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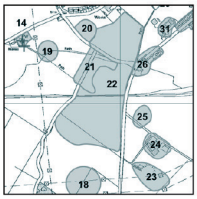





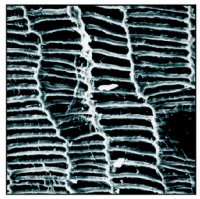
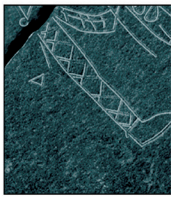

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ROTHERWAS, HEREFORD

Archaeological Evaluation

for Bloor Homes Ltd

January 2014

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ROTHERWAS, HEREFORD

Archaeological Evaluation

for Bloor Homes Ltd

January 2014

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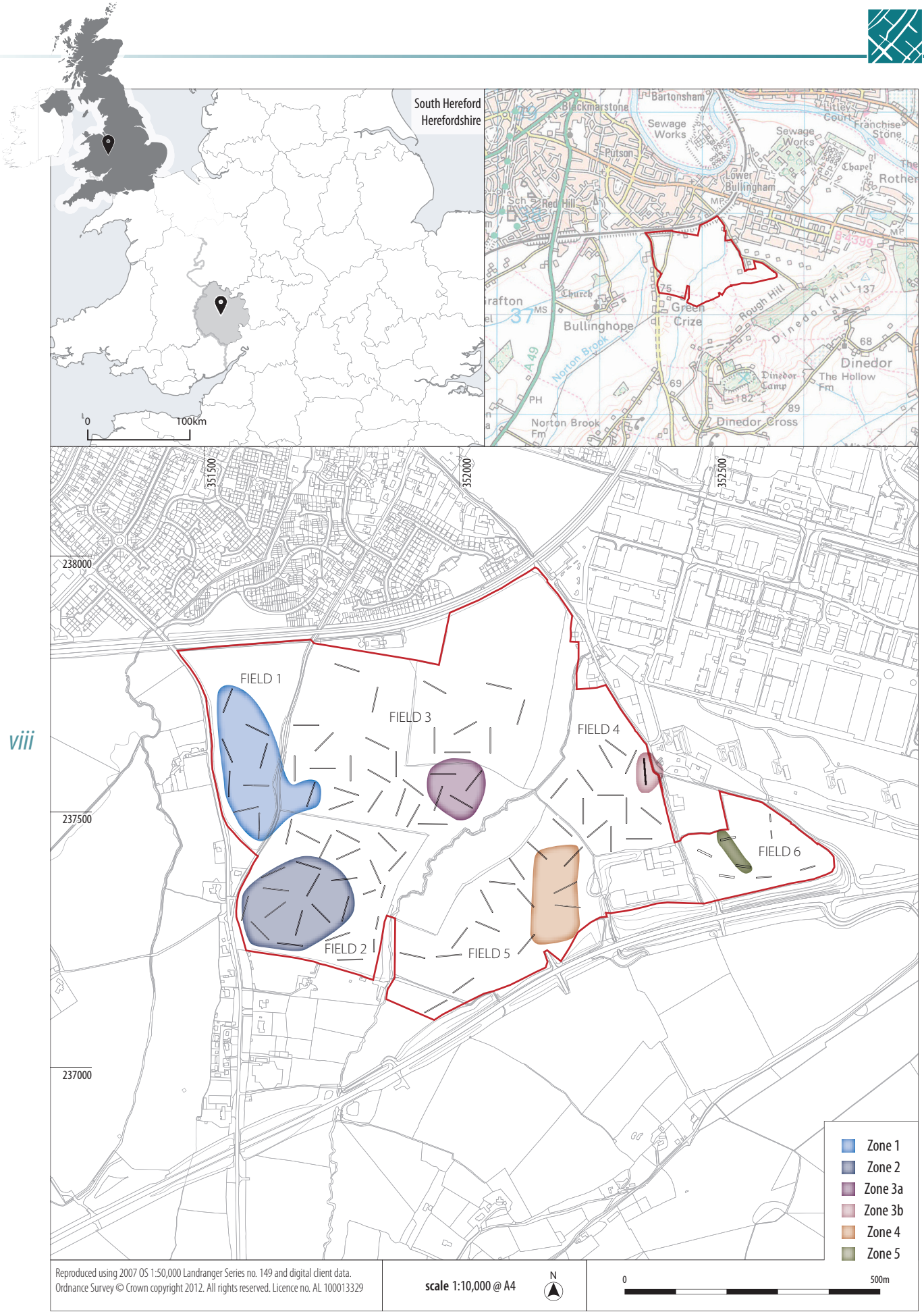


Illus 1

Site location

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ROTHERWAS, HEREFORD

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology excavated a systematic network of archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area at the southern edge of Hereford. The evaluation trenches were positioned to target both geophysical anomalies and areas of interest identified during the Test Pitting phases of archaeological works, conducted within the site. The purpose of the evaluation trenches was to establish a greater understanding of the archaeological deposits occurring within the site in order to inform later stages of the proposed project.

The evaluation trenches within the proposed site identified a surviving archaeological landscape, with a range of features from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods which indicate that the area still contains important archaeological information, despite the effects of modern agricultural activity. Five distinct zones of archaeological activity were recorded during the evaluation. The earliest, Zone 3, was characterised by occupation of Bronze Age and earlier date on the edge of the Second Gravel Terrace in the centre of the site. Here, evidence for previous Mesolithic activity in the form of a flint scatter has been incorporated into later Early Bonze Age features. These in turn appeared to have been sealed by a colluvium possibly deposited as a direct result of early deforestation and farming up slope of the archaeological zone. Subsequent to the deposition of the colluvium middle Bronze Age activity appears to have resumed on top of the newly formed land surface. In addition to this three zones of late Iron Age/early Roman activity were identified on both the Second and Fourth Gravel Terraces. The final zone of archaeological activity was located at the east end of the proposal site in an area where the Rotherwas Ribbon has been previously investigated. Little evidence was recovered from within this final zone that conclusively dates the features recorded here, however, by association it might be tentatively assigned to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

It appears that the natural landscape has played an important role in influencing settlement patterns with a preference for the edge of the Second Terrace, although it is also possible that features in this relatively level area have been less susceptible to later erosion than those on the sloping ground above and below it.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bloor Homes Ltd has undertaken pre-application discussions with Herefordshire Council concerning the potential development of c.900 homes with associated country park, leisure and park and ride facilities on land to the south of Hereford.

In response to the pre-application consultation, Herefordshire Archaeology (the archaeological advisor to the planning authority) has produced a Brief outlining the work it believes will be required to provide sufficient information for the determination of any planning application. The Brief requires an integrated and iterative approach to the collection of information whereby the results of the current work will assist in the final design of subsequent stages.

Three stages of archaeological work, desk-based assessment and geophysical survey and Test Pitting have been completed. This report presents the results of the fourth stage of work, the excavation of a systematic network of evaluation trenches within the eastern half of the proposed development area.

The primary objective of the assessment was to identify and evaluate the archaeological recourses within the project area. Evaluative testing should not be interpreted as a full-scale data recovery or mitigation operation since it is not designed to alleviate adverse impacts or resolve conflicts with a proposed project.

1.1 Description of the site

The proposed application area is located within an area of land bounded to the north by a railway line; to the west by the A49 Ross road; to the south by the B4399 Rotherwas access road; to the east by the Rotherwas south magazine industrial estate (*Illus 1*).

Three small streams cross the area in a south-west to north-east direction: Withy Brook; Norton Brook; and Red Brook. The nearest settlements are Bullinghope and Green Crize. The centre of the proposed application area is at NGR SO 5154 3733.

Evaluation trenching was confined to the eastern half of the proposed application area (NGR SO 5198 3747). Henceforth, this area will be referred to as *the site*.

1.2 Geological background

The area is underlain by bedrock of the Raglan Mudstone Formation – an interbedded formation of siltstone and mudstone of Silurian date (BGS, 2012a, online). Within most of the area the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits – sand and gravel river terraces of Quaternary date, almost certainly post-dating the maximum extent of the Devensian glaciations (22,000 years ago).

The southern edge of the area is bounded by a ridge of sandstone that forms Dinedor Hill. Deposits of *head* (deposits transported by wind or erosion) are recorded close to the base of Dinedor Hill by the Rotherwas south magazine industrial estate (Kimber 2012).

Three types of topographical feature have been identified within the area:

- a transitional zone between the sandstone ridge of Dinedor Hill and the valley bottom, following the line of the B4399 Rotherwas access road. The potential for sediments transported down-slope from the hill, such as colluvium, was believed to be high within this area;
- gravel terraces forming broad elevated areas (around 75m OD) across the valley bottom, separated by small streams. Analysis of modern contours, geological mapping and LIDAR survey suggested that the terrace sequence is divided into three main sections by more recent stream channels; the Withy Brook, the Norton Brook and the Red Brook;
- small stream valleys. Although there are several of these in the general area, only one – the Red Brook – runs through the area subject to trial trenching. The bases of these valleys are known to contain waterlogged sediments, including peat, with a high archaeological and environmental potential.

A more detailed description of the geomorphology and sediments is covered in the results below.

1.3 Archaeological background

The known archaeological remains within and around the proposed development area span the entire period from the Mesolithic through the medieval and post-medieval cores of the existing settlements of Bullinghope and Green Crize to the 20th century military remains at the Rotherwas industrial estate. The area is particularly rich in remains of late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date; recent work has also begun to identify *dark age* occupation.

Archaeological work in connection with the construction of the Rotherwas access road (immediately to the south of the proposed development area) uncovered a complex, multi-period monument comprising several surfaces of bunt stone, flint and pottery running in a meandering linear course from south-east to north-west (Sworn, Jackson & Woodiwiss 2011). The monument, commonly known as the *Rotherwas Ribbon*, appears to be late Neolithic to early Bronze Age in date. Subsequent investigations undertaken by Herefordshire Archaeology have established that the Ribbon continues to the north of the access road and into the eastern end of the proposed development area (Bapty & Williams 2010).

A geophysical survey undertaken in 2012 (Boucher 2012) reported complexes of geophysical anomalies that appeared to show enclosures; clusters of discrete anomalies and isolated features running along the line of the Second Wye Terrace, west of the Red Brook. The area east of the brook did not appear to show archaeological activity to the same extent. This report also took into consideration the results of LiDAR survey and aerial photography, which did indicate the presence of linear features and crop mark enclosures to the east of the Red Brook.

Subsequently a trial pitting exercise was undertaken in order to inform the evaluation strategy (Appendix 5). This exercise indicated the presence of moderately complex sedimentary sequences associated with the boundaries between river terraces, and encountered some archaeological features not previously shown on the geophysical survey.

2. TOPOGRAPHY

The area of the proposal has been divided into six fields as a means of assisting the reader in locating various trenches and archaeological zones. These are numbered from west to east and in some cases comprise more than one land parcel.

Field 1 is aligned on a north south axis, bounded by two roads to the east and west and a railway line to the north. The topography of the field includes a small-flattened plateau towards the south, whilst dramatically sloping down towards the north; the east-west aligned break of slope that divides the field is a direct result of the underlying geology of the Second Gravel Terrace boundary within this area.

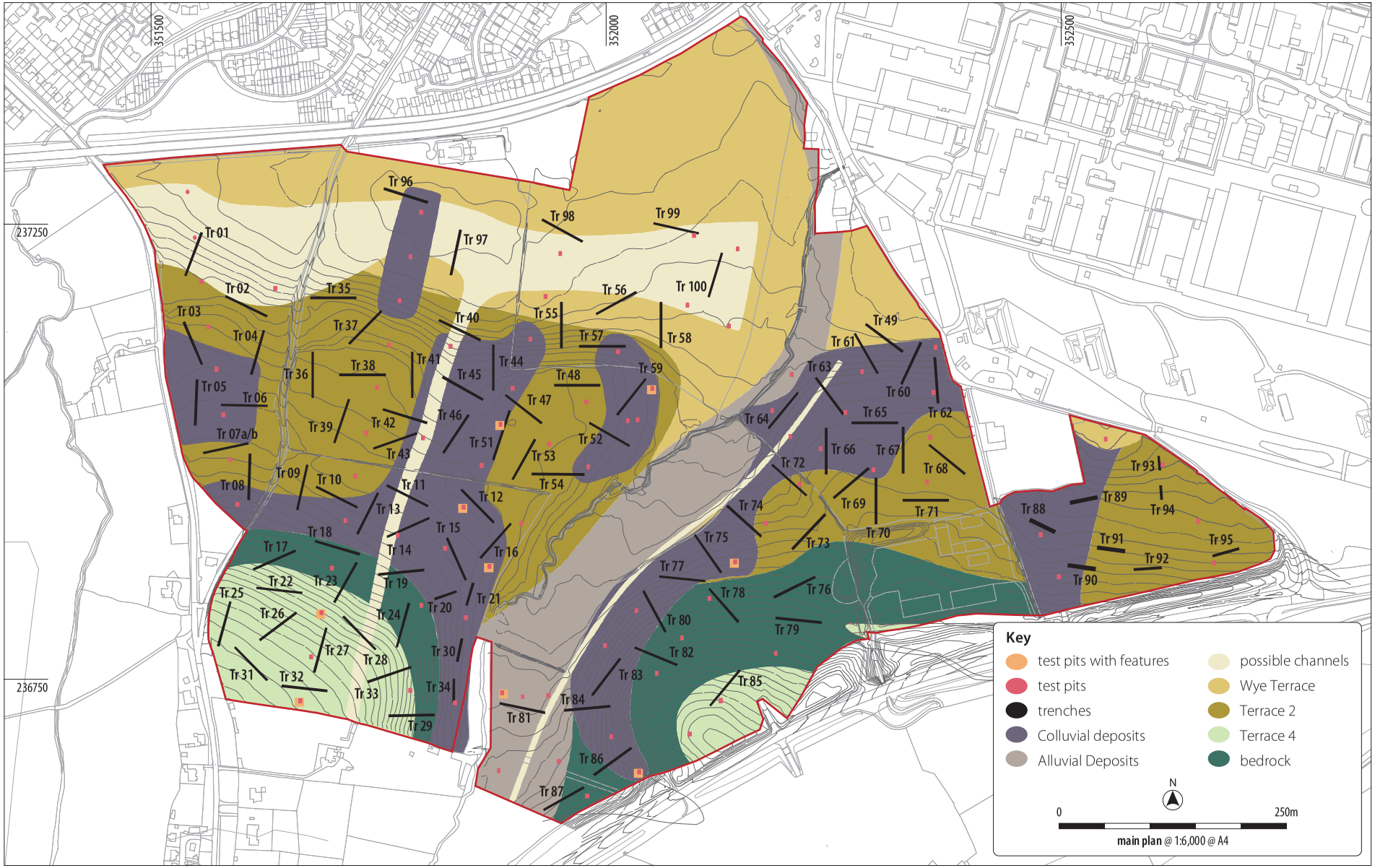
Field 2 is bounded a road to the west and constrained to the east by the Red Brook. Within the field, the topography slopes down from the south towards the northern edge, which is located on the break of slope of the gravel terrace running east west and continuing from Field 1. The edge of the gravel ridge forms a flattened area within the field, which was subject to heavy ground water flooding. Towards the east of the field, the ground slopes off quite dramatically, formed by natural processes due to the brook cutting the study area.

Field 3 is bounded to the east by a road and to the west by the line of the Red Brook. Its topography comprises two large flat areas divided by the line of the gravel ridge, forming high ground to the south and a lower level towards the north.

Field 4 is bounded by a small B road to the northeast (Watery Lane) and farm buildings to the south, a modern scrap yard to the east and the line of the Red Brook to the north-west. Again, the line of the east-west gravel terrace cuts the field, creating a high ground to the south and a sharp slope and lower area towards the north.

Field 5 is bounded by the main Rotherwas relief road to the south, constrained to the east by a small complex of farm buildings and to the north by the line of the Red Brook. Within the field, the topography rises steeply from the course of the brook to form a central high spot within the southern half of the field.

Field 6 was bounded by the main Rotherwas relief road to the south and constrained to the west by a small industrial complex and to the north by both a functioning scrap yard and a small B road. Within the



Illus 2

Geology of the site

field, the topography is primarily flat however; a ridge formed by the gravel terrace transects the field on an east-west alignment, which causes the field to slope down gradually towards the northern quarter.

3. METHOD

Taking into account the topographic features present within the proposed development area, evaluation trenching was focussed the principal impact areas, being the housing and light industry zones on the gravel terraces, and the playing fields area on the Wye floodplain.

One hundred trenches, amounting to just over 8,838m^2 in area, were excavated over the site area of 26ha, representing a sample of 3.8%. The location of the trenches is indicated in *Illus 2*.

Trenches 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 18, 21, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 61 and 91 were specifically located on anomalies identified from the geophysical survey (those in bold successfully so). The remaining trenches were located to test irregularities identified from both the results of the Lidar survey and study of the aerial photography and to provide general coverage of apparently blank areas. A number of the trenches were slightly altered in size and position to the original trench layout in order to clarify features located during the Test Pitting phase of works, as well as the need to avoid overhead electricity cables. The County Archaeologist agreed permission for the repositioning of Trenches 51 and 89.

The location of each evaluation trench was established on site using a differential GPS system. A tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide flat bladed bucket was used to excavate evaluation trenches under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. The depth of each trench was determined by the nature of the deposits encountered during excavation.

Deposits were removed by machine until either:

- archaeological deposits were revealed;
- deposits of river terrace gravel or bedrock were exposed;
- alternatively, in the playing fields zone, the depth limit of the proposed impact design had been reached (700mm).

Trench sections were cleaned, photographs taken using 35mm black and white film, colour transparencies and digitally. Records were made on standard Headland Archaeology recording sheets.

Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Cleaned surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to understand contextual relationships, retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, in order to determine their nature.

On completion of the excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material in the reverse order of excavation.

Two window-sampled cores were collected using a Terrier Rig from sediments to the east of the Rotherwas Ribbon.

4. RESULTS

The complexity of presenting and analysing the results from a series of stages of investigative work will inevitably lead to the need to sideline some information. The following philosophy and approach has been taken, with more disparate elements being picked up on the basis of spatial rather than chronological association.

As described above 100 trenches were excavated over an area of approximately 8,8ha. Full trench descriptions are given in Appendix 1, and context descriptions for those trenches that did not contain features or deposits of archaeological significance can be found in Appendix 2. However, features of potential archaeological significance were identified in twenty-seven trenches (02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 18, 25, 27, 39, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 63, 68, 71, 73, 74, 78, 89, 91, 97, 98 and 99).

The results of the evaluation are presented through an initial consideration of those trenches that did not yield features of archaeological significance. This will include the prior expectation of results from these and the relationship of *hit* or *miss* to underlying geology, geophysical anomaly, crop mark or any other previously identified feature.

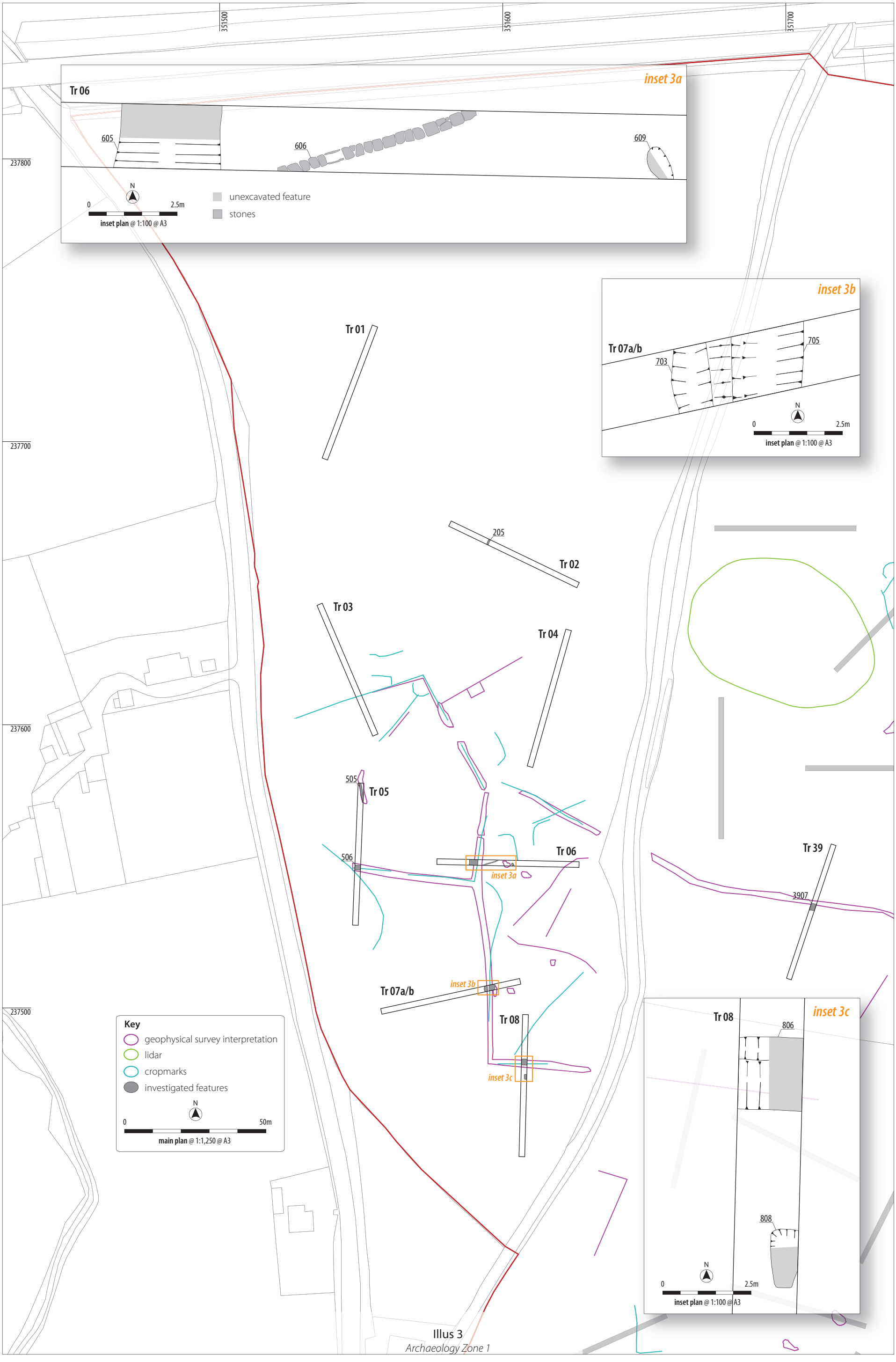
Following this four distinct archaeological *zones* are considered. In loose terms these are geographically distinct from one another, in some cases topographically defined, and in others linked by associations such as clusters of geophysical anomalies, the date of finds within them, or previously known archaeological features within the landscape. In each case the key attributes defining the zone will be outlined and the trenches most closely associated with the core activity or form of the zone discussed, first concentrating primarily on the evaluation trenches that contained archaeological deposits. More disparate features are then described either at the end of each trench description or at the end of the section (whichever proves the most simple to follow). Modern features such as land drains and post medieval dumping have been omitted from the descriptive text but are noted within the trench and context registers.

4.1 Geomorphology and its effect on archaeological assets

Within the study area there are six main mapped geological elements, listed from oldest to youngest:

- Raglan Mudstone;
- Fourth Gravel Terrace;
- Second Gravel Terrace;
- Wye Gravel Terrace;
- Head / Colluvium;
- Alluvium.

The high ground to the south of the site is formed by a ridge of Raglan Mudstone capped by Fourth Terrace gravels. A band of gravels across the middle of the site is derived from remnants of the Second Gravel Terrace, with the most recent Wye Terrace occupying the present valley bottom. As a general rule there are relatively steep gradients where one terrace meets the next in



Illus 3
Archaeology Zone 1

sequence. Overlying these Quaternary and earlier deposits are a series of Flandrian and Holocene alluviums and colluviums. The former occupies the two stream channels that run very roughly north to south and trisect the site; as well as an inactive, nearly completely silted up broad channel running alongside the foot of the Second Gravel terrace in a west to east direction, and potentially part of an earlier braided system associated with the Wye itself. The colluvium is a more mixed deposit containing medium to large clasts within a moderately compact silty matrix. This deposit is notoriously varied, deriving from down-slope erosion, with its make up dependant on the nature of parent material further up slope. As mentioned above both these latter types of deposit can occur in the Holocene and therefore may seal as well as be cut by archaeological features. The previous Test Pitting results appear to reasonably closely match the deposits identified in the trenching and final trench depths were to a degree determined on the basis of the results of the Test Pitting. The north-south line of a putative channel running through the centre of the site hypothesised by the Test Pitting was demonstrated not to exist as was not identified in any of the trenches excavated on its proposed line, or elsewhere on the Second Gravel Terrace where it was originally observed.

Finally consideration is given as to whether the various geological and topographical elements discussed above influence either the presence of past human activity (either through selection or de-selection) or affect levels of preservation through post depositional processes.

To undertake the assessment the number of trenches containing features has been considered alongside those that do not. Across the whole evaluation there is a 27% hit rate regardless of trench location, whether it was targeted or not, and the type of geology or slope it lies on. At the other end of the scale there are the trenches that were targeted on geophysical anomalies. These demonstrate a 67% hit rate, well in excess of the site average and clearly demonstrating that the geophysical results have a significant effect on increasing the probability of observing archaeology. Using the extent of colluvium previously mapped by extrapolating from the Test Pits, and the BGS mapped extents of the 2nd and 4th Gravel Terraces then it is possible to look at hit rates across all three formations (the trenches dug on the Wye terrace are too few and were excavated with depth constraints so are likely to provide biased results).

	Total no of trenches excavated	% hit rate
Colluvium	54	20%
2nd Gravel Terrace	44	36%
4th Gravel Terrace	14	21%

Bearing in mind the coincidence of colluvium with the Second Gravel Terrace (i.e. some trenches are counted twice where the one overlies the other) it would appear that the increased hit rate on the Second Gravel Terrace is significant. This was also observed following the geophysical survey.

In considering the question of whether this apparent distribution reflects taphonomic factors or real human site selection processes the first consideration must be one of topography. The Fourth Terrace Gravels and underlying bed rock form the steepest slopes within the site. There is evidence for erosion here based on both the observed shallower cover above Quaternary deposits, as well as deposition down slope in the form of colluvium. Features were observed both above and below colluvium. In Trench 63 a small linear feature was cut into the top of the colluvium deposit observed in TP67, whilst in Trench 59 the observed burnt remains lay at the level of the base of the colluvium recorded in TP44. Consideration needs to also be given to the correlation between crop-marks, geophysical anomalies and features observed in trenches. In the case of the Zone 1 features on the west side of the site there is a good match between all three. However, where crop-marks were recorded without any associated geophysical anomaly then features were generally not visible within the trenches. This was particularly the case on the higher ground. One possible explanation is that more intensive agriculture has completely eroded what were already ephemeral features at the time of the air photo. There does appear to be a case for the complete loss of some features on the Fourth Terrace gravels to the south of the site. However, there is also a clear case for the preferred settlement of the lower Second Terrace, which would have provided areas of more level, better drained ground as well as closer proximity to water supplies and the valley bottom.

