CQSE11

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Archaeological Evaluation

for Lafarge Aggregates Ltd

October 2011

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY (UK) Ltd

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Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation at a proposed development site at Caversham Quarry, Sonning Eye, in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site. The work was commissioned by Phoenix Consulting acting for Lafarge Aggregates Ltd. A total of fifty-five trenches were excavated over the development area. These identified remains of field systems and low-level settlement activity from the middle Bronze Age to the early Roman period. Additional undated features were also found elsewhere on the site resembling field systems and enclosure ditches.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

Lafarge Aggregates Ltd (the Company) are promoting an extension to their existing workings at Caversham Quarry, Sonning Eye, Oxfordshire, henceforth referred to as the Development area (DA). As part of the application process, the Company have undertaken 'non-intrusive' archaeological evaluation of the DA comprising a desk-based assessment (Coates & Richmond 2009), aerial photographic assessment (Palmer 2009) and archaeo-geophysical survey (Bartlett 2010a, 2010b). The evaluation is being carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place.

During the consultation process the archaeological adviser to the Mineral Planning Authority stated that the impact of the development on buried archaeological remains could not be adequately assessed on the basis of the evidence gained from 'non-intrusive' evaluation, as these only provided a suggestion of buried archaeology. The curator has requested further information through a programme of targeted trial trenching so that the information necessary to determine the application on archaeological grounds can be obtained. These works have been requested in accordance with government guidance as set out in PPS 5 (2010).

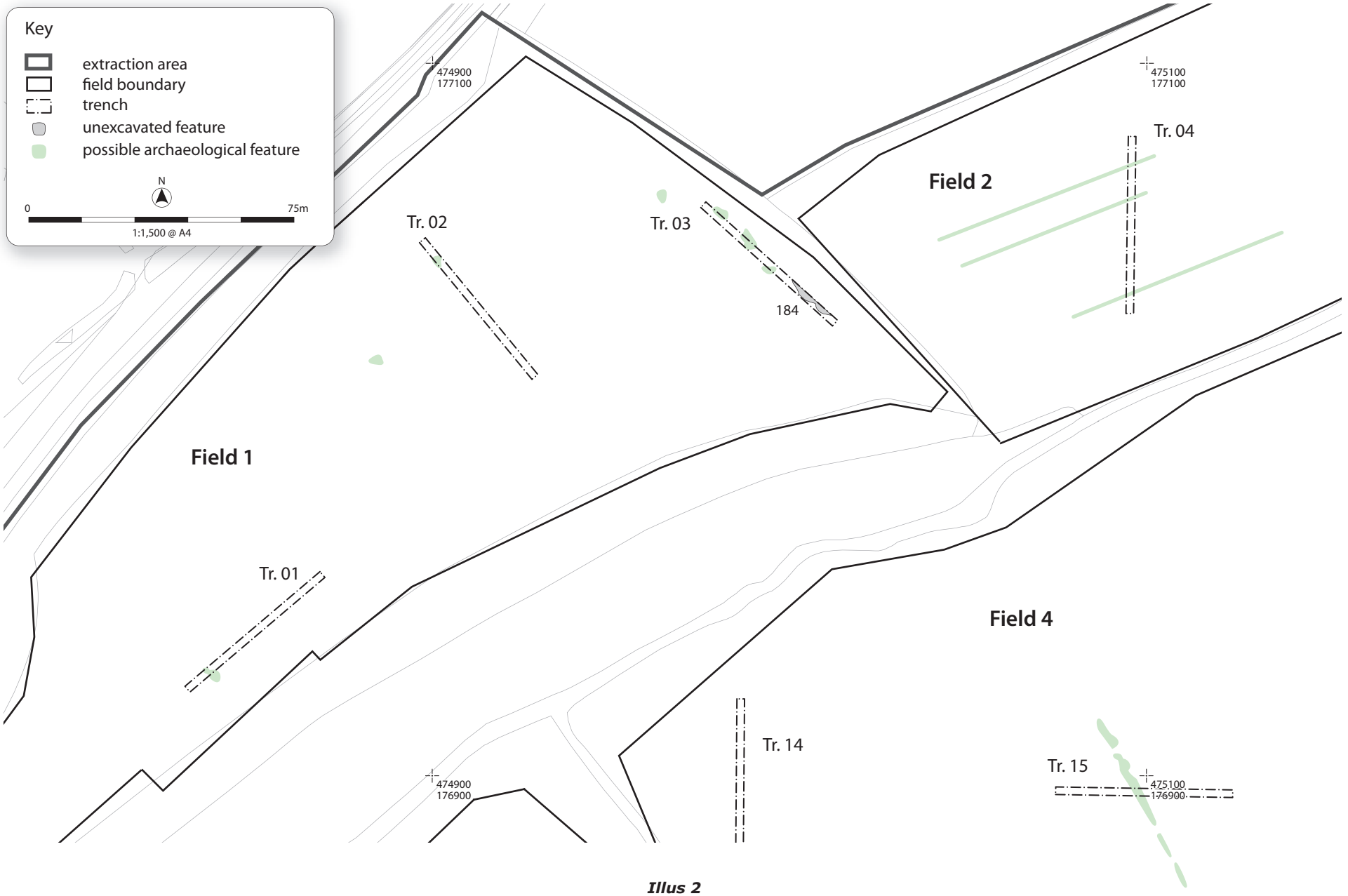
Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd (the Consultant) discussed the remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme with the Curator and produced specifications for the work (Richmond 2011). Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Phoenix Consulting to produce a method statement for the agreed programme of trial trenching within the DA (Headland Archaeology 2011), undertake works and produce a report (this document) on the results. The combined results of 'non-intrusive' and trial trenching evaluations will allow the archaeological adviser to the mineral planning authority to make their recommendation on the application.

1.2 Site location and background

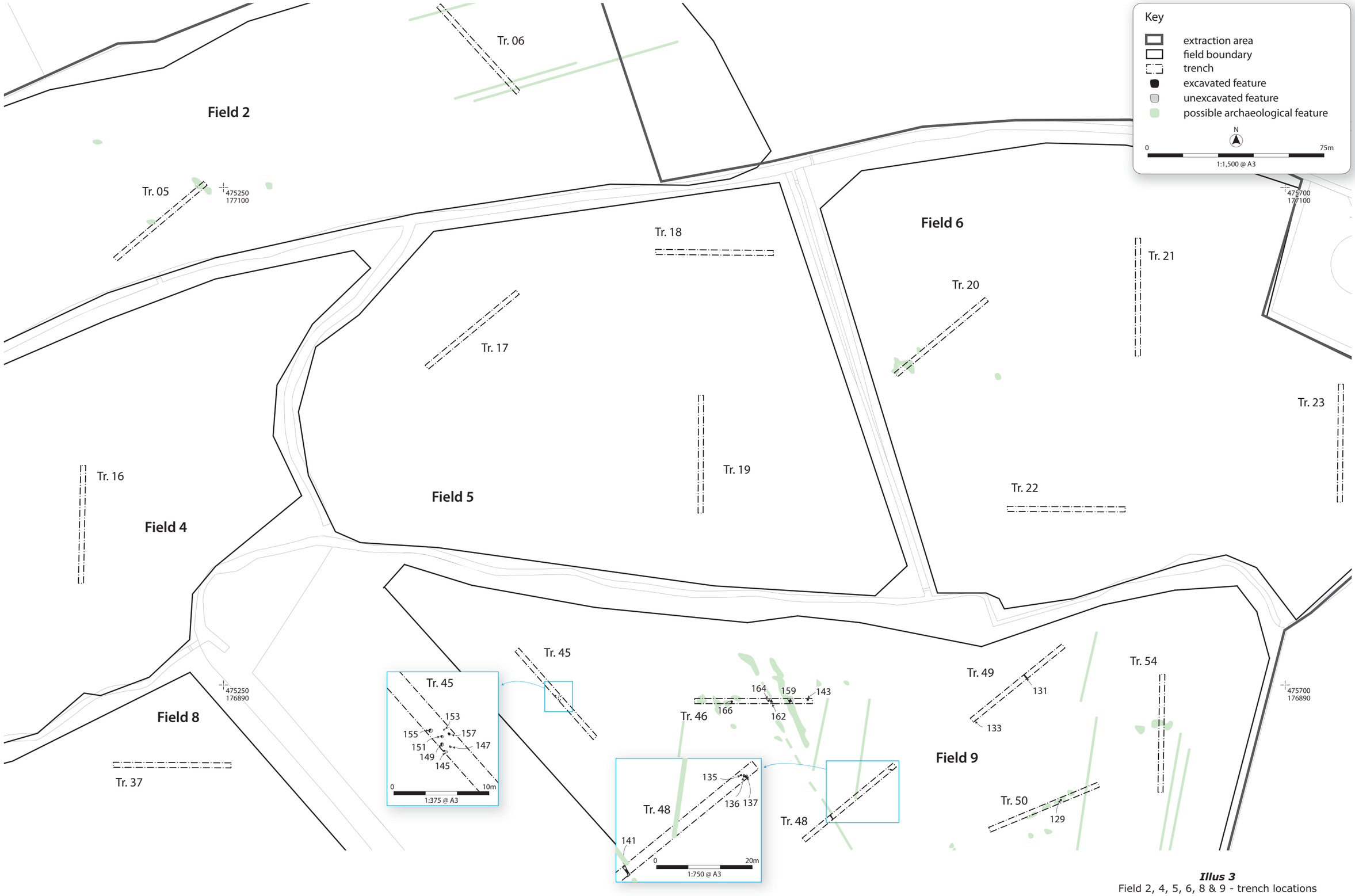
The DA is centred on NGR SU 7530 7660 and occupies *c.*80ha of land, to the north of the village of Sonning Eye in Oxfordshire, although the area impacted by the proposed workings covers only *c.*55ha. It is defined by Spring Road to the west, Span Hill to the north and is bordered by agricultural land, adjacent to the River Thames, to the east and south.

