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Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Maisie Foster

Site Code: BRL16/110

(SP 6110 2246)

Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Manor Oak Homes Ltd

by Maisie Foster

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BRL 16/110

January 2019

Summary

Site name: Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 6110 2246

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 3rd to 8th January 2019

Project coordinator: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Maisie Foster

Site code: BRL 16/110

Area of site: 2.67ha of a 5.3ha development area

Summary of results: The evaluation was successfully carried out with twenty two trenches excavated as intended. Eleven trenches revealed features of archaeological interest, however although none of the features could be securely dated all appear to relate to post-medieval ridge and furrow, or other agricultural features perpendicular to the same. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential. A single prehistoric struck flint was recorded.

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

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 25.01.18
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Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Maisie Foster

Report 16/110c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire (SP 6110 2246*)* (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Oscar Briggs of Manor Oak Homes Ltd, White Lodge Farm, Walgrave, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN6 9PY.

Planning consent (17/01173/OUT) has been gained on appeal (APP/C3105/W/17/31888671) from Cherwell District Council for the construction of seventy-two properties on the site. The permission is subject to a condition (14) requiring the implementation of an archaeological investigation, with a scheme of works first submitted and approved prior to groundworks at the site. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's *Local Plan* policies.

In the first instance, an evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching was to determine the potential of archaeological deposits being present at the site. This information could then be used to devise an appropriate mitigation strategy. The geophysical survey (Davey and Constable 2017) revealed nothing thought to be of obvious archaeological interest. This report documents the results of the trenching component of the investigation. The fieldwork was carried out according to a specification based on a brief prepared by Mr Richard Oram*,* Planning Archaeologist of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, the archaeological adviser to the District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Maisie Foster, with assistance from Cosmo Bacon, Ashley Kruger and Benedikt Tebbit, from 3rd to 8th January 2019 and the site code is BRL 16/110

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north-east of Blackthorn Road on the east side of Launton village, which itself is located east of the town of Bicester in north-east Oxfordshire (Fig. 1). The overall site covers an irregular parcel of land, contained within three fields, bounded by the rear of residential properties along Station Road to the north-west and open fields to north east, and south east, with a sewage works and Blackthorn Road to the south-west. The proposal site lies at a height of approximately 65m above Ordnance Datum. The site is an open field

currently being used to graze livestock. The site is accessed in the west via The Green, leading from Blackthorn Road. The underlying geology is Peterborough Member Mudstone, with alluvial silt, sand and gravel towards the south and south east boundary (BGS Geoindex; BGS 2002).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Balijkas 2016). In summary the site is located in an area of moderate archaeological potential with its location close to Bicester which was established as a settlement in Saxon times (Blair 2003), the Roman road from Dorcester to Towcester (road 160a, Margary 1955.148) and the Medieval village of Launton. However, there are no entries in the HER pertaining to prehistoric activity within the study area, nor, more surprisingly, the Roman or Saxon periods. The geophysical survey (Davey and Constable 2016) recorded only anomalies likely to relate to agricultural use of the site, but part of the area was not accessible to survey and another part suffered from magnetic disturbance that might have obscured any anomalies.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of this project were:

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

To determine if there are any late Saxon or medieval deposits are present; and

To provide information to allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

Twenty-two trenches were to be dug using a 360-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation *in situ* or be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds and scanned with a metal detector.

Results

Most trenches were dug as intended with the exception of trenches 22 and 15, whose orientation was slightly adjusted (Fig. 2). The trenches ranged from 24.6m to 26m in length and 0.29m to 0.50m in depth. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 1 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.6m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.27m subsoil overlying natural geology. Two features were uncovered including a gully terminus (1) which measured 0.54m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with a firm light orange grey silty clay (50) from which no finds were recovered. Pit 2 (Pl. 5) which measured 0.56m in diameter and 0.1m deep was excavated 11.5m from the north western end of the trench. Its fill (51) was a firm mid yellowish grey silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 2 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.3m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.24m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Two perpendicular ditches were observed from 16.5m from the NE end of the trench. A slot was dug through both. Slot (3) showed the ditch to be 0.97m wide and 0.1m deep and the single fill (52) consisted of a firm light yellowish grey silty clay with ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, likely post-medieval. Slot (4) showed the ditch to be 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep and the single fill (53) was a firm light orangey grey silty clay from which CBM fragments were also recovered.