4.2 Archaeology Zone 1 – late Iron Age enclosure

This was an area of archaeological interest identified from geophysical survey and also evident on air photos of the site. The archaeological zone occupies a small-flattened plateau with dramatically sloping ground on its north edge; this east-west aligned break of slope relating to the edge of the underlying Second Gravel Terrace here.

All five trenches (05, 06, 07, 08, 39) that were targeted on the geophysical anomalies identified as belonging to the enclosure located archaeological features. Trench 02 located further to the north also identified a feature picked up by the geophysics.

Trenches 05, 06, 07, 08 and 39 were excavated to confirm a series of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as forming an enclosure or field system.

4.2.1 Trench 05

The main enclosure ditch, a large east-west aligned linear feature [503], previously identified by the geophysical survey was identified within this trench. The feature, which measured approximately 3m in width, was not excavated due to continuous water logging of that part of the trench. It was agreed with the County Archaeologist that the feature did not need to be excavated as an adequate sample of the ditch along with dateable material had been obtained from adjacent trenches.

A further feature [506], which had not been previously identified by the geophysical survey, was identified at the northern end of Trench 05. This consisted of a small linear ditch running at a slight angle to the general alignment of the trench but aligned approximately north–south. The ditch ran for approximately 7m along the trench and was approximately 0.50m wide, with a shallow concave profile, with a slight but notable drop towards the northern

Illus 4a
Detail showing stone lined culvert in Trench 06

Illus 4b
Detail showing double cut boundary ditch in Trench 07

Illus 4c
Re-cut ditch in Trench 08

end; the ditch contained a very stony fill, and a large amount of Romano-British pottery, broadly dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The quantity of pottery recovered from such a small sample may indicate the presence of an area of intense occupation in close proximity to the ditch.

4.2.2 Trench 06

Trench 06 contained three features, two of which relate to the enclosure previously identified by the geophysical survey (*Illus 3a*).

Another section of the main enclosure ditch [605] was excavated. At this point it was aligned north-south with a steep sided profile and measured approximately 3.18m wide with a maximum depth of 0.82m. Within the ditch fill, a sequence of silting events was observed, the relative steepness of the sides may indicate that the ditch had been re-cut or at least been maintained when in use. Within the fills, the pottery identified also reflected a late Iron Age/ Roman date.

Towards the western end of Trench 06, an elongated oval shaped pit approximately 1m in length with a width of 0.60m was excavated [609], which contained a charcoal rich fill (608) with a mixture of pottery finds dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. The fact that pit [609] only averaged a depth of 0.09m may indicate that the feature had either been heavily truncated or more likely, it represented an area of enclosed burning such as a fire pit (and was therefore originally a shallow feature). Whether the slight depression was deliberately cut or was a by-product of long term and regular burning within the same area is uncertain, as the natural gravels do not readily betray a fire-baked surface.

The shallow nature of identified features associated with the enclosure ditches indicates that the potential for archaeological features not identified by the geophysical survey is relatively high within Zone 1.

Feature [606] was not contemporary with the Roman site and consisted of a competently constructed stone culvert, formed from a mid blue lias limestone, the culvert was capped with medium sized flat stones, but had no base; instead the side stones had been angled to form a V-shaped. Aligned approximately northeast-southwest the culvert was 0.40m wide and had an internal depth of 0.20m. No dating evidence was recovered to place [606]

351600
351700
351800
237500
237400
237200
Tr 09
Tr 10
Tr 13
Tr 11
Tr 12
1404
Tr 14
Tr 18
1814
Illus 6
1808
1804
Tr 15
Tr 16
Tr 17
Tr 23
Tr 19
Tr 22
Tr 20
Tr 21
Tr 25
Tr 26
Tr 28
Tr 24
2504
2706
2704
Tr 30
Tr 31
Tr 27
Tr 33
Tr 32
Tr 34
3402
Tr 29

Illus 6
Section through [1814]

Key
- geophysical survey interpretation
- lidar
- cropmarks
- investigated features

N
0 50m
main plan @ 1:1,250 @ A3

Illus 5
Zone 2

into an historical context. It had been identified by the geophysical survey and marked up as possible modern drainage due to the nature of the signal response.

4.2.3 Trench 07

Trench 07 was positioned to intersect the north-south run of the enclosure ditch as identified from the geophysical survey, which implied that the feature here was a continuation of the linear feature [605] present within Trench 06 (*Illus 3b*). However, in Trench 07 it turned out that this feature actually comprised two parallel linear ditches [703] and [705]. Both ditches shared similar profiles but differed in overall dimensions, [705] being considerably wider and deeper (1.60m by 1m respectively) when compared to [703] (1.40m by 0.60m respectively). Both ditches appeared to have coexisted and functioned as a single element, forming a double ditched boundary to the enclosure at this point. However, there was no indication of a double ditch within Trench 06 [605] despite the identical alignment of the features.

Some suggestions as to what might occur at this point are that either the 3m wide single ditch [605] had been re-cut obliterating any evidence for the continuation of the double ditch; or that [703] may not actually run all the way towards [605], but instead form a smaller enclosure inside the area defined by the main boundary ditches.

4.2.4 Trench 08

Trench 08 contained a re-cut ditch, and an irregular shaped pit. The boundary ditch [804] was aligned east-west and measured approximately 2m wide with a depth of 0.68m. The ditch could be clearly seen to cut a smaller linear ditch, sharing the same east-west alignment as [804]. This earlier feature [806] was approximately 0.66m wide with a surviving depth of 0.18m and contained small fragments of pottery dated to the late Iron Age, however, no finds were identified within the fill of the larger ditch [804] (*Illus 4c*).

4.2.5 Trench 39

A linear anomaly was previously identified by the geophysical survey at this point indicating that the features associated with enclosures in Field 1 continued across the road into Field 3. A large linear feature aligned east-west, [3907] which measured approximately 2.52m wide with a maximum depth of 0.92m was recorded in the trench excavated across this anomaly. This ditch could be clearly seen to contain a sequence of fills, indicating silting events with no evidence for re-cutting.

The identification of late Iron Age/Roman pottery within the upper fills supports the fact that this feature is part of the same complex observed in Field 1. The sequence of fills ((3904), (3905), and (3906)) suggests that the ditch at least in part functioned as a drainage channel for the associated enclosure within Field 1, a possibility further emphasised by the lie of the land which would have caused [3907] to have a natural fall away from the enclosure in Field 1.

4.2.6 Trench 02 – other features in the vicinity

The results of the geophysical survey had tentatively identified the position and alignment of a ditch here. However, the excavation of the trench revealed a relatively shallow (0.38m) linear ditch approximately 1.03m wide, aligned northeast southwest [205]. Its precise association with the identified enclosure remains uncertain; however, it seems reasonable to suggest that the two are contemporary, due to both their proximity and indicated alignment from the geophysical survey. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from this feature.

4.3 Archaeology Zone 2 – occupation of the fourth Terrace on the west side of the site

This zone is almost wholly contained within Field 2 where a total of 25 evaluation trenches were excavated (21 50m by 1.80m wide and four 30m by 1.80m wide, of which only four contained archaeological deposits – 18, 25, 27, 34). Its topography slopes down from the south to north where it meets the Second Wye Terrace break of slope running east to west on the north edge of Archaeology Zone 1. Heavy ground water flooding occurred where the edge of the gravel ridge forms the flattened area occupied to the west by Archaeology Zone 1. Towards the east of the zone the ground slopes off quite dramatically into a valley caused by the Red Brook cutting through the study area (*Illus 5*).

Out of the four trenches excavated only Trench 18 contained features with dateable finds. On the basis of these it would appear that the archaeological activity identified in Archaeology Zone 1 extended into at least the northern part of Zone 2. Unfortunately there is no evidence to confirm or otherwise whether the more ephemeral features further up the Fourth Terrace were part of a contemporaneous landscape to these.

4.3.1 Trench 18

Trench 18 contained a series of pit features that had been identified from the geophysical survey as being possible archaeological anomalies. Within the trench was a circular pit [1804], which cut another very large semi-circular pit [1814]. The fill of [1804] was subsequently cut by a posthole [1808].

[1804] measured approximately 1.20m in width with a depth of 0.20m, however [1804] lay only partly within the evaluation trench section, so its full dimensions could not be entirely determined. Within its fill and within the section a large rectangular stone was identified, this was left in place; no indication of the stone being worked was obvious. [1804] cut a very large rounded rectangular pit, which again exceeded the limits of the evaluation trench; however, the pit had a width of 3.30m and an excavated sampled section depth of 1.15m.

Excavation of [1814] revealed that this pit contained a large sequence of fills indicating dumping and tipping over a period of time rather than being filled in a single phase. Within the fills, two large fragments of rotary quern stone, fired clay and pottery dating to the Iron Age and Roman period were recovered (*Illus 6*).

4.3.2 Trench 25

Trench 25 was aligned north-south and was located towards the southern end of the site and on heavily sloping ground. A small

circular pit [2504] (0.40m by 0.38m with a depth of 0.14m) was cut into the natural gravels and filled by a mid grey brown silty clay. The pit was not fully excavated as a portion ran under the baulk of the evaluation trench. No finds were recovered and the use or function of this pit remains unknown.

4.3.3 Trench 27

The excavation of Trench 27 identified a very shallow linear feature aligned east-west approximately 1.52m wide. The ditch had a concave profile with a depth of only 0.27m. No finds were observed and no further evidence for the continuation of this feature was seen within adjacent trenches.

4.3.4 Trench 34

Located on the slope associated with the natural cut for the Red Brook, Trench 34 contained the remains of possible truncated feature [3402]. No finds were observed, and because of the truncated nature of the feature, it was not possible to identify a primary function, however one suggestion indicates that it might have been the remains of animal action rather than past human activity.

4.3.5 Test Pits 10 and 12

During the earlier phase of work a feature was observed in each of two Test Pits near the top of the slope. No evidence was retrieved from which these could be dated and none of the evaluation trenches picked up continuations of the features from these Test Pits.

4.4 Archaeology Zone 3 – Bronze Age and earlier occupation on the edge of the second Gravel Terrace

This zone encompasses archaeological activity primarily associated with Bronze Age occupation on the edge of the Second Gravel Terrace in the centre of the site. It was identified within Field 3 where 28 50m by 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were excavated (of which only ten contained archaeological deposits 37, 39, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57, 59, 98, 99); but one feature in Field 4 (where 18 50m by 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were excavated only four of which contained archaeological deposits) has been grouped with these on the basis of its topographic location and the contents of its fill (*Illus 7* and *9*).

As previously mentioned, within Field 3, the topography comprises two flat areas divided by the line of the gravel ridge, forming high ground on the Second Terrace to the south and a lower level on the Wye Terrace towards the north. Within the southern area, a north south aligned depression runs through the middle of the zone. This relatively shallow depression represents an ancient, naturally formed channel, that combined with the line of the Red Brook creates a slight promontory on the gravel terrace towards the centre of the zone. Within this raised area a significant amount of Bronze Age archaeology was identified, perhaps indicating that this apparently natural high spot offered a favourable position within the contemporary landscape. In fact alongside this, flint finds suggest that the location may well have been favoured as far back as the Mesolithic period.

A few features located in trenches surrounding the Archaeological Zone are mentioned at the end of the section. In Field 3 with the exception of a linear feature of Roman or later date the remaining features were either undated or putatively natural in origin. In Field 4 most features were post medieval, natural or modern in date.

4.4.1 Trench 50 – Bronze Age and earlier occupation

Trench 50 was located within the centre of the natural Second Terrace promontory (mentioned above) within Field 3. A series of possible archaeological anomalies were previously identified by the geophysical survey, but the positioning of the trench only intercepted one of the areas of possible features. However, the excavation identified eleven features within the run of the trench (*Illus 8*).

During the excavation of Trench 50, the localised natural gravel deposit (5002) differed from the natural gravels seen in previous trenches; the gravel was more evenly sorted and left a clean surface when machined. However, more significantly further investigation of the deposits within the trench demonstrated that a c.0.20m layer of gravel was in fact a colluvium with features both cutting it and buried beneath it.

Features cutting into the colluvium

Two features where identified directly below the subsoil, [5022] and [5024], towards the southern end of the trench. [5024] consisted of a large circular pit, approximately 0.60m in length cut by the trench section the visible width was 0.7m and had an extremely shallow depth of only 0.10m

[5024] lay only c.0.30m below the surface, which may be a contributing factor relating to the shallow depth of this feature. Despite the truncated nature of [5024], a significant number of datable finds, consisting of pottery, fired clay and lithics were recorded. The dateable pottery indicates that the fill of [5024] belongs in the middle Bronze Age based on two joining sherds from a middle Bronze Age cordoned urn.

Cut within the top of the gravel (5002) and central to the alignment of the trench was a straight cut post-hole [5022] with a circumference of 0.20m and a depth of only 0.18m, again possibly truncated by agricultural activities. Within the dark silt clay fill (5021), an individual piece of burnt flint was recovered.

Features sealed by the colluvium

Where features were not visible cutting it excavation was continued by machine through the colluvium of (5002) with the result that the majority of the features recorded from the trench were sealed beneath it and cut into the river terrace gravels of (5025), at a lower level.

Below the colluvium, at an approximate depth of 0.50m below the present ground level were a series of six circular features sharing roughly similar dimensions [5010], [5012], [5014], [5016], [5018], and [5020], although their character varied.

[5010] measured approximately 0.60m in circumference and had a very shallow depth of 0.06m; the sides of the feature were irregular and uneven suggesting that [5010] may have been a natural depression rather than a cut feature. No finds were observed.

[5012] consisted of a small circular feature with a visible diameter of 0.28m and a depth of 0.16m; the sides were relatively steep and

351700
351900
352000
352100
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Tr 96
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9905
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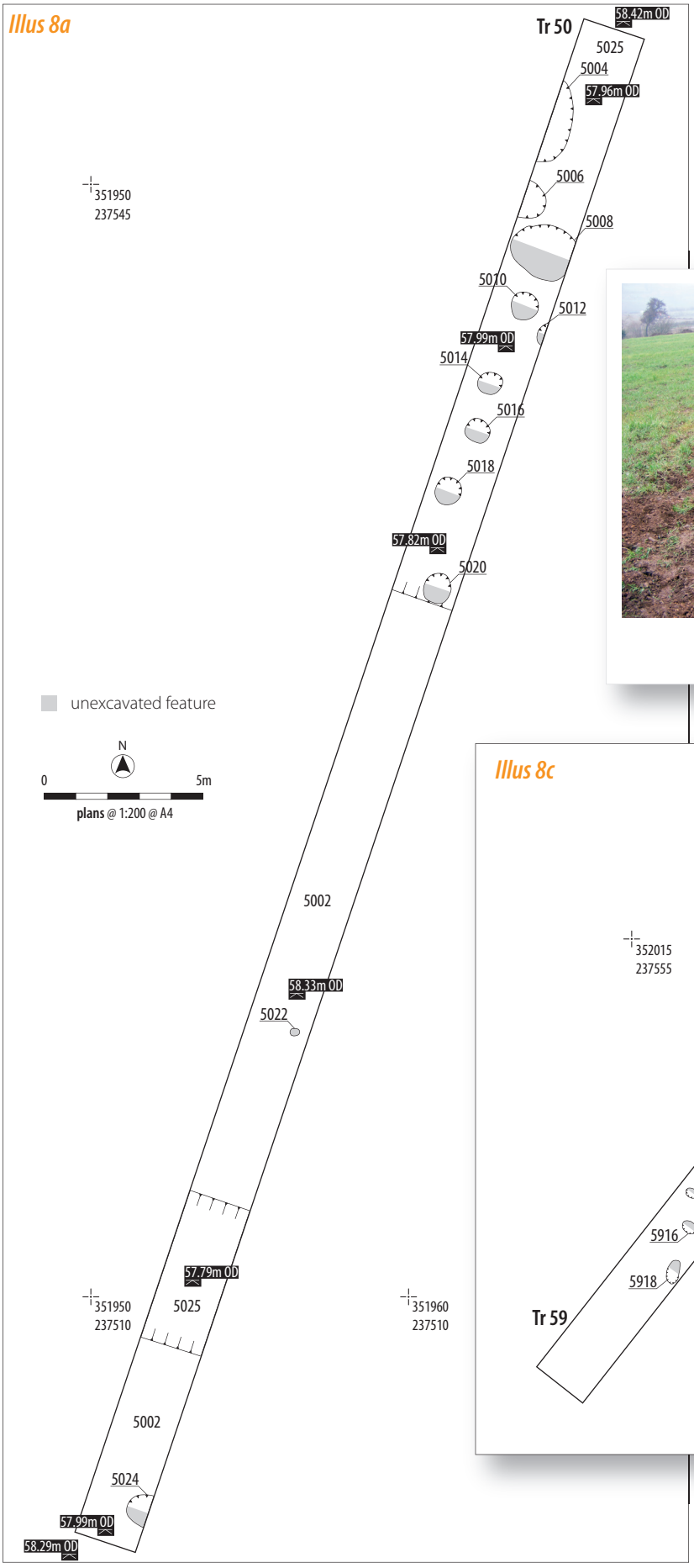
Tr 37
3702
Tr 40
Tr 44
Tr 36
Tr 41
Tr 38
Tr 45
Tr 55
Tr 56
Tr 57
5703
Tr 58
Tr 48
Tr 59
Illus 8c
Illus 8a+b
Tr 50
Tr 47
Tr 51
5103
Tr 42
Tr 46
5205
5203
Tr 52
Tr 43
Tr 53
Tr 54

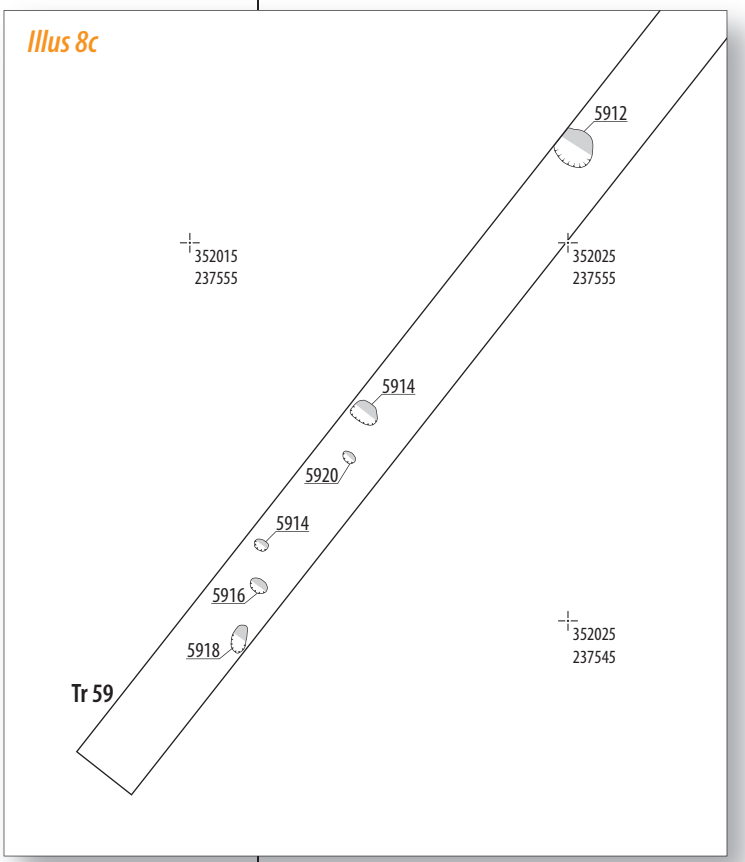
Key
- geophysical survey interpretation
- lidar
- cropmarks
- investigated features

N
0
50m
main plan @ 1:1,250 @ A3

Illus 7
Zone 3a



Illus 8b
General view of Trench 50



Illus 8
Detail of Trench 50 and 59 in Field 3

indicate that [5012] may have been a posthole. Within the fill (5011), both fired clay and a single flint flake were observed.

[5014] share a similar appearance to [5010], with irregular and uneven sides the feature had a diameter of 0.65m with a very shallow depth of only 0.05m and may have been natural depression rather than a cut feature, no finds were observed.

[5016] again shared similar dimensions to [5010] and [5014] with a diameter of approximately 0.60m and a very shallow depth of 0.06m, again this may have been a natural depression within the contemporary landscape rather than a deliberately cut feature, no finds were observed.

[5018] differed from the previous features in that its overall shape was oval giving the feature dimensions of 0.80m by 0.60m, with a depth of 0.15m. The sides were steeply cut and the base had a gradual curve. The pit was filled with (5018); a dark silty clay containing frequent inclusions of gravel, as well as fired clay remnants, the fill also included a burnt and broken flint tool with a retouched edge.

[5020] consisted of a circular pit with a diameter of approximately 0.70m and a depth of 0.10m, the overall appearance was similar to that of [5019] and the fill was also similar, however no finds were observed.

Towards the northern end of the trench and at the same levels as the previous features, three larger pits were identified, two of which were partially obscured by the trench section ([5004], [5006] and [5008]).

[5004] consisted of a large oval shaped pit cut by the section line of the trench, [5004] had a visible width of 0.60m and a length of 2.60m with a relatively shallow depth for a large feature of only 0.12m, within the fill (5003) a dark brown silty gravel, three pieces of fired clay were recovered. Although finds were observed within the fill, on the basis of the uneven nature of its base [5004] may represent a tree throw of some antiquity.

[5006] was cut by the edge of the trench, but enough was visible to give an estimated diameter of 0.80m with a depth of 0.10m, although the fill (5006) was similar to (5003) no finds were observed.

[5008] was a large semi circular feature (1.89m by 1.62m) with an irregular edge, uneven base and gentle sloping sides, the shallow depth of 0.05m may suggest that [5008] represents an abraded tree throw rather than an intentional cut feature. However, the fill (5007), a greyish brown mix of gravels, did contain a large number of finds, such as flint flakes (chipped and burnt), fired clay, and a magnetic residue suggesting industrial activity. A C14 date obtained from carbonised material in this feature provides a date of between 2567–2466BC (68% probability) placing the feature at the transition period between the Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Given the above evidence it is possible to suggest a date range for the occupation horizons above and below the colluvium within Trench 50. The upper horizon is dated by the pottery to the middle Bronze Age, usually between 1600 and 1100 BC; and the lowered horizon, sealed by the gravels dated by C14 to the early Bronze Age at the latest but with evidence that ground levels here remained stable for many millennia prior to this based on the presence of flint artefacts of Mesolithic date.

The results did not tally with the geophysical survey; this may have been due to the shallow nature of the features combined with the probability that the colluvium may have masked the features beneath it from detection. Given the presence of root matter in many of the environmental samples the small quantities of magnetic residues in the early Bronze Age features may be intrusive.

4.4.2 Trench 59 – Bronze Age occupation

Trench 59 was aligned north east-southwest and positioned just off the natural high spot where Trench 50 was located, sloping down towards the northeast and located on and off the gravel ridge. Seven features with middle Bronze Age pottery similar to that seen within the upper horizon of Trench 50 were identified within the trench, [5902], [5904], [5906], [5912], [5914], [5916], [5920] (*Illus 8c*).

[5902] consisted of a roughly circular cut filled by multiple fills; the pit had an approximate diameter of 0.85m with a depth of 0.16m. (5904) was a stony clay loam with charcoal flecks overlaying a mid grey black clay charcoal rich loam, (5904). No finds were observed but the concentration of charcoal rich fills indicated that an activity associated with burning was taking place within the vicinity; no indication was present to suggest that the burnt material was contemporary with [5902].

[5904] contained a charcoal and burnt bone rich fill (5905), the small circular pit had an approximate diameter of 0.30m, however the depth was only 0.08m, the base of the trench showing the evidence for agricultural activity in the form of plough scars. Cut into the fill of [5904] was the impression of a small stake hole. Within the fill (5905) two types of pottery were identified, both dating to the middle Bronze Age, including six sherds of a fabric used for middle Bronze Age, Deverel Rimbury type vessels.

[5906], cut into the natural gravels, was a relatively large sub circular feature, approximately 0.95m by 1m with steep sides and a flat base (depth 0.30m) the feature exhibited signs of in-situ burning, in the form of hard baked clay edges (5911) which possibly indicates that the pit was at one time clay lined although (5911) was patchy in places. The multiple fills of [5906] were also charcoal rich ((5907), (5908), (5909), (5909), (5910) and (5907) contained one piece of possible early Bronze Age pottery, industrial waste in the form of slag, a flint flake, as well as evidence for cereal grain and burnt bone, possibly animal rather than human.

[5912] consisted of a circular feature with a diameter of 0.71m and a depth of approximately 0.26m the steep sides gently curved to form a flattened base, the environmental sample taken was archaeological sterile and no finds were observed.

Feature [5914] and [5917] both represented a circular cut features with a diameter of 0.50m and 0.60m and depths of 0.19m and 0.38m respectively, steep sides and a rounded base, both fills shared similar characteristics, a grey brown silty sand fill, no finds were observed.

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237600
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237400
237300
Tr 49
Tr 60
Tr 61
6302
Tr 62
Tr 63
Tr 64
Tr 65
Tr 66
Tr 67
Tr 68
6802
Tr 69
Tr 70
Tr 71
7106
Key
geophysical survey interpretation
lidar
cropmarks
investigated features
N
0
50m
main plan @ 1:1,250 @ A3
Illus 9
Zone 3b

[5920] measured approximately 0.41m by 0.30m with a depth of only 0.03m; the feature had been severely truncated through agricultural activity within the vicinity. The fill of [5920], (5921) consisted of a similar fill to [5914] and [5917], apart from a greater concentration of burnt bone and charcoal.

4.4.3 Trench 68 – feature containing hazelnut shell

This trench was located within Field 4, but in a similar position in relation to the valley floor as the other trenches containing key features relating to Archaeology Zone 3. Cut into the gravels of Trench 68, only one feature was identified. [6803] consisted of an elongated circular cut approximately 0.80m in length and a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.25m; it had gradual sloping sides with a regular rounded base. Although no finds were observed, the environment analysis of the sampled fill indicated the presence of animal bone, charcoal, and hazelnut shells. Given the presence of hazelnut shells and its similar position this feature has been loosely related to the prehistoric features identified to the west.

4.4.4 Trench 57 – possible natural feature

Trench 57 (Field 3) contained one feature [5703] roughly circular in plan (1.40m by 1.20m) with a depth of 0.40m; the cut had irregular sides and an uneven base. The fill (5704) consisted of a sandy silt, similar to natural banding seen within the trench. No finds were observed, the shape and fill of [5703] may represent a natural geological deposit or possibly a tree throw.

4.4.5 Trench 64 – possible natural feature

Located in Field 4, this trench contained a single feature [6403] cut into the gravels. The feature was roughly circular (1.32m by 1.16m) with irregular edges and an uneven base. [6403] probably represents evidence of a tree throw, no dateable finds were observed, within the fill (6405).

4.4.6 Trench 98 – Roman or later ditch on valley floor

The excavation of Trench 98 (Field 3) identified a small and very shallow channel towards the northwest end of the trench, approximately 0.40m wide the channel only had a depth of 0.02m. [9803] was filled with a light grey silty clay and contained one piece of abraded Roman pottery. No other features were observed within the trench.

