



making sense of heritage

Norton Hall, Mickleton, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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February 2013



**Norton Hall
Mickleton, Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Front cover: View from site to Meon Hill



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MS Power Projects Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Norton Hall, Mickleton, Gloucestershire (NGR 414740 244790). The evaluation, which consisted of 17 50m long by 2.1m wide trenches and four 25m long by 2.1m wide trenches, was undertaken in February 2013

The results of this evaluation show a very close correlation to the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2012), which successfully identified the archaeology present despite there being little contrast between archaeological deposits and the natural geology and a considerable depth of overburden in places.

Activity in the past seems to have been concentrated in the south-eastern part of the Site where the ground is slightly higher. Here a sub-divided enclosure was located dated to the Romano-British period. From its form it seems likely to be a small farmstead or cattle enclosure.

The presence of alluvial deposits within the stratigraphic sequence suggests that the area was much wetter in the past which would have discouraged settlement and more permanent activities.

Two ditches identified in the western and northern parts of the Site can be seen to correspond to boundaries visible on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map.



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Acknowledgements

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The evaluation was undertaken by Naomi Brennan with assistance from Oli Good, Matt Kendall and Andy Sole. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Elina Brook (finds), Rachael Seager Smith (pottery), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Chris Stevens (environmental). The illustrations were prepared by Liz James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.



Norton Hall Mickleton, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MS Power Projects Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Norton Hall, Mickleton, Gloucestershire centred upon National Grid Reference (NGR) 414740 244790 (hereafter 'the Site') (**Figure 1**). This formed part of a programme of archaeological works ahead of a proposed solar farm development (planning application 12/04362/SCR).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation, which consisted of 17 50m long by 2.1m wide trenches and four 25m long by 2.1m wide trenches, was undertaken from the 4th-12th February 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lay approximately 2km northwest of the village of Mickleton, Gloucestershire, which lies approximately 6km north of Chipping Camden and 11km east of Evesham. The Site was approximately triangular in shape, comprising just under 9ha; bordered to the southwest by woodland, to the northwest and east by streams and to the south by an unmetalled track.
- 1.2.2 Occupying largely flat arable land approximately 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), it was surrounded by undeveloped agricultural land, with Broad Marston Road a short distance to the northeast. The field rose very slightly towards the south-east.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is recorded as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, no superficial geology is recorded for most of the Site though an area of Head (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) is recorded along the north-eastern edge (BGS).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Parkland Plan has been drafted for Norton Hall and the surrounding area by Nicholas Pearson LLP to inform a Higher Level Stewardship Agreement with Natural England. Elements of the Plan concerning the archaeological and historical background of the Site and surrounding area have been summarised here for convenience, although further detail can be found in the original document.
- 2.1.2 The Iron Age fort on Meon Hill, some 3km east of the Site, appears to have been used continuously from the Middle Iron Age into the Saxon period. Further Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology is known in the vicinity of Weston-sub-Edge. The deserted medieval village and manor of Norton-sub-Edge lies to the southwest of Norton Hall, and extensive ridge and furrow earthworks survive throughout the local area.



2.1.3 The Site lies within the northern part of the estate of Norton Hall, an 18th century house set within Historic Parkland. Norton Hall itself is a Grade II Listed Building (1171430) as are the 19th century farmhouse (LB 1171435) and farm buildings (LB 1088512) which lie to the south-west of the Site. During WWI the hall was used as a hospital.

2.2 Previous investigations

2.2.1 A detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken in December 2012 (Wessex Archaeology 2012). This identified a rectangular enclosure towards the south-eastern corner of the site, with a number of internal subdivisions. Towards the western extent of the site, a linear anomaly consistent with a former field boundary was identified. Throughout the survey area, curvilinear trends consistent with remnants of ridge and furrow were observed.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The specific aims of the programme of archaeological works was to:

- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
- *produce a report which will present the results of the trial trenching in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013), and is summarised below:

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was separated from subsoil and any other arisings and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were back-filled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.

3.2.3 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as far as was possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.

3.2.4 All archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.



- 3.2.5 A photographic record was compiled utilising both black and white film and digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.6 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.7 A unique site code **88151** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.3.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.4 Best practice

- 3.4.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences and details of the archaeological features can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 A total of 21 trenches were excavated, 17 of which were approximately 50m long by 2.10m wide with the remaining four trenches being approximately 25m long by 2.10m wide (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.3 The trenches were between 0.45-0.90m deep and generally encountered around 0.25m of ploughsoil directly overlying a further 0.20-0.25m of subsoil. In the majority of the trenches the natural geology was found to be alluvial clay but in the south-eastern and northern parts of the Site areas of gravel were observed. Additional alluvial layers were observed in **Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (203, 303 and 404)** which lay nearer the brook.
- 4.1.4 Areas in the central and northern parts of the Site could not be evaluated due to the presence of a gas main and overhead wires.
- 4.1.5 No features were located in **Trenches 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 or 19**.

