



**Trial trench evaluation
at Hanwell Fields, Banbury
Oxfordshire
September 2014**

Report No. 14/222

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Illustrator: James Ladocha



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Project Manager: Adam Yates
Site Code: OXCMS:2014.202
NGR: SP 4356 4279

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Flint: Yvonne Wolfram-Murray BSc PhD

Fired clay: Pat Chapman BA AlfA

Other finds: Tora Hylton

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1 - 195381	
Project name	Trial trench evaluation on land at Hanwell Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire		
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Hanwell Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire. A geophysical survey had already identified a number of enclosures with associated linear anomalies and concentrations of thermoremnant anomalies. The trial trenches largely confirmed the presence of the features identified in the geophysical survey though a number of the features were very shallow. The majority of the activity is likely to date to the late Iron Age with a probable continuation into the early Roman period perhaps as late as the early 2nd century AD.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey (Prestidge 2013)		
Current Land use	Arable		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Enclosures, ditches and pits dated from the Iron Age to Roman period		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Pottery – late Iron Age		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Oxfordshire		
Site address (including postcode)	Hanwell Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	Approx. 18.4ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 4356 4279		
Height OD	Approx. 143m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, Planning Archaeologist		
Project Design originator	Cotswold Archaeology		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Adam Yates		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date/End date	15/09/14 – 29/09/14		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
Physical	Oxfordshire County Museum Services OXCMS:2014.202	Pottery, animal bone etc.	
Paper	Oxfordshire County Museum Services OXCMS:2014.202	Site file	
Digital	Oxfordshire County Museum Services OXCMS:2014.202	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Trial trench evaluation on land at Hanwell Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire		
Serial title & volume	14/222		
Author(s)	Chris Chinnock		
Page numbers			
Date	14/11/2014		

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**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
on land at Hanwell Fields,
Banbury, Oxfordshire
September 2014**

Abstract

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land at Hanwell Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire. A geophysical survey had already identified a number of enclosures with associated linear anomalies and concentrations of thermoremanent anomalies. The trial trenches largely confirmed the presence of the features identified in the geophysical survey though a number of the features were very shallow. The majority of the activity is likely to date to the late Iron with a probable continuation into the early Roman period perhaps as late as the early second century AD.

1 INTRODUCTION

In September 2014, MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at Hanwell Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4356 4279) (Fig 1).

The Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services has advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the Development Area. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2014), following an evaluation brief issued by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services.

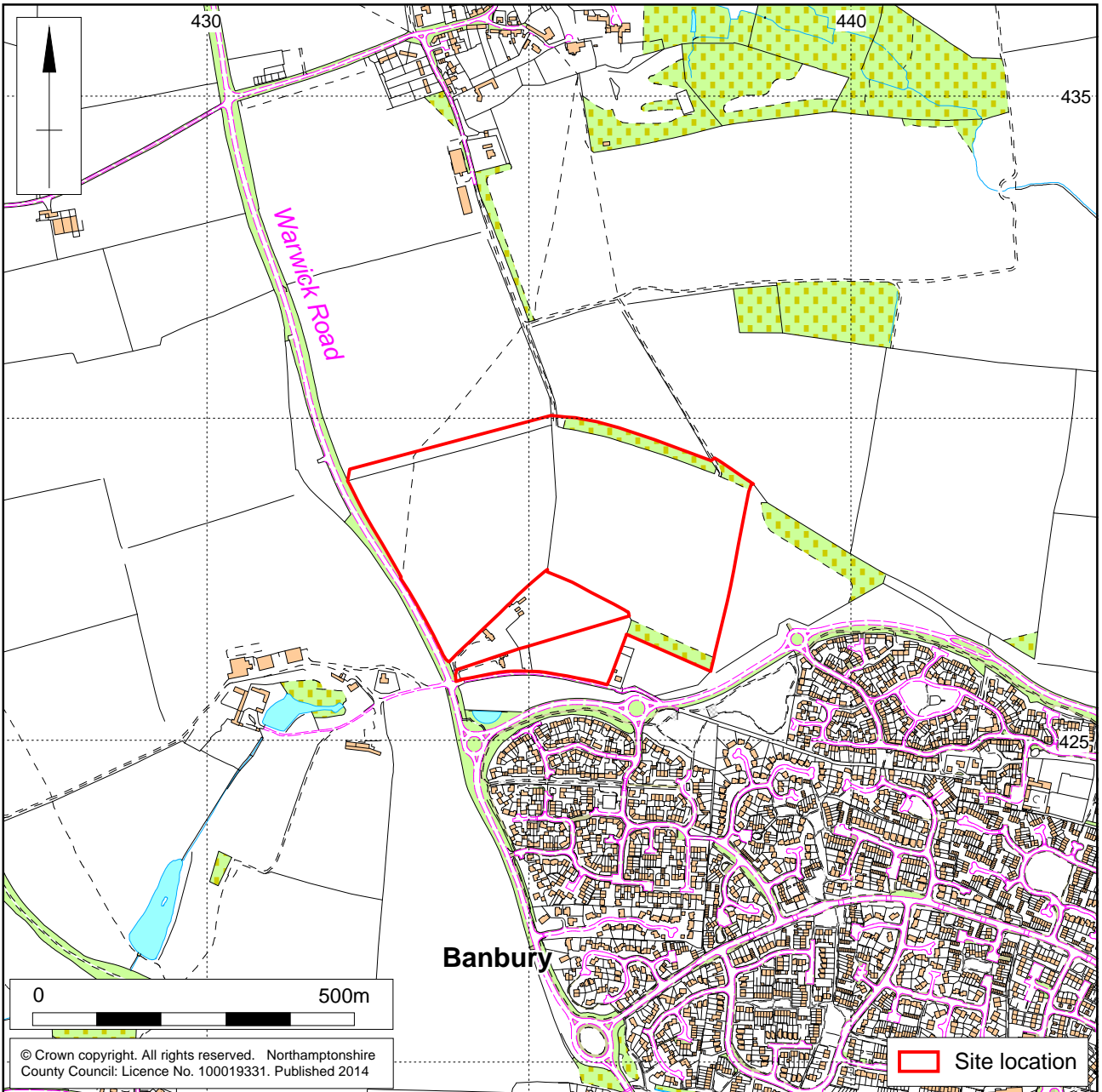
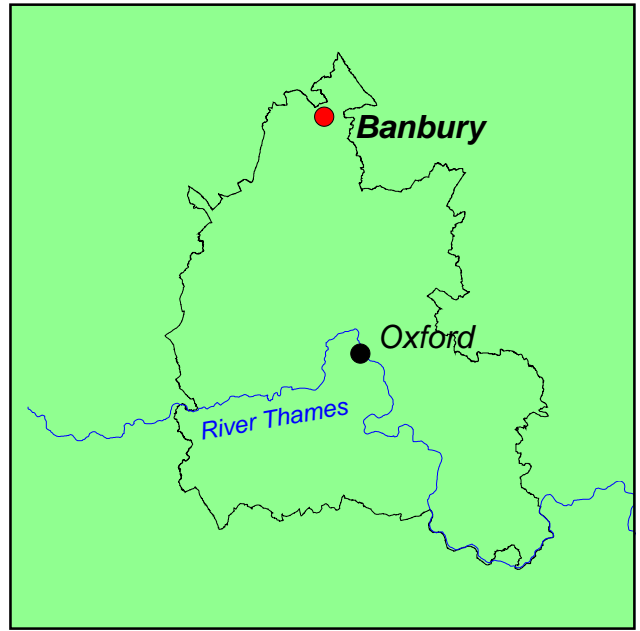
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

- *The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;*
- *The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.*

The evaluation was carried out following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the Solent Thames Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014).



Scale 1:10,000

Site Location Fig 1

Scale 1:2500

Trench locations with geophysical survey results (Prestige 2014)

Fig 2



3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The site lies c 500m to the south of Hanwell village. It covers an area of c 18.4ha and comprises two arable fields and a small pasture field, bounded by Warwick Road (A4100) to the west, hedgerows and fields to the north and east and suburban residential areas to the south.

Situated near the foot of a south-east facing dip slope that descends from the scarp at Edge Hill, the ground slopes gently to the south-west and north-east and lies at c 143m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). A stream, Sor Brook, has eroded a valley into the dip slope to the west of the site and an un-named tributary of the River Cherwell has eroded a broader, shallower valley to the east.

The geology consists of Jurassic ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation, with an outcrop of rocks of the Whitby Mudstone Formation occurring along the southern edge of the site (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex>), accessed 4 July 2013).

3.2 Archaeological background

A detailed discussion of the historical and archaeological potential of the site was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology for inclusion in an Environmental Impact Assessment issued by Pegasus Group. Prior to evaluation no known archaeological sites were recorded within the site, though archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval ridge and furrow were recorded during an evaluation of land immediately south of the site.

A geophysical survey of the development area was conducted by Stratascan in order to inform further archaeological evaluation within the proposed development area (Prestidge 2013). The survey identified 'numerous linear and curvilinear anomalies that are indicative of ditches, field boundaries and enclosures, as well as areas of pitting and thermoremanent features'.

Available mapping evidence indicates that Field 2 had previously comprised two smaller fields but otherwise the layout of the development area has not changed since, at least, the late 19th century.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Twenty-one trenches, each 50m long, were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket a further two 50m long trenches were excavated with a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket. The trenches were spread across three fields in the area known as Hanwell Fields (Fig 2). The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal the archaeological horizon. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at the side of the excavated area. All procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

The excavated area was cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number and were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica Viva GPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2014).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

Full context descriptions by trench can be found in Appendix 1: Context Inventory.

The natural substrate across all three fields comprised a mix of ironstone and mid brown silty clay, the ratio between the two varied from trench to trench, most often the ironstone was more prevalent. Subsoil was recorded in all trenches and comprised friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout. The topsoil was friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout. Generally the natural substrate occurred at 0.22-0.48m below the present ground surface.

5.2 Field 1

A large linear anomaly identified in the geophysical data correlates with a dry valley bisecting the field, aligned north to south (Fig 2). Excavation of Trenches 5 and 6 showed an accumulated deposit of mid brown friable silty clay, in excess of 1.2m thick. The anomaly present in the geophysical data is the base of the valley against the natural substrate rather than the line of a ditch or other cut feature.

The edge of a large enclosure (Enclosure A) was present at the western boundary of the field (Fig 2). Only a portion of the enclosure is visible in the field, the remainder extends beyond the site boundary. Trenches 2 and 3 investigated the enclosure ditches identified in the geophysical data and found that despite strong results the ditches had been largely truncated by later ploughing leaving only the broad shallow bases of the ditches cut into the ironstone substrate. No dating evidence was recovered from the enclosure ditches or from any of the associated features.

Two main linear ditches were excavated (Figs 2, 12 and 15: Section 1, 2, 4 and 5). No direct relationship between the two ditches was observed in any of the excavated trenches. It is possible that the two were contemporary, forming part of a double ditched enclosure. The fills of the ditches were very similar comprising firm-friable mid brown silty clay with occasional fragments of ironstone throughout. These homogenous deposits are likely to represent the initial silting in the base of the truncated ditches. The profile of some of the excavated sections suggests the ditches may have been re-cut several times (Fig 3 and Fig 15: Section 4).

