

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Littleworth Road,
Benson, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Site Code: LRB0/31

(SU 6150 9200)

Land at Littleworth Road, Benson, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

For R J and S Styles Ltd

by Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code LRB08/31

April 2010

Summary

Site name: Land at Littleworth Road, Benson, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 6150 9200

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th–25th March 2010

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: LRB 08/31

Area of site: c. 10.2 ha

Summary of results: Evaluation trenching has revealed the presence of a number of archaeological features representing occupation and landscape activity across much of the proposal site and has confirmed that the site has the archaeological potential. A modest collection of artefacts was recovered. Several periods were represented with Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork and pottery of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle/Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval periods recovered. Few of the cut features were well dated.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course.

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| | Steve Preston ✓ 09.04.10 |

Land at Littleworth Road, Benson, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Report 08/31b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Land at Littleworth Road, Benson, Oxfordshire (SU 6150 9200) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Miles Thompson of West Waddy ADP, The Malthouse, 60 East St. Helen Street, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 5EB on behalf of R J and S Styles Ltd, 'Loretto', Lower Way, Ewelme, Oxfordshire OX10 8HB

Planning permission is to be sought from South Oxfordshire District Council to develop the site for housing which will also involve ancillary works including access roads, paths, and public open spaces, etc. The results of the archaeological evaluation will be submitted as part of the planning application to inform the process.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist of Oxfordshire County Council (Oram 2010) the District Council's archaeological advisers. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale, Kyle Beaverstock, Daniel Bray, Steve Crabb, Aidan Colyer, Susan Colley, Tim Dawson, David Platt, Aiji Castle, Matt Gittins, and Jacqui Pitt between the 12th and 25th of March 2010 and the site code is LRB08/31. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

A desk-based assessment for the site (Preston 2008) summarized the archaeological potential. The site lies in an area surrounded by finds and remains of all periods. In particular, the area is noted for its prehistoric archaeology, and both Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been identified almost on the boundaries of the proposal area. Roman remains are also common in the near vicinity. The site is probably outside the core of the Saxon and medieval settlement, so potential for these periods may be lower, but it is not far from the church (usually the focus of medieval settlement) and could easily have been the site of a medieval farm. Cartographic review shows that the site has been farmland since depictions of it began, except in a small area by the roadside, shown as a quarry.

Location, topography and geology

Benson is located on the north bank of the river Thames with Wallingford to the south and Dorchester on Thames to the north-west (Fig. 1). The site lies within a large arable field, and is around 10.2ha in extent, with a trackway crossing it diagonally, and containing a couple of small sheds and silos. The proposed development area is centred on NGR SU 614 922 on the northern outskirts of Benson. The underlying drift geology on the site, from west to east, comprises Quaternary Alluvium, 1st (flood plain) and 2nd (Summertown-Radley) river terrace gravels. Beneath the drift geology lies the boundary between the Lower Cretaceous Upper Greensand and Gault (BGS 1980). A mixture of gravels, sands, brickearth and alluvial clays were observed in the trenches. The site slopes gently downward from east to west with the centre at a height of 50m above Ordnance Datum. The south and south-west boundaries are formed by Littleworth Road; the west is bounded by a brook, in the north by Hale Farm and in the east by housing and open fields.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief for the project prepared by Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (Oram 2010) drawing on a desk-based assessment for the site (Preston 2008). In summary, the general area surrounding the site is one of high archaeological potential for almost all periods. Previously recorded sites and monuments abound around Benson and the village itself is of historical importance in Saxon times and the site of an early medieval castle presumed to be a simple ring work. On a general level, therefore, the site can be considered to be of moderate to high archaeological potential. Its size serves to increase the probability of remains of some period being present, purely as a random sample of this archaeologically rich landscape. To briefly summarize the known archaeology in the area, to the west are three Scheduled Monuments comprising a Roman settlement and two Neolithic long barrows. To the south at RAF Benson is a Neolithic ceremonial complex comprising a *cursus* monument and several ring ditches (presumed levelled Bronze Age burial monuments), and to the north is a large Iron Age/Roman site.

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any Neolithic or Bronze Age deposits are present;
- to determine if any Iron Age or Roman deposits are present; and
- to determine if any medieval deposits are present.

It was proposed to dig 67 trenches each 30m long and 1.8m wide which represents a sample of approximately 4% of the developable area (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which will be most affected by the development, but were capable of being repositioned or subdivided to avoid trees and any buried services. Topsoil and any other overburden were removed by a 360⁰ tracked machine. A toothless ditching bucket was used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision.

Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief. A programme of environmental sampling also took place. All spoil heaps were monitored for artefacts. Metal detectors were used to enhance the recovery of metal finds. Stripped areas and a sample of spoilheaps were scanned.

Results

The majority of the trenches were excavated in the intended positions, and all were 1.8m wide. Trenches 20, 24, 49 and 50 moved to avoid overhead cables (Figs. 2 and 3). Trench 26 was added to increase coverage in one area and Trench 68 was added to investigate a surface scatter of furnace slag. Richard Oram was notified of all changes to the intended trench layout. The trenches ranged in length from 11.7m to 43.9m and in depth from 0.34m to 0.80m. Trenches 42, 46–8, 52 and 53 flooded to a depth of between 0.30–0.60m and the features within these trenches were planned only, after consultation with Mr Oram. The base of all trenches as well as all topsoil and subsoil were scanned by metal detector.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Almost every trench contained cut features that are potentially of archaeological interest. Unless noted otherwise below, the features contained no finds.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 30.50m long, 0.70m deep and orientated SSE - NNW. The stratigraphy within Trench 1 was topsoil up to 0.50m thick over subsoil up to 0.20m thick over a mixture of brickearth and gravel natural. No archaeological features were present within Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 22)

Trench 2 was 25.9m long, a maximum of 0.75m deep and orientated NW - SE. The stratigraphy within Trench 2 was topsoil up to 0.38m thick, over subsoil up to 0.37m thick. Beneath the subsoil 14m from the SE end of the trench was the terminal end of a gully (3) that continued in a roughly northerly direction. Gully 3 was 0.25m in width, 0.11m deep with a 'U' shaped profile and was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (56) that contained no artefacts. At 21m from the SE end of the trench, pit 2 was circular in plan, roughly 0.80m in diameter and 0.45m deep. Pit 2 had three fills, the topmost was (55) mid grey brown silty clay 0.29m thick which contained 5 pieces of bone, beneath (55) was (56) mid brown grey silty clay 0.10m thick, beneath (56) was (53) mid red brown silty clay 0.07m thick. Both terminal end 3 and pit 2 were cut into natural brickearth.

Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 22)

Trench 3 was 35.6m long, a maximum of 0.55m deep and orientated W - E. The stratigraphy within Trench 3 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.38m thick, subsoil up to 0.37m thick. Beneath the subsoil 25m from the W end of the trench was ditch 4 cut into natural brickearth and gravel. Ditch 4 was 2m wide, 0.85m deep and aligned SW to NE. Ditch 4 was stepped in its upper portion and 'U' shaped at its base and had five fills. The fills within ditch 4 were (61) mid grey brown silty clay up to 0.20m thick, (60) mid brown grey silty clay with frequent flint up to 0.15m thick, (59) mid grey brown silty clay up to 0.35m thick that contained 1 piece of bone, (58) mid brown grey silty clay with very frequent flint up to 0.42m thick and a primary silt of (57) mid red brown silty clay up to 0.05m thick.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4 and 22, Pls 1 and 5)

Trench 4 was 33.2m long, a maximum of 0.65m deep and orientated SE - NW. The stratigraphy within Trench 4 varied along its length. From the southern end until approximately 15m it was topsoil up to 0.50m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.15m thick, from 15m to 20m the subsoil was absent. Beneath the subsoil and 11m from the SE end was post hole 13 which was circular in plan 0.18m in diameter and 0.16m deep, filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (73). Beneath the topsoil 26m from the SE end was gully 12 which was 0.6m wide, 0.14m deep and aligned SW to NE. Gully 12 was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (68). Gully 12 appeared to be a recut of ditch 8 (Pl. 5). Ditch 8 was 1.23m wide, 0.70m deep, aligned SW to NE and appeared to be a continuation of

ditch 4 in Trench 3. Ditch 8 was 'U' shaped in its profile and fill with three fills. Fill (65) was a mid grey brown sandy silt a maximum of 0.35m thick, beneath (65) was (66) mid grey brown sandy silt with very frequent flint up to 0.18m thick, beneath (66) was (67) mid grey brown sandy silt that contained a single small sherd of Roman pottery and a small quantity of burnt flint. Ditch 8 cut natural brickearth.

Trench 5 (Figs 4 and 22)

Trench 5 was 35.4m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy within Trench 5 was topsoil up to 0.25m thick over subsoil up to 0.25m deep. At the north end of the trench were post holes 5 and 7 and gully 6. Post hole 7 which was oval in plan 0.45m by 0.40m and 0.22m deep and was filled with mid grey brown clayey silt (64). Post hole 5 was circular in plan 0.25m in diameter and 0.12m deep and was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (67). Post hole 5 cut gully 6 which was aligned west to east, 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep. Gully 6 was filled with mid brown grey clayey silt (63) with frequent flint. Post hole 7 and gully 6 cut natural brickearth.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was 33.50m long, 0.57m deep and orientated SW to NE. The stratigraphy within Trench 1 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.37m thick, above subsoil up to 0.20m thick above a mixture of brickearth and gravel natural. No archaeological features were present within Trench 6.

Trench 7 (Figs 4 and 22)

Trench 7 was 38.20m long, 0.60m deep and orientated SE - NW. The stratigraphy within Trench 7 was topsoil up to 0.37m thick, over subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick. Beneath the subsoil 19m from the south-east end was pit 1 which was roughly circular in plan, 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Pit 1 was filled with (52) mid grey brown silty clay. Pit 1 cut natural brickearth.

Trench 8 (Figs 5 and 23)

Trench 8 was 35.10m long, 0.80m deep and orientated SE - NW. The stratigraphy within Trench 8 was topsoil up to 0.45m thick, over subsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick. Beneath the subsoil, 1.2m from the south-east end was ditch 17, which was aligned roughly south to north, 0.93m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 17 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (84). Directly to the north of ditch 17 but with no relationship with it was terminal end of Gully 18 that was 0.40m wide, 0.19m deep and aligned WSW-ENE with a flat base. Gully 18 was filled with mid grey brown silty clay (85). At 13m from the SE end was gully 19 which was aligned SSE to NNW, 0.50m wide and up to 0.14m deep and a concave base.

Gully 19 was filled with (86) mid brown silty clay. Some 5m to the north-west of gully 19 and parallel with it was a very similar gully (20). Gully 20 was 0.45m wide, 0.24m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Gully 20 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (87). Another 2m to the north-west of gully 20 and again on a similar alignment was gully terminus 209, 0.38m in wide which was not excavated. Just 0.40m to the north-west of gully 209 and aligned SW-NE was gully 210. Gully 210 was 0.50m in width and like gully 209 was unexcavated. Another 0.40m to the north-west of gully 210 was ditch 21 which was aligned SE-NW, 1.00m wide, 0.19m deep with a flat base. Ditch 21 was filled with mid grey brown silty clay (88). All the features within Trench 8 cut the natural brickearth and no finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Figs 5 and 22)

Trench 9 was 35.10m long, 0.60m deep and orientated W - E. The stratigraphy within Trench 9 was topsoil up to 0.20m thick, over subsoil up to 0.40m thick. Beneath the topsoil 19m from the west end was pit 9 which was semi-circular in plan, 1.55m in diameter and extending to the north of the trench, the sides sloped at approximately 30° and the base was uneven and 0.35m deep. Pit 9 had two fills: mid brown grey silty clay (70) 0.15m thick, above blue black silty clay (69) 0.20m thick. Pit 9 cut the subsoil and the natural brickearth. A piece of blast furnace slag and a piece of bone were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 9.

Trench 10 (Figs 6 and 22)

Trench 10 was 33.20m long, 0.70m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy within Trench 10 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, above subsoil up to 0.30m thick. Beneath the subsoil 8.5m from the south end was post hole 10 which was oval in plan 0.50m by 0.30m and 0.10m deep. Post hole 10 was filled with mid grey brown silty clay (71). Gully 11 was aligned west to east, 2m to the north of post hole 10. It was 0.5m wide 0.11m deep with a concave base, filled with mid grey brown silty clay (72). At 25m from the south end of the trench and aligned west to east was a modern service trench. Post hole 10 and gully 11 cut the natural brickearth and gravel. A sherd of modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil

Trench 11 (Figs 6 and 22)

Trench 11 was 37.30m long, 0.62m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy within Trench 11 was topsoil up to 0.40m thick above subsoil up to 0.22m thick. Beneath the subsoil 2.5m from the north end was pit 14 which was semi-circular in plan extended beyond west side of the trench, 0.90m in diameter, 0.17m deep with sides of approximately 60° and a flat base. Pit 14 was filled with (74) dark grey brown sandy silt. At 15m from the south end of the trench and aligned west to east was a modern service. Pit 14 cut the natural brickearth and gravel

Trench 12 (Figs 6 and 22)

Trench 12 was 43.90m long, 0.5m deep and orientated WSW - ENE. The stratigraphy within Trench 12 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.20m thick. Beneath the subsoil 3m from the east end of the trench was curvilinear gully 15, which was 0.14m in width, 0.07m deep and curved from SW to N. Gully 15 was filled with (75) mid red brown sandy silt. Gully 15 cut the natural brickearth. 1 sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 13 (Fig. 6)

Trench 13 was 34.60m long, 0.60m deep and orientated WSW - ENE. The stratigraphy within Trench 8 was topsoil up to 0.45m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick. Beneath the subsoil 3m from the WSW end was Ditch terminal end 16. Ditch 16 was aligned north west to south east, 0.80m wide, 0.15m deep with a concave base. Ditch 16 was filled with (76) mid red brown sandy silt and cut the natural brickearth.

Trench 14 (Figs 7 and 23)

Trench 14 was 37.2m long, 0.65m deep and orientated WNW - ESE. The stratigraphy within Trench 14 was topsoil up to 0.25m thick, subsoil up to 0.40m thick. The topsoil contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Beneath the subsoil 1m from the WNW end was pit 211 which was 1m in length, 1.4m in width, extended beyond the trench to the south and was unexcavated. Next to pit 211 was pit 27 which was semi-circular in plan extending out of the trench to the south, 2.56m in diameter and 0.32m deep. Pit 22 was filled with (83) mid grey brown sandy silt that contained an iron object that appeared to be a post medieval gate fixing, and a tiny amount of burnt flint. Located 3m to the ESE was a row of stake holes: stake hole 212 was 0.06m in diameter (unexcavated); stake hole 23, 0.10m in diameter, 0.12m deep with a pointed base, filled with (78) mid grey brown sandy silt; stake hole 24 was 0.09m in diameter, 0.06m deep with a pointed base, filled with (79) mid grey brown sandy silt; and stake hole 25 which was 0.06m in diameter, 0.04m deep with a rounded base, filled with (80) mid grey brown sandy silt.

Just to the ESE of the stake group was ditch 27 which was aligned south to north, 0.87m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (82). Parallel and 1.9m to the ESE was ditch 213, 1.18m wide which was unexcavated. East of ditch 213 were more stakeholes (214, 26) and pit 22. Stake hole 214 which was 0.08m in diameter, was unexcavated. Stake hole 26 was 0.07m in diameter, 0.06m deep with a pointed base, filled with (81) mid grey brown sandy silt. Pit 22 was 6.4m to the E of 26, and was circular in plan 0.23m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Pit 22 was filled with (77) mid grey brown sandy silt. The stake holes (212, 23, 24, 25,

214 and 26) form a rough line and may be the remains of a fence line. Ditch 213 appears to have a similar alignment to ditch 34 in Trench 21 and may be a continuation of it. All features cut the natural brickearth.

Trench 15 (Figs 8, 23, 24 and Pl. 6)

Trench 15 was 31.0m long, 0.60m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy within Trench 15 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, over subsoil up to 0.30m thick. Just caught by the southern end of the trench was ditch 215 aligned SW-NE. Ditch 215 was 0.60m wide and unexcavated. North of ditch 215 was post hole 41 that was circular in plan 0.40m in diameter, 0.12m deep with a flat base and was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (155). Located 4.2m to the north of post hole 41 was post hole 216 which was 0.20m in diameter and unexcavated; 0.20m to the north of post hole 216 was ditch 29 which was aligned SE-NW, 0.80m wide, and 0.28m deep with a flat base. Ditch 29 was filled with (89) dark blue black silty clay that contained six small sherds of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery.

On the northern edge of ditch 29 was pit 40 which was semi-circular in plan, 0.70m in diameter and 0.25m deep with a concave base. Pit 40 was filled with (156) which was indistinguishable from fill (89) of ditch 29 and no relationship could be established between them. To the north of ditch 29 was a group of pits and post holes which were not excavated. Post hole 217 was 0.20m in diameter; pit 218 that was semicircular in plan 0.50m in diameter and extended out of the trench to the east; pit 219 was likewise semicircular in plan 1.30m in diameter extended out of the trench; and post hole 220 was circular in plan 0.20m in diameter.

Located 1.8m to the north of post hole 220 was tree bole 42 which was irregular in plan, 2.20m by 1.4m extended to the west with irregular sides and base. Tree bole 42 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (157). Exiting tree bole 42 was gully 43 which was aligned south-east to north-west, 0.30m wide, 0.17m deep with a concave base. Gully 43 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (158), no relationship could be established between tree bole 42 and gully 43. Extending north-east from gully 43 was gully 44, however no relationship was excavated between gully 43 and 44. Gully 44 was 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep no relationship could be established between gully 44 and gully 45. Gully 44 was filled with (160) mid brown grey silty clay. Gully 45 was curvilinear in plan 1.70m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.10m deep. Gully 45 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (159).

Between tree bole 42 and gully 45 were unexcavated post holes 221 and 222. Post hole 221 was 0.16m in diameter and 222 was 0.14m in diameter. At 3m to the north of gully 45 was pit 46 which was circular in plan 0.50m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Pit 46 was filled with light brown grey silty clay (161); 2.6m to the north of pit 46 was pit 223 which was circular in plan 0.36m in diameter and unexcavated.

Trench 16 (Figs 9 and 23)

Trench 16 was 34.5m long, 0.55m deep and orientated SSW - NNE. The stratigraphy within Trench 16 was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, over subsoil up to a maximum of 0.25m thick. Beneath the subsoil 1.4m from the southern end was Gully 224 which was aligned SW-NE, 0.40m wide and unexcavated. Pit 32 was 5m from the south end of the trench, semicircular in plan 0.4m in diameter, 0.07m deep, filled with mid brown grey silty clay (92) and extended to the east. Just north of pit 32 was gully 225 which was aligned west to east, 0.18m wide and unexcavated, and 3m to the NNE of gully 225 was gully 31 which crossed the trench aligned NW-SE, was 0.37m wide and 0.09m deep and filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (91) with occasional gravel.

Trench 17 (Figs 9 and 24)

Trench 17 was 31.9m long, 0.70m deep and orientated SSW - NNE. The stratigraphy within Trench 17 was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.40m thick. Beneath the subsoil 3.8m from the SSW end was ditch 36 which was aligned SW-NE, 1.7m wide, 0.16m deep with a flat base. Ditch 36 was filled with (96) mid red brown clayey silt.

Trench 18 (Figs 9 and 24)

Trench 18 was 33.5m long, 0.60m deep and orientated S - N The stratigraphy within Trench 18 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.30m thick. Beneath the subsoil 11.6m from the S end was Ditch terminal end 37. Ditch 37 was aligned from south east to north west, 0.86m wide, 0.26m deep. The southern edge of ditch was steep whilst the northern edge was almost vertical and the base was concave. Ditch 37 was filled with dark brown grey sandy silt (97). Located 7.3m to the north of ditch 37 were pits 38 and 39. Pit 38 was irregular in plan 3.2m long, 0.94m wide, 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave to pointed base, which extended to the north-east. Pit 38 was filled with (98) dark brown grey sandy silt and a bulk soil sample taken from this fill contained a small abraded sherd of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit 39 was oval in plan 1m long, 0.70m wide, 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit 39 was filled with dark red brown sandy silt (99) from which a small amount of unworked, burnt flint was recovered.

One large sherd of post medieval pottery and one small sherd of modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 18.

Trench 19 (Figs 10, 25 and 26 and Pl. 7)

Trench 19 was 30.3m long, 0.40m deep and orientated W - E. The stratigraphy within Trench 19 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick, over subsoil up to 0.40m thick. Beneath the subsoil 15m from the west end was

pit 132 which was oval in plan 0.55m long, 0.22m wide, 0.07m deep with a flat base. Pit 132 was filled with mid blue grey silty clay (250). Some 11m to the east of pit 132, ditch 122 was aligned SW–NE, 1.5m wide, 0.67m deep with sides sloping approximately 30° and a concave base. Ditch 122 had three fills. Top fill (199) was light brown silty clay up to a maximum 0.38m thick that contained two sherds of pottery dated to the Early Iron Age, three sherds of Early Roman pottery and five pieces of animal bone. Beneath (199) was (198) mid brown silty clay up to 0.35m thick that contained eight sherds of early Roman pottery and 1 piece of animal bone. Beneath (198) was (197) mid greyish brown silty clay up to a maximum of 0.22m thick that contained a sherd of pottery that could be either Middle to Late Bronze Age or Late Iron Age and 7 pieces of animal bone. Beneath (197) was (196) mid red brown silty clay up to 0.08m thick. Ditch 122 in trench 19 was on the same alignment as ditch 123 in Trench 30 and is thought to be a continuation of it. The likelihood is that this is a late Iron Age to early Roman ditch that has been cut through a prehistoric feature somewhere along its length.

Trench 20 (Figs 10 and 24)

Trench 20 was 32.0m long, 0.60m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy within Trench 20 was topsoil up to 0.25m thick, above subsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 10.5m from the SW end was ditch 49 which was aligned south to north, 1.54m wide, 0.50m deep with sides sloping approximately 45° and a flat base. Ditch 49 was filled with (162) dark grey brown silty clay. 16.4m to the NE of ditch 49 was Pit 100 which was circular in plan 0.44m in diameter 0.15m deep with a concave base. Pit 100 was filled with (163) dark grey to black silty clay. 0.4m to the NE of pit 100 was post hole 101 which was circular in plan 0.20m in diameter, 0.15m deep with a flat base. Post hole 101 was filled with (164) dark grey silty clay.

Trench 21 (Figs 11 and 23)

Trench 21 was 31.7m long, 0.65m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy within Trench 21 was topsoil up to 0.35m thick, over subsoil up to 0.30m thick. Beneath the subsoil 0.50m from the south end was pit 33 which was oval in plan 0.44m by 0.38m, 0.125m deep with a flat base, filled with mid grey brown clayey silt (93). Located 1.6m to the north of pit 33 were two parallel ditches (228 and 229) crossing the trench west to east, which were not excavated. From 5m to the north of ditch 229, and continuing to 24m along the trench, was ditch 34 which was aligned SSW to NNE, 0.96m wide 0.30m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 34 was filled with mid red brown sandy silt (94). Ditch 34 was on a similar alignment to ditch 13 in Trench 14 and ditch 106 in Trench 24 and may be a continuation of them.

Two sherds of post medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 21.

Trench 22 (Figs 12 and 24)

Trench 22 was 30.6m long, 0.54m deep and orientated SSW - NNE. The stratigraphy within Trench 20 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.34m thick, subsoil up to 0.20m thick. Beneath the subsoil 1m from the SW end was gully terminal end 48 which was aligned east to west, 0.40m wide, 0.15m deep with a concave base. Gully 48 was filled with (151) dark black brown silty clay. At 14m from the south end of the trench was pit 47 which was oval in plan 0.90m by 0.64m 0.07m deep with a flat base. Pit 47 was filled with mid red brown silty clay (150). Some 2m to the NE of pit 47 was gully 230 which was aligned SW–NE, 2.34m long, 0.70m wide and unexcavated. A sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil

Trench 23 (Figs 12 and 24; Pl. 8)

Trench 23 was 33.6m long, 0.52m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy within Trench 23 was topsoil up to 0.32m thick, above subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick. The topsoil contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. Beneath the subsoil, 3.3m from the south end was ditch 102 which was aligned roughly west to east, 1.10m wide, 0.30m deep with sides sloping approximately 45° and a concave base. Ditch 102 was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (152) that contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age or Iron Age). Located 8m to the north of ditch 102 was pit 103 which was roughly triangular in plan with sides roughly 0.60m long, 0.09m deep, filled with dark brown grey clayey silt (153), and 14m to the north of pit 103 was pit 231 which was oval in plan 1.10m long 0.50m wide and unexcavated.

Trench 24 (Figs 12 and 24; Pl. 2)

Trench 24 was 30.75m long, 0.34m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy within Trench 24 was topsoil up to 0.21m thick, above subsoil up to a maximum of 0.23m thick. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 1m from the SW end was ditch 106 which was aligned south to north, 1.42m wide, 0.38m deep with sides sloping approximately 60° and a flat base. Ditch 106 was filled with mid grey brown silty clay (165) that contained one tiny sherd of Roman pottery. Ditch 106 was on a similar alignment to ditches 34 in Trench 21 and 213 in Trench 14 and may be a continuation of them.