4.4.7 Trench 51 – undated linear feature

Trench 51 (Field 3) was repositioned in order to identify a feature noted by the County Archaeologist during the test-pitting phase of works (Test Pit 51). The repositioning of the trench was agreed as the new location also encompassed the geophysical anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

[5013] consisted of a linear ditch feature approximately 0.90m wide, aligned northeast-southwest. The feature had a depth of 0.40m with relatively steep curving sides, no dateable finds were observed. The continuation of [5013] was not observed within adjacent trenches, this maybe attributed to agricultural actives having truncated any evidence for the further occurrences of the ditch.

During the excavation of Trench 51 it was noted that the natural gravels within this area form irregular- shaped pockets of rounded stones, this could account for the possible feature identified within Test Pit 51. When cut through in section the stones form a horizontal band, but appear to be a natural occurrence.

4.4.8 Trench 48 – undated feature

The excavation of Trench 48 (Field 3) identified a small and very shallow ellipsoidal shaped feature towards the north-eastern end of the trench, approximately 0.40m in length with a width of 0.25m and a maximum depth of 0.08m. [4803] was filled with a mid grey brown gravel deposit and contained a fragment of much abraded and unidentifiable red pottery. No other features were observed within the trench.

4.4.9 Trench 99 – recent drainage features

The trench was located in Field 3. Directly beneath the topsoil pair of parallel-aligned stone-filled gullies [9905] was identified. Each gully was approximately 0.80m wide, they lay 0.70m apart and no dating evidence was recovered. The close proximity of [9904] to the surface and the general appearance of the two stone filled channels gave the impression of a drainage feature.

Located toward the eastern end of the trench a small circular pit was identified. Measuring aprroximatley 0.35m in diameter with a depth of only 0.03m, [9903] contained a charcoal rich fill, (9904). No finds were observed to indicate a possible date; however, the feature was heavily truncated by modern ploughing and in fact may possibly be a non-archaeological feature (i.e. quite recent in date).

4.4.10 Trench 52 – possible modern/post-medieval boundaries

Within Trench 52 (Field 3) two linear features aligned north-south were identified. Approximately 7m apart the two features, [5203] and [5205], shared similar dimensions with visible widths of approximately 0.80m and depths of 0.60m and 0.40m respectively. The straight cut sides of [5203] and the alignment with the modern field boundary towards the south of the trench, along with the comments from the landowner suggest that this linear feature may represent a relatively modern grubbed out field boundary, no finds were observed.

[5025] had similar dimensions and shared a common alignment, but was shallower (0.40m) with curved sides and a rounded base. No finds were observed to date this feature but both features share similar fills that may suggest a contemporary relationship.

4.4.11 Trench 63 – post-medieval linear feature

Within Trench 63 (Field 4) a linear feature aligned northeast-southwest was identified. [6302] had an approximate width of 1.35m and a depth of 0.20m the sides were gradual and formed a rounded base. No evidence for the continuation of this feature was observed within the adjacent trenches 61 and 64. A post-medieval brick was observed within the fill (6303).

4.4.12 Trench 71 – post-medieval linear feature/undated feature

The excavation of Trench 71 (Field 4) identified two features, [7103] a linear gully aligned northwest- southeast and [7106] a small circular feature were both cut into the natural. [7103] had a width of approximatley 1.02m and a depth of 0.36m, however the fill (7103) contained post medieval pottery.

[7106] consisted of a small and shallow circular feature, approximately 0.43m in diameter with a depth of only 0.10m, no finds were observed and no relationship with [7103] can be inferred apart from both features having been cut into the archaeologically sterile horizon.

4.4.13 Trench 37 – modern tipping

The location of Trench 37 was sited to investigate a large geophysical anomaly on the west side of Field 3. The excavation identified that the anomaly consisted of a relatively modern dump of building material and domestic debris, approximately dating to the 1940s and later.

This area appears to have been used in the past as a regular area for disposing of waste, possibly suggesting that a hollow previously existing before the dumping. No evidence for previous activity prior to the modern deposit was observed within the confines of the trench.

4.4.14 Zone 4 – possible ploughed-out Iron Age/Roman enclosure

This zone is located primarily in Field 5 where 17 50m by 1.80m wide, evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate crop marks and geophysical responses. Only three contained archaeological deposits. Aerial photographs of this area indicated the presence of a possible enclosure located on a high spot. Apart from the main complex of features in Trench 78 most other features were identified outside of the extent of the crop mark enclosure and did not contain any dating evidence, these are described after the trench containing the more diagnostic archaeology.

4.4.15 Trench 78 – Iron Age/Roman occupation and enclosure features

The excavation of trench 78 identified a complex series of intercutting and hence multiple phased features, possible relating to the enclosure previously identified on aerial photographs. The intensity of ploughing and the relatively shallow nature of the plough soil within Field 5 and especially on the slopes had resulted in only the slightest traces of historical occupation or past activities surviving. Towards the southern end of Trench 78 the series of shallow gullies, postholes and linear feature probably represents the best remaining evidence to indicate that the area was at one time occupied (*Illus 10a*).

Accepting the limitations of interpreting features within the confines of an evaluation trench it appears that [7819] formed a curving shallow depression, with an approximate width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.12m. The projected dimensions of [7891] would give a diameter of approximately 6.00m. The initial impression suggested that [7819] formed a drip channel for a roundhouse.

A series of small stake holes indicating the possible presence of the external walls also relating to the curve of the drip channel, were identified, however the stake holes were very shallow and due to the nature of the gravel this interpretation is tentative.

[7819] also appears associated with a central fire pit. [7817] consisted of a shallow circular depression with an approximate diameter of 0.71m and a depth only 0.015m ,the fill (7816) contained an abundant amount of charcoal within the grey brown silty clay loam however no dateable finds where observed.

[7815] formed a shallow linear gully, with a width of 0.70m and a depth of only 0.11m unfortunately the stratigraphic relationship with [7819] lay outside of the evaluation trench. [7815] was cut by a posthole [7813] and a northeast-southwest linear gully [7811]. Posthole [7813] consisted of a straight sided, circular feature with a diameter of approximately 0.50m and a depth of 0.26m. When excavated it appeared the fill of [7813] contained post packing in the form of medium sized stones.

[7811] formed another shallow linear gully that appeared to cut [7815], (0.50m wide with a depth of 0.04m) no finds were observed within the fill.

A second curving channel was located at the southern end of the trench, [7807] had a width of approximately 0.45m and a depth of 0.12m. The curving channel at first appeared to be cut by a circular pit [7803], but it became obvious within the section that the channel actually cut the pit and continued into the section.

[7803] consisted of an oval pit, partly obscure by the trench section; the pit had visible dimensions of 1.40m by 0.80m and a depth of approximately 0.20m. Within the fill of [7803], (7802) contained one piece of dated pottery, indicating a date within the late Iron Age/ Roman period.

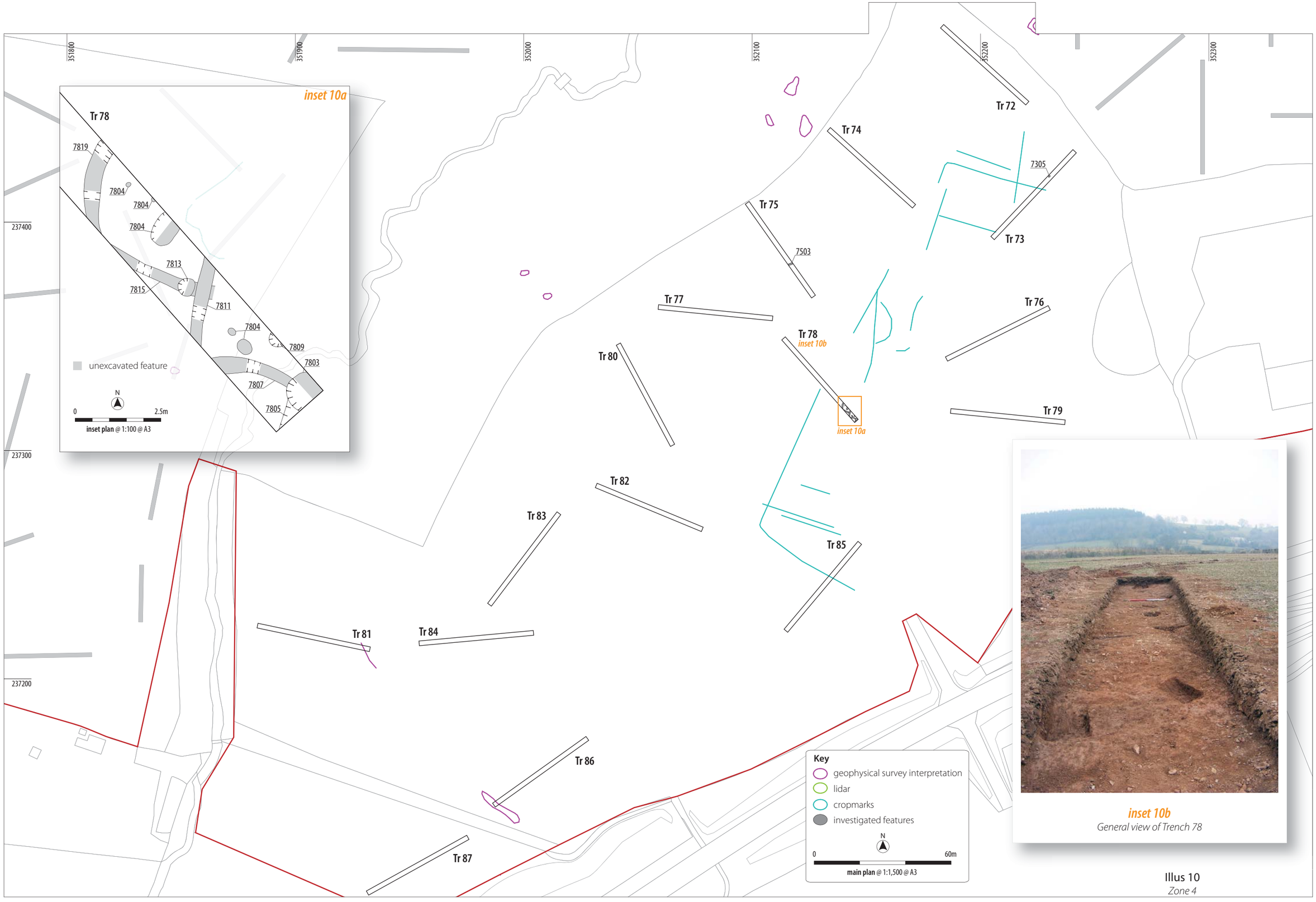
The relevance and relationship of the surviving features seen within Trench 78 can only be inferred due to the limited nature of evaluation trenches. However, it is clear from the shallow nature of the features and the plough soil on the slopes of this field that any continuing agricultural activity will have a detrimental effect on the archaeological resource.

4.4.16 Trench 73 – stone lined undated burnt feature

Trench 73 contained an elongated stone lined pit [7303], approximately 0.80m by 0.50m in length, and width with a depth of 0.35m. Although the fills of the pit were extremely charcoal rich, there was no evidence to suggest that the stone lining (7306) was burnt in anyway, indicating that the fills (7303) and (7304) were secondary to the original use of the stone lined pit. No find were observed.

4.4.17 Trench 75 – undated gulley

Within Trench 75 a single feature consisting of a linear gulley, aligned east west was recorded. [7504] measured approximately 0.50m wide and had a depth of only 0.20m. The relative shallowness of this feature could be a direct result of agricultural truncation. No



inset 10b
General view of Trench 78

Illus 10
Zone 4

352400
352500
352600
352700

inset 11a

58.49m OD
58.01m OD
57.80m OD
58.42m OD
9117
9111
57.48m OD
9111
57.86m OD
57.92m OD
9106
9104
9108
58.39m OD
N

landdrains
unexcavated feature
sondages

0 2.5m
inset plan+section @ 1:100 @ A3

W
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9116
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9108
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9102

237500
237400

Tr 93
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8904
8904
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Tr 88
inset 11a
Tr 91
Tr 95
Tr 90
Tr 92

Key
geophysical survey interpretation
lidar
cropmarks
investigated features

N
0 50m
main plan @ 1:1,250 @ A3

Illus 11
Zone 5

evidence for the continuation of the gully was observed within the adjacent trenches and no finds were recovered.

4.5 Zone 5 – features in the vicinity of the Rotherwas Ribbon

This zone lies wholly within Field 6 where four 30m by 3.6m, one 50m by 1.80m and three 25m by 1,80m wide evaluation trenches were excavated. Only two contained archaeological deposits (*Illus 11*).

A Terrier Rig was used to collect cores from sediments to the east of the projected line of the Rotherwas Ribbon that had been identified during the trial pitting exercise as potentially of palaeoenvironmental interest. The cores have demonstrated that the area appears to have been subject to fluvial action, leading to the deposition of coarse and then fine-grained sediments (Appendix 4). The organic horizon noted during the trial pitting was not identified in the same quantities, and no suitable material was recovered for dating. However, sub-samples from the cores were assessed for the presence of pollen, none was found.

Trenches 89 and 91 both contained a sequence of archaeological features similar to those noted in the previous excavation conducted during the construction of the relief road.

4.5.1 Trench 91 – ribbon-like feature associated with prehistoric to recent finds

Trench 91 was aligned east-west and positioned to intercept a run of geophysical anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The trench measured 3.60m wide and 30m in length. The extra width allowed a greater area to be examined and consequently aided the interpretation of any features identified.

The geophysical anomalies identified by the survey were originally thought to represent a prehistoric feature – the *Rotherwas Ribbon* – discovered during previous archaeological excavations conducted prior to the construction of the Rotherwas relief road by Worcestershire Archaeological Service, and subsequently identified in Field 6 by an archaeological evaluation conducted by Herefordshire Archaeology.

Within Trench, 91 a series of linear feature were identified beneath the deep plough soil (9100) and subsoil horizon (9101): [9104], [9108], [9111], [9114], 9115] and a single posthole, [9106].

[9106] consisted of a small sub circular feature, containing a charcoal rich fill (9105) , measuring 0.35m by 0.30m with a depth of 0.21m, within the charcoal-rich fill [9105] four small fragments of pottery dated to the Iron Age were recovered.

[9106] directly cut the fill of a north-south aligned linear feature [9104]. Located towards the eastern end of the evaluation trench, [9104] was cut into the natural geology and formed a concave ditch, approximately 1.39m wide with a depth of 0.30m; no finds were recovered from its fill (9103).

Approximately 4.50m towards the west of [9106], a straight sided linear feature [9108], sharing the same alignment as [9104] was identified, cut into the natural geology and measuring approximately 0.55m wide with a depth of only 0.26m, again no pottery finds were observed, however a small flint flake fragment was recovered from its fill (9107).

Illus 12
General view of [9111] showing the Rotherwas Ribbon

To the west of [9108] a large linear feature [9111] was identified. [9111] consisted of a linear hollow, aligned approximately north south, measuring 7.40m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.58m and filled by (9109), (*Illus 10a*).

The sides [9111] were very irregular and when excavated the feature resembled a large shallow hollow, rather than a deliberately cut feature, however the association of rooting damage within [9111] is evidence that trees within close proximity to the feature could subsequently have damaged its original profile. The irregular nature of the sides could also be explained through high energy processes associated with its filling (9109).

The secondary fill (9109), consisted of orange/brown silty clay, with occasional small to medium rounded and sub angular stones sealed by (9101). This was interpreted in the field as a colluvial deposit, similar to that seen within feature [8904] in Trench 89.

Colluvium is a general term that covers slope deposits moved by shallow surface flow of loose, unconsolidated sediments that usually are deposited at the base of hillslopes by rainwash, sheetwash, or slow continuous downslope creep, or a variable combination of these; however, colluvium can be moved in small rills before being deposited as sheet downslope. A rill is generally a narrow and shallow incision into topsoil layers, resulting from erosion by overflow or surface runoff.

When excavated, feature [9111], contained a primary base deposit of medium to large rounded and sub angular stones, with occasional

inclusions of small white quartz stones, (9110). This type of stone deposit would not normally be expected, had [9111] been formed through the natural processes involved in the creation of a large rill.

When the stone deposit (9110) was cleaned, the general impression suggested that the stones were actually pressed into the natural. The stones that formed the deposit only occupied the western portion of the hollow [9111], measuring approximately 3.50m in width.

Further excavation of (9110) at the request of Herefordshire Archaeology confirmed that (9110) only comprised of a single layer of stones, similar to that seen within [8904] in Trench 89.

Root channels, indicating the presence of a large tree within the hollow, heavily disturbed the eastern edge [9111]. The location of the tree damage probably erased the exact edge of [9111]; a section cut through the area of tree damage revealed that the stone deposit (9110) did not in fact continue towards the east of [9111], so an actual width of 3.50m for (9110) is probable. A slight upturn in the excavated section was visible within the excavated slot cut through [9111] indicating the possible extent of (9110), but was unfortunately cut by a later ceramic field drain. Both [9110] and the tree disturbance were sealed by the deposit of (9109).

Approximately 2m towards the west of [9111], a large irregular shaped feature was identified. [9117] measured approximately 3.60m with a maxim length of 6.50m and a depth of 0.37m; both the sides, and base were irregular and resemble the tree rooting damage seen within [9111]. Filled by a reddish brown silty loam (9116), very similar to (9109) could possibly indicate a contemporary relationship with [9111], giving the impression that [9111] was possibly flanked by trees.

The lines of four modern ceramic land drains were recorded within Trench 91, the alignments of which are interesting when compared to the geophysical anomalies. The majority of the anomalies represented were previously considered to indicate the presence of the prehistoric feature seen within previous excavations, but now appear more likely to indicate the location of the modern land drains within the vicinity of Trench 91.

4.5.2 Trench 89 – undated stone lined feature

Trench 89 was relocated at the request of the county archaeologist; the trench was moved approximately 25m towards the east in order to investigate the reason why a large number of quartz stones had been displaced during the excavation a geotechnical test pit.

Within the excavated trench, two features were identified ([8904] and [8906]). [8904] consisted of a linear cut feature aligned north-south, approximately 2.5m wide with a depth of 0.25m. The feature contained a layer of evenly sorted, rounded pebbles (8903) beneath a fill of orange/brown silty clay (8902), similar to that seen within Trench 91. No finds were observed.

The excavation of [8906] confirmed the presence of a large diameter, modern ceramic field drain, the run of this drain was also identified within Trench 91 and continued northwards, finally discharging into an open ditch that bounded the edge of Field 6.

5. DISCUSSION

The following discussion considers the results of the trenches, trial pits, geophysics and crop mark evidence. It is arranged in chronological order and refers to the archaeological zones described in the results section above.

5.1 Mesolithic activity (Zone 3)

This is characterised by flint finds in features lying beneath the colluvium in Trench 50. These features, where they have been dated, are early Bronze Age in date, and whilst there might be a possibility that some are Mesolithic the presence of cereal grain suggests otherwise. It is therefore suggested that whilst there may well have been an area of Mesolithic activity on the edge of the gravel terrace, the only surviving remnants of that activity are a few stray finds preserved within features cut through artefact bearing horizons that have subsequently been lost through erosion and reworking of the soil profile.

5.2 Early Bronze Age settlement (Zone 3)

Features lying beneath the colluvium in Trench 50 appear to date to this period, both from the pottery they contain and a radiocarbon date. The presence of charred hazelnut shell and burnt clay indicates the presence of fires, and thus domestic activity associated with the features underlying the interpretation as a settlement. A site of this nature is regionally rare and could contribute significant information to the understanding of early clearance, settlement and farming in Herefordshire. The magnetic residues found in the environmental samples from these features could either be natural minerals, or later material transported down from levels above (Tim Holden pers comm). A further feature to the east of these in Trench 68 also contained hazelnut shell and its similar topographic situation might imply that it is roughly contemporary with those features observed in Trench 50. It would also appear that the colluvial deposit identified around this area during the previous trial pitting exercise continues across the whole of the knoll, leaving considerable potential for other remains to be preserved beneath it in this area.

5.3 Middle Bronze Age settlement (Zone 3)

An area of middle Bronze Age activity was identified in Trenches 50, 51 & 59 located on a natural high spot along the gravel ridge and overlooking the Red Brook in Field 2. In Trench 59 the Bronze Age features were cut into colluvial deposits sealing earlier Bronze Age features. The environmental evidence, particularly from Trench 59, contains cereal grains (oats) unusual for this period, although they could be wild varieties. Whilst the cereal grains and burnt bone most likely represent domestic activity and are indicative of the presence of a small settlement the possibility that the feature [5904] represents the remains of a cremation burial needs to also be considered (although no evidence was obtained to further support such an interpretation).

On the basis of the date of the two phases of Bronze Age activity it would appear that the colluvium was deposited sometime between 2500–1100BC and considering the appearance of cereals in the archaeological record and the potential increase in erosion of

the landscape caused by associated agricultural activity and forest clearance this might provide an explanation for the commencement of down-slope erosion observe within this archaeological zone.

The extent and complexity of this archaeology cannot be fully understood, due to the keyhole nature of evaluation trenches; however, the geophysical results indicate that the general area contains a number of anomalies that may represent further archaeological features of this date. Sites of this date are regionally uncommon, and could contribute significant information to the understanding of continuing Bronze Age activity in Herefordshire. However, the fact that features here form part of a continued use of the landscape during the Bronze Age, with earlier features stratigraphically defined beneath a layer of colluvium adds considerably to the potential for this understanding.

5.4 Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement (Zones 1, 2 and 4)

5.4.1 Zones 1 and 2

These zones are considered together as it is likely that Zone 2 represents poorly preserved but contemporary features with Zone 1. Within Zone 1, a series of connected and inter-cutting ditches were identified within the evaluation trenches, the ditches defined the boundaries of a Romano-British enclosure and although no direct areas of occupation were located the type and amount of waste material recovered from the associated features suggest that the boundary ditches are within close proximity to the main area of settlement. The results also suggest that extent of the enclosure within Field 1 extended at least as far as Trench 39, the use of the natural topography influencing the run of the ditch, possibly serving as drainage for the enclosure within Field 1.

The results of excavation within Zone 2 provided more fragmentary evidence for occupation of this date. Within Trench 18 a series of intercutting pits contained evidence for industrial waste. The dateable pottery is comparable to that found in the enclosure within Field 1. It is possible that the two zones of activity may be connected and that it once extended further up slope on the basis of other undated features discovered there. However, the southern, higher part of Zone 2 has been subjected to a greater degree of erosion and preservation of features is much patchier than in Zone 1. This is further supported by the fact that where features were found in trenches these coincided with both geophysical anomalies and crop-marks whilst where only crop marks were evident, no feature survived (clearly demonstrated by a continuation of a geophysical anomaly identified in Trench 6 but no feature for the associated crop mark where it transects Trench 3 (*Illus 3*).

Sites of this period are more common within the county and a lack of associated stratigraphy demonstrated that even where features survive a degree of truncation has occurred.

5.4.2 Zone 4

The majority of the features in Field 5 were located towards the southern edge of the field, a natural flattened area, again located on the ridge created by the gravel terrace.

A number of isolated features were noted within the area but the concentration of archaeology corresponded to the area identified from aerial photography as a containing a crop mark enclosure. The main evidence for occupation associated with the crop marks came from Trench 78 where a sequence of shallow features indicates an area of multiple phases of occupation. Although the features in Trench 78 lie on the slope north of the crop mark, they closely reflect its alignment. Considering the area encompassed by the enclosure identified from the aerial photography, this comprises a natural high spot in the landscape. A similar situation appears to have occurred within this archaeological zone as Zones 1 and 2 above. Features causing crop marks no longer appear to have survived, those features in Trench 78 representing a combination of pockets of survival and potential errors in locating crop marks on slopes. It is notable that no geophysical anomalies were located defining the enclosure here.

5.5 The Rotherwas Ribbon (Zone 5)

Within Trench 91 the evaluation appears to have identified an archaeological feature similar in nature to the feature known as the Rotherwas Ribbon. Earlier trenches within this area identified Ribbon deposits to the south of Trench 91, and an apparent hiatus to the north of this trench. The thin nature of the stone surface uncovered in Trench 91 may indicate a gradual petering out of the monument as it runs northward – certainly the feature contained far less stone and a complete absence of cultural material as compared to the sections that were exposed in the course of the construction of the Rotherwas access road. In common with the other sections of Ribbon, there appears to be prehistoric activity associated with the banks of the feature – in this case Iron Age, although it may post-date the silting of the hollow in which the Ribbon lies.

Based on the results of the two cores collected from east of the Ribbon, it seems to be the case that this area has been subject to a long period of fluvial action, resulting in the deposition of fine-grained sediments and probably the creation of patterns of natural river channels. The relationship of the Ribbon to this geomorphology is still not understood and would probably only become clear through extensive topsoil stripping within this area.

The exact relationship of the stone-lined ditch located in Trench 89 to the Ribbon is unclear. It may represent a natural channel, or a drain; it could conceivably be an *offshoot* from the Ribbon.

6. CONCLUSION

In general the results of geophysical survey and crop-mark studies proved effective in predicting the location and nature of archaeological remains and even those geophysical anomalies interpreted as *possibly archaeological* in many cases turned out to be significant features on investigation by trial trench – for example, those features in Trenches 18 and 50. Ground investigation was essential for determining the precise date, nature and significance of archaeological remains.

The evaluation trenches within the proposed site identified a surviving archaeological landscape, with a range of features dated from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods

indicating that the area still contains important archaeological information, despite the effects of modern agricultural activity. Five distinct zones of archaeological activity were recorded during the evaluation. The earliest, Zone 3, is characterised by occupation of Bronze Age and earlier date on the edge of the Second Gravel Terrace in the centre of the site. In addition to this three Zones of late Iron Age/early Roman activity were identified on both the Second and Fourth Gravel Terraces. The final Zone of archaeological activity was located at the east end of the proposal site in an area where the *Rotherwas Ribbon* has been previously investigated. Little evidence was recovered from within this final zone that conclusively dates the features recorded here, however, by association it might be tentatively assigned to the late Neolithic/Bronze age.

7. ARCHIVE

To be deposited at Hereford Museum.