Several smaller ditches and gullies were present in Trench 1 (Fig 12: Trench 1, [105], [107], [109] and [111]) and Trench 3 [308]). All of these additional features were present outside the main enclosure and, like the larger ditches, are heavily truncated with only the fine silty deposit in the base remaining. Despite the lack of dating evidence, the proximity of these smaller features to the larger enclosure may suggest that they are broadly contemporary.



Trench 3, ditches [206], [211] and [204], looking south-east Fig 3

Other features identified in the geophysical data, particularly those targeted by Trench 9, were not present as cut features in the natural substrate. It is possible that the trench has missed the archaeological features. However, given the high level of truncation seen in other features in this field, some features may have been largely if not completely destroyed by the plough. It has been noted that occasionally the fills of features can remain present in the topsoil as areas with higher water retention even after the original cut features has been entirely removed (Clark 1996: 110).

5.3 Field 2

Several enclosures; B, C and D were identified in the geophysical data and targeted by the subsequent trial trenching (Fig 2). Other features which are likely to relate to activity within the enclosures but cannot, at this stage, be directly related have been discussed under the heading 'other features'

Enclosure B

At the northern edge of the field, part of what appears to be a large sub-square enclosure was present though much of the enclosed area lay beyond the current site boundary (Fig 2).

Trench 10 targeted the western edge of the enclosure (Fig 2). The enclosure ditch, [1005], was 2.30m wide and 1.13m deep with a large U-shaped profile with an eroded upper edge on its western side (Fig 4 and Fig 16: Section 12). The ditch is cut deep into the underlying ironstone substrate at this point.



Trench 10, ditch [1005], looking south Fig 4

At the eastern end of Trench 10, there was c.5m of a worn heat affected area of natural, (1004), with an indistinct edge (Fig 5). It was not clear whether this 'surface' was part of a yard or track/pathway as no other features associated with it could be seen in the trench. Finds retrieved from this area include fragments of animal bone, pottery and two iron nails. Analysis of the pottery suggests that the activity dates to the 1st Century AD and possible into the beginning of the 2nd Century AD.

A shallow irregular U-shaped ditch, [1404], aligned north to south was present toward the south-western end of Trench 14 (Fig 13). This ditch followed the same alignment of the western edge of Enclosure C, further to the south. The southern edge of Enclosure B was present as two shallow linear ditches, [1406] and [1408], aligned west to east. Ditch [1406] was 1.12m wide and 0.15m deep, ditch [1408] was 1.30m wide and 0.28m deep. It is possible that these ditches have been slightly truncated by later ploughing though there remains a clear distinction between the enclosure boundary on its western edge and here, on its southern edge.



Trench 10, 'surface' (1004), looking east Fig 5

Inside the enclosure, at the north-eastern end of Trench 14, there was a shallow curvilinear gully, [1412] (Figs 6, Fig 13: Trench 14). Along the inside edge of the gully, there were four small sub-circular postholes, [1414], [1417], [1419] and [1421] (Figs 6 and Fig 17 Sections 20, 21, 22 and 24). No post pipes or other process was visible in the shallow irregular postholes and it is not clear whether they represent a fence line or something more structural.



Trench 14, general view of ditch [1412] with postholes, looking south-east Fig 6

Enclosure C

In the centre of Field 2 a large trapezoidal enclosure is visible in the geophysical data. The enclosure ditches and some of the internal features were investigated in trenches 13 and 17 (Fig 2). The geophysical survey identified a number of thermoremanent anomalies associated with this enclosure which may indicate areas of high temperature burning or industrial activity. In a number of instances these anomalies correlate very well with the enclosure boundaries and may well indicate activity related waste material deposited in the ditches (Fig 2).

The enclosure ditch was excavated in two sections, [1313] and [1712], it was a wide and deep U-shape with a flat base and eroded upper edges. Ditch [1313], was the western arm of the enclosure, was approximately 2.30m wide and 1.22m deep (Figs 7, 13 and Fig 17: Section 29). Ditch [1712] was the eastern arm of the enclosure and was 1.75m wide and 0.95m deep (Figs 8, 13 and Fig 17: Section 43). In both excavated sections the enclosure ditch was dug deep into the ironstone natural and in both there were, episodes of deposition of fragmentary ironstone rubble, possibly deliberately dumped (Figs 7 and 8).

A later U-shaped ditch, [1319], on the same alignment as [1313], extended from the western arm of Enclosure C, north-eastwards where it had a, as yet unclear, relationship with Enclosure B (Fig 7 and Fig 17: Section 29).



Trench 13, oblique section across ditches [1313] and [1319], looking north Fig 7



Trench 17, ditch [1712], looking north-east Fig 8

In Trench 13 there were a number of shallow linear ditches (Fig 9 and Fig 13: Trench 13). The relationship of these smaller features to the larger enclosure is unclear though at this stage they appear to be broadly contemporary and may constitute smaller sub-divisions of the enclosed area. There was cluster of at least seven pits at the west end of Trench 17 (Fig 13: Trench 17). Three of the pits, [1714], [1716] and [1722] were excavated, fragments of a large globular hand-made vessel has been dated to the late Iron Age. The pits were similar in size, approximately 1.30m wide and between 0.28m and 0.65m deep (Fig 18: Sections 44, 45, 46). Pit [1722] has a deposit of fragmentary ironstone piled into it, (1720), possibly waste material thrown back in after extraction of ironstone (Fig 10).



Trench 13, ditch [1307] (left), looking north-west Fig 9



Trench 17, pit [1722], looking south-west Fig 10

Enclosure D

A broadly sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure D) with its long axis aligned north-east to south-west and open on its western side, is visible in the geophysical data in the central southern part of Field 2 (Fig 2). This area correlates with another cluster of thermoremnant anomalies also seen associated with Enclosure C.

The eastern enclosure ditch, [1908], was present in Trench 19 (Figs 14 and 18: Section 48). A series of later sub-circular pits, [1906], [1910] and [1912] had been cut into the ditch, as a result a full profile of the enclosure ditch was not visible (Fig 18: Section 48).

Other features

Trench 11 showed the greatest density of features outside of the main enclosure groups (Fig 2). No clear archaeological features were identified in the geophysical data though the trench targeted an area of magnetic disturbance. Several features were present, mainly in the western half of the trench (Fig 12: Trench 11). Three narrow, shallow parallel linear gullies, [1119], [1121] and [1123] aligned north-east to south-west were present as well as two shallow ditches, [1105] and [1109], aligned approximately north to south.

At the centre of the trench there was a large circular pit, [1117] (Fig 11 and Fig 16 Section 36). A large amount of vesicular fuel ash slag was recovered from the upper fills of the pit. It is likely that this feature correlates with one of the thermoremnant anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.



Trench 11, pit [1117], looking east Fig 11

A series of five broadly curving linear ditches in Field 2 were aligned roughly south-east to north-west (Fig 2). Some, but not all of these ditches were seen in Trenches 12, 18 and 21. The three most northerly linear features appear to cross the entire width of Field 2, though they do not appear to continue into Field 1. This may be a result of differential ploughing between the two fields, resulting in the already shallow and ephemeral ditches being destroyed. However, other features such as the anomalies indicative of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, whilst not present as features cut into the natural substrate, are still clearly visible as remnant features in the geophysical data. Two further ditches are only present west of Enclosure D, though are similar in form and preservation to the others. All of the ditches, where excavated, ([1205], [1207] and [1807]), were extremely shallow and ephemeral features (Figs 12 and 13). In some cases the ditches were not visible in the trenches at all, and as with other features may only be visible in the geophysical data as enriched material in the topsoil.

A slightly curving ditch, [1916], at the south-eastern end of Trench 19 is part of a possible ring ditch identified in the geophysical data (Figs 2, 14 and 18: Section 50). The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.40m deep with an irregular U-shape profile. No finds were recovered from the fill.

In Trench 16 there was a single shallow linear ditch, [1605], aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 2 and 13). The alignment is almost exactly the same as the ridge and furrow visible in the geophysical data. It is possible that the ditch relates to one of the furrows on this alignment though the lack of any other parallel features supports the conclusion that this is an earlier isolated length of ditch of unknown date or function.

At least two distinct series of parallel linear anomalies visible in the geophysical data are typical of ridge and furrow cultivation (Fig 2). The location and alignment of the anomalies correlates well with early mapping for the area which shows that this field had previously been two smaller fields (Ordnance Survey 1882: 1:2500). No furrows

were observed in any of the excavated trenches in this field and it is assumed that they exist only as remnant features in the topsoil.

5.4 Field 3

This field comprises a small triangular parcel of land, previously private land attached to a now unoccupied house located at the western end. The geophysical survey identified a further series of ditches, possibly part of another, smaller, enclosure (Enclosure E).

Enclosure E

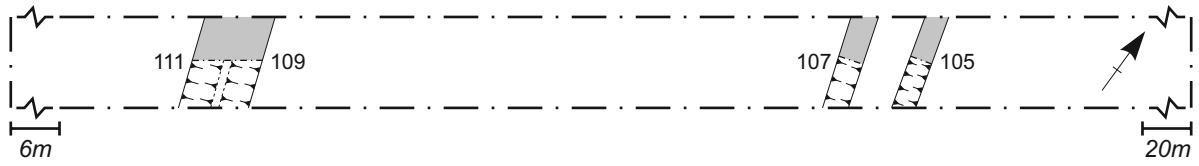
In Trench 22, a number of linear ditches which are consistent with anomalies identified in the geophysical data appear to form a small sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned, on its long axis, north-east to south-west (Fig 2).

The north-eastern edge of the enclosure was bounded by two shallow ditches, [2215] and [2213], with irregular U-shaped profiles and concave bases (Figs 14 and 19: Sections 52 and 53). Two ditches, [2221] and [2223], at the south-western end of the trench appear to represent the south-western limit of the enclosure (Fig 19: Sections 55 and 56). The terminal of a third ditch, [2205] is on the same alignment, lay immediately adjacent to the ditches marking the south-western boundary (Fig 19: Section 9). It is unclear whether this is part of an internal feature or another phase of enclosure ditch.

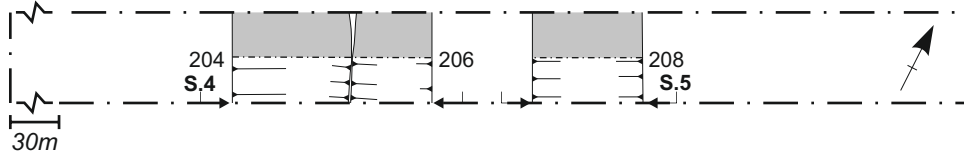
Three central sub-divisions, [2207], [2217] and [2209], are present bisected the width of the enclosure (Figs 14 and 19: Sections 10, 11 and 54). All three ditches have a similar profile to the enclosure ditches present at the north-east end of the trench.

A small pit [2229], lying between the ditches to the south-west, was 0.62m in diameter by 0.34m deep with a bowl-shaped profile (Fig 19: Section 57). Above a primary fill of firm mid brown silty clay (2228), there was a distinctive sequence of fills comprising a thin layer of dark grey clay (2227), a deposit of white clay (2226) and a mixed deposit of burnt debris, blackened and reddened (2225), with all three deposits related to a single event probably the deposition of material from a hearth or oven, and all sealed by a final fill of friable mid brown silty clay (2224). Fragments of pottery with a bead rim recovered from the pit have been dated to the 1st century BC.

