

COLE/14



COLEMAN'S FARM, WITHAM, ESSEX

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Brice Aggregates

ESS/39/14/BTE

November 2014

COLEMAN'S FARM, WITHAM, ESSEX

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Brice Aggregates

ESS/39/14/BTE

November 2014

project info

HA JOB NO. COLE/14
NGR TL 8370 1580
PARISH Witham
LOCAL AUTHORITY Essex
OASIS REF. headland4-186899

project team

PROJECT MANAGER James Newbould
AUTHOR Emma Jeffery
FIELDWORK Joe Berry, Anthony Clifton-Jones, Emma Jeffery, Julian Newman, Sam Oates and Jake Streatfeild-James
GRAPHICS Caroline Norrman and Anna Sztromwasser
SPECIALISTS Laura Bailey and Tim Holden – Environmental
Paul Blinkhorn, Julie Franklin and Julie Lochrie – Finds
APPROVED BY James Newbould – Project Manager



© 2014 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 850 878

southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com





CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
	1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION	1
	1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2	METHODOLOGY	2
	2.1 OBJECTIVES	2
	2.2 METHODOLOGY	9
	2.3 RECORDING	9
3	RESULTS	9
	3.1 INTRODUCTION	9
	3.2 PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE FEATURES	10
	3.3 PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY	10
	3.4 PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE	11
	3.5 POSSIBLE ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY	14
	3.6 MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY	14
	3.7 POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL TRACKWAY	15
	3.8 POST-MEDIEVAL / MODERN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY	15
	3.9 QUARRYING ACTIVITY	18
	3.10 UNDATED FEATURES	20
4	FINDS	20
	4.1 INTRODUCTION	20
	4.2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY	21
	4.3 ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY	21
	4.4 SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	21
	4.5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	22
	4.6 LITHICS	22
	4.7 OTHER FINDS	22
	4.8 FINDS DISCUSSION	22

5	ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	23
5.1	INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	23
5.2	WOOD CHARCOAL	23
5.3	PLANT REMAINS	23
5.4	WATERLOGGED WOOD	23
5.5	SHELL	23
5.6	ANIMAL BONE	23
5.7	OTHER REMAINS	23
5.8	ENVIRONMENTAL DISCUSSION	23
6	DISCUSSION	24
6.1	DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS	24
6.2	CONCLUSIONS	25
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY	25
8	APPENDICES	26
	APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS	26
	Trench register	26
	Context register	27
	Photographic register	34
	Drawing register	37
	Sample register	38
	APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE	39
	APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUES	42
	Flotation results	42
	Retent results	42
	Waterlogged results	42
	Animal bone	43



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 Site location	IX
ILLUS 2A Site plan (north)	3
ILLUS 2B Site plan (south)	5
ILLUS 2C Site plan (west)	7
ILLUS 3 Plan showing Trenches 27 and 28	10
ILLUS 4 Photo of Holocene stream deposits in Trench 04	11
ILLUS 5 NE facing section and photo of prehistoric enclosure ditch [2803]	12
ILLUS 6 SE facing section and photo of prehistoric enclosure ditch [2708]	12
ILLUS 7 NNE facing section and photo of ditch [3206]	13
ILLUS 8 NNE facing section and photo of ditch [3209]	13
ILLUS 9 SW facing section of ditch [2104]	14
ILLUS 10 SE facing section of ditch [3105]	14
ILLUS 11 SW facing section and photo of ditch [3805] and pit [3809]	15
ILLUS 12 NE facing section and photo of ditches [4408], [4410] and [4412]	16

ILLUS 13	17
NE facing section and photo of ditch [3606]	
ILLUS 14	17
NE facing section and photo of ditches [1706] and [1709]	
ILLUS 15	18
Trench 60, looking S, and showing the area of quarrying	
ILLUS 16	18
S facing section in Trench 63, showing the depths of backfill deposit associated with quarrying activity	
ILLUS 17	19
S facing section through Trench 61, showing the quarrying activity in this area	

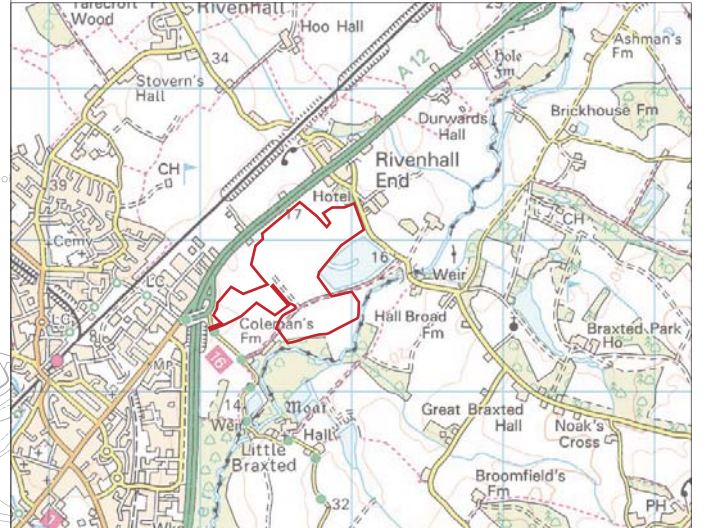
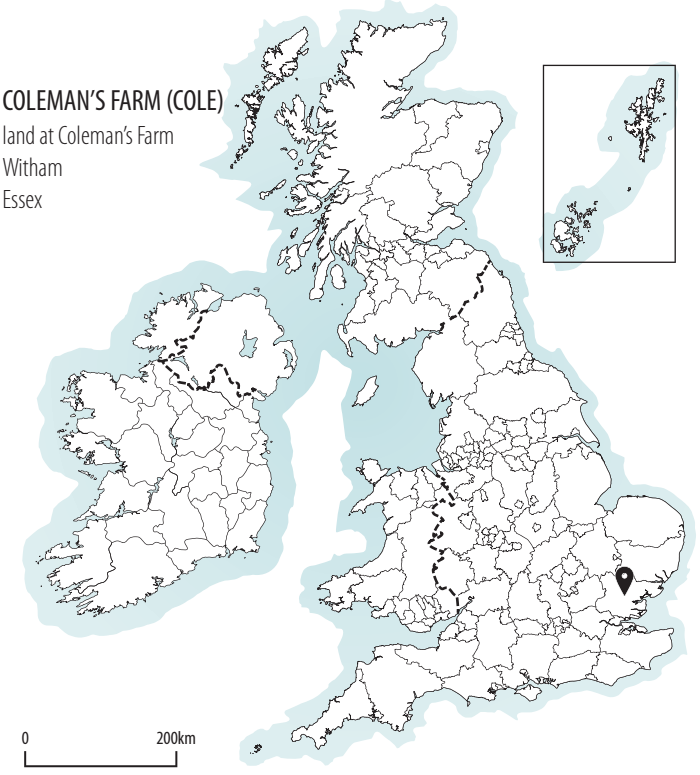
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	20
Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating	
TABLE 2	21
Prehistoric fabrics	
TABLE 3	21
Romano-British fabrics	
TABLE 4	22
Saxon, medieval and later fabrics	
TABLE 5	24
Heritage Assets (HA) recorded during intrusive evaluation	

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL 100013329



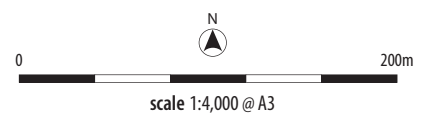
COLEMAN'S FARM (COLE)
land at Coleman's Farm
Witham
Essex



**HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY**

SOUTH & EAST
Building 68C, Wrest Park
Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
01525 861 578
www.headlandarchaeology.com

KEY
 application boundary
 trench and test pit location



ILLUS 1
Site location

COLEMAN'S FARM, WITHAM, ESSEX

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at Coleman's Farm, Witham, Essex, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluative works carried out in support of a planning application for the development of a mineral (sand and gravel) quarry, alongside the provision of associated infrastructure. Trial trenching confirmed the presence of a rectangular ditched enclosure previously highlighted by cropmark evidence, but not evidenced in geophysical survey. This feature cannot be conclusively dated, although the presence of unabraded mid-late Bronze Age pottery within its fills indicates it was already in existence at that time. Evidence for agricultural activity in the form of dispersed field systems was also revealed from the Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. A large cropmark in the SE part of the development area was shown to be a modern borrow pit. The DA contained no evidence of settlement activity for any of these periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Brice Aggregates have applied for planning permission for the development of a mineral (sand and gravel) quarry on land at Coleman's Farm, Witham, Essex, alongside the provision of associated infrastructure including new access routes, processing and ancillary facilities (Planning Ref: ESS/39/14/BTE). This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers an area of approximately 50ha (Illus 1). The scoping opinion document from Essex County Council in October 2013 (Ref: ESS/39/14/BTE/SPO) suggested that, because of the archaeological potential of the DA, a 'programme of archaeological assessment and evaluation will need to be undertaken'.

To date, a desk-based assessment (Phoenix Consulting Ltd 2013), aerial photographic assessment (Air Photos Services Ltd 2013) and geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2014) have been undertaken and the results of this fed into the 'Environmental Statement' (David L Walker Ltd 2014). These highlighted the potential for buried archaeological remains from a variety of periods to survive within the DA and influenced the proposed trench layout.

Brice Aggregates, commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. This evaluation has been 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. The results will allow the Historic Environment Team at Essex County

Council (HET) to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA and the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Decisions on the type and scope of mitigation measures (if required by the HET) will be based on the results of field evaluation.

The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) compiled by Headland Archaeology before the fieldwork started (Headland Archaeology 2014). The WSI was agreed with the HET prior to commencement of the fieldwork. The trench plan was designed by Phoenix Consulting and comprised a systematic array of trenches, orientated on varying alignments and targeting particular aerial photographic and geophysical survey anomalies. All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of the HET.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The DA is located c.1.5km north-east of Witham town centre, between Rivenhall End and Little Braxted and directly to the east of the A12 (TL 8370 1580). It is bounded by the A12 to the north-west, Little Braxted Lane and Coleman's Farm to the south and Coleman's Reservoir, Braxted Park Road and the River Blackwater to the north-east and east (Illus 1).

The DA consists of open fields under arable cultivation, covering an area of c.50ha. It is divided by a track running north-east from the farm. To the south of the track is a single trapezoid-shaped large field. To the north of the track are five rectangular fields orientated north-west to southeast and separated by lines of alder trees.



The bedrock geology of the DA comprises London Clay Formation (a sedimentary bedrock of clay, silt and sand); overlain by river terrace deposits (sand and gravel), with alluvium in the south-eastern stretch closest to the river (www.bgs.ac.uk). It lies on broadly level land, between 16 and 18m OD (rising to the north, away from the river).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background of the DA has been discussed in detail in the desk-based assessment (Phoenix Consulting Ltd 2013) – the conclusions reached will be summarised here.

The DA lies within the area of what was a large lake, which covered much of the Blackwater valley during the Pleistocene. Palaeolithic artefacts have been found along the edge of this lake, such as 41 hand-axes at Ivy Chimneys c.2.5km to the west of the DA. A Palaeolithic hand-axe has also been recovered during field walking c.500m to the north of the DA.

There is evidence that Mesolithic hunters exploited the land in this area (at this time, the land would have been marshy with an extended marshy river). This is reflected in the discovery of scattered finds of Mesolithic flint (including blades and a spearhead) during field-walking at Coleman's Bridge, in the south-western corner of the DA. Mesolithic blades have also been recovered during field-walking to the north of the DA.

The area is believed to have dried out and become marshland by the Neolithic period and there is evidence for Neolithic activity in this area. A cropmark within the DA, just to the west of the reservoir, is recorded in the HER as the possible remains of a Neolithic Long Barrow. This fits within a wider landscape of Neolithic activity, with a Neolithic Long Barrow having been excavated c.1km to the north-east of the DA near Durwards Hall (Scheduled: 1008980). The excavations at this site indicate that contemporary domestic settlement may have also existed nearby and is supported by the finds of Neolithic date recovered during field-walking (flints c.200m to the south and c.750m to the north-east).

There was an increase in settlement activity in this area in the Bronze Age. This is reflected in the discovery of Bronze Age settlement at Maltings Lane (2.4km to the west of the DA) and a potential further settlement at Durward's Hill c.900m to the north of the DA. Cropmarks of ring ditches are also regularly observed in this area.

There is also evidence for Iron Age activity close to the DA, with Iron Age kilns, pits and field boundaries being revealed c.100m to the west of the DA and Iron Age pottery recovered c.500m to the south of the DA. A hillfort at Chipping Hill Camp (c.1.5km to the south-west of the DA) and settlement close to Maltings Lane (c.2km to the south-west of the DA) completes the picture of Iron Age activity in this area.

There is a lot of evidence for Romano-British activity around Witham; unsurprising considering the A12 follows the line of the Roman road from London to Colchester. This was linked to numerous smaller roads, including that along Little Braxted Lane and that connecting Rivenhall to Braxted Park Road. The main Roman settlement in this area is thought to have been at Ivy Chimneys (2.5km to the west

of the DA), with another centre of settlement and villa at Rivenhall (1.5km to the north of the DA). Other Roman finds and features in the area include the 1st century gullies and pits revealed during excavations for a pipeline c.300m to the south of the DA; sherds of Roman pottery recovered to the south of Little Braxted Lane; and Romano-British pottery uncovered at Durward's Hall. A Roman coin is also recorded as having been uncovered within the DA itself.

There is evidence for Saxon activity in the general vicinity of the DA. Witham is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, where it is recorded as having been the site of a burh constructed by Edwards the Elder in 912, although the location of this burh is unclear. Elsewhere, continuation from the Roman into the Saxon period is evidenced at Rivenhall villa (1.5km to the north of the DA) and a possible 6th century cemetery is positioned to the south of Little Braxted Lane. The historian Rodwell suggests that the DA formed part of the 5 hides of agricultural land that were designed to support the burh (Rodwell 1993).

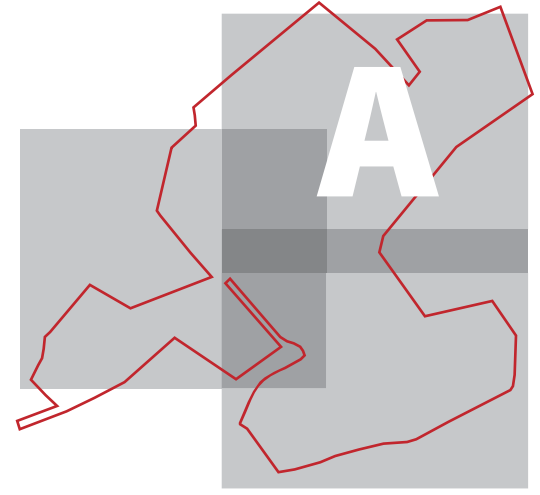
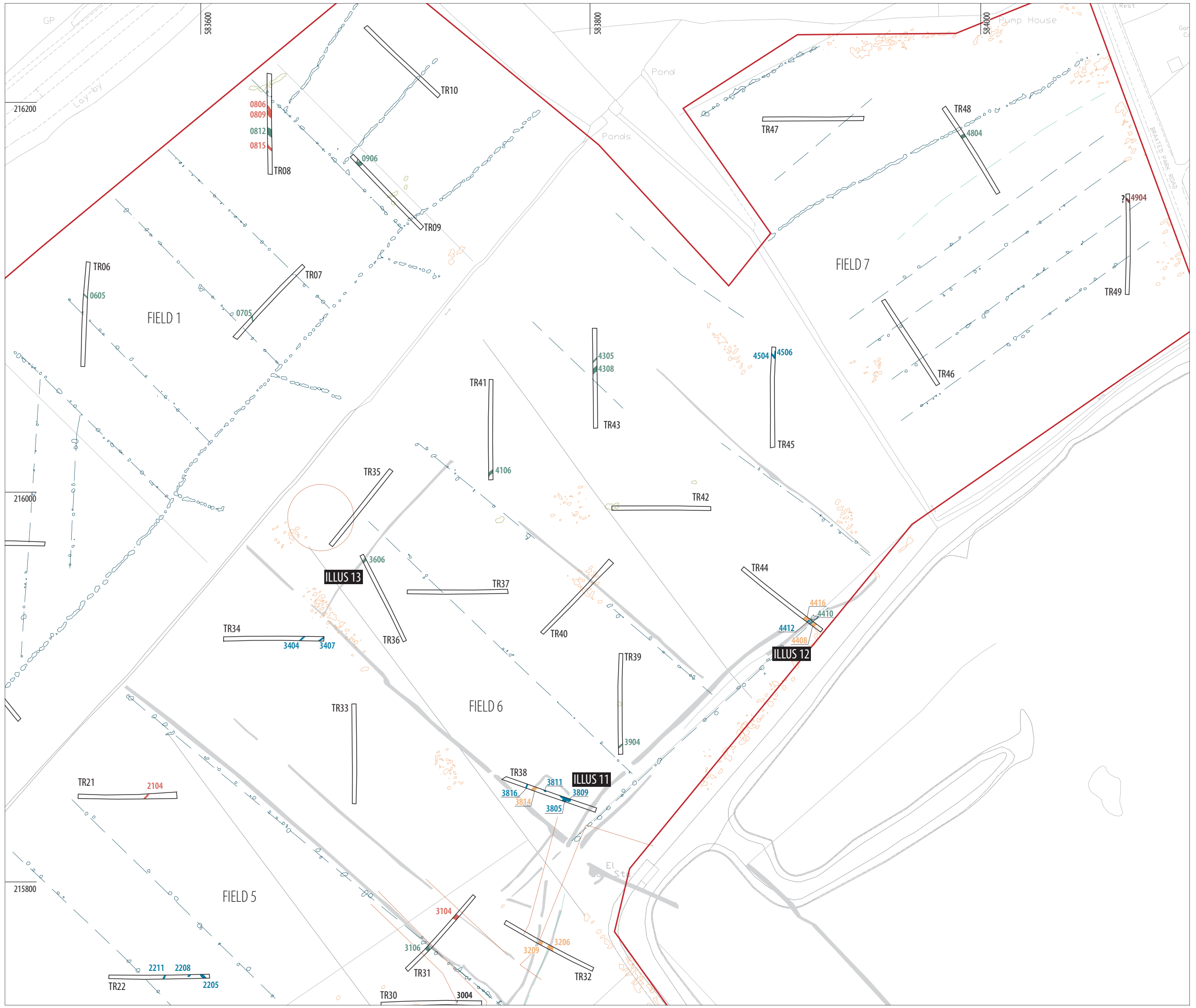
Occupation and activity in the vicinity of the DA increased in the medieval period, with Witham having a sizeable population and market function, four Manors being recorded in Rivenhall and other Manors being recorded elsewhere in the landscape. Rodwell suggests that the DA lay within an area of 'waste' at the time of the Domesday Survey and that it then belonged to the multiple land holdings of Cressing Temple (Rodwell 1993), presumably being used for agricultural purposes. Elsewhere within the vicinity of the DA were two watermills, Braxted Park (originally a deer park) and finds of medieval pottery. This includes a findspot of medieval pottery within one of the central fields of the DA.

The DA remained in use as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern period. It is not clear when Coleman's Farm was first established, although the farmhouse itself is described as probably 15th century. The land within the DA consisted of land holdings within more than one farm and part of wider estates, as is seen on the 1839 Tithe Map (ERO D/CT 290B). Some remodelling of the layout of fields has taken place during the post-medieval / modern period. This is seen in the cartographic evidence and is reflected in the linear cropmarks recorded across the DA – the majority of which correspond with 19th century field boundaries. Other cropmarks within the DA correspond to features known to date to the modern period, including the linear cropmarks to the south-east of the reservoir which lie in the footprint of a former borrow pit excavated during the construction of the reservoir; and a sub-oval cropmark in the south field corresponding with the position of a sand pit which was open during living memory.

