelled.
- 1528:** Post-hole cut. Oval shaped in plan, 0.25 by 0.33m, with steep sloping sides and a concave base 0.18m deep.
- 1529:** Single fill of post-hole 1528. Comprises compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 1530:** Pit feature. Unexcavated.

Trench 16

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6—0.9mm

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1601	Topsoil	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt.	0-0.28m
1602	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0.28-0.54m
1603	Natural	Mainly small gravels in pinkish brown silty sands with patches of sand with no gravels.	>0.54

Features/Other deposits.

- 1600:** General unstratified finds from the trench.
- 1604:** Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NE—SW orientation. Feature has a deep bowl shaped profile with a narrow concave base. Corresponds with cropmark G.
- 1605:** Primary fill of ditch 1604. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy-silt with a moderate amount of small-large sub-rounded stones and occasional small flecks of charcoal. 0.27m deep.
- 1606:** Secondary fill of ditch 1604. Comprises firm dark-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and frequent small lumps of slag, frequent small-medium sub-rounded stones and occasional small-medium burnt stones. 0.2m deep. This context was environmentally sampled.
- 1607:** Third and final fill of ditch 1604. Comprises mid pinkish brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-large rounded stones.
- 1608:** Gully cut. Parallel sided on a NE—SW orientation. ‘V’ shaped in profile with a narrow concave base. Intersects with ditch 1612 but relationship not established.
- 1609:** Single fill of gully 1608. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.
- 1610:** Curvilinear gully. ‘V’ shaped in profile with steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.23m wide by 0.15m deep.
- 1611:** Single fill of gully 1610. Comprises firm mid-grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-large sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal.
- 1612:** Ditch feature. Parallel sided on a NW-SE orientation. Corresponds with cropmark G. Unexcavated.

- 1613:** Fill of ditch 1612. Comprised firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels. Unexcavated.
- 1614:** Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NEE—SWW orientation. Corresponds with cropmark G. Unexcavated.
- 1615:** Fill of ditch 1614. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded stones present.

Trench 19

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48.3m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: NNE--SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1901	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.25m
1902	Subsoil	Firm slightly pinkish brown sandy silt with abundant small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.25—0.6m
1903	Natural	Small-medium gravels in a pinkish sand matrix with patches of pure sand at the southern end of the trench.	>0.6m

Features/Other deposits.

1900: General unstratified finds from trench.

1904: Ditch, parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. Ditch has a shallow concave profile 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. This corresponds with cropmark I. Cuts and is overlain by 1902.

1905: Single fill of ditch 1904. Comprises firm light grey-brown silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels and some small fragments of charcoal.

Trench 21

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.45—0.5m

Orientation: NNE--SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2101	Topsoil	Firm dark brown sandy silt with frequent small-large sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.22m
2102	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.22—0.35m
2103	Subsoil/Natural interface	Loose pinkish brown silty sands and gravels.	>0.35m

Features/Other deposits.

2100: General unstratified finds from the trench.

2104: pit, oval in plan with steep convex sides and a flat base. Feature is 1.6m wide by 0.32m deep.

2105: Single fill of pt 2104. Comprises firm mid orangey grey sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

Trench 23

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.65—0.8m

Orientation: NW—SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2300	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.2m
2301	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.2—0.39m
2302	Natural	Loose reddish brown sand and gravels with patches of firm yellowish brown sandy silt.	>0.39

Features/Other deposits.

2303: Cut of post-hole, circular in plan with steep, flat sides and a narrow concave base 0.45m wide by 0.22m deep.

2304: Single fill of post-hole 2303. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

2305: Ditch termination. This has a bowl-shaped concave profile 0.72m wide by 0.27m deep.

2306: Single fill of ditch 2305. Comprises firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

2307: Pit cut, circular in plan with steep sides and a fairly flat base. 0.94m wide by 0.34m deep.

2308: Primary fill of pit 2307. Comprises mid brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sized gravels. Boundary between 2309 is diffuse.

2309: secondary/final fill of pit 2307. Comprises firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

2310: Post-hole. Unexcavated.

2311: Post-hole. Unexcavated.

2312: Post-hole. Unexcavated.

2313: Post-hole. Unexcavated.

2314: Post-hole. Unexcavated.

