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# Grove Road, Harwell, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: P13/V2445/FUL  
Ref: 87552.03  
May 2014



**Grove Road, Harwell,  
Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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# Grove Road, Harwell Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Contents

Summary .....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	2
2.2 Recent investigations in the area.....	2
<i>Desk-Based Assessment</i> .....	2
<i>Geophysical Survey</i> .....	2
2.3 Recent investigations in the wider landscape .....	3
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
3.3 Monitoring .....	4
3.4 Recording.....	4
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	4
4.2 Summary.....	4
4.3 Natural soil sequence.....	5
4.4 Ditches and gullies .....	5
<i>Iron Age</i> .....	5
<i>Romano-British</i> .....	6
4.5 Pits.....	7
<i>Iron Age</i> .....	7
<i>Romano-British and later</i> .....	8
4.6 Postholes .....	8
<i>Iron Age</i> .....	8
4.7 Deposits and occupation layers.....	8
<i>Romano-British and later</i> .....	8
<i>Undated</i> .....	8
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	9



5.2	Pottery.....	9
	<i>Iron Age</i> .....	9
	<i>Romano-British</i> .....	10
	<i>Post-Roman</i> .....	10
5.3	Ceramic building material (inc. <i>Opus Signinum</i> ) .....	10
5.4	Fired clay .....	11
5.5	Worked flint .....	11
5.6	Burnt flint.....	11
5.7	Glass.....	11
5.8	Animal bone .....	11
	<i>Iron Age</i> .....	12
	<i>Romano-British</i> .....	12
	<i>Saxon</i> .....	12
	<i>Undated</i> .....	12
5.9	Potential and recommendations .....	12
<b>6</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>13</b>
7.1	Introduction .....	13
7.2	Stratigraphic.....	13
<b>8</b>	<b>STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>14</b>
8.1	Museum .....	14
8.2	Archive .....	14
8.3	Discard policy.....	14
8.4	Copyright.....	14
8.5	Security Copy .....	15
8.6	OASIS .....	15
<b>9</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>15</b>
9.1	Bibliography .....	15
<b>10</b>	<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>18</b>
10.1	Appendix 1: Trench Tables.....	18
10.2	Appendix 2: Finds and Environmental Tables.....	29
10.3	Appendix 3: Oasis Record Form.....	31
	Grove Road, Harwell, Oxfordshire - Wessex Archaeology .....	31
	<i>OASIS ID - wessexar1-179836</i> .....	31

## Tables

Table 1:	Feature type and totals .....	5
Table 2:	All finds by context (number/weight in grammes).....	29
Table 3:	Pottery totals by ware type.....	30
Table 4:	Number of identified specimens (or NISP) by period.....	31



## **Figures**

- Figure 1: Site and trench location showing geophysical survey results  
Figure 2: Archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey results (east of site)  
Figure 3: Archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey results (west of site)  
Figure 4: Sections

## **Plates**

- Cover: General view of the Site, Trench 4 in foreground  
Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 (1x2m and 1m scales)  
Plate 2: General view of Trench 4, showing roundhouse 410  
Plate 3: General view of Trench 8 (1x2m and 1m scales)  
Plate 4: South-east facing section of ditches 806 and 832 (1x1m scales)  
Plate 5: South-east facing section of ditch 1004 (1x2m and 1m scales)  
Plate 6: General view of Trench 3 (1x2m and 1m scales)  
Plate 7: North facing section of Trench 12, showing possible buried soil 1203



## Grove Road, Harwell Oxfordshire

### Archaeological Evaluation Report

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxon to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation associated with a proposed development at land south of Grove Road, Harwell, Oxfordshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448876 189425.

The site covers 2.6 hectares and is sub-rectangular in shape. It comprises two agricultural fields divided by a line of alder trees and is generally flat, lying at an elevation of approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It is positioned 400m to the north-west of the village centre of Harwell, 1.1km north-east of Rowstock and 3.8km to the south-west of Didcot.

A planning application (P13/V2445/FUL) for a new residential development, comprising 65 homes with associated highway works, landscaping and infrastructure improvements, has been submitted to the Vale of the White Horse District Council. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and geophysical survey of the Site have previously been carried out, identified archaeological features within the site. The Principal Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (adviser to the Local Planning Authority) recommended an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken, to assess the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

The archaeological evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of 13 trenches of varying lengths (9 no. 30m x 1.8m and 4 no. 15m x 1.8m trenches). Archaeological features and deposits were identified in all 13 of the trenches and included ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Due to the large amount of features identified (126 in total), and following consultation with the Principal Archaeologist, a sample of the identified features were excavated. The strategy sought to investigate and clarify the nature of the various feature types, and to recover artefacts from any unexcavated features.

The majority of the features recorded on the site are of Iron Age and Romano-British date, and given the density of features it seems likely that a multi-phase settlement is located within the site. The sub-annular anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in the western half of the site, correlated with ditched enclosures of Iron Age date. Two phases to the enclosure within Trench 8 were identified, and eight pits were located within the centre. Pits and postholes were present across the site and included areas of intercutting features. A possible eaves drip gully was identified to the eastern side of the site (Trench 4). Saxon pottery was recorded in Trench 2 which may reflect Saxon occupation in the village of Harwell.

The archaeological features recorded during the evaluation reflect the broader archaeology of the Thames Valley, where long lived Iron Age settlements are characterised by clusters of pits, small ditched enclosures and post-built structures (Lambrick 2009).

The fieldwork was carried out between 14<sup>th</sup> April and 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.



# Grove Road, Harwell Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxon and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Andy Cattermole in this regard. The archaeological evaluation was monitored by Hugh Coddington (Principal Archaeologist at Oxford County Council) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, Vale of the White Horse District Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by John Powell, Joanne Lathan and Robert Templar. This report was written by John Powell and edited by Sue Farr, with finds analysis by Elina Brook and Rachael Seager Smith (pottery), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Pippa Bradley (worked flint). The report illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.





# Grove Road, Harwell Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxon ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Grove Road, Harwell, Oxfordshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448876 189425.
- 1.1.2 A planning application (P13/V2445/FUL) for a new residential development, comprising 65 homes with associated highway works, landscaping and infrastructure improvements, has been submitted to the Vale of the White Horse District Council. The Principal Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (advisers to the Local Planning Authority) prepared a *Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (OCC 2014) following an earlier geophysical survey (WA 2014) undertaken across the Site.
- 1.1.3 The geophysical survey (*ibid.*) indicated the presence of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest. Several partial ring-shaped anomalies were detected towards the north-western extent of the Site and were consistent with the remnants of barrow ditches or roundhouses. Other linear anomalies and pit-like responses were noted, and classified as being of possible archaeological interest.
- 1.1.4 In accordance with the Design Brief (OCC 2014) issued, the archaeological trial trench evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of 13 trenches of varying lengths (9 no. 30m x 1.8m and 4 no. 15m x 1.8m trenches) targeted on the geophysical anomalies.
- 1.1.5 The project was carried out between 14<sup>th</sup> April and 17<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies within the administrative boundary of Vale of the White Horse, and is positioned approximately 400m to the north-west of the village centre of Harwell, 1.1km north-east of Rowstock and 3.8km to the south-west of Didcot. The Site is bounded to the north by Grove Road, by Harwell Primary School to the south-west, and established housing at Manor Green and Westfield to the east and south respectively (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site covers 2.6 hectares and is sub-rectangular in shape. It comprises two agricultural fields divided by a line of alder trees and is generally flat, lying at an elevation of approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). There are two existing access points at the north of the Site, both connected by a concrete track which runs parallel to the northern field boundary and Grove Road.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the Site is Upper Greensand overlain by head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey; 1:50,000 series, England and Wales). A Site Investigations survey (EP 2013) has been undertaken within the Site and comprised the



excavation of eighteen trial pits and seven soakaway pits. Topsoil measuring between 0.2m to 0.9m thick was recorded, overlying a gravelly clay/silt to depths of between 0.8m below ground level (BGL) and 1.8m BGL.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background has been detailed in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA, WA 2013) submitted with the planning application, the results of which are briefly summarised below. A subsequent geophysical survey (WA 2014a) was carried out within the Site, the results of which are also summarised below.

### **2.2 Recent investigations in the area**

#### *Desk-Based Assessment*

2.2.1 No prehistoric findspots or sites are recorded within the study area, although background prehistoric activity is recorded in the wider landscape to the north-east of Didcot, c. 5km to the north-east of the Site.

2.2.2 A number of findspots of Roman coins are recorded within the study area. The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER) notes finds recovered during a metal detecting survey immediately to the north of the Site, and although the description is not clear, some of the coins are likely to have been recovered from within the Site itself. Further Roman coins have been found to the west of Middle Farm, approximately 145m to the east of the Site and in School Lane 350m to the south-east.

2.2.3 The Harwell area was the focus of human activity throughout the Saxon period, and a Saxon cemetery dated to c. AD500 is recorded in the vicinity of Downs Close, approximately 820m to the south-east of the Site (Harwell Parish Council 1985). An inhumation burial with a knife, found during hedge removal, was located approximately 480m to the south-west of the Site, and is thought to have been an outlier to the larger cemetery.

2.2.4 Although undated, it is possible that a barrow, recorded in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century c. 340m to the north-east of the Site, may have been associated with the Saxon funerary activity recorded to the south of Harwell.

#### *Geophysical Survey*

2.2.5 A geophysical survey has been undertaken within the Site (WA 2014a) and demonstrated the presence of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest within the survey area, along with regions of magnetic disturbance and ferrous response.

2.2.6 Several partial ring-shaped anomalies were detected towards the north-western extent of the survey area, which were consistent with the remnants of barrow ditches or roundhouses. Their responses were not clearly defined from the general magnetic background however, which makes the interpretation less conclusive. Evidence for this can be seen throughout the survey area, with faint trends oriented NNE-SSW.

2.2.7 Further linear anomalies, two ditch-like anomalies and pit-like responses have been classified as being of possible archaeological interest, and it is possible that some are the result of natural processes or agricultural activity.

## 2.3 Recent investigations in the wider landscape

- 2.3.1 The archaeology of the Thames Valley has been extensively studied, and long lived Iron Age settlements are characterised by clusters of pits, small ditched enclosures and post-built structures (Lambrick 2009). Recent excavations in advance of the Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology recorded areas of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Milton Hill, approximately 2km to the north-west of the Site (Hart and Alexander 2012). At Milton Hill North an Early to Middle Iron Age settlement consisting of roundhouses, dense pit clusters and possible enclosures was recorded.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (IfA 2008), the aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition 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;*
- *Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains; and*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was compiled and submitted to the Principal Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (advisers to the Local Planning Authority), which defined the methodology for the archaeological evaluation (WA 2014b). A total of 13 machine-excavated trial trenches were proposed, nine measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide, and four measuring 15m in length and 1.8m wide, and positioned within the proposed areas of development as shown on **Figure 1**.
- 3.2.2 The trial trenches were set out using 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.
- 3.2.3 Prior to machine excavation, the investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by operatives experienced in the use of such equipment. Excavation was carried out by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural, whichever was encountered first. The excavated spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of each trench, and separated into topsoil and subsoil bunds.
- 3.2.4 On completion of the investigations at each trench, topsoil and subsoil were reinstated to broadly replicate the stratigraphic sequence encountered, and levelled to the existing ground surface.