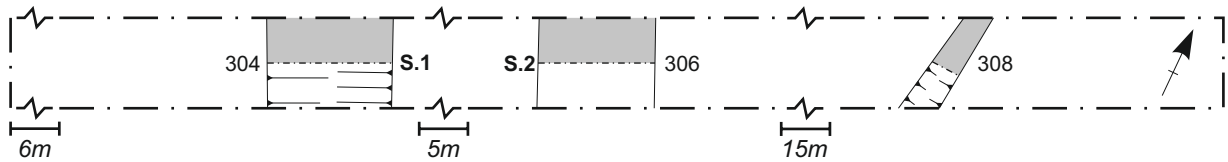
Trench 1



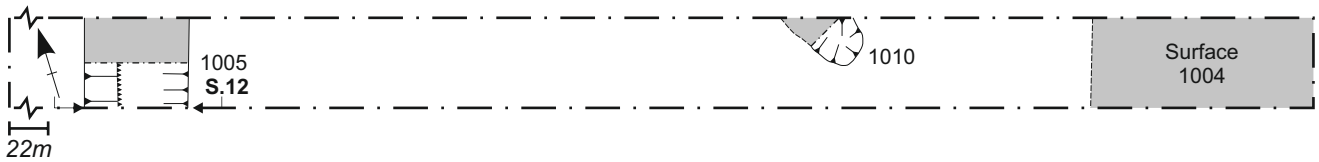
Trench 2



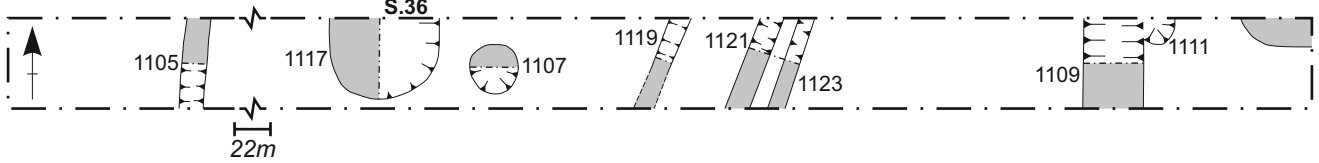
Trench 3



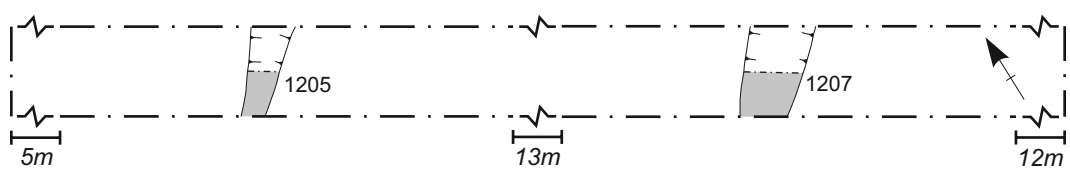
Trench 10

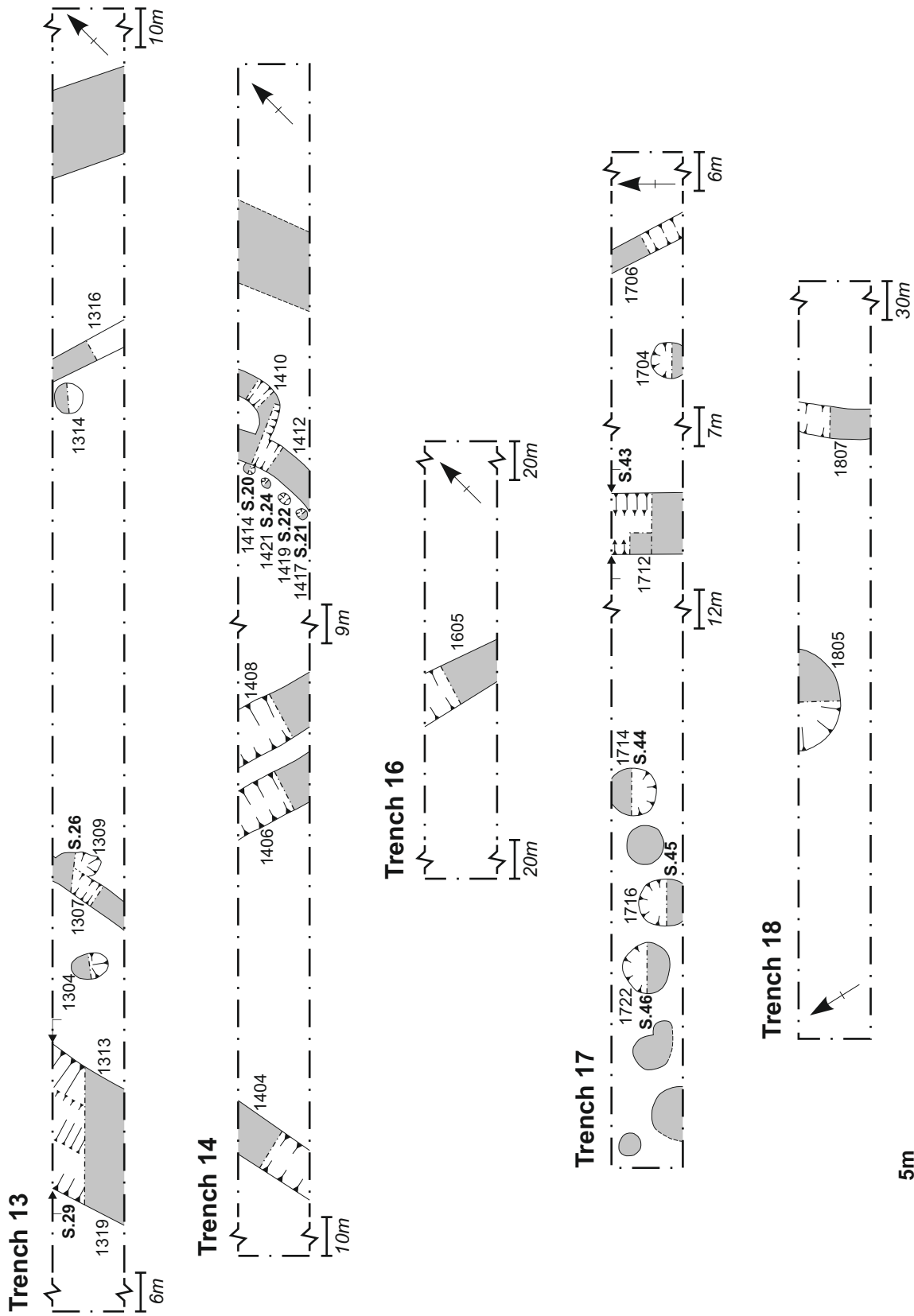


Trench 11



Trench 12

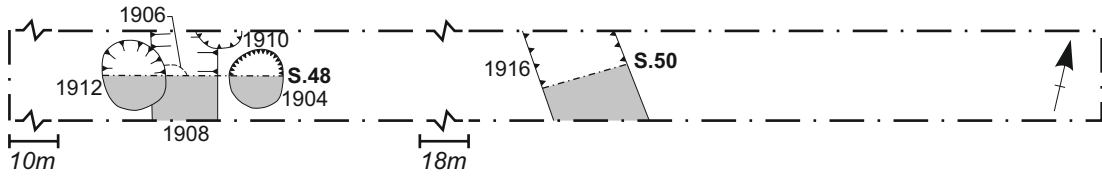




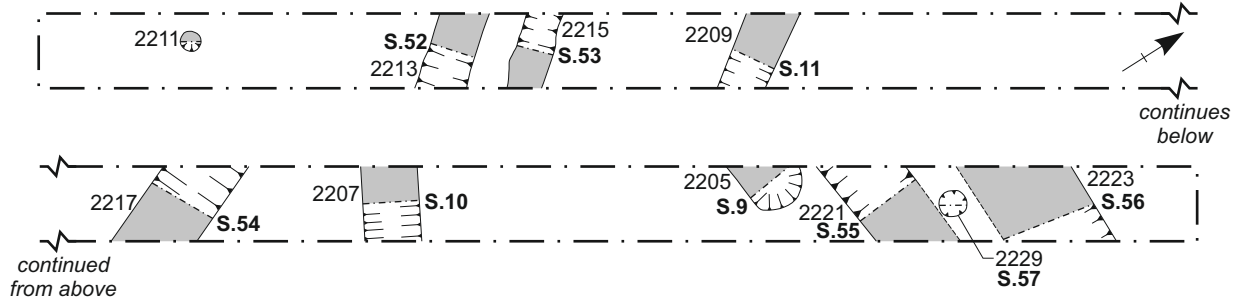
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Trenches 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 Fig 13