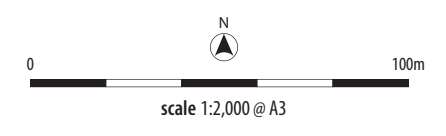
2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

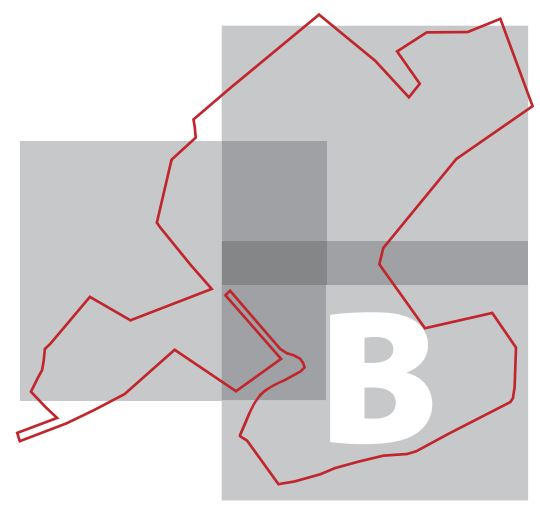
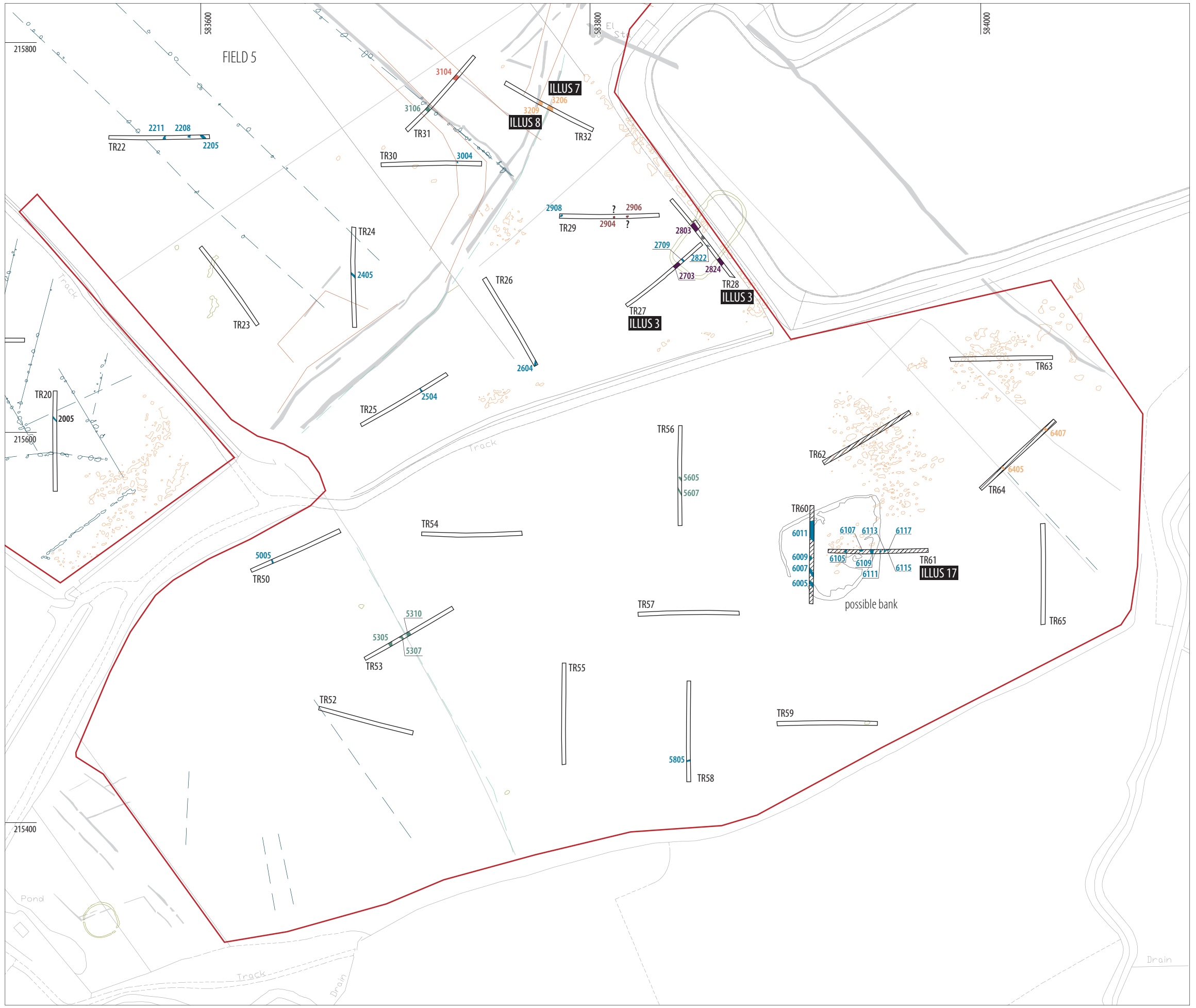
The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.



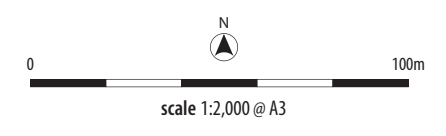
- KEY**
- application boundary
 - trench location
 - ⚡ magnetic anomalies (possible archaeological)
 - former field boundary
 - ⊗ drain
 - ⊗ cropmarks
 - ⊗ cropmarks from DBA
 - ⊗ ditch/pit
 - field boundary
 - possible Prehistoric
 - possible Romano-British
 - possible medieval
 - post-medieval
 - modern
 - undated



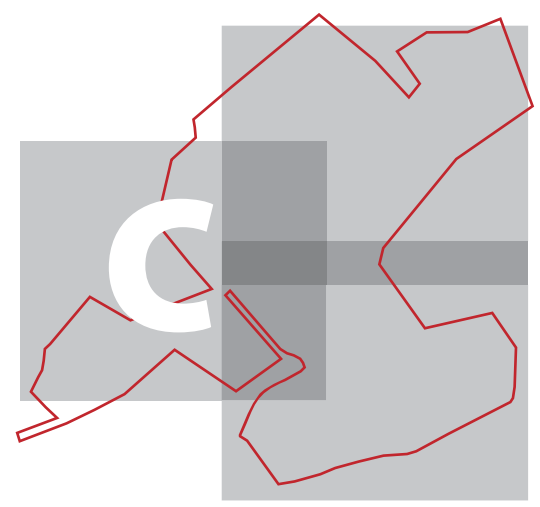
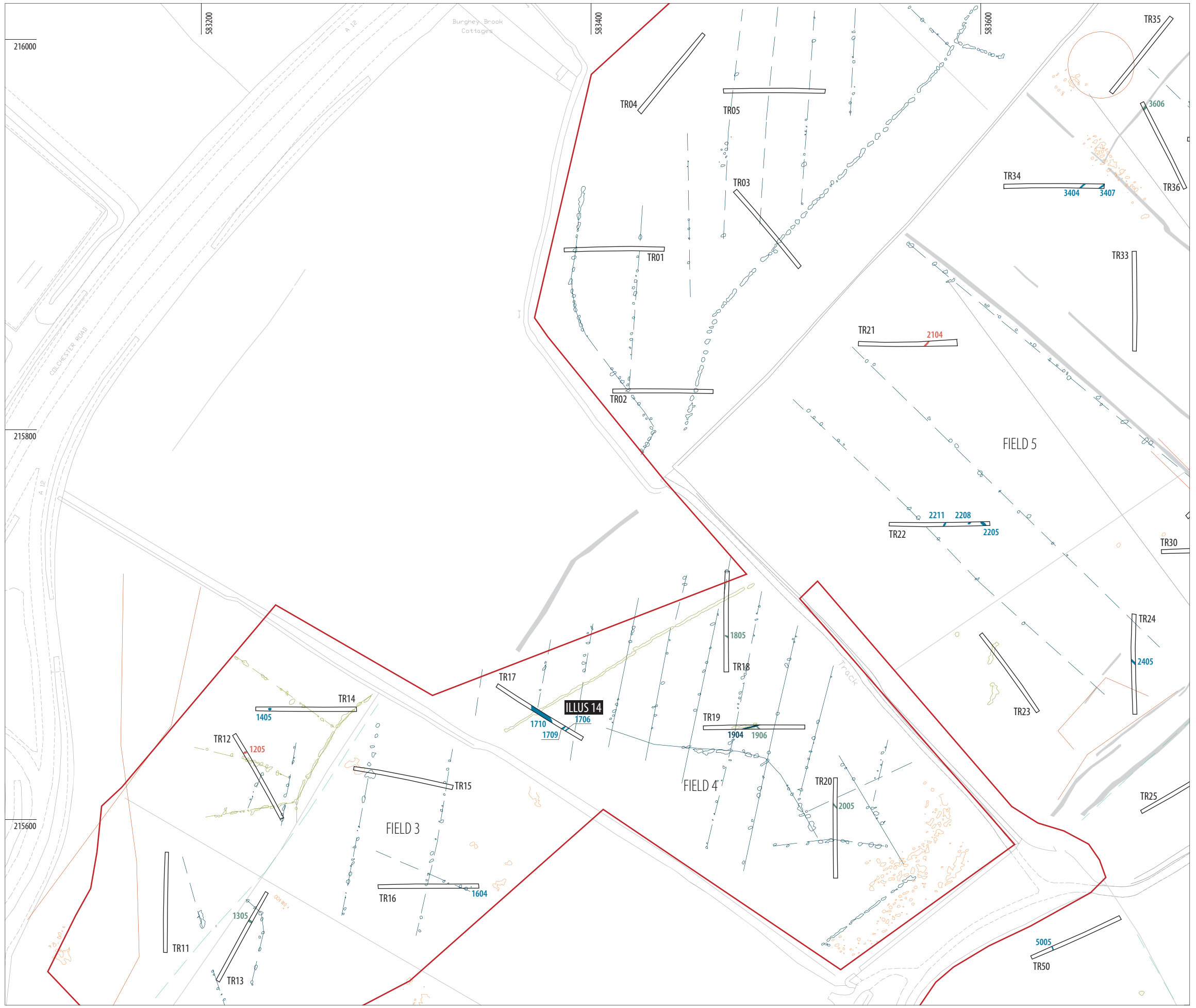
ILLUS 2A
Site plan (north)



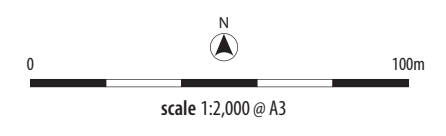
- KEY**
- application boundary
 - trench location
 - tree bowls
 - magnetic anomalies (possible archaeological)
 - former field boundary
 - drain
 - cropmarks
 - cropmarks from DBA
 - ditch/pit
 - field boundary
 - Prehistoric
 - possible Prehistoric
 - possible Romano-British
 - possible medieval
 - post-medieval
 - modern quarrying
 - undated



ILLUS 2B
Site plan (south)



- KEY**
- application boundary
 - trench location
 - ⚡ magnetic anomalies (possible archaeological)
 - former field boundary
 - drain
 - ⊗ cropmarks
 - ⊗ cropmarks from DBA
 - ditch/pit
 - field boundary
 - possible Romano-British
 - post-medieval
 - modern
 - undated



ILLUS 2C
Site plan (west)

The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;
- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work in the surrounding area.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott 2011); and Research and Archaeology; A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000). Specific research questions to be tackled in this evaluation included:

- is there any evidence for earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) activity and what form does this take? (Medlycott 2011, p.7);
- is there any evidence for Neolithic activity – in particular, does the cropmark in the central part of the site represent a Neolithic long barrow? (Medlycott 2011, p.13);
- is there any evidence for Bronze Age activity – in particular, does the cropmark in the northern part of the site represent a Bronze Age ring ditch and how does this relate to other known examples in the area? (Medlycott 2011, p.20);
- is there any evidence for Iron Age activity and what form does this take – particularly in relation to the kilns, pits and field boundaries excavated close to the DA? (Medlycott 2011, p.31);
- is there any evidence for Romano-British activity and of what form – in particular, is there any sign of any of the purported Roman roads? (Medlycott 2011, p.48);
- is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval activity, potentially agricultural in nature?
- is there any evidence for the post-medieval and modern development of the landscape – in particular, do the linear cropmarks correspond with post-medieval field boundaries?

2.2 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between 28th August and 16th September 2014. A total of sixty-four trenches were excavated across the DA, all measuring 50m in length by 1.8m in width.

The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2014) and agreed with the HET. The trench layout was designed by Phoenix Consulting to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread across the DA and positioned on varying alignments to pick up any anomalies, with some trenches being targeted on geophysical anomalies.

Some trenches had to be moved slightly due to practical issues on the ground – Trench 04 was moved slightly to the south away from the gas pipeline; Trench 12 was rotated anti-clockwise to avoid overhead cables; Trench 23 was moved to the east and rotated anti-clockwise to avoid crops; Trench 36 was rotated anti-clockwise to avoid a field boundary; Trench 35 was moved slightly to the north-east to avoid the field boundary; and Trenches 50 and 52 were

moved to the east to avoid paddocks. It was decided not to excavate Trench 51 because it could not be accessed.

A 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all 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) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. 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.

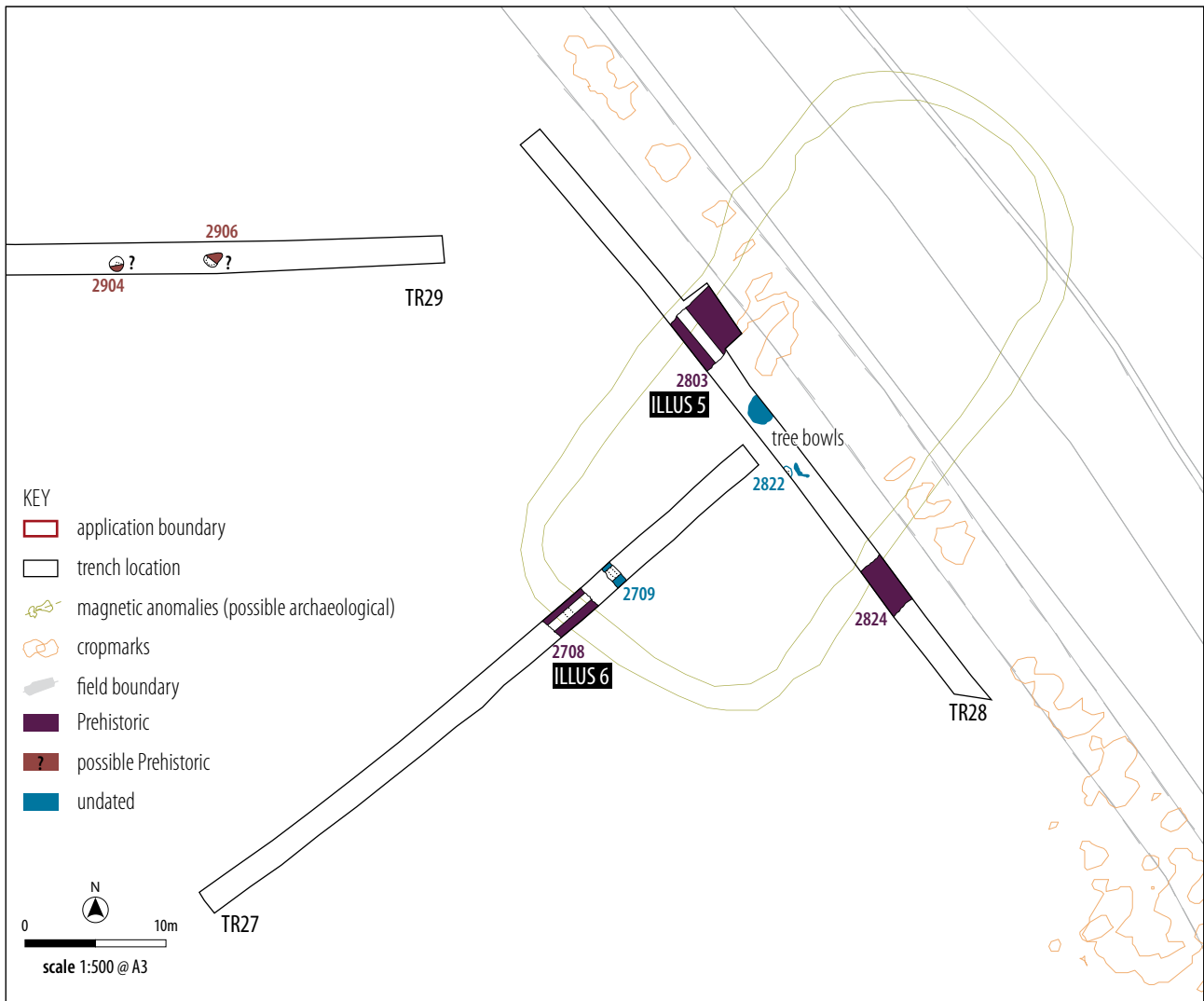
3 RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth are presented in Appendix 1, Trench register. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1, Context register. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 01 (0101), Trench 02 (0201). Cut features are shown as [0101] whilst their fills are expressed as (0102), for example.

Undisturbed natural deposits were variable across the DA. A mixture of sands and gravels were observed across the majority of the DA (the river terrace deposits), with a clayey-sandy-silt observed in trenches in the northern part of the DA (Trenches 01–10, 47–49, 17–18 and 34). The natural deposits were generally observed between 0.3m and 0.55m beneath the present ground-surface (at an average of 0.5m). However, it was at a generally deeper within the southern part of the DA (around 0.6m beneath ground-surface) and at even greater depths (0.9m and 1m) in Trenches 60 and 63 respectively, due to the effects of historic small scale quarrying activity in these areas.

The topsoil, a mid grey-brown silty deposit was relatively consistent across the DA and was between 0.25m and 0.35m in thickness. This overlay, in the majority of trenches, the subsoil, a light brown clayey-silt, with pebbles and some root disturbance, generally between 0.2



ILLUS 3

Plan showing Trenches 27 and 28

and 0.3m thick. The lack of subsoil in some trenches (Trenches 09, 16, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 60–63) is accounted for by quarrying (Trenches 60–63) and, in others, by more minor differences in topography/ploughing regimes, etc.

Evidence of archaeological activity from a range of periods was uncovered during this evaluation. The evidence includes the remains of part of a prehistoric rectangular enclosure in Trenches 27 and 28; Romano-British activity; Saxon-medieval agriculture; an early (potentially medieval) NE-SW aligned trackway in the central part of the DA; post-medieval/modern agriculture in the form of field boundaries and drainage ditches; and relatively recent quarrying activity (Illus 2). It is notable that post-medieval and modern features (many of which are shown on 19th century mapping) were cut through the subsoil deposit. Whilst earlier features were sealed by it. As such it is likely that the subsoil derived from ploughing in the Middle Ages and post-medieval period.

3.2 PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE FEATURES

Remains associated with the Pleistocene Lake were uncovered in test-pits dug into the northern ends of Trenches 12 and 14 and

within a dedicated test-pit excavated in the NE part of the DA. This suggests that the lake broadly covered an area to the north of the DA, running under the A12. However, no Palaeolithic artefacts or evidence for activity on the edges of the lake was revealed by trial trenching evaluation. The test-pit work on the Palaeolithic Lake was carried out by Dr Martin Bates and is covered in a separate report.

Probable Holocene stream deposits were revealed in Trench 04, stretching over the majority of the trench and observed from around 0.5m beneath the present ground-surface down to at least 1.5m beneath ground-surface (checked by a test-pit excavated by Dr Martin Bates). This deposit consisted of a blue-grey silty-clay, with patches of darker grey clay. The remains of small (marine) shells were visible within this deposit. This deposit was not visible in any of the other trenches, suggesting that it does not extend over a wide area. No evidence for human activity in association with this probable stream was uncovered.

3.3 PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY

Finds recovered from across the DA reflect a very low level of prehistoric activity. For example, a prehistoric core was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 51. There is also the possibility that ditch [4904] is prehistoric in date as a multi-platform core, thought to



ILLUS 4

Photo of Holocene stream deposits in Trench 04

These three sections of ditch enclose an area approximately 10.5m in width (NW-SE), by at least 14.5m in length (NE-SW), although the cropmark indicates that it clearly continued to the north-east. Indeed, based on the cropmark evidence, the ditch continued for approximately the same length again, giving overall measurement for the feature of approximately 30m in length by 10.5m in width (**Illus 3**).