### 3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 The fieldwork stage of the evaluation was monitored by Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist at Oxford County Council, and acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

### 3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 The trial trenches were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan using GPS survey equipment. To ensure that a unique project-wide geo-referenced sequence was maintained, all allocated context numbers were related to the investigation areas (*i.e.*, the trench number).
- 3.4.2 Full written and photographic records were made of each investigation area, even where no archaeological remains were identified. Feature sections and representative sections were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:10). Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Written records were made using *WA pro forma* record sheets.
- 3.4.3 The spot height of all trench levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans and sections have been annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 3.4.4 A full photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using a digital camera with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. General site photographs were taken to record the progress of the investigations, including shots suitable for use in publicity material, and to record the condition of the land prior to trenching and after reinstatement.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 For ease of reference, the evaluation results are described in the following sections by feature type and where possible period. All of the 13 intended evaluation trenches were excavated during the course of the evaluation in the proposed positions, and archaeological features were recorded in all of the excavated trenches (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 Given the large amount of archaeological features recorded during the evaluation it is not practical to describe all of the recorded features within the body of this report. The excavated and principal unexcavated features are discussed in the following section. Full details of excavated contexts and features are recorded within the project archive and are detailed in **Appendix 1**. Trench and context numbers are shown in bold (e.g., ditch **604** in **Trench 6**), while geophysical anomaly reference codes are shown in italics (e.g. *4002*).

### 4.2 Summary

- 4.2.1 Archaeological features and deposits were identified in all of the 13 excavated trial trenches. The evaluation results demonstrate that buried archaeological remains are present within the Site and include features and artefacts dating from the Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon periods. Within each excavated trench a dense array of archaeological features were identified and recorded. In total 124 cut features and two deposits/occupation horizons were identified. Feature types and total numbers are provided in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Feature type and totals**

Feature Type	Total Number
Pits	57
Postholes	37
Ditches	27
Gullies	3
Deposits/occupation horizon	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>126</b>

4.2.2 Given the density of archaeological features and following consultation with the Principal Archaeologist, it was decided that sample excavation would be undertaken in order to understand the archaeological resource. The agreed strategy was to excavate a sample of feature types (ditches, postholes and pits), and to record unexcavated features in sufficient detail to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation. Artefacts were recovered from the surface of unexcavated features where present.

4.2.3 The archaeological features recorded within the evaluation trenches are likely to represent a settlement of Iron Age to Romano-British date. Pits and postholes were the most common feature type, and were present in relatively dense clusters, and in intercutting groups within the trenches. Ditches were present across the Site and a degree of stratification/intercutting was apparent on excavation. A possible drip gully of a roundhouse was identified towards the eastern boundary of the Site.

### 4.3 Natural soil sequence

4.3.1 The natural soil sequence was fairly uniform across the Site. The topsoil was dark grey brown sandy loam with rare greensand inclusions, and had a well-established turf line with common bioturbation throughout the deposit. The topsoil was present to between 0.20m and 0.34m depth below ground level (BGL). Underlying the topsoil was a mid grey brown sandy loam with rare greensand inclusions, and was between 0.10m and 0.26m thick; it shared a diffuse horizon with the topsoil.

4.3.2 The underlying natural geology was a light greenish grey sandy clay with abundant greensand fragments, and was present between 81.5m aOD at the eastern edge of the Site and at approximately 83m aOD towards the western side. Archaeological features were identified cutting into the underlying geology.

### 4.4 Ditches and gullies

4.4.1 In total 27 ditches and three gullies were recorded within the evaluation trenches, and sections were excavated across 11 of these features. The ditches identified within the trenches generally accorded well with the geophysical anomalies and encompassed possible and probable archaeology, and trends.

#### *Iron Age*

4.4.2 At the eastern edge of the Site, intercutting ditches **108** and **110** ran across **Trench 1** and were 2.8m and 1.9m wide respectively (**Figure 2** and **Plate 1**). No relationship was visible due to the presence of a modern geotechnical pit which was cut through the two ditches.

4.4.3 Directly to the south, curvilinear gully **410** was visible for a distance of 6.5m within the trench and probably represents the eaves drip gully of a roundhouse (**Figure 2** and **Plate 2**). The gully was 0.24m wide and contained a dark grey brown sandy clay fill. Pits and

postholes were also visible along the length of the gully, and could be further structural elements of a roundhouse.

- 4.4.4 **Trench 8** was positioned to target geophysical anomaly *4001*; within the base of the trench ditches **804**, **806**, **830** and **832** fitted well with this anomaly (**Figure 2** and **Plates 3–4**). Two intercutting ditches **804** and **830** formed the southern side of the enclosure and had relatively steep v-shaped profiles and were 1.6m wide and 0.28m deep. This pattern was repeated on the northern side of the enclosure by ditches **806** and **832**, which had similar v-shaped profiles and were 1.2m wide and between 0.28–0.42m in depth. Due to the similarities of the fills it was difficult to define the relationships between the ditches. A later rubbish pit **808** had been cut into the top of ditches **806** and **832**.
- 4.4.5 The geophysical survey indicated that anomaly *4001* formed part of a sub-annular enclosure and the results of the evaluation support this model. The excavated sections show that there were two phases of ditch digging, and surface finds from three of the eight pits located within the enclosure indicate they are likely to date to the Iron Age.
- 4.4.6 At the northern end of **Trench 9** a parallel ditch and gully (**904** and **932**) were recorded, which broadly corresponded to a geophysical anomaly. Ditch **904** had a narrow v-shaped profile and was 0.54m wide and 0.33m deep, immediately to the north was shallow gully **932** (0.3m wide by 0.07m deep).
- 4.4.7 Located 18m to the west, **Trench 10** targeted a curvilinear anomaly *4000*. On excavation of the trench two ditches were identified, **1004** and **1013**. Ditch **1004** (**Plate 5**) was excavated and shown to have a steep v-shaped profile, and measured 1.7m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. It was not possible to reach the base of the ditch due to Health and Safety constraints. Laminated deposits of dark grey brown sandy clay and eroded natural were recorded towards the base of the ditch, which suggests the lower portions of the ditch filled up naturally. The upper fill contained mixed depositions which included deliberate backfills and natural silting; a relatively high proportion of finds were recovered from the upper fill. Ditch **1004** was markedly different from the enclosure targeted in **Trench 8**, and therefore it is possible that this feature had a different function to those to the south. The lack of features located to the north of ditch **1004** was notable and could indicate that this ditch formed the edge of the settlement or that later disturbance had truncated any internal features.

#### *Romano-British*

- 4.4.8 Broadly aligned with a geophysical trend, ditch **219** crossed **Trench 2** in a north-east to south-west direction. This feature may have continued into **Trench 5** as ditch **510** which continued the alignment of the geophysical trend. Ditch **219** had a shallow wide profile with steep concave sides, and had been cut by pit **222** on its north-western edge. Romano-British pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fills of both features.
- 4.4.9 A possible ditch terminus **306** was identified and excavated in the middle of **Trench 3**. Romano-British ditch **306** was clearly defined in plan and had a rounded bulbous end, with straight gradual sides, and measured 1.18m wide and 0.11m deep. Due to the shallow nature of this feature it was difficult to determine if this was a genuine terminus or the result of subsequent truncation. Approximately 45m to the east, ditch **428** crossed **Trench 4** on a similar alignment. Ditch **428** had moderate concave sides, a wide u-shaped profile and was 0.94m wide and 0.44m deep (**Figure 4, Section A**). Two naturally formed deposits were present within the ditch. Pottery, animal bone and worked flint were recovered from the upper fill. Pit **431** was cut into the southern edge of ditch **428** but the relationship was unclear due to the similarities in the fills.

- 4.4.10 Within **Trenches 6 and 7** 'two short sub-linear anomalies' (4002 WA 2014a) were targeted and corresponded with archaeological features. A 1.7m wide ditch (**614**) was broadly representative of the southern geophysical anomaly, irregular pit **612** was cut into the southern edge of the ditch, but it was not possible to define the relationship between the two features. Ditch **708**, (2.4m wide), reflected the northern section of geophysical anomaly **4002**, Romano-British pottery and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill.
- 4.4.11 Two ditches **1104** and **1111** crossed **Trench 11** and have been dated to the Romano-British period. Ditch **1104** was excavated (**Figure 4, Section E**), and had steep convex sides and a concave base, it measured 0.56m wide and was 0.53m deep and was cut on its northern edge by pit **1107**. Ditch **1104** corresponded well to geophysical anomaly **4003** and probably forms part of an enclosure.

## 4.5 Pits

- 4.5.1 In total 57 pits were identified during the evaluation, seven of which were excavated. The pits were generally sub-circular to oval in plan with steep to moderate concave sides, and contained dark grey brown sandy loams and sandy clay deposits; pottery and animal bone were recovered from the fills which indicates an element of deliberate backfilling of the pits. The pits varied in size from 0.3m diameter to 2.7m long by 1.1m wide, and where excavated, were up to 0.55m deep.

### *Iron Age*

- 4.5.2 Areas of intercutting pit groups were recorded within **Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 8**; pit group **318** was visible across 8m towards the south-eastern end of **Trench 3**. No excavation of the intercutting pits was attempted at this stage due to the relative complexity within the confines of the evaluation trenches.
- 4.5.3 Within **Trench 1**, shallow sub-circular pit **104** was excavated; the pit had steep straight sides and a shallow concave base. Animal bone was recovered from the single dark grey brown silty clay fill. Immediately to the south of **104** intercutting pit **112** was identified, it measured 2.7m by 1.1m. Approximately 65m to the south a shallow well defined oval pit **431** which contained relatively large quantities of pottery and animal bone. Pit **431** (**Figure 4, Section A**) was cut into the southern edge of ditch **428** although the relationship was somewhat diffuse in section due to the similarities in the fills of both features.
- 4.5.4 Eight unexcavated pits were recorded within the sub-annular enclosure targeted by **Trench 8**. The pits varied in size and were between 0.35–1.9m in length and 0.35–1.8m wide, Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of three of the pits which are probably contemporary with the enclosure.
- 4.5.5 Towards the western half of the Site pit **1107** was recorded cut into the top of ditch **1104**. Pit **1107** was oval in plan with moderate concave sides and measured 1.16 by 0.72m and was 0.25m deep. Animal bone was recovered from the very dark grey brown sandy clay loam fill, as with other intercutting features on the Site it was difficult to establish the exact relationship.
- 4.5.6 Immediately to the east pit **1205** was the most substantial pit excavated during the evaluation. Pit **1205** (**Figure 4, Section F**) was oval in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base. It measured 1.81m by 0.66m and was 0.55m deep, and contained two fills; the upper deliberate backfill contained animal bone, Iron Age pottery and worked flint. Three further pits were identified within **Trench 12**, all of which showed similar characteristics to pit **1205**.

- 4.5.7 At the northern edge of the Site eight pits were identified within **Trench 13 (Plate 6)**, one of which was excavated. Circular pit **1304** was well defined in plan, measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.11m in depth, and lay entirely within the trench. It had shallow concave sides and an uneven base, and contained a single dark brownish grey sandy clay fill from which animal bone was recovered. The unexcavated pits within the trench contained similar deposits and were probably contemporary with pit **1304**.

#### *Romano-British and later*

- 4.5.8 Limited evidence of Romano-British pit digging was recorded during the evaluation; Roman pottery was recovered from two pits **222** and **1216**. Pit **222** (0.57m by 0.33m and 0.15m deep) was circular in plan and had moderately steep sides and was cut into the southern edge of Romano-British ditch **219**. Five sherds of pottery of possible Saxon date were also retrieved from the pit fill. Immediately to the west of this feature was a large spread of dark grey brown sandy clay which was of Romano-British date. Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of unexcavated oval pit **1216**.

## 4.6 Postholes

- 4.6.1 Thirty seven postholes were identified during the course of the evaluation, three of which were excavated. The postholes were typically sub-circular in plan, and varied in size from 0.3–0.67m in length and 0.2–0.51m wide; where excavated the postholes had steep concave sides with concave bases.

