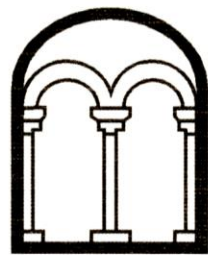


**BROOK FARM
ASTON CLINTON
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
FINAL REPORT**

Albion
archaeology



**BROOK FARM
ASTON CLINTON
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
FINAL REPORT**

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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

ABG	Associated bone group
AO	Archaeology Officer of Buckinghamshire County Council
Client	Bovis Homes
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Consultant	CgMs Consulting Ltd
DA	Development area
HER	Buckinghamshire County Council's Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority (Aylesbury Vale District Council)
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

During October and November 2016 Albion Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation in advance of residential development on land at Brook Farm, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire. This report presents the results of the excavation.

The archaeological excavations produced evidence for several phases of past human activity. The earliest evidence was in the form of residual abraded sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery, indicating activity from this period in the vicinity, but not within the development area (DA).

Residual Saxon artefacts, such as the 'small-long' brooch recovered from river channel deposits (Phase 2), provide evidence of activity of this period in the vicinity. The presence of early Saxon settlement at Aston Clinton has been postulated on the basis of the '-ton' place-name, which is often associated with settlements of this period. However, no settlement of this date was present within the DA.

The majority of archaeological remains uncovered relate to medieval and post-medieval activity (Phases 3–6) and represent an evolving agrarian landscape on the outskirts of the village. This began with an enclosure system (Phase 3) set adjacent to, and even draining into, the Bear Brook to the south-west. This was probably in existence by the 12th century and may have continued in use into the 13th and perhaps even the 14th century. It most likely served as a small-scale livestock enclosure or meadow, conveniently sited near the river/brook to allow the watering of animals. It lay on the periphery of the medieval settlement core, which was beyond the limits of the DA to the south and east. An open field system (Phase 4) was established around this enclosure system whilst the main enclosure was still in existence.

After the enclosure system (Phase 3) had gone out of use, and overlying part of the open field system (Phase 4) a further enclosure system was established (Phase 5) on a similar alignment. The dating evidence recovered from it may be misleading and given its stratigraphic and physical relationships with the previous Phases, it is thought to have been established later in the medieval or in the post-medieval period. It is clear that some of the boundaries persisted for some considerable time, however, and survived long enough to be recorded on the Enclosure map of 1814. However, they do not appear on the 1861 map of Aston Clinton and must have been removed by then. This enclosure system, like that of Phase 3, probably served as a small-scale livestock or agricultural enclosure.

A further extensive enclosed field system (Phase 6) was established over the top of the open field system, most likely in the post-medieval period. This probably coexisted in part with elements of the Phase 5 enclosure system.

A preliminary report has already been produced and a summary of the work will be published in the Records of Buckinghamshire and CBA South Midlands annual report. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no.: albionar1-264601). With the landowner's permission the archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum under accession number X.A105.2015.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Outline planning permission (14/02463/AOP) with all matters reserved was granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council for the erection of up to 91 dwellings, one 70m² retail unit, provision of open space, two vehicular access points, parking, access roads, footpaths and landscaping works at Brook Farm, Aston Clinton. Attached to the consent was Condition 21 for a programme of archaeological works.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological work (CgMs 2016) was approved by the Archaeology Officer (AO) of Buckinghamshire County Council.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Bovis Homes to undertake the programme of archaeological works in accordance with the WSI. The works comprised an archaeological excavation over part of the development area (DA).

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The DA is located on the northern fringe of Aston Clinton, approximately 5km south-east of Aylesbury and is centred on grid reference SP 877 125. It is underlain by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Gault formation and Upper Greensand formation (undifferentiated). No superficial deposits have been recorded.

The DA takes in approximately 3.6ha, under pasture at the time of the fieldwork, with areas formerly occupied by orchards in its western part. It is generally level and lies at approximately 90m OD. A stream, known locally as the Bear Brook, runs through the south-western part of the DA with the adjacent ground sloping gently down towards the stream.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The DA has been the subject of an archaeology and heritage assessment (ACD Archaeology 2014), geophysical survey (GSB 2014) and evaluation trenching (Foundations Archaeology 2014). The geophysical survey identified ridge and furrow and a former field boundary, but no other anomalies with archaeological potential were identified.

The evaluation trenching comprised nine trenches, all but one of which encountered archaeological features. However, dating evidence was sparse and was recovered only from trenches in the south-western part of the DA. Dated features included a possible Romano-British quarry pit and a number of linear features of Romano-British or medieval date.

Akeman Street, the Roman road from St Albans to Alchester, runs through the centre of the village of Aston Clinton, approximately 200m to the south-west of the DA. The Icknield Way runs to the east of the village, approximately 1km from the DA. A number of previous investigations have demonstrated that the area was extensively settled in the Iron Age and Roman periods (Masefield 2008, 179–214).



Aston Clinton is recorded in Domesday Book (1086), suggesting it has at least late Saxon origins, and it has been argued that the manor originated as part of a larger early Saxon estate, associated with the royal centre at Aylesbury (op. cit. 205). It is believed that the manor house was located south of the parish church, more than 500m south of the DA. A medieval moated site at Moat Farm is located 600m east of the DA and a further scheduled complex including a moat and fishponds lies more than 1km to the west at Vatches Farm.

1.4 Project Research Objectives

The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works, as stated in the WSI (CgMs 2016), was to record and advance understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA before development.

The following specific objectives were identified:

- a) Establish the chronology, layout and development and economic function (e.g. arable/pastoral) of any identifiable field system(s)/droveways and associated features (e.g. crop processing or storage areas).
- b) Establish the chronology, character, status and economic basis of any occupation and investigate its relationship to the field system(s). If necessary, confirm the dating of the earliest and final phases of occupation by scientific dating.
- c) Establish the extent, date and character of any ritual or burial remains and investigate the nature of such activities conducted on the site and their relationship to settlement and fields.
- d) Interpret the results of the project within the context of current knowledge and research on the Roman and medieval periods in the middle Thames valley, specifically how the settlement and field system characteristics compare with other settlements recorded in the area.
- e) A programme of environmental sampling should ensure that as wide a range of contexts are sampled as possible, including deep, well-sealed features.

The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by ‘Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment’ (Hey and Hind 2014).

1.5 Methodologies

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the WSI (CgMs 2016) and is therefore not repeated here. Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

- CIfA’s *Code of conduct* (2014)
- CIfA’s *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014)
- CIfA’s *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014)
- Albion Archaeology’s *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork 2nd Edition* (2001).



1.6 Fieldwork and Monitoring

An excavation area of *c.* 1.6ha divided, into two parts by a modern service corridor, was stripped to the archaeological level under archaeological supervision. The investigations were undertaken between 17th October and 9th December 2016. They were monitored on behalf of the client by CgMs Consulting Ltd and on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) by the AO. Monitoring meetings took place on 17th and 30th November. The fieldwork was ‘signed off’ by the AO on behalf of the LPA at a meeting on 30th November 2016, subject to the completion of the agreed final hand excavation and recording tasks.

1.7 Preliminary Report

A preliminary report was produced in January 2017 (Albion 2017) and based on this a summary of the investigation was submitted for publication in the CBA South Midlands annual report.



2 RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

The results are presented below in chronological order with specific sections on the artefactual and ecofactual data-sets. The features recorded on site are discussed by Phase and Landuse Area (L) numbers, with specific Groups (G) referenced where required. Appendix 1 presents a summary of the Phase, Landuse Area and Group assignments for individual features. A summary of all finds in relation to their respective Phase, L, G and Feature can be found in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 contains detailed context data.

2.2 Chronological Site Sequence

The following section is divided into broad chronological order on the basis of the interpreted sequence of features/deposits. Geological deposits (Phase 1) and modern disturbance and overburden (Phase 7) have been given Phase numbers for completeness and to allow integration of residual finds. Whilst each Phase of activity is thought to represent a distinct episode of activity, it appears that there may have been significant chronological overlap between phases, with many elements coexisting at certain points during their lifetime.

Detailed descriptions of every individual context are provided in Appendix 3 and this should be consulted for information such as alignment, nature of fills, dimensions etc. The Phases, Landuse Areas (L) and Groups (G) are illustrated on Figures 2–7.

2.2.1 Phase 1: Geological deposits

The natural geological deposits predominantly comprised mid blue-grey, silty clay.

2.2.2 Phase 2: River channel and alluvial deposits (Figure 3)

Phase 2 represents the course of a former river channel L10, orientated north-west to south-east and located towards the south-western edge of the excavation area, as well as its associated alluvial deposits. Although sinuous it broadly followed the course of the current stream (known as Bear Brook), marking part of the south-west boundary of the DA; it represents an element of what is an ongoing natural process associated with the gradual shifting of the course of the brook.

The deposits which filled the former river channel contained early medieval pottery in several excavated segments, totalling 225g. Whilst to some extent this simply mirrors the date of adjacent activity (Phase 3), the lack of later finds may suggest that the part of the river channel present in the excavation area became infilled in this period, perhaps at a similar time to the activity represented by Phase 3 features.

Also recovered from deposits within the former river channel were an early/mid-6th-century ‘small-long’ brooch, a 7th–11th-century ceramic loom weight, 11th–12th-century ‘fiddle key’ shoeing nails, a 12th–14th-century short cross penny, a 12th–15th-century iron knife, and a shale finger ring (only broadly datable to some point between the Roman period and the 13th century). In addition, fragments of abraded late Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery (35g) were recovered. As a natural feature, the river channel itself would have been in existence for a much longer period; however, these



finds do offer some evidence for activity in the vicinity of the DA between the Roman and medieval periods.

2.2.3 Phase 3: Medieval enclosure system (Figure 4)

Phase 3 represents an enclosure system comprising a large rectangular enclosure L7, an isolated ditch L8 and a smaller possible enclosure L9.

Enclosure L7 was only partially exposed within the excavation area with much of its interior either destroyed by the modern service corridor or beyond the limits of DA to the south-west. The enclosure was *c.* 65m wide, 74m long and defined by a substantial ditch that had been re-cut several times. Several smaller internal ditches may have served to subdivide and/or drain the interior of the enclosure. The only internal features other than ditches were tree throws holes, although as already stated the majority of the interior of the enclosure was likely to be beyond the limits of the excavation area. A juvenile calf burial in the upper deposits of ditch G37 probably represents disposal of an animal that died of natural causes. Protruding from the north-west side of the enclosure was a re-cut ditch G35/G36 which extended west and into the line of the former river channel (Phase 2). This may have served to drain water into the channel and/or provide a boundary extending all the way to the natural barrier formed by the channel itself.

Extending from the north-east side of the main enclosure were parallel ditches G8 and G11, which extended to the north-east beyond the limits of the excavation area. These may have served to form a further subsidiary enclosure with the south-west boundary defined by the north-east side of the main enclosure G12. If this were the case, then the enclosure would have been *c.* 40 long by at least 35m wide and defined on its north-western and south-eastern sides by small ditches. There were no internal features within this enclosure.

Isolated ditch L8 was orientated north-east to south-west and was located *c.* 55m north-west of enclosure L7. It was very similar in character to ditch G35/G36 with almost identical infill deposits. There was no direct relationship between the ditches and neither produced dating evidence but they were probably contemporary and perhaps performed a similar function (draining into the river channel).

