DigVentures

Clifton Meadows, Church Farm, Overy Mead

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Indie Jago, Chris Casswell and Joshua Hogue

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of:

River of Life II project team

Compiled by:

Authors

Indie Jago, Chris Casswell and Joshua Hogue

With contributions from:

Jane Timby and Michael Bamforth

DigVentures
The Workshop
Victoria Yard
26 Newgate
Barnard Castle
County Durham
DL12 8NG

hello@digventures.com
0333 011 3990
@thedigventurers

Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Evaluation Report for the Earth Trust. The development area of the River of Life II project covers an area with high archaeological potential. Therefore, Oxford County Archaeology Services advised a programme of archaeological investigation in order for the development to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019), which was carried out in accordance with the relevant Standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive account of the fieldwork undertaken in July 2019, with specialist assessment of finds, including recommendations for further investigation and analysis. It is supported by an easily accessible online database of all written and drawn records. The results presented in this report detail that work and have been circulated for peer review and consultation with the wider specialist team.

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Project summary

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Executive summary

DigVentures was commissioned by the Earth Trust to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Clifton Meadows, Church Farm, and Overy Mead, as part of the River of Life II project. The 'River of Life II' project is focused on developing a wetland landscape comprising pools and wet woodland environments within areas of the floodplain of the River Thames and River Thame.

Following geoarchaeological boreholes (Law, 2019) and geophysical survey (Whittingham 2019), a programme of archaeological evaluation through trial trenching took place between 8th – 26th July 2019 (DigVentures project code: WIT19). The overarching aims and objectives were to define and characterise the physical extent of the site, investigate the nature of the surviving archaeological deposits, and provide relevant information to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy. The aims included:

- To corroborate chronological phasing for the sites
- To understand the nature of typical and atypical features encountered
- To evaluate the results of the geophysical survey
- To establish the current state of survival of archaeology deposits
- To situate the sites into a wider research context

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, incorporated specialist analysis and a synthesis of results from earlier stages of work. The archaeological evaluation has achieved the defined aims, with the evaluation helping to understand the archaeological resource in the wider landscape and provide necessary details for formulating recommendations for further work.

Results summary

In July 2019, trial trenching was undertaken at Clifton Meadows, Church Farm, and Overy Mead, as part of the River of Life II project. The investigations involved a programme of target interventions designed to investigate features identified from geophysical survey and established the nature, character and survival of archaeological remains within the proposed development areas.

All data was recorded by projects archaeologists using a web accessible relational database. Primary records including contexts, features, finds, samples, plans, sections and photographs, are highlighted in green font, and can be accessed online using the URL links in Appendix A or can be searched from the Digital Dig Team browser (link below):

https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/browser.php?view=home

Fifteen trenches were excavated at Clifton Meadows, totalling 520m of linear trenching. Trenching was positioned over geophysical anomalies and to establish the nature, character and survival of a Roman trackway and viable bridging point across the River Thames. Archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 12, 13, 14, 17, 20 and 25. In Trenches 13 and 14, a couple of ditches likely bounding the edges of a former trackway were identified. A couple of potsherds were recovered from the trackway ditches indicating that it dated from the C1st – C2nd AD. None of the other features revealed in the other trenches were datable, although were likely contemporary. No evidence of the bridge point was encountered.

Twenty trenches were excavated at Church Farm, totalling 700m of linear trenching. Trenching was located to target poorly defined geophysical anomalies. Archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 26 – 29, 32, 37, 38, 40 and 45. In Trenches 26 – 29, 32, 38 and 45, a couple of ditches were identified that likely bounded the edges of a north – south aligned trackway. The trackway may have potentially been part of this Roman series of trackways identified to the west of the site and was superficially comparable with the Roman trackway uncovered at Clifton Meadows. In Trench 26, intercutting linear and circular features were also identified. None of these features could be excavated due to wet conditions, although appeared likely to be drainage ditches cutting through earlier pits. In Trenches 37 and 40, linear features were identified that likely served as drainage ditches, neither corresponded with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from any of the features in Church Farm, as such the chronological phasing for the archaeological features is unclear. However, the intercutting nature of the features suggested at least two phases of activity.

Four trenches were excavated at Overy Mead, totalling 100m of linear trenching. Trenching was located principally to investigate the potential for continuation of the roadside settlement identified to the east of the site and projected to run along the southern side of Henley Road across the northern boundary of the Overy Mead. Archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 46 and 47, layers of made ground were identified at the base of the sequence containing Roman pottery sherds dating from the 1st-century AD, and were likely related to activities such as land reclamation and/or flood alleviation at the periphery of the Roman settlement. The Roman ground surface was overlain by a series of layers reflecting the alternation of episodes of intentional causeway maintenance/construction and subsequent accumulation, which likely related to the Medieval river crossing, first mentioned in 1146 AD and replaced in the early-19th century AD. However, no dating evidence was recovered from the causeway.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 DigVentures was appointed by the Earth Trust (hereafter the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the sites of Clifton Meadows, Church Farm, and Overy Mead, as part of the River of life II project. Borehole and geophysical surveys were undertaken (Law 2019, Whittingham 2019) in advance of fieldwork to inform the evaluation trenching strategy. The programme of works was prepared in consultation with Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (hereafter OCAS) and was supported by three WSIs (Forster et. al. 2019), which were approved by OCAS before fieldwork started. The project is part of the River of Life II project, developing a wetland landscape comprising pools and wet woodland environments within areas of the floodplain of the River Thames and River Thame.

1.1.2 The development area of the River of Life II project, centred on SU 55680 95737, comprises three habitat creation areas, Clifton Meadows, Church Farm and Overy Mead. Two of the sites, Clifton Meadows and Church Farm, are located along the southern and western bank of the River Thames to the west of Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. The third, Overy Mead, is situated to the east of Dorchester on the banks of the River Thame, a tributary of the River Thames. Due to the significant archaeological potential of the site, OCAS advised a programme of archaeological investigation to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019), which was carried out in accordance with the relevant Standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results presented in this report detail that work and have been circulated for peer review and consultation with the wider specialist team.

1.1.3 This report is one of a number of archive and dissemination products that have been generated by the project, including the digital archive and metadata, the paper archive and the artefacts recovered, recorded and processed. All archive material is currently held by DigVentures and will, when the project is completed, be deposited with the County Archive Facility.

1.2 Site location

1.2.1 The site of Clifton Meadows is located at NGR SU 55680 95737. It comprises of three fields, known as Little Mead, Clifton Meadow and Thomas's Meadow, situated along the south bank of the River Thames, opposite the village of Burcot and to the northwest of Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire (Figure 1). The fields lie along the southern flood plain of the River Thames, across land currently used for pasture.

1.2.2 The site of Church Farm is situated to the west of the River Thames in Oxfordshire (centred at NGR SU 569 943) and is approximately 1 km to the west of Dorchester-on-Thames. The site encompasses three fields of pasture, known as Little Town, Meadows Furlong and Great Meadows, and cover an area of approximately 15.1 ha. The site is bordered in the east by the River Thames and fencing and hedgerows on all other sides (Figure 1).

1.2.3 The site of Overy Mead is situated to the north of the River Thames, to the east of the River Thame in Oxfordshire (centred at NGR SU 580 936) and immediately to the south-east of Dorchester-on-Thames. The site encompasses two fields of meadow, known as Old Bridge Meadow and Overy Mead Piece, and covers an area of approximately 3.6ha. The site is bordered to the south by the River Thames, the west by the River Thame and dense vegetation, and by a stone wall to the north and by fencing in the east (Figure 1).

1.3 Site geology

1.3.1 The bedrock geology of Clifton Meadows consisted of sandstone of the Lower Greensand Group. Church Farm and Overy Mead comprised mudstone of the Gault Formation. The bedrock geology in all three locations was overlain by gravelly sands of the Northmoor (Floodplain) Terrace of the River Thames. The sedimentary sequence consisted of Northmoor terrace sandy gravels dated to the Late Devensian period (BGS 2019). The Northmoor sands and gravels varied between 0.66m and 1.10m below ground surface level, possibly suggesting the presence of a palaeochannel. These gravels were overlain by superficial deposits of Holocene overbank alluvium, fine-grained sandy-silty clays, which were usually stone free. Overy Mead, however, did contain large nodular flint cobbles which may have been indicative of bedload transport in more energetic flow. The topsoil of the sites were described as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Law, 2019).

1.3.2 At Clifton Meadows and Church Farm peat deposits were observed. At Clifton Meadows these peat deposits were at least 1 metre thick. At Church farm the peat deposits were between 1.1 and 1.2 below ground level. The peat deposits likely formed in minor tributaries of the river channel which had been cut off and choked with vegetation, perhaps as the river adjusted to a single channel from its Pleistocene braided form early in the Holocene. At Clifton Meadows, there was wet sediment in all boreholes, with water encountered at 0.77m below ground level. The overbank alluvium preserves mollusc shell and fine organics, while organic preservation was reasonably good within the peaty clays, with woodier plant fragments clearly recognisable. At Church Farm, there was wet sediment in all boreholes, with some organic preservation. The alluvium was rich in freshwater and terrestrial snail shell.

1.3.3 The lower level of the surface at Overy Mead may be indicative of a palaeochannel which remained into the Holocene. The sedimentary sequence at Overy Mead was dry, with occasional blue grey mottles suggesting waterlogging at some time in the past. Organic remains were unlikely to be preserve, although the sediment was calcareous and so shells and bones may have been preserved.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 As part of the River of Life Project II a magnetic gradient survey was undertaken by Phase Site Investigations in May 2019 (Whittingham 2019). The aim of the survey was

to help establish the presence/absence, extent and character of archaeological features within the survey area, the results of which are incorporated below.

2.2 Clifton Meadows

2.2.1 The earliest indication of human activity at the site dates to the Palaeolithic, with a single findspot of a flint flake recovered at Burcot, 200m north of the River Thame (MOX6072). Fieldwalking undertaken by Oxford Archaeology suggested that later Mesolithic activity was represented by a 'light scattering' of activity in region but with no significant concentrations (Allen and Munby 2006, 352). Two Mesolithic tranchet axes were found at Northfield Farm (MOX11078) and a flint scatter was collected in the 1980s (MOX6092), just south of the southern field boundary of Thomas' Meadow, comprising 21 objects including flakes, cores and microlith and an axe. The same area was subject to trial excavations, but no archaeological features were recorded. Excavations undertaken in 1969 in Scabbs Field, north of Northfield Farm, revealed a penannular ring ditch including Bronze Age ceramics and a possible cremation (Gray 1977, cited in Allen et al 2006, 9). The investigations at Northfield Farm also recorded a series of enclosures interpreted as pre-Roman and a north to south trackway, and the extent and complexity of cropmarks around the location of the farm led to the area to the south of Clifton meadow being designated as a scheduled monument (List entry 1002925).

2.2.2 An extensive series of cropmarks to the south of Clifton Meadows and west of Church Farm reveals a landscape which has been utilised and settled since early prehistory. Interpretation of the cropmarks by Miles (1977, cited in Allen et al 2006, 3) and Baker (1999, cited in Allen et al 2006, 3) has suggested the presence of a Neolithic henge, early Bronze Age barrows, an extensive Bronze Age field system, Iron Age settlement and a Roman trackway with settlement alongside (Allen et al 2006, 9 and fig 1.3). Archaeological trenching in Clifton Meadows recorded the presence of the Roman trackway at three locations (Oxford Archaeology Trenches 12, 20 and 21), identifying two ditches running parallel on a north-south alignment. At the southernmost trench, Trench 12, the trackway ditches were overlain by 0.3m of deposits. At Trench 20, towards the centre of the field, the ditches were overlain by 0.5m of alluvial deposits and excavated to approximately 0.6m deep, 1.1m to the base from the land surface. No artefacts were recovered from the ditch features but waterlogged seeds from the basal layer were 14C dated to 80-250 cal AD (Allen and Munby 2006, 317). At the northernmost trench excavated (Trench 21), features were far more ephemeral, although the presence of an undated linear feature was recorded at a depth of 1m which followed the alignment of the western ditch of the trackway.

2.2.3 At Clifton Meadows, the geophysical survey provided further evidence for archaeological activity, in the form of several series of positive linear / curvi-linear responses and trends. The Roman trackway was clearly visible, continuing on a north-south trajectory through the field and almost meeting the southern bank of the River Thames. In addition to the archaeological features, a negative linear response was picked up in Little Mead, running east-west and extending into Clifton Meadows. This feature aligned with an area identified as a putative palaeochannel following work undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (Whittingham 2019).

2.2.4 Fieldwalking to the east of the area recovered flint dating to the late Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age, and a scattering of Roman pottery and SBM, probably

reflecting the peripheral location of the field examined to Northfield Farm (Field 3, Allen and Munby 2006, 330). The Roman trackways (MOX24186) running both north-south and east-west indicate a major communication links across the gravel terraces. Post Roman evidence is less comprehensively studied but Lambrick noted visible ridge and furrow over much to the gravel terrace (Gray 1977, cited in Allen 2006, 9).

2.3 Church Farm

2.3.1 Fewer finds have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Church Farm area, although the presence of an undated ring ditch recorded (MOX7358) to the northwest of Little Town field confirms the region was utilised to some extent. Fieldwalking undertaken as part of the Oxford Archaeology investigations to the southwest of the area examined a series of undated cropmarks (Field 5, Allen and Munby, 2006). Finds recovered included worked flint of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, sherds of prehistoric pottery of later Bronze age and Iron Age date, a dense scatter of Roman pottery and a few sherds of Saxon pottery (ibid). To the west, cropmarks also suggest a linear feature running east to west, which is potentially part of the Roman series of trackways that are visible across the area (Allen and Munby, 2006). Immediately opposite, on the eastern bank of the Thames, Roman rectilinear enclosures are situated at right angles to the river, with single finds spots of Iron Age pottery (MOX7246) and evidence for Saxon occupation and an inhumation cemetery (MOX11050), suggesting a concentration of multiple phases of activity in the area. Slightly further south but also on the eastern bank opposite Church Farm, evidence for prehistoric pits and a ring ditch was also recorded during gravel extraction in 1973 (MOX7319).

2.3.2 At Church Fields, the geophysical survey provided further possible evidence for archaeological activity in the form of positive linear / curvi-linear responses and trends. However, many anomalies highlighted by the geophysics have be attributed to modern services or land drainage. In addition, the fields showed a variable background with broad/diffuse positive and negative anomalies that were related to natural features/variations, including palaeochannel deposits (Whittingham 2019).

2.4 Overy Mead

2.4.1 A similarly low level of archaeological evidence has been recorded around the site at Overy Mead, although magnetometry survey published in 2011 revealed an extensive series of roadside enclosures linked to the Roman town of Dorchester (Ainslie 2011). The Roman road apparent in the survey, crosses the northern part of the Overy Mead site and potentially links with a Roman street which Frere identified during excavations located in allotments which were, at the time, threatened by housing development (Frere 1984, 91). The line of the street also appears to be reflected in the location of the earlier river crossing and site of the medieval Dorchester Bridge (MOX27265), first mentioned in 1146 and destroyed in 1816.

2.4.2 At Overy Mead, the geophysical survey provided further possible evidence for archaeological activity in the form of positive linear/curvi-linear responses and trends. However, anomalies highlighted by the geophysics have be attributed to modern services or land drainage. In addition, the fields showed a variable background with broad / diffuse positive and negative anomalies that were related to natural features / variations, including palaeochannel deposits (Whittingham 2019).

3 PROJECT AIMS & OBJECTIVES

3.1 Evaluation aims

3.1.1 The aims and objectives articulated below were defined in the site-specific WSIs (Forster et. al. 2019), which considered the aims and objectives set out in the Regional Research Framework for the Solent-Thames Region (Hey and Hind 2014).

Aim 1 – To evaluate, with sufficient detail, the areas impacted through the development of the site, to establish the extent, nature and chronology of any extant archaeology.

Q1. Can we corroborate chronological phasing for archaeological features at the Site, including the presence of earlier and later features and structures, as suggested from geophysical survey?

Q2. What are the typical and atypical features of the area under investigation, and did this influence the functions and activities that took place?

Aim 2 - To investigate the nature of surviving archaeological deposits, and the presence of deposits masking archaeological material.

Q3. How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?

Q4. What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?

Q5. Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about past land-use and activity?

Aim 3 – To inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for the development phase of the project and provide any recommendations for further archaeological investigation.

Q6. What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous geophysics and geoarchaeological survey tell us about the site and its setting?

Q7. Discuss the results in their local, regional and national setting, in order to provide a better understanding of the significance of recorded archaeology.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Monitoring of archaeological works

4.1.1 Archaeological work was undertaken on the commencement of groundwork. All work was undertaken with prior written approval of the scope of works and methodology employed via submission of an area specific WSIs to the Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council.

4.1.2 DigVentures informed OCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The strategy for archaeological evaluation, including the size, number and location of archaeological trenches was discussed in advance with Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, OCAS and is included below. Each trench was stripped of topsoil mechanically under archaeological supervision and down to the archaeological

horizon. Trenches were cleaned by hand and any archaeological features were excavated by context to the level of natural deposits, where it is safe to do so. No trenches were handed back to the Client until written confirmation that they were signed off was obtained from OCAS. All GIS files of the final site plans will be submitted to OCAS once completed.

4.1.3 A site visit was undertaken to monitor the archaeological evaluation during works on Thursday 18 July. Richard Oram of OCAS visited the site of Clifton Meadows to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigation as it progressed. Variations to the WSI and method statements were agreed in advance with the Client and OCAS. No areas of archaeological investigation were handed back to the Client until formally signed off by OCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 All work complied with CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014). All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the site-specific WSIs provided by DigVentures (Forster et al. 2019) and the requirements of OCAS. The Client afforded reasonable access so that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and groundwork could be investigated and recorded appropriately.

5.1.2 Fifteen trenches (Trenches 11 to 25) were excavated at Clifton Meadows, totalling 520m of linear trenching (Figure 2). Twenty trenches (Trenches 26 to 45) were excavated at Church Farm, totalling 700m of linear trenching (Figure 3). Four trenches (Trenches 46 to 49) were excavated at Overy Mead, totalling 100m of linear trenching (Figure 4). All trenches were excavated with a toothless ditched bucket using a bucket size of 1.8m.

5.1.3 Trenching in the western part of Clifton Meadows focused on the linear features identified from the geophysical survey (Whittingham 2019). Trenches 12-15 were positioned to establish whether there is any continuity in the Roman road heading into the survey area, and whether there is any evidence for a bridging point at the river. The rest of the trenches were spaced across the areas being impacted on by the development to evaluate the relationship between alluvial and peat deposits, and any over- and underlying archaeological remains.

5.1.4 In Church Farm the geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could be clearly be related to archaeological features (Whittingham 2019). Therefore, trenching was located to target poorly defined features across the area to evaluate their archaeological potential, while at the same time evaluating the relationship between alluvial and peat deposits, and any over- and underlying remains.

5.1.5 In Overy Mead geophysical survey also provided unclear results, although the site is located immediately adjacent to an Iron Age/Roman settlement with a substantial road projected to run on the southern side of Henley Road across the northern boundary of the survey area (Forster et al. 2019, fig 3). Trenches 46-48 were therefore located to evaluate the potential for continuation of the settlement and determine the level of preservation. Trench 49 was excavated to investigate a linear anomaly running into the river - potentially a previous crossing point.

5.1.6 All areas identified for evaluation through trial trenching were stripped of overburden deposits with a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was carried out using a ditched bucket using a bucket size of 2m. Spoil was visually scanned for artefacts. Trenches were cleaned by hand and any archaeological features excavated by context to the level of natural deposits, where it was safe to do so. Archaeological deposits were recorded to establish the extent of survival and preservation of archaeological remains. Excavation continued in this manner, removing material in successive spits until significant archaeological remains were encountered or where archaeology was absent the natural horizon was reached. Spoil was removed in a systematic order, with overburden and topsoil kept separate from subsoil.

5.2 Finds and environmental samples

5.2.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014), and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below. Archaeological material was handled and sorted following advice in Watkinson and Neal (1998).

5.2.2 All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances, a representative sample of artefacts was retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. Finds recovered were assessed by appropriately qualified specialists, who examined the finds to provide an identification, date and provenance of the material, and evaluate the significance of the assemblage. All artefacts from the investigation, as a minimum, were washed, counted, weighed and identified. Each small find was given a unique identification number, beginning from SF10.

5.2.3 No bulk environmental soil samples were taken as none of the deposits were considered be appropriately sealed or lacked dateable archaeological material.