The solid geology consists of London Clay bordering the Woolwich and Reading Beds to the immediate north. Above are deep alluvial and river terrace deposits with soils of the Sutton 2 Association (571v) comprising well-drained loamy soils overlying river terrace gravel. Soils of the Thames Association (814a), comprising clay soils over alluvium, border to the immediate west.

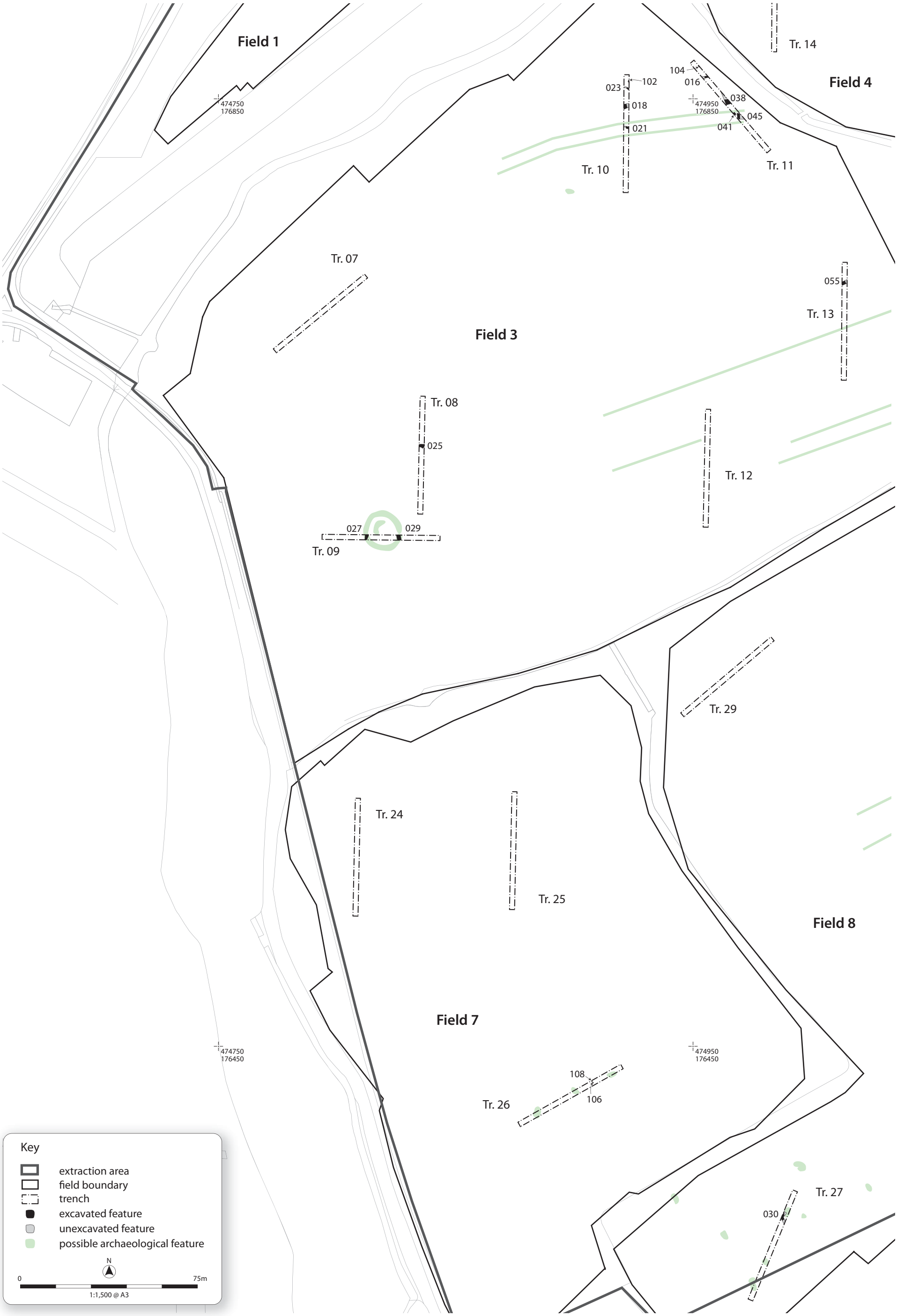
The natural topography at the north and east of the site is generally flat with occasional rises and slumps south of the Berry Brook with an area of waterlogged ground south-east of the brook. Land north of the brook slopes down toward it. Land within the DA is currently under arable cultivation and pasture and is bordered by tree copses and drains. It lies between 35 and 40m AOD. Fields within the DA are numbered from 1 to 9 in plans included in the specification: this numbering scheme is also used in this report.



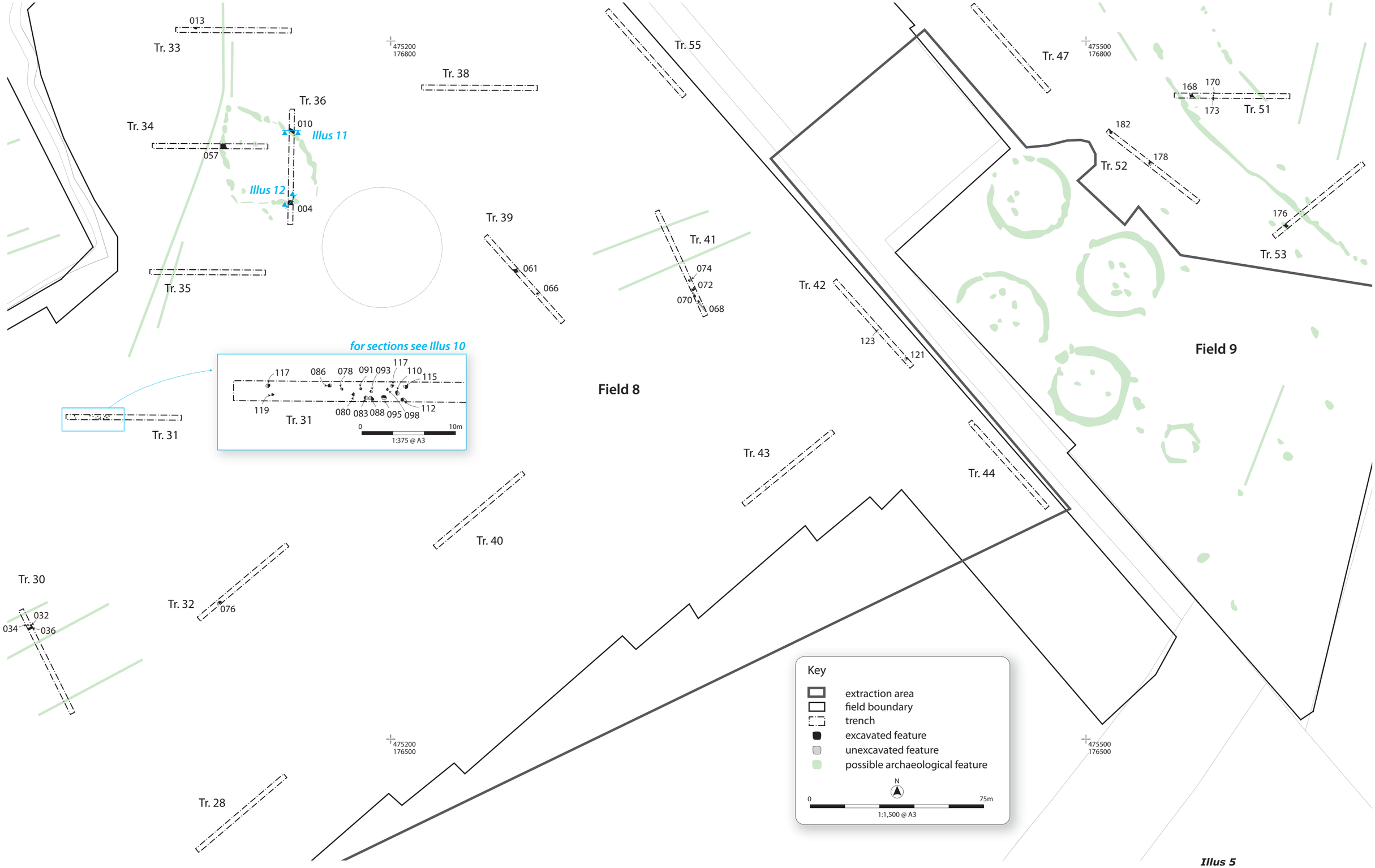
Illus 2
Field 1, 2 & 4 – trench locations



Illus 3
Field 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9 - trench locations



Illus 4
Field 1, 3, 4, 7 & 8 - trench locations



Illus 5
Field 8 & 9 - trench locations

1.3 Archaeological background

The Thames River terrace gravels, upon which the site is located constitutes a rich landscape of late prehistoric archaeology. Outside the DA, in the southern half of Field 9, are five circular cropmarks, interpreted as a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Site 01 – Richmond 2011). Their presence was confirmed by geophysical survey (Bartlett 2010a, 2010b).