Trench 25 (Figs 13 and 27; Pl. 3)

Trench 25 was 32.60m long, 0.38m deep and orientated SSW - NNE. The stratigraphy within Trench 25 was topsoil up to 0.24m thick, above subsoil up to 0.14m thick. Beneath the subsoil 5m from the SSW end was a massive ditch, excavated as two slots (135/136). The ditch was aligned SW–NE, 0.78m wide and over 0.41m deep where ground water was encountered, a small slot was excavated to a depth of 0.8m but natural geology

was not encountered. The ditch was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (263/265) that contained 13 small sherds of pottery that date from the Middle to Late Bronze Age and seven pieces of animal bone. In slot 136, beneath (263) was mid brown grey silty clay (264) which was 0.60m+ thick and not bottomed.

Some 6m to the north of ditch 135/136 was gully 232 which was aligned west to east, 0.40m wide and unexcavated. Just north of gully 232 was pit 137 which was oval in plan 1.08m+ long, 0.90m wide, 0.25m deep with sides, sloping approximately 30° with a concave base. Pit 137 was filled with dark blue grey to black silty clay (253). Ditch 135/136 in trench 25 had a similar alignment to ditch 233 in Trench 28 and ditch 133/134 in Trench 31 and is thought to be a continuation of them.

Two sherds of Iron Age Pottery were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 25.

Trench 26 (Figs 12 and 25)

Trench 26 was 28.50m long, 0.40m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy within Trench 26 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.29m thick, over subsoil up to 0.11m thick. The topsoil contained a very small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 4m from the SW end was post hole 107 which was oval in plan, 0.30m by 0.18m, 0.07m deep with a concave base. Post hole 107 was filled with (169) light grey silty clay. Located 7m to the north east of post hole 107 were parallel ditch and gully 108 and 109. Ditch 108 was aligned west to east, 1m wide 0.25m deep with sides sloping approximately 30° and a concave base, filled with dark brown grey silty clay (170) that contained a single piece of animal bone. Gully 109 was 0.50m wide, 0.11m deep with an uneven base, and filled with dark brown silty clay (171). A piece of undiagnostic iron slag was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 26.

Trench 27 (Figs 13 and 24)

Trench 27 was 30.8m long, 0.45m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy within Trench 27 was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.31m thick, over subsoil up to 0.14m thick. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 25m from the SW end of the trench was ditch 104 which was aligned SE–NW, 1.70m wide, 0.09m deep with a flat base, and was filled with (154) mid red brown sandy silt that contained a sherd of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 28 (Figs 14 and 25)

Trench 28 was 30.1m long, 0.47m deep and orientated SE - NW. The stratigraphy within Trench 28 was topsoil up to 0.33m thick above subsoil up to a maximum of 0.4m thick. Beneath the subsoil 8.5m from the SE end, broad shallow ditch 117 was aligned SW–NE, 0.42m wide and 0.22m deep with a flat base and filled with mid brown grey clayey silt (180). Cut by linear 117 was a deeper, steeper ditch 116 that was also aligned SW, 1.8m

long 1.2m wide 0.45m deep with sides that sloped between 30°-45° with a concave base. Ditch 116 had three fills, of which the top one (177) was mid red yellow silty sand with 20% gravel that contained a large sherd of Iron Age pottery, four large sherds of Roman pottery and 9 pieces of animal bone, while middle fill 178 contained a small quantity of burnt flint; primary silt 179 had no finds. From 14m along the trench to 19m was gully 118 which was aligned SE–NW, 0.25m wide, 0.09m deep with a concave base. Gully 118 ran along side gully 119 but no relationship could be established between them. Gully 119 was 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Both gullies were filled with similar mid brown grey silty clay (181 and 182).

At 1.10m to the NW of gully 119 and parallel to it was gully 234, which was 0.25m wide and unexcavated; 2.6m to the NW of gully 234 and also parallel to it and gullies 118 and 119 was gully 120. Gully 120 was 0.20m wide 0.06m deep with a concave base. Gully 120 was filled with (183) mid brown grey silty clay. Gully 120 ran into ditch 121 but no relationship could be established between them. Ditch 121 was aligned south west to north east, 0.90m wide, 0.13m deep with a flat base. Ditch 121 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (184). From 28m to the end of the trench and continuing beyond it was ditch 233 which was aligned SW–NE, 1.68m wide and unexcavated. Ditch 233 is thought to be a continuation of Ditch 135/136 in Trench 25 and Ditch 133/134 in Trench 31.

Trench 29 (Figs 14 and 25)

Trench 29 was 31.4m long, 0.55m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy within Trench 29 was topsoil up to 0.37m thick, over subsoil up to 0.18m thick. Beneath the subsoil 17.4m from the SW end was ditch terminal 113 which was aligned from south to north, 2.10m long, 1.08m wide 0.47m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 113 had several fills. The top fill was a black sandy silt (175). Beneath (175) on the north western section was (174) dark grey brown sandy silt up to 0.47m thick. Beneath (175) on the south eastern section was (173) mid red yellow sand up to 0.11m thick. Beneath (173) was (172) black sandy silt up to a maximum of 0.07m thick. The north edge of ditch 113 was badly disturbed by roots.

Trench 30 (Figs 15, 26 and 27)

Trench 30 was 31.7m long, 0.50m deep and orientated WNW - ESE. The stratigraphy within Trench 30 was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, overlying subsoil up to 0.20m thick. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil, centred at 9m from the west end were three features. Post holes 235 and 236 were circular in plan, 0.38m and 0.18m respectively in diameter and were not excavated; post hole 145 was oval in plan 0.58m by 0.40m, 0.35m deep with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a pointed base. Post hole 145 was

filled with light brown grey sandy silt (267). At 19m from the W end of the trench was ditch 123 which was aligned north to south, 2.44m wide, 0.74m deep, with sides that sloped approximately 45° and a concave base. Ditch 123 was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (186) up to 0.48m thick that contained two small sherds of Roman pottery and three pieces of animal bone. Beneath (186) was (187) light grey brown silty sand with gravel up to a maximum of 0.60m thick that contained two larger sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period (one with a post-firing perforation) and 2 pieces of animal bone. Ditch 123 was on a similar alignment to ditch 122 in Trench 19 and of similar date: the two are likely to be the same ditch.

Trench 31 (Figs 15 and 26; Pl. 4)

Trench 31 was 31.1m long, 0.35m deep and orientated W - E The stratigraphy within Trench 30 was topsoil 0.30m thick, sealing subsoil 0.05m thick. Beneath the subsoil, and extending from midway along the trench to the east end was ditch 133/134 which was aligned SW–NE, 3.8m wide and at least 0.72m deep, with sides sloping between 45° and 60°. The base of the ditch was not seen due to ground water. Two slots were excavated into the ditch (133 and 134) and it had two fill layers. In slot 133 the ditch was mainly filled with (254) mid grey sandy clay up to 0.51m thick. Beneath (254) was (255) mid yellow grey sandy clay. Slot 134 was filled with the same mid grey sandy clay (here numbered 256) 0.71m thick that was not bottomed. Beneath (256) was (257) mid yellow grey sandy clay up to a maximum of 0.13m thick similar to 255. Ditch 133/134 was thought to be the same ditch as ditch 233 in Trench 28 and ditch 135/136 in Trench 25.

Trench 32 (Figs 15, 16 and 25)

Trench 32 was 30.90m long, 0.55m deep and orientated W - E The stratigraphy within Trench 32 was topsoil up to 0.40m thick, above subsoil up to 0.15m thick. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 4.2m from the west end was pit 237 which was roughly circular in plan, 2.5m in diameter and unexcavated. 6.2m to the east of pit 237 was pit 112 which was oval in plan 2.80m by 2m, 0.06m deep with a flat base. Pit 112 was filled with (168) light red-brown sandy silt. 1.3m to the east of pit 112 was gully 238 which was aligned NE–SW to a return aligned NW–SE, 0.20m wide and was not excavated. Just to the east was gully 111 which was aligned NE–SW, 0.60m wide, 0.12m deep with a flat base. Gully 111 was filled with (167) light red brown sandy silt. 1.2m to the east of gully 111 was pit, or gully terminal, 239 which was oval in plan, 1.10m by 0.70m and not excavated. 0.40m to the east of pit 239 was gully 110 which was again aligned NE–SW, 0.60m wide, 0.08m deep with a flat base. Gully 110 was filled with (166) mid red brown sandy silt.

Trench 33 (Figs 16 and 25)

Trench 33 was 31.70m long, a maximum of 0.60m deep and orientated WSW - ENE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.40m thick, subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto mid reddish brown silt. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 6.7m from the WSW end was ditch 139 which was aligned roughly north to south, 0.70m wide, 0.12m deep with a concave base. Ditch 139 was filled with dark brown grey sandy silt (260). 1.7m to the east of ditch 139 was ditch terminal 140 which was aligned east to west, 1m wide, 0.31m deep with a concave base. Ditch 140 was filled with dark brown grey silty clay (261). 10m to the ENE of Ditch 140 was a group of four possible features, one of which was a tree-hole. Pit 240 was 1.50m by 0.50m, extended to the north of the trench and was unexcavated. Pit 241, oval in plan, 0.60m by 0.40m, also extended to the north and was unexcavated. Pit 242 was an irregular oval in plan, 0.60m by 0.18m, and again unexcavated. At the NE end of the trench was Ditch 138 which was aligned SE-NW, 2.40m wide 0.30m deep with an irregular base. Ditch 138 was filled with (259) dark brown grey silty clay up to 0.30m thick. Beneath (259) was (258) mid yellow brown sandy silt up to 0.20m thick.

Trench 34 (Figs 17 and 25)

Trench 34 was 28.70m long, a maximum of 0.70m deep and orientated WNW - ESE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, onto subsoil up to a maximum of 0.40m thick onto mid brown clay. Beneath the subsoil at the ESE end was ditch 115 which was aligned, SE-NW, 0.98m wide, 0.21m deep with a concave base. Ditch 115 was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (185).

Trench 35 (Figs 17 and 27)

Trench 35 was 31.0m long, a maximum of 0.75m deep and orientated NE - SW. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.40m thick, onto subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto mid yellow brown clay. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 5m from the SW end was circular pit 143 which was 0.66m in diameter, 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit 143 was filled with dark brown grey silty clay (273). A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 36 (Figs 17 and 26)

Trench 36 was 27.80m long, a maximum of 0.76m deep and orientated NE - SW. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.42m thick, over subsoil up to 0.34m thick onto mid yellow brown clay. The topsoil contained a tiny quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 7.5m from the SW end was pit 131

which was rectangular in plan 0.38m by 0.22m, 0.14m deep with sides that sloped approximately 45° and a concave base. Pit 131 was filled with mid to dark yellow grey sandy silt (195). Located 2m to the north-east of pit 131 was gully 243 which was aligned NW–SE, 0.40m wide and unexcavated.

Between gully 243 and gully 128 were six post holes (129, 130, 244–7), all very similar, circular, 0.16–0.18m in diameter and filled with mid yellow grey sandy silt. Post hole 130 was 0.14m deep and 129 was 0.09m deep, both with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, filled with (194); 244–7 were unexcavated. These may all be part of one structure.

Located 0.2m to the north east of post hole 247 was gully 128 which appeared to be curvilinear in plan 2.4m long between 0.4 and 1.2m in width, 0.11m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. It was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (192).

Trench 37 (Fig. 17)

Trench 37 was 29.0m long, a maximum of 0.60m deep and orientated NE - SW. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick, over subsoil up to 0.25m thick onto mid reddish brown silty alluvium. Beneath the subsoil at 19.5m from the SW end was pit 125 which was circular in plan, 0.30m in diameter, 0.14m deep with sides that sloped approximately 45° and a concave base. Pit 125 was filled with (189) mid red brown clayey silt. Some 6m to the NE of pit 125 was gully terminal 124 which was aligned roughly south to north, 0.36m wide, 0.13m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Gully 124 was filled with (188) mid red brown clayey silt.

Trench 38

Trench 38 was 31.0m long, a maximum of 0.75m deep and orientated NE - SW. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.40m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick onto mid reddish brown silty alluvium. No archaeological features were present in trench 38

Trench 39

Trench 39 was 28.20m long, a maximum of 0.60m deep and orientated N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.40m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick onto light grey yellow sandy clay alluvium. No archaeological features were present in Trench 39: a small sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 40 (Figs 17 and 27)

Trench 45 was 31.0m long, a maximum of 0.40m deep and orientated WSW - ENE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, above subsoil up to 0.30m thick onto light sandy clay alluvium. Beneath the subsoil 19m from the west end was oval pit 141 which was 1m by 0.78m 0.13m deep with sides that sloped approximately 30° and a flat base. Pit 141 was filled with (251) light grey silty clay.

Trench 41 (Figs 18 and 28)

Trench 41 was 31.10m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, over subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto light sandy yellow clay. Beneath the subsoil 16m from the south end was ditch 146 which was aligned SW-NE, 1.26m wide, 0.27m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 146 was filled with dark brown silty clay (268) up to 0.18m thick that contained three sherds of post medieval pottery, a large piece of furnace slag, 82 pieces of animal bone, and 2 pieces of brick/tile. Beneath (268) was (269) light grey clay up to 0.10m thick that contained one piece of animal bone.

Trench 42 (Fig. 18)

Trench 42 was 28.40m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated WSW - ENE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick onto light bluish grey clay alluvium. Trench 42 flooded to a depth of 0.30m and the features within it were only planned and not excavated. Gully terminal 247 which was curvilinear in plan was 0.24 wide. 2m to the east was gully 248 which was aligned roughly south to north and was 0.23m wide. Gully terminal 249 was aligned roughly south to north and was 0.18m wide.

Trench 43 (Fig.18)

Trench 43 was 28m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated NW - SE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto light bluish yellow clayey alluvial clay. 8m from the SE end was Pit 144 which was irregular in plan 3.4m by 1.2m 0.15m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Pit 144 was filled with (266) light grey yellow sandy silt.

Trench 44

Trench 44 was 31.0m long, a maximum of 0.70m deep and orientated NNW - SSE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.40m thick onto light yellow grey alluvial clay. No archaeological features were present.

Trench 45 (Figs 18 and 26)

Trench 45 was 31.30m long, a maximum of 0.60m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, overlying subsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick onto light reddish brown brickearth. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Beneath the subsoil 18m from the south end of the trench was ditch 127 which was aligned SE–NW, 0.72m wide, 0.24m deep with sides that sloped approximately 45° and a concave base. Ditch 127 was filled (181) mid brown grey silty clay. A small sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 46 (Fig.18)

Trench 46 was 36.8m long, a maximum of 0.70m deep and orientated W - E. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.40m thick, over subsoil up to 0.30m thick onto light yellow greyish alluvial clay. Trench 46 flooded to a depth of 0.50m and the features within it were only planned and not excavated. Midway along the trench, ditch 301 was aligned south to north and was 2.90m wide. 13.5m to the east of ditch 301 was post hole 302 which was circular in plan 0.20m in diameter; the east of post hole 302 was post hole 303 which was circular in plan 0.18m in diameter; 3m to the east of post hole 303 was post hole 304 which was circular in plan 0.24m in diameter.

Trench 47 (Fig. 19)

Trench 47 was 35.3m long, a maximum of 0.70m deep and orientated NNW - SSE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.50m thick, subsoil up to 0.30m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. Trench 47 flooded to a depth of 0.45m and again the features within it were planned and not excavated. At 2.8m from the south end, ditch 208 was aligned SE–NW and returned SW–NE. Ditch 208 was 1.04m wide. Although unexcavated, brick/tile fragments were noted on the surface of its fill of light blue grey clay.

Trench 48 (Fig. 19)

Trench 47 was 32.5m long, a maximum of 0.80m deep and orientated roughly N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was 0.60m topsoil above 0.10m of subsoil onto reddish brown brickearth. The topsoil contained a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint. Trench 48 also flooded to a depth of 0.60m and the features within it were only planned. 7.4m from the south end of the trench was circular pit 305 which was 0.34m in diameter; north of 305 was pit 306 which was semicircular in plan 0.52 in diameter and extended out of the trench to the east. Located 4.5m to the north of pit 306 was post hole 307 which was circular in plan 0.20m in diameter. Some 2.7m to the north of post hole 307 was gully 308 which was aligned SW–NE, and was 0.54m wide.

Trench 49

Trench 49 was 31.2m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated roughly N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, above subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto light greyish brown clay. No archaeological features were present in Trench 49.

Trench 50

Trench 50 was 35.3m long, a maximum of 0.45m deep and orientated NNE - SSW. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick, subsoil up to 0.10m thick onto light greyish yellow alluvial clay. No archaeological features were present in Trench 50.

Trench 51 (Fig.19)

Trench 51 was 35.5m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto light greyish yellow alluvial clay. Trench 51 flooded to a depth of 0.20m and the features within it were only planed and not excavated. 6.5m from the south end of the trench was post hole 309 which was circular in plan 0.24m in diameter. 1m to the north of post hole 309 was post hole 310 which was circular in plan 0.26m in diameter.

Trench 52 (Fig.20)

Trench 52 was 34.3m long, a maximum of 0.80m deep and orientated WSW - ENE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.60m thick, over subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick onto light greyish yellow alluvial clay. Trench 52 flooded to a depth of 0.30m and the single pit within it was only planned and not excavated. 21m from the west end of the trench was pit 311 which was oval in plan 0.70m by 0.46m.

Trench 53 (Fig. 20)

Trench 53 was 33m long, a maximum of 0.80m deep and orientated NE - SW. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.40m thick, over subsoil up to 0.10m thick onto a light greyish yellow alluvial clay. Trench 53 again flooded to a depth of 0.40m and the features within it were only planned and not excavated. Post holes 312 and 313 were circular 0.24–0.26m in diameter. Two sherds of post medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 54

Trench 54 was 32.5m long, a maximum of 0.55m deep and orientated WNW - ESE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.40m thick, subsoil up to 0.30m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. No archaeological features were present in Trench 54.

Trench 55 (Fig. 20 and 28)

Trench 55 was 32.5m long, a maximum of 0.55m deep and orientated NW - SE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.35m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.10m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the subsoil 18.5m from the SE end of the trench was pit 206 which was oval in plan, 1.5m by 0.70m, 0.55m deep with sides that sloped approximately 60° and a concave base. Pit 206 was filled with mid grey brown silty clay (282) that contained 10 pieces of animal bone and two tiny sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery from a sample of the fill. Next to pit 206, pit 207 was circular, 0.62m in diameter, 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides, concave base and extended to the south. Pit 207 had two fills: the top fill was a mid grey silty clay (284) up to 0.11m thick. Beneath (284) was (283) black silty clay.

A sherd of Late Iron Age Pottery, a sherd of possible Early Saxon Pottery and a fragment of Roman tile were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 55.

Trench 56 (Figs 20 and 27)

Trench 56 was 33.3m long, a maximum of 0.45m deep and orientated N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, subsoil up to 0.15m thick onto an alluvial clay at the southern end of the trench and reddish brown brickearth to the north. Beneath the subsoil 25m from south end, circular post hole 142 was 0.30m in diameter 0.20m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and filled with mid brown grey silty clay (252). A large sherd of post-medieval pottery and a single tiny piece of burnt flint came from the topsoil in Trench 56.

Trench 57 (Figs 20 and 27)

Trench 64 was 30.6 long, a maximum of 0.55m deep and orientated N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.30m thick, over subsoil up to 0.25m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. At 19m from the south end of the trench, ditch 148 was aligned SW-NE, 1.1m wide and 0.48m deep with sides that sloped approximately 60° and a flat base. Ditch 148 was filled with (272) light to mid grey sandy silt. Ditch 148 was cut by ditch 147 that was aligned SE-NW, 0.56m wide, 0.33m deep with sides that sloped approximately 60° and a flat base. Ditch 147 was filled with (270) mid grey sandy silt up to 0.17m thick. Beneath fill 270 was (271) mottled mid grey to red brown sandy silt.

Trench 58 (Figs 20 and 28)

Trench 58 was 29.7m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the subsoil 4m from the SW end was ditch terminal 204 which was aligned north to south, 0.70m wide, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch 204 was filled with light grey brown sandy silt (279). Located 15m to the NE of ditch 204 was post hole 203 which was 0.36m in diameter, 0.08m deep with a flat base. Post hole 203 was filled with light grey brown sandy silt (278).

Trenches 59–61

These trenches consisted of topsoil (0.25–0.35m) onto subsoil (0.15–0.30m) directly onto reddish brown brickearth. No archaeological features were present in Trenches 59, 60 or 61 but a single sherd of post-medieval pottery came from topsoil in Trench 61.

Trench 62 (Figs 20 and 28)

Trench 62 was 28.5m long, a maximum of 0.50m deep and orientated S - N. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.30m thick, above subsoil up to a maximum of 0.20m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the subsoil 20.4m from the south end was pit 205 which was oval in plan, extending out of the trench to the east, 3.60m by 1.34m, 0.57m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Pit 205 had two fills: mid grey brown silty clay (281) up to 0.57m thick above mid brown grey silty clay (280). It is thought that pit 205 was a small gravel quarry. One sherd of late medieval to post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 63 (Figs 21 and 28)

Trench 63 was 30.5m long, a maximum of 0.40m deep and orientated NE - SW. Topsoil up to 0.25m thick overlay subsoil up to a maximum of 0.15m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the topsoil, 9.2m from the south-west end was post hole 202 which was circular, 0.31m in diameter, 0.08m deep with a concave base. Post hole 202 was filled with mid brown grey silty clay (277).

Trench 64

Trench 64 was 28.3m long, a maximum of 0.45m deep and orientated N - S. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.25m thick, subsoil up to 0.20m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. No archaeological features were present in Trench 64.

Trench 65 (Figs 21 and 28)

Trench 65 was 28.3m long, a maximum of 0.45m deep and orientated WNW - ESE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.35m thick, subsoil up to 0.10m thick onto reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the subsoil 15.8m from the WNW end was pit 201 which was oval in plan 0.88m by 0.72m, 0.14m deep with a flat base. Pit 201 was filled with mid brown silty clay (275) up to 0.10m thick above (276) dark brown silty clay.

Trench 66 (Figs 21 and 27)

Trench 66 was 31.5m long, a maximum of 0.5m deep and orientated WNW - ESE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.25m thick, subsoil up to a maximum of 0.25m thick. The natural geology below this was a reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the subsoil 7m from the WNW end was ditch terminal 200 which was aligned south west north east, 0.70m wide 0.16m deep with sides that sloped approximately 30° and a flat base. Ditch 200 was filled with dark grey sandy silt (274).

Trench 67 (Fig. 21)

Trench 67 was 27.7m long, a maximum of 0.45m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.35m thick, subsoil up to 0.15m thick. The natural geology below this was a reddish brown brickearth. Beneath the subsoil, 17m from the SW end pit 149 was oval in plan 1.10m by 0.76m, 0.15m deep with a concave base. Pit 149 was filled with dark brown grey silty clay (273).

Trench 68

Trench 68 was 11.7m long, a maximum of 0.55m deep and orientated SW - NE. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to a maximum of 0.40m thick, subsoil up to 0.15m thick. The natural geology below this was reddish brown brickearth and gravel. Cutting this geology was a modern sewer that had been backfilled with blast furnace waste: 48 pieces of blast furnace slag were recovered from the topsoil around trench 68 and a small sherd of modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil in the trench.

Trench 69 (Figs 21 and 26)

Trench 69 was 27.8m long, a maximum of 0.52m deep and orientated W - E. The stratigraphy of the trench was topsoil up to 0.27m thick, over subsoil up to a maximum of 0.27m thick. The natural geology below this was a yellow brown alluvium. Beneath the subsoil 24m from the west end was ditch 126 which was aligned south to

north, 1.64m wide, 0.11m deep with a concave base. Ditch 128 was filled with (192) mid grey brown sandy silt. A small sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Finds

Pottery by Frances Raymond, Malcolm Lyne and Paul Blinkhorn

The trenching recovered 99 sherds of pottery, largely from topsoil contexts (Appendix 3). The distribution of unstratified finds are shown on Figure 29.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric assemblage is composed exclusively of wall sherds lacking stylistically diagnostic traits. The dating is based entirely on fabric characteristics, which has necessarily resulted in a very broad chronological range for wares which recur during several phases of prehistory.

The sherds from ditches 29 and 104 are in similar fabrics tempered with ill-sorted medium grade burnt flint. Wares of this type were first produced during the early to middle Neolithic and continued to be used for Peterborough Ware. Similar fabrics were also made during the Bronze Age, principally the late Bronze Age. The sherds from ditch 29 are lightly abraded and may be derived from a single vessel, but there is nothing about them to suggest which potential date is more probable. The fragment from ditch 104 is in fresh condition and the fabric is relatively hard possibly indicating that it is most likely to be of late Bronze Age origin.

Ditches 102, 122 and 135 each produced sherds tempered with very common to abundant fine flint. Such fabrics are a common component of middle Bronze Age assemblages, continuing in production into the late Bronze Age, but were also in use during the late Iron Age. The sherds from ditches 102 and 122 are lightly to moderately abraded; the pottery fragments from 135 are very friable and in poor condition, and ditch 122 also produced much later pottery (below). A late Iron Age origin for the piece from 102 may be more likely given its association with a 'Belgic' grog-tempered sherd, but with only two fragments of pottery this is by no means certain.

Late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon

The moderately to heavily abraded grog-tempered sherds from topsoil in Trench 35 and ditch 102 are typical of the fabrics used for the newly introduced 'Belgic' wares of the late Iron Age. Although known from south-eastern England from as early as around 25 BC, these are thought to have reached the Upper Thames region at the relatively late date of around AD20/30 and continued to be used after the Roman conquest throughout the first century AD.

Fifteen of the 24 stratified sherds of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery came from the fills of just two ditches. Roman pottery fabrics are described in Appendix 4.