6 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Indie Jago

All digital context and feature records have been archived on the Digital Dig Team system and can be reviewed here:

https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/browser.php?view=home

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The principle purpose of the evaluation trial trenching was to evaluate, with sufficient detail, the areas impacted through the development of the site, to establish the extent, nature and chronology of any extant archaeology (Aim 1), and investigate the nature of surviving archaeological deposits, and the presence of deposits masking archaeological material (Aim 2). Figures 2–4 shows the trench locations for each targeted area, and Figures 5–11 provide illustration of archaeological features

observed within each trench. A detailed description of each context is included in Appendix 1. Each description is organised by trench number, which start from 11.

6.2 Stratigraphic sequence

6.2.1 In total, 39 trenches were evaluated across three defined areas: Trenches 11 – 25 at Clifton Meadows, Trenches 26 - 45 were located in Church Farm and Trenches 46 – 49 were located in Overy Mead (see Figures 1 – 4). A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across Clifton Meadows, Church Farm, and Overy Mead in accord with the results from borehole investigations (Law 2019). Trench 16, for example, comprised (16001) i.e. "topsoil", overlying (16002), (16003), (16004) i.e. "alluvial deposits", overlying (16005) i.e. "river terrace gravels". Peat was also observed at Clifton Meadows and Church Farm. The stratigraphic sequence fluctuated in depth across the sites predominantly due to proximity to the river, with trenches closer to the river having thicker alluvial deposits. The significance of the depth of the stratigraphic sequence is explored fully in the discussion below (Section 7).

6.3 Clifton Meadows

6.3.1 Trenches 11–25 were located in Clifton Meadows. Trenches 12–15 were positioned to establish whether there was any continuity in the Roman road heading into the survey area, and whether there was any evidence for a bridging point at the river. Trenching in the western part of Clifton Meadows focused on the linear features identified in the geophysical survey. The rest of the trenches were spaced across the areas impacted on by the development to evaluate the relationship between alluvial and peat deposits, and any over and underlying archaeological remains. Trenches 11–14, 16, 18–23 and 25 were 40m long, and Trenches 15, 17 and 24 were 20m long (Figure 2). Trenches were stripped down to surviving archaeology or river terrace gravels, where safe-working depths permitted. Archaeology was recorded in Trenches 12, 13, 14, 17, 20 and 25.

6.3.2 Trench 12 was oriented north – south. The earliest feature in Trench 12 was a northeast – southwest straight linear ditch F1201 cut into river terrace gravels and a soil spread (12010) overlying a blue clay layer (Figure 15). F1201 was sectioned and 2 fills were identified. The ditch was 1.40m x 0.18m. There were no finds recovered from the feature. The soil infilling the cut was a sandy clay suggesting the ditch gradually filled with alluvial deposits. F1201 was located next to the soil spread (12010), but no stratigraphic relationship could be observed. The soil spread was sectioned and no finds were recovered from the context. Both the soil spread and F1201 were covered by successive alluvial deposits.

6.3.3 Trench 13 and 14 were oriented east – west in Clifton Meadows, targeting the Roman trackway oriented north – south. Trench 13 was placed as close to the river as possible to establish if there was any evidence for a bridging point. The lowest features in Trench 13 were two north - south aligned straight linear ditches F1301 and F1302 (Figure 14). The ditches were each filled by one context. F1301 was 0.96m x 0.36m, and F1302 was 0.82m x 0.34m. A continuation of the north – south ditches could be seen in Trench 14, F1401 and F1402 (Figure 14). F1401 was equal to F1301 and measured 0.80m x 0.30m. F1402 was equal to F1402 and measured 1.34m x 0.47m.

Finds were recovered from ditches in Trench 13, which date the ditches to the Roman period (see section 6.1). Finds were only recovered from the topsoil in Trench 14. Therefore, the geophysical anomalies were representing two parallel ditches and finds from Trench 13 date these to the Roman period, supporting the suggestion that they bound a Roman trackway.

6.3.4 Trench 17 was oriented east – west in Clifton Meadows. The deepest feature in Trench 17 was a small circular pit/post hole F1701 cut into light greyish yellow alluvium (Figure 15). The feature had shallow concave sides with a rounded base, with a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.06m. It was filled with a sandy clay. The feature was overlain by additional alluvial deposits.

6.3.5 Trench 20 was oriented northwest – southeast in Clifton Meadows. The earliest feature was a pit F2001, cut into alluvial deposit (Figure 15). The cut was partially truncated by the machine, a section was cleaned and its shape in section recorded. The pit measured 0.90m x 0.30m and was filled by a sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the fill. This pit could have been a refuse pit. The pit was covered by alluvial deposit.

6.3.6 Trench 25 was oriented northeast – southwest in Clifton Meadows. The lowest archaeological feature was a timber post (see section 6.2)(Figure 16). This was probably driven into a peat layer. The base of post had been cut at 45 degrees on two sides to form a point across the diameter. The post was 0.66m long with a diameter of 0.30m. Alluvium covered the post.

6.4 Church Farm

6.4.1 Trenches 26 - 45 were located in Church Farm. Trenches 26 – 29, 32, 33, 35 – 41, 43 and 45 were 40 m long, and Trenches 30, 31, 34, 42 and 44 were 20m long (Figure 3). At Church Farm, the geophysical survey had not identified any anomalies that could be clearly related to archaeological features. Therefore, trenching targeted poorly defined features across the area to evaluate their archaeological potential, while at the same time evaluating the relationship between alluvial and peat deposits, and any overlying and underlying remains. Trenches were stripped down to surviving archaeology or river terrace gravels, where safe-working depths permitted. Archaeology was recorded in Trenches 26 - 29, 32, 37, 38, and 45.

6.4.2 Trench 26 was oriented northeast – southwest. The earliest archaeological features in Trench 26 were two circular pits F2602 and F2604 and one straight linear ditch F2605 which were all cut into the river terrace gravels (Figure 18). The fill of F2602 was a clay and gravel, perhaps suggesting it filled in a flooding event. F2604 and F2605 were filled by a clay suggesting they had gradually filled with alluvial deposits. These features were recorded in plan and not excavated due to wet conditions. F2602 was cut by a straight linear ditch F2601 which ran east – west. F2604 was cut by a straight linear ditch F2603 which ran north-northwest – south-southeast. These ditches were not excavated due to wet conditions. Both ditches were filled by a clay suggesting they had gradually filled with alluvial deposits. Alluvial deposits covered all five features.

6.4.3 Trench 27 was oriented northeast – southwest. The lowest feature found was a straight linear ditch F2701, which was cut into the river terrace gravels (Figure 19). It was excavated and one fill was identified. The ditch had shallow sides and a flat base, and

measured 1.10m wide and 0.15m as a minimum deep. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch was overlain by alluvial deposits.

6.4.4 Trench 28 was oriented north – south. The oldest features in Trench 28 were two straight linear ditches F2801, F2802, which were cut into river terrace gravels (Figure 19). These features were recorded in plan and not excavated due to wet conditions. F2801 ran northwest – southeast and F2802 ran north – south. The fill of both ditches was clay suggesting the ditches gradually filled with alluvial deposits. Both ditches were covered by alluvial deposits.

6.4.5 Trench 29 was oriented east – west. The earliest features in Trench 29 were three straight linear ditches F2901, F2902, F2903, which were cut into river terrace gravels (Figure 19). These features were recorded in plan and not excavated due to wet conditions. All three ditches ran north – south and were filled with a clay deposit, suggesting that the ditches gradually filled with alluvial deposits. They were all overlain by alluvium.

6.4.6 Trench 32 was oriented east – west. The earliest features were two straight linear ditches, cut into river terrace gravels. These ditches F3201 and F3202 were recorded in plan and not excavated due to wet conditions (Figure 20). Both ditches were aligned north – south and were filled with a clay deposit, suggesting that the ditches gradually filled with alluvial deposits, and were later covered by successive layers of alluvium.

6.4.7 Trench 37 was oriented north – south. The lowest features recorded was F3701 an elongated pit or terminus of linear. This feature was cut into river terrace gravels. F3701 was recorded in plan and not excavated due to wet conditions. F3701 was oriented east – west and was filled with a clay deposit, suggesting that the feature gradually filled with alluvial deposits. The feature had square corners and due to the limit of excavation it was unclear as to whether this was the terminus of a straight linear ditch or an elongated pit. The feature was overlain by successive layer of alluvium.

6.4.8 Trench 38 was oriented east – west. The earliest features identified in Trench 38 were two straight linear ditches F3801 and F3802, both ran north – south and were cut into river terrace gravels (Figure 20). F3801 had convex sides with a rounded base and was filled by clays, indicative of having been filled gradually by alluvium. The cut was 1.46m wide and 0.38m deep. F3802 was likewise filled by clay, suggesting that it was filled gradually by flowing water. It was not excavated due to wet conditions. F3801 and F3802, were both sealed by a thick sequence of clays likely formed by fluvial activity associated with the River Thames.

6.4.9 Trench 45 was east-northeast – west-southwest. The oldest feature was a straight linear ditch F4501 cut into the river terrace gravels (Figure 20). F4501 runs northwest - southeast, had gradual sloping sides with a flat base. It was probably cut to provide drainage or functioned as a boundary ditch. F4501 was filled by clay probably formed by gradual accumulation of alluvium deposits. The ditch was sealed by alluvial deposits.

6.5 Overy Mead

6.5.1 Trenches 46 – 49 were located in Overy Mead. Trench 48 was 40m long, and Trenches 46, 47 and 49 were 20m long (Figure 4). Although the geophysical survey provided

unclear results at Overy Mead, the site is immediately adjacent to an Iron Age/Roman settlement with a substantial road projected to run on the southern side of Henley Road across the northern boundary of the survey area. Trenches 46–48, therefore, aimed to evaluate the potential for continuation of the settlement and to determine the level of preservation. Trench 49 was excavated to investigate a linear anomaly running into the river. The trenches were stripped down to a safe working limit, surviving archaeology or to the river terrace gravels with a machine. Archaeology was recorded in Trenches 46 and 47.

6.5.2 Trench 46 was oriented northeast – southwest. The earliest feature consisted of many layers of made ground F4602 spread across the entirety of the trench (Figure 24). The layers comprised sandy clays and gravels representing five discrete spreads (46007), (46010), (46011), (46012) and (46013). A series of potsherds were found throughout these layers, including grog-tempered (GR) and grog and sand-tempered (GRSA) wares dating to the 1st-century AD and suggesting that the made ground was associated with Roman activity (see Section 7 for detailed finds reporting). A worked flint (SF11) was also recovered, although it was battered indicating that it was most likely residual. The made ground was sealed by a thick layer of alluvium (46006). This alluvium spread across the entirety of the trench and measured 0.80m in thickness. It was not associated with any archaeological finds. The alluvium may have accumulated as a result of the ground level no longer being actively maintained following the Roman Period. The alluvium was overlain by a causeway F4601 aligned northwest – southeast. The causeway was formed by a series of gravel-rich (46002), (46004) and (46009) layers separated by less inclusion-rich silt deposits (46002) and (46005), likely reflecting the alternation of episodes of intentional causeway maintenance/construction and subsequent accumulation. No finds were recovered from the causeway.

6.5.3 Trench 47 was oriented northwest – southeast. The earliest archaeological feature F4702 was a line of cobbles (47009) sat on top of layers of alluvium (47011) and (47012) (Figure 25). The cobbles formed a relatively narrow and thin spread of material, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.14m thick. They were likely used to raise the ground level, providing a dry crossing or pathway. The cobbles were sealed by alluvium comprising layers of sandy clay (47010) and clay (47007). These layers were almost entirely lacking finds, expect for a CBM fragment. The alluvium was overlain by causeway F4701 (identified as F4601 in Trench 46). The causeway consisted of a series of gravel-rich (47003), (47005) and (47006) layers separated by less inclusion-rich silt deposits (47004). (47008), and (46013), likely reflecting the alternation of episodes of intentional causeway maintenance/construction and subsequent accumulation. Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the lowermost layers of the causeway dating from the Roman Period, although these were likely residual.

7 ARTEFACTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A small quantity of finds material was recovered during the evaluation from Clifton Meadows and Overy Mead, with no finds recovered from the trenches at Church Farm. The small quantity of ceramic material recorded provides valuable information about the chronological phasing of the site (Aim 1). At Clifton Meadows ceramics included post medieval wares from topsoil deposits, and two fragments of Roman pottery from

trackway ditches (Aim 1). A slightly larger group of ceramic from Overy Mead included Late Iron Age to early Roman period material. A wooden stake was recorded in Trench 25, Clifton Meadows, attesting to the survival of some organic material where present (Aim 4). The small assemblage of faunal material recovered at Overy Mead also suggests that preservation is good, indicating that the low level of finds was not due to limited survival within the burial environment (Aim 4). The table below provides a summary of material recovered during the evaluation, and detailed assessment is included in the specialist reports below.

Table 1 - Assemblage summary

Site	Trench	SF No.	Context	Material Type	No.	Weight (g) / (mm)
Clifton Meadows	12		12001	Pottery	2	54.7
	13		13005	Pottery	1	90.5
	13		13007	Pottery	1	22.2
	13		13005	Burnt flint	1	3.4
	14		14001	Pottery	3	170.6
	25	10	25006	Waterlogged wood – stake	1	645 x 285 x 145mm
Overy Mead	46	11	46007	Flint flake	1	2.4
	46		46013	CBM	1	99.3
	46		46007	Pottery	1	66.4
	46		46010	Pottery	9	127.2
	46		46011	Pottery	8	87.1
	46		46012	Pottery	1	13.7
	46		46013	Animal bone	9	84.8
	47		47007	CBM	3	134
	47		47008	CBM	1	60.7
	47		47013	CBM	2	193.3
	47		47011	Pottery	1	1.8
	47		47007	Animal bone	6	175.7

7.2 Ceramic material

Jane Timby

7.2.1 The recovery of finds from the excavations at Clifton Meadows, Church Farm and Overy Mead provided some insight into the chronological framework (Aim 1). A small assemblage of 24 sherds of pottery (from 12 contexts), one fragment of fired clay and six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from Clifton Meadows and Overy Mead. No finds were recovered from Church Farm. The pottery assemblage comprises of 18 sherds of Late Iron Age – Early Roman date and six of post-medieval date. The CBM similarly comprises fragments of Roman and post-medieval date. The earliest Late Iron Age – Early Roman sherds are five grog-tempered (GR) and four grog and sand-tempered (GRSA) wares; a tradition which dates back into the later Iron Age but which would have continued well into the early Roman period. The sherds were in moderately good condition although some pieces had slightly worn edges. Featured sherds are from neckless jars with expanded rims and a large storage jar. Imported wares include one sherd of Baetican (BAT AM) amphora from the build-up of the made ground in Trench 46 (46010) was from Southern Spain and a rim from a Savernake ware (SAV GT) storage jar from Wiltshire. Other more local wares include four sherds from a coarse sandy grey ware jar (GYSY); single sherds of Oxfordshire oxidised (OXF

OX) and reduced ware (OXF RE) and one fine glauconitic sandy ware with a matt red internal colour-coat (CC) of unknown but probably local source.

7.2.2 The pottery assemblage at Clifton Meadows consisted of eight sherds of pottery weighing 340g (summarised in Appendix 2). Six of the pottery sherds came from topsoil deposits, these were mainly glazed red earthenware from bowls and all date to the Post-Medieval period. Two sherds of pottery were found in two parallel ditches F1301 and F1302, that are interpreted as having bound a Roman trackway which ran towards the river. The pottery dates the ditches to the 1st – 2nd century, affirming the ditches use in the Roman period.

7.2.3 The pottery assemblage at Overy Mead consisted of 23 ceramic pieces weighing 786g (summarised in Appendix 2). 16 sherds of pottery, two pieces of CBM and one fragment of fired clay came from Trench 46. Four pieces of CBM came from Trench 47. The five grog-tempered (GR) and four grog and sand-tempered (GRSA) wares (the earliest Late Iron Age – Early Roman sherds found during excavations) came from contexts (46010) and (46011), contexts associated with the levelling of the ground, suggesting that the building of the ground surface had occurred since the Roman Period. Ceramic was recovered from the made ground (47007) and (47008) and the lowermost layer of the causeway (47013). All the pieces from Trench 47 were dated to the Roman Period.

7.3 Waterlogged wood

Michael Bamforth

https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/Find/WIT_10

7.3.1 A single post / pile base (SF10) was recovered from an alluvial setting in Trench 25. The timber was recorded off site by Michael Bamforth in August 2019. SF10 was situated in waterlogged deposits which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. SF10 is suggested to be Romano-British in date (A. Forster, DV, pers. comm). Using the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project, the SF10 scores a 4 / good, putting it above the threshold for meaningful woodworking analysis, which is set at 3 / moderate.

7.3.2 SF10, recovered from (25006) is classed as timber and has been identified as oak. Formed from a half split tree trunk, the top is degraded whilst the base has been worked from two directions with an axe, forming a relatively blunt point. The angle of the cut and the presence of a slight hinge, suggests this may be a felling scar. There is a knot / side branch present towards the top of the timber. The timber measures 645 x 285 x 145mm.

7.3.3 It is unclear if the timber was a set post or a driven pile, although the relatively shallow angle of the base suggests the former. Neither the split type or the possible felling scar are indicative of a date and there is no further scope for analysis. The tool facets, although present, are not particularly diagnostic. However, they are flat in form and as such, seem likely to have been produced by an iron tool (Sands 1997).

7.3.4 The timber has been identified as oak and is derived from a tree trunk with a diameter of c.285mm. Oak grows on a variety of soil types and conditions in stands and mixed

deciduous woodland (Gale and Cutler 2000). It is found throughout England and as such it is likely to have been growing in the vicinity of the site. Oak is an easily worked and hard-wearing timber that has had an incredibly wide range of uses throughout the Prehistoric and Historic period (Wilson and White 1986; Gale and Cutler 2000).

7.4 Lithics

Josh Hogue

https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/Find/WIT_11

7.4.1 A flake (SF11) was recovered from layer of made ground (46007) in Trench 46. The flake was heavily edge-damaged indicating that it had likely moved since its initial discard. It was undatable. No other worked lithic artefacts were recovered. A single burnt flint was found in fill (13005) of ditch [13006].

7.5 Faunal remains

Hannah Russ

7.5.1 Fifteen fragments of animal bone and teeth were found during excavation (summarised in Appendix C). They were all recovered from Overy Mead. In Trench 46 animal remains (n=9) were recovered from (46013). This assemblage comprised a right mandibular M1 or M2 tooth of an equid (horse/donkey/mule), a fragment of distal left cattle (*Bos taurus*) tibia, a mid-shaft fragment of a left domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) radius, and six fragments of mandible that could only be identified as large mammal but could be associated with the equid tooth. In Trench 47 six bone fragments were recovered from (47007), a made ground layer below causeway deposits (47006), (47005), (47004) and (47003). Five of the bone fragments refitted and represented the proximal and shaft portions of a left cattle metatarsal, the remaining fragment was a mid-shaft fragment of a right sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) radius.

7.5.2 No evidence for exposure to high temperatures, carcass processing or animal interaction was observed. Both contexts contained bone with good and medium levels of surface preservation. Apart from the equid tooth all remains were fragmentary.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This report details the results of evaluation trenching at Clifton Meadows, Church Farm and Overy Mead, as part of the River of Life II project, and is intended to provide the Client and planning authorities, including OCAS, with baseline information by which to make decisions about the need for further archaeological intervention(s). The conclusions drawn from the data are outlined below, with expectation that should further works be requested these will be incorporated into a stage specific WSI prepared and agreed by the Planning Archaeologist.

8.2 Clifton Meadows

8.2.1 A series of linear anomalies observed on the geophysical survey were targeted for further investigation (Whittingham 2019). These were investigated through excavation and exposed as a couple of ditches in Trenches 13 and 14. These likely bounded the edges of a trackway and associated finds suggest that the feature is Roman dating from the C1st – C2nd AD (Aim 1, Q1). A number of isolated geophysical responses were also targeted for further investigation. In Trenches 12, 17, and 20 a linear and three circular cut features were identified, although none provided dating evidence. In Trench 25, a large timber was recovered that may have been set or driven-in from the ground above, which was likely structural serving as a post/pile base. Most of the features suggest that activity took place when conditions were relatively wet, with the trackway bounded by drainage ditches (Aim 1, Q2).