4.2 Romano-British

- 4.2.1 Ditches corresponding with the linear trends identified from the geophysical survey were located within **Trenches 15, 16, 17, 20 and 21**, including a trend interpreted as 'Possible Archaeology' in **Trench 16 (1608) (Figure 2)**. However nothing was found to correspond

to the similar 'Possible Archaeology' responses in **Trench 13**, though the geology here was very varied which might account for the response. No features were observed in **Trench 19**, despite strong responses. It seems likely that the northern edge of the enclosure falls just beyond the limits of excavation and that the southern responses may be an emphasis of ploughing trends.

- 4.2.2 Pottery was recovered from **1611 (ditch 1610)** **1709 (ditch 1707)** (**Figure 3, Plate 1**) and **2008 (ditch 2007)** all of which indicate a 2nd to 3rd century date for the enclosure. Although no datable finds were recovered from ditches **1504, 1506, 1605, 1608** (**Figure 3, Plate 2**), **1612** and **2106** (**Figure 3, section**) it seems clear that they are part of this complex.
- 4.2.3 All of the ditches display a similar profile and appear to be moderately to heavily truncated with the best preserved example (**ditch 1707**) only 0.44m in depth (**Figure 3, Plate 1**). This suggests that any more superficial features and deposits associated with the enclosure may have been entirely removed.
- 4.2.4 Only one discrete feature was located within the area of the enclosure complex. This was located at the south-western end of **Trench 17 (feature 1705)** and was extremely shallow and irregular and was concluded to be a natural feature.

4.3 Modern

- 4.3.1 A south-east – north-west aligned linear identified on the geophysical survey was seen in **Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9 (604, 704, 804 and 904)** (**Figure 1**). This feature, excavated in **Trench 6 (604)**, was found to contain a ceramic land drain and can be seen to correspond to a field boundary visible on the 1884 first edition Ordnance Survey map. Fragments of oolitic limestone are visible within the ploughsoil in this part of the field suggesting the demolition of a dry stone wall. Another ditch seen in **Trenches 4 and 5 (406 and 504)** (**Figure 1**) can be seen to follow a line of trees visible on the 1884 mapping and is therefore most likely to remain of another field boundary that was going out of use by the late 19th century.
- 4.3.2 The only clear indications of any features to correspond to the 'ridge and furrow' response seen in the geophysical survey were seen in **Trenches 20 and 21** where regularly spaced furrows were identified (**2005, 2104, 2109 and 2110**) (**Figure 2**). These features, which were between 1.4-3.0m wide and approximately 6m apart, contained ceramic land drains and were thus concluded to be the result of modern agriculture (**Figure 3, section**). A probable furrow remnant **1004** was seen in **Trench 10**; however, it was highly truncated (**Figure 1**).
- 4.3.3 A discrete layer of burnt material was located within **Trench 4, 402**, as this lay directly below the ploughsoil it was concluded to be of modern date.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the trial trenching. Artefacts were derived from five contexts, two of which were within trench 17. The finds have been quantified by material type and context; these totals are presented in **Appendix 2: Table 1**. The pottery has provided the only dating evidence for the Site and is predominantly Romano-British (1st – 4th centuries AD); only a single sherd of later (post-medieval) date was recorded

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The condition of the assemblage is fair with a mean sherd weight of 16g. Some surface abrasion and edge damage are visible but the sherd size is still quite high, which is characteristic of material from reasonably well-sealed features. Diagnostic sherds were scarce with only three rims present.

Romano-British

- 5.2.2 In total, 35 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from four contexts. The assemblage contains a range of coarsewares which appear to date to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD – these include Severn Valley oxidised wares, sandy greywares, Malvernian limestone tempered ware, oxidised wares and south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware. There are no finewares but this is not atypical of a small assemblage such as this.
- 5.2.3 The majority of the sherds (64%) were recovered from ditch **1707**, fill **1709**. Amongst these were a large sherd from a storage jar with a rolled rim, and several rejoining fragments from a rounded bowl with a flat reeded rim. The only other diagnostic fragment came from the subsoil **1702**. This is the rim of a small jar or corrugated beaker, possibly dating to the 2nd century AD.
- 5.2.4 Amongst the oxidised ware fragments from ditch **2007**, fill **2008**, is a base sherd that appears to have been worked. It is almost semi-circular in shape - possibly half of a disc. The vessel walls appear to have been deliberately removed, and the edges smoothed. These items have traditionally been interpreted as gaming pieces, but a more recent interpretation for these items suggests that they may have been an early form of toilet paper (Charlier *et al.* 2012; Papadopoulos 2002).
- 5.2.5 Ceramic assemblages of 2nd to 4th century date have been found elsewhere in the area such as at Dorn (Timby 1998) and slightly further afield at Bourton-on-the-Water, Lower Slaughter (Timby, 1998) and Bishop's Cleeve (Parry 1999; Barber and Walker 1998; Timby 2005).