The dimensions of the two excavated slots differed. Ditch [2803] measured 4.25m in width by 1.8m in depth, whilst ditch [2708] measured 3.45m in width by 1.2m in depth (**Illus 5, 6**). Both had steep sides and a concave-flat base. The unexcavated ditch [2825] measured c.3m in width.

Ditch [2708] had five distinct fills. The primarily fill of the ditch (2704) was a waterlogged dark blue-grey clayey-sand, with the overlying fill (2705) being a compact mid brown-orange silty-sand with frequent iron panning. The lower two fills are likely to have resulted from natural silting-up of the ditch, possibly associated with the beginnings of its disuse. Both contained evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of flint debitage recovered from soil samples. The middle fills (2706) and (2707) appear to represent episodes of deliberate backfilling whilst the uppermost fill (2711) appears to be a result of silting. Fill

be Neolithic to Bronze Age in date, was recovered from it (with no other finds being recovered), however this cannot be definitively ascertained as it may be residual within a later feature. Nonetheless, it reflects the general background activity within this period.

3.4 PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE

The remains of a rectangular prehistoric enclosure were uncovered in Trenches 27 and 28. The feature was originally identified via cropmarks (although it did not appear on the geophysical survey). The cropmark consisted of an apparently continuous ditch making up a broadly rectangular enclosure, orientated NE-SW (**Illus 3**). Based on its morphology, this had been interpreted in the HER as a Neolithic long-barrow. The north-eastern half of the feature has previously been removed by the construction of Coleman's reservoir. Any above ground remains such as banks or mounds that might have been associated with this feature are no longer present, with only the surrounding ditch surviving.

The trenches revealed three sections of a broadly rectilinear ditch which matched the location and alignment of the cropmark evidence. The ditch was excavated in two locations [2708], [2803] and the third [2825] was recorded in plan.

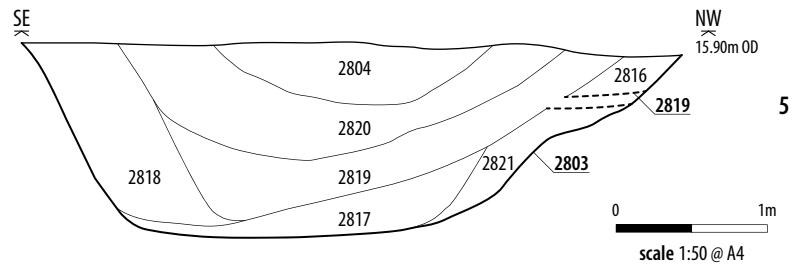
(2706), was a loose beige-brown silty-sand with frequent gravel and contained flint flakes and chips and a struck flint fragment. Similarly, (2707) was a friable mid beige-brown silty-sand with thirty fragments of flints (flakes, chips, parts of blades), all broadly dated to the prehistoric period. The flint assemblage is considered to be broadly datable to the Bronze Age which is consistent with the date of finds from ditch [2803].

Ditch [2803] had six distinct fills. The primary fill, (2821), was a loose light yellow gravelly-sand with pebbles and iron panning – this deposit was derived from the surrounding natural and is thought to represent natural slumping of the sides into the ditch. It yielded no dating evidence. Fill (2817) was a light grey coarse sandy-loam with some iron panning and pebbles – this deposit is thought to represent natural silting-up of the ditch and is thought to have formed during the use of the ditch. This deposit was heavily waterlogged and yielded a fragment of preserved wood, five sherds of well-preserved mid-late Bronze Age pottery and a flint tool. Overlying this was fill (2818), a creamy-white loose gravelly-sand which is also thought to represent slumping of the sides. Like (2821) it contained no artefacts. The steep boundary of (2818) suggests that the ditch might have been maintained following this event (**Illus 5**). This was overlain by a light blue-grey sandy-clay (2819). It contained well-preserved mid-late Bronze Age pottery, Bronze Age flints, burnt flint



ILLUS 5

NE facing section and photo of prehistoric enclosure ditch [2803]



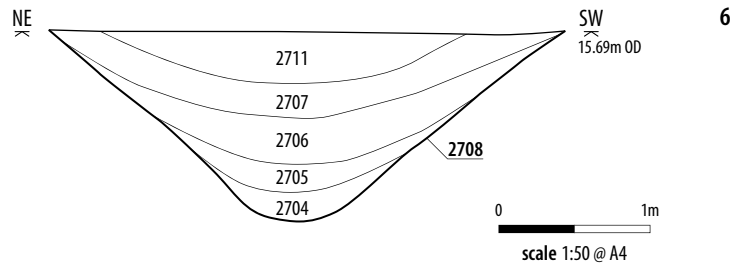
ILLUS 6

SE facing section and photo of prehistoric enclosure ditch [2708]



and daub fragment. This deposit represents continued silting of the ditch, as it continued to fall out of use.

Deposit (2820) represents the first deliberate backfilling of ditch [2803] and is a friable light grey sandy loam, with iron panning and pebbles. It contained prehistoric flints and a single sherd of abraded Romano-British pottery. It is possible that this sherd was present in this deposits due to animal burrowing. Indeed, mixed deposits in the upper part of the ditch (2816) represent disturbance of these fills due to burrowing. The final backfill of the ditch, (2804) was a dark brown-grey friable sandy-clay, with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds from this deposit included mid-late Bronze Age pottery, Bronze Age flint and burnt flint. There was also some indication of burrowing within this deposit [2812] towards the south-eastern end of the ditch [2812], which took place after the backfilling.

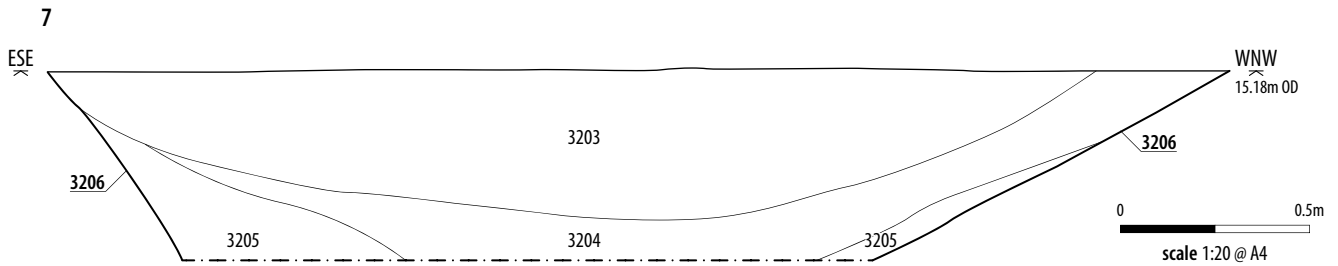


Given the potential for the Romano-British sherd to be intrusive, this would indicate that the ditch fell out of use during the mid-late Bronze Age. Indeed, the mid-late Bronze Age pottery and lithic assemblage within the lower, silted fills was well preserved with sharp edges and is likely to represent primary deposition. This would suggest that they were incorporated into the ditch whilst it still existed as an obvious landscape feature. The backfill deposits could have been later, containing reworked material derived from nearby activity.



The Bronze Age pottery recovered is fairly typical of the region, with the lithics representing a nearby Bronze Age industry and the burnt daub fragments indicating that there may have been a nearby wattle and daub structure. Organic plant remains were recovered from contexts (2804) and (2819) and consisted of fat hen, cleavers, monocotyledon, moss and woody stem fragments, providing some indication of the surrounding environment. This and presence of a preserved wood fragment within the lower fill of the ditch indicates favourable conditions for the survival palaeo-environmental information.

Two tree-throw holes also located within the within bounds of the enclosure ditch and are also undated, although it is possible they represent clearance of trees prior to the construction of the feature.



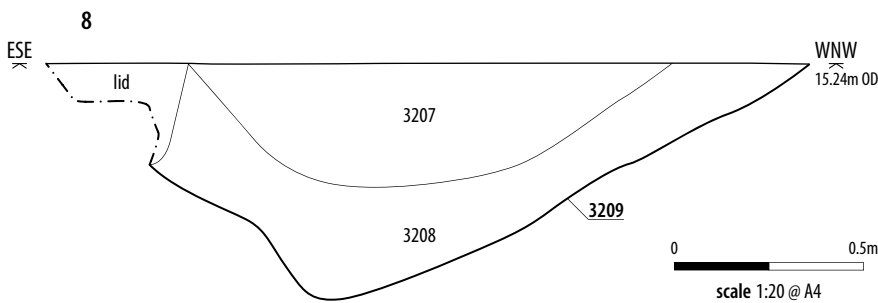
ILLUS 7

NNE facing section and photo of ditch [3206]

ILLUS 8

NNE facing section and photo of ditch [3209]

Two pits were also excavated within Trench 29, c.30m to the north-west of the enclosure ([2904] and [2906]). They were both sub-circular and measured approximately 0.8m by 0.45–0.62m, by 0.18–0.19m in depth. No finds were recovered from either of these, such that it is difficult to say whether they are related to the enclosure or not. However, they were sealed by the subsoil (2902) which indicates they are earlier than the post-medieval period. This, combined with their close proximity to the enclosure and lack of obvious other function, makes it quite possible that they are related to it in some way.



Morphologically, the enclosure at Coleman's Farm is similar to a Neolithic long barrow. During the Neolithic, long barrows were used for the burial of the dead and typically consisted of an internal mortuary chamber where the human remains were placed, two or more causeways which served as entrances and an earthen mound placed over them. Today, long barrows are typically recognised in the archaeological record as oblong-shaped enclosures, orientated within 45 degrees of an east-west alignment. The surrounding ditches are generally rectilinear with slightly rounded corners, within which the chamber and earthen mound would sit. The associated banks have often been levelled.

A Neolithic long barrow has been uncovered c.1km to the north-east of the DA near Durwards Hall (Scheduled Monument No: 1008980). Like the Colemans Farm enclosure, it survives as in-filled ditch surrounding the monument and is visible as a cropmark. It measured 49m east-west by 16m north-south, with the surviving ditches measuring 2.08m in width, by 1.5–1.7m in depth. However, unlike the Colemans Farm enclosure, indications of an internal bank were observed in the ditch sections. Finds included worked flint and early Neolithic pottery.



ILLUS 9

SW facing section of ditch [2104]



ILLUS 10

SE facing section of ditch [3105]

Whilst this interpretation for the enclosure cannot be ruled out, the absence of Neolithic material means it cannot be conclusively dated to this period. Nonetheless, it can be concluded that this enclosure was already in existence by the mid-late Bronze Age when it began to be filled in via a combination of natural and deliberate activities. No evidence for internal banks or mounds was found and the finds assemblage provides very little information on its function. As such its origins remains inconclusive.

3.5 POSSIBLE ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY

Although no areas of intensive Roman activity were identified during the course of this evaluation, it is clear that there was a Roman presence in this area, although there was no evidence for settlement activity. This is reflected in the discovery of abraded Roman pottery in the subsoil deposits in Trench 21 (2102), the probable tree-throw (1204) and the later ditch (0811). Additional evidence was revealed in the form of pottery incorporated into the backfill of the prehistoric enclosure ditch.

Some individual features can be tentatively attributed to the Roman period. These include the NW-SE aligned ditch [0809], 1.08m in width by 0.32m in depth, with a single sherd of Roman pottery in its fill. Although it is difficult to be certain that this is indeed Roman, given the likely residuality of the sherd.

It is also possible that two other ditches in Trench 08, [0806] and [0815], are Roman in date. Although they contained no finds to prove this, they are both orientated on a NW-SE alignment, parallel to ditch [0809] and contained similar compact mid blue-grey clay fills and similar profiles which differ from the later post-medieval field ditches. They are also similar in width and depth – ditch [0806] measuring 1.01m in width by 0.42m in depth; and ditch [0815] measuring 1.12m in width by 0.26m in depth. None of these ditches appear on the post-medieval and modern mapping. It is therefore possible that these form part of an earlier agricultural landscape.

Similarly, the north-west to south-east orientated ditch [3104] (Illus 10) contained two sherds of Roman pottery and was sealed by the subsoil. It was a relatively substantial ditch, measuring 2.79m in width by 0.42m in depth and so may have been a boundary ditch, also hinting at a potential agricultural landscape in the Roman period.

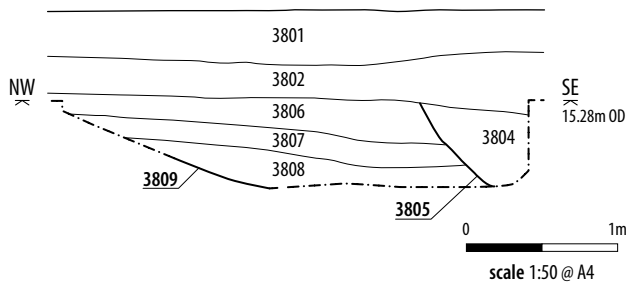


Ditch [2104] also contained two sherds of late Roman (4th century) pottery. This ditch was also sealed by the subsoil (2102) which, in this area, contained other sherds of Roman pottery. The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.59m in width by 0.18m in depth. It may have functioned as a drainage ditch.

3.6 MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

Dating from finds has suggested that some of the ditches excavated within the DA are dated to the medieval period. These appear to represent an agricultural landscape, with the excavated features thought to represent field boundaries and drainage ditches.

Ditch [6405], towards the western end of Trench 64, contained pottery dated to the medieval period – one sherd dated to the 5th–9th centuries and one dated to the 11th–13th centuries. It is not shown on any historic maps – further evidence that it might pre-date the post-medieval field system, although is visible on the geophysical survey as a ditch running NW-SE across the DA. It



ILLUS 11

SW facing section and photo of ditch [3805] and pit [3809]

line of later post-medieval field boundaries (i.e. the north-east to south-west section directly to the north of the reservoir). Nonetheless, the meandering line of the field boundaries shown on the 1799 OS Map suggest that they were dictated by this feature, which is either contemporary with or predates the field layout shown on the 1799 map.

The two parallel ditches were revealed within Trench 32, [3206] and [3209], in broadly the position indicated by the geophysical survey. They were both orientated NE-SW and were positioned 2.8m apart. Ditch [3206] measured 3.1m in width by at least 0.5m in depth and had irregular sides (*Illus 7*). Ditch [3209] was smaller, measuring 2m in width by 0.63m in depth but also had irregular sides and a concave base (*Illus 8*). Dating from ditch [3206] included one sherd of Roman pottery and two pieces of post-medieval roof tile from the upper fill. The only dating evidence recovered from ditch [3209] was a sherd of medieval (12th–14th century) pottery.

These parallel ditches were also apparently identified in the southern part of Trench 44 – ditches [4408] and [4416]. Two other linear features were identified in this area, thought to be related to the post-medieval field boundary. Ditches [4408] and [4416] were positioned 2.65m apart and were both orientated north-east to south-west. Ditch [4408], thought to be the continuation of ditch [3206], had three fills, measured 1.9m in width by 0.6m in depth and had irregular sides and a flat base. Ditch [4416], thought to be the continuation of ditch [3209], measured 2.5m in width by 0.82m in depth, had three fills and a flat-concave base. Pottery recovered from ditch [4408] was dated to the medieval period (11th–14th centuries). No dating evidence was recovered from ditch [4416].

The mixed pottery assemblage indicates only that the ditches were active prior to the post-medieval period. This supports the map evidence which indicates it was in place by 1799. However, the sinuous nature of the trackway and its influence of the post-medieval field layout suggest it might be earlier.

measures 1.1m in width by 0.65m deep, had gradual regular sides and a flat base and contained a single mid orange-grey silty-sand fill. It seems likely that this was a field boundary ditch. This ditch was parallel to another undated ditch in Trench 64 – [6407]. This measured 1.5m in width by 0.47m in depth, had regular gradual sides and a flat base and contained a single yellow-brown sandy-silt fill (similar to the subsoil). It is thought that this might be a furrow.

Two ditches within Trench 38 also contained medieval pottery. Ditch [3805] was aligned NE-SW and measured 2.1m in width by 0.6m in depth. Its fills contained three pieces of medieval pottery (11th–14th centuries) and a piece of prehistoric flint. Ditch [3814], orientated NE-SW, measured 1.7m in width by 0.8m in depth and contained eight pieces of medieval pottery dated to the 11th–14th centuries. These two ditches are parallel and although a field boundary is shown on historic maps in the far southern part of Trench 38, no boundaries are shown in this location on historic maps. It is thought that these ditches functioned as boundary or drainage ditches which appear to be associated with a small enclosure shown by geophysical survey to be present within the SW corner of a field (*Illus 2A*). The relatively large amounts of pottery indicate there may have been a domestic presence at this location.

3.7 POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL TRACKWAY

The geophysical survey identified a pair of two parallel ditches forming a probable trackway which ran running broadly NE-SW across the central part of the DA (*Illus 2A*). This is not directly shown on any historic maps, although parts of it do appear broadly on the

3.8 POST-MEDIEVAL / MODERN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

The majority of the ditches revealed by these investigations are part of the post-medieval and modern agricultural landscape, either functioning as field boundaries or drainage ditches. Evidence from historic maps shows that the layout of fields within the DA has changed since the late 18th century. The earliest available map, the 1799 OS map, shows that the DA was divided into twelve large fields. By the time of the 1839 Tithe Map, these had been sub-



ILLUS 12

NE facing section and photo of ditches [4408], [4410] and [4412]

divided into smaller NW-SE aligned fields. By the time of the 1880 OS, the field sizes had again increased, with the DA being made up of fourteen fields. Since 1880 several more boundaries have been lost although, the general layout has changed little.

Ditch [5605], although containing no finds, is identifiable on the 1799 OS map, as a north-west to south-east orientated field boundary. Ditch [5607], to the south, is parallel to this and may have functioned as a drainage ditch running along the field boundary.

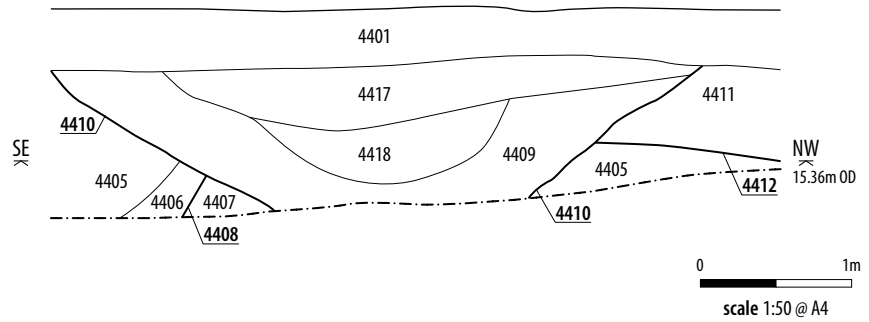
Far more of the ditches discovered during this evaluation are identifiable as boundaries separating the smaller fields shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. This includes those in Trenches 36 and 41 – [3606] and [4106]. These are part of the same ditch and although they contain no finds, they are shown on the 1839 Tithe Map as the northern boundary of one of a series of smaller fields.

Similarly, ditch [4308] is thought to have formed part of the northern boundary of one of the smaller fields shown on the 1839 Tithe Map and contained a piece of post-medieval brick and tile from within its fill. Ditch [4305], although containing no finds, ran parallel to it (approximately 3m to the north of it) and may have functioned as a drainage ditch running along the line of the boundary ditch.

Ditch [0812] is also thought to be one of these post-medieval ditches, as its fill contained a sherd of Chinese porcelain and it is on the line of one of the north-south field divisions shown on the 1839 Tithe Map separating the northern field into a series of smaller strip fields. It is possible that ditch [0906] may be a continuation of this, due to its similar size, orientation and the recovery of post-medieval tile from its fill.

The ditch in Trench 06, [0605], is also thought to have been one of the north-west to south-east field divisions shown on the 1839 Tithe Map dividing the northern field into separate smaller fields. This cut through the subsoil and contained shells thought (based on their excellent condition) to be modern in date.

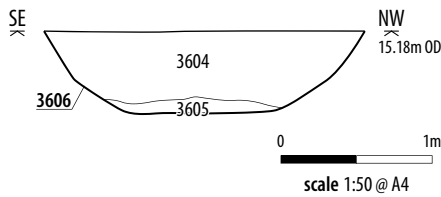
Similarly, the ditch in Trench 07, [0705], is believed to be another of the north-west to south-east field divisions shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. This was also cut through the subsoil and, although containing no finds, had a similar profile and fill as ditch [0605].