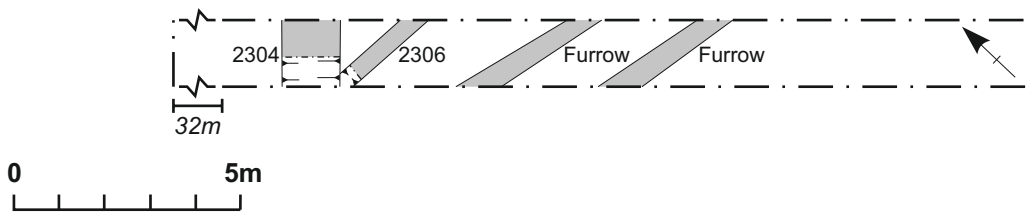
Trench 19

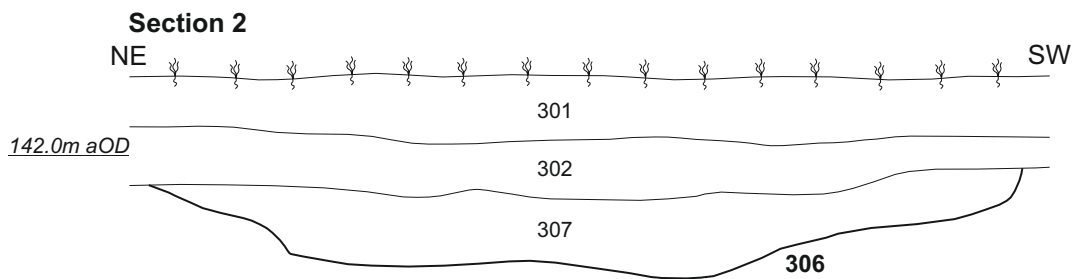
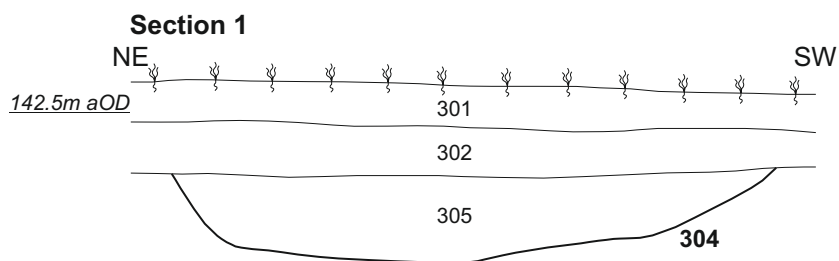
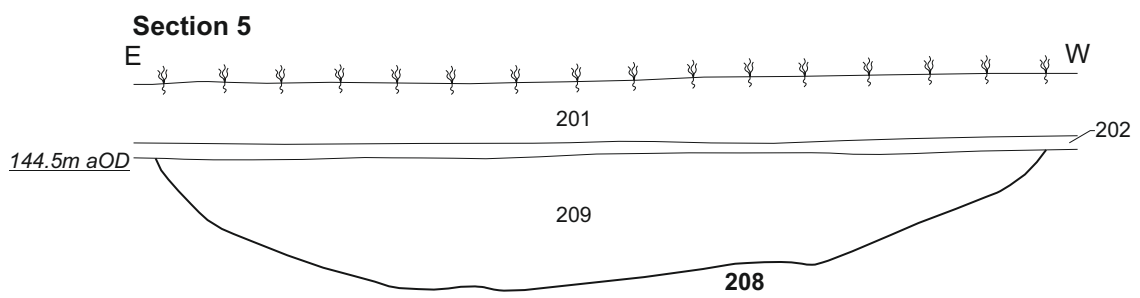
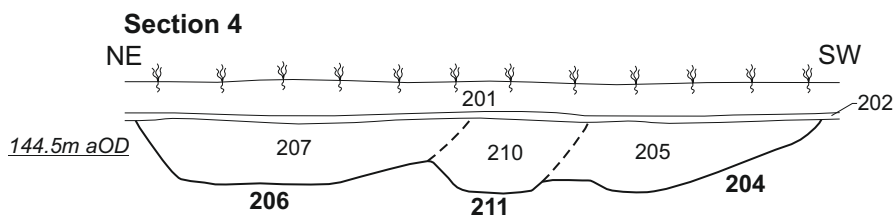


Trench 22

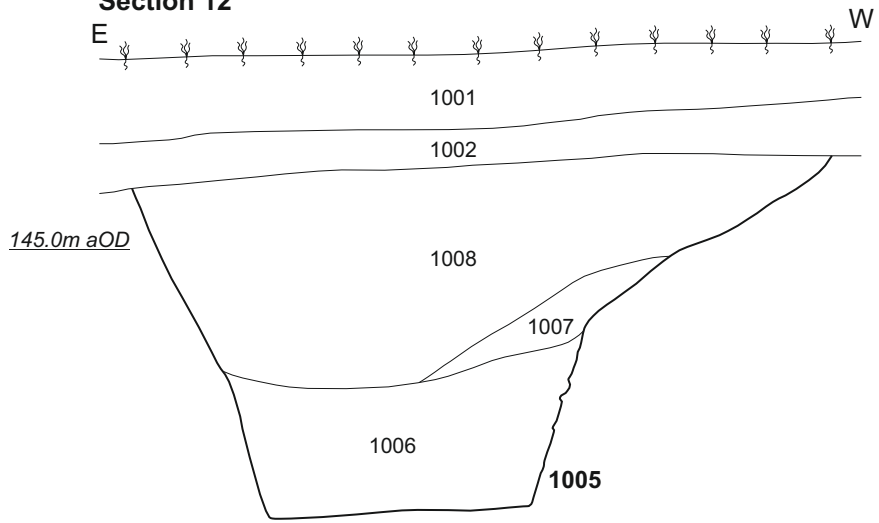


Trench 23

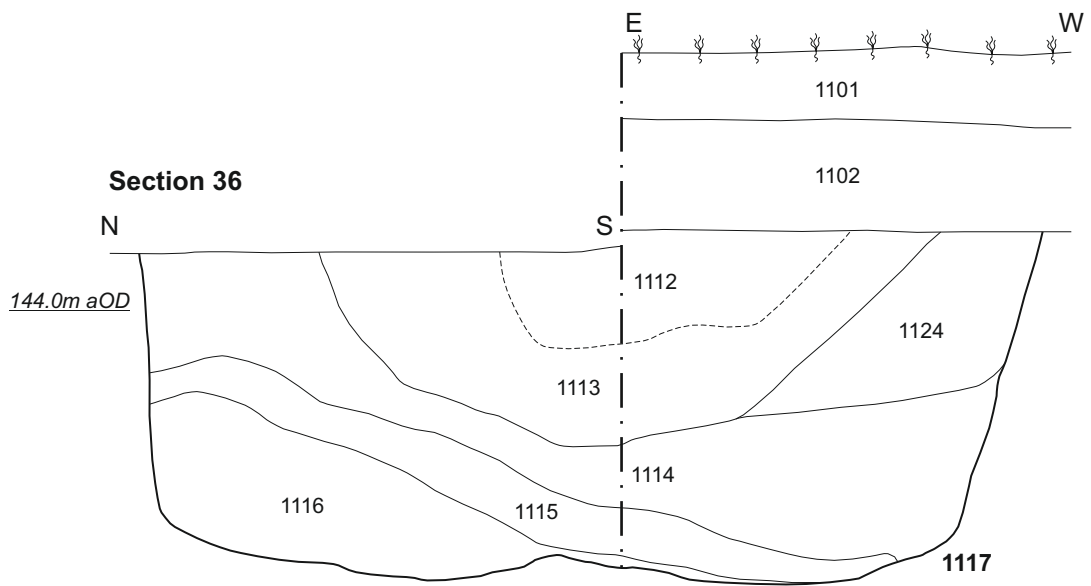




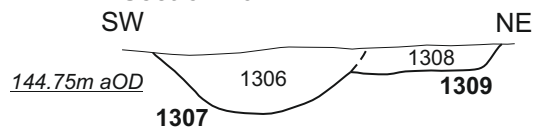
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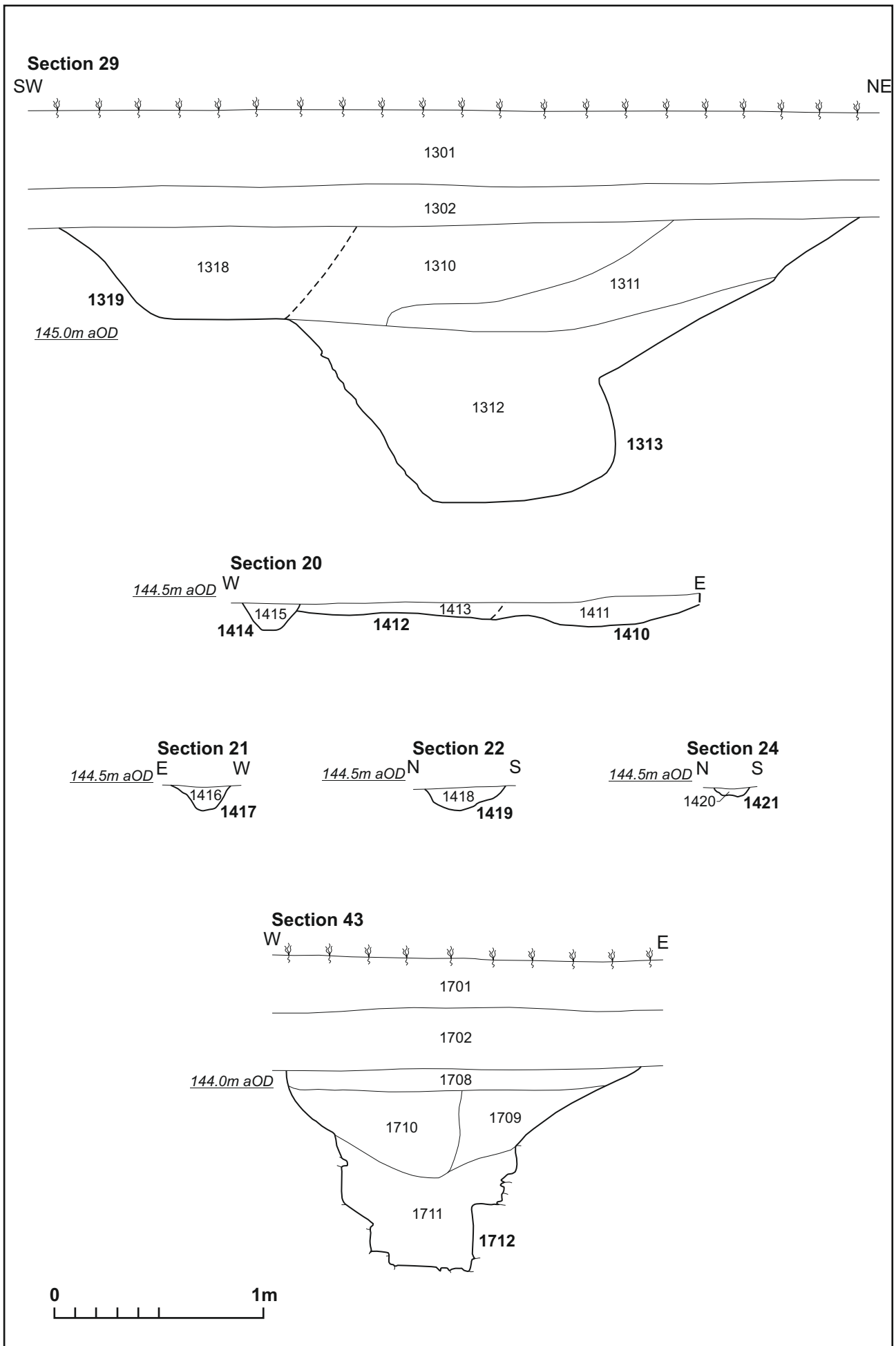