Trench 25

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 38.5m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: NNW--SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2501	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.3m
2502	Subsoil	Friable pinkish grey-brown silty loam with frequent small-medium gravels.	0.3m—0.6m
2503	Subsoil/Natural interface	Small-medium gravels in a pinkish sand matrix.	0.6m

Features/Other deposits.

2500: General unstratified finds from trench.

2504: Ditch, parallel sided on a NEE—SWW orientation. Slightly concave sides with a wide flat base 1.82m wide by 0.22m deep. Feature corresponds with cropmark A.

2505: Single fill of ditch 2504. Comprises firm homogenous yellowish grey-brown silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.

Trench 27

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: NW—SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1201	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0—0.27m
1202	Subsoil	Firm light grey-brown with silty loam with abundant small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.27—0.45m
1212	Subsoil/Natural interface	Small-medium sub-rounded gravels in a pinkish sand matrix.	>0.45m

Features/Other deposits.

2700: General unstratified finds from trench.

2704: Ditch, parallel sided on a NE—SW orientation. This is ‘V’ shaped in profile with a narrow concave base, 1.2m wide by 0.7m deep.

2705: primary fill of ditch 2704. Comprises friable mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent large sub-rounded stones. 0.5m deep.

2706: Secondary/final fill of ditch 2705. Comprises firm light grey-brown silty loam, much as 1202 with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels. 0.2m deep.

Trench 28

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48.7m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: NNE--SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2801	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.3,
2802	Subsoil	Friable light grey-brown silty loam with abundant small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.3-0.6m
2803	Natural	Small-medium gravels in a pinkish brown silty sand matrix.	>0.6m

Features/Other deposits.**2800:** General unstratified finds from trench.**2804:** Pit feature, vertical north edge and near vertical south and east edges with a flat base in profile. 1.2m in diameter by 0.75m deep.**2805:** Primary fill of pit 2804. Comprises friable dark grey brown silty loam, 0.18m deep with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels present. Charcoal also observed in small quantities. An environmental sample was retrieved from this context.**2806:** Secondary/final fill of pit 2804. Comprises firm mid grey-brown silty loam, 0.57m deep with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels**2807:** Ditch, parallel sided on an E—W orientation. Corresponds with cropmark C. Unexcavated**2808:** Final fill of ditch 2807. Comprises light grey-brown silty loam with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.**2809:** Curvilinear ditch with a concave bowl-shaped profile 0.8m wide by 0.4m deep. This is probably associated with post-holes 2811 and 2814.**2810:** Single homogenous fill of ditch 2809. Comprises firm light yellowish grey-brown silty loam with frequent small-medium sub-rounded stones. Some flecks of charcoal observed but rare in quantity.**2811:** Post-hole. Truncated by or truncates ditch 2809. 0.18m deep, probably associated with 2813.**2812:** Single fill of 2811. comprises firm light yellowish brown silty loam.**2813:** Post-hole. Probably associated with 2809 and 2811. Unexcavated

Trench 29

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 31m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.55—0.75m

Orientation: NEE—SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2901	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	0-0.25m
2902	Subsoil	Firm mid grey-brown	0.25-0.45m
2903	Natural	Compact orangey-brown silty sand.	>0.45

Features/Other deposits.

2900: General unstratified finds from the trench.

2904: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on an NW—SE orientation. ‘V’ shaped in profile with shallow sloping sides and a narrow pointed base. 1.24m wide by 0.28m deep.

2905: Fill of ditch 2904. Comprises firm mid-grey-brown sandy silt with frequent medium-large sub-rounded gravels.

2906: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. This had a gradually sloping west edge to a flat base with a more steeply sloping east edge. 1.3m wide by 0.28m deep.

2907: Fill of ditch 2906. Comprises compact mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-rounded gravels.

2908: Unstratified finds from above ditches 2904 and 2906.

2909: Pit. Unexcavated

Trench 32

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 39m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.55—0.65m

Orientation: NEE—SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3201	Topsoil	Loose mid-brown sandy silt with occasional medium-large sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.28m
3202	Subsoil	Firm light orangey-brown sandy silt.	0.28-0.53m
3203	Natural	Small-medium gravels in a pinkish-brown sandy silt matrix.	>0.53m

Features/Other deposits.

3200: General unstratified finds from trench.