- 149 paper context sheets-with trench registers
- 70 A4 permatrace-trench plans
- 2 A3 permatrace-long section and trench plan
- 21 paper-photographic registers
- 34 paper-sample forms and registers

Physical archive see finds assessment.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Dimensions	Description
01	1.80m x 50m,	No archaeological features present .Average machined depth 0.70m. (N 53.81m Top,52.79m Base – S 56.30m Top,55.98m Base mOD)
02	1.80m x 50m	Excavation revealed a linear feature aligned NE-SW [205} towards the SE end of the trench. Average machined depth 0.90m.(SE 58.98m Top,56.86m Base – NW 56.77m Top,55.91m Base mOD)
03	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m. (N 58.51m Top ,58.18m Base – S 59.44m Top, 58.96m Base mOD)
04	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m. (N57.31m Top ,58.19m Base – S 59.08m Top ,58.69m Base mOD)
05	1.80m x 50m	Excavation revealed the presence of a large boundary/enclosure ditch and a small linear ditch aligned NE-SW at the N end of the trench. Average machined depth 0.40m. (N 59.64m Top ,59.30m Base – S 60.28m Top, 59.79m Base mOD)
06	1.80m x 50m	Excavation revealed the presence of a large boundary/enclosure ditch, post medieval stone lined field drain and an undated small pit. Average machined depth 0.40m. (W 60.06m Top ,59.66m Base – E 59.69m Top, 59.55m Base mOD)
07	1.80m x 50m	The excavated trench contained a large double cut, boundary ditch. Average machine excavated depth 0.35m. (W 60.79m Top ,60.29m Base – E 60.54m Top, 60.09m Base mOD)
08	1.80m x 50m	The excavation identified the presence of inter-cutting ditches [804] and [808] towards the northern end and a small pit [808] towards the southern end. Average machine excavated depth 0.40m. (N 60.69m Top ,60.37m Base – S 62.35m Top, 61.54m Base mOD)
09	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.80m(N 60.38m Top ,59.40m Base – S 61.85m Topop,61.05m Base mOD)
10	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.70m(W 60.65m Top ,59.90m Base – E 60.75m Top, 60m Base mOD)
11	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.60m(W 60.10m Top ,59.77m Base – E 60.08m Top, 59.89m Base mOD)
12	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(W 59.14m Top ,58.58m Base – E 59.18m Top, 58.60m Base mOD)
13	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.80m(S 61.71m Top ,59.77m Base – N 60.31m Top, 59.90m Base mOD)
14	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.80m(W 61.18m Top 60.38m Base – E 60.25m Top, 60.43m Base mOD)
15	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.60m(N 60.30m Top ,59.70m Base – S 60.40m Top, 59.80m Base mOD)
16	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m(S 59.89m Top ,59.52m Base – N 58.85m Top, 59.50m Base mOD)
17	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(W 66.86m Top ,66.36m Base – E 61.31m Top, 60.80m Base mOD)
18	1.80m x 50m	Within the trench two archaeological features were observed a large pit [1814] and a small pit adjacent [1804]. Average machined depth 0.50m. (W 63.24m Top ,62.87m Base – E 62.69m Top, 62.32m Base mOD)
19	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.60m(W 63m Top ,62.20m Base – E 61.45m Top, 61m Base mOD)
20	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(W 61.84m Top ,61.14m Base – E 60.78m Top, 60.25m Base mOD)
21	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m(S 60.08m Top ,69.60m Base – W 66.95m Top, 66.45m Base mOD)
22	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m(W 68.34m Top ,67.90m Base – E 66.95m Top, 66.45m Base mOD)
23	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.55m(N 63.23m Top ,62.74m Base – S 66.32m Top,65.84m Base mOD)
24	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m(N 63.46m Top ,63.16m Base – S 66.46m Top, 66.16m Base mOD)
25	1.80m x 50m	The trench contained a small pit [2504], a few other features were identified and when tested proved to be subtle changes in the natural. Average machined depth 0.35m. (S 71.54m Top ,71.16m Base – N 69.70m Top, 69m Base mOD)
26	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m(S 70.63m Top ,70.28m Base – N 68.53m Top, 68.24m Base mOD)
27	1.80m x 50m	Excavation identified two small linear features aligned E-W and running apparel to each other, [2704] and [2706]. Average machine excavated depth 0.35m(N 68.33m Top ,68m Base – S 67.70m Top, 67.30m Base mOD)
28	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m(NW 66.92m Top ,66.13m Base – SE 67.75m Top, 67.30m Base mOD)
29	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m(W 67.60m Top ,67.25m Base – E 62.23m Top, 61.94m Base mOD)
30	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.45m(N 59.97m Top ,59.54m Base – E 60.03m Top, 59.58m Base mOD)
31	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m(NW 71.35m Top ,70.91m Base – SE 71.59m Top, 71.15m Base mOD)
32	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(W 71.43m Top ,70.60m Base – E 70.65m Top, 70.12m Base mOD)
33	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m(SW 69.27m Top ,68.86m Base – NE 65.84m Top, 65.45m Base mOD)
34	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.45m(N 60.20m Top ,59.73m Base – S 60.35m Top, 59.84m Base mOD)

Trench	Dimensions	Description
35	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(W 55.42m Top ,54.58m Base – E 54.73m Top, 54.17m Base mOD)
36	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.60m(N 58.09m Top ,57.52m Base – S 58.94m Top, 58.45m Base mOD)
37	1.80m x 50m	A series of feature associated with modern dumping were recorded within the trench. Average machined depth 0.30m. (NW 57.84m Top, 57.36m Base - NE 55.11m Top, 54.83m Base mOD)
38	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(W 58.47m Top ,57.87m Base – E 58.47m Top, 58.05m Base mOD)
39	1.80m x 50m	The trench contained a large linear ditch aligned E-W and a series of modern land drains. Average machined depth 0.50m. (NNE 58.85m Top ,58.45m Base – SSW 59.64m Top, 59.16m Base mOD)
40	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.55m(NW 53.71m Top ,53.09m Base – SE 54.33m Top, 53.89m Base mOD)
41	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m(N 57.20m Top ,56.82m Base – S 58.13m Top, 57.85m Base mOD)
42	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.52m(W 58.79m Top ,58.59m Base – E 57.96m Top, 57.57m Base mOD)
43	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(SSW 59.44m Top ,58.98m Base – NNE 59.14m Top, 58.47m Base mOD)
44	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.42m(N 59.66m Top ,54.38m Base – S 58.32m Top, 58.07m Base mOD)
45	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m(NW 57.06m Top ,56.69m Base – SE 58.14m Top, 57.74m Base mOD)
46	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.55m(NE 58.14m Top ,57.61m Base – SE 58.72m Top, 58.41m Base mOD)
47	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.38m(NW 58.90m Top ,58.32m Base – SE 58.91m Top, 58.54m Base mOD)
48	1.80m x 50m	The excavated trench contained a small irregular shaped pit [4803]. Average machined depth 0.30m(W 58.61m Top ,58.39m Base – E 58.05m Top, 57.71m Base mOD)
49	1.80m x 50m	Features identified within the trench indicated the presence of two possible cremation burials (truncated) and a small pit with baked clay sides suggesting in situ heating. Average machine depth 0.40m. (NE 55.95m Top ,55.58m Base – SE 57.55m Top, 57.15m Base mOD)
50	1.80m x 50m	A series of pit features where identified within the colluvium and beneath colluvium. Average machined depth0.50m. (N 58.42m Top ,57.96m Base – S 58.29m Top, 57.99m Base mOD)
51	1.80m x 50m	Excavation identified a linear feature aligned NE-SW forming a drainage/boundary ditch. Average machined depth 0.45m.(NE 58.43m Top ,57.89m Base – SW 58.16m Top, 57.71m Base mOD)
52	1.80m x 50m	The trench contained evidence for a straight sided ditch aligned N-S, the ditch possibly relates to a modern boundary ditch recently filled in when combing fields.(NW 58.36m Top ,58.09m Base – SE 56.50m Top, 56.04m Base mOD)
53	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.55m(NNE 59.42m Top ,58.33m Base – SSW 60.06m Top, 58.13m Base mOD)
54	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.42m. (W 57.87m Top ,58.07m Base – E 57.24m Top, 57.37m Base mOD)
55	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.42m(N 52.50m Top ,52.09m Base – S 55.33m Top, 54.86m Base mOD)
56	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(SW 53.16m Top ,52.40m Base – NE 52.97m Top, 52.44m Base mOD)
57	1.80m x 50m	The trench contained a semi circular cut feature within the section at the western end [5703].(W 55.33m Top ,54.97m Base – E 55.05m Top, 54.53m Base mOD)
58	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.82m. (N 53.28m Top ,52.50m Base – E 54.29m Top, 53.54m Base mOD)
59	1.80m x 50m	The trench contained a small pit at the north-western end, [5902]. Average machined depth 0.50m.(NNW 52.77m Top ,52.42m Base – SSE 53.57m Top, 53.13m Base mOD)
60	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.45m. (NE 52.89m Top ,52.23m Base – SW 56.57m Top, 55.48m Base mOD)
61	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.60m. (NNW 53.01m Top ,52.19m Base – SSE 55.59m Top, 55.03m Base mOD)
62	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m. (N 53.91m Top ,53.47m Base – S 57.24m Top, 56.88m Base mOD)
63	1.80m x 50m	The excavated trench revealed a small linear feature aligned E-W, [6302]. Average machined depth 0.25m.(NW 55.20m Top ,54.35m Base – SE 57.38m Top, 57.08m Base mOD)
64	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.70m. (NE 55m Top ,54.20m Base – SW 54.77m Top, 54.37m Base mOD)
65	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (W 57.97m Top ,57.06m Base – E 57.63m Top, 57.34m Base mOD)
66	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m. (N 57.49m Top ,57.08m Base – S 58.38m Top, 58.05m Base mOD)
67	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.55m. (N 57.74m Top ,57.22m Base – S 58.20m Top, 57.75m Base mOD)
68	1.80m x 50m	Evidence for a possible pit (truncated) was identified within the trench [6803]. Average machined depth 0.50m.(NW 57.74m Top ,57.22m Base – SE 58.20m Top, 57.45m Base mOD)
69	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m. (NE 57.91m Top ,58.33m Base – SW 58.41m Top, 57.82m Base mOD)
70	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m. (N 58.36m Top ,57.97m Base – S 59.08m Top, 58.41m Base mOD)
71	1.80m x 50m	Linear feature identified within the trench containing modern ceramics. Average machined depth 0.55m.(W 58.57m Top ,58.03m Base – E 58.61m Top, 57.79m Base mOD)

Trench	Dimensions	Description
72	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.530m. (NW 56.04m Top ,55.72m Base – SE 57.13m Top, 56.87m Base mOD)
73	1.80m x 50m	A small pit was recorded within the trench the pit had the appearance of being lined with pebbles, [7303]. Average machined depth 0.45m. (NE 58.43m Top ,57.91m Base – SW 59.79m Top, 58.72m Base mOD)
74	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (NE 55.11m Top ,54.83m Base - SW 57.36m Top, 57.84m Base mOD)
75	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (NW 56.81m Top ,56.41m Base - SE 58.69m Top, 58.14m Base mOD)
76	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m. (E 60.25m Top ,59.79m Base – W 62.13m Top, 61.50m Base mOD)
77	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m. (W 58.13m Top ,57.42m Base – E 60.06m Top, 59.67m Base mOD)
78	1.80m x 50m	A series of intercutting features and pits were recorded within the trench, suggesting an area of phased occupation within an enclosure identified from AP's. Average machined depth 0.26m(NW 61.03m Top ,60.70m Base – SE 64.37m Top, 64.07m Base mOD)
79	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (W 63.60m Top ,63.30m Base – E 62.91m Top, 62.41m Base mOD)
80	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.45m. (NW 58.26m Top ,57.88m Base – SE 63.10m Top, 62.70m Base mOD)
81	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m. (NW 58.58m Top ,58.12m Base – SE 58.54m Top, 58.17m Base mOD)
82	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m. (NW 62.34m Top ,61.97m Base – SE 66.79m Top, 66.10m Base mOD)
83	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (NE 61.83m Top ,61.38m Base – SW 60.88m Top, 60.50m Base mOD)
84	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m. (W 59.55m Top ,58.82m Base – E 63.24m Top, 62.74m Base mOD)
85	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m. (NE 68.22m Top ,67.99m Base – SW 71.12m Top, 70.55m Base mOD)
86	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (NE 65.79m Top ,65.38m Base – SW 61.91m Top, 61.71m Base mOD)
87	1.80m x 45m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. Trench shorten to avoid electricity pylon.(NE 62.10m Top ,61.50m Base – SW 61.47m Top, 61.05m Base mOD)
88	1.80m x 30m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.45m. (NW 57.94m Top ,57.51m Base – SE 57.83m Top, 57.48m Base mOD)
89	1.80m x 36m	A linear feature containing a rounded stone lined base, aligned N-S was recorded within the trench, and the feature was similar to that recorded within trench 92, however differed in overall width being smaller. Average machined depth 0.6m.(NE 56.97m Top ,56.61m Base – SW 57.17m Top, 56.63m Base mOD)
90	3.50m x 30m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.40m. (W 59.39m Top, 58.95m Base – E 59.61m Top, 59.10m Base mOD)
91	3.60m x 30m	The trench contained evidence for a sequence of feature sealed beneath a colluvial deposit , consisting of a rounded ditch cut by a post hole towards the eastern end with a squares sided slot running N-S adjacent to a tree lined channel with a stony base, identified by the County Archaeologist as a feature seen in previous excavations. Average machine depth 0.60m.(W 58.49m Top ,57.94m Base - E 58.38m Top, 57.97m Base mOD)
92	1.80m x 30m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.30m. (W 59.32m Top ,58.75m Base – E 59.09m Top, 58.58m Base mOD)
93	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.35m. (N 54.99m Top ,54.60m Base – S 55.54m Top, 55.20m Base mOD)
94	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.80m. (N 56.32m Top ,55.52m Base – S 56.80m Top, 56m Base mOD)
95	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.45m. (W 58.01m Top ,57.55m Base – E 57.62m Top, 57.04m Base mOD)
96	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.60m. (NW 51.93m Top ,51.24m Base – SE 51.87m Top, 51.31m Base mOD)
97	1.80m x 50m	A possible posthole was recorded within the excavated trench [9703]. Average machined depth 0.80.(N 51.89m Top ,51.19m Base – S 52.17m Top, 51.50m Base mOD)
98	1.80m x 50m	An extremely shallow channel was identified within the trench [9803] with an approximate alignment of N-S. Average machine depth 0.50m.(NW 51.88m Top ,51.32m Base – SE 52.68m Top, 51.63m Base mOD)
99	1.80m x 50m	Two linear stone lined features and a small pit [9903] were recorded within the trench the stone features were aligned N-S and ran parallel to each other giving the impression of a track way for vehicles. Average machine depth 0.50m (WNW 52.20m Top ,51.63m Base – SES 52.57m Top, 51.94m Base mOD)
100	1.80m x 50m	No archaeological features present. Average machined depth 0.50m(NE 52.79m Top ,52.34m Base – SW 53.43m Top, 52.73m Base mOD)

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Description
100	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
102	Subsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
103	Natural – gravels – compact gravels with brown clay silt
200	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
201	Subsoil – deposit is slightly lighter than 200 – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
202	Natural – alluvium-firm mid brown/orange red clay silt with particles of mid brown orange clay silt-occasional small to large rounded stoned
203	Compact mid to brown gravels with some brown silt, gravels contain occasional bands of red clay
204	Fill of ditch[205] – sealed by 201. Clay silt, mid orange brow with occasional charcoal flecks

Context	Description
205	Cut of ditch – filled by (204) – NE-SW
301	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
302	Natural – gravels- compact gravels with mid orange brown clay silt
401	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned a
402	Natural – firm-mid orange/brown yellow clay silt and red/brown clay silt patches with areas of gravels
500	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
502	Subsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
503	Natural – gravels- compact gravels with brown clay silt
504	Large linear feature (E-W) unexcavated
505	Fill of [506]
506	Small linear feature (N-S)
600	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
601	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
602	Natural – silty gravels, compact mid red/orange/yellowish silty clay and 50% small to medium gravels, deposits patchy with in areas of gravels
603	Upper fill of ditch [605]
604	Fill of ditch [605] – slump-erosion
605	Cut of ditch [605] – filled by (604) and (603)
606	Field drain-made of limestone - V-shaped with flat stones
607	Fill within field drain [606]
608	Fill of shallow pit [609]
609	Cut of pit
700	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
701	Natural – orange/red sandy clay
702	Natural – concentrated patches of rounded and sub rounded stones
703	Cut for ditch crossing trench, filled by (704)
704	Fill of ditch [703] – mid brown silty clay, contain prehistoric pottery
705	Cut following ditch to the west of [703]
706	Silty fill in top of [705]
707	Gravel/stone sand within ditch [703]
708	Silty fill below (707)
709	Gravel found in base of ditch [705]
800	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones

Context	Description
801	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
802	Natural – firm-alluvium-mid/brown red clay silt with occasional small to large rounded and sub rounded stones-deposit contains patches of gravel particular to the northern end
803	Fill of ditch [804]
804	Cut of ditch
805	Fill of ditch [806]
806	Cut of ditch
807	Fill of ditch [808]
808	Cut of ditch
900	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
901	Subsoil – deposit is slightly lighter than 900 – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
902	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt wit angular and sub angular small to medium stones
1000	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1001	Subsoil – deposit is slightly lighter than 1000 – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
1002	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt wit angular and sub angular small to medium stones
1100	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1101	Subsoil – deposit is slightly lighter than 1100 – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
1102	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt with angular and sub angular small to medium stones
1200	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1201	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
1202	Natural – silty gravels, compact mid red/orange/yellowish silty clay and 50% small to medium gravels, deposits patchy with in areas of gravels
1203	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt wit angular and sub angular small to medium stones
1300	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1301	Subsoil – deposit is slightly lighter than 1100-firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
1302	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt with moderate inclusions of angular and sub angular small to large stones
1400	Topsoil – firm mid grey brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large rounded and sub angular stone

Context	Description
1401	Subsoil – firm mid orange brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
1402	Natural – firm mid orange/brown red clay silt with moderate inclusions of small to large rounded and sun angular stones
1403	Fill of tree throw
1404	Cut of tree throw
1500	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1501	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
1600	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1601	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
1700	Topsoil – silty clay mid brown grey, with many inclusions of small sub rounded pebbles
1701	Natural – light brown yellow silty clay, many inclusions of small to medium rounded stones
1800	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1801	Subsoil – firm mid orange brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
1802	Upper fill of pit [1804]
1803	Lower fill of pit [1804]
1804	Cut of pit
1805	Upper fill of large pit [1814]
1806	Charcoal rich fill of large pit below (1805)–[1814]
1807	Black charcoal fill of small pit below (1806) within large pit [1814]
1808	Cut of small pit within large pit-cut into (1809)
1809	Fill of large pit below [1808]
1810	Fill of large pit [1814]
1811	Fill of large pit [1814]
1812	Fill of large pit – [1814], patch of yellow orange silt clay
1813	Fill of large pit [1814] – primary fill
1814	Cut of pit – cuts pit [1804]
1815	Fill of pit [1814] – material derived from pit [1804]
1816	Natural – brown red clay silt
1817	Natural – brown clay silt and gravel
1900	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
1901	Subsoil – firm mid yellow brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles

Context	Description
1902	Natural – clay-mid brown/pink, abundant small to medium sub rounded stoned, moderate sorting
2000	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
2001	Subsoil – firm mid yellow brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2002	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
2100	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
2101	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
2200	Topsoil – silty clay mid brown grey, with many inclusions of small sub rounded pebbles
2201	Subsoil – firm mid yellow brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2202	Natural – clay-mid brown/pink ,abundant small to medium sub rounded stoned, moderate sorting
2300	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
2301	Subsoil – firm mid brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2302	Natural – firm-mid red brown clay silt with frequent small to large rounded stones-deposit contains patches where there is 50% clay and 50% stones
2400	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt. Small to large rounded stoned and sub angular stones
2401	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt wit angular and sub angular small to medium stones
2402	Cut for land drain
2403	Fill of land drain [2402]
2404	Subsoil – firm mid yellow brown clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2500	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
2501	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2502	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
2503	Fill of small pit [2504]
2504	Cut of small pit
2600	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty loam with inclusions of small rounded stones
2601	Natural – mid brown pink clay loam small-medium rounded stones-medium sorting
2700	Topsoil – firm-light brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones

Context	Description
2701	Subsoil – firm light brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2702	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
2703	Cut of ditch
2704	Fill of ditch [2704]
2705	Cut of ditch
2706	Fill of ditch[2706]
2800	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
2801	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
2802	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
2803	Natural – firm mid brown/orange clay silt with frequent small to large rounded stones
2900	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
2901	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
3000	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3001	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
3100	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty loam with inclusions of small rounded stones
3101	Subsoil – firm light grey brown clay silt
3102	Natural – mid brown pink clay loam small-medium rounded stones-medium sorting
3200	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3201	Subsoil – deposit is slightly lighter than 1100 – firm-mid brown orange clay silt. Med-small- large rounded and sub angular stones
3202	Natural – firm-mid brown red clay silt with angular and sub angular small to medium stones
3203	Fill of tree throw-possible burnt out tree
3204	Cut of tree throw
3300	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3301	Natural – mid grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub angular and rounded small to large stone
3302	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red clay silt with angular and sub angular small to medium stones
3303	Land drain
3304	Land drain
3305	Cut of land drain
3306	Fill of land drain
3400	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3401	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
3402	Cut of linear ditch
3403	Fill of [3402] – mid grey brown silty loam
3500	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3501	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
3502	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red clay silt with angular and sub angular small to medium stones
3503	Natural – compact mid orange brown 50% gravel and 50% clay silt
3600	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3601	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
3602	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
3700	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3701	Natural – silty sand and gravel, compact mid brown 50% clay and silt 50% sand and gravel
3702	Modern deposit-brick and rubbish
3703	Gravel spread
3800	Topsoil – firm-mid brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3801	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3802	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
3900	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
3901	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
3902	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red clay silt with angular and sub angular small to medium stones
3903	Natural – compact mid brown 50% brown clay silt and 50% gravel-small to medium sub rounded and angular stones
3904	Fill of ditch [3907]
3905	Fill of ditch [3907]
3906	Fill of ditch [3907]
3907	Cut of ditch
4000	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones

Context	Description
4001	Natural – mid grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub angular and rounded small to large stone
4002	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
4100	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4101	Natural – compact mid brown 50% brown clay silt and 50% gravel-small to medium sub rounded and angular stones
4200	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4201	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4203	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
4300	Topsoil – firm-dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4301	Natural – mid grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub angular and rounded small to large stone
4400	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4401	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4402	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
4403	Natural – variations in gravel-small to large rounded stones
4500	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4501	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4502	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
4600	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4601	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
4602	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red clay silt with angular and sub angular small to medium stones
4700	Topsoil – firm-dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4701	Subsoil – light grey brown sandy loam, with abundant small to medium sub rounded stones
4702	Natural – sandy loam-mid grey brown very abundant -sub rounded small to medium stones
4800	Topsoil – firm-dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4801	Subsoil – light grey brown sandy loam, with abundant small to medium sub rounded stones
4802	Natural – sandy loam-mid grey brown very abundant -sub rounded small to medium stones
4803	Cut of small shallow circular feature – filled by (4804)
4804	Fill of [4803] – grey brown gravel
4900	Topsoil – firm-dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
4901	Subsoil – light grey brown sandy loam, with abundant small to medium sub rounded stones
4902	Natural – sandy loam-mid grey brown very abundant -sub rounded small to medium stones
5000	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5001	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
5002	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red sandy gravel
5003	Fill of [5004] – mid grey brown gravel
5004	Cut of oval feature-filled by (5003)
5005	Fill of [5006] – dark brown silty clay
5006	Cut of circular feature-filled by (5005)
5007	Fill of [5008] – grey brown gravel
5008	Cut of irregular feature-filled by (5007)
5009	Fill of [5010] – mid brown orange gravel
5010	Cut of irregular/circular feature-filled by (5009)
5011	Fill of [5012] – mid grey brown gravel
5012	Cut of circular feature-filled by (5011)
5013	Fill of [5014] – very stony grey brown gravel
5014	Cut of irregular/ sub circular feature-filled by (5013)
5015	Fill of [5016] – mid grey brown gravel
5016	Cut of irregular/circular feature-filled by (5015)
5017	Fill of [5018] – dark brown sitly clay
5018	Cut of oval feature-filled by (5017)
5019	Fill of [5020] – mid grey gravel
5020	Cut of oval feature-filled by (5019)
5021	Fill of [5022] – brown silty clay
5022	Cut of circular feature-filled by (5021)
5023	Fill of [5024] – grey brown silty clay
5024	Cut of sub circular feature-filled by (5023)
5025	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red sandy gravel, slightly less sorted than (5002)
5100	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5101	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5102	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
5103	Cut of linear feature

Context	Description
5104	Fill of linear feature [5103]
5200	Topsoil – firm-greyish brown clay silt with occasional small gravelly stones
5201	Subsoil – firm orange brown clay silt with very frequent gravel inclusions
5202	Natural – gravel deposit with areas of orange and other areas of grey/brown gravels
5203	Trench or tree planting ditch/modern boundary
5204	Fill of [5203] pinkish clay silt-rotten tree roots
5205	Cut similar to [5203]
5206	Fill of [5203] pinkish brown clay silt
5300	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5301	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5302	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
5303	Tree bowel
5304	Natural variatioN-Spread of gravels
5400	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5401	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5402	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
5403	Natural variation – spread of gravels
5500	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5501	Subsoil – orange brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5502	Natural – mid brown/orange clay loam with small to medium stones
5600	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5601	Subsoil – orange brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5602	Natural – mid brown/orange clay loam with small to medium stones
5700	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5701	Subsoil – light pinkish brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5702	Natural – varies between bands of orangey brown gravel and orangey brown sandy silt
5703	Cut of circular feature
5704	Fill of [5704]
5800	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5801	Subsoil – light pinkish brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones

Context	Description
5802	Subsoil – light brown silty clay loam with abundant medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5803	Light brown silty clay with no stones
5804	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
5900	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5901	Subsoil – orange brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
5902	Cut of pit
5903	Fill of pit [5902]
5904	Cut for possible cremation – (5905)
5905	Fill of [5904] – possible cremation
5906	Area of baked clay-cut [5902] – possible kiln
5907	Fill of [5902]
5908	Fill of [5902] – charcoal rich fill
5909	Fill of [5902] – charcoal rich fill
5910	Lenses within (5908)
5911	Burnt clay at east edge of cut [5902]
5912	Cut of pit
5913	Fill of pit [5912]
5914	Cut of pit
5915	Fill of pit [5914]
5916	Cut of pit
5917	Fill of pit [5916]
5918	Cut of pit
5919	Fill of pit [5918]
5920	Cut of pit
5921	Fill of pit [5920]
6000	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6001	Subsoil – firm mid brown orange clay silt, moderate inclusions of small to large angular and rounded pebbles
6002	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red sandy gravel
6100	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6101	Natural – firm-mid brown orange red sandy gravel
6200	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6201	Subsoil – light pinkish brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6201	Natural – varies between bands of orangey brown gravel and orangey brown sandy silt