A further ditch in Trench 48, which cuts the spread of waterlogged material (4804), also formed part of the post-medieval field layout, as is shown on the 1839 Tithe Map as a north-east to south-west field boundary separating the eastern field in the DA into separate smaller fields.

Other ditches are identifiable on the later 19th–20th century OS Maps and reflect the modern changes to the field layout. The ditch in Trench 13, [1305], is identifiable on the 1880 First Edition OS Map (up to and including the 1938 OS Map), as a north-west to south-east aligned field boundary, running south-east towards Coleman’s Farm and turning north-east just north of Trench 13. Small fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill of this ditch, alongside small splinters of modern wood.

13



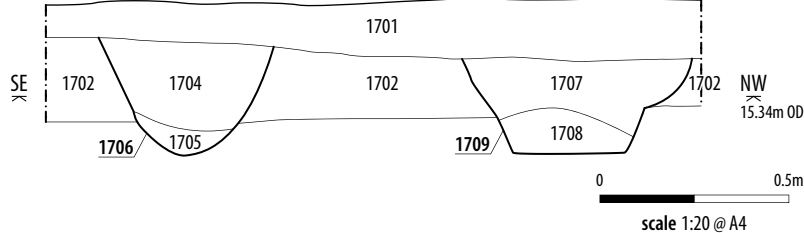
ILLUS 13

NE facing section and photo of ditch [3606]

ILLUS 14

NE facing section and photo of ditches [1706] and [1709]

14



maps from at least the 1880–1 OS Map, up to the 1971 OS Map.

The three parallel ditches in Trench 53 ([5305], [5307] and [5310]) are cut from the top of the subsoil. Ditch [5305] contained a large piece of modern iron machinery and ditch [5307] contained pieces of metal, glass and modern ceramic building material. A field boundary is shown in this location on maps from the 1880–1 OS Map up to the 1955 OS Map. The fact that there are three separate parallel ditches in this general location suggests that some may have been drainage ditches running along the field boundary ditch (potentially ditch [5307] was a drainage ditch for ditch [5305]), or that there were some re-cuttings and modifications to the field boundary over time.

Ditch [4410] correlates with the NE-SW aligned field boundary which divided Field 6 into two prior to the construction of the reservoir. This is identifiable on historic maps from the 1880 OS Map up to the 1971 OS Map (and gone by the 1980 OS Map). Although no finds were recovered from this ditch, the fact that it truncates ditch [4408], combined with its size, depth and the fact it can be identified on historic maps, helps ascertain that it is this post-medieval field boundary. It is possible that ditch [4412] may be a slightly earlier version of this (as it is on the same alignment) and ditch [3904] a continuation of it.

The ditches in Trenches 18, 19 and 20 are all similar in size (between 0.82 and 1.2m in width, by 0.1–0.16m in depth), profile (gentle sides and concave base) and fills (a light grey silty-clay) and, crucially, all cut the subsoil deposit. Furthermore, they are aligned NW-SE (matching the alignment of the post-medieval field system). Ditches [1906] and [2005] are part of the same ditch and are identifiable on 20th century maps – first appearing on the 1955 OS Map and having been removed backfilled between the creation of the 1971 and 1980 Maps. This ditch appears to be a part sub-division of Field 4, into two north-south orientated linear fields. It is therefore presumed that the ditch [1805] is part of a similarly-dated field system (although not showing on historic mapping) and also functioned as a field boundary. Ditch [1904], is a more modern, machine-dug trench which truncates ditch [1906].

The large north-west to south-east ditch in Trench 31 [3106], cuts through the subsoil and contained a late 19th/20th century shotgun cartridge. A field boundary is shown in this location on



ILLUS 15

Trench 60, looking S, and showing the area of quarrying



ILLUS 16

S facing section in Trench 63, showing the depths of backfill deposit associated with quarrying activity



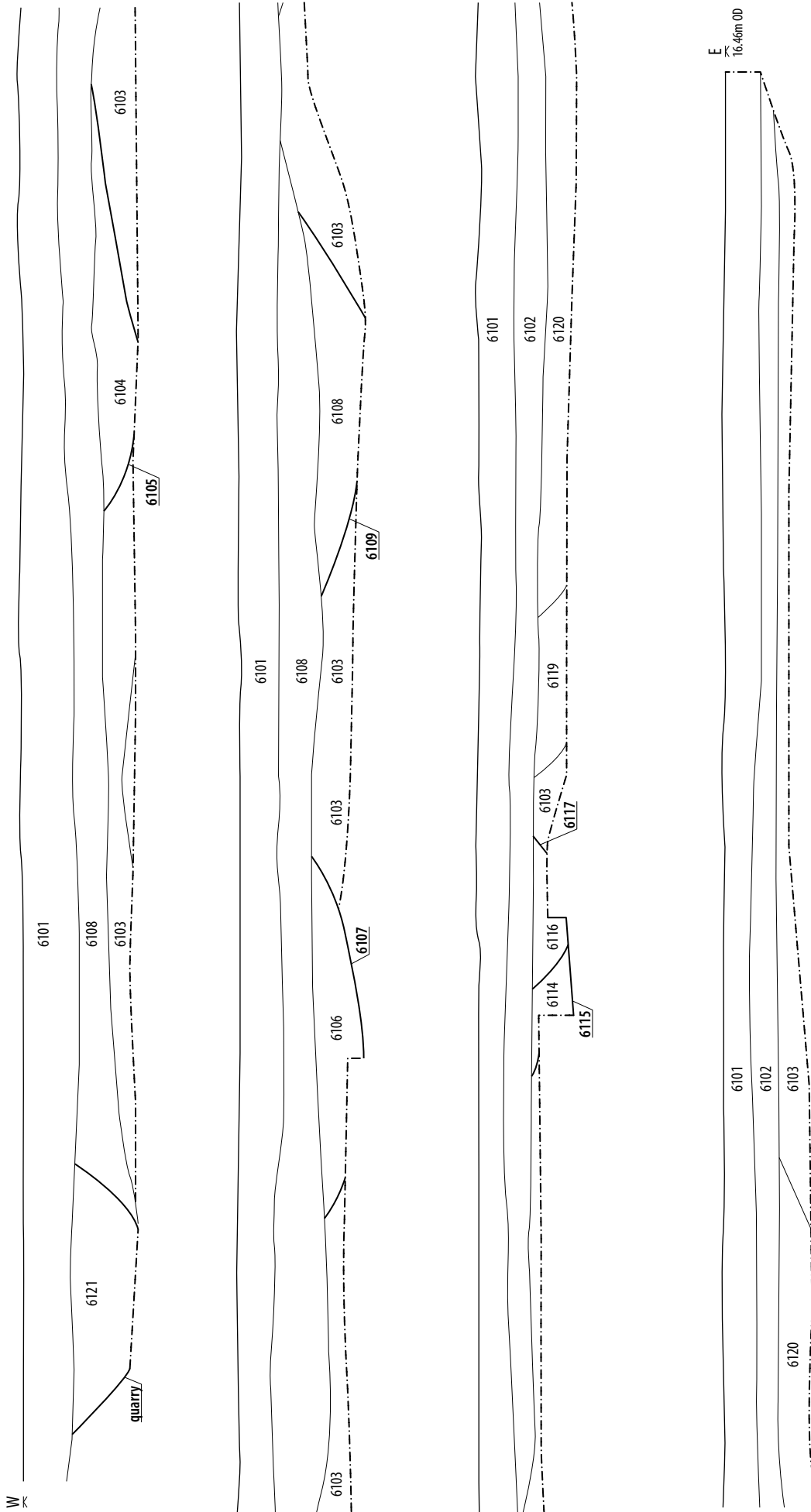
3.9 QUARRYING ACTIVITY

There was also an indication of potential earlier quarrying activity, in the form of a single pit in Trench 38 [3809]. This was sub-circular in shape and measured 6m by at least 1m on a NW-SE alignment. It was shallow (0.6m) and contained three fills, the uppermost of which are thought to have been deliberate backfilling deposits. The pit was truncated by ditch [3805], which contained pottery dating to the 12th–14th centuries. The size of the feature indicates it might be the result of small scale quarrying and its relationship with the ditch indicates that it predates the post-medieval period.

Some evidence for previous quarrying activity was observed within a group of trenches in the south-eastern part of the DA, particularly Trenches 60, 61, 62 and 63. The aerial photography survey identified cropmarks showing disturbance in this area. This gave the appearance of an irregular-shaped enclosure (which can be seen on the ground in the form of a low bank surrounding a shallow dip in the land) around Trenches 60 and 61. The landowner indicated that this location had been a borrow pit or 'sand-pit' in the late 20th century. This is unsurprising given that the land is currently subject to an application for quarrying.

The stratigraphy in Trenches 62 and 63 consisted of the recent topsoil, overlying a significant depth of homogeneous compact mid-light grey-brown gravelly-silt deposit with CBM flecks, pebbles, flints and occasional pieces of concrete: (6202) and (6302). This was 0.7m thick in Trench 63 (shallower towards the western end); and approximately 0.3m thick in Trench 62 (although not seen in the south-western 12m of the trench where a yellow-brown silty-sand subsoil deposit, (6204), was observed beneath the topsoil). This deposit directly overlay the clean orange sands (the natural deposit – (6203) and (6303). The thick homogeneous deposit is therefore thought to be a backfill deposit, following a period of small scale sand and gravel extraction. This appears to cover the entirety of Trench 63 and the majority of Trench 62, except the far south-western part. The nature of this backfill deposit, particularly the inclusion of pieces of concrete, indicates that this took place in the modern era.

Trenches 60 and 61 were excavated across the extant bank, thought to have resulted from small scale quarrying activity within living memory. Both trenches showed typical stratigraphy of topsoil, overlying subsoil, overlying natural (at depths of around 0.4–0.5m



0 1m
scale 1:50 @ A4

ILLUS 17

S facing section through Trench 61, showing the quarrying activity in this area



beneath ground-surface) in the areas outside of the enclosure (eastern part of Trench 61 and far northern and southern parts of Trench 60). Within the bank area, the depth at which the natural was encountered dropped hugely, to around 0.9m beneath the present ground-surface, with a homogeneous grey-brown silty deposit overlying this. This is thought to be a backfill deposit following quarrying, similar to that in Trenches 62 and 63. A number of discrete undated pits were also observed within these trenches, including [6005], [6007], [6009] and [6011] in Trench 60 (all filled by a grey silty deposit with gravel pieces); and [6105], [6107], [6109] and [6122] in Trench 61, all of which were relatively shallow and were filled with a similar backfill deposit. A prehistoric flint was recovered from the fill of [6107], although this is considered to be residual. These are thought to represent small scale quarrying.

Trench 61, a number of small pits were also identified [6111], [6113], [6115] and [6117]. These were all broadly circular, measured approximately 0.75–1.3m by 0.5–0.7m, were approximately 0.2–0.5m in depth and were filled with a yellow-orange sand. The only finds recovered from these pits were two patinated secondary flakes from [6110]. Although these are ostensibly prehistoric in date, it is also possible that they were associated with quarrying activity.

3.10 UNDATED FEATURES

Some features cannot be securely dated, because of the lack of dating evidence recovered and because they cannot be identified on historic maps. The majority of these consist of ditches, thought to be either field boundaries or drainage ditches. However, these are, generally most likely to be of post-medieval date.

The majority of the ditches are on NW-SE or NE-SE alignments. This follows the general pattern of the post-medieval field system (particularly as shown on the 1839 Tithe Map) and so it is possible that these form part of that system. However, the key differentiation is that some of these ditches cut through the subsoil and others are sealed by it. The former group are considered to be post-medieval and the latter are considered to at least pre-date the post-medieval period.

The two ditches in Trench 17, [1706] and [1709], ran on a parallel NE-SW alignment, approximately 1m apart and contained similar light grey clay-silt fills. It is presumed that they are contemporary to each other, although no finds to date the ditches were recovered. They are

also not shown on any historic maps although they cut the subsoil and it is therefore likely that they are post-medieval or modern in date. The similarities in fills between these ditches and those in Trenches 18–20, added to the fact that they are on a perpendicular alignment to them, suggests that they may have been part of the same (post-medieval) phase of activity.

Ditch [5005] was sealed by the subsoil. It measured 0.65m in width by 0.16m in depth and probably functioned as a field boundary. Ditches [2205], [2211], [2405], [2504], [2604], [3404], [3816], [4506] and [5805] are similar examples, sealed by the subsoil and measuring between 0.72–1.3m in width by 0.09–0.5m in depth. Again, these are likely to have functioned as may have functioned as drainage gullies associated with field boundaries.

A single undated pit [2822] and narrow undated gully [2709] were recorded within the area enclosed by the prehistoric enclosure ditch. The pit was sub-circular in shape, measured approximately 0.64m by 0.32m and was 0.27m in depth, had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and was filled by a single mid brown-grey friable sandy-silt fill. The gully was orientated NW-SE (on the same alignment as ditch [2708], was 0.1m deep and contained a single mid orange-brown friable silty-sand fill. The lack of finds recovered from these features makes it unclear as to whether they are related to the possible enclosure itself. However, they are located where the mound would be expected to sit and as such it is possible they are later features created following the removal of the bank.

4 FINDS

PAUL BLINKHORN, JULIE FRANKLIN AND JULIE LOCHRIE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The finds assemblage was relatively small including 94 sherds (598g) of pottery, 27 sherds (1058g) of ceramic building material, 430 finds of chipped stone, with a handful of metal and other finds. A number of periods were represented and the assemblage included late Bronze Age material, Roman Saxon and medieval, as well as some later finds. The assemblage is summarised in **Table 1**, while a complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end of the report.

TABLE 1
Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

Trench	Pottery (PH)		Pottery (Rom)		Pottery (medi)		Pottery (PM)		CBM	Lithics	Stone	Metal work	Ind. waste	Dating	
	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)							
08	–	–	2	18	–	–	1	3	3	24	–	–	–	–	Rom
09	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	65	–	–	–	–	PM
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	–	–	–	–	PM
12	–	–	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	86	–	–	PH

Trench	Pottery (PH)		Pottery (Rom)		Pottery (medi)		Pottery (PM)		CBM		Lithics		Stone	Metal work	Ind. waste	Dating
	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Sherds	Wgt (g)	Finds	Wgt (g)	Finds	Finds	Wgt (g)	
21	–	–	23	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	?
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	169	–	–	5	PH
28	45	277	1	15	–	–	–	–	11	77	363	1566	–	–	<0.5	LBA + Rom
31	–	–	2	29	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	1 gun cart	–	Rom
32	–	–	1	1	1	22	–	–	2	27	–	–	–	–	<0.5	Rom/medi/PM
38	–	–	–	–	11	114	–	–	–	–	1	60	–	–	–	Medi
39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	?
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	833	–	–	–	–	–	PM
44	–	–	–	–	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 wire	–	Medi
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	51	–	–	–	Neol/EBA
61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	17	–	–	–	PH
64	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	2	60	–	–	–	Sax/medi
Total	45	277	31	156	17	162	1	3	27	1058	430	2009	1	2	5	

4.2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY

The prehistoric pottery comprised 45 sherds with a total weight of 277g. Two different fabrics were noted (Table 2).

TABLE 2

Prehistoric fabrics

Code	Name	Description	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
FP1	Coarse Flint	Moderate angular white flint up to 3mm, sparse sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm	middle-late Bronze Age	29	182
FP2	Sand and Fine Flint	Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, sparse to moderate fine angular white flint up to 1mm, most 0.5mm or less	middle-late Bronze Age	16	95

The fabric types are typical of sites in the region and have a number of parallels (e.g. Leivers 2008). Several feature sherds were noted. A rim from a simple upright profile (2817) and a fragment of a body sherd with a shallow carination (2804) were both of fabric FP1. A rim from a small bowl with burnished surfaces (2817) and the concave base-pad from a small bowl (2808) were both noted in fabric FP2.

These combinations of forms and fabrics are very typical of the plain wares of the earlier post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, suggesting the assemblage generally dates to the earlier part of the late Bronze Age, c. 12th century BC (ibid 22).

The assemblage is generally in good condition, with a few vessels well represented, suggesting that the material is reliably stratified and probably the result of primary deposition.

4.3 ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

The Romano-British pottery assemblage was made up of 31 sherds (156g). It was recorded using the codings and conventions of the Colchester Archaeological Trust system (Going 1987) (Table 3).

TABLE 3

Romano-British fabrics

Code	Name	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
R27	Colchester Buff Ware	1st–late 2nd C	1	15
R35	Hadham Black-surfaced Ware	3rd–4th C	2	29
R39	Fine Grey Wares	3rd–4th C	19	59
R47	Sandy Grey Wares	1st–4th C	6	45
R51	Late Shell-tempered Ware	4th C	2	7
R53	Grog-tempered Wares	1st C BC–1st C AD	1	1

The fabric types are all well-known in the region. The assemblage largely comprised small groups of small and somewhat abraded sherds, suggesting that it is mainly the product of secondary deposition. Dating was largely 3rd to 4th century. But for one mortarium rim (2820), all the forms were jars.

4.4 SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later pottery assemblage comprised 18 sherds (165g). It was recorded utilizing the coding



system and chronology of the post-Roman pottery from Colchester (Cunningham 1985; Cotter 2000) (Table 4).

TABLE 4
Saxon, medieval and later fabrics

Code	Name	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
F1	Chaff-tempered	Early–middle Saxon, AD 450–850	1	5
F13	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	early 11th–early 13th C	5	43
F20	Medieval Grey Sandy Ware	12th–14th C	9	102
F21A	Colchester-type Ware	13th–14th C	2	12
–	Chinese Porcelain	17th–18th C	1	3

All the wares are types which are well-known in the region. The single residual sherd of F1 shows that there was activity at the site in the early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD450–850), but the post-Roman activity was otherwise largely limited to the 12th and 13th centuries. All the sherds are from unglazed vessels, probably jars, which is typical of the period.

A single sherd of Chinese porcelain (0811) was the only post-medieval sherd.

4.5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The ceramic building material amounted to 18 sherds (84g) of burnt daub, eight sherds (187g) of tile and one (787g) of brick.

All the burnt daub was in the same fabric, which is soft and sandy with rare flint fragments (DF1). It was somewhat friable, with no obvious structural elements. It is predominantly associated with Roman and prehistoric finds and is likely to relate to wattle and daub structures of that date.

Most of the tile appears to be of post-medieval date and all was in a hard, red, sandy fabric (fabric TF1). It is all flat roof-tile, with one fragment (4306) having a peg-hole. Two fragments (23g) are probably earlier and are likely to be Romano-British roof-tile (811). The Roman fragments are also in a sandy fabric but are somewhat softer and browner in colour than the post-medieval examples (fabric TF2).

A single fragment of a hand-made brick (4306) is in a sandy fabric with rare fine flint fragments (fabric BF1). None of the dimensions were complete, but it is at least 70mm thick and of post-medieval date.

4.6 LITHICS

The chipped flint assemblage numbers, 430 pieces (2009g), spread across seven trenches with the majority, 364 pieces, retrieved from Trench 28. Whilst the number of pieces appears high, 60% of the assemblage are chips.

The collections from Trenches 28 and 27 represent a clearer industry and reduction strategy. This includes medium sized, wide flakes reduced by hard hammer percussion on platform cores. The high

number of unretouched flakes, core fragments and small chips all indicate that reduction for either tool or tool blank production has been carried out nearby. This industry is Bronze Age in date, probably middle to later Bronze Age. The very fresh condition of most these finds suggests it has moved very little since deposition.

The material from other trenches makes up a small group of poor quality pieces. Only one of these pieces is diagnostic of date, a strategically reduced platform core with three platforms, two of which are opposing (4905). This is Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

4.7 OTHER FINDS

A stone find (2505) may have been some kind of tool, though now broken and abraded. There are no extant signs of shaping or wear and it may in fact be natural. It was found in isolation in Trench 25.

A copper alloy gun cartridge (3107) is clearly modern. A small piece of curled iron wire (4407) is of uncertain date. It may be contemporary with the medieval pottery found in the same trench, but may also be later.

