Cotswold Archaeology

Land West of Cheddington Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Excavation

for
Savills

on behalf of
The Society of Merchant Venturers

CA Project: MK0123
CA Report: MK0123_1

Accession Number: AYBCM:2018.92

June 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Land west of Cheddington
Location:	Buckinghamshire
NGR:	491876 217487
Type:	Excavation
Date:	August-October 2018
Planning Reference:	16/02806/AOP
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A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between August and October 2018 at the request of Savills, on behalf of the Society of Merchant Venturers, on land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire. An area of approximately 0.75ha was excavated in the centre of the development area.

An archaeological earthwork survey revealed the remains of former field boundaries adjacent to Cheddington village. Excavation revealed a series of earlier field boundaries and enclosures spanning the Late Iron Age to post-medieval periods, along with evidence for human settlement, agricultural processing and industrial iron smelting during the Roman period, and agricultural processing during the Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods. In the early Roman period, the land was subdivided by a series of regular parallel field ditches, which were reoriented in the 2nd century AD and subsequently infilled with domestic and industrial debris, indicative of nearby settlement. Later, several inhumations were buried in the western corner of the excavation area; bone samples from the skeletons have yielded radiocarbon dates in the early 4th to mid 6th-century AD range.

Following a hiatus between the 5th and 9th centuries, the site was re-occupied when further enclosure ditches were established, which by the late 11th to 12th century divided the site into three main areas of differing use: farm paddocks to the south-east, probably pasture land to the south-west, and possible strip cultivation to the north. Some of these boundaries were to persist into the 20th century. During the post-medieval period a large deposit of garden soil accumulated in and around the paddocks, containing a large assemblage of domestic objects consistent with midden material. There was also limited evidence for industrial activity and crop processing.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between 8 August and 12 October 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an earthwork survey and archaeological excavation on land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire (centred on NGR: 491876 217487; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of Savills on behalf of the Society of Merchant Venturers.

1.2 Outline planning permission for development of up to 100 dwellings and associated open space, including amenity land, landscaping and parking was granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC) (ref: no. 16/02806/AOP), conditional on a programme of archaeological works issued by Eliza Alqassar, Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology Officer (BCCAO), archaeological advisor to AVDC. The scope of the works comprised an earthworks (topographical) survey of the entire site and the subsequent excavation of an area measuring *c*. 0.75ha central to the site (Fig. 2). The scope of the works was defined during discussions between CA and BCCAO, and detailed in a subsequent written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by BCCAO. The discussions were informed by a heritage statement prepared by Savills (2016) and a preceding archaeological evaluation (CA 2017a).

1.3 The fieldwork followed *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014); Buckinghamshire County Council's generic *Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief / Small-Scale Investigation*, the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015b). It was monitored by Philip Markham and Eliza Alqassar, Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology Officers (BCCAO), including site visits on 22 August, 4 and 21 September and 5 October.

The site

1.4 The development area of *c*. 4.8ha lay to the west of the village of Cheddington. The site was on the fringes of the village, bordered by Long Marston Road to the north-west, by Mentmore Road to the north-east, by housing to the east and south, and by West End Road/Manor Road to the south-west (Figs 1 & 2). Prior to the archaeological fieldwork, the site comprised three fields, each covered by short grass and utilised for grazing. The surface of the site lay at an average elevation of approximately 103m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), sloping downwards from *c*. 110m AOD in the south

to *c*. 97m AOD at the north. There was also a noticeable downwards slope from east to west.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the vast majority of the site is mapped as sedimentary Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated) mudstone, siltstone and sandstone deposited between 113 and 94 million years ago (mya) during the Cretaceous period, but a small area at the south-western site edge is underlain by West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), deposited between 101 and 94 mya, also in the Cretaceous (BGS 2020). The natural substrate encountered during the evaluation comprised yellow-grey clays (CA 2017a). These were more fully exposed during the excavation and appear to have been variably re-worked natural deposits rather than necessarily comprising undisturbed, *in situ* geological formations. No superficial deposits are recorded across the area by the BGS and none were identified during the evaluation and excavation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous archaeological works associated with the site comprised a Heritage Statement (Savills 2016) which was accompanied by a magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2016), followed by archaeological trial trenching (CA 2017a). These reports have included the archaeological and historical background to the site, which is summarised here with supplementary information from other sources.

2.2 Cheddington village is situated on a large outcrop of chalk, isolated from the main Chiltern escarpment to the south-east and dominating the low-lying land of the Vale of Aylesbury to the north-west. Some 750m east of the site, a cropmark complex visible on aerial photography is thought to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date and as such the site lies within a designated Archaeological Notification Area, afforded protection under Policy GP59 of the Local Plan (CA 2014, 18-19).

2.3 Archaeological evidence on the chalk outcrop dates back to the Iron Age with a multivallate hillfort, Southend Hill, a Scheduled Monument (No. 1017517), lying to the south of the village (Fig. 1). Evidence suggests this was occupied in the Early to Middle Iron Age, and again in the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period (Savills

2016, 15). Further evidence of Iron Age activity in the vicinity was found in the area north of Great Seabrook Farm to the east of the village (CA 2015).

2.4 Mentmore Road, which passes immediately adjacent to the north-east of the overall site and becomes the High Street to the south-east, may follow the alignment of a Roman road. Scatters of Roman tile found in a field west of High Street, south of the village and at the foot of Southend Hill indicates that a Romano-British settlement may have been located in this area (CA 2014).

2.5 The medieval village is thought to have had Late Anglo-Saxon origins based on documentary research and its listing in the Domesday survey (Savills 2016, 16). The extent of the medieval village is not well defined in the archaeological record; the single watching brief report from the area of the modern settlement did not produce any meaningful data concerning its development (ASC 2011). The relative isolation of St Giles Church may indicate that the northern end of the settlement shrunk at some point, or that the village migrated south to the axis of Mentmore Road, perhaps to gain better access to passing trade (Fig. 1).

2.7 Although the current Cheddington Manor House dates no earlier than the 16th century, there is documentary reference to a manor at Cheddington dating to June 1259 (Savills 2016). A moat and earthworks close to the current house, and a short distance west of the site, was probably the location of the original manor house, some distance west of the contemporary village.

2.8 Trial trenching on the site (CA 2017a) revealed a concentration of Romano-British ditches in the central area, with sparse remains of agricultural features including plough furrows, and an east/west-aligned droveway at the northern end of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the programme of archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains; and,
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The aims of the work were to:

- record evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified; and,
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

3.3 The mitigation strategy was drawn up with reference to the relevant regional research objectives for the Roman period in the Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas (Fulford 2014). These research objectives (references in parentheses) include:

- Environmental evidence should be collected and analysed to help identify how field systems operated and developed (12.3.1);
- Variation in resources and agricultural regimes from different scales of farm need to be investigated (12.3.2); and,
- Attempts should be made to identify any changes in farming methods from field, farm and valley environments (12.3.3).

3.4 The research objectives identified above have been revisited and refined (see Section 6) as part of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (CA 2019), again with particular regard to the Roman period but also with reference to other periods of activity not identified in the earlier evaluation.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2018), with the earthwork survey carried out across the entire site and the location of the open-area excavation agreed with Eliza Alqassar (BCCAO), informed by the results of the preceding heritage statement (Savills 2016), magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2016) and field evaluation (CA 2017a), which indicated that archaeological remains were concentrated in a central area of the site. A total of *c*. 0.75ha was excavated across the central field within the development area (Fig. 2).

4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the archaeological earthwork survey, using survey-grade RTK GNSS (Real Time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite Systems). The results

of the earthwork survey were processed as GIS (Geographic Information System) data and incorporated into the project GIS to inform subsequent interpretation.

4.3 The excavation area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 5.1: Survey Manual. The excavation areas were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services.

4.4 Removal of topsoil from the excavation area was then undertaken by mechanical excavator with a 1.8m-wide toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. Machining ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed.

4.5 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. The initial topsoil strip identified a distinct area at the east of the excavation where a significant deposit of a dark-grey brown, silt-clay (garden soil) lay beneath the topsoil. Further, localised garden soil deposits were extant to the north-east and south-east of the main concentration. Features cutting through this material were sampled and the deposit itself investigated with five hand-dug test pits, before it was removed by mechanical excavator.

4.6 Where features exceeded 1.2m in depth, slots were either stepped in or remaining fills investigated by hand-augering. The following sampling strategy was employed:

- all discrete features were a minimum 50% excavated with all sections recorded
- linear features were a minimum 10% excavated
- where special deposits (e.g. those indicating specific activities such as industrial processing) were identified 100% of the fill was excavated for finds retention
- 100% of burial fills were excavated

4.7 Following the excavation of three inhumation burials additional localised ground reduction by machine was undertaken around these features to confirm the presence/absence of further interments.

4.8 All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual (CA 2017b). Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites (CA 2012). All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation (CA 1995).

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–20)

5.1 The archaeological potential of the *c*. 0.75ha excavation area had been highlighted by the earlier magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2016) and field evaluation (CA 2017a). Archaeological remains covered much of the stripped area, with concentrations in the north-central and western areas of the excavation.

5.2 Although a small number of residual earlier finds were recovered, definable site activity commenced in the Late Prehistoric/Early Roman period with the development of ditched enclosures towards the north-west of the excavation area, with some contemporary activity to the north-east. The system of enclosures was developed and expanded throughout the Roman period. Whilst the enclosures were mostly associated with agriculture and domestic occupation, there was some evidence of industrial activity in the area. Towards the end of the Roman period two burials were interred at the western edge of the excavation area, with a third individual interred in the immediate vicinity in the early post-Roman period.

5.3 There was an apparent hiatus in activity in the post-Roman period, with few features other than the later burial pre-dating the Norman Conquest. A small number of ditches were excavated in the post-Conquest period, indicating a limited re-occupation of the site, whilst there was further ditch creation and enclosure development in the later medieval period, resulting in a more formalised system of ditched enclosures that survived into the post-medieval period at the east of the excavation area, which at this time lay at the western edge of Cheddington village.

5.4 The excavation produced a large finds assemblage, which was dominated by Roman pottery, with smaller amounts of late prehistoric (Iron Age) and medieval material. There were also sherds of earlier prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval date. Several metal finds were recovered though these were mostly of post-medieval date

from topsoil and garden soil deposits towards the east of the site. Other finds included fired clay, metalworking residues, worked stone, brick and tile. Limited evidence was gleaned from environmental samples, which mostly just indicated the presence of dispersed settlement waste.

5.5 This section provides an overview of the excavation results, detailed analysis of the finds and environmental samples can be found in Appendices B-M. Based on the archaeological stratigraphy exposed and the dateable artefactual assemblages recovered, the archaeology of the site has been divided into six provisional periods. These are set out below, with any instances of overlap discussed within the overview below:

- Period 1: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (*c.* 100 BC – AD43)
- Period 2: Early Roman (*c*. AD 43-200)
- Period 3: Late Roman/Post Roman (*c*. AD 350 -650)
- Period 4: Medieval (*c*. AD 900-1500)
- Period 5: Post Medieval/Modern (*c*. AD 1501 – 1800)
- Period 6: Modern (*c*. AD 1801 – 2000)

5.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned a phase based on stratigraphy, spot dating, spatial associations or form/fill similarities and remain unphased.

Geology

5.4 Natural geology (substrate) consisting of light-blue grey clay with occasional flint cobbles and shattered flint inclusions was recorded across the site. There was no clearly definable subsoil across the site (though a number of finds were recovered from deposits broadly described as subsoil); to the west the natural clay was directly overlain by compact, very dark grey brown, silt clay topsoil, up to 0.2m thick, but across a significant part of the eastern excavation area there was up to 0.6m of compact, very dark grey brown, silt clay garden soil, which sealed medieval and earlier features but was cut by a number of post-medieval features and sealed by the modern topsoil.

Period 1, Late Iron Age/Early Roman (c. 100 BC – AD 43) (Figs 3 and 4)

5.5 During the Late Iron Age to Roman transition, the site occupied the margin of a nearby Iron Age settlement, between the low-lying land to the north-west and the higher

ground of the chalk outcrop. The construction of a small sub-ovoid enclosure (defined by Ditches A and H) in the northern corner of the site and associated pit digging suggests that there was a low-level of activity during the Late Iron Age. Small Late Iron Age sub-circular enclosures may be interpreted as evidence for herd management processes, as at Stretton Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire (Luke *et al*. 2015, 9; Pryor 1996), where D-shaped enclosures were interpreted as seasonal corrals for sorting livestock.

5.6 Ditches A and H were between 0.05m and 0.5m deep with irregular bases. Pottery assemblages recovered from several interventions along the ditches consisted mainly of Late Iron Age and Early Roman sherds, with a small amount of later material likely to have been intrusive from later truncating features. Pit 2377 was dug across the south-east entrance to the enclosure (Fig. 3), possibly while it was still in use. A horse skull and four sherds of late prehistoric pottery in three different fabrics were recovered from the fill of the pit.

5.7 To the south-west of the enclosure, several pits measuring up to 1.5m across and 0.3m deep, including 2018, 2236 and 2242, contained Late Iron Age pottery, whilst approximately one third of a grog-tempered ware jar was recovered from the fill of pit 2022 (Fig. 4). Further to the south and east, pit 2121 also contained an assemblage of Late Iron Age and transitional pottery and was probably contemporary with neighbouring pit 2153, which yielded two late prehistoric sherds and one of transitional date. Pit 2116 further south contained two transitional sherds and probably also dated to this period, whilst pit 2283 and linear segment 2285 towards the east of the site, were contemporary features, indicating that activity extended beyond the area of the enclosure. Pit 2283 contained three sherds of late prehistoric pottery, along with a further two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional material, whilst feature 2285 yielded two late prehistoric sherds. Further to the south-west, shallow pit 2076 yielded a small assemblage of late prehistoric and transitional pottery.

5.8 The enclosure ditches were backfilled at the end of the transitional period with material which included domestic pottery and animal bone. Pit 2277 was also dug into the backfilled Ditch A. The large amount of prehistoric and Early Roman pottery, along with animal bone in primary ditch fills, suggests that the area witnessed a re-alignment and change of use by the mid-1st century; as it became marginalised the area was used for the disposal of domestic waste. The single horse skull recovered from pit 2377 suggests that tasks such as carcass processing were undertaken nearby,

although not in great enough quantity for a significant assemblage of animal bone to have accumulated within the features. It is also possible that the horse skull may have been a deliberate, structured deposit close to what may have been an entrance to the enclosure.

Period 2, Early Roman (c. AD 43 – 200) (Figs 5 to 7)

Period 2.1: Small enclosure and pit digging (Late 1st century I)

5.9 During the Early Roman period the site continued to develop as an area of marginal land characterised by the digging, maintenance, backfilling and realignment of enclosure ditches, culminating in the establishment of field boundaries which are thought to represent the remains of a late 1st to 2nd-century rectilinear field system.

5.10 Ditch P defined the southern edge of an enclosure at the north-east of the site. This consisted of two ditch segments measuring 18m and 10m in length and 0.5m wide, but surviving to a depth of only 0.1m, though small assemblages of late prehistoric, transitional and Early Roman pottery were recovered from slots excavated in both segments. The gap of 5m between the two segments may have defined a south-western entrance, suggesting that the interior of the enclosure extended beyond the north-east site boundary.

5.11 Located immediately south of the entrance, adjacent to the north-west terminus of the easterly ditch segment and heavily truncated by a later feature (Ditch L), pit 2474 measured 1.78m across and was 0.83m deep. Its vertical sides and flat base suggested that it could have functioned as a grain storage pit, and the single homogenous fill of mid-green grey, friable clay suggested a single episode of backfilling, prior to which the interior had been well maintained. Artefactual remains recovered from the pit included a small pottery assemblage that consisted of mostly Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional sherds, along with late prehistoric and 1st-century Roman material. Cattle bones recovered from the pit showed signs of gnawing, possibly suggesting that the fill consisted of material from a surface midden that had been exposed to animal opportunism prior to burial. The pit only yielded small quantities of wheat and barley grains, so its function could not be positively ascertained, though it is possible that it marked the location of a post at the enclosure entrance.

5.12 Pits 2166, 2144, and feature 2326 suggested a small focus of activity external to the enclosure. Pit 2166, located approximately 5m south of pit 2474 and cut to a depth of

0.19m, contained a small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery, along with two sherds of broadly dateable Roman material and a small quantity of animal bone.

5.13 Pit 2144, located approximately 11m south of pit 2166, exhibited a distinctive, sub-rectangular shape in plan, almost vertical sides and a flattish base. It was thought that the pit may have served some type of industrial purpose, though no material was recovered which would link the feature with a specific process. It is possible that the feature may originally have been lined with some type of organic material that left no trace, the collapse/decomposition of which produced a characteristic slumping pattern above the basal fill (Fig. 6, Sections AA and BB). The basal fill (2145) produced a single sherd of late prehistoric pottery and a small quantity of animal bone, whilst the slumping deposit (2176) produced no dateable finds and only a single fragment of animal bone. However, final infilling deposit (2146) yielded abundant finds, including a large quantity of animal bone, quantities of burnt/fired clay and a large pottery assemblage, mostly of transitional material, but also with some late prehistoric and 1st-century Roman sherds present, along with broadly dateable Roman material. The abundance of waste material suggests deliberate backfilling of the feature with refuse material possibly from nearby domestic activity.

5.14 Immediately to the south-east of pit 2144, elongated feature 2326 was just 0.05m deep, its elongated shape and shallow profile suggesting that it may have represented the remains of a working hollow produced by human activity and associated with the pit. The moderate pottery assemblage recovered from the hollow comprised mostly late prehistoric and transitional material, though early Roman sherds were also present, along with a moderate quantity of animal bone; the moderate finds assemblages again suggesting the deposition of refuse from nearby domestic occupation.

5.15 Pit 2057, located some 30m south-west of feature 2326, measured more than 2m across but was just 0.15m deep, having also been truncated by medieval ditches (R and Z, see below). However, its single fill yielded one sherd of Early Roman pottery, so it has tentatively been dated to this phase, though its function remains unclear.

5.16 Ditches 2101 and 2103 marked the southern extent of early Romano-British activity within the excavation area. Despite the truncation from later features, including Ditch S, it was apparent that these ditches were broadly north-west/south-east aligned,

approximately parallel with Ditch P and probably contemporary. Ditch segment 2078 immediately to the north also appears to have been contemporary but was significantly truncated by later Ditch S.

Period 2.2: Rectilinear field system (Late 1st century II)

5.17 Interrupted Ditches E, L and S represent the establishment of a rectilinear field system, running across the site on a broad north-east/south-west alignment, crossing the natural break of slope and dividing the site into three parallel strips. All three ditches were relatively shallow, cut into the substrate to depths between 0.1m and 0.5m. Ditch E consisted of two linear segments, running for a total length of 47m, the northernmost segment cutting across backfilled Ditch A. Some 20m-25m to the south-east, Ditch L consisted of two segments measuring 10m and 20m in length, the north-easternmost segment cutting across enclosure Ditch P and pit 2474 at the north-eastern edge of the site. Further to the south-east, Ditch S marked the south-eastern boundary of Period 2.2 activity within the excavation area. Interventions across these ditches showed a simple, single-fill sequence, suggesting the intentional backfilling prior to subsequent re-organisation of the site. In addition to their parallel alignment there were perpendicular alignments in evidence, with the north-eastern terminals of Ditch S and the southern part of Ditch L aligned, as were the north-east terminal of the northern part of Ditch E with the south-west terminal of the northern part of Ditch L.

5.18 Limited pit digging also continued in this phase and a small number of pits were identified. Two pits lay between Ditches E and L: Sub-oval pit 2495 lay immediately south of Ditch E, close to the south-west edge of excavation. This measured up to 1.63m across but just 0.1m deep, with steeply sloping, concave sides to the east and gently sloping, concave sides to the west, both breaking to a flattish base. The feature had evidently been significantly truncated but the surviving fill (2496) yielded a small finds assemblage including single sherds of late prehistoric and Early Roman pottery, along with two fragments of animal bone. Approximately midway between Ditches E and L, towards the centre of the excavation area was pit 2163, a sub-oval feature measuring up to 2.11m across but just 0.09m deep, with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. The single fill yielded two fragments of animal bone, along with three sherds of Early Roman pottery. The function of neither pit was clear, though they may have been excavated for extractive purposes.

5.19 A further four pits were located towards the north-east of the excavation area, beyond the north-east terminus of Ditch E. Pits 2226 and 2224 were both sub-oval in plan, located approximately 5m apart and 5m from the edge of the excavation area. Pit 2226 measured up to 1.91m across and was 0.16m deep, with irregular, concave sides and base. Single fill 2227 yielded a single sherd from a Roman jar and three fragments of animal bone. Pit 2224 exhibited a similar form and dimensions, its single fill (2225) also producing a single Roman jar sherd. Smaller, sub-circular pits 2585 and 2319 lay further to the south-west, being located to the north and east of the north-east terminus of Ditch E respectively. The former measured approximately 1m across and was 0.23m deep, with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base, whilst the latter measured 0.72m across and was just 0.11m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. Both pits yielded small assemblages of Early Roman pottery, though the former also included Late Iron Age/Early Roman material. The function of none of the four pits was apparent. However, it was noticeable that pits 2585 and 2226 continued the north-east alignment of later Ditch D and that pits 2226 and 2224 lay on a perpendicular alignment, possibly suggesting a post-built structure lay north-east of the ditch termini.

Period 2.3: Re-alignment of the rectilinear field system(Late 1st century III)

5.20 Ditch D, similar in cross-section and depth to Ditches E, L and S but on a slightly different angle, may have represented an alteration in form of the field system in Period 2.3, perhaps reflecting a re-organisation following the backfilling of Ditch E. Ditch D was 0.24m deep and between 0.2m and 0.5m wide, interventions into the feature yielding small assemblages of Early Roman (1st to 2nd-century) pottery, though some Iron Age material was also recovered. It was noticeable that the northern and southern terminals of the northern sections of Ditches D and E aligned (suggesting a modification rather than complete re-alignment of the field system), whereas the northern terminals of the southern sections were offset, possibly a simplification of the access point between the northern and southern sections of these ditches. This re-organisation was relatively short-lived, however, as later field system ditches, which contained a similar range of 1st to early 2nd-century material, ignored and truncated the alignment of Ditch D. The area continued to be used as a zone for disposing of waste from animal processing, with the partial remains of an elderly cow deposited in the southern portion of Ditch D prior to backfilling.

Periods 2.4 to 2.6: development of a rectilinear field system (2nd century I-III)

5.21 Following the backfilling of Ditch D, a new system of field boundaries was established, characterised by rectilinear field boundary ditches with shallow rounded profiles cut 0.5m into the natural (Ditches B, C, I and K). These ditches formed the sub-enclosures of a rectilinear field system which extended beyond the excavation area to the north-east and south-west, along the edge of the modern village, and became established through three phases of development. Period 2.4 Ditch B was 0.55m deep and was filled by an initial silting deposit to a depth of 0.13m (Fig. 7, Section CC and photograph); subsequently it was backfilled with mid-grey brown silty clay. The primary fill contained a small assemblage of abraded late prehistoric pottery, likely residual, suggesting that such material was still present in midden material or on the surface when the first phase of the field system was in use. Approximately 34m to the east, ditch 2464 was aligned broadly parallel with Ditch B and appeared to be a contemporary element of the Period 2.4 field system development, though heavily recut by later ditches.

5.22 Lying little more than 2m west of ditch 2464, sub-oval pit 2267 appeared to be the only other feature contemporary with this phase of development, though its exact phasing is not certain because of dating overlaps in the developmental phases. Pit 2267 measured up to 1.68m across and was 0.27m deep, with steeply sloping, concave sides and a concave base. The single fill (2268) yielded a moderate assemblage of pottery indicating a 1st to 2nd-century date of deposition, as well as a copper pin (RA89) and a quantity of animal bone. The primary function of the pit was unclear but it was subsequently used for refuse deposition, possibly suggesting domestic occupation in the near vicinity.

5.23 A second phase of later field system development (Period 2.5) saw the partial re-cutting of Ditch B as Ditch C and ditch 2464 as ditch 2466. Ditch C re-cut Ditch B to the north-east and continued up to and beyond the edge of excavation, cutting across earlier Ditch A to a depth of between 0.2m and 0.3m. At intervention 2295 (Fig. 5) three fills were recorded: An initial deposit of highly organic material (fill 2296) containing a number of sherds of Early Roman pottery lay on the base of the ditch and was sealed by redeposited natural clay deposit (2297), which was subsequently sealed by a darker silty clay material containing further sherds of Early Roman pottery (2298). Ditch 2466 was aligned parallel to Ditch C, 34m to the south-east of it, and was recorded for a total length of 20m, the shallow profile, measuring 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. The composition of the backfill material, consisting of homogenous silty

clay, suggested that the feature was intentionally filled in, and the lack of any finds other than charcoal suggested that it was well maintained, or use was short lived. In common with earlier ditch 2464, this ditch alignment was largely truncated by subsequent cutting of Ditch K.

5.24 The final major phase of field system development (Period 2.6) saw Ditches B and C largely recut as Ditch I and ditches 2464 and 2466 recut as Ditch K. Ditch I re-cut both earlier ditches towards the north-west of the site, but rather than continuing the alignment of Ditch C up to and beyond the limit of excavation, at a position 37m from the south-west edge of excavation, turned at 90 degrees to the south-east, continuing for approximately 28m before terminating 5m north-west of Ditch K. This had the effect of subdividing the area which had previously been open between Ditches B/C and ditches 2464/2466, creating access between the two areas via the 5m gap between the terminus of Ditch I and Ditch K. The backfills of Ditch I were homogenous compacted clays, whereas Ditch K had been extensively backfilled with industrial waste, possibly from a nearby smithing site, whilst other enclosure ditches had not, indicating that industrial activity may have been carried out to the south-east of Ditch K rather than to the north-west. Ditch K traversed the entire excavation area on a north-east/south-west alignment and was cut to an average depth of 0.40m into the natural substrate, running for a length of 74m and with a maximum width of 3m. The backfill material within this ditch yielded approximately half of the metalworking waste recovered from site; mostly fuel ash slag and smelting waste, indicating some level of industrial activity in the vicinity during the 2nd century. A substantial assemblage of mostly Early Roman pottery was recovered from intervention 2186 (Fig. 5), suggesting that domestic waste was also deposited in the ditch. A small copper-alloy disc (Ra. 61) recovered from fill 2113 has been tentatively identified as an abraded Late Roman coin, indicating that the enclosure ditch was most likely finally backfilled towards the end of the 4th century AD.

5.25 Few features other than ditches were identified as dating to this phase, though a single pit (2119) was located within the southern enclosed area, less than 2m south-east of Ditch I, and may have been contemporary. The oval pit measured up to 0.9m across and was 0.16m deep, with moderately sloping, concave sides breaking to a flat to slightly concave base. Single sherds of late prehistoric and Roman pottery were recovered from the pit, along with a small quantity of animal bone. The pit had been heavily disturbed by tree-root activity and it was difficult to ascertain its original function.

Period 3, Late Roman/early Post Roman (Figs 5 and 8-10)

5.26 Later Roman activity comprised the final development of the field system and establishment of a small cemetery at the western edge of the excavated area, the use of which may have extended into the post-Roman period. The final phase of field system ditch modification was identified towards the north of the excavation area. Ditch 2535 and northern recut 2533 were aligned north-west/south-east and parallel with the internal division element of Ditch I, suggesting that these ditches represented a possible further sub-division of the field system and possibly indicating a division in function between the north-east and south-west areas of the site. Both ditches extended for approximately 13m from the north-west edge of excavation before terminating, though the terminus of the recut was partly obscured by later ditch excavation. Both ditches contained single, compact, dark grey clay fills. Fill 2536 of ditch 2535 yielded a quantity of animal bone along with a small, mixed pottery assemblage, but this included a sherd of 2nd to 4th-century material. Fill 2534 of recut 2533 was sterile.

5.27 At the west of the site, two graves containing three adult inhumation burials were excavated in the western corner of the enclosure formed by Ditches I and K, sometime after the middle of the 3rd century AD. Further, apparently contemporary and associated features were identified in the same area. Grave 2393 contained the remains of two adult females, one older and one younger (Fig. 8), the latter of which was associated with the bones from an unborn foetus (see Appendix L). They were aligned south-west/north-east with the heads at the south-west end of the grave, which was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 2.14m in length and 1.12m wide. It survived to a depth of 0.25m into the natural clay with almost vertical sides and a flat base, and had been excavated in a single episode, suggesting that the two women died within a short period of time. Samples of bone taken from each skeleton yielded very similar radiocarbon dates: the skeleton (2395) of the older individual produced a date range of 255-421 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84640), whilst the skeleton (2396) of the younger woman produced a range of 255-428 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84639). A fragment of human peri-natal ulna bone was also recovered from Ditch K, indicating that there may originally have been further burials in the vicinity, or possibly discard of infant remains in the ditch contemporary with the burials to the west.

5.28 A small number of features immediately south of grave 2393 appear to have been contemporary and possibly associated with the burials. Ditch AC, possible posthole 2572, pit 2485 and pit 2472 formed an arc of features south of the grave (Fig. 10). Ditch AC was a curvilinear feature, measuring a little less than 5m in length, up to 1.72m wide and up to 0.2m deep, with gently sloping, slightly concave sides and a gently concave base. The firm, mid grey brown, clay fill yielded residual sherds of late prehistoric and Early Roman pottery, a small assemblage of animal bone and a quantity of burnt stone. Posthole 2572 (Fig. 10, Section DD) lay immediately south-west of the ditch and also contained a quantity of burnt stone. Sub-oval pit 2485, to the west of the posthole, measured up to 0.8m across and was 0.42m deep, with near-vertical sides and an uneven base. The dark grey brown clay fill (2486) yielded a small assemblage of animal bone. Sub-oval pit 2472 to the north-west measured up to 1.3m across and was 0.28m deep, with near vertical sides and an uneven base. This too yielded a small assemblage of animal bone. In addition to posthole 2572, there was a suggestion that pits 2485 and 2472 may also have been postholes; the uneven bases being the result of post removal. As such it is possible that the three postholes and ditch formed a curvilinear structure, south of and possibly associated with the burials.

5.29 Five metres to the north-east of grave 2393 was a second grave 2451 (Fig. 9), which contained the skeleton of a single adult male. The grave, which was aligned approximately parallel with 2393, measuring 1.96m in length and 1.1m wide, appeared to have been a re-used pit with a shallow profile, in contrast with the vertical cut of grave 2393. Although initially appearing to have been associated with the double burial, a sample of bone from the skeleton produced a radiocarbon date suggesting a later interment than the two females; 394-542 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84638). This range indicates that the male burial could have been interred in the early post-Roman period, whilst the two females were clearly of Late Roman date, though the slight overlap in date ranges means that broad contemporaneity cannot be ruled out.

5.30 A little more than 5m north-east of possible post-Roman burial 2451, a single shallow pit (2051) was dug through the natural substrate to a depth of 0.16m, the fill of this feature yielding a single sherd of possible Early to Middle Saxon pottery.

Period 4, Medieval (Figs 11 to 13)

Period 4.1 Early Medieval (10th – 11th century)

5.31 Following a hiatus in activity between the 5th and 10th centuries AD, the site was again incorporated into the margin of a small rural settlement. Activity was characterised by the digging of shallow, curvilinear ditches to form irregular enclosures. The boundary ditches of Period 4.1, established in the 10th century, suggest parcels of land with smaller sub-divisions consistent with Blair's interpretation of enclosure forms at West Cotton and Raunds (Northamptonshire) as "manorial type houses with their outlying paddocks and stockyards" (2013, 54).

5.32 The new layout of field boundaries, including Ditches F, G, N, O, R and Y, was established in the 10th century, forming one small and two large enclosures across the south-eastern half of the site.

5.33 In the eastern corner of the excavation, a small area was enclosed by Ditches N and O. The earliest element was slightly curvilinear Ditch O, which was 7m long and cut into the substrate to a depth of 0.2m. The lifespan of this feature appears to have been relatively short, as there was apparently no time for any midden material to accumulate in the base of the cut. The more extensive Ditch N, recorded in two segments, partly truncated the backfilled Ditch O and enclosed an area of approximately 130m², this too, appears to have been backfilled soon after it was excavated. Located within the area enclosed by both ditches was sub-circular pit 2587, which measured 0.85m across and was just 0.1m deep but yielded no dateable finds. The function of the small enclosure was unclear but it may have been used for animal penning.

5.34 To the west of the enclosure formed by Ditches O and N was north-east/south-west aligned, slightly sinuous Ditch F, which comprised two aligned segments measuring 20m (north-east) and 12m long (south-west), both cut to depths of between 0.1m and 0.2m and measuring 0.4m wide. Ditch Y, which cut Roman features close to the western edge of the excavation area, was aligned approximately perpendicular to Ditch F and may have been a contemporary feature. The north-eastern segment of Ditch F was re-cut by Ditch G to a maximum depth of 0.3m, which terminated in the centre of the site but extended the alignment of Ditch F to the north-east, curving south-eastwards and terminating a short distance west of the Ditch O/N enclosure. The fills of both Ditches F and G yielded mostly residual Roman pottery but a sherd of possible 10th to 11th-century date was recovered from the fill of Ditch F, whilst a

12th to 14th-century sherd from Ditch G was probably intrusive. Ditch G also partly truncated small, sub-circular pit 2174, which measured 0.92m across and 0.18m deep, though yielded no dateable artefactual material.

5.35 Towards the south of the excavated area, Ditch R was aligned north-east to south-west along what would come to be the edge of a medieval trackway running along the border between the farm paddocks and more open farmland (see Period 4.2). Of the three interventions excavated across the feature, two showed a rounded shallow profile consistent with contemporary ditches, while the profile across intervention 2129 was cut 0.9m into the natural with a contemporary vertical sided posthole cut into the base. The ditch may have initially been augmented with a stockade fence, although there was no sign that the timber had been left in the ground long enough to rot and produce a post-pipe.

5.36 In addition to the pits in the vicinity of Ditches O and N and Ditches F and G, two further small pits were located close to the south-east edge of the excavation area. Pit 2132, located 12m south-east of Ditch R, measured 1.15m across and 0.4m deep and was partly truncated by later features, whilst pit 2291 located on the edge of the excavation area measured 0.51m across and was 0.19m deep, though this may have been the terminus of a narrow ditch that extended beyond the excavation area to the south-east.