Located *c.* 40m to the north-west of enclosure L7 and 35m north-east of ditch L8 was ditch L9. This comprised a north-west to south-east orientated ditch with a further curvilinear ditch projecting to the east. It may represent a boundary ditch or even part of an enclosure, but as the ditches extend beyond the limits of excavation to the north-west and north-east this cannot be confirmed. Although no finds were recovered from the ditches, they are assumed to be broadly contemporary with the other elements within Phase 3 due to their similar orientation and the character of their filling deposits.

Phase 3 produced a finds assemblage comprising 504g of pottery, 2.7kg of animal bone (including the juvenile calf skeleton), an iron belt buckle and a possible worked bone skate. The finds assemblage was modest and almost entirely recovered from the main enclosure system L7. This suggests that the main focus of domestic activity would have been situated beyond the limits of the DA.



The finds suggest that enclosure system L7 was established in the medieval period (12th–13th century); the presence of some later pottery forms may suggest elements persisted into the 14th century. Occasional abraded Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds represent residual finds. Although isolated ditch L8 and possible enclosure L9 did not contain sufficient dating evidence to provide firm, intrinsic dating, they are thought to be broadly contemporary with enclosure system L7 based on the similarity of their alignment and fill deposits.

2.2.4 Phase 4: Medieval open field system (Figure 5)

Phase 4 comprises evidence for an open field system of agriculture. Within the excavation area a series of parallel furrows L3 orientated north-east to south-west survived intermittently with the majority located within the central part of the excavation area. The existence of ridge and furrow within the DA was known prior to the investigations — they were visible as extant earthworks on aerial photographs (e.g. Google Earth) and in LIDAR data (Figure 8).

The furrows truncated some elements of Phase 3 (e.g. L9) and, therefore, must have post-dated it to some extent. However, in general they respected large parts of it, in particular the main enclosure system L7; it is, therefore, possible that they were to some extent contemporary.

2.2.5 Phase 5: Medieval to post-medieval enclosure system (Figure 6)

Phase 5 represents a rectilinear enclosure system L6 in the south-east part of the excavation area. It comprised a single larger enclosure, subdivided by a series of smaller ditches that may have defined paddocks or other small enclosures. The main enclosure continued beyond the limits of excavation to the north-east and south-west but an internal area of *c.* 40m by 45m was exposed within the excavation area. The enclosure was defined by a substantial and heavily re-cut ditch on its south-west side and a smaller ditch on its north-west side that had been re-cut at least once. The only internal features were two small pits G51 and G52.

An additional enclosure may have existed to the south-west of the main enclosure as attested by ditch G9, which extended to the south-west from the western corner of the main enclosure. Most of this enclosure would have been beyond the limits of excavation, however, and it is difficult to confirm its existence. Within this possible enclosure were the remains of a juvenile calf (G58) that had died naturally and been interred in a pit.

Once again only a modest finds assemblage was recovered, including 261g of pottery, 2.6kg of animal bone (2kg of which represents calf burial G58) and 169g of ceramic building material. A whetstone and a stapled hasp were also recovered; the former is undated whilst the latter is broadly medieval in date. As with Phase 3, the relatively small finds assemblage suggests that the enclosure system was not directly associated with domestic activity, but that such activity was probably taking place in the vicinity, beyond the limits of excavation.

The majority of the pottery assemblage offers similar dating evidence to that of Phase 3 (predominantly 12th–13th-century). Whilst this suggests broad contemporaneity between the two phases, their stratigraphic and physical relationship shows that they could not have been directly contemporary. Phase 5 must have been established after Phase 3 had gone out of use. Interestingly, although no late medieval artefacts were



recovered from Phase 5 features, the later re-cuts were seen to cut the subsoil during machining with their upper deposits containing post-medieval ceramic building material. In addition to this, the Enclosure map of 1814 (Figure 9) appears to show boundaries following the same course as the main enclosure L6, suggesting that it may have survived as a landscape feature or working boundary as late as the early 19th century.

2.2.6 Phase 6: Post-medieval field system (Figure 7)

Phase 6 represents a post-medieval field system characterised by a series of north-east to south west and north-west to south-east aligned field boundary ditches forming rectangular enclosed fields L4/L5. These were defined by generally insubstantial ditches and formed enclosures of between *c.* 70m by 60m and 20m by 16m in size. They contained a scatter of discrete features (three pits, two post holes) with most of these located towards the north-west of the excavation area within enclosure L5.

Considering that the ditches truncated elements of the Phase 3 medieval enclosure system and the Phase 4 medieval open fields, a post-medieval date has been assigned to this Phase. The morphology of the ditches, forming multiple larger enclosures, is consistent with the enclosed field systems one might expect of this period. The total finds assemblage was once again modest with 487g of pottery, 255g of animal bone and 95g of ceramic building material. Whilst the assemblage is again predominantly early medieval in date (12–13th century), this material is probably residual from earlier activity. The fill of ditch G23 in L5 contained a silver penny of Cnut (1018–35), which is clearly a residual artefact but is evidence for earlier activity in the vicinity of the DA.

2.2.7 Phase 7: Modern disturbance and overburden

A single intrusive pit was identified towards the south-east end of the excavation area; it contained modern pottery and ceramic building material (not retained). The overburden consisted *c.* 0.3m of topsoil, overlying 0.3m of subsoil.

2.3 Pottery

2.3.1 Methods

Pottery was examined by context. It was quantified by minimum vessel, sherd count, and weight. Spot-dated by form and/or fabric type, it was utilised to aid in assigning contexts to chronological phases.

2.3.2 Results

The pottery assemblage totals 117 sherds (1.6kg), representing a minimum of 103 vessels, the majority associated with medieval and post-medieval enclosure and field systems (Table 1). Although most wares are early medieval in date, a small number of prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon sherds suggest low-level activity in the vicinity during these periods. Single sherds of 19th-century dark blue transfer-printed earthenware and modern stoneware collected from overburden are not further discussed.

Phase	Landuse Area		No. sherd	Wt. (g)
2	L10	River channel and alluvial deposits	27	303
3	L7	Enclosure system	26	499
	L8	Isolated ditch	1	4
	L9	Enclosure system	1	1
5	L6	Enclosure system	26	261



Phase	Landuse Area	No. sherd	Wt. (g)	
6	L4	Field system	12	174
	L5	Field system	20	313
7	L1	Overburden	3	86
	L2	Pit	1	1
Total		117	1642	

Table 1: Pottery quantification by Phase and Landuse Area

Sherds are generally abraded and fairly well-fragmented (mean weight 14g), suggesting they do not represent primary deposits. The range of wares compares well with the small assemblage recovered from the evaluation (Foundations Archaeology 2014). The majority are sand-tempered, likely to be of local manufacture, and are typical of sites in the locality. Fabrics are listed in chronological order (Table 2), using common names and type codes compatible with published assemblages from sites along the Aston Clinton Bypass (Slowikowski 2008).

Fabric type	Common name	Date range	No. sherd	Wt. (g)
<i>Early to middle Iron Age</i>				
F28	Fine sand	–	2	10
<i>Roman</i>				
R01	Samian ware	1st–2nd century	1	1
R06C	Fine grey ware	2nd century+	1	2
<i>Saxon and medieval</i>				
A26	Mica, sand and organic	c. 400–850	1	3
B01	St Neots-type ware	c. 900–1100	6	22
B01B	St Neots-type ware (fine)	c. 900–1100	4	31
B07	Shelly coarseware	c. 1100–1400	8	168
B14	Cotswolds-type ware	11th–14th century	9	168
C01	Sandy ware	12th–13th century	4	19
C02	Sandy ware (red quartz)	12th–13th century	1	25
C03	Fine sandy reduced ware	12th–13th century	8	82
C04	Coarse sandy ware	12th–13th century	13	220
C05	Sandy reduced ware (red margins)	12th–13th century	1	19
C09	Brill/Boarstall ware	c. 1200–1450	1	3
C59A	Coarse sandy ware	12th–13th century	7	76
C59B	Sandy ware (gritty)	12th–13th century	19	217
C60	Hertfordshire-type grey ware	13th–14th century	13	257
C61	Calcareous sandy ware	12th–13th century	3	28
C67	Mixed sandy ware	12th–13th century	8	223

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

The pre-medieval assemblage is represented entirely by body sherds. Diagnostic medieval forms are jars with simple everted or square rims, jugs — one represented by a plain strap handle — and a single bowl. A vertical applied thumbled strip is the sole decorative element.

2.4 Ceramic Building Material

2.4.1 Methods

The material was quantified by fragment count and weight. Where present, extant elements (edges, corners, surfaces etc) and condition were recorded to determine the level of survival.

2.4.2 Results

Three amorphous sand-tempered fired clay fragments (28g) and a residual piece of abraded Roman roof tile (81g) derived from Phase 3 enclosure system L7. Enclosure



system L6 (Phase 5), field system L5 (Phase 6) and pit L2 (Phase 7) yielded four sand-tempered pieces of flat roof tile (411g) and a brick fragment (254g), all likely to be post-medieval or later in date.

2.5 Other Artefacts

2.5.1 Methods

Each object was assigned a preliminary identification and functional category. Iron and bronze objects were the subject of X-radiography and the identifications amended where necessary. Where applicable, a date range was assigned to each object by reference to standard typological works

2.5.2 Results

A total of twenty-three ‘other artefacts’ were recovered from the investigations; bulk finds comprised 1270g of ferrous slag and 25.8g of vitrified clay/fuel ash slag. Quantities by material type and function are presented in Table 3.

Material	No.	Wt.	Nail	Hasp	Loom weight	Knife	Hone	Coin	Shoeing nail	Skate	Buckle	Brooch	Finger ring	Unknown
Objects														
Silver	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper alloy	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Iron	14	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Bone	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ceramic	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shale	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stone	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23		7	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	1
Bulk finds														
Ferrous slag		1270g												
Fuel ash slag		25.8g												

Table 3: ‘Other Artefacts’ by material

Artefact summary

Where datable, the assemblage spanned the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods. The earliest dated object is an incomplete ‘small-long’ brooch with squared head plate (fig. 12). In general, ‘small-long’ brooches date from the late 5th to the 6th century (Hines 1984, 11–13) but analysis of associations with other brooch forms (Hines 1997, 245) and seriation analysis (Høilund Nielsen 1995, 129–34; 1997, 81–91) suggest that ‘small-long’ brooches with square heads belong within the first half/middle of the 6th century (Dickinson 2011, 22).

Also recovered was approximately half of a ceramic bun-shaped loom weight (fig. 12). This form of loom weight, used in conjunction with the warp-weighted loom, is thought to date to the late Anglo-Saxon period, overlapping with the earlier ‘intermediate’ form of weight thought to date to the middle Anglo-Saxon period (Hurst 1959, 23–5; Rogers 2009, 288). Within the urban environment warp-weighted looms are thought to have disappeared from use *c.* 900, but evidence from more rural sites, such as Flixborough, Lincs. and Sparkford, outside of Winchester, indicate that such looms continued in use into the second half of the 10th century and possibly into the 11th century (Rogers 2009, 296).