Within the DA, also within Field 9, a number of features identified by geophysical survey have been interpreted as possible fragmentary traces of ditches or enclosures of uncertain date (Richmond 2011, Fig. 3b). Within Field 3, a cropmark of a ring ditch and several discrete features may be prehistoric in date. However, these were not detected by geophysical survey. A number of linear magnetic anomalies were also detected in Fields 4, 8 and 9, and isolated, discrete magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin are widely scattered across parts of the DA.

All possible prehistoric cropmarks plotted as part of this evaluation correspond to areas of relatively higher ground (Palmer 2009). Within the DA, such higher ground is limited to small patches within Fields 3, 8 and 9. These are probably the areas with greatest potential for archaeological remains. Conversely, lower ground, adjacent to the Berry Brook (the northern half of Field 3, and the whole of Fields 4, 5 and 6) may have been prone to flooding and less well settled in prehistory. Indeed, geophysical survey recorded strong magnetic anomalies indicative of waterlogged ground in these areas.

During the medieval and post-medieval period the main settlement foci would have been the documented villages of Dunsden, Sonning and Sonning Eye. A group of cropmarks in Field 3, some of which are also apparent on the geophysical survey, include linear features that may represent post-medieval field boundaries or watercourses.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to ascertain whether any archaeological constraints may affect the proposed development,
- to evaluate the archaeological potential of the development site and determine the location, character, extent and quality of any archaeological remains identified within it,
- to meet the needs for archaeological conservation and recording without unnecessary delay or disturbance to the development project.

2.2 Methodology

Fieldwork took place between the 6th and 22nd September 2011. A total of fifty-five 50m by 2m trenches were excavated. Trenches were laid out in order to test cropmarks, geophysical survey anomalies and blank areas which fell within zones of proposed development impact. Apparent blank parts of the DA were also tested.

A 360º tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments, significant archaeological deposits or structures were encountered or until the limit of safe excavation was reached, whereupon sondages were dug to establish the depth of the natural geology.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample of identified features, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, was investigated by hand and all identified features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of contexts.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and soil profile are presented in Appendix A1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix A1.2.

Context numbers are expressed as [100], [200] *etc.* The results are described in chronological order.

Overburden generally comprised subsoil overlain by topsoil to a combined depth of 0.43–0.92m. Alluvial clay deposits were also observed underlying the subsoil in several areas of the DA (Appendix A1.1). The underlying natural geology was represented by yellow orange sands, gravels with flint inclusions and chalk north of the brook.

3.2 Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age

The main focus of activity for this period is a ditched enclosure observed in three separate excavated slots [004], [010] and [057] (Illus 6, 11 and 12) in Trenches 34 and 36, within the north-eastern corner of Field 8 (Illus 5). It corresponds with the geophysical survey results which show it to be an irregular D-shape 30m by 45m in size. Its deposits contained three sherds of pottery and forty-five flint flakes datable to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (section 4.1–4.2). Although the dating evidence is sparse these ditches are morphologically similar to other prehistoric ditches in the region.

Two linear features [027] and [029] forming a possible ring ditch were identified within Trench 9, in the western part of Field 3 (Illus 4). Although geophysical survey revealed no anomalies in this part of the DA, the ditches correspond with a 15m wide circular feature identified by cropmark studies (Palmer 2009). This is likely to represent a ring ditch. Although no datable finds were recovered from either slot, the feature is morphologically similar to the probable barrows in nearby Field 9 is likely to be prehistoric in origin. Levels taken during trenching demonstrate that the truncated ring ditch lies on a relatively higher patch of ground within the field.

3.3 Middle Iron Age

Trench 11, in the northern corner of Field 3 contained the remains of a large, broadly E-W aligned ditch [038] (Illus 4). Its deposits contained ten sherds of pottery datable to the Middle Iron Age. Also in Trench 11, ditch [045], aligned broadly perpendicular to [038] was morphologically similar and contained similar deposits. It is possible the two formed the corner of an enclosure. Further evidence for this period is represented by a pit with burnt deposits [102] in nearby Trench 10, which contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery and large quantities of burnt flint (Illus 9). Additional linear features [016], [018], [021] and [023] and a second burnt pit [104] were identified in area. Although no datable artefacts were recovered from these features, their proximity and morphological similarities with ditch [038] and [045] respectively, indicate they may be contemporary. The linear remains are likely to represent field systems. However, the burnt pits may indicate some form of settlement activity.

Illus 6
South-east facing section through ditch [010] in Trench 36

Illus 7
Cluster of postholes looking east in Trench 31

Remains of a large pit [013] were identified in Trench 33, to the north of the enclosure in Field 8 (Illus 5). Its deposits contained thirteen sherds of Iron Age pottery (section 4.1). Although dating evidence suggests a slightly later date of use than the enclosure, their proximity suggests they may be related.

A small prehistoric pit [125] was identified in Trench 44, in the south-west corner of Field 8 (Illus 5). Although only a single sherd of middle Iron Age pottery (section 4.1) was

Illus 8
East facing section of prehistoric pit [143] in Trench 46

Illus 9
East facing section of burnt pit [102] in Trench 10

recovered from the feature, its proximity to the nearby barrow cemetery in Field 9 (Illus. 5) suggests it may be of a similar period.

3.4 Late Iron Age – early Roman

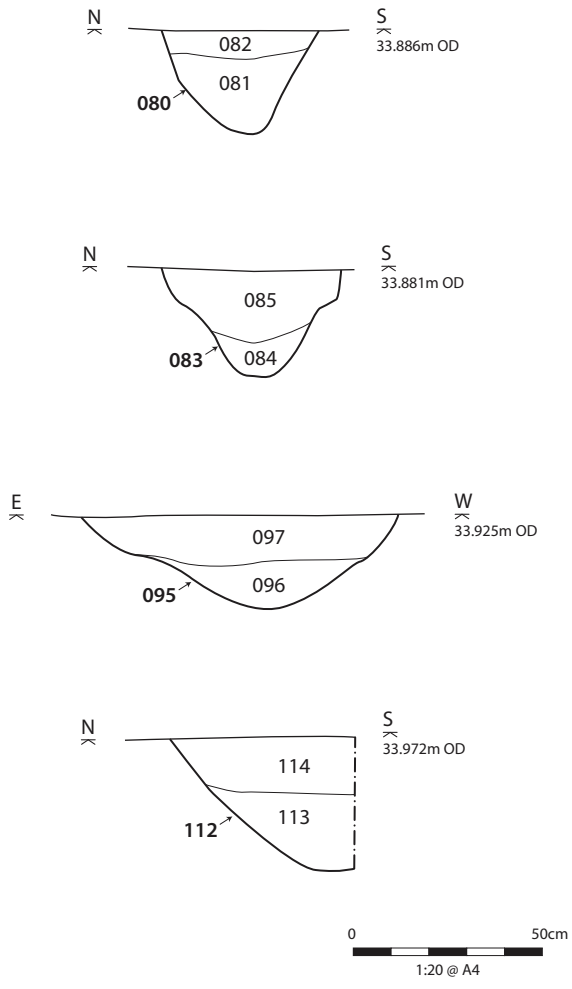
A substantial ditch [159] was identified within Trench 46, at the northern end of Field 9 (Illus 3). Its upper deposits produced three sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (section 4.1–4.2). It corresponds with a broadly NNW-SSE aligned geophysical anomaly and is likely to represent the remains of a field system. Termini [164] and [166] identified in Trench 46 had similar morphological characteristics and may be related to this feature. Indeed, their perpendicular alignment to this feature may suggest the start of another boundary ditch or enclosure.