8.2.2 The archaeology was relatively sparse at Clifton Meadows. All the archaeological features were masked and deeply buried by alluvium, with the uppermost archaeological horizon between 0.89 – 1.00 m below ground level, 45.55 - 45.66 m AOD (Aim 2, Q3). Even though the archaeology was encountered at a similar depth throughout Clifton Meadows, the underlying strata was highly variable, with archaeological features overlying alluvium, peat or river terrace gravels. This likely reflected variation in the underlying superficial geology. Interpolation of the available stratigraphic data suggests that the underlying river terrace gravels vary between approximately 45.1 to 45.6 m AOD (Figure 12). Most of the archaeology was concentrated and survived where the underlying river terrace gravels are relatively high, along the route of the Roman trackway and this area may have been an advantageous choice for a trackway as it would have been slightly higher above the floodplain (Aim 2, Q4). Conversely, the greatest potential for understanding the past environment resides with the peat horizons which survived only towards the east of Clifton Meadows, where they may fill a depression or palaeochannel in the underlying river terrace gravels (Aim 2, Q5).

8.2.3 Based on the sparsity of the archaeological features it appears likely that the activity on the site was relatively limited and at the periphery of the Roman settlement identified to the south of Clifton Meadow (Allen et al 2006, 9 and fig 1.3). The identified Roman trackway has been previously investigated through excavation and the age of the feature established through radiocarbon dating of environmental remains (Allen and Munby 2006, 317). The recent excavations provide the only finds from trackway and refine the age of the trackway indicating that it dates to the C1st – C2nd AD. Based on the results of the archaeological interventions, geophysical investigation and aerial photographic data it is highly probable that the trackway survives across much of Clifton Meadows (Aim 3, Q6). However, it remains unclear what happens to the trackway at its most northern extent along the southern edge of the River Thames. It is plausible that the trackway once served a river crossing-point (Forster et al. 2019) and the archaeological resource may be of some regional significance for establishing the location of river crossing-points and the nature of riverine settlement along the River Thames during the Roman period, topics identified as needing further focused research in the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Heys and Hind 2014, 184) (Aim 3, Q7).

8.3 Church Farm

8.3.1 In Church Farm, excavations revealed a couple of ditches in Trenches 26 – 29, 32, 38 and 45. These likely bounded the edges of a trackway that ran broadly parallel to the River Thames, curving slightly along its north – south alignment. Even though the geophysical results were mostly inconclusive, the trackway was partially observable as negative curvi-linear responses in Little Town Field at the north of Church Farm (Whittingham, 2019). In Trench 26, intercutting linear and circular features were also identified, corresponding with an area of strong positive response and linear/curvi-linear anomalies. None of these features could be excavated due to wet conditions, although appeared likely to be drainage ditches cutting through earlier pits. In Trenches 37, a linear feature was identified that likely served as a drainage ditch, it did not correspond with any anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from any of the features in Church Farm, as such the chronological phasing for the archaeological features is unclear. However, the intercutting nature of the features suggest at least two phases of activity (Aim 1, Q1). Many of the features suggest that activity took place when conditions were relatively wet, with the ditches in-filled gradually by alluvium suggesting they likely functioned as drainage. In general, activity appears likely to have been relatively ephemeral. However, the identification of pit features truncated by later ditches suggests an earlier phase of activity (Aim 2, Q2).

8.3.2 The archaeology was relatively sparse at Church Farm. All the archaeological deposits were covered by alluvium, with the archaeology exposed between 0.53 – 0.90 m below ground level, 46.02 – 45.65 m AOD (Aim 2, Q3). Most of the archaeological features were cut into the underlying river terrace gravels. Interpolation of the available stratigraphic data suggests that the underlying river terrace gravels varies between approximately 44.6 to 46.0 m AOD (Figure 13). All archaeology was identified to the western half of the Site, where the underlying river terrace gravels are relatively high and as a result overlying thicknesses of alluvium relatively shallow. An absence of archaeology to towards the east of the site, increased thickness of alluvium, and relatively deeply buried river terrace gravels suggests that the area was much wetter and less suitable for habitation in antiquity (Aim 2, Q4).

8.3.3 Based on the sparsity of the archaeological features it appears that activity was relatively limited. None of the features were datable and as such no absolute chronology can be established. However, intercutting features indicate at least two phases of activity. Evidence of human activity is relatively sparse in the immediate vicinity, although fieldwalking has recovered finds dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and early Medieval periods (Allen and Munby, 2006). To the west, an E-W aligned linear cropmark has been identified from aerial photographs, which may potentially be part of series of trackways dating to the Roman period (Allen and Munby, 2006, fig 14.7). The trackway identified during the archaeological evaluation may potentially be part of this Roman series of trackways and was superficially comparable with the Roman trackway uncovered at Clifton Meadows (Aim 3, Q6-7).

8.4 Overy Mead

8.4.1 In Overy Mead evaluation trenching was distributed to investigate the nature of archaeological remains in the area, with the site located potentially on the alignment

of a Roman street and an extensive series of roadside enclosures identified to the north and east of the area (Forster et al. 2019). In Trench 46, layers of made ground were identified at the base of the sequence containing Roman pottery sherds dating from the 1st-century AD. In Trench 47, a similar sequence of made ground levels was identified. These were overlain by a series of layers reflecting the alternation of episodes of intentional causeway maintenance/construction and subsequent accumulation. No dating evidence was recovered from the causeway. No archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 48 and 49. In Trench 49, the targeted linear geophysical anomaly was identified as a modern outflow pipe for the sewerage works (Aim 1, Q1-Q2).

8.4.2 In Trenches 46 and 47, archaeological deposits relating to the causeway were exposed immediately below ground level, 46.13 – 46.33m AOD. In Trench 48 and 49, naturally accumulated alluvium was identified immediately below ground level, and the underlying river terrace gravels were observed at 45.50m AOD (Aim 2, Q3). All archaeology identified was concentrated to the northwest of the site (Aim 2, Q4).

8.4.3 Previous geophysical survey results were inconclusive for Overy Mead (Whittingham 2019), however archaeological evaluation indicates survival of significant archaeological deposits associated with the building up of the ground level during the Roman period. An extensive series of Roman roadside enclosures were identified from magnetometry survey to the east of Overy Mead (Ainslie 2011, fig 1) and raising of the ground level may have been related to activities such as land reclamation and/or flood alleviation. No evidence of a Roman street was identified, as projected from magnetometry survey and excavations located in the centre of Dorchester-on-Thames (Frere 1984, 91). Nonetheless, Overy Mead is well located for helping to better understand the extent of settlement associated with Dorchester-on-Thames, which represents an opportunity to explore the diversity of settlement patterns during the Roman era (Heys and Hind, 2014, 161). No datable evidence was recovered from the causeway, but it has previously been considered based as relating to the earlier river crossing, first mentioned in 1146 AD and replaced in the early-19th century AD (Selway Richards, 2011) (Aim 3, Q6-7).

9 ARCHIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1.1 This work was undertaken as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works at part of the River of Life II project. Full analysis and reporting for all investigations will be undertaken once any additional stages of investigative work as required by OCAS have been completed and assessed. The following section highlights additional research which the project specialists have suggested should be considered as part of the full analysis and publication of the archive recovered as part of this evaluation.

9.2 Ceramics – Jane Timby

9.2.1 This is a very small group of material which indicates activity from the later Iron Age or early Roman period into the 2nd century. The composition is typical of the area and the presence of two imported sherds in such a small group is perhaps noteworthy. The presence of the CBM indicates a Roman building of some nature in the vicinity. No further work is recommended unless additional pottery is recovered from the site.

9.3 Waterlogged wood – Michael Bamforth

9.3.1 It is suggested that the timber should be recorded in order to retain an archive illustration of the material. Whilst the timber is sub-optimal, given the lack of dating evidence for the feature, it is suggested that a sub-sample is submitted for dendrochronology. The timber is not of sufficient interest to warrant conservation and it is suggested that it is discarded, pending the completion of the suggested tasks.

9.4 Lithics – Joshua Hogue

9.4.1 No further work is recommended for the worked flint. It is not of significant interest and is likely residual. However, the results of the assessment should be incorporated into any further site reporting. Neither the worked or burnt flint needs retaining and may be discarded on completion of the project.

9.5 Faunal remains – Hannah Russ

9.5.1 No further work is recommended for the animal remains recovered from Trenches 46 and 47 during the River of Life II project. The results of this assessment should be integrated into any further site reporting, and this report and associated data retained within the digital site archive. The animal remains themselves may be discarded on completion of the project.

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Appendices

APPENDIX A: TRENCH AND CONTEXT DATA

Trench 11	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
11001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral loamy clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.25	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_11001					
11002	Light brownish yellow, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_11002					
11003	Light greyish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not Excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_11003					

Trench 12	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
12001	Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12001					
12002	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.04	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12002					
12003	Light grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.31	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12003					
12004	Light yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.24	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12004					
12005	Mid orange / mid grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12005					
12006	Mid yellowish orange, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12006					
12007	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay	Upper fill of Ditch	Length	3.27	1201
			Width	1.40	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12007					
12008	Dark mottled red/ dark grey, sandy clay	Lower fill of ditch	Length	3.27	1201
			Width	1.49	
			Thickness	0.04	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12008					
12009	NE-SW linear	Cut of ditch	Length	3.27	1201
			Width	1.40	
			Depth	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12009					
12010	Mottled dark grey/red, sandy clay	Mixed soil spread	Length	2.30	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.08	
12011	Bluesh grey, clay	Blue clay layer	Length	2.30	/
			Width	0.50	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_12011					

Trench 13	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
13001	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.24	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13001					
13002	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13002					
13003	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.48	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13003					
13004	Mid greyish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.40	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13004					
13005	Dark reddish orange, sandy clay	Fill of ditch	Length	2.00	1301
			Width	0.92	
			Thickness	0.36	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13005					
13006	N-S Linear	Drainage ditch, possibly bounding Roman	Length	2.00	1301
			Width	0.92	
			Depth	0.36	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13006					
13007	Light yellowish grey, sandy clay	Fill of ditch	Length	2.00	1302
			Width	0.82	
			Thickness	0.34	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13007					
13008	N-S Linear	Drainage ditch, possibly bounding Roman	Length	2.00	1302
			Width	0.82	
			Depth	0.34	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_13008					

Trench 14	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
14001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral loamy clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14001					
14002	Mid brownish yellow, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.70	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14002					
14003	Mid blueish grey, clay	Gradually accumulated alluvium in ditch [14004]	Length	2.00	1401
			Width	0.80	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14003					
14004	N-S linear	Drainage ditch, possibly bounding Roman	Length	2.00	1401
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14004					
14005	Mid blueish grey, silty clay	Gradually accumulated alluvial deposit in ditch [14006]	Length	2.00	1402
			Width	1.34	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14005					
14006	N-S linear	Drainage ditch, possibly bounding Roman	Length	2.00	1402
			Width	1.34	
			Depth	0.47	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14006					
14007	Dark blueish grey, clayey silt	Gradually accumulated alluvial deposit, basal fill of	Length	2.00	1402
			Width	1.34	
			Thickness	0.24	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14007					
14008	Mid brownish yellow, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_14008					

Trench 15	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
15001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_15001					
15002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.49	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_15002					
15003	Mid greyish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_15003					
15004	Mid brownish yellow, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_15004					

Trench 16	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
16001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_16001					
16002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.87	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_16002					
16003	Mid greyish yellow, mottled, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.38	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_16003					
16004	Mid blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_16004					
16005	Mid yellowish brown, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_16005					

Trench 17	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
17001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_17001					
17002	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil (duplicate)	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.55	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_17002					
17003	Light greyish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.11	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_17003					
17004	Light greyish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_17004					
17005	Light greyish yellow, clay	Fill of small pit/post-hole [17006]	Length	NA	1701
			Diameter	0.40	
			Thickness	0.06	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_17005					
17006	Circular cut with shallow convex sides	Cut of small pit/post-hole	Length	NA	1701
			Diameter	0.40	
			Depth	0.06	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_17006					

Trench 18	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
18001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_18001					
18002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_18002					
18003	Light brown, sandy clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_18003					
18004	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_18004					
18005	Mid yellowish brown with bluish grey mottles, becomes mid bluish grey towards base, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_18005					
18006	Mid yellowish brown, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_18006					

Trench 19	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NW-SE				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
19001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19001					
19002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19002					
19003	Light brownish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19003					
19004	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19004					
19005	Mid bluish grey alluvium, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.05	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19005					
19006	Dark grey alluvium, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.34	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19006					
19007	Mid yellowish brown, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_19007					

Trench 20	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NW-SE				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
20001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20001					
20002	Light brownish yellow, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.32	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20002					
20003	Mid brownish yellow, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.35	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20003					
20004	Mid bluish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20004					
20005	Mottled orangey black, sandy clay	Fill of pit [20006]	Length	NA	2001
			Diameter	0.90	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20005					
20006	Circular pit with steep sides	Refuse pit	Length	NA	2001
			Diameter	0.90	
			Depth	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20006					
20007	Mid orangey yellow, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_20007					

Trench 21	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
21001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_21001					
21002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.36	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_21002					
21003	Dark bluish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.48	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_21003					
21004	Dark brownish grey, humified organo-mineral clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.65	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_21004					
21005	Dark reddish brown, semi-fibrous peaty clay	Peat	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_21005					

Trench 22	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
22001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22001					
22002	Light yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.29	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22002					
22003	Light brownish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.12	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22003					
22004	Mid bluish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22004					
22005	Mid brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.63	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22005					
22006	Mid orangey brown, sandy gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22006					
22007	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Fill of modern ditch	Length	2.00	2201
			Width	0.80	
			Thickness	0.21	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22007					
22008	Cut of modern ditch	Modern ditch	Length	2.00	2201
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	0.21	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22008					
22009	Dark reddish brown, semi-fibrous peaty clay	Peat	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22009					
22010	Mid brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.05	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_22010					

Trench 23	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
23001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_23001					
23002	Light yellowish-brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.44	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_23002					
23003	Mid orangey-brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.29	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_23003					
23004	Mottled greyish brown with light bluish grey mottles, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.70	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_23004					
23005	Dark reddish brown, semi-fibrous peaty clay	Peat	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_23005					

Trench 24	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
24001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.05	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_24001					
24002	Light greyish brown with light orangey brown mottles, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.53	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_24002					
24003	Mid orangey brown, sandy clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.26	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_24003					
24004	Mid bluish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_24004					
24005	Mid yellowish brown, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_24005					

Trench 25	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
25001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_25001					
25002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.38	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_25002					
25003	Dark grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_25003					
25004	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_25004					
25005	Dark greyish brown, semi-fibrous peaty clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_25005					
25006	Base of post has been cut at 45 degrees on 2 sides to form a point across the diameter. Timber stripped of bark.	Timber post base	Length	0.66	/
			Diameter	0.30	
			Thickness	NA	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_25006					

Trench 26	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
26001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26001					
26002	Mid yellowy brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.38	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26002					
26003	Mid greyish blue, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.43	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26003					
26004	Dark backish grey, clay	Fill of linear [26005]	Length	3.50	2601
			Width	0.60	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26004					
26005	E-W linear	Cut of linear	Length	3.50	2601
			Width	0.60	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26005					
26006	Dark blackish grey, gravel and clay	Fill of pit [26007]	Length	0.95	2602
			Width	0.78 Truncated	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26006					
26007	Circular	Cut of pit	Length	0.95	2602
			Width	0.78 Truncated	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26007					
26008	Mid blackish grey, clay	Fill of linear [26009]	Length	2.50	2603
			Width	0.60	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26008					
26009	NNW - SSE linear	Cut of linear	Length	2.50	2603
			Width	0.60	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26009					
26010	Dark blackish grey, clay	Fill of pit [26011]	Length	0.48	2604
			Width	0.32 Truncated	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26010					
26011	Circular	Cut of pit	Length	0.48	2604
			Width	0.32 Truncated	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26011					

26012	mid blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [26013]	Length	2.05	2605
			Width	0.85	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26012					
26013	N-S linear	Cut of linear	Length	2.05	2605
			Width	0.85	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_26013					

Trench 27	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
27001	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_27001					
27002	mind yellowy orange, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.57	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_27002					
27003	mid orange, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_27003					
27004	N-S linear	Cut of linear	Length	2.00	2701
			Width	1.10	
			Depth	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_27004					
27005	mid blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [27004]	Length	2.00	2701
			Width	1.10	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_27005					

Trench 28	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
28001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28001					
28002	light yellowish orange, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28002					
28003	light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.16	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28003					
28004	Mid browinish ornage, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.13	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28004					
28005	mid orange, gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28005					
28006	NW-SE linear	Cut of linear	Length	2.30	2801
			Width	1.30	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28006					
28007	Mid blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [28006]	Length	2.30	2801
			Width	1.30	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28007					
28008	N-S linear	Cut of linear	Length	1.94	2802
			Width	1.26	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28008					
28009	Light blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [28008]	Length	1.94	2802
			Width	1.26	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_28009					

Trench 29	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
29001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.21	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29001					
29002	mid orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.33	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29002					
29003	Light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29003					
29004	Mid orange, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.40	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29004					
29005	N-S linear	Cut of linear	Length	1.88	2901
			Width	1.52	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29005					
29006	Light blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [29005]	Length	1.88	2901
			Width	1.52	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29006					
29007	NS linear	Cut of linear	Length	1.84	2902
			Width	0.96	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29007					
29008	Mid blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [29007]	Length	1.84	2902
			Width	0.96	
			Thickness	>0.35	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29008					
29009	N-S linear	Cut of linear	Length	1.87	2903
			Width	1.28	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29009					
29010	Mid blueish grey, clay	Fill of linear [29009]	Length	1.87	2903
			Width	1.28	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_29010					

Trench 30	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
30001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_30001					
30002	Mid yellowish brown / light orange, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.49	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_30002					
30003	Mid yellowish orange / light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.48	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_30003					
30004	Mid blue, clay	Blue clay	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_30004					

Trench 31	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
31001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral silty clay loam	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_31001					
31002	Mid yellowh brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.57	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_31002					
31003	light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_31003					
31004	Mid yellow, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.38	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_31004					
31005	mid greyish blue, clay	Blue clay	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_31005					

Trench 32	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
32001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32001					
32002	mid brownish yellow, silty clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32002					
32003	Light grey / orange, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.31	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32003					
32004	mid yellowish orange, gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32004					
32005	Light blueish grey, clay	Fill of ditch [32006]	Length	1.78	3201
			Width	0.80	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32005					
32006	N-S linear	Cut of ditch	Length	1.78	3201
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32006					
32007	Light blueish grey, clay	Fill of ditch [32008]	Length	1.86	3202
			Width	1.24	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32007					
32008	N-S linear	Cut of ditch	Length	1.86	3202
			Width	1.24	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_32008					

Trench 33	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00m				
	Orientation: NW-SE				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
33001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_33001					
33002	Mid brown,clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_33002					
33003	Light mottled bluish grey/mid brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_33003					
33004	Mid bluish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_33004					
33005	Dark greyish brown, humified organo-mineral rich deposit	Peat	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_33005					
33006	Orangey brown, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_33006					

Trench 34	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NEE-SWW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
34001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.25	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_34001					
34002	Mid brownish yellow, silty clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.19	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_34002					
34003	Light mottled bluish grey/orange clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.30	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_34003					
34004	Mid yellowish brown, sand and gravel	River terrace gravel	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_34004					

Trench 35	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
35001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.28	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_35001					
35002	Mid yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.32	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_35002					
35003	Mid orange/ grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.93	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_35003					
35004	Grey clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_35004					

Trench 36	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
36001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_36001					

Trench 37	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
37001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37001					
37002	Light orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.13	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37002					
37003	Light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37003					
37004	Light orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.09	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37004					
37005	Mid yellowish orange, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37005					
37006	Greyish blue, sandy clay	Fill of [37007]	Length	2.50	3701
			Width	0.75	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37006					
37007	E-W linear	Either terminus of linear or elongated pit	Length	2.50	3701
			Width	0.75	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_37007					

Trench 38	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: E-W				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
38001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38001					
38002	Mid orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.19	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38002					
38003	Mid blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.12	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38003					
38004	Mid orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.25	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38004					
38005	Mid yellowish orange, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38005					
38006	N-S linear	Cut of ditch	Length	1.90	3802
			Width	1.44	
			Depth	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38006					
38007	N-S linear, with convex sides and a rounded base	Cut of ditch	Length	1.90	3801
			Width	1.44	
			Depth	0.38	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38007					
38008	Light brownish grey, clay	Upper fill of ditch [38007]	Length	1.90	3801
			Width	1.44	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38008					
38009	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay	Lower fill of ditch [38007]	Length	1.90	3801
			Width	1.41	
			Thickness	0.36	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38009					
38010	Light greyish brown, clay	Fill of ditch [38006]	Length	1.90	3802
			Width	1.44	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_38010					

Trench 39	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
39001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.26	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_39001					
39002	Light yellowish brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.28	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_39002					
39003	Mid mottled orange/grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.60	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_39003					
39004	Mid bluish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_39004					