A fragment of a bone skate (deer metapodial) is likely to date between the 8th and 13th centuries (MacGregor 1985, 144). Definitely of earlier 11th-century date is the silver Cnut penny (1016–35) (fig. 12). This coin is of the pointed helmet type, the moneyer Wynstan (Pynstan on lvnd), London mint. Two ‘fiddle key’ shoeing nails were also found; this form of shoeing nail was in use between the 11th and 13th centuries (Clark 1995, 86 and 95–6). A lathe-turned shale finger ring may be of similar date (fig. 12). Plain jet and jet-like finger-rings were found at York in deposits of the 10th to mid/late 11th centuries (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2588); although these could be residual from the Roman period, finger rings of jet and similar materials have been recovered from Viking Age sites in the British Isles and Scandinavia (Graham-Campbell 1980, 66; Shetelig 1940b, 207) and from 12th–13th-century deposits at Coppergate (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2928).

Objects dated to the 12th–14th century include a quartered silver short cross penny, which could belong to the reigns of Henry II/Richard I, John or Henry III (1180–1247), two horse shoeing nails with expanded heads with ‘ears’ (Clark 1995, 87), a whittle tang knife of Goodall’s type F (1980, 81–2 and fig. 10), and two buckles. One buckle (iron) is rectangular in shape and is likely to date to the 13th–15th centuries (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 95–7), while the second example (copper alloy) has an oval frame with ornate outside edge and dates to late 12th to the late 14th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 76–8) (fig. 12).

Artefacts by Phase

Phase 2 deposits, comprising river and alluvial deposits, produced an assemblage of mixed date, spanning the early/mid-6th century (the ‘small-long brooch’), later Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian period (loom weight and ‘fiddle key’ shoeing nails) to the 12th–14th century (short cross penny, oval buckle with ornate outer edge) (see Table 4).

Phase	2	3	4	5	6
Nail	1	1	1	2	2
Hasp	-	-	-	1	-
Loom weight	1	-	-	-	-
Fuel ash slag	-	25.8g	-	-	-
Ferrous slag	-	1270g	-	-	-
Knife	1	-	-	-	-
Whetstone	-	-	-	1	-
Coin	1	-	-	-	1
Shoeing nail	3	1	-	-	-
Skate	-	1	-	-	-
Buckle	1	1	-	-	-
Brooch	1	-	-	-	-
Finger ring	1	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	-	-	-

Table 4: *Other Artefacts by phase*

All the ‘other artefacts’ from Phase 3 derived from enclosure L7. The fills of the enclosure’s external (G36) and ancillary ditches (G37) produced a small assemblage, including a shoeing nail with expanded head and ears (G36), a flat-headed timber nail, a rectangular iron buckle and ferrous smelting slag from G37. Fills of ditches within the enclosure contained a small quantity of fuel ash slag (G39), which could have formed as a result of a fire as opposed to specific craft activity, and a fragment of a



bone skate (G42). The assemblage suggests activity within the enclosure into the 13th/14th century. The presence of fragmented slag cakes suggests that at least a limited amount of iron smelting, perhaps a single event, may have occurred in the vicinity of G37.

A single ‘pinch headed’ nail was found within the fill of a furrow G60 (L3) within the Phase 4 field system. Similar nails were found at St Peter’s Street Northampton in deposits dated between 900 and 1400–1500 where it was suggested that they were suitable for panelling (Oakley 1979, 275–7) and at Dryslwyn Castle (Thompson 2007, 181) designated as type 11 and thought to be lath nails or for nailing planks onto flooring joists.

The fills of the medieval to post-medieval enclosure system (Phase 5, L6) yielded a small assemblage of artefacts that are not closely dated. The fill of enclosure ditch G9 contained a stapled hasp, used with fixed locks with sliding bolts, such as on chests; this form of hasp was in use from the Anglo-Scandinavian to the medieval period. The sandstone whetstone from enclosure ditch G43 cannot be sourced, while the flat-headed timber nail from the same ditch cannot be closely dated. The only other artefact from Phase 5 deposits was a nail shank from the fills of pit G59.

The Phase 6 post-medieval field system produced two flat-headed timber nails from the fills of ditch G34 (L5), while the fill of ditch G23 in L5 contained a silver penny of Cnut, the latter obviously residual from earlier activity in the vicinity.

2.6 *Animal Bone*

2.6.1 *Methods*

All the bones and teeth recovered from the excavations from both hand-collected and sieved samples were recorded individually onto a relational database (Microsoft Access), which forms part of the site archive. In the main database table the following data were recorded where appropriate for each specimen: species; anatomical element; zones of bone present; approximate percentage of bone present; gnawing damage; erosion; weathering; burning (charring and calcification); fusion data; sample number; other comments including observations of pathology. Separate tables linked to the main table by an individual identification number were created for metrical, butchery and tooth ageing data. Tooth eruption and wear descriptions for cattle, sheep/goat and pig follow the method of Grant (1982). Measurements followed those described by von den Driesch (1976). All fragments, including loose teeth, shaft fragments, rib heads and vertebrae were recorded to species level where possible. Such specimens were recorded as a single element. Where the assemblage suggests a significant proportion of a single animal was present, it has been given an individual associated bone group (ABG) number.

Phase	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	
Landuse Area	10	7	8	3	6	4	5	Total
Cattle	23	75	1	1	133	2	3	238
Sheep/Goat	15	16	1	1	6	2	-	41
Pig	6	4	1	-	4	-	-	15
Horse	5	6	-	-	3	-	1	15
Dog	3	5	-	-	7	-	-	15
Mouse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1



Phase	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	
Landuse Area	10	7	8	3	6	4	5	Total
Chicken	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Buzzard	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Total Identified</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>331</i>
Unid Mammal	195	184	2	2	24	17	104	528
Unid Small Mammal	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	7
Unid Bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Unid Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<i>Total Unidentified</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>539</i>
Total	252	298	5	4	177	21	113	870

Counts are of numbers of individual specimens (NISP)

Totals include bones in associated bone groups and sieved samples

Table 5: *Animal Bone Species Counts by Phase and Landuse Areas*

2.6.2 Overall sample size and bone preservation

Animal bones were retrieved from 54 contexts, providing a total of 870 individual specimens (NISP), of which 331 were identified to species (Table 5). These counts include 308 fragments from sieved samples, from which only two elements have been identified to species level (Table 6).

A total of 252 fragments came from the river channel deposits (Phase 2; L10) including 53 identified specimens. Phase 3 features (medieval enclosure system) provided 303 fragments, of which 115 were identified. All but five of the fragments from this phase came from enclosure system L7. The remainder came from ditch L8. Only four fragments were obtained from the medieval open fields L3 (Phase 4). The medieval to post-medieval enclosure system L6 (Phase 5) produced 177 fragments, of which 153 were identified, mainly from a calf skeleton ABG1 (Table 5). Post-medieval features (Phase 6) produced a total of 135 fragments, of which only eight were identified. Most of the unidentified material came from sieved samples.

The assemblages from each context were assigned to one of five preservation grades. Only two of the assemblages were assigned to the highest grade, as these contained very well preserved skeletons of young calves. Twenty-four were graded as good, with good surface preservation and relatively little fragmentation or other damage. The remaining 28 contexts produced moderately preserved assemblages. Bones in these assemblages generally had fair surface preservation but included more gnawed and weathered specimens. However, only 20 of the identified mammal bones had been damaged by canid gnawing and only 12 were recorded as weathered. Only 14 unidentified mammal fragments, mainly from sieved samples were burnt. Generally, therefore, the assemblage was well preserved, although 87 of the identified fragments (mainly cattle) had suffered modern breakage during or subsequent to excavation.



Phase	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	
Landuse Area	10	7	8	3	6	4	5	Total
Cattle	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mouse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Total Identified</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unid. Mammal	82	97	-	-	6	10	100	295
Unid Small Mammal	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	7
Unid Bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Unid Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<i>Total Unidentified</i>	86	99	0	0	6	10	105	306
Total	86	101	0	0	6	10	105	308

Table 6: Animal Bone Species Counts by Phase and Landuse Areas

2.6.3 Phase 2: river channel and alluvial deposits

The river channel and associated alluvial deposits (L10) produced a total of 252 fragments, of which 86 came from sieved samples (Tables 5–6). Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and chicken were represented amongst the 53 identified elements (Table 7). In addition, four rodent bones were found in one of the sieved samples (Table 6). Cattle elements were the most commonly identified and their assemblage included a pair of mandibles (from river channel G45). The right mandible was largely complete and toothwear evidence showed that it belonged to a mature adult (Grant (1982) mandible wear stage (MWS) 44). Chop marks on the ascending ramus at the back of the jaw were made when the mandible was separated from the skull. The same context produced a largely complete radius and metatarsal, both with fused distal epiphyses, indicating they were from adult cattle. The metatarsal provided a withers height estimate of 117.2cm based on its greatest length (215mm). Cattle of this size have been found on many Roman, Saxon and medieval sites in Britain. Superficial chop marks were observed on the posterior of the shaft of this specimen. These were probably made when the feet were removed but the metatarsal had not been broken open to extract marrow. Chop marks were also observed on a rib head made during separation from the spine. A lumbar vertebra had been split sagittally, indicating that the cattle carcass had been divided into two halves. Another substantially complete cattle metatarsal with an unfused distal epiphysis indicated that this one belonged to an immature animal. Other immature cattle were represented by an unfused proximal humerus, distal radius and proximal tibia. Three vertebrae also had unfused epiphyses. Four of the cattle bones had been damaged by gnawing.

Most of the 15 sheep/goat elements consisted of loose teeth and other cranial elements (Table 7). Only adult animals were definitely represented. A metatarsal (proximal breadth 17.2mm) belonged to a small sheep. Three of the six pig elements came from mandibles, one of which had an erupted but unworn third molar, indicating that the pig died in its second year. Two younger piglets were represented by porous skull and tibia fragments. One of the pig mandibles had been damaged by gnawing.

The four horse elements included a substantially complete, albeit fragmented, mandible of an adult. Tooth heights indicated that the horse lived until *c.* 9–10 years of age (Levine 1982). An immature horse was represented by an unworn cheek tooth from a maxilla. Two of the three dog bones were cervical vertebrae of adult animals. Another adult dog was represented by a maxillary fourth premolar. This had a greatest length of 20.4mm, indicating it came from quite a large hound. The only bird



bone consisted of a shaft fragment of a tibiotarsus. This belonged to a galliform, probably a domestic chicken. The lack of medullary bone in its shaft indicated that it belonged either to a cockerel or to a hen that had not recently been in lay.

There is nothing in the bone assemblage that can provide conclusive dating evidence, although there are some indicators to support the proposed phasing. The sizes of the domestic animals fall within the ranges of those found on sites of many periods, although there is no evidence for large improved stock that can occur in post-medieval assemblages. Chickens are, however, only rarely found on British prehistoric sites and are absent or uncommon on many Roman rural sites (Maltby 1997), which would make it more likely that this was a Saxon or later deposition. Similarly, the relatively large dog and cattle bones are similar to those found on Roman and later sites, but are not exclusively restricted to those periods. Cleavers were also more commonly used in butchering from the Roman period onwards.