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 3 was aligned N - S and was 25.2m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The trench contained one gully (5) which measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill of a firm light grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 4 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 4 was aligned E -W and was 25.3m long and 0.22m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The trench contained gully 6, which measured 0.4m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill of a firm mid yellow grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. Pit 7 at the trench's west end was 0.48m wide and 0.08m deep. The single fill (56) was a firm mid yellow grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 5 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 5 was aligned S - N and was 24.8m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Three linear features were recorded including a gully terminus (8) which measured 0.83m wide and 0.3m deep and contained a soft light yellow grey silty clay (57). Two gullies were also recorded, including gully 9 which measured 0.59m wide and 011m deep. Filled with a soft mid yellow grey silty clay. Gully 10 measured 0.5m wide and 0.33m deep and was filled with a soft mid grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from any features in Trench 5.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

Trench 6 was aligned W - E and was 23.6m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

Trench 7 was aligned NW - SE and was 24.6m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

Trench 8 was aligned NE - SW and was 23.9m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.25m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 9 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pl. 2)

Trench 9 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.4m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0. 32m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A gully (18) measured 0.32m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill (62) was a firm mid yellow grey silty clay. Gullies 16 and 17 (Pl. 7) were aligned east–west across the trench. Both were 0.72m wide and respectively 0.19m and 0.15m deep. One was probably a recut of the other but the sequence could not be determined. Post-medieval (likely Victorian) pottery came from gully 16.

Trench 10 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 10 was aligned E - W and was 25.3m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.23m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Three features were observed in this trench, including intercutting ditches 12 and 13, into which a slot was dug. Ditch 12 measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with a firm blueish grey (65) which was cut by gully 13. Gully (13) was filled with a soft light yellowish grey silty clay (66) . No finds were recovered from either feature. A further slot (14) was dug into the same ditch as (13) to gain a better understanding of the ditch's measurements and see if any more finds could be recovered.

Slot 14 (Pl. 6) showed the ditch measured 0.81m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a single fill (67, the same as 66), which contained CBM fragments. At the western end of the trench was gully 15. The gully was 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep and filled with a firm mid brownish grey clay (64) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 11 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 11 was aligned E - W and was 25.5m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.18m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A potential ditch (11) was observed at the eastern end of the trench, but too little of the feature was uncovered for further examination to take place.

Trench 12 (Fig 6)

Trench 12 was aligned S - N and was 25.2m long and 0.44m long. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.26m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 13 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pl. 3)

Trench 13 was aligned S - N and was 25.2m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.18m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Ditch 20 which measured 0.95m wide and 0.37m deep, was filled with a firm light blueish grey clay (68). A ditch terminus (21) measuring 0.92m wide and 0.21m deep was also excavated (Pl. 8). It contained a single fill (69) a firm light brownish grey silty clay from which a flint blade was recovered. No other finds were recovered from either feature in this trench, and the blade is very unlikely to provide a reliable date for the ditch.

Trench 14 (Figs 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 14 was aligned N - S and was 25.2m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.21m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Three features were recorded including a gully (25) which measured 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with a soft light yellowish grey silty clay (72). Two parallel intercutting gullies (23) and (24) were observed at the very northern end of the trench. Gully 24 measured 1.4m wide and was 0.32m deep, it contained a single fill (71) a soft mid grey silty clay which was cut by gully 23 measuring 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep filled with (70) a soft light yellowish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from any feature in Trench 14.

Trench 15 (Fig 6)

Trench 15 was aligned SE - NW and was 25.3m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m topsoil and 0.19m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered nor features observed.

Trench 16 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pl 4)

Trench 16 was aligned N - S and was 25.1m long and 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered nor features observed although a modern truncation was observed across the northern end of the trench into which slot (22) was dug confirming it to be modern.

Trench 17 (Figs 4, 5 and 6)

Trench 17 was aligned NE - SW and was 26m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.25m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A gully was observed at the SW end of the trench through which a slot (19) was dug showing that the gully was 1m wide and 0.13m deep. The single fill (63) consisted of a firm light greyish brown silty clay from the sieved sample of which, 2g of slate were recovered.

Trench 18 (Fig 6)

Trench 18 was aligned N - S and was 25m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 19 (Fig 6)

Trench 19 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.2m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.23m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 20 (Fig 6)

Trench 20 was aligned SE - NW and was 25.1m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.17m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 21 (Fig 6)

Trench 21 was aligned W - E and was 24.6m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Trench 22 (Fig 6)

Trench 22 was aligned E - W and was 25m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil overlying natural geology. No finds were recovered or features observed.

Finds

Pottery by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of pottery (2g) was recovered from gully 16 (60) which comprises a small piece of post medieval glazed whiteware, with a likely Victorian date.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from Ditch 21 (69) in trench 13. It is a narrow flake though not necessarily indicative of a Mesolithic date and could easily be Neolithic or Bronze in date. It has much modern edge damage.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Two contexts encountered in the evaluation contained ceramic building material, including sieved soil samples (a total of 8 fragments weighing 326g) (Appendix 3). The material was examined under x10 magnification, and the majority of the material comprises small pieces which could not be identified, with several larger brick fragments present.