#### *Iron Age*

- 4.6.2 Postholes were generally located in small clusters which may suggest that structures are present within the Site. Although uncertain, possible structural arrangements of postholes were identified. Three evenly spaced sub-circular postholes of similar size were located on the northern edge of **Trench 3** and formed a slightly curving arrangement. Postholes **310**, **312** and **314** may have formed part of a roundhouse. A broadly rectangular arrangement of postholes was located in the centre of Trench 5 and may represent a structure or post arrangement.
- 4.6.3 Two sub-circular postholes, **534** and **536** were excavated at the southern end of **Trench 5** and had similar steep concave sides and concave bases, and measured between 0.27–0.36m diameter and were up to 0.21m deep (**Figure 4, Section B**). Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of posthole **536**; given its close association to posthole **534** it is probably contemporary.

## 4.7 Deposits and occupation layers

#### *Saxon*

- 4.7.1 Across the western end of **Trench 2** a dark grey sandy clay deposit **221** was recorded. The layer was 4.5m in length, and contained one abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery, three sherds of Saxon pottery and a fragment of Roman brick. The exact nature of this deposit was unclear within the limits of the trench, but a large ferrous anomaly was recorded during the geophysical survey to the west of the trench (WA 2014a).

#### *Undated*

- 4.7.2 At the south-western edge of the Site a possible buried soil horizon or occupation layer was recorded below the subsoil. Layer **1203** was present from 0.4–0.70m BGL and was a dark grey brown sandy clay loam, flecks of charcoal, CBM and pottery were visible within the layer (**Plate 7**).



## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all 13 evaluation trenches, amounting to approximately 7.5kg from 62 contexts. These have been quantified (number and weight of pieces) by material type within each context; the totals are presented in **Appendix 1:Table 2**. The majority of the datable finds are of Iron Age date, with a small quantity of Roman and post-Roman material.

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery provided the primary dating evidence for the Site, and amounted to 275 sherds (3,709g). Overall the assemblage spans the period from the Early Iron Age to medieval periods. Sherds from each context were sub-divided into broad ware groups (e.g. sand and shell-tempered ware) or known fabric types (e.g. Oxfordshire colour-coated ware), and quantified by number and weight of pieces. A breakdown of the assemblage by ware type is shown in **Appendix 1:Table 3**.

5.2.2 The assemblage survived in moderately good condition. Overall, the mean sherd weight was 13.5g, with a slight variation between the chronological periods from 13.2g for the Iron Age to 18.9g for the post-Roman material. Some surface abrasion and edge damage was visible, particularly amongst the softer, more lightly fired sherds.

#### *Iron Age*

5.2.3 A total of 238 sherds were dated to the Iron Age, amounting to 87% (by sherd count) of the overall ceramic assemblage. Much of the group appears to be of Early Iron Age date, with a small proportion dated to the Middle Iron Age (16 sherds). The fabrics were dominated by sandy wares and sand and shell-tempered wares, together with a small quantity of sherds (fewer than 20) in sandstone-, shell-, ochreous- and sand and flint-tempered wares. Some of the sandy sherds contain probable glauconite, but these have not been separated out at this stage. Predominantly sandy fabrics used in combination with varying proportions of glassy quartz, glauconite and calcareous/shell inclusions were common amongst the Early to Middle Iron Age ceramic assemblage at Mount Farm, Berinsfield, and their source is thought to be the Upper Greensand (or fluvial stream sediments derived from it) south of the Thames at Little Wittenham (Lambrick 2010, Appendix 5, 5). Similar fabrics also dominated the Iron Age assemblage at Ashville, Abingdon (DeRoche 1978, 40), Milton Hill North (McSloy 2012, 231, Table 2) and were also present at Spring Road municipal cemetery (Timby 2008, 42–43, Table 3). Sandstone-tempered fabrics and sherds with ochreous inclusions were also recorded at Mount Farm, and are thought to derive from Malmstone found around the Sinodun Hills and the Kimmeridge clays respectively (Lambrick 2010, Appendix 5, 5–6).

5.2.4 Most of the sherds appear to be from coarseware jars, along with some possible jar/bowl forms, whilst small quantities of body sherds from probable fineware bowls were also recovered. Bases, where present, were flat. Diagnostic pieces were scarce with only 13 rim fragments recorded; several were broken at, or just below, the rim/shoulder junction thereby hindering further identification of form. Rims present include upright, rounded and sometimes externally or internally thickened and flat topped pieces. Two sherds from a large jar in a sand and shell-tempered fabric with T-shaped rim were recovered from pit **431**. Other identifiable forms include a necked jar with flat-topped, finger-tip impressed rim, in a sand and shell-tempered fabric from posthole **312**, and Early Iron Age shouldered jars from pits **808** and **1312** in sandy fabrics. At least one body sherd found within ditch **804** came from a vessel of tripartite form which was also typical of the Early Iron Age period. Some vessels display characteristics more datable to the Middle Iron Age, such as

a globular jar recovered from ditch **1004**. Other pieces of note include a fragment from a lug-handle found in posthole **426**.

- 5.2.5 Decoration was limited; finger-tip impressions were visible on rims from posthole **312** and pit **814**, as well as on a body sherd from pit **808**. A small body sherd in a sandy fabric from ditch **806** was decorated with an incised zig-zag motif. Linear geometrical motifs are characteristic of the Early Iron Age period in the Upper Thames region, although they do continue into the Middle Iron Age (Lambrick 1984, 172, fig. 11.4; Lambrick 2010, Appendix 5, 10). Surface treatments included burnishing and wiping, predominantly on the exterior of vessels, and in one instance a sherd from ditch **219** has possible traces of a red-finish surviving. The application of an iron-rich slip of haematite to create a polished, deep red finish was typical of the earliest Iron Age All Cannings Cross style in Wiltshire and was imitated within the Thames Valley (Lambrick 2009, 199). Sooting on the exterior and/or interior of sherds indicates the use of vessels in the preparation of foodstuffs or other materials, as does the presence of calcareous concretions on the interior surfaces of some vessels (pit **316** and ditch **806**).

#### *Romano-British*

- 5.2.6 The small assemblage of Romano-British material (26 sherds, 370g) derived from nine contexts is dominated by local coarsewares present as reduced greywares, sandy- and grog-tempered fabrics, along with a very small quantity of sherds from the Oxfordshire industry (**Appendix 1:Table 3**). Chronologically, this group could span all four centuries of the period. Fineware diagnostic pieces were limited to an Oxfordshire whiteware bowl, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Young 1977, 104, fig. 32, Type 44.2) found within ditch **219**, and a rim fragment from an Oxfordshire whiteware bead and flange type mortaria (2<sup>nd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) from ditch **708**. The four undiagnostic sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, predominantly of Late Romano-British date (Young 1977) were all found in deposit **221** which also contained a small amount of possible Saxon pottery (see below). The deliberate collection of Romano-British oxidised finewares in Saxon contexts has been noted elsewhere (Laidlaw and Mephram 1996, 87). Amongst the coarsewares a fragment from a jar/bowl in a sandy fabric with burnished surfaces was recovered from ditch **306**, while ditch **1104** contained pieces from a large, grog-tempered storage jar with flared rim and pit **1216** contained rejoining sherds from a wide-mouthed necked jar.

#### *Post-Roman*

- 5.2.7 Due to the absence of any diagnostic pieces, eight sherds have been tentatively dated to the Saxon period based on fabric grounds alone. Five were in a sand and organic tempered fabric (pit **222**) and three, rejoining base fragments were in a sandy ware (deposit **221**). However, due to the similarities between Saxon and Iron Age sandy fabrics within the Thames Valley region, it is possible that these few sherds may be of Iron Age date, although the association of the sand and organic-tempered pieces with Late Romano-British oxidised sherds within the same deposit suggests that they are more likely to be Saxon than Iron Age.
- 5.2.8 A single undiagnostic sherd of medieval sandy coarseware along with two rejoining body sherds of Minety ware (dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) were found within ditch **1214**.

### **5.3 Ceramic building material (inc. *Opus Signinum*)**

- 5.3.1 Four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered, three of which are medieval/post-medieval in date. Of these, one was from a peg-tile (ditch **108**), whilst those from ditches **211** and **1309** were featureless flat fragments. A corner fragment of a Roman brick was found within possible Saxon spread/deposit **221**; based on its thickness (between 40–45mm) it is possibly from a bessales or pedalis, both of which were used

within the construction of hypocausts. Its presence within a deposit of (possible) Saxon date indicates that it may have been subsequently re-used.

#### **5.4 Fired clay**

5.4.1 A piece from a possible triangular shaped object, with two partial perforations, was found within ditch **1004** (backfill **1006**); perforated triangular objects are a well-known form, common in Iron Age contexts across the whole of southern Britain and remained current well into the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Wild 2002, 10). Traditionally, they have been interpreted as loomweights used in textile weaving but it is now considered more likely that they were bricks associated with ovens and/or kilns, and perhaps used as linings or pedestals (Lowther 1935; Poole 1995). The only other piece came from an unstratified context and was undiagnostic, although it had one original surface surviving. Both pieces were in a slightly sandy, predominantly oxidised fabric.

#### **5.5 Worked flint**

5.5.1 A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered comprising five flakes, a broken and burnt blade, a blade and a core fragment. None of the pieces are particularly diagnostic but a broad Neolithic to Bronze Age date would be appropriate. All were residual within features dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

#### **5.6 Burnt flint**

5.6.1 A very small quantity of burnt flint was recovered from pit **808**, and ditches **905** and **1004**. This material type is intrinsically undateable, but is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

#### **5.7 Glass**

5.7.1 A single tiny fragment of probable window glass was found within the upper fill (**1006**) of probable Early–Middle Iron Age ditch **1004**, and due to its size is most probably intrusive.

#### **5.8 Animal bone**

5.8.1 The assemblage comprises **277** fragments (or 2.965 kg) of animal bone, once conjoins are taken into account this falls slightly to **265** fragments (**Appendix 1: Table 4**). Bone was recovered from all 13 evaluation trenches and includes material of Iron Age, Romano-British and possibly Saxon date.

5.8.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information. Bone preservation is generally good to fair. Cortical surfaces are intact and fine surface details such as cut marks are clear and easily observed. The assemblage does however include a relatively large number of small unidentifiable fragments, mostly pieces of rib and long bone shaft, and consequently only 31% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element.

5.8.3 The proportion of gnawed bones is quite high (24%), and this suggests that refuse material was accessible to scavenging carnivores for a period before it was deposited into cut features. It is possible therefore, that bones were initially deposited on to midden heaps before secondary disposal into pits and other cut features. The number of identified specimens by period is shown in **Appendix 1: Table 4**.

### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.4 A total of 206 bone fragments were recovered from Iron Age features, mostly ditches and pits, but also one posthole. Approximately 30% of fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. The identified fragments are mostly from sheep/goat and cattle, both of which are represented by a range of different body parts. This evidence indicates that livestock were brought to the Site on the hoof, where they were slaughtered and butchered for local consumption. Several neonatal lamb bones were identified from the assemblage, and this indicates that pregnant ewes were likely to have been kept close to the Site during the winter months and into the spring lambing season, a common strategy during this period (see Hambleton 1999, 70).
- 5.8.5 Other identified species include pig, horse and fish. Horse is represented by foot and ankle bones, and a near complete mandible, all of which are from ditch deposits. The fish bone, which is from pit **808**, could not be identified to species due its eroded condition.

### *Romano-British*

- 5.8.6 Forty-two bone fragments were recovered from a small number of ditches and pits. The 14 identified fragments include a few sheep/goat, cattle, horse and dog bones. One of the sheep/goat bones is from a neonatal animal and this suggests that the management strategy remained unchanged into the Romano-British period.
- 5.8.7 Horse is represented by fragments of scapula and pelvis, the latter shows signs of joint disease (i.e. eburnation). The fragmented skull and left mandible of a juvenile dog were identified from ditch **219**.