	Cow	S/G	Pig	Horse	Dog	Chicken
Skull	1	2	1	-	-	-
Mandible	3	3	3	1	-	-
Loose Teeth	2	5	-	3	1	-
Scapula	-	-	1	-	-	-
Humerus	1	1	-	-	-	-
Radius	4	2	-	-	-	-
Ulna	-	-	-	1	-	-
Femur	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tibia	1	1	1	-	-	1
Metatarsal	3	1	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Axis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cervical V	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thoracic V	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lumbar V	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ribs	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	15	6	5	3	1

Counts are of number of individual specimens (NISP)

Table 7: Identified elements (Phase 2)

2.6.4 Phase 3: medieval enclosure system

Enclosure system L7 produced 298 animal bone fragments, of which 112 were identified. A further five fragments came from ditch L8. Identified elements were dominated by cattle (76). These included 57 bones from the skeleton of a young calf (ABG1) found in ditch G37. Most of the major bones of both hindlimbs and the right forelimb were represented as well as most of the posterior vertebrae and ribs (Table 8). All epiphyses were unfused and all the bones were porous, indicating that the skeleton belonged to a juvenile calf, probably less than three months old. No evidence of butchery or skinning was noted and the surviving bones were found largely in articulation.

The other 19 cattle elements included a complete metacarpal of an adult cow from ditch G13 on the north-west side of the enclosure. Its greatest length (170mm) gave an estimated withers height of 104.1cm, indicating that it was an animal of small stature, no larger than many Iron Age specimens and smaller than most Roman and Saxon cattle from the East Midlands. An astragalus from east-west boundary ditch



G39 came from a larger animal, having a greatest lateral length of 60.4mm. Three cattle jaws provided ageing evidence. A mandible and a maxilla had their third molars in an early stage of wear. The mandible had a Grant (1982) MWS of 35. These belonged to young adult cattle slaughtered for meat probably towards the end of their third year (Jones and Sadler 2012). Another mandible had the second molar in an early stage of wear and was from an immature animal probably killed in its second year. Two of the cattle bones had been gnawed.

Seventeen sheep/goat elements were recorded including three mandibles and a maxilla which provided ageing evidence. Two of the mandibles belonged to young adults with early wear on their third molars and Grant (1982) MWS scores of 31 and 33. They were probably slaughtered in their third year. The maxilla belonged to a younger sheep probably killed in its second year. A third mandible belonged to an animal aged between one and four years old. Five of the sheep/goat elements had been damaged by gnawing.

Small numbers of pig, horse and dog bones were identified (Table 8). These included a slightly porous calcaneus of a young foal and two vertebrae of young adult horses. A sheep/goat pelvis fragment bore a knife cut on the pubis made during disarticulation. The dog elements included a fragmented skull and associated maxillae from pit G50. The maxillae had heavy wear on the teeth, indicating they belonged to a mature adult animal. A coracoid of an adult chicken was also recovered. Four bones of an adult buzzard (ABG2) were found in NE-SW boundary ditch G37. No butchery marks were observed. A mandible of a mouse was recovered from a sieved sample from G37 along with two other unidentified rodent elements.

	Cow	Other							Buzzard
	ABG1	Cow	S/G	Pig	Horse	Dog	Mouse	Chicken	ABG2
Horncore	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maxilla	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Mandible	-	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Loose Teeth	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Coracoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scapula	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humerus	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Radius	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulna	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelvis	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Femur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Patella	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tibia	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fibula	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Astragalus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcaneus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Metacarpal	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metatarsal	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Metapodial	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Phalanx 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cervical V	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thoracic V	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-



	Cow ABG1	Other Cow	S/G	Pig	Horse	Dog	Mouse	Chicken	Buzzard ABG2
Lumbar V	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacrum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caudal V	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sternum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ribs	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	57	19	17	5	6	5	1	1	4

Counts are of number of individual specimens (NISP)

ABG = associated bone group

Table 8: Identified elements (Phase 3)

2.6.5 Phase 4 - medieval open fields

Only four animal bone fragments were recovered (Table 9) including a cattle molar fragment and a weathered shaft of a sheep/goat tibia.

	Cow ABG5	Other Cow	S/G	Pig	Horse	Dog ABG3
Skull	1	-	-	-	-	1
Maxilla	1	2	-	1	-	-
Mandible	1	1	1	-	-	-
Hyoid	2	-	-	-	-	-
Loose Teeth	-	1	1	2	-	-
Scapula	2	-	-	-	-	-
Humerus	2	-	-	-	-	-
Radius	2	-	1	-	-	-
Ulna	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pelvis	2	1	-	-	2	-
Femur	2	1	-	-	-	-
Patella	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tibia	2	-	1	-	-	-
Carpals	8	-	-	-	-	-
Astragalus	1	-	1	-	-	-
Calcaneus	1	-	-	-	-	-
Centroquartal	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other tarsals	2	-	-	-	-	1
Metacarpal	2	-	1	-	-	-
Metatarsal	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lateral Mp	-	-	-	1	-	-
Phalanx 1	8	-	-	-	1	-
Phalanx 2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 3	7	-	-	-	-	-
Sesamoids	8	-	-	-	-	-
Atlas	1	-	-	-	-	-
Axis	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cervical V	5	-	-	-	-	-
Thoracic V	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lumbar V	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sacrum	1	-	-	-	-	-
Caudal V	6	-	-	-	-	-
Vertebrae	20	-	-	-	-	-
Sternum	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ribs	24	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127	6	6	4	3	7



Counts are of number of individual specimens (NISP)
 ABG = associated bone group

Table 9: *Identified elements (Phase 4 and 5)*

2.6.6 Phase 5 - medieval to post-medieval enclosure system

Most of the 177 animal bone fragments assigned to this phase came from the calf skeleton (ABG5) found in burial G58. At least 127 bones of this articulated skeleton were recovered. All parts of the body were represented, although only small portions of the skull were recovered (Table 9). All the bones were quite porous and all epiphyses were unfused, including the vertebral centra. The right mandible and maxilla survived, in which the fourth deciduous molars had just come into wear but the first molars had not erupted. The calf was therefore under a month old. This therefore was probably a natural mortality that was buried in a pit soon after death.

Small numbers of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog bones from other Phase 5 features were identified (Table 9). These included maxillae of two adult cattle. All seven dog bones came from the same context in ditch G43, on the south-west side of the enclosure. This was a mature medium-sized dog (ABG3). The assemblage included the posterior half of the skull and four fused vertebrae. A sternal fragment had evidence of exostosis.

2.6.7 Phase 6 - post-medieval field system

A total of 134 animal bone fragments, most of which consisted of unidentified mammal fragments from sieved samples, were recovered. Twenty-one fragments were found in features from field system L4, the remainder coming from field system L5 (Tables 6 and 10). Only eight mammal fragments were identified and cattle, sheep/goat and horse were represented (Table 10). In addition, sieved samples produced two vertebrae of a small fish, a tooth of a rodent and two bird bones, one of which was a foot phalanx, probably of a chicken.

	Cow	S/G	Horse	Fish
Loose Teeth	1	2	-	-
Humerus	1	-	-	-
Radius	1	-	-	-
Ulna	1	-	-	-
Calcaneus	-	-	1	-
Metacarpal	1	-	-	-
Vertebrae	-	-	-	2
Total	5	2	1	2

Counts are of number of individual specimens (NISP)

Table 10: *Identified elements (Phase 6)*

2.6.8 Conclusions

The assemblage is too small to provide much information about animal exploitation in any of the phases. The excavation area was on the periphery of settlement and it is unsurprising that there is not much evidence of carcass disposal or food waste, although there is evidence for butchery on some of the cattle and sheep bones. Bones of pigs, horses, dogs and chickens were also recovered in small numbers. The complete and partial skeletons of the calves, dogs and buzzard probably all belonged to animals that died nearby and, at least in the case of the calves, buried soon after



death. The calves were probably natural mortalities from the herds raised at the associated farms. Buzzards would have been attracted as scavengers on farms which kept domestic stock.

2.7 Charred Plant Remains

2.7.1 Methods

Twelve bulk soil samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains: two samples from the fills of river channel deposits (Phase 2); five from fills of ditches making up the medieval enclosure system (Phase 3); two from ditch fills associated with a medieval/post-medieval enclosure system (Phase 5); and three samples from two pit fills and a ditch fill within the post-medieval field system (Phase 6).

The size of each soil sample was 20l, the samples being processed using a 'Siraf'-style type flotation tank with mesh sizes of 0.3mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flots and residue respectively. The flots and residues were dried and the latter sorted for archaeological and biological remains.

The volume of the flots ranged from 1ml to 120ml. Each was divided into different fractions using a stack of sieves (down to 0.25mm) for ease of sorting, with all potentially identifiable charred plant material extracted and counted except for charcoal and indeterminate cereal fragments (generally smaller than 2mm), frequencies of which were estimated using the following rating system: + =1-10; ++=11-50; +++=51-150; ++++=151-250; +++++=250+ items. The sample from a medieval ditch fill (274) (Phase 3) contained an exceptionally rich charred plant assemblage and, therefore, was sub-sampled, 25% of the flots being sorted and quantified and the remaining 75% scanned, the presence of species in this fraction denoted by an asterisk (*) on the results table. The charred plant remains were sorted and identified using a binocular microscope (with a magnification of up to x40) together with modern and charred reference material and reference manuals (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2006).

2.7.2 Results

The charred plant remains are listed by phase in Table 11, taxonomic order following Stace (2005), which was also used for ecological data together with Hanf (1983) and Wilson *et al* (2003). The range of other biological remains in the samples is shown in Table 12. This included snails in all 12 samples, including from channel fills (samples <1> and <2>), medieval ditch fill (<12>) and medieval/post-medieval ditch fill, and moderate amounts in medieval ditch fill (<3>), post-medieval pit fill (<5>) and ditch fill (<6>).

There were also occasional small (mammal) bone fragments in six flots, a few un-charred seeds including *Ranunculus* (buttercup), *Betula* (birch) and *Sambucus* (elder) in five, and a few insect eggs in four samples. The un-charred seeds and insect eggs are very likely to be intrusive given the soil conditions at the site and the presence of roots and rootlets in the flots.

Eleven of the 12 samples produced identifiable charred plant remains, only sample <6> from a post-medieval ditch fill (G31, L4, Phase 6) failing to produce any material except for a small amount of very fragmented charcoal. The charred plant assemblage



from the site amounted to several thousand quantified items, cereal grains dominating and accounting for 88% of the counted items. The other remains consisted of a small amount of chaff (1%) and charred seeds (11%) from (cultivated) pulses and wild plants/weeds. The size of the individual charred plant assemblages varied, although five samples produced large amounts (several hundred items plus) and high concentrations of plant remains. Charcoal was present in all the samples with potentially identifiable fragments (greater than 2mm) in virtually all the flots including rich assemblages in samples <2>, <3>, <4>, <5> and <7>.