Post-medieval

- 5.2.6 A single small plain body sherd of post-medieval stoneware was recovered from furrow **2104**.

5.3 Fired clay

- 5.3.1 Several fragments of fired clay were recovered from ditch **1707**, fill **1709**. These were all amorphous, fairly abraded pieces made in a predominantly oxidised, sandy fabric. Narrow wattle impressions were visible on one fragment indicating that this material is likely to be derived from oven or hearth lining.

5.4 Animal bone

- 5.4.1 Twelve fragments of animal bone were recovered from two Middle Romano-British ditches located in **Trenches 16** and **17**. Bone preservation is generally good, and although some fragments have iron-enriched concretions adhering to their surfaces, this has not affected identification to species and element.
- 5.4.2 The four bone fragments recovered from fill **1611** of ditch **1610** are all from a single cattle sacrum. The bone is from a fully mature animal as suggested by the fused state of the cranial epiphysis of the first sacral body.



5.4.3 The eight bone fragments recovered from fill **1709** of ditch **1707** are all from a cattle scapula. Again the bone is from a fully mature animal.

5.4.4 Cattle were important in the Romano-British economy and large numbers of mature animals were kept to provide manure and traction during a period which saw the expansion and intensification of arable cultivation.

5.5 Recommendations

5.5.1 The small finds assemblage has already been recorded to the recommended minimum standards for the archiving of archaeological finds (eg Darling 1984) and as a result no further work is proposed. In the event of further fieldwork taking place this material will need to be reconsidered alongside any additional artefacts recovered.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a Romano-British enclosure ditch **1707 (1709)** within Trench 17 to provide an indication of the preservation of environmental material. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot then retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, the residue fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2, Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flot was small with high numbers of modern roots and uncharred seeds that maybe indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

6.2.3 The only charred material seen were three poorly preserved cereal grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and a single seed of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia Lathyrus* sp.). One of the cereal grains was possibly of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), although preservation was too poor for positive identification.

6.2.4 Charred plant remains, and in particular cereal remains, are often indicative of domestic activity and settlement. The low density of remains within the sample might be reflective of short lived or low density occupation or that the ditch was located away from settlement. Given the number of modern roots, it is further quite possible that ancient material has been destroyed through bioturbation and that the cereal grains (given that none were conclusively identified as hulled wheat which is more characteristic of Romano-British activity) are in fact modern and intrusive.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 No wood charcoal was noted within the flots, again whilst this might be indicative of low levels of occupation, it is equally probable that wood charcoal would not have survived in such disturbed soils.



6.4 Land Snails

- 6.4.1 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal, shells were noted, and recorded (**Appendix 2, Table 2**), in the flot. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.
- 6.4.2 The main species represented were shells of *Vallonia* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus*, with a single shell of *Pupilla muscorum*. The small assemblage is typical of open well established grassland.

6.5 Recommendations

- 6.5.1 Samples should be taken where permitting from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally samples should be taken covering as wide a range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 30 to 40 litres and from individual, secure contexts. Given the high numbers of roots, poor preservation and possibility of intrusive material, shallow deposits should generally be avoided, unless associated with more charcoal rich fills or high numbers of finds etc.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The results of this evaluation show a very close correlation to the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2012), which successfully identified the archaeology present despite there being little contrast between the archaeological deposits and the natural geology and in spite of a considerable depth of overburden in places.
- 7.1.2 Activity in the past seems to have been concentrated in the south-eastern part of the Site where the ground is slightly higher. Here a sub-divided enclosure was located dated to the Romano-British period. From its form it seems likely to be a small farmstead or cattle enclosure. The features were highly truncated suggesting that higher deposits and features will have been removed. Even taking this into account there was a relatively small artefact assemblage recovered implying that the complex was not intensively occupied. An environmental sample taken from **1709 (ditch 1707)** would seem to confirm this.
- 7.1.3 The presence of alluvial deposits within the stratigraphic sequence suggests that the area was much wetter in the past which would have discouraged settlement and more permanent activities.
- 7.1.4 Two ditches identified in the western and northern parts of the Site can be seen to correspond to boundaries visible on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the fieldwork be deposited with Cheltenham Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.
- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of

excavated archaeological material by Cheltenham Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

- 8.1.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the GHER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.2 Copyright