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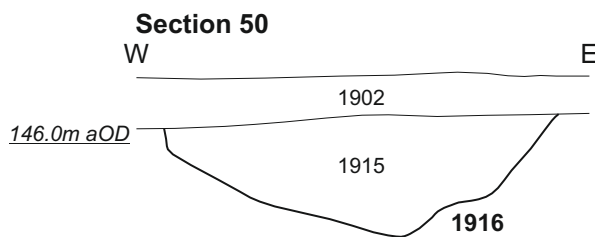
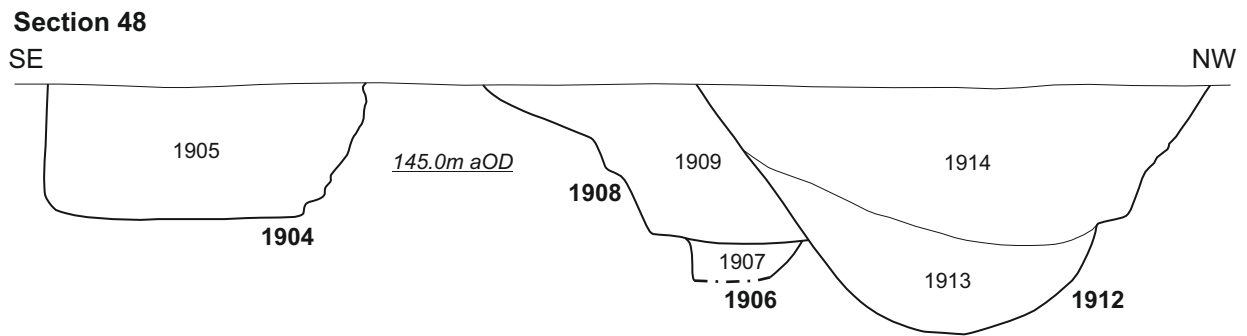
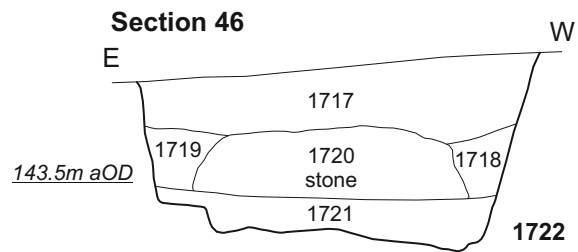
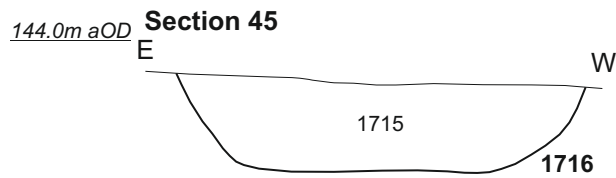
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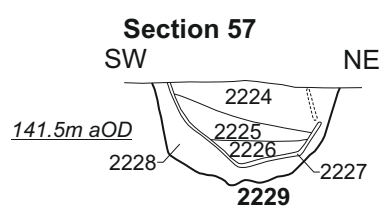
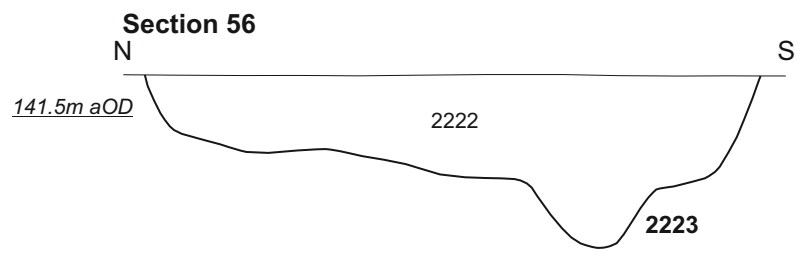
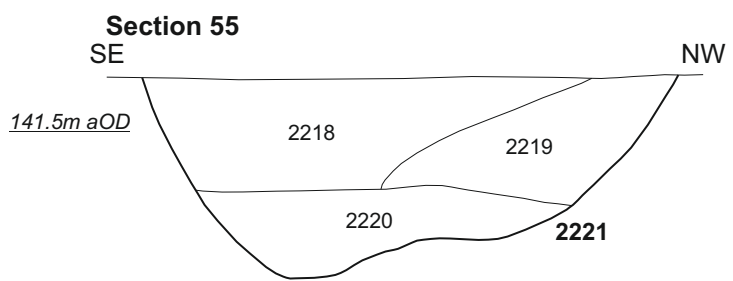
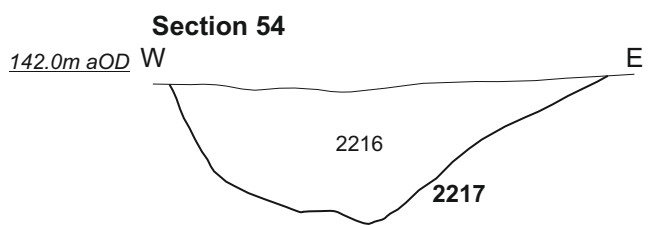
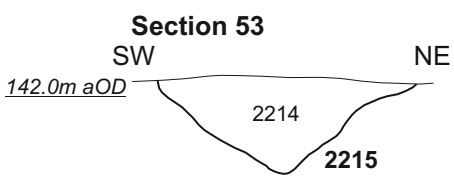
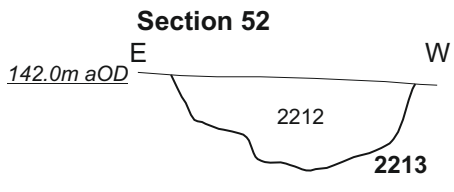
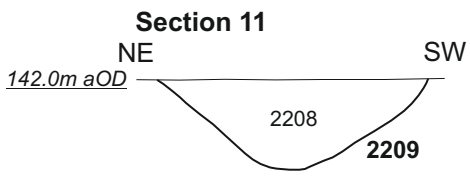
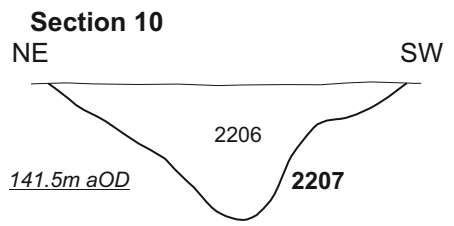




Scale 1:25

Sections from Trenches 13, 14 and 17 Fig 17





Scale 1:25

Sections from Trench 22 Fig 19

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

Eight pieces of worked flint were recovered as residual finds from six contexts, comprising five flakes, two blades and one end scraper. Table 3 provides a summary.

Table 3: Summary of worked flint

Context	Flake/Blade (portion)	Implement/Period	Material	Cortex	Comments
1115	Flake (proximal)	-	Vitreous mid grey flint	-	-
1115	Flake (proximal)	-	Flint	Mid brown	Highly patinated thermal fracture
1308	Flake (proximal)	-	Vitreous mid brown grey	-	Slight patination
1709	Flake (distal)	-	Vitreous mid grey	Mid brown	-
1709	Flake (proximal)	-	Vitreous mid grey	-	-
1713	Blade (whole)	-	Vitreous light brown	-	-
2204	Flake (whole)	Scraper, end (LNeo/EBA)	Granular mid grey flint	-	Invasive retouch on distal end
2222	Blade (whole)	-	Granular light and mid grey flint	-	-

The raw material comprised vitreous flint of mid brown and grey colours, a smaller proportion comprised a granular flint of mid grey flint colour. The quality of the raw material was good to moderate. Two pieces had a thin mid brown coloured cortex. The raw material is most likely to be derived from local gravel deposits.

The condition of the worked flint was good with occasional nicks to the edges. Patination was present on one flake which showed signs of accidental burning, which included thermal fracturing. Another flake was slightly patinated.

The assemblage comprised five broken waste flakes and two waste blades. The pieces were relatively small except the burnt flake. One retouched tool form was recovered, comprising an end scraper. The squat flake was invasively retouched on the distal end.

The assemblage is not directly dateable; however the scraper is likely of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

6.2 Pottery by Rob Perrin

Twenty features in seven of the 23 evaluation trenches contained pottery, with the total assemblage amounting to 125 sherds weighing 972g. The features containing pottery comprise twelve ditches, six pits, a posthole and a layer or surface; a hole caused by either burrowing animals or a tree throw also contains a sherd of pottery. Pieces of fired clay also occur in three of the ditches and two pits.

Table 1: Pottery fabric groups represented

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)
Grey	22	220
Grog	36	253
?Vesicular grog and shell	32	100
Shell	13	251
Reddish yellow	4	23
Buff	13	110
Brown	4	2
Reddish brown	1	13
Total	125	972

The grey wares include a coarse, micaceous fabric and another with occasional limestone flecks, and limestone pieces are also present in one of the buff wares. Most of the grog-tempered wares are hard-fired but their surface and core colours vary from buff to reddish brown to black. The fabric which appears to contain pieces of grog and may have had shell inclusions leached out is brown or black in colour and is soft and crumbly. The reddish brown ware and some of the shell-gritted pottery are also soft, but sherds from one shell-gritted vessel are much harder.

Only eight rim and three base sherds occur, representing eight vessels, all of which appear to be jars or jar/bowl type vessels. One rim and base are from a jar with a rounded triangular rim in reddish brown grog-tempered ware and a globular jar with almost no neck and a thickened triangular rim occurs in a grey ware. The other two bases are both in a coarse micaceous grey ware; one has a possible footring and the other is rounded with no demarcation between wall and base. Most of the shell-gritted ware comprises a large globular hand-made vessel with no neck and a simple rim formed by pinching the top of the wall; it also has a wide incised or scored arc on the vessel shoulder. Three vessels in the vesicular and grog-tempered ware are of uncertain type as the rims are only fragmentary.

Most of the pottery is probably of late Iron Age, perhaps beginning in the 1st century BC but largely belonging to the early 1st century AD. The reddish-brown grog-tempered ware jar could be either late Iron Age or early Roman in date. The only pottery of definite Roman date is the grey ware globular jar and the reddish-yellow ware, from layer/surface (1004), which probably dating to the mid-to-late 1st century. One of the reddish-yellow ware sherds, also from layer/surface (1004), has incised or burnished lattice decoration, however, which might place it in the 2nd century. The pits and the ditches are broadly dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period with most of the material dated to the first century AD with a few vessels suggesting a slightly earlier beginning (1st century BC) and a few sherds suggesting activity continuing into the beginning of the 2nd century.

All of the pottery, with the possible exception of the more definite Roman pottery, is likely to have been made locally. The Roman pottery may also have been made locally, but no kilns sites are known in the vicinity of Banbury. The kilns of the Oxfordshire industry are a possible source or, perhaps, kilns to the east in Northamptonshire; the form of the grey ware globular jar cannot, however, be paralleled in any published material.

6.3 Animal bone by Adam Reid

A total of 1.07kg of bone was recovered from 18 contexts during the trial trench evaluation. This material was assessed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and to inform on the potential for further work.

Method

All material had been washed prior to analysis. Identifiable bones were noted, and were examined for signs of butchery and the state of epiphyseal fusion. Identifications took place with access to the MOLA Northampton reference collection and were aided by Hillson (1992) and France (2009). Specimens that could not be positively identified were attributed, where possible, to categories including Large Mammal (Cattle, Horse), Medium Mammal (Sheep/Goat, Pig) and Small Mammal (Small Dog, Cat, Rabbit). No microfaunal specimens were noted.

Preservation

The state of preservation of the material was poor in most cases, with a large degree of fragmentation. Some specimens demonstrate signs of moderate surface abrasion and no clear evidence of butchery or gnawing was observed.

Identification and Quantification

The highly fragmented nature of the assemblage made identifications difficult, and only 8.6% of the assemblage proved identifiable. Table 2 provides a summary.

Table 2: Summary of animal bone

Context/Feature/Type	Cattle Bos	Pig Sus	Sheep/Goat Ovicaprid	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Indet.	Total
(104)/[105]/Gully	1	-	-	9	1	-	11
(1004)/-/Surface	3	-	1	12	-	-	16
(1008)/[1005]/Ditch	-	1	-	-	-	12	13
(1116)/[1117]/Pit	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
(1306)/[1307]/Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
(1310)/[1313]/Ditch	1	-	1	-	-	7	9
(1312)/[1313]/Ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(1711)/[1712]/Ditch	3	1	-	1	-	4	9
(1713)/[1716]/Pit	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(1715)/[1716]/Pit	-	1	-	-	-	10	11
(1717)/[1722]/Pit	1	-	-	-	5	40	46
(1907)/[1908]/Pit	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
(1914)/[1912]/Pit	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(2204)/[2205]/Ditch	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
(2206)/[2207]/Pit	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
(2216)/[2217]/Ditch	1	-	-	-	-	20	21
(2222)/[2223]/Ditch	2	-	-	-	-	6	8
(2225)/[2229]/Pit	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Total	15	3	3	22	6	195	244

Aging and metrical data

The assemblage contained no neonatal or juvenile specimens and did not include any further evidence of age, such as mandibles with cheek tooth rows. No metrical data was available due to the fragmented nature of the assemblage.