A fairly abraded piece was recovered from ditch 3 (52) which is of fine red evenly-fired sandy fabric likely to represent brick. Small very abraded fragments were recovered from ditch 4 (53) which comprised a coarse sandy clay material with occasional groggy inclusions, and a red colour. Fragments from ditch 14 (67) are of a similar hard, slightly sandy fabric in a red colour with some pieces with a flat surface but no pieces where the full thickness is present.

The quantity of material is small and is all likely to represent redeposited material, and only a broad medieval to post-medieval date can be suggested for the pieces. No further information could be recovered from the fragmented material.

Slate by Danielle Milbank

A small fragment of slate was recovered from a sieved soil sample from ditch 19 (63) which weighs 2g and was discarded after recording. Although slate roofing was used in some local areas of Britain in pre-industrial periods, in this context it suggests a 18th century or later date for the feature.

Conclusion

The evaluation has successfully investigated the site with minor alterations made to the location of two trenches. Of the twenty-two trenches opened half were devoid of possible archaeological features and finds. The trenches which were of interest were concentrated on the western side and provided 25 features requiring archaeological excavation. The features investigated provided no pottery to readily date the features or site aside from cut 16 which provided a late post-medieval date: slate from cut 19 and the ceramic building material in several other features is also likely to be of this late period.

Of the cut features 3, 19, 20 and 22 align with the ridge and furrow noted by the geophysical survey, cuts 9 and 18 would align on projected additional furrows (not detected), cuts 12, 13, 16, 17, and 25 are not far off the same alignment, and the majority of the rest are perpendicular to this, seeming to suggest their potential of being archaeological features is quite low.

On the basis of the these results, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

References

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Margary, I, D, 1955, *Roman Roads in Britain*, **I**, Phoenix House, London

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at NW, NE, N, E, S, W and SE end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.6	1.8	0.49	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.46m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.46m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Gully Terminus 1 and Pit 2. **[Pl 5]**
2	25.3	1.8	0.47	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.44m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.44m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Ditches 3, 4
3	25.2	1.8	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.18-0.39m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.39m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Gully 5
4	25.3	1.8	0.46	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.43m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.43m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Gully 6 and Pit 7
5	24.8	1.8	0.42	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.40m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Gully Terminus 8 and Gullies 9, 10. **[Pl 1]**
6	23.6	1.8	0.33	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.29m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.29m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
7	24.6	1.8	0.3	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.28m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.28m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
8	23.9	1.8	0.48	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.43m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.43m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
9	25.4	1.8	0.5	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.48m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.48m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Gullies 16, 17. **[Pls 2, 7]**
10	25.3	1.8	0.42	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.39m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.39m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Ditches 12, 14 and Gullies 13, 15. **[Pl 6]**
11	25.5	1.8	0.4	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.36m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.36m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Ditch 11
12	25.2	1.8	0.44	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.41m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.41m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
13	25.2	1.8	0.38	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.36m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.36m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Ditches 20, 21. **[Pls 3, 8]**
14	25.2	1.8	0.41	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.39m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.39m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Gullies 23, 24 25
15	25.3	1.8	0.41	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.38m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.38m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
16	25.1	1.8	0.29	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.27m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.46m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Modern Gully 22. **[Pl 4]**
17	36	1.8	0.49	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.46m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.46m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology. Ditch 19
18	25	1.8	0.43	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.39m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.39m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
19	25.2	1.8	0.42	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.40m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
20	25.1	1.8	0.43	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.40m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
21	24.6	1.8	0.42	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.40m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.
22	25	1.8	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.39m mid grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.39m+ light yellowish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish grey clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1	1	50	Gully Terminus		
1	2	51	Pit		
2	3	52	Ditch		
2	4	53	Ditch		
3	5	54	Gully		
4	6	55	Gully		
4	7	56	Pit		
5	8	57	Gully Terminus		
5	9	58	Gully		
5	10	59	Gully		
11	11	-	Ditch		
10	12	65	Ditch		
10	13	66	Gully		
10	14	67	Ditch		
10	15	64	Gully		
9	16	60	Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
9	17	61	Ditch		
9	18	62	Gully		
17	19	63	Ditch		
13	20	68	Ditch		
13	21	69	Ditch		
16	22	-	Modern Gully		
14	23	70	Gully		
14	24	71	Gully		
14	25	72	Gully		

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*FType*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
2	3	52	Ditch	1	43
2	4	53	Ditch		
10	14	67	Ditch `	3	222