- 8.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 8.2.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.3 Security Copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 49.00x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 52.29-52.57m aOD
Easting: 414658		Northing: 245017	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 102.	0.00-0.26 bgl
102	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 103.	0.26-0.52 bgl
103	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid grey-brown clay, occasional patches of orange-brown gravel and mid blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.52+ bgl

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 49.90x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 52.45-53.02m aOD
Easting: 414705		Northing: 244975	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.25 bgl
202	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 203.	0.25-0.55 bgl
203	Layer	Alluvium. Mid grey clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Overlies 204.	0.55-0.70 bgl
204	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid orange-brown clay, occasional patches mid blue grey clay. Compact.	0.70+ bgl

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 50.00x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.72m	Ground level: 52.89-53.03m aOD
Easting: 414720		Northing: 244998	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.18 bgl
302	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 303.	0.18-0.54 bgl
303	Layer	Alluvium. Pale grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Overlies 304.	0.54-0.72 bgl
304	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown coarse gravel, occasional patches of mid blue grey clay. Compact.	0.72+ bgl

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: 49.80x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.90m	Ground level: 53.47-53.91m aOD
Easting: 414702		Northing: 244845	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 402.	0.00-0.42 bgl
402	Layer	Discrete layer of burnt material including slag, charcoal and CBM.	0.42-0.51



			bgl
403	Layer	Probable alluvium, former subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 404.	0.51-0.59 bgl
404	Layer	Alluvium. Pale orange-brown clay with pale grey mottling. No visible inclusions. Compact. Overlies 405.	0.59-0.90 bgl
405	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown coarse gravel, occasional patches of mid blue grey clay. Compact.	0.90+ bgl
406	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 407. 0.30m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts 405.	-
407	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of ditch 406. Mid grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact. Fairly homogenous.	-

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 50.00x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.80m	Ground level: 53.17-53.94m aOD
Easting: 414741		Northing: 244886	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
501	Ploughsoil Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 502.	0.00-0.21 bgl	
502	Subsoil Alluvium, current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 503.	0.21-0.64 bgl	
503	Natural Natural geology. Mid orange-brown coarse gravel, occasional patches of mid blue grey clay. Compact.	0.64+ bgl	
504	Ditch North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 505. Moderate, concave sides, flat base. 0.69m wide. Cuts 503.	0.12 deep	
505	Secondary fill Secondary fill of ditch 504. Mid grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Compact. Fairly homogenous. Overlies 504.	0.12 deep	

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 49.80x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 54.84-55.10m aOD
Easting: 414587		Northing: 244713	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
601	Ploughsoil Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 602.	0.00-0.16 bgl	
602	Subsoil Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 603.	0.16-0.35 bgl	
603	Natural Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid brown-orange clay, occasional patches of pale grey-brown clay. Compact.	0.35+ bgl	
604	Ditch North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 605. Moderate, concave sides, flat base. 0.82m wide. Contains ceramic land drain at base. Cuts 603.	0.17 deep	
605	Secondary fill Secondary fill of ditch 604. Mid grey-brown clay with mid blue-grey mottles. No visible inclusions. Compact. Fairly homogenous. Overlies 604.	0.17 deep	

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 49.02x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.60m	Ground level: 55.17-55.41m aOD
Easting:		Northing:	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
701	Ploughsoil Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 702.	0.00-0.22 bgl	



702	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 703.	0.22-0.48 bgl
703	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid brown-orange clay, occasional patches of pale blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.48-0.60 bgl
704	Ditch	North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 705. 1.4m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts 703.	-
705	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of ditch 704. Mid grey-brown clay with mid blue-grey mottles. No visible inclusions. Compact. Fairly homogenous. Overlies 704.	-

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions: 49.10x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.58m	Ground level: 55.63-55.92m aOD
Easting: 414601		Northing: 244642	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 802.	0.00-0.26 bgl
802	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 803.	0.26-0.51 bgl
803	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid brown-orange clay, occasional patches of pale blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.51+ bgl
804	Ditch	North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 805. 1.1m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts 803.	-
805	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of ditch 804. Mid grey-brown clay with mid blue-grey mottles. No visible inclusions. Compact. Fairly homogenous. Overlies 804.	-

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions: 49.50x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 56.36-56.76m aOD
Easting: 414622		Northing: 244580	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 902.	0.00-0.16 bgl
902	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 903.	0.16-0.44 bgl
903	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid brown-orange clay, occasional patches of pale blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.44+ bgl
904	Ditch	North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 905. 0.8m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts 903.	-
905	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of ditch 904. Mid grey-brown clay with mid blue-grey mottles. No visible inclusions. Compact. Fairly homogenous. Overlies 904.	-