3204: Ditch. Parallel sided on a NNW—SSE orientation. This has a bowl shaped profile with concave sloping sides and a narrow concave base. West side is steeper than east side. 0.64m wide by 0.17m deep.

3205: Single fill of ditch 3204. Comprises firm mid brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

3206: Post-hole. Unexcavated.

Trench 36

Site area: Field number 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.65—0.7m

Orientation: NWW—SEE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3601	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional large sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	0-0.28m
3602	Subsoil	Firm light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	0.28-0.52m
3603	Natural	Firm pinkish-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	>0.52

Features/Other deposits.

3600: General unstratified finds from trench

3604: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. Bowl shaped profile with concave sides. 0.51m wide by 0.2m deep.

3605: Single fill of ditch 3604. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel inclusions.

Trench 38

Site area: Field number 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 23m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.35—0.45m

Orientation: NEE—SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3801	Topsoil	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0-0.3m
3802	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey-brown sandy silt with abundant small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.3-0.45m
3803	Natural	Small-medium gravels in pinkish-brown sandy silt matrix.	>0.45m

Features/Other deposits.

3800: General unstratified finds from the trench.

3804: Gully cut, Parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. Irregular bowl shaped profile. 0.4m wide by 0.11m deep.

3805: Fill of gully 3804. Comprises firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

3806: Gully cut. Parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. Unexcavated

3807: Fill of gully 3806. Comprises firm dark pinkish brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded stones.

3808: Hop post-hole. Unexcavated.

Trench 39

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 24.5m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.4—0.7m

Orientation: NE—SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3901	Topsoil	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.25m
3902	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.25-0.4m
3903	Natural	Firm pinkish brown sandy clay with patches of small-medium gravels.	>0.4

Features/Other deposits.

3900: General unstratified finds from trench.

3904: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on NW—SE orientation. Shallow bowl-shaped profile 0.6m wide by 0.09m deep.

3905: Single fill of 3904. Comprised firm mid orangey grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

3906: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on NW—SE orientation. Unexcavated.

3907: Fill of 3906. Comprised firm mid orangey grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

Trench 42

Site area: Field number 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 34.3m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.75m

Orientation: NEE—SWW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4201	Topsoil	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.3m
4202	Subsoil	Firm pinkish brown gravel rich sandy silt.	0.3-0.75
4203	Natural	Firm pinkish brown sandy silt with gravels at east end of trench.	>0.75

Features/Other deposits.

4200: General unstratified finds from trench.

4204: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NWW—SEE orientation. Ditch is ‘V’ shaped in profile with 45 degree sloping sides and a narrow pointed base.

4205: Single fill of ditch 4204. Comprises homogenous firm yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small-large sub-rounded stones.

Trench 43

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.2m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4301	Topsoil	Friable light grey-brown silty loam with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.3m
4302	Subsoil	Firm slightly pinkish sandy loam with abundant small gravels.	0.3-0.6m
4303	Natural	Mainly pinish-purple sand with patches of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	>0.6m

Features/Other deposits.

4300: General unstratified finds from trench.

4304: Pit cut. This is circular in plan with very steep, near vertical sides and a wide flat base 1.55m in diameter and 0.5m deep.

4305: Single homogenous fill of pit 4304. Comprises firm yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small-large sub-rounded gravels.

4306: Hop post-hole. Unexcavated.

4307: Hop post-hole. Unexcavated.

4308: Hop post-hole. Unexcavated.

4309: Hop post-hole. Unexcavated.

Trench 47

Site area: Field number 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6-0.7m

Orientation: NE—SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4701	Topsoil	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.33m
4702	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.33-0.68m
4703	Natural	Mostly pinkish brown sandy silt with patches of pink sand and gravels.	>0.68m

Features/Other deposits.**4700:** General unstratified finds from trench.**4704:** Terminus of ditch on a NNE—SSW orientation. Feature has a shallow bowl shaped profile with a concave base 0.7m wide by 0.12m deep.**4705:** Single fill of ditch 4704. Comprises firm mid-orangey brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-large sub-rounded gravels.**4706:** Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NNW—SSE orientation. Slightly irregular bowl-shaped profile with concave sides to a narrow base 0.96m wide by 0.27m deep.**4707:** Single fill of ditch 4706. Comprises firm mid pinkish brown silty loam with a moderate amount of small-large sub-rounded gravels.**4708:** Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NW-SE orientation. Unexcavated.**4709:** Fill of ditch 4708. Comprises firm mid grey-brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small-medium rounded gravels. Unexcavated**4710:** Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NE—SW orientation. This is 'V' shaped in profile with 45 degree sloping sides to a narrow concave base.**4711:** Single fill of ditch 4710. Comprises firm mid grey-brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.**4712:** Ditch. Parallel sided on a NWW—SEE orientation. Unexcavated.