Trench 40	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
40001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_40001					
40002	Light orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_40002					
40003	Mid blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.34	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_40003					
40004	Mid orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.13	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_40004					
40005	Dark grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_40005					
40006	Orange gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_40006					

Trench 41	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
41001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_41001					
41002	Mid orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_41002					
41003	Light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_41003					
41004	Orange gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_41004					

Trench 42	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: N-S				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
42001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_42001					
42002	Light ornagey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_42002					
42003	Mid blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_42003					
42004	Orange gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_42004					

Trench 43	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NW-SE				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
43001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_43001					
43002	Mid orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_43002					
43003	Light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_43003					
43004	Mid orangey brown grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.19	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_43004					
43005	Orange gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_43005					

Trench 44	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
44001	Mid greyish brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.25	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_44001					
44002	Light orangey brown, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_44002					
44003	Light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.11	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_44003					
44004	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.12	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_44004					
44005	Orange, gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_44005					

Trench 45	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
45001	dark brown, humified organo-mineral clayey silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.23	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45001					
45002	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.06	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45002					
45003	Light blueish grey, clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.05	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45003					
45004	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.37	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45004					
45005	Orange gravel and sand	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45005					
45006	Dark blueish grey clay	Fill of ditch [45007]	Length	2.00	4501
			Width	0.72	
			Thickness	0.24	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45006					
45007	NW-SE linear	Cut of ditch	Length	2.00	4501
			Width	0.72	
			Depth	0.24	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_45007					

Trench 46	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
46001	Mid greyish brown, humified sandy silt	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.28	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46001					
46002	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small subrounded pebbles	Possible natural build up of causeway deposits,	Length	3.34	4601
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46002					
46003	Mid brown sandy clay	Intermediary gravel of causeway	Length	10.10	4601
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.03	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46003					
46004	Gravel with silty sand matrix	Lowermost limestone-rich gravel of causeway	Length	20.00	4601
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.05	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46004					
46005	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent sub angualr and subrounded pebbles	Build-up underlying middle gravel of causeway	Length	16.95	4601
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.16	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46005					
46006	Mid greyish brown clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.80	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46006					
46007	Reddish brown sandy clay	Made ground	Length	8.86	4602
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.16	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46007					
46008	Reddish brown sandy clay with gravel (poorly sorted)	Made ground	Length	8.16	4602
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46008					

46009	Light whitish brown, gravel with silty sand matrix	Uppermost limestone-rich gravel of causeway	Length	3.24	4601
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.06	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46009					
46010	Greyish brown sandy clay	Roman dump/land surface	Length	15.10	4602
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.13	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46010					
46011	Dark brownish grey sandy clay	Made ground	Length	1.64	4602
			Width	0.44	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46011					
46012	yellowish grey, sandy gravel	Post-Roman levelling, post-medieval?	Length	3.58	4602
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46012					
46013	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with orange staining	Made ground	Length	1.78	4602
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46013					
46014	Mid grey clay	Allivium	Length	8.23	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	>0.28	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_46014					

Trench 47	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NW-SE				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
47001	Mid greyish brown, humified sandy silt	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.22	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47001					
47002	Friable, light brown silt	Subsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.20	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47002					
47003	Compact, light yellowish brown, silt	Stoney upper causeway layer	Length	3.08	4701
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.03	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47003					
47004	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt	Build-up on causeway	Length	20.00	4701
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.27	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47004					
47005	Compact, light yellowish brown, silt	Causeway deposit	Length	2.68	4701
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.04	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47005					
47006	Firm, light brown, silt	Build-up of causeway	Length	7.77	4701
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47006					
47007	Friable, light greyish brown, sandy silt	Made ground	Length	13.31	4702
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47007					
47008	Compact, mid grey, clay	Made ground	Length	5.25	4702
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.18	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47008					
47009	Sub-rounded cobbles c.0.2m wide	Line of unworked cobbles below causeway	Length	2.00	4703
			Width	0.55	
			Thickness	0.14	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47009					
47010	Firm, light grey with orange mottling, clay	Alluvium	Length	6.56	/
			Width	0.45	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47010					
47011	Soft, light grey, sand	Alluvium	Length	5.50	/
			Width	0.45	
			Thickness	0.10	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47011					
47012	Hard, dark orange, sand	Alluvium	Length	5.84	/
			Width	0.45	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47012					
47013	Compact, limestone	Causeway/foot path layer	Length	2.00	4701
			Width	0.89	
			Thickness	0.05	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_47013					

Trench 48	Dimensions: 40.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
48001	Dark greyish brown, humified sandy silt	Topsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_48001					
48002	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Subsoil	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.42	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_48002					
48003	Mid greysh brown sandy clay	Alluvium	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.50	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_48003					
48004	Light yellowish orange, sand and gravel	River terrace gravels	Length	40.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_48004					

Trench 49	Dimensions: 20.00 m x 2.00 m				
	Orientation: NE-SW				
	Reason for Trench: Evaluation				
Context	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)		Feature
49001	Mid greysih brown, sandy silt	Topsoil	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.15	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_49001					
49002	Mid orangish brown, sandy clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.49	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_49002					
49003	Light orangish brown, sandy clay	Alluvium	Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	0.17	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_49003					
49004	Mid orange/grey, silt clay		Length	20.00	/
			Width	2.00	
			Thickness	Not excavated	
https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_49004					

APPENDIX B: POTTERY AND CBM CATALOGUE

Table 2 - Pottery and CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Part	Weight (g)	Frags	Date
12001	GRE	glazed red earthenware		body & base	55	2	pmed
13005	GRSA	grog and sand tempered	storage jar	body	91	1	C1
13007	OXFRE	Oxon grey sandy ware		body	22	1	C1-C2
14001	GRE	glazed red earthenware	bowl	rim	35	1	pmed
14001	GRE	glazed red earthenware	bowl	rim	84	1	pmed
14001	GRE	glazed red earthenware		handle	52	1	pmed
14001	RE	red earthenware		body	1	1	med/pmed
46007	SAVGT	Savernake ware	storage jar	rim	66	1	C1-C2
46010	BATAM	Baetican amphora	amphora	body	59	1	C1-C3
46010	CC	oxidised sandy , internal red colour-coat		body	5	1	eC2
46010	GR	grog-tempered		base & body	25	2	C1
46010	GYSY	coarse grey sandy ware		base & body	35	4	50-100+
46010	OXFOX	Oxon oxidised sandy ware		body	4	1	late C1-2
46011	GR	grog-tempered		flat base	28	1	C1
46011	GR	grog-tempered		body	5	1	C1
46011	GR	grog-tempered		base	11	1	C1
46011	GRSA	grog and sand tempered	neckless jar	rim	39	2	C1
46011	GRSA	grog and sand tempered	neckless jar	rim	4	1	C1
46011	FC/POT	fired clay or degraded pot		frag.	1	1	C1
46012	CBM	ceramic building material	roof-tile	frag	14	1	Pmed
46013	CBM	ceramic building material	imbrex	frag.	101	1	Roman
47007	CBM	ceramic building material	tegula	frag	134	1	Roman
47008	CBM	ceramic building material	imbrex	frag	61	1	Roman
47013	CBM	ceramic building material	tegula	frag	194	2	Roman
TOTAL					1126	31	

APPENDIX C: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Table 3 - Summary of animal remains

Context	*Equus* Horse/donkey/mule	*Bos taurus* Domestic cattle	*Canis familiaris* Domestic dog	*Ovis/Capra* Sheep/goat	Large mammal	Total
46013	1	1	1		6	9
47007		5		1		6
Total	1	6	1	1	6	15

APPENDIX D: STRATIGRAPHIC HEIGHTS

Table 4 - Summary of stratigraphic heights

Trench	Top of Alluvium (m BGL)	Top of Archaeology (m BGL)	Top of Peat (m BGL)	Top of Gravel (m BGL)	Top of Alluvium (m AOD)	Top of Archaeology (m AOD)	Top of Peat (m AOD)	Top of Gravel (m AOD)
11	0.25				46.30			
12	0.22	1.00		1.00	46.33	45.55		45.55
13	0.47	0.95			46.08			
14	0.30	1.00		1.00	46.25	45.55		45.55
15	0.22			0.86	46.33			45.69
16	0.20			1.32	46.35			45.23
17	0.23	0.89			46.32	45.66		
18	0.17			1.18	46.38			45.37
19	0.15			1.18	46.40			45.37
20	0.30	0.97		1.47	46.25	45.58		45.08
21	0.20		1.69		46.35		44.86	
22	0.14		1.38	1.38	46.41		45.17	45.17
23	0.14		1.57		46.41		44.98	
24	0.05			1.34	46.50			45.21
25	0.20		1.25		46.35		45.30	
26	0.15	0.53			46.40	46.02		
27	0.22	0.79		0.79	46.33	45.76		45.76
28	0.15	0.62		0.62	46.40	45.93		45.93
29	0.21	0.76		0.76	46.34	45.79		45.79
30	0.22				46.33			
31	0.30				46.25			
32	0.23	0.71		0.71	46.32	45.84		45.84
33	0.30		1.80	2.00	46.25		44.75	44.55
34	0.25			0.74	45.93			45.19
35	0.28				46.27			
36	0.20			2.00	46.35			44.55
37	0.20	0.57		0.57	46.35	45.98		45.98
38	0.18	0.74		0.74	46.37	45.81		45.81
39	0.26				46.29			
40	0.15	0.90		0.90	46.40	45.65		45.65
41	0.14			0.63	46.41			45.92
42	0.18			0.51	46.37			46.04
43	0.10			0.57	46.45			45.98
44	0.25			0.58	46.30			45.97
45	0.23	0.71		0.71	46.32	45.84		45.84
46		0.22				46.33		
47	1.18	0.42			45.37	46.13		
48	0.55			1.05	46.00			45.50
49	0.64				45.91			

Figures

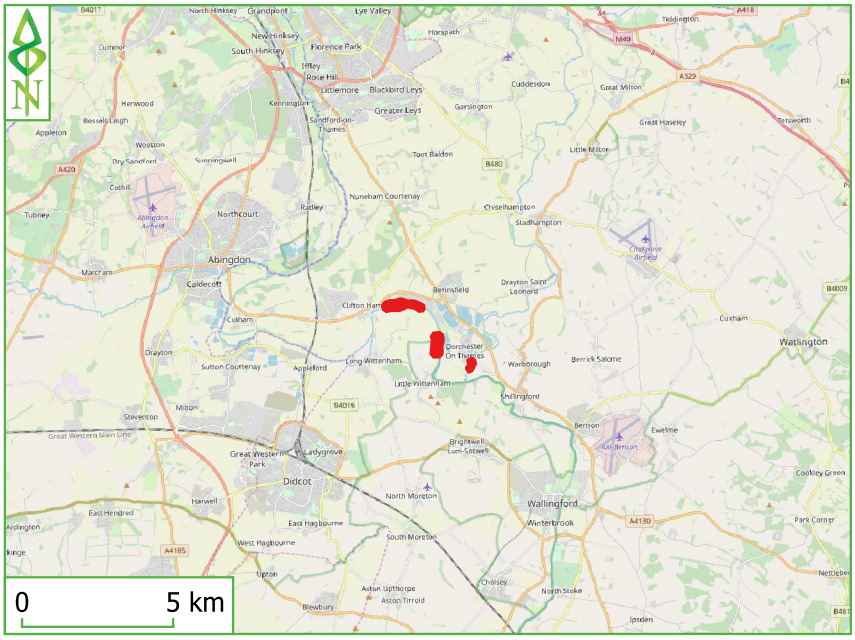


Figure 1 - River of Life II: Project areas (Clifton Meadow, Church Farm and Overy Mead) and field names

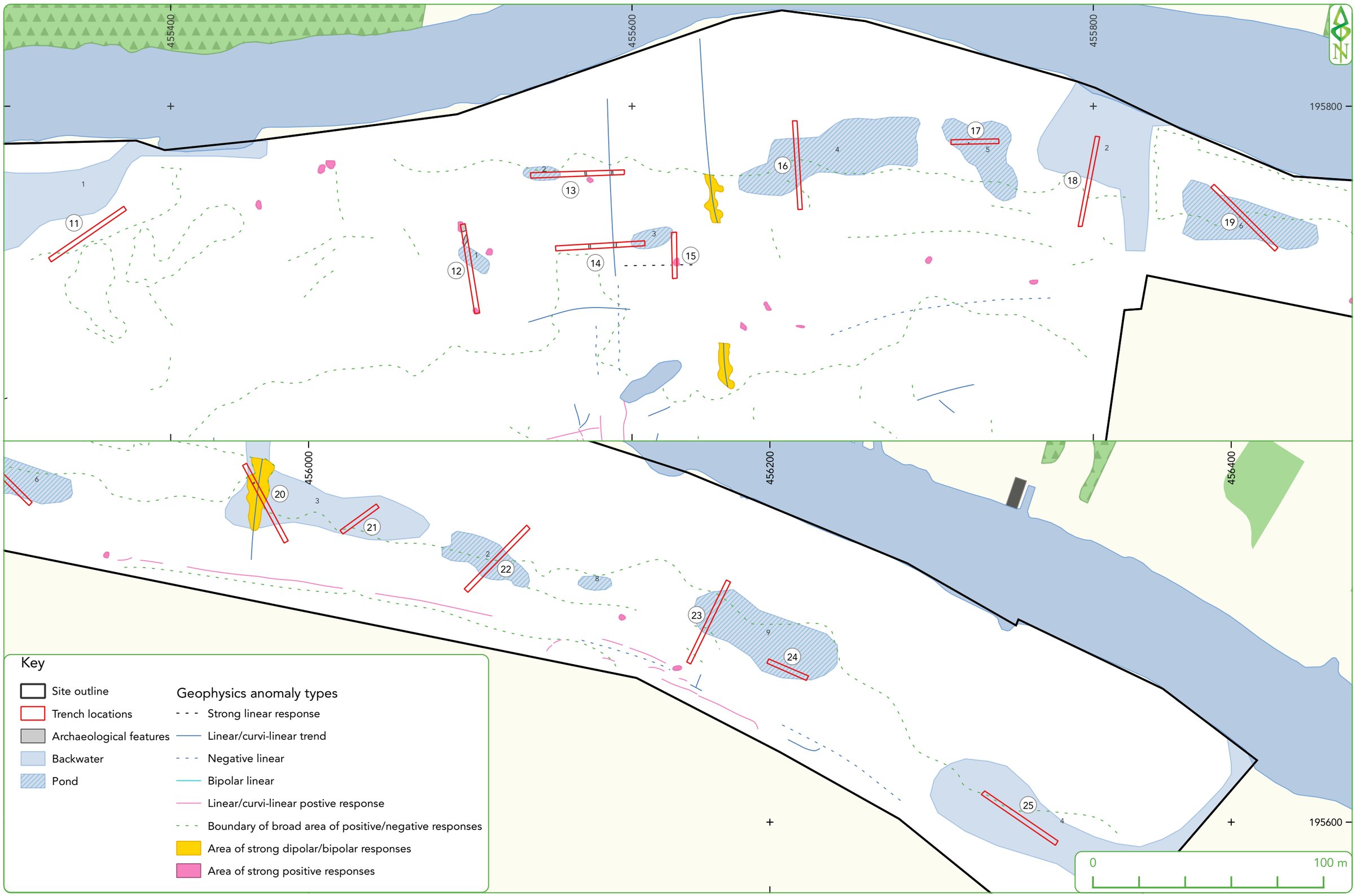


Figure 2 - Clifton Meadow: Archaeological trenches overlying magnetometry survey interpretation

DigVentures

Key

- Site outline
- Trench locations
- Archaeological features
- Backwater
- Pond

Geophysics anomaly types

- Strong linear response
- Linear/curvi-linear trend
- Negative linear
- Bipolar linear
- Linear/curvi-linear postive response
- Boundary of broad area of positive egative responses
- Area of strong dipolar/bipolar responses
- Area of strong positive responses

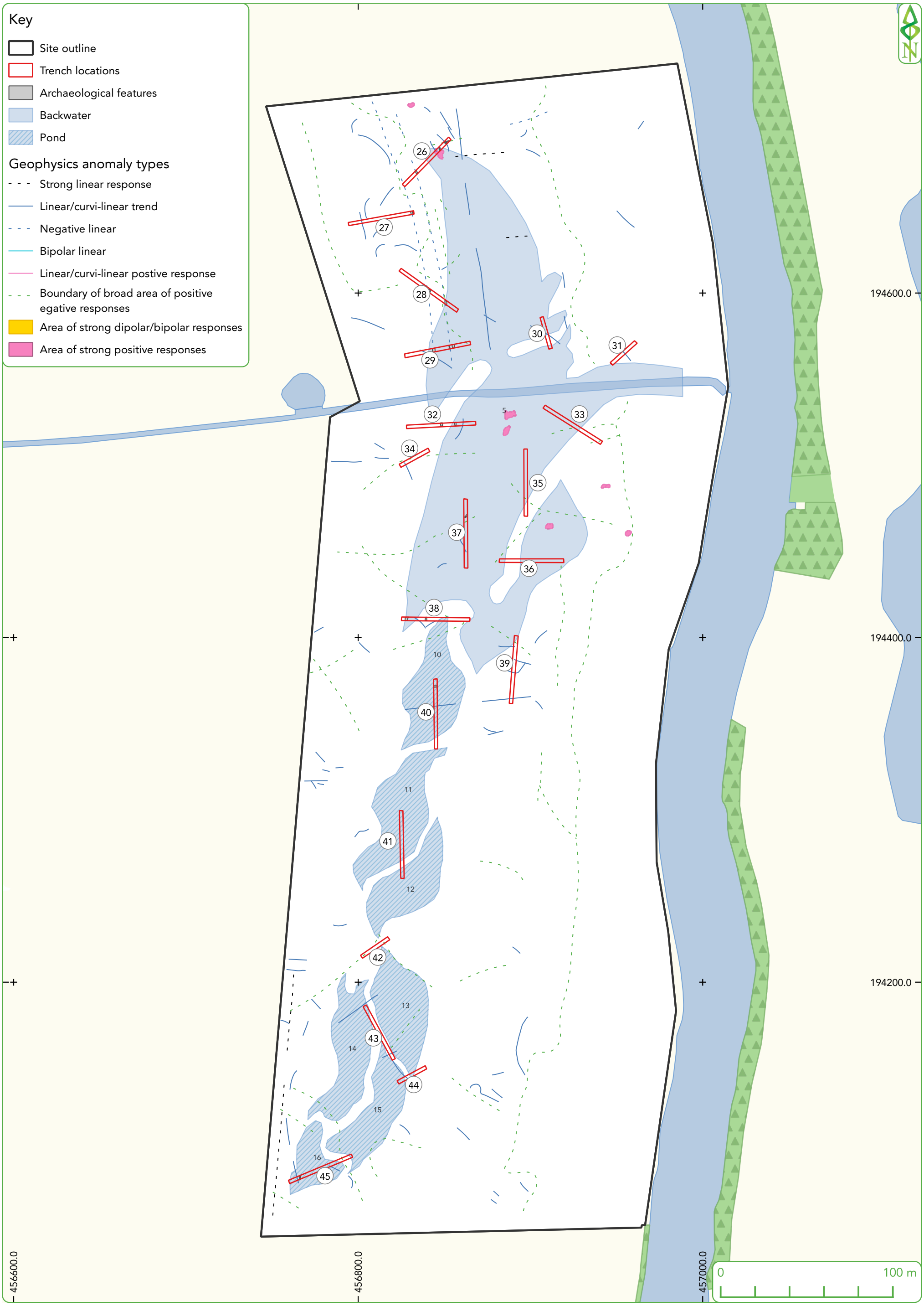


Figure 3 - Church Farm: Archaeological trenches overlying magnetometry survey interpretation

DigVentures

Key

- Site outline
- Trench locations
- Archaeological features
- Backwater
- Pond

Geophysics anomaly types

- Strong linear response
- Linear/curvi-linear trend
- Negative linear
- Bipolar linear
- Linear/curvi-linear postive response
- Boundary of broad area of positive egative responses
- Area of strong dipolar/bipolar responses
- Area of strong positive responses