TRENCH 10			
Dimensions: 49.00x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.56m	Ground level: 55.05-55.98m aOD
Easting: 414653		Northing: 244714	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil, Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1002.	0.00-0.18 bgl
1002	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1003.	0.18-0.49 bgl



1003	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Pale orange-brown clay, occasional patches of mid blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.49+ bgl
1004	Furrow	North-east - south-west aligned possible furrow filled with 1005. Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 1m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1003.	0.04 deep
1005	Secondary fill	Fill of possible furrow 1004. Pale grey clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 1004.	0.04 deep

TRENCH 11			
Dimensions: 48.60x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.60m	Ground level: 56.45-57.17m aOD
Easting: 414669		Northing: 244639	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1101	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1102.	0.00-0.24 bgl
1102	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1103.	0.24-0.43 bgl
1103	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid orange-brown clay, occasional patches of mid blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.43+ bgl

TRENCH 12			
Dimensions: 50.00x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 56.75-56.95m aOD
Easting: 414722		Northing: 244690	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1201	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1202.	0.00-0.25 bgl
1202	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Pale grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1203.	0.25-0.54 bgl
1203	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid orange-brown clay. Compact.	0.54+ bgl

TRENCH 13			
Dimensions: 49.80x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 57.69-57.85m aOD
Easting: 414773		Northing: 244670	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1301	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1302.	0.00-0.15 bgl
1302	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1303.	0.15-0.36 bgl
1303	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid grey-brown clay transitioning at north-east end to mid orange-brown clay with gravel, occasional patches of mid blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.36+ bgl

TRENCH 14			
Dimensions: 47.80x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.74m	Ground level: 55.25-56.37m aOD
Easting: 414744		Northing: 244763	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1401	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1402.	0.00-0.24 bgl
1402	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous.	0.24-0.65 bgl



		Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1403.	
1403	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid blue-grey clay, occasional patches of orange-brown clay. Compact.	0.65+ bgl

TRENCH 15			
Dimensions: 24.50x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 56.92-57.00m aOD
Easting: 414780		Northing: 244773	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1501	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1502.	0.00-0.25 bgl
1502	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1503.	0.25-0.56 bgl
1503	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid grey-brown clay. Compact.	0.56+ bgl
1504	Ditch	South-east - north-west aligned ditch filled with 1505. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.85m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1503.	0.30 deep
1505	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1504. Mid brown-grey silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare CBM flecks. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 1504.	0.30 deep
1506	Ditch	South-east - north-west aligned ditch filled with 1507. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 1.10m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1503.	0.15 deep
1507	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1506. Mottled mid brown-grey and pale orange-brown clay. No visible inclusions. Some bioturbation. Moderately compact. Overlies 1506.	0.15 deep

TRENCH 16			
Dimensions: 49.00x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.67m	Ground level: 56.90-57.62m aOD
Easting: 414801		Northing: 244703	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1601	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1602.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1602	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1603.	0.20-0.46 bgl
1603	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid grey-orange clay. Compact.	0.46+ bgl
1604	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown gravel with occasional patches of mid blue-grey clay. Compact. South-east end of trench only.	0.42+ bgl
1605	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 1606 and 1607. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 0.99m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1603.	0.32 deep
1606	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1605. Mottled mid blue-grey and mid orange-brown clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Some bioturbation. Moderately compact. Overlies 1605.	0.13 deep
1607	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1605. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1606.	0.19 deep
1608	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 1609. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 1.22m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1603.	0.38 deep
1609	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1605. Mottled mid grey-brown and mid orange-brown clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Some bioturbation. Moderately compact. Overlies 1608.	0.38 deep
1610	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 1611.	0.26 deep



		Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 1.2m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1603.	
1611	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1610. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1610.	0.26 deep
1612	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 1613. Concave, shallow sides, flat base. 1.36m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1603.	0.12 deep
1613	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1612. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1612.	0.12 deep

TRENCH 17			
Dimensions: 24.20x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 57.17-57.52m aOD
Easting: 414819		Northing: 244698	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1701	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1702.	0.00-0.19 bgl
1702	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1703.	0.19-0.25 bgl
1703	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Pale grey-brown clay. Compact.	0.25+ bgl
1704	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown gravel and silty clay. Compact. In south-western part of trench.	0.35+ bgl
1705	Cut	Highly truncated irregular feature filled with 1706. Likely natural feature. Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 1.08m wide, 1.62m+ long. Cuts 1704.	0.08 deep
1706	Secondary fill	Fill of feature 1705. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1705.	0.08 deep
1707	Ditch	South-east - north-west aligned ditch filled with 1708. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 1.8m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 1704.	0.44 deep
1708	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1707. Pale yellow-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 1707.	0.27 deep
1709	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 1707. Pale grey-brown clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 1708.	0.44 deep