Trench 48

Site area: Field number 48

Maximum dimensions: Length: 36m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.93-1.06

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4801	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silty with rare small sub-rounded stones.	0-0.3m
4802	Subsoil	Firm grey-brown sandy silt.	0.3-0.86m
4803	Natural	Mainly small gravels in a pinkish brown sandy silt matrix.	>0.86

Features/Other deposits.

4800: General unstratified finds from trench.

4804: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NNE—SSW orientation. Feature has concave sides with a wide flat base in profile 0.8m wide by 0.1m deep.

4805: Single fill of ditch 4804. Comprises firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded gravels.

4806: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on NE—SW orientation. This has 45-degree sloping sides to a narrow concave base in profile 0.48m wide by 0.11m deep.

4807: Single fill of ditch 4806. Comprises firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded gravels present.

Trench 54

Site area: Field number 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.38m

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5401	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.2m
5402	Subsoil	Firm light grey-brown sandy silt.	0.2-0.3
5403	Natural	Mainly small-medium sub-rounded gravels in a pinkish brown silt matrix.	>0.3

Features/Other deposits.

5400: general unstratified finds from trench.

5404: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NEE—SWW orientation. This has a shallow bowl-shaped profile 0.56m wide by 0.35m deep.

5405: Single fill of ditch 5404. Comprises homogenous firm yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-rounded gravels.

5406: Hop post-hole. Unexcavated.

5407: Hop anchor. Unexcavated

5408: Hop anchor. Unexcavated

Trench 62

Site area: Field number 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.5m

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6201	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.26m
6202	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey-brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0.26-0.43m
6203	Natural	Mainly loose pinkish brown silty sands with patches of grey-brown sandy silt patches.	>0.43m

Features/Other deposits.

6200: General unstratified finds from trench.

6204: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. Feature has a shallow bowl shaped profile 0.32m wide by 0.9m deep.

6205: Single fill of ditch 6204. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with abundant small-medium sub-rounded gravels.

6206: Ditch cut. Parallel sided, 0.35m wide on a NW—SE orientation. Probably associated with ditch 6204. Unexcavated.

6207: Fill of ditch 6206. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-rounded gravels. Unexcavated.

6208: Hop anchor pit. Oval shaped in plan 1.12m long by 0.72m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.43m. Sides were vertical.

6209: Fill of 6208. Comprised a friable mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional medium sized sub-rounded gravels.

Trench 67

Site area: Field number 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.58-0.65m

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6701	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.34m
6702	Subsoil	Firm light brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded gravels.	0.34-0.52
6703	Subsoil/Natural interface	Mainly firm pinkish brown sandy silt with patches of small-medium sized sub-rounded gravels.	>0.52

Features/Other deposits.

6700: General unstratified finds from trench.

6704: Hop post-hole.

6705: Ditch. Parallel sided on a NW—SE orientation. Unexcavated.

Trench 68

Site area: Field number 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.9m

Orientation: NE—SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6801	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.24m
6902	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with a moderate amount of small-medium sized sub-rounded gravels.	0.24-0.64m
6803	Natural	Mid pinkish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded gravels.	>0.64m

Features/Other deposits.

6800: General unstratified finds from trench.

6804: Ditch cut. Parallel sided on NW—SE orientation. This has a bowl-shaped profile with a narrow concave base in profile, 1.27m wide by 0.37m deep.

6805: Single fill of ditch 6804. Comprises firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.

Trench 71

Site area: Field number 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.7—0.73m

Orientation: NNW—SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
7101	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with rare small sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.36m
7102	Subsoil	Firm light grey-brown sandy silt with frequent medium sized sub-rounded gravels.	0.36-0.64m
7103	Natural	Firm pinkish brown sandy silt with patches of gravel.	>0.64

Features/Other deposits.