Conclusion

The small nature of the assemblage makes it difficult to draw any conclusions, other than to say that the main domestic taxa were utilised at the site. The presence of identifiable material from several of the excavated features may indicate the possibility for future faunal analysis, should further mitigation work take place.

6.4 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and pit fills, and seven were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by MOLA Northampton and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted (Appendix 2). Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, chaff and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are present at a low to moderate density within all but sample 5 from pit [1714]. Preservation is poor to moderate, with many of the seeds in particular being severely abraded and fragmentary. In addition, some grains are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the wheat grains, most are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and spelt glume bases are also recorded within five of the assemblages studied. Other chaff elements are scarce, although oat awn fragments are present within the assemblages from samples 3, from pit [1117], and 8, from pit [2229].

Seeds of common segetal weeds are present within all but sample 5. Taxa noted include brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). Tubers of onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) type are noted within the assemblages from samples 4 and 8. Sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets and seeds of blinks (*Montia fontana*) are also recorded, with both being common plants of damp soils. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils occur infrequently, but do include pieces of charred root or stem, a fragment of indeterminate seed head (capitula) and tuber fragments.

Other remains are surprisingly scarce. Small pieces of black porous and tarry material are recorded, with most being residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Small pieces of bone (most of which are burnt) are present within the assemblages from samples 3 and 8, and the latter also includes a number of

small pellets of burnt or fired clay. Minute pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are also noted, but it is thought most likely that these are intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

Discussion

Of the seven assemblages studied, three appear to be derived from cereal processing waste, one almost certainly contains domestic hearth/oven/midden refuse and three contain insufficient material for interpretation.

The assemblages from samples 3 and 4 (from fills within pit [1117]) are almost certainly derived from cereal processing waste. At present unclear whether this material was deposited soon after it was generated (ie at or close to the point of processing) or whether it was subsequently used as tinder or fuel within a domestic or 'industrial' context. The latter certainly was common practise during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, and it is probably of note that pit [1117] is also recorded as containing high densities of fuel ash slag, a waste product which is frequently generated when a quantity of silica rich ash is burnt at an extremely high temperature within an oven or kiln. Cereals, chaff and weed seeds are recorded within the assemblages, with seeds of brome being particularly abundant within sample 3. Brome is frequently seen within contexts of Iron Age and Early Roman date (cf a Middle Iron Age grain store from St Osyth, Essex (Fryer 2007)), and it has been suggested that it may have been grown as a fodder crop in its own right. Other seeds within the assemblages may indicate that crops were being grown on a variety of local soil types, with some areas of marginal damp ground possibly being cultivated for the first time (an activity made possible by the introduction of the heavier 'Roman' plough). Similar material is also recorded within the assemblage from sample 7, enclosure ditch [2223], although at a lower density.

The assemblage from sample 8, pit [2229], differs from the abovementioned material as cereals are more abundant and seeds are somewhat scarcer. The assemblage also contains a higher density of charcoal/charred wood as well as fragments of bone and pellets of burnt or fired clay. Although not conclusive, it is suggested that the remains are more likely to be derived from domestic hearth/oven or midden waste, with the grains possibly being accidentally charred during culinary preparation. The abundance of small legumes within this assemblage is a little puzzling, although certain varieties of vetch were used for human consumption and were also common components of animal fodder and bedding.

The three assemblages from samples 1, enclosure ditch [1312], 5 and 6, pits [1714] and [1716], contain insufficient material for interpretation. The few remains which are recorded are probably derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus, with the paucity of material possibly suggesting that these features were peripheral to any main areas of either domestic and/or agricultural activity.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the recovered assemblages are small (ie <0.1 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition, they do appear to indicate that specific activities (most particularly those involving high temperatures of combustion) were occurring on or near the site during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Cereal processing waste is definitely present, but at the time of writing it is unclear whether this is in a primary context or whether it is indicative of its use as tinder or fuel. Contemporary parallels for the latter practise are common throughout Britain, with some evidence suggesting that chaff/processing waste was specifically traded as fuel (Van der Veen 1999). Possible domestic hearth/midden refuse is also recorded

at Hanwell, although again, it is unclear whether this is derived from material which was deliberately deposited within a pit fill, or whether it is indicative of dispersed detritus.

Although informative, none of the recovered assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens). Therefore, no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

6.5 Slags by Andy Chapman

A single deposit, the fill (1113) of pit [1117] contained several large irregular lumps of highly vesicular fuel ash slag, with a total weight of 1095g. The material is consistently dark grey in colour with occasional tinges of grey-purple, and has a harsh cindery surface. It derives from high-temperature burning, but is unlikely to be related to ironworking. There are very small quantities of similar material from the fill (1106) of pit [1107], 1g; the fill (2206) of ditch [2207], 8g; and the fill (2222) of ditch [2223].

6.6 Worked stone by Andy Chapman

From the fill (1106) of pit [1107], there is a fragment of very fine-grained light-brown sandstone, 36mm thick with no original edges and a worn, slightly convex surface, which may come from the bottom stone of a rotary quern.

6.7 Fired clay by Pat Chapman

The 21 fragments of fired clay, weighing 40g, come from trenches 11 and 22. The 17 tiny fragments from fill (1106), pit [1107], are friable, hard, black and dark brown silty clay. From fill (1108) of ditch [1109] come two similar but larger hard irregularly-shaped pieces of orange and black fine silty clay, one with a buff surface, indicating high temperatures. Two fragments from fill (2204), ditch [2205] are hard pale red and buff fine sandy clay with smooth surfaces. These are the tiny residual fragments of probably domestic clearance.

A piece of highly-fired red friable sandstone from fill (2222) of ditch [2223] is oval, 50mm by 30mm, with large flat shelly fragments up to 10mm long.

6.8 Other finds by Tora Hylton

The excavation produced three small finds, two iron nails from Trench 10 and a miniscule shard of glass from Trench 11. The iron nails were recovered from a compact/trampled surface deposit [1004], together with fragments of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. One nail is complete; it has a T-shaped head and measures up to 55mm in length. The other although incomplete (Length: c.33mm), has a sturdy square-sectioned shank with a large sub-rectangular head (Dimensions: 35 x 19mm). It is possible that the head may originally have been flat and circular and that it may have been a stud. The undiagnostic fragment of colourless glass was recovered from a pit [1117].

7 DISCUSSION

The archaeology at Hanwell Fields comprises a series of small to medium-sized enclosures, most of which have a number of associated internal features. Internal features include a 'surface' from which several sherds of pottery, animal bone and two hand-made iron nails were found and a possible fenceline or structure associated with a small gully. Two main areas with clusters of pits were noted, in Trenches 17 and 19, and may post-date the enclosures, though further excavation is required to confirm this.

Several 'thermoremnant' spikes identified in the geophysical data correlate well with the layout of the enclosures and may relate to some high temperature burning or industrial activity taking place within the area. One such 'spike' related to a large pit within which a large quantity of vesicular fuel ash slag was found.

Largely the activity on-site, based on the ceramic evidence, has been dated to the late Iron Age into the early Roman period (1st century BC to 1st century AD). Pottery recovered from a surface present inside one of the enclosures may date to the early second century. A more detailed chronological sequence will most likely be achieved stratigraphically as a result of potential further excavation. Occasional residual worked flint was present in a number of the features and along with the ephemeral, as yet, undated ring ditches may hint at earlier occupation/activity at Hanwell Fields.

Further excavation would further inform the exact form and character of these enclosures. It is clear from the results of the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation that there are several phases of activity and possible remnant surfaces, structures and evidence for high temperature burning or industrial activity.

The archaeological evidence present at Hanwell Fields, Banbury largely reflects the results of the geophysical survey, with a few notable exceptions. A number of features present in the geophysical data were either much shallower than expected or were not encountered in the relevant trial trenches at all. As a general rule, though there are exceptions, magnetometry results are good when surveying over ironstone geologies such as those which make up the natural substrate at Hanwell Fields. The strong contrast between the fill material and the ironstone is likely to have produced results suggestive of much more substantial features than those which actually exist cut into the natural. This situation has been exacerbated by residual material which exists in the topsoil, further strengthening the geophysical results over shallow and sometimes absent features. Experiments at the Butser Ancient Farm Project have demonstrated that certain methods of ploughing can affect minimal net soil movement resulting in 'ghost features' where cut features have been significantly truncated or removed but remain as enriched material in the topsoil (Clark 1996: 112).

This was particularly evident, at Hanwell Fields, in the western field where very strong results, when excavated, related to wide but shallow ditches. In this instance it is likely that a greater degree of truncation, perhaps as a result of heavy ploughing, has reduced the level of the ditches though residual material present in the topsoil has given the impression of much more substantial features. It is important to note that this level of truncation was not present in the other fields where generally features survived to a much greater depth. However, the presence of strong results indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation, in the eastern field, and absence of any cut feature parallels suggest that again features have survived as residual material in the topsoil. Similar results have been observed at a number of other sites in the area due to the ironstone substrate which covers much of northern Oxfordshire and southern Northamptonshire (Richard Oram pers comm.).

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MOLA 20 November 2014

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	50m x 2m NE-SW		144.57m	0.15 – 0.35m 144.42 – 144.22m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.10 - 0.21m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.05 – 0.14m thick	-
103	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.03 – 0.09m visible	-
104	Fill of [105]	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay.	0.50m wide and 0.07m deep	-
105	Gully	Narrow and shallow linear gully with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.50m wide and 0.07m deep	-
106	Fill of [107]	Friable mid brown silty clay.	0.45m wide and 0.06m deep	-
107	Gully	Narrow and shallow linear gully with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.45m wide and 0.06m deep	-
108	Void	-	-	-
109	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular steep sided, wide U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.80m wide and 0.15m deep	-
110	Fill of [109]	Compact-friable mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments throughout.	0.80m wide and 0.15m deep	-
111	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep sided but irregular edges, wide U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.59m wide and 0.23m deep	-
112	Fill of [111]	Compact-friable mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments throughout.	0.59m wide and 0.23m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	50m x 2m NE-SW		144.79m	0.28 – 0.32m 144.51 – 144.47m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
201	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.16 – 0.18m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.12 – 0.14m thick	-
203	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.06 – 0.12m visible	-
204	Ditch	Linear ditch, shallow with steep north-east edge and splayed south-west edge. Wide irregular profile and flat base	0.78m wide and 0.23m deep	-
205	Fill of [204]	Friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone.	0.78m wide and 0.23m deep	-
206	Ditch	Linear ditch with gently sloping edges, wide U-shaped profile and a concave base.	Approx. 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep	-
207	Fill of [206]	Friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone.	Approx. 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep	-
208	Ditch	Wide linear ditch with gently sloping edges, wide U-shaped profile and a concave base.	Approx. 2.70m wide and 0.43m deep	-
209	Fill of [208]	Friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone.	Approx. 2.70m wide and 0.43m deep	-
210	Fill of [211]	Friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone.	0.39m wide and 0.24m deep	-
211	Ditch	Truncated linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.39m wide and 0.24m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	50m x 2m NE-SW		142.62m	0.22 – 0.40m 142.40 – 142.22m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
301	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.14 – 0.23m thick	-
302	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.08 – 0.17m thick	-
303	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.02 – 0.08m thick	-
304	Ditch	Wide linear ditch with sloping eroded edges and irregular concave base.	1.98m wide and 0.28m deep	-
305	Fill of [304]	Friable mid grey-brown clay-silt with moderate amount of small ironstone fragments.	1.98m wide and 0.28m deep	-
306	Ditch	Linear ditch with sloping eroded edges and irregular concave base.	2.83m wide and 0.24m deep	-
307	Fill of [306]	Friable mid orange-brown silty clay with few small ironstone inclusions.	2.83m wide and 0.24m deep	-
308	Ditch	Irregular linear ditch with shallow irregular edges and uneven base.	0.93m wide and 0.12m deep	-
309	Fill of [308]	Friable mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone inclusions.	0.93m wide and 0.12m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	50m x 2m NE-SW		142.82m	0.29 – 0.44m 142.53 – 142.38m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
401	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.15 – 0.28m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.14 – 0.16m thick	-
403	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.08 – 0.13m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, E end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	50m x 2m E-W		141.54m	0.29 – 0.44m thick
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
501	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.13 – 0.20m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.11 – 0.60m thick	-
503	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.06 – 0.20m visible	-
504	Deposit	Friable mid brown silty clay colluvial deposit of material in base of valley.	Approx. 0.60m thick	