### *Saxon*

- 5.8.8 A single fragment of sheep/goat pelvis was identified from spread **221**.

### *Undated*

- 5.8.9 Twelve fragments of bone were recovered from a small number of undated, but probable Iron Age or Romano-British features. Identified fragments include three cattle and two sheep/goat bones.

## **5.9 Potential and recommendations**

- 5.9.1 The assessment results indicate that the preservation of artefacts is generally good across all parts of the Site. Chronological evidence, primarily from the ceramic assemblage, indicates a clear Early to Middle Iron Age phase of activity, with more limited evidence for Romano-British, possibly Saxon and the medieval use of the landscape.
- 5.9.2 The range of the material culture is, however, relatively restricted, with only the pottery and animal bone occurring in any quantity. The pottery provides evidence for the trading and ceramic influences in this region, although the full potential of the Iron Age assemblage is limited by the paucity of featured sherds. A small but well-preserved assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. Most of the bone is from Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. The assemblage is dominated by bones from livestock species, but also includes some horse, dog and fish bone. The other material types provide very limited evidence for craft and industrial activities (possible loomweight) and structures (CBM).
- 5.9.3 The finds recovered from the evaluation trenches have all been recorded to, recommended minimum standards for the archiving of archaeological finds (e.g. Darling 1984) and no further work on any of the material types is proposed at this stage. However,

any future archaeological excavations at the Site have a high potential to produce substantial, well-preserved and securely stratified assemblages of all material types. These are likely to provide more significant, detailed information about all aspects of life in the area during the Iron Age, Romano-British, potentially Saxon and medieval periods, and the material recovered from this evaluation should be reviewed at this stage.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Due to concerns regarding stratigraphic integrity, no material was sampled for environmental analysis.

## 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The evaluation successfully characterised and identified the nature and extents of the archaeological potential of the Site. A dense pattern of archaeological features were recorded in all of the excavated trenches and the evaluation has shown that archaeological features are present across the Site; in total 126 features and deposits were identified. The only apparent 'blank' area was located towards the north-eastern corner of the Site.

- 7.1.2 The geophysical survey was partially successful in identifying archaeological features. In general, ditches were well represented by geophysical anomalies and trends, in particular the curvilinear anomalies to the north-western edge of the Site. The density of pits was not fully reflected by the geophysical survey, but this may be due to both the nature of the underlying natural and the shallow nature of some of the pits. The geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation have been successful in identifying archaeological features.

### 7.2 Stratigraphic

- 7.2.1 The majority of the features recorded on the Site are of Iron Age and Romano-British date, and given the density of features it seems likely that a multi-phase settlement is located within the Site. Iron Age sites are well known from the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley (Lambrick 2009) and have been excavated at sites such as Gravelly Guy (Lambrick 2004) and Mount Farm. More locally, the Iron Age occupation at Milton Hill North (Hart 2012) provides contemporary evidence for the features identified in the evaluation.

- 7.2.2 Although excavation was limited due to the number of features, the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence recovered from the evaluation indicates that the settlement spans the Iron Age, with later Romano-British and possibly Saxon features. Features recorded included pits, postholes, gullies and ditches. The most prevalent feature type was pits (57 recorded) which were present across the Site, and intercutting pit clusters were recorded in **Trenches 3, 4, 6 and 8**. Postholes were recorded in the majority of trenches, and in places, possible groups/structures were indicated, but this remains uncertain due to the limits of the evaluation. At the eastern side of the Site a probable eaves drip gully was identified in **Trench 4 (410)**. In the western half of the Site sub-annular enclosures were recorded by the geophysical survey (WA 2014a) which correlated well with ditches in the evaluation. An Early Iron Age double ditched enclosure, formed by ditches **804, 806, 830 and 832**, with a diameter of 20m, enclosed an area of pits. Similar enclosures were recorded by Oxford Archaeology at Yarnton, Oxfordshire (Hey 2011). A more substantial Iron Age ditched enclosure was identified in **Trench 10**. The lack of features located to the north of ditch **1004** was notable and could indicate that this ditch formed the edge of the settlement, or, that later disturbance had truncated any internal features.

- 7.2.3 Romano-British and Saxon features including ditches and pits were also identified and indicated that settlement continued into the Roman period and later. Ditches recorded in **Trenches 3–4, 6–7, 11 and 13** suggest that a rectilinear field system may have been established by the Romano-British period.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Wessex Archaeology's office in Salisbury under the project code **87552**. The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation*. The archive will be deposited at the completion of all post-excavation works at the County Museum Service (Oxfordshire Museums). An accession number has been issued OXCMS : 2014.80.

- 8.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **8.2 Archive**

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the Site code (**87552**). A fully cross-referenced index of the archive will be prepared on completion of the project.

### **8.3 Discard policy**

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

### **8.4 Copyright**

- 8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

- 8.4.2 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-WA copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties WA are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of the company copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by WA. This report, and the archive generally, remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright*,

*Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## 8.5 Security Copy

8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 8.6 OASIS

8.6.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form were completed for submission to the Oxfordshire HER, a copy of this has been supplied in **Appendix 3**. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A full archive of site photographs will also be submitted to the ADS.

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## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Tables

bgl = below ground level

<b>TRENCH 1</b>			<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated	
<b>Dimensions:</b> 15.00x2.00m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.58m	<b>Ground level:</b> 82.29m aOD		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
101	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown silty (slightly sandy) clay. Fryable, moderate rooting.			0.00-0.36
102	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid dark grey brown sandy clay. Occasional rooting. Some large occasional sub angular stones.			0.36-0.58
103	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light white grey with slight green hue sandy clay with frequent degraded limestone.			0.58m +
104	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Small sub circular pit of unknown purpose. Recorded as 0.17m deep and 0.73m in diameter with straight, steep sides.			0.58-0.75
105	Fill	<b>Secondary fill:</b> Dark grey brown with slight mid yellow mottling sandy clay. Occasional singular and sub angular medium stones. Animal bone. Fill of <b>104</b> .			
106	Cut	<b>Gully:</b> Possible gully formed from water erosion. Recorded as 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep with concave, moderately steep sides.			0.58-0.70
107	Fill	<b>Secondary fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small angular and sub angular stones. Water borne deposition of material from surrounding landscape. Fill of <b>106</b> .			
108	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> E-W aligned ditch intercutting with ditch [110]			
109	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay. Contained pottery. Fill of ditch <b>108</b> .			
110	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> E-W aligned ditch intercutting with <b>108</b> .			
111	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay, contained pottery. Fill of ditch <b>110</b> .			
112	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Cut of irregular pit (possibly two pits).			
113	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of pit <b>112</b> .			

<b>TRENCH 2</b>			<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated	
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.00x1.80m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.41m	<b>Ground level:</b> 82.79m aOD		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
201	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with abundant rooting.			0.00-0.30
202	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with rare sub angular stone inclusions 5-8cm.			0.30-0.43
203	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellow grey with dark grey mottles, sandy clay.			0.43+
204	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> East end of trench only. Light yellow grey sandy clay, 80% sub-angular stone inclusions.			0.43+
205	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Large oval post hole, recorded as 0.49m wide and 0.62 long.			0.43+
206	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay, contained pottery. Fill of <b>205</b> .			
207	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Pit recorded as 1.05m long and 0.3m wide.			0.43+
208	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare sub angular stone inclusions. Fill of <b>207</b> .			
209	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Post hole located East of <b>207</b> .			0.43+
210	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>209</b> .			
211	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NE-SW running ditch, recorded as 1.8m long and 1.78m wide.			0.43+
212	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with common sub angular stone inclusions (2-5cm) Contained pottery and CBM. Fill of <b>211</b> .			



213	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small post hole West of <b>211</b> , 0.31m in diameter.	0.43+
214	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>213</b> .	
215	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Circular post hole South of <b>217</b> , 0.38m in diameter.	0.43+
216	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Large charcoal inclusions, contained pottery. Fill of <b>215</b> .	
217	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Circular post hole, North of <b>215</b> , 0.32m in diameter.	0.43+
218	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Rare small sub angular stone inclusions. Fill of <b>217</b> .	
219	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> East-West running, possible boundary ditch. Concave sides and roughly flat base. Recorded as 0.16m deep, 1.35m wide and 3.0m+ long. Cut by pit <b>222</b> . Filled with <b>220</b> and <b>224</b> .	0.43+
220	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare small, sub angular stones. Contained pottery and animal bone. 0.16m thick. Fill of <b>219</b> .	
221	Layer	<b>Deposit:</b> Spread of material in the N-W of trench. Dark grey sandy clay, 1.8m wide and 4.5m long.	0.43+
222	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Circular pit recorded as 0.15m deep, 0.57m long and 0.33m wide. Cuts ditch <b>219</b> . Moderate, concave sides with flat base.	0.43+
223	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey with rare yellow grey mottles sandy clay. Contained pottery, animal bone and CBM. Fill of pit <b>222</b> .	
224	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Dark grey with abundant yellow grey mottles sandy clay, very similar to natural. Fill of ditch <b>219</b> .	

<b>TRENCH 3</b>		<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 33.70x1.90m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.54m	<b>Ground level:</b> 82.98m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
301	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown silt loam with sparse sub angular small to medium flint gravel.	0.00–0.30
302	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mottled grey and orange clay with abundant small to medium sub angular flint gravel.	0.30–0.43
303	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Various made ground including brick deposits, mortar and general demolition derived landfill.	0.43+
304	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Possible, very shallow ditch with concave sides and flat base. Recorded as 0.08m deep and 2.09m wide. Possibly natural or agricultural feature.	0.46–0.54
305	Fill	<b>Secondary fill:</b> Mid green grey sandy clay with moderate sub angular greensand. Fill of ditch <b>304</b> .	0.46–0.54
306	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Cut of ditch terminus. Cut was fairly clear in plan and was somewhat bulbous in plan towards terminus. Probable Iron Age in date, feature recorded as 0.11m deep and 1.18m wide with straight sides and flat base.	0.43–0.54m
307	Fill	<b>Secondary fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular and sub rounded greensand. Rare sub rounded flint gravel. Contained pottery and animal bone. Fill of <b>306</b> .	
308	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub circular pit (1.23mx1.13m)	0.39+
309	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate greensand inclusions. Fill of pit <b>308</b> .	
310	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Cut of sub circular posthole – one of three (0.36mx0.32m).	0.39+
311	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with rare greensand inclusions. Fill of posthole <b>310</b> .	
312	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Cut on sub circular posthole. (0.39mx0.33m)	0.54+
313	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with charcoal and pottery. Fill of posthole <b>312</b> .	
314	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Cut of sub circular posthole. (0.41mx0.39m)	0.54+
315	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with large greensand inclusions on West edge, possible packing. Fill of posthole <b>314</b> .	



316	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large, irregular possible pit. Maybe more than one feature (1.90mx1.15m)	0.47
317	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional greensand inclusions. Fill of pit <b>316</b> .	
318	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large area of several intercutting pits. Spread over area of 8.70m.	0.50+
319	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>318</b> .	
320	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Partially exposed sub-circular pit (1.36x0.76m)	0.50+
321	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of pit 320.	