The lower fill (199) of ditch 122 in Trench 19 yielded five fresh sherds, comprising three from a small wheel-turned bead-rim jar in fine 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (*c.* 25BC–AD70) and two from a lumpy handmade vessel with coarse calcined-flint filler: this last sherd is unlikely to be later than the beginning of our era and suggests that the ditch was filling during the last quarter of the 1st century BC. The upper fill (198) of this ditch produced a further eight sherds of pottery, comprising five fresh fragments from the base of a Gallo-Belgic platter copy with foot-ring in fine grog-tempered ware (*c.* AD 1–50/60) and three from a pre-Flavian necked-jar in wheel-turned sandy buff fabric with smooth patchy buff/black exterior (*c.* AD43–70). It appears that the ditch continued to receive rubbish for a short period after AD43.

Fill (187) of ditch 123 in Trench 30 yielded two sherds which suggest that it is also Late Iron Age in date.

One of the four unstratified sherds from the topsoil is from a highly micaceous polished handmade jar with slack profile in very fine silty fabric with sparse <1.00mm ?felspathic inclusions: it may be Early Saxon in date and clearly comes from a region with ancient metamorphic rocks.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval material was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994) (Appendix 4). The post-medieval material is all typical of sites in the region and, as would be expected with largely unstratified pottery, is all abraded to a greater or lesser degree.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 9 struck flints were recovered from the site, all from the topsoil (Appendix 5). The collection comprised 5 flakes, 2 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) a scraper and a possible broken blade. The latter was the bulbar segment of a large blade which retained blade scars on its dorsal surface and had been retouched (poorly and irregularly) but also displaced some utilization damage. Apart from the possible broken blade which may be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date, none of the remainder are chronologically distinctive in their own right and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Animal bone by Danielle Milbank

A small assemblage of fragmented disarticulated animal bone was recovered from 14 contexts in the evaluation. A total of 135 fragments were recovered, weighing 2506g (Appendix 6). The preservation of the remains was moderate, with fairly high fragmentation and some surface erosion. The generally small fragment size limited the

amount of identifiable bone, and of the fragments that could not be identified by species, 23 could be attributed to medium-sized animals (sheep/goat, deer and pig).

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by cattle skeletal elements, which were identified in contexts 50 (topsoil layer), deposits 268 and 269 (infilling ditch 146) and ditch 122 (199), which also contained a single horse metapodial. Fragments of sheep/goat were recovered from two deposits, and pig was represented by a single piece of mandible with associated teeth.

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage was found to be 5: 2 cattle, 1 pig, 1 horse and 1 sheep/goat species. There was no evidence of butchery marks on the fragments. No other information could be retrieved from the fragmented remains, and the animal bone assemblage is likely to represent domestic consumption.

Slag and industrial waste by Steve Crabb

Just under 4kg of slag was recovered from this evaluation (Appendix 7). The majority of this is blast furnace slag recovered from the topsoil and subsoil heaps.

Only one find of slag was made from a feature, this was found in a ditch, [146] (268) in trench 41, this is a large (140mmx140mmx70mm) piece of furnace slag weighing 1437g. It is relatively dense with areas of high porosity, it is dark grey to black in internal colour and shows evidence of iron corrosion on the surface. The large size and location of this slag lump within a feature suggests that there may be iron production in the vicinity of this trench. This feature can be dated to the post-medieval period by the associated finds.

The remainder of the slag was recovered from the topsoil and surface of the site. The slag recovered from the spoil heap of trench 26 is from either iron production or iron working but it is unfortunately not diagnostic of either in particular.

The remainder of the slag is from the area between trenches 9 and 10, where trench 68 was located to investigate the large volume of slag on the surface. The slag recovered is blast furnace slag which had been used to backfill the construction cut of a modern sewer. This material had become incorporated into the topsoil and spread by the action of modern ploughing explaining the high concentration visible on the surface.

There is the possibility of medieval iron production either on this site or near to this site as shown by the large piece of furnace slag from ditch [146] in trench 41. The slag from the topsoil of trench 26 is likely to be background noise from surrounding settlement at some point in the sites history. The relatively large and

concentrated volume of blast furnace slag is not indicative of any pyrotechnological process that occurred on site as it has been used to backfill a modern feature.

Ceramic building material by Andrew Weale

A total of 167 fragments of brick and tile were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 8). All but 2 pieces came from the topsoil. The vast majority were undiagnostic; however there were a few pieces of peg tile and one piece of glazed brick that would have a Medieval to late Post-medieval date. One brick from the topsoil of trench 18 was of a type that may be of late medieval origins due to its small thickness (45mm). The only excavated context that had any brick or tile was Ditch 146 deposit (268) from trench 41 however both of the fragments were undiagnostic.

Clay pipe by Andrew Weale

Ten pieces of clay tobacco pipe weight a total of 41g (Appendix 9). All the fragments were pieces of stem and all were recovered from the topsoil. This would be consistent with a process like manuring or causal loss during agricultural work.

Metalwork by Andrew Weale

Thirteen metallic objects were recovered in the evaluation, 10 of which came from the topsoil (Appendix 10). The vast majority of the metal finds were iron nails (8) recovered from the topsoil. Also recovered from the topsoil were an iron hook or fastening, an iron plate and a cooper alloy strap end. All of which may represent a process like manuring or loss due to agricultural work. A large iron gate fixing was recovered from ditch 27 fill (82) in trench 14 and appeared to be post-medieval or modern in origin.

Glass by Andrew Weale

Seven pieces of bottle glass weighting a total of 139g were recovered from the topsoil during the evaluation (Appendix 11). It is all most probably modern.

Environmental remains by Jo Pine

Twenty bulk soil samples were subjected to standard water flotation techniques and the 'flots' from the samples were analysed and the nature of any charred plant material present was recorded. The flot was examined under a low-power hand lens at x10 magnification. A summary is presented as Appendix 12.

The overall assemblage has low potential for environmental analysis. Low levels of charred seeds were present, though when present were generally well preserved. Most of the charcoal fragments were very small (less than 2mm) and brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making identification impossible.

Burnt flint

Small quantities of burnt, unworked, flint amounting to 427g in total, came from the topsoil in several trenches and from the sieved samples of three features (Appendix 13). The distribution of the flint is distinctly towards the north of the site, but the quantities are too small for this to be meaningful. There is no correlation with the slag dump or any specific activity area. Burnt flint can arise from many processes (e.g. deliberately produced as a pottery temper, or accidentally by burning out of tree stumps) and at any time in the past. Its occurrence in very low concentrations here is of no special significance.

Conclusion

This evaluation has confirmed that the site has the archaeological potential, as anticipated from the prior desk-based assessment. For this site, being of moderately large extent and located within the archaeologically rich Upper Thames Valley, these results are of no great surprise at a general level of analysis. It is though, the intensive investigative nature of the trenching and the detail that only invasive evaluation can produce which have allowed this general potential to be assessed, refined and quantified. The evaluation produced a wealth of cut features of certain or possible archaeological interest and almost every trench contained a feature of some sort. These ranged from stake holes and postholes through small pits and a quarry pit to gullies, ditches and a very large linear feature which crossed the eastern part of the site. However, the large amount of features produced very few dateable artefacts. Topsoil and spoilheap finds were also few.

The results can be summarized as having revealed archaeological deposits typical of most dryland sites under arable cultivation in the Thames Valley area (cf, Benson and Miles 1974; Booth *et al.* 2007, fig 3.11; Briggs *et al.* 1986; Holbrook and Jurica 2006, Miles *et al.* 2007). Upstanding earthworks have long since been levelled by ploughing and archaeological deposits are now only present as below ground cut features. Waterlogged deposits, which can, very significantly, raise the archaeological potential of a site with the preservation of organic artefacts, were encountered in the western portion of the site but no organic preservation was recorded and the deposits there also only have the potential typical of dryland sites.

The evaluation has revealed sporadic, scattered finds and possibly a few deposits of earlier prehistoric date, that is of Late Bronze Age or earlier date. The earliest archaeological period represented was a single struck flint with narrow flake properties and likely to be of Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic date. It is likely to represent no more than casual loss or discard within a wider use of the landscape at this time. Two ditches produced pottery dated to the later Neolithic and Bronze Ages. One ditch (29) produced 6 sherds of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and the other (135) 13 sherds of Middle/Late Bronze Age. It is therefore possible that these features date from these periods.

In the western field one ditch produced pottery that was dated to the early to middle Iron Age. Within the northern half of the eastern field four ditch slots contained pottery from the late Iron Age/ early Roman period up. A single sherd of possibly early Saxon pottery was recovered, the significance of which is uncertain. Unusually, there is no evidence for medieval activity though some of the post-medieval pottery might have originated at the very end of the medieval period. The final pre-modern activity documented was that of two post-medieval ditches.

The large amount of undated features from the evaluation could, in theory, belong to any period though the character of their fills and stratigraphic position (beneath subsoil) strongly suggests a medieval or earlier date. Sites of Roman or Medieval date are usually prolific in pottery finds and the general absence of such material here suggests that these deposits are more likely to be of Saxon or prehistoric date.

The distribution of trenches containing certain or possible archaeological features (Fig. 3) seems to indicate a widespread distribution of deposits, but this has to be considered in terms of the landscape context of archaeological remains. Occupation sites form the most visible component of the archaeological record but do not exist in isolation and are surrounded by zones of other landuse. The distribution of archaeological deposits across the site is clearly not uniform in either quality or quantity and does require further consideration before a summary can be presented.

There appears to be dense concentration of archaeological features within the central part of the eastern field (Fig. 3b) which comprises postholes, small pits and small gullies in addition to ditches and it is perhaps here that the most intensive occupation deposits are to be found. In contrast, areas to the north appear to be dominated by large ditches and which may be considered to be landscape activity features, that is field ditches and boundary features. A lower density of activity is recorded in the western field, and the south of the eastern field where further ditches presumably also represent landscape activity. Isolated, and little groups of small features are of uncertain significance but represent localised areas of activity. Finally, several areas can be

defined negatively where two or more adjacent evaluation trenches are devoid of archaeology, and are considered to have low archaeological potential. It is suggested therefore that much of the site has archaeological potential which would require mitigation in advance of development.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at south or west end

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | 30.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.5m Topsoil, 0.5–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Gravel and Brickearth. |
| 2 | 25.9 | 1.8 | 0.75 | 0–0.38m Topsoil, 0.38–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Brickearth. [2]-Pit, [3]-Terminus |
| 3 | 35.6 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Gravel and Brickearth. [4]-Ditch |
| 4 | 33.2 | 1.8 | 0.65 | 0–0.5m Topsoil, 0.5–0.65m Subsoil, 0.65m+ Brickearth. [8]-Ditch, [12]-Gully, [13]-Posthole [Plates 1, 5] |
| 5 | 35.4 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth. [5]-Posthole, [6]-Gully, [7]-Posthole |
| 6 | 33.5 | 1.8 | 0.57 | 0–0.37m Topsoil, 0.37–0.57m Subsoil, 0.57m+ Brickearth. |
| 7 | 38.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.45m Topsoil, 0.45–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth. [1]-Pit |
| 8 | 35.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0–0.45m Topsoil, 0.45–0.8m Subsoil, 0.8m+ Brickearth. [17]-Ditch, [18]-Gully Terminus, [19]-Gully, [20]-Gully, [21]-Ditch, [209]-Gully, [210]-Gully |
| 9 | 35.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.2m Topsoil, 0.2–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth. [9]-Pit |
| 10 | 33.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6–0.7m+ Brickearth. [10]-Posthole, [11]-Gully |
| 11 | 37.3 | 1.8 | 0.62 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.62m Subsoil, 0.62m+ Brickearth. [14]-Pit |
| 12 | 43.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth. [15]-Gully |
| 13 | 34.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth. [16]-Gully Terminus |
| 14 | 37.2 | 1.8 | 0.65 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.65m Subsoil; 0.65m+ Brickearth [22]-Pit, [23] to [26]–Stake hole, [27]-Ditch, [28]- Pit, [211]-Pit, [212]-stake hole, [213]-ditch, [214]-stake hole |
| 15 | 31 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth [29]-Ditch, [40]-Posthole, [41]-Posthole, [42]-Tree Bole/Pit, [43] to [44]-Gully, [45] to [46]-Posthole, [215]-Ditch, [216]Post hole, [217]-Post hole, [218]-Pit, [219]-Pit, [220]-Post hole, [221]-Stake hole, [222]-Stake hole, [223]-Pit [Pl. 6] |
| 16 | 34.5 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth, [30]-Ditch, [31]-Gully, [32]-Pit, [224]-Gully, [225]-Gully, [226]-Gully, [227]-Post hole, |
| 17 | 31.9 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Brickearth, [36]-Ditch |
| 18 | 33.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth, [37] & [38]-Ditch Termini, [39]-Pit |
| 19 | 30.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.2m Topsoil, 0.2–0.4m Subsoil, 0.4m+ Brickearth, [122]-Ditch, [132]-Posthole [Pl. 7] |
| 20 | 32 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth, [49]-Ditch, [100] & [101]-Posthole |
| 21 | 31.7 | 1.8 | 0.65 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.65m Subsoil, 0.65m+ Brickearth, [33] & [35]-Pit, [34]-Ditch, [229]-Ditch |
| 22 | 30.6 | 1.8 | 0.54 | 0–0.34m Topsoil, 0.34–0.54m Subsoil, 0.54m+ Brickearth, [47]-Pit, [48]-Gully, [230]-Gully |
| 23 | 33.61 | 1.8 | 0.52 | 0–0.36m Topsoil, 0.36–0.52m Subsoil, 0.52m+ Brickearth, [102]-Ditch, [103]-Pit, [231]-Pit [Pl. 8] |
| 24 | 30.75 | 1.8 | 0.34 | 0–0.21m Topsoil, 0.21–0.34m Subsoil, 0.34m+ Brickearth [106]-Ditch [Pl. 2] |
| 25 | 32.6 | 1.8 | 0.38 | 0–0.24m Topsoil, 0.24–0.38m Subsoil, 0.38m+ Gravel and Brickearth, [135] & [136]-Ditch, [137]-Pit, [232]-Gully [Pl. 3] |
| 26 | 28.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.29m Topsoil, 0.29–0.4m Subsoil, 0.4m+ Brickearth, [107]-Posthole, [108] & [109] Gully |
| 27 | 30.8 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.31m Topsoil, 0.31–0.45m Subsoil, 0.45m+ Brickearth, [104]-Ditch |
| 28 | 30.1 | 1.8 | 0.47 | 0–0.33m Topsoil, 0.33–0.47m Subsoil, 0.47m+ Brickearth, [116]-Ditch, [117]-Furrow, [118] to [121]-Gully, [233]-Ditch, [234]-Gully |
| 29 | 31.4 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.37m Topsoil, 0.37–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Gravel and Brickearth, [113]-Pit, [114]-Posthole |
| 30 | 31.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth, [123]-Ditch, [145]-Posthole, [235]-Post hole, [236]-Post hole |
| 31 | 31.1 | 1.8 | 0.35 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.35m Subsoil, 0.35m+ Gravel and Brickearth, [133] & [134]-Ditch [Pl. 4] |
| 32 | 30.9 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Sandy Gravely Brickearth, [110]-Gully, [111]-Ditch, [112]-Pit, [237]-Pit, [238]-Gully, [239]-Pit |
| 33 | 31.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth, [138] & [139]- Ditch, [140]- Terminus, [240]-Pit, [241]-Pit, [242]-Pit |
| 34 | 28.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Brickearth, [115] |
| 35 | 29.5 | 1.8 | 0.75 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.75m Subsoil, 0.6–0.75m+ Brickearth, [143]Pit |
| 36 | 27.8 | 1.8 | 0.76 | 0–0.42m Topsoil, 0.42–0.76m Subsoil, 0.76m+ Brickearth, [128]-Gully, [129]-Post hole, [130]-Post hole, [131]-Pit, [243]-Gully, [244]-Post hole, [245]-Post hole, [246]-Post hole |
| 37 | 29 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Silty Alluvium. [125]-Pit |
| 38 | 31 | 1.8 | 0.75 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.75m Subsoil, 0.75m+ Silty Alluvium, |
| 39 | 28.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Sandy Alluvium, |
| 40 | 31 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.2m Topsoil, 0.2–0.4m Subsoil, 0.4m+ Sandy Alluvium Clay, [141]-Pit |

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 41 | 31.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Sandy Alluvium, [146]-Ditch |
| 42 | 28.4 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Alluvium Clay, [247]-Gully, [248]-Gully, [249]-Gully, [300]-Post hole |
| 43 | 28 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Alluvium Clay. [144] |
| 44 | 31 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Alluvium Clay. |
| 45 | 31.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.6m Subsoil, 0.6m+ Brickearth. [127] Ditch |
| 46 | 36.8 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Alluvium Clay. [301]-Ditch, [302]-Post hole, [303]-Post hole |
| 47 | 35.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0–0.5m Topsoil, 0.5–0.7m Subsoil, 0.7m+ Alluvium Clay. Ditch [208] |
| 48 | 32.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0–0.6m Topsoil, 0.6–0.8m Subsoil, 0.8m+ Brickearth. [305]-Pit, [306]-Pit, [307]-Post hole, [308]-Gully |
| 49 | 31.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth, |
| 50 | 35.3 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.45m Subsoil, 0.45m+ Alluvium Clay, No Archaeology |
| 51 | 35.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Alluvium Clay. [309]-Post hole, [310]-Post hole |
| 52 | 34.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0–0.6m Topsoil, 0.6–0.8m Subsoil, 0.8m+ Alluvium Clay. [311]-Pit |
| 53 | 33 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0–0.5m Topsoil, 0.5–0.8m Subsoil, 0.8m+ Alluvium Clay. [312]-Post hole, [313]-Post hole |
| 54 | 32.5 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth. |
| 55 | 32.5 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth, [206] & [207]-Pit |
| 56 | 33.3 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.45m Subsoil, 0.45m+ Alluvium Clay, [142]-Posthole |
| 57 | 30.6 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth, [147] & [148]-Ditch |
| 58 | 29.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth, [203]-Posthole [204]-Terminus |
| 59 | 30.1 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth, |
| 60 | 27.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth. |
| 61 | 27.3 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth, |
| 62 | 28.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.3m Topsoil, 0.3–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth. [205]-Pit |
| 63 | 30.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.4m Subsoil, 0.4m+ Brickearth, [202]-Pit/Posthole |
| 64 | 28.3 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.45m Subsoil, 0.45m+ Brickearth, |
| 65 | 28.3 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.45m Subsoil, 0.45m+ Brickearth, [201]-Ditch Terminus |
| 66 | 31.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.25m Topsoil, 0.25–0.5m Subsoil, 0.5m+ Brickearth [200]-Pit |
| 67 | 27.7 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.35m Topsoil, 0.35–0.45m Subsoil, 0.45m+ Brickearth [149]-Pit |
| 68 | 11.7 | 1.8 | 0.55 | 0–0.4m Topsoil, 0.4–0.55m Subsoil, 0.55m+ Brickearth. |
| 69 | 27.8 | 1.8 | 0.52 | 0–0.27m Topsoil, 0.27–0.52m Subsoil, 0.52m+ Alluvium Clay. [126]-Ditch, [128]-Ditch |

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 7 | 1 | 52 | Pit | | |
| 2 | 2 | 53, 54, 55 | Pit | | |
| 2 | 3 | 56 | Terminus | | |
| 3 | 4 | 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 | Ditch | | |
| 5 | 5 | 62 | Posthole | | |
| 5 | 6 | 63 | Gully | | |
| 5 | 7 | 64 | Posthole | | |
| 4 | 8 | 65, 66, 67 | Ditch | Roman | Pottery |
| 9 | 9 | 69, 70 | Pit | | |
| 10 | 10 | 71 | Posthole | | |
| 10 | 11 | 72 | Gully | | |
| 4 | 12 | 68 | Gully | | |
| 4 | 13 | 73 | Posthole | | |
| 11 | 14 | 74 | Pit | | |
| 12 | 15 | 75 | Gully | | |
| 13 | 16 | 76 | Gully Terminus | | |
| 8 | 17 | 84 | Ditch | | |
| 8 | 18 | 85 | Gully Terminus | | |
| 8 | 19 | 86 | Gully | | |
| 8 | 20 | 87 | Gully | | |
| 8 | 21 | 88 | Ditch | | |
| 14 | 22 | 77 | Pit | | |
| 14 | 23 | 78 | Stakehole | | |
| 14 | 24 | 79 | Stakehole | | |
| 14 | 25 | 80 | Stakehole | | |
| 14 | 26 | 81 | Stakehole | | |
| 14 | 27 | 82 | Ditch | Post Medieval | Iron gate fixing |
| 14 | 28 | 83 | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 29 | 89 | Ditch | Neolithic or Bronze Age | Pottery |
| 16 | 30 | 90 | Ditch | | |
| 16 | 31 | 91 | Gully | | |
| 16 | 32 | 92 | Pit | | |
| 21 | 33 | 93 | Pit | | |
| 21 | 34 | 94 | Ditch | | |
| 21 | 35 | 95 | Pit | Roman | Landscape |
| 17 | 36 | 96 | Ditch | | |
| 18 | 37 | 97 | Ditch Terminus | | |
| 18 | 38 | 98 | Ditch Terminus | Early to Middle Iron Age | Pottery |
| 18 | 39 | 99 | Pit | | |
| 15 | 40 | 156 | Posthole/Pit | | |
| 15 | 41 | 155 | Posthole | | |
| 15 | 42 | 157 | Pit/Tree Bole | | |
| 15 | 43 | 158 | Gully | | |
| 15 | 44 | 159 | Gully | | |
| 15 | 45 | 160 | Posthole | | |
| 15 | 46 | 161 | Posthole | | |
| 22 | 47 | 150 | Pit | | |
| 22 | 48 | 151 | Gully | | |
| 20 | 49 | 162 | Ditch | | |
| 20 | 100 | 163 | Posthole | | |
| 20 | 101 | 164 | Posthole | | |
| 23 | 102 | 152 | Ditch | Late Iron Age to Early Roman | Pottery |
| 23 | 103 | 153 | Pit | | |
| 27 | 104 | 154 | Ditch | Neolithic or Bronze Age | Pottery |
| 24 | 106 | 165 | Ditch | Roman | Pottery |
| 26 | 107 | 169 | Posthole | | |
| 26 | 108 | 170 | Gully | | |
| 26 | 109 | 171 | Gully | | |
| 32 | 110 | 166 | Gully | | |
| 32 | 111 | 167 | Ditch | | |
| 32 | 112 | 168 | Pit | | |
| 29 | 113 | 172, 173, 174, 175 | Pit | | |
| 29 | 114 | 176 | Posthole | | |
| 34 | 115 | 185 | Ditch | | |
| 28 | 116 | 177, 178, 179 | Ditch | Roman | Pottery |
| 28 | 117 | 180 | Furrow (?) | Not earlier than Roman | Stratigraphy |

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|--|------------------------|
| 28 | 118 | 181 | Gully | | |
| 28 | 119 | 182 | Gully | | |
| 28 | 120 | 183 | Gully | | |
| 28 | 121 | 184 | Gully | | |
| 19 | 122 | 196, 197, 198, 199 | Ditch | Late Iron Age to Early Roman | Pottery (same as 123?) |
| 30 | 123 | 186, 187 | Ditch | Late Iron Age to Early Roman | Pottery (same as 122?) |
| 37 | 124 | 188 | Ditch | | |
| 37 | 125 | 189 | Pit | | |
| 69 | 126 | 190 | Ditch | | |
| 45 | 127 | 191 | Ditch | | |
| 36 | 128 | 192 | Gully | | |
| 69 | 128 | 192 | Ditch | | |
| 36 | 129 | 193 | Stakehole | | |
| 36 | 130 | 194 | Stakehole | | |
| 36 | 131 | 195 | Posthole | | |
| 19 | 132 | 250 | Posthole | | |
| 31 | 133 | 254, 255 | Ditch | Middle to late Bronze Age? | Same as 135? |
| 31 | 134 | 256, 257 | Ditch | Middle to late Bronze Age? | Same as 135? |
| 25 | 135 | 265 | Ditch | Middle to Late Bronze Age | Pottery |
| 25 | 136 | 263, 264 | Ditch | Middle to late Bronze Age? | Same as 135? |
| 25 | 137 | 253 | Pit | | |
| 33 | 138 | 258, 259 | Ditch | | |
| 33 | 139 | 260 | Ditch | | |
| 33 | 140 | 261 | Terminus | | |
| 40 | 141 | 251 | Pit | | |
| 56 | 142 | 252 | Posthole | | |
| 35 | 143 | 262 | Pit | | |
| 43 | 144 | 266 | Pit | | |
| 30 | 145 | 267 | Posthole | | |
| 41 | 146 | 268, 269 | Ditch | Post-medieval 1550AD+ | Pottery |
| 57 | 147 | 270, 271 | Ditch | | |
| 57 | 148 | 272 | Ditch | | |
| 67 | 149 | 273 | Pit | | |
| 66 | 200 | 274 | Pit | | |
| 65 | 201 | 275, 276 | Ditch Terminus | | |
| 63 | 202 | 277 | Pit/Posthole | | |
| 58 | 203 | 278 | Posthole | | |
| 58 | 204 | 279 | Terminus | | |
| 62 | 205 | 280, 281 | Pit | | |
| 55 | 206 | 282 | Pit | Middle to Late Iron Age | Pottery |
| 55 | 207 | 283, 284 | Pit | | |
| 47 | 208 | 285 | Ditch | Unexcavated | |
| 8 | 209 | | Gully Terminus | Unexcavated | |
| 8 | 210 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 14 | 211 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 14 | 212 | | Stakehole | Unexcavated | |
| 14 | 213 | | Ditch | Unexcavated | |
| 14 | 214 | | Stakehole | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 215 | | Ditch | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 216 | | Post hole | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 217 | | Post hole | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 218 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 219 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 220 | | Post hole | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 221 | | Stake hole | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 222 | | Stake hole | Unexcavated | |
| 15 | 223 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 16 | 224 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 16 | 225 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 16 | 226 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 16 | 227 | | Post hole | Unexcavated | |
| 21 | 228 | | Ditch | Unexcavated | |
| 21 | 229 | | Ditch | Unexcavated | |
| 22 | 230 | | Gully | | |
| 23 | 231 | | Pit | | |
| 25 | 232 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 28 | 233 | | Ditch | Middle to Late Bronze Age. Unexcavated | Same as 135? |
| 28 | 234 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 30 | 235 | | Post hole | Unexcavated | |

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 30 | 236 | | Post hole | Unexcavated | |
| 32 | 237 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 32 | 238 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 32 | 239 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 33 | 240 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 33 | 241 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 33 | 242 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 36 | 243 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 36 | 244 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 36 | 245 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 36 | 246 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 42 | 247 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 42 | 248 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 42 | 249 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 42 | 300 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 46 | 301 | | Ditch | Unexcavated | |
| 46 | 302 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 46 | 303 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 48 | 304 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 48 | 305 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 48 | 306 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 48 | 307 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 48 | 308 | | Gully | Unexcavated | |
| 51 | 309 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 51 | 310 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 52 | 311 | | Pit | Unexcavated | |
| 53 | 312 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |
| 53 | 313 | | Posthole | Unexcavated | |

APPENDIX 3: Summary of all pottery by sherd number and weight (in grams).

| Trench | Cut | Deposit | Neo/EBA | | MBA/LBA | | EIA | | LIA-ERom | | Roman | | ESax | | OXDR | | OXST | | OXBEW | | WHEW | |
|--------|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt |
| 10 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 22 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| 14 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| 21 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 56 | | | | | |
| 22 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 48 | | | | | |
| 23 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | |
| 25 | | 50 | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | 27 | | | | | |
| 35 | | 50 | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | |
| 45 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | | 50 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 | | | | | |
| 61 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 | | | | | |
| 62 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 21 | | | | | |
| 68 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| 69 | | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 4 | 8 | 67 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 29 | 89 | 6 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 38 | 98 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 102 | 152 | | | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 106 | 165 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 116 | 178 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 230 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 122 | 197 | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 122 | 198 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 122 | 199 | | | | | | 2 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 123 | 186 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 123 | 187 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 135 | 265 | | | 13 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | 146 | 268 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 206 | 282 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | 6 | 22 | 15 | 35 | 1 | 66 | 17 | 232 | 10 | 275 | 2 | 37 | 13 | 349 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 24 |

Key:

- Neo/EBA: Neolithic or Early Bronze Age
- MBA/LBA: Middle to Late Bronze Age
- EIA: Early Iron Age
- LIA-ERom: Late Iron Age or Early Roman
- ESax: Early Saxon
- OXDR/OXST/OXBEW/WHEW: Post-medieval, see Appendix 4

APPENDIX 4: Pottery fabrics

Late Iron Age and Early Roman

1. Handmade black fabric with profuse protruding 0.10<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.
2. Coarse buff handmade fabric with profuse angular <2.00 mm. siltstone grog filler, fired lumpy black externally.
3. Handmade polished highly-micaceous black fabric with profuse silt-sized<0.10mm. quartz and sparse <1.00mm. irregular feldspar inclusions
4. Handmade polished micaceous black with profuse <0.30 mm. iron-stained quartz, ironstone and ?glaucanite filler, with occasional <5.00 mm. fossil shell.
5. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. quartz and sparse <3.00 mm calcined-flint filler fired rough reddish-brown externally
6. Fine 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.
7. Wheel-turned buff fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler fired smooth patchy buff/black.