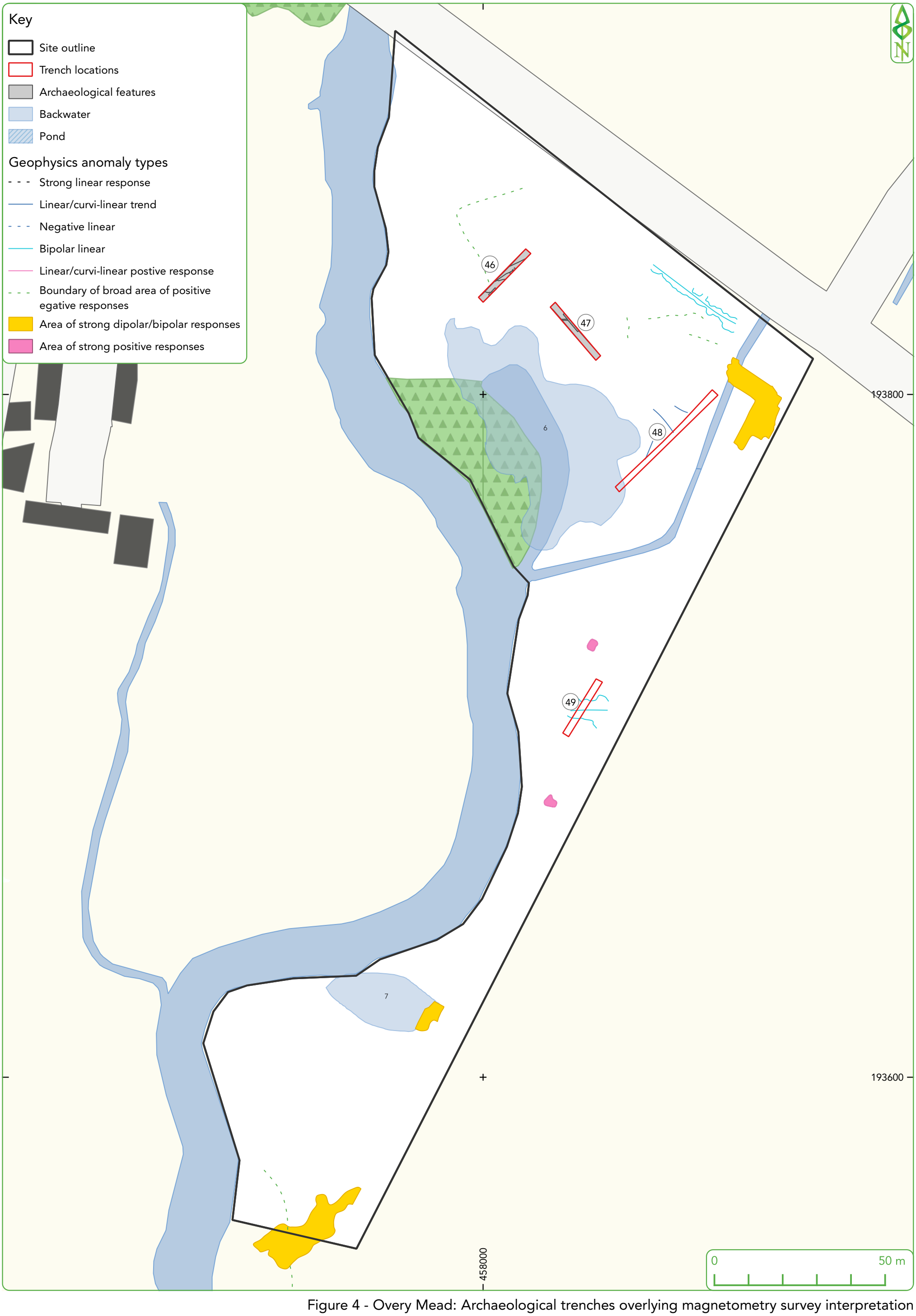
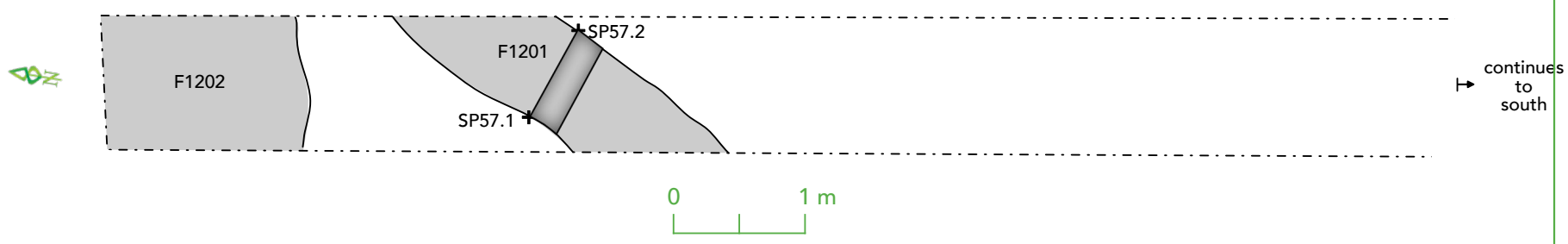
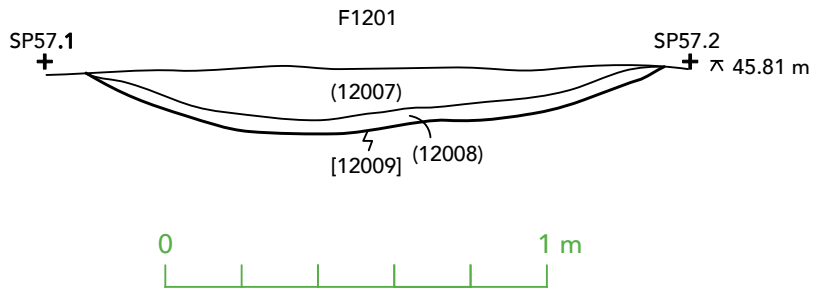


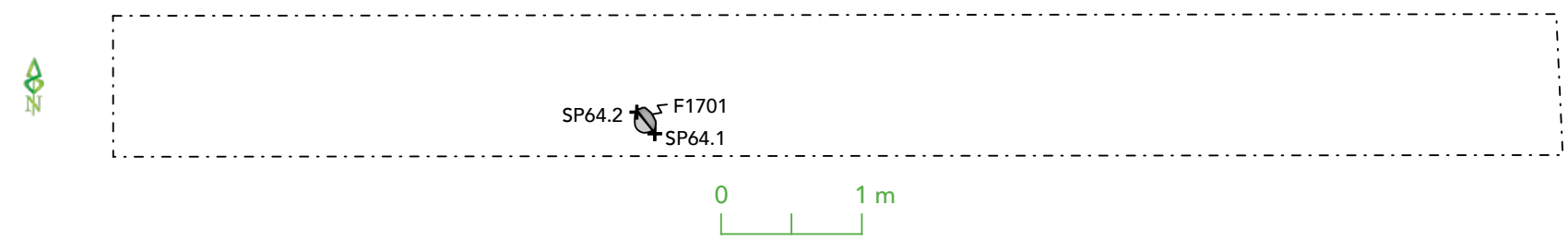
Figure 4 - Overy Mead: Archaeological trenches overlying magnetometry survey interpretation

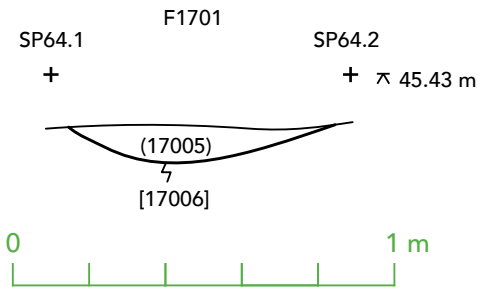
Trench 12

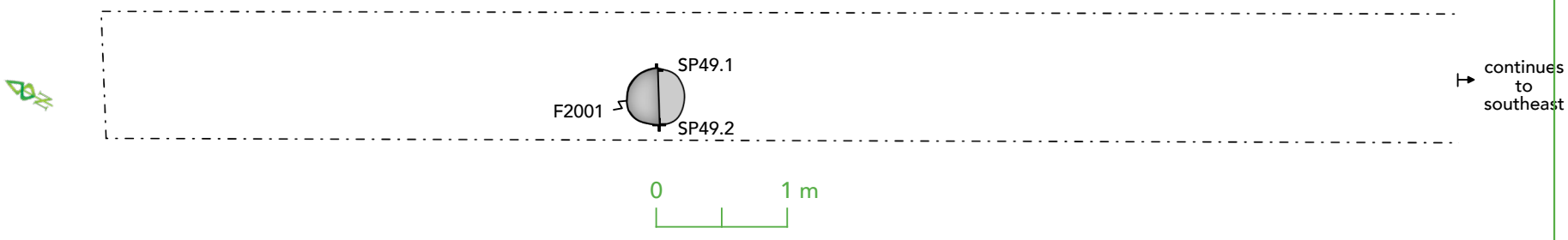




Trench 17







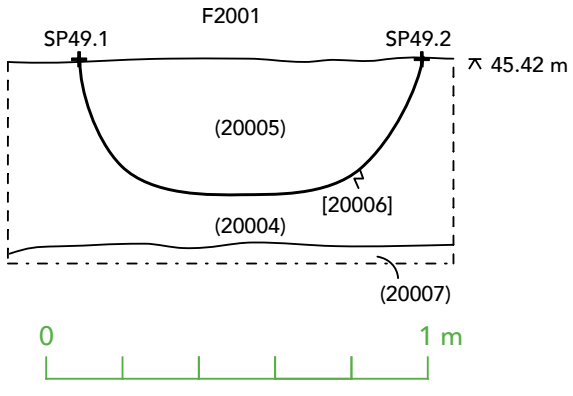
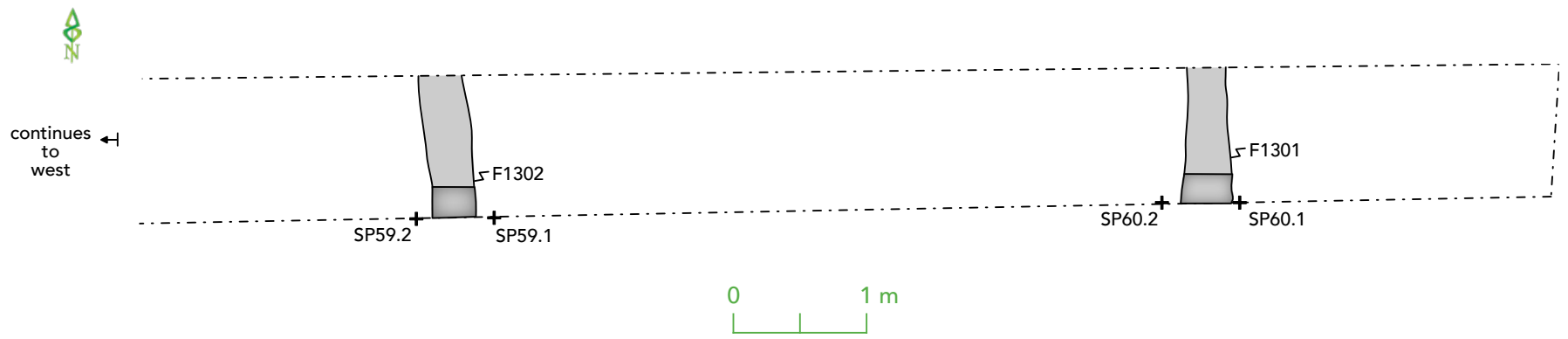
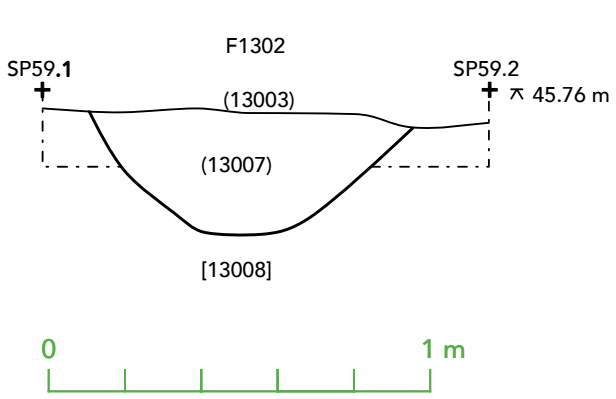
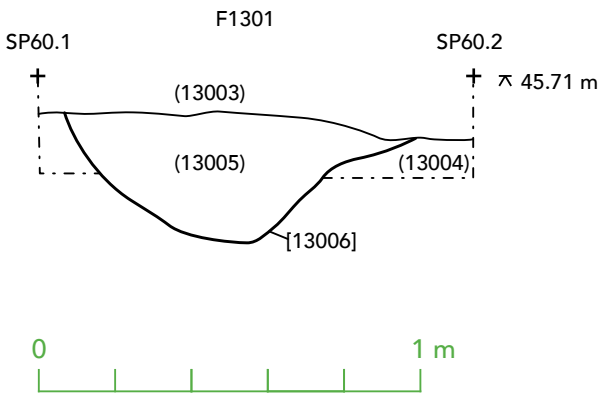