<b>TRENCH 4</b>		<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.00x1.90m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.60m	<b>Ground level:</b> 82.15m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
401	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with abundant rooting.	0.00-0.22
402	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark grey with yellow mottles, sandy clay. Rare stone inclusions.	0.22-0.44
403	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellow grey with mid grey mottles.	0.44+
404	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Circular post hole, 0.63m in diameter.	0.44+
405	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay fill of <b>404</b> .	
406	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub oval pit, N-S oriented. 1.68m long and 0.98m wide.	0.44+
407	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with rare, small stone inclusions. Fill of <b>406</b> .	
408	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Pit or possible terminus. 0.49m long and 0.52m wide.	0.44+
409	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>408</b> .	
410	Cut	<b>Gully:</b> Possible drip gully, roughly running N-S. Cut by/cutting pits <b>412</b> and <b>416</b> . 6.50m long, 0.23m wide.	0.44+
411	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stones. Fill of <b>110</b> .	
412	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Circular pit cutting/cut by <b>410</b> . 0.91m in diameter.	0.44+
413	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>412</b> .	
414	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub circular pit, West of gully <b>410</b> and next to pit <b>412</b> . 0.88m long and 0.46m wide.	0.44+
415	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>414</b> .	
416	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Small, circular pit/posthole but by/cutting <b>410</b> , 0.5m in diameter.	0.44+
417	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>416</b> .	
418	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Possible pit, mostly outside trench. 0.59m long and 0.18m wide.	0.44+
419	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>418</b> .	
420	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub rectangular, irregular pit. 2.80m long, 1.90m wide.	0.44+
421	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey sandy clay. Pottery fragments recovered. Fill of <b>420</b> .	
422	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Possible pit, mostly outside of trench. 1.11m long, 0.19m wide.	0.44+
423	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay, pottery recovered. Fill of <b>422</b> .	
424	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large circular pit, partially in trench. 1.12m in diameter.	0.44+
425	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with common large, sub angular stone inclusions. Fill of <b>424</b> .	
426	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Possible post hole, sub circular.	0.44+
427	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with charcoal flecking. Pot recovered. Fill of <b>426</b> .	



428	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Well defined ditch, possibly cut by <b>430</b> . Possibly Iron Age. Concave, moderately steep sides and concave base. Recorded as 0.44m deep, 1.96m long and 0.94m wide.	0.55+
429	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with common sub angular greensand inclusions. Slumped into ditch from northern edge. 0.10m thick. Fill of <b>428</b> .	
430	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark to very dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Occasional sub angular and sub rounded greensand inclusions. 0.36m thick. Fill of <b>428</b> .	
431	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Shallow, well defined pit which contained pottery and animal bone. Oval with steep, concave sides and flat base. Recorded as 0.11m deep, 0.40m wide and 0.75m long. Probably Iron Age. One of several pits indicating settlement.	0.55+
432	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Dark to very dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub angular greensand. Fill of <b>431</b> .	

TRENCH 5		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.48m	Ground level: 83.31m aOD
Context	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
501	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Light grey brown sandy clay loam with abundant rooting.	0.00-0.29
502	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay with light grey mottles.	0.29-0.42
503	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light grey sandy clay with common small sub angular stone inclusions and very light grey mottles.	0.42 +
504	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval, E-W pit. Half visible in trench. 1.7m long, 0.5m wide.	0.42 +
505	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare sub angular 1-3cm stone. Fill of <b>504</b> .	
506	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Circular post hole. 0.5m in diameter.	0.42 +
507	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>506</b>	
508	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Oval post hole, East of <b>506</b> . 0.53m long and 0.40m wide.	0.42 +
509	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay fill of <b>508</b> .	
510	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NE-SW running ditch. 1.80 long and 2.00m wide.	0.42 +
511	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare sub angular stone inclusions, 5-10cm. Contained pottery. Fill of <b>510</b> .	
512	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit, N-S orientation. 1.40m long and 1.50m wide.	0.42 +
513	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Pottery recovered. Fill of <b>512</b> .	
514	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Possible post hole, mostly outside trench. 0.36m long, 0.10m wide.	0.42 +
515	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay fill of <b>514</b> .	
516	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Circular post hole, 0.36m in diameter.	0.42 +
517	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecking, fill of <b>516</b> .	
518	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Oval post hole, North of <b>520</b> . 0.48 long by 0.35 wide.	0.42 +
519	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with common sub angular stone inclusions. Fill of <b>518</b> .	
520	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit S of <b>518</b> . 0.92m long and 0.40m wide.	0.42 +
521	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>520</b> .	
522	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Half exposed circular post hole. 0.39m long and 0.19m wide.	0.42 +
523	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay fill of <b>522</b> .	
524	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Circular post hole, 0.36m in diameter.	0.42 +
525	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay fill of <b>524</b> .	
526	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Oval post hole, 0.60m long and 0.50m wide.	0.42 +
527	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with rare 1-3cm stone	



		inclusions. Fill of <b>526</b> .	
528	Cut	<b>Posthole</b> : Small circular post hole, 0.25m in diameter.	0.42 +
529	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Dark grey sandy clay with charcoal inclusions. Fill of <b>528</b> .	
530	Cut	<b>Posthole</b> : Circular posthole, 0.30m in diameter.	0.42 +
531	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>530</b> .	
532	Cut	<b>Pit</b> : cut by trench. 1.36m long and 1.58m wide.	0.42 +
533	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Dark grey sandy clay fill of <b>532</b> .	
534	Cut	<b>Posthole</b> : Circular post hole with concave, steep sides and concave base. 0.36m in diameter and 0.15m deep.	0.42 +
535	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Dark grey sandy clay with grey mottles. Rare sub rounded stone inclusions. Contained charcoal flecks and animal bone. Fill of <b>534</b> .	
536	Cut	<b>Posthole</b> : Circular post hole with steep concave sides and concave base. 0.27m in diameter and 0.21m deep.	0.42 +
537	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Dark grey sandy clay with rare small 1-2cm sub rounded stone inclusions. Contained pottery fragments and charcoal flecking. Fill of <b>536</b> .	

<b>TRENCH 6</b>			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 15.00x1.80m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 83.30m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth bgl (m)	
601	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil</b> : Friable mid grey brown silt clay with moderate to frequent rooting.	0.00-0.20	
602	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil</b> : Mid dark grey brown silty clay with occasional pottery and rare rooting.	0.20-0.40	
603	Natural	<b>Natural</b> : Mid yellow grey sandy clay with slight greyish hue. Common greensand inclusions throughout.	0.40 +	
604	Cut	<b>Ditch</b> : Cut of ditch 0.6m wide, had a relationship with small pit 606 but could not be established.	0.40 +	
605	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid grey brown and clay animal bone recovered. Fill of <b>604</b> .		
606	Cut	<b>Pit</b> : Small pit measuring 1.30m by 0.60m had a relationship with ditch <b>606</b> but could not be established.	0.40 +	
607	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid brownish grey sandy clay.		
608	Cut	<b>Pit</b> : Small pit or posthole measuring 0.6m by 0.45m	0.40 +	
609	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>608</b> .		
610	Cut	<b>Pit</b> : Cut of small oval pit partially exposed within Trench 6. Measures 0.6m by 0.45m.	0.40 +	
611	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>610</b> .		
612	Cut	<b>Pit</b> : Irregular shaped pit measuring 0.9m by 0.7m, had a relationship with <b>614</b> but could not be established.	0.40 +	
613	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>612</b> .		
614	Cut	<b>Ditch</b> : Fairly large ditch possibly turning towards north-east within the trench, measured 1.7m wide. Had a relationship with <b>614</b> but could not be established.	0.40 +	
615	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid grey brown sandy clay, pottery was recovered from the fill. Fill of <b>614</b> .		
616	Cut	<b>Ditch</b> : NW-SE aligned ditch measured 0.90m wide and had been cut by a geotechnical test pit.	0.40 +	
617	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill</b> : Mid grey brown sandy clay, contained animal bone. Fill of <b>616</b> .		

<b>TRENCH 7</b>			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 15.00x1.90m		Max. depth: 0.56m	Ground level: 83.38m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth bgl (m)	
701	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil</b> : Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with common rooting	0-0.33m	



		and thick turf.	
702	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular greensand.	0.33–0.51m
703	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light greenish grey sandy clay with abundant sub-angular greensand inclusions.	0.51m+
704	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large oval pit partially exposed within trench. Measured 1.1m wide.	0.51m+
705	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with rare greensand. Pottery and animal bone recovered. Fill of <b>704</b> .	
706	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Modern posthole excavated but plastic and modern ceramic recovered. Measured 0.56m diameter.	0.51m+
707	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Modern fill of Posthole <b>706</b> .	
708	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Large E–W ditch, accords well to geophysical anomaly. Cut by ditch <b>710</b> in plan and measured 1.8m wide.	0.51m+
709	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with pottery and animal bone. Fill of <b>708</b> .	
710	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> N–S aligned ditch cut through ditch <b>708</b> in plan, measured 0.8m wide.	0.51m+
711	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with common sub-angular greensand. Fill of <b>710</b> .	
712	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Sub circular posthole, measured 0.4m diameter.	0.51m+
713	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay with rare sub-angular greensand. Fill of <b>712</b> .	
714	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large sub-circular pit measured 1.3m diameter.	0.51m+
715	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>714</b> .	
716	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW–SE aligned ditch, south-western edge may indicate the presence of pit.	0.51m+
717	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>716</b> .	

<b>TRENCH 8</b>			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 33.00x2.00m		Max. depth: 0.76m	Ground level: 83.43m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth bgl (m)	
801	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay loam with moderate rooting. Fairly friable.	0–0.34m	
802	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with light grey mottling and rare sub-angular greensand.	0.34–0.56	
803	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light grey sandy clay with slight yellow hue. Moderate fragments of greensand.	0.56+	
804	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> V-shaped ditch formed part of sub-annular enclosure from geophysics. Intercut with ditch <b>830</b> but no relationship established. Measured 1.60m wide and 0.28m deep.	0.56–0.84m	
805	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular greensand, pottery and animal bone recovered. Fill of <b>804</b> .		
806	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> V-shaped ditch formed northern side of sub-annular enclosure. Intercut with ditch <b>832</b> but no relationship established and was cut by pit <b>808</b> . Measured 0.9m wide and 0.42m deep.	0.56–0.98m	
807	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark brownish grey sandy clay with common sub-angular greensand and abundant pottery and animal bone. Fill of <b>806</b> .		
808	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub-circular or oval pit with steep straight sides and flat base, measured 1.4m by 0.65m and 0.49m deep. Cut through ditch <b>806</b> .	0.56–1.05m	
809	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark brown grey sandy clay with common greensand inclusions, pottery and animal bone. Fill of <b>808</b> .		
810	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW–SE aligned ditch, measured 2.6m wide, edges were uneven so possibly had pits cut into the edges.	0.56+	



811	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>810</b> .	
812	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval in plan and was intercut with pit <b>814</b> to the north. Measured 1.4m by 1.1m	0.56+
813	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay with light yellow mottling. Fill of <b>812</b> .	
814	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed, intercutting with <b>812</b> . Measured 1.7m by 1.45m	0.56+
815	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay with light yellow mottling. Fill of <b>814</b> .	
816	Cut	<b>Pit/Ditch Terminus:</b> Possible pit or ditch terminus aligned NW–SE and measured 1.6m by 0.95m	0.56+
817	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with light grey mottling. Fill of <b>816</b> .	
818	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit, slightly irregular in plan. Measured 1.4m by 1.2m.	0.56+
819	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with light mottling, pottery recovered from the fill. Fill of <b>818</b> .	
820	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Small oval pit partially exposed. Measured 0.8m by 0.5m.	0.56+
821	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay. Pottery recovered. Fill of <b>820</b> .	
822	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> One of three intercutting pits, sub-circular in plan measures 1.4m by 0.6m. Relationship with 824 not established.	0.56+
823	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with common greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>822</b> .	
824	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> One of three intercutting pits, sub-circular in plan measured 1.1m by 1.0m Relationship with <b>822</b> and <b>826</b> not established.	0.56+
825	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>824</b> .	
826	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> One of three intercutting pits, oval in plan measured 0.8m by 0.55m. Relationship to <b>824</b> not established.	0.56+
827	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>826</b> .	
828	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Larger pit full shape unknown but sub-circular within trench. Measured 2.5m by 1.25m	0.56+
829	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay fill. Fill of <b>828</b> .	
830	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> V-shaped ditch formed southern side of sub-annular enclosure from geophysics. Relationship to <b>804</b> could not be established. Measured 0.7m wide by 0.27m deep.	0.56–0.83m
831	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with common greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>830</b> .	
832	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> V-shaped ditch formed northern side of sub-annular enclosure from geophysics. Relationship to <b>806</b> could not be established. Measured 0.68m wide by 0.28m deep.	0.56–0.84m
833	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>832</b> .	