Phase	2		3					5			6			
Phase description	River/alluvial		Medieval enclosure system					Med/PM enclosure			PM field system			
Landuse Area	10		7		9			6		4		5		
Group	45		12		17	37		19	3	9	31	47	5	
feature	chan	chan	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch	pit	pit	
cut number	125	137	271	282	169	169	346	286	292	228	359	193		
context	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	fill	
context number	106	139	274	283	173	171	349	287	293	230	360	195		
sample number	1	2	7	14	3	4	12	9	13	6	10	5		
vol sample (l)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
vol flot (ml)	4	56	120	1	85	82	2	1	8	<1	<1	52		
% flot sorted and quantified			25%											
% of flot scanned				75%										
Latin name	English name													
Cereal grains														
<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> type	free-threshing wheat	2	31	158	*	1	58	50		5	1		35	
<i>T. cf. aestivum/turgidum</i> type	?free-threshing wheat	9	41	205	*	3	38	88		4	9		32	
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	wheat	4	18	30	*	2	54	16		2	2		11	
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp(p).	?wheat	3	70	36	*	4	78	123		5	11	1	59	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled twisted						1	2						
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled straight		1											
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled			1	*		2	7						
<i>H. vulgare</i> L.	barley, indet	1	5	24	*	1	11	13		1	1		5	
cf. <i>H. vulgare</i>	?barley		3	3			2	3		1			7	
<i>Avena</i> spp.	oat		5	3	*		2	3						
cf. <i>Avena</i> sp(p).	?oat	1	3	5	*		2	7	1		1		2	
Cerealia	indet. cereal	24	165	156	*	23	179	632	4	14	58	4	187	
Cerealia	indet cereal fragments <2mm	+	++++	+++	*	+	+++	++++		+	+++		++++	
Cereal chaff														
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> type	hexaploid wheat rachis fragments		8		*			2						
<i>T. aestivum/turgidum</i> type	free-threshing wheat rachis		15		*	1		3						
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p).	wheat rachis fragments		5		*		2						1	
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	barley rachis fragments		2											
Other plant/weed seeds														
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel nut shell fragments		1					2		1			5	
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp(p).	goosefoot etc				*		20			1				
<i>Atriplex</i> spp.	orache				*		11							
<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> spp.	orache/goosefoots etc.				*		12	5						
<i>Silene</i> spp.	campion/catchfly				*									
<i>Rumex</i> sp(p).	dock		2		*		2	1						
Polygonaceae indet													1	
<i>Vicia cf. sativa</i>	?common vetch							3						
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	broad bean			2									1	
cf. <i>V. faba</i>	?broad bean fragments		1	4	*			1						
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp(p).	vetch/tare/vetchling (>2mm)		4	9	*		9	17		1			6	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp(p).	vetch/tare/vetchling (<2mm)						2	3	2	1	1			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp(p).	vetch/tare/vetchling/pea (>2mm)	1			*			2		2		1		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp(p).	vetch/tare/vetchling/pea (<2mm)		1		*		1	5					4	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> spp.	medicks/clovers						2	2					10	
Fabaceae indet	large fragments/cotyledons (>2mm)		20	7			1	19					6	
Fabaceae indet	small legume fragments (<2mm)		2		*			7						
Fabaceae indet	small rounded legumes				*			5					1	
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp(p).	eyebrights/bartsias		1		*		2	5		1			1	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	field madder		1					1						
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	cleavers		2	1	*									
<i>Galium</i> sp.	bedstraw												1	
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	thistles						1							
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	nipplewort						1							
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	stinking chamomile		2	2	*		18	7		1				
<i>Carex</i> sp(p).	sedge		1		*									
<i>Bromus</i> spp.	brome						2	4						
cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp(p).	?brome			1	*			2					1	
Poaceae indet.	grasses (large seeds)		6	2	*		4	6		1		1		
Poaceae indet.	grasses (small seeds)		7		*		5	26		1	3	1	1	
indeterminate	wood charcoal	++++	++++	+++	*	++	++++	++++	+++	+++	++++	++	++	++++
indeterminate			+		*		+			+		+		
TOTAL		45	423	649		35	522	1072	7	36	93	8	377	
<i>item density (per litre of processed soil)</i>		2.3	21.2	129.8e		1.8	26.1	53.6	0.4	1.8	4.7	0.4	18.9	

Item frequency: + =1-10; ++ = 11-50; +++ = 51-150; ++++=151-250; +++++ = 250+tems

* presence in scanned fraction of flot; e= estimated density based on sub-sample

Table 11: The charred plant remains



Phase	Landuse Area	Group	context	sample	feature	proc. soil vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	charcoal ><2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd seeds etc	unchd seeds	bone	insect	snails	comments
2	10	45	106	1	Channel [125] fill	20	4	++/+++	++	-	+	+	-	-	+++++	Small nos of poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (mainly free-threshing wheat); traces other chd seeds; small amount of charcoal; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); >snails (100s); >roots
2	10	45	139	2	Channel [137] fill	20	56	+++/>++++	+++++	++	+++	+	++	-	+++++	Rich but poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (virtually all free-threshing wheat); small amount of chaff & mod nos other chd seeds; mod amount of charcoal; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); good nos snails & small amount of small mammal bone
3	7	12	274	7	Ditch [271] fill	20	120	+++/>++++	+++++	+	+++	-	-	-	+	Very rich but poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (virtually all free-threshing wheat); occ chaff & mod nos other chd seeds; good amount of charcoal; occ snails; sub-sample
3	7	17	283	14	Ditch [282] fill	20	1	+/>++	++	+	-	-	+	+	++	Small nos of poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (mainly free-threshing wheat); traces chaff; very small amount of charcoal; occ small mammal bone & insect eggs; small nos snails; >roots & some sediment crumb
3	7	37	173	3	Ditch [169] fill	20	85	+++/>++++	+++++	+	+++	-	-	+	+++	Rich but poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (mainly free-threshing wheat); traces chaff & mod nos other chd seeds; good amount of charcoal; mod nos bone & occ insect eggs
3	7	37	171	4	Ditch [169] fill	20	82	+++/>++++	+++++	+	+++	-	+	-	+	Rich but poorly preserved chd grain (virtually all free-threshing wheat); traces chaff & mod nos other chd seeds; >charcoal; occ snails & bone; >roots
3	9	19	349	12	Ditch [346] fill	20	2	+/>+++	+	-	+	+	+	-	++++	Occ chd grain & seeds; little charcoal; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Ranunculus</i>) good nos snails; occ small mammal bone; >roots & fine sediment crumb
5	6	3	287	9	Ditch [286] fill	20	1	++/>++	++	-	+	-	-	-	+	Small nos poorly preserved chd grain & occ chd seeds; little charcoal; occ snails; >roots
5	6	9	293	13	Ditch [292] fill	20	8	+++/>++++	+++	-	+	+	+	-	+++++	Fairly good nos poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (mainly free-threshing wheat); occ other chd seeds; good amount of charcoal; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Betula</i>); occ small mammal bone; good nos snails; >roots & some fine sediment crumb
6	4	31	230	6	Ditch [228] fill	20	<1	-/>++	-	-	-	-	-	+	+++	No charred plant remains; little charcoal; mod nos snails; occ insect eggs; >roots
6	4	47	360	10	Pit [359] fill	20	<1	+/>+++	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	Occ chd grain & other chd seeds; little charcoal; occ snails & insect eggs; >roots
6	5	49	195	5	Pit [193] fill	20	52	+++/>++++	+++++	+	++	+	++	-	++	Rich but poorly preserved & fragmentary chd grain (virtually all free-threshing wheat); traces chaff & small nos other chd seeds; good amount of charcoal; occ uncharred seeds (<i>Betula</i>); small nos bone & snails; >roots & sediment crumb

Key:

Item frequency: - = 0 + = 1-10; ++ = 11-50; +++ = 51-150; ++++ = 151-250; +++++ = >250 items

Chd=charred; occ=occasional

Table 12: Environmental samples: Flot summary by phase

There follows a discussion of the different categories of plant material and an examination of the individual assemblages to establish the potential activities producing the remains and their distribution across the site.

Cereals

Cereal grains were the main feature of all 11 charred plant assemblages, although preservation was poor with a high degree of fragmentation meaning that 50% of the quantified grains could not be identified. There were also indeterminate and uncounted small cereal fragments in nine samples including large amounts in six.

Triticum (wheat) dominated the cereal remains, accounting for just over 90% of all identifiable grains, all the better preserved and identifiable ones in nine samples belonging to free-threshing wheat, either hexaploid bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and/or tetraploid rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*). These two cereals can only be distinguished using their diagnostic rachis fragments, small amounts of which were found in six samples; most of these, however, were too poorly preserved and incomplete to be used as a diagnostic indicator of either species with the exception of a small number in three samples, from channel fill <2> G45 (Phase 2) and medieval ditch fills G37 and G12 (Phase 3), which produced evidence for hexaploid bread wheat. Moreover, while grain morphology alone cannot be used as a definitive means of separating different types of free-threshing wheat, the short squat rounded



appearance of the free-threshing wheat grains with a flat dorsal side more closely resemble bread rather than rivet wheat.

Other cereals in the samples were represented by much smaller numbers of *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) grains (7% of all identifiable grains) in nine samples, the well-preserved remains showing the presence of hulled barley in four samples including twisted hulled grains in two indicative of six-row hulled barley. Two barley rachis fragments were also recovered from a channel fill G45 (Phase 2). Occasional *Avena* (oat) grains (2% of all identifiable grains) were found in eight samples.

There was no significant difference in the range or proportions of the three cereals in the different phases of the site; free-threshing wheat was the dominant grain in all the assemblages in Phases 2, 3, 5 and 6 together with only occasional or small numbers of barley and oat grains. This included the five richest assemblages in channel fill G45 (Phase 2), medieval ditch fills G12 and G37 (x2) (Phase 3) and post-medieval pit fill G49 (Phase 6).

Free-threshing wheat, hulled barley and oats are three of the four main cereals (rye being the other) found as archaeobotanical remains at medieval and post-medieval sites in southern Britain (Greig 1991, 321; Giorgi 1997, 201). For example, free-threshing wheat was also the main grain with much smaller amounts of hulled barley and oats in medieval deposits from Manor Street, Berkhamstead, c. 5km to the south-west of Aston Clinton (Giorgi 2011).

The good representation of free-threshing wheat at the site is not surprising given that it was the most widely cultivated crop in the London region during the medieval period (Campbell *et al.* 1993, 38), the most commercially valuable cereal (Hammond 1995, 2) and the main bread making grain — bread wheat being preferred to rivet wheat, which produces poorer quality flour (Moffett 2006, 48). The archaeobotanical record also suggests that bread wheat was more extensively grown than rivet wheat in southern England during the medieval period (*ibid.*, 49).

Barley was used for both human and animal food but cultivated on a smaller scale around London (Campbell *et al.* 1993, 27, 38) while oats, although poorly represented in the Brook Farm samples, were extensively cultivated and on an almost equal scale with wheat in the London region because of its many uses, including in pottage (along with the other cereals) and as animal fodder. All three cereals were also grown during the medieval period for brewing, although no germinated grains were found to suggest malting activities.

Other food/economic plants

Charred legumes made up 43% of the other charred seeds in nine samples, the few well-preserved remains showing the presence of *Vicia faba* (broad bean) in four samples, in channel fill G45 (Phase 2), medieval ditch fills G12 and G37 (Phase 3), and post-medieval pit fill G49 (Phase 6). Several charred seeds were also tentatively identified as *Vicia sativa* (common vetch) in medieval ditch fill G37 (Phase 3).

Beans and common vetch are found in medieval and post-medieval deposits but usually only in small amounts (Giorgi 1997, 202; Greig 1991, 323; Moffett 2006, 53) for example in medieval contexts close-by at Manor Street, Berkhamsted (Giorgi 2011). Pulses were widely cultivated in the London region in the medieval period but



only as a minority crop (Campbell *et al.* 1993, 134–5) with historical and archaeobotanical evidence suggesting that common vetch became more widespread in the medieval period (Greig 1991, 323).