Post-Medieval

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 13 sherds, 349g.

OXST: Westerwald stoneware. c. 1590-1800. 1 sherd, 10g.

OXBEW: Staffordshire manganese wares. c. 1700-1800. 1 sherd, 4g.

WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th - 20th C. 4 sherds, 24g.

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of flint

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 6 | Intact flake | |
| 13 | Scraper | |
| 19 | Intact flake | |
| 27 | Spall | |
| 36 | Broken flake | |
| 45 | 2 Broken flakes | |
| 67 | Spall | |
| 69 | Possible Broken blade | Retouched and utilized |

APPENDIX 6:Inventory of animal bone

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Sample</i> | <i>No. Frags</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Horse</i> | <i>Cow</i> | <i>Sheep/goat</i> | <i>Pig</i> | <i>Unidentified</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | | 50 | | 1 | 292 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 2 | 2 | 55 | | 5 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 3 | 4 | 59 | | 1 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 26 | 108 | 170 | | 1 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 28 | 116 | 178 | | 8 | 24 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 28 | 116 | 178 | 13 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 30 | 123 | 186 | | 3 | 15 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 30 | 123 | 187 | | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 19 | 122 | 197 | | 7 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 19 | 122 | 198 | | 1 | 49 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | 122 | 199 | | 5 | 212 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| 25 | 135 | 265 | | 7 | 803 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| 41 | 146 | 268 | | 82 | 964 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 76 |
| 41 | 146 | 269 | | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 55 | 206 | 282 | | 10 | 75 | - | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| | | | | Total | | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| | | | | MNI | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |

APPENDIX 7: Slag and Industrial waste

(a) summary

| <i>Debris Type</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>%</i> |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Furnace slag | 1437 | 36.4 |
| Blast Furnace Slag | 2434 | 61.7 |
| Undiagnostic Iron Slag | 76 | 1.9 |

(b) catalogue by context

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 9-10 | | 50 | Blast Furnace Slag | 45 | 2182 | |
| 9 | | 50 | Blast Furnace Slag | 1 | 97 | |
| 41 | 146 | 268 | Furnace Slag | 1 | 1437 | |
| 26 | | 50 | Undiagnostic Iron Slag | 3 | 76 | |
| 68 | | 50 | Blast Furnace Slog | 3 | 155 | |

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Brick and tile by context

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>B-T</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>COMMENT</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|--|
| 3 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 8 | 331 | 1 piece peg tile |
| 4 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 6 | 573 | 1 piece peg tile, 1 piece glazed brick |
| 6 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 22 | |
| 7 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 4 | 195 | |
| 8 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 102 | |
| 9 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 5 | 167 | |
| 10 | | 50 | topsoil | Brick/tile | 7 | 246 | |
| 11 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 187 | |
| 12 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 233 | Floor tile |
| 13 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 53 | |
| 16 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 4 | 115 | 1 piece peg tile |
| 17 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 127 | |
| 18 | | 50 | topsoil | B-T | 11 | 1238 | Brick 120mm by 95mm by 45mm |
| 20 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 8 | 696 | |
| 21 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 50 | |
| 22 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 7 | 179 | 1 piece peg tile |
| 23 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 4 | 67 | |
| 24 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 50 | |
| 26 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 14 | |
| 30 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 24 | |
| 31 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 47 | |
| 31 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 66 | |
| 33 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 48 | |
| 34 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 9 | 365 | |
| 35 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 66 | |
| 36 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 6 | 158 | |
| 37 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 4 | 85 | |
| 39 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 5 | 60 | |
| 41 | 146 | 268 | Ditch | Brick/tile | 2 | 108 | |
| 43 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 4 | 215 | |
| 44 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 5 | 119 | |
| 45 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 84 | Peg tile |
| 46 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 200 | |
| 47 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 41 | |
| 48 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 4 | 95 | |
| 49 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 20 | |
| 50 | | 50 | topsoil | Brick | 1 | 239 | |
| 52 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 69 | |
| 53 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 141 | 1 piece peg tile |
| 54 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 105 | |
| 55 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 2 | |
| 56 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 101 | |
| 57 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 86 | |
| 58 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 117 | |
| 59 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 51 | |
| 60 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 63 | |
| 61 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 89 | |
| 62 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 3 | 91 | |
| 65 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 2 | 65 | |
| 69 | | 50 | topsoil | tile | 1 | 66 | |
| | | | Total | | 166 | 7729 | |

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of clay tobacco pipe by context

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>No Stems</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 6 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 5 |
| 21 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 5 |
| 26 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 3 |
| 58 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 3 |
| 59 | | 50 | topsoil | 2 | 6 |
| 62 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 5 |
| 69 | | 50 | topsoil | 1 | 7 |

APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of metalwork by context

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Material</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2 | | 50 | Topsoil | 1 | 39 | iron | nail |
| 3 | | 50 | Topsoil | 1 | 40 | iron | nail |
| 6 | | 50 | Topsoil | 4 | 97 | iron | Nails x3 hook |
| 9 | | 50 | Topsoil | 2 | 48 | iron | Nail, plate |
| 14 | 27 | 82 | Ditch | 1 | 418 | iron | Gate fixing |
| 19 | | 50 | Topsoil | 1 | 8 | copper alloy | Strap end |
| 20 | | 50 | Topsoil | 1 | 28 | iron | nail |

APPENDIX 11: Catalogue of glass by context

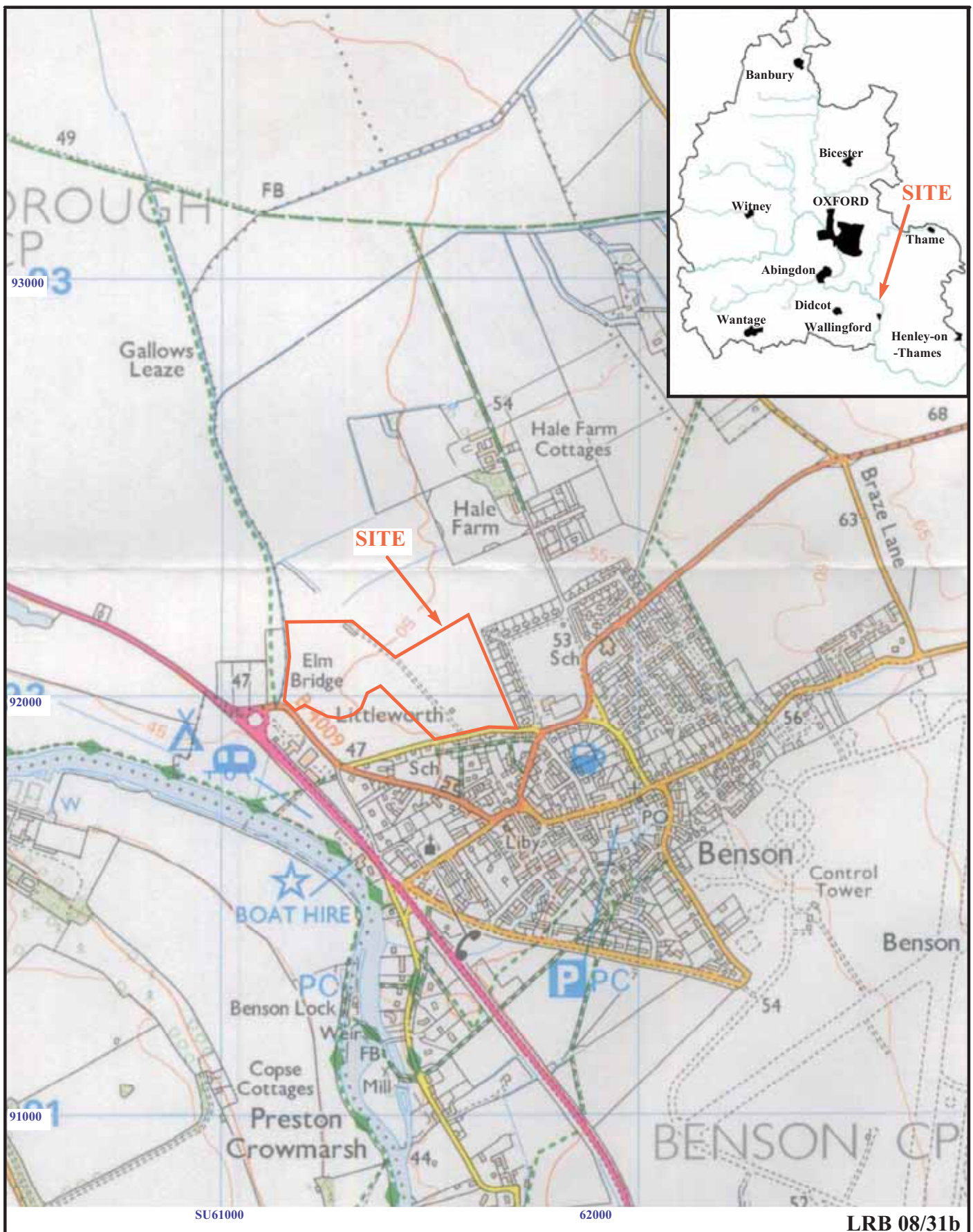
| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Colour</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 3 | | 50 | topsoil | white/colourless | 1 | 31 | Bottle base |
| 4 | | 50 | topsoil | whitish green | 1 | 45 | Bottle body |
| 12 | | 50 | topsoil | whitish green | 1 | 2 | Bottle rim |
| 18 | | 50 | topsoil | whitish green/blue | 2 | 8 | Bottle body |
| 19 | | 50 | topsoil | dark green | 1 | 33 | Bottle base |
| 24 | | 50 | topsoil | dark green | 1 | 20 | Bottle base |

APPENDIX 12: Environmental remains

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Sample</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Notes</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| 4 | 8 | 67 | 1 | | A moderate amount of carbonized weed seed remains were recovered from this sample. Small amounts of charcoal <2mm. |
| 14 | 28 | 83 | 2 | | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds, moderate charcoal some over>2mm. |
| 21 | 33 | 93 | 3 | Undated | Very occasional carbonized weed seed remains, no charcoal. |
| 18 | 37 | 97 | 4 | Undated | Very occasional weed seeds. |
| 18 | 38 | 98 | 5 | Iron Age | Occasional charcoal but fragments less than 2mm. |
| 18 | 39 | 99 | 6 | Undated | Frequent charcoal some over>2mm. |
| 15 | 29 | 89 | 8 | Neo/BA | No carbonized content. |
| 15 | 43 | 158 | 9 | Undated | Disturbed sample. |
| 22 | 48 | 151 | 7 | Undated | No carbonized content. |
| 22 | 47 | 150 | 10 | | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds |
| 25 | 137 | 253 | 14 | Undated | Very occasional charcoal some fragments over 2mm. |
| 28 | 116 | 178 | 13 | Iron Age / Roman | Moderate charcoal some over>2mm. Moderate mollusc remains. |
| 32 | 110 | 166 | 11 | Undated | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds, moderate charcoal some over>2mm. Occasional mollusc remains. |
| 33 | 138 | 259 | 16 | Undated | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds. |
| 35 | 143 | 262 | 15 | Undated | Very occasional charcoal but fragments less than 2mm. |
| 37 | 124 | 188 | 12 | Undated | Very occasional charcoal but fragments less than 2mm. |
| 37 | 149 | 273 | 18 | Undated | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds. |
| 55 | 206 | 282 | 20 | Iron Age | Frequent charcoal some over>2mm. |
| 55 | 207 | 283 | 21 | Undated | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds. |
| 66 | 200 | 274 | 19 | Undated | Very occasional carbonized weed seeds. |

APPENDIX 13: Burnt flint

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Sample</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 4 | 8 | 67 | Ditch | 1 | 23 |
| 14 | 28 | 83 | Pit | 2 | 15 |
| 18 | 39 | 99 | Pit | 6 | 40 |
| 20 | | 50 | topsoil | | 28 |
| 24 | | 50 | topsoil | | 28 |
| 26 | | 50 | topsoil | | 14 |
| 27 | | 50 | topsoil | | 27 |
| 28 | 116 | 178 | Ditch | 13 | 10 |
| 30 | | 50 | topsoil | | 36 |
| 32 | | 50 | topsoil | | 57 |
| 33 | | 50 | topsoil | | 42 |
| 35 | | 50 | topsoil | | 15 |
| 36 | | 50 | topsoil | | 9 |
| 45 | | 50 | topsoil | | 44 |
| 48 | | 50 | topsoil | | 20 |
| 56 | | 50 | topsoil | | 4 |
| 59 | | 50 | topsoil | | 15 |

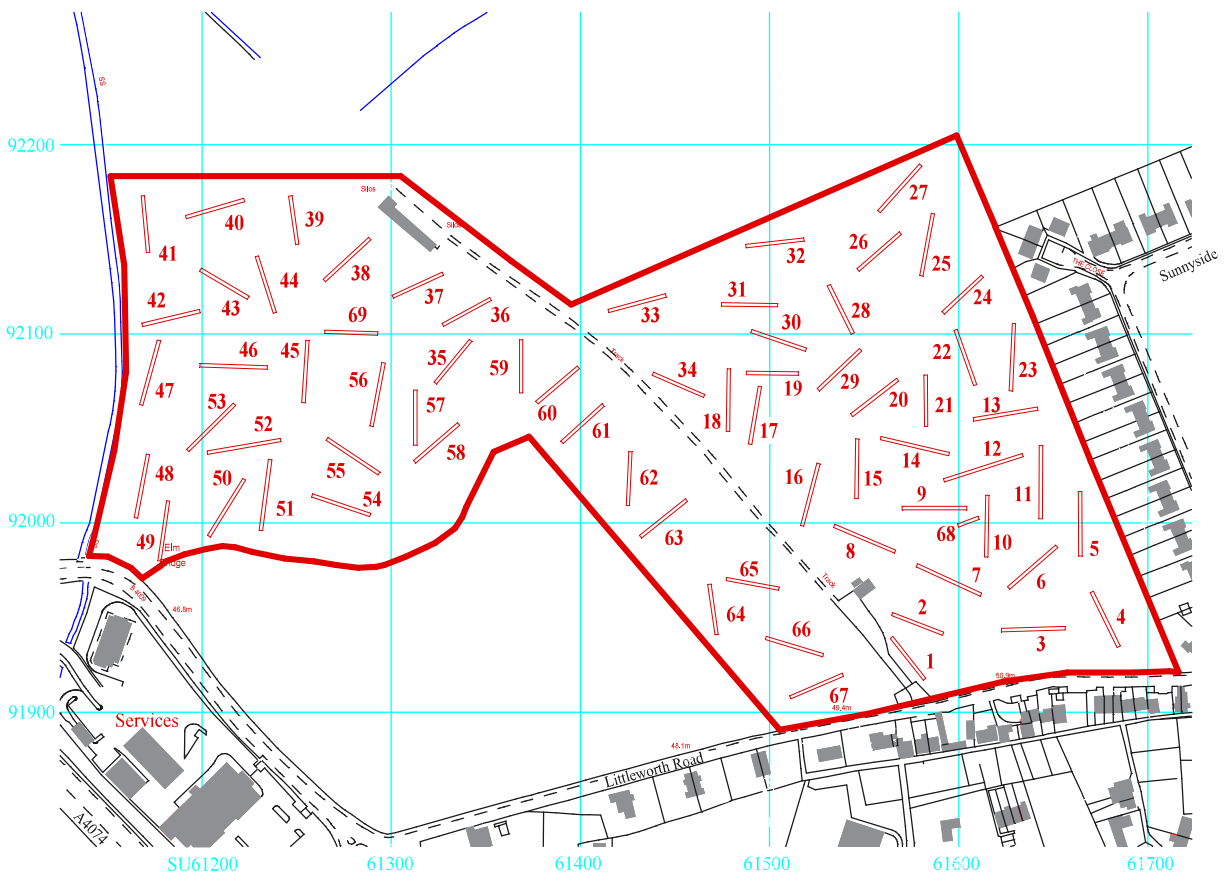


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Figure 1. Location of site within Benson and Oxfordshire.

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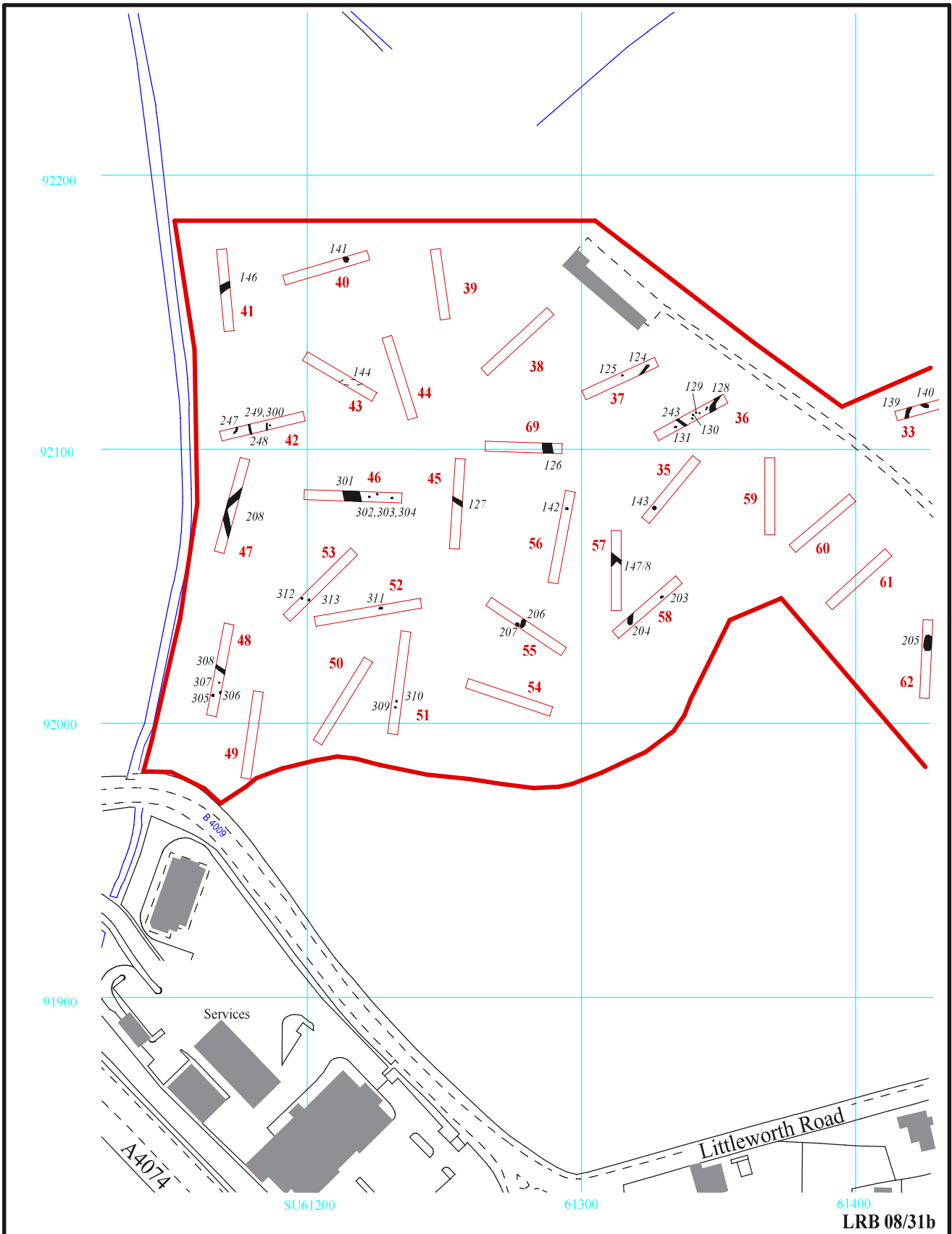
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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

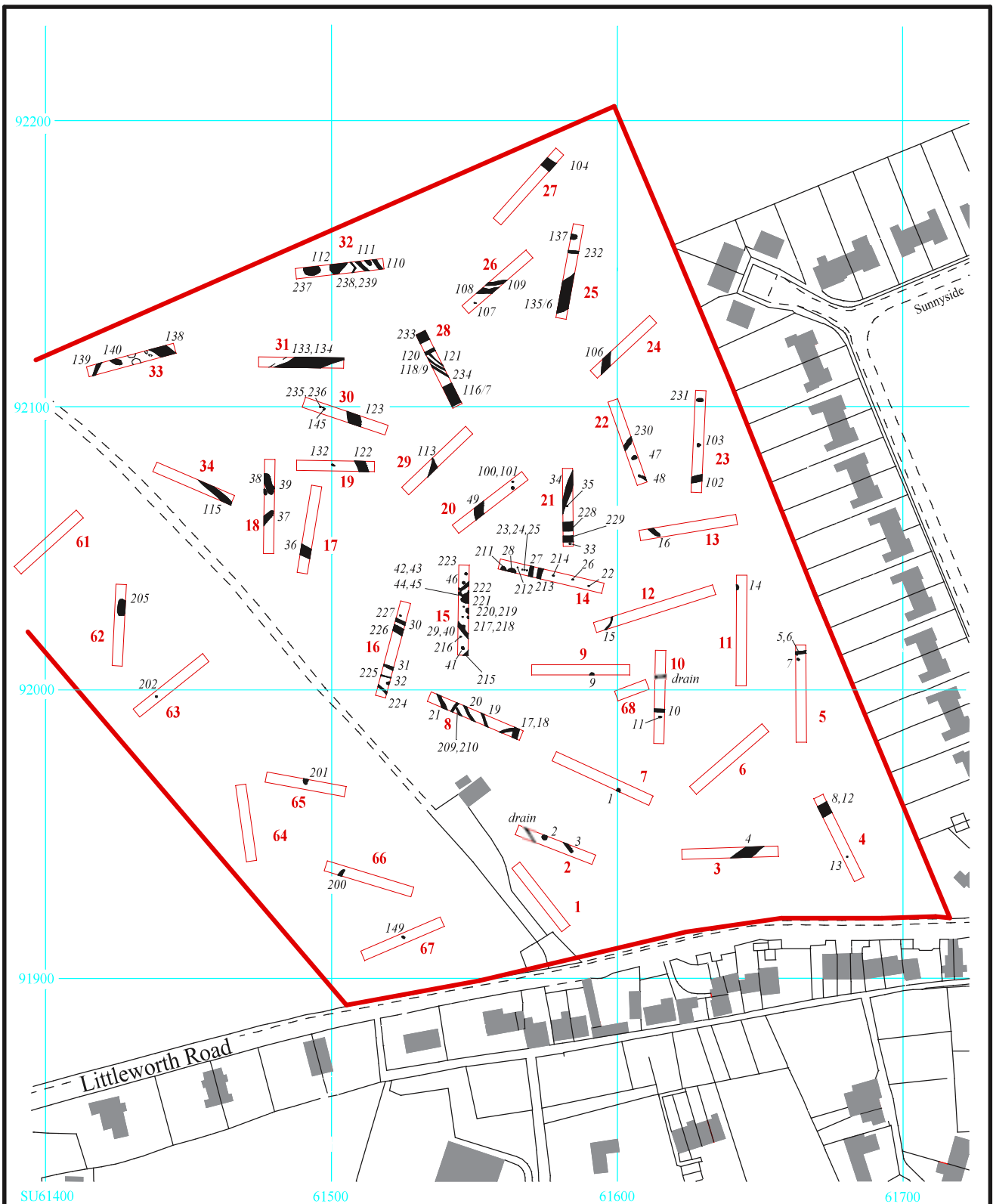




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Figure 3a. Numbered features in trenches (West).