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	50m x 2m E-W		143.65m	0.31 – 1.00m 143.34 – 142.65m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
601	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.13 – 0.19m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout. East end is at the edge of a dry valley and so the subsoil/colluvial deposit is much thicker.	0.18 – 0.81m thick	-
603	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.03 – 0.05m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	50m x 2m NE-SW		144.81m	0.38 – 0.49m 144.43 – 144.32m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
701	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.21 – 0.26m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.17 – 0.23m thick	-
703	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.04 – 0.08m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	50m x 2m NE-SW		144.96m	0.40 – 0.44m 144.56 – 144.52m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
801	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.28 – 0.30m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.12 – 0.14m thick	-
803	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.01 – 0.09m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, E end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	50m x 2m E-W		144.67m	0.28 – 0.45m 144.39 – 144.22m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
901	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20 – 0.35m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.08 - 0.10m thick	-
903	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.06 – 0.07m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	50m x 2m NW-SE		145.76m	0.30 – 0.45m 145.46 – 145.31m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.18 – 0.25m thick	-
1002	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.12 – 0.20m thick	-
1003	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.06 – 0.08m visible	-
1004	Layer	Area of compacted ironstone and mid brown silty clay, several areas of heat affected stone.	Approx. 5m visible at the SE end of trench	Pottery, animal bone, iron nails SF 1 + 2
1005	Ditch	Large linear enclosure ditch with steep/irregular edge cut into the ironstone. Splayed upper edges and flat base.	2.30m wide and 1.13m deep	-
1006	Fill of [1005]	Firm light brown-grey silty sand with frequent medium ironstone fragments. Earliest deposit in ditch	1.15m wide and 0.40m deep	-
1007	Fill of [1005]	Firm mid orange-brown silty sand, no inclusions.	0.95m wide and 0.15m deep	-
1008	Fill of [1005]	Firm mid orange-brown silty sand, moderate ironstone inclusions.	2.30m wide and 0.72m deep	Pottery and animal bone
1009	Fill of [1010]	Mixed mid brown-yellow friable silty clay with stone throughout.	Approx. 1.00m wide and 0.08m deep	Pottery
1010	Tree throw	Area of disturbed ground, small irregular pit or tree/vegetation hollow. Broadly sub-oval with irregular base and edges.	Approx. 1.00m wide and 1.30m of length visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, E end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
11	50m x 2m E-W		145.75m	0.38 – 0.45m 145.37 – 145.30m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1101	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.26 – 0.31m thick	-
1102	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.12 – 0.14m thick	-
1103	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.04 – 0.07m visible	-
1104	Fill of [1105]	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	0.60m wide and 0.19m deep	-
1105	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.60m wide and 0.19m deep	-
1106	Fill of [1107]	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small-medium ironstone inclusions.	1.13m diameter and 0.32m deep	Fired clay, slag, burnt stone
1107	Pit	Wide steep sided circular pit with U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.13m diameter and 0.32m deep	-
1108	Fill of [1109]	Friable mid red-brown clay-silt with moderate ironstone fragments throughout.	1.30m wide and 0.40m deep	Pottery
1109	Ditch	Linear ditch with wide U-shaped profile and uneven concave base.	1.30m wide and 0.40m deep	-
1110	Fill of [1111]	Friable mid red-brown clay-silt with ironstone throughout and occasional burnt stone.	0.76m wide and 0.37m deep	-
1111	Pit	Sub-circular pit with irregular edges. Stepped profile, gently sloping into near vertical with flat base.	0.76m wide and 0.37m deep	-
1112	Fill of [1117]	Compact mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.40m deep	-
1113	Fill of [1117]	Compact mid brown-orange silty clay with rare small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.70m deep	Pottery, glass (intrusive?), fuel ash slag
1114	Fill of [1117]	Compact light brown-orange silty clay, small fragments ironstone throughout.	0.40m deep	-
1115	Fill of [1117]	Firm, dark brown silty loam.	0.18m deep	Pottery, flint

1116	Fill of [1117]	Compact mid brown-pink silty sand with occasional small ironstone inclusions throughout.		
1117	Pit	Very large circular pit with near vertical irregular edges and flat base.	1.6m quadrant excavated, 1.10m deep	-
1118	Fill of [1119]	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	0.55m wide and 0.13m deep	Pottery
1119	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow U-shape profile and concave base.	0.55m wide and 0.13m deep	-
1120	Fill of [1121]	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with frequent ironstone inclusions throughout.	0.55m wide and 0.22m deep	Pottery, burnt stone
1121	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow U-shape profile and concave base.	0.55m wide and 0.22m deep	-
1122	Fill of [1123]	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with frequent ironstone inclusions throughout.	0.30m wide and 0.12m deep	-
1123	Ditch/gully	Linear ditch/gully with shallow irregular U-shape profile and concave base.	0.30m wide and 0.12m deep	-
1124	Fill of [1117]	Compact light brown-yellow silty clay with rare small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.60m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
12	50m x 2m NW-SE		144.63m	0.26 – 0.28m 144.37 – 144.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1201	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.10m thick	-
1202	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.16 – 0.18m thick	-
1203	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.08m visible	-
1204	Fill of [1205]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent ironstone inclusions throughout.	0.80m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
1205	Ditch	Linear ditch with wide and shallow U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.80m wide and 0.25m deep.	-
1206	Fill of [1207]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional fragments of ironstone throughout.	1.00m wide and 0.30m deep	-
1207	Ditch	Linear ditch with wide and shallow U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.00m wide and 0.30m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
13	50m x 2m NE-SW		145.25m	0.33 – 0.61m 144.92 – 144.64m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1301	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20 – 0.27m thick	-
1302	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.13 – 0.34m thick	-
1303	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.08 – 0.10m visible	-
1304	Pit	Base of sub-oval pit with irregular flat base and shallow dish-shaped profile.	0.74m wide and 0.05m deep	-
1305	Fill of [1304]	Friable mid orange-brown clay-silt with rare small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.74m wide and 0.05m deep	-

1306	Fill of [1307]	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with rare small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.65m wide and 0.22m deep	-
1307	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.65m wide and 0.22m deep	-
1308	Fill of [1309]	Friable mid-light brown-orange silty clay with ironstone throughout.	0.55m wide and 0.09m deep	Flint
1309	Pit	Base of irregular sub-oval pit with irregular edges and base. Cut by ditch [1307].	0.55m wide and 0.09m deep	-
1310	Fill of [1313]	Compact mid grey silty clay with ironstone fragments throughout.	2.92m wide and 0.48m deep	Pottery, animal bone
1311	Fill of [1313]	Compact mid grey-brown with orange patches, silty clay with frequent large ironstone fragments, >50%, throughout.	2.30m wide and 0.38m deep	-
1312	Fill of [1313]	Compact mid yellow-grey silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	2.33m wide and 0.80m	-
1313	Ditch	Large linear ditch with steep box-shaped lower profile cut into the ironstone and splayed upper edges. Possibly re-cut on south-west edge by [1319].	Approx. 2.30m wide and 1.22m deep	-
1314	Pit	Small sub-circular pit with irregular edges, U-shaped profile and flat base.	0.70m diameter and 0.35m deep	-
1315	Fill of [1314]	Compact mid brown clay-silt with small amount of sand. Occasional ironstone throughout.	0.70m diameter and 0.35m deep	-
1316	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with very irregular profile and base.	0.80m wide and approx... 0.19m deep	-
1317	Fill of [1316]	Compact mid yellow-brown silty-clay with some sand toward base. No inclusions.	0.80m wide and approx... 0.19m deep	-
1318	Fill of [1319]	Compact mid grey silty clay with ironstone fragments throughout.	1.44m wide and 0.45m deep	-
1319	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and flat base. Cuts south-west edge of ditch [1313].	1.44m wide and 0.45m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
14	50m x 2m NE-SW		145.07m	0.35m – 0.47m 144.78 – 144.60m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1401	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20 – 0.25m thick	-
1402	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.15 – 0.22m thick	-
1403	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.03 – 0.05m visible	-
1404	Ditch	Linear ditch shallow U-shape profile and concave base. East boundary edge eroded.	0.60m wide and 0.20m deep	-
1405	Fill of [1404]	Compact mid orange-brown silty clay with small amount of sand and occasional ironstone throughout.	0.60m wide and 0.20m deep	-
1406	Ditch	Linear ditch with wide, shallow, steep sided U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.12m wide and 0.15m deep	-
1407	Fill of [1406]	Friable mid orange-brown clay-silt with frequent ironstone fragments throughout.	1.12m wide and 0.15m deep	Pottery, animal bone
1408	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and concave base. North-eastern edge eroded.	1.30m wide and 0.28m deep	-
1409	Fill of [1408]	Compact mid red-brown silty clay with frequent small ironstone fragments throughout.	1.30m wide and 0.28m deep	Pottery
1410	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with shallow irregular base and irregular U-shaped profile.	0.40m wide and 0.10m deep	-
1411	Fill of [1410]	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with small amount of sand and small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.40m wide and 0.10m deep	-
1412	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and flat base.	0.95m wide and 0.08m deep	-
1413	Fill of [1412]	Friable mid orange-brown silty clay with no inclusions.	0.95m wide and 0.08m deep	Pottery
1414	Posthole	Shallow sub-circular base of posthole along the south-western edge of ditch [1412]. U-shaped profile though very irregular edges and base due to ironstone.	0.27m diameter and 0.13m deep	-