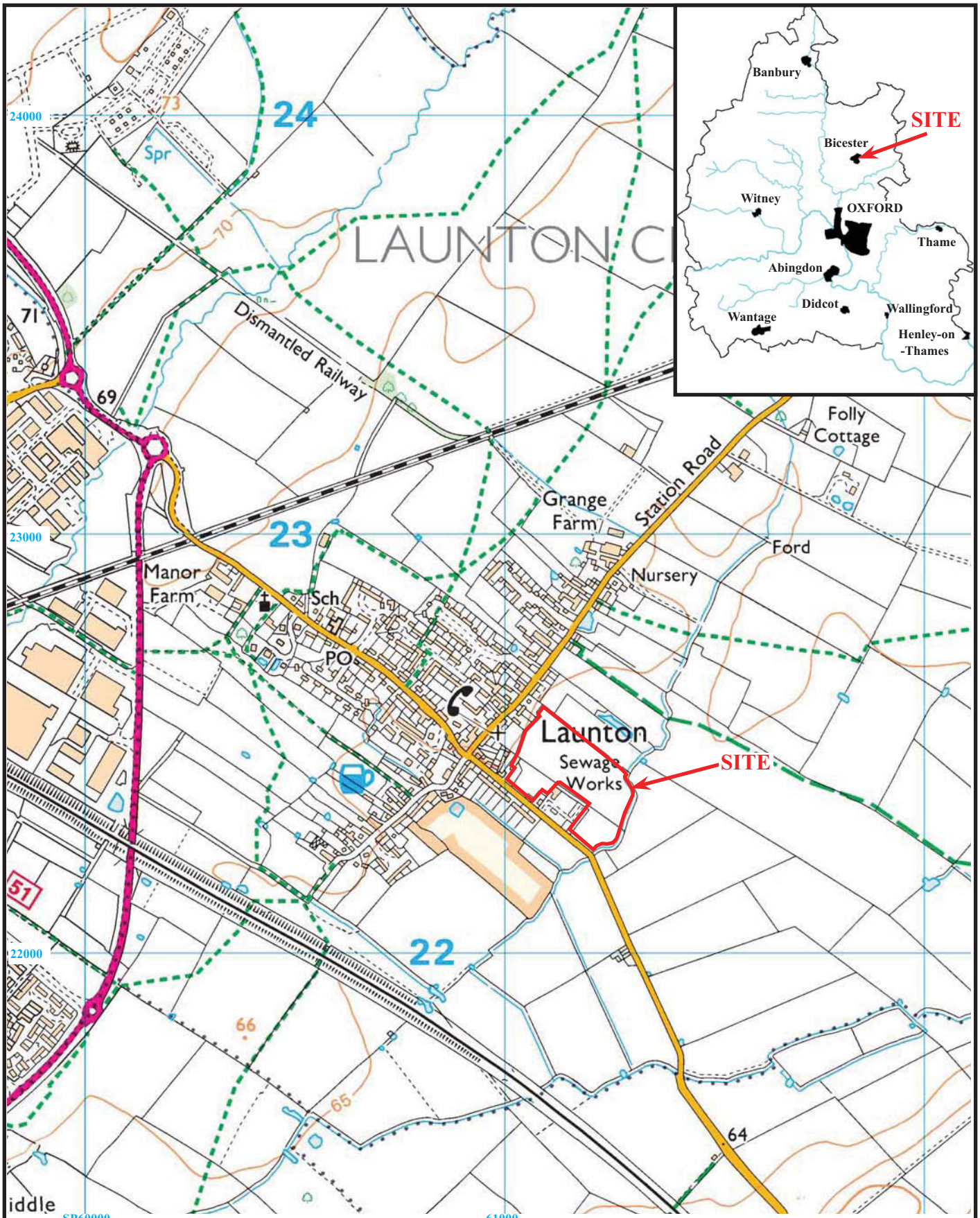

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Figure 1. Location of site within Launton and Oxfordshire.