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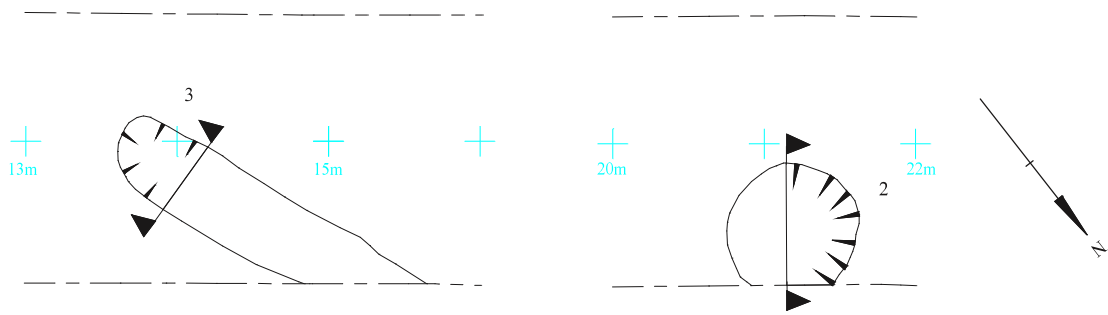
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Figure 3b. Numbered features in trenches (East).

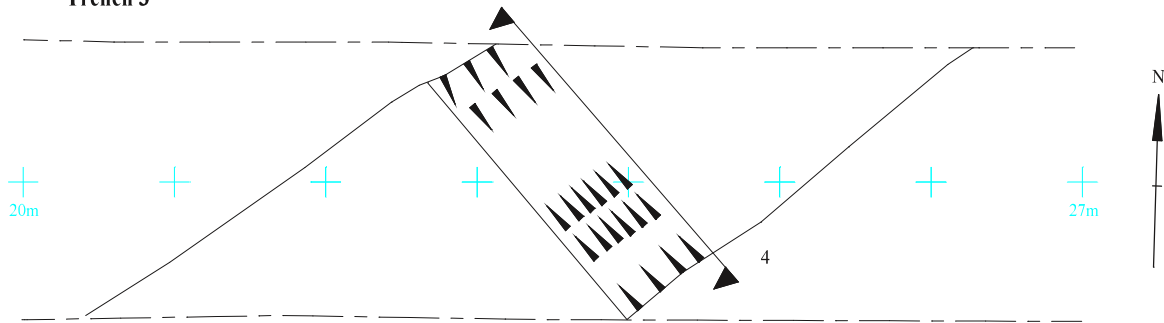


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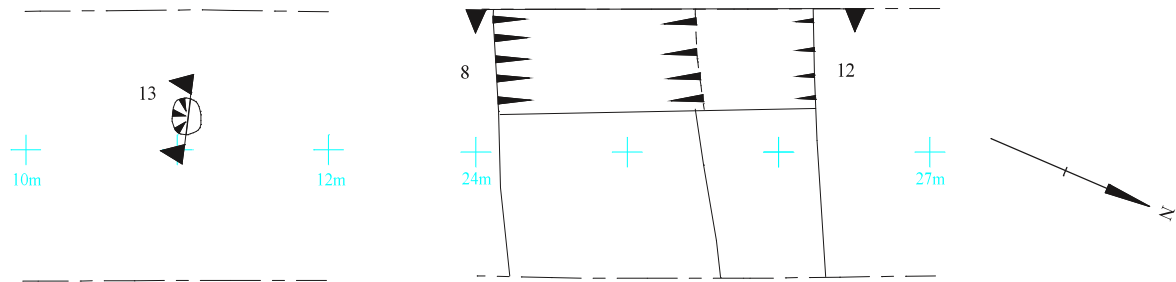
Trench 2



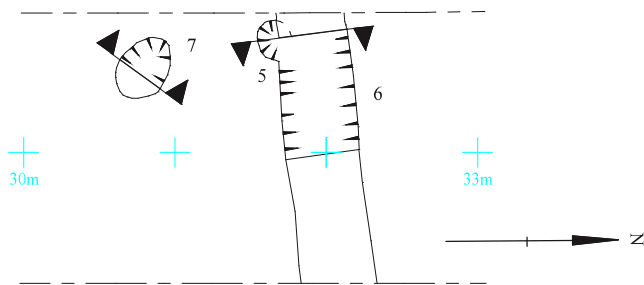
Trench 3



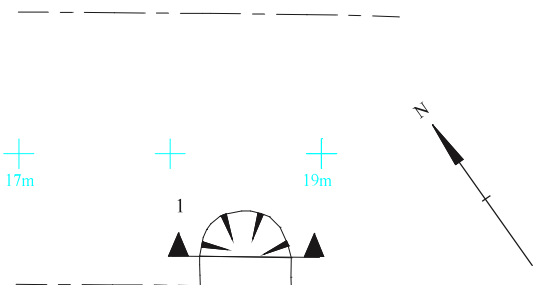
Trench 4



Trench 5



Trench 7



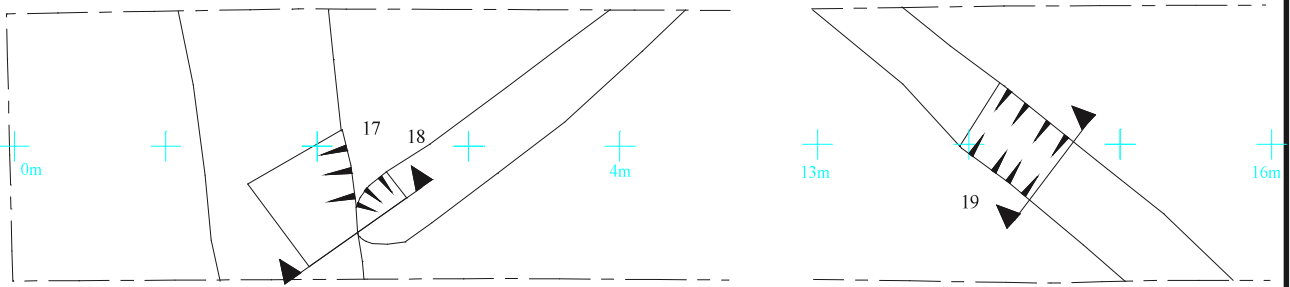
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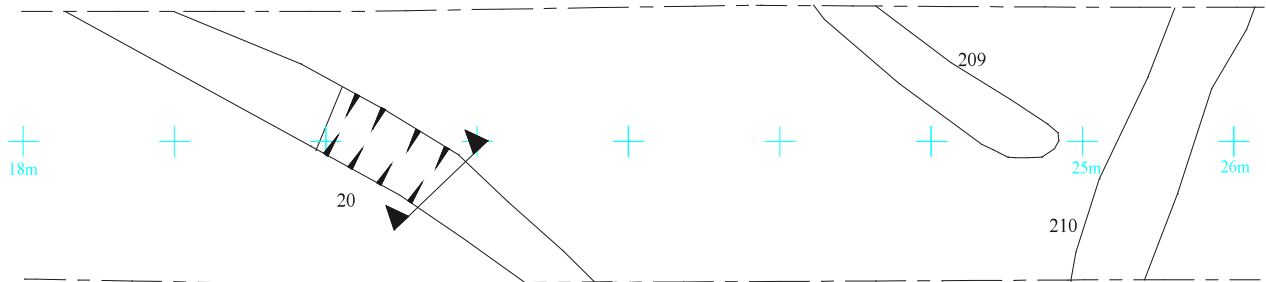
Figure 4. Detail of trenches.



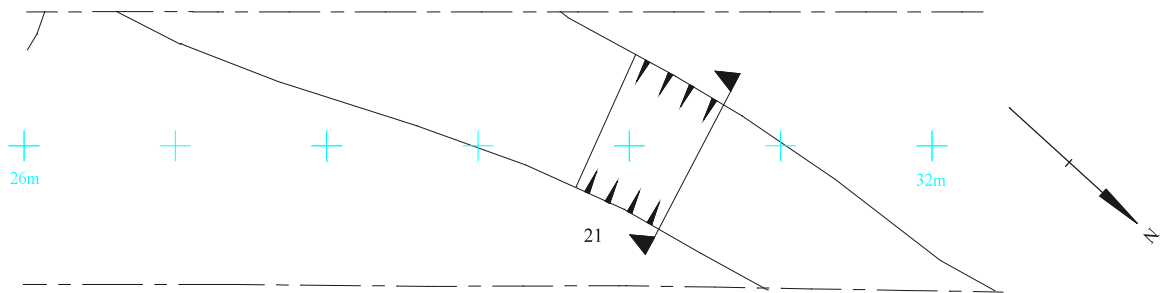
Trench 8



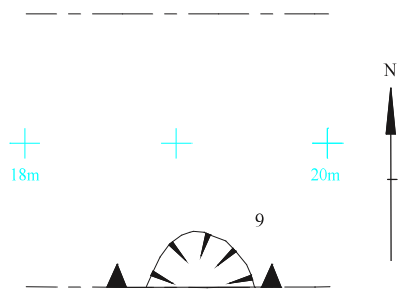
Trench 8 continued



Trench 8 continued



Trench 9



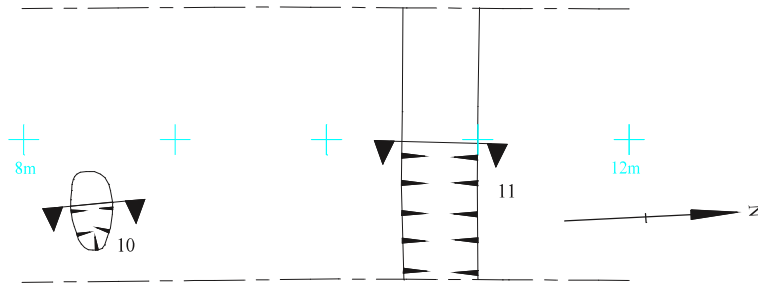
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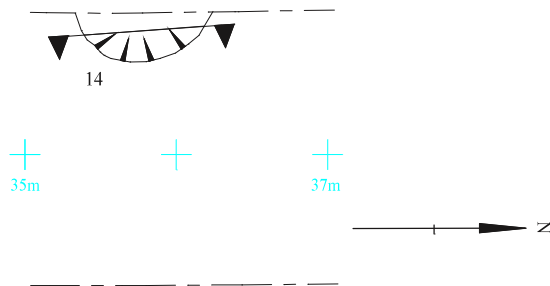
Figure 5. Detail of trenches.



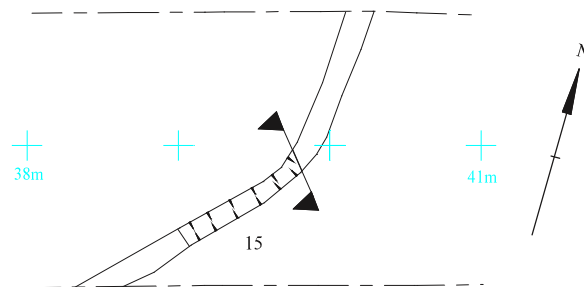
Trench 10



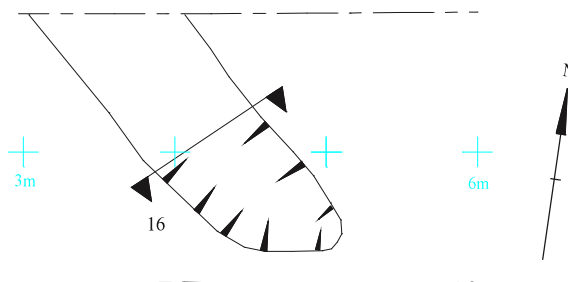
Trench 11



Trench 12



Trench 13



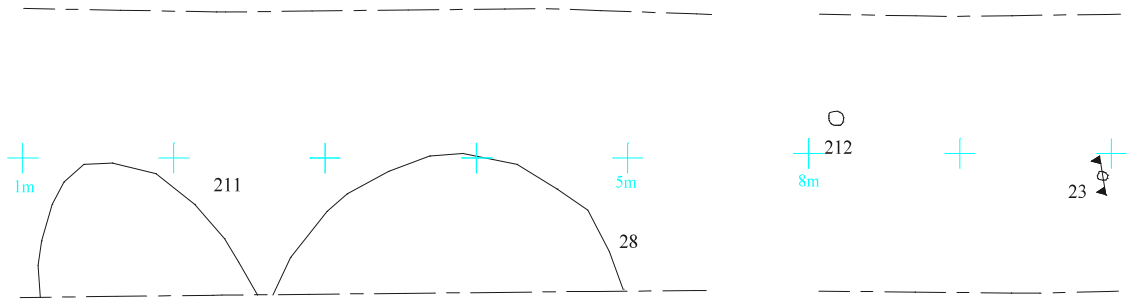
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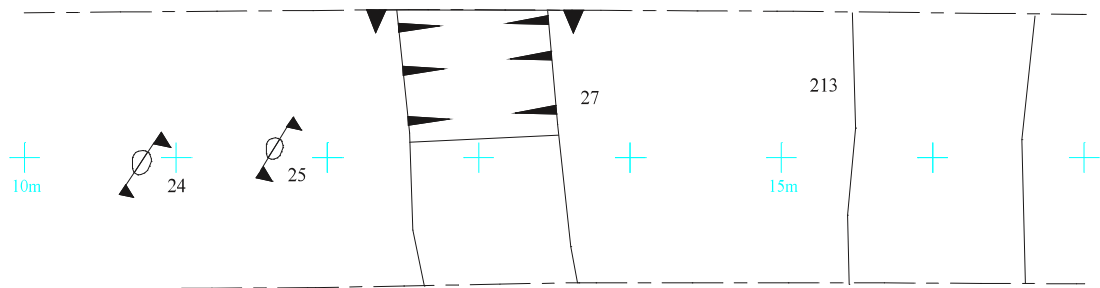
Figure 6. Detail of trenches.



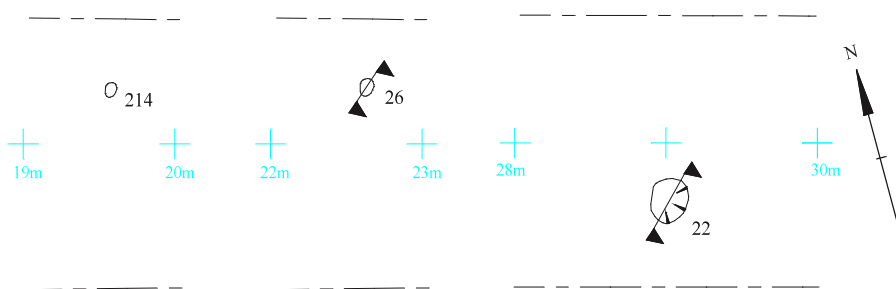
Trench 14



Trench 14 continued



Trench 14 continued



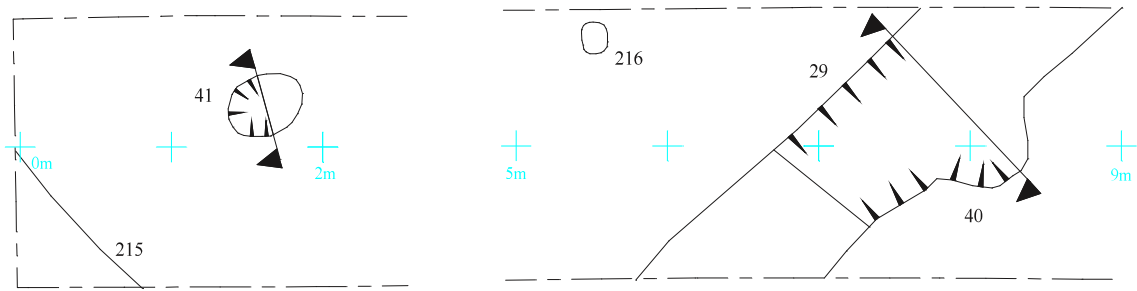
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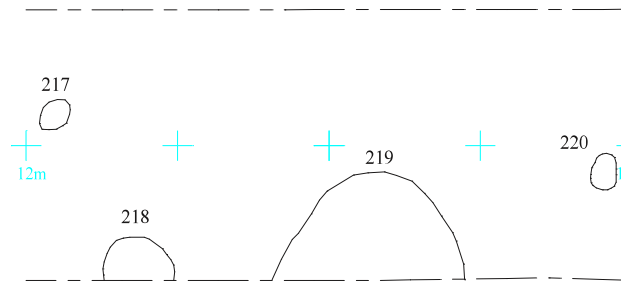
Figure 7. Detail of trenches.



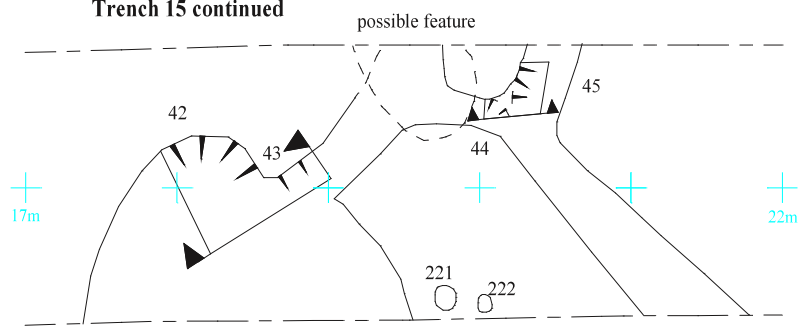
Trench 15



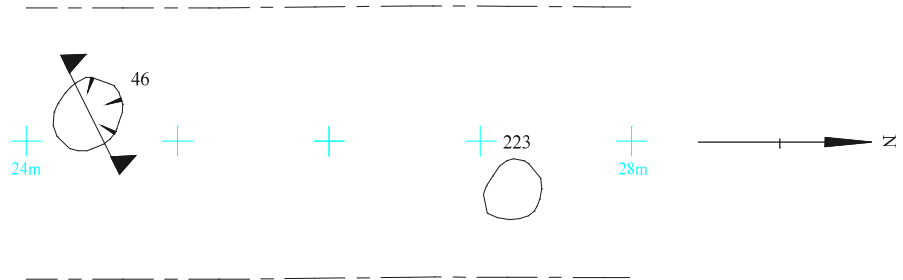
Trench 15 continued



Trench 15 continued



Trench 15 continued



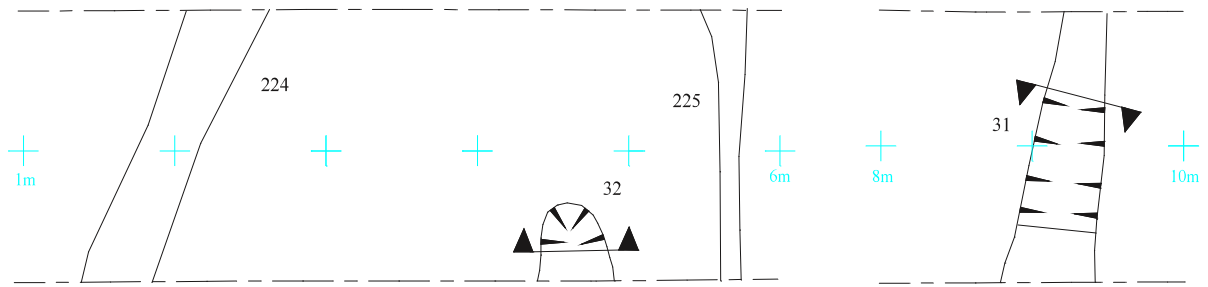
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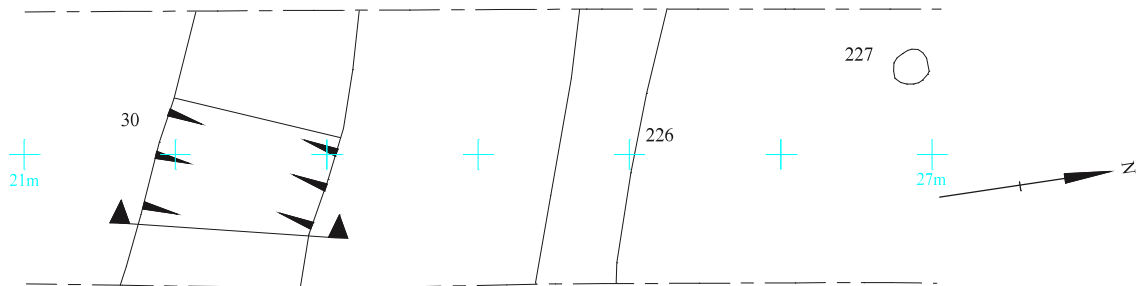
Figure 8. Detail of trenches.



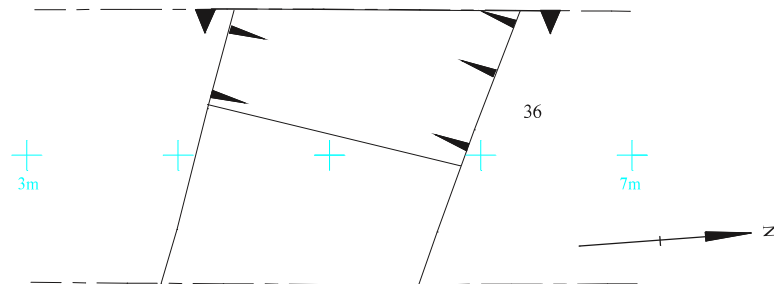
Trench 16



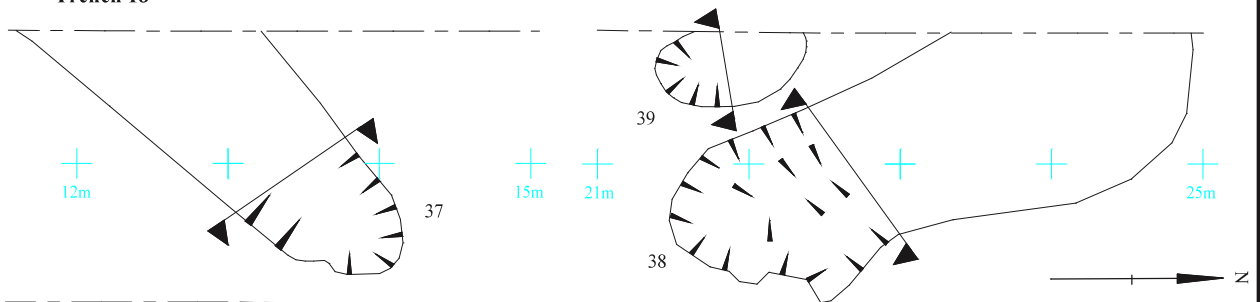
Trench 16 continued



Trench 17



Trench 18



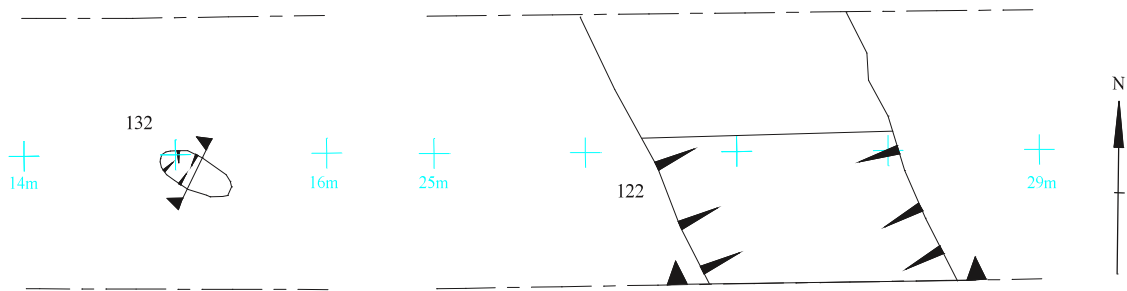
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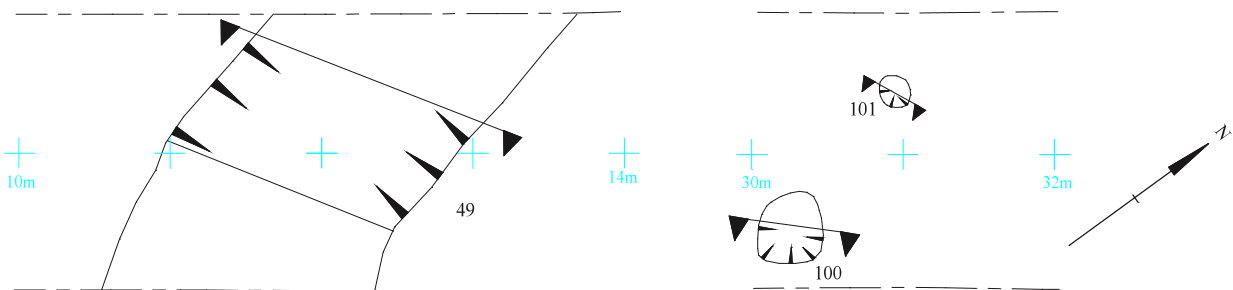
Figure 9. Detail of trenches.