Figure 5 - Clifton Meadow: Archaeological features in Trenches 12, 17 and 20

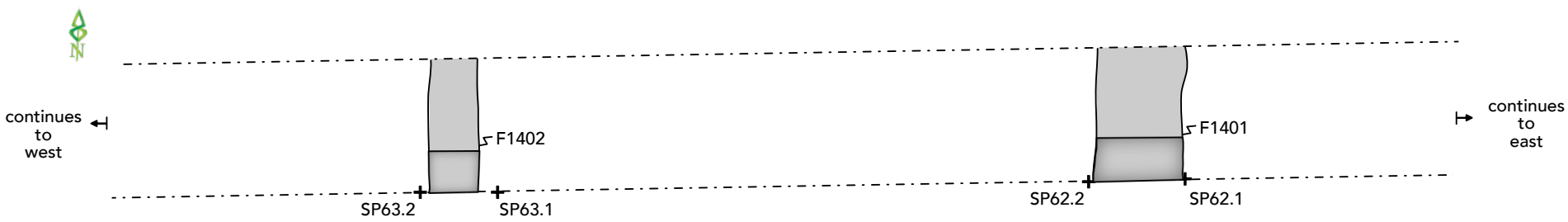
Trench 13

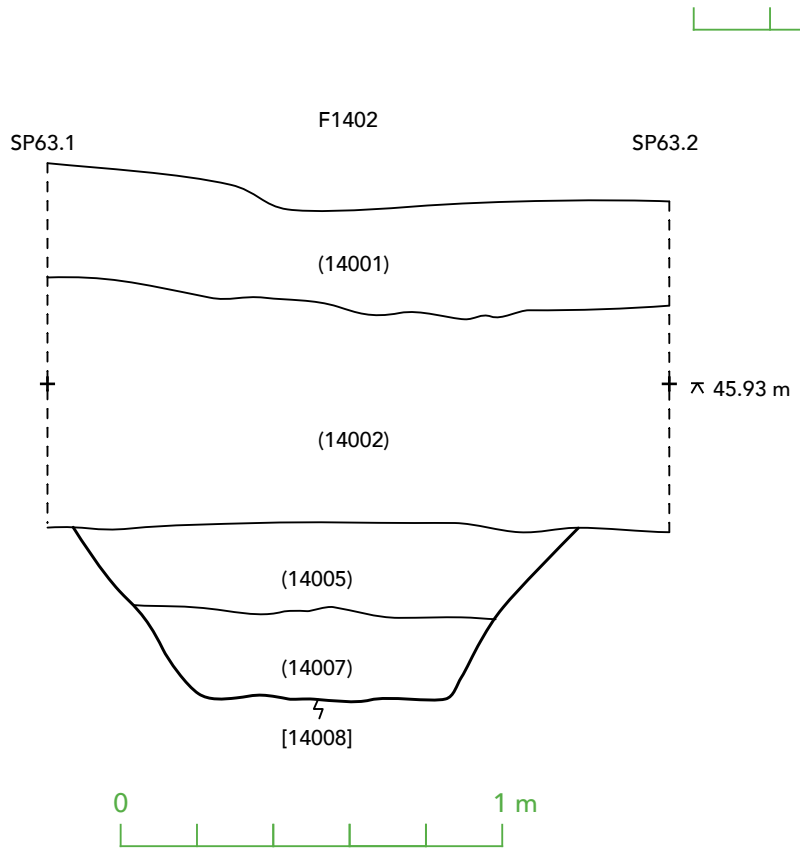






Trench 14





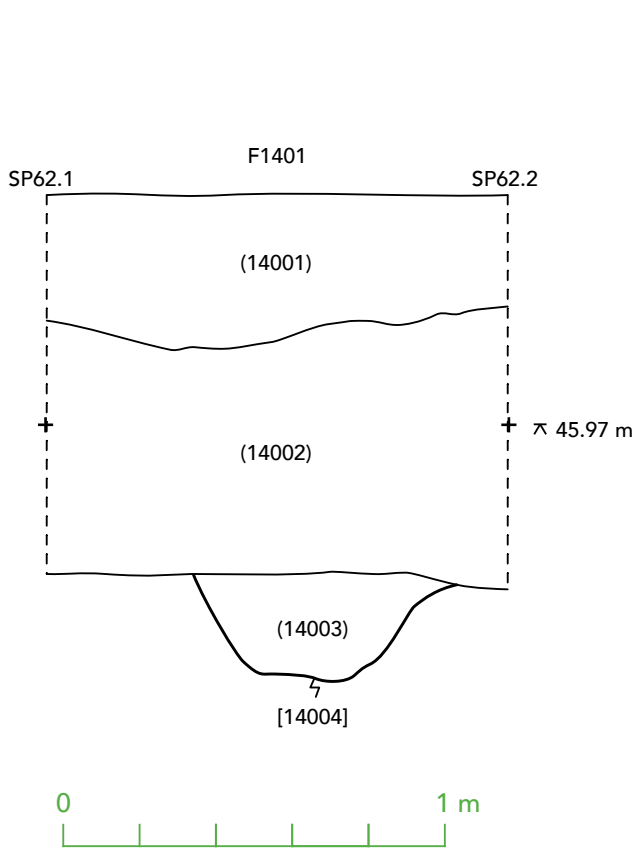


Figure 6 - Clifton Meadow: Archaeological features in Trenches 13 and 14

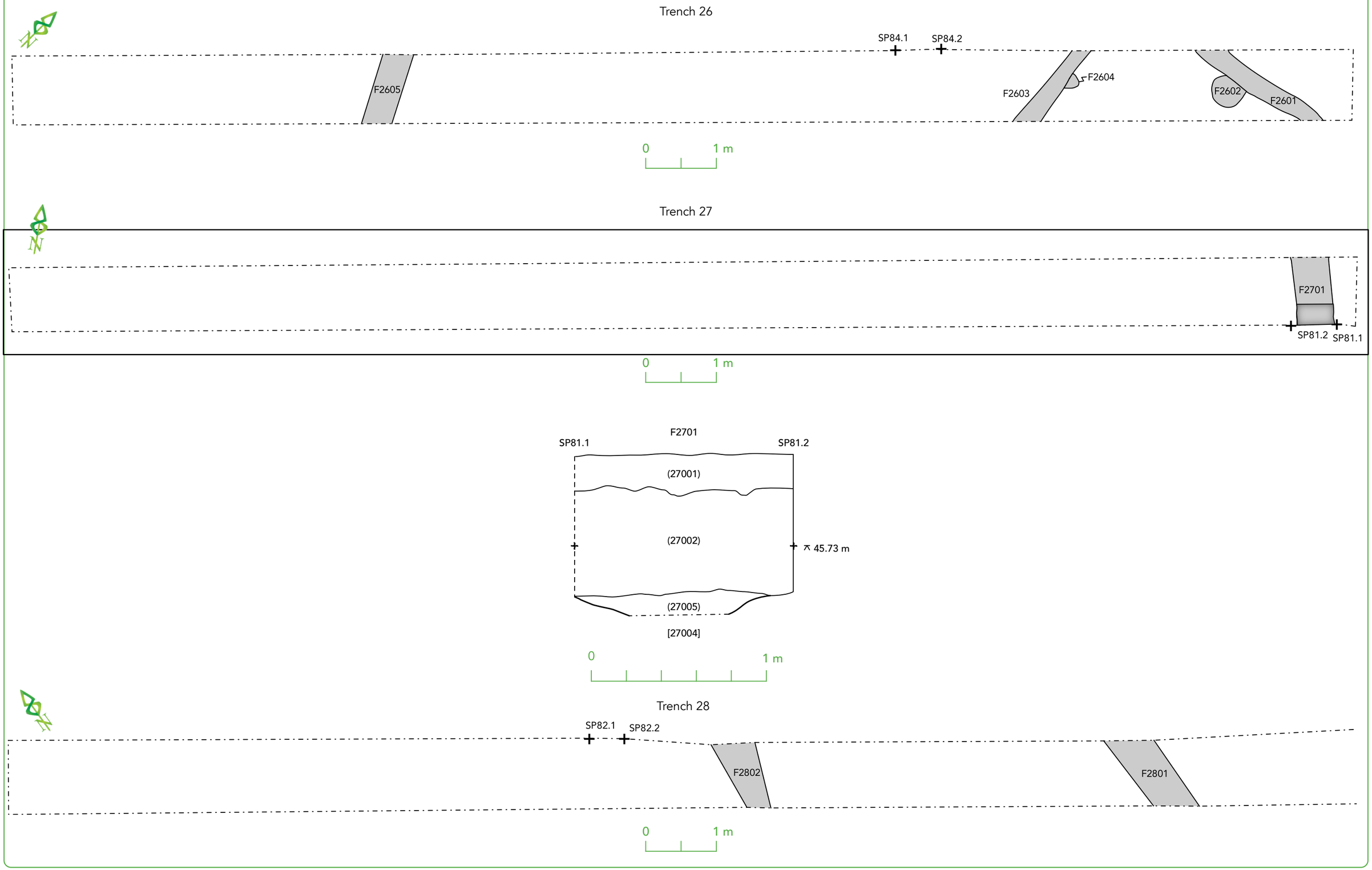


Figure 7 - Church Farm: Archaeological features in Trenches 26, 27 and 28

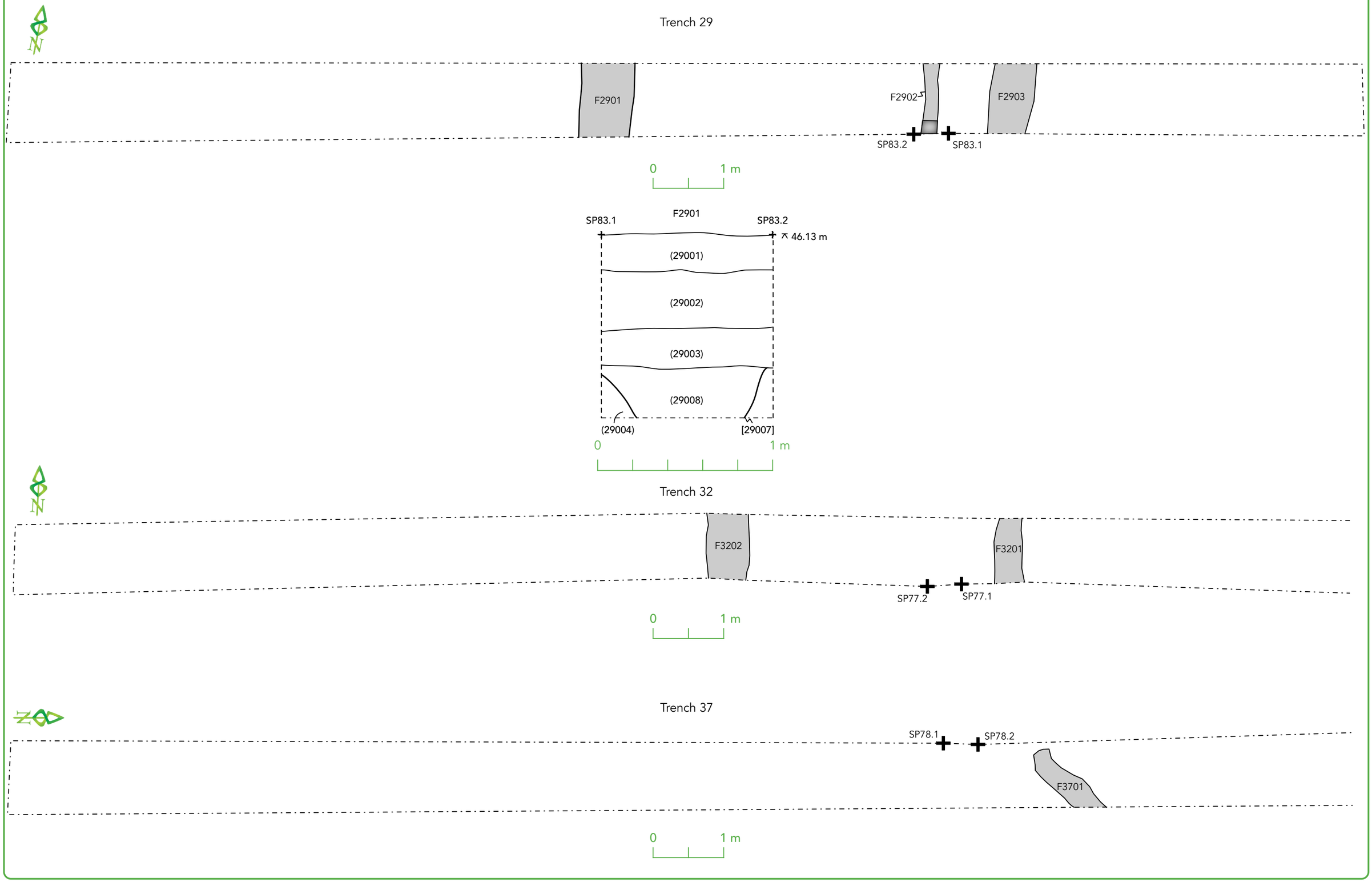
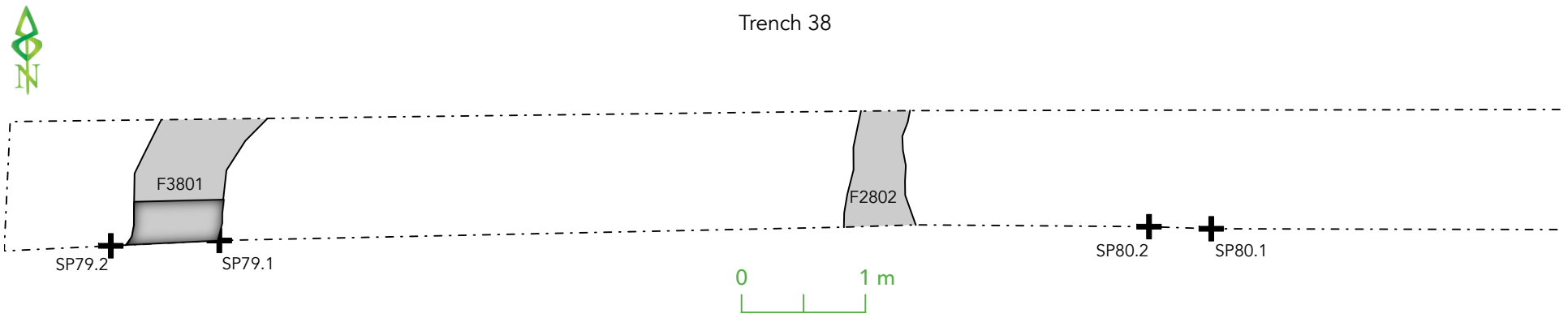
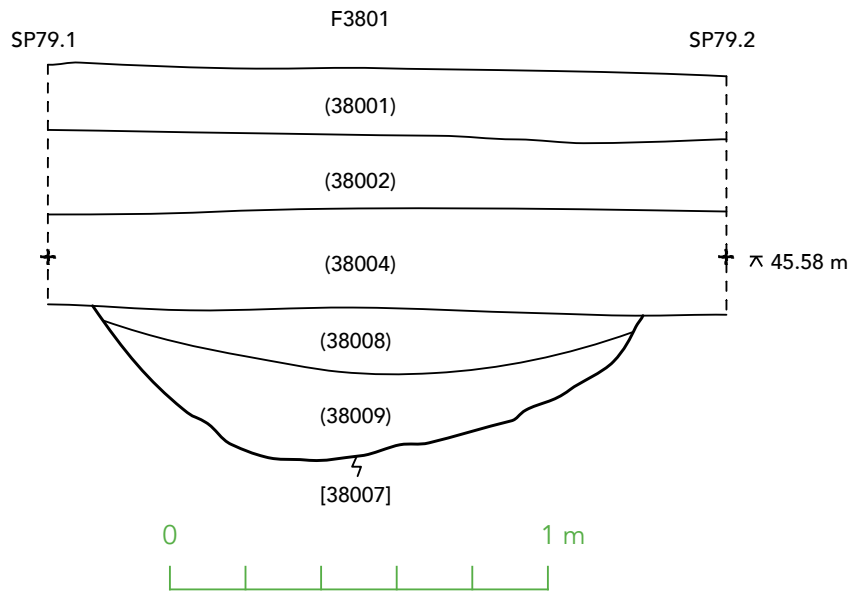
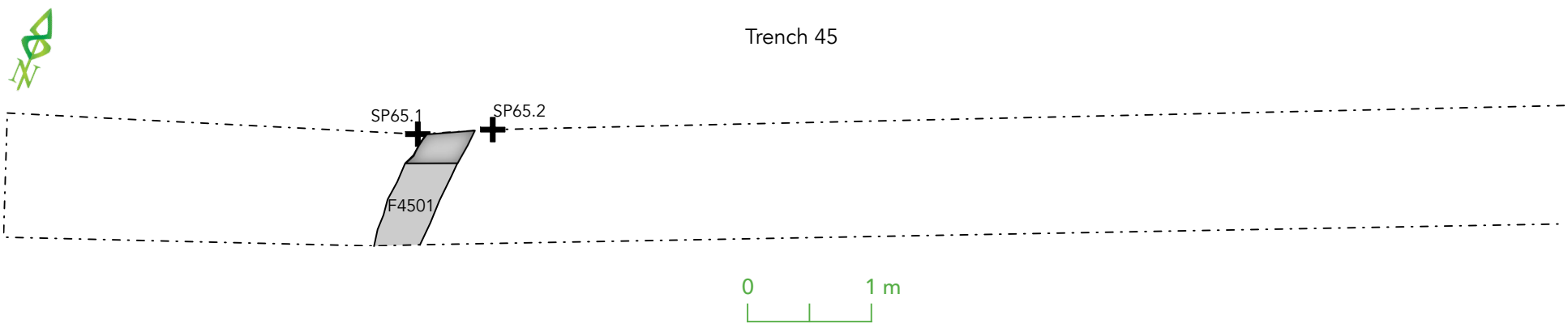


Figure 8 - Church Farm: Archaeological features in Trenches 29, 32 and 37







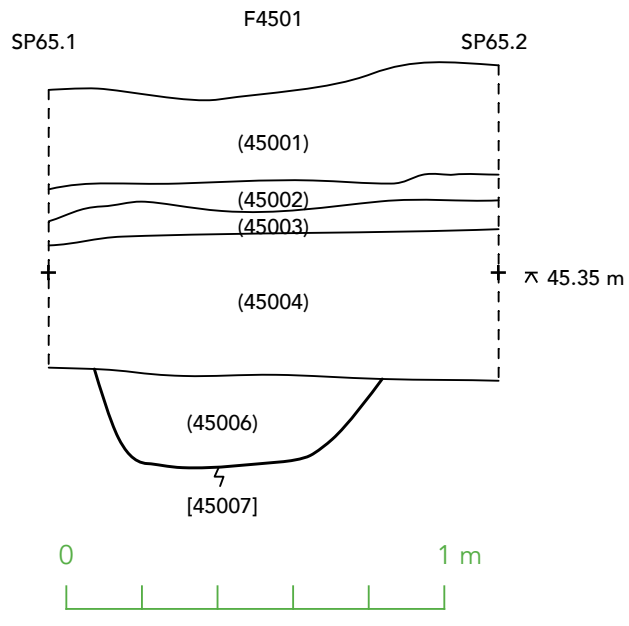
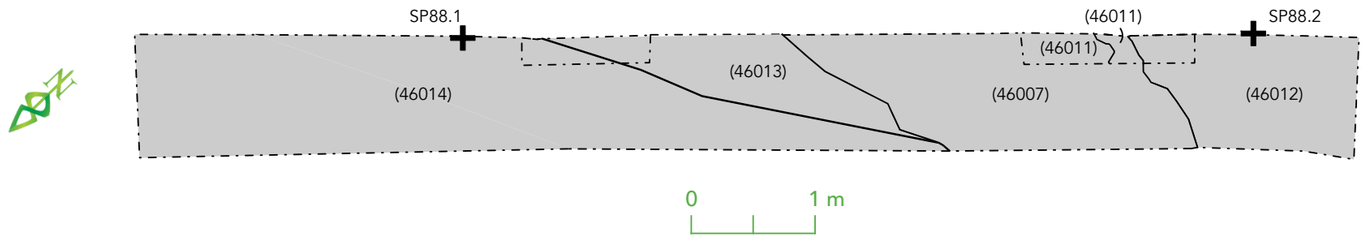


Figure 9 - Church Farm: Archaeological features in Trenches 38 and 45

Trench 47



F4601

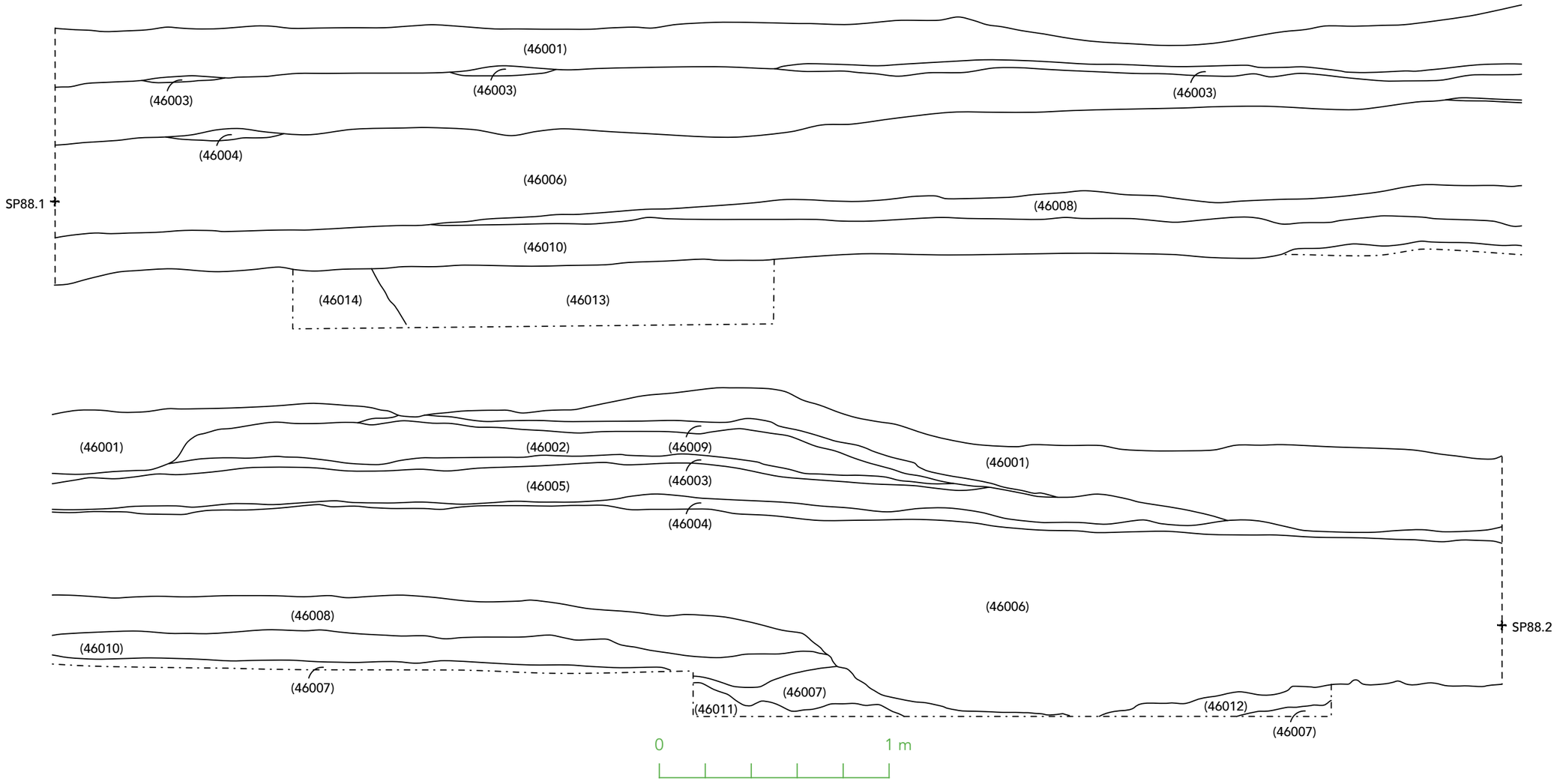
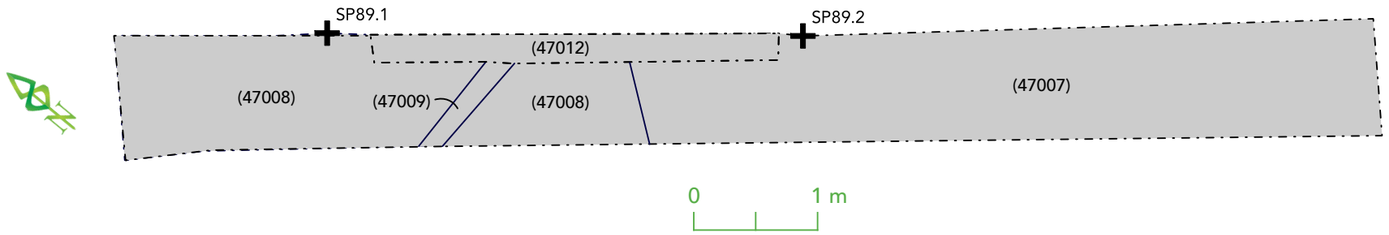


Figure 10 - Overy Mead: Archaeological features in Trench 46

Trench 47



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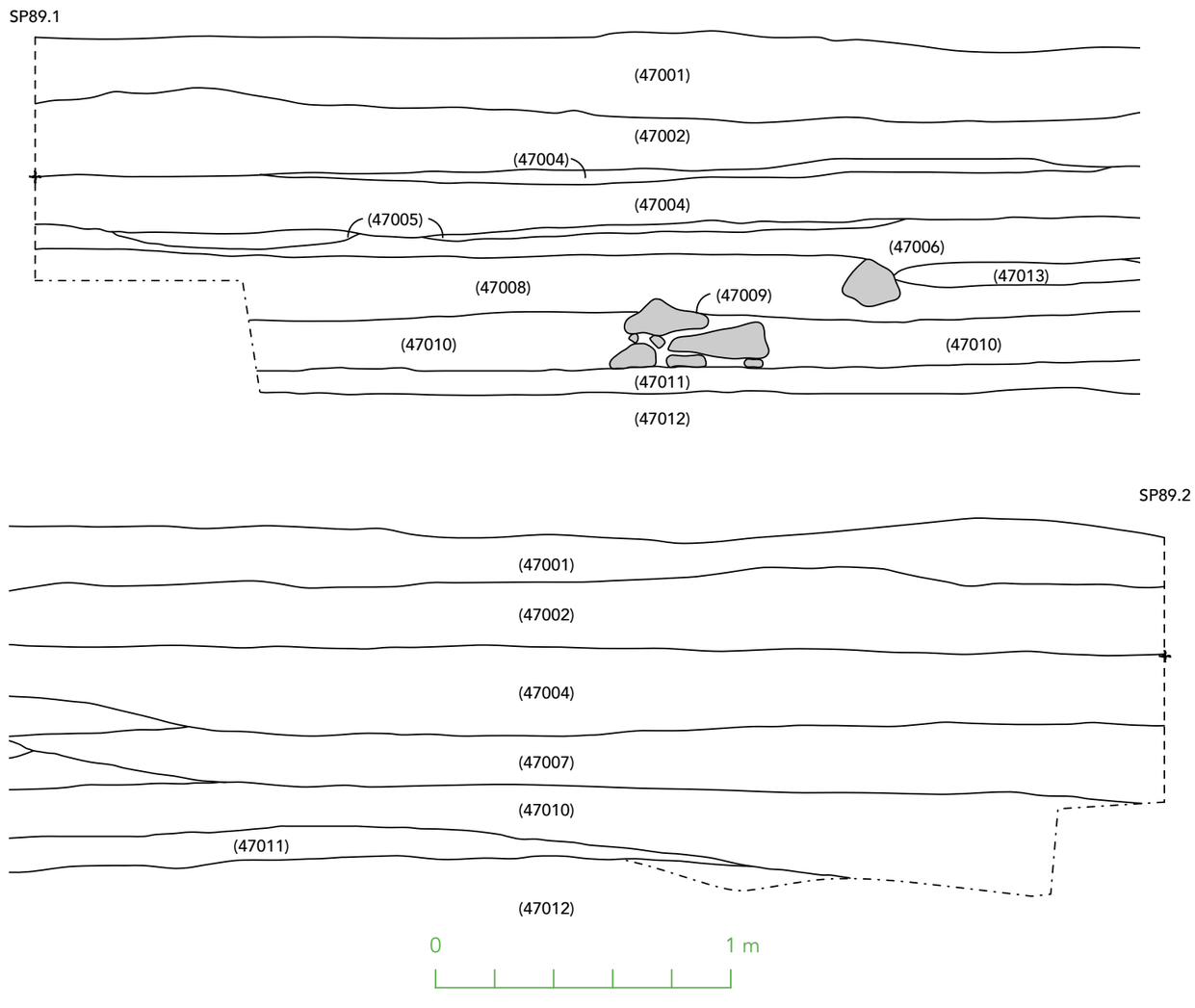