Beans and common vetch were mainly grown for animal feed, beans being used for a product known as horse bread by the early 14th century (Campbell *et al.* 1993, 27), although both legumes were also used in pottage and sometimes together with cereals for bread, particularly by the poor and following poor cereal harvests (Wilson 1991, 201–2). Pulses were also grown as a means of restoring nitrogen to the soil as part of crop rotation (Campbell *et al.* 1993, 134).

Most of the legume seeds, however, were too poorly preserved and fragmentary to be identified to species, at best only being broadly identified as *Vicia/Lathyrus* (vetch/tare/vetchling) or *Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* (vetch/tare/vetchling/pea). Therefore, it was not possible to establish whether these were from cultivated and/or wild pulses, although the larger ones (greater than 2mm) may tentatively belong to cultivated species and the smaller (including rounded) ones to wild legumes.

A small number of charred *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell fragments in four samples from both medieval and post-medieval contexts may represent the residues of gathered and consumed wild nuts.

Wild plants/weed seeds

There was only a limited range of wild plants/weeds represented by other charred seeds in the samples, most of which were probably from arable weeds given their presence in cereal rich assemblages. Most of these seeds, however, could not be reduced to species, which limits the ecological information that these remains may provide.

Of the identifiable weed seeds, *Anthemis cotula* (stinking chamomile), was the best represented and present in five samples mainly from the medieval ditch fills (Phase 3). This weed is usually found on calcareous but often on heavier soils (Stace 2005) and is an indicator of waterlogged loams and clay soils (Hanf 1983). *Sherardia arvensis* (field madder) represented by a few seeds in two samples, is found in similar soils, being common on light calcareous loams (Wilson *et al.* 2003). Occasional records for *Galium aparine* (cleaver) and *Lapsana communis* (nipplewort) may also be indicative of loams and clay soils. All these weeds are found in nutrient-rich soils.

These weeds suggest the use of the fertile calcareous clays and loams (Chalky Boulder Clay) in the vicinity of the site for crop cultivation in the medieval and post-medieval periods with evidence (furrows) for medieval open field strip cultivation uncovered during the excavations. The local soils would have suited the cultivation of the different cereals; bread wheat grows well on heavier calcareous soils and is typically associated with deep clay loams in Britain (Jones 1981, 106) with oats and beans also growing best on heavier soils (Barker 1985, 46) and barley growing well on chalky limestone soils (Lockhart *et al.* 1975, 134). The presence of *Galium aparine* may suggest the winter sowing of crops — bread wheat usually being winter-sown and oats and barley being both winter and spring-sown (Moffett 2006, 48).

The other wild plant/weed seeds included a good representation of Poaceae (wild grasses), both small- and large-seeded, including *Bromus* (brome), the seeds of which



are often found with cereal grains because they are of a similar size and therefore difficult to separate other than by hand-sorting. Charred seeds of *Chenopodium/Atriplex* (goosefoots/oraches) were also fairly common while some of the smaller leguminous seeds including *Medicago/Trifolium* (medick/trefoil) may also be from crop weeds. A few *Carex* (sedges) seeds may suggest the cultivation of damp areas of ground.

2.7.3 Discussion

The eleven charred plant assemblages were from the fills of a river channel (Phase 2; two samples); ditches associated with medieval (Phase 3, five samples) and medieval/post-medieval enclosure systems (Phase 5, two samples); and two pits associated with a post-medieval field system (Phase 6, two samples).

The composition of the individual charred plant assemblages, in terms of the proportions of grains, cereal chaff and other plants, was very similar, with no significant differences between the assemblages irrespective of phase or context type. Thus, the five richest assemblages (containing between 377 and 1072 items and with an item density ranging from 18.9 to 129.8 per litre of processed soil) were all dominated by poorly preserved and fragmentary cereal grains (81% to 96% of the quantified remains in each assemblage) of mainly free-threshing wheat. There were only traces or small amounts of cereal chaff in these samples, virtually all from free-threshing wheat (<1% to 7% of the remains) and small amounts of other charred seeds (4% to 12% of the remains) of which a good proportion (mainly over 50%) were seeds from potentially cultivated pulses (Table 13). Even the other six smaller charred plant assemblages (containing from 7 to 93 items and with items densities from 0.4 to 4.7) produced mainly grains largely of free-threshing wheat.

Phase	Context/landuse area/group	Total nos items	Nos/% of grains	Nos/% of chaff	Nos/% of other plants (% legumes)	Item density*
2	Channel fill (139) sample <2> (L10, G45)	423	342 (81%)	30 (7%)	51 (12%) (55% legumes)	21.2
3	Ditch fill (274) sample <7> (L7, G12)	649	621 (96%)	-	28 (4%) (79% legumes)	1298 (e)
3	Ditch fill (173) sample <3> (L7, G37)	522	427 (82%)	2 (<1%)	93 (18%) (14% legumes)	26.1
3	Ditch fill (171) sample <4> (L7, G37)	1072	944 (88%)	5 (<1%)	123 (12%) (50% legumes)	53.6
6	Pit fill (195) sample <5> (L5, G49)	377	338 (90%)	1 (<1%)	38 (10%) (47% legumes)	18.9

Key: * per litre of processed soil; e = estimated density based on a 25% subsample

Table 13: Composition of charred plant assemblages (with >100 items)

The dominance of cereal grains and relative paucity of crop-processing debris shows that these remains represent virtually fully processed crops of free-threshing wheat. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while in storage or possibly while being dried before storage or for hardening the grain, which facilitated milling (Moffett 2006, 52); the excavations, however, produced no evidence for the presence of corn-drying ovens.



The presence of the small amounts of other cereals and pulses in the assemblages may represent relics from previous use of the same fields for growing different crops incidentally harvested along with the free-threshing wheat, and/or possibly the use of the same structures/areas for processing/storing crops.

The charred plant assemblages were widely distributed over the area of excavation with no single concentration of remains in one area of the site; thus, the three richest assemblages were in medieval ditch fills (L7) in the south-east (G12) and central area of excavation (G37) with the other two large assemblages being further to the north in the river channel (G45, L10) and post-medieval pit (G49, L5). The strong similarity between the richest assemblages could tentatively suggest that the remains derive from a single episode of accidental burning with the debris subsequently being dumped over a wide area on the periphery of the settlement; dating of the sampled features, however, suggests that one good assemblage (albeit not as rich as the others) was from a post-medieval pit, although there is always the possibility that this material could be residual.

2.7.4 Conclusions

The charred plant remains from the excavations suggest the use of a range of cereals (particularly free-threshing wheat and to a lesser extent hulled barley and oats) and occasionally legumes (broad beans, common vetch) during the medieval and post-medieval periods at the site, probably grown in the surrounding fertile loam and clay soils around the settlement with tentative evidence for at least the winter sowing of crops.

The charred plant remains (including the richest assemblage) were dominated by virtually clean but poorly preserved assemblages of free-threshing wheat grains with relatively little crop-processing debris (chaff, weed seeds). These remains probably represent the dumping of accidentally burnt grain storage deposits over a wide area on the periphery of the settlement, the strong similarity between the five richest assemblages tentatively suggesting that the remains could represent the debris from a single episode of accidental burning of grains rather than a series of accidents.



3 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 *Chronological Sequence*

The results of the excavations at Brook Farm have revealed several phases of activity (Figure 2). It has been possible to determine a broad chronological sequence based largely on stratigraphic relationships between features. The artefact assemblage was largely contemporary (excluding a number of residual artefacts) and the ecofact assemblages from successive Phases showed little variation, so much so that it is thought that many of the charred plant remains from successive Phases may have been the result of a single instance of accidental burning (see Section 2.7.4). Nonetheless the physical and stratigraphical relationships between Phases show clearly that many of the elements cannot be contemporary. It therefore appears that whilst the different Phases represent separate episodes of activity, there may have been significant chronological overlap between them.

This may suggest that many of the successive Phases may have taken place in a relatively short space of time and, where this is unlikely to be the case, that there is significant residuality in the finds assemblage.

3.1.1 **Phase 2: River channel and alluvial deposits (Figure 3)**

The earliest phase of activity comprises a sinuous river channel and associated alluvial deposits representing the former course of a river. The latter, known as Bear Brook, is still in existence and marks part of the south-west boundary of the DA. The former river channel and alluvial deposits identified during the archaeological excavations represent the gradual shifting course of the river over time. Particularly pronounced was a 20m-wide ‘bulge’ of the river channel in the southern corner of the excavation area. Upon excavation this appeared to represent an entirely separate channel to that of the current river and is thought to represent a former meander that may have been cut off when the river was straightened by natural action (similar to an oxbow lake) or by human intervention.

Given that this phase represents a natural process, rather than a single event or cut feature, dating should be considered differently from the other Phases. Whilst no attempt will be made to estimate the date of formation for the river channel, which had probably been in existence for a considerable period of time before any of the other activity identified within the DA, a broad date can be proposed for when the parts of the channel exposed within the current excavation area may have become in-filled. The majority of finds recovered from the channel were of early medieval date, similar to those found within Phase 3–6 deposits. Elements of Phase 3 can also be seen to drain directly into the channel deposits with no differentiation in fill deposits, suggesting that they were contemporary. This, as well as the absence of any later finds may suggest that the course of the channel shifted and became in-filled at a similar time to Phase 3. Regardless of when the alluvial deposits represented by this Phase were being deposited, it is clear that the Bear Brook itself has continued as a landscape feature to the present day and that it would have been present as a contemporary landscape feature during all the Phases described below.

The presence of earlier artefacts, such as the ‘small-long’ brooch (early/mid-6th century) and fragments of Saxo-Norman (35g) pottery within the channel deposits is



evidence of activity of this date in the vicinity, although no cut features of this date were uncovered within the DA.

3.1.2 Phase 3: Medieval enclosure system (Figure 4)

This phase comprised a rectilinear enclosure system as well as a further isolated ditch and possible boundary ditch or smaller enclosure to the north thought to be contemporary with the main enclosure system.

This fills of features within this phase produced by far the greatest quantity of finds; however, the assemblage was still relatively modest with only *c.* 504g of pottery, 2.7kg animal bone (including the skeleton of a juvenile calf), 81g of ceramic building material, an iron belt buckle and a possible worked bone skate being recovered. The majority of the assemblage derived from the main enclosure system L7. Whilst there was no direct evidence of domestic activity, such as structures or frequent pits, the greater frequency of finds recovered from this enclosure system suggests that domestic activity was present in the vicinity, beyond the limits of excavation to the south-east.

Rather than representing domestic enclosures the relatively few finds recovered and lack of internal features may suggest that the enclosures served as small-scale livestock enclosures or agricultural plots, on the outskirts of Aston Clinton, which lay to the south-east. The presence of fragmented slag cakes suggests that at least a limited amount of iron smelting, perhaps a single event, may have occurred in the vicinity of G37. The recovered dating evidence suggests that the enclosure system was predominantly in use during the early medieval period (12th–13th centuries), although small amounts of later artefacts may suggest it persisted into the 14th century.

Isolated ditch L8 probably served to drain water into the adjacent river/brook to the south-west and despite the absence of dating evidence is thought to be contemporary with the main enclosure system L7, based on its similarity in character to the drainage ditches extending west from the enclosure system. To the north-east of L8 was L9, which comprised further ditches; they may represent a boundary or a further enclosure. However, it extended beyond the limits of excavation and its full form was therefore unavailable. Although no finds were recovered from the ditches, they have been assumed to be broadly contemporary with the other elements within Phase 3 due to their similar orientation and character of filling deposits. They appeared to be truncated by furrows (Phase 4) and, therefore, must represent activity earlier than that represented by Phase 4.