TRENCH 9		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 27.92x1.80m		Max. depth:	0.57m
		Ground level:	83.44m aOD
Context	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
901	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey sandy clay loam with common rooting/bioturbation and an established turf.	0–0.33m
902	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Light yellow grey sandy clay with common grey mottling and common greensand inclusions.	0.33–0.5m
903	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Mid grey yellow sandy clay with common outcrops of greensand.	0.5m+
904	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NE–SW aligned v-shaped ditch, parallel to <b>932</b> located to north. Measured 0.54m wide and 0.33m deep.	0.3–0.90m
905	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with common greensand inclusions. Animal bone and pottery recovered. Fill of <b>904</b> .	





906	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Sub-circular in plan measured 0.3m by 0.26m	0.5m+
907	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>906</b> .	
908	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit measured 0.7m by 0.45m	0.5m+
909	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks and sub-angular greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>908</b> .	
910	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Irregular in plan may have been two features (ditch and pit), measured 2m wide.	0.5m+
911	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional greensand inclusions, animal bone. Fill of <b>910</b> .	
912	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole measured 0.4m diameter.	0.5m+
913	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with common sub-angular greensand. Fill of <b>912</b> .	
914	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed, measured 1.2m by 1.1m	0.5m+
915	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark sandy clay, pottery and animal bone recovered.	
916	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole measured 0.3m diameter.	0.5m+
917	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey sandy clay, pottery recovered. Fill of <b>916</b> .	
918	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed in trench, measured 0.9m by 0.35m.	0.5m+
919	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay, pottery recovered. Fill of <b>918</b> .	
920	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole measured 0.25m by 0.2m	0.5m+
921	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay. Pottery recovered. Fill of <b>920</b> .	
922	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Relatively large posthole, measured 0.6m diameter.	0.5m+
923	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay with abundant greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>922</b> .	
924	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole.	0.5m+
925	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks throughout. Fill of <b>924</b> .	
926	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large sub-circular pit, measured 1.9m wide.	0.5m+
927	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with finds of pottery, animal bone and common greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>926</b> .	
928	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole, measured 0.3m diameter.	0.5m+
929	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark brown grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>928</b> .	
930	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small posthole partially exposed in trench, measured 0.35m by 0.1m.	0.5m+
931	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>930</b> .	
932	Cut	<b>Gully:</b> Shallow v-shaped gully parallel to <b>904</b> . Measured 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep.	0.3–0.7m
933	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay with common greensand, pottery recovered. Fill of <b>932</b> .	
934	Fill	<b>Deliberate Backfill:</b> Light yellow grey sandy clay fairly thin deposit so might be a single silting event. Fill of <b>932</b> .	
935	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>932</b> .	

<b>TRENCH 10</b>		<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.00x2.00m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.50m	<b>Ground level:</b> 83.50m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1001	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay loam, fairly friable and loose. With a thick turf and common bioturbation.	0–0.3m
1002	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark grey brown silty sandy clay.	0.3–0.44m
1003	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light greenish grey sandy clay with a light yellowish hue and common greensand inclusions.	0.44m+



1004	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Deep v-shaped ditch aligned E–W; accorded well to geophysical anomaly and probably dates to the Iron Age. Measured 1.7m wide and 1.2m deep.	
1005	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Laminated deposits of light yellow grey and mid brown grey sandy silt loam with greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>1004</b> .	
1006	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay with relatively frequent finds of pottery and animal bone. Fill of <b>1004</b> .	
1007	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed below the western edge of trench. Measures 1.60m by 0.65m.	0.44m+
1008	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay, pottery recovered. Fill of <b>1007</b> .	
1009	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole measured 0.45m diameter.	0.44m+
1010	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>1009</b> .	
1011	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole measured 0.45m diameter.	0.44m+
1012	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>1011</b> .	
1013	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW–SE aligned ditch fairly wide and was wider towards the eastern baulk, measured 2.10m wide.	0.44m+
1014	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay with light yellow grey mottling. Pottery recovered. Fill of <b>1013</b> .	
1015	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small oval posthole, measured 0.3m by 0.20m.	0.44m+
1016	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy loam. Fill of <b>1015</b> .	

TRENCH 11		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 15.40x1.90m		Max. depth:	0.46m
		Ground level:	83.07m aOD
Context	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
1101	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular greensand inclusions and a thick turf and common bioturbation.	0–0.34
1102	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with moderate greensand inclusions. Diffuse horizon to topsoil.	0.34–0.44
1103	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with abundant greensand and occasional lenses of red-brown iron staining.	0.44m+
1104	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> E–W v-shaped ditch, measured 0.56m wide and 0.53m deep, probably cut on its northern edge by pit <b>1107</b> .	0.43–0.95m
1105	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with moderate greensand, animal bone and pottery recovered. Fill of <b>1104</b> .	0.82–0.95m
1106	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy loam with moderate greensand and finds included animal bone, pottery and worked flint. Fill of <b>1105</b> .	0.43–0.82m
1107	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub-circular pit with moderate concave sides and concave base. Probably cut ditch <b>1104</b> but relationship was diffuse. Measures 1.16m by 0.72m and was 0.25m deep.	0.43–0.69m
1108	Fill	<b>Secondary/Deliberate backfill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy clay loam with moderate greensand. Animal bone and flecks of charcoal. Fill of <b>1107</b> .	0.43–0.69m
1109	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Sub-circular posthole measured 0.4m by 0.3m	0.48m+
1110	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with rare greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>1109</b> .	
1111	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NE–SW aligned ditch, measured 1.84m wide. Possible posthole cut into northern edge.	0.48m+
1112	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with moderate greensand, worked flint and pottery recovered.	
1113	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Well defined sub-circular pit, measured 0.76m by 0.72m	0.56m+
1114	Fill	<b>Secondary/Deliberate backfill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam, charcoal flecks visible. Fill of <b>1113</b> .	



<b>TRENCH 12</b>		<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.4x1.90m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.80m	<b>Ground level:</b> 83.45m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1201	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular greensand inclusions and a thick turf and common bioturbation.	0–0.25m
1202	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid grey brown sandy loam with rare greensand inclusions. Diffuse horizon to topsoil.	0.25–0.4m
1203	Layer	<b>Buried soil/occupation horizon?</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with fleck of CBM and pottery. Fairly thick deposit noted above archaeological features.	0.4–0.7m
1204	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Mid grey sandy clay with abundant greensand and occasional lenses of red-brown iron staining.	0.7m+
1205	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit with steep concave sides and a flat base, measured 1.81m by 0.66m by 0.55m deep. Fairly large and well defined probable Iron Age date.	0.50–1.05m
1206	Fill	<b>Secondary/ Deliberate backfill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with moderate greensand, pottery, animal bone and worked flint. Mix of both dumps and natural erosion. Fill of <b>1205</b> .	
1207	Fill	<b>Primary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay, probably erosion from edges of pit. Fill of <b>1205</b> .	
1208	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed in western corner of trench, measures 0.84m by 0.54m.	0.49m+
1209	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy loam with common greensand. Fill of <b>1208</b> .	
1210	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small oval posthole one of three at eastern end of trench. Measured 0.67m by 0.51m.	0.50m+
1211	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with common greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>1210</b> .	
1212	Cut	<b>Posthole:</b> Small sub-circular posthole one of three at eastern end of trench. Measured 0.39m diameter.	0.63m+
1213	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Fill of <b>1212</b> .	
1214	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> N–S ditch with small probable gully towards the southern edge. Measured 3.2m wide.	0.63m+
1215	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy clay loam. Fill of <b>1214</b> .	
1216	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit in close association to pit <b>1205</b> . Measured 1.1m by 0.85m	0.74m+
1217	Fill	<b>Deliberate backfill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy loam, Roman pottery recovered. Fill of <b>1216</b> .	
1218	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> N–S aligned ditch with a possible pit on the western edge. Measured 0.42m wide.	0.75m+
1219	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>1218</b> .	
1220	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Partially exposed oval pit, measured 1.03m by 0.49m.	0.75m+
1221	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy loam could well be a deliberate backfill given colour. Fill of <b>1220</b> .	
1222	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> NW–SE aligned ditch crossing southern end of trench. Measured 1.4m wide.	0.75m+
1223	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Very dark grey brown sandy loam with common greensand. Fill of <b>1222</b> .	

<b>TRENCH 13</b>		<b>Type:</b>	Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 29.1.x2.0m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.48m	<b>Ground level:</b> 82.83m aOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1301	Topsoil	<b>Topsoil:</b> Friable mid grey brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular greensand inclusions and a thick turf and moderate bioturbation.	0–0.22m
1302	Subsoil	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown grey sandy loam with rare greensand	0.22–0.48m



		inclusions. Diffuse horizon to topsoil.	
1303	Natural	<b>Natural:</b> Light grey sandy clay with greenish hue with abundant greensand and occasional lenses of red-brown iron staining.	0.4m+
1304	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub-circular pit fairly shallow with concave sides, measured 1.20m diameter. Possibly truncated base of rubbish pit.	0.4–0.51m
1305	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional greensand, animal bone recovered. Probably natural silting/erosion. Fill of <b>1304</b> .	
1306	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large sub-circular pit measured 1.65m by 1.25m	0.4m+
1307	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid to dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Fill of <b>1306</b> .	
1308	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> N–S aligned ditch measured 1.20m wide.	0.4m+
1309	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid grey brown sandy loam, Romano-British pottery recovered. Fill of <b>1308</b> .	
1310	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Oval pit partially exposed within base of trench, measured 1.40m by 0.45m.	0.4m+
1311	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark grey brown sandy clay. Fill of <b>1310</b> .	
1312	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Probable pit partially exposed by the southern bank. Measured 1.50m by 0.85m.	0.4m+
1313	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark to mid brownish grey sandy loam, pottery recovered. Fill of <b>1312</b> .	
1314	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Fairly large sub-circular pit located in southern half of trench. Measured 2.05m by 1.6m	0.4m+
1315	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy loam, animal bone recovered. Fill of <b>1314</b> .	
1316	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Sub-circular pit nearly entirely exposed in the base of the trench, measured 0.9m by 0.8m.	0.4m+
1317	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy loam with rare greensand inclusions. Fill of <b>1316</b> .	
1318	Cut	<b>Ditch:</b> Possible NE–SW aligned ditch but could easily be a pit. Measured 2.40m by 2.0m.	0.4m+
1319	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Dark brownish grey sandy clay, animal bone recovered. Fill of <b>1318</b> .	
1320	Cut	<b>Pit:</b> Large sub-circular pit measured 2.35m by 1.7m	0.4m+
1321	Fill	<b>Secondary Fill:</b> Mid brown grey sandy clay. Fill of <b>1320</b> .	