An undated, NW-SE aligned linear feature with similar morphology and stratigraphy to ditch [159] was recorded in Trench 46 – [162], Trench 48 – [141], Trench 51 – [168] and Trench 53 – [176] (Illus 3 and 5). This ditch may be associated with a 150m long, broadly NW-SE aligned linear geophysical anomaly in this part of the DA. It may represent part of a field system, although its proximity to and alignment with the line of the barrows *c.*30m to the southwest could suggest the two are related.

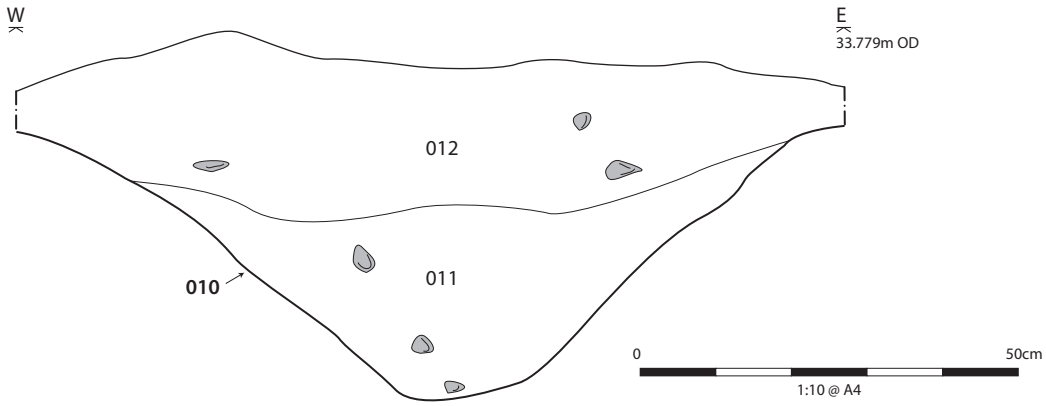
A small pit [143] containing ceramic building material (CBM) and industrial residue in the form of slag (weighing 1080g) was identified in Trench 46 (Illus 8). Although no datable artefacts were recovered, the proximity of this feature to ditch [159] indicates it may be from the same period. Furthermore, the presence of CBM and implied evidence for industrial activity indicates a late Iron Age/ Roman date.

3.5 Medieval

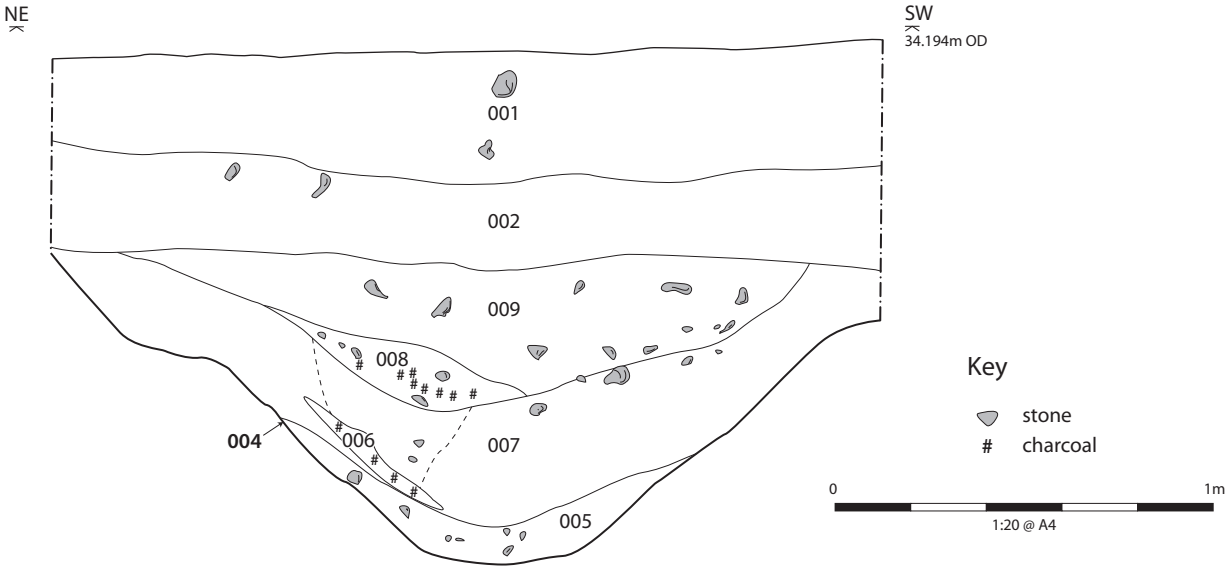
A large, homogenous deposit of clay [184] was identified within Trench 3 in Field 1 (Illus 2). It contained three sherds of pottery dated between the 10th–12th C. Due to the size of the deposit and depth of the trench, excavation was restricted to the use of a machine-dug sondage which revealed it to be up 0.45m deep. It is possible this represents the remains of a marl or quarry pit to exploit



Illus 10
Sections of postholes [080], [083], [095] and [112] in Trench 31



Illus 11
South facing section of ditch [010] in Trench 36



Illus 12
West facing section of ditch [004] in Trench 36

the underlying chalk. It could also be a natural depression filled by alluvial or colluvial processes.

3.6 Undated

The majority of features excavated during the evaluation failed to produce any datable evidence or finds in general. Furthermore, although features were observed in Fields 4, 5 and 6 during the opening of the trenches, subsequent flooding of the trenches precluded their investigation.

The most significant undated remains comprise two clusters of postholes. Located in Trench 31, Field 8, were postholes [078], [080], [083], [088], [091], [093], [095], [098], [110], [112], [115] and [117] (Illus 5, 7 and 10). Although the full extent of the cluster could not be ascertained in the trench the postholes appear to form part of a structure located on a natural rise in the field 100m to the south of the D-shaped enclosure. Their proximity to the enclosure suggests they may be of a similar date.

Located in Trench 45, Field 9 (Illus 3), was a second cluster of seven postholes, also likely to represent the remains of a structure [145], [147], [149], [151], [153], [155] and [157]. Although a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil above the postholes this does not provide a definitive date. However due to their location within a landscape of activity from the late Bronze Age to the early Roman period indicates a likely prehistoric date.

Three morphologically similar, undated linear remains in Trench 41, Field 8, [068], [070] and [072], are likely to represent field ditches or an enclosure (Illus 5). Two of these [068] and [070] formed opposing termini, creating a 1.8m wide space, likely to represent an entrance way. These were associated with a small pit [074], containing similar deposits and located *c.*3m to the north of the ditches.

Description of Heritage Asset	*Trench no.*	*Feature no.*	*Significance of heritage asset (low, medium, high) and of local, regional, national, international interest*
Heritage Asset 1 (HA1) – enclosure ditch	34, 36	[004], [010], [057]	Medium significance of local interest
HA2 – ring ditch	09	[027], [029]	Medium significance of local interest
HA3 – middle Iron Age occupation (ditches and burnt pits)	10, 11	[038], [041], [045], [102], [104]	Medium significance of local interest
HA4 – posthole structure	31	[078], [080], [083], [086], [088], [091], [093], [095], [098], [110], [112], [115], [117]	Low significance of local interest
HA5 – posthole structure	45	[145], [147], [149], [151], [153], [155]	Low significance of local interest
HA6 – boundary ditch	46, 48, 51, 53	[141], [159], [162], [168], [176]	Low significance of local interest

A number of isolated, undated linear features not visible as cropmarks or on geophysical survey were found across the DA. Some of these remains (Trench 52 – [182] and [178] and Trench 49 – [131]) are located close to and are on similar alignments to prehistoric remains (Illus 3, 4 and 5). However, the majority of these, in Trench 8 – [025], Trench 13 – [055], Trench 27 – [030], Trench 30 – [036] and Trench 39 – [061] had different alignments to the prehistoric systems suggesting they are from another period (Illus 4 and 5).

Other undated remains comprise a small number of isolated pits of indeterminate function (Trench 32 – [076], Trench 39 – [066], Trench 42 – [121] and Trench 50 – [129]) and postholes possibly forming parts of fence lines (Trench 26 – [106] and [108], Trench 30 – [032] and [034], Trench 43 – [127], Trench 48 – [135], [137] and [139] and Trench 51 – [170] and [173]).

3.7 Description of the significance of the heritage assets

The local and regional research contexts for these remains are provided by the Solent & Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Lambrick 2010, pp.2–3) the aims of which are to survey and evaluate our current understanding of the region's historic environment. In particular for the Bronze Age – Iron Age periods more information is required on landscape and land use and the use of more permanent settlements in the region which large scale mineral extraction sites are known to highlight (Lambrick 2010, p.1). Remains identified within the DA have the potential to contribute to this aim.

Geophysical survey, aerial photographic survey and trail trenching within the DA has shown evidence for agricultural land-use and/or low-level settlement activity during the late Bronze Age – late Iron Age periods in three distinct spatial areas. These have taken the form of enclosures, boundary ditches as well as two possible post-built structures and a truncated ring-ditch in the vicinity of known probable Bronze Age barrows (Richmond 2011, Site 01).