3.1.3 Phase 4: Medieval open field system (Figure 5)

Phase 4 comprised furrows, which are evidence of medieval strip cultivation within a system of open fields.

Whilst survival of the furrows as sub-surface features was patchy, ridge and furrow earthworks survived within the DA at the time of the archaeological excavation. These can be seen on LIDAR images (Figure 8). A combination of observed archaeological remains and LIDAR imaging shows that the furrows respect parts, but not all, of both Phases 3 and 5, suggesting a degree of chronological overlap between the Phases.



Although perhaps not as clear as one would hope, owing to later disturbance, it would appear from the LIDAR data (Figure 8) that the ridge and furrow is less pronounced in the area of enclosure L7 (Phase 3). They do, however, appear to overlie the possible subsidiary enclosure defined by parallel ditches G8 and G11 to the north-east, as well as the other separate elements of this Phase, L8 and L9. This suggests that although all of Phase 3 is likely to have pre-dated the establishment of the open field systems, the elements L8, L9 and G8/11 went out of use whilst the main enclosure of L7 was still in existence and may have remained in use for a significant period in concert with the open fields.

The interaction with elements of Phase 5 also suggests some level of continuity in the landscape, although perhaps less chronological overlap than that discussed above in reference to Phase 3. This will be discussed more fully in the following section.

3.1.4 Phase 5: Medieval to post-medieval enclosure system (Figure 6)

Phase 5 comprised a rectilinear enclosure system, defined by sometimes heavily re-cut ditches. Two possible enclosures were identified, with further sub-division by smaller ditches. The enclosures continued beyond the limits of excavation to the south-west, south-east and north-east.

The enclosure system contained a relatively modest finds assemblage of 261g of pottery, 2.6kg of animal bone (including an immature calf skeleton) and 169g of ceramic building material. Also recovered were a stapled hasp, whetstone, timber-nail and nail shank. Like the assemblage recovered from Phase 3 deposits, this suggests that the enclosures were unlikely to represent domestic foci, but rather are more likely to represent enclosed livestock or agricultural areas, on the periphery of settlement.

Whilst the majority of dateable artefacts recovered from the lower deposits were predominantly early medieval (12th–13th century), the later re-cuts cut the medieval ploughsoil and contained post-medieval/modern ceramic building material. In fact the main enclosure ditches appear to be present on the Enclosure map of 1814 (Figure 9) and survive as earthworks (although not as working boundaries) to the present day as evidenced by LIDAR data (Figure 8). It appears then that the enclosure system may have survived as a landscape feature for an extended period of time and even into the 19th century.

Despite the presence of early medieval artefacts in the lower deposits it is more difficult to ascertain when this Phase was established. It was stratigraphically later than Phase 3 and given how the enclosures overlap, it is highly unlikely that they could have coexisted. LIDAR data (Figure 8) show ridge and furrow earthworks extending into the interior of the enclosure, suggesting that it may also post-date the medieval open field system. Given this evidence it is thought that the enclosure system must have been established after the Phase 3 enclosure system and Phase 4 open field system had gone out of use (at least in this location), which may suggest that the early medieval finds are residual and rather represent remnants of earlier activity. The enclosures then persisted as field boundaries into the 19th century.

3.1.5 Phase 6: Post-medieval field system (Figure 7)

Phase 6 comprised a rectilinear enclosure system representing a more extensive enclosed field system. These were concentrated to the north-west of the DA and continued beyond its limits to the north-east and north-west.



Much like the other Phases described above, the finds assemblage from Phase 6 was almost entirely early medieval (12th–13th century) in date. The assemblage was once again modest with 487g of pottery, 255g of animal bone and 95g of ceramic building material. A large proportion of the pottery was recovered from pit G49 (210g). Despite the date of the pottery, the fact that the enclosure system truncated Phase 4 medieval furrows suggests that this Phase is later in date than the pottery assemblage suggests. With the exception of pit G49 where six sherds were recovered, a maximum of two sherds of pottery was recovered from any one deposit and, therefore, it is possible they represent residual finds from earlier activity — more likely to produce domestic refuse such as pottery than the field systems represented here. Ceramic building material dating to the post-medieval period or later was also recovered from one ditch deposit.

Given the stratigraphic relationship with Phase 4 it is thought that this Phase is most-likely post-medieval in date. The enclosed landscape is consistent with what one might expect of post-medieval field systems, a suggestion that may be supported by the fact that several of the ditches appeared to correspond with current hedgerows (*e.g.* G21, G30, G31) as well as historical boundaries (G6, G21) (Figure 9).

Its exact relationship with Phase 5 is not entirely clear, as the elements which overlapped spatially with this Phase (G5) were very shallow and, therefore, no stratigraphic relationships could be discerned. The overlapping elements do follow a similar alignment, however, and it is possible that they may have coexisted, especially given the long-lived nature of Phase 5 discussed above.

3.2 Conclusions

The archaeological investigations at Brook Farm have produced evidence for a lengthy sequence of past human activity. The earliest remains took the form of residual Iron Age and Roman artefacts. The occasional abraded sherds of pottery indicate activity in the vicinity but not within the DA itself. This is unsurprising given the location of Akeman Street, the Roman road from St Albans to Alchester, *c.* 200m to the south of the DA and the Icknield Way *c.* 1km to the east. Fieldwork has demonstrated that the area was extensively settled in this period, *e.g.* the Arla dairy site (MOLA 2015), the Aston Clinton Bypass sites (Masfield 2008) and the Stablebridge Road site to the south-east of Aston Clinton (ULAS in prep.; Oxford Archaeology 2011).

Residual Saxon artefacts, such as the ‘small-long’ brooch recovered from the river channel deposits (Phase 2), provide evidence of activity of this period in the vicinity. Evidence of Saxon settlement activity was recovered from Woodlands roundabout, 1.5km to the west and a dispersed early Saxon cemetery was uncovered at Tring Hill Site D, 2.8km to the south-east (Masfield 2008, 5–16, 63–76). The presence of early Saxon settlement at Aston Clinton has been postulated on the basis of the ‘-ton’ place-name (Masfield 2008, 205), which is often associated with settlements of this period (Copley 1986, 5–6). However, no settlement remains of this date were present within the DA.

Most of the archaeological remains within the DA relate to medieval and post-medieval activity (Phases 3–6) and represent an evolving agrarian landscape. Domesday Book indicates that the lowland area of Aston Clinton parish was heavily cultivated from at least the late Saxon period. By the medieval period Aston Clinton



was one of the richest and most important parishes in Aylesbury Hundred. The settlement pattern was characterised by a nucleated village on Akeman Street, surrounded by a number of enclosed and privately owned closes, beyond which lay the open fields and a small number of isolated moated homesteads. The 1814 Enclosure map shows a string of such closes along the Bear Brook, identified by personal names (Figure 9; Masfield 2008, 206–10). Such “old enclosures” pre-date the main phase of late 18th- and early 19th-century Parliamentary Enclosure and, as the excavations within the DA have shown, can date back to the medieval period.

This earliest enclosure system (Phase 3) within the DA is set adjacent to, and even drains into, the Bear Brook to the south-west. The recovered dating evidence suggests that it was in existence from at least the 12th century, remaining in use into the 13th and perhaps even the 14th century. It most likely served as a small-scale livestock enclosure or meadow, conveniently sited near the river/brook to allow the watering of animals. It would have been on the north-western periphery of the main medieval settlement core, which lay beyond the limits of the DA to the south and east. An open field system (Phase 4) was established around this enclosure system whilst the main enclosure was still in existence.

After the Phase 3 enclosure system had gone out of use, and overlying part of the Phase 4 open field system, a further enclosure system was established (Phase 5) on a similar alignment. The dating evidence recovered from it may be misleading and, given its stratigraphic and physical relationships with the previous Phases, it is thought to have been established later in the medieval period or in the post-medieval period. It is clear that some of the boundaries persisted for some considerable time, however, and survived long enough to be recorded on the Enclosure map of 1814 (Figure 9). They had been removed by the time of the 1861 map, however (CBS ref. D/BMT/5R). This enclosure system, like that of Phase 3, probably served as a small-scale livestock or agricultural enclosure.

A further extensive enclosed field system (Phase 6) was established over the top of the open field system — given its morphology, most likely in the post-medieval period. This probably coexisted in part with elements of the Phase 5 enclosure system.

The assemblages of animal bone and charred plant remains provide little further insight into the activities taking place within the series of enclosures along the Bear Brook. The animal bone assemblage is too small to provide much information about animal exploitation in any of the phases. The limited evidence for carcass disposal or food waste does highlight the fact that the DA lay on the periphery of medieval and post-medieval Aston Clinton. The charred plant remains suggest the use of a range of cereals (particularly free-threshing wheat and to a lesser extent hulled barley and oats) and occasionally legumes (broad beans, common vetch), typical of the medieval and post-medieval periods. The crops were probably grown in the surrounding fertile loam and clay soils around the settlement with tentative evidence for at least the winter sowing of crops. A great deal of continuity can be seen in the development of the landscape, with significant chronological overlap between Phases. All of the Phases follow a similar orientation and often successive Phases appear to incorporate elements of the landscape features that preceded them. This continuity in the landscape can be seen to progress from the early medieval period right through to the present day where it is reflected in current field boundaries.



A preliminary report has already been produced (Albion 2017); a summary of the work will be published in the *Records of Buckinghamshire* and CBA South Midlands annual report; and this report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no.: albionar1-264601). With the landowner's permission the archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum under accession number X.A105.2015.