Context	Description
6300	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6301	Natural – varies between bands of orangey brown gravel and orangey brown sandy silt
6302	Cut of linear /field boundary
6303	Fill of [6302]
6400	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6401	Natural – varies between bands of orangey brown gravel and orangey brown sandy silt
6402	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
6403	Cut of tree throw
6405	Fill of tree throw
6500	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6501	Subsoil – light pinkish brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6502	Natural – varies between bands of orangey brown gravel and orangey brown sandy silt
6600	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6601	Natural – varies between bands of orangey brown gravel and orangey brown sandy silt
6602	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
6700	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6701	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay loam
6702	Subsoil – mid pinkish brown silty clay loam
6703	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
6800	Topsoil – firm-dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6801	Subsoil – light grey brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6802	Natural – mid brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
6803	Cut of circular feature
6804	Fill of feature [6803]
6900	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6901	Subsoil – light grey brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
6902	Natural – light brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
6903	Natural – grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7000	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7001	Natural – grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7002	Natural – light brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
7100	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7102	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay loam with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7103	Natural – light brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
7104	Cut of linear feature
7105	Fill of linear feature [7103]
7200	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7201	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7203	Modern plough scars-left to show level of modern disturbance
7300	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7301	Natural – light brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
7302	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7303	Cut of possible pit
7304	Fill of [7303]
7305	Fill of [7303]
7400	Topsoil – firm-mid brown orange clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7401	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7402	Natural – light brown/pink clay loam with small to medium stones
7500	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7501	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7502	Natural – light brown pink-silty clay-frequent small to medium stones-rounded-poorly sorted
7503	Cut of linear feature
7504	Fill of linear feature [7503]
7600	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7601	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7700	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7701	Natural – light brown pink-silty clay-frequent small to medium stones-rounded-poorly sorted
7702	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted
7800	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7801	Natural – red/grey gravel very stony-poorly sorted

Context	Description
7802	Fill of pit [7803]
7803	Cut of pit
7804	Fill of linear feature [7805]
7805	Cut of linear feature
7806	Fill of linear feature [7807]
7807	Cut of linear feature
7808	Fill of post hole [7809]
7809	Cut of post hole
7810	Fill of linear feature [7811]
7811	Cut of linear feature
7812	Fill of post hole[7813]
7813	Cut of post hole
7814	Fill of linear feature [7815]
7815	Cut of linear feature-filled by (7814)
7816	Deposit -possible remains of fire pit
7817	Cut of fire pit- natural depression cause through the action of fire
7818	Fill of curved linear feature [7819]
7819	Curved linear feature-drip channel
7900	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
7901	Natural – light brown pink-silty clay-frequent small to medium stones-rounded-poorly sorted
8000	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8001	Natural silty gravels
8002	Natural alluvium-firm mid brown clay silt occasional small to large rounded patches of gravel
8100	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8101	Subsoil – firm mid orange brown clay silt frequent small to large rounded stones
8102	Natural – light brown pink-silty clay
8103	Natural – light yellowish-silty clay
8200	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8201	Natural alluvium-firm mid brown clay silt occasional small to large rounded patches of gravel
8202	Natural silty gravels-compact brown 50% clay silt 50% small to medium gravels
8203	Subsoil – interface between natural and topsoil-mid brown/orange silt clay-frequent inclusions of small to large rounded stones
8300	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones- with lumps of natural red brown alluvium-deep ploughing

Context	Description
8301	Natural alluvium-firm mid brown clay silt occasional small to large rounded patches of gravel
8400	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones- with lumps of natural red brown alluvium-deep ploughing
8401	Natural – pinkish brown silty clays
8500	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8501	Natural – gravel intermixed with silty clays
8600	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones- stronger to the ne
8601	Natural alluvium-firm mid brown clay silt occasional small to large rounded patches of gravel
8602	Natural – alluvium/colluvium – firm mid yellow/grey brow clay silt-moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded and sub angular stones
8700	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8701	Natural – alluvium/colluvium – firm mid yellow/grey brow clay silt-moderate inclusions of small to medium rounded and sub angular stones
8702	Natural alluvium – firm mid brown clay silt occasional small to large rounded patches of gravel
8800	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8801	Subsoil – interface between natural and topsoil-mid brown/orange silt clay-frequent inclusions of small to large rounded stones
8802	Natural alluvium-firm mid brown clay silt occasional small to large rounded patches of gravel
8900	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
8901	Subsoil – interface between natural and topsoil-mid brown/orange silt clay-frequent inclusions of small to large rounded stones
8902	Colluvial deposit spreading across feature [8905] – sealing features-mid reddish brow-sandy loam with infrequent inclusions of sub rounded pebbles-friable
8903	Layer of stones set into natural silty clays in channel – fill of [8904] – forming a surface
8904	Cut of linear feature-irregular sides-possibly lost to erosion
8905	Natural – silty clays intermixed with small patches of fine gravels
9000	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of medium to small well sorted angular stones
9001	Subsoil – interface between natural and topsoil-mid grey brown silt clay-frequent inclusions of small to large rounded stones
9002	Natural silty clay-firm-light brown/pink
9003	Banded patches of gravel
9004	Yellow banded natural
9005	Cut of plough scar
9006	Fill of plough scar [9005]

Context	Description
9100	Topsoil – firm-mid orange brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9101	Subsoil – mid brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of small to medium rounded stones
9102	Natural – firm-mid brown-red-orange-orange brown clay silt with patches of frequent small to medium and occasional large stones
9103	Fill of ditch [9104]
9104	Cut of linear ditch (N-S)
9105	Fill of posthole [9106]
9106	Cut of posthole
9107	Fill of [9180]
9108	Cut of linear ditch (N-S) straight sided
9109	Fill of [9111] – clay silt-mid orange brow-firm-occasional small to rounded and sub rounded stones
9110	Deposit of medium to large rounded green/grey stone-very occasional inclusions of white quartz pebbles- stones appear to be bedded into the natural
9111	Cut of hollow that contains stone surface (9111) the hollow is cut by 2 land drains [9113] and [9115] – hollow is disturbed on the ne edge by tree rooting-possible contemporary with hollow
9112	Fill of land drain [9113]
9113	Cut of land drain
9114	Fill of land drain [9115]
9115	Cut of land drain
9116	Fill of irregular spread-forming a tree bowel on the nw side of [91110
9117	Cut of tree bowel-filled by (9116)
9200	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9201	Banded natural-greens yellows-patches of gravels
9202	Banded natural-pinks-patches of gravels
9203	Banded natural-yellow-patches of gravels
9300	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9301	Banded natural-yellow-patches of gravels
9302	Natural spreads of gravel-abundant small to medium poorly sorted stones
9400	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9401	Subsoil – mid pink brown-silty clay very stony-small to medium sub angular -poorly sorted
9402	Banded natural-pinks-patches of gravels
9403	Banded natural-yellow-patches of gravels
9500	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones

Context	Description
9501	Subsoil – mid pink brown-silty clay very stony-small to medium sub angular -poorly sorted
9502	Banded natural-pinks-patches of gravels
9503	Banded natural-yellow-patches of gravels
9600	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9601	Subsoil – light grey brown-silty clay very stony-small to medium sub angular – poorly sorted
9602	Natural – mid brown pink silty loam-frequent small to medium stone inclusions
9603	Natural – variation -gravels-small to large sub rounded stones
9700	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9701	Subsoil – light yellow brown-silty clay diffused interface-no stone inclusions
9702	Natural – mid brown silty loam-no stones
9703	Cut of posthole
9704	Fill of post hole [9703]
9705	Tree throw
9706	Variation in the natural-light yellow brown clay loam
9800	Topsoil – firm-mid to dark grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9801	Subsoil – light orange brown-silty clay diffused interface-scarce stone inclusions
9802	Natural – patching orangey brown-with grey hue-clay silt
9803	Cut of shallow linear feature-possibly natural variation
9804	Fill of [9803]
9900	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones
9901	Subsoil – light pink brown clay loam with very small stone inclusions-well sorted-sub angular
9902	Natural mid brown pink silty clay-small to medium occasional inclusions of sorted sub angular stone
9903	Circular feature-truncated by modern ploughing
9904	Fill of [9903] charcoal flecked
9905	Two stone line channels just below ground level-modern track way or drainage features
10000	Topsoil – firm-mid grey brown clay silt with medium small to large rounded and sub angular stones-brick fragments
10001	Subsoil – light pink brown clay loam with very small stone inclusions-well sorted-sub angular
10002	Natural mid brown pink silty clay-small to medium occasional inclusions of sorted sub angular stone
10003	Natural – variation-mid grey pink silty clay-small to medium occasional inclusions of sorted sub angular stone

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
Colour 728, B/W 739				
1	37	37	–	Film ID shot
2	36	36	N	Trench 25 – general view of trench
3	–	–	N	South-facing section of small pit [2504]
4	35	35	N	South-facing section of small pit [2504]
5	34	34	W	View of pit [2504] and section
6	33	33	W	View of baulk showing natural deposits Trench 25
7	32	32	W	Trench 32 – general view of trench
8	31	31	S	Trench 32 – shot of baulk showing natural deposits
9	–	–	NE	Trench 32 – tree throw [3204]
10	–	–	NE	Trench 32 – tree throw [3204]
11	30	30	E	Trench 29 – genral view of trench
12	29	29	N	Trench 29 – S-facing section
13	28	28	NW	Trench 28 – general view of trench
14	27	27	SW	Trench 28 –-facing section
15	26	26	NNE	Trench 23 – general view of trench
16	25	25	WNE	Trench 23 – section
17	24	24	ESE	Trench 18 – general view of trench
18	–	–	WNE	ESE-facing section of pit [1804]
19	23	23	WNE	ESE-facing section of pit [1804]
20	–	–	WNE	ESE-facing section of pit [1804]
21	22	22	SSW	NNW-facing section of pit [1804] and baulk
22	–	–	SSW	NNW-facing section of pit [1804] and baulk
23	–	–	SSW	NNW-facing section of pit [1804] and baulk
24	21	21	NE	Trench 16 – general view of trench
25	20	20	NW	Trench 12 – SE-facing section
26	19	19	ENE	Trench 20 – general view of trench
27	18	18	NNW	Trench 20 – section
28	17	17	SE	Trench 12 – general view of trench
29	16	16	NNE	Trench 12 – section
30	15	15	WNW	Trench 39 – general view of trench
31	–	–	WNW	Trench 39 – large ditch – pre-ex
32	–	–	WNW	Trench 39 – large ditch – pre-ex
33	–	–	WNW	Trench 39 – large ditch – pre-ex
34	14	14	WNW	Trench 39 – ESE-facing section of ditch[3907]
35	–	–	N	Trench 39 – ESE-facing section of ditch[3907]
36	13	13	N	Trench 39 – ESE-facing section of ditch[3907]
37	–	–	WNW	Trench 39 – ESE-facing section of ditch[3907]
38	12	12	E	Trench 35 – general view of trench
39	11	11	N	Trench 35 – S-facing section
40	10	10	N	Trench 41 – general view of trench
41	9	9	E	Trench 41 – W-facing section
42	8	8	NE	Trench 46 – general view of trench
43	–	–	SSW	Trench 18 – pre-ex of possible feature cut into pit
44	–	–	SSW	Trench 18 – pre-ex of possible feature cut into pit
45	–	–	SSW	Trench 18 – pre-ex of possible feature cut into pit
46	–	–	SSW	Trench 18 – NNE-facing section of pit [1808]
47	7	7	SSW	Trench 18 – NNE-facing section of pit [1808]
48	–	–	SSW	Trench 18 – NNE-facing section of pit [1808]
49	–	–	SSW	Trench 18 – NNE-facing section of pit [1808]
50	6	6	SSW	Trench 18 – NNE-facing section of pit [1808]
51	–	–	SSW	Pit [1808] in side of large pit [1804] half section
52	–	–	S	Pit [1808] in side of large pit [1804] half section
53	–	–	S	Pit [1808] in side of large pit [1804] half section
54	5	5	SSW	Pit [1808] – fully excavated
55	–	–	SSW	Pit [1808] – fully excavated
56	–	–	SSW	NNE-facing section of pit [1814]
57	4	4	SSW	NNE-facing section of pit [1814]
58	–	–	SSW	NNE-facing section of pit [1814]
59	–	–	E	W-facing section of pit [1814]
60	–	–	E	W-facing section of pit [1814]
61	–	–	E	W-facing section of pit [1814]
62	3	3	E	W-facing section of pit [1814]
63	2	2	N	S-facing section of pit [1814]
64	–	–	N	S-facing section of pit [1814]
65	–	–	N	S-facing section of pit [1814]
66	–	–	NE	Pit 1814 – W & S-facing section
67	1	1	NE	Pit 1814 – W & S-facing section
68	–	–	NE	Pit 1814 – W & S-facing section
Colour 726 B/W 731				
69	37	37	–	Film ID shot
70	36	36	SW	Trench 18 – NE-facing section of [1804 and [1814] relationship slot
71	–	–	SW	Trench 18 – NE-facing section of [1804 and [1814] relationship slot

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
72	–	–	SW	Trench 18 – NE-facing section of [1804 and [1814] relationship slot
73	35	35	SSW	Trench 18 – showing baulk of natural deposit
74	34	34	SSW	Trench 21 – general view of trench
75	33	33	WNW	Trench 21 – section
76	32	32	NW	Trench 15 – general view of trench-water logged
77	31	31	NNE	Trench 13 – section
78	30	30	WSW	Trench 13 – general view of trench
79	29	29	N	Trench 9 – general view of trench
80	28	28	E	Trench 9 – section
81	27	27	ESE	Trench 10 – general view of trench
82	–	–	WNW	Trench 11 – general view of trench
83	26	26	SE	Trench 46 – section
84	25	25	SSW	Trench 50 – general view of trench
85	24	24	SSW	Trench 50 – general view of trench
86	23	23	W	Trench 50 – E-facing section
87	22	22	W	Trench 50 – E-facing section
88	21	21	NNW	Trench 50 – SSE-facing section ,(5003),[5004] oval depression
89	20	20	NNW	Trench 50 – SSE-facing section ,[5003],[5004] oval depression
90	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section ,[5003],[5004]
91	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section ,[5003],[5004]
92	19	19	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5007],[5008]
93	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5007],[5008]
94	18	18	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section thru [5009],[5010]
95	17	17	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section thru [5009],[5010]
96	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section, [5011],[5012]
97	16	16	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section, [5011],[5012]
98	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section, [5013],[5014]
99	15	15	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section, [5013],[5014]
100	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5015],[5016]
101	14	14	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5015],[5016]
102	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5017],[5018]
103	13	13	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5017],[5018]
104	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5019],[5020]
105	12	12	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5019],[5020]
106	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5021],[5022]
107	11	11	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5021],[5022]
108	–	–	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through [5021],[5022]
109	10	10	SSE	Trench 50 – NNW-facing section through (5023),[5024]
110	–	–	NW	Trench 51 – general view of trench
111	9	9	NW	Trench 52 – general view of trench
112	–	–	NE	Trench 52 – SW-facing section
113	8	8	NW	Trench 52 – tree channel ,cut [5203],(5204)
114	–	–	NS	Trench 52 – tree channel ,cut [5203],(5204)
115	–	–	SW	Trench 52 – tree channel ,cut [5203],(5204)
116	–	–	NW	Trench 52 – tree channel, [5205],(5206)
117	–	–	SN	Trench 52 – tree channel, [5205],(5206)
118	–	–	SW	Trench 52 – tree channel, [5205],(5206)
119	7	7	E	Trench 57 – genral view of trench
120	–	–	E	Trench 57 – genral view of trench
121	6	6	S	Trench 57 – N-facing section
122	5	5	S	Trench 57 – N-facing section
123	–	–	E	Trench 57 – [5703],(5704), tree throw
124	–	–	N	Trench 57 – [5703],(5704), tree throw
125	–	–	N	Trench 57 – [5703],(5704), tree throw
126	4	4	SE	Trench 98 – general view of trench
127	–	–	SE	Trench 98 – general view of trench
128	3	3	SW	Trench 98 – NE-facing section
129	–	–	SW	Trench 98 – NE-facing section
130	–	–	NE	Trench 98 – SE section,(9804),[9803]
131	–	–	NE	Trench 98 – SE section,(9804),[9803]
132	2	2	SSW	Trench 100 – general view of trench
133	–	–	SSW	Trench 100 – general view of trench
134	1	1	NNW	Trench 100 – SSE section
135	1a	1a	NNW	Trench 100 – SSE section
Colour 753 B/W 746				
136	37	37	–	Film ID shot
137	36	36	NNE	Trench 1 – general view of trench
138	35	35	WNWW	Trench 1 – section
139	34	34	NNW	Trench 2 – general view of trench
140	33	33	ESE	Tr3 – section
141	32	32	NNE	Trench 4 – general view of trench
142	31	31	WNW	Trench 4 – section
143	–	–	NE	Trench 2 – SW-facing section of ditch[205]
144	30	30	NE	Trench 2 – SW-facing section of ditch[205]

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
145	–	–	NE	Trench 2 – SW-facing section of ditch[205]
146	–	–	SW	Trench 2 – ditch [205] looking SW
147	29	29	NW	Trench 2 – general view of trench
148	28	28	NE	Trench 2 – section
149	27	27	S	Trench 8 – general view of trench
150	–	–	W	Trench 8 – pre-ex of large ditch
151	–	–	W	Trench 8 – pre-ex of large ditch
152	26	26	W	Trench 8 – E-facing section of ditch [804],[806]
153	–	–	W	Trench 8 – E-facing section of ditch [804],[806]
154	–	–	W	Trench 8 – E-facing section of ditch [804],[806]
155	–	–	W	Trench 8 – E-facing section of ditch [804],[806]
156	25	25	NW	Trench 8 – E-facing section of ditch [804],[806]
157	24	24	SE	Trench 78 – N-facing section through ditch [703]
158	23	23	NW	Trench 78 – S-facing section through ditch [703]
159	22	22	S	Trench 8 – N-facing section of pit [808]
160	–	–	S	Trench 8 – N-facing section of pit [808]
161	–	–	E	Trench 8 – pit [808]
162	21	21	W	–
163	20	20	S	Trench 8 – section – frozen
164	19	19	SSW	Trench 6 – N-facing section of large drain [605]
165	–	–	SSW	Trench 6 – N-facing section of large drain [605]
166	18	18	WSW	Trench 6 – N-facing section of large drain [605]
167	–	–	WSW	Trench 6 – N-facing section of large drain [605]
168	–	–	WSW	Trench 6 – excavated section of drain
169	–	–	WSW	Trench 6 – excavated section of drain
170	–	–	WSW	Trench 6 – detail of excavation section of drain
171	17	17	WSW	Trench 6 – detail of excavation section of drain
172	16	16	ENE	Trench 6 – detail of excavation section of drain
173	–	–	ENE	Trench 6 – detail of excavation section of drain
174	15	15	SW	Trench 6 – pre-ex showing pit [609]
175	–	–	SW	Trench 6 – pre-ex showing pit [609]
176	14	14	SE	Trench 7 – post-ex of ditch [705]
177	13	13	E	Trench 7 – post-ex of ditch [705]
178	12	12	S	Trench 7 – post-ex of ditch [705]
179	11	11	SW	Trench 7 – post-ex of ditch [705]
180	10	10	NE	Trench 7 – post-ex of ditch [705]
181	9	9	SW	Trench 6 – NE-facing section [609]
182	8	8	SW	Trench 6 – NE-facing section [609]
183	7	7	W	Trench 7 – general view of trench
184	6	6	E	Trench 7 – general view of trench
185	5	5	S	Trench 7 – N-facing section
186	4	4	N	Trench 14 – tree throw
187	–	–	N	Trench 14 – tree throw
188	–	–	N	Trench 14 – tree throw
189	3	3	S	Trench 14 – [1404] – N-facing section
190	–	–	S	Trench 14 – [1404] – N-facing section
191	2	2	NNW	Trench 14 – SSE-facing section
192	1	1	ENE	Trench 14 – general view
–	–	–	W	Trench 6 – general view-digital only
Colour 753 B/W 746				
193	37	37	–	Film ID shot
194	36	36	NNE	–
195	35	35	WNW	–
196	34	34	NNW	–
197	33	33	ESE	–
198	32	32	NNE	–
199	31	31	WNW	–
200	–	–	NE	–
201	30	30	NE	–
202	29	29	NE	–
203	28	28	SW	–
204	27	27	NW	–
205	26	26	NE	–
206	25	25	S	–
207	24	24	W	–
208	23	23	W	–
209	22	22	W	–
210	–	–	W	–
211	–	–	W	–
212	–	–	W	–
213	21	21	NW	–
214	–	–	SE	–
215	–	–	NW	–
216	–	–	S	–
217	20	20	S	–
218	–	–	–	–

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
219	–	–	–	–
220	–	–	–	–
221	–	–	–	–
222	19	19	–	–
223	18	18	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
224	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
225	17	17	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
226	16	16	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
227	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
228	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
229	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
230	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
231	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
232	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
233	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
234	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
235	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
236	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
237	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
238	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
239	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
240	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
241	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
242	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
243	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
244	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
245	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
246	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
247	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
248	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
249	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
250	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
251	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
252	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
253	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
254	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
255	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
256	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
257	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
258	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
259	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
260	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
261	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
262	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
263	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
264	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
265	15	15	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
266	14	14	S	Trench 91 – E-W section
267	13	13	S	Trench 91 – E-W section
268	12	12	S	Trench 91 – E-W section
269	11	11	S	Trench 91 – E-W section
270	10	10	E	Trench 91 – test sondage
271	9	9	N	Trench 91 – box section
272	8	8	W	Trench 91 – box section
273	7	7	E	Trench 92 – general view of trench
274	6	6	S	Trench 92 – N-facing section
275	5	5	S	Trench 92 – natural banding within trench
276	4	4	S	Trench 92 – natural banding within trench
277	3	3	S	Trench 92 – natural banding within trench
278	2	2	N	Trench 91 – E part of [9111]showing land drain
279	1	1	W	Trench 91 – part of [9111]showing (9110) and land drain [9115]
280	–	–	W	Trench 91 – part of [9111]showing (9110) and land drain [9115]
281	–	–	W	Trench 91 – part of [9111]showing (9110) and land drain [9115]
282	–	–	W	Trench 91 – part of [9111]showing (9110) and land drain [9115]
283	–	–	S	Trench 91 – sondage into natural – E of trench
284	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
285	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
286	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
287	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
288	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
289	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
290	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
291	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
292	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
293	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
294	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
295	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
296	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
297	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
298	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
299	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
300	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
301	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
302	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
303	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
304	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
305	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
306	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
307	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
308	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
309	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
310	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
311	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
312	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
313	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
314	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
315	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
316	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
317	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
318	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
319	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
320	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
321	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
322	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
323	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
324	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
325	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
326	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
327	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
328	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
329	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
330	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
331	–	–	mixed	Trench 91 – Ribbon details
Colour 753 B/W 746				
332	37	37	–	Film ID shot
333	36	36	E	Trench 91 – section of tree bowel, [9117]
334	35	35	S	Trench 91 – section of tree bowel, [9117]
335	34	34	SE	Trench 88 – general view
336	33	33	NE	Trench 88 – section
337	32	32	N	Trench 89 – Ribbon 2 Section [8904]
338	31	31	NW	Trench 89 – Ribbon 2 Section [8904]
339	30	30	N	Trench 89 – overhead view of [8904]
340	29	29	S	Trench 89 – overhead view of [8904]
341	28	28	E	Trench 89 – general
Colour 727 B/W 735				
342	1	1	–	Film ID shot
343	2	2	NW	Trench 31 – general view of trench
344	3	3	SW	Trench 31 – N-facing section
345	4	4	SW	Trench 31 – plough scars (3103)
346	5	5	SW	Trench 31 – stone drain
347	6	6	S	Trench 27 – general view of trench
348	–	–	W	Trench 27 – E-facing section
349	7	7	W	Trench 27 – E-facing section
350	8	8	W	Trench 27 – linears features [2704]
351	9	9	W	Trench 27 – linears features [2704]
352	10	10	SW	Trench 27 – post-ex – [2704]
353	11	11	SW	Trench 33 – general view of trench
354	12	12	NE	Trench 33 – NNW-facing section
355	13	13	S	Trench 31 – linear features [3103] & [3105]
356	14	14	S	Trench 24 – genral view of trench
357	15	15	W	Trench 24 – E-facing section
358	16	16	SSW	Trench 24 – linear [2403]
359	17	17	NW	Trench 24 – linear post-ex slot [2403]
360	18	18	W	Trench 19 – general view of trench
361	19	19	N	Trench 19 – S-facing section
362	20	20	SW	Trench 17 – general view of trench
363	21	21	NNE	Trench 17 – SSW-facing section
364	22	22	E	Trench 22 – general view of trench
365	23	23	N	Trench 22 – S-facing section
366	24	24	–	Trench 14 – general view of water logged ditch

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
367	25	25	S	Site visit
368	26	26	NE	Trench 26 – NW-facing section
369	27	27	NNE	Trench 26 – general view of trench
370	28	28	W	Trench 34 – general view of trench
371	29	29	W	Trench 34 – general view of trench
372	30	30	W	Trench 34 – E-facing section
373	31	31	N	Trench 30 – general view of trench
374	32	32	N	Trench 30 – general view of trench
375	33	33	N	Trench 30 – general view of trench
376	34	34	NE	Trench 43 – general view of trench
377	35	35	NNW	Trench 43 – SW-facing section
–	36	36	W	Trench 42 – general view of trench
–	–	–	N	Trench 42 – N-facing section
–	–	–	W	Trench 38 – general view of trench
–	–	–	S	Trench 38 – N-facing section
–	–	–	–	RCWH
Colour 729 B/W 737				
378	1	–	–	Film ID shot
379	2	20	N	Trench 36 – general view of trench
380	3	21	W	Trench 36 – E-facing section
381	4	22	SSW	Trench 37 – general view of trench
382	5	23	SE	Trench 37 – NE-facing section
383	6	24	NE	Trench 37 – area of modern disturbance
384	7	25	E	Trench 45 – general view of trench
385	8	26	N	Trench 45 – S-facing section
386	9	27	N	Trench 44 – general view of trench
387	10	28	W	Trench 44 – E-facing section
388	11	29	W	Trench 40 – general view of trench
389	12	30	NE	Trench 40 – SW-facing section
390	13	31	N	Trench 97 – general view of trench
391	14	32	E	Trench 97 – W-facing section
392	15	33	E	Trench 97 – [9703] post hole
393	–	–	E	Trench 97 – [9703] post hole W-facing section
394	–	–	E	Trench 97 – [9705] – tree throw
395	16	34	W	Trench 96 – general view of trench
396	17	35	S	Trench 96 – N-facing section
397	18	36	SE	Trench 47 – general view of trench
398	19	37	NE	Trench 47 – SW acing section