4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

Jane Young, Julie Franklin, Julie Lochrie & Ian Rowlandson

The finds assemblage numbered 38 sherds of pottery, 137 chipped stone finds and a small collection of industrial waste. These were found in nine separate trenches. The finds are quantified by trench in the Table 1.

4.1 Prehistoric pottery

A small assemblage of Prehistoric pottery was presented for study from the site (34 fragments, 144g). The pottery has been discussed and recorded according to the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 1997).

Chalk tempered and flint tempered sherds are present from [040] in Trench 11, [126] in Trench 44, and [103] in Trench 10. A rim fragment from a large jar with an inturned flattened rim can be broadly paralleled with barrel shaped jars that occur in 'Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware' groups (Barrett 1980, Fig. 5, p.16) although

Table 1

Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating
*PH = prehistoric

Trench no.	Pottery (PH*)	*Pottery (Medi)*	*Lithics (PH)*	*Industrial waste*	*Dating*
03	–	4		–	10th–12th C.
10	2	–	87	–	MIA
11	10	–	–	–	MIA
33	13	–	–	–	IA?
36	3	–	45	–	LBA/EIA
39	–	–	3	–	PH
44	2	–	2	–	MIA
45	1	–	–	–	LIA/Rom
46	3	–	–	1080g	LIA/Rom
Total	**34**	**4**	**137**	**1080g**	

examples of this long lived form are present in middle Iron Age groups from Alchester Oxfordshire (Evans & Booth 2001, Fig. 7.1 – PO2 1a & 2c). Therefore a broad date of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age is likely for these sherds. Three small sherds from a vessel with a nail slashed upright everted rim pinched out internally in a sand gritted fabric ([012], Trench 36) also most probably dates to the later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age (similar decoration on rim see Barrett 1980, Fig. 5.4).

The remaining pottery can be dated to the middle of the 1st century AD and represent 'final Iron Age' or early Roman activity. Of note are fragments from a foot-ringed base from [161] in Trench 46 and a sherd from bead rimmed jar retrieved from the subsoil in Trench 45. A small collection of abraded body sherds from [014] in Trench 33 should also be broadly dated to the Iron Age.

4.2 Medieval pottery

A small assemblage of four post-Roman sherds representing three vessels was also identified. These were recovered from [184] in Trench 13. An abraded handmade body sherd is possibly from a jar in late Saxon & early Medieval West Oxfordshire and early Medieval Oxford ware (OXAC). This tradition was long-lived, first appearing in late Saxon deposits of possible late 9th century date and continuing in use until the early medieval period (Mellor 1994, pp.44–52). The other two vessels, which are also probably jars, are both in wheel-thrown shell-tempered St. Neots-type ware (OXR). This type is most common in 10th to mid 12th century deposits in Oxfordshire, but possibly has an earlier origin in other parts of the East Midlands. None of the sherds are chronologically significant and the group is too small to determine residuality. Therefore, only a broad date between the 10th and 12th centuries can be given for the assemblage.

4.3 Worked flint

A total of 137 fragments of chipped stone were recovered. Only worked stone was retained and quantified. There were a number of flakes, three of which were retouched. None of the edge retouch tools belong to a clearly defined class but are most likely to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, possibly later. Much of the flint is burnt and fragmentary, limiting the amount of information that can be gleaned. From the various flakes and fragments it is clear there are some simple platforms, hard hammer technology and no evidence for blade production. Again, this is consistent with a late prehistoric date. It is likely that the lithics assemblage is of similar date to the earlier pottery, though it cannot provide any firmer dating evidence.

4.4 Other finds

The only other finds were some industrial waste found in [144] in Trench 46. This consists of two large pieces of fired coarse ceramic and some smaller lumps of a burnt silicaceous material. The nature and dating of the industrial activity they represent is unclear at present. Pottery in the same trench [161] of 'final Iron Age' or early Roman date might indicate a similar date for the industrial activity.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL

Dr Scott Timpany

The results of the assessment are presented in Appendix A2.1 (Retent samples) and Appendix A2.2 (Flot samples). All material was preserved through charring. Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Three samples were processed from two features, a ditch [004] containing two lenses of burning and a pit [102]. The only material of palaeoenvironmental interest recovered from the samples was charcoal and burnt bone fragments (see Appendix A2.1 & A2.2). Only small quantities of charcoal were present in all samples with abundance ranging from occasional to rare. Two samples (01 and 02) contained charcoal of a suitable size for identification and radiocarbon dating. Unburnt mammal bone was recovered from one sample (01) again in small quantities.

5.1 Faunal remains assessment from Caversham Quarry, Oxfordshire

Claudia Tommasino Suárez

Methodology

Identification and quantification

The assemblage was retrieved by hand collection and was assessed broadly by class and species where possible and quantified by NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) (Grayson 1984, O'Connor 2004, Reitz & Wing 1999). This was determined through assessment of parts of the carcass, preservation of the bones, epiphyseal fusion, measurable bones or genus according to Schmidt (1972) and using modern animal bone reference material. The mammal specimens that could not be assigned to a species were recorded using the categories 'large mammal' (lm), 'medium mammal 1' (mm1), 'medium mammal 2' (mm2) and 'small mammal' (sm) (Harland *et al.* 2003). The specimens categorised as 'large mammal' could belong to cattle, horse or a big cervid such as red deer. The 'medium mammal 1' category refers to sheep, goat, pig or small cervids. The skeletal elements were divided

into the four parts of the skeleton for the purposes of discussion: cranial (skull, mandible); axial carcass or trunk (vertebrae and ribs); meaty bones or upper limbs (scapulae, pelvis and its respective limb); and feet or lower limbs (metapodials, phalanges and carpals/tarsals).

Table 2
Bone recovery by context

Context no.	*Context type*	*Phase*	*Total weight (gr)*	*NISP*
006	Burnt deposit in [004]	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	44.2	2
009	Upper fill of [004]	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	321	20
014	Lower fill of [013]	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	8.3	1
015	Upper fill of [013]	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	0.3	1
039	Lower fill of [038]	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	430.5	5
056	Fill of [055]	Undated	30.5	1
060	Upper fill of [057]	Medieval	266.4	7
183	Fill of [182]	Undated	47.9	11
184	Spread	Medieval	116.5	1
Total			**1265.6**	**49**

Results

A total of 49 specimens were found in Caversham Quarry, 59.2% of them from late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age contexts, 16.3% from medieval contexts and the remaining specimens were retrieved from undated contexts (see Table 2). The identifiable bones are between 30–60% complete and in a fair/good state of preservation. However, 68% of the bones are unidentifiable due to high level of fragmentation.

All the animal species identified are from large or medium mammals, and all of them were adult specimens. Small mammals, birds and rodents were absent (see Table 3). Diagnostic elements include metapodials, mandibles, long bones and scapula. Three specimens are suitable to be measured and only two specimen's teeth row could be evaluated for ageing. No burnt bones are present in the assemblage.

Table 3
Species by phase

Phase	*Cattle*	*Horse*	*Pig*	*Sh/g*	*Lm*	*Unid*	*Nisp*
Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	2	2	2	–	5	18	29
Medieval	1	-	2	–	–	5	8
Undated	-	-	-	1	1	10	12
NISP	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**33**	**49**

All species present at the site have been commonly found in England since the Bronze Age onwards (Dyer 2002, Pollard 2008).

6. DISCUSSION

Trial trenching evaluation within the DA revealed archaeological remains representing field systems and possible settlement/occupation from the late Bronze Age to the early Roman period. Other remains comprised a possible quarry pit containing medieval pottery and a number of undated ditches, isolated pits and postholes indicative of field systems. Other remains were observed in Fields 4, 5 and 6 although flooding prevented their investigation. The findings by way of their importance are discussed below.

Trenching demonstrated that the D-shaped geophysical anomaly in the northern end of Field 8 is a ditched enclosure of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date (HA1). Its morphology is in keeping with similarly dated enclosures in the region. Also in Field 8, a probable post-built structure (HA4) was revealed on an area of raised ground *c.*100m SW of HA1. It also sits *c.*350m west of the early-mid Bronze Age barrows in Field 9. Remains of a second, smaller post-built structure (HA5) of the same morphology as HA4 were also identified in the northern part of Field 9.

The undated ring ditch (HA2) corresponds with the circular crop mark identified by crop mark survey and is also located on a natural rise within Field 3. Although it produced no datable remains, its morphological characteristics suggest it may be related to the barrows *c.*700m to the east. The ring ditch was located *c.*160m southwest of HA3, a possible enclosure associated with burnt pits datable to the middle Iron Age. These are considered to represent low-level settlement occupation and field systems.