Trench 19



Trench 20



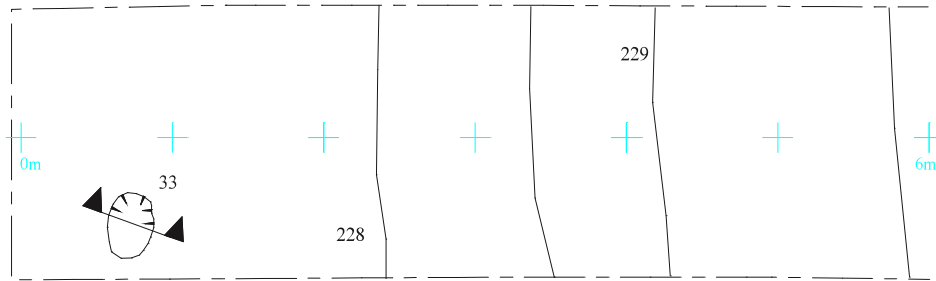
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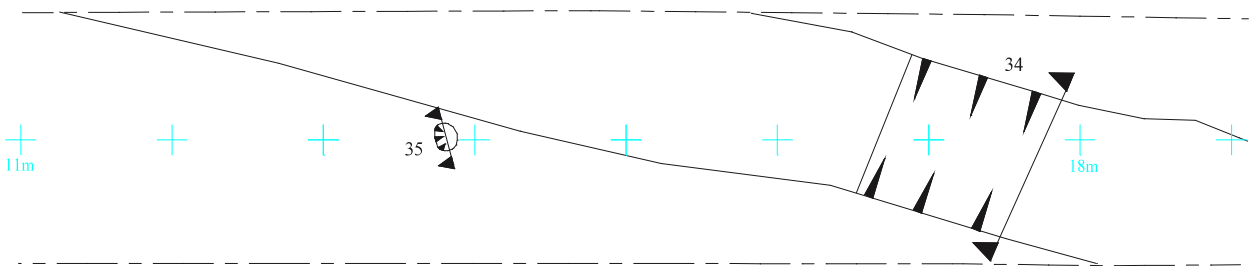
Figure 10. Detail of trenches.



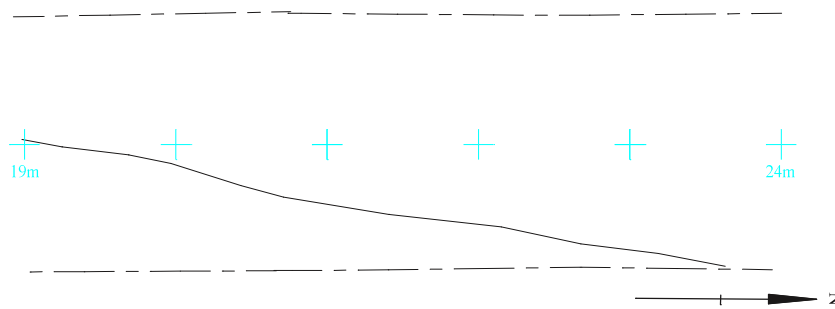
Trench 21



Trench 21 continued



Trench 21 continued



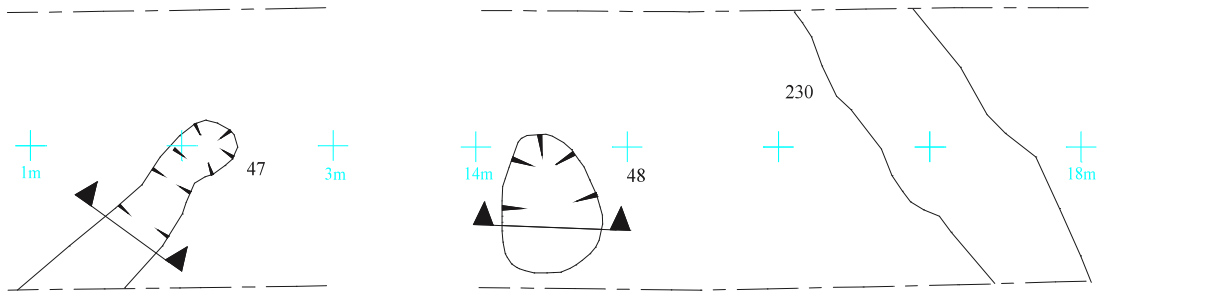
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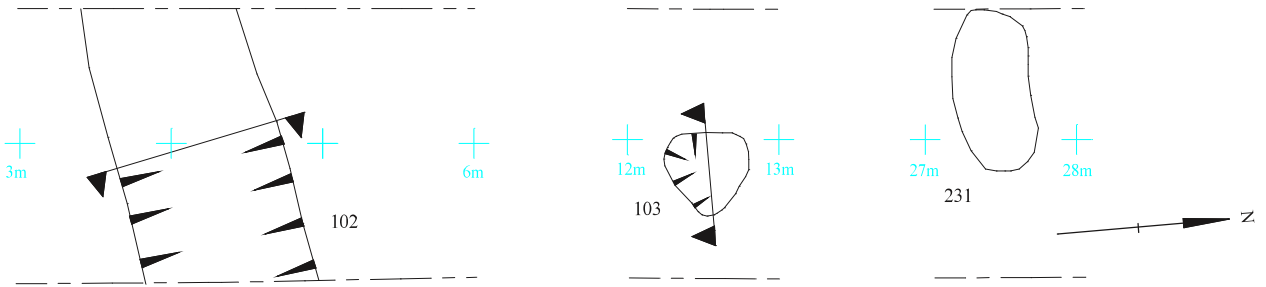
Figure 11. Detail of trenches.



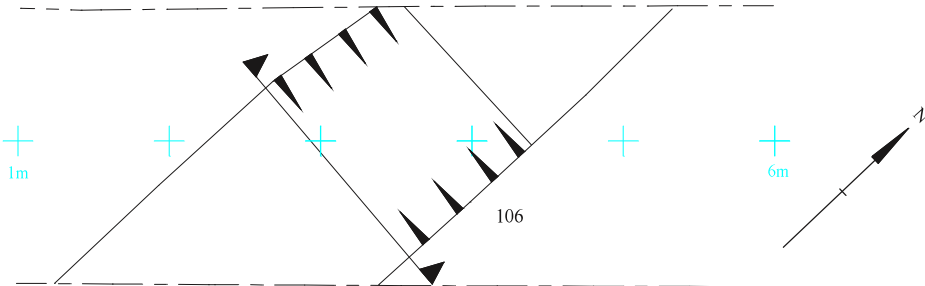
Trench 22



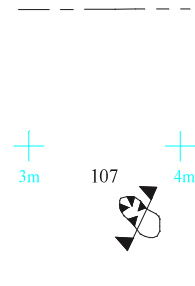
Trench 23



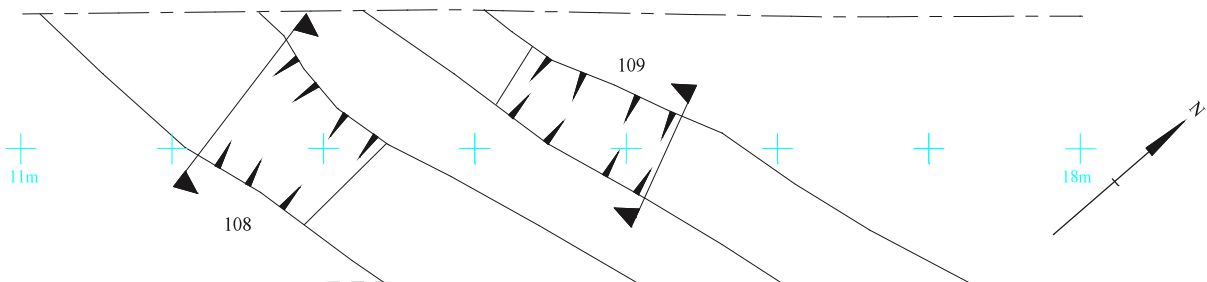
Trench 24



Trench 26



Trench 26 continued



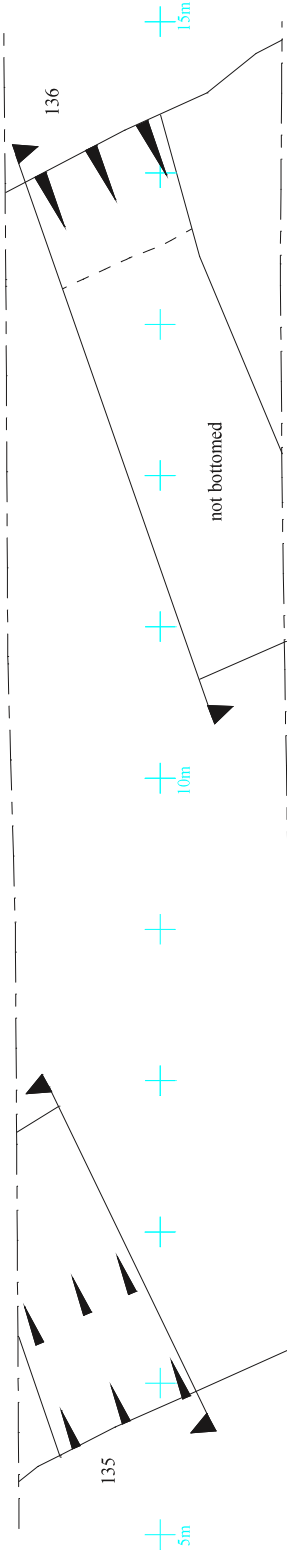
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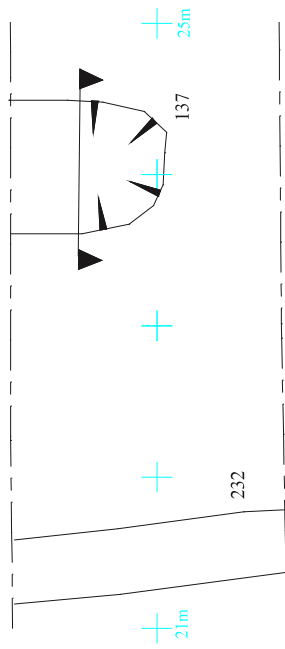
Figure 12. Detail of trenches.



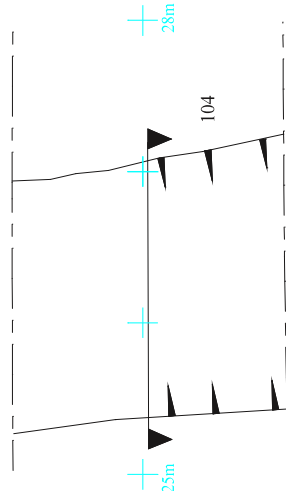
Trench 25



Trench 25 continued



Trench 27

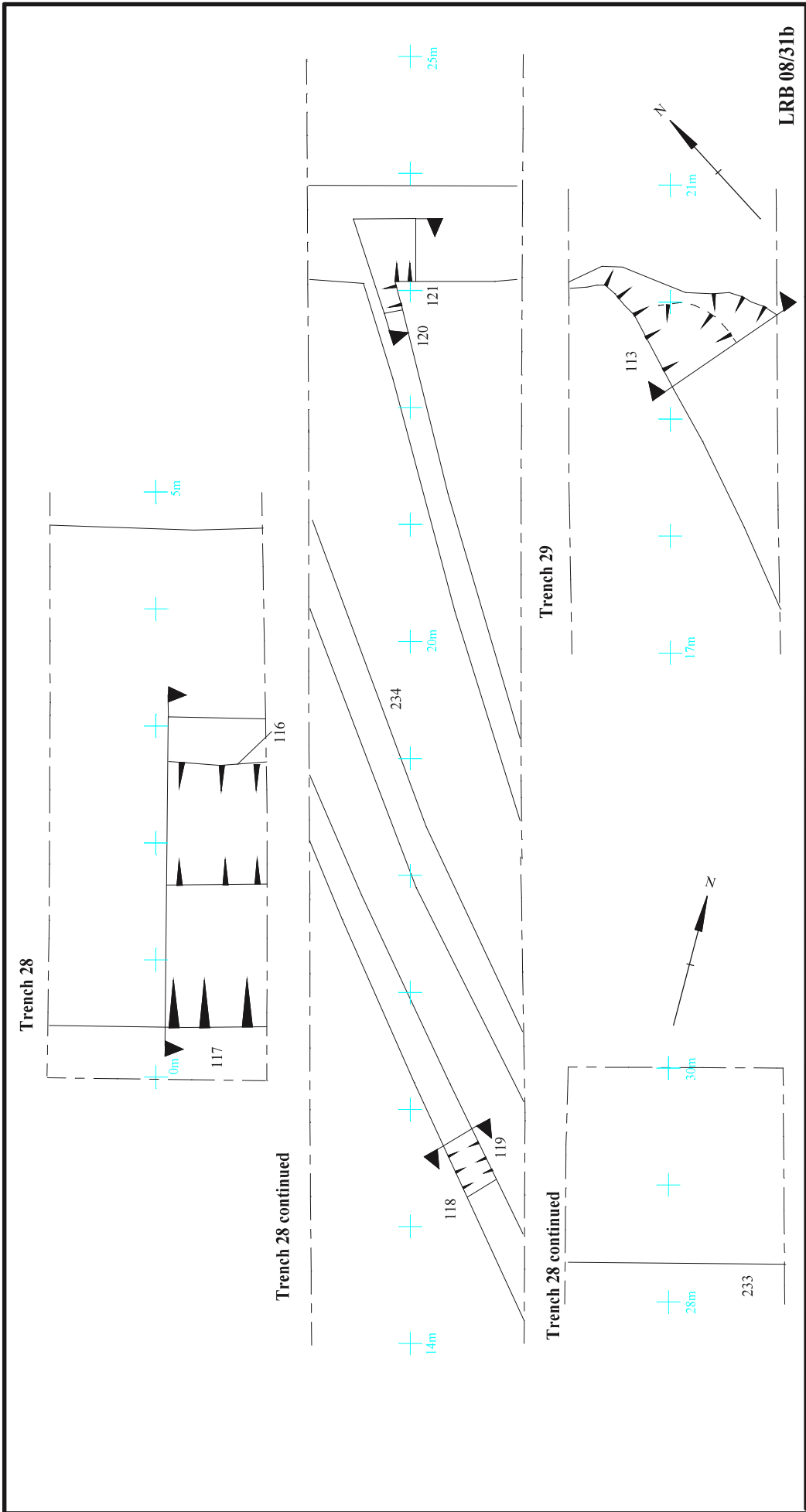


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Figure 13. Detail of trenches.

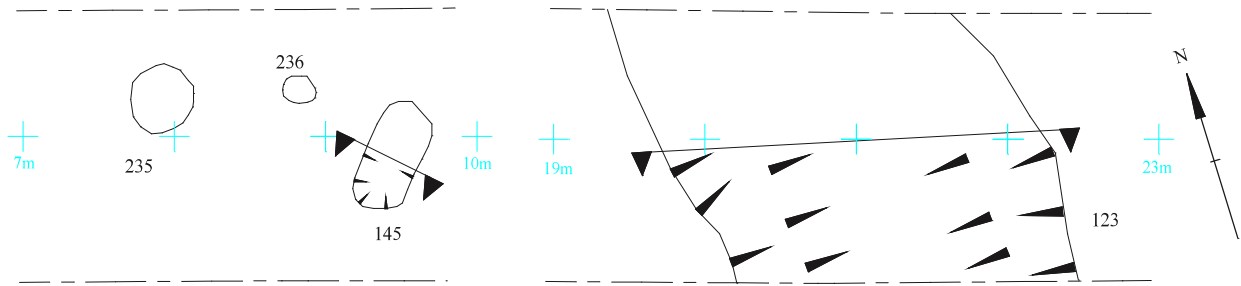




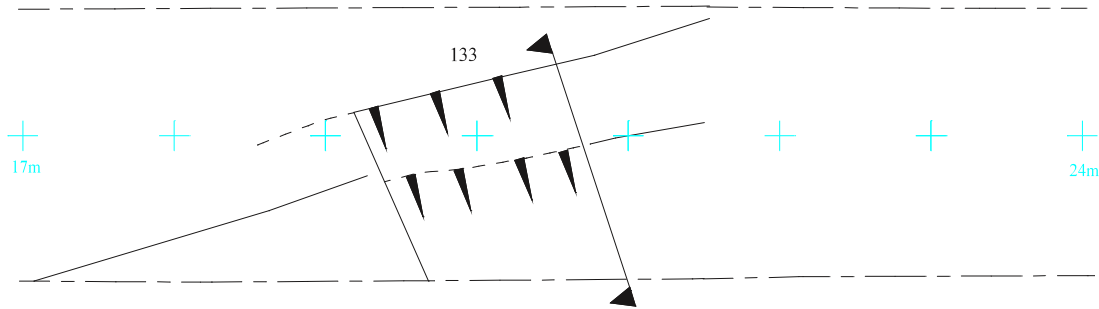
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Figure 14. Detail of trenches.

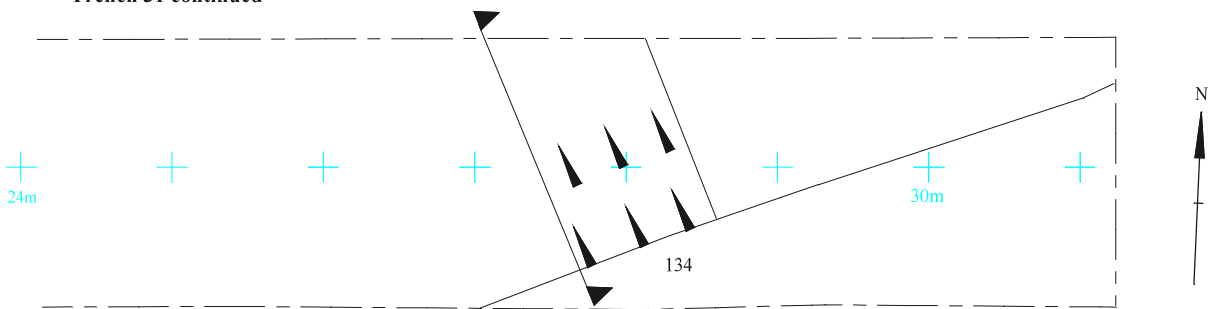
Trench 30



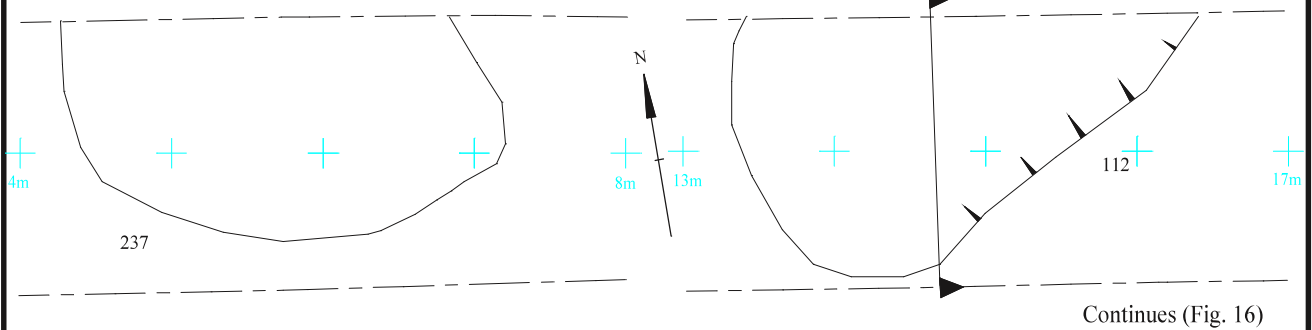
Trench 31



Trench 31 continued



Trench 32



Continues (Fig. 16)

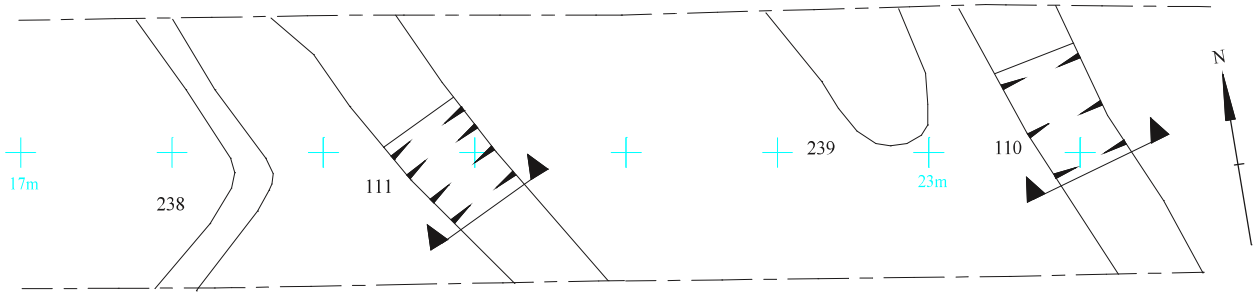
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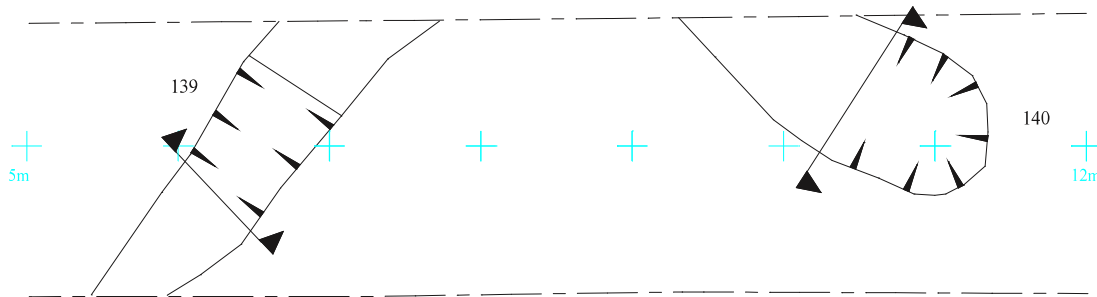
Figure 15. Detail of trenches.



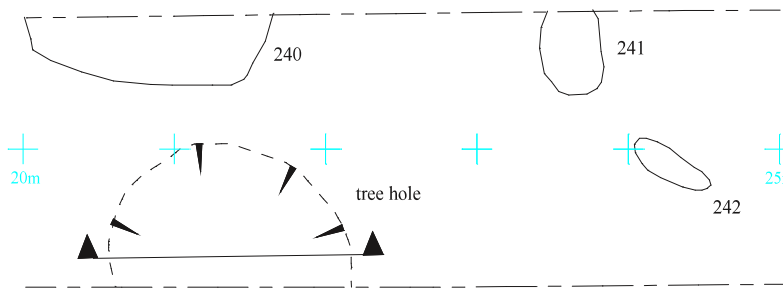
Trench 32 continued



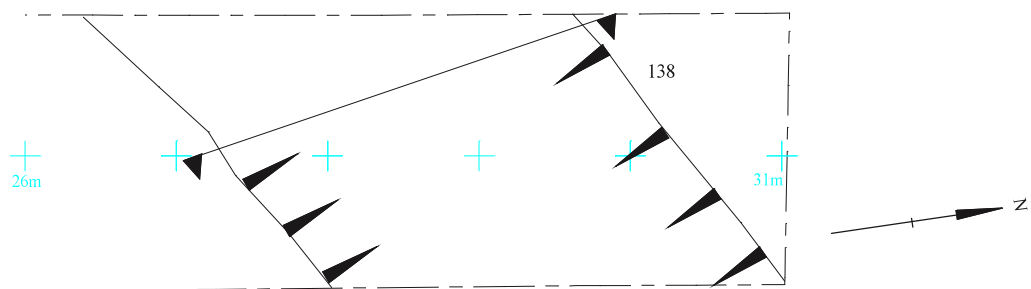
Trench 33



Trench 33 continued



Trench 33 continued



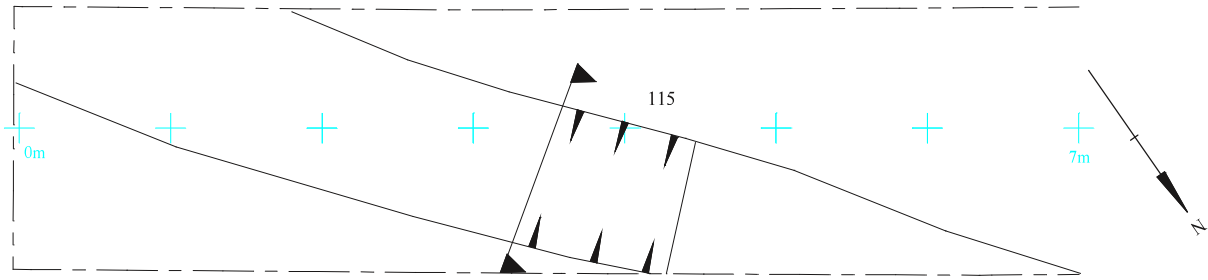
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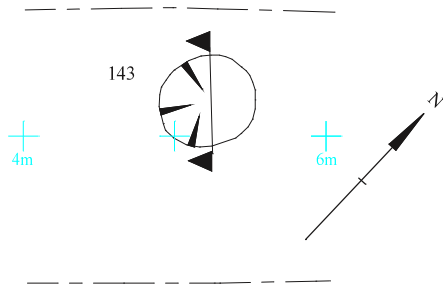
Figure 16. Detail of trenches.