Period 4.2 High Medieval 1 (Late 11th – 12th century)

5.37 Activity in the area appears to have increased through the 11th and 12th centuries with the addition of a trackway and new subdivisions of the land. During Period 4.2 the enclosed area defined by Ditches O and N was further defined by the excavation of Ditch M (Fig. 12, Section EE), which extended the north-west element of Ditch N and created a 5m-wide access gap at the south of the enclosed area. A trackway was also constructed running south-westwards from this access gap. Boundary Ditch X was also established, running north-westwards from the trackway on a perpendicular alignment and extending beyond the north-west edge of the excavation area, indicating that the low-lying land to the west of the village was systematically divided up for the first time since the Roman period.

5.38 During Period 4.2 the excavation of Ditch M increased the enclosed area at the east of the excavation to at least 200m², the ditch exhibiting an identical profile to those of Ditches O and N (Fig. 12, Section EE). The fill contained fragments of Thetford ware,

as well as later Medieval Coarse Ware and South Hertfordshire Greywares, suggesting a late 12th to early 13th-century date for the abandonment of this enclosure system, which was backfilled with material from a well-mixed midden assemblage.

5.39 The trackway extending from the enclosure was defined by Ditches AB and V to the south and Ditch AA along with possible re-use of Ditch R to the north. The average width of the trackway between the two flanking ditches was 2.8m, which would have allowed the passage of livestock in and out of the enclosure. Ditches AA and AB were found to be shallower at the north eastern end, becoming progressively deeper down slope to the south-west, possibly due to the scouring effect of seasonal heavy rain. A primary fill was also recorded in the south-western portion of Ditch AB, suggesting that it was prone to silting. Pottery recovered from the fills of these ditches, which consisted purely of abraded 10th to 11th-century material, suggest that they partially silted up and were then completely backfilled at some point before the 13th century.

5.40 Ditch X was dug perpendicular to the trackway, its narrow-rounded profile was suggestive of a drainage ditch; however, it may also have functioned as a property boundary. The single homogenous fill, which contained re-deposited Early Roman pottery, and a subsequent Period 4.3 recut suggests that the feature silted up, and then re-established later.

Period 4.3 High Medieval 2 (13th Century)

5.41 In Period 4.3 the trackway and small enclosure were replaced by a more formal rectilinear layout, interpreted as the remains of farm paddocks. Enclosures defined by Ditches Q, AD and T were laid out, with the central dividing Ditch AD aligned on the Period 4.2 field boundary Ditch X. Ditch X, which had previously been allowed to silt up completely, was recut as Ditch W, whilst parallel Ditch AF to the north-east may have been a sub-division of strip-cultivation adjacent to the village. This period was also characterised by episodes of pit-digging, backfilling and the creation of working hollows.

5.42 The area enclosed by Ditches Q and T formed a broad rectangle, divided into two smaller rectangular parcels of land by a central boundary Ditch AD, whilst ditch 2213, along with Ditch T formed a third enclosed area to the south-west. Ditch 2213 was cut 2m into the natural substrate in a low-lying area of the site, while the other ditches further up slope were wide and shallow. The ditch fills contained pottery assemblages

mostly of late 12th to 14th-century date. The north-eastern enclosed area contained small pit 2287, which measured 1.18m across and was 0.17m deep, though this was largely devoid of finds and could not be attributed to a specific function or process. Within the enclosure defined by Ditches AD and T, large, vertical sided pit 2188 cut 0.8m into the natural substrate. The fills contained small assemblages of animal bone but no evidence of cess material, discounting the original interpretation of the feature as a latrine, instead suggesting that the pit may have had an industrial purpose, possibly retting or tanning. Pit 2201 immediately to the north was just 0.07m deep and sterile. No internal features were identified within the south-west enclosed area, probably because this area was liable to flooding and activity was limited.

5.43 Shallow pits 2349, 2259, 2343, 2265 and 2581 were dug to the north-east of the paddock area, possibly within an area of strip cultivation. Pits 2349 and 2343 produced assemblages of 12th to 14th-century pottery, whilst pits 2259 and 2265 yielded residual 10th to 11th-century and Roman material respectively, the former having cut through the south-east terminus of Period 4.2 Ditch G. The function of these pits is unknown.

5.44 Two ditches partially exposed at the south of the site may also have dated to this period, though they could also have been contemporary with later Period 4.4 features. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2093 was up to 1.13m wide and cut to a depth of 0.48m, whilst parallel ditch 2096 was 0.82m wide and 0.4m deep. Both ditches cut through Period 2.1 ditch 2103 and both exhibited similar infilling sequences with a primary fill of mid brown silt clay and a secondary deposit of mid grey brown clay. The upper fill (2095) of ditch 2093 yielded a single sherd of late 12th to 14th-century pottery, along with a residual fragment of Roman CBM and a single animal bone fragment.

Period 4.4 High Medieval 3 (Late 13th - 14th Century)

5.45 The north-western boundary of the enclosures defined by Ditches Q, AD and T was re-established during Period 4.4 by Ditch Z, which cut across the upper fills of Ditch Q and the southern ends of Ditches X and W before turning to the south-east and partly truncating the north-east terminus of Ditch R. It then continued to the south-west, cutting along the north-west edge of backfilled Ditch R. Two shallow hollows, 2293 and 2299, were also attributed to this Period. Abraded, residual pottery was recovered from the fill of these features, along with a single sherd of 13th to 15th-

century material from the latter, but there was no evidence to suggest a specific function for either feature.

Period 4.5 Late Medieval (15th Century)

5.46 The 15th century seemed to mark a hiatus in activity on site. The enclosure ditches which marked the boundaries of Period 4.2-4.4 properties began to silt up and there was limited activity in the field to the north-west, where Ditch AE was excavated parallel with earlier Ditch AF, possibly indicating a late medieval land boundary change. The ditch extended south-eastwards from the north-western edge of excavation, cutting through earlier pits 2585 and 2581 (Fig. 13, Sections FF and GG) before terminating. It was up to 2m wide and 0.4m deep with variably sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The single grey brown clay fill contained residual late prehistoric and Roman pottery, but also a sherd of 14th to 15th-century material. The only other feature dating to this period was pit 2148, dug through the silted-up terminus of Ditch Z where it truncated the terminus of Ditch R, which was small enough to have held a single post that may have marked the edge of a former property boundary.

Periods 5 and 6, Post Medieval/Modern (Figs 14 to 18)

5.47 During the 16th and 17th centuries, the site was located between the village and the new 16th-century manor house that replaced a moated manor to the west. Ditch 2213, which had defined the north-west edge of the medieval paddocks, had largely silted up but extensive, parallel Ditch U was excavated through it to a depth of 2.3m (Fig. 15, Section HH) and extended for 35m from the south-west edge of excavation before terminating. This ditch is visible on early 19th-century maps including the pre-1838 enclosure map (Fig. 21), alongside the medieval paddock boundaries that were retained well into the 19th century, and appears to have been associated with a pond at the south-west edge of the site. The pattern of deposits filling the ditch suggests there were several phases of dumping and silting, with no real evidence for regular cleaning and maintenance during its life cycle. This infilling was followed by a long period of natural silting and pedogenesis continuing into the modern era.

5.48 Period 5 Ditches J and 2564, located within the area of possible former plough-land, were rather shallow and amorphous features that cut across a number of infilled medieval ditches and contained small assemblages of abraded prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery in their fills. Rather than being deliberately cut features, these have been interpreted as the wear patterns of desire paths. Pits 2389, 2279 and 2387,

also within the same area, were very shallow and contained fragmented assemblages of pottery ranging from the Roman period to the 18th century. These have been interpreted as evidence for bioturbation, possibly animal wallows as there was little evidence to support a definite function or process to these features.

5.48 Period 5 also saw the development of a garden soil layer across the south-eastern half of the site, within the paddocks and area of possible former strip-cultivation. This was characterised by fine grained sediment, which built up over a period of three or four hundred years (Figs 16 and 17), though did not mask all earlier boundaries in this area as some of these are visible on 19th-century maps (Figs 21 and 22).

5.49 In the final phase of activity recorded on site (Period 6), a series of stone platforms were constructed within the former field boundaries towards the south-east edge of the excavation area. Feature 2021 was cut into the top of garden soil 2003 to a depth of 0.4m and backfilled with highly compact stone fragments. This was interpreted as the remains of a haystack base.

5.50 Stone spread 2006 was deposited close to the south-eastern edge of the site and included several large fragments of finished masonry in Bedfordshire Clunch, but mostly consisted of well-worn chalk rubble. The origin of this material is unclear, however it may relate to a probable small farmstead, immediately to the east of the site, depicted on the pre-1838 enclosure map (Fig. 21) and 1842 Tithe Map (not illustrated) which had been demolished by the time that the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey sheet for the area was published in the 1880s (Fig. 22). This spread had the effect of levelling and terracing the natural slope and reinforcing the upper horizon of the garden soil. Pit 2041 (Fig. 18) was cut into 2006 to a depth of 0.14m and may have represented a planting hole or tree hollow, and subsequently cut by possible posthole 2075.

Earthwork Survey Results (Figs 2, 19 and 20)

5.51 An earthwork survey was undertaken at the end of August 2018 following mowing in order to give the best visibility for archaeological earthworks. Features were recorded using a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). Features across the site coincided with anomalies recorded on Environment Agency LiDAR data (CA 2017) (Fig. 2). At the northern end of the site the remains of a former droveway were recorded, which ran from Mentmore Road south-westwards in the direction of the moated site at Cheddington Manor (Figs 19 and 21). It was visible as

a series of parallel linear earthworks preserved to a height of 0.4m. A series of linear features aligned perpendicular and extending to the north of the droveway were probably associated with the strip-fields shown on the pre-1838 enclosure map (Fig. 21). The central and southern portion of the site contained well preserved ditches and dykes, also mostly visible on early mapping (Fig. 21), which respected the alignment of 19th-century and earlier field boundaries, and the potential boundary of the manor itself (Fig. 20). Finds recovered from the fills of these features in the area of excavation suggest they had medieval origins, potentially marking the boundary of the land surrounding Cheddington Manor.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to K.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	264	2236
	Late Iron Age/Roman	1952	21,942
	Post-Roman	471	4446
	Post-Medieval/Modern	76	1513
	Total	*2763*	*30,137*
Worked flint		139	150.5
Burnt flint		37	151.5
Metalwork	Cu alloy obj.	40	
	Cu alloy & white metal obj.	4	-
	Cu alloy & Fe obj.	1	-
	Fe obj.	126	-
	Pb alloy obj.	40	-
	White metal obj.	5	-
	Metal obj.	2	
Numismatics	Ag Coin	3	-
	Cu coin	11	
	Cu alloy coin	4	-
	Cu alloy jetton	1	-
	Cu alloy token	1	
	Sn alloy coin	1	
CBM		168	8805
Fired/burnt clay		199	1945
Worked stone		16	8447
Building stone		20	43,000
Clay tobacco pipe		49	149
Glass		15	326
Industrial waste		32	18,396
Worked bone		3	13

6.2 The finds assemblage was dominated by the pottery; more than 2700 sherds weighing in excess of 30kg were recovered, the material ranging from the later prehistoric to modern periods. The small prehistoric assemblage mostly comprised material of Middle to Late Iron Age date, much of it recovered residually. The largest assemblage

was of Late Iron Age and Roman material, which indicated significant occupation during the transitional period and up to the end of the 2nd century AD, but with reduced activity in the later Roman period. The moderate post-Roman assemblage indicated some level of activity from the 10th to 15th centuries, whilst the small assemblage of later material indicated a limited continued presence up to the present day.

6.3 The small flint assemblage indicated activity in the vicinity from as early as the Mesolithic period, but all of the material was residual and did not reflect significant site occupation prior to the Late Iron Age.

6.4 A moderate assemblage of metal finds was recovered, mostly through metal-detecting and mostly from topsoil deposits. Much of the assemblage comprised post-medieval and undated iron objects, though a small number of other finds were also recovered, including coinage. The earliest coin was a silver threepence dated to 1561, whilst the bulk of the assemblage dated between the late 17th and mid 19th centuries. Other significant metal finds included a Roman copper-alloy hairpin, an early medieval copper-alloy strap end, a medieval copper-alloy chape and a medieval iron arrowhead.

6.5 A small assemblage of ceramic building material comprised mostly post-medieval fragments, though 28 Roman pieces, mostly roof tile fragments and a single medieval roof tile fragment were also recovered. A small assemblage of burnt/fired clay comprised mostly unidentifiable and undateable pieces.

6.6 A small quantity of worked stone was recovered, mostly Hertfordshire Puddingstone quern fragments most likely utilised during the Iron Age and Roman periods, along with three fragments of lava quern, which could have been used from the Roman through to medieval periods. A small building stone assemblage comprised mostly clunch, a commonly used local building stone, along with some fragments of limestone.

6.7 A small assemblage of ironworking waste was recovered from a number of contexts, with a significant proportion of the assemblage, including a smithing hearth bottom, coming from backfill deposits within Late Roman Ditch K.

6.8 Three fragments of worked bone were recovered; a bone handle of likely post-medieval date from the topsoil, an unstratified possible pin beater (used in loom

weaving) of likely early medieval date, and a fragment of bone with ring-and-dot motif, indicating a Roman or medieval date, which was recovered from medieval Ditch Z.

6.9 Small assemblages of post-medieval glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments were also recovered but were not deemed to be of archaeological significance.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices L to N.

Type	Category	Count
Human Bone	Inhumation Burials	3
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	2100
Samples	Environmental	35

7.2 Three inhumation burials were exposed within two graves. The skeletons of a younger and older female were located within a single grave, the remains of an unborn foetus also being associated with the younger woman. A single male skeleton was located in a nearby grave. Both female skeletons produced near identical Late Roman radiocarbon dates, whilst the male skeleton produced a slightly later radiocarbon date, indicating possible burial in the early post-Roman period, though with the 95.4% probability date range overlapping slightly with that of the females.

7.3 A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered, mostly from Early Roman and medieval contexts. Cattle bones formed the largest group within the Roman assemblage with smaller quantities of sheep/goat and pig, along with equid (horse/donkey) and canid (dog/fox) bones and bones of small animals. Cattle bones were less dominant in the small medieval assemblage, possibly indicating an increase in the importance of sheep husbandry during this period.

7.4 Charred plant macrofossils were recovered from a number of environmental samples taken from a range of Roman and medieval features. Charred cereal remains indicated that spelt wheat was the dominant cereal crop in the Early Roman period, with a wider range of cereals, including free-threshing wheat present by the later Roman period. By the medieval period, free-threshing wheat had become the dominant crop. The weed seed assemblages provided an indication of the exploitation of a number of different environments during the Roman and medieval periods.

8. DISCUSSION, BY PETER BOYER AND MARTIN WATTS

8.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and field evaluation, that evidence for a Roman agricultural settlement was present on the site. In addition it found that a substantial layer of garden soil, deposited between the 15th and 19th centuries, masked the layout of 9th/10th-century field boundaries and stock enclosures, and the development of 11th to15th-century paddocks associated with a probable farmstead at the edge of the medieval village. Occupation of the site can therefore be split into two intensive phases of activity: firstly in the 1st to 2nd centuries AD when the land across the development area was incorporated into a Late Iron Age/Early Roman system of land tenure, culminating in a rectilinear field system, and the second between the 9th and 15th centuries, associated with medieval Cheddington. During the hiatus between these two periods, part of what had been agricultural land was re-purposed as a small mortuary enclosure, in use during the 4th and 5th centuries.

Late Iron Age and Roman (Periods 1 to 3)

8.2 Initial development on the site in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period comprised the establishment of a small, ditched enclosure (Period 1) along with a small number of associated features. The exact nature of the site at this time was difficult to accurately ascertain though the cessation of this period of activity may have been defined by the deliberate placement of an animal skull in a pit at the entrance to the enclosure. It is also possible that this activity may have been associated with a late phase of occupation at the hillfort on Southend Hill to the south. It was superseded by another enclosure (Period 2.1), most of which lay beyond the limits of excavation to the north-east, and which may have respected the possible Roman road that the modern alignment of Mentmore Road may represent. Assuming so, the gap in the enclosure Ditch P may have been a rear entrance to the enclosure providing access to the south-west, where evidence of occasional related activities was recovered.

8.3 Wholesale changes occurred in the late 1st century AD when the Period 2.1 enclosure was abandoned, and a regular field system was established in the landscape (Period 2.2), defined by three broadly parallel ditches (E, L and S), each approximately 20-25m apart. The field system appeared to have been highly structured, with ditch terminals aligned across the field system and what may have been an elaborate entrance in Ditch E leading to more open land to the west. The north-east/south-west

alignment of the field system appeared to run perpendicular to the possible Roman road to the north-east, and may have been an element of a Roman estate focussed on the Seabrook villa, east of Cheddington. At some point in the late 1st century AD the westernmost Ditch E appears to have been realigned as Ditch D (Period 2.3) and the entrance westwards simplified, however the presence of postholes to the north-east of both Ditches D and E hints at the presence of a structure aligned on both ditches, suggesting they may have coexisted.

8.4 Further wholesale changes occurred in the 2nd century AD when the rectilinear field system was abandoned and new boundary ditches were established on a north-north-east/south-south-west alignment (Period 2.4), cutting across ditches of the earlier field system. Two parallel ditch alignments were established, c. 37m apart, which were recut at least twice in the later 2nd century AD, when cross ditches between the main alignments were also added (Periods 2.5, 2.6). The closing of the previous rectilinear field system was marked with the disposal of an old, near-complete cow within the backfill of Ditch D. It was not clear whether the Period 2.4 to 2.6 activity was part of a new and realigned rectilinear field system, or whether the two boundaries were the full extent of the development, creating a long rectangular enclosure that was subsequently subdivided.

8.5 While there was no clear structural evidence for dwellings within the excavation area, the large pottery assemblage recovered from the Period 2.4 to 2.6 ditches (particularly those to the east of the enclosure) was indicative of Roman settlement nearby, possibly just beyond the limits of excavation. Similarly, while there was no direct evidence for industrial activity, the enclosure ditches, particularly Ditch K, contained quantities of smithing waste, and small fragments of iron ore collected from features across the site from Period 2.4 onwards suggest that metalworking was also going on nearby during the 2nd century AD. The presence of iron ore is significant, as the nearest sources are in Northamptonshire, *c*. 50km to the north-west of Cheddington (Bloodworth *et al*. 2000) and, given the lack of any navigable waterways connecting the two locations, the implication is that this material was brought to site via the road network.

8.6 Whatever the purpose of the Period 2.4 to 2.6 enclosure, the ditches were partially infilled before the end of the 2nd century and there was no further significant remodelling of the site during the Roman period, suggesting that the nearby settlement had moved elsewhere. Later, the western corner of the enclosure was

given over as a small burial plot (Period 3), which consisted of a double and single inhumation, radiocarbon dated between the mid-3rd to mid-6th centuries AD. These remains, distinct in inhumation style from the Anglo-Saxon warrior burials discovered at Mentmore Towers some 2.5km north-west of the site (Ouvry 1854), may represent the remains of the Late Roman community associated with the Seabrook Farm villa, about 1km to the east of the site (Fig. 1).

8.7 Analysis of the skeletal remains has shown that the two burials in the single grave were both female; one in her mid-20s and the other at least 45 years of age. It was also apparent that the younger woman was carrying an unborn baby. There are few parallels for burials of pregnant women in Roman contexts (see Appendix L), double female burials are also rare, and a double female burial with one of the deceased being pregnant may be unique in Roman Britain. Pregnant women do not appear to have been afforded any particular burial rite to set them apart in the Late Roman period, though the Cheddington double burial may be significant in that respect. There was no apparent re-cut of the grave, suggesting that the two women were buried at the same time, and therefore died at a similar time. The two may have been buried together because they were related; possibly even mother and daughter, but there are no known parallels for this and without aDNA analysis this cannot be proven.

8.8 The single burial was of a male at least 45 years of age but demonstrated no traits that were out of the ordinary for Late Roman inhumations. However, the location and date of the burial may be significant. Although there is an overlap in the radiocarbon date ranges of the two females and the male burial, the latter appears to have been interred at a later, possibly even post-Roman date, yet the orientation and proximity to the other grave indicates that the earlier double burial was known about. It is possible that both graves, perhaps separated by a generation, were part of the same small group, possibly a family plot associated with a nearby settlement, though again, any relationships could only be determined by aDNA analysis.

Medieval and post-medieval (Periods 4 to 6)

8.9 Following the last of these burials, there was no evidence for early medieval activity within the development area apart from a few residual sherds of 5th to 7th-century pottery in later features. This may indicate that Cheddington was not chosen as a settlement site until the Late Anglo-Saxon period, when a new arrangement of field boundary ditches was established. Again, the fragmented ceramics recovered from Period 4.1 features (10th to 11th century) are not evidence for habitation within the

immediate area, rather that the present site was situated beyond the edge of a nearby settlement. Given the lack of previous archaeological investigation in the vicinity, these findings provide the earliest evidence of post-Roman occupation at Cheddington, though the focus of the early settlement is still to be identified.

8.10 An indication of the Anglo-Saxon origin of Cheddington comes from the meaning of the name, which derives from Old English; *cyte*, meaning a monk's or hermit's cell and *dun*, meaning a hill (Savills 2016, 16). This might refer to Southend Hill, to the south of the current village, or to Westend Hill to the south-west (Fig. 1) and there is also Church Hill, to the north of the village, on which the Church of St Giles is located. Although the current building dates no earlier than the late 12th century, it may occupy the site of a much earlier monument, which conceivably could be the location of the 'monk's cell on the hill'.

8.11 Cheddington was certainly well established by the time of the Norman Conquest and is recorded in Domesday Book. It comprised seven separate landholdings held by five individuals, the largest of which comprised five-and-a-half hides held as one manor by an individual named as Gilbert, from Robert de Tosney. A manor at Cheddington is documented in 1259 and Cheddington was first called a manor in 1384 (Savills 2016). This could have been centred on the moated site at Cheddington Manor to the west of the site. However, there are other moated sites known nearby, at Great Seabrook Farm to the south-east of the village, and at Elsage Farm, some 700m north-east of the site, the moat of which was only filled in as late as the 1950s (Savills 2016,17).

8.13 The medieval development of Cheddington is not well understood. The current parish church building seems to date from the late 12th century, possibly on the site of an earlier structure (above), but it lies some 250m north of the village. While the relative isolation of a church from its village is often due to settlement shift, for example to gain access to passing trade or better land, there is no evidence for abandoned medieval settlement in the vicinity of St Giles at Cheddington, and it may be rather that the church was built, perhaps to the convenience of the local landowner, on the site of an earlier structure, and independently of and/or earlier than the establishment of the village.

8.14 The later medieval remains recorded on site (Periods 4.2 to 4.5; late 11th/12th century to 15th century) provide evidence for the establishment of medieval boundaries, and

to a certain extent, for different types of medieval land use to either side of those boundaries. Interpretation is aided by the earthwork survey (Fig. 2) and by 19th-century maps (Figs 21 and 22), all of which provide wider context. Essentially the site was divided into three areas, initially (Period 4.2; 11th/12th century) by the north-east/south-west-aligned Trackway (Ditches V, AA and AB) and perpendicular Ditch X, with later iterations of these boundaries appearing as Ditches Q, W and 2213 (Period 4.3; 12th/13th century), and later as Ditch Z (Period 4.4; 13th/14th century). It is probably just coincidental that the Period 4.5 (15th century) pit 2148, possibly for a upright post, marked the common point of these boundaries.

8.15 The pre-1838 enclosure map (Fig. 21) helps the interpretation of activities recorded within the area to the south-east of the Trackway/Ditch Z boundary, which clearly relate to a farmstead that was once located just beyond the limit of excavation, but which had disappeared by 1880 (Fig. 22). Subdivisions within this area (Ditches Q, T, AD) were the boundaries of associated paddocks that seem to have originated in the 12th to 13th century (Period 4.3), and which persisted as boundaries well into the 19th century (Fig. 21), and as earthworks into the 21st century (Fig. 2). The pre-enclosure map (Fig. 21) shows this farmstead lying between Cheddington village to the east, and the hamlet of West End to the west, which had developed around 'Cheddington Green' to the south and west of Cheddington Manor. The 1880 1st Edition OS map indicates that most if not all of West End hamlet was swept away as part of 19th-century enclosure within the parish.

8.16 The earliest (Period 4.2) activity within the south-east area appeared to represent an enclosure for stock (Ditch M), and a trackway of droveway leading to it from the south-west, suggesting that the farmstead was tied to Cheddington Manor. The subsequent (Periods 4.3 to 4.5) paddocks contained evidence for working hollows and pit digging, including a possible retting or tanning pit (2188).

8.17 The pre-1838 enclosure map (Fig. 21) shows extensive open-field strip cultivation within Cheddington parish, including the ends of some furlongs just within the north-western boundary of the wider development site. The 1880 1st Edition map (Fig. 22) suggests that all of the Cheddington open fields were enclosed in the mid 19th century. Evidence for strip cultivation was recorded as part of the earthwork survey (Fig. 2), as were the remains of an adjacent access trackway that had also disappeared by 1880.

8.18 The medieval use put to the other fields within the wider development area is less clear, though it is apparent again from the earthwork survey (Fig. 2) that at least one field boundary (to the south of the excavation area) had been lost prior to the drafting of the pre-1838 enclosure map, as was the case for the Ditch W/X boundary within the excavation area. The elongated nature of the fields south of the High Street on the pre-1838 enclosure map (Fig. 21), to the north of the site, suggests that these were former strip cultivated furlongs now enclosed, whereas the larger, squarer fields to the south of the site may have always been a part of the Cheddington Manor. It is possible that the medieval boundary between manor fields to the south and open fields to the north was Ditch W/X, and that Ditches AE and AF to the north of this boundary represent episodes of furlong consolidation that is likely to have been occurring during the later medieval period; no such features were recorded to the south of this boundary.

8.19 The possible use of the northern part of the excavation area for strip cultivation seems to have ceased in the post-medieval period, when the Ditch W/X boundary was removed and meandering paths such as Ditch J appeared, reminiscent of pastureland. Ditch U is an interesting feature, not only as it clearly indicates the continued presence into the post-medieval period of a formal boundary between the farm paddocks to the south-east and what was presumably manorial pasture to the north-west, but also as it appears to have been an extension of a pond or series of ponds as depicted on the pre-1838 enclosure plan (Fig. 21), which also had disappeared by 1880 (Fig. 22). The 1880 1st Edition OS map also shows that the majority of fields within the wider development area were by then given over to pasture, with the exception of what appears to be an orchard in the southern field (south of the excavation site).

8.20 Overall the excavation of a small area of land has provided a significant amount of detail concerning site development over two millennia. The establishment of structured field systems at the end of the prehistoric period and their development during the Roman period has added significantly to the known archaeological record of the local area and has demonstrated clear land management at an early date. The burial evidence has shown that occupation of the local area continued into the later and possibly post-Roman period, and is another significant addition to the archaeological record. The archaeological evidence from the 10th century onwards is also significant and along with documentary and cartographic sources has permitted some understanding of site development and its relationship with the settlement of

Cheddington, its manor and the surrounding landscape. There has still been very little archaeological work within Cheddington, and its development will be better understood by further archaeological investigations allied to historic documentary and cartographic research.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jake Streatfeild-James and Eilidh Barr, assisted by Ester Ortega, Will Minter, Andy Rogers, Susanna Ferron, John Hardisty, Piotr Keica, Tomasso Rossi, Izabela Jurkiewicz, Ethan Ellis, Barbara Grahame, Breana McCulloch, Ella Appleyard, Charlotte Barley, Melody Gosling, Katy Castle, Simon McKenna, Grace Griffith and Neus Esparza Nogues. The report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James, with the discussion written by Peter Boyer and Martin Watts. The pottery reports were written by Peter Banks and Sue Anderson, the worked flint and CBM reports by Jacky Sommerville, the metalwork reports by Katie Marsden and Ed McSloy, the human skeletal remains by Sharon Clough, the faunal remains report by Matilda Holmes and Rebecca Reynolds, and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Emma Aitken and Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska, Aleksandra Osinska and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Mark Hewson and the post-excavation programme was managed by Peter Boyer and Sarah Cobain, and this report edited by Martin Watts.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury (Accession No: AYBCM:2018.92), which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix P, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2000	Layer		Topsoil, dark black brown silty clay, highly compact, occasional broken flint		LC18-C20
2001	Layer		Subsoil		C18-C20
2002	Layer		Natural substrate, light blue grey clay, friable with occasional flint cobbles and shattered flint		C18-C20
2003	Layer		Garden soil, dark black brown silty clay, highly compact with occasional broken flint and charcoal		C16-C18
2004	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2005	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2006	Layer		Possible levelling layer or wall collapse from late/post medieval building. Light grey silty clay matrix, loose with frequent broken chalk/limestone fragments		
2007	Layer		Same as 2003 (located in test pit 1) Dark black brown clay, friable with medium sub-angular stones.		
2008	Layer		Mid grey green clay, firm, horizon of natural		
2009	Layer		Same as 2003 (located in test pit 2) Dark black brown clay, friable with medium sub-angular stones.		
2010	Layer		Mid grey green clay, firm, horizon of natural		C12-C14
2011	Layer		Same as 2003 (located in test pit 3) Dark black brown clay, friable with medium sub-angular stones.		C12-C14
2012	Layer		Mid grey green clay, firm, horizon of natural		LC14-C15
2013	Layer		Same as 2003 (located in test pit 4) Dark black brown clay, friable with medium sub-angular stones.		C13-C14
2014	Layer		Mid grey green clay, firm, horizon of natural		
2015	Layer		Same as 2003 (located in test pit 5) Dark black brown clay, friable with medium sub-angular stones.		C12-C14
2016	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2017	Layer		Light Grey chalky clay mortar, loose with inclusions of small rounded chalk		
2018	Cut		Circular - sub-circular in plan, rounded corners, straight, undercutting sides with an irregular base		
2019	Fill	2018	Dark grey clay, highly compact		LIA-ERB
2020	Layer		Light white grey stone fragments, loose		
2021	Fill	2084	Light brown white stone and chalky sand, friable		
2022	Cut		Circular - sub-circular in plan, rounded corners, straight, undercutting sides with an irregular base		
2023	Fill	2022	Dark brown grey clay, compact		Late Preh
2024	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2025	Cut		Circular with straight sides, very shallow		
2026	Fill	2025	Dark brown grey clay, compact with occasional charcoal		Late Preh
2027	Cut		Concave, shallow with a flat base	Ditch Y	
2028	Fill	2027	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact	Ditch Y	
2029	Cut		Ditch, steep sides, concave base - corresponds with large earthwork	Ditch U	
2030	Fill	2029	Light grey brown silty clay - compact	Ditch U	C11-C12
2031	Cut		Ditch, steep sides, slightly concave	Ditch U	
2032	Fill	2031	Mid grey clay, compact with small rounded stones	Ditch U	C12-C13
2033	Fill	2031	Light grey clay with green flecks, small rounded stones	Ditch U	MC1-EC2
2034	Fill	2031	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact	Ditch U	C16-C18
2035	Layer		Deposit of limestone fragments - possible post-pad		
2036	Layer		Deposit of limestone fragments - possible post-pad		
2037	Layer		Deposit of limestone fragments - possible post-pad		
2038	Layer		Deposit of limestone fragments - possible post-pad		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2039	Layer		Light yellow grey clay, silty clay, friable frequent sand and mortar fragments. Possible surface		
2040	Layer		Deposit of limestone fragments - possible post-pad		
2041	Cut		Circular, shallow sides concave to flat base		
2042	Fill	2041	Dark grey silty clay, compact		E-Rom
2043	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2044	Layer		Dark grey brown clayey silt, friable with occasional sub-angular stones. Topsoil		LC18-C20
2045	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, unexcavated		
2046	Fill	2045	Mid brown grey silty clay, unexcavated occasional sub-angular and rounded stones,		
2047	Cut		Linear, aligned east west, concave sides	Ditch Z	
2048	Fill	2047	Dark grey brown silt, loose moderate charcoal, clear horizons	Ditch Z	LC12-C13
2049	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, shallow sides, concave to flat base		
2050	Fill	2049	Mid grey brown clay compact, occasional small rounded stones		LIA-ERB
2051	Cut		Sub-circular to oval in plan, shallow rounded sides and concave to flat base		
2052	Fill	2051	Mid yellow grey clay, compact, occasional small rounded stones		Preh/E-Sax
2053	Cut		Linear shallow sides and concave to flat base	Ditch Z	
2054	Fill	2053	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable	Ditch Z	
2055	Cut		Linear, steep sides with narrow 'V' shaped base. Aligned NE - SW	Ditch R	
2056	Fill	2055	Light grey compact silty clay	Ditch R	
2057	Cut		Sub-circular / irregular shallow sides and concave to flat base		
2058	Fill	2058	Light grey silty clay, moderately compact		E-Rom
2059	Cut		Linear with very parallel sides and right-angled corners. Vertical sides and flat base		
2060	Fill	2059	Dark grey silty clay, compact with frequent small fragments of broken chalk or limestone, small rounded stones		C11-C12
2061	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and a concave base	Ditch T	
2062	Fill	2061	Mid - light grey brown silty clay, moderately compact. Moderate irregular sub-angular stones	Ditch T	
2063	Fill	2061	Mid/dark grey brown silty clay, moderately compact. Frequent sub-angular stones	Ditch T	C17-C19
2064	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base	Ditch S	
2065	Fill	2064	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch S	
2066	Cut		Linear with very parallel sides and right-angled corners. Vertical sides and flat base		
2067	Fill	2066	Dark grey silty clay, compact with frequent small fragments of broken chalk or limestone, small rounded stones		
2068	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2069	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2070	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2071	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2072	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2073	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2074	Fill	2075	Dark black brown clay, compact with occasional small and large fragments of limestone and small rounded stones		LIA-ERB
2075	Cut		Sub-circular, shallow sides and concave base		
2076	Cut		Oval in plan, irregular sides and irregular base		
2077	Fill	2076	Dark grey brown clay, compact, occasional angular stones		LIA-ERB