In Field 9, the remains of a NW-SE aligned ditch was revealed (HA6). It broadly corresponds with a 250m long, linear geophysical anomaly and was associated with a pit containing CBM and slag. Pottery indicates a late Iron Age/early Roman date for the ditch, although their presence in the ditch's upper deposits indicate they could be intrusive.

The Thames Valley is rich in prehistoric archaeology. However, prior to this evaluation, the DA was known only for isolated findspots and was believed and also believed to be prone to flooding throughout history (Richmond, 2011, p. 9). Alluvial clay deposits encountered across

the site were shown to overly archaeological remains, indicating that flooding took place after the late Roman period. The findings of the evaluation in part confirm the results of the previous geophysical and aerial photographic surveys. They also revealed evidence for low-level settlement activity and land use on the site during the late Bronze Age and Iron Age, as well as revealing evidence of occupation not highlighted during previous surveys.

The totality of remains encountered therefore suggest land within the DA was in use during these times, with little evidence that the site was prone to long periods of flood during prehistory. The identification of prehistoric-early Roman occupation within the DA has added increased understanding of the surrounding area.

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8. APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers

A1.1 Trench register

Trench no.	***Orientation***	***Length (m)***	***Description***	***Min depth of archaeology (m)***
01	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26–0.55m subsoil; 0.55–1.07m clay capping; 1.07m+ natural chalk with clay patches	1.07
02	NW-SE	50	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31–0.76m subsoil; 0.76m+ natural chalk and clay	0.76
03	NW-SE	50.2	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.30–0.9m subsoil; 0.9m+ natural chalk with clay patches	0.9
04	S-N	50	0–0.4m topsoil; 0.4–0.8m subsoil; 0.8–1m clay capping; 1m+ natural chalk with clay	1
05	NE-SW	50	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.8m subsoil; 0.8–1.2m clay capping; 1.2m+ natural sands with clay and chalk patches	1.2
06	SE-NW	49.96	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.7m subsoil; 0.7–1.2m sandy clay bands; 1.2m+ natural gravels	1.2
07	W-E	49.9	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.65m subsoil; 0.65–0.71m natural yellow orange sands and gravels	0.65
08	S-N	50	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31–0.5m subsoil; 0.5–0.59m natural yellow orange sands and gravels	0.5
09	W-E	50.1	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29–0.65m subsoil; 0.65–0.67m natural sands and gravels	0.65
10	N-S	49.9	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32–0.64m subsoil; 0.64–0.84m capping; 0.84m+ natural gravels	0.84
11	NW-SE	50	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.58m subsoil; 0.58–0.7m clay capping; 0.7–0.75m natural gravels	0.75
12	N-S	50.1	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.73m subsoil; 0.73–1.02m clay capping; 1.02m+ natural gravels	1.02
13	N-S	49.8	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29–0.79m subsoil; 0.79–0.9m clay capping; 0.9m+ natural gravels and sands	0.9
14	N-S	50	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–1m subsoil; 1–1.55m blue clay capping; 1.55m+ natural gravels	1.55
15	E-W	50	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22–0.43m subsoil; 0.43–0.56m natural sands and gravels	0.43
16	S-N	49.98	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21–0.61m subsoil; 0.61–1.1m peat; 1.1–1.37m clay capping; 1.37m+ gravels	1.37
17	SW-NE	50	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.2–0.92m subsoil; 0.92–1.2m clay capping; 1.2–1.5m peat; 1.5–1.54m natural gravels	1.5
18	W-E	49.8	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.73m subsoil; 0.73–1 clay capping; 1–1.15m natural gravels	1
19	S-N	50	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22–0.72m subsoil; 0.72–0.98m clay capping; 0.98–1.13m natural gravels	0.98
20	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.66m subsoil; 0.66–1.03m clay capping; 1.03–1.16m natural gravels and sand	1.03
21	S-N	50.1	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22–0.43m subsoil; 0.43–0.76m clay capping; 0.76–0.86m natural gravels and sands	0.76
22	W-E	50	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21–0.68m subsoil; 0.68–0.95m clay capping; 0.95–1.1m natural gravels	0.95
23	S-N	49.98	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.72m subsoil; 0.72–1.03m clay capping; 1.03–1.1m natural gravels	1.03
24	S-N	49.9	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.71m subsoil; 0.71–0.86m clay capping; 0.86m+ natural gravels	0.86
25	S-N	50.00	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34–0.81m subsoil; 0.81–1.2m clay capping; 1.2m+ natural gravel with flint and clay patches	1.2

Trench no.	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
26	SW-NE	50	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.7m subsoil; 0.7–0.86m clay capping; 0.86–0.96m natural sands and gravels	0.86
27	SW-NE	50	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.81m subsoil; 0.81–0.93m natural gravels with flints	0.81
28	W-E	50.5	0–0.37m topsoil; 0.37–0.63m subsoil; 0.63–0.92m clay capping; 0.92–0.94m natural gravels with flints	0.92
29	SW-NE	50.2	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.7m subsoil; 0.7–0.87m clay capping; 0.87–0.93 natural gravels and sands	0.87
30	SE-NW	50.1	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27–0.64m subsoil; 0.64–0.92m clay capping; 0.92–0.96m natural yellows sands and gravels	0.92
31	W-E	50.4	0–0.3 topsoil; 0.30–0.85m subsoil; 0.85–1.25m clay capping; 1.25m+ natural yellow sands and gravels with flints	1.25
32	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.92m subsoil; 0.92–1.12m clay capping; 1.12m+ natural sands.	1.12
33	W-E	50.1	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.74m subsoil; 0.74–1m clay capping; 1m+ natural sands and gravels with flints	1
34	W-E	50	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.7m subsoil; 0.7–0.74m natural sands and gravels	0.7
35	W-E	50	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.86m subsoil; 0.86–0.9m natural gravels	0.86
36	S-N	49.95	0–0.3 topsoil; 0.3–0.62m subsoil; 0.62–0.74m natural gravels with flints	0.62
37	W-E	50.1	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.63m subsoil; 0.63–0.94m clay capping; 0.94–0.98m natural gravels with flints	0.94
38	W-E	50.1	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.65m subsoil; 0.65–0.94m clay capping; 0.94–1.07m natural gravels	0.94
39	SE-NW	50.5	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.59m subsoil; 0.59–0.95m clay capping; 0.95–1.12m natural gravels	0.95
40	SW-NE	50.4	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.58m subsoil; 0.58–1m clay capping; 1m+ natural sands and gravels	1
41	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.68m subsoil; 0.68–0.93m clay capping; 0.93–1.03m natural sands and gravels	0.93
42	SE-NW	50	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34–0.74m subsoil; 0.74–0.92m clay capping; 0.92–0.95m natural gravels	0.95
43	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31–0.64m subsoil; 0.64–0.84m natural gravels	0.64
44	NW-SE	50.1	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.85m subsoil; 0.85–0.92m+ natural gravels	0.92
45	SE-NW	50.1	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.67m subsoil; 0.67–0.7m natural gravels	0.67
46	W-E	50.3	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.74m subsoil; 0.74–0.8m natural gravels	0.74
47	NW-SE	50.2	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.67m subsoil; 0.67–0.70 natural gravels	0.7
48	NE-SW	50.1	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.71m subsoil; 0.71–1.01m clay capping; 1.01m+ natural gravels	1.01
49	NE-SW	50	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22–0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural gravels	0.42
50	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.76m subsoil; 076–0.84m natural gravels	0.76
51	W-E	50.2	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32–0.69m subsoil; 0.69–0.75m natural gravels	0.69
52	NW-SE	50.1	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.76m subsoil; 0.76–0.85m natural sands and gravels	0.76
53	SW-NE	50.1	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.95m subsoil; 0.95–1m natural gravels	0.95
54	S-N	49.95	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.75m subsoil; 0.75–0.8m natural sands and gravels	0.75
55	NW-SE	49.9	0–0.33m topsoil; 0.33–0.78m subsoil; 0.78–0.99m clay capping; 0.99m+ natural gravels	0.99