Two small pieces (5g) of possible iron slag from (2706) and a very small quantity of possible magnetic material (<0.5g) were recovered from two samples (2804, 3204). However, these are considered to be natural origin.

4.8 FINDS DISCUSSION

The assemblage is characterised by isolated finds from some periods, interspersed with more intense activity in others.

A single lithic find in Trench 49 (4905) indicates activity in the area in the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. However, in terms of pottery, the first clear phase of activity on site is clearly in the late Bronze Age, with both pottery and lithics pointing towards this date. These finds almost all derive from two linear features [2708] and [2803] forming part of a rectangular enclosure. A small concentration of burnt daub fragments suggest a wattle and daub structure in the vicinity of [2803]. The general condition of this early material indicates it has moved little since deposition.

Two isolated pot sherds (2820, 3204) show some kind of activity in the early Roman period but the bulk of the Roman evidence dates to the 3rd or 4th centuries and is concentrated elsewhere in Trench 21 (2102, 2105), with further sherds in Trenches 08, 12 and 31. Evidence for this was mainly in the form of pottery but a Roman roof tile was also found in Trench 08 (0811) though unfortunately a sherd of post-medieval porcelain indicates this context was recent or disturbed.

A single sherd of pottery in Trench 64 points towards an early to middle Saxon presence on site. There is a more defined medieval presence, evidenced again by pottery, dating to around the 13th century and concentrated in Trench 38 linear features [3805] and [3814], with outlying finds also found in Trenches 32, 44 and 64.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

LAURA BAILEY AND TIM HOLDEN

5.1 INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

Nine samples and hand collected animal bone recovered were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The samples were taken from the fills of various ditches. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples. The environmental remains are quantified in Appendix 3.

Bulk 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. Sub-samples (500ml) taken from three waterlogged deposits (2819, 3204 and 4407) were sieved through meshes of 4mm, 1mm and 500µm in order to remove any plant macrofossils. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

Identifiable fragments of hand collected bone were recorded, together with the preservation and any signs of modification of the bone in order to assess the quality and quantity of the assemblage. Where possible fragments were identified to species level using Schmid 1972.

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3 (Retent results, Flot results, Waterlogged results and Animal bone). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

5.2 WOOD CHARCOAL

Charcoal ranging in size from 1mm to 1cm was present in the fills (2808 and 2804) of ditch [2803]. Where possible, charcoal was identified as oak and non-oak.

5.3 PLANT REMAINS

A small quantity of charred plant remains including fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*), a common 'weed' that grows in a variety of places including hedges and waste ground were recovered from the fill (2804) of ditch [2803]. Deposits 2707, 2704, 2808, 2705 and 2706 did not contain any plant material of archaeological significance.

Plant remains preserved through waterlogging, were noted in the fill (3204) of ditch [3206]. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) were identified in the ditch fill (3204) together with monocotyledon, moss and woody stem fragments. The weed 'seeds' from the sample are typical of either agricultural fields or nitrogen-rich disturbed ground.

Monocotyledon, moss and woody stem fragments were also recovered from the fills (2819 and 4407) of ditches [2803 and 4408] respectively. A small number of bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) seeds, a plant commonly found in damp woodland, meadows and pastures, preserved by waterlogging were recovered from deposit (4407).

5.4 WATERLOGGED WOOD

Two small wood fragments, preserved by waterlogging, were recovered from the fill (2817) of ditch [2803], a deposit containing finds dating from the mid to late Bronze Age. The presence of this item indicates favourable potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains within these contexts, this is particularly notable in the case of the wood fragment from the prehistoric enclosure ditch [2803].

5.5 SHELL

A small amount of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell was hand collected from the fills (0808, 3804 and 3812) of ditches [0809, 3805 and 3814] respectively.

Two terrestrial snail shells were also hand collected from the fill (0604) of boundary ditch [0605]. However, given their excellent condition, they are likely to be modern.

5.6 ANIMAL BONE

The animal bone assemblage comprised eight bags of hand recovered specimens, from 8 deposits. Results of the assessment are provided in Appendix 3, Animal bone.

Generally the bone was in poor to fair condition. The surface condition was good. Many of the bones were medially and longitudinally split, possibly for marrow extraction. A brief description of the bone is given in Appendix 3, Animal bone.

Many of the bones were heavily fragmented and were therefore recorded as Indeterminate Mammal (IM). However heavily worn horse teeth, were recovered from the fill (1710) of a shallow hollow and the fill (3406) of ditch [3404]. Horse scapula fragments were also recovered from the fill (3203) of ditch [3206].

5.7 OTHER REMAINS

Finds including pottery, lithics and metal objects recovered from the retents will be discussed as the subject of separate finds reports.

5.8 ENVIRONMENTAL DISCUSSION

Few palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered from the majority of samples. Organic plant remains were preserved in contexts (3204), (2819) and (4407) presumably as a result of a high water table. The environmental assemblage from these features includes taxa of ruderal, scrub and wetland habitats. The plant remains suggest stages of natural infilling of a ditch bordered by waterside and scrub vegetation.



The animal bone was restricted to a few identifiable elements of horse in the fills (3406 and 3203) of ditches [3404 and 3206]. Little more can be said regarding the animal bone.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott 2011); and Research and Archaeology; A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the prehistoric period (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age); the Roman period (particularly relating to Roman roads); the Saxon and medieval periods (potentially agricultural); and the post-medieval and modern periods. Having completed the fieldwork we have identified the following heritage assets:

TABLE 5

Heritage Assets (HA) recorded during intrusive evaluation

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of HA (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1 – Holocene stream deposits	–	–	–
–	04	(0403)	Medium significance of local interest
HA2 – Prehistoric enclosure	27, 28	[2708], [2803], [2824]	Medium significance of regional interest
HA3 – Romano-British field systems	08, 21, 31	[0809], [0806], [0815], [2104], [3104]	Low significance of local interest
HA4 – medieval trackway?	32, 44	[3206], [3209], [4408], [4416]	Medium significance of local interest
HA5 – medieval agriculture	–	[6405], [6407], [3805], [3814]	Low significance of local interest
HA6 – post-medieval to modern agriculture	–	[5605], [3606], [4106], [4308], [4305], [0812], [0906], [0605], [0705], [4804], [1305], [3106], [5305], [5307], [5310], [4412], [1805], [1904], [1906], 2005	Low significance of local interest
HA7 – modern quarrying activity	60, 61, 62, 63	(6202), (6302), [6005], [6007], [6009], [6011], [6105], [6107], [6109], [6122]	Negligible significance of local interest

HA1 consists of probable Holocene stream deposits, observed across the entirety of Trench 4. These are of interest in recreating the prehistoric landscape in this area. However, there was no

archaeological evidence of human activity in association with this stream. It is therefore considered to be of medium archaeological significance of local interest as it will add to our understanding of the natural landscape but will not provide information about human activity in this area at this time.

HA2 consists of the remains of a prehistoric rectangular enclosure. The remains of three ditches, which would have formed the SW, SE and NW sides of the external ditches around the enclosure were uncovered. Artefactual and environmental evidence was recovered from the fills of these ditches and suggested that it fell into disuse in the mid-late Bronze Age. The waterlogged deposits, in particular, suggest that remains may be well-preserved within the ditch. In morphological terms, this feature is similar to the surrounding ditch of a Neolithic long-barrow, however, given the absence of Neolithic artefacts, this cannot be conclusively demonstrated. Moreover, the data revealed provides no clue to its function. A single pit and narrow gully were excavated within the area enclosed by the ditches and if it were a barrow, they occupy the space where the mound would be expected to sit. Two undated pits located just to the north-west of the enclosure may be associated with it. Despite the damaged caused by the constriction of the reservoir, it is considered to be of medium significance of regional interest. This is due to its early date (at least mid-late Bronze Age), its similarity to a barrow type feature and its potential for further significant artefactual and environmental evidence to be recovered from it. This has the potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric activity in the region.

HA3 consists of evidence for possible Romano-British agricultural activity. This consisted of abraded pottery of Romano-British date found within a handful of ditches and gullies. This is thought to represent agricultural activity, with no areas of intensive Romano-British activity or settlement evidence being identified. It is therefore considered to be of low significance of local interest.

HA4 consists of the remains of a probable trackway running broadly south-west to north-east across the central part of the DA. It was identified on the geophysical survey and in excavated by ditches [3206], [3209], [4408] and [4416]. Dating evidence recovered from these ditches was variable, including a piece of Romano-British pot. Medieval pottery and post-medieval ceramic building material. However, this feature clearly influenced the post-medieval layout shown on the 1799 OS Map and is considered to broadly pre-date that period. This is considered to be of medium significance of local interest, helping to elucidate land-use in this period and earlier route ways across this landscape and providing information on the origins of the local field layouts,

HA5 consists of the evidence for medieval agricultural activity. This consists of a few ditches, dateable by pottery, in Trenches 38 and 64 and which are thought to have functioned as boundary ditches. It is also possible that some of the other ditches which were classified as 'undated' may also be medieval. The excavated evidence fits with the picture of this area being agricultural land in both the Saxon and medieval periods, fitting with the theory proposed by the historian Rodwell. It is considered to be of low significance of local interest.

HA6 refers to the evidence for post-medieval and modern agricultural activity across the DA. This mainly consists of field boundaries and drainage ditches, many of which can be identified on historic maps.

The remodelling of the agricultural land can be identified via the changing field patterns (particularly with the smaller fields shown on the 1839 Tithe Map in comparison with those shown from 1880 onwards). This is considered to be of low significance of local interest.

HA7 refers to the evidence for quarrying activity (presumed gravel quarrying) identified in Trenches 60–63. This is believed to be relatively recent activity and has resulted in the extant 'enclosure' (curving bank with hollow in the centre) around Trenches 60 and 61. This is considered to be of negligible significance of local interest.

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological trial-trenching evaluation uncovered generally limited evidence for several periods of activity. This includes evidence for Holocene stream deposits. The earliest definitive human activity identified within the DA is the rectangular enclosure datable to at least the mid-late Bronze Age. Although its function is unclear, it has the potential to yield further artefactual and environmental evidence for that period. Other, more ephemeral, evidence for prehistoric activity is represented by individual flint finds.

Evidence for possible Romano-British activity was also identified in the form of individual abraded pottery finds within field ditches. Indeed, the activity was not intensive and is considered to represent field systems and background activity rather than clear settlement evidence. Similarly, some evidence for medieval agricultural activity, in the form of a handful of ditches, was excavated, alongside the remains of a trackway thought likely to date from the medieval period.

Greater evidence for post-medieval and modern activity was, unsurprisingly, uncovered across the entire DA. This mainly consists of evidence for agricultural activity, in the form of field boundaries and drainage ditches shown on late 18th and 19th century mapping. There was also evidence for recent quarrying activity in the southern part of the DA.

The results from this evaluation are of interest in gaining an understanding of the changing usage of this area across time. Of particular interest is the remains of the prehistoric enclosure which, although its function is unclear, contains well-preserved environmental and artefactual evidence. Otherwise, the evaluation provides information concerning the generally agricultural use of the land subsequent periods.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Air Photo Services Ltd 2013 *Land at Coleman's Farm*, Witham.

Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2014 *Coleman's Farm, Witham, Essex: Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey*.

British Geological Survey [online] <<http://bgs.ac.uk>>, accessed October 2014

Brown & Glazebrook 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – Research Agenda and Strategy*.

Cappers, RTJ, Bekker, RM & Jans, JEA 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*, Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library, Groningen.

Clapham, AR, Tutin, TG & Warberg, EE 1962 *Flora of the British Isles*.

Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Cotter, J 2000 *Post-Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971–85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 7.

Cunningham, CM 1985 'A Typology for Post-Roman Pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, CM & Drury, PJ *Post-medieval Sites and their Pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford*, Council British Archaeology Research Report 54, pp1–16.

David L Walker Ltd 2014 *Coleman's Farm, Witham, Essex: Environmental Statement*.

English Heritage 2009 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation*.

Glazebrook, J 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – 1 Resource Assessment*.

Going, CJ 1987 *The Mansio and Other Sites in the South-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman Pottery*, CBA Research Report 62.

Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for the Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

Heritage Gateway [online] <www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>, accessed October 2014.

IfA 2007 *Archaeological Archives Forum Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*.

IfA 2011 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

Leivers, M 2008 'Prehistoric Pottery in Framework Archaeology', *From Hunter Gatherers to Huntsmen – A History of the Stansted Landscape*, Framework Archaeology Monograph 2, CD-ROM Chapter 17.

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*.

Old Maps [online] <<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>>, accessed October 2014.

Phoenix Consulting 2013 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Coleman's Farm, Witham, Essex*.

Rodwell 1993 *The Origins and Early Development of Witham, Essex*.



8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)
01	E-W	Topsoil (0101) over subsoil (0102) over natural sands (0103).	0.6	50
02	E-W	Topsoil (0201) over subsoil (0202) over natural sands (0203).	0.6	50
03	NW-SE	Topsoil (0301) over subsoil (0302) over natural sandy-clayey-silts (0303).	0.55	50
04	NE-SW	Topsoil (0401) over subsoil (0402) over Holocene stream deposits (blue-grey clay) (0403).	0.65	50
05	E-W	Topsoil (0501) over subsoil (0502) over natural sandy-clayey-silts (0503).	0.55	50
06	N-S	Topsoil (0601) over subsoil (0602) over natural clayey-sandy-silts (0603). One NW-SE aligned ditch [0605].	0.6	50
07	NE-SW	Topsoil (0701) over subsoil (0702) over natural clayey-sandy-silts (0703). One N-S aligned ditch [0705].	0.55	50
08	N-S	Topsoil (0801) over subsoil (0802) over natural clayey-sandy-silts (0803). Four NW-SE aligned ditches – [0806], [0809], [0812], [0815].	0.6	50
09	NW-SE	Topsoil (0901) over natural sandy-clayey silts (0902). One wide NE-SW ditch [0906].	0.4	50
10	NW-SE	Topsoil (1001) over subsoil (1002) over natural sandy-clayey-silts (1003).	0.6	50
11	N-S	Topsoil (1101) over subsoil (1102) over natural silty-sand with gravel (1103).	0.70	50
12	N-S	Topsoil (1201) over subsoil (1202) over natural sands and gravels (1203). One tree-throw [1205].	0.70	50
13	NE-SW	Topsoil (1301) over subsoil (1302) over natural sands and gravels (1303). One NW-SE aligned ditch [1305].	0.55	50
14	E-W	Topsoil (1401) over subsoil (1402) over natural gravels, chalky-sand and silty-sand (1403). One tree-throw [1405].	0.7	50
15	NWW-SEE	Topsoil (1501) over subsoil (1502) over natural sands and gravels (1503).	0.7	50
16	E-W	Topsoil (1601) over natural (1602). A single circular pit [1604].	0.5	50

Trench	Orientation	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)
17	NW-SE	Topsoil (1701) over subsoil (1702) over natural silty-sands and gravel (1703). Two ditches [1706] and [1709] and a natural spread within a hollow (1710).	0.65	50
18	N-S	Topsoil (1801) over subsoil (1802) over natural silty-sands with gravel and clayey-silt (1803). One NW-SE aligned ditch [1805].	0.65	50
19	E-W	Topsoil (1901) over subsoil (1902) over natural sands and gravels (1903). One NW-SE aligned ditch [1906], cut by later NE-SW aligned ditch [1904].	0.7	50
20	N-S	Topsoil (2001) over subsoil (2002) over natural sandy-gravels (2003). One NW-SE aligned ditch [2005].	0.6	50
21	E-W	Topsoil (2101) over subsoil (2102) over natural sands and gravels (2103). One NE-SW aligned ditch [2104].	0.7	50
22	E-W	Topsoil (2201) over subsoil (2202) over natural sandy-gravels (2203). Two ditches [2205] and [2211] and tree-throw [2208].	0.6	50
23	NW-SE	Topsoil (2301) over natural gravels and sands (2302).	0.55	50
24	N-S	Topsoil (2401) over subsoil (2402) over natural sands and gravels (2403). One NW-SE aligned ditch [2405].	0.7	50
25	NE-SW	Topsoil (2501) over subsoil (2503) over lower subsoil (2507), over natural sand and gravel (2502). One NW-SE aligned ditch [2504].	0.55	50
26	NNW-SSE	Topsoil (2601) over natural (2602). One NE-SW aligned ditch [2604].	0.7	50
27	NW-SW	Topsoil (2701) over natural gravels and sand (2702). Large (Neolithic) ditch [2708] and narrower gully [2709].	0.6	50
28	NW-SE	Topsoil (2801) over natural (2802). Large (Neolithic) ditch [2803] and small pit [2822].	0.55	50
29	E-W	Topsoil (2901) over natural (2902). Two pits [2904] and [2906] and a tree-throw [2908]	0.55	50
30	E-W	Topsoil (3001) over subsoil (3002) over natural gravel and sand (3003). Small gully [3004].	0.6	50
31	NE-SW	Topsoil (3101) over subsoil (3103) over natural (3102). Two NW-SE aligned ditches [3104] and [3106].	0.6	50
32	NE-SW	Topsoil (3201) over natural (3202). Two NE-SW aligned ditches [3206] and [3209].	0.8	50
33	N-S	Topsoil (3301) over natural (3302).	0.55	50
34	E-W	Topsoil (3401) over subsoil (3402) over natural (3403). One NE-SW aligned ditch [3404] and one palaeo-channel [3407].	0.7	50
35	NE-SW	Topsoil (3501) over subsoil (3502) over natural (3503).	0.7	50

Trench	Orientation	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)
36	N-S	Topsoil (3601) over subsoil (3602) over natural (3603). One NE-SW aligned ditch [3606].	0.7	50
37	E-W	Topsoil (3701) over subsoil (3702) over natural (3703).	0.7	50
38	NW-SE	Topsoil (3801) over subsoil (3802) over natural (3803). Two NE-SW aligned ditches [3805] and [3814], two gullies [3811] and [3816] and a pit [3809].	0.42	50
39	N-S	Topsoil (3901) over subsoil (3902) over natural (3903). One NE-SW aligned ditch [3904].	0.65	50
40	NE-SW	Topsoil (4001) over subsoil (4002) over natural (4003).	0.65	50
41	N-S	Topsoil (4101) over subsoil (4102) over natural (4103). One NE-SW aligned ditch [4106].	0.7	50
42	E-W	Topsoil (4201) over subsoil (4202) over natural (4203).	0.7	50
43	N-S	Topsoil (4301) over subsoil (4302) over natural (4303). Two NE-SW aligned ditches [4305] and [4308].	0.65	50
44	NW-SE	Topsoil (4401) over subsoil (4404) – at SE end of trench only – over natural sandy-gravel (4402) and natural gravelly-sand (4403). Four NE-SW aligned ditches [4408], [4410], [4412] and [4416].	0.65	50
45	N-S	Topsoil (4501) over subsoil (4502) over natural (4503). One NW-SE aligned ditch [4506].	0.6	50
46	NW-SE	Topsoil (4601) over subsoil (4602) over natural (4603).	0.6	50
47	E-W	Topsoil (4701) over subsoil (4702) over natural (4703).	0.65	50
48	NW-SE	Topsoil (4801) over subsoil (4802) over natural (4803) and waterlogged natural (4804). One modern ditch cutting this.	0.7	50
49	NE-SW	Topsoil (4901) over subsoil (4902) over natural (4903). One NW-SE aligned ditch [4904] and several plough scars.	0.6	50
50	NE-SW	Topsoil (5001) over subsoil (5002) over natural (5003). One NW-SE aligned ditch [5005].	0.65	50
52	E-W	Topsoil (5201) over subsoil (5202) over natural (5203).	0.65	50
53	NE-SW	Topsoil (5301) over subsoil (5302) over natural (5303). Three NW-SE aligned ditches [5305], [5307] and [5310].	0.7	50
54	E-W	Topsoil (5401) over subsoil (5402) over natural (5403).	0.7	50
55	N-S	Topsoil (5501) over subsoil (5502) over natural (5503).	0.6	50