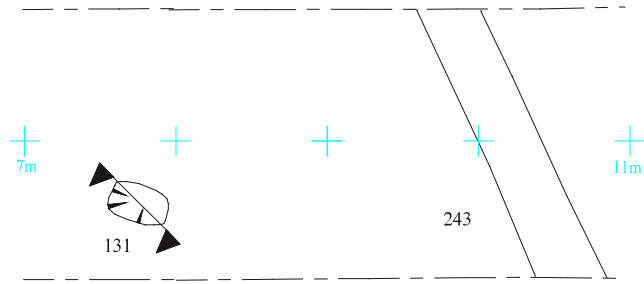
Trench 34



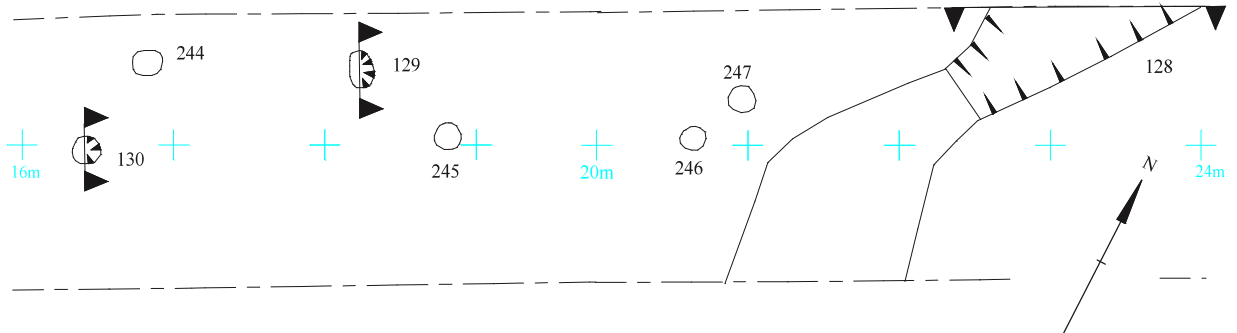
Trench 35



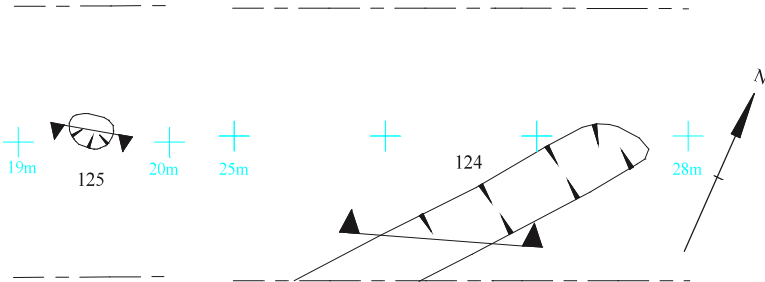
Trench 36



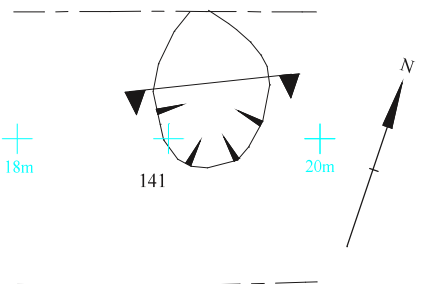
Trench 36 continued



Trench 37



Trench 40



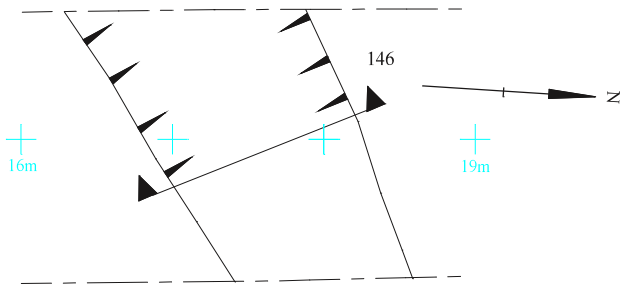
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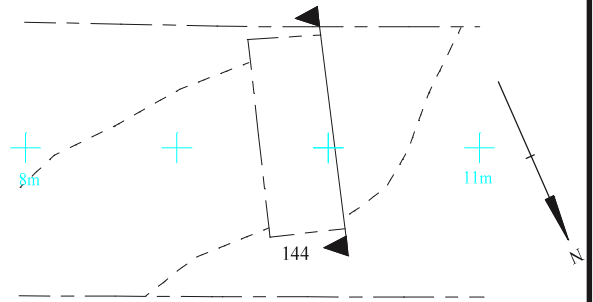
Figure 17. Detail of trenches.



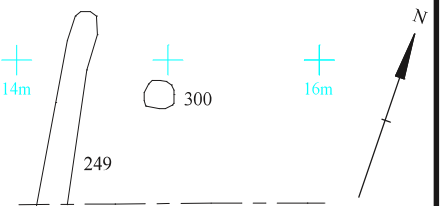
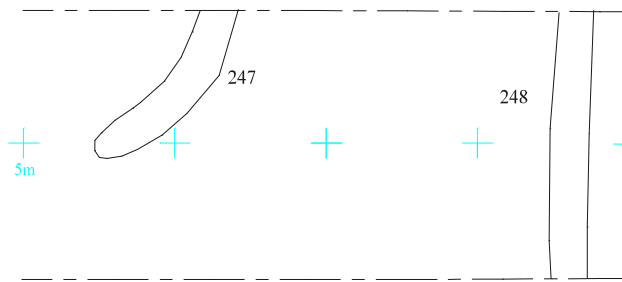
Trench 41



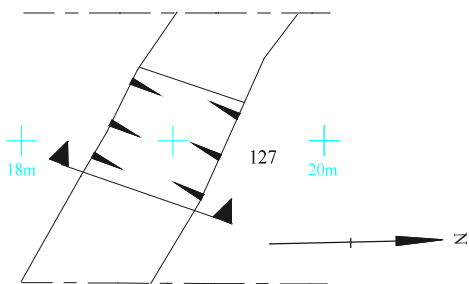
Trench 43



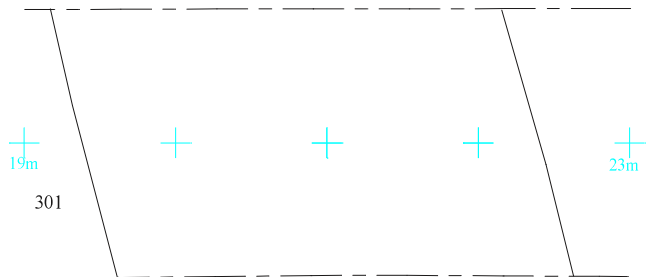
Trench 42



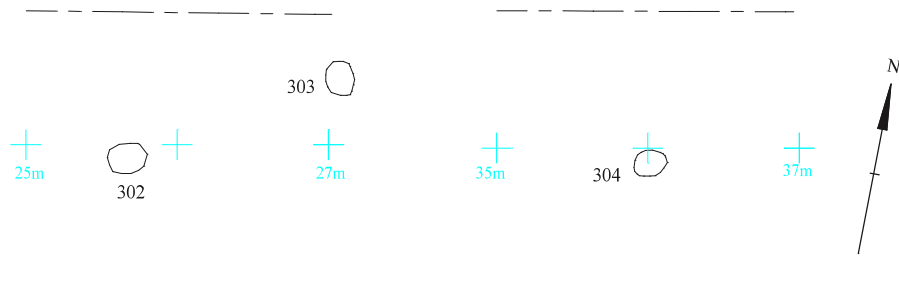
Trench 45



Trench 46



Trench 46 continued



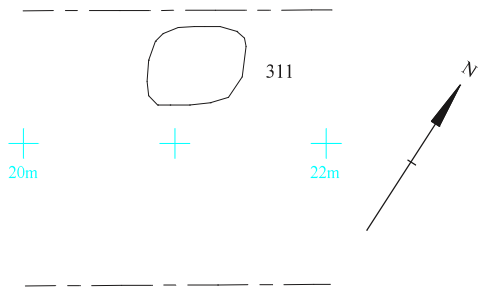
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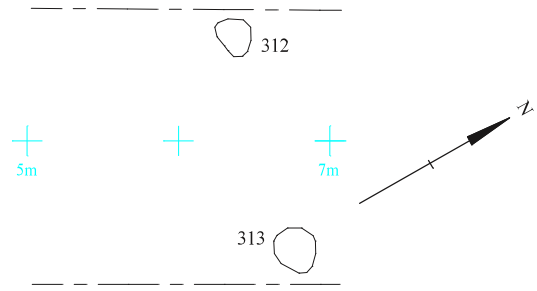
Figure 18. Detail of trenches.



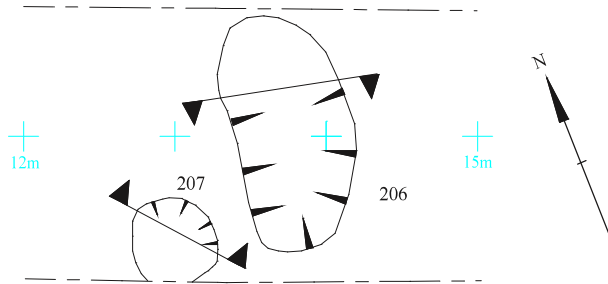
Trench 52



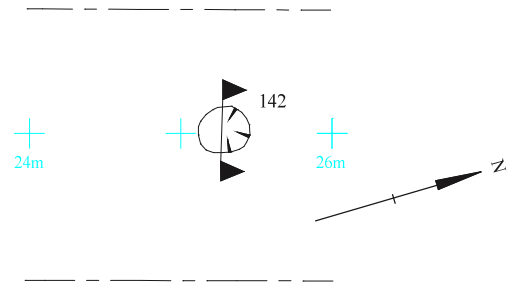
Trench 53



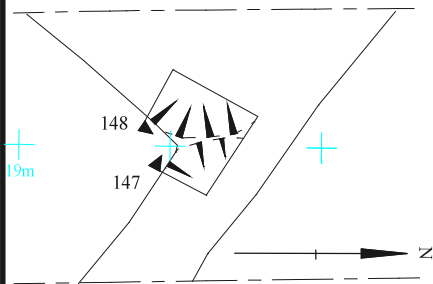
Trench 55



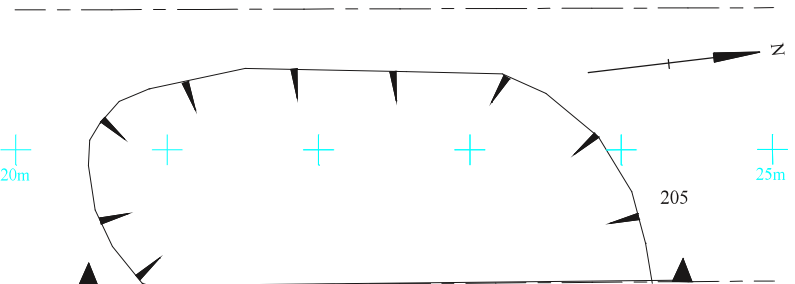
Trench 56



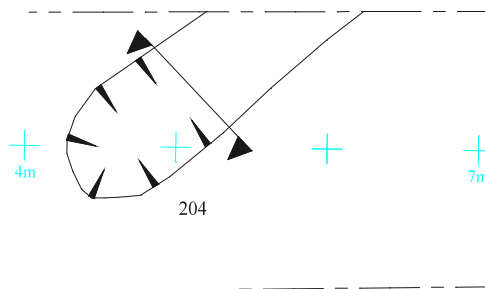
Trench 57



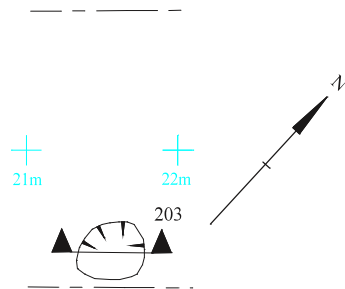
Trench 62



Trench 58



Trench 58 continued



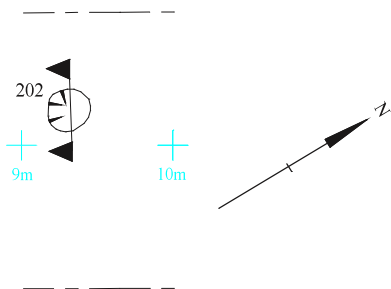
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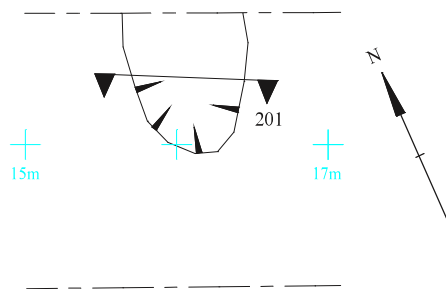
Figure 20. Detail of trenches.



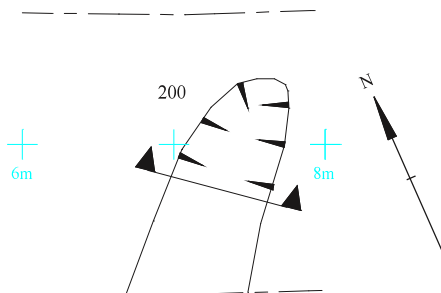
Trench 63



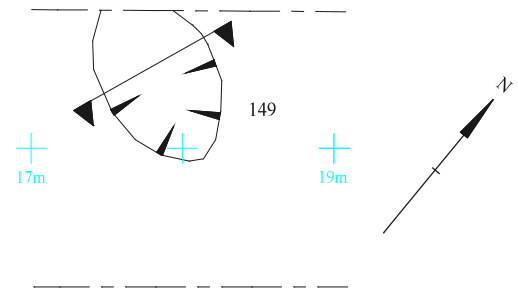
Trench 65



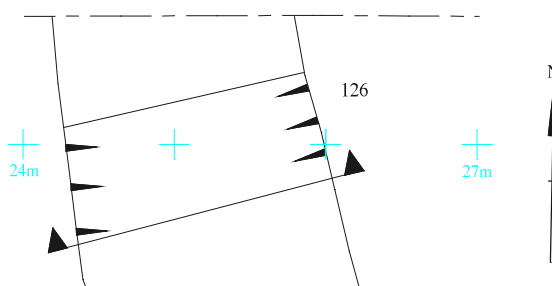
Trench 66



Trench 67



Trench 69

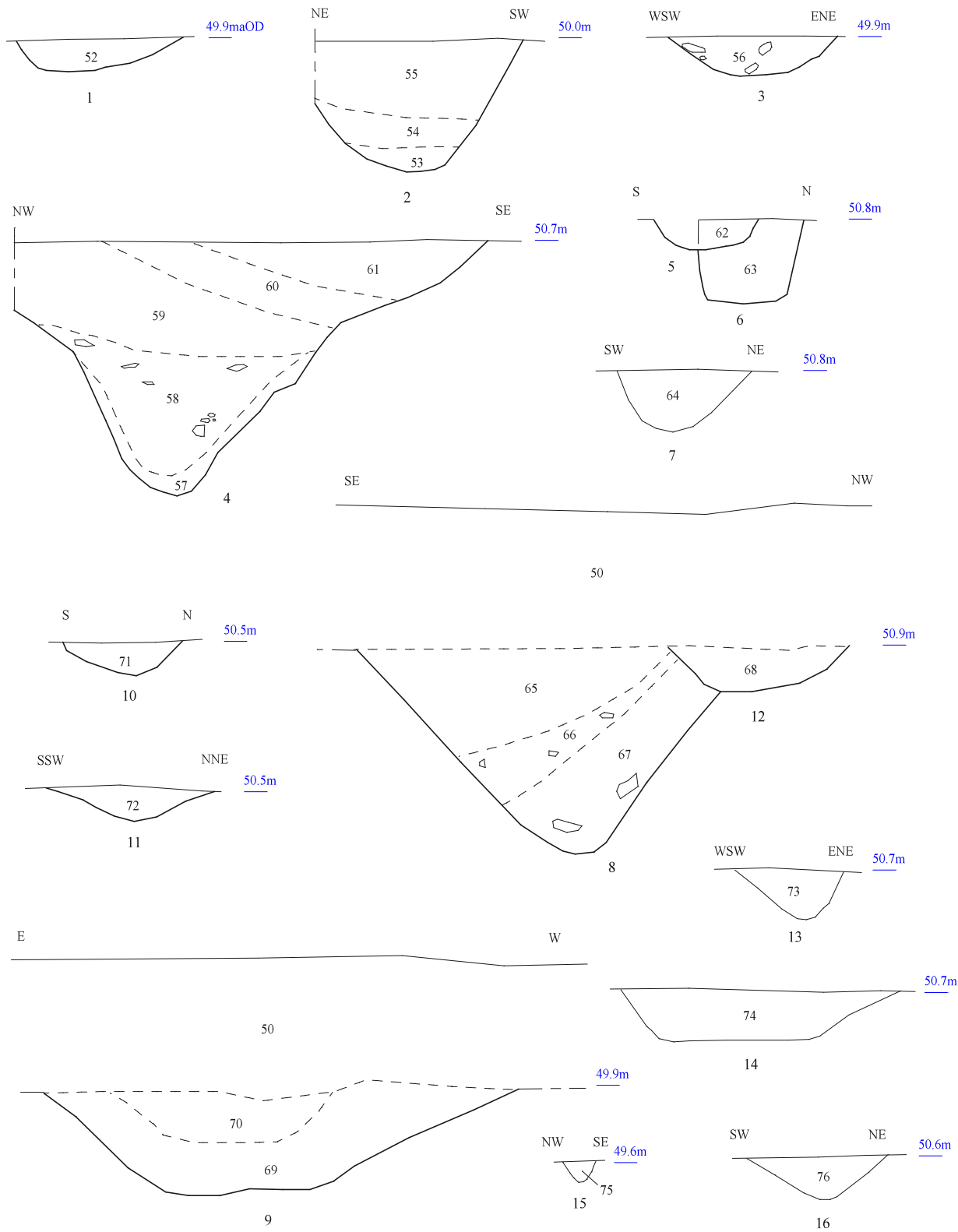


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Figure 21. Detail of trenches.



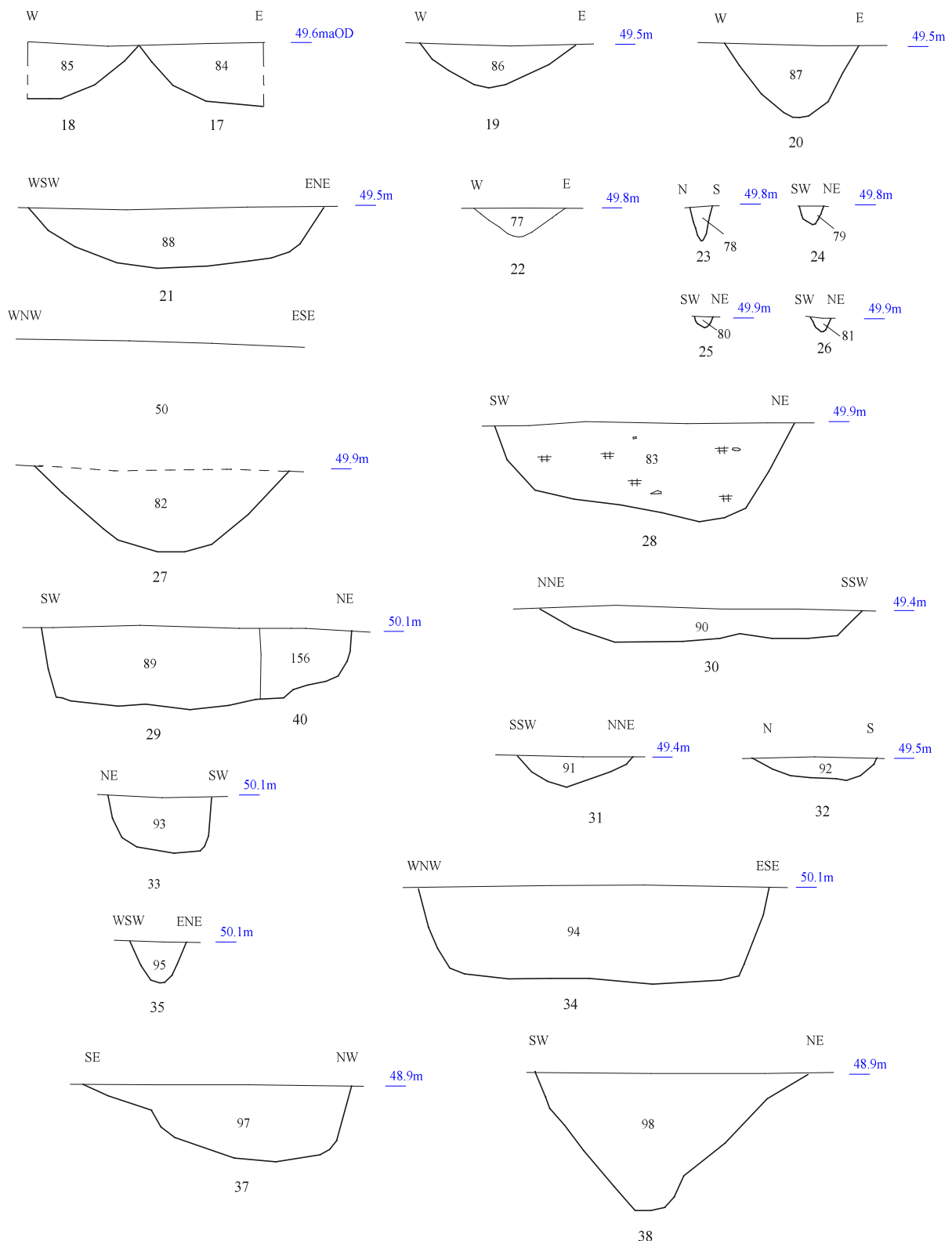


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Figure 22. Sections.





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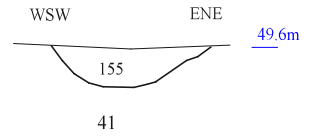
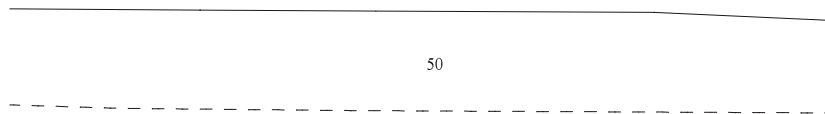
**Land off Littleworth Road, Benson, Oxfordshire, 2010
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Figure 23. Sections.