## 10.2 Appendix 2: Finds and Environmental Tables

**Table 2: All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)**

Context	Feature	Animal bone	Pottery	Worked flint	Fired clay	CBM	Other
105	104	7/22					
109	108		1/6			1/22	
111	110		1/6				
206	205		1/12				
212	211					1/47	
216	215		4/112				
220	219	12/137	14/173				
221	Deposit	4/10	8/198			1/228	
223	222	7/15	6/46				
305	304		1/8				
307	306	2/30	1/6				
309	308		2/37				
313	312		5/76				
317	316		3/19				
319	318	2/3	2/24				
403	Natural	16/172					
427	426		1/26				
430	428		11/102	1/80			
432	431	7/96	5/273				
511	510		2/8				
513	512		6/68				
535	534	1/37					
537	536		5/17				
605	604	8/15					
615	614	1/4	2/5				
617	616	5/28					
705	704	2/11	1/11				
709	708	4/86	4/30				
711	710		2/14				
715	714		1/26				
717	716	2/9	2/13				
805	804	8/300	11/223				
807	806	37/329	48/514				
809	808	19/145	24/296				Burnt flint 1/20
815	814		1/28				
819	818		1/24				
821	820		1/4				
905	904	6/359	7/98				Burnt flint 1/9
911	910	14/77	4/16				
915	914	1/1	1/57				
917	916		1/42				
919	918		1/9				
921	920		1/8				
927	926	4/34	3/23				



932			1/13				
1005	1004	6/100	2/32				
1006	1004	32/280	21/253	1/31	1/134		Glass 1/1; Burnt flint 1/110
1008	1007		1/11				
1014	1013		1/44				
1105	1104	1/54	1/6				
1106	1105	21/121	30/426	4/40			
1112	1111		1/11	1/35			
1215	1214		3/15				
1217	1216		2/67				
1219	1218		2/15				
1223	1222	1/39	1/18				
1305	1304	1/8					
1309	1308		1/1			1/50	
1313	1312		2/38				
1315	1314	3/149					
1319	1318	31/107					
U/S	-	12/187	11/101	1/12	1/17		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>277/2965</b>	<b>275/3709</b>	<b>8/198</b>	<b>2/151</b>	<b>4/347</b>	<b>4/140</b>

**Table 3: Pottery totals by ware type**

Broad period	Ware	No.	Wt (g)
Iron Age	Sandy wares	130	1476
	Sand and shell-tempered ware	93	1426
	Sandstone-tempered ware	12	191
	Shell-tempered ware	1	7
	Ochreous inclusions	1	26
	Sand and flint-tempered ware	1	5
	<i>Sub-total</i>		<b>238</b>
Romano-British	Greyware	11	132
	Grog-tempered ware	4	112
	Sandy grey coarseware	1	6
	Oxidised ware	2	5
	Oxon colour-coat	4	37
	Oxon whiteware mortaria	1	14
	Oxon whiteware	2	60
	Sand and shell-tempered coarseware	1	4
	<i>Sub-total</i>		<b>26</b>
Post-Roman	Sand and organic-tempered ware	5	35
	Sandy ware	3	158
	Medieval sandy coarseware	1	9
	Minety ware	2	6
	<i>Sub-total</i>		<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>275</b>	<b>3709</b>



**Table 4: Number of identified specimens (or NISP) by period**

SPECIES	IRON AGE	ROMANO-BRITISH	Saxon	Undated	Total
cattle	22	4		3	29
Sheep/goat	33	6	1	2	42
pig	3				3
horse	3	2			5
dog		2			2
fish	1				1
<b>Total identified</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Total unidentifiable</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>265</b>

### 10.3 Appendix 3: Oasis Record Form

#### Grove Road, Harwell, Oxfordshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-179836

##### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	27 May 2014

##### Completed sections in current version

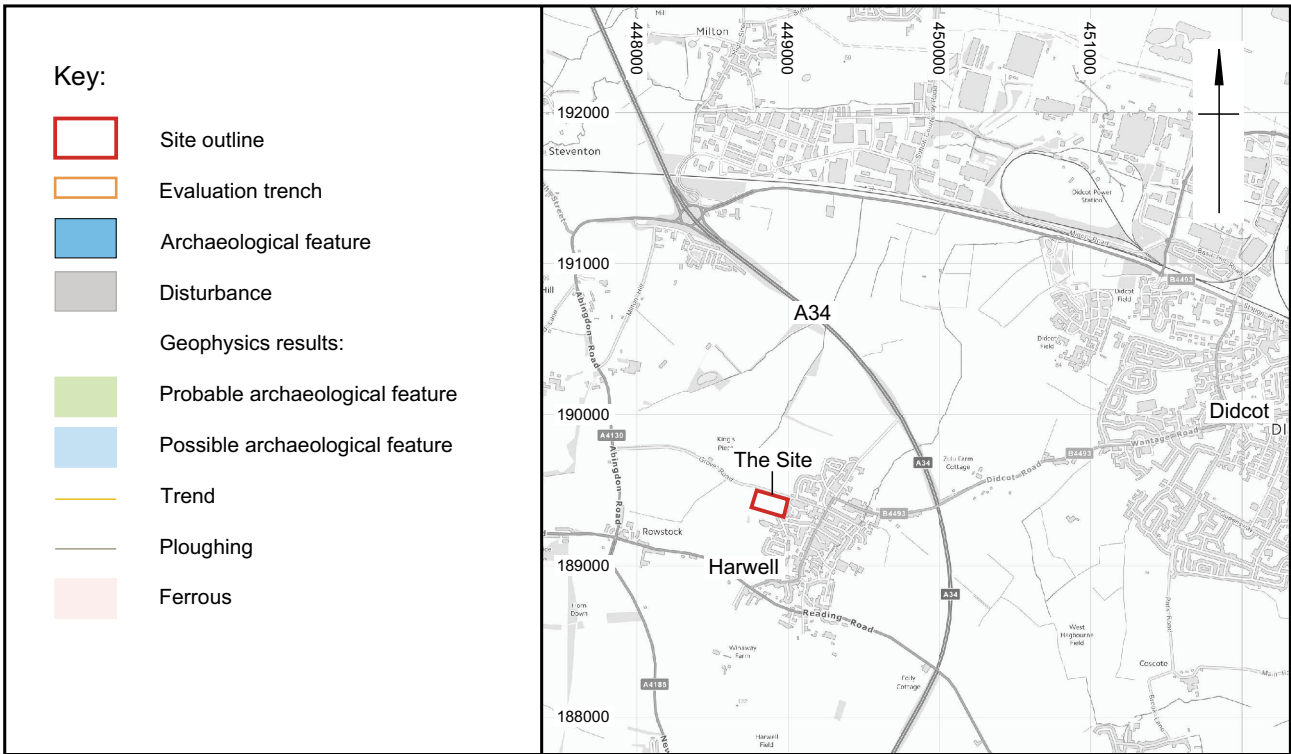
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

##### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
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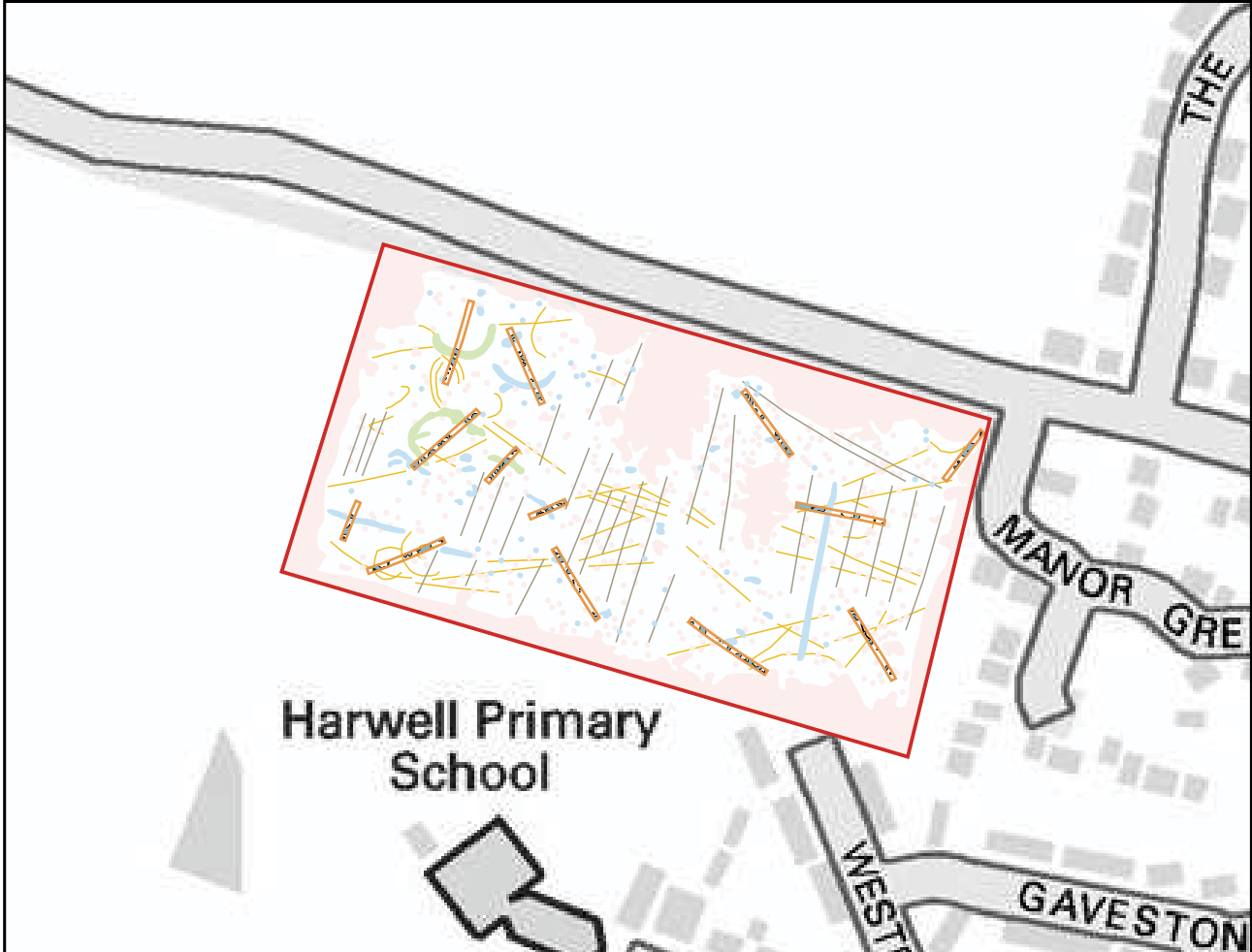
##### File submission and form progress


Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



**Key:**

- Site outline
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Geophysics results:
- Probable archaeological feature
- Possible archaeological feature
- Trend
- Ploughing
- Ferrous