Trench	Orientation	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)
56	N-S	Topsoil (5601) over subsoil (5602) over natural (5603). Two NW-SE aligned ditches [5605] and [5607].	0.65	50
57	E-W	Topsoil (5701) over subsoil (5702) over natural (5703).	0.75	50
58	N-S	Topsoil (5801) over subsoil (5802) over natural (5803). One NE-SW aligned ditch [5805].	0.7	50
59	E-W	Topsoil (5901) over subsoil (5902) over natural (5903).	0.7	50
60	N-S	Topsoil (6001) over subsoil (6002) over natural (6003). Level of natural drops within area enclosed by bank, with thick backfill deposit over it. Four possible quarrying pits [6005], [6007], [6009] and [6011].	1	50
61	E-W	Topsoil (6101) over subsoil (6102) over buried topsoil (6118) over natural (6103). Level of natural drops within area enclosed by bank, with thick backfill deposits (6119) and (6120). Possible quarry pits [6105], [6109], [6107] and [6122]. Four pits [6107], [6111], [6113], [6115] and [6117], cut into natural.	1.1	50
62	NE-SW	Topsoil (6201) over thick backfill deposit (6202) over natural (6203).	1.2	50
63	E-W	Topsoil (6301) over thick backfill deposit (6302) over natural (6303).	1.2	50
64	NE-SW	Topsoil (6401) over subsoil (6402) over natural (6403). Two NW-SE aligned ditches [6405] and [6407].	0.7	50
65	N-S	Topsoil (6501) over subsoil (6502) over natural (6503).	0.96	50

Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
0101	01	Topsoil – mid grey-brown silty deposit, with some root disturbance and pebbles	0–0.3
0102	01	Subsoil – mid-light brown clayey-silt	0.3–0.5
0103	01	Natural – mottled yellow-cream-brown sand with blue grey patches	0.5+
0201	02	Topsoil	0–0.25
0202	02	Subsoil	0.25–0.5
0203	02	Natural – mottled orange-cream-brown sand	0.5+
0301	03	Topsoil	0–0.28
0302	03	Subsoil	0.28–0.5
0303	03	Natural – mottled orange-cream-grey sandy-clayey-silt	0.5+



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
0401	04	Topsoil	0–0.3
0402	04	Subsoil	0.3–0.55
0403	04	Mottled blue-grey silty-clay – Holocene stream deposits?	0.55+
0501	05	Topsoil	0–0.25
0502	05	Subsoil	0.25–0.5
0503	05	Natural – mottled orange-brown-cream sandy-clayey-silt with patches of blue-grey clay	0.5+
0601	06	Topsoil	0–0.3
0602	06	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
0603	06	Natural – mottled yellow-cream-brown clayey-sandy-silt	0.5+
0604	06	Fill of ditch [0605]; mid-light grey silty-clay, with occasional small pebbles and shells	2.5 (L), 0.52 (W), 0.22 (D)
0605	06	NW-SE aligned ditch; regular sides with flat base; cut through the subsoil	2.5 (L), 0.52 (W), 0.22 (D)
0701	07	Topsoil	0–0.28
0702	07	Subsoil	0.28–0.45
0703	07	Natural – mottled yellow-brown-cream clayey-sandy-silt	0.45+
0704	07	Fill of ditch [0705]; mid-light grey silty-clay with occasional small pebbles	2 (L), 0.45 (W), 0.2 (D)
0705	07	N-S aligned ditch; gently sloping sides with flat base, cut through the subsoil	2 (L), 0.45 (W), 0.2 (D)
0801	08	Topsoil	0–0.3
0802	08	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
0803	08	Natural – mottled cream-yellow-brown clayey-sandy-silt	0.5+
0804	08	Void	–
0805	08	Fill of ditch [0806], mid blue-grey clay	2.91 (L), 1.01 (W), 0.42 (D)
0806	08	NW-SE aligned ditch; shallow sides with flat base	2.91 (L), 1.01 (W), 0.41 (D)
0807	08	Void	–
0808	08	Fill of ditch [0809]; mid blue-grey clay	2.91 (L), 1.08 (W), 0.32 (D)
0809	08	NW-SE aligned ditch; shallow sides with flat base	2.91 (L), 1.08 (W), 0.32 (D)
0810	08	Void	–
0811	08	Fill of ditch [0812]; compact mid red-brown-black clay	2.91 (L), 2.45 (W), 1.14 (D)
0812	08	NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sharp sides with concave base	2.91 (L), 2.45 (W), 1.14 (D)
0813	08	Void	–

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
0814	08	Fill of ditch [0815]; mid blue-grey clay	2.9 (L), 1.12 (W), 0.20 (D)
0815	08	NW-SE aligned ditch; shallow sides with flat base	2.91 (L), 1.12 (W), 0.26 (D)
0901	09	Topsoil	0–0.35
0902	09	Natural – mottled cream-yellow-brown sandy-clayey silt with yellow-brown clayey-silt patches	0.35+
0903	09	Upper fill of ditch [0906]; mid yellow-brown silty-clay with infrequent small stones and charcoal	0.26 (D)
0904	09	Fill of ditch [0906]; dark grey-brown silty-clay with infrequent small stones, waterlogged	0.55 (D)
0905	09	Fill of ditch [0906]; gavel layer, not fully excavated	Unknown
0906	09	NE-SW aligned ditch; sharp steep sides; base not reached as below water table, turning within trench	2+ (L), 2.6 (W), 0.81+ (D)
1001	10	Topsoil	0–0.3
1002	10	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
1003	10	Natural – mottled cream-grey-yellow-brown sandy-clayey-silt, with patches of yellow-brown clayey-silt	0.5+
1101	11	Topsoil	0–0.3
1102	11	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
1103	11	Natural – yellow-brown silty-sands with gravel	0.5+
1201	12	Topsoil	0–0.3
1202	12	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
1203	12	Natural – mix of orange-brown sands and gravels	0.5+
1204	12	Fill of tree-throw [1205]; mid-light grey sand-silt with pebbles, CBM and charcoal flecks	1.3 E-W, 1 N-S, 0.4 (D)
1205	12	Probable tree-throw; irregular undulating steep sided cut	1.3 E-W, 1 N-S, 0.4 (D)
1301	13	Topsoil	0–0.3
1302	13	Subsoil	0.3–0.4
1303	13	Natural – mix of orange-brown gravels and sands	0.4+
1304	13	Fill of ditch [1305]; grey-brown silty-sand with occasional flints and pebbles and some wood fragments	1.8 (L), 0.95 (W), 0.4 (D)
1305	13	NW-SE orientated ditch; regular sides with flat base	1.8 (L), 0.95 (W), 0.4 (D)
1401	14	Topsoil	0–0.25
1402	14	Subsoil	0.25–0.55
1403	14	Natural – mix of orange-brown gravels, chalky-sands and silty-sands	0.55+
1404	14	Fill of tree-throw [1405]; grey-brown silty-sand with flint, pebbles and wood fragments	1.6 E-W, 1.1 N-S, 0.3 (D)

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
1405	14	Probable tree-throw. Irregular undulating steep sided cut.	1.6 E-W, 1.1 N-S, 0.3 (D)	1905	19	Fill of ditch [1904]; mottled mid orange-brown / brown silty-clay	6.5 (L), 0.52 (W), 0.31 (D)
1501	15	Topsoil	0–0.3	1906	19	NW-SE aligned ditch; shallow sides and concave base.	3.5 (L), 0.28 (W), 0.16 (D)
1502	15	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	1907	19	Fill of ditch [1906]; mid grey-blue clay	3.5 (L), 0.28 (W), 0.16 (D)
1503	15	Natural – yellow, red and brown sands, with some gravel patches.	0.5+	2001	20	Topsoil	0–0.3
1601	16	Topsoil	0–0.3	2002	20	Subsoil	0.3–0.45
1602	16	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels.	0.3+	2003	20	Natural – orange-brown sandy gravels	0.45+
1603	16	Fill of pit [1604]; grey-brown silty-sand with occasional small pebbles.	0.45 NW-SE, 0.42 NE-SW, 0.08 (D)	2004	20	Fill of ditch [2005]; grey-blue silty-clay with occasional pebbles	2.5 (L), 0.7 (W)
1604	16	Circular cut, regular sided, flat base; shallow pit.	0.45 NW-SE, 0.42 NE-SW, 0.08 (D)	2005	20	NW-SE aligned ditch; same as [1906]; not excavated	2.5 (L), 0.7 (W)
1701	17	Topsoil	0–0.3	2101	21	Topsoil	0–0.25
1702	17	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	2102	21	Subsoil	0.25–0.5
1703	17	Natural – yellow-grey silty-sand deposit with gravel patches.	0.5+	2103	21	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels	0.5+
1704	17	Final fill of ditch [1706]. Very light grey clayey silt.	1.8 (L), 0.9 (W), 0.5 (D)	2104	21	NE-SW aligned ditch; steep sides with concave base	1.52 (L), 0.59 (W), 0.18 (D)
1705	17	Primary fill of ditch [1706]; mid grey-brown clayey-silt.	1.8 (L), 0.9 (W), 0.5 (D)	2105	21	Fill of ditch [2104]; light grey silty-loam with orange mottling	1.52 (L), 0.59 (W), 0.18 (D)
1706	17	NE-SW aligned ditch; steep sides with concave base. Parallel to [1709].	1.8 (L), 0.9 (W), 0.5 (D)	2201	22	Topsoil	0–0.25
1707	17	Final fill of ditch [1709]; light brown-yellow and light grey clayey-silt.	1.8 (L), 1.2 (W), 0.4 (D)	2202	22	Subsoil	0.25–0.4
1708	17	Primary fill of ditch [1709]; mid grey clayey silt.	1.8 (L), 1.2 (W), 0.4 (D)	2203	22	Natural – orange sandy-gravels	0.4+
1709	17	NE-SW aligned ditch; steep sides with flat base. Parallel to [1706].	1.8 (L), 1.2 (W), 0.4 (D)	2204	22	Fill of ditch [2205]; dark orange-grey clayey-silt with occasional small stones	1.8+ NW-SE, 1.3 NE-SW, 0.2 (D)
1710	17	Mid grey clayey-silt layer with frequent gravel, in shallow hollow.	13 (L), 1.8 (W), 0.1 (D)	2205	22	NW-SE aligned ditch; regular sides with flat base	1.8+ NW-SE, 1.3 NE-SW, 0.2 (D)
1801	18	Topsoil	0–0.3	2206	22	Upper fill of tree-throw [2208]; dark orange-grey sandy-clay with frequent organic matter	0.35 E-W, 0.3 (D)
1802	18	Subsoil	0.3–0.55	2207	22	Lower fill of tree-throw [2208]; mid yellow and blue-grey sandy-clay	1.1 N-S, 1.15 E-W, 0.5 (D)
1803	18	Natural – orange, brown and cream silty-sands, with gravel patches and patches of blue-grey clayey-silt.	0.55+	2208	22	Regular concave sub-circular cut of tree-throw	1.1 N-S, 1.15 E-W, 0.5 (D)
1804	18	Fill of ditch [1805]; light grey silty-clay with occasional gravel.	2.15 (L), 0.82 (W), 0.1 (D)	2209	22	Upper fill of ditch [2211]; mid orange-brown sandy-clay	1.8+ (L), 0.9 (W), 0.35 (D)
1805	18	NW-SE aligned ditch; gentle sides with concave base.	2.15 (L), 0.82 (W), 0.1 (D)	2210	22	Lower fill of ditch [2211]; light orange-grey gravelly-sand	1.8+ (L), 0.5 (W), 0.15 (D)
1901	19	Topsoil	0–0.3	2211	22	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides with concave base	1.8+ (L), 0.9 (W), 0.5 (D)
1902	19	Subsoil	0.3–0.55	2301	23	Topsoil	0–0.35
1903	19	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels.	0.55+	2302	23	Natural – orange gravels and sands	0.35+
1904	19	Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch; cut through ditch [1906]. Vertical sides, flat base; modern machine cut; cuts through subsoil.	6.5 (L), 0.52 (W), 0.31 (D)	2401	24	Topsoil	0–0.35
				2402	24	Subsoil	0.35–0.5
				2403	24	Natural – mid orange-brown sands and gravels	0.5+



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
2404	24	Fill of ditch [2405]; mid brown-grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	1.8+ (L), 0.72 (W), 0.09 (D)	2805	28	Void	–
2405	24	NW-SE aligned ditch; gently sloping sides, flat to concave base	1.8+ (L), 0.72 (W), 0.09 (D)	2806	28	Void	–
2501	25	Topsoil	0.35	2807	28	Void	–
2502	25	Natural – orange-yellow-brown sands and gravels	0.4+	2808	28	Void	–
2503	25	Subsoil	0.35–0.4	2809	28	Void	–
2504	25	NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides, undulating base	1.8+ (L), 0.97 (W), 0.3 (D)	2810	28	Void	–
2505	25	Upper fill of ditch [2504]; mid grey sandy-clay	1.8+ (L), 0.86 (W), 0.21 (D)	2811	28	Fill of burrowing [2812]; mid brown sandy silty loam	1.8+ (L), 1.15 (W), 0.32 (D)
2506	25	Lower fill of ditch [2504]; mid grey sandy-clay	1.8+ (L), 0.53 (W), 0.1 (D)	2812	28	Steep sided linear cut not visible in plan, possible bioturbation / burrowing	1.8+ (L), 1.15 (W), 0.32 (D)
2507	25	Lower subsoil	Only seen in places: 0.4–0.45	2813	28	Void	–
2601	26	Topsoil	0–0.35	2814	28	Void	–
2602	26	Natural – sandy-gravels and sand	0.4+	2815	28	Void	–
2603	26	Fill of ditch [2604]; mid grey-brown sandy-silt	2+ (L), 0.85 (W), 0.18 (D)	2816	28	Mixing / bioturbation of deposits within ditch [2803]; brown slightly loamy sand	2+ (L), 0.46 (W), 0.24 (D)
2604	26	NE-SW aligned ditch; steep sides, concave base	2+ (L), 0.85 (W), 0.18 (D)	2817	28	Fill of ditch [2803] – silting; light grey with mottling sandy loam; waterlogged	2+ (L), 1.8 (W), 0.34 (D)
2701	27	Topsoil	0–0.35	2818	28	Fill of ditch [2803] – slumping of sides; creamy white gravelly sand	2+ (L), 0.66 (W), 1.10 (D)
2702	27	Subsoil	0.35–0.55	2819	28	Fill of ditch [2803] – silting; same as [2808] and [2810]; light grey sandy clay fill	2+ (L), 1.8 (W), 0.48 (D)
2703	27	Natural – yellow-brown gravels and sands	0.55+	2820	28	Deliberate backfill of ditch [2803]; same as [2805] and [2806], light grey with orange mottling sandy loam	2+ (L), 1.43 (W), 0.4 (D)
2704	27	Primary fill of ditch [2708]; dark blue grey clayey-sand, waterlogged	0.21 (D)	2821	28	Primary fill of ditch [2803] – slumping of sides; light yellow with cream white and grey patches gravelly sand	2+ (L), 0.5 (W), 0.36 (D)
2705	27	Secondary fill of ditch [2708]; mid brown orange silty-sand	0.18 (D)	2822	28	Concave sub-circular cut half within trench	0.64 (L), 0.32 (W), 0.27 (D)
2706	27	Third fill of ditch [2708]; light beige brown silty-sand	0.33 (D)	2823	28	Fill of [2822]; mid brown grey sandy-silt	0.64 (L), 0.32 (W), 0.27 (D)
2707	27	Fourth fill of ditch [2708]; mid beige brown silty-sand	0.3 (D)	2824	28	Fill of ditch [2825]; dark orange brown silty sand, not excavated	1.8+ (L), 3 (W)
2708	27	NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides, concave base; long barrow ditch	1.8+ (L), 3.45 (W), 1.2 (D)	2825	28	NE-SW ditch; not excavated, neolithic barrow ditch	1.8+ (L), 3 (W)
2709	27	NW-SE aligned gully; shallow sides, concave base	1.8+ (L), 0.9 (W), 0.1 (D)	2901	29	Topsoil	0–0.35
2710	27	Fill of gully [2709]; mid orange brown silty-sand	1.8+ (L), 0.9 (W), 0.1 (D)	2902	29	Natural – orange-brown gravels with sandy patches	0.35+
2711	27	Upper fill of [2708]; mid orange brown silty-sand	0.28 (D)	2903	29	Void	–
2801	28	Topsoil	0–0.35	2904	29	Concave sub-circular cut; small pit	0.79 (L), 0.62 (W), 0.18 (D)
2802	28	Natural – orange-brown gravels with sand patches	0.35+	2905	29	Fill of pit [2904]; mid orange-brown silty-sand	0.75 (L), 0.62 (W), 0.18 (D)
2803	28	NE-SW aligned ditch; steep sides, undulating base; long barrow ditch?	2+ (L), 3.26 (W), 1.05 (D)	2906	29	Concave sub-circular cut; small pit	0.81 (L), 0.45 (W), 0.19 (D)
2804	28	Upper backfill of ditch [2803]; mid grey sandy clay	2+ (L), 1.94 (W), 0.25 (D)	2907	29	Fill of pit [2906]; mid orange-brown silty-sand	0.81 (L), 0.45 (W), 0.19 (D)

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
2908	29	Concave irregular cut of feature, possible tree-throw.	1.7 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.13 (D)	3404	34	NE-SW aligned ditch; steep sharp sides with flat base	1.4+ (L), 0.78 (W), 0.3 (D)
2909	29	Fill of tree-throw [1908]; mid blue grey silty clay	1.7 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.13 (D)	3405	34	Primary fill of ditch [3404]; mid grey with orange mottling silty clay	1.4+ (L), 0.18 (W), 0.11 (D)
3001	30	Topsoil	0–0.3	3406	34	Secondary fill of ditch [3404]; mid grey with orange mottling silty clay	1.4+ (L), 0.78 (W), 0.28 (D)
3002	30	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	3407	34	Curvi-linear cut of ditch – palaeo-channel?	0.89 (L), 0.57 (W), 0.25 (D)
3003	30	Natural – orange-brown gravels with sand	0.5+	3408	34	Fill of [3407]; light grey orange mottling silty clay	0.89 (L), 0.57 (W), 0.18 (D)
3004	30	N-S aligned cut; steep sides with flat base	0.8 (L), 0.34 (W), 0.13 (D)	3409	34	Fill of [3407]; dark grey orange mottling silty clay	0.89 (L), 0.22 (W), 0.06 (D)
3005	30	Fill of gully [3004]; light grey silty sand	0.8 (L), 0.34 (W), 0.13 (D)	3501	35	Topsoil	0–0.3
3101	31	Topsoil	0–0.3	3502	35	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
3102	31	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels	0.4+	3503	35	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels with patches of grey clay	0.5+
3103	31	Subsoil	0.3–0.4	3601	36	Topsoil	0–0.3
3104	31	NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides, flat base	1.8+ (L), 2.79 (W), 0.42 (D)	3602	36	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
3105	31	Fill of ditch [3104]; light grey with orange mottling sandy clay	1.8+ (L), 2.79 (W), 0.42 (D)	3603	36	Natural – orange-brown-cream sands and gravels	0.5+
3106	31	NW-SE aligned ditch; not fully excavated	1.8+ (L), 1.86 (W), 0.3 (D)	3604	36	Upper fill of ditch [3606]; mid grey brown silty sand	2+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.21 (D)
3107	31	Fill of ditch [3106]; mid to dark brownish grey sandy-clay	1.8+ (L), 1.86 (W), 0.3 (D)	3605	36	Primary (lower) fill of ditch [3606]; dark grey silty clay	2+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.07 (D)
3201	32	Topsoil	0–0.5	3606	36	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	2+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.28 (D)
3202	32	Natural – orange-brown sandy-gravels	0.5+	3701	37	Topsoil	0–0.3
3203	32	Upper fill of ditch [3206]; light grey yellow clay sand	1.8+ (L), 1.8 (W), 0.4 (D)	3702	37	Subsoil	0.3–0.6
3204	32	Medium fill of ditch [3206]; dark orange brown silty clay	1.8+ (L), 1.8 (W), 0.4 (D)	3703	37	Natural – orange-brown gravels, with bands of grey gravels and sandy patches	0.6+
3205	32	Lower fill of ditch [3206]; light blue grey sandy gravel	1.8+ (L), 1.8 (W), 0.3 (D)	3801	38	Topsoil	0–0.35
3206	32	NE-SW aligned ditch; irregular sides, not fully excavated as below water table	1.8+ (L), 3.1 (W), 0.5 (D)	3802	38	Subsoil	0.35–0.5
3207	32	Upper fill of ditch [3209]; mid orange brown silty sand	1.8+ (L), 1.3 (W), 0.33 (D)	3803	38	Natural – yellow-orange gravels and sands	0.35+
3208	32	Lower fill of ditch [3209]; dark orange grey sandy gravel	1.8+ (L), 2 (W), 0.63 (D)	3804	38	Fill of ditch [3805]; dark grey / brown orange sandy clay	1.8+ (L), 2.1 (W), 0.6 (D)
3209	32	NE-SW aligned ditch; irregular sides with concave base	1.8+ (L), 2 (W), 0.63 (D)	3805	38	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides; not bottomed, cut through (3806)	1.8+ (L), 2.1 (W), 0.6 (D)
3301	33	Topsoil	0–0.3	3806	38	Upper fill of pit [3809]; mid grey orange sandy silt, cut by [3805]	0.4 (D)
3302	33	Natural – orange-brown gravels and sand	0.3+	3807	38	Middle fill of pit [3809]; mid grey orange sandy silt	0.15 (D)
3401	34	Topsoil	0–0.3	3808	38	Lower fill of pit [3809]; mid orange grey sandy clay	0.15 (D)
3402	34	Subsoil	0.3–0.45	3809	38	Sub-circular cut of possible quarry pit	1.8+ (L), 6 (W), 0.6 (D)
3403	34	Natural – orange-brown silty-sand	0.45+	3810	38	Fill of tree-throw [3811]; dark orange grey clay silt	1.05 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.45 (D)