A1.2 Context register

Context no.	Area	Description
001	Site	Dark brown sandy clay (topsoil) 0–0.33m thick
002	Site	Mid brown/grey sandy clay (subsoil)
003	Site	Clay capping layer with occasional flints
004	Tr. 36	ditch cut aligned E-W, 2.1m wide, 0.77m deep
005	Tr. 36	Light grey brown sandy silt, primary fill of [004]
006	Tr. 36	Dark grey/black sandy silt with charcoal, burnt deposit in [004]
007	Tr. 36	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [004]
008	Tr. 36	Dark grey/black sandy silt with charcoal, burnt deposit in [004]
009	Tr. 36	Light grey with mottled brown sandy silt, upper fill of [004]
010	Tr. 36	ditch cut aligned NW-SE, 1.1m wide, 0.45m deep
011	Tr. 36	Light grey brown sandy silt, primary fill of [010]
012	Tr. 36	Mid brown sandy silt, upper fill of [010]
013	Tr. 33	pit cut, 2.54m wide, 0.3m deep
014	Tr. 33	Light grey sandy silt, lower fill of [013]
015	Tr. 33	Mid brown sandy silt, upper fill of [013]
016	Tr. 11	Gully cut aligned E-W, 0.9m wide, 0.5m deep
017	Tr. 11	Dark grey with orange brown patches sandy silt, fill of [016]
018	Tr. 10	ditch cut aligned ENE-WSW, 2.1m wide, 0.42m deep
019	Tr. 10	Mid green grey sandy silt lower fill of [018]
020	Tr. 10	Dark orange grey sandy silt, upper fill of [018]
021	Tr. 10	Gully cut aligned NW-SE, 0.4m wide, 0.3m deep
022	Tr. 10	Dark orange grey sandy silt fill of [021]
023	Tr. 10	Gully cut aligned NW-SE, 0.4m wide, 0.3m deep
024	Tr. 10	Dark green grey sandy silt, fill of [023]
025	Tr. 8	ditch cut aligned E-W, 1.3m wide, 0.5m deep
026	Tr. 8	Mid orange brown silty clay, fill of [025]
027	Tr. 9	ditch cut aligned N-S, 1.7m wide, 0.5m deep
028	Tr. 9	Mid orange brown sandy silt, fill of [027]
029	Tr. 9	ditch cut aligned N-S, 1.6m wide, 0.5m deep
030	Tr. 27	ditch cut aligned NW-SE, 0.85m wide, 0.25m deep
031	Tr. 27	Dark orange brown sandy gravel, fill of [030]
032	Tr. 30	Posthole, 0.54m wide, 0.1m deep
033	Tr. 30	Mid orange brown, silty sand, fill of [032]
034	Tr. 30	Posthole, 0.64m wide, 0.15m deep
035	Tr. 30	Mid orange brown, silty sand, fill of [034]
036	Tr. 30	ditch cut aligned NE-SW, 1.3m wide and 0.42m deep
037	Tr. 30	Mid orange brown, silty sand, fill of [036]
038	Tr. 11	ditch cut aligned NNW-SSE, 1.6m wide, 0.7m deep
039	Tr. 11	Dark grey black sandy clay, lower fill of [038]
040	Tr. 11	Mid yellow grey, silty sand upper fill of [038]
041	Tr. 11	ditch cut, 0.55m wide, 0.28m deep
042	Tr. 11	Dark yellow grey sandy clay, fill of [041]
043	Tr. 11	ditch cut, 0.55m wide, 0.22m deep
044	Tr. 11	Mid grey orange, sandy clay, fill of [043]
045	Tr. 11	ditch cut aligned E-W, 0.8m wide, 0.34m deep
046	Tr. 11	Dark yellow grey sandy clay, fill of [045]
047	Tr. 11	ditch cut aligned E-W, 2m wide, 0.2m deep
048	Tr. 11	Dark orange grey sandy clay, fill of [047]
049	Tr. 11	Light orange grey sandy clay, fill of [041]
050	Tr. 11	Dark grey sandy clay fill of [047]
051	Tr. 11	Mid orange grey sandy clay, fill of [038]
052	Tr. 11	ditch cut, 0.45m wide, 0.23m deep
053	Tr. 11	Dark grey sandy clay, fill of [052]
054	Tr. 9	Mid orange brown sandy silt, fill of [029]
055	Tr. 13	ditch cut aligned NE-SW, 1.4m wide, 0.6m deep
056	Tr. 13	Dark orange grey silty clay, fill of [055]
057	Tr. 34	ditch cut aligned N-S, 1.8m wide, 0.9m deep
058	Tr. 34	Mid brown grey sandy clay, lower fill of [057]
059	Tr. 34	Mid orange brown sandy clay, middle fill of [057]
060	Tr. 34	Dark brown silty clay upper fill of [057]
061	Tr. 39	ditch cut aligned E-W, 1.6m wide, 0.52m deep
062	Tr. 39	Mid brown grey sandy clay, lower fill of [061]
063	Tr. 39	Mid brown orange silty sand, lower mid fill of [061]
064	Tr. 39	Light blue grey, sandy clay, upper mid fill of [061]
065	Tr. 39	Mid brown grey sandy clay, upper fill of [061]
066	Tr. 39	pit cut, 1m wide, 0.33m deep
067	Tr. 39	Mid brown grey sandy clay, fill of [066]
068	Tr. 41	ditch terminus aligned NW-SE, 0.8m wide, 0.21m deep
069	Tr. 41	Dark orange grey silty sand, fill of [068]

Context no.	Area	Description
070	Tr. 41	ditch terminus aligned NW-SE, 0.85m wide, 0.32m deep
071	Tr. 41	Mid orange grey silty sand, fill of [070]
072	Tr. 41	ditch cut aligned E-W, 1.2m wide, 0.4m deep
073	Tr. 41	Light orange grey sandy clay, fill of [072]
074	Tr. 41	pit cut, 1m wide, 0.18m deep
075	Tr. 41	Mid orange grey sandy clay, fill of [074]
076	Tr. 32	pit cut, 1.25m wide, 0.5m deep
077	Tr. 32	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [076]
078	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.3m wide, 0.12m deep
079	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [078]
080	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.4m wide, 0.25m deep
081	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, lower fill of [080]
082	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, upper fill of [080]
083	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.43m wide, 0.3m deep
084	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, lower fill of [083]
085	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, upper fill of [083]
086	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.32m wide, 0.18m deep
087	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy gravel, fill of [086]
088	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.45m wide, 0.1m deep
089	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy gravel, lower fill of [088]
090	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, upper fill of [088]
091	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.35m wide, 0.08m deep
092	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [091]
093	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.32m wide, 0.11m deep
094	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [093]
095	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.5m wide, 0.26m deep
096	Tr. 31	Mid orange brown sandy gravel, lower fill of [095]
097	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, upper fill of [095]
098	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.32m wide, 0.2m deep
099	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [098]
100	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.35m wide, 0.16m deep
101	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [100]
102	Tr. 10	Burnt pit, 1.06m wide, 0.23m deep
103	Tr. 10	Black sandy clay with burnt flint, fill of [102]
104	Tr. 11	Burnt pit, 0.9m wide, 0.2m deep
105	Tr. 11	Black sandy clay with burnt flint, fill of [104]
106	Tr. 26	Posthole, 0.4m wide, 0.07m deep
107	Tr. 26	Dark brown silty sand, fill of [106]
108	Tr. 26	Posthole, 0.34m wide, 0.1m deep
109	Tr. 26	Dark brown silty sand, fill of [108]
110	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep
111	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [110]
112	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.45m wide, 0.32m deep
113	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, lower fill of [112]
114	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, upper fill of [112]
115	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.45m wide, 0.16m deep
116	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [115]
117	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.33m wide, 0.15m deep
118	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [117]
119	Tr. 31	Posthole, 0.38m wide, 0.07m deep
120	Tr. 31	Dark orange brown sandy clay, fill of [120]
121	Tr. 42	pit cut, 1.21m wide, 0.29m deep
122	Tr. 42	Dark grey brown sandy clay, fill of [121
123	Tr. 42	Posthole, 0.4m wide, 0.12m deep
124	Tr. 42	Grey sandy clay, fill of [123]
125	Tr. 44	pit cut, 0.7m wide, 0.08m deep
126	Tr. 44	Dark grey sandy clay, fill of [125]
127	Tr. 43	Posthole, 0.43m wide, 0.13m deep
128	Tr. 43	Dark grey sandy clay, fill of [127]
129	Tr. 50	pit cut, 0.73m wide, 0.16m deep
130	Tr. 50	Grey brown sandy clay, fill of [129]
131	Tr. 49	Gully cut aligned NW-SE, 0.57m wide, 0.29m deep
132	Tr. 49	Dark brown grey sandy clay, fill of [131]
133	Tr. 49	Posthole, 0.26m wide, 0.18m deep
134	Tr. 49	Dark grey sandy clay , fill of [133]
135	Tr. 48	Posthole, 0.34m wide, 0.25m deep
136	Tr. 48	Grey brown sandy clay, fill of [135]
137	Tr. 48	Posthole, 0.4m wide, 0.25m deep
138	Tr. 48	Grey brown sandy clay, fill of [137]
139	Tr. 48	Posthole, 0.6m wide, 0.32m deep
140	Tr. 48	Grey brown sandy clay fill of [139]
141	Tr. 48	Gully cut aligned NW-SE, 0.47m wide, 0.08m deep
142	Tr. 48	Mid grey brown sandy clay, fill of [141]
143	Tr. 46	pit cut, 0.7m wide, 0.39m deep