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
B/W 730 (set 2)				
399	–	1	–	Film ID shot
400	20	2	E	Trench 48 – general view of trench
401	21	3	N	Trench 48 – S-facing section
402	22	4	SW	Trench 48 – [4803] possible pit
403	23	5	E	Trench 54 – general view of trench
404	24	6	N	Trench 54 – S-facing section
405	25	7	N	Trench 53 – general view of trench
406	26	8	E	Trench 53 – [5303]-possible tree throw
407	27	9	E	Trench 53 – W-facing section
408	28	10	NE	Trench 51 – general view of trench
409	29	11	N	Trench 51 – general view of trench
410	30	12	SW	Trench 51 – [5103] linear feature
411	31	13	W	Trench 51 – E-facing section
412	32	14	NW	Trench 51 – [5103] SW-facing section
413	33	15	S	Trench 59 – general view of trench
414	34	16	NE	Trench 59 – [5904] burnt feature with pottery and bone
415	35	17	E	Trench 59 – W-facing section
416	36	18	NE	Trench 59 – [5904] post excavation
417	37	19	E	Trench 59 – [5906] pit pre-excavation
–	–	–	N	RCWH12 – site visit
Colour 722 (set 2)				
418	1	–	–	Film ID shot
419	2	20	E	Trench 59 – [5906] half sectioned
420	3	21	SSW	Trench 59 – [5906] NNE section of feature
–	–	–	SSW	Trench 59 – [5906] NNE section of feature
–	–	–	E	Trench 59 – area of baked clay within [5906] E edge
421	4	22	S	Trench 59 – [5912] tree throw
422	5	23	S	Trench 50 – [5014] [5016] [5018] pits
423	6	24	S	Trench 59 – [5914] possible pit
424	7	25	S	Trench 59 – [5916] possible pit
425	8	26	S	Trench 59 – [5918] possible pit
426	9	27	N	Trench 59 – [5920] cremation burial -mid excavation
427	10	28	S	Trench 58 – general view of trench
428	11	29	E	Trench 58 – W-facing section
429	12	30	S	Trench 55 – general view of trench
430	–	–	S	Trench 55 – general view of trench
431	13	31	W	Trench 55 – E-facing section

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
432	–	–	W	Trench 55 – E-facing section
433	–	–	–	–
434	–	–	W	Trench 55 – E-facing section
435	14	32	E	Trench 71 – general view of trench
436	15	33	E	Trench 71 – S-facing section
437	16	34	–	Trench 71 – [7104] possible feature
438	17	35	NNW	Trench 68 – general view of trench
439	18	36	NE	Trench 68 – SW-facing section
440	–	–	–	Trench 07 – details of main boundary ditch
441	–	–	–	Trench 07 – details of main boundary ditch
442	–	–	–	Trench 07 – details of main boundary ditch
443	19	37	–	Misfire
444	–	38	–	Misfire
B/W 736				
–	–	1	–	Film ID shot
445	20	2	W	Trench 76 – general view of trench
446	21	3	N	Trench 76 – S-facing section
447	22	4	NW	Trench 79 – general view of trench
448	23	5	NE	Trench 97 – SE-facing section
449	24	6	NE	Trench 85 – general view of trench
450	25	7	NW	Trench 85 – SE-facing section
451	26	8	SSE	Trench 81 – general view of trench
452	27	9	ENE	Trench 81 – SWS-facing section
453	28	10	SE	Trench 84 – general view of trench
454	29	11	NE	Trench 81 – SW-facing section
455	30	12	N	Trench 100 – general view of trench
456	31	13	E	Trench 100 – W-facing section
457	32	14	NW	Trench 99 – general view of trench
458	33	15	S	Trench 99 – N-facing section
459	34	16	N	Trench 99 – [9903]
460	35	17	N	Trench 78 – pit [7803] and ditch [7805] S-facing section
461	36	18	E	Trench 78 – pit [7803] W-facing section
Colour 754				
462	1	–	–	Film ID shot
463	2	19	SE	Trench 78 – [7807] NW-facing section
464	3	20	S	Trench 78 – [7815] N-facing section
465	4	21	SE	Trench 78 – [7813] NW-facing section
466	5	22	S	Trench 78 – [7817] N-facing section

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
467	6	23	E	Trench 78 – [78019] W-facing section of ditch
468	7	24	S	Trench 78 – [7819] ditch
469	8	25	S	Trench 78 – [7819] ditch
470	9	26	S	Trench 78 – general view of ditch
471	–	27	N	Trench 67 – general view of trench
472	–	28	E	Trench 67 – W-facing section
473	–	29	W	Trench 65 – general view of trench
474	–	30	N	Trench 65 – S-facing section
475	–	31	S	Trench 62 – general view of trench
476	–	32	E	Trench 62 – W-facing section
477	–	33	SW	Trench 60 – general view of trench
478	–	34	E	Trench 60 – W-facing section
479	–	35	NW	Trench 59 – general view of trench
480	–	36	NE	Trench 59 – SW-facing section
B/W 745				
481	–	1	–	Film ID shot
482	–	2	SE	Trench 61 – general view of trench
483	–	3	NE	Trench 61 – SW-facing section
484	–	4	NE	Trench 59 – [5902] pit feature
485	–	5	NW	Trench 63 – general view of trench
486	–	6	NE	Trench 63 – SW-facing section
487	–	7	SW	Trench 64 – general view of trench
488	–	8	NW	Trench 64 – SE-facing section
489	–	9	NE	Trench 64 – [6403] tree throw-SW-facing section
490	–	10	S	Trench 66 – general view of trench
491	–	11	E	Trench 66 – W-facing section
492	–	12	SW	Trench 69 – general view of trench
493	–	13	NW	Trench 69 – SE-facing section
494	–	14	S	Trench 70 – general view of trench
495	–	15	W	Trench 70 – E-facing section
496	–	16	E	Trench 71 – general view of trench
497	–	17	N	Trench 71 – S-facing section
498	–	18	N	Trench 71 – [7103] linear feature S-facing section
499	–	19	SE	Trench 72 – general view of trench
500	–	20	E	Trench 72 – W-facing section
501	–	21	N	Trench 74 – general view of trench
502	–	22	NE	Trench 74 – SW-facing section
503	–	23	NE	Trench 73 – general view of trench

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
504	–	24	SW	Trench 73 – SE-facing section
505	–	25	NW	Trench 73 – [7303] pit
506	–	26	SW	Trench 73 – [7303] pit
507	–	–	SW	Trench 78 – [7816] [7819] SW section
508	–	–	NW	Trench 78 – [7816] [7819] SW section
509	–	–	NW	Trench 78 – [7816] [7819] SW section
510	–	–	NW	Trench 78 – [7816] [7819] SW section
511	–	–	NW	Trench 78 – [7816] [7819] SW section
512	–	27	S	Trench 91 – section through natural gravel spread, request County Arch
513	10	28	S	Trench 91 – section through natural gravel spread, request County Arch
514	11	29	N	Trench 91 – [91111]Showing land drain [9113]
515	12	30	SSW	Trench 90 – NNE-facing section
516	13	31	NW	Trench 90 – [9005] SE-facing section – tree throw
517	14	32	ENE	Trench 90 – general view of trench
518	15	33	E	Trench 95 – general view of trench
519	16	34	S	Trench 95 – N-facing section
520	17	35	NE	Trench 94 – general view of trench
521	18	36	E	Trench 93 – W-facing section
522	19	37	NE	Trench 93 – general view of trench
523	20	38	E	Trench 93 – W-facing section
Colour 752 B/W 747				
524	1	1	–	Film ID shot
525	2	2	–	–
526	3	3	S	Trench 67 – general view of trench
527	4	4	E	Trench 67 – W-facing section
528	5	5	W	Trench 65 – general view of trench
529	6	6	N	Trench 65 – S-facing section
530	7	7	S	Trench 62 – general view of trench
531	8	8	E	Trench 62 – W-facing section
532	9	9	SW	Trench 60 – general view of trench
533	10	10	SE	Trench 60 – NW-facing section
534	11	11	NW	Trench 59 – general view of trench
535	12	12	NE	Trench 59 – SE-facing section
536	13	13	N	Trench 59 – [5902] pit
537	14	14	S	Trench 61 – general view of trench
538	15	15	NE	Trench 61 – SW-facing section
539	16	16	SE	Trench 63 – general view of trench

Photo	C slide	B/W	Dir. fac.	Description
540	–	–	NE	Trench 63 – SW-facing section with {6302} in section
541	17	17	NE	Trench 63 – SW-facing section
542	18	18	SSW	Trench 64 – general view of trench
543	19	19	SE	Trench 64 – NW-facing section
544	20	20	SE	Trench 64 – [6403] SW-facing section tree throw
545	21	21	S	Trench 66 – general view of the trench
546	22	22	E	Trench 66 – W-facing section
547	23	23	SW	Trench 69 – general view of trench
548	24	24	NW	Trench 69 – SE-facing section
549	25	25	N	Trench 70 – general view of trench
550	26	26	W	Trench 70 – E-facing section
551	27	27	N	Trench 71 – S-facing section
552	28	28	N	Trench 71 – [7103] S-facing section
553	29	29	W	Trench 71 – [7103] S-facing section
554	30	30	SE	Trench 72 – general view of trench
555	31	31	SW	Trench 72 – NE-facing section
556	32	32	NW	Trench 74 – general view of trench
557	33	33	NE	Trench 74 – SW-facing section
558	34	34	NW	Trench 73 – general view of trench
559	35	35	NW	Trench 73 – SE-facing section
560	36	36	NW	Trench 73 – [7303] pit feature
B/W 748				
561	–	1	–	Film ID shot
562	–	2	NW	Trench 75 – general view of trench
563	–	3	SW	Trench 75 – NE-facing section
564	–	4	SE	Trench 75 – linear feature [7503]
565	–	5	W	Trench 77 – general view of trench
566	–	6	S	Trench 77 – N-facing section
567	–	7	E	Trench 78 – general view of trench
568	–	–	W	Trench 78 – general view showing area of occupation
569	–	–	W	Trench 78 – general view showing area of occupation
570	–	–	W	Trench 78 – general view showing area of occupation
571	–	–	W	Trench 78 – general view showing area of occupation
572	–	–	W	Trench 78 – general view showing area of occupation

Appendix 2 Finds assessment

by Jane Evans & Julie Lochrie

Introduction and methodology

The assemblage included pottery, tile, fired clay, lithics, coarse stone, ironwork and metalworking waste, deriving from 13 trenches. The finds were indicative of activity dating from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. The most interesting assemblages came from Trench 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Field 1, and Trench 50 and 59 in Field 3. A summary of the finds assemblage with dating evidence is given below (*Table A2.1*).

All ceramic finds were much abraded, which probably reflects the soil conditions on the site rather than any general residuality of the finds. The finds were recovered by hand and also retrieved from environmental samples. The latter produced many small fragments of fired clay, industrial waste and lithics.

The finds are discussed below by type and period. Where possible, pottery fabrics were identified with reference to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology & Archive Service (Hurst and Rees 1992; www.worcestershireceramics.org). However, further analysis will be required if the assemblage is to be published.

A more detailed catalogue of all the finds is included at the end.

Table A2.1

Summary of assemblage by trench (quantified by count unless otherwise stated)

Trench	Pottery	CBM	Fired clay	Industrial waste	Lithics	Other finds	Spot date
05	52	1	42g	–	–	–	Roman
06	20	1	80g	1g	–	Iron fragment	LIA-Roman-PM
07	36	–	68g	–	–	Loom weight, stone tool	LIA
08	2	–	52g	106g	3	–	LIA
18	2	–	81g	3g	–	Two rotary querns	LIA?-Roman
39	8	–	–	–	–	–	IA/Roman
48		–	8g	–	–	–	–
50	3	–	20g	2g	42	–	Meso-MBA
59	22	–	209g	6g	1	–	EBA-MBA
78	1	–	–	–	–	–	IA/Roman
88	1	–	–	–	1	–	PM
91	6	–	–	–	1	–	IA?-PM
92	–	3	–	–	–	–	PM
Total	**153**	**5**	**560g**	**118g**	**48**	**5**	

Quantification by count unless otherwise stated.

The pottery

Bronze Age

The earliest pottery came from Trench 50 and 59. Context (5023) produced two joining sherds from a middle Bronze Age cordoned urn. The fabric of these was not identified (recorded as WCC Fabric 97, miscellaneous prehistoric). A sherd of handmade Malvernian ware (WCC Fabric 3) was recovered from the same context, and is assumed to have a similar date, by association. Six further sherds, provisionally identified as dolerite-tempered ware (WCC Fabric 6), were associated with the possible cremation in Trench 59 (5905). This fabric, thought to be from the Clee Hill area of Shropshire, was used for middle Bronze Age, Deverel Rimbury type vessels. The sherds included a rim decorated with a fingernail impression. A very small sherd (5907/8) had what appeared to be a single twisted cord impression, suggesting an early Bronze Age date. The fabric of this was not identified.

Iron Age/early Roman

Trench 6 and 7 produced sherds of late Iron Age to very early Roman pottery. Trench 6 (603) included the out-curving rim of a jar in Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware (WCC Fabric 4.1) and a body sherd in a grog and organic-tempered fabric (classified as WCC miscellaneous Fabric 97). Similar forms and fabrics have been dated at Ariconium to c70 BC – AD 75 (Willis 2012). The assemblage from (703) in Trench 7 included the heavy rim from a large, limestone tempered bowl (WCC Fabric 4.1), a type with a similar late Iron Age/early Roman date at Ariconium (Willis 2012, fig. 4.3, 10) and, in the same fabric, two more everted rims from jars. A more unusual, decorated sherd in Malvernian ware (WCC Fabric 3) is similar to late Iron Age vessels in the unpublished assemblage from Beckford, Worcestershire. Further sherds of Iron Age or late Iron Age/early Roman pottery came from contexts (1806), (3904), (7802) and (9105).

Roman

The Roman pottery, from Trenches 05 and 06, dated broadly to the 1st to 2nd century. A Severn Valley ware jar of this period (Webster 1976, fig. 4.20) was found in Trench 6 (608). A more substantial assemblage of Roman pottery came from Trench 5 (506). This included a flanged, segmental bowl and fragments from a tankard, both in Severn Valley ware (WCC Fabric 12), and a number of sherds from a wheel made Malvernian jar (WCC Fabric 19). The latter is a copy of a black-burnished ware type, which suggests a date in the 2nd century rather than earlier. The only other Roman pottery identified was a single sherd of Severn Valley ware from Trench 18 (1806), which could not be closely dated.

Post-medieval

Three sherds of un-diagnostic, post-medieval pottery were noted, one from Trench 88 (8801) and two from Trench 91 (unstratified).

Tile

Only two fragments of tile were identified. A fragment of Roman tile was associated with the 2nd century pottery in Trench 5 (506). The other pieces, from Trench 6 (608) and the topsoil in Trench 92 (9200), were post-medieval.

Fired clay

Most of the fired clay comprised un-diagnostic fragments that probably represent burnt daub or other material fired accidentally.

No briquetage was identified, though this is known from a number of Iron Age sites in the county. Of particular interest, given the association with middle Bronze Age activity, are the laminar fragments from Trench 59 (5907/8). The finer fabric and curving surfaces of these distinguished them from the rest of the fired clay, in that they appeared to have been deliberately formed. One possibility is that they come from a mould.

Industrial waste

The main concentration of industrial waste was in Trench 8 (803), a large lump and smaller pieces of iron slag associated with late Iron Age pottery. One fragment is adhering to a piece of burnt ceramic, suggesting this may derive from a furnace wall. Other material (Trench 6, 18, 50, 59) amounts to only a few grammes and largely un-diagnostic.

Lithics

The lithics include 48 chipped stone artefacts comprising tools and debitage. The main concentration (42 pieces) was found in Trench 50, with lesser amounts of lithics retrieved from Trench 8, 59, 88 and 91.

Amongst the lithics from Trench 50 are several pieces dating to the Mesolithic including a scalene triangle (5019) and possible microburin (5011). The lithics from (5023) may also date to this period as they are characterised by several smaller pieces and two small blades.

Other finds

The remaining finds may all be of late Iron Age and Roman date. Two fragments of rotary querns were found in Trench 18 (1806, 1809), one associated directly with Roman pottery (1806). Fragments of a probable Iron Age loom weight were recovered from Trench 7 (705) as well as a possibly stone polishing tool (704). Associated pottery suggests a late Iron Age date for activity in this trench. Lastly, a fragment of iron was recovered from Trench 6 (608). It is un-diagnostic, and associated with finds of late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval date and may belong to any of these periods.

Discussion

There were two main concentrations of finds. The earliest was in the centre of the evaluation area on the east side of Field 3 (trenches 50 and 59). This included finds of both Mesolithic and middle Bronze Age date. The diagnostic Mesolithic material was generally found in discrete contexts (5011, 5019), associated only with scant fragments of fired clay. Potentially therefore these may represent in situ Mesolithic deposits. The Bronze Age material is represented by pottery in Trench 50 and 59 (5023, 5905). Material from (5907/8) is also of interest, including pottery of potential early Bronze Age date and possible mould fragments.

The second concentration of finds is at the western side of the evaluation area (Trench 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 39). The material points to a late Iron Age to Roman date. The nature of the finds, pottery, burnt daub, querns, a loom weight, a tile all point to a general domestic assemblage, possibly from a farmstead or other settlement. Outlying sherds of late Iron Age or Roman pottery were also recovered from Trench 78 and 91.

There was also a small concentration of post-medieval finds, typically pottery and tile in the far east of the evaluation area, Trench 88, 91 and 92.

The fieldwork was in an area where a significant amount of archaeological work has recently been undertaken. It would be helpful to compare these assemblages with material from the surrounding sites. The Bronze Age sherds in particular justify more detailed analysis and comparative study. Further afield, there are parallels for the late Iron Age/early Roman material at Ariconium (Willis 2012) and at Beckford, in Worcestershire. More detailed analysis of the Roman material, looking at the Severn Valley ware fabrics, would allow comparison to be made with the major assemblages from Ariconium to the south and Kenchester, to the north-west, as well as the increasing number of assemblages from smaller, rural, Roman sites. The Mesolithic material too could be of interest, particularly if it could be shown to be in situ in the features in which it was found.

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Appendix 2.1 Pottery catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Fabric code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
05	506	–	12	16	277	Roman
05	506	–	13	2	11	Roman
05	506	–	19	34	467	Roman
06	603	–	4.1	3	32	Late Iron Age
06	603	–	97	1	20	Late Iron Age
06	608	–	12	11	326	Roman
06	608	26	4.1	1	1	late Iron Age
06	608	26	98	4	4	Roman
07	703A	–	4.1	1	8	Late Iron Age
07	704	–	3	1	7	Late Iron Age
07	704	–	4.1	29	89	Late Iron Age
07	706	–	9	1	5	Late Iron Age
07	708	–	4.1	4	145	Late Iron Age
08	803	–	4.1	2	6	Late Iron Age
18	1806	–	12	1	12	Roman
18	1806	5	4.1	1	0.5	Iron Age?
39	3904	–	5.1	8	10	Iron Age/Roman
50	5023	–	97	2	47	Middle Bronze Age
50	5023	–	3	1	16	Middle Bronze Age?
59	5905	–	6	5	52	Middle Bronze Age?
59	5905	8	6	1	32	Middle Bronze Age?
59	5905	8	97	6	3	Middle Bronze Age?
59	5905	8	97	9	3	Undated
59	5907/8	–	97	1	4	Early bronze Age?
78	7802	–	3	1	3	Iron Age/Roman
88	8801	–	100	1	4	Post-medieval
91	9114	–	100	2	2	Post-medieval
91	9105	–	97	1	9	Iron Age?
91	9105	31	97	3	0.5	Iron Age?

Appendix 2.2 Finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Material	Object	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
5	506	–	Fired clay	–	–	5	42	–
5	506	–	CBM	Tile	–	1	96	Roman
6	608	–	Fired clay	–	–	4	73	–
6	608	26	Fired clay	–	–	13	7	–
6	608	26	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–	–	1	–

Trench	Context	Sample	Material	Object	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
6	608	26	Iron	Object	Small flat piece of iron	1	–	–
6	608	–	CBM	Tile	–	1	48	Post-medieval
7	703A	–	Fired clay	–	–	5	16	–
7	704	25	Fired clay	–	–	4	1	–
7	704	–	Stone	Tool	Possible tool, teardrop shaped with one convex face and one smooth, flat face	1	–	–
7	705	–	Ceramic	Loom Weight	–	11	282	Iron Age
7	706	–	Fired clay	–	–	3	51	–
8	803	–	Fired clay	–	–	12	52	–
8	803	–	Industrial waste	Slag	Large lump with four smaller fragments	–	105	–
8	803	–	Lithics	Tool and Debitage	Flint, broken piece with alternating retouch to right lateral and small flake with edge damage	2	–	–
8	807	24	Industrial waste	Slag	Small spheroids which are not magnetic	–	1	–
8	807	24	Lithics	Debitage	Chalcedony, Chip	1	–	–
18	1802	–	Fired clay	–	–	5	19	–
18	1802	1	Fired clay	–	–	27	41	–
18	1802	1	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–		1	–
18	1805	4	Fired clay	–	–	2	0.5	–
18	1805	4	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–	–	1	–
18	1805	4	Industrial waste	Slag	Small fragments	–	1	–
18	1806	5	Fired clay	–	–	9	9	–
18	1806		Stone	Quern	Rotary quern fragment	1	–	–
18	1807	6	Fired clay	–	–	23	11	–
18	1809	–	Stone	Quern	Probable rotary quern fragment. stone with one smooth, flat ground face	1	–	–
48	4804	–	Fired clay	–	–	6	8	–
50	5003	9	Fired clay	–	–	3	0.5	–
50	5007	11	Fired clay	–	–	1	0.5	–
50	5007	16	Fired clay	–	–	3	0.5	–
50	5007	16	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–	–	1	–
50	5007	16	Lithics	Debitage	Flint (one mudstone), flakes and chips. Five burnt	7	–	–
50	5011	13	Fired clay	–	–	2	0.5	–
50	5011	13	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, Possible microburin	1	–	Meso
50	5017	–	Fired clay	–	–	1	0.5	–
50	5017	–	Lithics	Tool	Flint, burnt and broken with probable edge retouch	1	–	–
50	5019	17	Fired clay	–	–	4	17	–
50	5019	17	Lithics	Tool	Flint, Scalene triangle microlith	1	–	Meso
50	5021	–	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, burnt and broken flake	1	–	–
50	5023	19	Lithics	Tool and Debitage	Flint, three retouched pieces and small flakes and blades including two very small blades	31	–	Meso?
50	5032	19	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–	–	1	–

Trench	Context	Sample	Material	Object	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot date
59	5907/8	–	Fired clay	–	–	25	137	–
59	5907	21	Fired clay	–	–	49	56	–
59	5907	21	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–	–	1	–
59	5907	21	Industrial waste	Slag	Small fragments	–	3	–
59	5907	21	Lithics	Debitage	Agate, Chip	1	–	–
59	5908	20	Fired clay	–	–	20	16	–
59	5908	20	Industrial waste	Mag Res	–	–	1	–
59	5908	20	Industrial waste	Slag	Small fragments	–	1	–
88	8801	–	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, Medial flake fragment	1	–	–
91	9107	–	Lithics	Debitage	Flint, Flake fragment	1	–	–
92	9200	–	CBM	Tile	–	3	310	Post-medieval

Appendix 3 Assessment of environmental samples

by Tim Holden

Method

Thirty two bulk samples were received for assessment (*Table A3.1* & *A3.2*).

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed.

Results

Charred plant remains – Table A3.1 & A3.2

Preservation of charred plant remains was generally good but not present in all samples. Wood charcoal was present in approximately 50 of the flotation samples but was more common in the retents. Wet conditions on site or a high mobile iron content often produces results of this type. NB. In this case the site was excavated during one of the wettest winters on record.

Cereal remains were recovered from a number of samples in Trench 8 and 18. In all cases the grains of bread wheat with occasional barley predominate. No traces of chaff or straw were identified and the small numbers of weed seeds present were all typically agricultural in character (Bilderdykia – bindweed, Galium – cleavers and Rumex – dock). One species, corn marigold (Chrysanthemum segetum) is perhaps of some note. This was a Mediterranean native that became naturalised and some comparison with archaeobotanical work from other sites in the area might put this into context a little better.

Also of some interest is a number of large grass seeds (potentially oat grains) recovered from Trench 59. Cultivated oats a re a relatively late arrival in Britain occurring commonly from the Iron Age onwards. Their presence in what are though to be prehistoric contexts is therefore of some interest - were they crops or wild oat species?

Hazel nut shell was identified, particularly from Trench 50 & 59. While this is a common find on sites of all periods because of its regular use as food and fuel there appears to be some correlation with samples that also include burnt bone. This warrants some further consideration.

Animal bone – Table A3.2

Survival of Animal bone was poor, presumably because of acidic soil conditions locally. Small quantities were however preserved through having been burnt (calcined bone). This was very fragmentary and largely restricted to Trench 50 and 59. At this assessment stage it was not possible to determine whether the bone was human or not so there is a possibility that human cremations were present in these two trenches.

Discussion

While the environmental remains are neither very abundant nor diverse further low-level analysis of the charred plant remains backed up by a literature review would both help to put the remains into context and add to the interpretation of the site.

On their own the nutshell, and charred plant remains are unlikely to add significantly to the understanding of the site or local environment but when reviewed alongside other categories of remains and the dating evidence, they will undoubtedly contribute to the site narrative. It has, for example, been noted that fragments of quern stone in Trench 18 were present alongside the deposits of clean charred grain. This would tend to imply food preparation rather than, for example, bulk storage or crop processing.

An analysis of the burn bone would undoubtedly assist in the interpretation of the site particularly if the can be identified as human cremation deposits.