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
3811	38	Irregular sub circular cut of possible tree-throw	1.05 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.45 (D)	4307	43	Lower fill of ditch [4308]; dark orange grey sandy clay	2+ (L), 2.2 (W), 0.2 (D)
3812	38	Upper fill of ditch [3814]; mid orange brown sandy silt	1.8+ (L), 1.7 (W), 0.6 (D)	4308	43	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and concave base	2+ (L), 2.2 (W), 0.35 (D)
3813	38	Lower fill of ditch [3814]; dark orange grey sandy clay	1.8+ (L), 1.4 (W), 0.8 (D)	4401	44	Topsoil	0–0.35 / 0.6
3814	38	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	1.8+ (L), 1.7 (W), 0.8 (D)	4402	44	Natural – light grey-orange sandy-gravel	0.6+
3815	38	Fill of ditch [3816]; dark orange brown sandy silt	1.1+ (L), 0.65 (W), 0.3 (D)	4403	44	Natural – light grey-orange gravel-sand	0.55+
3816	38	N-S aligned cut; regular sides and flat base	1.1+ (L), 0.65 (W), 0.3 (D)	4404	44	Subsoil (SE end of trench only)	0.35–0.6
3901	39	Topsoil	0–0.3	4405	44	Upper fill of ditch [4408]; mid orange grey sandy silt, truncated by [4410]	1.8+ (L), 2.3 (W), 0.81 (D)
3902	39	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	4406	44	Middle fill of ditch [4408]; light grey orange or mid grey sandy gravel	0.45 (D)
3903	39	Natural – orange-brown sand with gravel and chalk patches	0.5+	4407	44	Lower fill of ditch [4408]; dark orange grey clay sand	0.33 (D)
3904	39	NE-SW aligned ditch; gently sloping sides and concave base	1.22+ (L), 0.68 (W), 0.15 (D)	4408	44	NE-SW aligned ditch; irregular sides and flat base	1.8+ (L), 1.9 (W), 0.6 (D)
3905	39	Fill of ditch [3904]; light greyish brown with orange mottling silty clay	1.22+ (L), 0.68 (W), 0.15 (D)	4409	44	Basal fill of ditch [4410]; dark orange brown sandy silt	1.8+ (L), 3 (W), 0.73 (D)
4001	40	Topsoil	0–0.3	4410	44	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base, truncates (4405) and (4411)	1.8+ (L), 2.15 (W), 0.83 (D)
4002	40	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	4411	44	Fill of ditch [4412]; mid orange brown sandy silt, truncated by ditch [4410]	1.7+ (L), 1.5 (W), 0.35 (D)
4003	40	Natural – yellow-orange-brown sand	0.5+	4412	44	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	1.7+ (L), 1.5 (W), 0.35 (D)
4101	41	Topsoil	0–0.3	4413	44	Upper fill of ditch [4416]; light yellow orange sandy gravel	1.8+ (L), 0.85 (W), 0.26 (D)
4102	41	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	4414	44	Middle fill of ditch [4416]; mid red grey sandy clay	1.8+ (L), 1.3 (W), 0.35 (D)
4103	41	Natural – orange-brown sandy-gravels	0.5+	4415	44	Basal fill of ditch [4416]; dark orange brown grey mottled sandy clay	1.8+ (L), 1.05 (W), 0.22 (D)
4104	41	Upper fill of ditch [4106]; mid grey brown silty sand	2.2+ (L), 1.2 (W), 0.2 (D)	4416	44	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	1.8+ (L), 2.5 (W), 0.82 (D)
4105	41	Lower fill of ditch [4106]; dark grey silty clay	2.2+ (L), 1.2 (W), 0.08 (D)	4417	44	Upper fill of ditch [4410]; mid orange grey clay sand	1.8+ (L), 1.8 (W), 0.25 (D)
4106	41	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base; same as [3606]	2.2+ (L), 1.2 (W), 0.28 (D)	4418	44	Middle deposit of ditch [4410]; mid grey yellow clay sand	1.8+ (L), 0.85 (W), 0.25 (D)
4201	42	Topsoil	0–0.3	4419	44	Mid red grey sandy clay fill of [4416], similar to (4414), truncated by (4419)	1.8+ (L), 1.5 (W), 0.3 (D)
4202	42	Subsoil	0.3–0.55	4501	45	Topsoil	0–0.3
4203	42	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels	0.55+	4502	45	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
4301	43	Topsoil	0–0.3	4503	45	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels	0.5+
4302	43	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	4504	45	NW-SE aligned ditch; irregular sides and undulating base	1.8+ (L), 1.04 (W), 0.19 (D)
4303	43	Natural – orange-brown sands and gravels	0.5+	4505	45	Fill of ditch [4504]; light grey with orange mottling silty clay	1.8+ (L), 1.04 (W), 0.19 (D)
4304	43	Fill of ditch [4305]; mid-light grey silty clay	2+ (L), 0.55 (W), 0.28 (D)	4506	45	NW-SE aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	1.8+ (L), 0.34 (W), 0.15 (D)
4305	43	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	2+ (L), 0.55 (W), 0.28 (D)				
4306	43	Upper fill of ditch [4308]; mid grey brown silty sand	2+ (L), 2.2 (W), 0.25 (D)				

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
4507	45	Fill of ditch [4506]; light grey with orange mottling silty clay	1.8+ (L), 0.34 (W), 0.15 (D)	5308	53	Upper fill of ditch [5310]; light grey silty clay	1.8+ (L), 2 (W)
4601	46	Topsoil	0–0.3	5309	53	Lower fill of ditch [5310]; mid grey brown sandy silt	1.8+ (L), 3.75 (W)
4602	46	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	5310	53	NW-SE aligned ditch; cut from top of subsoil	1.8+ (L), 3.75 (W), 0.6 (D)
4603	46	Natural – yellow-brown sandy-gravels	0.5+	5401	54	Topsoil	0–0.25
4701	47	Topsoil	0–0.25	5402	54	Subsoil	0.25–0.6
4702	47	Subsoil	0.25–0.5	5403	54	Natural – orange-brown gravels with flints	0.6+
4703	47	Natural – mottled yellow-cream-brown clayey-silt with gravel pieces	0.5	5501	55	Topsoil	0–0.3
4801	48	Topsoil	0–0.3	5502	55	Subsoil	0.3–0.6
4802	48	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	5502	55	Natural – orange-brown gravels with yellow-brown sands	0.6+
4803	48	Natural – mix of gravels and sandy-silt	0.5+	5601	56	Topsoil	0–0.3
4804	48	Mid blue grey clayey-gravel; spread of waterlogged natural	6 (L), 1.8+ (W), 0.22 (D)	5602	56	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
4901	49	Topsoil	0–0.35	5603	56	Natural – orange-brown gravels	0.5+
4902	49	Subsoil	0.35–0.55	5604	56	Fill of ditch terminus [5605]; light brown / creamy grey silty sand	2.1 (L), 0.85 (W), 0.35 (D)
4903	49	Natural – light white-grey gravelly-sand	0.55+	5605	56	NW-SE aligned ditch terminus; moderate sides with curving stepped base	2.1 (L), 0.85 (W), 0.35 (D)
4904	49	NW-SE aligned ditch; shallow sides with concave base	2.9+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.26 (D)	5606	56	Fill of ditch [5607]; light grey silty sand	3.45 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.21 (D)
4905	49	Fill of ditch [4904]; mid blue grey clayey sand	2.9+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.26 (D)	5607	56	NW-SE aligned ditch; moderate sides with concave base	3.45 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.21 (D)
5001	50	Topsoil	0–0.3	5701	57	Topsoil	0–0.3
5002	50	Subsoil	0.3–0.5	5702	57	Subsoil	0.3–0.45
5003	50	Natural – orange-brown gravels with sandy patches	0.5+	5703	57	Natural – grey-orange sand	0.45+
5004	50	Fill of ditch [5005]; mid-light grey brown silty sand	1.8+ (L), 0.65 (W), 0.15 (D)	5801	58	Topsoil	0–0.3
5005	50	NW-SE aligned ditch; regular sides with flat base	1.8+ (L), 0.65 (W), 0.15 (D)	5802	58	Subsoil	0.3–0.5
5201	52	Topsoil	0–0.3	5803	58	Natural – mixture of sands and gravels	0.5+
5202	52	Subsoil	0.3–0.6	5804	58	Fill of ditch [5805]; light grey silty sand	2+ (L), 0.75 (W), 0.18 (D)
5203	52	Natural – yellow-brown sands	0.6+	5805	58	NE-SW aligned ditch; regular gently sloping sides with flat base	2+ (L), 0.75 (W), 0.18 (D)
5301	53	Topsoil	0–0.3	5901	59	Topsoil	0–0.3
5302	53	Subsoil	0.3–0.6	5902	59	Subsoil	0.3–0.45
5303	53	Natural – orange-brown gravels and yellow-cream sands	0.6+	5903	59	Natural – orange-brown gravels with sandy patches	0.45+
5304	53	Fill of ditch [5305]; light grey brown silty sand	1.8+ (L), 2.8 (W), 0.8 (D)	6001	60	Topsoil	0–0.3
5305	53	NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides; cut from top of subsoil	1.8+ (L), 2.8 (W), 0.8 (D)	6002	60	Backfill deposit – homogeneous thick deposit of mid grey-brown silt with gravels	0.3–0.9
5306	53	Fill of ditch [5307]; light grey brown silty sand	1.8+ (L), 2.7 (W), 0.7 (D)	6003	60	Natural – mix of sands and gravels	0.9+
5307	53	NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides; cut from top of subsoil	1.8+ (L), 2.7 (W), 0.7 (D)	6004	60	Fill of probable quarry [6005]; grey silty deposit with gravel	1.8 N-S, 1.8 E-W
				6005	60	Cut of probable quarry, not excavated	1.8 N-S, 1.8 E-W



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
6006	60	Fill of probable quarry [6007]; grey silty deposit with gravel	1.3 N-S, 1.8 E-W
6007	60	Cut of probable quarry, not excavated	1.3 N-S, 1.8 E-W
6008	60	Fill of probable quarry [6009]; grey silty deposit with gravel	1.3 N-S, 1.1 E-W
6009	60	Cut of probable quarry, not excavated	1.3 N-S, 1.1 E-W
6010	60	Silty fill of larger area of quarrying [6011]	10 N-S, 1.8 E-W
6011	60	Cut of larger area of quarrying, not excavated	10 N-S, 1.8 E-W
6101	61	Topsoil	0–0.45
6102	61	Backfill deposit – homogeneous thick deposit of mid grey-brown silt with gravels	0.45–0.6
6103	61	Natural – sands with gravel patches	0.6+
6104	61	Mid orange grey silty sand fill of quarry pit [6105]	1.9 NE-SW, 1 (W), 0.5 (D)
6105	61	Regular sided flat based cut – part of a cluster of quarrying pits.	1.9 NE-SW, 1 (W), 0.5 (D)
6106	61	Mid orange brown silty sand fill of pit [6107] – backfilling of disused quarry pit	2.3 (L), 0.85 (W), 0.55 (D)
6107	61	Flat based subcircular cut of quarry pit	2.3 (L), 0.85 (W), 0.55 (D)
6108	61	Mid orange brown silty sand – fill of pit [6109]	1.8 N-S, 3.3 E-W, 0.68 (D)
6109	61	Irregular sided flat based linear cut of quarrying pit	1.8 N-S, 3.3 E-W, 0.68 (D)
6110	61	Mid brown orange sand fill of small pit [6111]	1.05 (L), 0.75 (W), 0.3 (D)
6111	61	Irregular sided flat based subcircular cut of small pit	1.05 (L), 0.75 (W), 0.3 (D)
6112	61	Mid orange red sand fill of pit [6113]; possibly filling a natural depression	0.75 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.20 (D)
6113	61	Irregular sided flat based subcircular cut of small pit (possibly a natural feature?)	0.75 (L), 0.7 (W), 0.20 (D)
6114	61	Mid orange yellow sand fill of pit/natural feature [6115], truncated by pit [6117]	0.95 (L), 0.6 (W), 0.5 (D)
6115	61	Irregular sided concave base sub circular cut of pit or natural feature	0.95 (L), 0.6 (W), 0.5 (D)
6116	61	Mid orange red sand fill of pit [6117], similar to (6112); possible redeposited natural sand	1.3 (L), 0.5 (W), 0.45 (D)
6117	61	Regular sided flat based subcircular cut of pit – interpreted as natural feature; cuts (6114)	1.3 (L), 0.5 (W), 0.45 (D)
6118	61	Dark grey brown silty loam – buried topsoil	0.55–0.9
6119	61	Light yellow grey sand layer or quarry deposit	0.6–0.9
6120	61	Mid orange brown silty sand quarry deposit, not fully excavated	0.55 (W) 0.8 (L)

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (m)
6121	61	Thin (0.05m) light yellow orange sand layers and dark grey brown silty loam layers forming mixed backfill deposit of quarry pit [6122]	0.45 (W), 1.05 (L)
6122	61	Cut of quarry pit not fully excavated, cuts buried topsoil (6118)	2.25 E-W, 1.8 N-S, 0.6 (D)
6201	62	Topsoil	0–0.3
6202	62	Backfill deposit – homogeneous thick deposit of mid grey-brown silt with gravels	0.3–0.6
6203	62	Natural – orange-brown sandy- gravels and orange-red-cream sands	0.6+
6204	62	Subsoil (only in SW part of trench)	0.3–0.5
6301	63	Topsoil	0–0.3
6302	63	Backfill deposit – homogeneous thick deposit of mid grey-brown silt with gravels	0.3–1
6303	63	Natural – orange sand with gravel inclusions	1+
6401	64	Topsoil	0–0.25
6402	64	Subsoil	0.25–0.5
6403	64	Natural – orange-brown gravels	0.5+
6404	64	Fill of ditch [6405]; mid orange grey silty sand	1.8+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.65 (D)
6405	64	NW-SE aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	1.8+ (L), 1.1 (W), 0.65 (D)
6406	64	Fill of ditch [6407]; yellow brown sandy silt	1.8+ (L), 1.5 (W), 0.47 (D)
6407	64	NW-SE aligned ditch; regular sides and flat base	1.8+ (L), 1.5 (W), 0.47 (D)
6501	65	Topsoil	0–0.3
6502	65	Subsoil	0.3–0.55
6503	65	Natural – mix of orange-brown gravels and sands	0.55+

Photographic register

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
001	01/36	02/36	5082	–	ID shot
002	01/35	02/35	5083	S	N facing section of ditch [3206]
003	–	–	5084	SW	General shot of ditch [3206]
004	–	–	5085	SE	General shot of ditch [3206]
005	01/34	02/34	5086	SSW	NNE facing section of ditch [3209]
006	01/33	02/33	5087	NE	SW facing section of ditch [2803]
007	–	–	5088	NE	SW facing section of ditch [2803]
008	–	–	5089	NE	SW facing section of ditch [2803]
009	01/32	02/32	5090	NW	SE facing section of ditch [2205]

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
010	01/31	02/31	5091	W	E facing section of tree throw [2208]
011	01/30	02/30	5092	N	S facing section of tree throw [2208]
012	01/29	02/29	5093	NNE	SSW facing section of ditch [2211]
013	01/28	02/28	5094	NW	SE facing section of ditch [6405]
014	01/27	02/27	5095	NW	SE facing section of ditch [6407]
015	01/26	02/26	5096	NE	SW facing section of ditch terminus [6105]
016	01/25	02/25	5097	N	S facing section of pit [6107]
017	01/24	02/24	5098	N	S facing section of ditch [6109]
018	01/23	02/23	5099	N	S facing section of pits [6115] and [6117]
019	01/22	02/22	5100	SE	NW facing section of ditch [2504]
020	—	—	5101	W	Trench 61 general shot
021	—	—	5102	E	Trench 61 general shot
022	—	—	5103	W	E facing section of [6111]
023	—	—	5104	W	E facing section of [6113]
024	—	—	5105	S	Trench 56 general shot
025	01/21	02/21	5106	SE	Ditch terminus [5605]
026	01/20	02/20	5107	NW	Ditch [5607] general shot
027	01/19	02/19	5108	N	Ditch [2705] general shot
028	—	—	5109	N	Ditch [2705] general shot
029	01/18	02/18	5110	SE	NW facing section of ditch [2504]
030	—	—	5113	W	Trench 53 general shot
031	—	—	5114	N	Ditch [5310] general shot
032	—	—	5115	N	Ditch [5310] general shot
033	—	—	5116	N	Ditch [5307] general shot
034	—	—	5117	N	Ditch [5307] general shot
035	—	—	5118	S	Ditch [5305] general shot
036	—	—	5119	S	Ditch [5305] general shot
037	01/17	02/17	5120	WSW	ENE facing section of ditch [4408]
038	01/16	02/16	5121	SW	NE facing section of ditch [4410]
039	01/15	02/15	5122	WSW	ENE facing section of ditch [4412]
040	—	—	5123	W	General shot of gully [4412] and ditch [4416]
041	—	—	5124	NW	Trench 44 general shot
042	—	—	5125	SE	Trench 44 general shot
043	01/14	02/14	5126	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3404]
044	01/13	02/13	5127	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3407]
045	—	—	5128	NW	Trench 17 general shot
046	01/12	02/12	5129	SW	Ditches [1706] and [1709]
047	—	—	5130	SW	Ditches [1706] and [1709]