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2078	Cut		Linear aligned NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base		
2079	Fill	2078	Mid green grey silty clay, moderately compact, with occasional sub-angular stones		E-Rom
2080	Cut		Linear irregular gentle to moderate sloping sides on the NW side and steep sloping NW side. Concave irregular base	Ditch S	
2081	Fill	2081	Mid to light green grey silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch S	
2082	Fill		Mid brown grey silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch S	
2083	Fill	2078	Light green grey silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2084	Cut		Circular in plan, steep irregular sides and flat base		
2085	Cut		Linear moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned N-S		
2086	Fill	2085	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderately compact, occasional sub-angular stones		
2087	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and flat to concave base	Ditch S	
2088	Fill	2087	Mid brown grey silty clay, compact - friable, with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch S	
2089	Fill	2092	Dark brown grey clay, compact, frequent small rounded stones	Ditch R	RB
2090	Fill	2092	Light green grey mottled with dark grey brown clay, compact	Ditch R	
2091	Fill	2092	Dark brown grey silty clay, compact	Ditch R	C11
2092	Cut		Linear, steep sides with 'V' profile, flat base	Ditch R	
2093	Cut		Linear with moderate to steep sides and concave base, oriented ENE-WSW		
2094	Fill	2093	Mottled mid to light brown grey silty clay with patches of redeposited natural, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		E-Rom
2095	Fill	2093	Mid brown grey silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		C12-C13
2096	Cut		Linear, moderate to steeply sloping sides with concave 'V' shaped base, oriented NE-SW		
2097	Fill	2096	Mottled light/mid brown silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2098	Fill	2096	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2099	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and concave base		
2100	Fill		Mid brown grey silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2101	Cut		Linear moderate sloping sides and concave base		
2102	Fill	2101	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2103	Cut		Ditch terminus; gentle sloping sides, concave base		
2104	Fill	2103	Mid grey brown silty clay, moderately compact		LIA-ERB
2105	Fill	2106	Dark black grey sandy clay, compact, frequent small pieces of charcoal	Ditch Z	C13
2106	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and a concave base. Same as cut 2047	Ditch Z	
2107	Cut		Ditch, gently sloping sides, concave base	Ditch K	
2108	Fill	2107	Mid green yellow clay, compact with small rounded stones in matrix	Ditch K	LC1BC-MC1AD
2109	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW		
2110	Fill	2109	Mid green brown clay, compact with small rounded stones in matrix		C1
2111	Fill	2110	Mid yellow brown clay, compact with small rounded stones and snail shells	Ditch K	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2112	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and concave base, aligned N/S	Ditch K	
2113	Fill	2112	Mid grey brown clay, compact, small to medium rounded stones within matrix	Ditch K	MC1-C2
2114	Cut		Ditch, gently sloping sides, concave base	Ditch K	
2115	Fill	2114	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with small rounded and angular stones in matrix	Ditch K	
2116	Cut		Circular in plan, moderate sides, concave irregular base		
2117	Fill	2116	Mottled yellow brown silty clay, friable to compact medium sub-rounded stones		LIA-ERB
2118	Fill	2109	Mid grey brown clay silt, compact with small sub-rounded stones		
2119	Cut		Oval in plan, concave sides, flat base		
2120	Fill	2119	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact, small to medium angular flint nodules		RB
2121	Cut		Oval in plan, concave sides, steep on the south eastern side, shallow on the north western side, with a flat circular base		
2122	Fill	2121	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact with charcoal flecks		LIA-ERB
2123	Layer		Light grey clay, compact with frequent small rounded stones, possible buried topsoil		
2124	Fill	2125	Dark grey clay, compact with moderate small rounded stones and moderate charcoal	Ditch R	C11?
2125	Cut		Straight, gently sloping sides and concave base	Ditch R	
2126	Fill	2129	Dark grey sandy clay, compact with occasional small rounded stones	Ditch R	MC1-EC2
2127	Fill	2129	Yellow grey mottled with dark grey clay, compact with frequent small rounded stones	Ditch R	EMC1
2128	Fill	2129	Dark grey silty clay, with small yellow stony inclusions	Ditch R	
2129	Cut		Linear, gently sloping upper sides, with steep sides to flat base	Ditch R	
2130	Cut		Linear, moderate to concave sides, and irregular flat base, aligned NE to SW	Ditch S	
2131	Fill	2130	Mottled mid to light green grey silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones and rare flecks of charcoal	Ditch S	
2132	Cut		Sub-circular pit, moderately steep sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE along long axis		
2133	Fill		Dark green brown silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2134	Cut		NW-SE running linear feature, gradual sloping sides with steep sloping break to concave base	Ditch I	
2135	Fill	2134	Mid grey brown with mottled light grey clay, compact with some manganese flecking and sub-rounded stones	Ditch I	EMC2
2136	Cut		Recut of 2134. NW to SE linear ditch, gradual sloping sides and rounded concave base	Ditch AF	
2137	Fill	2136	Dark brown grey clay, compact with occasional flecks of manganese(?)	Ditch AF	MC1-C2
2138	Cut		NW-SE running linear feature, gradual sloping on SW side, steeper on the NE. rounded concave base	Ditch I	
2139	Fill	2138	Dark grey brown and light yellow mottled clay, compact, with specks of manganese and some sub-rounded stones.	Ditch I	
2140	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch, gradual sloping sides with rounded concave base	Ditch AF	
2141	Fill	2140	Dark brown grey clay, compact with flecks of manganese and small sub-rounded stones	Ditch AF	C12-C13

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2142	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned SW - NE	Ditch S	
2143	Fill	2142	Mid greenish brown silty clay, moderately compact, rare sub-angular stones	Ditch S	E-Rom
2144	Cut		Rectangular with rounded corners in plan, asymmetrical sides, vertical to the SE SW and NE gently sloping to the NW. flat base		
2145	Fill	2144	Mid brown grey clay, moderately compact		Late Preh
2146	Fill	2144	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with infrequent sub-rounded stones, chalk fragments, flint and charcoal		LC1-EC2
2147	Fill	2148	Very dark grey sandy clay, compact with occasional small and medium sub-angular stones, charcoal flecks		
2148	Cut		Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides with concave base, aligned SW-NE		
2149	Fill	2150	Dark grey sandy clay, compact with frequent small sub-angular stones, flint gravel and small flecks of charcoal	Ditch R	C11?
2150	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides to flat base, aligned SW-NE	Ditch R	
2151	Fill	2152	Dark grey mottled with light grey inclusions, compacted clay with occasional small rounded stones, frequent charcoal fragments	Ditch Z	RB
2152	Cut		Linear terminus, gently sloping sides and concave flat base	Ditch Z	
2153	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides and concave base		
2154	Fill	2153	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact		LIA-ERB
2155	Cut		Linear, moderately concave and irregular to the SE, moderately steep to the NW. irregular and concave, break of slope moderate to SE and sharp to NW	Ditch U	
2156	Fill	2155	Mid brown grey with flecks of yellow silty clay, compact with occasional flecks of charcoal	Ditch U	C16-C18
2157	Fill	2155	Mid to light grey brown with flecks of yellow, silty clay, compact	Ditch U	RB
2158	Fill	2155	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch U	MC1
2159	Cut		Linear, moderate to concave with concave base, aligned NE to SW	Ditch S	
2160	Fill	2159	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones and flecks of chalk	Ditch S	LIA-ERB
2161	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch K	
2162	Fill	2161	Light yellow grey clay, compact with small rounded and sub-angular stones in matrix.	Ditch K	
2163	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides and shallow to concave base		
2164	Fill	2163	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact		RB
2165	Fill	2150	Dark grey mottled with grey inclusions, compacted clay with frequent small stones	Ditch R	
2166	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides and shallow to concave base		
2167	Fill	2166	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact		RB
2168	Fill	2169	Mid dark grey with grey inclusions, sandy clay compact with occasional small sub-angular stones, small flecks of charcoal	Ditch AD	LC12-C14
2169	Cut		Linear, aligned SE-NW, moderately sloping sides and flat base, ditch terminus	Ditch AD	
2170	Fill	2173	Dark grey sandy clay, compact	Ditch V	
2171	Fill	2173	Grey to light grey chalky clay, compacted	Ditch V	
2172	Fill	2173	Mid to dark grey clay, compacted with frequent small pieces of flint and small sub-angular stones	Ditch V	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2173	Cut		Linear, aligned NW-SE - ditch terminus	DitchV	
2174	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides and concave base, shallow		
2175	Fill	2174	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact		
2176	Fill	2144	Light yellow grey clay, moderately compact		
2177	Cut		Linear, steep sides not bottomed	Ditch V	
2178	Fill	2177	Mid green brown silty clay, compact	Ditch V	E-Rom
2179	Fill	2184	White chalky clay, compact	Ditch V	
2180	Fill	2184	Dark grey sandy clay, compact with occasional small pieces of charcoal and frequent small sub-rounded stones	Ditch V	
2181	Fill	2184	Grey mottled with dark grey clay, compact with frequent pieces of charcoal and small sub-angular stones	Ditch V	
2182	Fill	2184	Dark grey silty clay, compact	Ditch V	
2183	Fill	2184	White chalky clay, compact, lump of redeposited chalky clay sitting within fill 2182	Ditch V	
2184	Cut		Linear, asymmetric irregular sides and irregular concave base	Ditch V	
2185	Layer		Mid to light yellow grey silty clay (mostly silt), moderately compact with diffuse upper and lower horizons, possible hillwash layer		
2186	Cut		Linear, steep sloping sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch K	
2187	Fill	2186	Mid grey brown silt clay, moderately compact with small rounded and angular stones. Same as 2113	Ditch K	MC1-C2
2188	Cut		Sub circular in plan, irregular - steep vertical sides, undercutting towards the base, irregular stepped base		
2189	Fill	2188	Dark grey brown silty clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular and rounded stones		LC12-C14
2190	Fill	2188	Mottled, mid grey brown with patches of mid/light yellow brown silty clay and redeposited natural, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular stones		
2191	Fill	2192	Dark grey mottled with grey to green grey clay, compact with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal	Ditch AD	LC12-C14
2192	Cut		Linear, aligned NW-SE, irregular sloping sides and flat base	Ditch AD	
2193	Cut		Ditch running NE/SW, rounded sides, concave base	Ditch B	
2194	Fill	2193	Light brown grey silty clay, moderately compact	Ditch B	late Preh
2195	Fill	2193	Mid brown grey silty clay, compact, moderate small rounded stones	Ditch B	
2196	Cut		Linear, rounded sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch I	
2197	Fill	2196	Dark black grey silty clay, compact with occasional small rounded stones	Ditch I	MC1-C2
2198	Layer		Light yellow grey, silty clay, compact with occasional flint. Large spread of colluvium		E-Rom
2199	Fill	2200	Dark grey mottled with light grey sandy clay, compact, with frequent small sub-angular stones		C5-C7?
2200	Cut		Sub circular in plan, near vertical sides and flat base		
2201	Cut		Sub circular, gentle sloping sides and irregular concave base		
2202	Fill	2201	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones and rare flecks of charcoal		
2203	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sloping on the NE side and shallow on the SW side, flat base	Ditch W	
2204	Fill	2203	Dark brown grey clay, compact with some flecks of chalk, charcoal, sub-angular stones	Ditch W	C16-C18

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2205	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sloping on the NE side and shallow on the SW side, flat base	Ditch X	
2206	Fill	2205	Mid brown grey clay, compact with flecks of chalk, charcoal, sub-rounded stones	Ditch X	E-Rom
2207	Cut		NW-SE aligned linear feature, stepped and steep sloping on NE side, and gradual on the SW side, concave base. Same as 2203	Ditch W	
2208	Fill	2207	Dark brown grey clay, compact with chalk and charcoal flecks, small sub-rounded stones, same as 2204	Ditch W	C12-C14
2209	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch, gradual sloping sides with rounded concave base, same as 2205	Ditch X	
2210	Fill	2209	Dark brown grey clay, compact with chalk and charcoal flecks, small sub-rounded stones. Same as 2206	Ditch X	E-Rom
2211	Cut		Aligned NW-SE, gradual sloping sides, flat base, possible shallow tree bole or throw	Ditch A	
2212	Fill	2211	Mid brown grey clay, compact with flecks of chalk, charcoal and small sub-rounded stones	Ditch A	E-Rom
2213	Cut		Linear, steep sides irregular concave base, aligned NE to SW		
2214	Fill	2213	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones, and flecks of chalk		
2215	Cut		Linear, moderate to steep rounded sides and irregular lightly concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch U	
2216	Fill	2215	Mid brown grey with flecks of yellow silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	Ditch U	
2217	Fill	2215	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact	Ditch U	
2218	Fill	2215	Mid/light yellow brown with flecks of yellow silty clay, compact	Ditch U	
2219	Fill	2215	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with rare flecks of charcoal	Ditch U	
2220	Fill	2215	Mid yellow brown with flecks of yellow, clay compact with rare flecks of charcoal	Ditch U	
2221	Fill	2215	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal, and sub-angular stones	Ditch U	
2222	Cut		Linear feature, rounded sides and concave base, aligned NE to SW	Ditch E	
2223	Fill	2222	Mid grey black clayey silt, compacted	Ditch E	
2224	Cut		Oval - sub oval, rounded corners and irregular steeply sloping sides, flat and irregular base		
2225	Fill	2224	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones		RB
2226	Cut		Sub-oval, rounded concave sides and flat to concave base		
2227	Fill	2226	Dark grey black silty clay, compact with rare small sub-rounded stones		RB
2228	Cut		Linear, rounded gently sloping sides with rounded concave base. Terminus of ditch	Ditch D	
2229	Fill	2228	Mid grey black silty clay, compact	Ditch D	MC1-C2
2230	Cut		Linear, moderate sides and concave base, aligned N-S	Ditch AB	
2231	Fill	2231	Dark grey compact clay, occasional sub-rounded stones	Ditch AB	
2232	Cut		Linear , gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S	Ditch AB	
2233	Fill	2232	Dark grey compacted clay, occasional inclusions of small rounded stones	Ditch AB	C11?
2234	Cut		Linear, neatly sloping sides to flat base, aligned N/S same as 2232, 2230	Ditch AB	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2235	Fill	2234	Dark grey clay, compact with occasional small rounded stones	Ditch AB	C10-C11
2236	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides moderate slope to concave base		
2237	Fill	2236	Mid green grey silty clay, compact, homogenous and sterile		
2238	Cut		Linear feature terminus, rounded sides concave to flat base	Ditch F	
2239	Fill	2238	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones	Ditch F	
2240	Cut		Curvilinear feature, moderate to concave, very shallow	Ditch A	
2241	Fill	2240	Mid grey brown clay, friable with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Ditch A	RB
2242	Cut		Oval in plan, asymmetric sides and rounded base		
2243	Fill	2242	Mid grey clayey silt, compacted		
2244	Cut		Linear, rounded sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch I	
2245	Fill	2244	Light brown grey silty clay, moderately compact	Ditch I	C1
2246	Fill	2244	Mid grey brown mottled with light green brown silty clay, compact	Ditch I	
2247	Cut		Linear rounded sides and concave base, aligned NW to SE	Ditch C	
2248	Fill	2247	Dark grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional small rounded stones	Ditch C	MC1-C2
2249	Cut		Circular in plan, rounded sides sloping moderately on the eastern side and gently on the western side		
2250	Fill	2249	Dark grey black silty clay, compact with occasional rounded stones		E-Rom
2251	Cut		Rounded break of slope and flat base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch A	
2252	Fill	2251	Mid brown grey sandy clay, compact with rounded and sub-rounded stones	Ditch A	
2253	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and concave base, aligned N-S		
2254	Fill	2253	Dark grey clay, compact with occasional small rounded stones and flint		RB
2255	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and concave rounded base, aligned N/S	Ditch AA	
2256	Fill	2255	Dark grey clay, compacted occasional sub angular stones and flint	Ditch AA	
2257	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and rounded to concave base, aligned N-S	Ditch AA	
2258	Fill	2257	Dark grey clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch AA	
2259	Cut		Oval in plan, concave sides with a gentle to modern slope, flat base		
2260	Fill	2259	Mid brown grey clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones		C10-C11
2261	Cut		Linear, rounded concave sides and flat base, very shallow and aligned N/S	Ditch D	
2262	Fill	2261	Mid green grey clayey silt	Ditch D	MIA-LIA
2263	Cut		Linear, rounded sides and concave gently sloping base		
2264	Fill	2263	Mid blue grey compact silty clay		RB
2265	Cut		Oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and rounded concave base, aligned E/W		
2266	Fill	2265	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones		RB
2267	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides and rounded concave base		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2268	Fill	2267	Mid grey black silty clay, compact with rounded stones		MC1-C2
2269	Cut		Curvilinear in plan, with rounded sides and flat base	Ditch A	
2270	Fill		Mid brown grey clay, compact with occasional sub-angular stones	Ditch A	
2271	Cut		Linear, rounded sides and concave base, aligned NW to SE = 2203	Ditch W	
2272	Fill	2271	Dark brown grey silty clay, compact with occasional flint nodules	Ditch W	
2273	Cut		Linear, rounded sides, base unexcavated	Ditch I	
2274	Fill	2273	Light brown grey silty clay, occasional flint nodules	Ditch I	
2275	Cut		Linear, shallow sides and gradual slope to a concave base, aligned SE-NW	Ditch A	
2276	Fill	2275	Mid brown grey silty clay, moderately compact, occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Ditch A	RB
2277	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, steep sloping to S, possibly undercut, shallow sides to the N		
2278	Fill	2277	Mid brown grey silty clay, moderately compact, occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, with occasional smears of charcoal		LIA-ERB
2279	Cut		Circular in plan, rounded break of slope, concave sides and symmetrical sides that slope gently, flat base		
2280	Fill	2279	Dark brown grey sandy clay, compact		E-Rom
2281	Cut		Linear, gentle to concave sides and flat base, curving E-W		
2282	Fill	2281	Dark brown grey clay, compact with rare small rounded stones		
2283	Cut		Circular to sub-circular, gentle concave sides and flat to concave base		
2284	Fill	2283	Dark grey clay, compact with rare inclusions of charcoal and chalk		LIA-ERB
2285	Cut		Pit, circular in plan, steep sided and concave base		
2286	Fill	2285	Dark grey clay, compact with rare charcoal and small sub-rounded stones		Late Preh
2287	Cut		Pit, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base		
2288	Fill	2287	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones		
2289	Cut		Linear, rounded concave gently sloping sides and rounded concave base, aligned E-W	Ditch AE	
2290	Fill	2289	Mid grey black silty clay, compact with infrequent flint	Ditch AE	LIA-ERB
2291	Cut		Pit or ditch terminus projecting from S baulk, NE steep sides and flat base		
2292	Fill	2291	Mid brown grey clay, compact		C10-C11
2293	Cut		Circular in plan, rounded break of slope, concave to rounded sides		
2294	Fill	2293	Mid brown grey clay compact with small sub-rounded stones		
2295	Cut		Linear, rounded sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch C	
2296	Fill	2295	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable	Ditch C	C1
2297	Fill	2295	Light grey brown silty clay, firm	Ditch C	
2298	Fill	2295	Mid grey brown, silty clay firm	Ditch C	E-Rom
2299	Cut		Sub oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base		
2300	Fill	2299	Dark blue grey silty clay, firm with occasional medium rounded stones		C13-C15
2301	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2302	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2303	Cut		Linear, concave sides with gentle to moderate slope, slightly rounded base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch F	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2304	Fill	2303	Mid brown black clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones	Ditch F	RB
2305	Cut		Linear, concave sides with gently to moderate slope and slightly rounded and uneven base, aligned NW-SW	Ditch G	
2306	Fill	2305	Light yellow brown clay, compact with occasional flecks of charcoal	Ditch G	
2307	Fill	2305	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded stones	Ditch G	MC1-C2
2308	Cut		Linear, aligned NE-SW, sides gently sloping on the NW, moderate to SE. Flat base	Ditch Z	
2309	Fill	2308	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with infrequent rounded stones	Ditch Z	C13-C14?
2310	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2311	Cut		Field drain, vertical sides	Ditch Z	
2312	Fill	2311	Light brown grey clay moderately compact, with frequent light grey stones and concrete	Ditch Z	
2313	Cut		Linear, rounded with moderate sloping sides, concave base, aligned SE to NW	Ditch M	
2314	Fill	2313	Mid grey brown clay, compact with occasional chalk	Ditch M	LC12-C14
2315	Cut		Linear, rounded sides and concave base	Ditch M	
2316	Fill	2315	Mid grey brown clay, compact with occasional chalk flecks	Ditch M	
2317	Cut		Sub oval, gentle to moderate sides, concave to flat base, aligned NW-SE		
2318	Fill	2317	Light yellow brown to dark grey brown clay, moderately compact with infrequent small rounded stones		
2319	Cut		Oval in plan, with concave gently sloping sides and flat base		
2320	Fill	2319	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones		MC1-C2
2321	Cut		Gently sloping sides and concave rounded base, aligned E-W	Ditch AA	
2322	Fill	2322	Light grey clay, compact with rare small rounded stones and flecks of charcoal	Ditch AA	
2323	Cut		Gently sloping sides and concave to rounded base, aligned E-W ditch	Ditch Q	
2324	Fill	2323	Mid green grey clay, compact with rare flecks of charcoal and chalk	Ditch Q	
2325	Fill	2323	Dark grey clay, compact with rare inclusions of charcoal and chalk	Ditch Q	C10-C11?
2326	Cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners with rounded break of slope, concave cut and rounded base, aligned NW-SE		
2327	Fill	2326	Mid brown grey clay, compact with sub-angular stones		MC1-C2
2328	Layer		Mid grey brown clay, soft, with occasional small rounded stones		C1
2329	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned SW - NE		
2330	Fill	2329	Mid to dark grey brown clay, soft with small rounded and sub-angular stones		C12-C14
2331	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned SW - NE	Ditch E	
2332	Fill	2331	Mid grey brown clay, soft with small rounded stones	Ditch E	E-Rom
2333	Cut		Linear, rounded to concave sides and rounded to flat base, aligned NW-SE, = 2207	Ditch X	
2334	Fill	2333	Mid green grey silty clay, friable with small round pebbles, rare flecks of charcoal	Ditch X	
2335	Cut		Rounded concave sides and rounded concave base, ditch terminus	Ditch Y	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2336	Fill	2335	Mid brown grey clay, compact with small sub-rounded pebbles	Ditch Y	E-Rom
2337	Cut		Linear, rounded sides rounded concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch Y	
2338	Fill	2337	Mid brown grey clay compact with charcoal and chalk flecks	Ditch Y	RB
2339	Cut		Linear irregular sides and concave base	Ditch Q	
2340	Fill	2339	Dark grey clay with rare flecks of charcoal, compact	Ditch Q	
2341	Cut		Linear, gentle sloping sides and shallow concave base	Ditch AA	
2342	Fill	2341	Light grey clay, compact with rare small rounded stones	Ditch AA	
2343	Cut		Sub-oval in plan, concave gently sloping sides and concave base		
2344	Fill	2343	Mid brown grey clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones		C12-C14
2345	Cut		Linear, concave with moderate sloping sides, rounded irregular base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch G	
2346	Fill	2345	Mid brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones	Ditch G	RB
2347	Cut		Linear, terminus slot, gentle sloping sides and concave base, aligned E-W	Ditch Q	
2348	Fill	2347	Light grey clay, occasional small rounded stones, compact	Ditch Q	
2349	Cut		Pit sub oval in plan, concave irregular shallow sides, irregular flat base		
2350	Fill	2349	Dark brown grey and green grey clay, compact		C12-C14
2351	Cut		Linear, concave sides and rounded base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch C	
2352	Fill	2351	Light grey brown silty clay , firm with occasional rounded stones	Ditch C	RB
2353	Cut		Linear, shallow sides and rounded base aligned NE-SW, same as 2193	Ditch D	
2354	Fill	2353	Light brown grey silty clay, firm	Ditch D	
2355	Cut		Linear, concave sides and rounded base, aligned NE-SW, same as 2344, 2273, 2196	Ditch I	
2356	Fill	2355	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm, occasional sub-rounded stones	Ditch I	RB
2357	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping concave sides and flat base		
2358	Fill	2357	Mid green black clayey silt, friable		
2359	Cut		Linear, concave moderate sloping sides and rounded base, aligned NE to SW		
2360	Fill	2359	Dark green grey clayey silt, friable with occasional charcoal		C10-C11
2361	Cut		Linear, 'V' shaped profile with rounded base, aligned NE to SW		
2362	Fill	2361	Dark green grey clayey silt, friable with occasional charcoal		C16-C18
2363	Cut		Linear, symmetrical concave sides, moderate slope to rounded base	Ditch K	
2364	Fill	2363	Mid green grey clayey silt, friable	Ditch K	MLC1
2365	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping concave sides and flat base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch K	
2366	Fill	2365	Mid green grey clayey silt, friable	Ditch K	MC1-EC2
2367	Layer		Amalgamated into 2198		
2368	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base	Ditch Z	
2369	Fill	2368	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with rare small and occasional medium and large sub-rounded stones	Ditch Z	RB
2370	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and flat base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch D	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2371	Fill	2370	Mid grey brown clay, soft with occasional chalk, small rounded stones and flint	Ditch D	MC1-C2
2372	Cut		Curvilinear feature, steep sides and flat base	Ditch A	
2373	Fill	2372	Mid grey brown clay, soft with small rounded stones and occasional flint	Ditch A	
2374	Cut		Linear, concave sides and flat base, aligned N/S	Ditch J	
2375	Fill	2374	Mid brown yellow clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks	Ditch J	
2376	Fill	2374	Dark brown grey clay, compact with rare sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks	Ditch J	RB
2377	Cut		Oval in plan with concave steep sloping sides and flat base		
2378	Fill	2377	Mid brown yellow clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones		Late Preh
2379	Cut		Linear, tapering at the southern end of the slot, rounded concave sides with rounded concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch E	
2380	Fill	2379	Mid grey black silty clay compact with infrequent flint	Ditch E	RB
2381	Cut		Linear, potentially a terminus, shallow gradual sides and irregular to slightly concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch A	
2382	Fill	2381	Green grey clay, moderately compact with small sub-angular stones	Ditch A	
2383	Cut		Curvilinear in plan sharp to moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned SW-NE	Ditch A	
2384	Fill	2383	Brown grey clay, moderately compact with sub-rounded and angular stones	Ditch A	RB
2385	Cut		Linear, rounded moderate sloping sides irregular base, aligned SW-NW	Ditch F	
2386	Fill	2386	Mid green brown clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones	Ditch F	
2387	Cut		Sub-circular, rounded to concave base		
2388	Fill	2387	Mid brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones		C18-C20
2389	Cut		Sub-circular rounded concave sides and flat base		
2390	Fill	2389	Dark green grey clay, compacted with occasional chalk and flint fragments		MC1-C2
2391	Cut		Linear terminus, rounded corners, shallow sides irregular base aligned SW-NE		
2392	Fill	2391	Mid grey brown clay, compact		
2393	Cut		Sub-oval grave cut, sharp slightly concave sides and flat base		
2394	Fill	2393	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with charcoal, small rounded and sub-rounded stones		RB
2395	Skeleton	2393	Complete adult inhumation, double burial with 2396		RB
2396	Skeleton	2393	Complete adult inhumation, double burial with 2395		RB
2397	Cut		Irregular in plan, irregular sides and concave base		
2398	Fill	2397	Mid brown grey clay, compact		
2399	Cut		Sub-oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base asymmetric shallow to N and undercutting to S		
2400	Fill	2399	Mid brown grey clay, compact with charcoal and stone		
2401	Cut		Linear, sharp sloping sides rounded base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch A	
2402	Fill	2401	Green brown clay, compact with flint included in the matrix	Ditch A	RB
2403	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W		
2404	Fill	2403	Dark grey brown clay, moderately compact with small rounded stones		MC1
2405	Cut		Sub-oval, steep sides and flat slightly undulating base		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2406	Fill	2405	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with small rounded stones		
2407	Layer		Mid grey clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones		
2408	Cut		Irregular in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven concave base	Ditch P	
2409	Fill	2408	Dark grey clay, compact with small sub-rounded stones	Ditch P	RB
2410	Layer		Mid grey silty clay, homogenous and sterile		C10-C11?
2411	Fill	2419	Mid grey brown clay, firm with small rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional chalk and flint	Ditch E	RB
2412	Layer		Mid grey brown clay, firm with small rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional chalk and flint		RB
2413	Cut		Linear, moderately sloping sides and concave base, aligned E-W		
2414	Fill	2413	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with small rounded stones		
2415	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, shallow sides and concave base		
2416	Fill	2415	Mid brown grey clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones		
2417	Cut		Linear with concave gentle sides and uneven base, aligned NE-SW		
2418	Fill	2417	Mid grey brown clay, compact		LIA-ERB
2419	Cut		Linear, irregular sides and irregular base, aligned SW-NE, same as 2379	Ditch E	
2420	Cut		Linear, steep sloping sides and uneven irregular base, aligned NE/SW		
2421	Fill	2421	Mid green brown clay compact		
2422	Cut		Linear, shallow rounded sides and rounded base, aligned NW-SE		
2423	Fill	2422	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with small rounded stones		C18-C20
2424	Cut		Linear, unknown sides, flat to slightly concave base, aligned NE-SW, same as 2253	Ditch F	
2425	Fill	2424	Same as 2254, not visible in section	Ditch F	
2426	Cut		Sub-oval in plan, gently sloping sides and flat to concave base, aligned NW-SE		
2427	Fill	2427	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with small flecks of chalk		RB
2428	Cut		Irregular in plan, steep sided and undercutting in places, irregular base		
2429	Fill	2428	Dark grey to mid grey brown clay, soft with charcoal, small burnt stones and occasional burnt flint		
2430	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides to rounded base	Ditch L	
2431	Fill	2430	Mottled light grey and mid to dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones	Ditch L	
2432	Fill	2430	Dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones	Ditch L	C11-C12?
2433	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides and concave to flat base, aligned N-S	Ditch N	
2434	Fill	2433	Dark brown grey clay, compact with some sub-angular stones	Ditch N	C10-C11?
2435	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides to concave base, aligned N-S	Ditch M	
2436	Fill	2435	Dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones	Ditch M	
2437	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE, same as 2445, 2433 and 2520	Ditch N	
2438	Fill	2437	Dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones	Ditch N	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2439	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides and concave rounded base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch M	
2440	Fill	2439	Dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones	Ditch M	
2441	Cut		Gully, steep sloping sides and concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch O	
2442	Fill	2441	Mid green brown grey clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones	Ditch O	
2443	Cut		Linear, steep concave rounded sides and rounded base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch W	
2444	Fill	2443	Dark grey brown clay, compact with flint	Ditch W	RB
2445	Cut		Same as 2433	Ditch N	
2446	Fill	2445	Same as 2434	Ditch N	
2447	Cut		Same as 2435	Ditch M	
2448	Fill	2447	Same as 2436	Ditch M	
2449	Cut		Linear, concave rounded steep sides and rounded base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch X	
2450	Fill		Dark green brown clay, compact	Ditch X	
2451	Cut		NE-SW aligned grave cut, steep sloping sides and flat base		
2452	Fill	2451	Dark brown grey silty clay, compact with charcoal, chalk and sub-rounded stones		MC1-C2
2453	Skeleton	2451	Adult inhumation		
2454	Cut		Linear, moderate to steep sides and concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch G	
2455	Fill	2454	Mid brown grey clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks	Ditch G	C10-C11?
2456	Cut		Linear, moderately sloping sides 'V' shaped concave base, aligned SW-NE	Ditch F	
2457	Fill	2456	Light grey clay, moderately compact with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Ditch F	
2458	Fill	2456	Mid to dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones	Ditch F	LC12-C14
2459	Cut		Linear, moderate step down to steep sided cut, flat to slightly concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch K	
2460	Fill	2459	Mid green grey mottled clay, moderately compact	Ditch K	RB
2461	Fill	2459	Mid green grey clay, moderately compact with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Ditch K	
2462	Fill	2459	Light grey clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	Ditch K	
2463	Fill	2459	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks	Ditch K	MC1-C2
2464	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides and concave base, aligned SW-NE		
2465	Fill	2464	Mid grey brown with some green mottling, clay, moderately compact with moderate chalk flecks occasional charcoal smears, moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones		RB
2466	Cut		Recut of linear 2464, moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned SW-NE		
2467	Fill	2466	Mid grey brown clay, moderately compact with occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded stones		RB
2468	Cut		Linear, terminating within slot, moderate sloping sides and flat base, aligned N-S	Ditch J	
2469	Fill	2468	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk flecks	Ditch J	LC12-C14
2470	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave to flat base, aligned NE-SW		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2471	Fill	2470	Mid grey brown clay, soft to firm with occasional charcoal, small rounded stones and flint		EC1
2472	Cut		Irregular in plan, steep sides and concave base		
2473	Fill	2472	Dark grey brown clay, friable with occasional burned stone		
2474	Cut		Oval in plan with rounded corners and rounded to concave base		
2475	Fill	2474	Mid green grey friable silty clay, small sub rounded stones and charcoal within matrix		MLC1
2476	Cut		Linear, rounded sides to concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch M	
2477	Fill	2476	Mid green grey silty clay, friable with stones	Ditch M	LC1-EC2
2478	Cut		Irregular in plan, sharp to moderate sides and flat base		
2479	Fill	2479	Mid green brown clay, compact		
2480	Cut		Linear, shallow sides - base not excavated, aligned NW-SE	Ditch M	
2481	Fill	2480	Dark grey clay, compact with occasional small stones and pebbles	Ditch M	RB
2482	Layer		Mid grey clay, compact with occasional sub-rounded stones		
2483	Cut		Curvilinear in plan, concave to moderate sides and rounded, N-S aligned	Ditch AC	
2484	Fill	2483	Mid brown grey clay, compact with charcoal	Ditch AC	
2485	Cut		Sub-oval in plan, steep sides and uneven base, aligned SW		
2486	Fill	2485	Dark grey brown clay, compact with inclusions of burned stone and flint		
2487	Cut		Linear, sharp vertical sides and flat base, aligned SE		
2488	Fill	2487	Mid green brown clay, compact		late preh
2489	Cut		Moderate sloping sides and concave base aligned SW-NE	Ditch Q	
2490	Fill	2489	Mid grey brown clay, occasional chalk flecks with sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Ditch Q	C12-C13?
2491	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides and flat to concave base	Ditch Z	
2492	Fill	2491	Mid brown grey clay, moderately compact with moderate chalk flecks and sub-angular to sub-rounded stones	Ditch Z	C11?
2493	Cut		Curvilinear in plan, shallow gradually sloping sides and concave base		
2494	Fill	2493	Mid green grey clay, moderately compact with moderate small sub-angular stones and sub-rounded stones, moderate chalk flecks		LC12-C14
2495	Cut		Pit, aligned E-W, steep sloping sides and flat base		
2496	Fill	2495	Light mid brown grey clay, compact with some sub-rounded stones		E-Rom
2497	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and flat base		
2498	Fill	2497	Dark green brown clay, compact		
2499	Cut		Linear terminus, NW side shallow, SE steep, concave to flat base, aligned SW-NE	Ditch L	
2500	Fill	2499	Dark grey clay, compact with occasional pebbles and stones, occasional gravel	Ditch L	LIA-ERB
2501	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides and concave gently sloping base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch D	
2502	Fill	2501	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with medium sub-angular stones	Ditch D	E-Rom
2503	Cut		Linear, rounded sides gently sloping to a rounded concave base, aligned SW-NE		
2504	Fill	2503	Mid grey brown clay, compact		RB