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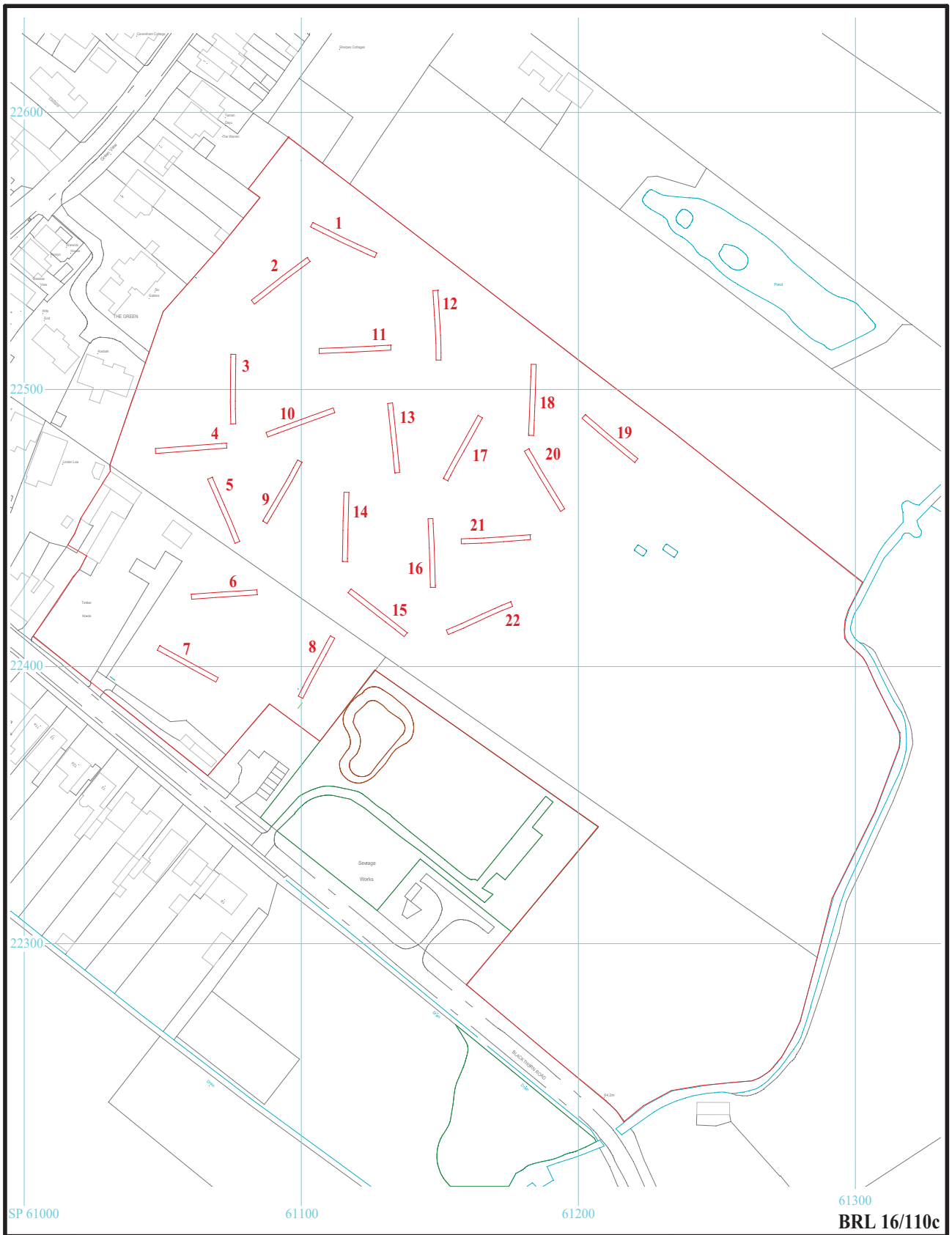

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Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton
Oxfordshire, 2019
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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

0 100m

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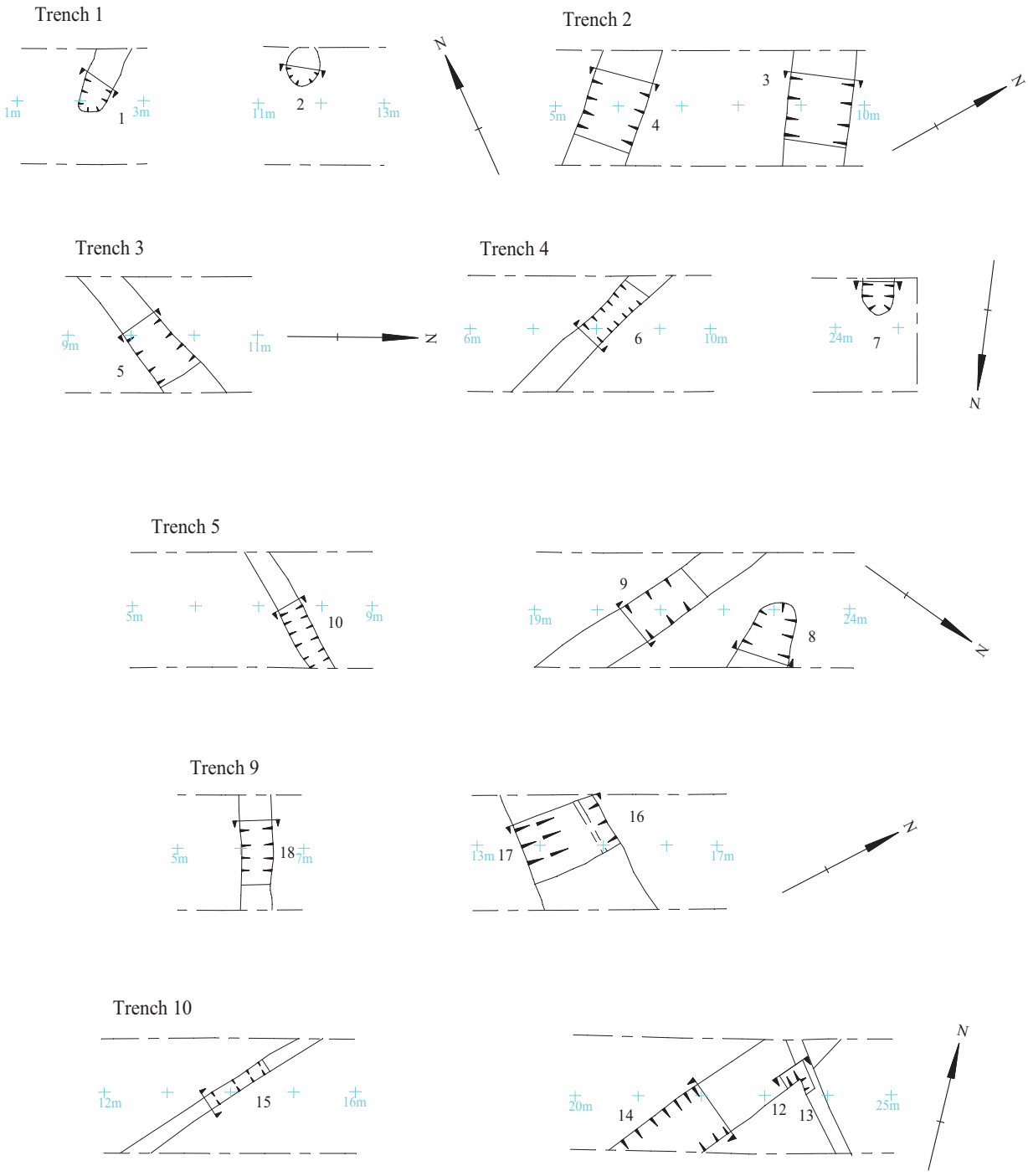