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
048	—	—	5131	NW	Spread [1710]
049	—	—	5132	N	Trench 18 general shot
050	—	—	5133	W	Ditch [1805]
051	01/11	02/11	5134	E	W facing section of ditch [1805]
052	01/10	02/10	5135	S	Ditch [2803]
053	—	—	5136	S	Ditch [2803]
054	01/9	02/9	5137	N	Cut of [2709]
055	01/8	02/8	5138	E	Cut of [2904]
056	01/7	02/7	5139	E	Cut of [2906]
057	01/6	02/6	5140	W	Cut of [2908]
058	01/5	02/5	5141	NW	Ditches [1904] and [1906]
059	—	—	5142	NE	Trench 19 general shot
060	01/4	02/4	5143	NE	SW facing section of ditch [3805] and pit [3809]
061	—	—	5144	NE	SW facing section of [3811]
062	01/3	02/3	5145	NNE	SSW facing section of ditch [3814]
063	—	—	5146	NW	Ditch [3816] general shot
064	—	—	5147	SE	Trench 38 general shot
065	—	—	5148	NW	Trench 38 general shot
066	01/2	02/2	5149	SE	NW facing section of ditch [1305]
067	—	—	5150	SE	NW facing section of ditch [1305]
068	—	—	5151	SW	Trench 13 general shot
069	—	—	5152	NE	Trench 13 general shot
070	—	—	5153	NE	Trench 11 general shot
071	—	—	5154	SW	Trench 11 general shot
072	—	—	5155	SW	Pit [1604]
073	—	—	5156	N	Tree throw [1205]
074	01/1	02/1	5157	NW	SE facing section of ditch [3105]
075	—	—	5158	W	Tree-throw [1405]
076	—	—	5159	N	Trench 12 general shot
077	—	—	5160	S	Trench 12 general shot
078	—	—	5161	W	Trench 14 general shot
079	—	—	5162	E	Trench 14 general shot
080	—	—	5163	E	Trench 15 general shot
081	—	—	5164	W	Trench 15 general shot
082	—	—	5165	W	Trench 16 general shot
083	—	—	5166	E	Trench 16 general shot
084	—	—	5167	S	Trench 20 general shot sot



Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
085	—	—	5168	NW	Ditch [2005]
086	—	—	5169	N	Trench 20 general shot sot
087	—	—	5170	NE	Trench 25 general shot
088	—	—	5171	SW	Trench 25 general shot
089	—	—	5172	NW	Trench 23 general shot
090	—	—	5173	SE	Trench 23 general shot
091	—	—	5174	E	Trench 22 general shot
092	—	—	5175	W	Trench 22 general shot
093	—	—	5176	W	Trench 34 general shot
094	—	—	5177	E	Trench 34 general shot
095	—	—	5178	S	Trench 33 general shot
096	—	—	5179	N	Trench 33 general shot
097	04/36	03/36	—	—	ID shot
098	04/35	03/35	5180	NE	SW facing section of ditch [2104]
099	04/34	03/34	5181	SW	NE facing section of ditch [5805]
100	—	—	5182	N	Trench 58 general shot
101	—	—	5183	S	Trench 58 general shot
102	—	—	5184	E	Trench 59 general shot
103	—	—	5185	W	Trench 59 general shot
104	—	—	5186	W	Trench 57 general shot
105	—	—	5187	E	Trench 57 general shot
106	—	—	5188	S	Trench 65 general shot
107	—	—	5189	N	Trench 65 general shot
108	—	—	5190	NE	Trench 64 general shot
109	—	—	5191	SW	Trench 64 general shot
110	—	—	5192	W	Trench 63 general shot
111	—	—	5193	N	S facing section of trench 63
112	—	—	5194	E	Trench 63 general shot
113	—	—	5195	SW	Trench 62 general shot
114	—	—	5196	NE	Trench 62 general shot
115	04/33	03/33	5197	N	S facing section of ditch [3004]
116	04/32	03/32	5198	—	Void
117	—	—	5199	W	Trench 29 general shot
118	—	—	5200	E	Trench 29 general shot
119	—	—	5201	NE	Trench 32 general shot
120	—	—	5202	SW	Trench 32 general shot
121	—	—	5203	SW	Trench 31 general shot
122	—	—	5204	NE	Trench 31 general shot

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
123	—	—	5205	W	Trench 30 general shot
124	—	—	5206	E	Trench 30 general shot
125	—	—	5207	S	Trench 60 general shot
126	—	—	5208	E	Trench 60 section in area of quarrying
127	—	—	5209	N	Trench 60 general shot
128	—	—	5210	E	Trench 61 general shot
129	—	—	5211	W	Trench 61 general shot
130	04/31	03/31	5212	SE	NE facing section of ditch [5005]
131	—	—	5213	NE	Trench 50 general shot
132	—	—	5214	SW	Trench 50 general shot
133	—	—	5215	E	Trench 52 general shot
134	—	—	5216	W	Trench 52 general shot
135	—	—	5217	N	Trench 55 general shot
136	—	—	5218	S	Trench 55 general shot
137	—	—	5219	W	Trench 54 general shot
138	—	—	5220	E	Trench 54 general shot
139	04/30	03/30	5221	S	N facing section of ditch [0705]
140	04/29	03/29	5222	NW	SE facing section of ditch [0605]
141	—	—	5223	NW	Ditch with pipe in, trench 6
142	—	—	5224	W	Trench 02 general shot
143	—	—	5225	E	Trench 02 general shot
144	—	—	5226	E	Trench 01 general shot
145	—	—	5227	W	Trench 01 general shot
146	—	—	5228	NE	Trench 04 general shot
147	—	—	5229	—	Trench 04 example of Holocene stream deposits
148	—	—	5230	SW	Trench 04 general shot
149	—	—	5231	E	Trench 05 general shot
150	—	—	5232	W	Trench 05 general shot
151	—	—	5233	SE	Trench 03 general shot
152	—	—	5234	NW	Trench 03 general shot
153	—	—	5235	N	Trench 06 general shot
154	—	—	5236	S	Trench 06 general shot
155	—	—	5237	E	Trench 07 general shot
156	—	—	5238	W	Trench 07 general shot
157	—	—	5239	W	Trench 21 general shot
158	—	—	5240	E	Trench 21 general shot
159	—	—	DSLR1	SW	Ditch [4905]

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
160	04/28	03/28	DSLR2	SE	Ditch [4905]
161	04/27	03/27	DSLR3	SE	Test pit through [4804]
162	04/26	03/26	5241	SW	Ditch [0806]
163	04/25	03/25	5242	SE	Ditch [0809]
164	04/24	03/24	5243	SE	Ditch [0812]
165	—	—	5244	SE	Ditch [0812]
166	04/23	03/23	5245	SE	Ditch [0815]
167	04/22	03/22	5246	W	Ditch [3605]
168	04/21	03/21	5247	SW	Ditch [4305]
169	04/20	03/20	5248	SW	Ditch [4308]
170	—	—	5249	SW	Trench 40 general shot
171	—	—	5250	NE	Trench 40 general shot
172	—	—	5251	W	Trench 37 general shot
173	—	—	5252	E	Trench 37 general shot
174	—	—	5253	N	Trench 36 general shot
175	—	—	5254	S	Trench 36 general shot
176	—	—	5255	NE	Trench 35 general shot
177	—	—	5256	SW	Trench 35 general shot
178	04/19	03/19	5257	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3904]
179	04/18	03/18	5258	N	S facing section of ditch [2604]
180	—	—	5259	NNW	Trench 26 general shot
181	—	—	5260	SSE	Trench 26 general shot
182	04/17	03/17	5261	NW	SE facing section of ditch [2405]
183	—	—	5262	S	Trench 24 general shot
184	—	—	5263	N	Trench 24 general shot
185	—	—	5264	E	Trench 27 general shot
186	—	—	5265	W	Trench 27 general shot
187	—	—	5266	N	Trench 28 general shot
188	—	—	5267	S	Trench 28 general shot
189	—	—	5268	SE	Trench 48 general shot
190	—	—	5269	NW	Trench 48 general shot
191	—	—	5270	S	Trench 49 general shot
192	—	—	5271	N	Trench 49 general shot
193	—	—	5272	NW	Trench 46 general shot
194	—	—	5273	SE	Trench 46 general shot
195	—	—	5274	E	Trench 47 general shot
196	—	—	5275	W	Trench 47 general shot
197	—	—	5276	E	Slot in ditch [406]

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Facing	Description
198	—	—	5377	E	Slot in ditch [406]
199	—	—	5378	W	Slot in ditch [406]
200	04/16	03/16	5279	W	Slot in ditch [406]
201	—	—	5280	NW	Trench 09 general shot
202	—	—	5281	SE	Trench 09 general shot
203	—	—	5282	NW	Trench 10 general shot
204	—	—	5283	NW	Trench 09 general shot
205	—	—	5284	N	Trench 08 general shot
206	—	—	5285	S	Trench 08 general shot
207	04/15	03/15	5286	SSE	NNW face section of [4504] and [4506]
208	—	—	5287	N	S facing profile section of [4506] 0.5m tape
209	—	—	5288	N	Trench 39 general shot
210	—	—	5289	S	Trench 39 general shot
211	—	—	5290	E	Trench 40 general shot
212	—	—	5291	W	Trench 40 general shot
213	—	—	5292	E	Trench 42 general shot
214	—	—	5293	W	Trench 42 general shot
215	—	—	5294	N	Trench 45 general shot
216	—	—	5295	S	Trench 45 general shot
217	—	—	5296	S	Trench 43 general shot
218	—	—	5297	N	Trench 43 general shot
219	—	—	5298	N	Trench 41 general shot
220	—	—	5299	S	Trench 41 general shot
221	—	—	5300	S	Backfilled trench

Drawing register

Dwg	Scale	Description
01	1:10	N facing section of ditch [3206]
02	1:10	NNE facing section of ditch [3209]
03	—	Void
04	1:10	S facing section of ditch [2211]
05	1:50	S facing section of Trench 61
06	1:10	NW facing section of ditch [2504]
07	1:10	ENE facing section of ditch [4408]
08	1:10	NE facing section of ditches [4408], [4410] and [4412]
09	1:10	ENE facing section of ditch [4416]
10	1:10	NE facing section of ditch [3404]



Dwg	Scale	Description
11	1:10	NE facing section of ditch [3407]
12	1:10	SW facing section of [3809]
13	1:10	WSW facing section of [3814]
14	1:20	SE facing section of ditch [2803]
15	1:10	Section of ditch [3006]
16	1:10	NE facing section of ditch [3605]
17	1:10	NE facing section of ditch [4308]
18	1:50	SSE facing section of Trench 53
19	1:10	NE facing section of ditches [1706] and [1709]
20	1:10	SE facing section of ditch [2708]

Sample register

Sample	Context	Vol (l)	Description
1	2808	40	Basal ditch fill
2	3205	20	Medium fill of ditch [3206]
3	4407	20	Basal deposit of ditch [4408]
4	2819	20	Organic rich fill of [2803]
5	2804	40	Top fill of [2803] – barrow ditch
6	2704	20	Fill of ditch [2708] – barrow
7	2705	20	Fill of ditch [2708] – barrow
8	2706	20	Fill of ditch [2708] – barrow
9	2707	20	Fill of ditch [2708] – barrow

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
08	0808	—	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	R47	Sandy Grey Ware	1st–4th
08	0810	—	1	1	CBM	Daub	DF1, daub fabric	?
08	0811	—	2	23	CBM	Tile	TF2, Roman tile fabric	RB
08	0811	—	1	3	Pottery (PM)	Chinese Porcelain	Small sherd, blue painted decoration	PM
08	0811	—	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	R39	Fine Grey Ware	3rd–4th
09	0903	—	1	40	CBM	Tile	TF1, roof tile fabric	PM
09	0904	—	1	25	CBM	Tile	TF1, roof tile fabric	PM
10	1034	—	1	26	CBM	Tile	TF1, roof tile fabric	PM
12	1204	—	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	R47	Sandy Grey Ware	1st–4th
12	1204	—	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	R39	Fine Grey Ware	3rd–4th
15	1501	—	1	86	Lithics	Core	Large abraded and patinated sub circular flake, cortical dorsal face, its edges have been flaked at a much later date	PH
21	2102	—	17	44	Pottery (Rom)	R39	Fine Grey Ware	3rd–4th
21	2102	—	4	23	Pottery (Rom)	R47	Sandy Grey Ware, jar rim	1st–4th
21	2105	—	2	7	Pottery (Rom)	R51	Late Shell-tempered Ware	4th
25	2505	—	1	71	Stone	Tool?	Flat tone with one rounded end, split along bedding planes on both sides, abraded (water worn?), no signs of use wear, possibly part of a whetstone or similar tool	
27	2704	6	12	43	Lithics	Debitage	Primary hard hammer flake (2), secondary flake missing proximal (1), secondary hard hammer flake (1) and chips (8)	PH
27	2705	7	8	9	Lithics	Debitage	Split pebble (1), small secondary hard hammer flake and chips (6)	PH
27	2706	8	2	5	Industrial Waste	Iron Slag?	Small lumps	
27	2706	8	9	18	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Shattered piece (1), inner hard hammer flakes (2), edge retouched (2) and chips (4); the edge retouched pieces are very abraded; one is a very small flake with potential inverse, abrupt retouch to the right lateral, the other is a larger flake with direct abrupt retouch along the right lateral	PH
27	2707	9	30	99	Lithics	Debitage	Shattered pieces (2), fragment of a very abraded and much patinated core (2), fragmentary burnt pieces (6), secondary hard hammer flakes (4), small inner flake (1), secondary hard hammer blade (1), inner blade missing proximal end (1) and chips (13)	PH
28	2801	—	1	11	Lithics	Debitage	Secondary hard hammer flake	PH
28	2801	—	1	26	Pottery (PH)	FP1	Coarse Flint	M–LBA
28	2804	5		0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—
28	2804	5	262	457	Lithics	Core, Debitage and Tool	Platform core/fragmentary platform cores (5), inner blades (4), secondary blades (2), primary flakes (2), secondary flakes (63), inner flakes (22) shattered pieces (2), chips (161) and edge retouched piece (1)	BA
28	2804	—	31	273	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Shattered pieces (5), secondary hard hammer blades (2), hard hammer flakes (17), primary flake (1), platform core fragment (1) and edge retouched pieces (4); the edge retouched pieces include a small abraded distal fragment with inverse left lateral retouch, a secondary flake with a single left lateral notch and some abrupt retouch to an angular edge at the medial of the right lateral and two long secondary flakes with double notches to the right lateral near the proximal end	BA
28	2804	5	5	7	Pottery (PH)	FP2	Sand and Fine Flint	M–LBA



Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
28	2804	—	20	105	Pottery (PH)	FP1	Coarse Flint, carinated sherd	M–LBA
28	2817	—	1	16	Lithics	Tool	Edge retouched; secondary hard hammer flake, wide and short, direct abrupt retouch (occasionally only small nibbled removals) along right lateral, convex edge from proximal to medial then a long irregular thin edge from medial to distal point	PH
28	2817	—	4	68	Pottery (PH)	FP2	Sand and Fine Flint, highly burnished bowl	M–LBA
28	2817	—	1	12	Pottery (PH)	FP1	Coarse Flint, upright jar rim	M–LBA
28	2819	—	11	77	CBM	Daub	DF1, daub fabric	?
28	2819	1	39	623	Lithics	Debitage	Shattered pieces (3), flake fragments, on burnt (4), inner flakes (5), secondary flakes (8) chips (18), 1x Large piece of heavily burnt flint, impossible to tell if it has been flaked	PH
28	2819	4	24	75	Lithics	Core, Debitage and Tool	Edge retouched (2), exhausted core (1), core fragment (1), split pebble (1), secondary hard hammer flakes (6), inner flake fragments (3) and chips (10)	PH
28	2819	—	7	39	Pottery (PH)	FP1	Coarse Flint	M–LBA
28	2819	1	7	20	Pottery (PH)	FP2	Sand and Fine Flint, 1x concave base	M–LBA
28	2820	—	5	111	Lithics	Debitage	Primary hard hammer flake, secondary hard hammer flake (1) and heavily burnt fragmentary pieces (3)	PH
28	2820	—	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	R27	Colchester BuffWare, mortarium rim	1st–L2nd
31	3105	—	5	5	CBM	Daub	DF1, daub fabric	?
31	3105	—	2	29	Pottery (Rom)	R35	Hadham Black-surfaced Ware, jar rim	3rd–4th
31	3107	—	1	5	Copper Alloy	Gun Cartridge	End of cartridge	L.19th/20th
32	3203	—	2	27	CBM	Tile	TF1, roof tile fabric	PM
32	3204	2	0	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	
32	3204	2	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	R53	Grog-tempered Ware	1stBC–1stAD
32	3207	—	1	22	Pottery (Medi)	F20	Medieval Grey Sandy ware	12th–14th
38	3804	—	1	60	Lithics	Debitage	Large indeterminate piece	PH
38	3804	—	1	17	Pottery (Medi)	F13	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	E11th–E13th
38	3804	—	2	19	Pottery (Medi)	F20	Medieval Grey Sandy ware	12th–14th
38	3812	—	1	9	Pottery (Medi)	F13	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	E11th–E13th
38	3812	—	2	17	Pottery (Medi)	F20	Medieval Grey Sandy ware	12th–14th
38	3812	—	2	12	Pottery (Medi)	F21A	Colchester-type Ware	13th–14th
38	3813	—	3	40	Pottery (Medi)	F20	Medieval Grey Sandy ware	12th–14th
39	3905	—	1	1	CBM	Daub	DF1, daub fabric	?
43	4306	—	1	787	CBM	Brick	BF1, post-med Brick	PM
43	4306	—	1	46	CBM	Tile	TF1, roof tile fabric, peg-tile	PM
44	4405	—	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	F20	Medieval Grey Sandy ware	12th–14th
44	4405	—	2	14	Pottery (Medi)	F13	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	E11th–E13th
44	4407	3	1	0	Iron	Wire	Short piece with curled end	
49	4905	—	1	51	Lithics	Core	Multi-platform core; core with two opposing platforms and a third positioned at 90 degrees to the others; core has around 20% of cortex remaining and has been worked on most sides, the two opposing platforms look like the have been reduced to produce long flakes or blades	Neol/BA

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
61	6106	—	1	2	Lithics	Tool	Secondary flake, missing distal; some fairly acute retouch to left lateral, from the medial to proximal, some flakes removed from the right lateral may be sporadic retouch or edge damage	PH
61	6110	—	2	15	Lithics	Debitage	Patinated secondary flakes; one is very abraded and may have notched edge retouch or edge damage to the lateral edges	PH
64	6404	—	2	60	Lithics	Debitage	Patinated secondary flakes	PH
64	6404	—	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	F1	Chaff-tempered	M5th–M9th
64	6404	—	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	F13	Early Medieval Sandy Ware	E11th–E13th



APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUES

Flotation results

Context	Sample	Total flot vol (ml)	Other plant remains	Charcoal qty	Charcoal max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
2704	6	5	–	–	–	No	Modern roots and seeds
2705	7	0	–	–	–	No	Sterile
2706	8	5	–	–	–	No	Modern roots
2707	9	5	–	–	–	No	Modern roots and seeds
2804	5	20	<i>Galium aparine</i> +, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. +	+++	10	Yes	–
2808	1	5	–	+	1	No	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

Retent results

Context	Sample	Sample vol (l)	Pottery	Lithics	Metal			Unburnt bone	Shell	Uncharred plant	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
					Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res				Mammal	Marine		
2704	6	20	–	++	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
2705	7	20	–	++	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
2706	8	20	–	++	–	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
2707	9	20	–	+++	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	0.6	No	–
2804	5	40	++	++++	–	–	+	–	–	–	++++	17	Yes	Charcoal non-oak
2808	1	40	++	+++	–	–	–	–	–	–	++	15	Yes	Charcoal non-oak
2819	4	20	–	+++	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	12	Yes	Bark fragments
3204	2	20	+	++	–	–	+	+	–	++	–	–	No	Wood fragments preserved by waterlogging
4407	3	20	+	+++	+	–	–	–	+	+	++	23	Yes	–

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Waterlogged results

Context	Sample	Sample vol (ml)	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	<i>Carex</i> sp.	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Monocotyledon	Moss frags	Wood frags
2819	4	250	++	++	+	++	–	++	++++	++++	+++
3204	2	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	++++	++	++
4407	3	250	–	–	–	–	++	–	++++	++	++

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

Animal bone

Context	Weight (g)	Horse	Condition	Comments
0811	5	–	Poor	IM – large mammal, small indeterminate bone fragment
1710	69	+	Fair	Horse molars
2505	15	–	Poor	IM – large mammal, heavily fragmented mandible
2804	3	–	Poor	IM – small mammal rib fragments
3406	24	+	Fair	Horse teeth
3203	144	+	Poor	Horse Scapula fragments
3812	9	–	Poor	IM – large mammal rib
4505	4	–	Poor	IM – heavily fragmented bone



© 2014 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

NORTH

Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

T 0131 467 7705
E north@headlandarchaeology.com

SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

T 01525 861 578
E southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

T 01432 364 901
E midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com