7100: General unstratified finds from trench.

7104: Post-hole cut. Circular in plan with a shallow concave profile 0.13m deep.

7105: Single fill of post-hole 7104. Comprises homogenous firm mid grey-brown sandy silt.

Trench 80

Site area: Field number 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: NE—SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
8001	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent small sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.3m
8002	Subsoil	Firm slightly pinkish brown silty loam with abundant small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0.3-0.45
8003	Natural	Mostly small sub-rounded gravels with patches of pinkish purple sand. Some patches of red clay at NE end of the trench.	>0.45

Features/Other deposits.

8000: general unstratified finds from the trench.

8004: Pit cut. Bowl shaped in profile with concave sides and a narrow flat base 1.2m in diameter by 0.35m deep.

8005: Single homogenous fill of 8004. Comprises Firm yellowish grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravels

Trench 82

Site area: Field number 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 17.5m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.5—1.65m

Orientation: NE—SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
8201	Topsoil	Friable light yellowish grey-brown silty loam with occasional small sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.18m
8202	Subsoil	Firm slightly yellowish-brown silt with rare small flecks of manganese.	0.18m-0.5/1.6m
8202	Natural	As 8202 but slightly pinker in colour. Boundary between contexts is very diffuse.	>0.5m

Features/Other deposits.**8200:** General unstratified finds from the trench.**8204:** Pit feature. Circular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a wide flat base in profile, 1.35m in diameter by 0.09m deep. Possibly associated with 8206.**8205:** Single homogenous fill of pit 8204. Comprises firm slightly yellowish brown with occasional small flecks of charcoal and some rare sub-angular gravels.**8206:** Pit feature. Circular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a wide flat base in profile, 0.85m wide by 0.24m deep. Sides and base very ambiguous due to similarity between fill 8207 and subsoil 8202.**8207:** Single fill of pit 8202. Comprises light slightly pinkish brown silt with frequent small-medium lumps of charcoal and some rare medium sub-rounded stones. With the exception of the charcoal this context is very similar to 8202. This context was environmentally sampled.

Table 10

Trench number	Dimensions	Context	Description	Depth below ground surface (m)
2	Length: 46.5m Width: 2m Depth: 0.6-0.65m	200	Firm mid grey-brown brown sandy silt with occasional patches of small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	0-0.27
		201	Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0.27-0.5m
		202	Loose dark pinkish brown silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded gravels.	>0.53m
		203	Unstratified finds.	
3	Length: 19.5m Width: 2m Depth: 0.65-0.72m	300	Topsoil, as 200	0.2m
		301	Subsoil, as 201	0.2-0.52m
		302	Natural, as 202	>0.52m
		303	Unstratified finds.	
5	Length: 49m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.55-0.9m	500	Unstratified finds.	
		501	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.27m
		502	Subsoil, as 201	0.27-0.39m
		503	Natural, as 202	>0.39m
7	Length: 49.5m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6-0.7m	700	Unstratified finds.	
		701	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
		702	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.6/0.75m
		703	Small-medium sub-rounded gravels in sandy silt matrix	>0.6m
10	Length: 50m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6-0.76m	1000	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.24m
		1001	Subsoil, as 201	0.24-0.52m
		1002	Natural, as 703	>0.52m
17	Length: 50m Width: 2.15m Depth: 0.6-0.76m	1700	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.9m
		1701	Subsoil, as 201	0.9-0.39m
		1702	Natural, as 703	>0.39m
		1703	Unstratified finds	

18	Length: 49.8m	1800	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.21m
	Width: 2.15m	1801	Subsoil, as 201	0.21-0.29m
	Depth: 0.29-0.4m	1802	Natural, as 202	>0.29m
20	Length: 55 m	2000	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.13m
	Width: 2.15m	2001	Subsoil, as 201	0.12-0.41m
	Depth: 0.5-0.58m	2002	Firm pinkish brown sandy silt	>0.41m
22	Length: 35 m	2200	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.15m	2201	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.38m
	Depth: 0.8-1.18m	2202	Subsoil, as 201	0.38-0.8m
		2203	Natural, as 202	>0.8m
24	Length: 36.5 m	2400	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	2401	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.33m
	Depth: 0.5m	2402	Subsoil, as 201	0.33-0.58m
		2403	Natural, as 703	>0.5m
		2404	Periglacial feature	
		2405	Fill of 2404	
26	Length: 16 m	2600	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.27m
	Width: 2.1m	2601	Subsoil, as 201	0.27-0.49m
	Depth: 0.7m	2602	Natural, as 202	>0.49m
30	Length: 45 m	3000	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.25m
	Width: 2.1m	3001	Subsoil, as 201	0.25-0.55m
	Depth: 0.75m	3002	Natural, as 202	>0.55m
31	Length: 49 m	3100	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	3101	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.33m
	Depth: 0.95-1m	3102	Subsoil, as 201	0.33-0.8m
		3103	Natural, as 2002	>0.8m
33	Length: 45 m	3300	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.25m