Figure 11 - Overy Mead: Archaeological features in Trench 47

DigVentures

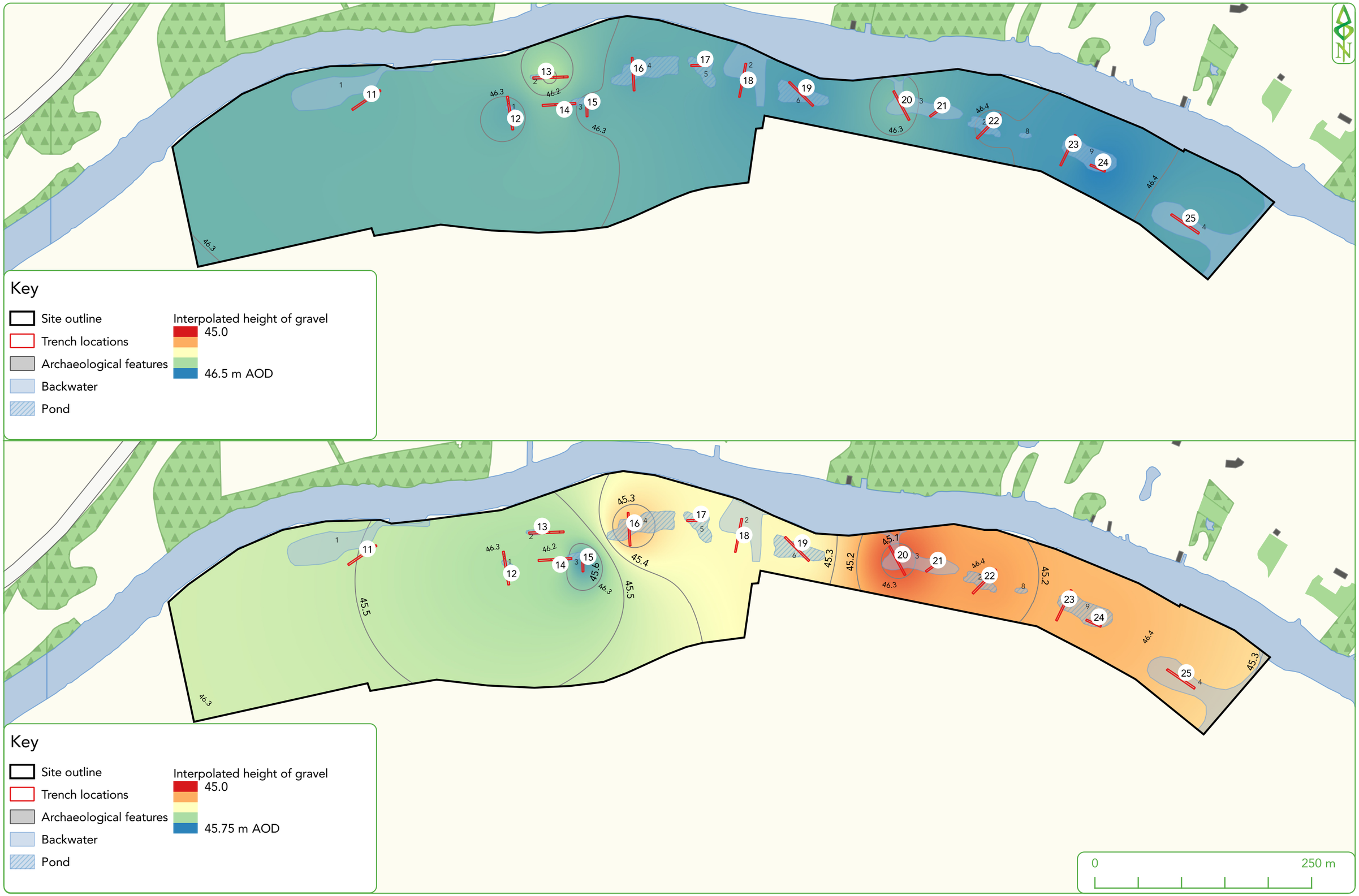


Figure 12 - Clifton Meadow: Interpolated height of alluvium (top) and gravel deposits (bottom) mAOD with 0.1 m contours

DigVentures

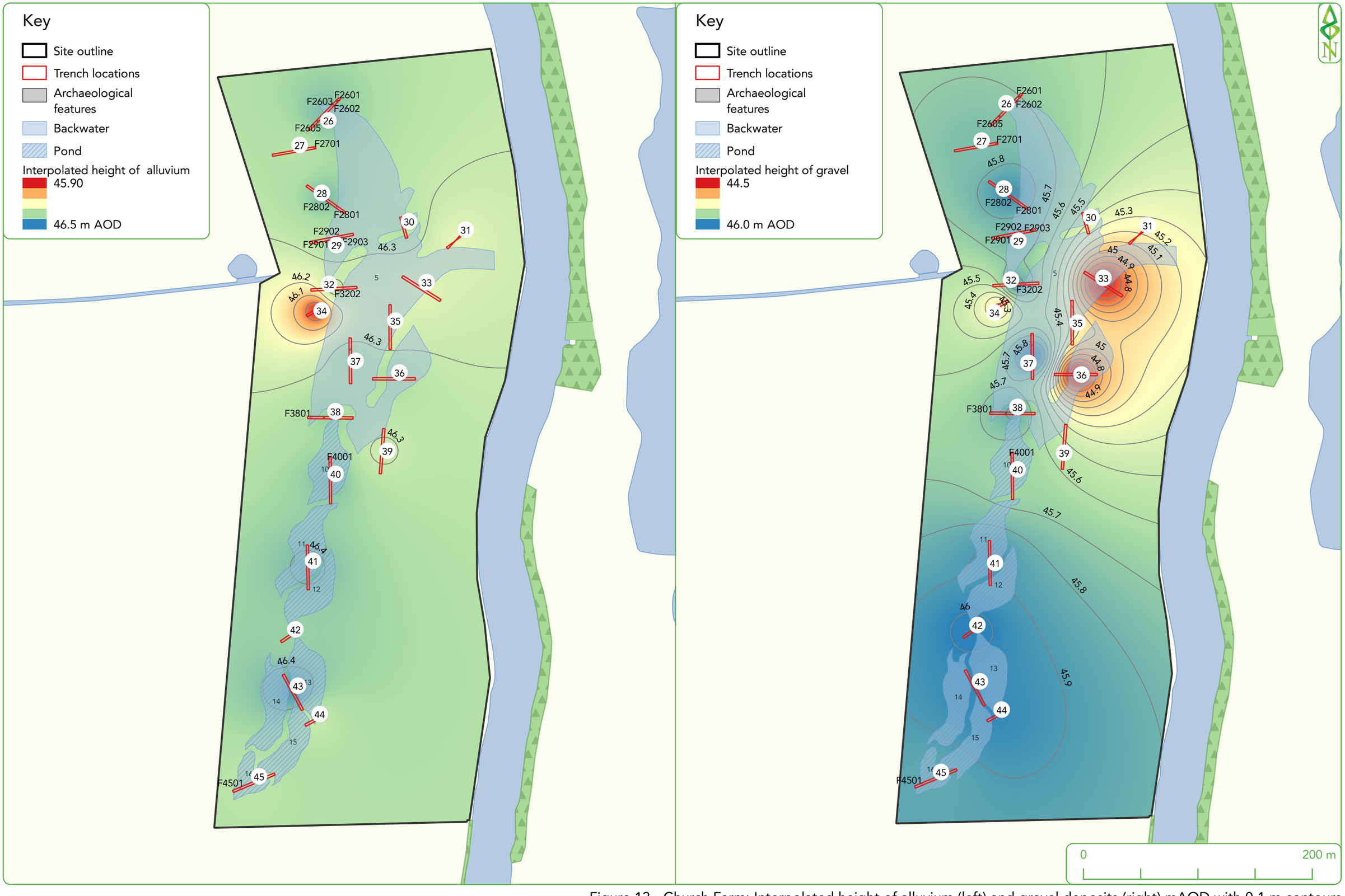
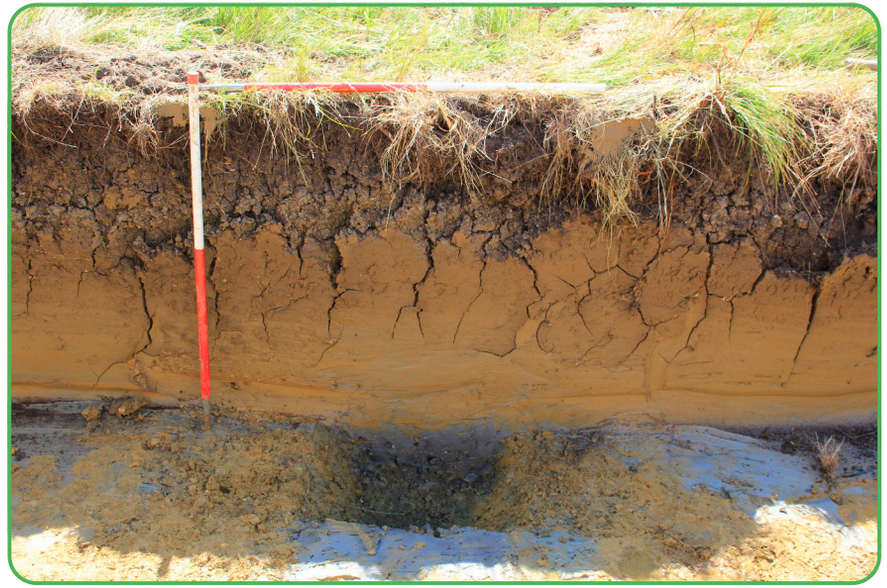


Figure 13 - Church Farm: Interpolated height of alluvium (left) and gravel deposits (right) mAOD with 0.1 m contours

North-facing section of ditch F1301 in Trench 13, 1 m scale

North-facing section of ditch F1302 in Trench 13, 1 m scale



North-facing section of ditch F1401 in Trench 14, 1 m scales

North-facing section of ditch F1402 in Trench 14, 1 m scales

Figure 14: Clifton Meadows - Roman trackway ditches in Trenches 13 and 14

Northeast-facing section of ditch F1201 in Trench 12, 1 m scale

Soil spread (12010) in Trench 12, looking north, 1 m scales

Pit F1701 in Trench 17, 1 m scale

Northeast-facing section of pit F1701

Pit F2001 in Trench 20, 1 m scale

Figure 15: Clifton Meadows - Archaeological features in Trenches 12, 17 and 20

Remains of timber post SF10 driven into layer (25006), looking northeast, 8 cm scale

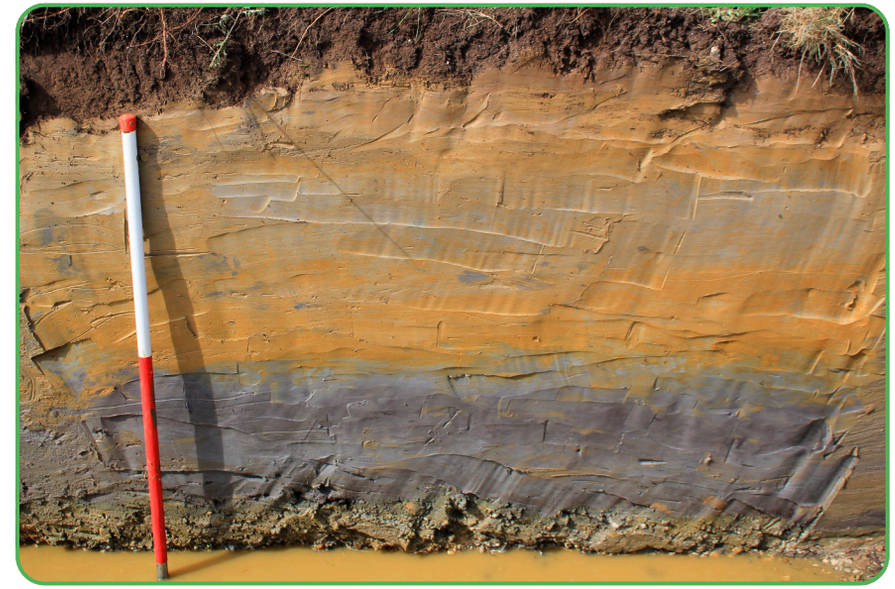
Remains of timber post SF10 driven into layer (25006), looking northwest, 8 cm scale

Interior surface of timber post SF10, 8 cm scale

Exterior surface of timber post SF10, 8 cm scale

Figure 16: Clifton Meadows - Timber post from Trench 25

East-facing section of Trench 15, 1 m scale



Northwest-facing section of Trench 19, 1 m scale

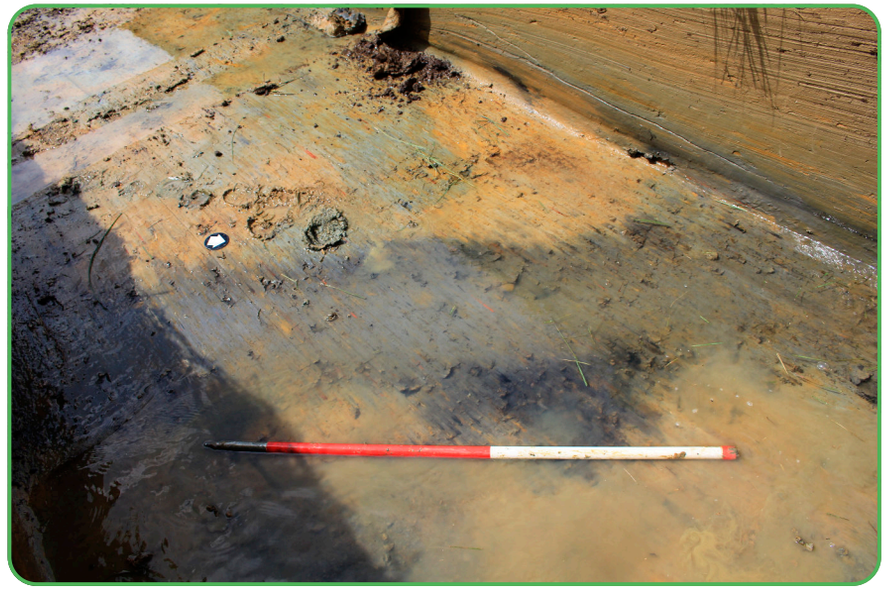
Southeast-facing section of Trench 23, 1 m scales

Northwest-facing section of Trench 24, 1 m scales

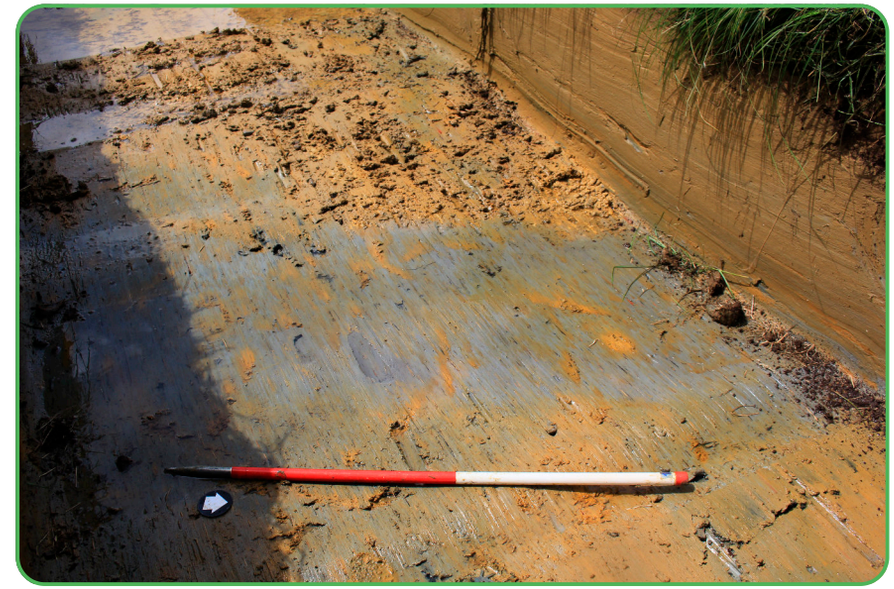
Figure 17: Clifton Meadows - Representative sections in Trenches 15, 19, 23 and 24

E-W aligned ditch F2601, looking north,1 m scale

Pit F2602, looking northwest,1 m scale



N-S aligned ditch F2603 and pit F2604, looking northwest, 1 m scale



N-S aligned ditch F2605, looking east, 1 m scale

Figure 18: Church Farm - Archaeological features in Trench 26

North-facing section of ditch F2701 in Trench 27,1 m scale

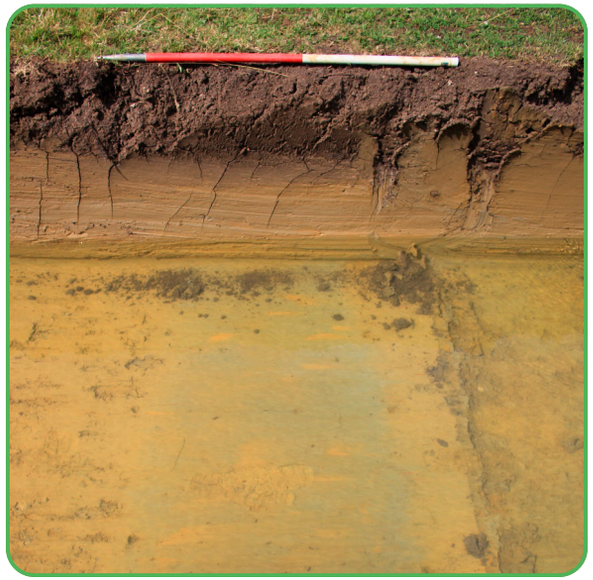
N-S aligned ditch F2801 in Trench 28, looking northeast, 1 m scale

N-S aligned ditch F2802 in Trench 28, looking northeast, 1 m scale

N-S aligned ditch F2901 in Trench 29, looking south, 1 m scale

N-S aligned ditch F2902 in Trench 29, looking south, 1 m scale

Figure 19: Church Farm - Archaeological features in Trenches 27, 28 and 29

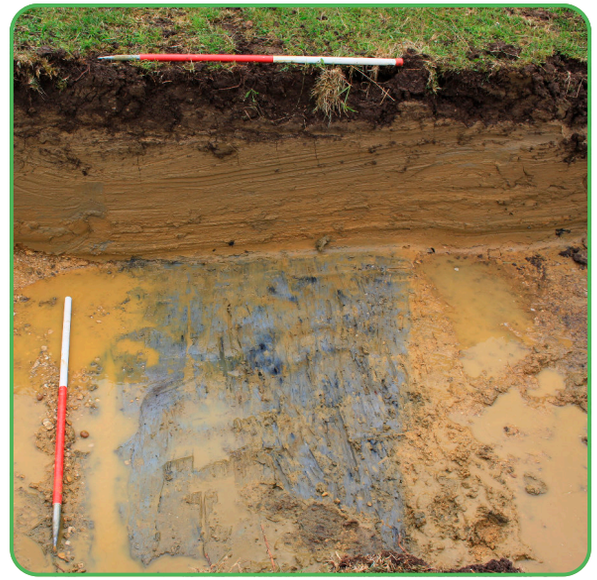


N-S aligned ditch F3201 in Trench 32, looking south, 1 m scale

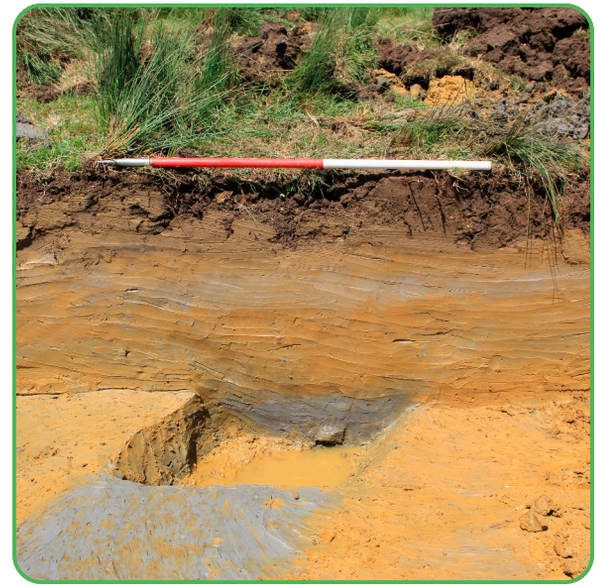
N-S aligned ditch F3202 in Trench 32, looking south, 1 m scale