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2505	Cut		Curvilinear in plan, gently sloping sides and irregular flat base, aligned N-S	Ditch AC	
2506	Fill		Mid brown grey clay, compact with angular stone	Ditch AC	E-Rom
2507	Cut		Linear, straight sloping sides and flat irregular base, aligned NE-SW		
2508	Fill	2507	Mid green grey silty clay, friable with small sub-rounded stones and very occasional chalk fragments		
2509	Cut		Unclear in plan, slightly concave sides and rounded concave base		
2510	Fill	2509	Dark grey black silty clay, friable with small angular and rounded stones, occasional charcoal and very occasional chalk		
2511	Cut		Linear, slightly concave to flat base, aligned E-W		
2512	Fill	2511	Dark grey black silty clay, friable with small angular and rounded stones, occasional charcoal and very occasional chalk		LIA-ERB
2513	Cut		Irregular in plan, gently sloping sides and moderate rounded base, aligned NE-SW		
2514	Fill	2513	Dark grey black silty clay, friable with small angular and rounded stones, occasional charcoal and very occasional chalk		
2515	Cut		Pit, steep sides and irregular base		
2516	Fill	2515	Mid brown grey clay, soft with small rounded and sub-angular stones		
2517	Layer		Mid grey brown clay, occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, possible buried soil		
2518	Cut		Linear, very shallow rounded sides to flat base	Ditch N	
2519	Fill	2518	Mid green grey friable silty clay with small sub-rounded stones	Ditch N	
2520	Cut		Linear, rounded sides to flat base	Ditch M	
2521	Fill	2520	Mid green grey silty clay, friable with small sub-rounded stones and charcoal	Ditch M	
2522	Cut		Linear, rounded sides concave base, aligned NE	Ditch L	
2523	Fill	2522	Mid green grey silty clay, friable with small sub-angular stones and charcoal	Ditch L	
2524	Fill	2485	Dark brown clay with lighter flecks, compact		
2525	Cut		Linear, gradual shallow sloping sides to concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch A	
2526	Fill	2525	Mid grey brown clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Ditch A	RB
2527	Cut		Linear, steep sides irregular flat base aligned SW-NW	Ditch AE	
2528	Fill	2527	Dark green brown clay, compact	Ditch AE	C14-C15
2529	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and concave base	Ditch W	
2530	Fill	2529	Mid green grey clay moderately compact with occasional sub-rounded stones and charcoal	Ditch W	
2531	Cut		Linear, concave irregular sides and flat base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch J	
2532	Fill	2531	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm	Ditch J	LC1-EC2
2533	Cut		Linear, moderate sloping sides and concave base, aligned NW-SE		
2534	Fill	2533	Dark grey clay, compact, with small sub-angular stones		
2535	Cut		Linear shallow sides and concave base, aligned NW to SE		
2536	Fill	2535	Dark grey clay, compact		C2-C4
2537	Cut		Curvilinear in plan, concave sides and irregular base	Ditch AC	
2538	Fill	2537	Mid brown grey clay, compact with concentrations of charcoal and sub-rounded stones	Ditch AC	
2539	Cut		Linear, steep sides concave to flat base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch E	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2540	Fill	2539	Mid brown grey clay, friable to compact with charcoal flecks and sub-angular and rounded stones	Ditch E	MC1-C2
2541	Cut		Linear, steep sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch D	
2542	Fill	2541	Mid grey brown clay, friable to compact with occasional charcoal, small sub-rounded stones	Ditch D	E-Rom
2543	Cut		Possible circular isolated feature, steep sides and unexcavated base		
2544	Fill	2543	Mid grey brown clay, compact to friable with small sub-rounded stones		
2545	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2546	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2547	Cut		Linear, gently sloping concave sides and concave base, aligned E-W	Ditch AF	
2548	Fill	2547	Mid grey brown clay, compact with flint and small rounded stones	Ditch AF	
2549	Cut		Linear, gently sloping concave sides and concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch F	
2550	Fill	2549	Mid grey brown clay, compact with small rounded stones	Ditch F	RB
2551	Cut		Linear, gently sloping sides to concave base	Ditch A	
2552	Fill	2551	Mid grey brown clay, compact	Ditch A	RB
2553	Cut		Linear, straight sloping sides to flat base		
2554	Fill	2553	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with small rounded stones, very occasional chalk and charcoal		RB
2555	Layer		Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with small rounded stones, very occasional chalk and charcoal		
2556	Layer		Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with small rounded stones, very occasional chalk and charcoal		LIA-ERB
2557	Cut		Irregular spread, shallow sides and flat base	Ditch AE	
2558	Fill	2557	Dark grey clay, compact	Ditch AE	RB
2559	Cut		Linear, gentle moderately sloping sides and flat to concave base, aligned N-S	Ditch U	
2560	Fill	2559	Dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with small flecks of chalk	Ditch U	C18-C20
2561	Cut		Linear, moderately sloping sides to concave base, aligned N-S	Ditch U	
2562	Fill	2561	Dark grey brown clay, moderately compact with small flecks of chalk	Ditch U	
2563	VOIDED		VOIDED		
2564	Cut		Oval in plan, rounded sides and stepped vertical base, aligned NE-SW		
2565	Fill	2565	Mid green grey silty clay, friable		LIA-ERB
2566	Cut		Gently sloping concave sides and concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch G	
2567	Fill	2566	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with flint and rounded stones	Ditch G	RB
2568	Cut		Linear, steep sides and flat base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch H	
2569	Fill	2568	Light orange clay, compact	Ditch H	Late Preh
2570	Fill	2568	Light orange clay, compact	Ditch H	
2571	Fill	2568	Dark grey black clay, compact, frequent charcoal recovered	Ditch H	
2572	Cut		Oval in plan, vertical sides and flat base		
2573	Fill	2572	Mid grey brown clay, compact with charcoal		
2574	Cut		Possible linear, straight sides and flat rounded base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch H	
2575	Fill	2574	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with small angular and sub-rounded stones	Ditch H	
2576	Cut		Linear, straight sloping sides and flat to slightly concave rounded base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch H	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2577	Fill	2576	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with small angular and sub-rounded stones	Ditch H	LIA-ERB
2578	Cut		Terminus, concave sides and flat slightly rounded base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch D	
2579	Fill	2578	Light brown grey silty clay, compact with occasional small rounded stones	Ditch D	
2580	Fill	2578	Dark grey brown silty clay, firm with occasional small sub-angular stones	Ditch D	
2581	Cut		Irregular in plan, steep sloping sides and irregular flat base, aligned NW-SE		
2582	Fill	2581	Mid brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones		
2583	Cut		Linear, gradual sloping sides and rounded concave base, aligned NW-SW	Ditch AE	
2584	Fill	2583	Dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-angular stones, chalk and charcoal	Ditch AE	MC1-C2
2585	Cut		Pit, gradual sloping sides and concave to flat base		
2586	Fill	2585	Dark brown grey clay, compact with sub-rounded stones		C1
2587	Cut		Pit, circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and flat base		
2588	Fill	2587	Mid brown grey clay moderately compact with small flint fragments		
2589	Cut		Linear, straight sides sloping down to concave rounded base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch H	
2590	Fill	2589	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with mid-small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, very occasional chalk	Ditch H	RB
2591	Cut		Linear, moderately steep sides to concave base, aligned NW-SE		
2592	Fill	2591	Mid to dark grey clay, compact with small stones		C1
2593	Cut		Linear, shallow sloping sides to concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch G	
2594	Fill	2593	Mid brown grey clay, compact	Ditch G	RB
2595	Cut		Possible linear terminus, shallow sides and flat base, aligned N-S	Ditch X	
2596	Fill	2595	Mid grey brown clay, moderately compact with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional chalk flecks	Ditch X	
2597	Cut		Linear, steep sloping sides and concave base, aligned SE-NW	Ditch X	
2598	Fill	2597	Mid to dark brown grey clay, moderately compact with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones occasional chalk flecks	Ditch X	
2599	Cut		Circular in plan, rounded corners, rounded sides to flat base		
2600	Fill	2599	Mid green grey silty clay, friable		RB
2601	Structure		Stone and brick construction, possible drain		LC18-C20
2602	Structure		Drain constructed from parallel hand made un-frogged bricks		
2603	Cut		Linear, steep convex sides, base not excavated. Aligned NE-SW	Ditch A	
2604	Fill	2603	Mid grey clay, compact with small angular and rounded stones	Ditch A	LIA-ERB
2605	Cut		Linear, steep concave sides to flat base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch J	
2606	Fill	2605	Mid grey and green clay, compact with angular and rounded stones, and occasional chalk	Ditch J	C12-C14
2607	Cut		Linear, concave sides unexcavated base	Ditch J	
2608	Fill	2607	Mid green brown silty clay, compact	Ditch J	

APPENDIX B: LITHICS

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction, raw material and provenance

A total of 139 worked lithics (150.5g) and 37 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (151.5g) was recovered. One flake was made using Greensand chert and the rest were made from flint. Approximately half of the present cortex is chalky and half is abraded/pitted, demonstrating the use of both primary (chalk or clay-with-flints) and secondary (such as river gravels) sources. A clay-with-flints formation lies *c*. 4.5km to the south-east of Cheddington (BGS 2020). The assemblage is entirely residual, with 27% unstratified or from topsoil or garden soil. The remainder was retrieved from features phased from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period.

Mesolithic and Early Neolithic

The debitage (Table 1) includes nine blades and two bladelets. Indicators of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic technology on the debitage include four flakes removed by 'soft' hammer and evidence of platform preparation on one flake and one blade.

A fragmentary microlith from subsoil deposit 2001 is a rod type (Jacobi's Type 6), which would have been in use during the Later Mesolithic period (Jacobi 1978, 20). Another Mesolithic tool, a truncation made on a flake blank, was retrieved from garden soil 2003. A retouched bladelet recorded from Period 3 (Late Roman) pit 2051 is probably also Mesolithic in date. A burin made on a blade blank from topsoil deposit 2000 most likely dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period.

A fragmentary leaf-shaped arrowhead from Period 1 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) Ditch A is the only diagnostically Early Neolithic item recovered. It accords with Green's Type 2C (Green 1980, 71) and the tip, and much of the base, are missing. One face has been retouched invasively and the other less so.

Other material

The 31 intact flakes give average dimension of 30 x 27 x 8mm, which is more squat than might be expected in a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblage (Pitts 1978). The two cores had both been used to produce flakes. One is a multi-platform type and the other has dual, non-opposed platforms. The rest of the tools (Table 1) were made on flake blanks and are not chronologically diagnostic types. It seems likely that the flints from this site represent a mixture of material from different prehistoric periods.

References

Pitts, M. W. 1978 'On the Shape of Waste Flakes as an Index of Technological Change in Lithic Industries'. *Journal of Archaeological Science* **5**, 17–37

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 16 January 2020)

Table 1: Breakdown of lithic assemblage

Type	Count
(Burnt unworked	55)
Primary technology	
Blade	9
Bladelet	2
Chip	4
Core	2
Flake	109
Shatter	2
Secondary technology	
Arrowhead (leaf-shaped)	1
Burin	1
Microlith	1
Miscellaneous retouched	1
Notch	2
Notch/end scraper	1
Retouched bladelet	1
Retouched flake	1
Saw	1
Truncation	1
Total	**139**

APPENDIX C: PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

By Pete Banks

Introduction and methodology

A total of 2216 sherds (24,178g) of pottery are recorded from 170 deposits. The total EVE's value is 24.80. The main bulk of the assemblage was recovered by hand, with just 92 sherds (321g) produced from soil samples.

The pottery assemblage has been fully recorded in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et.al.* 2016). The fabric codes used for recording have been defined below, for the most part on the basis of the primary inclusion. Where appropriate the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 2010) or the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1996) have been used to produce fabric codes. The assemblage has been quantified by sherd count, weight and where possible by rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) (Table 2). Vessel form and profile and rim morphology has been recorded together with rim diameter, style and location of decoration/surface treatment and surviving evidence for use/modification. Vessel forms for 'Belgic' material are recorded using type series from Thompson's (1982).

Four broad pre-medieval ceramic phases can be observed within the assemblage:

Ceramic Phase 1: Late Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age)

Ceramic Phase 2: Late Iron Age or Early Roman (*c.* late 1st century BC-2nd century AD)

Ceramic Phase 3: Middle/Late Roman (Late 2nd century-4th century AD)

Condition and Provenance

Sherd size is moderate for a largely Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage with an overall mean sherd weight of 11.2g; the condition of most sherds is moderate with many exhibiting minor signs of surface wear or abraded fractures. Period 1 pit fill 2023 produced a near complete vessel however reconstruction of the full profile was not possible. Period 2.5 ditch fill 2248 (Ditch C) and Period 4.2 ditch fill 2477 (Ditch M) produced larger less fragmented groups with sherds weighing in excess of 500g with mean sherd weights of 20g. Material from Period 2.3 pit fill 2146 and Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K) was also less fragmented with a significant number of forms able to be identified in both groups. Calcareous inclusions exhibit signs of leaching in some sherds probably as a result of the burial environment. A total of 13% of the assemblage by count and weight was also redeposited in medieval or later deposits. The vast majority of the assemblage is derived from ditch fills, some 65.3% by count and 66.9% by weight (Table 3). Pottery recovered from pit fills accounts for 28.3% and 29% of the assemblage by count and weight respectively. The remaining feature types produced little ceramic material and account for less than 7% between them. Five deposits produced particularly large groups. Several larger groups are recorded from ditch fills 2113, 2187 and 2463 (all Period 2.6, Ditch K), 2248 (Period 2.5, Ditch C) and pit fill 2146 (Period 2.3). These features all produced groups in excess of 1000g.

Prehistoric and Late Prehistoric

Fabrics

The prehistoric fabrics are defined in Table 3. A total of 264 sherds (2236g) of handmade pottery can be dated to the late prehistoric period. It accounts for 11.9% of the assemblage by count and 9.2% by weight. The majority of the late prehistoric pottery is recorded in flint-tempered fabrics (FL) or sandy fabrics (Q), some with calcareous (QC), organic (QV), micaceous (QV) or flint inclusions (QFL). One common fabric is made with a fine silty matrix

and abundant micaceous inclusions (FQM). Shell-tempered fabrics (SH) are a rare occurrence. Four undiagnostic body sherds are made in a fine flint and grog-tempered fabric (FLGR). With a few exceptions late prehistoric pottery is recovered from features that contained later material and is most likely residual. Of those contexts that solely produced late prehistoric material only Period 2.3 ditch fill 2262 (Ditch D) produced 12 sherds weighting over 100g.

Forms and stylistic affinities

A total of 25 rim sherds are recorded in the late prehistoric group representing a minimum of 20 vessels (1.35 EVEs). The identification of vessel form from rim fragments is rarely possible with certainty and the classification of jar or bowl must be regarded tentatively where the full profile could not be reconstructed. The defined vessel and rim forms are set out below, with illustrated examples listed. Quantities per form are shown as minimum number of vessels (MNV) and rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents).

Vessel Profiles: Jars

V1: Globular profile with plain rims and upright or everted necks. (3 vessels; 0.32 EVEs. Diam. range 140-200mm, av. 180mm) (Figs 21.1, 21.2 and 21.4).
V2: Slack Shouldered profile with square or simple upright rims. (2 vessel; 0.13 EVEs. Diam. 140mm) (Fig. 21.3).
V3: Straight-sided profile with square upright rim. (1 vessel; 0.07 EVEs. Diam. 90mm).

Bowls

V4: Round bodied/globular profile with square upright or everted rims rims. (3 vessels; 0.39 EVEs. Diam.140mm).

Rim morphology

R1: Square rim. (5 vessels; 0.18 EVEs).
R2: Simple rim (4 vessels; 0.15 EVEs).
R3: Everted rim. (2 vessels; 0.37 EVEs).
R4: Expanded rim. (2 vessels; 0.09 EVEs).

Vessels V1-V4 are typical Middle to Late Iron Age 'coarseware' forms for the Buckinghamshire region. Vessels comparable to forms V1, V2 and V4 are recorded from Middle Iron Age phases at Newton Leys, Milton Keynes (Timby 2012, 57-8). Vessel form V3 is only represented by a single sherd but it is one of the few examples of a decorated rim sherd in the late prehistoric group. Rims are generally simple or squared (R1-R3), although two examples of expanded rims (R4) are recorded. An internally expanded rim from Period 1 pit fill 2023 may be an example of a slightly earlier form from the Early Iron Age but too little of the full profile remains to be able to say with any certainty (cf. Lambrick 2010, 45, fig.32, no.87).

Where rim diameter is measurable 95% of vessels have a rim diameter equal to or less than 200mm (13 vessels, 1.25 EVEs). Only one vessel is recorded with a rim diameter of 220mm. This perhaps suggests that pottery vessels were not used for 'bulk' storage and site and most 'coarseware' vessels were used for cooking or food storage. There is little evidence to support this however, as only 3 sherds retained evidence of carbonaceous residues.

Burnishing was the most common form of surface treatment on the assemblage, recorded on 235 sherds. Four sherds also exhibited vertical scoring. This scored material is probably representative of the 'Scored ware' tradition common across the East Midlands region and further south and dated to between the 4th and 1st centuries BC (Elsdon 1992). A number of vessels in the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition are recorded from the Iron Age site at Pennyland, Bucks (Knight 1993, 226–228, figs. 91–93). Rows of fingertip decorated sherds represent the

only style of late prehistoric decoration observed, is recorded on two rim sherds from the assemblage (Fig. 21.4). Fingertipping to the rim is found from the Earliest Iron Age where it is commonly combined with similar ornament to the shoulder or girth, use restricted to the rim top continues into the Middle Iron Age and Rigby (1986, 284, fig.111, no.84) records several examples of this type of decoration at Baldock which date to between the Middle and Late Iron Age.

Late Iron Age and Roman

Fabrics

The Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are defined in Table 3. A total of 1952 sherds (21,942g); it accounts for the largest proportion of the assemblage (85% by count and weight). The transitional grog-tempered fabrics and imported Gallo-Belgic wares have been considered together with the Roman material, although it is acknowledged that the handmade late prehistoric fabrics may in some instances be contemporary with the Late Iron Age grog-tempered traditions. Grog-tempered fabrics (UNS GR), some with inclusions of shell (UNS SHGR) or quartz (UNS QGR), account for 41% of the assemblage by count (44.9% by weight). A single sherd made in a fine sandy micaceous fabric (UNS FM) is recorded from the subsoil 2001.

The sandy grey wares (UNS GW/UNS FGW/UNS CGW), most likely of local production, make up the largest proportion of the Roman material by count and weight (23.5% and 24.5% respectively). Other sandy wares (black, buff, oxidised and white), most likely of local production, are present in smaller quantities, although together they account for 13% of the assemblage by count and 11% by weight. Regional coarse wares such as those produce by the Alice Holt industry (**ALH RE**) are rare; although products from the Verulamium region (**VER WH/**VER MD) account for 6% of the assemblage by both count and weight. A total of 92 sherds (857g) of pottery are made in shell-tempered fabrics (UNS SH) are of unknown origin but were most likely produced in the Bedfordshire or Northamptonshire region to the North.

Imported wares are rare, with 11 sherds of samian (44g) recorded from both South and Central Gaulish industries. Five sherds (114g) of North Gaulish white wares (**NOG WH**) are recorded from four deposits and one sherd (11g) of Terra Rubra (GAB TR) is recorded from Perion 2.6 ditch fill 2364 (Ditch K). The remaining fine and specialist wares are all British products although these all appear in small quantities; Oxfordshire, Lower Nene Valley and Hadham products are all noted. Two sherds (45g) of white slipped grey ware (BRH WS) may have been produced in the Brockley Hill area of North London. A small number of fine white wares are recorded (UNS FWW); their origin could not be determined but they are distinctive thin walled sherds made in a fine silty matrix and few visible inclusions.

Forms and stylistic affinities

A total of 271 Late Iron Age or Roman rim sherds are recorded in the assemblage representing a minimum of 196 vessels (23.45 EVEs).

A wide range of forms is recorded but the group is dominated by jar and bowl forms (Table 4). A total of 131 vessels are of mid-ranged size with rim diameters of between 101mm–200mm. Rims ranging in size between 141mm–160mm form the largest group of 38 vessel with a similar proportion (31 vessels) ranging between 161mm–180mm. Burnt food residues and sooting occurring infrequently suggesting that although a small proportion of the assemblage may have been used in the cooking the majority of vessel are, most likely, used for dry food storage. A small quantity of food consumption vessels such as beakers, flagons, cups and platters are also recorded.

'Belgic' forms made in grog-tempered fabrics are common within the Late Iron Age-Early Roman group. Tall neck jars Thompson's type B1-4 (Thompson 1982, 105), rounded profile bowls Thompson's type D1-2, D1-4 (Fig. 22.12) and D3-1 (Thompson 1982, 305, 311 and 344 respectively) and two straight-sided plain rim platters (Thompson 1982, 441, G1-1) suggest activity during the late 1st century BC and 1st century AD. Post-conquest ceramics were also represented with cordoned tall neck jars (Thompson 1982, 171, B3-8), large grog-tempered storage jars (Thompson 1982, 259, C6-1) and a number of plain lid seated jar (Thompson 1982, 245, C5-1) (Fig. 22.14) and one example with a fingertip decorated rim (Thompson 1982, 249, C5-2) which are likely to date to the mid to late 1st century AD. An ovoid (CAM 112a) or girth beaker (CAM 82 or 84a) made in a Terra Rubra fabric (**GAB TR**) is recorded from ditch fill 2364. The vessel most likely dates to between the late 1st century BC and mid 1st century AD (*c.* 20 BC-AD60). Two butt beakers made in **NOG WH** from Period 2.2 pit fills 2266 and 2475, and a local grog-tempered butt beaker copy are likely to be of a similar date.

Coarseware jars with beaded, out-curved or everted rims (Figs 22.13, 23.18, 23.22 and 23.26) dominate the Roman assemblage (74 vessels, 10.45 EVEs). Lid-seated jars in shelly and sandy fabrics are also a common feature (Figs 22.10 and 23.19). These vessels are associated with Early Roman activity and most likely date to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Both lid-seated and everted rim jars made in Verulamium region white wares (**VER WH**) bear similarities with vessels recorded in London and can be dated to the mid-1st to 2nd centuries when this industry is known producing vessels (Davies *et al*. 1994, 53, fig.44, no.232 and 45, fig 36, no.173). A hooked flange mortarium (**VER WH**) is likely to date to the early 2nd century on the basis of similar vessels recorded from the City of London (*ibid.* 50, fig.40, no.211). A straight-sided bowl with a flanged rim made in an oxidised mica dusted fabric is also likely to be a product of the Verulamium region (VER MD) (*ibid.* 53, fig.44, no.246) (Fig. 22.9). Three poppy head beakers with barbotine dot panel decorated make up a relatively smaller proportion of the recognisable forms (Figs 22.6 and 23.25). These vessels are most likely of a similar date (*c.* late 1st-mid-2nd century AD) (*ibid*., 85, fig.70, no.426). A bead and flange hemispherical bowl (Fig. 23.28), possibly an imitation of the Ritterling 12 samian form (*ibid*. 1994, 87, fig.72, no.450) and a carinated bowl with a flattened rim and burnished linear decoration (Fig. 23.29) are also likely to be Early Roman forms (cf. Rigby 1986, 327, fig.135, no.410).

A number of decoration techniques are represented on the Late Iron Age and Roman group. Barbotine dots or linear patterning are amongst the most frequently occurring forms of decoration. One use of barbotine dot and line technique appeared to be skeuomorphic of stitched leather (Fig. 23.21). Burnished or incised linear decorations, rouletting and fingertip, particularly on the rims of lid seated jars are also a common feature of the Roman group.

Discussion

The evidence suggests that most of the late prehistoric material is residual deriving from deposits containing later material. Where late prehistoric vessels are recorded they exhibit similarities with Middle and Late Iron Age vessel forms found at nearby sites like Baldock (Rigby 1986) and Newton Leys (Timby 2012).

The assemblage at Cheddington is dominated by Late Iron Age and Early Roman wares. The abundance of grog-tempered 'Belgic' wares and the prominence of Verulamium region products would suggest activity at the site during the Early Roman period (*c.*mid-1st-2nd century AD). The few sherds of Gallo-Belgic and North Gaulish wares, although some at least are re-deposited, are noteworthy as evidence for use of imported finewares in the period immediately preceding or following the conquest. These early imported fineware, including several beakers (Cam 82/82/112a) made in Gallo-Belgic fabrics, are recorded in significant numbers in neighbouring Hertfordshire (Timby and Rigby 2007), at sites such as Skeleton Green (Rigby 1981), and Baldock (Rigby 1986). Lid seated jars, beakers, cups and platters are similar to those vessels found in 1st century deposits at Verulamium (Thompson

1982, 245) and Baldock (Rigby 1986). Verulamium region jars and bowls are recorded from the City of London excavations (Davies 1994). The material from Cheddington would seem to suggest a relatively low status settlement. Aside from a small quantity of Gaulish imports during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries AD very few early fine wares are recorded. This may indicate that the decline of the site before the importation of Central Gaulish products began in the early 2nd century AD; a proposition supported by the absence of material positively identified as belonging to the Late Roman period, save three sherds of late Roman fine ware.

Illustration Catalogue

Prehistoric Pottery

Fig. 23.1 Globular jar with simple upright rim. Fabric QC. Period 2.3 pit fill 2146

Fig. 23.2 Globular vessel with slightly everted rim. Fabric QM. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K)

Fig. 23.3 Slack shouldered vessel with square upright rim. Fabric QM. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K)

Fig. 23.4 Globular jar with slightly everted rim and fingertip rim decoration. Fabric FQM. Period 2.2 ditch fill 2432 (Ditch L)

Roman Pottery

Fig. 24.5 Substantially complete necked jar with everted rim. Fabric UNS GR. Period 1 pit fill 2023.

Fig. 24.6 Poppy head beaker. Fabric UNS FBW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2113 (Ditch K).

Fig. 24.7 Hemispherical bowl with a bead and hooked flange rim. Fabric UNS FGW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2113 (Ditch K).

Fig. 24.8 Large storage jar. Fabric UNS GR. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2113 (Ditch K).

Fig. 24.9 Bowl with slight hammerhead rim. Fabric VER MD. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2113 (Ditch K).

Fig. 24.10 Lid seated jar with horizontal rilling. Fabric UNS SH. Period 2.3 pit fill 2146

Fig. 24.11 Carinated cup with high neck cordon. Equivalent to Thompson (1982) E1-3 Form. Fabric UNS GR. Period 2.3 pit fill 2146

Fig. 24.12 Carinated wide mouth bowl. Equivalent to Thompson (1982) D1-4 Form. Fabric UNS GR. Period 2.3 pit fill 2146

Fig. 24.13 Large jar with out-curved beaded rim and shoulder cordon. Fabric UNS GR. Period pit fill 2146

Fig. 24.14 Small lid seated vessel with girth groove. Fabric UNS GR. Period 2.3 piit fill 2146

Fig. 24.15 Necked jar with slight corniced rim and neck cordon. Fabric UNS GW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K)

Fig. 24.16 Necked jar with crude slip on exterior and interior of the rim and body of the vessel. Decorated with a shoulder band of slip treated burnished diagonal lines. Fabric ALH RE. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.17 Bead rim platter with internal wall moulding and heeled base. Equivalent to Thompson (1982) G1-12 Form. Fabric UNS GW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.18 Necked jar with out-curved rim and neck cordon. Fabric UNS GW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.19 Lid seated jar. Fabric UNS SH. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.20 Neckless jar with an everted rim. Equivalent to Thompson (1982) C2-3 Form. Fabric UNS QGR. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.21 Body sherd with barbotine dot and linear decoration. Fabric UNS FGW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2187 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.22 Necked jar with out-curved beaded rim. Fabric UNS CGW. Period 2.5 ditch fill 2248 (Ditch C).

Fig. 25.23 Large storage jar with incised wavy linear shoulder decoration. Fabric UNS GR. Period 2.5 ditch fill 2248 (Ditch C).

Fig. 25.24 Round jar with sharp everted rim. Fabric UNS QGR. Period 2.5 ditch fill 2248 (Ditch C).

Fig. 25.25 Poppy head beaker. Fabric UNS BW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2463 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.26 Necked jar with out-curved rim and neck cordon. Fabric UNS GW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2463 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.27 Plain rim platter with offset internal wall. Equivalent to Thompson (1982) G1-7 Form. Fabric UNS FGW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2463 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.28 Flanged hemispherical bowl with horizontal rilling. Fabric GW. Period 2.6 ditch fill 2463 (Ditch K).

Fig. 25.29 Carinated bowl with flattened rim and burnished vertical linear decoration. Fabric CGW. Period 4.2 ditch fill 2477 (Ditch M).

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Table 2: Quantification of pottery by period

Period	Count	% of Count	Weight (g)	% of weight	EVE
Late Prehistoric	264	11.9	2236	9.2	1.35
Late Iron Age and Roman	1954	88.1	21949	90.8	22.88
Total	**2218**	**100**	**24185**	**100**	

Table 3: Pottery by Fabric Descriptions

Period	Fabric Descriptions	Row Labels	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs
Late Prehistoric Pottery	Fine flint ≤1mm and medium grog ≤1mm	FLGR	4	35	
	Medium flint fabric ≤2mm	FL	27	171	0.04
	Fine silty fabric. V fine silty quartz ≤0.2mm	FQM	99	940	0.79
	Coarse sandy fabric ≤2mm	Q1	11	122	
	Medium sandy fabric ≤1mm	Q2	79	561	0.12
	Medium sand ≤1mm and coarse calcareous fabric ≤2mm	QC	19	172	0.14
	Medium flint ≤2mm, calcareous ≤1mm and sand ≤1mm	QCFL	1	8	0.07
	Medium sand ≤1mm and coarse flint fabric ≤5mm	QFL	6	64	
	Medium sandy fabric ≤1mm and micaceous fabric	QM	2	46	0.19
	Medium sand ≤1mm and medium vesicular fabric ≤1mm	QV	7	49	
	Fine shell fabric ≤1mm	SH	9	68	
Subtotal			264	2236	1.35
LIA/Roman Pottery	Fine sandy micaceous ware	UNS FM	1	7	0.02
	Grog-tempered ware	UNS GR	678	8506	6.45
	Sandy grog-tempered ware	UNS QGR	217	2228	2.14
	Shelly grog-tempered ware	UNS SHGR	15	120	0.05
	Sandy buff ware	UNS BUF	13	110	0.07
	Sandy black ware	UNS BW	81	877	1.19
	Coarse sandy grey ware	UNS CGW	86	1537	1.75
	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	UNS COX	2	4	
	Fine sandy black ware	UNS FBW	25	134	0.06
	Fine sandy grey ware	UNS FGW	96	973	2.2
	Fine sandy oxidised ware	UNS FOX	26	173	0.43
	Fine sandy white ware	UNS FWW	10	35	0.34
	Sandy grey ware	UNS GW	339	3422	4.44
	Sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	17	110	0.22
	Early Roman sandy ware	UNS Q	29	263	0.05
	Sandy limestone ware	UNS QL	4	79	0.12
	Sandy vesicular ware	UNS QV	7	31	
	Shelly limestone-tempered ware	UNS SHL	2	72	
	Shell and organic-tempered ware	UNS SHO	1	24	0.15
	Sandy white ware	UNS WW	5	27	0.15
	Alice Holt reduced ware	**ALH RE**	34	571	0.78
	Brockley Hill white slipped ware	BRH WS	2	45	
	Hadham red slipped ware	**HAD RS**	1	6	0.06

Period	Fabric Descriptions	Row Labels	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs
	Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware	**LNV CC**	1	2	
	Oxfordhire oxidised ware	OXF OX	2	13	0.07
	Oxfordshire red slipped ware	**OXF RS**	1	18	
	Shell-tempered ware	UNS SH	89	761	0.79
	Verulamium region mica-dusted ware	VER MD	3	109	0.22
	Verulamium region white ware	**VER WH**	150	1523	1.26
	Gallo Belgic Terra Rubra	**GAB TR**	1	11	0.07
	North Gaulish white ware	**NOG WH**	5	114	0.15
	La Graufesenque	**LGF SA**	9	25	0.08
	Les Martres-de-Veyre	**LMV SA**	2	19	0.14
Subtotal			1954	21949	23.45
Grand Total			**2218**	**24185**	**24.8**

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Table 4: Quantification of Pottery by vessel form (ENV)

Vessel Form	ENV	EVEs
Beaker	9	1.15
Bowl	23	2.34
Cup	5	0.62
Jar	121	17.74
Mortaria	2	0.07
Platter	6	0.5
Grand Total	**193**	**22.42**

APPENDIX D: POST-ROMAN POTTERY

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 471 sherds of pottery weighing 4.446kg, and was collected from 49 contexts. Table 5 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 6. The pottery is generally in good condition with little abrasion and sherd sizes are large, with an overall average sherd weight of 9.4g.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. Medieval fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, and linked to other local fabric series where possible. Parallels for forms were searched for in the Aylesbury, Dunstable and La Grava type series (Yeoman 1983; Green and Horne 1991; Slowikowski 2013), supplemented with published assemblages from elsewhere in the region as appropriate. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and methodology follows the joint guidelines of the three main pottery period groups (PCRG, SGRP and MPRG 2016). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

A few unidentified handmade sherds in fine sandy fabrics may be prehistoric or possibly Early Anglo-Saxon.

One sagging base fragment in an organic-tempered fabric was almost certainly of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date, and four small joining fragments in a fine sandy fabric were also likely to be of this date.

Saxo-Norman

The majority of Late Saxon pottery from the site comprised St Neots-type wares in typical forms, including nineteen jar rims, six bowl rims, one bowl/dish and one dish. Jar rims were generally rounded wedge types, although a few squarer wedges were also present, and come were cavetto or flaring; the latter was thumbed along the edge. Bowl and dish rims were flanged, inturned, upright or beaded forms. One body sherd had an applied thumbed strip. Three bases were all sagging types. A flat base fragment of Thetford-type ware was also recovered.

Medieval

Most of this assemblage comprised pottery of broadly 11th to 14th-century date. Sand-tempered fabrics made up the bulk of the group, but shelly and limestone-tempered wares were also found.