	Width: 2.1m	3301	Subsoil, as 201	0.25-0.56m
	Depth: 0.56-0.69m	3302	Natural, as 2002	>0.56m
34	Length: 39 m	3400	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	3401	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.29m
	Depth: 0.53-0.75m	3402	Subsoil, as 201	0.29-0.53m
		3403	Natural, as 202	>0.53m
35	Length: 51 m	3500	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	3501	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.32m
	Depth: 0.93-1.24m	3502	Subsoil, as 201	0.32-0.82m
		3503	Natural, as 2002	>0.82m
37	Length: 50 m	3700	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	3701	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.33m
	Depth: 0.5m	3702	Subsoil, as 201	0-0.33-0.48m
		3703	Natural, as 2002	>0.48m
		3704	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		3705	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
40	Length: 50m	4000	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	4001	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.6m	4002	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.6m
		4003	Natural, as 202	>0.6m
		4004	Land drain. Unexcavated.	
41	Length: 26.5m	4100	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	4101	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.2m
	Depth: 0.5m	4102	Subsoil, as 201	0.2-0.5m
		4103	Natural, as 202	>0.5m
		4104	Hop post-hole. Unexcavated	
44	Length: 50m	4400	Unstratified finds	

	Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.59-0.66m	4401	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.23m
		4402	Subsoil, as 201	0.23-0.43m
		4403	Natural, as 202	>0.43m
		4404	Hop post-hole. Unexcavated	
		4405	Hop post-hole. Unexcavated	
		4406	Land drain. Unexcavated.	
45	Length: 22.5 m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.6-0.7	4500	Unstratified finds	
		4501	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.2m
		4502	Subsoil, as 201	0.2-0.58m
		4503	Natural, as 202	>0.58m
46	Length: 50 m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.85-1.17m	4600	Unstratified finds	
		4601	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.5m
		4602	Subsoil, as 201	0.5-1m
		4603	Natural, as 202	>1m
		4604	Land drain.	
		4605	Fill of 4605.	
49	Length: 38 m Width: 2.1m Depth: 0.95	4900	Unstratified finds	
		4901	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.25m
		4902	Subsoil, as 201	0.25-0.78m
		4903	Natural, as 703	>0.78m
50	Length: 27m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.5-0.54m	5000	Unstratified finds	
		5001	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.12m
		5002	Subsoil, as 201	0.12-0.32m
		5003	Natural, as 202	>0.32m
51	Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.53-	5100	Unstratified finds	
		5101	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.15m
		5102	Subsoil, as 201	0.15-0.43m

	0.83m	5103	Natural, as 703	>0.43m
		5104	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
52	Length: 48m	5200	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 1.9m	5201	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.55m	5202	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.55m
		5203	Natural, as 202	>0.55m
		5204	Backfill of sand quarry, as 201	
53	Length: 47m	5300	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	5301	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.28m
	Depth: 0.39-1.07	5302	Subsoil, as 201	0.28-0.38m
		5303	Natural, as 703	>0.38m
		5304	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5305	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5306	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
55	Length: 50m	5500	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	5501	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.60-0.77m	5502	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.60m
		5503	Natural, as 202	>0.60m
		5504	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5505	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5506	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5507	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5508	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5509	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
56	Length: 49m	5600	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	5601	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.22m
	Depth: 0.47-	5602	Subsoil, as 201	0.22-0.37m