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Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire, 2019
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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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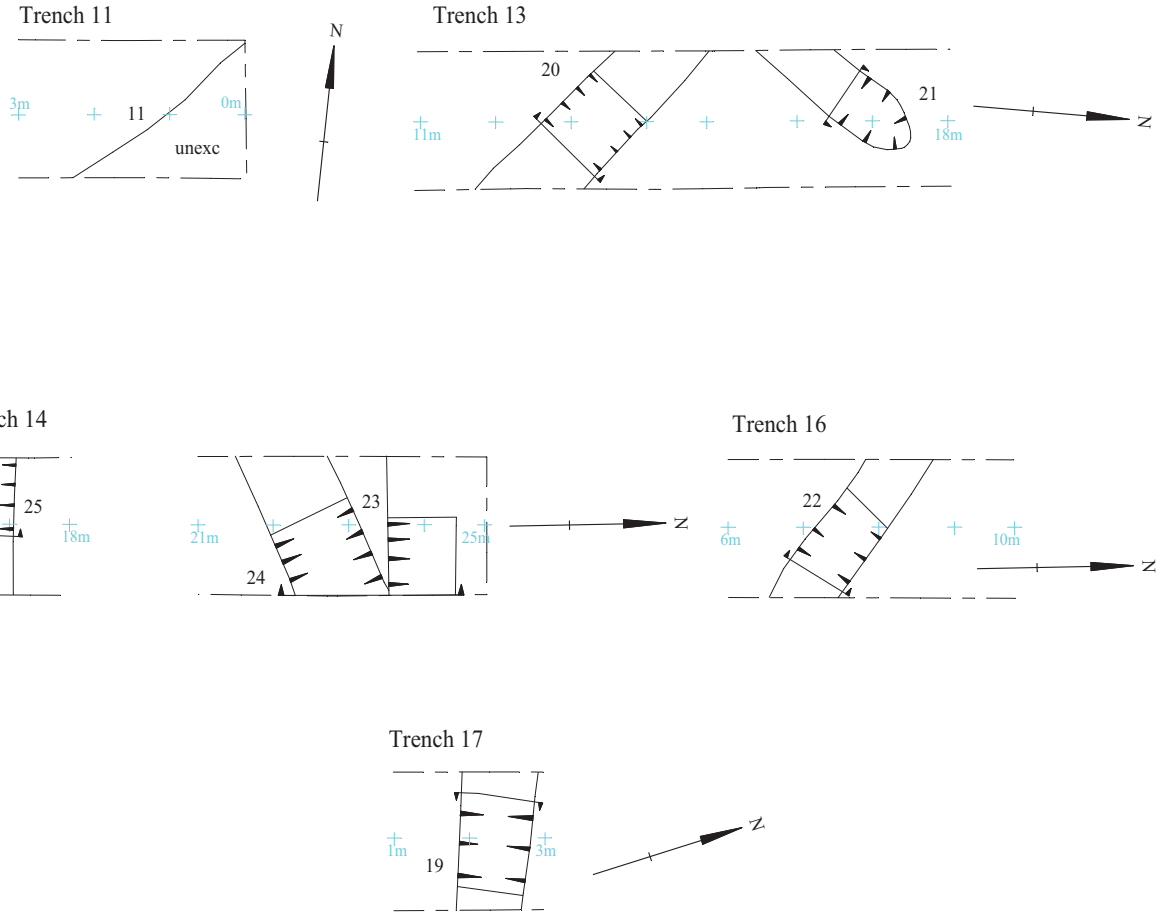