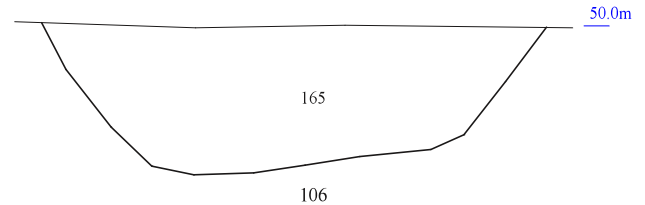
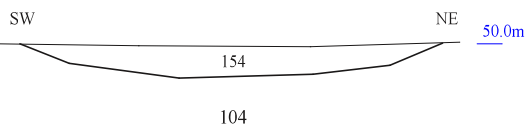
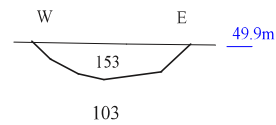
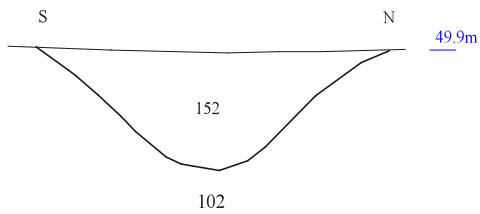
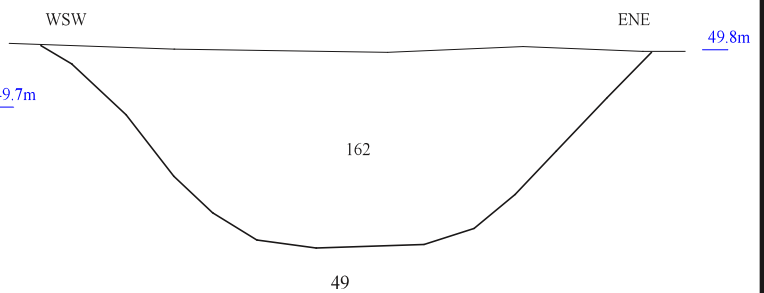
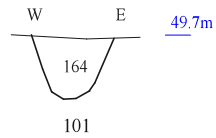
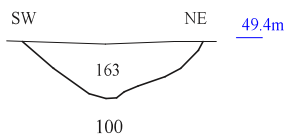
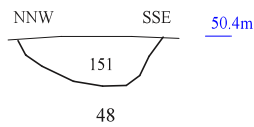
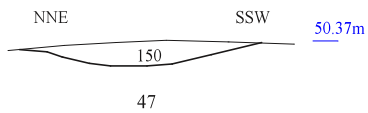
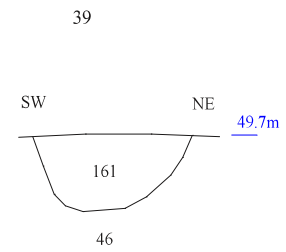
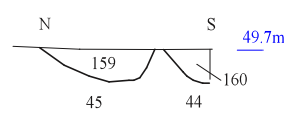
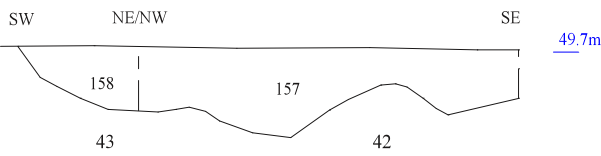
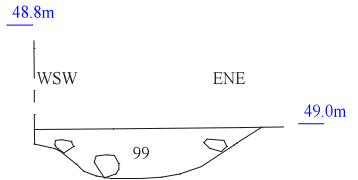
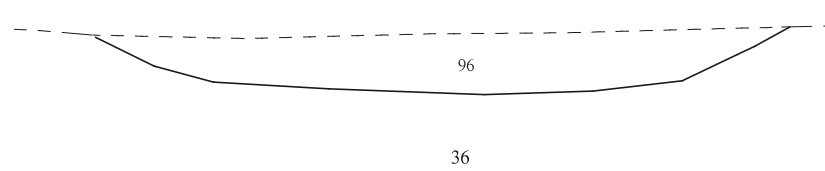


SSW

NNE



51



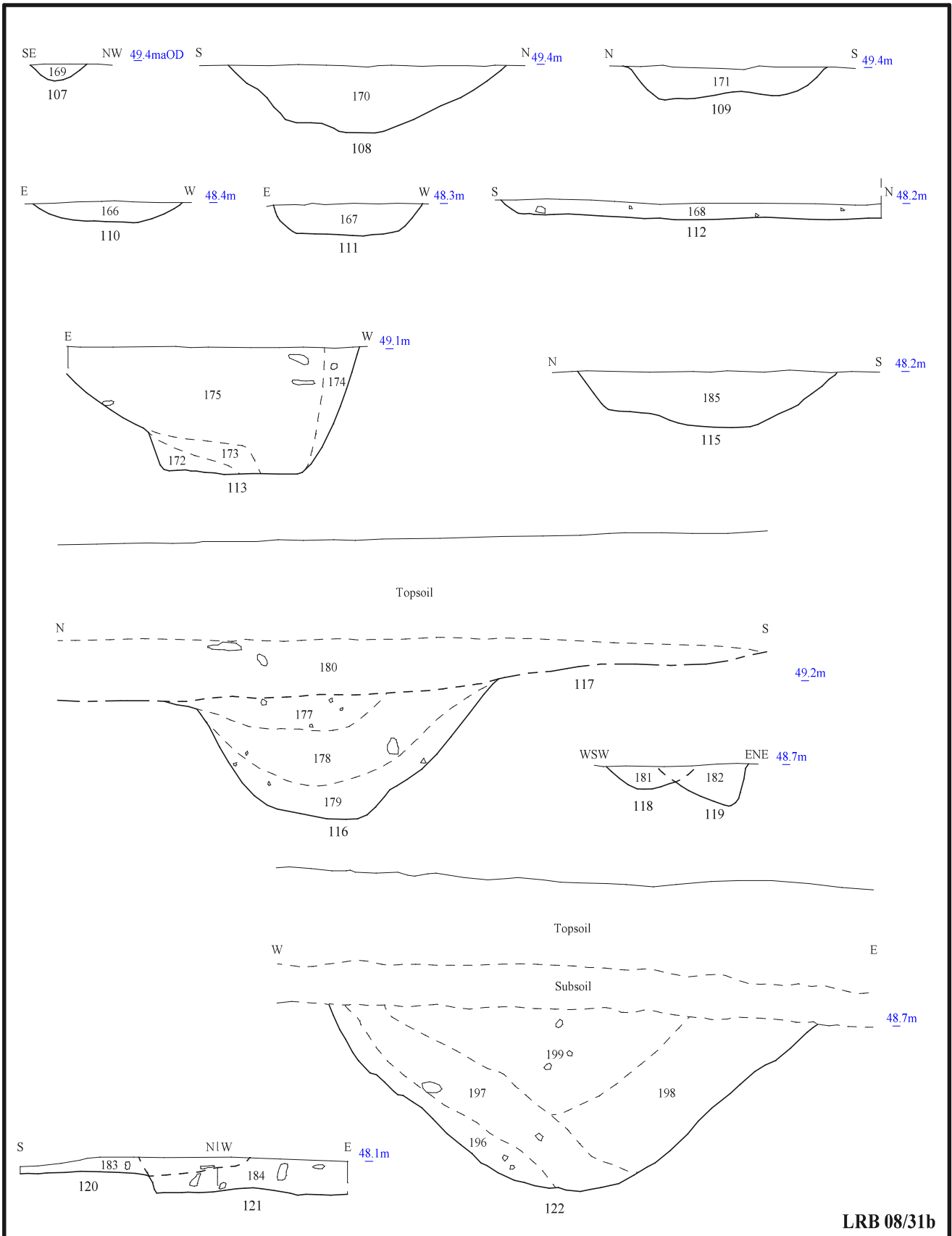
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Figure 24. Sections.



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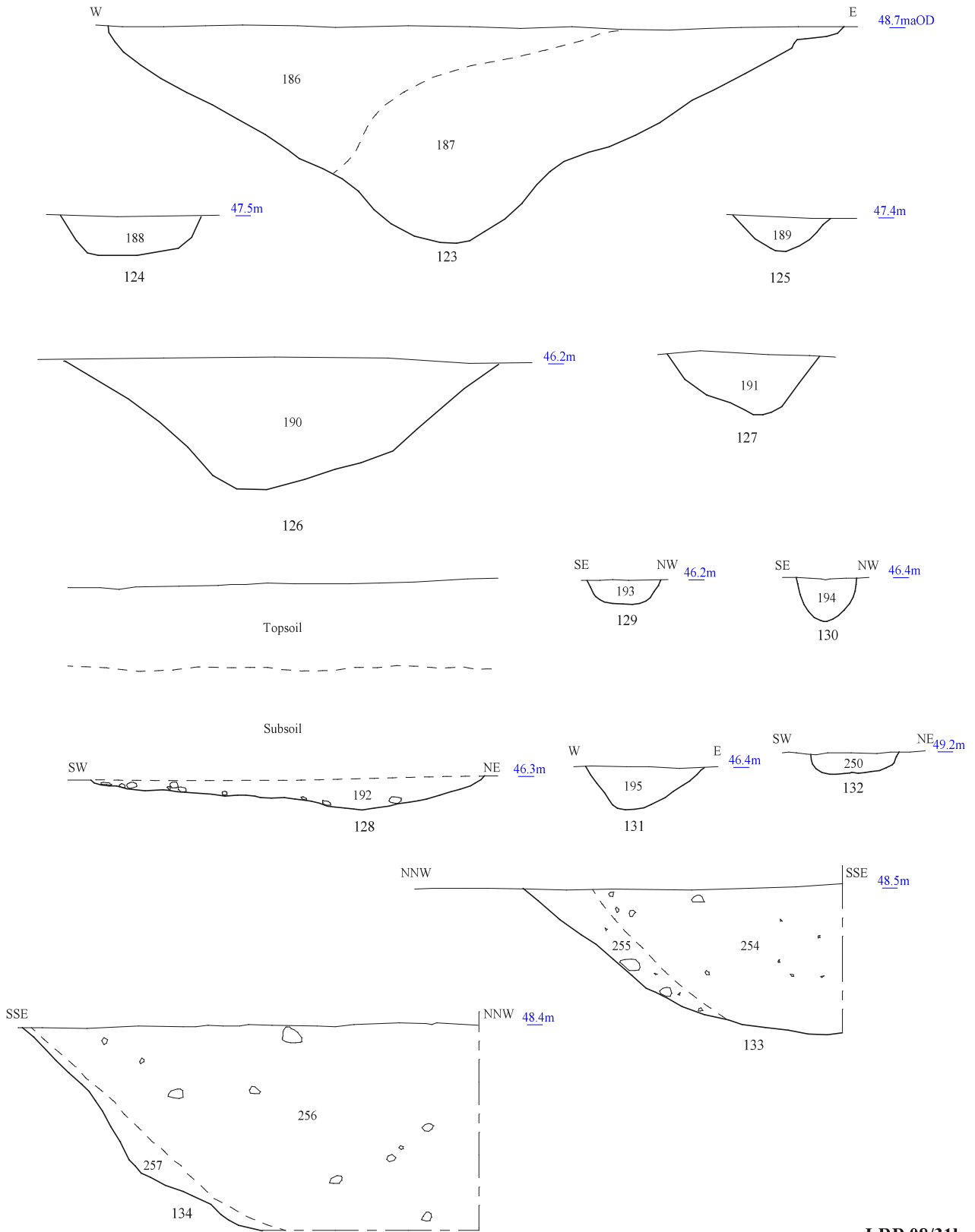


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Figure 25. Sections.



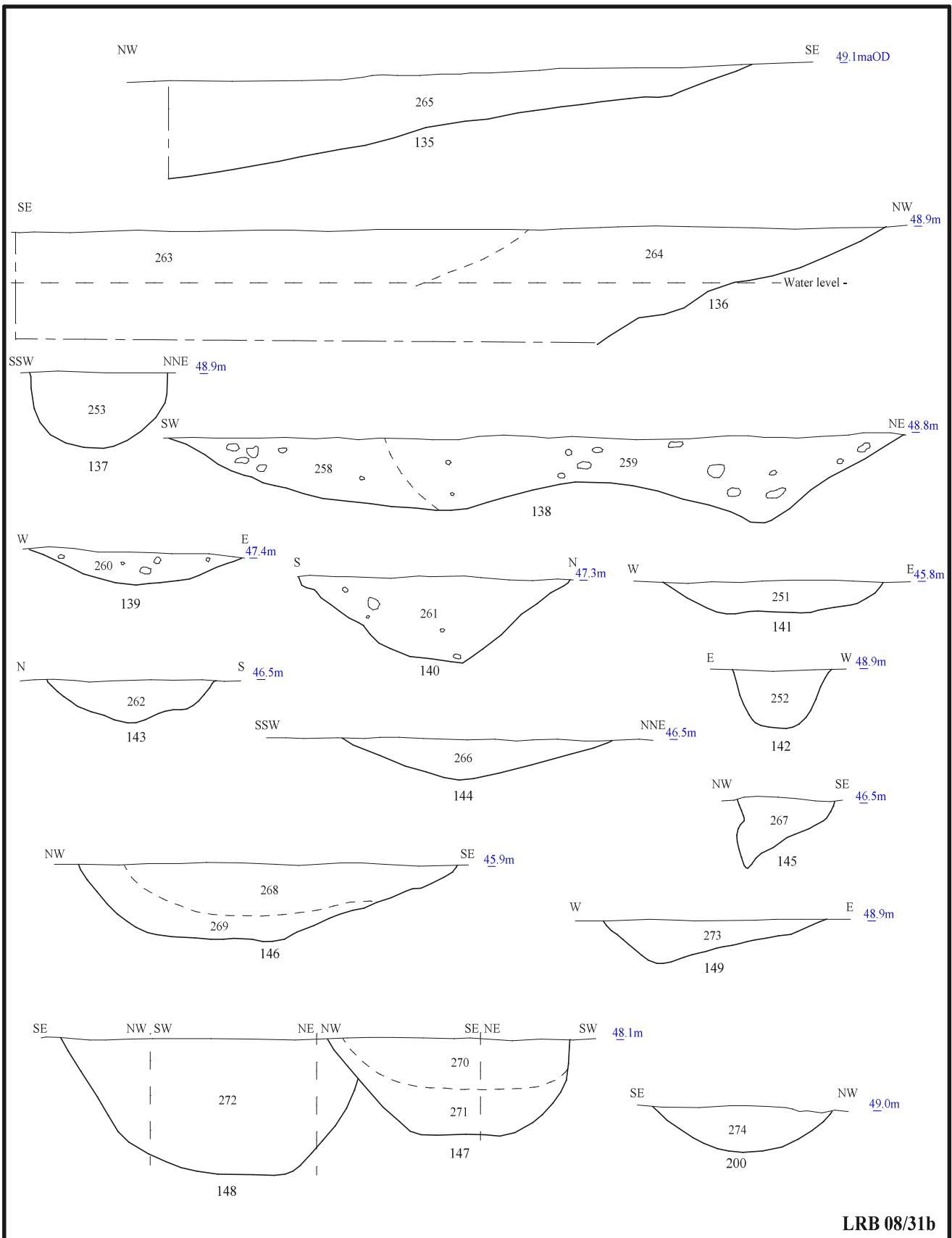


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Figure 26. Sections.



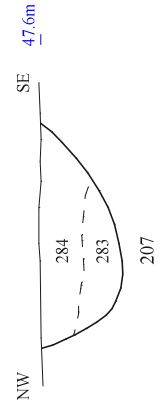
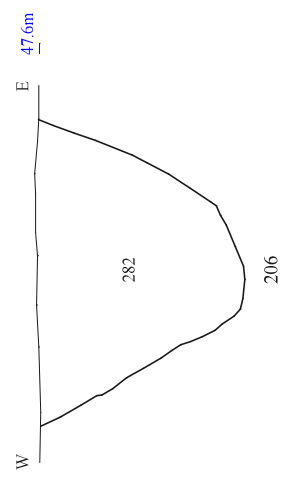
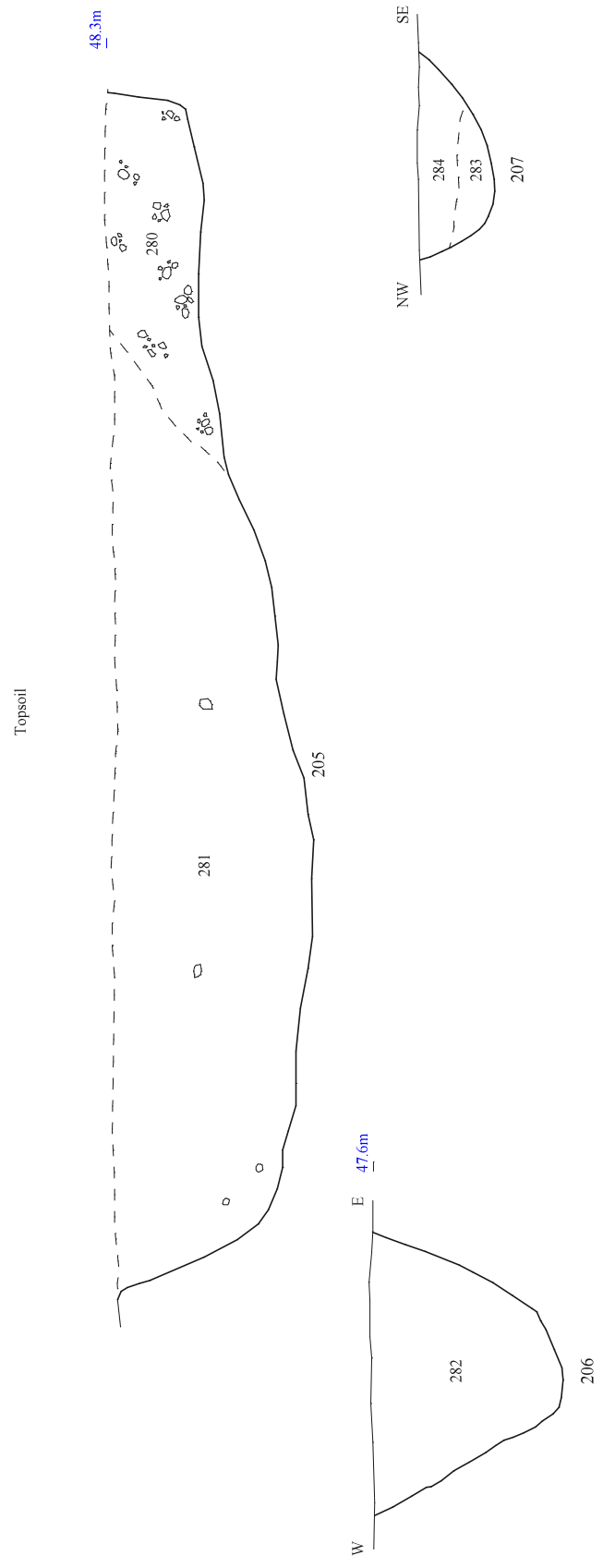
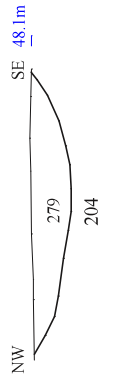
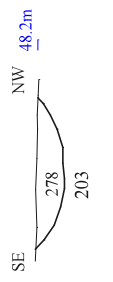
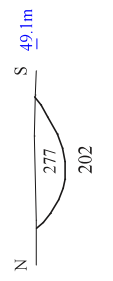


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Figure 27. Sections.





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Figure 28. Sections.



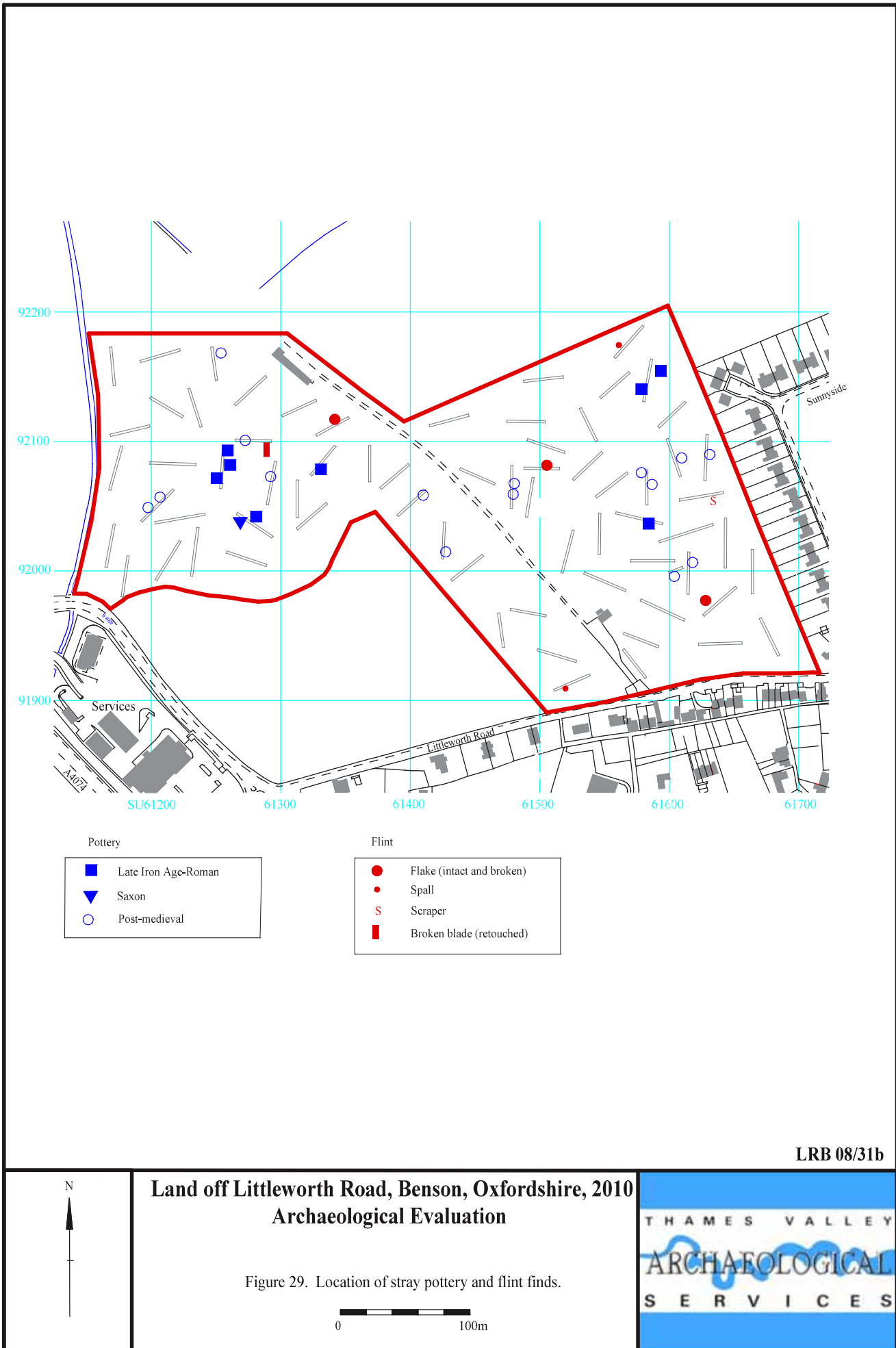




Plate 1. Trench 4, looking north-west. scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 24, looking east, scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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Plates 1 and 2

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Plate 3. Trench 25, looking north-east. scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 30, looking west, scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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Plates 3 and 4

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Plate 5. Trench 4, ditch 12, recut 8, looking west, scales: 1m and 0.5m



Plate 6. Trench 15, ditch 29, pit 40, looking north west, scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 5 and 6

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Plate 7. Trench 19, ditch 122, looking north, scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 23, ditch 102, looking west, scales: 0.5m and 0.1m

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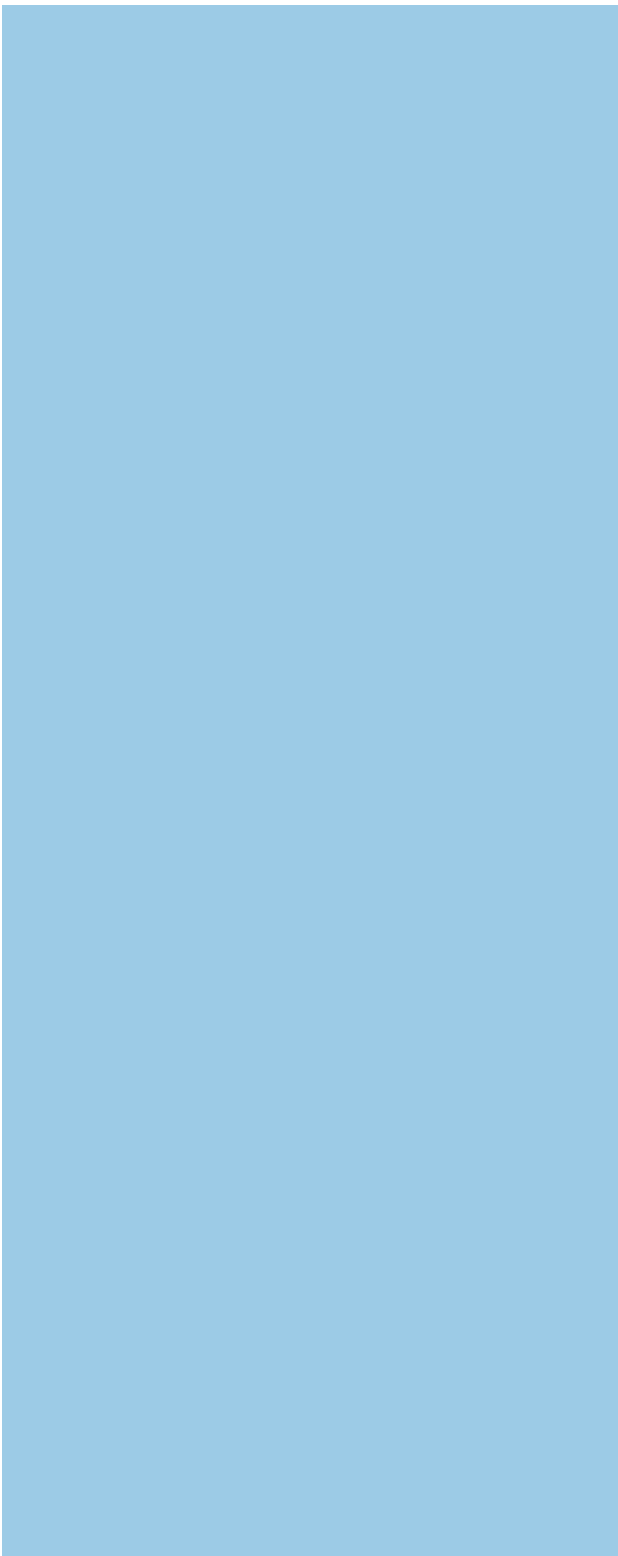
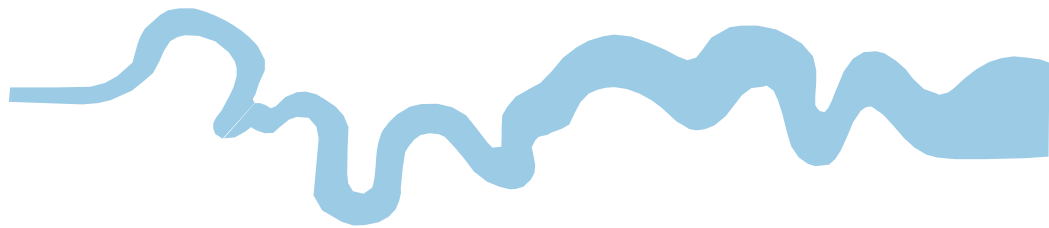
Plates 7 and 8

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TIME CHART

| | Calendar Years |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Modern _____ | AD 1901 |
| Victorian _____ | AD 1837 |
| Post Medieval _____ | AD 1500 |
| Medieval _____ | AD 1066 |
| Saxon _____ | AD 410 |
| Roman _____ | AD 43 |
| Iron Age _____ | BC/AD 750 BC |
| Bronze Age: Late _____ | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle _____ | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early _____ | 2100 BC |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC |





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Web: www.tvas.co.uk**