TRENCH 18			
Dimensions: 48.90x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 54.85-56.11m aOD
Easting: 414789		Northing: 244789	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1801	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 2% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1802.	0.00-0.24 bgl
1802	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1803.	0.24-0.51 bgl
1803	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid grey clay. Compact.	0.51+ bgl



TRENCH 19			
Dimensions: 48.80x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 56.31-57.03m aOD
Easting: 414836		Northing: 244728	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1901	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 1902.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1902	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 1903.	0.20-0.58 bgl
1903	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid grey-brown clay, occasional patches of mid blue-grey clay. Compact.	0.58+ bgl

TRENCH 20			
Dimensions: 24.78x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 56.14-56.67m aOD
Easting: 414850		Northing: 244739	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2001	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid brown-grey clay. <1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 2002.	0.00-0.24 bgl
2002	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 2003.	0.24-0.45 bgl
2003	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Compact.	0.45+ bgl
2004	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid blue-grey clay. Compact. South-western end of trench.	0.45+ bgl
2005	Furrow	North-east - south-west aligned furrow filled with 2006. Contained ceramic land drain. Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 1.4m wide. Very slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 2003.	0.22 deep
2006	Secondary fill	Fill of furrow 2005. Pale grey silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 2005.	0.22 deep
2007	Ditch	South-east - north-west aligned ditch filled with 2008. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 1.5m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 2004.	0.25 deep
2008	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 2007. Mid grey-brown clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 2007.	0.25 deep

TRENCH 21			
Dimensions: 24.50x2.10m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 56.30-56.47m aOD
Easting: 414864		Northing: 244726	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2101	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Homogeneous. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies 2102.	0.00-0.24 bgl
2102	Subsoil	Alluvium/ current subsoil. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone/gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies 2103.	0.24-0.40 bgl
2103	Natural	Natural geology. Alluvial clay. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Compact.	0.40+ bgl
2104	Furrow	North-east - south-west aligned furrow filled with 2105. Contained ceramic land drain. Shallow, straight sides, flat base. 3m wide. Very slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 2103.	0.35 deep



2105	Secondary fill	Fill of furrow 2104. Pale grey silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 2104.	0.35 deep
2106	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 2107. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 1.2m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 2103.	0.48 deep
2107	Secondary fill	Fill of ditch 2106. Mid brown-grey silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 2106.	0.48 deep
2108	Secondary fill	Fill of furrow 2104. Mid grey silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 2109.	0.55 deep
2109	Furrow	North-east - south-west aligned furrow filled with 2108. Contained ceramic land drain. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 2.8m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts 2107.	0.55 deep
2110	Furrow	North-east - south-west aligned furrow filled with 2111. Unexcavated. 2.7m wide. Very slightly diffuse in plan. Cuts 2103.	-
2111	Secondary fill	Fill of furrow 2110. Pale grey silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Overlies 2110. Unexcavated.	-