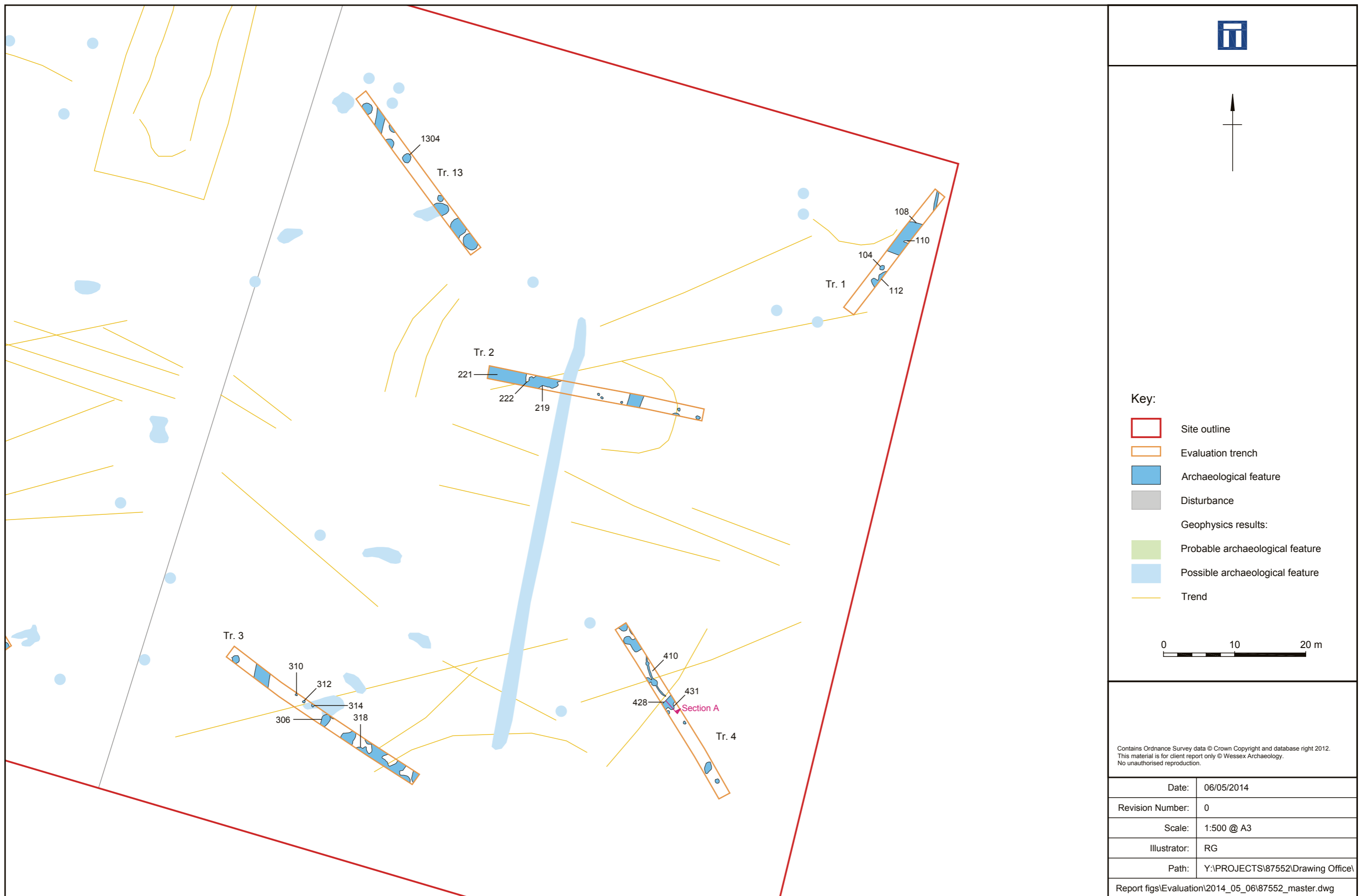


	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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Site and trench location showing geophysical survey results

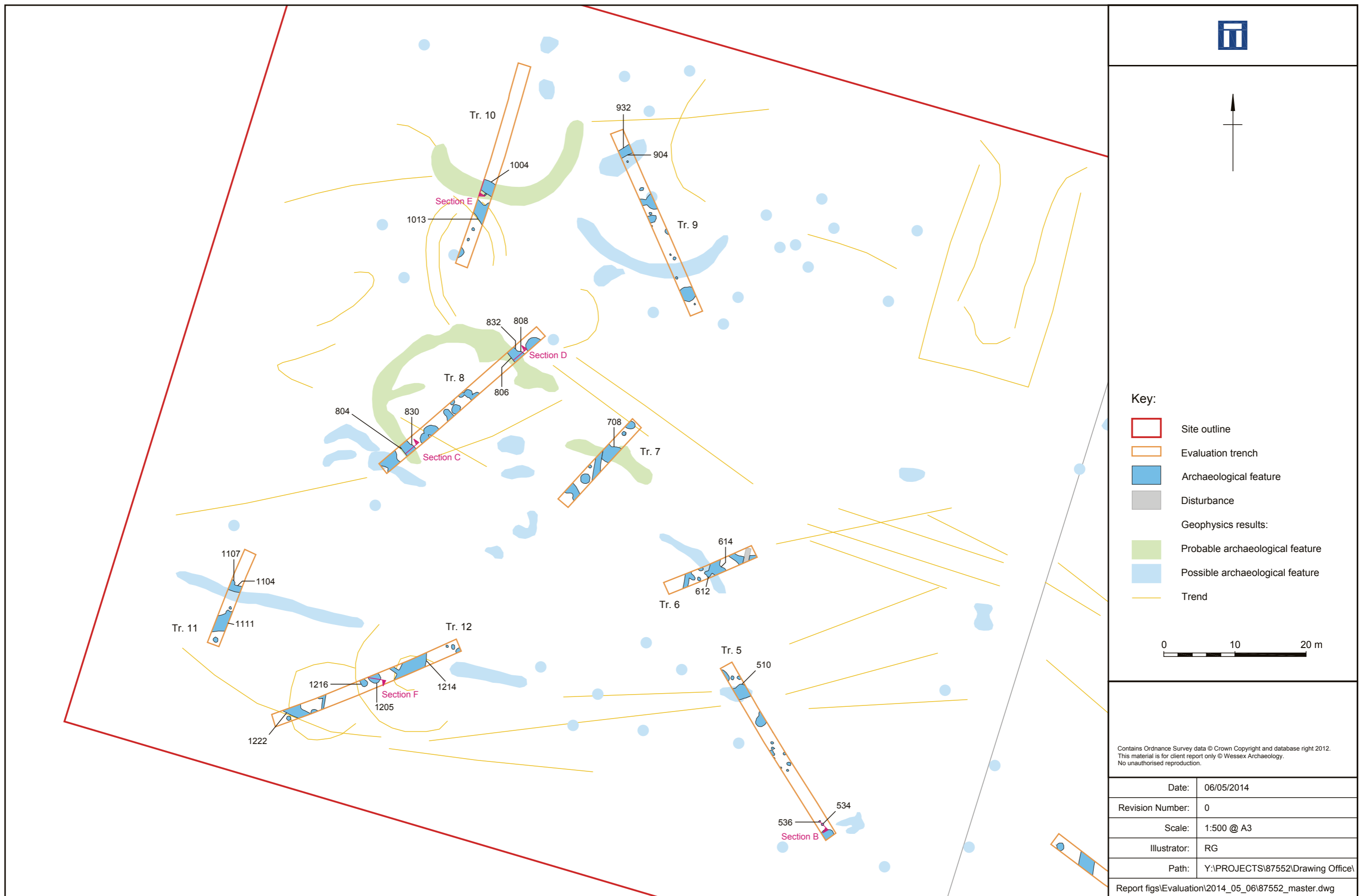
Figure 1





Archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey results (east of site)

Figure 2

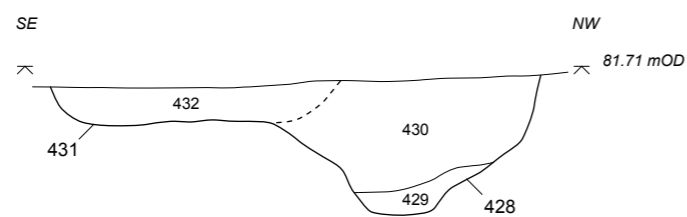


Archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey results (west of site)

Figure 3



(A)



North-east section of ditches 428 and 431

(B)



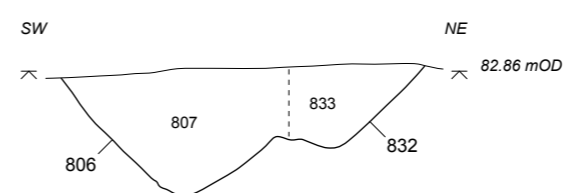
South-west section of postholes 534 and 536

(C)



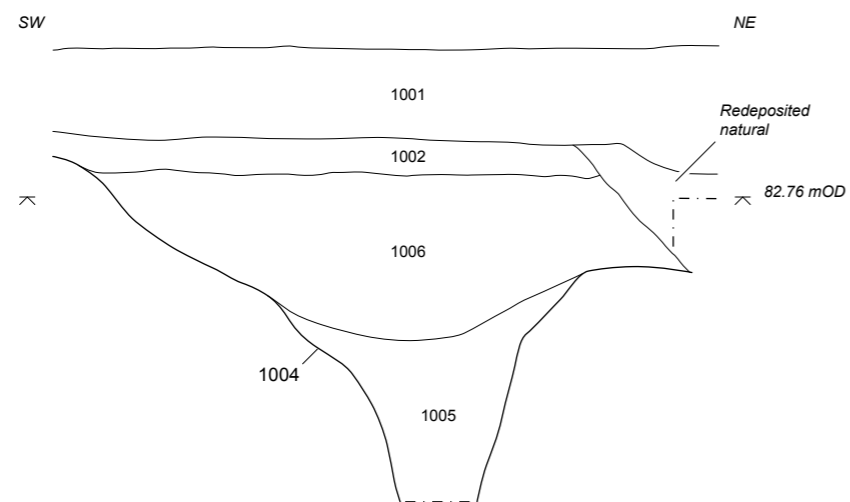
South-east facing section of pit 808 and ditch 806

(D)



South-east facing section of 806 and 832

(E)



South-east section of ditch 1004

(F)



South facing section of pit 1205



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Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 (1x2 m and 1 m scales)



Plate 2: General view of Trench 4, showing roundhouse 410


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Plate 3: General view of Trench 8 (1x2 m and 1 m scales)



Plate 4: South-east facing section of ditches 806 and 832 (1x1 m scale)



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Plate 5: South-east facing section of ditch 1004 (1x2 m and 1 m scales)



Plate 6: General view of Trench 13 (1x2 m and 1 m scales)

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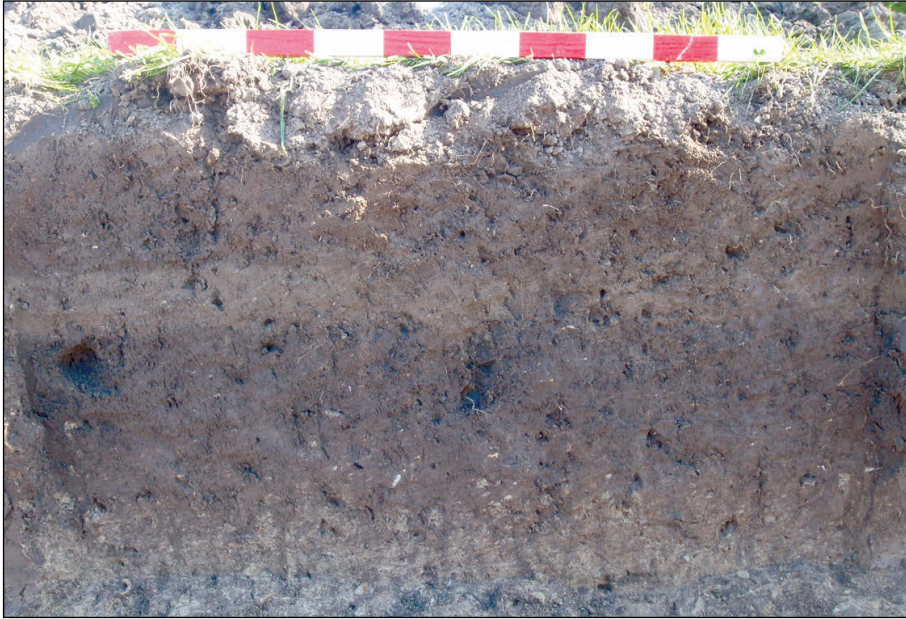



Plate 7: North facing section of Trench 12, showing possible buried soil 1203

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