Table A3.1

Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Total flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain	Other plant remains (NB. seeds or fruits unless other wise described	Charcoal qty	Material available for AMS	Comments
608	26	<5	–	–	+	–	–
704	25	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
708	28	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
803	23	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
807	24	100	+++	Weed seeds +	–	Y	Bread wheat +++, Hulled barley +
1802	1	50	++	Galium sp. +	++	Y	Barley indet. ++ & Bread wheat +
1805	4	<10	+	Large grass +, weeds indet. +	–	–	Wheat +, Hulled barley +
1806	5	30	++	Gallium sp. +	+++	Y	Bread wheat
1807	6	50	+++	Chrysanthemum segetum +, Rumex +, Bilderdykia +, Galium +	+++	Y	Bread wheat
1813	7	<10	+	–	–	–	Barley tail grains x 2
3904	3	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
3906	2	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
5003	9	<10	+	Bilderdykia +	++	–	Hulled Barley +
5005	10	<10	+	Bilderdykia +	+	–	Bread wheat +
5007	11	20	–	Bilderdykia +	+	–	–
5009	12	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
5011	13	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
5013	14	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
5015	15	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
5017	16	<10	+	Fruit/berry x 1, large grass +, Bilderdykia +	+	Y	Cereal indet.
5019	17	< 10	+	–	–	–	Bread wheat
5021	18	15	–	–	++	–	–
5023	19	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
5903	27	150	–	–	+++	Y	–
5905	8	< 10	–	–	+	–	–
5907	21	20	++	–	+	Y	Oats
5908	20	20	–	Large grass ++	+	–	
5921	22	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
6803	30	,50	–	–	+++	Y	–
7304	29	<5	–	–	–	Y	Modern roots
9103	33	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots
9105	31	10	–	–	+	–	–
9107	32	<5	–	–	–	–	Modern roots

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Table A3.2

Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Sample vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone		Glass	Metal	Industrial waste		Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Charred plant	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			Pottery	CBM															
			Roman	Daub	Lithics	Stone	Glass waste	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Mammal		Qty	Max size (cm)				
608	26	10	+	+++				+		++	+			++++	2.0	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal +++			
704	25	20	+	+		+					+			+	<0.5				Burnt bone and charcoal not retained
708	28	10												++	0.7				
803	23	20									+		+	++	1.1	Charcoal +			Charred cereal grain present. Burnt bone not retained
807	24	20			+				+		+		+++	+++	1.5	Cereal Grain ++, Charcoal ++			Charred cereal grain present
1802	1	10		+++						++		+		++	1.9	Charcoal +			
1805	4	20		+					+	+			+	+++	1.0	Charcoal +, Cereal Grain +			Charred nutshell and cereal grain present
1806	5	20		++										++	1.5	Charcoal +			
1807	6	20		++										+++	1.6	Charcoal ++			
1813	7	10												+++	1.1	Charcoal +			
3904	3	10									+								
3906	2	5												+	0.7				
5003	9	30		+		+					+			+++	1.3	Charcoal +	+	+	
5005	10	10				+							+	+	<0.5		+		Charcoal not retained
5007	16	20		+	+	+			+	+	++++		++++	+++	1.3	Burnt Bone +++, Nutshell +++	+	+	Charred nutshell present. Coal and cinders not retained
5009	12	10				+								+	<0.5				Charcoal not retained
5011	13	10		+	+									+	<0.5				Charcoal not retained
5013	14	10																	Sample Archaeologicaly Sterile
5015	15	10												+	<0.5				Charcoal not retained
5017	11	10		+		+							+	+	<0.5			+	Charcoal and coal not retained

Context	Sample	Sample vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone		Glass	Metal	Industrial waste		Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Charred plant	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			Pottery	CBM															
			Roman	Daub	Lithics	Stone	Glass waste	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Mammal		Qty	Max size (cm)				
5019	17	20		+	+	++							+	+++	1.0	Nutshell +, Charcoal +			Charred nutshell and cereal grain present
5021	18	5												+++	1.5	Charcoal +			
5023	19	20			+++					+			+	++	1.3	Nutshell +, Charcoal +			Charred nutshell present
5903	27	10												++++	1.6	Charcoal ++++			
5905	8	2	++	++		+					++++			+++	1.0	Burnt Bone +++, Charcoal +			Possible Cremation. Sample not sorted as a cremation due to quantity. Retent retained
5907	21	10	++	+++	+				+	++	+++		++++	+++	2.0	Burnt Bone ++, Cereal Grain +, Charcoal ++, Nutshell +			Charred nutshell and cereal grain present.
5908	20	10	+	++			++			+	++		+	+++	1.8	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++			
5921	22	5									+++		+	+++	1.4	Burnt Bone ++, Charcoal +, Nutshell +			Charred nutshell present
6803	30	10				+					+		++++	+++	1.8	Charcoal +, Nutshell ++			Burnt bone not retained
7304	29	10												++++	2.5	Charcoal +++			
9103	33	10												+	<0.5				Charcoal not retained
9105	31	5	+								+++	+		+++	1.9	Burnt Bone ++, Charcoal ++			
9107	32	10												+	0.8				

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 4 Report on cores from Field 6

by Martin Bates

Two boreholes were drilled with a terrier drilling rig on 19th February 2013. Four 1m length cores were recovered from WS 1 and three cores from WS 2. Photographs of the recorded cores are provided and detailed core logs presented below.

In both cases drilling ceased when penetration of the borehole was no longer possible due to the presence of gravel or bedrock. Sub-samples of key stratigraphic units were taken for possible analysis.

In both boreholes a sequence of deposits was encountered that was broadly similar. At the base of both boreholes a poorly sorted gravel was encountered that passed upwards into compact sands and silts. These units are interpreted as fluvial in origin with high energy (gravel) giving way to lower energy fluvial deposition up sequence. In both sequences parts of this fluvial sequence appears to potentially have an organic content. The upper parts of the sequence are dominated by clay-silts with some sand and are thought to be of colluvial origin.

No trace of the extensive organic rich deposits that was previously reported from the area was encountered however the slightly organic units in the fluvial parts of the sequence may be the lateral equivalent of such deposits.

At present the geometry of the fluvial system in which the lower parts of the sequence accumulated cannot be ascertained.

Assessment of the samples for contained pollen is recommended. It is unlikely that sufficient organic material is present to allow dating of these deposits.

BH no.: WS 1 **Date drilled: 19/2/2013**

Depth below ground surface (m)	Lithology	Inferred environment of deposition
0.00–0.30	Mid reddish brown sand/silt with common charcoal fragments. Soft and unconsolidated	Modern plough soil
	abrupt contact	
0.30–0.88	Reddish brown sand (medium) with silt. Occasional stone clasts (<3cm) and roots	Colluvium
	abrupt contact	
0.88–0.92	Yellowish brown clay-silt with a little sand.	Colluvium
	abrupt contact	
0.92–1.10	Dark reddish brown medium to coarse sand	Colluvium
	abrupt contact	
1.10–1.44	Alternating beds of strong red sand with yellow/green clay silt with some sand. Very dense and compact	Colluvium interbedded with low energy fluvial
	abrupt contact	
1.44–1.60	Yellowish brown sand and silt. Very dense and compact	?Colluvium/?low energy fluvial
	abrupt contact	
1.60–2.12	Strong reddish brown sand and silt. Blocky structure with thin beds (<0.5cm thick). Very dense and compact	?Low energy fluvial subject to post-depositional weathering
	abrupt contact	
2.12–2.54	Yellow brown clay silt and sand. Very dense and compact. Mottled with greenish yellow mottles	?Low energy fluvial
	abrupt contact	
2.54–2.56	Brown clay silt (?organic material)	?Very low energy fluvial
	abrupt contact	
2.56–2.78	Greenish grey clay silt with fine rooting	?Low energy fluvial with post-depositional weathering
	abrupt contact	
2.78–3.00	Strong reddish brown clay with sand	Fluvial
	abrupt contact	
3.00–	Greenish grey to brownish red poorly sorted sandy gravel	High energy fluvial
	base of borehole 3.80m	

Samples taken:
1 1.24–1.26m
2 1.35–1.37m
3 1.50–1.52m
4 2.35–2.37m
5 2.54–2.55m
6 2.65–2.67m
7 2.88–2.90m

BH no.: WS 2 **Date drilled: 19/2/2013**

Depth below ground surface (m)	Lithology	Inferred environment of deposition
0.00–0.30	Mid reddish brown sand and silt. Frequent charcoal fragments. Red CBM fragments. Soft and unconsolidated	Modern topsoil
	abrupt contact	
0.30–1.14	Strong brownish red sand with some silt. Loose and unconsolidated	Colluvium
	abrupt contact	
1.14–1.40	Yellow brown with red patches, dense clay silt with some sand. Occasional blocky patches	Colluvium, partially weathered

Depth below ground surface (m)	Lithology	Inferred environment of deposition
	abrupt contact	
1.40–1.56	Strong red sand and silt. Very dense and compact	Colluvium
	abrupt contact	
1.56–1.84	Yellow green silt and clay with some sand. Very dense and compact	?Low energy fluvial
	abrupt contact	
1.84–1.86	Brown clay silt (?organic)	?Very low energy fluvial
	abrupt contact	
1.86–2.20	Yellow green silt and clay with some sand. Very dense and compact	?Low energy fluvial
	sharp contact	
2.20–2.80	Greenish brown clay silt that becomes coarser with depth grading downwards to a red brown coarse sand with depth. Moderately firm and compact	High energy fluvial giving way through time to low energy fluvial
	sharp contact	
2.80–	Coarse loose reddish brown gravel	High energy fluvial
	base of borehole 3.80m	
Samples taken:	**1** 1.60–1.62m	
	2 1.85–1.87m	
	3 2.10–2.12m	
	4 2.35–2.37m	

Appendix 5 Report on preliminary trial pitting exercise

by Luke Craddock-Bennett

Summary
Headland Archaeology excavated a systematic network of trial pits across a proposed development area at the southern edge of Hereford. The purpose of the exercise was to establish a greater understanding of the geological deposits occurring within the site in order to inform later archaeological stages of the project.

The extent of colluvial and alluvial deposits was determined and the presence of two former watercourses and a potential glacial lake was identified. A number of TPs identified potential archaeological features.

Introduction
Bloor Homes Ltd has undertaken pre-application discussions with Herefordshire Council concerning the potential development of c1000 homes with associated country park, leisure and park and ride facilities on land to the south of Hereford.

In response to the pre-application consultation, Herefordshire Archaeology (the archaeological advisor to the planning authority) has produced a Brief outlining the work they believe will be required to provide sufficient information as part of an Environmental Statement to inform the determination of any planning application. The Brief requires an integrated and iterative approach to the collection of information whereby the results of one stage will assist in the final design of subsequent stages.

Two stages of archaeological work, desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, have been completed. This report presents the results of the third stage of work, the excavation of a systematic network of small trial pits within the eastern half of the proposed development area.

The aim of the trial pitting was to establish the nature of any boundaries between the identified topographic features and the nature, depth and complexity of any sedimentation present in those areas.

Description of the site
The proposed application area is located within an area of land bounded to the north by a railway line; to the west by the A49 Ross road; to the south by the B4399 Rotherwas access road; to the east by the Rotherwas south magazine industrial estate. Three small streams cross the area in a south-west to north-east direction: Withy Brook; Norton Brook; and Red Brook. The nearest settlements are Bullinghope and Green Crize. The centre of the proposed application area is at NGR SO 5154 3733.

Trial pitting was confined to the larger eastern part of the proposed application area (NGR SO 5198 3747). Henceforth, this area will be referred to as '*the site*'.

Geological background
The area is underlain by bedrock of the Raglan Mudstone Formation – an interbedded formation of siltstone and mudstone of Silurian date (BGS, 2012a [online]). Within the majority of the area the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits – sand and gravel river terraces of Quaternary date, almost certainly post-dating the maximum extent of the Devensian glaciations (22,000 years ago).

The southern edge of the area is bounded by a ridge of sandstone which forms Dinedor Hill. Deposits of '*head*' (deposits transported by wind or erosion) are recorded close to the base of Dinedor Hill by the Rotherwas south magazine industrial estate.

The site is characterised by the three gravel terraces that form broad elevated areas within the site:

- Terrace 4 is the oldest and is present in the south of the site at a height of approximately 71m OD,
- Terrace 2 is present as a band of sands and gravels running east to west through the centre of the site at approximately 58m OD,
- The Wye Terrace occupies the northern part of the site at a height of approximately 52m OD.

There is potential for sediments transported down-slope, such as colluvium, to form at the base of the slopes between the terraces.

Although there are several small stream valleys in the general area, only one – the Red Brook – runs through the area subject to trial pitting. The bases of these valleys are known to contain waterlogged sediments, including peat, with a high archaeological and environmental potential.

Archaeological background
The known archaeological remains within and around the proposed development area span the entire period from the Mesolithic through the medieval and post-medieval cores of the existing settlements of Bullinghope and Green Crize to the 20th century military remains at the Rotherwas industrial estate. The area is particularly rich in remains of late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date; recent work has also begun to identify 'dark age' occupation.

Archaeological work in connection with the construction of the Rotherwas access road (immediately to the south of the proposed development area) uncovered a complex, multi-period monument comprising several surfaces of bunt stone, flint and pottery running in a meandering linear course from south-east to north-west. The monument, commonly known as the '*Rotherwas Ribbon*' appears to be late Neolithic to early Bronze Age in date. Subsequent investigations undertaken by Herefordshire Archaeology have established that the Ribbon continues to the north of the access road and into the eastern end of the proposed development area.

Analysis of aerial photographs, LiDAR and geophysical survey has identified a number of rectilinear features within the proposed development area, which are suggestive of archaeological activity (***Illus 1***).

Method
A systematic grid of 85 trial pits was excavated across the site. The trial pits were arranged in transects orientated at 90° to known and postulated topographical boundaries. Pits were spaced at 50m intervals within each transect and each transect was spaced approximately 100m away from adjacent transects.

Fieldwork took place between 12th November 2012 and 20th November 2012 and was guided in its early stages by Dr. Martin Bates, a specialist sedimentologist. Dr. Bates provided oN-Site interpretation of the deposits encountered and established the deposition sequence in the west of the site (Bates 2012 – Appendix 1). Subsequent excavation and recording was undertaken by staff of Headland Archaeology.

The proposed location of each trial pit was established on site using a differential GPS system. A tracked excavator fitted with a 1.9m wide flat bladed bucket was used to excavate trial pits under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. The length and depth of each pit was determined by the nature of the deposits encountered during excavation.

Deposits were removed by machine until either:

- significant archaeological deposits were revealed;
- deposits of river terrace gravel or bedrock were exposed;
- or, the depth limit of the machine's capabilities had been reached.

Trench sections were cleaned, photographs taken both digitally and using 33mm black and white film, and records of the deposits made on pro forma trial pit log sheets.

The results of the fieldwork were analysed to identify the sequence of geological deposits within the site.

Results

A full description of the deposits identified within each TP is included in Appendix 2. The following results section summarises this information and extrapolates the likely spatial distribution of deposits within the site. *Illus 2* maps the extent of deposits extrapolated from the TP data. Schematic cross-sections of the site are presented in *Illus 3* & *4*.

The gravel terraces

The extent of terrace gravels observed within the TPs concurs with the limits established by the British Geological Survey. Some fragmentation and periglacial cryoturbation of the fourth Terrace gravels was observed (TP11, 12) and in places bedrock was visible immediately beneath the gravels.

The presence of gravel patches contained within the weathered bedrock of TP25 is believed to be the result of high energy cryoturbation forcing the remnants of the fourth Terrace into the soft bedrock deposits. Although appearing to be archaeological in nature, the presence of the gravel within the bedrock horizon is an entirely geological phenomenon.

Colluvium

The distribution of colluvium across the site appears to concur with the predicted model.

Overlying the bedrock and/or terrace gravels to a depth of between 0.1m (TP3) and 0.95m (TP59) colluvium is present towards the base of major undulations present within the site. Depths of colluvium are not consistent across the site but are generally deeper at the base of slopes and shallow on the flatter ground of the terraces.

Alluvial deposits associated with the Red Brook

To the east of the Red Brook, alluvial flood deposits were present overlying the natural gravels to a depth of 2m (TP84). Decaying plant material was dispersed throughout waterlogged silts encountered within TPs 49, 50 and 54. The occurrence of this material was sporadic and no defined bands of concentrated organic material were identified.

Alluvial deposits associated with former water courses

Deposits of alluvium identified within the TPs located on the Wye terrace (in the north of the site) suggest the presence of a former channel on an east-west alignment. Reaching a maximum observed depth of 2.2m in TP33, the channel is shallower in the trenches to the north (TP21, 34, 46 and 48). Alluvial deposits identified in TP83 potentially relate to the same channel but without TPs located in the region between TP48 and TP83 this cannot be confirmed.

Further deposits of alluvium were identified in TP23 and the possible presence of a former channel can be identified in the landscape (and through map contours) orientated on a south-west to north-east alignment and joining the larger east-west channel to the north of TP24. The course of the channel to the south of TP23 was not identified in TPs. For illustrative purposes its course has been postulated.

Possible glacial lake

A distinctive heavy clay deposit was identified in TPs 80 and 81. In both trenches the vertical extent of the deposit was not established as the maximum capabilities of the mechanical excavator were reached (2.9m). Within the predominantly green clay, bands of black organic material were present. To the north, in TP82, heavy clay deposits overlying grey gravels were revealed to a depth of 1.7m. The gravels potentially represent the base of the clay filled feature and suggest that its northern edge may be in the vicinity of Watery Lane. A programme of geophysical survey carried out over the fields containing the *'Rotherwas Ribbon'* in 2010 identified a large discrete area of high conductivity in this location that continued to the south of the Rotherwas access road (Boucher & Bartlett 2010). Soil engineering boreholes excavated along the route of the proposed access road in 1989 (BGS 2012b) also appear to confirm the presence of the feature. A borehole excavated approximately 70m to the south-east of TP80 recorded the presence of a thin band of peat at a depth of 3m below ground level (56.20m AOD). The peat was located within a deposit matching the description of the clay within TP80 and recorded the base of this deposit at 4.5m below ground level (54.70m AOD).

The 2010 geophysical survey and archaeological excavations over the Rotherwas Ribbon suggest that the clay deposit does not extend a significant distance to the west.

The feature could potentially represent a natural lake or large pond created in the Pleistocene period and subsequently filled by water-borne deposits of clay.

Features and finds of archaeological potential

Evidence for potential archaeological activity was identified in ten of the TPs. The activity is summarised in the table below.

TP	Nature of evidence
10	Discrete feature (possible pit) containing single small sherd of potentially Roman pottery.
12	Potential E-W linear feature identified containing two small pieces of CBM of unknown date.
28	Discrete feature on N-S alignment containing charcoal flecks and single piece of CBM of unknown date.
30	Small band of burnt stones within hollow identified in eastern section.
37	Patch of dense gravel in dark brown silt with frequent grits. Possible fill of feature.
44	Band of red clay cut into northern half of Test Pit. Possible feature.
50	Spread of charcoal flecking and small pieces of fired clay within alluvial deposits.
53	Discrete spread of charcoal.
63	Possible feature cut into subsoil. Confined to south-west corner of Test Pit. Filled by light brown sandy clay.
69	Small flint flake recovered from colluvium. Unknown date.

The distribution of finds and features recovered during the Test Pitting appears to be concentrated on the sides of the valley containing the Red Brook and on the 2nd gravel terrace.

The possible features identified in TPs 28, 30, 37, 44 and 63 correlate with the approximate positions of features identified through the analysis of aerial photograph and geophysical survey results.

Discussion

Elements of Holocene colluvium are present on the slopes or at the base of slopes between terraces. The presence of these wedges of colluvium, varying in depth between 0.1m and 0.95m indicates the possibility that archaeological material may occur within the colluvium and that the colluvium may bury earlier Holocene land surfaces in places. Predominantly this will occur at, or near to, breaks of slopes, but in places colluvium deposits extend onto the gravel terraces.

The potential for archaeological deposits to be present, both cut into and sealed beneath colluvial deposits, must be considered during future archaeological intervention on the site.

Holocene alluvium deposits overlying the gravels of the Wye terrace appear to be contained within a channel running from west to east through the northern part of the site. There is the potential however, that alluvial deposits have been deposited as a continuous layer on the Wye terrace and the interpretation of the deposits as channel fills is the result of undulations in the gravel terrace and the limited coverage of the trial pits over the northern part of the site. The thickness of alluvial deposits recorded during the Test Pitting suggests that any intact land surfaces present beneath this alluvium will lie closer to the ground surface in the northern part of the site than towards the south.

Conclusion

The interpretation of the sediments revealed during Test Pitting largely correlates with the geology mapped by the British Geological Survey and confirms the notion that a coherent geomorphological sequence of events can be constructed for the sediments on the site.

Archaeological finds and features identified during the programme of Test Pitting appear to correlate with features previously identified through non-intrusive methods. A glacial lake has been identified to the east of the Rotherwas Ribbon feature.

The trial pitting programme has contributed to the understanding of the geomorphological and archaeological development of the site.

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Appendix 6 Field notes

by Martin Bates

A field visit was made to the site accompanied by Mr Andy Boucher of Headland Archaeology in order to undertake a Test Pitting program to sample a range of TPs from selected locations at the site. A series of TPs were chosen along an approximate north south transect through the site (TP10–21) as well a series of pits scattered to the east. Some comments on individual TPs are shown in Appendix 1.

Test Pits 10–21 describe a transect downslope from a plateau like surface via an intermediate surface to the floodplain surface at the base of the slope. British Geological Survey mapping indicates the presence of Terrace 4 at the southern margin of the transect, Terrace 2 associated with the intermediate surface and the Wye terrace (floodplain terrace) at the north end of the site. Test Pits excavated along the transect indicated the presence of sediments interpreted as belonging to the following groups:

- Fluvial gravels (Terraces 2 and 4 and Wye Terrace). Terrace 4, TP 11. Terrace 2, TP15-18. Wye Terrace, TP20/21.
- Solifluction deposits (on and between fluvial gravels of terraces). TP 13/14 (between Terrace 2 and 4).
- Holocene slope wash colluvium (usually close to foot of slope rising to terrace upslope). TP 14 (between Terrace 2 and 4), TP 18/19 (between Wye Terrace and Terrace 2)
- Holocene alluvium. TP 20/21

A simplified schematic section showing the sediments and TPs along a transect is shown in the accompanying illustration (*Figure 1*). The interpretation of the sediments revealed fit with the mapped BGS geology and confirms the notion the notion that a coherent geomorphological sequence of events can be constructed for the sediments at the site.

The additional TPs excavated to the east of the transect (TP25/26/27/35/36) are comparable with those in the main transect and indicate that elements of Terrace 2 perhaps extend further south than previously mapped but with no other major surprises.

The data collected is interesting from a geoarchaeological perspective because:

1. Elements of Holocene colluvium are present on the slopes or at the base of slopes between terraces. The presence of these wedges of colluvium indicate the possibility that derived archaeological material may occur within the colluvium and that the colluvium may bury earlier Holocene landsurfaces in places at, or near to, breaks of slopes.

2. The presence of Holocene alluvium overlying the gravels of the Wye terrace is of variable thickness and appears deeper to the south, thinning to the north. Any intact landsurfaces present beneath this alluvium will therefore lie closer to the ground surface in the northern part of the site than towards the south.

Appendix 6.1 Test Pit observations

TP	Observation	Interpretation
TP10	Topsoil over a reddish brown sandy-clay-silt with some gravel clast	Probable disturbed Pleistocene sediments perhaps mixed through solifluction and periglacial action
TP11	Topsoil over a poorly sorted gravel	Probable remnants of fluvial gravels of Terrace 4 mixed by periglacial cryoturbation. Some possible evidence of patches of bedrock at base of trench
TP12	Topsoil over a poorly sorted gravel	Probable remnants of fluvial gravels mixed by periglacial cryoturbation. Some possible evidence of patches of bedrock at base of trench
TP13	Topsoil over sandy silts with clay and some gravel clasts	Soliflucted sediments consisting of mixed fluvial gravels and slope wash sediments
TP14	Topsoil over reddish brown silt and then gravel	Thin wedge of Holocene colluvium sealing probable fluvial gravels of Terrace 2
TP15	Topsoil over silt and gravel	Terrace gravels of Terrace 2 present
TP16	Topsoil over missed clay/sand/silt and some gravel	Probable mixed of fluvial gravels of Terrace 2 perhaps mixed by periglacial activity with slope wash
TP17	Topsoil over gravel	Fluvial gravels of Terrace 2
TP18	Topsoil over gravel	Fluvial gravels of Terrace 2
TP19	Topsoil over clay-silts and then gravels	Probable thin spread of Holocene colluvium sealing fluvial gravels of Terrace 2
TP20	Topsoil over thick sequence of clay-silt then gravel	Possible thin spread of Holocene alluvium covering fluvial gravels of Wye Terrace
TP21	Topsoil over thin sequence of clay-silt then gravel	Possible thin spread of Holocene alluvium covering fluvial gravels of Wye Terrace
TP25	Topsoil over silt	Topsoil developed on weathered bedrock
TP26	Topsoil over sands/clays/silt	Solifluction deposits resting on weathered bedrock
TP27	Topsoil overly silt/clay and then gravel	Holocene colluvium resting on fluvial gravels of Terrace 2
TP35	Topsoil over sand/clay/silt	Topsoil developed in Holocene colluvium resting on weathered bedrock
TP36	Topsoil over sand and gravel	Thin spread of fluvial gravel of Terrace 2

Appendix 6.2 Trial pit log sheets

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
01	TP01	62.93	3 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.25	Top soil	101
				0.25 – 0.45	Mid brown fine sand and silt. Occasional stone c3cm dia, 5% – colluvium	102
				0.45 – 0.55	Matrix supporting gravel	103
				0.55 – 0.6+	Poorly sorted gravels – 2nd Terrace	104
02	TP02	61	3 x 1.8 x 1.2	0 – 0.3	Top soil	201
				0.3 – 0.5	Mid brown silty loam. Occasional stone inclusions c2–6cm dia. 2%. Compact	202
				0.5 – 0.78	Reddish brown silty loam with occasional small irregular stones c2–3cm dia. 3%. Occasional manganese flecking	203
				0.78 – 1.03	Reddish brown silty loam with occasional stone inclusions c3–10cm dia. 4%. Occasional manganese flecking 5%	204
				1.03 – 1.13	Clean red/brown silt	205
				1.13 – 1.2+	Gravels – small rounded stones in green/red matrix	206
03	TP03	60.19	3 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.2	Top soil	301
				0.2 – 0.3	Mid brown silty loam, mixed stoney pebbles – Colluvium	302
				0.3 – 0.6+	Gravels. Large c4–10cm. 90% – 2nd Terrace	303
04	TP04	59.56	3 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.3	Top soil	401
				0.3 – 0.5	Mid brown silty loam. Compact – Hill wash?	402
				0.5 – 0.6+	Gravels in a grey/white matrix. Small (1–2cm) to large (5–15cm)	403
05	TP05	58.60	3 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.20	Top soil	501
				0.2 – 0.4	Dark brown silty sandy loam. Occasional flat stones lying horizontally. Compact	502
				0.4 – 0.6+	Yellow gravels. Fine grit to small rounded pebbles (10%), medium gravels (5–10cm dia. – 5%)	503
06	TP06	56.28	3 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.20	Top soil	601
				0.20 – 0.30	Base of topsoil. Dark brown silty loam. Compact with mixed stone (small-medium) inclusions c20%	602
				0.3 – 0.6+	Yellow Gravels. Rounded. Fine grit to medium sixe (c10cm dia.)	603
07	TP07	54.31	3 x 1.8 x 2.2	0 – 0.23	Topsoil	701
				0.23 – 0.33	Mid grey band of compact silty loam. Small rounded pebbles c10% (1–2cm dia.)	702
				0.33 – 0.6	Red brown moldable silty loam with vertical grey streaks (root penetration). Occasional inclusions of pea grit (2%)	703
				0.6 – 0.8	Bands of grey sandy silt intermixed with red silts	704
				0.8 – 1.0	Orange/red silt loam. Occasional (5%) inclusions of pea grit	705
				1.0 – 1.3	Yellow and red moldable silty clay. Very occasional flecks of manganese (c1%)	706
				1.3 – 1.32	Band of moldable green grey silt	707
				1.32 – 1.42	Yellow and grey moldable silty loam	708
				1.42 – 1.52	Red and yellow mixed silt loam. Occasional flecks of manganese	709
				1.52 – 1.74	Sandy red loam with degraded stone and manganese flecks	710
				1.74 – 1.88	Sand matrix containing red gravels mixed with pea grit of irregular shape. Degraded stone	711
				1.88 – 2.2+	Sorted, rounded gravels in compacted deposit	712