Early medieval pottery included fragments in a variety of fairly coarse gritty fabrics, together with some thick-walled sherds in finer sandy fabrics, all handmade. Most were oxidised, but a few were black or grey. Two sherds had sparse flint and limestone tempering in a fine sandy matrix, and one of these was a simple everted rim from a jar. Shelly or sparse shelly wares were also found in small quantities, and one vessel appeared to be shell-dusted rather than tempered. A base fragment of shelly Olney Hyde-type ware and several fragments of developed St Neots-type ware also belonged to the first half of the period.

The majority of medieval coarsewares were sandy types, generally unsourced. Some of these appeared similar to descriptions of fine and coarse wares identified at La Grava, based on the Bedfordshire type series (mainly C53, but also C03, C59A, C60A and C63–C65 – details in archive). Descriptions of the Aylesbury sandy fabrics identified by Yeoman were not available, but similar descriptions of pottery from Dunstable and elsewhere in Buckinghamshire show that such wares were ubiquitous and most contained a similar range of inclusions with slight variation in size and abundance. The main inclusions were quartz sand, ferrous fragments, clay pellets, burnt-out organics and occasionally fine calcareous fragments. Many sherds appeared to be handmade but wheel-finished, although some were fully wheelmade. The sandy group also included wheelmade hard-fired sandy wares of probable South Hertfordshire origin.

A small but significant group of sandy coarsewares with leached ?limestone inclusions may be comparable with the calcareous wares identified at Bierton (Allen 1987), and possibly also within Aylesbury (Yeoman 1983) – certainly the forms are more typical of the former than those illustrated in the calcareous group at the latter. No comparable fabric appears to be described in the Dunstable group, although some of the rim forms in Group 4 from there are comparable.

Sherds of Brill-type coarseware, unglazed Potterspury and medieval shelly wares including Lyveden A ware were also present.

Amongst the coarsewares, there were rims of 30 jars, fragments of four jugs (two rims, two handles), and five bowls. One wide strap handle had knife stabs. Bases were all sagging types. Decoration was rare, but included thumbing of rims, incised horizontal lines, and there was one example each of a combed wavy line and vertical scratchmarks. The Brill coarseware vessel had a combed horizontal line and vertical applied thumbed strip.

The majority of medieval glazed wares in this assemblage were Brill/Boarstall types, most of which were probably jugs, although only one rim was present. Most of the sherds had at least traces of yellow or green glaze and some were decorated with brown slip lines. A London-type ware jug was represented by a large body sherd with white slip and copper green glaze externally, and a Cheam whiteware vessel was also green-glazed.

Late medieval and early post-medieval

Late medieval wares were limited to a few body fragments of unglazed late medieval reduced or oxidised wares, fragments of Hertfordshire glazed wares including a wide strap handle from a jug, and four fragments of late Brill-type ware with combed horizontal lines and girth-grooving and an olive green glaze externally.

Provenance

Table 7 shows the distribution of pottery by context with spot dates. Site phasing and numbered plans were not available at the time of writing, so the distribution of pottery across the site has not been studied. The majority of sherds were recovered from ditch fills, although the largest single group (199 sherds) was from garden soil layer 2003. The next largest group was from two fills of Period 5 ditch cut 2031 (Ditch U) (36 sherds). Otherwise, the largest groups (between 10–30 sherds each) were from ditches 2047, 2106 (both Period 4.5, Ditch Z)and 2313 (Period 4.2, Ditch M), and several layers including the topsoil.

Although there was some residuality of Late Saxon and medieval pottery in later features and layers, a high proportion of the ditches containing post-Roman pottery were probably infilled during the medieval period. Several

pits may be of Late Saxon date, although they only produced small quantities of sherds.

Discussion

Whilst there may be some evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, this was limited to a few sherds which were probably residual, although fragments of one were vessel were found in Period 4.2 pit 2200, which did not produce later wares.

Much of the activity on the site appears to have taken place between the 11th–14th centuries. However, the largest groups of Late Saxon and medieval pottery were found in layer 2003, with generally only small scatters elsewhere on the site, the main exceptions being ditches 2031 (Period 5, Ditch U) and 2047 (Period 4.5, Ditch Z) which contained relatively large groups of medieval sherds and may have been located close to occupation of this period.

Based on the fairly generic descriptions of fabrics from nearby sites, it appears that much of the ?earlier pottery in the assemblage (particularly the limestone-tempered wares) probably reached the site via Aylesbury. The sandy wares have more widespread parallels and some of these probably came from Aylesbury, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, if not more locally to the site. The few glazed wares were mainly from Brill, which dominated production of this type in the region during the 13th–15th centuries, but a small group came from further south, probably via London. By the late medieval period, little pottery was being deposited on the site, and no pottery dated later than the 18th century was recovered.

Illustrated vessels

Fig. 26.30 MCW (silty, moderate medium sand, occasional calcareous inclusions), handmade and wheel-finished jar, everted rim with flat-topped everted tip, *cf*. Allen (1986, fig. 44.2). Period 4.5 ditch fill 2048 (Ditch Z).

Fig. 26.31 MCW (fine sandy, occasional medium/coarse sand, common fine black inclusions), wheelmade jar, everted beaded rim. Period 4.3 ditch fill 2095 (Ditch 2093).

Fig. 26.32 MCW (Bedfordshire fabric C53?), wheelmade jar, upright square-beaded rim. Period 4.5 ditch fill 2105 (Ditch Z).

Fig. 26.33 MCW (very fine decayed grey ?calcareous inclusions, burnt out organics), wheelmade jar, everted thickened rim. Period 4.5 ditch fill 2309 (Ditch Z).

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Table 5: Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	Preh/ESax?	6	55		6
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	5th-7th c.	4	7		1
Early Saxon grass-tempered	ESO1	5th-7th c.	1	23		1
St. Neot's ware	NEOT	M.9th-M.12th c.	73	763	2.04	70
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th-11th c.	1	14		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	10	86		10
EMW with sand, flint and limestone	EMWFL	11th-13th c.	2	14		2
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	14	104		10
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	11th-12th c.	1	10		1
EMW shell-dusted ware	EMWSD	11th-13th c.	12	6		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	1	11		1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	DNEOT	Med	20	109	0.04	13
Olney Hyde shelly ware	OLHY	12th-13th c.	2	15		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	137	1719	1.06	109
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	12th-14th c.	4	15	0.04	4
MCW with sand, flint and limestone	MCWFL	12th-14th c.	2	33		2
MCW with sand and limestone	MCWSL	12th-14th c.	74	739	0.83	70
Lyveden-Stanion coarseware	LYVA	12th-14th c.	1	7		1
South Herts-type greywares	SHER	L.12th-14th c.	51	368	0.17	41
Brill/Boarstall coarseware	BRCW	M.12th-14th c.	8	48		1
Brill/Boarstall glazed ware	BRIL	L.12th-15th c.	12	72	0.13	11
Surrey whiteware (Cheam-type)	CHEAM	13th-14th c.	2	4		1
London-type ware	LOND	L.12th-E.14th c.	1	25		1
Potterspury ware	POTT	13th-15th c.	1	6		1
Late medieval Brill-type wares	LBRIL	15th-16th c.	4	31		1
Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware	LMHG	M.14th-15th c.	3	54		3
Late medieval reduced wares	LMR	L.14th-15th c.	1	3		1
Late medieval sandy wares	LMS	14th-15th c.	3	18		3
Border ware	BORD	16th-18th c.	1	7		1
Unidentified	UNID	-	4	23		4
Totals			*456*	*4389*	*4.31*	*376*

Table 6: Pottery summary
A full catalogue is available in the archive as an MS Access database

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
2000	NEOT	Bowl	UPTH	1	20	1		850-1150
2001	BRIL			1	16	1		L.12th-15th c.
2001	DNEOT			2	13	1		Med
2001	DNEOT		INT	1	8	1		Med
2001	MCW	Jar	EVFTBD	1	22	1		L.12th-14th c.
2001	MCW	Jug?		2	20	1		L.12th-14th c.
2001	MCWSL			2	37	2		12th-14th c.
2001	MCWSL	Bowl?	BD	1	11	1		12th-14th c.
2001	MCWSL	Jar	EVLS	2	37	1		12th-14th c.
2001	NEOT			1	39	1		850-1150

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
2001	NEOT		BD	1	62	1		850-1150
2001	NEOT	Bowl	FLAN	1	37	1		850-1150
2001	NEOT	Bowl	INT	1	45	1		850-1150
2001	NEOT	Jar	6	2	53	2		850-1150
2003	BRIL			4	20	4		L.12th-15th c.
2003	CHEAM			2	4	1		13th-14th c.
2003	DNEOT			13	75	7		Med
2003	EMW			3	10	3		11th-12th c.
2003	EMWFL			1	10	1		11th-13th c.
2003	EMWG			4	22	4		11th-12th c.
2003	EMWSS			1	11	1		11th-13th c.
2003	LBRIL			4	31	1		15th-16th c.
2003	LMHG			1	9	1		M.14th-15th c.
2003	LMHG	Jug		1	42	1		M.14th-15th c.
2003	LMS			2	15	2		14th-15th c.
2003	LOND			1	25	1		L.12th-E.14th c.
2003	LYVA	Jar	UPTH	1	7	1		12th-14th c.
2003	MCW			46	428	40		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jar	EVBD	1	26	1		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jar	EVSQ	2	16	2		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jar	FLAR	1	15	1		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jar	THEV	1	9	1		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jar	UPEV	2	13	2		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jar	UPPL	1	39	1		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCW	Jug		1	76	1		L.12th-14th c.
2003	MCWC			3	8	3		12th-14th c.
2003	MCWC	Jar	EVEV	1	7	1		12th-14th c.
2003	MCWSL			31	215	30		12th-14th c.
2003	MCWSL	Bowl	FLAR	1	7	1		12th-14th c.
2003	MCWSL	Bowl	FTEV	1	42	1		12th-14th c.
2003	MCWSL	Jar	FLAR	3	24	3		12th-14th c.
2003	MCWSL	Jar	WEDG	1	16	1		12th-14th c.
2003	NEOT			15	64	15		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Bowl	FLAN	1	15	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Bowl	INT	1	5	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Dish	UPPL?	1	15	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Jar	5	1	8	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Jar	5/6	1	12	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Jar	6	1	7	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Jar	CAV	1	20	1		850-1150
2003	NEOT	Jar	FLAR	1	16	1		850-1150
2003	OLHY			1	12	1		12th-13th c.
2003	POTT			1	6	1		13th-15th c.
2003	SHER			30	201	28		L.12th-14th c.
2003	SHER	Jug?	INT	1	5	1		L.12th-14th c.
2003	UNHM			1	12	1		
2003	UNID			1	2	1		
2010	DNEOT			1	2	1		Med
2010	EMW			1	5	1		11th-12th c.
2010	EMWG			1	11	1		11th-12th c.
2010	MCW			4	14	3		L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
2010	MCWSL			4	19	4		12th-14th c.
2010	MCWSL	Jar	UPTH	1	10	1		12th-14th c.
2010	NEOT			2	11	2		850-1150
2010	NEOT	Jar	6	1	27	1		850-1150
2010	NEOT	Jar	BD?	1	5	1		850-1150
2011	MCWSL			1	12	1		12th-14th c.
2011	UNHM			1	5	1		
2012	BRIL	Jug	TRBD	1	11	1		L.12th-15th c.
2012	DNEOT			2	5	2		Med
2012	LMR			1	3	1		L.14th-15th c.
2012	MCW			2	16	2		L.12th-14th c.
2012	MCWSL			6	32	6		12th-14th c.
2012	MCWSL	Jar	FLAR	1	3	1		12th-14th c.
2012	MCWSL	Jar	THEV	1	11	1		12th-14th c.
2012	MCWSL	Jar	UPBD	1	17	1		12th-14th c.
2012	NEOT	Jar	LSEV	1	14	1		850-1150
2012	OLHY			1	3	1		12th-13th c.
2012	SHER			1	9	1		L.12th-14th c.
2012	UNID			1	13	1		
2013	BRIL			2	7	1		L.12th-15th c.
2013	EMW			1	30	1		11th-12th c.
2013	EMWS			1	10	1		11th-12th c.
2013	MCWSL			6	37	6		12th-14th c.
2013	NEOT			2	13	2		850-1150
2015	DNEOT			1	6	1		Med
2015	MCW			2	21	2		L.12th-14th c.
2015	MCW	Jar	THEV	1	17	1		L.12th-14th c.
2015	SHER			2	12	2		L.12th-14th c.
2030	EMW			1	17	1		11th-12th c.
2032	EMWG			1	8	1		11th-12th c.
2032	EMWSD			12	6	1		11th-13th c.
2032	MCW			4	43	4		L.12th-14th c.
2034	BORD			1	7	1		16th-18th c.
2034	BRIL			2	6	2		L.12th-15th c.
2034	EMWFL	Jar	SEV	1	4	1		11th-13th c.
2034	EMWG			3	12	3		11th-12th c.
2034	LMHG			1	3	1		M.14th-15th c.
2034	MCW			5	38	4		L.12th-14th c.
2034	MCW	Jar	UPTH	2	14	1		L.12th-14th c.
2034	SHER			1	4	1		L.12th-14th c.
2034	UNID			2	8	2		
2044	BRCW			8	48	1		M.12th-14th c.
2044	BRIL			1	5	1		L.12th-15th c.
2044	MCW			5	43	3		L.12th-14th c.
2044	MCWSL			2	77	2		12th-14th c.
2044	SHER			2	18	2		L.12th-14th c.
2048	MCW			19	345	12		L.12th-14th c.
2048	MCW	Jar	EVFTEV	3	92	1		L.12th-14th c.
2048	MCWSL	Bowl	UPPL	3	68	1		12th-14th c.
2048	SHER			9	57	1		L.12th-14th c.
2052	UNHM			1	12	1	preh/ESax??	

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
2060	EMWG			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
2091	NEOT	Jar	6	1	22	1		850-1150
2095	MCW	Jar	EVBD	2	77	1		L.12th-14th c.
2105	EMW			1	8	1		11th-12th c.
2105	EMWG			4	45			11th-12th c.
2105	MCW			10	104	6		L.12th-14th c.
2105	MCW	Jar	UPSQ	2	40	1		L.12th-14th c.
2105	MCWFL			1	6	1		12th-14th c.
2105	MCWSL			1	7	1		12th-14th c.
2105	NEOT	Jar	6	1	9	1		850-1150
2105	SHER	Bowl	FTTH	1	14	1		L.12th-14th c.
2124	NEOT			1	10	1		850-1150
2141	MCW			1	7	1		L.12th-14th c.
2149	NEOT			4	11	3		850-1150
2149	NEOT	Bowl	UPPL	1	12	1		850-1150
2168	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
2168	NEOT			2	21	2		850-1150
2168	NEOT	Dish	UPPL	1	20	1		850-1150
2168	SHER			1	5	1		L.12th-14th c.
2189	MCW			1	7	1		L.12th-14th c.
2189	SHER	Jar	EVBD	1	18	1		L.12th-14th c.
2191	MCW			1	5	1		L.12th-14th c.
2191	MCW	Jar	UPTH	1	7	1		L.12th-14th c.
2199	ESFS			4	7	1		ESax
2208	MCW			1	2	1		L.12th-14th c.
2233	NEOT			1	3	1		850-1150
2233	NEOT	Jar	6	1	9	1		850-1150
2235	NEOT			2	6	2		850-1150
2260	NEOT			3	21	3		850-1150
2292	NEOT			2	31	2		850-1150
2300	BRIL			1	7	1		L.12th-15th c.
2300	UNHM			1	15	1	preh/ESax??	
2309	MCW	Jar	EVTH	2	46	1		L.12th-14th c.
2309	MCW	Jar	THEV	1	17	1		L.12th-14th c.
2309	MCWSL			1	3	1		12th-14th c.
2309	UNHM			1	7	1	preh/ESax?	
2314	MCW			3	10	3		L.12th-14th c.
2314	NEOT			3	7	2		850-1150
2314	NEOT	Jar	6	3	18	1		850-1150
2314	NEOT	Jar	LSEV	1	15	1		850-1150
2314	SHER			1	24	1		L.12th-14th c.
2325	NEOT			1	4	1		850-1150
2330	MCWSL			1	27	1		12th-14th c.
2344	MCWSL			1	2	1		12th-14th c.
2350	MCWSL			1	21	1		12th-14th c.
2360	EMW			1	12	1		11th-12th c.
2410	NEOT			2	5	2		850-1150
2410	NEOT	Jar	6	1	11	1		850-1150
2410	UNHM			1	4	1	preh/ESax??	
2432	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
2434	THET			1	14	1		10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
2455	NEOT	Jar	6	1	9	1		850-1150
2458	ESO1			1	23	1		ESax
2458	SHER			1	1	1		L.12th-14th c.
2469	MCW			1	7	1		L.12th-14th c.
2490	MCW			1	20	1		L.12th-14th c.
2490	MCWSL			1	4	1		12th-14th c.
2492	NEOT	Jar	5	1	12	1		850-1150
2492	NEOT	Jar	6	1	13	1		850-1150
2494	MCW			1	5	1		L.12th-14th c.
2494	NEOT			2	6	2		850-1150
2528	LMS			1	3	1		14th-15th c.
2528	MCW			1	4	1		L.12th-14th c.
2606	MCWFL			1	27	1		12th-14th c.
U/S	MCW			2	39	2		L.12th-14th c.
U/S	MCW	Jar	EVBD	1	15	1		L.12th-14th c.

Notes

Forms: LSV – large storage vessel

Rims: 1–7 – LSax rim forms based on Anderson (2004); BD – beaded; CAV – cavetto; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded/clubbed; EVEV – everted with an everted tip; EVFTBD – everted beaded with flat top; EVFTEV – everted with flat-topped everted tip; EVLS – everted with lid-seated tip; EVSQ – everted square-beaded; EVTH – everted thickened; FLAN – flanged; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flat-topped everted; FTTH – flat-topped thickened; INT – inturned; LSEV – lid-seated everted; SEV – simple everted; THEV – thickened everted/wedged; TRBD – triangular bead; UPBD – upright, beaded end; UPEV – upright, everted end; UPPL – upright plain; UPSQ – upright with square bead; UPTH – upright thickened; WEDG – wedged.

Table 7: spot dating summary

Context	Fill of	Type	ESax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Un	Cross-links	Spot date
2000		Topsoil		1						10-11
2001		Subsoil		6		12				13-14
2003		Garden soil layer		23	9	150	8	2		16-18
2010		Clay layer		4	2	10				12-14
2011		Garden soil layer				1		1		12-14
2012		Clay layer		1		16	1	1		L.14-15
2013		Garden soil layer		2	2	8				13-14
2015		Garden soil layer				6				12-14
2030	2029	Fill of 2029			1					11-12
2032	2031	Fill of Ditch 2031			13	4			2034	12-13
2034	2031	Fill of Ditch 2031			4	10	2	2	2032	16-18
2044		Topsoil				18				13-15
2048	2047	Fill of ditch 2047				34				L12-13
2052	2051	Fill of pit 2051						1	2410?	preh/ESax?
2060	2059	Fill of 2059			1				2015?	11-12
2091	2092	Primary fill of ditch 2092		1						11
2095	2093	Fill of ditch 2093				2				12-13
2105	2106	Fill of ditch 2106		1	5	15			2060?	13
2124	2125	Fill of ditch 2125		1						11?
2141		Fill of ditch				1				12-13
2149	2150	Fill of pit		5						11?
2168	2169	Fill of linear		3	1	1				L12-14
2189	2188	Fill of pit				2				L12-14
2191	2192	Fill of ditch				2				L12-14
2199	2200	Fill of shallow pit	4							5-7?
2208	2207	Fill of ditch				1				12-14
2233	2232	Fill of linear		2						11?

Context	Fill of	Type	ESax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Un	Cross-links	Spot date
2235	2234	Fill of linear		2						10-11
2260	2259	Fill of pit		3						10-11
2292	2292	Fill of pit		2						10-11
2300	2299	Fill of pit				1		1		13-15
2309	2308	Fill of linear				4		1		13-14?
2314	2313	Fill of linear		7		4				L12-14
2325	2323	Fill of linear		1						10-11?
2330	2329	Fill of linear				1				12-14
2344	2343	Fill of pit				1				12-14
2350	2349	Fill of pit				1				12-14
2360	2359	Fill of linear			1					10-11
2410		Silty clay layer		3				1	2052?	10-11?
2432	2430	Fill of linear			1					11-12?
2434	2433	Fill of linear		1						10-11?
2455	2454	Fill of linear		1						10-11?
2458	2456	Fill of linear	1			1				L12-14
2469	2468	Fill of linear				1				L12-14
2490	2489	Fill of linear				2				12-13?
2492	2491	Fill of linear		2						11?
2494	2493	Fill of feature		2		1				L12-14
2528	2527	Fill of linear				1	1			14-15
2606	2605	Fill of linear				1				12-14
U/S						3				12-14

APPENDIX E: POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN POTTERY

By Pete Banks

Introduction and methodology

A total of 76 sherds (1513g) of post-medieval/modern pottery are recorded from 16 deposits. The total EVE value is 1.73. All of the post-medieval/modern assemblage was recovered by hand.

The pottery assemblage has been fully recorded in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et.al.* 2016). The fabric codes used for recording have been defined below in Table 8. The assemblage has been quantified by sherd count, weight and where possible by rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). Vessel form and profile and rim morphology has been recorded together with rim diameter, style and location of decoration/surface treatment and surviving evidence for use/modification.

Condition and Provenance

Sherd size was moderate for a largely post-medieval/modern assemblage with an overall mean sherd weight of 19.9g; the condition of most sherds is good with only a small quantity exhibiting signs of minor surface wear or abraded fractures. Approximately half of the assemblage was unstratified. Only one sherd was derived from a pit fill. Ditches produced 23.7% of the assemblage by sherd count, with layers accounting for 14.5%, although no single feature produced any large quantities of post-medieval/modern material. Nine sherds (213g) of pottery were recovered from a modern drain.

Fabrics

Glazed red earthenwares (GRE), dating to between the 16th and 18th centuries comprise the largest proportion of the assemblage (34 sherds, 799g). Cistercian-type wares (CIST), tin-glazed earthenwares (TGE), metropolitan slip wares (METS) and Staffordshire-type slip wares (STAF) of a similar date are also present in smaller quantities.

The bulk of the late post-medieval/modern material is made up of transfer printed earthenwares (TPE) dating to between the late 18th and 20th centuries (15 sherds, 159g). Late post-medieval/modern Pearlwares (PEW), yellow wares (YELL), British stonewares (BSW), Mocha wares (MOC), refined white earthenwares (REFW) and salt-glazed stonewares (SGSW) are also present but in relatively small amounts.

One sherd of post-medieval glazed ware (UNS PMGW) is recorded from the topsoil; however its provenance could not be determined.

Forms and stylistic affinities

The post medieval assemblage comprises largely of plates and bowls in near equal measures. A small quantity of cups and jar are also recorded.

The most common form of decoration on the post-medieval assemblage is blue transfer printed geometric or landscape designs. Painted reliefs were a common form of decoration on the several pearlware sherds. Other decorations include yellow or brown slip patterns used to decorated Staffordshire-type and metropolitan slip wares.

Surface treatments included a variety of glazes. The most commonly occurring glazes were yellow or brown glazes recorded on the glazed red earthenwares.

Discussion

The post medieval/modern assemblage would seem to indicate a fairly even mix of domestic coarsewares and fine table wares. A large proportion being derived from the top or subsoil deposits would suggest that the majority of the assemblage was mostly likely deposited as the post-medieval agricultural activity.

Table 8: Pottery fabric descriptions

Period	Fabric Descriptions	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs
Post-medieval/ Modern Pottery	Cistercian-type ware	CIST	1	23	
	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	34	799	0.73
	Tin-glazed earthenware	TGE	3	54	
	Metropolitan slip ware	METS	1	31	0.06
	British Stoneware	BSW	3	241	
	Staffordshire-type slipware	STAF	4	70	0.18
	Salt-glazed stoneware	SGSW	1	3	
	Mocha ware	MOC	3	25	0.16
	Yellowware	YELL	2	28	0.09
	Pearlware	PEW	4	26	0.12
	Refined white earthenware	REFW	4	41	0.18
	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	15	159	0.21
	Unprovenanced post-medieval glazed ware	UNS PMGW	1	13	
Grand Total			**76**	**1513**	**1.73**

APPENDIX F: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jacky Sommerville

Roman

The Roman assemblage totals 28 fragments (1354g) (Table 9). Classifiable fragments are mostly tegula and imbrices (roofing tile). One fragment of brick was recovered and the remainder are too fragmentary for classification.

Medieval

A fragment of unglazed flat roof tile of probable medieval date was retrieved from Period 4.2 (medieval) Ditch M. It measures only 12mm in thickness and is less regular than the post-medieval roof tile described below.

Late medieval/post-medieval/modern

Most of the recovered ceramic building material is of late medieval/post-medieval date and there is a small amount of modern material (Table 9). A large proportion (102 fragments, 5597g, 64% of the overall CBM assemblage by weight) was retrieved from topsoil deposit 2044. Several fragments of peg tile, with round or square pre-firing perforations were recovered. Such tiles were in use from the late 12th until at least the 16th century (McComish 2015, 33). A proportion of the unfeatured fragments identified as flat roofing tile are also likely to have derived from peg tiles.

References

McComish, J. M. 2015 *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. York Archaeological Trust. York

Table 9: Breakdown of the ceramic building material assemblage

Date	Type	Subtype	Count	Weight (g)
Roman	Brick		1	204
	Tile	Tegula	4	771
	Tile	Imbrex	3	48
	Fragment	Unclassifiable	20	331
Subtotal			***28***	***1354***
Medieval	Tile	Roofing, flat	1	119
Post-medieval/modern	Brick		14	1049
	Tile	Peg	15	1414
	Tile	Roofing, flat	91	4497
	Drainpipe		2	53
	Fragment	Unclassifiable	16	200
Subtotal			***139***	***7332***
Grand total			**168**	**8805**

APPENDIX G: WORKED STONE

By Ruth Shaffrey

Fragments of Hertfordshire puddingstone were recovered from Period 3 (Late Roman) ditch fill 2113 (Ditch K), Period 4.3 (medieval) linear feature fill 2330 and Period 4.5 (medieval) ditch fill 2558 (Ditch AE). Those from features 2330 and 2558 carry no evidence of having been shaped and the largest piece (2330) is clearly a boulder. The fragment from ditch fill 2113 retains part of a worked surface and is almost certainly from a rotary quern since this stone is known to have been used to make rotary querns during the Later Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

The excavation also produced three fragments of lava quern (839g), from two contexts. Period 5 (post-medieval) layer 2020 produced two fragments of flat disc quern (RA 65). The fragments are of different thickness, and as they have flat parallel faces, this suggests they are fragments from two different querns. Each is a fragment of slightly vesicular lava with some minor black glassy clinopyroxene phenocrysts visible. A third lava quern fragment was recovered from Period 4.1 (medieval) linear feature 2445 (Ditch N). This fragment, also of flat disc type, has one neatly pecked face and one roughly tooled face: the latter suggests it is probably from a lower stone. This quern is very similar petrographically to the other two fragments, and although it additionally contains occasional sanidine phenocrysts, this could be because it is a larger fragment, in which sparsely distributed phenocrysts are more likely to be observable. It is not possible to provenance lava by eye because most of the mineral content is not easily visible. Most Roman, Saxon and medieval querns in the UK are thought to have been imported from the Mayen region of German (Peacock 1980). It is also clear, however, that Volvic lava from the Auvergne region of France was used during the Roman period (Williams Thorpe and Thorpe 1988; Williams and Peacock 2011, 117). These quern fragments are likely to be medieval in use, but could be residual from Roman phases of activity.

The only other stone object is a fragment of hone from Period 4.3 (medieval) ditch fill 2063 (Ditch T). It is a slab of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone with a smoothed patch, probably from sharpening blades, on one side. Hones of quartzitic sandstone were widely used during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods alongside other locally produced and imported materials.

The site also produced 20 large fragments of ashlar weighing 43kg, which derived from topsoil and Period 4 (post-medieval) contexts. The material consists of large fragments in good condition, mostly clunch, with some limestone; all the building stone was available from the region and clunch in particular was a common building material. The ashlar blocks are not finished on all sides, but typically retain chisel marks on between one and three faces. A number of the blocks measure 19-20cm in length, suggesting a common purpose.

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APPENDIX H: METAL FINDS

By Katie Marsden and Ed McSloy

Introduction

A total of 218 items of metalwork (6182g) was recovered. Some 195 items or 89% of the total are unstratified or come from subsoil/topsoil deposits, and among these 73 were recovered by metal detector. Only 23 items were recorded from stratified deposits, mostly from ditch fills attributed to Roman Period 2. The report presented below has been adapted from that prepared for the assessment (Marsden 2019), which included fuller discussion of the post-medieval and modern objects. Full details of all the objects recovered from the excavations are included in a catalogue produced for the assessment and contained in the archive.

Table 10 shows the assemblage summarised according to stratigraphic period and functional category, the latter adapted from Crummy's groupings (1983). Leaving aside the large numbers of fragmentary and other items where no function could be ascribed, the majority of objects relate to fasteners and fittings and personal adornment/dress categories, although the large majority of such items are re-deposited. Where dating was possible based on object form, this ranges across the Roman to modern periods, but with the large majority relating to the post-medieval and modern periods. The assemblage is summarised below according to period/date and with small number of the objects of greater intrinsic interest individually described and illustrated.

Roman

A total of 15 objects mostly of iron were recorded from Roman-dated deposits. In addition, an iron hobnail probably from this period was redeposited in a Period 3 deposit. Most items consist of nails or fragmentary objects of uncertain function. The nails are forged, flat-headed forms common to this and later periods. Period 2.6 Ditch K (fill 2186) produced an iron loop-headed spike, a form of buildings fitting common from Roman assemblages (Manning 1985; Plate 59). Hairpin no. 1 was the only item more closely dateable by its form (below).

Late Saxon/Early Medieval

Copper alloy strap end no. 2 described below probably dates to the 9th or 10th centuries but is a subsoil find. Iron knife no. 6, also a subsoil find, may in addition be of the pre-conquest type, although the seax-like, angled-back form continues as late as the 12th century (Cowgill *et al.* 2000, 78–79; Goodall 2011, fig. 12.3, no's 3-5).

Medieval

Five items of metal were recorded from medieval-phased (Period 4) deposits, the majority being nails or unidentifiable fragments of iron. In addition, there are a number of objects identifiably of this period which were recorded from subsoil and topsoil deposits or as unstratified deposits.

Strap fitting no. 3, chape no. 4 and sexfoil-headed stud Ra. 38 (not illustrated) are copper alloy objects probably dating to the 14th or 15th centuries. A cast copper alloy vessel fragment from Period 6 topsoil 2000 (not illustrated) might also date to the later medieval or early post-medieval periods and similar date likely for a sheet copper alloy 'rumbler' bell also from this deposit (not illustrated). Iron arrowhead no. 8 is an example of one of the more common medieval projectile forms, mainly dating to the 11th to 14th centuries and suitable for both hunting and warfare (Jessop 1997, 2–3). Among the unstratified ironwork is a horseshoe nail (not illustrated) of 'fiddle key' type (*ibid*., 86), a form associated with Type 2 shoes in use across the 11th to 12th or 13th centuries. A complete horseshoe Ra. 69 from topsoil 2000 (not illustrated) which matches Clark's Type 4 shoes and thus probably dates to the 14th

or 15th centuries (Clark 1995, 88–91). Also possibly of medieval date is hook Ra. 7 (not illustrated) from subsoil 2001 and a chain link from topsoil 2000, which compare to examples from this period (Goodall 2011, 333–335, figs. 11.16–11.17). Similarly an unstratified and fragmentary object (not illustrated) is tentatively identified as a curry comb of medieval type. This object consists of a tanged, double-armed implement similar to examples published from Late 12th to 13th or 14th century deposits (*ibid*., 372–373, fig. 13.5, L37–L40).

Post-medieval/modern

The majority of recovered objects are of this period, most coming from subsoil or topsoil deposits. Among the earliest dateable objects is 'crotal' bell no. 5, dateable to the 16th or 17th centuries. Hook-like iron object no. 8 is probably a hoof pick an implement type seemingly not known before the post-medieval period. Most items, including the large numbers of buttons (table 1) are mostly dateable to the 18th or 19th centuries. Among the seven buckles are two ornately cast shoe buckles probably of the period 1720 and 1780. Objects including a military-style 'stable belt buckle and a white metal 'Acme Scout Master' whistle are later, probably of the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Among the lead alloy objects, from topsoil 2000 (not illustrated), is a temperance medal Ra. 42 which is dated 1838.

Selected Object Catalogue

Fig. 27.1 Copper alloy hairpin. Sub-spherical head with double groove/single cordon below. Corresponds to Cool's Group 6 pins (Cool 1990, 157). The dating for this type is in the second half of the 1st to the earlier 2nd century and cool noted a eastern England pattern of distribution (*ibid*.). Length 11.9mm; diam at head 6.5mm; diam. at shaft (max) 3.5mm. Period 2.3 pit 2267 (fill 2268). Registered artefact 89.

Fig. 27.2 Copper alloy strap-end. The riveted split-end of this object is missing, though it is clear that it belongs to Thomas' Class A/Type 1 strap-end series, characterised by a zoomorphic terminal, and interlace ornament in the Trewhiddle style. In this instance the terminal is well-moulded in the form of a dog-like snout with nostrils, eyes and ears visible. The style is suggestive of a 9th or earlier 10th century date (Thomas 2000, 194–199). In common with all Late Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian strap-ends, those of Class A/Type 1 occur mainly from eastern and southern England, but appear to cluster in East Anglia and the area between the Wash and the Humber (ibid. 457–458, Maps 3 and 4A). objects Surviving length 46.5mm; width 13mm; Thickness 2.2mm. Period 5 subsoil 2001. Registered artefact 33.

Fig. 27.3 Copper alloy hinged strap fitting (cast). The main part is formed from a rectangular strip with a sexfoil terminal to the back of which is a short shank. The hinged end is damaged. Possibly a hanger for an ornamental harness pendant (cf. Griffiths 1995, 67, no. 69). Length 41.5mm; width 21mm; thickness 2.1mm. Period 6 Topsoil 2000. Registered artefact 40.

Fig. 27.4 Copper alloy chape. Probably from a dagger. Sub-triangular in form, made flower terminal from folded sheet, the terminal cut in a cross-pattern and closed. There are two rivet holes to the rear and vee-shaped ornamental openings at the front. Chapes of similar form are well-known and dating in the 14th to 15th centuries can be suggested based on stratified examples for example from York (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2904). Length 40mm; width (at top edge) 19mm. Period 6 Topsoil 2000. Registered artefact 3.