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Land off Blackthorn Road, Launton, Oxfordshire, 2019 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

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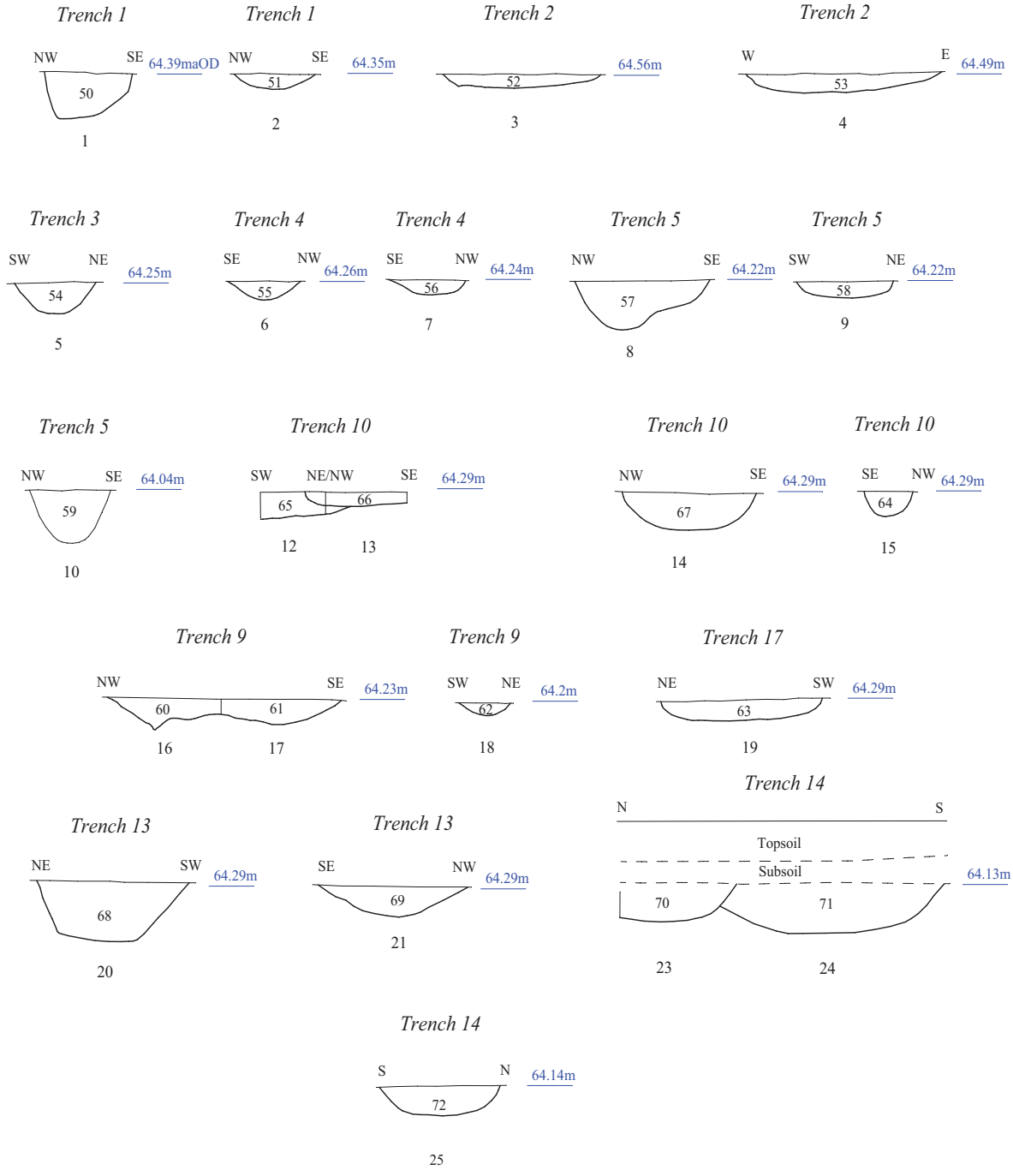

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Figure 5. Sections.