10.2 Appendix 2: Supplementary Finds and Environmental Data

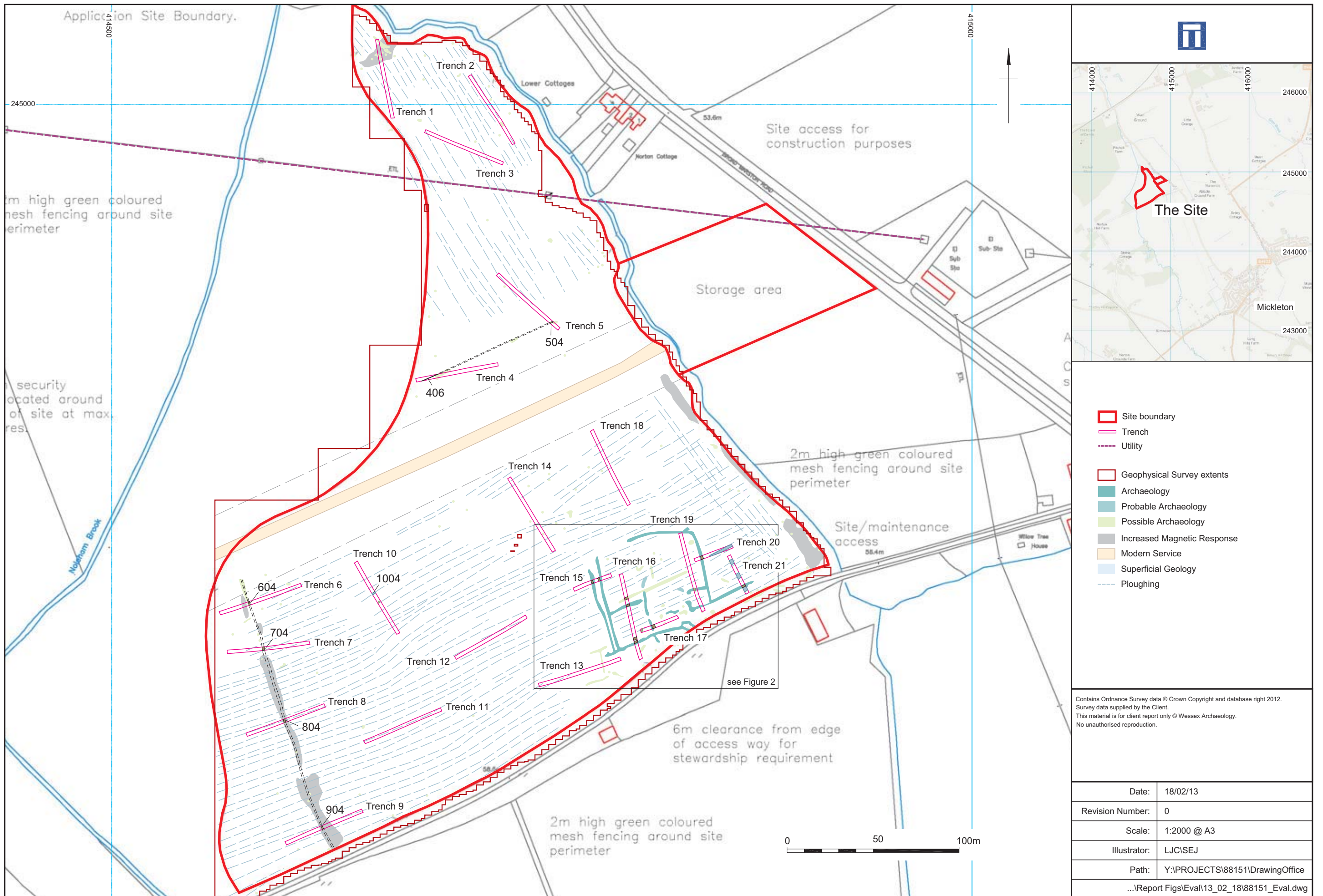
Table 1: All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Feature	Context	Animal bone	Pottery	Fired clay
1610	1611	4/39	4/59	
Subsoil	1702		3/42	
1707	1709	8/144	23/413	10/273
2007	2008		5/53	
2104	2105		1/5	
Total		12/183	36/572	10/273

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

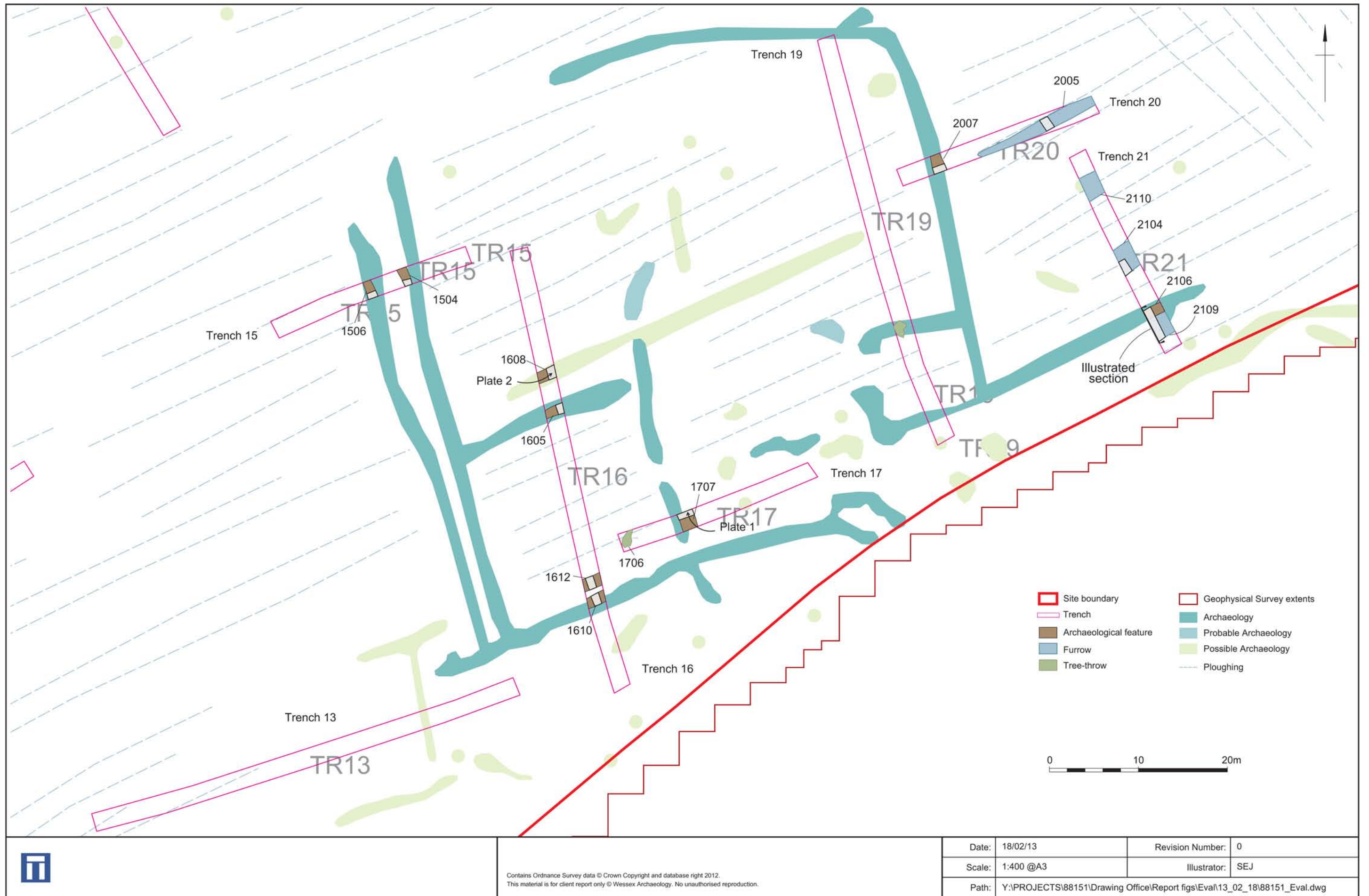
Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 17: Romano-British Ditch 1707												
1707	1709	1	20	70	90	C			3x wheat grain 1cf. Hulled wheat. 1x Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	0/0ml	Moll- t (B)	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs,