1415	Fill of [1414]	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with rare small ironstone inclusions.	0.27m diameter and 0.13m deep	-
1416	Fill of [1417]	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with rare small ironstone inclusions.	0.28m diameter and 0.11m deep	-
1417	Posthole	Shallow sub-circular base of posthole along the south-western edge of ditch [1412].	0.28m diameter and 0.11m deep	-
1418	Fill of [1419]	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with rare small ironstone inclusions.	0.40m long, 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep	Pottery
1419	Posthole	Shallow sub-oval base of posthole along the south-western edge of ditch [1412].	0.40m long, 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep	-
1420	Fill of [1421]	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with rare small ironstone inclusions.	0.28m long, 0.20m wide and 0.05m deep	-
1421	Posthole	Shallow sub-oval base of posthole along the south-western edge of ditch [1412].	0.28m long, 0.20m wide and 0.05m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
15	50m x 2m NW-SE		144.68m	0.27 – 0.37m 144.41 – 144.31m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1501	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.19 – 0.25m thick	-
1502	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-yellow silty clay with large fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.08 – 0.12m thick	-
1503	Natural	Fragmentary ironstone	0.01 – 0.04	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
16	50m x 2m NE-SW		143.48m	0.30 – 0.40m 143.18 – 143.08m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1601	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.10 – 0.15m thick	-
1602	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20 – 0.25m thick	-
1603	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.05 – 0.10m visible	-
1604	Fill of [1605]	Friable orange-brown silty sand with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	1.20m wide and 0.30m deep	-
1605	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.20m wide and 0.30m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
17	50m x 2m W-E		145.73m	0.33 – 0.44m 145.40 – 145.29m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1701	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.21 – 0.29m thick	-
1702	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.12 – 0.15m thick	-
1703	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.05 – 0.07m visible	-
1704	Pit	Sub-circular pit with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.00m diameter and 0.40m deep	-
1705	Fill of [1704]	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	1.00m diameter and 0.40m deep	-
1706	Gully	Shallow linear gully with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.65m wide and 0.21m deep	-
1707	Fill of [1706]	Compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone throughout.	0.65m wide and 0.21m deep	-

1708	Fill of [1712]	Compact light brown-orange silty clay with small fragments of ironstone throughout.	1.70m wide and 0.15m deep	-
1709	Fill of [1712]	Compact light brown-orange silty clay with small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.70m wide and 0.40m deep	Pottery, flint
1710	Fill of [1712]	Compact mid-dark brown-orange silty clay with medium fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.83m wide and 0.42m deep	-
1711	Fill of [1712]	Compact light brown-orange silt with rare small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.85m wide and 0.65m deep	-
1712	Ditch	Large linear enclosure ditch with steep box-shaped profile and eroded upper edges.	1.70m wide and 0.95m deep	-
1713	Fill of [1714]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent ironstone fragments throughout.	1.25m diameter and 0.28m deep	Pottery, animal bone
1714	Pit	Circular pit with wide U-shaped profile and flat base.	1.25m diameter and 0.28m deep	-
1715	Fill of [1716]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	1.10m diameter and 0.35m deep	Pottery, animal bone
1716	Pit	Circular pit with wide U-shaped profile and flat base.	1.10m diameter and 0.35m deep	-
1717	Fill of pit [1722]	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments throughout.	1.30m diameter and 0.29m deep	Animal bone
1718	Fill of pit [1722]	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20m wide and 0.22m deep	-
1719	Fill of pit [1722]	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.21m wide and 0.19m deep	-
1720	Fill of pit [1722]	Loose stone and friable mid brown silty clay, ironstone throughout.	0.91m diameter and 0.23m deep	-
1721	Fill of pit [1722]	Friable mid-dark brown silty clay with rare small ironstone inclusions.	1.12m wide and 0.16m deep	Pottery, animal bone, burnt stone
1722	Pit	Circular pit with steep U-shaped profile and flat base.	1.30m diameter and 0.65m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
18	50m x 2m NE-SW		146.48m	0.45 – 0.47m 146.03 – 146.01m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1801	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.15m thick	-
1802	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.30 -0.32m thick	-
1803	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.05 – 0.07m visible	-
1804	Fill of [1805]	Friable mid yellow-orange-brown silty sand with frequent small ironstone fragments throughout.	1.10m wide and 0.50m deep	-
1805	Pit	Large sub-circular pit with irregular U-shaped profile and uneven base.	1.10m wide and 0.50m deep	-
1806	Fill of [1807]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.80m wide and 0.30m deep	-
1807	Ditch	Linear ditch with V-shaped profile and concave base.	0.80m wide and 0.30m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
19	50m x 2m NW-SE		145.31m	0.38 – 0.48m 144.93 – 144.83m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1901	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.25 – 0.30m thick	-
1902	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.13 – 0.18m thick	-
1903	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.05 – 0.09m visible	-
1904	Pit	Circular pit with vertical sides and irregular flat base.	1.05m wide and 0.43m deep	-

1905	Fill of [1904]	Firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with small fragments of ironstone throughout. Occasional fragments of burnt stone	1.05m wide and 0.43m deep	Pottery
1906	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steeply sloping sides and irregular profile.	0.32m wide and 0.12m deep	-
1907	Fill of [1906]	Firm mid yellow-brown clay-silt, no inclusions.	0.32m wide and 0.12m deep	-
1908	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.50m wide and 0.45m deep	-
1909	Fill of [1908]	Firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of broken up ironstone.	1.50m wide and 0.45m deep	-
1910	Pit	Circular pit with steep sloping sides, U-shaped profile and irregular base.	0.74m wide and 0.30m deep	-
1911	Fill of [1910]	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay and ironstone.	0.74m wide and 0.30m deep	-
1912	Pit	Circular moderately steep sloping sides, U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.70m diameter and 0.81m deep	-
1913	Fill of [1912]	Firm dark yellow-brown clay-silt, no inclusions.	1.10m wide and 0.34m deep	-
1914	Fill of [1912]	Firm dark yellow-brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	1.70m wide and 0.53m deep	-
1915	Fill of [1916]	Compact light orange-brown silty clay with rare small fragments of ironstone throughout.	1.30m wide and 0.40m deep	-
1916	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.30m wide and 0.40m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
20	50m x 2m NE-SW		147.08m	0.34 – 0.37m 146.74 – 146.71m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
2001	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.21 – 0.22m thick	-
2002	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.13 – 0.15m thick	-
2003	Natural	Mid brown-yellow silty clay with patches of iron panning and yellow clay.	0.07 – 0.09m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
21	50m x 2m NW-SE		146.66m	0.40 – 0.45m 146.26 – 146.21m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
2101	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.15m thick	-
2102	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.25 – 0.30m thick	-
2103	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.05m visible	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
22	50m x 1.6m NE-SW		142.13m	0.40 – 0.45m 141.73 – 141.68m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2201	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20 – 0.25m thick	-
2202	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20m thick	-
2203	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.05m visible	-
2204	Fill of [2205]	Firm mid brown sandy clay with small-medium fragments of ironstone throughout. Occasional fragments of burnt stone.	1.00m wide and 0.30 deep	Pottery and animal bone
2205	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and flat base.	1.00m wide and 0.30 deep	-
2206	Fill of [2207]	Firm mid yellow-brown sandy clay with small-medium fragments of ironstone throughout and occasional fragments of burnt stone.	1.20m wide and 0.45m deep	Pottery, animal bone, slag
2207	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile eroded upper edges and concave base.	1.20m wide and 0.45m deep	-
2208	Fill of [2209]	Friable mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.90m wide and 0.30m deep	-
2209	Ditch	Linear ditch with U-shaped profile and flat base.	0.90m wide and 0.30m deep	-
2210	Fill of [2211]	Friable mid brown orange sandy clay, occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.35m diameter and 0.17m deep	-
2211	Posthole	Cut of small sub-circular pit or posthole with irregular U-shape profile and concave base.	0.35m diameter and 0.17m deep	-
2212	Fill of [2213]	Friable mid brown-orange sandy silty clay with occasional small-medium fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.80m wide and 0.30m deep	-
2213	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.80m wide and 0.30m deep	-

2214	Fill of [2215]	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small-medium fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.86m wide and 0.31m deep	-
2215	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	0.86m wide and 0.31m deep	-
2216	Fill of [2217]	Friable-firm mid brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments throughout.	1.45m wide and 0.44m deep	Pottery and animal bone
2217	Ditch	Linear ditch with wide irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.45m wide and 0.44m deep	-
2218	Fill of [2221]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with medium fragments of ironstone throughout.	1.50m wide and 0.37m deep	Pottery
2219	Fill of [2221]	Firm light grey-brown with red patches, silty clay with occasional fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.95m wide and 0.38m deep	-
2220	Fill of [2221]	Firm light grey-brown silty clay with frequent fragments of ironstone throughout.	1.25m wide and 0.29m deep	-
2221	Ditch	Wide linear ditch with irregular U-shaped profile and concave base.	1.77m wide and 0.65m deep	-
2222	Fill of [2223]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional fragments of ironstone throughout.	2.06m wide and 0.56m deep	Pottery, animal bone, flint
2223	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular edges, U-shaped profile and uneven base.	2.06m wide and 0.56m deep	-
2224	Fill of [2229]	Friable mid brown silty clay with rare small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.45m diameter and 0.15m deep	-
2225	Fill of [2229]	Friable-plastic, mixed deposit of mid grey-green clay and dark brown-black silty clay, charcoal fragments throughout.	0.46m diameter and 0.10m deep	Pottery and animal bone, small amount of burnt bone
2226	Fill of [2229]	Firm-plastic mid grey-green clay. Water proofing of pit.	0.31m diameter and 0.07m deep	-
2227	Fill of [2229]	Compact-friable dark grey silty clay. Main clay lining of pit.	0.02m thick	-
2228	Fill of [2229]	Firm-friable mid brown-orange silty clay with rare small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.35m diameter and 0.13m deep	Pottery, animal bone
2229	Pit	Small sub-circular pit with irregular and slightly undercut U-shaped profile. Several layers of clay lining.	0.62m wide and 0.34m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
23	50m x 1.6m NW-SE		143.16m	0.35 – 0.60m 142.81 – 142.56m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
2301	Topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with root intrusion and small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.20 – 0.30m thick	-
2302	Subsoil	Friable mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone throughout.	0.15 – 0.30m thick	-
2303	Natural	Mid red-brown-orange silty clay and ironstone.	0.02 – 0.10m visible	-
2304	Ditch	Shallow linear ditch with wide irregular U-shaped profile and irregular base.	1.20m wide and 0.09m deep	-
2305	Fill of [2304]	Friable mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of ironstone.	1.20m wide and 0.09m deep	-
2306	Furrow	Very shallow linear cut of probable furrow, several other features on same alignment noted throughout the trench.	0.55m wide and 0.05m deep	-
2307	Fill of [2306]	Friable mid brown clay-silt with occasional small ironstone fragments throughout.	0.55m wide and 0.05m deep	-

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt
 E. Ditch = enclosure ditch

Sample No.	1	3	4	5	6	7	8
Context No.	1312	1115	1114	1713	1715	2222	2225
Feature No.	1313	1117	1117	1714	1716	2223	2229
Feature type	E.Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	E.Ditch	Pit
Cereals							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		x					x
(awn frags.)		x					xx
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x			x	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x		x	xcf	xx
(glume bases)		x	x				x
(spikelet bases)			x				x
(rachis internodes)		x	x				x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	x	x			x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)		x	x		x	x	xx
Herbs							
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		xcf					
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.		xcf					
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tubers)			x				x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.							x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x	xxx	xfg		xcf	xcffg	
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x				
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.						xcf	
Fabaceae indet.		x				xx	xxx



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