Fig. 27.5 Copper alloy 'crotal bell'. Fragment. Cast sunburst and fish scale-type (lower) decoration to upper and lower hemispheres, divided by medial raised band. Raised initials 'CL' to lower edge (unknown maker). 16th or 17th century. Diameter (max.) 24.5mm. Period 6 Topsoil 2000. Registered artefact 67.

Fig. 27.6 Iron knife. The back is angled, the front quarter sharply narrowing to the point and the blade edge (which is damaged) straight. The whittle tang is central to the blade and narrows towards the terminal. Length 134mm; Width 21mm. Period 5 subsoil 2001.

Fig. 27.7 Iron implement. Hoof pick? Curving, square-sectioned shaft, flattening to tip. Open, kidney-shaped terminal. Length 142mm; Width (max.) 11.8mm; thickness (max. 8.2mm) Period 5 subsoil 2001.

Fig. 27.8 Iron arrowhead. Triangular head (tip missing), lozenge-shaped in section. Of Jessop's 'Early Multi-Purpose' type and triangular blade sub-group (Jessop 1997, 2–3). Probably 12th to 14th centuries (*ibid*.) Surviving length 41mm; Width (max.) 10mm; diam. at socket (max.) 9.5mm. Period 5 garden soil deposit 2003. Registered artefact 98.

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Table 10: Object summary by functional category and by Period

Functional category*	Type	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	3	4.1	4.5	5	6	Unph.	Totals
Agriculture/animal husbandry	bell									2		**2**
fasteners and fittings	chain link									1		**1**
	collar									1		**1**
	disc									1		**1**
	hinged fitting									1		**1**
	fitting								1	8	1	**10**
	hook								1			**1**
	nail		1		6	2	2	1	5	54	6	**77**
	staple										1	**1**
	loop-headed				1							**1**
	spike											
	washer									2		**2 (95)**
household	clock hand								1			**1**
	drawer handle									1	2	**3**
	spoon								1			**1**
	vessel foot									1		**1 (6)**
leisure and recreation	whistle									1		**1**
personal adornment/dress	buckle								3	4		**7**
	button								4	14	2	**20**
	hairpin			1								**1**
	hobnail					1						**1**
	strap end								1			**1**
	stable belt clasp									1		**1 (31)**
textiles	cloth seal									1	1	**2**
tools	blade										1	**1**
	hoof pick									1		**1**
	knife								4	1		**5**
	utensil handle									1		**1 (8)**
transport	horseshoe							1	2	1		**4**
	horseshoe nail										1	**1**
	curry comb										1	**1 (6)**
waste	waste				1				6		5	**12**
weaponry and hunting	arrowhead								1			**1**
	chape									1		**1**
	shot								1		1	**2 (4)**
weights and measures	weight								1	2		**3**
indeterminate	bar							1				**1**
	button										1	**1**
	disc									2	1	**3**
	fragment	1			1					3		**5**
	hoop								1			**1**
	medal/mount									1		**1**
	object				1				4	7	1	**13**
	pipe								1			**1**
	plaque										1	**1**
	plate									2		**2**
	rod								1			**1**
	rolled sheet										1	**1**
	scrap								1			**1**
	sheet								2	5		**7**
	sheet fragments									6		**6**
	waste				1							**1 (46)**
Totals		**1**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**42**	**126**	**27**	**217**

*adapted from Crummy's divisions (1983)

APPENDIX I: NUMISMATICS

By Ed McSloy and Katie Marsden

A total of 19 coins and two jettons/tokens or were recovered, almost all unstratified or from subsoil or topsoil deposits. Condition is typically poor with most heavily worn to the extent that such four coins are unidentifiable and only the broadest identification or dating is possible for most of the remainder.

Identification and dating for the group is set out in Table 11, this showing that the majority are 18th and 19th century low denomination issues. The earliest is a silver threepence of Elizabeth I with pheon initial mark, which dated to 1561 AD. A French jetton (reckoning counter) Ra. 63, is dated 1585. It is of a type which is uncommon from Britain, issued and used for accounts by the municipal administration of Paris. An English halfpenny token, Ra. 2 is dated 1794. It was issued as pay to workers employed at the Leighton Buzzard lace manufacturers.

Table 11: Coins, jettons and tokens summary

Context	Ra_no	Material	Type	Denom.	Obv.	Date	Comments
2000	0	silver	coin	threepence	Elizabeth I	1561	20mm. Pheon initial mark. rose behind head.
2000	63	copper alloy	jetton	-	Henry III (Fr.)	1585	Arms of Paris; Ship and 'LVTETIA'
2000	17	tin alloy	coin	tin farthing	William and Mary	1691	tin farthing, 22mm
2001	45	copper	coin	halfpenny	William III	1695-1698	?first issue
2000	50	copper	coin	halfpenny	George I	1722	Second issue; 27mm
2001	34	copper	coin	halfpenny	George I	1722-1724	Hibernia halfpenny; 26mm
2000	1	copper	coin	halfpenny	George II	1727-1760	v. worn; 26mm
2001	46	copper	coin	halfpenny	George II	1727-1760	v. worn; 28mm
2602	4	copper	coin	halfpenny	George III	1771	first issue; 28mm dia
Us.	58	copper	coin	halfpenny	George III	1774	Cuirassed bust; 26mm diameter
2000	2	copper alloy	token	Leighton token	-	1794	'Pay at Leighton Berkhampstead or London'/' Lace Manufactory' sheep + seated lacemaker
2001	52	copper	coin	halfpenny	George III	1799	third issue; milled - 30mm
2000	16	copper	coin	halfpenny	George III	1806	fourth issue; halfpenny; 28mm
2000	47	silver	coin	sixpence	Victoria	1848	
Us.	79	copper	coin	farthing	Victoria	1838-1860	prob. young portrait c. 1838-1860; 21mm
2000	51	copper	coin	farthing	Victoria	1838-1860	prob. young portrait c. 1838-1860; 21mm
2000	24	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny	Elizabeth II	1971	halfpenny (new); diam 17mm
2000	68	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny	-	-	illeg. and distorted; poss George III
2000	43	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny	-	-	worn and illeg. 28mm
2000	54	silver	coin	-	-	-	unid. 19mm diameter
2000	55	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny	-	-	worn and unid; 28mm diameter

APPENDIX J: WORKED BONE

By Katie Marsden

Introduction and discussion

A small and fragmented assemblage of worked bone items, totalling three pieces (13g), was recovered from a ditch fill and two unstratified (topsoil and site cleaning) deposits.

A probable post-medieval handle fragment (8g) was recovered from topsoil deposit 2044. Similar handles are known from cutlery (c.f. Noël Hume 1969, fig. 63, no. 7), most often knives.

An oval-sectioned item with end tapering to a point (6g) was recovered during site cleaning. The unstratified item comprises an oval-sectioned bone shaft, with tapering terminal. Use as a pin-beater in loom weaving is probable. The lateral break makes it difficult to identify whether it is a single-pointed type, of 5th to 9th century date (Leahy 2003) or double-ended, dateable to the 10th and 11th centuries (*ibid.* fig. 35, C and D). Such items are found in both cemetery and settlement sites, including houses at nearby Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire (Evison 1987).

RA. 99, a fragmentary strip (1g), was recovered from Ditch Z (fill 2369). The rectangular strip has breaks across both ends and one along the length. The upper surface is decorated with 'ring-in-dot' motifs within an incised border, with the outer edge covered in short, evenly spaced lines abutting the outer border. The 'ring-in-dot' motif could indicate dating from the Roman to medieval periods, and the breaks make identification of form difficult.

Conclusion

The worked bone assemblage is small and the unstratified nature of most pieces limits its usefulness in informing site activity and dating. Additionally, the fragmentary condition of the items makes identification of form or function difficult, and consequently, no further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX K: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Introduction

During the course of the archaeological post-excavation assessment (PXA), a number of finds types were analysed but found to have limited significance in terms of their contribution to the project. These materials were discussed in the PXA report with no further work recommended. However, the findings are included below, in order that the full range of recovered finds is discussed in this excavation report.

Fired or Burnt Clay

Introduction and methodology

The fired clay assemblage consists of 199 fragments weighing 1945g, which derived from 48 deposits. The material is in poor condition, consisting of small and abraded pieces with a mean weight of 9.8g. The fired clay assemblage was recorded directly onto an Access Database and catalogued by type, count and weight, while characteristic features such as impressions and flat surfaces were recorded in separate columns.

Discussion

The quantification of the assemblage in Table 12 shows that almost half of the material by fragment count and more than three quarters by weight was amorphous, or preserved a single smoothed surface, or occasionally, curved corners or edges. Such pieces are entirely made of coarse sandy and vesicular mixed clays (csxv), which had been fired at relatively low temperatures. Its use is uncertain, but it may represent structural material (burnt daub) or the fragmented superstructure of pyrotechnic installations such as ovens. A fragment in a similar 'fabric' from Period 2.3 pit fill 2146 is 36mm thick and preserves two flat surfaces. This and a similar fragment from Period 3 ditch fill 2536 (Ditch 2535), which is 31mm in thickness, may be portions of oven shelves, or ceramic plates of a type known from the later Iron Age and Roman periods. Finally, a large fragment (317g) with one flanged edge which was recovered from Period 3 pit fill 2471, appears to come from a portable object, although its function is currently unclear.

Table 12 also shows that 21.9% of the material by weight consists of small and irregular fragments, the function of which could not be identified. Finally, 2.1% of the assemblage by weight consists of small oxidised pieces, the fabrics of which show similarities with ceramic building material. Again, such fragments could not be identified due to their small size.

Statement of significance and potential for further analysis

The fired clay assemblage from the site has been fully recorded and catalogued. Its nature and poor condition provides limited potential for future analysis. A brief note is not necessary in a final publication, but any additional material from soil samples needs to be added to the final catalogue.

Table 12: Quantification of fired clay by type

Type	Count	Count %	Weight (g)	Weight %
CBM?	18	9.0	41	2.1
Structural	99	49.7	1479	76.0
Unknown	82	41.2	425	21.9
Total	**199**	**100.0**	**1945**	**100.0**

Table 13: Quantification of fired clay by fabric

Fabric	Description	Count	Count %	Weight (g)	Weight %
cs	coarse sandy	5	2.5	23	1.2
csc	coarse sandy with chalk	3	1.5	17	0.9
csf	coarse sandy with flint	1	0.5	6	0.3
csfe	coarse sandy ferrous	2	1.0	4	0.2
csgfe	coarse sandy with grog, ferrous	2	1.0	24	1.2
csl	coarse sandy with limestone	1	0.5	9	0.5
csv	coarse sandy vesicular	1	0.5	3	0.2
csxv	coarse sandy vesicular with mixed clays	161	80.9	1810	93.1
csfel	coarse sandy ferrous with limestone	1	0.5	4	0.2
csxvcp	coarse sandy vesicular with mixed clays and clay pellets	1	0.5	5	0.3
fs	fine sandy	7	3.5	8	0.4
fsg	fine sandy with grog	1	0.5	1	0.1
fsx	fine sandy with mixed clays	4	2.0	9	0.5
ms	mediun sandy	3	1.5	4	0.2
msfl	medium sandy with flint and limestone	1	0.5	6	0.3
msv	medium sandy vesicula	4	2.0	9	0.5
msx	medium sandy with mixed clays	1	0.5	3	0.2
Total		**199**	**100.0**	**1945**	**100.0**

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Introduction and methodology

The excavation produced 49 fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe weighing 149g (Table 14). The material derived from eight deposits, with the largest number (39 fragments) from Period 6 pit fill 2042. All the fragments are stems in relatively good condition, with the exception of few pieces that are burnt. A single stem fragment from this deposit carries the maker's mark 'William Larnar' incuse on four lines and within an oval border. The style of the stem stamp is consistent with pipes in the 1680-1780 date range although this maker is currently unidentified.

Statement of significance and potential for further analysis

The clay tobacco pipe has been fully recorded and catalogued. The larger part of the assemblage has no potential for future analysis. Further research is recommended to identify the maker of the stem stamped pipe and enable more precise dating.

Table 14: Quantification of clay tobacco pipe

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
2000	2	6	stems
2001	1	1	stem
2003	1	4	stem, burnt
2042	39	108	stems, 4x burnt, 1x stamped 'William Larnar'
2044	2	6	stems
2390	2	1	stems, 1x burnt
2463	1	1	stem
2488	1	2	stem

Glass

Introduction and methodology

The site produced 15 fragments of glass (326g) surviving in good condition. The material derived from seven deposits, which are primarily unstratified, and is summarised in Table 15. The material includes small fragments of

post-medieval iridescent window and vessel glass, and larger fragments of contemporary iridescent green bottle glass. Modern material includes fragments of green bottle and a colourless decorated rim from an open vessel form, which carries a mechanically engraved herringbone motif. The latter fragment derived from modern drain fill 2601/2602.

Statement of significance and potential for further analysis

The glass has been fully recorded and catalogued. It has no potential for future analysis and no further work is required.

Table 15: Quantification of glass

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
2000	2	153	green bottle glass, 1x rim/neck, 1x hollow base	Mod
2000	2	11	iridescent and gold-coated green bottle glass	Pmed
2000	1	1	iridescent, window glass	Pmed
2001	1	1	iridescent green bottle glass	Pmed
2002	2	142	2x iridescent and gold- coated green bottle glass rim/necks	Pmed
2030	1	6	iridescent green bottle glass	Pmed
2246	1	1	thin green vessel glass	Mod
2330	1	2	blue, iridescent vessel glass	Pmed
2601 and 2602	3	6	iridescent, window glass	Pmed
2601 and 2602	1	3	transparent vessel rim, engraved fishbone pattern	Mod

Industrial Waste

Introduction

The excavation produced 32 pieces of slag (18396g) which derived from 14 contexts. With the exception of one large lump (16946g) from topsoil layer 2044, this material consists of medium and small-sized pieces, some of which are well-fragmented. The quantification of the material by context number is shown in Table 16. Apart from small fragments from Period 2.2 pit fill 2496, Period 4.3 pit fill 2344 and from Period 3 grave fill 2394, most material was recovered unstratified (including from topsoil) or from ditch fills.

Range/process

The large, dense, and irregular mass from topsoil 2044 (Ra. 85) is heavily encrusted with soil, rounded stones and flint. Its composition is unlike that of residues associated with ironworking and closer to natural agglomerations 'bonded' by iron-rich deposits and sometimes known as 'ferrocrete'. Due to its iron content use as ore cannot be ruled-out, although clear evidence for iron smelting was absent from this group.

Evidence for iron smithing was present in the form of smithing hearth bottoms from garden soil deposit 2003, fill 2187 of Period 2.6 Ditch K and an unstratified example. These are dense cakes of slag, typically concavo-convex in section, which formed at the base of a blacksmith's hearth and are common from across the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. The remainder of the assemblage is indeterminate of process, consisting of largely formless lumps of slag of varying denseness and occasionally (deposit 2115, also Ditch K) with glassy/vitreous surfaces. Similar material can be associated with either smithing or smelting processes. The presence here of smithing hearth bottoms and an absence of diagnostic 'tap slags' common to smelting sites are indications that this material may relate to smithing activity.

Statement of significance and potential for further analysis

The assemblage was considered of minimal significance, providing only limited evidence for industrial (ironworking) activity at the site. Where dating is present from associated pottery, most material would seem to date to the Roman period. Blacksmithing activity is commonly a feature Romano-British sites including some smaller rural sites. Form the small quantities of material recovered this activity may have been of small scale, and it is further possible that this material may have originated elsewhere and was brought to the site as hardcore.

In view of the small quantities of material recovered and/or its unstratified provenance and undiagnostic character, further analysis of this material was not unwarranted.

Table 16: Basic quantification of slag

Context	Count	Feature	Weight (g)	Comments
Us.	1	-	284	smithing hearth bottom
2003	1	-	166	smithing hearth bottom (fragment)
2012	1	-	76	Indet. ironworking slag
2034	1	Ditch U	24	Indet. ironworking slag
2044	1	-	16946	'ferrocrete'?
2113	5	Ditch K	124	Indet. ironworking slag
2115	1	Ditch K	17	Indet. ironworking slag
2122	1	Pit 2121	7	Indet. ironworking slag
2187	9	Ditch K	368	Indet. ironworking slag, smithing hearth bottom
2198	1	-	7	Indet. 'dense' ironworking slag
2344	1	Pit 2343	28	Indet. 'dense' ironworking slag
2394	1	Grave 2393	131	Indet. 'dense' ironworking slag
2463	7	Ditch K	215	Indet. ironworking slag
2496	1	Pit 2495	3	Indet. ironworking slag

APPENDIX L: HUMAN REMAINS

By Sharon Clough

Introduction

The skeletal remains of three adult individuals and a foetus were recovered. A double inhumation burial comprised two female adults, one young and one older, simultaneously interred and a foetus was recovered from the lower chest or abdominal area of the younger female. The inference here is that the foetus was *in-utero* at the time of death; however post-mortem disturbance, probably by deep plough, has dragged material through both adult individuals and disturbed the articulation in this area. So it is not possible to determine whether the foetus was still contained within the younger female at death or placed in this area as part of the burial.

A further single burial was located a short distance away and this individual was male. The radiocarbon dating of the three adult skeletons placed them in the late Roman to early Saxon period (SUERC- 84638, 84639, 84640). The adult male was probably a later interment to the double burial, sometime in the fifth or sixth century. The dates from the double burial range from mid third century to early fifth AD and lie in the late Roman period. The close location of the two graves suggests continuation of burial practice on the edge of the cultivated land bounded by the ditch.

In the late Roman period inhumation had become the most popular method of disposal of the body. Although double burials were uncommon at this date and may represent deaths which occurred within a short time of one another.

Maternal deaths in archaeology are a rare find, 24 instances from the UK are known (Lewis 2007). The approximate age of the foetus at about 32-36 weeks suggests that this is early- term, or pre-term and as such may have been still-born and then placed on the mother in the grave, or died *in-utero* due to either a late stage pregnancy-related ailment, or an un-related disease or injury.

Methodology

All skeletal material was examined and recorded in accordance with national guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004, updated Mitchell 2017, Hillson 1996, Mays *et al.* 2018)

.

Biological Age Assessment

Aging is a highly variable process whose causative factors and biological mechanics are not fully understood (Cox 2000). A multi-method approach was taken (Table 17) to provide a range of estimates for age at death. Then each indicator was weighted on reliability.

Table 17: Macroscopic techniques used

Pubic symphysis – Brooks and Suchey 1990	Auricular surface – Lovejoy *et al* 1985
Cranial suture closure – Meindl and Lovejoy 1985	Epiphyseal fusion – McKern and Stewart 1957 and Owings-Webb and Suchey 1985
Sternal Rib ends – Işcan & Loth 1984 & 1985	Non-adult growth and fusion – Scheuer and Black 2000
Dental eruption – Moorees, Fanning and Hunt 1963, AlQahtani 2009	Neonate long bone – Gowland and Chamberlain 2002

Sex Estimation

The biological sex of all adult skeletons was based on examination of standard characteristics of the skull and pelvis (Ferembach *et al.* 1980; Schwartz 1995), with greater emphasis on features of the latter as they are known to be more reliable (Cox and Mays 2000). Measurements of the femoral and humeral heads were employed as secondary indicators (Giles 1970). Adult skeletons were recorded as male, female, probable male (male?), probable female (female?), or indeterminate depending on the degree of sexual dimorphism of features. No attempt was made to sex the foetus or perinate for whom there are no morphologically accepted methods (Cox 2000).

Skeletal condition and completeness

The completeness of each skeleton was classified as a percentage of the whole and divided into four groups , 0-25% 25-50% 50-75% and 75+%. The condition of the bone surface of each skeleton was recorded in detail with reference to different anatomical areas (skull, arms, hands, legs and feet) after McKinley (2004, 16) and given an overall summary score.

Metrics

Measurements of long bones were used to estimate stature in adults (Trotter 1970). Measurements of other long bones and skulls were taken (where appropriate) and used in the calculation of indices to explore variation in the physical attributes of the population.

Nonmetric

The presence or absence of frequently recorded non-metrical cranial and post-cranial traits were scored (Berry and Berry 1967; Schwartz 1995; Hillson 1996).

Dental

Dentition was recorded using the Palmer notation. Caries were graded into small (<1mm), medium (2-4 mm) and large (>4 mm). Abscesses were recorded with reference to Dias and Tayles (1997). Periodontal disease and dental enamel hypoplasia were graded using Ogden 2008. Calculus was graded per tooth (flecks, slight, medium, heavy after Brothwell 1981) and recorded as sub and supra gingival.

Pathology

Skeletal pathology and/or bony abnormality was described and differential diagnoses explored with reference to standard texts (Ortner and Putschar 1981; Resnick 1995; Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998).

Results

Skeleton 2395

This individual was laid in a double grave adjacent to SK2396 in a supine extended position, a nail shank recovered from the area of the left shoulder (SF100). The morphology of the remains indicated it was a female aged over 45 years at death which was determined from the pelvis and skull. Highly fragmented bone, but all areas of the skeleton were represented and it was possible to reconstruct some of the long bones. Estimated 80% of the skeleton was recovered and the bone surface was grade 2. Preservation included many of the smallest bones: hyoid, phalanges and ear ossicles. Despite the older age range there was little joint disease, there was though ossified cartilage from the chest area, which is probably from the rib cartilage but may be from other chest soft tissue ossifications.

The lower spine, lumbar vertebrae, one fragmented spinal arch inferior right facet had eburnation, which is indicative of osteoarthritis. Other fragmented spinal arches had evidence of osteophytosis on the superior and inferior facets.

The pelvis, in the post auricular area, had an additional facet for the sacrum. However, due to the fragmentation and lack of preservation further evidence from the sacrum was not possible to establish the full extent or cause.

Dentition

Twelve teeth were present in the alveolar (sockets) and three were loose. Eight teeth had been lost antemortem (before death) and the alveolar remodelled. Four teeth had been lost post mortem (after death) and the alveolar were present, the remainder are unknown as the bone was fragmented in that area. There were three caries between the teeth (proximal or distal) all in the maxilla dentition at the premolar level. The teeth lost antemortem were all molar and the inference is that they probably developed caries and the enamel was completely destroyed resulting in the loss of the tooth. Further evidence for this was in the form of three loose tooth roots which could not confidently be located to an alveolar. There was a considerable calculus deposit on the lingual surfaces of the lower right incisors and canine and first premolar. The corresponding maxilla teeth were absent though, so it is not possible to see if this was mirrored. Calculus was not present on other teeth except the upper left first molar on the buccal surface.

The right humerus was 28.8cm long, which using the formulae from Trotter 1970 estimates height at 154.74 cm (± 4.45cm). The upper limb bones are less reliable for estimating stature than the lower limb, so this should be taken into consideration. SK2396 which lay adjacent to SK2395 was estimated to be 155.4cm, so they were both of a very similar height.

The platymeric (degree of flattening of the femur, front to back) and platycnemic (degree of flattening of the tibia front to back) indices were calculated. Squatting, mechanical stress and pathology have all been suggested as factors that cause the flattening (Brothwell, 1981: 88-9).

Indices: Femur Left 75.8, right 75.8 platymeric (flattened). Tibia left 77.4, right 83.3 Eurycnemic (broad, wide).

Skeleton 2396

Laid adjacent to SK2395 in the double grave in a supine extended position there was 90% of the skeleton recovered and the bone surface was grade 2. This was estimated to be a female individual. All areas of the skeleton were represented, but very heavily fragmented, but included were the small bones such as phalanges and ear ossicles. The pelvis was particularly heavily fragmented and more than half was absent. This made observation for age and sex more challenging, but the pelvis was very female and the fusion line on the pubis was still clearly present. The auricular surface aged the individual to 25-29 years. The mid clavicle was still fusing at the time of death, the epiphyseal flake was covering most of the surface, but not entirely. This usually occurs between 20-29 years and the final stage over 24 years. The dentition had very little attrition and no caries which concurred with the skeletal age.

The skull had mixed traits, the mastoid was large and the mandible angle was upright, which is more male, but the rest of the cranium was female. The long bones were small and gracile which are female characteristics.

There were 32 teeth present with 24 in the alveolar and eight loose. Of these, 29 had calculus deposits and one, a first incisor, had two enamel hypoplasia lines. The third molar on the right maxilla had developed in a 'peg' form. Dental attrition was light which was consistent with the young age of the individual.

Stature was estimated to be 155.4 cm (right humerus 29 cm) range for the Roman period was 150-168 cm, mean 159 (Roberts and Cox 2003). So stature was within the range and lower than the mean for the period and SK2395 had a similar estimated stature.

The platymeric (degree of flattening of the femur, front to back) and platycnemic (degree of flattening of the tibia front to back) indices were:

Femur left 71.4 and right 71.4, both platymeric (flattened). The tibia left 73 and right 74 eurycnemic (broad, wide). The left orbit had a circular defect on the surface, which had a porous surface. It is not clear what pathology the lesion indicated. The right pelvis in the post auricular region had an exotosis extending 8mm from the surface. The pelvis and sacrum were too fragmentary to examine further, but it is likely that this bone growth represents some stabilising of the sacral joint.

A Schmorl's node was present on a lumbar vertebra (possibly the third); all the other vertebral bodies did not have any defects.

Skeleton 2396b

The skeletal remains were collected from samples taken from the lower chest area of SK2396. This area had been affected post-mortem by a plough mark.

The cranial remains comprised left orbit fragment, left and right petrous portion and pars basiliaris. Post-cranial there were rib fragments, demi arches of the vertebrae (20) across cervical, thoracic and lumbar and 21 vertebral bodies. The long bones present were right lower humerus, upper half of ulnae and lower radius, left and right femora and tibia (?right) and fibula. There were two metatarsal and metacarpal bones. In total approximately 40% of the skeleton was present and the bone surface was grade 1.

None of the long bones were complete enough for accurate measurement. However an estimated length of 54mm for the femur and 45mm for the tibia gave an estimation of 32-34 weeks gestation. The petrous portion of the temporal bone was in size smaller than 8th foetal month, but again since not complete it could not be accurately measured. Late pre-term is 7.8-8.3 months, which corresponds with 34-36 weeks gestational age. Given that 37+ weeks is considered full-term (on average 38-42 weeks), the evidence is for a pre-term foetus as early as 32 weeks or as late as 36 weeks, but one which could have been delivered early, but in a time before modern health care would have a significantly lower chance of survival.

Skeleton 2453

This individual was estimated to be male, 45+ years at death, which is the older adult category. Approximately 60% of the skeleton was present with heavy fragmentation to all bones. The bone surface was grade 2. The cranium was mostly absent, with only a few fragments present. Most of the vertebrae were absent as were the ribs. Small bones of hands and feet were present, as were other spongy bone areas such as long bone epiphyses so the level of preservation was not consistent.

There was not much of the skull and pelvis preserved to make a clear estimation of the age and sex, but the features present indicated a male individual, which was supported by the metric data. Age estimation was based on the dental attrition, which is not very reliable but indicates longevity. Combined with a quantity of dental pathology and degeneration of the hip joint, these would point towards an older individual (over 45 years).

Due to the level of fragmentation there were no long bones available for stature estimation, but the platymeric index for the femora was:

Left 71 (platymeric) and right 77 (platymeric). This indicates the degree of flattening on the proximal part of the femur shaft anterioposteriorly.

Observation of pathology was limited to the left acetabulum which had degeneration of the joint in the form of osteophytic growth. There was excessive strain on the left femur indicated by the large enthese on the linea aspera and anterior patella.

The dentition had 30 teeth, with two lost post mortem, of which only 24 were in the alveolar, the remainder were loose. There was an apical granuloma on the maxilla left canine root, but no caries. There was porosity on the incisor, canine and premolar alveolar indicating periodontal disease which can lead to antemortem tooth loss. Calculus was present on the first molar roots on the left maxilla with the third molar on the same side with medium calculus on mesial and distal surfaces. The lower left first molar was root only indicating a caries had probably destroyed all the enamel. The right lower second molar had a small caries at the cemento-enamel junction on the buccal side. Further porosity (periodontal disease) of the alveolar was present on the left lower first and second molar and upper right canine and first premolar.

Discussion

The double, or triple burial if the preterm foetus is included, was for two adult female individuals, one young and one older. The age estimated for the foetus indicates that it was probably still *in utero* at the time of death, but that it was at a viable age for delivery.

The single burial was a male, probably in the older age category (over 45 years) at time of death.

Burials of mothers with their unborn foetus are rare in the archaeological record (24 reported in UK, Lewis 2007). They are also difficult to prove conclusively, since the stillborn baby could also be placed in the abdominal area mimicking the position.

At the Roman (250-350 AD) cemetery at Horcott Quarry, Gloucestershire (Hayden *et al.* 2017) a perinate lay in the pelvic region, head down, of a female individual. This is probably a death whilst pregnant in the late stages, since the perinate was aged 34-36 weeks and had turned (head down). The burial was amongst the rest of the graves, which lay north south.

At Oakington (an early, AD 450-700, Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Cambridgeshire) a grave containing a woman aged 25-30 years was found with a descended foetus across her pelvic cavity in a transverse low position (Sayer and Dickinson 2013). In this instance it was clear that the woman had died whilst pregnant and probably whilst in labour with a mal-presentation of the foetus.

Evidence from Poundbury, Dorset (a Roman fourth century cemetery, Farwell and Molleson 1993) had a neonate with cut-marks suggesting an embryotomy, which suggests that the knowledge of how to remove a stillbirth from the mother existed in this period.

The approximate age of the foetus from Cheddington at 32-34 weeks, would suggest it is very pre-term. However, as noted in the description the age given is very tentative due to the poor preservation. Even if it were several weeks older, 34-36 weeks this would still be pre-term when 38 weeks has been traditionally considered full term and in the clinical literature infants born 37-38 weeks have an increased mortality risk than those born 39-40 weeks. The main causes of pre-term death include multiple pregnancies, infections, high blood pressure and chronic conditions (WHO 2010).

Investigation into the women found in graves with neonates and foetuses in the Anglo-Saxon period (Sayer and Dickinson 2013) found that the women ranged in age from 18-45+ years (so the entire reproductive period), but the majority were in the 20-30 years range. The location of burial ranged from on the edge of the cemetery to the centre. The conclusion was that there was no universal reaction to double maternal mortality. In all the cases examined the foetus was left in the womb. Which was not always the case, as later in the Middle Ages, ecclesiastical law required the unbaptised unborn foetus to be cut from the mother (Gilchrist and Sloane 2005).

The location of the burials near a ditch, apparently away from the settlement, is typical of small groups or family plots (described as 'backland burials', Esmonde Cleary 2000) in the Late Roman period. They are usually located in or adjacent to inner field boundaries on periphery of the settlement and aligned on ditches (Smith *et al.* 2018). There is then, no suggestion of differential treatment for these individuals because of the nature of their death (for SK2395 whilst pregnant). As described, there appears to be no universal reaction to maternal mortality, and the careful placing of the two adult individuals in the grave together, may indicate a need for them to accompany one another in the afterlife.

Terminology definitions –
Foetus – Week 9 – birth
Pre-term - <37 weeks
Perinate – 24 weeks – 7 days post-natal
Neonate – Birth – 28 days

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APPENDIX M: THE ANIMAL BONES

By Matilda Holmes and Rebecca Reynolds

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bones, totalling *c*.2100 fragments were recovered from late Iron Age to modern features. The post-excavation assessment identified that only the Roman and post-medieval periods were worth further analysis, but changes to phasing meant that only the Roman assemblages were large enough to consider in full. Approximately 500 fragments were identified to taxa from the Roman phases. Findings are consistent with a largely self-sufficient economy, with an increase in the importance of sheep over time.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Dogs and foxes were separated using metrical criteria (Heinrich and Ratjen 1978) and frogs and toads were following criteria in Ratnikov (2001). Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. Due to problems with the identification of post cranial bones of micro-mammals, only their mandibles and maxillae were identified to taxa (Williams nd).

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded in a separate table. A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Bones were included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens), and that of anatomical elements was done using a restricted count of epiphyses only, based on Grant (1975). Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles (Grant 1982; Jones and Sadler 2012) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003). Cattle and sheep/ goats were sexed on the basis of the morphology of pelves (Davis 2000; Greenfield 2006), and pigs by their canines (Schmid 1972).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in good condition, with relatively few fresh breaks or refitted fragments (Table 18). Low numbers of gnawed bones and loose teeth compared to those remaining in the mandible suggest that much of the assemblage

was buried quickly, and remained undisturbed. A single weathered fragment from linear feature 2027 (context 2028) is the only indication that bones were left on the surface rather than being buried.

Evidence of butchery and burning was low (Table 18), implying that there were no intensive, specialised butchery of the animals on site, and that bones were not routinely exposed to fire as a means of cooking, disposal or fuel. There were no large deposits of butchery, craft-working or skin-processing waste to suggest that there was any specialist industry taking place on site. A few primary contexts were evident. An unfused bone recovered alongside the epiphysis from late medieval Ditch F (context 2458) suggests the feature was not disturbed following burial of the fresh bone. Three ABGs were recorded:

- Late Roman boundary Ditch K (context 2113): Five cattle cervical vertebrae had been butchered and chewed by a canid. They were most likely butchery waste.
- Medieval boundary Ditch R (contexts 2124 and 2126): Two groups of equid (horse or donkey) vertebrae, probably the disarticulated remains of a single individual, comprising the first and second vertebrae, 8 thoracic vertebrae, several ribs, nine lumber vertebrae and the sacrum.
- Medieval field boundary Ditch W (context 2204): The hind foot of a dog (tarsal, metatarsals and phalanges).

Carcass Representation and Butchery

In Roman and medieval phases bones came from all parts of the carcass (Table 19), in quantities that are consistent with the burial of whole animals, with nothing to indicate that there was redistribution of the carcass either within the site, or elsewhere.

The majority of butchery marks were observed on cattle bones, with a few recorded on sheep/ goat, pig and goose bones. Although few in number, they were consistent with carcass reduction to produce joints of meat suitable for cooking. In all, the carcass representation and butchery of the main domesticates is consistent with whole animals being culled, butchered and consumed on site.

Period 2: Early Roman (AD 43-200)

The largest assemblage was assigned to this phase, with cattle most commonly recorded, followed by sheep/ goats and pigs (Table 20). A few bones of equid (horse or donkey) and canid (dog or fox) were also present in the hand-collected material. Several bones of frog, toad and micro-mammals (including field vole) were recovered from the sieved assemblage. The frogs and toads imply the presence of a water source close by, and field voles prefer open grasslands with good ground cover.