North-facing section of ditch F3801 in Trench 38, 1 m scale

E-W aligned ditch F3701 in Trench 37, looking west, 1 m scale

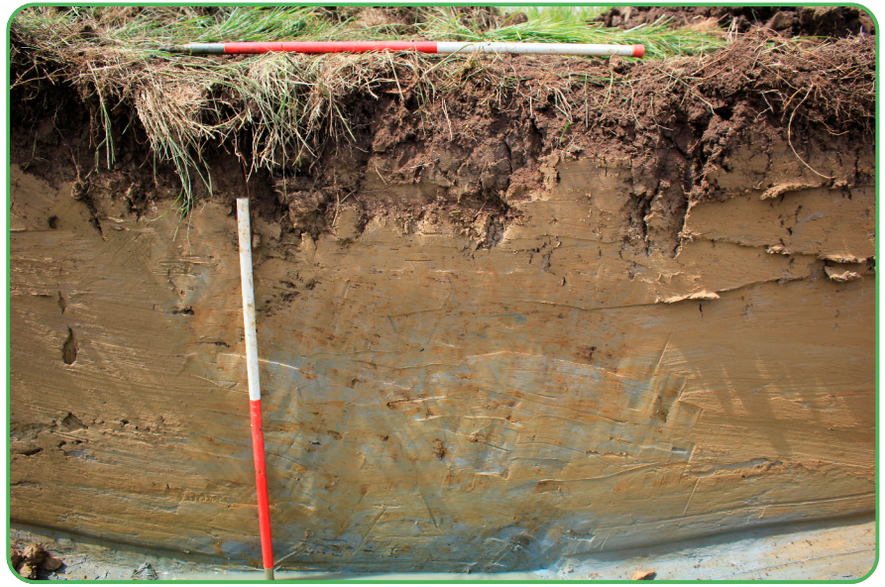


N-S aligned ditch F3802 in Trench 38, looking south, 1 m scales

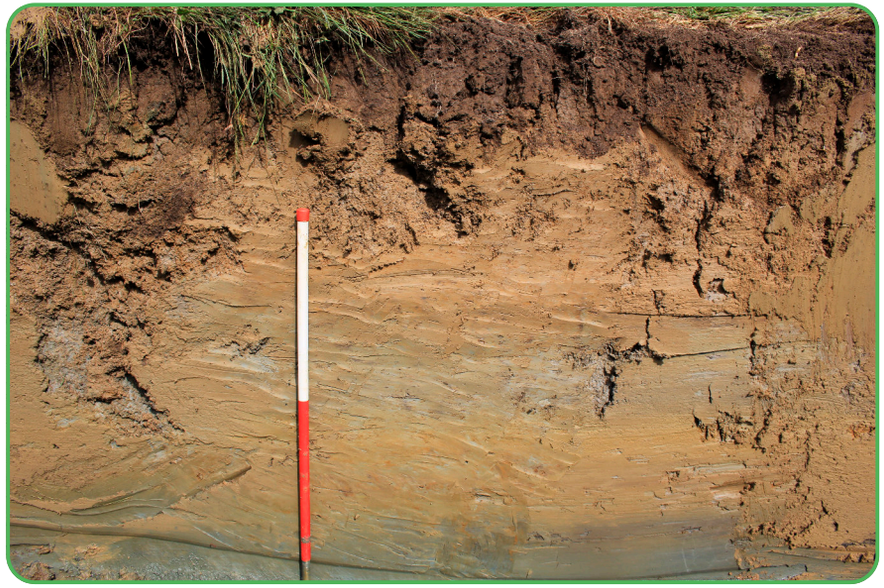


Northwest-facing section of ditch F4501 in Trench 45, 1 m scale

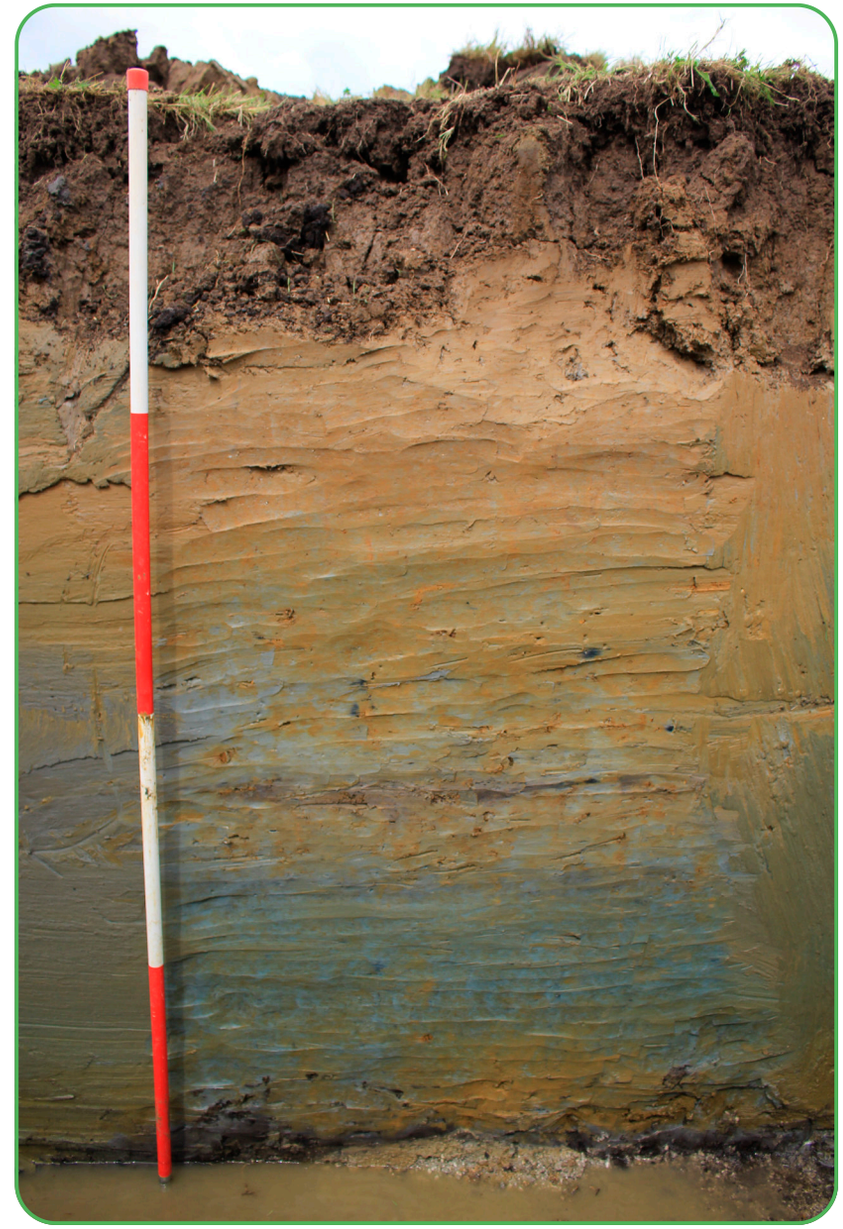
Figure 20: Church Farm - Archaeological features in Trenches 32, 38, and 45



East-facing section of Trench 30,1 m scales

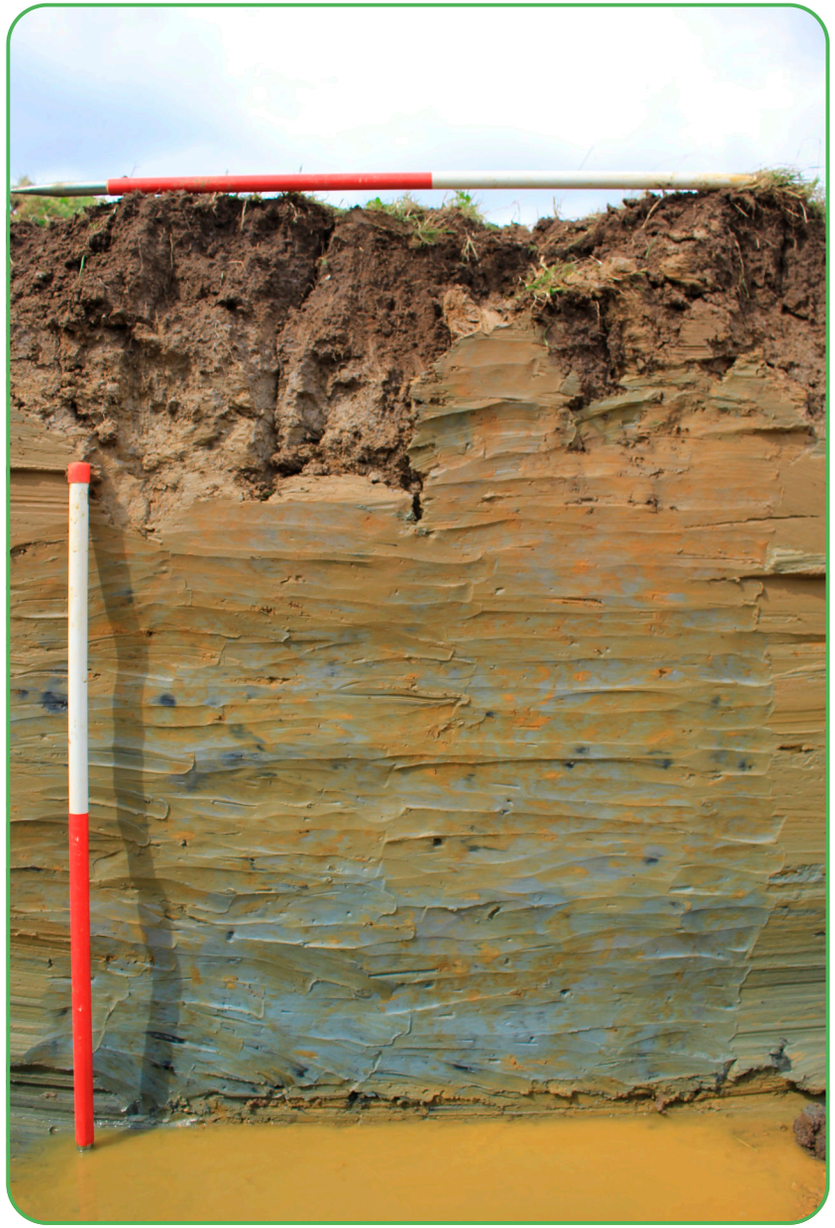


South-facing section of Trench 31, 1 m scale

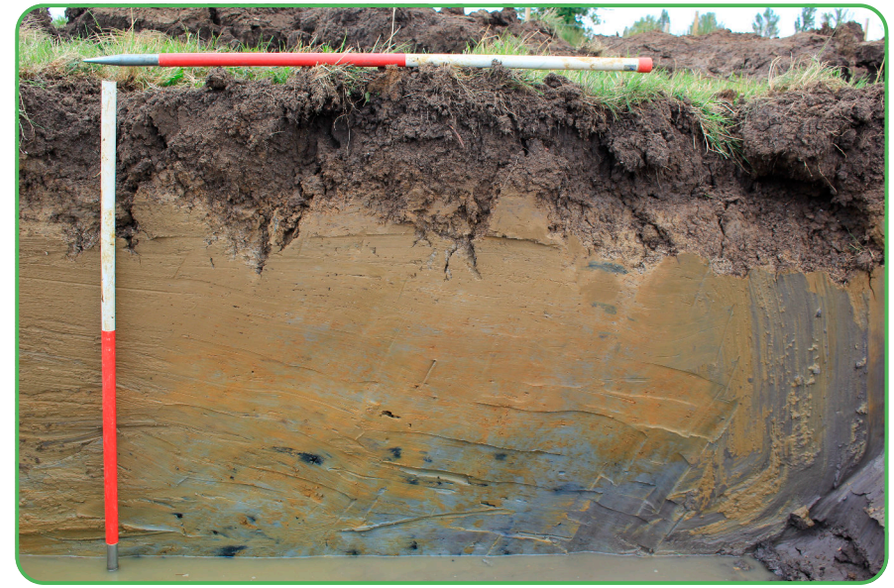


SW-facing section of Trench 33, 2 m scale

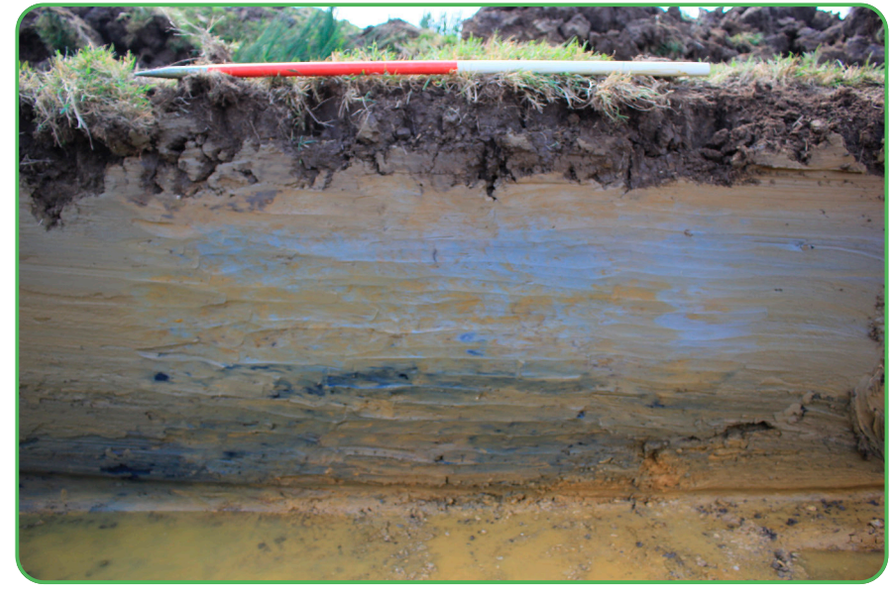
Figure 21: Church Farm - Representative sections in Trenches 30, 31 and 33



South-facing section of Trench 36, 1 m scales

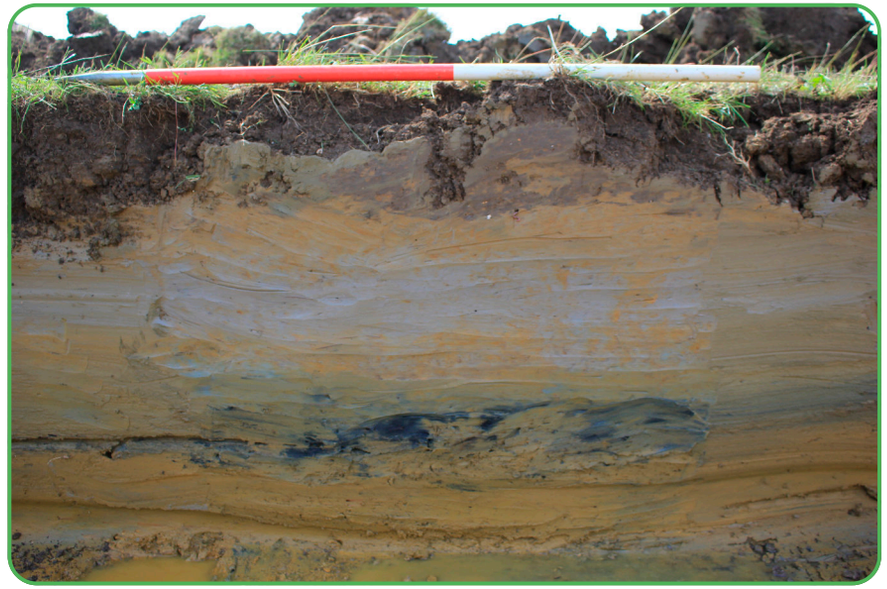


East-facing section of Trench 39,1 m scales

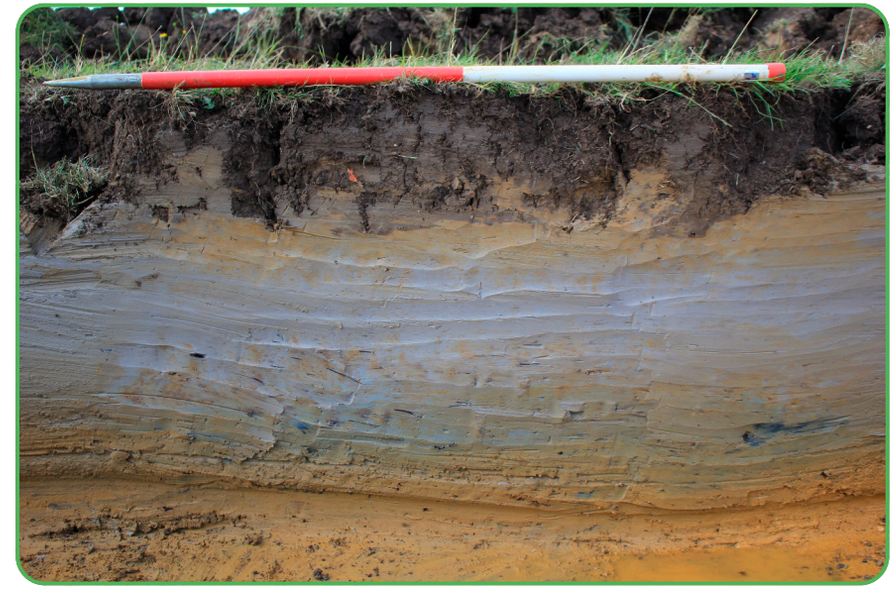


East-facing section of Trench 40, 1 m scale

Figure 22: Church Farm - Representative sections in Trenches 36, 39 and 40

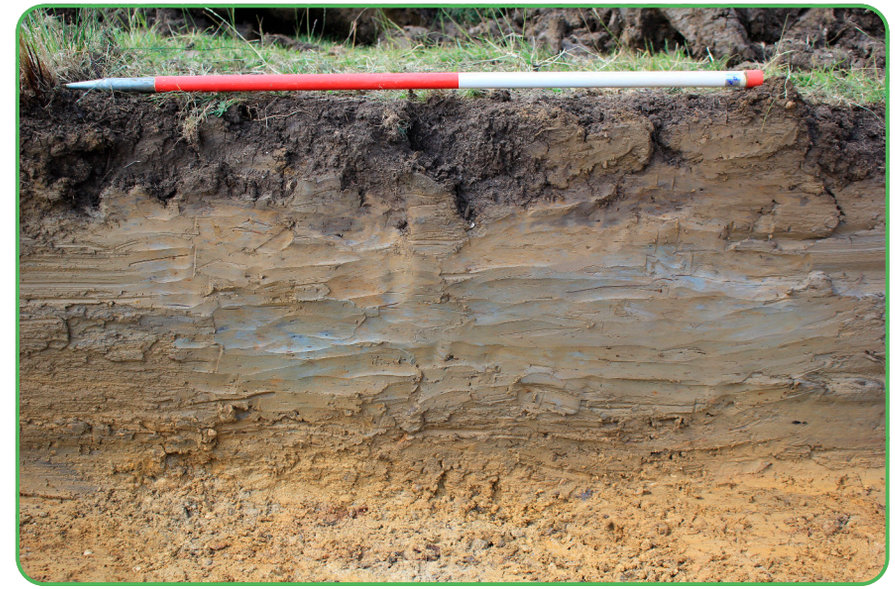


East-facing section of Trench 41,1 m scale



SE-facing section of Trench 42,1 m scale

SW-facing section of Trench 43, 1 m scale



SE-facing section of Trench 44, 1 m scale

Figure 23: Church Farm - Representative sections in Trenches 41, 42, 43 and 44

Post-excavation shot of Trench 46, looking northeast, 1 m scales

NW-facing section of slot at northeast end of Trench 46, 2 m scale

NW-facing section of slot at southwest of Trench 46, 2 m scale

Figure 24: Overy Mead - Archaeological features in Trench 46

Post-excavation shot of Trench 47, looking southeast, 1 m scales

Rubble (47009) exposed in slot at northwest end of Trench 47, looking northeast, 1 m scale

SW-facing section of slot at northwest of Trench 47, 1 m scales

Figure 25: Overy Mead - Archaeological features in Trench 47