Context no.	Area	Description
144	Tr. 46	Dark grey sandy clay, fill of [143]
145	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.33m wide, 0.08m deep
146	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [145]
147	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.26m wide, 0.11m deep
148	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [147]
149	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.44m wide, 0.2m deep
150	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [150]
151	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.35m wide, 0.09m deep
152	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [151]
153	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.24m wide, 0.05m deep
154	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [153]
155	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.46m wide, 0.2m deep
156	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [155]
157	Tr. 45	Posthole, 0.35m wide, 0.11m deep
158	Tr. 45	Dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels, fill of [157]
159	Tr. 46	ditch cut aligned NW-SE, 1.07m wide, 0.53m deep
160	Tr. 46	Mid brown sandy clay, lower fill of [159]
161	Tr. 46	Dark grey sandy clay, upper fill of [159]
162	Tr. 46	Gully cut aligned NW-SE, 0.74m wide, 0.16m deep
163	Tr. 46	Dark brown sandy clay, fill of [162]
164	Tr. 46	Gully terminus aligned NW-SE, 0.74m wide, 0.17m deep
165	Tr. 46	Dark brown sandy clay, fill of [164]
166	Tr. 46	Gully terminus aligned NE-SW, 0.8m wide, 0.23m deep
167	Tr. 46	Dark brown grey sandy clay, fill of [166]
168	Tr. 51	ditch cut aligned NW-SE, 1.38m wide, 0.28m deep
169	Tr. 51	Mid orange brown silty sand, fill of [168]
170	Tr. 51	Posthole, 0.45m wide, 0.2m deep
171	Tr. 51	Mid orange brown silty sand, lower fill of [170]
172	Tr. 51	Dark orange brown silty sand upper fill of [170]
173	Tr. 51	Posthole, 0.46m wide, 0.46m deep
174	Tr. 51	Mid orange brown silty sand, lower fill of [173]
175	Tr. 51	Dark orange brown silty sand upper fill of [173]
176	Tr. 53	ditch cut aligned NW-SE, 1.9m wide, 0.8m deep
177	Tr. 53	Mid grey brown silty sand, upper fill of [176]
178	Tr. 52	pit cut, 1.6m wide, 0.7m deep
179	Tr. 52	Mid grey yellow sand, lower fill of [178]
180	Tr. 52	Mid orange brown sandy gravel, middle fill of [178]
181	Tr. 52	Dark orange brown silty sand, upper fill of [178]
182	Tr. 52	ditch cut aligned N-S, 1.2m wide, 0.35m deep
183	Tr. 52	Dark orange brown sandy silt, fill of [182]
184	Tr. 3	Dark grey clay spread 0.45m thick
185	Tr. 53	Mid orange brown silty sand, lower fill of [176]
186	Fields 4, 5, 6	Peat

A1.3 Photographic register

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
001	NE	Trench 27, SW end
002	SW	Trench 27, NE end
003	E	Trench 28, W end
004	W	Trench 28, E end
005	NW	Trench 30, SE end
006	SE	Trench 30, NW end
007	NE	Trench 29, SW end
008	SW	Trench 29, NE end
009	E	Trench 35, W end
010	W	Trench 35, E end
011	N	Trench 36, S end
012	S	Trench 36, N end
013	WNW	Gully [030]
014	E	Ditch [004] working shot
015	N	Ditch [004] lower burnt deposit working shot
016	E	Ditch [004 section
017	NW	Ditch [010] section
018	ESE	Gully [030]
019	NW	Gully [030]
020	NE	Posthole [032]

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
021	NE	Posthole [034]
022	NE	Ditch [036]
023	–	Site shot
024	–	Site shot
025	W	Trench 34, E end
026	E	Trench 34, W end
027	W	Trench 33, E end
028	E	Trench 33, W end
029	S	Trench 12, N end
030	N	Trench 12, S end
031	N	Trench 13, S end
032	S	Trench 14, N end
033	NW	Trench 11, SE end
034	SE	Trench 11, NW end
035	S	Trench 10, S end
036	N	Trench 10, N end
037	W	Trench 7, E end
038	–	ID shot
039	E	Trench 7, W end
040	S	Trench 8, N end
041	N	Trench 8, S end
042	W	Trench 9, E end
043	E	Trench 9, W end
044	S	Trench 24, N end
045	N	Trench 24, S end
046	N	Trench 25, S end
047	S	Trench 25, N end
048	NNW	Trench 11, ditch [038]
049	SW	Trench 11, ditches [41] + [43]
050	NW	Trench 34, pit [013]
051	SW	Trench 26, NE end
052	NE	Trench 26, SW end
053	E	Ditches [45] + [47]
054	W	Ditches [45] + [47]
055	N	Trench 11, general shot
056	N	Trench 16, S end
057	W	Trench 15, E end
058	N	Trench 14, S end
059	N	Trench 19, S end
060	E	Trench 18, W end

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
061	E	Trench 22, W end
062	NE	Trench 20, SW end
063	N	Trench 21, S end
064	N	Trench 23, S end
065	NE	Trench 17, SW end
066	WSW	Ditch [016]
067	E	Ditch [018]
068	W	Ditch [021]
069	NW	Ditch [023]
070	S	Ditch [027]
071	S	Ditch [029]
072	W	Ditch [025]
073	SW	Ditch [055]
074	SE	Trench 39, NW end
075	E	Trench 38, W end
076	W	Site shot
077	–	ID shot
078	W	Trench 37, E end
079	SE	Trench 55, NW end
080	NE	Trench 41, SW end
081	NE	Trench 43, SW end
082	NW	Trench 42, SE end
083	SE	Trench 3, NW end
084	SE	Trench 2, NW end
085	NE	Trench 1, SW end
086	N	Trench 4, S end
087	SW	Trench 5, NE end
088	NW	Trench 6, SE end
089	NE	Trench 53, SW end
090	SE	Trench 52, NW end
091	SE	Trench 47, NW end
092	NW	Trench 45, SE end
093	SW	Pit [076]
094	N	Ditch [057]
095	E	Ditch [061]
096	SE	Pit [066]
097	NE	Pit [074]
098	S	Ditch [072]
099	S	Ditch terminus [070]
100	SE	Ditch terminus [068]

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description
101	E	Trench 46, W end
102	SW	Trench 48, NE end
103	SW	Trench 49, NE end
104	N	Trench 54, S end
105	NE	Trench 50, SW end
106	E	Trench 51, W end
107	SE	Trench 44, NW end
108	E	Burnt pit [102]
109	E	Burnt pit [102]
110	E	Burnt pit [104]
111	E	Burnt pit [104] without scale
112	SW	Posthole [106]
113	SW	Posthole [108]
114	–	ID shot
115	NE	Trench 40 SW end
116	NE	Trench 32 SW end
117	E	Trench 31 W end
118	SE	Postholes [117] + [119]
119	E	Postholes [078], [080], [083], [086], [088], [095], [098], [100], [112]
120	E	Postholes [091], [093], [098], [100], [110], [115]
121	E	Posthole [083]
122	E	General shot of postholes [078]–[115]
123	SW	Pit [121]
124	NW	Posthole [123]
125	NW	Pit [125]
126	SW	Posthole [127]
127	SW	Pit [129]
128	SE	Gully [131]
129	SW	Posthole [133]
130	S	Posthole [135]
131	S	Posthole [137] + [139]
132	SE	Gully [141]
133	N	Pit [143]
134	E	Posthole [145]
135	E	Posthole [147]
136	E	Posthole [149]
137	E	Posthole [151]
138	E	Posthole [153]
139	E	Posthole [155]
140	W	Posthole [157]
141	E	Postholes [145]–[155]
142	NW	Ditch [159]
143	NW	Gully [162]
144	SE	Gully terminus [164]
145	NE	Gully terminus [166]
146	NW	Ditch [176]
147	SE	Pit [178]
148	NW	Ditch [168]
149	E	Postholes [170] + [173]
150	E	Ditch [182]

A1.4 Sample register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description
01	006	Burnt deposit in lower fills of ditch [004]
02	008	Burnt deposit in lower fills of ditch [004]
03	103	Sample of deposit of pit [102]

8.2 Appendix 2 – Environmental assessment

A2.1 Retent sample assessment

Context no.	Sample no.	Feature	Sample vol (l)	Ceramic	Stone	Unburnt bone	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
				Pottery						
				PH	Lithics	Mammal	Qty	Max size (cm)		
6	1	Ditch	5	+	++++	+	++	1.5	Charcoal ++	–
8	2	Ditch	10	–	++	–	+	1.5	Charcoal +	Sample contained natural flint (mostly burnt)
103	3	Pit	20	–	++++	–	+	0.6	–	Sample contained natural flint (mostly burnt)

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

A2.2 Flot sample assessment

Context no.	Sample no.	Feature	Total flot vol (ml)	Charcoal qty	Charcoal max size (cm)	Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
6	1	Ditch	40	–	–	–	Modern straw, grasses
8	2	Ditch	10	++	<0.5	–	–
103	3	Pit	20	+	<0.5	–	–

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

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