The underlying animal husbandry of the site can be implied from the mortality data. Cattle were culled as subadults and adults, with one young calf at wear stage B (Tables 21 and 22). A tarsal with pitting and eburnation was consistent with age-related change or the use of the animal for draught purposes. Relatively few long bones were suitable for ageing sheep/ goats using bone fusion (Table 22), but the tooth wear data (Table 4) indicated that they were kept primarily for meat (those culled as young adults and adults at stages F and G), and for secondary products such as milk or wool (those elderly animals at wear stages H and J). Only one pig mandible was useful as ageing data, coming from a subadult animal that was at prime meat age. A single tooth from a sow was recovered. No porous bones of perinatal animals were recorded.

Period 4: Medieval (*c*. 10th – 15th century)

Although this is a fairly small assemblage, it contains a diverse range of taxa. Cattle and sheep/ goats were recorded in similar numbers, with fewer pigs (Table 20). A few bones of equid, canid, birds (goose and raven) and a frog/ toad were also present in the hand-collected assemblage. A bird from the turdidae (thrush) family was recovered from the sieved samples, along with the bones of frog, common shrew and field vole. As in the previous phase, the micro-fauna imply water close by, as well as open grassland.

There were few mortality data available for cattle in this phase, although the bone fusion indicates that both young adults and adults were present (Table 21). Sheep were largely culled as young adults, before reaching maturity, although a single older adult animal is represented at wear stage G in the tooth wear data (Tables 20 and 21). Pigs were utilised only for meat, with a ratio of three female to two male canines recorded.

Summary

This small assemblage has provided some useful insights to the nature of the site and associated animal economy. Findings are consistent with a self-sufficient economy, with animals culled and consumed on site.

There was an increase in the number of sheep and pigs in the later phase, relative to a drop in cattle numbers, implying that sheep became more important to the economy over time. Beef would still have contributed most to the meat diet of those living at the site in both phases. The scarcity of domestic birds is unusual but may be a factor of small sample size.

While some cattle were culled as young adults for meat, others were important for secondary products such as milk and/ or traction and would have been kept for many years. A change in emphasis was observed in the sheep economy, with an increase in animals culled as young adults for meat in the later phase.

Although few equid and canid bones were recovered all were fused, indicating that they were kept into adulthood, presumably being important for transport, haulage, guarding and herding. The burial of cattle butchery waste, a horse and dog at field boundaries may have been simply suitable areas for the opportune disposal of large carcasses, or it could have played a more symbolic role in defining the limits of the settlement.

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Table 18: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	**Period 2**	**Period 4**
Fresh		
Very good	2	
Good	163	89
Fair	16	8
Poor	1	2
Very poor		1
Total	**182**	**100**
Refit	9=23	9=30
Fresh break	10	9
Gnawed	14	20
Weathered		1
Loose mandibular teeth*	9	15
Teeth in mandibles*	22	8
Butchery	6	7
Burning	3	3

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table 19: Quantification of anatomical element by taxa (epiphysis count). Hand collected bones

	Period 2		Period 4		
Element	***Cattle***	***Sheep/ goat***	***Cattle***	***Sheep/ goat***	***Pig***
ABG	1				
Horn core	2				
Occipital	2				
Zygomatic	1		2		
Maxilla*		2	1	1	1
Mandible*	2	4	1	2	
Loose tooth	5	11	12	18	2
1st cervical vertebra	4				
2nd cervical vertebra	3				
Cervical vertebra	4	2			
Thoracic vertebra	5			2	
Lumber vertebra	16		2		
Sacrum	1		1		
Caudal verterbra			1		
Scapula		1			
Humerus p					
Humerus d		1			1
Radius p	3	1	2	1	
Radius d		1		1	
Ulna					
Pelvis	2	2	2		2
Femur p	1		1		
Femur d				2	
Tibia p			2		
Tibia d			1	3	1
Fibula					
Astragalus					
Calcaneus				1	
Metacarpal p					
Metacarpal d	2			1	2
Metatarsal p					
Metatarsal d	2				
1st phalanx*	2		1	1	1
2nd phalanx*	2	1		1	1
3rd phalanx*	2		1		
Total	**62**	**26**	**30**	**34**	**11**

*Maxillae and mandibles with teeth; counts of phalanges are reduced to take into account frequency bias. P- proximal. D - distal

Table 20: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage. H= hand collected; S= samples

Taxa	Period 2		Period 4	
	H	*S*	*H*	*S*
Cattle	144*		51	1
sheep/ goat	50	5	49	5
Sheep	7		2	
Pig	15		23	
Equid	9		3*	
Canid	2		2*	
Goose			1	
Raven			1	
Turdid				1
Frog/ toad		10	1	2
Frog		1		1
Toad		2		
Micro-mammal		14		32
Common shrew				1
Field vole		7		3
Total identified	**227**	**39**	**146**	**46**
Unidentified mammal	1		3	
Large mammal	456		213	
Medium mammal	29		133	
Total	**713**		**496**	

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

Table 21: Tooth wear data for the main domesticates

Cattle	Period 2	Sheep	Period 2	Period 4	Pig	Period 2
A		A			A	
B	1	B			B	
C		C			C	
D	1	D			D	
E		E		4	E	1
F		F	1		F	
G		G	1	1	G	
H		H	1		H	
J	1	J	1		J	

(A - J – tooth wear stage after Grant 1982)

Table 22: Fusion data for the major domesticates

	Period 2		*Period 4*			*Period 2*		*Period 4*			*Period 2*	
Cattle	U	F	U	F	**Sheep/ goat**	U	F	U	F	**Pig**	U	F
Early		20		7	Early		7	1	2	Early		5
Intermediate		4		1	Intermediate				5	Intermediate	2	1
Late	1		2	1	Late			1	2	Late		
Final		28		2	Final	2		2		Final		
Total	**1**	**52**			**Total**	**2**	**7**	**4**	**9**	**Total**	**2**	**6**

U- Unfused F- Fused

APPENDIX N: CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS

By Sarah F. Wyles

Introduction

As a result of the assessment of 35 samples from the site (Aitken and Wyles 2019), the charred plant assemblages from a total of seven of these samples, taken from six features, were selected for further analysis. One sample was from Period 2.2 (Roman) pit 2166, two samples were from Period 2.3 (Roman) pit 2144, one sample was from Period 2.6 (Roman) ditch 2459 (Ditch K), one sample was from Period 4.3 (medieval) pit 2188, one sample was from Period 4.3 (medieval) pit 2343, and one sample was from Period 4.5 (medieval) ditch 2047 (Ditch Z). The other samples not selected for further analysis only contained low numbers of charred remains and the assemblages are likely to be representative of wind-blown / dispersed settlement waste material.

It was hoped that the more detailed analysis of the selected samples would provide some information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding landscape, the range of crops and the crop processing activities and techniques taking place on site and whether this changed over time.

Methodology

The samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 0.5mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains from these samples were identified and these identifications follow the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 23.

Results

Period 2.2: Roman (late 1st century)

The moderately small charred plant assemblage recovered from pit 2166 (sample 16) was dominated by cereal remains, with almost equal numbers of grain and chaff elements. These remains included grains, glume bases and spikelet fork fragments of hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)), with some remains being identifiable as those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). A possible grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) was also recorded. Free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat species in the post-Roman period onwards in this part of Southern Britain (Greig 1991). In this instance the single possible grain is likely to be intrusive, particularly as the flot comprised c. 60% rooty material. The weed seed assemblage included those of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.). This assemblage may be reflective of crop processing waste.

Period 2.3: Roman (late 1st century)

Two large assemblages were recovered from fill 2146 (samples 14 and 15) of pit 2144. Cereal remains were predominant in both samples, with grains being more numerous than the chaff elements. These remains included those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type).

The weed seeds included seeds of brome-grass, oats, vetch/wild pea, clover, medick (*Medicago* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), red bartsia, bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), curled docks (*Rumex crispus*) and narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). The weed seeds are generally those typical of grassland, field margin and arable environments. There were also a few hazelnut shell fragments and a

false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum*) tuber. These assemblages may represent the dumping of crop processing waste material, possibly from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form, within the pit. The assemblages are more indicative of assemblages of Late Roman date and may include some intrusive material.

Period 2.6: Roman (2nd century)
A high number of charred plant remains was recorded from fill 2463 (sample 41) of cut 2459 of Ditch K. Again the cereal remains were dominant (representing 67% of the assemblage), with grains outnumbering the chaff elements. The cereal remains included those of spelt wheat, barley, free-threshing wheat and possible rye.

The weed seed assemblage was dominated by the intermediate and larger seeded species and included seeds of vetch/wild pea, clover, rye-grass/fescue, meadow grass/cat's-tails and brome-grass. It is likely that the larger and intermediate weed seeds remained with the spikelets in storage and were released when the spikelets were pounded to dehusk the hulled grain for use. These weed seeds would have been incorporated with the crop-processing waste.

Period 4.3: Medieval (late 12th – 13th century)
Fill 2344 (sample 24) of pit 2343 produced a moderate number of charred plant remains, with cereal remains predominant. The cereal remains included those of spelt wheat, free-threshing wheat, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*). The grain fragments outnumbered the chaff elements.

The weed seeds included seeds of vetch/wild pea, clover (*Trifolium* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*). There were also a few hazelnut (Corylus avellana) shell and hawthorn/sloe (*Crataegus monogyna/Prunus spinosa* type) thorn fragments. This assemblage may represent the dumping of crop processing waste material, possibly from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form (Hillman 1981;1984), within the pit.

Sample 17 from pit 2188 produced a large charred plant assemblage that comprised 70% grain fragments. Free threshing wheat was the predominant cereal, with small amounts of barley and possible rye. Other potential crop/wild food source remains include those of celtic bean/garden pea (*Vicia faba/Pisum sativum*), garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) and hazelnuts.

The weed seed assemblage includes seeds of vetch/wild pea, red bartsia, stinking mayweed and meadow grass/cat's-tails. This assemblage may be reflective of a dump of waste material from food production.

Period 4.5: Medieval (15th century)
An exceptionally large assemblage (*c.* 1600 identifiable items) was recovered from ditch 2047 (sample 7). Cereal remains were predominant (70% of the assemblage), with grains out numbering the chaff elements. The remains were dominated by those of free-threshing wheat and a few of the rachis fragments were identifiable as being those of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). There were also relatively low numbers of barley and rye remains. The chaff elements included free-threshing wheat and rye rachis and culm nodes. Other potential crop/wild food source remains include those of celtic bean (*Vicia faba*), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), sloes (*Prunus spinosa*) and hazelnuts. Some of the oat grains were large and may be those of the cultivated variety (*Avena sativa*).

The weed seed assemblage includes seeds of vetch/wild pea, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), curled docks, clover, medick, bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), stinking mayweed and rye-grass/fescue. Other remains include monocotyledon stem fragments, dung fragments and small fragments of egg shell. This assemblage is likely to be representative of a dump of crop-processing and domestic waste material in the ditch.

Discussion and summary

During the Early Roman (Period 2.2) occupation of the site, spelt wheat appeared to be the predominant cereal. By Period 2.6 (2nd century), the main crop appeared to be spelt wheat with some barley, free-threshing wheat, emmer wheat and possible rye also present, though free threshing wheat grains may be intrusive. Spelt wheat is the dominant wheat within the Late Iron Age and Roman period within this part of the British Isles (Greig 1991) and a similar pattern of a predominance of remains of spelt wheat has been recorded in other assemblages of this date from sites in the wider area such as at Weedon Hill Aylesbury (Stevens 2013), Renny Lodge (Stevens 2010) and Bierton (Jones 1986). Small amounts of emmer wheat were also noted in some assemblages from Renny Lodge. The presence of twinning species, such as vetches/wild peas, and low growing weed species, such as clover and medicks, may suggest a low harvesting height by sickle (Hillman 1981), a typical harvesting technique for the period. There is an indication that the crops were being processed on site, being stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form before being used as required. It seems likely that the level of crop processing on the site was enough to support the local settlement rather than being at a large enough scale to be a production site with surpluses.

In the medieval (Period 4.3) samples, free-threshing wheat is predominant, with small amounts of barley and possible rye. Other potential crop/wild food source remains include those of peas/beans and hazelnuts. A similar pattern of the predominance of free-threshing wheat has been recorded in other assemblages of this date from sites in the wider area such as at Walton, Aylesbury (Giorgi 1991), Park Farm Aston Clinton (Aitken and Wyles unpublished) and Aston Clinton Road Broughton (Wyles unpublished).

The single sample from Period 4.5 (late medieval) indicated that free-threshing wheat, including bread wheat, was the predominant cereal, with smaller quantities of barley and rye remains. Other potential crop/wild food source remains include those of beans, brassica, possible oats, sloes and hazelnuts. There is an indication of some crop processing taking place in the vicinity at this time. Free-threshing wheat has also been recorded in other assemblages of this date from sites in the wider area such as at Chesham Bois (Wessex Archaeology 2007).

The weed seed assemblages provide an indication of the exploitation of a number of different environments during these periods, with some species such as corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), red bartsia and narrow-fruited cornsalad favouring lighter drier calcareous soils, some such as stinking mayweed being typical of heavier clay soils and, and others like curled dock and mallow (*Malva* sp.) liking damper soils. There is also an indication of the exploitation of hedgerow/woodland edge environments typical of species such as hazel.

The charred plant assemblages appear to reflect the broad patterns for crops and agricultural techniques and practices on rural settlement sites in the area during these periods and they add to the wider picture of the nature of the landscape and environmental practices of the general area.

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Table 23: Charred plant Identifications

Period		2.2	2.3		2.6	4.3		4.5
Feature type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch K	Pit	Pit	Ditch Z
Cut		2166	2144	2144	2459	2343	2188	2047
Context		2167	2146 E quad	2146 W quad	2463	2344	2189	2048
Sample		16	14	15	41	24	17	7
Vol (L)		10	20	20	40	40	30	20
Flot size		15	15	20	35	65	25	150
%Roots		60	40	40	30	65	15	15
Cereals	**Common Name**							
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	barley	-	3	8	1	2	3	27
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* (Schübl) (grain)	emmer wheat	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	spelt wheat	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	4	2	4	24	5	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	2	10	15	21	9	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	7	4	11	2	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	8	6	11	12	5	-	-
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (grain)	free-threshing wheat	cf. 1	3	3	1	8	26	381
Triticum aestivum (rachis frag)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (rachis frags)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Triticum sp. (grain)	wheat	-	6	-	3	8	2	35
Secale cereale (grain)	rye	-	-	-	cf. 1	1	cf. 1	cf. 12
Secale cereale (rachis frag)	rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	2	11	15	35	10	27	324
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	3	5	9	11	6	11	153
Cereal frags (rachis frags)	cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	-	1	1	-	-	1	15
Other Species								
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Papaver rhoeas/dubium L.	common/long-headed poppy	-	-	1	-	-	-	2

Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	-	3	1	-	2	1	2
Chenopodium sp. L.	goosefoot	-	-	-	-	1	-	20
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Atriplex sp. L.	oraches	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	-	-	-	1	-	-	23
Rumex sp. L.	docks	-	-	2	1	-	-	32
Rumex crispus L. Type	curled dock	-	1	-	1	-	-	12
Malva sp. L.	mallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brassicaeae type seed	brassica	-	2 (min)	-	-	-	-	-
Brassica sp. L.	brassica	-	2	2	1	1	-	20
Prunus spinosa L.	sloe stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prunus spinosa L./ *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq (thorns/twigs)	sloe/hawthorn type thorns	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	4	6	4	8	3	10	125
Vicia faba	celtic bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Vicia faba/Pisum sativum L.	celtic bean/pea	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Lathyrus cf. *nissolia* L.	grass vetchling	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pisum sativum L.	pea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Medicago/Trifolium sp. L.	medick/clover	-	2	2	4	-	-	31
Medicago sp. *L.*	medick	-	2	1	-	-	1	5
Trifolium sp. L	clover	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
Torilis sp. Adans	hedge-parsley	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lithospermum arvense L.	corn gromwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Prunella vulgaris L.	selfheal	-	-	-	cf. 1	-	-	-
Odontites vernus (Bellardi) Dumort.	red bartsia	-	-	7	2	2	3	2
Sherardia arvensis L.	field madder	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Galium sp. L.	bedstraw	-	2	1	1	-	-	9
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich	narrow-fruited cornsalad	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cardus/Cirsium sp. L.	thistle	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Centaurea cyanus L..	cornflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Anthemis cotula L. (seeds)	stinking mayweed	-	-	3	-	-	2	9
Lolium/Festuca sp. L.	rye-grass/fescue	1	1	-	12	-	-	7
Poa/Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	-	2	6	6	-	4	4
Arrhenatherum elatius Var. bulbosum (Willd)	false oat-grass	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Avena sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	-	-	2	-	2	-	70
Avena sp. L. (floret base)	oat floret	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Avena sp. L. (awn)	oat awn	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	oat/brome grass	1	-	5	4	2	2	62
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	2	4	7	3	-	1	2
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		-	-	3	-	-	-	10
Tuber		-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hilum frag		-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thorn		-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Egg shell < 2mm>1mm		-	-	1	-	-	-	40
Dung		-	-	1	-	-	-	3

APPENDIX O: RADIOCARBON DATING

By Sharon Clough

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the date of three skeletons (SK2395, SK2396, SK2453). The samples were analysed during February 2019 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland. The methodology employed by SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory is outlined in Dunbar *et al.* (2016).

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages (Table 23). The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal v4.3.2 (2017) (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

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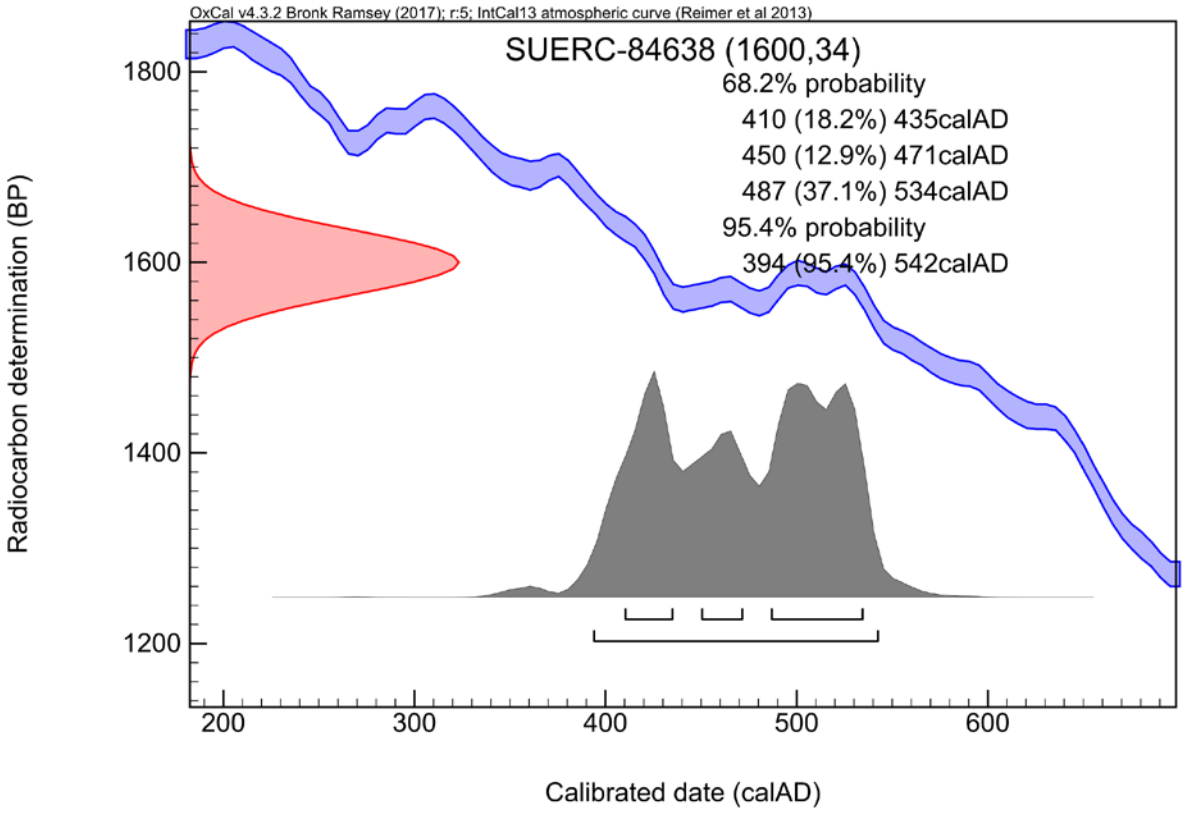
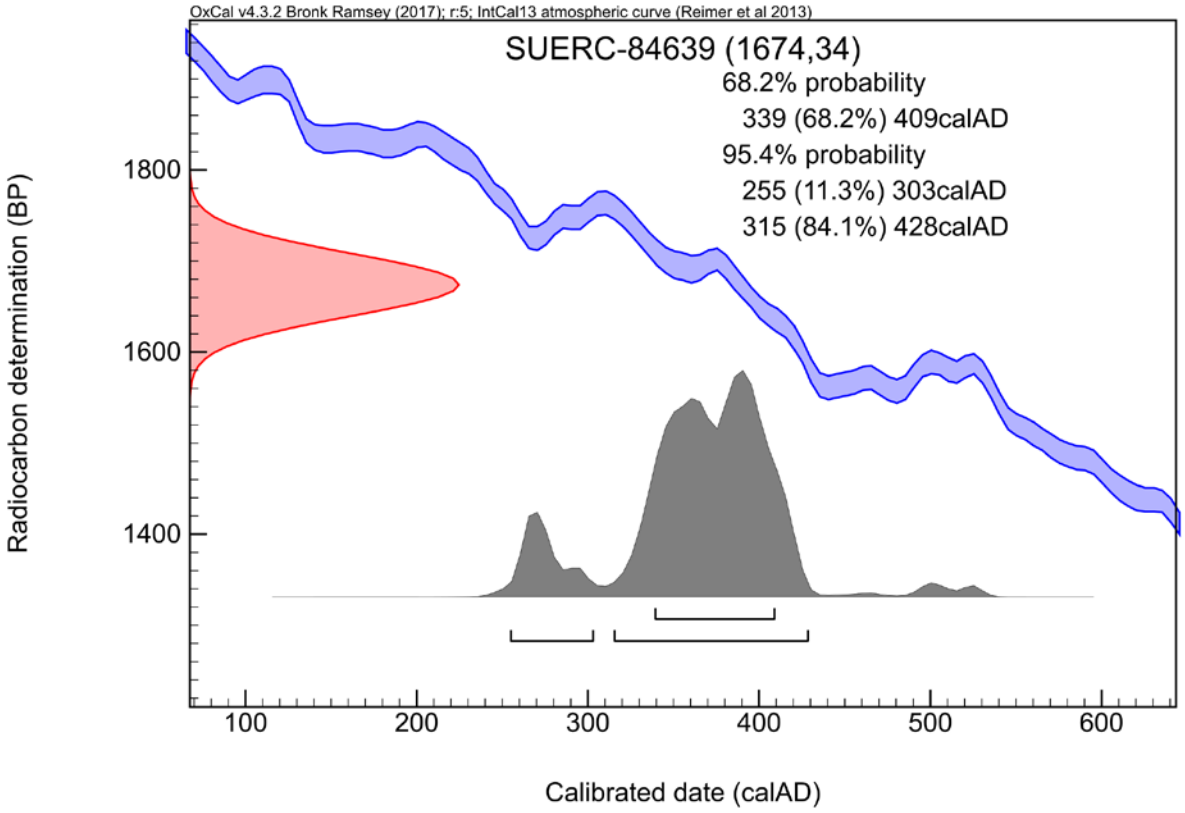
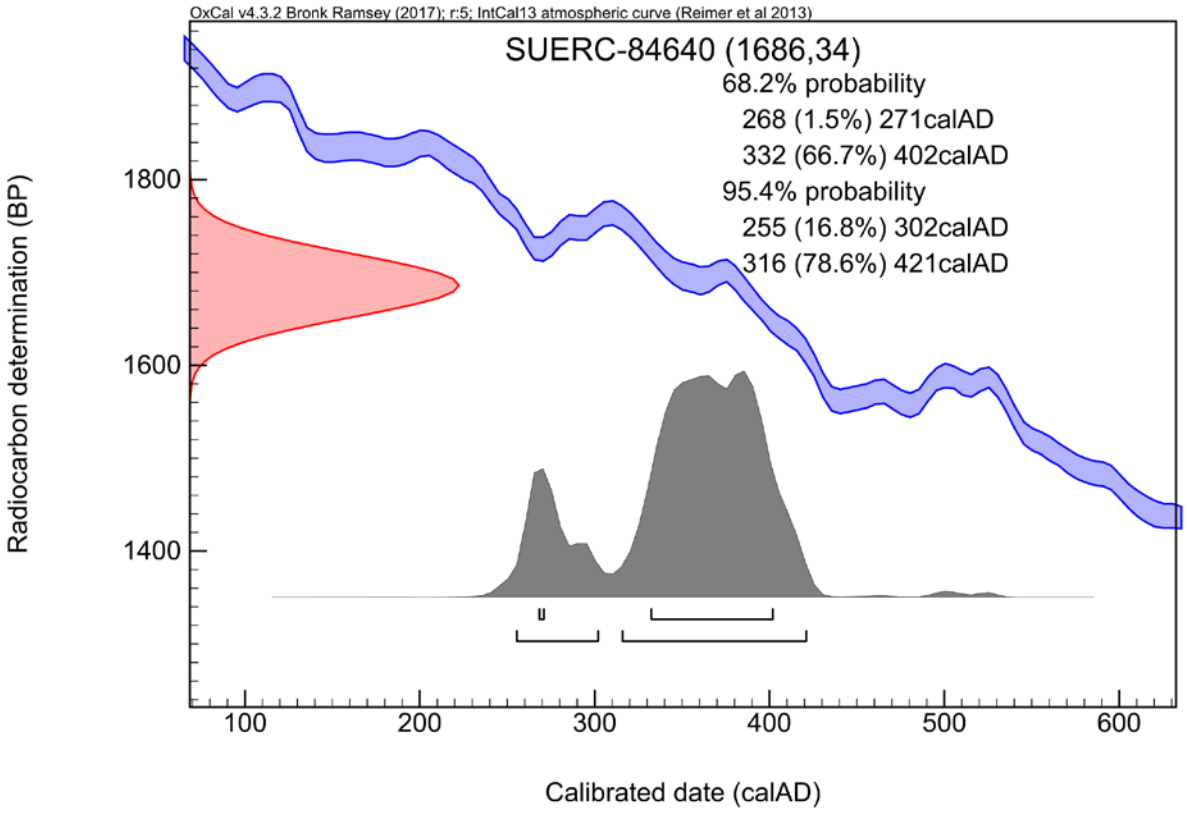
Table 23: Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	Lab No.	Material	δ ^{13}C	δ ^{15}N	C/N ratio	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Context SK2395 Skeleton	SUERC-84640	Human Bone– right femur	-20.5‰	10.3‰	3.3	1686 ± 34 yr BP	255–302 cal AD (16.8%) 316-421 cal AD (78.6%)	268–271 cal AD (1.5%) 332-402 cal AD (66.7%)
Context SK2396 Skeleton	SUERC-84639	Human Bone– right tibia	-20.0‰	10.1‰	3.2	1674 ± 34 yr BP	255-303 cal AD (11.3%) 315-428 cal AD (84.1%)	339–409 cal AD (68.2%)
Context SK2453 Skeleton	SUERC-84638	Human bone– left tibia	-20.5‰	10.5‰	3.6	1600 ± 34 yr BP	394-542 cal AD (95.4%)	410-435 cal AD (18.2%) 450-471 cal AD (12.9%) 487-534 cal AD (37.1%)


OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r:5; IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
SUERC-84638 (1600,34)
68.2% probability
410 (18.2%) 435calAD
450 (12.9%) 471calAD
487 (37.1%) 534calAD
95.4% probability
394 (95.4%) 542calAD
Radiocarbon determination (BP)
1800
1600
1400
1200
200
300
400
500
600
Calibrated date (calAD)

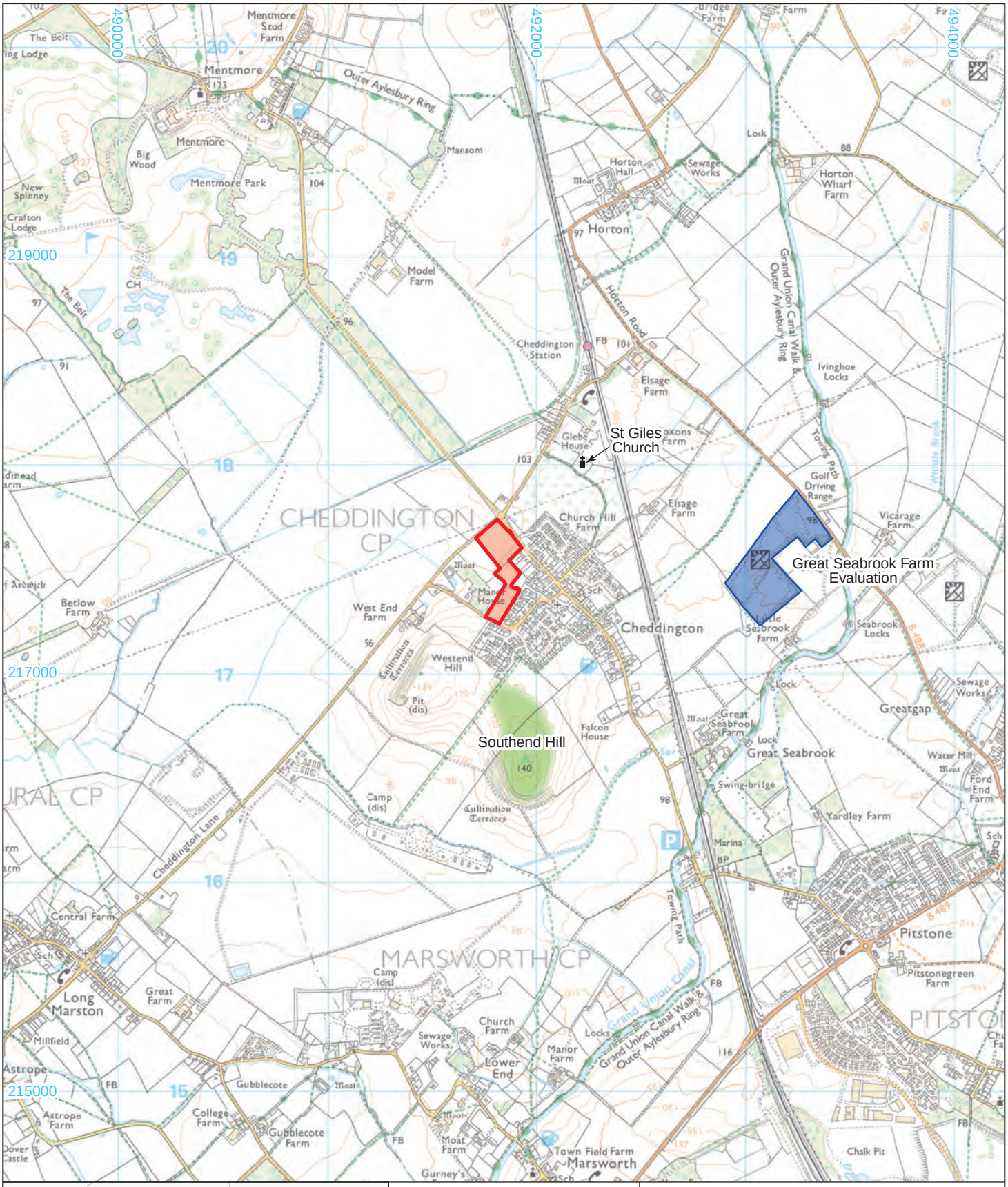

OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r:5; IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
SUERC-84639 (1674,34)
68.2% probability
339 (68.2%) 409calAD
95.4% probability
255 (11.3%) 303calAD
315 (84.1%) 428calAD
Radiocarbon determination (BP)
1800
1600
1400
100
200
300
400
500
600
Calibrated date (calAD)


OxCal v4.3.2 Bronk Ramsey (2017); r:5; IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
SUERC-84640 (1686,34)
68.2% probability
268 (1.5%) 271calAD
332 (66.7%) 402calAD
95.4% probability
255 (16.8%) 302calAD
316 (78.6%) 421calAD
Radiocarbon determination (BP)
1800
1600
1400
100
200
300
400
500
600
Calibrated date (calAD)

APPENDIX P: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Excavation
Short description	A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between August and October 2018 at the request of Savills, on behalf of the Society of Merchant Venturers, on land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire. An area of approximately 0.75ha was excavated in the centre of the development area. An archaeological earthwork survey revealed the remains of 18th and 19th-century field boundaries adjacent to Cheddington village. Excavation revealed a series of earlier field boundaries forming small enclosures spanning the Late Iron Age to post-medieval periods, along with evidence for human settlement, agricultural processing and industrial iron smelting during the Roman period, and agricultural processing during the Late Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods. A small group of inhumation burials was excavated in the western corner of the excavation area, bone samples from the skeletons yielding radiocarbon dates in the early 4th to mid 6th-century AD range. Following a hiatus between the 5th and 9th centuries, the site was re-occupied as a series of small enclosures on the edge of a medieval settlement which evolved into the modern village of Cheddington. The medieval and post-medieval phases were characterised by pit digging, and the maintenance of property boundaries, between the village and the fields surrounding the nearby moated manor. During this period a large deposit of garden soil began to accumulate across the site, containing a large assemblage of domestic objects consistent with midden material. There was also limited evidence for industrial activity and crop processing. From the 17th to 19th centuries the site included a network of small fields focused on a small farm building or barn, recorded on the Tithe Map of the parish, constructed immediately to the east. This had been demolished by the late 19th century, with evidence surviving on site as a spread of demolition rubble.
Project dates	8 August – 12 October 2018
Project type	Archaeological excavation and earthwork survey
Previous work	Heritage statement (Savills 2016) Magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2016) Field evaluation (CA 2017)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land west of Cheddington/Cheddington /Aylesbury Vale/ Buckinghamshire
Study area (M^2/ha)	
Site co-ordinates	491876 217487
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Buckinghamshire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Mark Hewson
Project Supervisor	Jake Streatfeild-James
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch – Iron Age Pit – Iron Age Burial – Roman Ditch – Roman Pit – Roman Ditch – Medieval Pit – Medieval

	Ditch – Post-medieval Garden soil – Post-medieval Pit – Post-medieval Rubble spread – Post-medieval	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Lithics – Mesolithic Lithics – Neolithic Lithics – Bronze Age Pottery – Bronze Age Pottery – Iron Age Pottery – Roman Coin – Roman Building material – Roman Pottery – Medieval Pottery – post-medieval Glass – Post-medieval Clay tobacco pipe – Post-medieval Pottery - Modern	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	The Buckinghamshire Museum	Lithics, ceramics, building materials, iron objects, copper alloy objects, lead objects, coin, glass, clay tobacco pipe, industrial residues, animal bone, charred plant remains
Paper	The Buckinghamshire Museum	Context sheets, section drawings, environmental sample sheets, registers, matrices
Digital	The Buckinghamshire Museum	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2020 *Land West of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Excavation.* CA typescript report **MK0123_1**		