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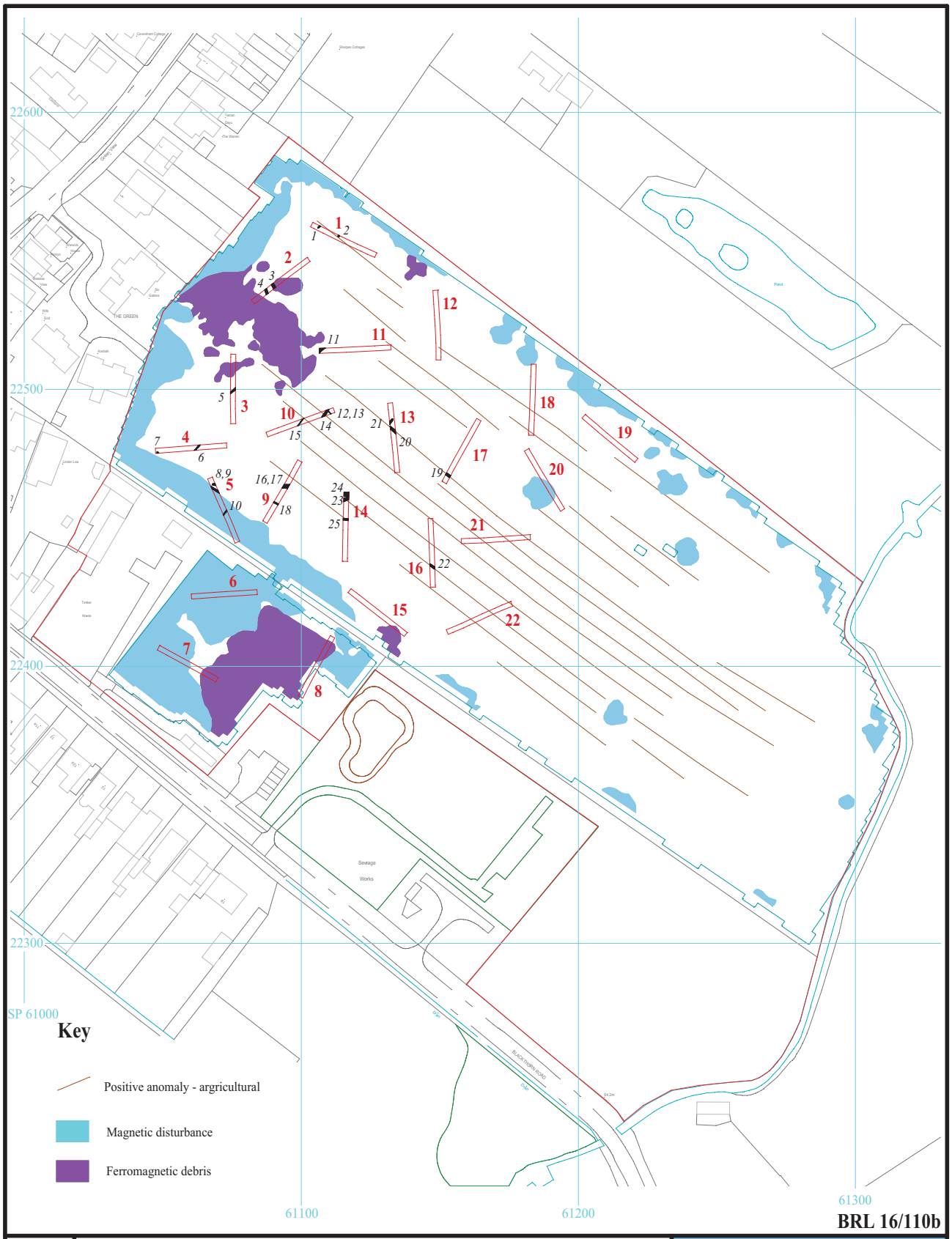

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Figure 6. Location of trenches, related to geophysical anomalies.

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 1. Trench 5, looking north west,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 2. Trench 9, looking south west,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 13, looking north north west,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 4. Trench 16, looking south,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 1, pit 1, looking north east,
Scales: 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 10, ditch 14, looking north east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 9, ditches 16 and 17, looking west,
Scales: horizontal 0.5mx2, vertical 0.1m.

Plate 8. Trench 13, terminus 21, looking south west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plates 7 and 8.

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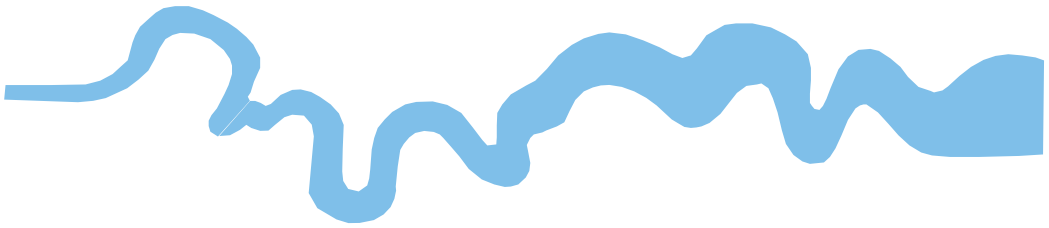
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	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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