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
08	TP08	53.35	3 x 1.8 x 1.36	0 – 0.3	Top soil	801
				0.3 – 0.6	Mid brown silt loam (moldable). Small (1–2cm dia.) and medium (3–5cm dia.) stone inclusions – 5%	802
				0.6 – 0.8	Mid brown silt loam with pea grit (2%) and charcoal (10%). Moldable.	803
				0.8 – 0.94	Red/brown silty loam with manganese flecks (20%) and pea grit. Moldable	804
				0.94 – 1.36+	Bands of mixed gravels in a red matrix	805
09	TP09	54.85	3 x 1.8 x 1.35	0 – 0.26	Top soil	901
				0.26 – 0.46	Mid brown silt loam (moldable) with rounded and irregular pebble inclusions c1–3cm dia. (10%)	902
				0.46 – 0.86	Red brown silty loam (moldable). Stone free. Root penetration evident	903
				0.86 – 1.23	Bands of red and yellow moldable silts. Stone free. No manganese inclusions	904
				1.23 – 1.35+	Large rounded gravels mixed with small pebbles in a red silt. Cobbles c10–15cm dia.	905
10	TP10	71.32	3 x 1.8 x 0.46	0 – 0.3	Top soil	1001
				0.3 – 0.46	Orange brown silt. No stones present. Subsoil at base	1002
				0.3 – 0.46	Cut for possible feature	1003
				0.3 – 0.46	Fill of 1003. Mixed yellow clay matrix and mid brown silt matrix	1004
11	TP11	70.35	3 x 1.8 x 0.4	0 – 0.3	Top soil	1101
				0.3 – 0.4	Mixed stone deposit	1102
				0.4+	Gravel c0.015–0.020m dia.	1103
				0.4+	Bedrock and mixed red clay	1104
12	TP12	67.67	3 x 1.8 x 0.3	0 – 0.3	Top soil	1201
				0.3+	Gravel	1202
				0.3+	Red clay. Eroded bedrock?	1203
				0.3+	Fill of 1205. Mid to dark reddish brown stoney silt	1204
				0.3+	Cut of potential E-W linear feature	1205
13	TP13	64.25	3 x 1.8 x 0.58	0 – 0.32	Top soil	1301
				0.32 – 0.58	Mixed gravel	1302
				0.32 – 0.58	Pockets of reddish brown sand/clay/silt	1303
14	TP14	61.37	3 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.3	Top soil	1401
				0.3 – 0.6+	Silt and gravel clasts and clay. Moderately compact. Firm at base. Holocene colluvium	1402
				0.3 – 0.6+	Red gravel including silt, sand and clay. No structure. Pleistocene solifluction?	1403
15	TP15	60.26	3 x 1.8 x 0.4	0 – 0.3	Top soil	1501
				0.3 – 0.4+	Reddish brown silt. Some sand	1502
				0.3 – 0.4+	Compact gravel. Possibly better sorted than further up slope	1503
16	TP16	59.22	3 .5 x 1.8 x 1.15	0 – 0.3	Top soil	1601
				0.3 – 0.5	Very stoney grey/brown silt. Loosely compacted. Gravel eroded by ploughing	1602
				0.5 – 0.6	Mid brown silt. Some sand and clay. Holocene colluvium	1603
				0.6 – 1.15	Reddish brown silt. 2nd gravel terrace?	1604
17	TP17	58.60	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.5	0 – 0.28	Top soil	1701

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
				0.28 – 0.5+	Poorly mixed gravel. Clasts 0.02–0.3m dia. And patches of pale brown clay silt c0.5m dia.	1702
18	TP18	57.45	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.4	0 – 0.4	Top soil	1801
				0.4+	Poorly sorted, loose uniform gravel. Clasts 0.01–0.3m dia.	1802
19	TP19	53.78	3.5 x 1.8 x 1.05	0 – 0.32	Top soil	1901
				0.32 – 0.8	Mid brown silt. Some very fine sand. Stoney towards top. Charcoal fragments. Uncompact. Colluvium	1902
				0.8 – 1.05	Fine sandy silt. Stone free	1903
				1.05+	Gravel patches. 0.01–0.3m dia.	1904
20	TP20	52.17	3.5 x 1.8 x 1.44	0 – 0.3	Top soil	2001
				0.3 – 0.36	Mid to dark brown silt. Moderate frequency of stones (more compact than 2001)	2002
				0.36 – 0.6	Mid red/brown silt. Some sand. Occ. Stones, occ. Charcoal. Colluvium?	2003
				0.6 – 0.9	Yellow/brown clayey silt and sand. Alluvial. Pocket of gravel, otherwise stone free	2004
				0.9 – 1.12	Reddish brown. Similar to 2004. Probably the same but less leached of minerals	2005
				1.12 – 1.44	Reddish brown sand. Frequent manganese	2006
				1.44+	Finer gravel	2007
21	TP21	51.95	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.83	0 – 0.25	Top soil	2101
				0.24 – 0.4	Silt, some sand and clay. Occ. Stone clasts. Charcoal. Not fluvial. Probable colluvium. Leached horizon	2102
				0.4 – 0.66	Pale brown clay silt alluvium. Occasional charcoal at top	2103
				0.66 – 0.83	Reddish brown fine sand with some silt. Manganese present	2104
				0.83+	Fine gravel 0.01–0.03m dia.	2105
22	TP22	61.07	3 x 1.8 x 1.0	0 – 0.3	Top soil	2201
				0.3 – 0.8	Colluvium. Mid brown fine sandy silt. Occasional stones 0.01–0.1m dia. Charcoal flecks near surface	2202
				0.8 – 1.0+	Red brown medium sandy silt. Common clasts 0.01–0.2m dia. Second Terrace or rE-Worked bedrock	2203
23	TP23	58.55	3 x 1.8 x 1.6	0 – 0.26	Top soil	2301
				0.26 – 0.4	Colluvium. Mid brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Occasional stones 0.01–0.05m dia.	2302
				0.4 – 0.56	Reddish brown sandy silt. Moderately frequent stones 0.01–0.03m dia. Colluvium	2303
				0.56 – 1.14	Yellow, brown and red patches of clay and sandy silt. Rare stones	2304
				0.14 – 1.60	Pale yellow/grey sandy lens interleaved with thin bands of 2304 type material.	2305
				1.60+	Mixed gravels	2306
24	TP24	54.99	3 x 1.8 x 0.9	0 – 0.36	Top soil	2401
				0.36 – 0.89	Mid brown slightly stoney silt. Flat rounded stones. Colluvium	2402
				0.89 – 0.9	Reddish brown sandy silt. Colluvium	2403
				0.90+	Gravels (large)	2404
25	TP25	65.88	3 x 1.8 x 0.75	0 – 0.3	Top soil	2501
				0.3 – 0.75+	Red clay. Some horizontal pale grey clay bands. Weathered top of mudstone	2502
				0.3 – 0.65	Involution into surface of bedrock	2503
				0.3 – 0.65	Fill of 2503. Mid – dark brown sandy clay/silt. Moderate pebbles 0.01–0.1m dia.	2504
26	TP26	62.93	3 x 1.8 x 1.05	0 – 0.3	Top soil	2601

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
				0.3 – 0.5	Solifluction / colluvium. Mid brown, very gravelly 0.01–0.15m dia. Clay, silt and some sand	2602
				0.5 – 0.87	Mid red/brown, medium/fine sand and some silt. Occasional stones	2603
				0.87 – 1.05+	Red slightly sandy silt and clay. Dense/compacted. Eroded/weathered surface of bedrock?	2604
27	TP27	60.49	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.72	0 – 0.32	Top soil	2701
				0.32 – 0.5	Mid brown fine sand and some silt. Occasional stone c0.03m dia. Holocene colluvium	2702
				0.5 – 0.72+	Matrix supported gravel. Poorly sorted. c0.01–0.1m dia.	2703
28	TP28	59.50	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.35	0 – 0.35	Top soil	2801
				0.35+	Stoney mid-brown silty sand. Colluvium?	2802
				0.35+	Feature cut into 2802 on E-W alignment. 0.59 x 0.3m (N-S)	2803
				0.35+	Fill of 2803. Grey/brown silty fine sand. Charcoal flecks and small stones >0.08m dia. CBM recovered	2804
				0.35+	Stoney deposit visible in plan	2805
29	TP29	58.86	3 x 1.8 x 1.50	0 – 0.40	Top soil	2901
				0.4 – 0.74	Mid-dark brown silt. Very small flat rounded stones c5%	2902
				0.74 – 0.97	Reddish brown silt with occasional medium stones c10%	2903
				0.97 – 1.5	Reddish brown silt with flecks of manganese and small rounded stones	2904
				1.5+	Gravels – large	2905
30	TP30	58.91	3 x 1.8 x 0.80		Possible feature in eastern section. Small band of burnt stones with possible pit hollow	
				0 – 0.30	Top soil	3001
				0.3 – 0.6	Mid brown silty loam. Small rounded pebbles c2%	3002
				0.6 – 0.8	Mixed pebbles in mid brown silty loam	3003
				0.8+	Small rounded gravels	3004
31	TP31	58.65	3 x 1.8 x 0.54	0 – 0.20	Top soil	3101
				0.2 – 0.3	Mid brown silty loam. Very small rounded pebbles 1%	3102
				0.3 – 0.4	Mid brown silty loam containing small to medium pebbles 20%	3103
				0.4 – 0.54	Fine rounded gravels	3104
32	TP32	54.40	3.5 x 1.8 x 1.57	0 – 0.3	Top soil	3201
				0.3 – 0.5	Mid-dark brown silty loam. Irregular stones (0.06–0.1m dia) 5%	3202
				0.5 – 1.4	Yellow/red silty loam. Clean. Bands of grey at base over gravels	3203
				1.4 – 1.57+	Red gravels – large	3204
33	TP33	52.24	3.5 x 1.8 x 2.2	0 – 0.2	Top soil	3301
				0.2 – 0.4	Mid brown silty loam. Stony. Medium pebbles 2%	3302
				0.4 – 0.48	Band of mid grey silt	3303
				0.48 – 1.38	Red/brown silty loam with manganese at base	3304
				1.38 – 1.58	Red/brown silty loam with higher concentration of manganese	3305
				1.58 – 1.73	As above. Small tip/channel with 70% manganese	3306
				1.73 – 2.2	Reddy brown sandy silt	3307
				2.2+	Fine pea grit gravels	3308

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
34	TP34	52.17	3 x 1.8 x 1.8	0 – 0.3	Top soil	3401
				0.3 – 0.5	Light-mid brown silty loam. Stone free	3402
				0.5 – 1.1	Mid red/brown with flecks of manganese 30%	3403
				1.1 – 1.3	Red/brown silt loam with very small (0.005m dia) irregular stones	3404
				1.3 – 1.35	Thin band of yellow silt	3405
				1.35 – 1.5	Same as 3404	3406
				1.5 – 1.8+	Gravels – small, irregular	3407
35	TP35	60.37	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.90	0 – 0.26	Top soil	3501
				0.26 – 0.9	Hill wash. Mid brown fine sandy clayey silt. Un-compacted. Stone clasts 0.01–0.1m dia.	3502
				0.9+	Red clay. Mudstone bedrock	3503
36	TP36	59.99	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.6	0 – 0.3	Top soil	3601
				0.3 – 0.45	Stoney brown firm sand and clay/silt. Occasional stones. Colluvium	3602
				0.45 – 0.6	Base of trench	3603
37	TP37	59.38	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.83	0 – 0.2	Top soil	3701
				0.2 – 0.4	Colluvium. Mid brown very stoney, slightly sandy silt	3702
				0.4 – 0.5+	Dense gravel in matrix of mid brown sandy silt	3703
				0.4 – 0.5+	Patch of dense gravel in dark brown silt with frequent grits. Possible fill of feature	3704
38	TP38	58.54	3 x 1.8 x 1.1	0 – 0.4	Top soil (more compact than usual)	3801
				0.4 – 0.6	Mixed stoney layer in mid brown silt clay matrix. Frequent stones 1–15cm dia. Reworked surface of gravel?	3802
				0.6 – 1.1+	Red/brown sandy matrix with pockets of dense gravel 1–20cm. 2nd Terrace?	3803
39	TP39	58.46	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.63	0 – 0.2	Top soil	3901
				0.2 – 0.4	Mid brown silty loam. Irregular pebbles 2%	3902
				0.4 – 0.56	Band of very fine pea grit	3903
				0.56 – 0.63+	Fine to small gravels in reddish silt. 2nd Terrace	3904
40	TP40	58.34	3.5 x 1.8 x ?	0 – 0	Deposits not recorded	
41	TP41	55.69	3 x 1.8 x 0.60	0 – 0.25	Top soil	4101
				0.25 – 0.35	Band of mid brown silt. Hill wash	4102
				0.35 – 0.6	Gravels. Medium to small. 2nd Terrace	4103
42	TP42	57.70	3 x 1.8 x 0.65	0 – 0.2	Top soil	4201
				0.2 – 0.45	Mid brown silty loam. Irregular small pebbles 3%. Colluvium	4202
				0.45 – 0.56	Band of very fine pea grit	4203
				0.56 – 0.65	Gravels – small to medium. 2nd Terrace	4204
43	TP43	57.65	3 x 1.8 x 0.70	0 – 0.25	Top soil	4301
				0.25 – 0.55	Mid brown silty clay. Rounded and irregular pebbles 3%	4302
				0.55 – 0.7+	Gravels – Small to medium. Occasional large. 2nd Terrace	4303
44	TP44	55.77	3 x 1.8 x 0.84	0 – 0.2	Top soil	4401
				0.2 – 0.4	Mid brown silty subsoil. Colluvium	4402

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
				0.4 – 0.84+	Gravels – Small to medium. Rounded	4403
				0.4 – 0.84+	Red clay loam occupying northern part of TP. Cut feature?	4404
45	TP45	53.40	3.5 x 1.8 x 1.85	0 – 0.30	Top soil	4501
				0.3 – 0.5	Light brown silt. Medium stones (4–6cm dia.) 1%	4502
				0.5 – 0.9	Mid brown silty loam dipping towards south. Lenses (tip lines) of browny grey silt	4503
				0.9 – 1.4	Red/brown silty loam with dark manganese flecks 20%	4504
				1.4 – 1.7	Dark brown silty loam	4505
				1.7 – 1.85+	Very fine gravels – pebbles and grit	4506
46	TP46	52.60	3 x 1.8 x 2.2	0 – 0.30	Top soil	4601
				0.3 – 0.5	Mid brown silt	4602
				0.5 – 0.74	Light red/brown clean silt	4603
				0.74 – 1.09	Light brown silt with manganese flecks 3%	4604
				1.09 – 1.19	Yellow/grey layer. Leeched. Manganese flecks 2%	4605
				1.19 – 1.59	Red/brown silt with manganese flecks 2%	4606
				1.59 – 1.84	Red/brown silt with manganese flecks 40% and rounded pebbles 2%	4607
				1.84 – 2.2+	Fine grit gravels in silt matrix	4608
47	TP47	53.52	3 x 1.8 x 1.9	0 – 0.30	Top soil	4701
				0.3 – 0.5	Mid brown silt. Stone free. Compact	4702
				0.5 – 0.9	Mid brown silt. Stone free. Compact	4703
				0.9 – 1.02	Mid brown silt with manganese flecks	4704
				1.02 – 1.12	Red/brown clean silt. Compact.	4705
				1.12 – 1.27	Orangey brown clean silt. Compact. Manganese flecks 1%	4706
				1.27 – 1.81	Red/brown stoney (5%) silt. Compact	4707
				1.81 – 1.9+	Gravels	4708
48	TP48	52.84	3 x 1.8 x 2.2	0 – 0.30	Top soil	4801
				0.3 – 0.5	Mid brown silty loam. Stone free. Compact	4802
				0.5 – 1.1	Red/mid-brown silty loam. Indistinct manganese flecking. Compact	4803
				1.1 – 1.2	Band of orange clay	4804
				1.2 – 1.7	Red/brown mixed deposit with manganese flecks	4805
				1.7 – 2.2+	Gravels	4806
49	TP49	59.62	2.2 x 1.8 x 1.5	0 – 0.30	Top soil	4901
				0.3 – 1.3	Clean red/brown silty clay containing decaying plant material. Stream valley alluvium, younger than the channels on the 2nd Terrace	4902
				1.3 – 1.5+	Yellow/green silty clay containing decaying plant material	4903
50	TP50	58.52	3.5 x 1.9 x 0.9	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5001
				0.3 – 0.9+	Clean red/brown clay. Excavation stopped at level of charcoal and fire clay flecking. Alluvium	5002
51	TP51	54.32	2.4 x 1.9 x 1.2	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5101
				0.3 – 0.7	Mid brown clayey silts. Colluvium	5102

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
				0.7 – 1.2	Dark brown clayey silts. Alluvium	5103
				1.2+	Gravel (90%) within a mid brown silt matrix	5104
52	TP52	53.91	2.5 x 1.9 x 1.0	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5201
				0.3 – 1.0	Mid brown clayey silt. Black flecking indicating decomposing organic matter	5202
				1.0+	Gravel (90%) within a mid brown silt matrix	5203
53	TP53	60.33	3.2 x 1.9 x 0.66	0 – 0.20	Top soil	5301
				0.2 – 0.66+	Red/mid-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	
54	TP54	58.25	2.8 x 1.9 x 0.8	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5401
				0.3 – 0.8	Light brown waterlogged clay	5402
				0.8+	Yellow waterlogged clay. Excavation stopped at level of decaying organic matter	5403
55	TP55	59.56	2.1 x 1.9 x 0.95	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5501
				0.3 – 0.88	Mid brown silty clay with multiple pebble inclusions (av. size 30mm dia.). Colluvium	5502
				0.88 – 0.95+	Deep pink silty clay with multiple pebble inclusions. Eroded top of bedrock	5503
56	TP56	59.29	2.1 x 1.8 x 0.85	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5601
				0.3 – 0.7	Mid brown silty clay. Colluvium	5602
				0.7 – 0.85+	Deep pink silty clay with multiple stone inclusions. Clasts of green sandstone. Firm compaction.	5603
57	TP57	56.58	2.1 x 1.9 x 0.7	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5701
				0.3 – 0.7	Gravel within a subsoil matrix. Colluvium	5702
				0.7+	Gravel (90%) within a mid-brown silt matrix	5703
58	TP58	62.46	2.4 x 1.9 x 0.44	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5801
				0.3 – 0.44+	Bright red clay with cobble inclusions. Colluvium	5802
59	TP59	63.56	2.2 x 1.9 x 1.3	0 – 0.30	Top soil	5901
				0.3 – 1.25	Mid brown silty clay	5902
				1.25 – 1.3+	Firm bright red clay with stone inclusions	5903
60	TP60	66.47	2.3 x 1.9 x 1.3	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6001
				0.3 – 1.3	Degraded sandstone/mudstone deposit. Predominantly black and bright green	6002
				1.3+	Same as 6002 but much firmer. Bedrock?	6003
61	TP61	64.73	2.3 x 1.9 x 1.1	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6101
				0.3 – 0.6	Sandy clay subsoil. Patches of clean green sand dispersed throughout a mid brown clayey sand	6102
				0.6 – 1.1+	Multiple thin layers of sand approximately 2–5cm thick. Varying colours – bright green, mid brown, very dark brown. Excavation stopped at layer of clean green sand	6103
62	TP62	61.64	2.3 x 1.9 x 0.45	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6201
				0.3 – 0.45+	Deep pink firmly compacted clay with multiple stone inclusions of various sizes. Plough scar at base of TP. Either reworked top of bedrock or could be colluvium	6202
63	TP63	59.50	2.2 x 1.9 x 0.6	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6301
				0.3 – 0.45	Mid brown silty clay. Colluvium	6302
				0.3 – 0.45+	Possible feature cut from below topsoil. Measuring 0.5 x 0.5m in plan. Confined to SW corner of TP	6303
				0.3 – 0.45+	Fill of 6303. Light brown sandy clay	6304

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
				0.45+	Deep pink silty clay. Compact with stone inclusions	6305
64	TP64	58.16	2.1 x 1.9 x 0.6	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6401
				0.3 – 0.6+	Gravel (90%) within a mid brown silt matrix	6402
65	TP65	57.43	2.1 x 1.9 x 0.45	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6501
				0.3 – 0.45+	Gravel (90%) within a mid brown silt matrix	6502
66	TP66	57.94	2.2 x 1.9 x 0.4	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6601
				0.3 – 0.4+	Gravel (90%) within a mid brown silt matrix	6602
67	TP67	57.31	2.2 x 1.9 x 0.6	0 – 0.35	Top soil	6701
				0.35 – 0.55	Stoney mid-brown silt subsoil	6702
				0.55 – 0.6+	Gravel (90%) within a mid brown silt matrix	6703
68	TP68	55.40	2.2 x 1.9 x 0.65	0 – 0.30	Top soil	6801
				0.3 – 0.55	Topsoil / gravel mixed deposit	6802
				0.55+	Gravel (90%) within a mid-brown silt matrix	6803
69	TP69	64.95	2.4 x 1.9 x 1.3	0 – 0.15	Top soil	6901
				0.15 – 0.45	Stoney, cobbled silty clay (red/brown). Hill wash? One small flint flake recovered	6902
				0.45 – 0.7	Mid brown silty clay	6903
				0.7 – 1.2	Reddish brown silty clay	6904
				1.2 – 1.3+	Firm deep red clay with cobble inclusions	6905
70	TP70	71.64	1.9 x 1.9 x 0.45	0 – 0.35	Top soil	7001
				0.35 – 0.45+	Red and yellow gravels. 4th Terrace	7002
71	TP71	70.63	1.9 x 1.9 x 0.75	0 – 0.4	Top soil	7101
				0.4 – 0.75+	Red and yellow gravels	7102
72	TP72	66.22	1.9 x 1.9 x 0.5	0 – 0.32	Top soil	7201
				0.32 – 0.5+	Sandy red clay with cobble inclusions	7202
73	TP73	58.23	2.5 x 1.9 x 1.05	0 – 0.35	Top soil	7301
				0.35 – 0.6	Mid brown silt. Colluvium	7302
				0.6 – 1.05+	Red gravels (90%) within a silt matrix	7303
74	TP74	58.31	3.5 x 1.8 x 1.85	0 – 0.30	Top soil	7401
				0.3 – 1.0	Mid brown/red silty clay. Depression or pond?	7402
				1.0+	Red gravels within a red clay matrix	7403
75	TP75	58.19	2.0 x 1.9 x 0.3	0 – 0.30	Top soil	7501
				0.3+	Red gravel	7502
76	TP76	56.70	2.1 x 1.9 x 0.6	0 – 0.30	Top soil	7601
				0.3 – 0.6	Mid brown/red silty clay	7602
				0.6+	Red gravel	7603
77	TP77	53.20	2.3 x 1.9 x 1.7	0 – 0.30	Top soil	7701
				0.3 – 1.7	Red silty clay. Colluvium?	7702

TP	Photo	Ground level (mAOD)	Dim (m) LxWxD	Depth (m)	Description	Context/ relationship
				1.7+	Gravels with large cobble inclusions (c15cm length)	7703
78	TP78	59.64	2.1 x 1.9 x 1.0	0 – 0.30	Top soil	7801
				0.3 – 0.6	Red/mid-brown silty clay. Colluvium	7802
				0.6 – 1.0	Silty clay and gravel mix. Colluvium	7803
				1.0+	Yellow and red gravels	7804
79	TP79	58.01	2.3 x 1.9 x 1.1	0 – 0.30	Top soil	7901
				0.3 – 1.1	Red/mid-brown silty clay. Colluvium	7902
				1.1+	Green clay	7903
80	TP80	58.40	3.5 x 1.9 x 2.9	0 – 0.30	Top soil	8001
				0.3 – 1.0	Red/mid-brown silty clay	8002
				1.0 – 2.6	Heavy green clay. Very firm and clean	8003
				2.6 – 2.9+	Black clay. Decomposed organic material?	8004
81	TP81	56.96	3.5 x 1.9 x 2.2	0 – 0.30	Top soil	8101
				0.3 – 1.0	Red/mid-brown silty clay	8102
				1.0 – 2.2+	Heavy clay of varying colours. Predominantly green with black organic lenses	8103
82	TP82	55.21	2.7 x 1.9 x 2.0	0 – 0.30	Top soil	8201
				0.3 – 0.6	Mixed yellow and brown clay	8202
				0.6 – 1.0	Stoney yellow and green clay	8203
				1.0 – 1.7	Red clay	8204
				1.7 – 2.0+	Grey gravel with large stone inclusions. Glacial	8205
83	TP83	53.54	2.2 x 1.9 x 1.1	0 – 0.30	Top soil	8301
				0.3 – 0.8	Red silty clay. Colluvium	8302
				0.8 – 1.1	Light brown clay. Alluvium	8303
				1.1+	Red/brown gravels	8304
84	TP84	approx. 58.40	3 x 1.9 x 2.4	0 – 0.30	Top soil	8401
				0.3 – 1.8	Mid brown silty clay	8402
				1.8 – 2.0	Light green clay	8403
				2.0 – 2.4+	Red gravels within a clay matrix	8404

Appendix 6.3 Photographic register

TP	Digital	B/W
1	TP01	712/5
2	TP02 a, b	712/6
3	TP03	712/7
4	TP04	712/8
5	TP05	712/9
6	TP06 a, b	712/10
7	TP07 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, I, j, k, l	712/11
8	TP08 a, b, c, d	712/12
9	TP09	–
10	TP10 a, b	711/1,2
11	TP11	711/3
12	TP12	711/4
13	TP13	711/5
14	TP14	711/6
15	TP15	711/7
16	TP16	711/8
17	TP17	711/9
18	TP18	711/10
19	TP19	711/11
20	TP20 a, b	711/12,13
21	TP21	711/14
22	TP22	711/21
23	TP23	711/25
24	TP24	711/26
25	TP25	711/15
26	TP26	711/18
27	TP27	711/19
28	TP28	711/20
29	TP29	711/27
30	TP30 a, b, c	711/28,35
31	TP31	–
32	TP32 a, b, c	711/33
33	TP33 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h	–
34	TP34 a, b, c, d	–
35	TP35	711/17
36	TP36	711/16
37	TP37 a, b	711/22,23
38	TP38	711/24
39	TP39	711/29
40	–	–
41	TP41	711/32
42	TP42	711/30
43	TP43	–
44	TP44 a, b, c, d, e	711/31
45	TP45	712/1
46	TP46 a, b	712/2
47	TP47 a, b	712/3
48	TP48 a, b	712/4
49	TP49	712/20
50	TP50	712/21
51	TP51	712/33
52	TP52	712/34
53	TP53 a, b	712/18
54	TP54 a, b	712/22
55	TP55	712/25
56	TP56	712/24
57	TP57	712/32
58	TP58	712/19
59	TP59	712/23
60	TP60	712/26
61	TP61	712/27
62	TP62	712/28
63	TP63	712/29
64	TP64	712/30
65	TP65	712/31
66	TP66	712/37
67	TP67	712/36
68	TP68	712/35
69	TP69	712/17
70	TP70	712/16
71	TP71	712/14
72	TP72 a, b	712/15
73	TP73	713/1
74	TP74	713/3
75	TP75	713/4
76	TP76	713/5
77	TP77	713/6
78	TP78	713/7
79	TP79	713/8
80	TPa, b, c, d	713/12
81	TP81	713/11
82	TP82 a, b	713/10
83	TP83	713/9
84	TP84	713/2
General shots	GEN	–

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