	0.64m	5603	Natural, as 202	>0.37m
		5604	Hop anchor, unexcavated	
		5605	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5606	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5607	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5608	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
57	Length: 28m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.87-1.6m	5700	Unstratified finds	
		5701	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.43m
		5702	Subsoil, as 201	0.43-0.65m
		5703	Natural, as 202	>0.65m
58	Length: 28m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.87-1.6m	5800	Unstratified finds	
		5801	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.32m
		5802	Subsoil, as 201	0.32-0.48m
		5803	Natural, as 202	>0.48m
		5804	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
59	Length: 49m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.5-0.74m	5900	Unstratified finds	
		5901	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.28m
		5902	Subsoil, as 201	0.28-0.64m
		5903	Natural, as 2002	>0.64m
		5904	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		5905	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
60	Length: 50m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.52m	6000	Unstratified finds	
		6001	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.29m
		6002	Subsoil, as 201	0.29-0.47m
		6003	Natural, as 202	>0.47m
61	Length: 50m Width: 2.2m	6100	Unstratified finds	
		6101	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.24m

	Depth: 0.52m	6102	Subsoil, as 201	0.24-0.37m
		6103	Natural, as 202	>0.37m
63	Length: 49m	6300	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	6301	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.75-0.82m	6302	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.47m
		6303	Natural, as 202	>0.47m
64	Length: 50m	6400	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	6401	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.48m
	Depth: 0.88-0.89m	6402	Subsoil, as 201	0.48-0.72m
		6403	Natural, as 2002	>0.72m
		6404	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
65	Length: 50m	6500	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	6501	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.54-0.72m	6502	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.44m
		6503	Natural, as 202	>0.44m
		6504	Hop anchor, unexcavated	
66	Length: 50m	6600	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	6601	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.17m
	Depth: 0.75m	6602	Subsoil, as 201	0.17-0.45m
		6603	Natural, as 202	>0.45m
69	Length: 49.2m	6900	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	6901	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.12m
	Depth: 0.85-0.95m	6902	Subsoil, as 201	0.12-0.54m
		6903	Natural, as 202	>0.54m
70	Length: 49m	7000	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7001	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.37m
	Depth: 0.75-	7002	Subsoil, as 201	0.37-0.69m

	0.85m	7003	Natural, as 202	>0.69m
72	Length: 49m	7200	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7201	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.35m
	Depth: 0.63-1.15m	7202	Subsoil, as 201	0.35-0.57m
		7203	Natural, as 202	>0.57m
		7204	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
		7205	Hop post-hole, unexcavated	
73	Length: 50m	7300	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7301	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.28m
	Depth: 0.78m	7302	Subsoil, as 201	0.28-0.53m
		7303	Natural, as 202	>0.53m
74	Length: 22m	7400	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7401	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.28m
	Depth: 0.78m	7402	Subsoil, as 201	0.28-0.53m
		7402	Natural, as 202	>0.53
75	Length: 55m	7500	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7501	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.34m
	Depth: 0.71-0.75m	7502	Subsoil, as 201	0.34-0.59m
		7503	Natural, as 2002	>0.59m
76	Length: 50m	7600	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7601	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.65m	7602	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.6m
		7603	Natural, as 2002	>0.6
77	Length: 53m	7600	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7601	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.3m
	Depth: 0.65m	7602	Subsoil, as 201	0.3-0.6m
		7603	Natural, as 2002	>0.6

78	Length: 22m	7800	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7801	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.33m
	Depth: 0.66-0.76m	7802	Subsoil, as 201	0.33-0.56m
		7803	Natural, as 202	>0.56m
79	Length: 22m	7900	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	7901	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.25m
	Depth: 0.66-0.76m	7902	Subsoil, as 201	0.25-0.5m
		7903	Natural, as 202 with more red sand	>0.5m
81	Length: 50m	8100	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.2m	8101	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.25m
	Depth: 0.55m	8102	Subsoil, as 201	0.25-0.55m
		8103	Natural, as 2002	>0.55m
83	Length: 49m	8300	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	8301	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.2m
	Depth: 0.44-0.68m	8302	Subsoil, as 201	0.2-0.48m
		8303	Natural, as 202	>0.48m
84	Length: 49m	8400	Unstratified finds	
	Width: 2.1m	8401	Topsoil, as 200	0-0.22m
	Depth: 0.44-0.68m	8402	Subsoil, as 201	0.22-0.42m
		8403	Natural, as 202	>0.42m