Location of Site, evaluation trenches and results of geophysical survey

Figure 1




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Scale:	1:400 @A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
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Detail of south-eastern part of the Site

Figure 2

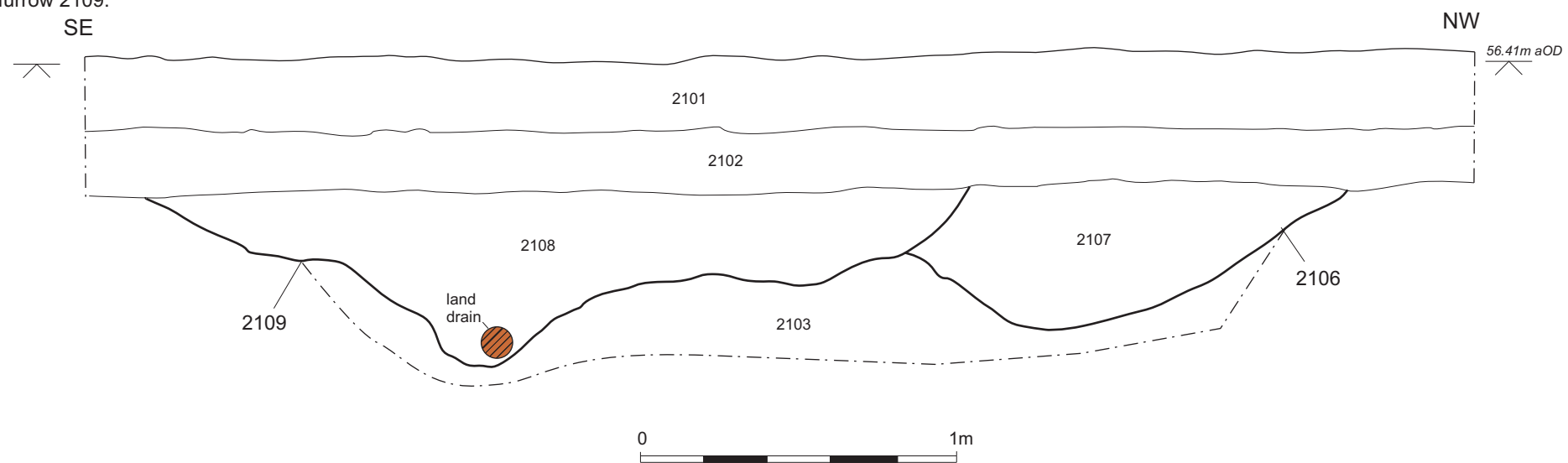


Plate 1: South-east facing section of ditch 1707



Plate 2: South-west facing section of ditch 1608

North-east facing section through ditch 2106 and furrow 2109:



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