N

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE/AO	PROJECT NO.	MK0123	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/05/2020	1
APPROVED BY	PB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

217750

491750

492000

LONG MARSTON ROAD

MENTMORE ROAD

Former droveway
(visible on pre-1838 Enclosure map)

inset

217500

Moat

Pre-1838
field boundaries

Manor
House

WEST END ROAD

Boundary features
(visible on pre-1838 Enclosure map)

BARKHAM CLOSE

NEW STREET

MANOR ROAD

LODGE CL

217250

inset

N

0 1:750 25m

0 1:2,000 100m

Site boundary

Excavated area

Archaeological feature

Garden soil

Test pit

Earthwork Survey Results:

Bottom of slope

Top of the slope

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

The site, showing the earthworks survey and excavation area

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2000 / 1:750**	

Site boundary

Excavation area
(excavated/unexcavated)

Period 1 - Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Other period

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation area phased feature plan: Period 1, Late Iron Age/Early Roman

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/05/2020	3
APPROVED BY	PB	SCALE@A4	1:500	

Broken pottery vessel in pit 2022 (0.2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0123**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Site boundary

Excavation area

Section location

Period 2 (excavated/unexcavated)

Period 2.1 - Late 1st Century I

Period 2.2 - Late 1st Century II

Period 2.3 - Late 1st Century III

Period 2.4 - 2nd Century I

Period 2.5 - 2nd Century II

Period 2.6 - 2nd Century III

Period 3 - Late Roman/early post-Roman

Other periods

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PROJECT TITLE

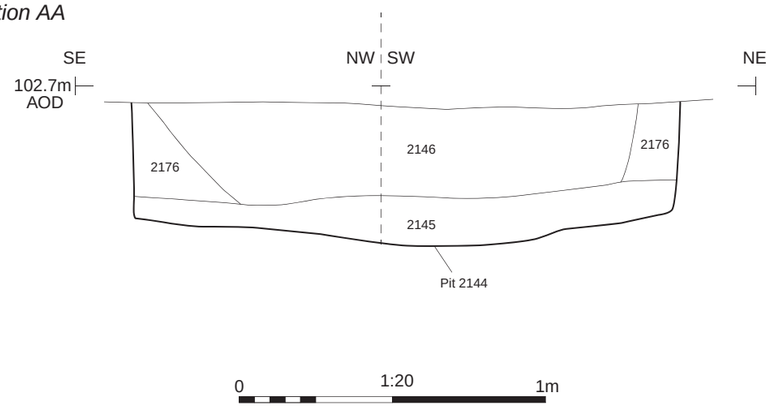
Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

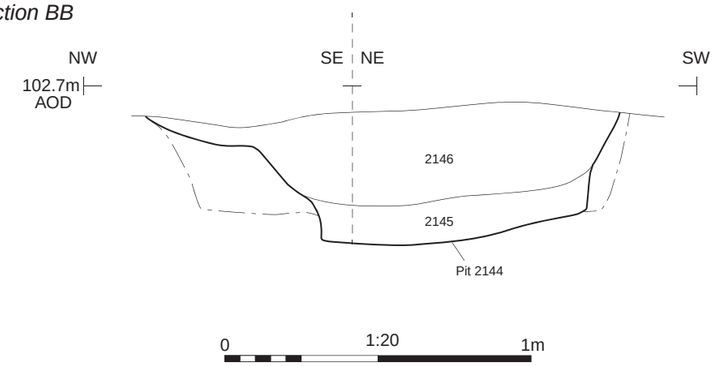
Excavation area phased feature plan: Period 2, Early Roman and Period 3, Late Roman/early post-Roman

DRAWN BY	EE/AO	PROJECT NO.	MK0123	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/05/2020	5
APPROVED BY	PB	SCALE@A4	1:500	

Section AA



Section BB



Pit 2144, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections AA, BB and photograph

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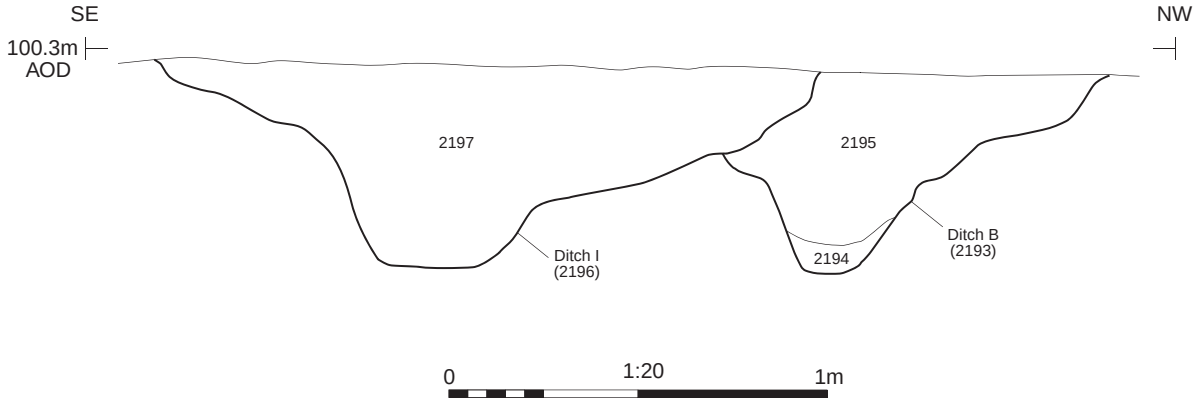
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section CC



Ditch I (2196) and Ditch B (2193), looking south-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Section CC and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Skeletons SK2395 (lower) and SK2396 (upper), looking north-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Skeleton SK2453 in grave cut 2451, looking south-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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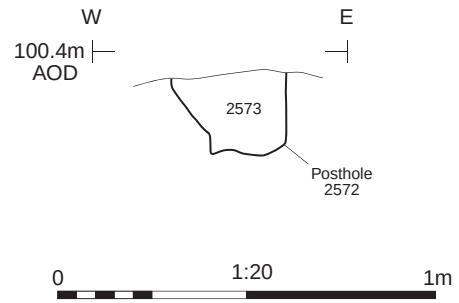
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Section DD



Posthole 2572 and Pit 2485, looking north (0.3m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Section DD and photograph

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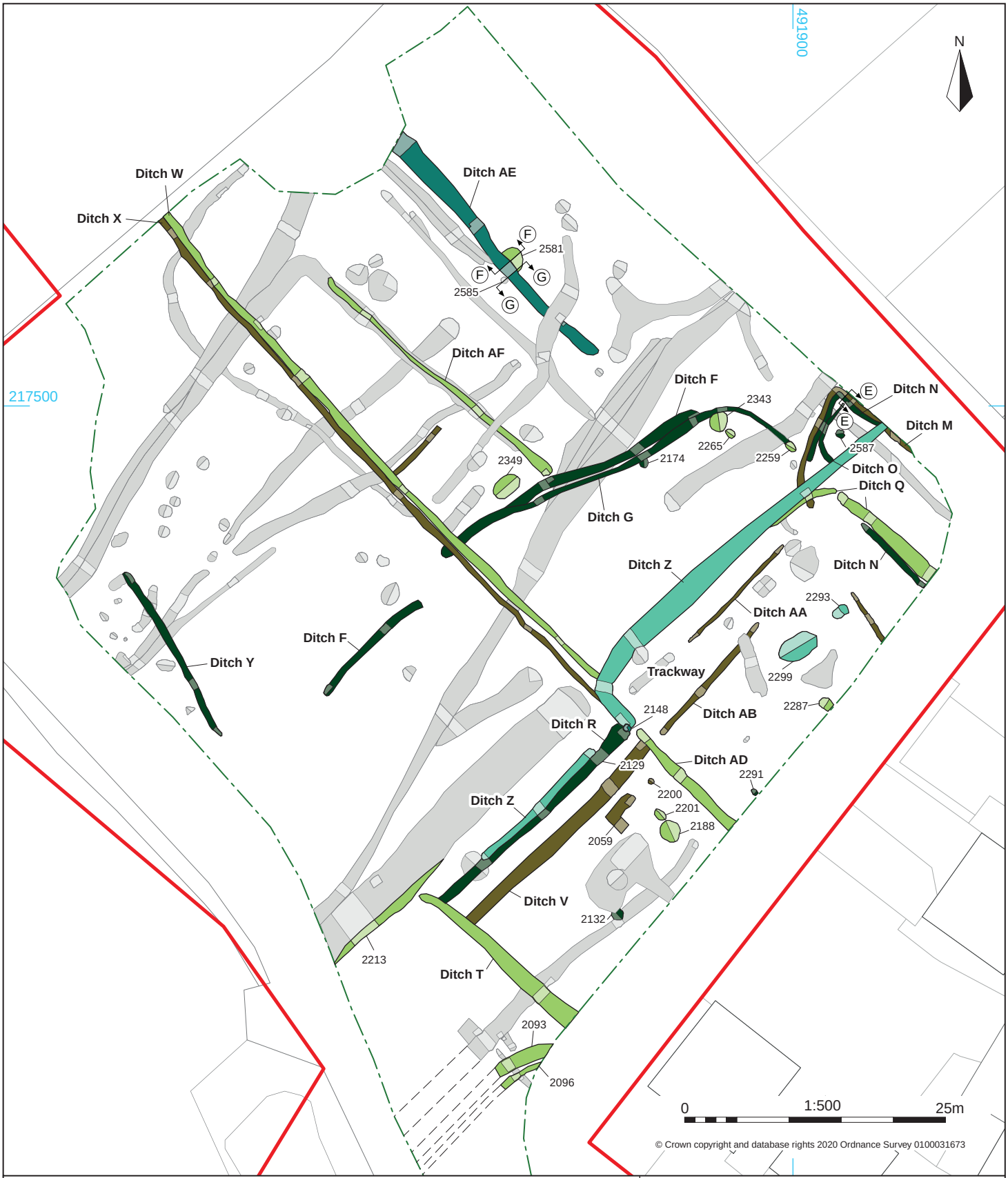

(excavated/unexcavated)

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Section location (A–A)
- Period 4.1 - 10th - 11th Century
- Period 4.2 - Late 11th - 12th Century
- Period 4.3 - Late 12th - 13th Century
- Period 4.4 - Late 13th - 14th Century
- Period 4.5 - 15th Century
- Other periods

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation area phased feature plan: Period 4, Medieval

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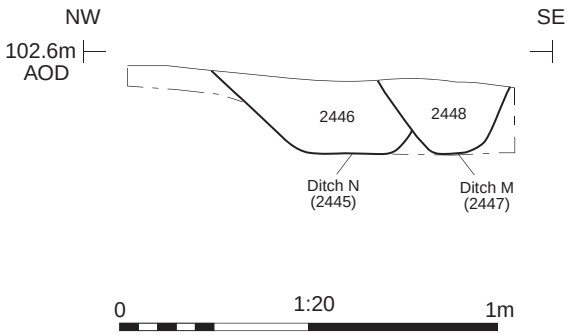
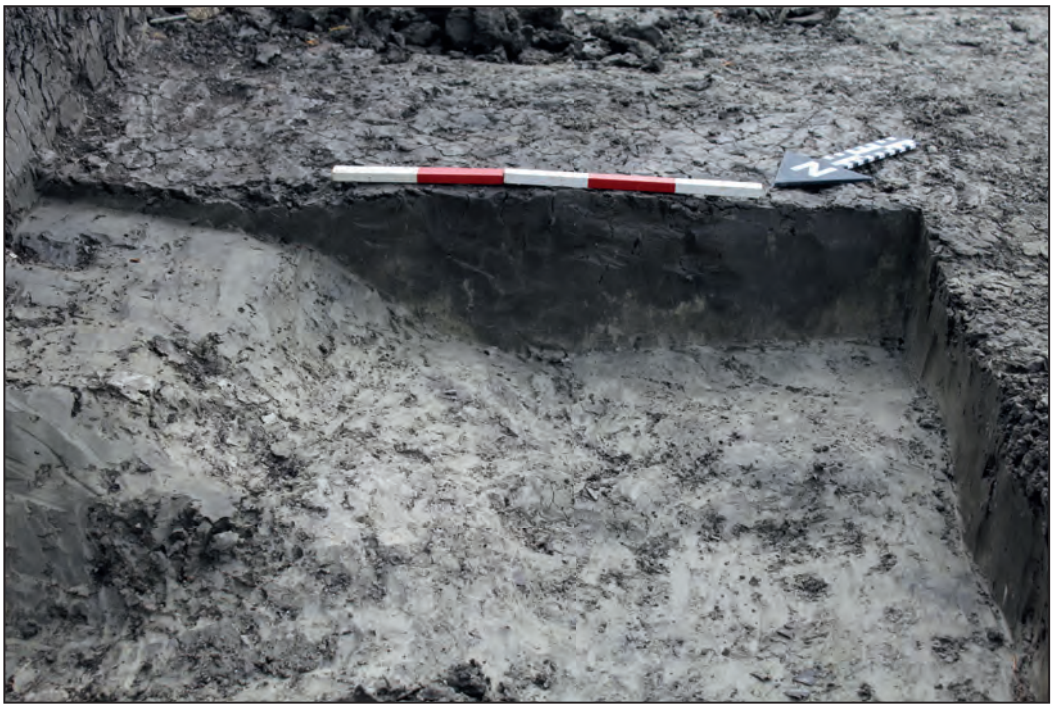
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:500**	

Section EE





Ditch N (2445) and Ditch M (2447), looking south-east (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Section EE and photograph

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APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section FF

Section GG

0 1:20 1m

Ditch AE (2583), looking south-east (2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Sections FF, GG and photograph

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APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

(excavated/unexcavated)

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Section location (A A)
- Period 5 - Post-medieval
- Period 6 - Modern
- Other periods

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation area phased feature plan: Period 5, Post-medieval and Period 6, Modern

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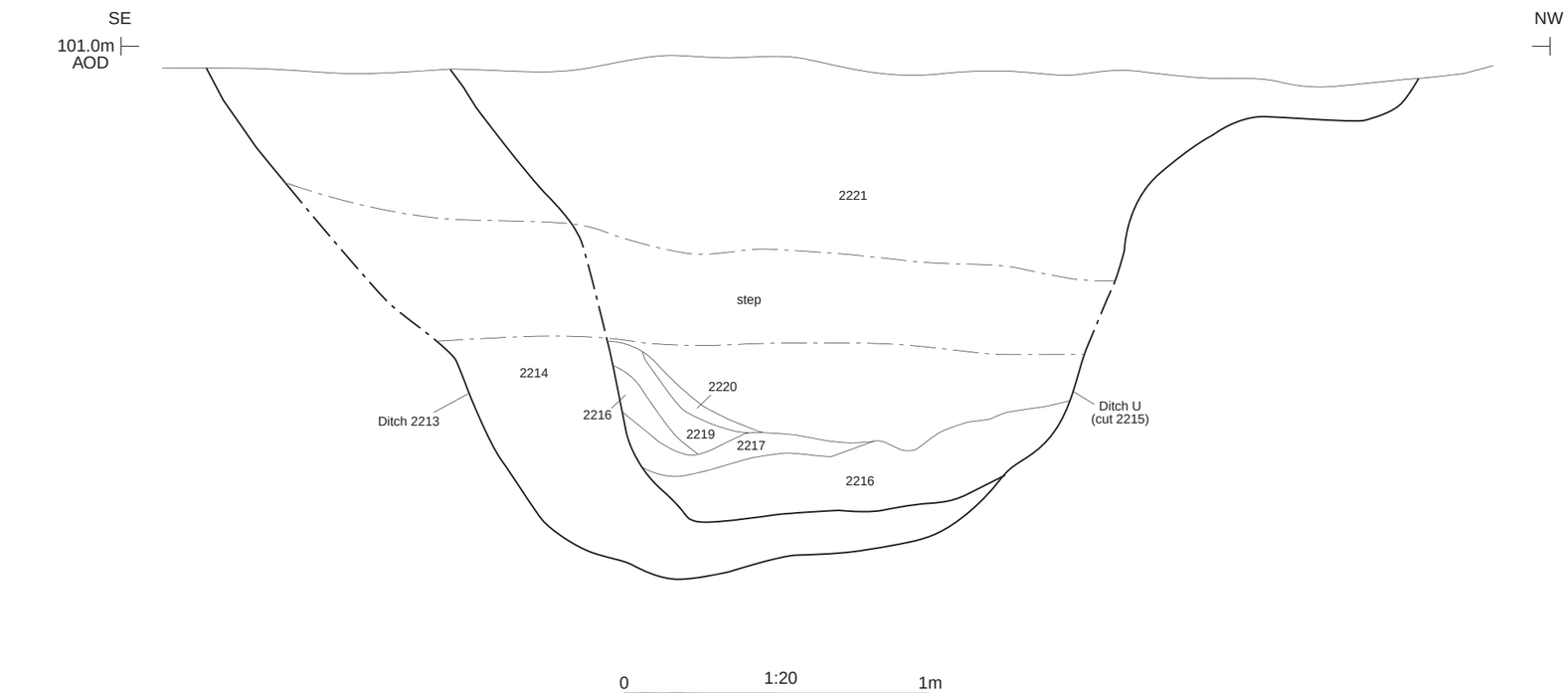
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:500**	

Section HH



Ditch 2213 and Ditch U (2215), looking south-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE
Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
Section HH and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Site boundary

Excavation area

Test pit

Medieval or earlier feature

Garden soil

Post-medieval feature

Tree-throw pit

Stone spread

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Mapped garden soil area, showing post-medieval ditches

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:500**

FIGURE NO.

16

Eastern site area prior to garden soil removal, looking east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**17**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Pit 2041, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Droveway earthworks, looking south

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Manor boundary, looking north

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	**MP/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0123**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**20**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Extract from the pre-1838 enclosure map (Savills, 2016)

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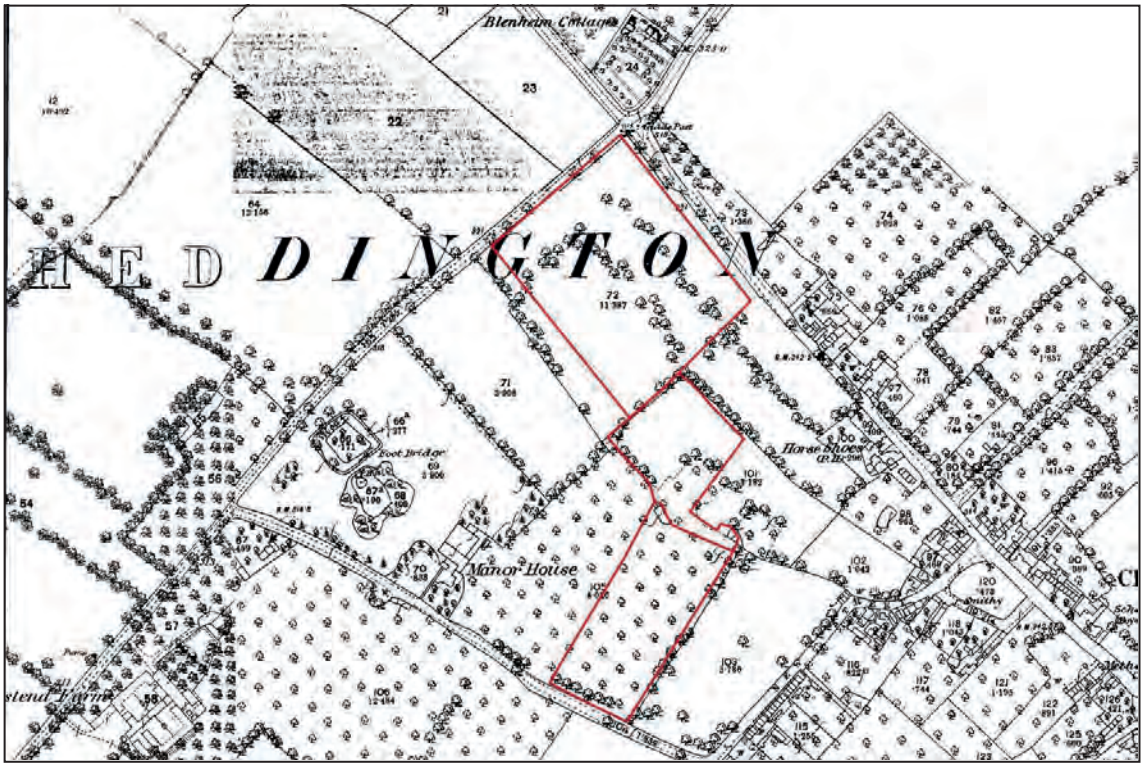
PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Historical map

DRAWN BY	**EE/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0123**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Extract from the 1880 1:2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Savills 2016)

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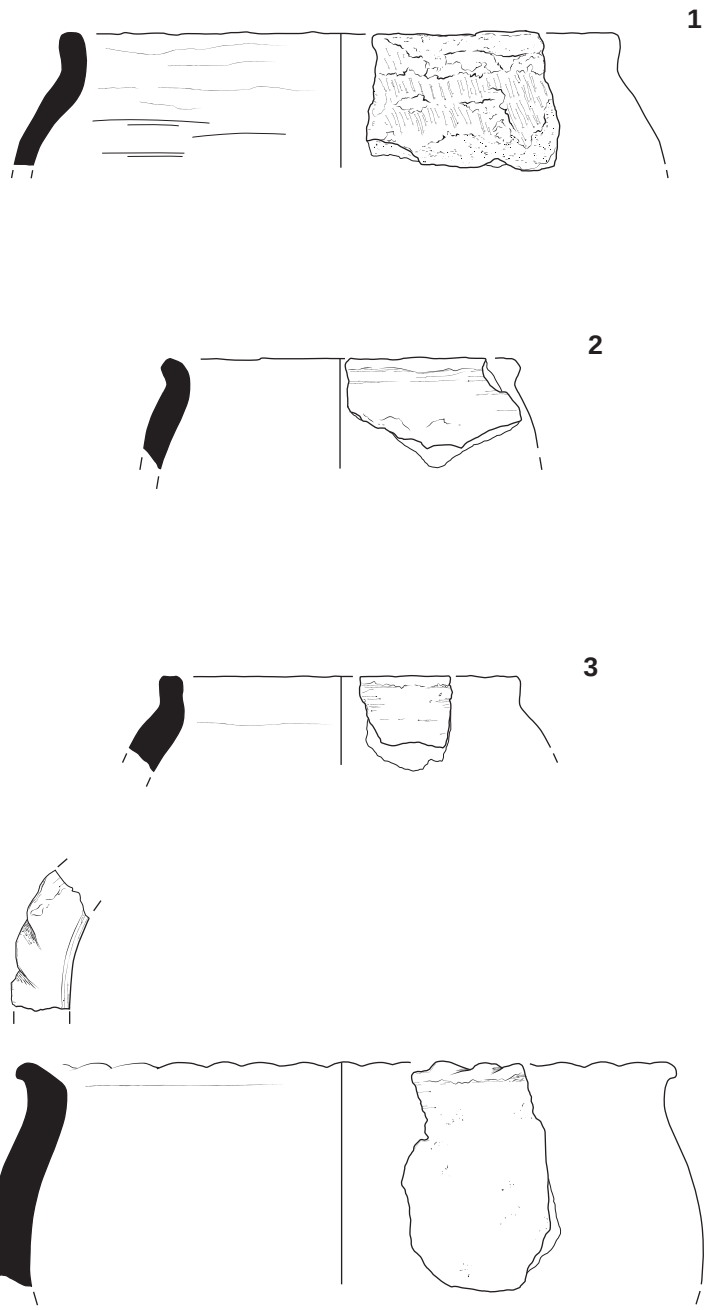
PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Historical map

DRAWN BY	**EE/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0123**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22/05/2020**	**22**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Prehistoric pottery

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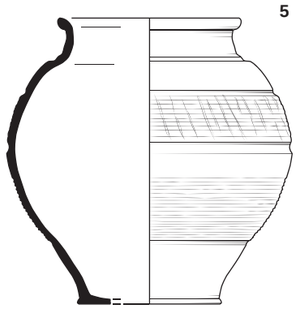
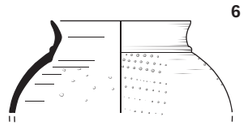
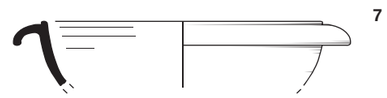
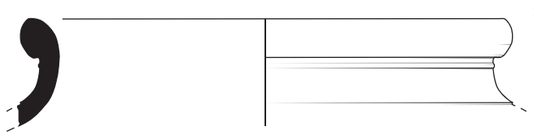
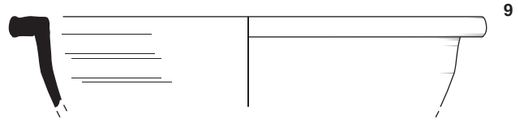
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/01/2020**	**23**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:3**	

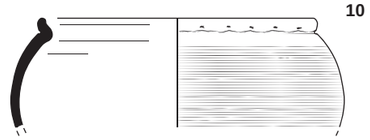


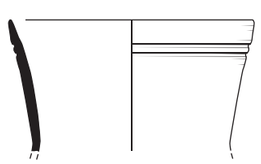


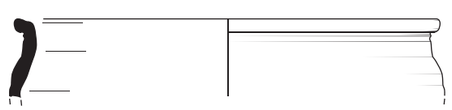


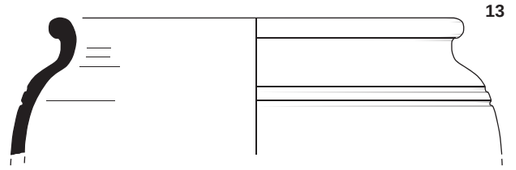


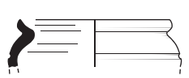


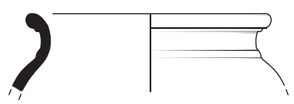


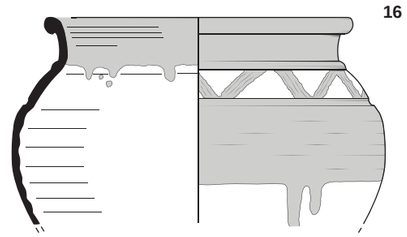












0 1:4 250mm

slip treatment

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Roman pottery

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0123**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/01/2020**	**24**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:4**	

17

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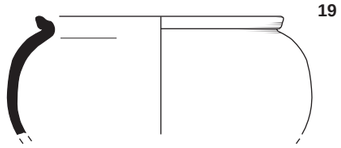

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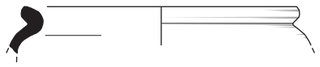

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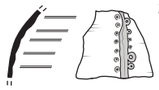

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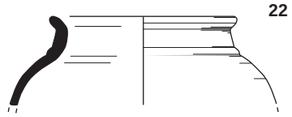

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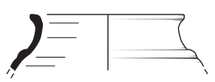

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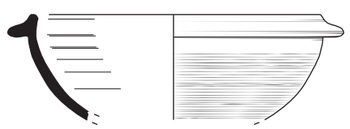

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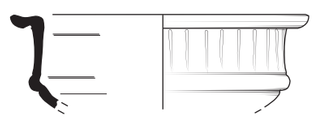

29

0 1:4 250mm

slip treatment

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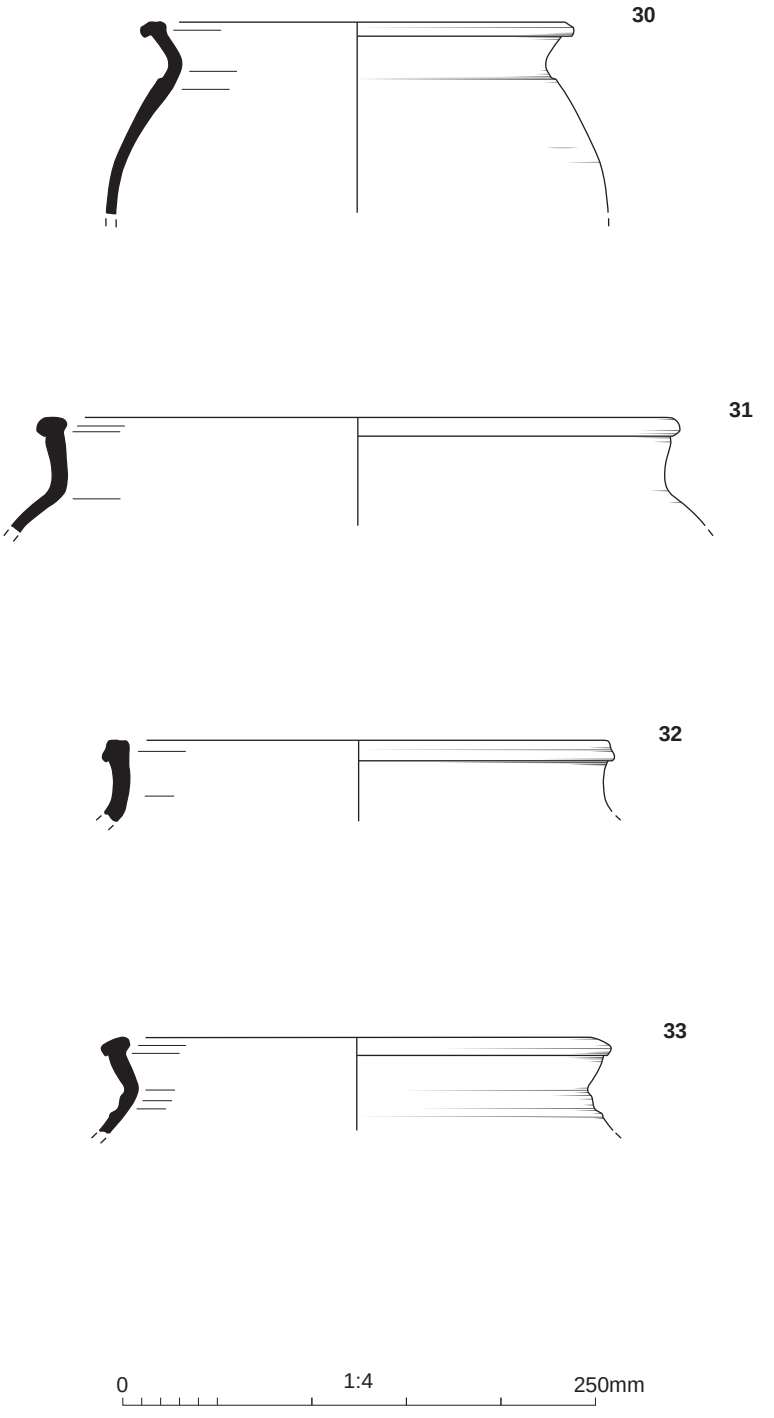
PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Roman pottery

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	MK0123	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2020	25
APPROVED BY	PB	SCALE@A3	1:4	



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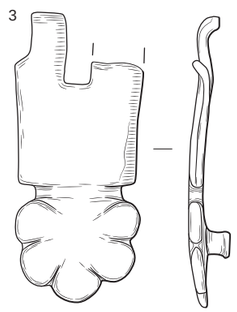
PROJECT TITLE

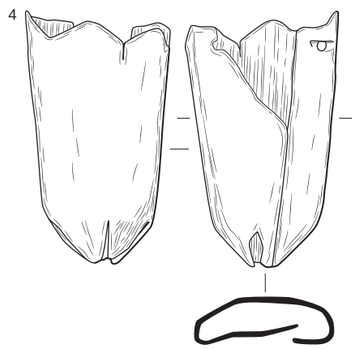
Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

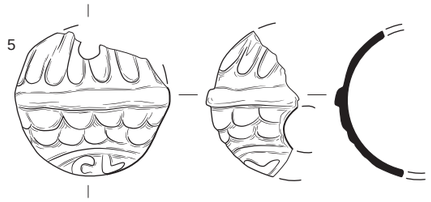
FIGURE TITLE

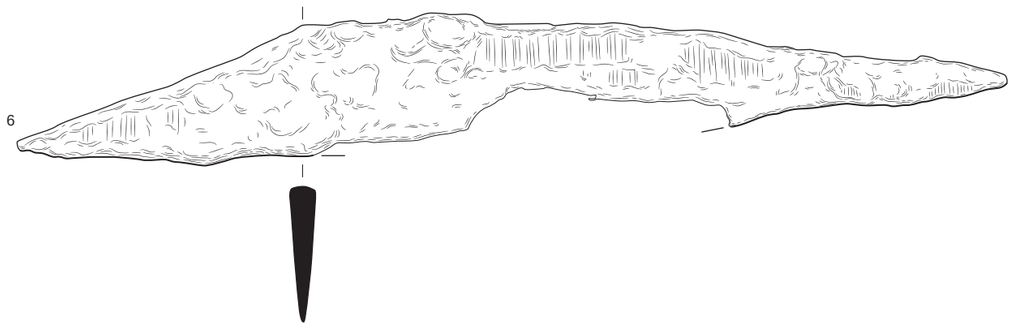
Medieval pottery

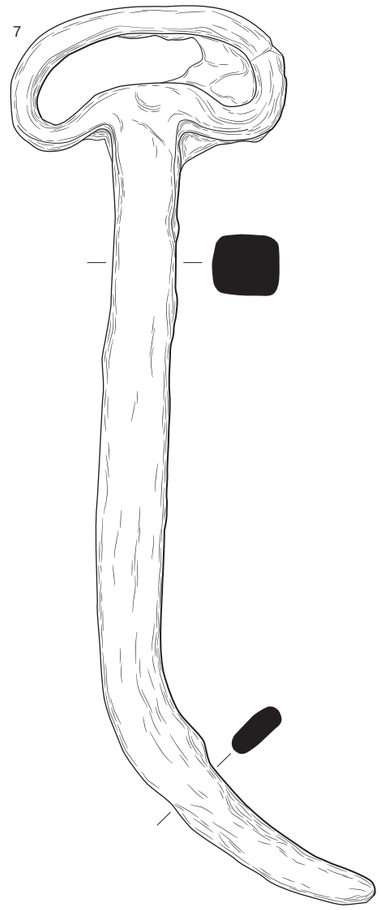
DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0123**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/01/2020**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**PB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:4**	

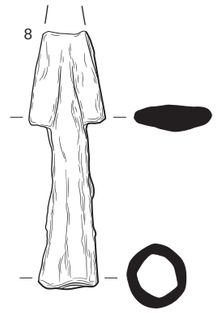












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1:1

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PROJECT TITLE

Land west of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Metal finds

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**29/05/2020**	**27**
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