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5 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT ASSIGNMENTS

Phase	L	G	Description	Feature		
1.00	11.00	64.00	Natural geology	103		
2.00	10.00	45.00	River channel	125		
				137		
				147		
				239		
				320		
				330		
				420		
				500		
				46.00	Alluvial deposits	123
						124
		126				
		127				
		216				
		217				
		327				
		328				
		329				
		335				
		3.00	9.00	18.00	NNW-SSE boundary ditch	340
						343
496						
19.00	NE-SW boundary ditch			346		
				498		
8.00	33.00		NE-SW ditch	133		
				135		
				444		
7.00	8.00		NE-SW field boundary ditch	278		
				290		
				488		
	11.00		NE-SW boundary ditch	393		
				472		
	12.00		Ditch, NE side of enclosure	268		
				271		
				375		
				384		
				386		
				389		
	13.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure	466			
			311			
			313			
316						
468						
14.00	N-S ditch	257				
		460				
15.00	N-S ditch	306				
		462				
17.00	NE-SW boundary ditch	282				
		464				
35.00	NE-SW boundary ditch	110				
		156				
		241				



Phase	L	G	Description	Feature
				412
		36.00	NE-SW boundary ditch	113
				152
				154
				166
				410
		37.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure	169
				175
				212
				324
				401
		38.00	Ditch, NE side of enclosure	104
				397
		39.00	E-W boundary ditch	222
				225
				405
		40.00	E-W boundary ditch	218
				220
				407
		41.00	ENE-WSW boundary ditch	391
				403
		42.00	NW-SE boundary ditch	115
				399
		50.00	Isolated pit	107
		54.00	NNE-SSW enclosure ditch	210
		55.00	Tree throw	259
		56.00	Tree throw	367
		57.00	Ditch terminal	373
4.00	3.00	60.00	Furrows	118
				120
				131
				189
				191
				318
				350
				353
				502
5.00	6.00	1.00	Ditch, NE and NW side of enclosure	263
				265
				482
				484
		2.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure	261
				474
		3.00	Ditch, NE side of enclosure	284
				286
				380
				476
		4.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure	382
				480
		9.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure	280
				292
				296
				456
		10.00	Ditch, NE side of enclosure	378
				478
		16.00	NE-SW ditch	294
				458



Phase	L	G	Description	Feature
		43.00	Ditch, SW side of enclosure	243
				246
				248
				250
				252
				255
				300
				302
				304
				446
				448
				450
				452
				454
		44.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure	470
		51.00	Isolated pit	355
		52.00	Isolated pit	357
		58.00	Animal burial	308
		59.00	Pit	298
		6.00	5.00	22.00
442				
23.00	NW-SE field boundary ditch			208
				438
24.00	NW-SE field boundary ditch			206
				440
25.00	Ditch, NW side of enclosure			204
				434
26.00	NW-SE field boundary ditch			202
				234
				432
27.00	Ditch, NW and NE side of enclosure			177
				196
				198
			430	
49.00	Isolated pit		193	
53.00	NE-SW field boundary ditch		200	
4.00	5.00		SE-NW field boundary ditch	288
				395
				486
	6.00		NE-SW field boundary ditch	365
				371
				416
				490
	7.00		NE-SW field boundary ditch	363
				492
	20.00		NE-SW field boundary ditch	337
				494
	21.00		NE-SW field boundary ditch	436
	28.00		NE-SW field boundary ditch	160
				428
	29.00	NW-SE field boundary ditch	162	
			164	
			426	
30.00	NE-SW field boundary ditch	424		
31.00	NW-SE field boundary ditch	158		
		228		
		231		



Phase	L	G	Description	Feature
				418
		32.00	NW-SE field boundary ditch	150
				183
				185
				187
				414
		34.00	NE-SW field boundary ditch	143
				145
				422
		47.00	Cluster of two pit	359
				361
		48.00	Cluster of two postholes.	179
				181
7.00	2.00	61.00	Modern pit	276
	1.00	62.00	Topsoil	101
	.	63.00	Subsoil	102



6 APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY BY PHASE, LANDUSE AREA, GROUP AND FEATURE

Phase	L	G	Feature	Finds summary	
2	10	45	125	Pottery, 147g), animal bone (1289), burnt clay (2024g), shell (2g), iron knife	
			137	Pottery (72g), animal bone (925g), shell (2g), iron nail, ceramic loom weight	
			239	Animal bone (14g)	
			320	Pottery (65g), animal bone (426g)	
		420	Copper alloy buckle, copper alloy object		
		46	123	Animal bone (15g), shoeing nail	
			126	Pottery, (19g), animal bone (27g), shoeing nail	
			127	Animal bone (20g)	
			409	Silver short cross penny, copper alloy small-long brooch	
3	7	12	271	Pottery (110g), animal bone (514g)	
		13	313	Pottery (19g), animal bone (109g)	
		14	257	Pottery (47g)	
		35	110	Pottery (8g)	
		36	113	Pottery, (4g), animal bone (23g), shoeing nail	
			113	Pottery (4g)	
			166	Animal bone (46g)	
		37	169	Pottery (40g), animal bone (79g), burnt clay (19g), Shell (3g)	
			175	Pottery (5g), animal bone (1118g), iron nail	
			212	Pottery (88g), Animal bone (254g), fired clay (14g), ferrous slag (1270g) iron buckle	
		38	104	Pottery (29g), animal bone (64g)	
		39	222	Animal bone (24g)	
			225	Pottery (25g), animal bone (81g), fuel ash (26g), CBM (81g)	
		40	220	Fired clay (14g)	
		42	115	Pottery (64g) Bone skate	
		50	107	Pottery (17g), animal bone (160g)	
		54	210	Animal bone (12g)	
		55	259	Animal bone (10g)	
		57	373	Pottery (43g)	
	8	33	133	Pottery (4g), animal bone (22g)	
135			Animal bone (4g)		
9	19	346	Pottery (1g)		
4	3	60	118	Animal bone (4g)	
			131	Iron nail	
			191	Animal bone (6g)	
5	6	2	261	Pottery (44g)	
			3	284	Pottery (7g)
			380	Pottery (65g)	
		9	280	Pottery (6g), animal bone (5g)	
			292	Pottery (30g), animal bone (168g), CBM (169g), stapled hasp	
			296	Pottery (8g), animal bone (54g)	
		10	378	Pottery (8g)	
		43	243	Pottery (12g), animal bone (12g)	
			246	Animal bone (191g)	
			248	Pottery (40g), animal bone (26g), iron nail	
			252	Pottery (10g)	
			255	Pottery (17g), animal bone (9g) primary whetstone	
			300	Pottery (8g), animal bone (69g)	
58	308	Animal bone (2007g)			
59	298	Animal bone (17g), iron nail			
6	4	28	160	Pottery (86g)	
	4	29	162	Pottery (52g)	



Phase	L	G	Feature	Finds summary
	4	29	164	Pottery (14g)
	4	31	228	Animal bone (11g)
	4	31	231	Pottery (6g), animal bone (4g)
	4	34	143	Animal bone (5g)
	4	34	145	Animal bone (12g)
	4	34	145	Pottery (9g), iron nail
	4	47	359	Pottery (2g), animal bone (71g)
	4	48	181	Pottery (5g), animal bone (5g)
	5	22	236	Animal bone (35g)
	5	23	438	Silver coin of Cnut
	5	26	202	Pottery (89g)
	5	26	234	Pottery (12g), animal bone (12g)
	5	27	177	Animal bone (22g), CBM (95g)
	5	49	193	Pottery (210g), animal bone(78g), shell (1g)
	5	53	200	Pottery (7g)
7	1	62	101	Pottery (86g)
	2	61	276	Pottery (1g), CBM (401g)



7 APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT DATA



Area: 1
Extent (ha): 1.6
OS Co-ordinates: SP8770012500
Description: Open Area Excavation

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.14m, max depth 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Pit	Oval NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.92m, max depth 0.5m, max length 2.34m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Compact dark blue grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
110	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.18m, max depth 0.39m, max length 1.01m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Compact dark blue grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.56m, max length 1.01m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
115	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.42m, max depth 0.74m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Fill	Firm dark blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
118	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.08m, max length 0.96m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
120	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.86m, max depth 0.09m, max length 0.98m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	Alluvium	Compact mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
124	Alluvium	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
125	Palaeochannel	Sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 4.53m, min depth 1.19m, max length 1.06m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Compact light brown grey clay sand occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
128	Fill	Compact dark blue grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
129	Fill	Compact mid green grey silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	Fill	Compact mid blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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126	Alluvium	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
127	Alluvium	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
131	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.14m, max depth 0.11m, max length 1.07m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
132	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
133	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.02m, max depth 0.09m, max length 0.99m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	Fill	Compact dark blue grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
135	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.15m, max depth 0.14m, max length 1.05m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
136	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
137	Palaeochannel	Asymmetrical sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.23m, max depth 1.08m, max length 3.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
138	Fill	Compact mid blue grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
139	Fill	Compact dark blue grey silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
140	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey clay silt frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
141	Fill	Compact light brown grey sandy clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
142	Fill	Compact light brown grey clay sand occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
143	Ditch	Curving linear N-S sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.05m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
144	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
145	Ditch	Linear sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.66m, max depth 0.18m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
146	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
147	Palaeochannel	Asymmetrical NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 3.75m, max depth 1.1m, min length 2.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
148	Fill	Compact light brown brown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
149	Fill	Compact dark grey grey occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
150	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.03m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
151	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
152	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 0.64m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.74m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
153	Fill	Compact mid blue grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
154	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min depth 0.45m, max length 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
155	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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156	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.09m, max depth 0.16m, max length 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
157	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
158	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.05m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
159	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
160	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.1m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
161	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
162	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.08m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
163	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
164	Fill	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.16m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
165	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
166	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min depth 0.33m, max length 1.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
167	Fill	Compact light pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
168	Fill	Compact dark blue black silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
169	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.16m, max depth 1.1m, max length 1.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
170	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
171	Fill	Compact dark blue black silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
172	Fill	Compact light brown grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
173	Fill	Compact dark blue black silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
175	Ditch	Linear NE-SW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
174	Animal skeleton		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
176	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
177	Ditch	Curving linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.22m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
178	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
179	Posthole	Oval sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.13m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
180	Fill	Friable dark grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
181	Posthole	Oval sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.12m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
182	Fill	Friable dark grey grey silty clay occasional small CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
183	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.31m, max length 1.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
184	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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185	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.26m, min depth 0.17m, max length 0.92m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
186	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
187	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.19m, min depth 0.11m, max length 0.61m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
188	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
189	Furrow	Linear E-W sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.51m, max depth 0.12m, max length 0.62m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
190	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
191	Furrow	Linear E-W base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.36m, max depth 0.11m, max length 0.46m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
192	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
193	Pit	Oval sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.75m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
194	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
195	Fill	Friable dark grey grey silty clay frequent flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
196	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.08m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
197	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
198	Posthole	Asymmetrical sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.08m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
199	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
200	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.05m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
202	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.46m, max depth 0.2m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
204	Ditch	Curving linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.38m, max depth 0.14m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.98m, max depth 0.58m, max length 2.01m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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212	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped dimensions: max breadth 3.16m, max depth 1.22m, max length 1.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
214	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay frequent flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
215	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
216	Layer	Firm mid blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	Layer	Firm mid blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
218	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
219	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
220	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.64m, max depth 0.17m, max length 1.03m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
221	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
222	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.4m, max length 1.05m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
223	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
224	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
225	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.3m, max depth 0.61m, max length 1.03m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
226	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
227	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
228	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.6m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
229	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
230	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
231	Ditch	Linear sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max diameter 0.48m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
232	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
233	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
234	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.48m, max depth 0.33m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
235	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
236	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.62m, max length 1.12m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
237	Fill	Compact light grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
238	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
239	Palaeochannel	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.13m, min depth 0.36m, max length 1.44m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
240	Fill	Compact light grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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241	Feature	Asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.27m, max length 0.79m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
242	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
243	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.51m, max depth 0.19m, max length 1.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
244	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
245	Fill	Compact mid green grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
246	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.09m, max depth 0.24m, max length 1.36m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
247	Fill	Compact dark grey black silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
248	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.41m, max length 1.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
249	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
250	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.08m, max depth 0.32m, max length 1.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
251	Fill	Compact mid green grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
252	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.43m, max depth 0.18m, max length 1.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
253	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
254	Fill	Compact dark green grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
255	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: stepped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.04m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
256	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
257	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.57m, max depth 0.47m, max length 1.32m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
258	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
259	Treethrow	Circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.87m, max depth 0.2m, max length 0.96m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
260	Fill	Compact light green grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
261	Ditch	Curving linear sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.57m, max depth 0.37m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
262	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
263	Ditch	Curving linear sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.38m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
264	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
265	Ditch	Curving linear sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.54m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
266	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
267	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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268	Fill	Linear NW-SE sides: assymetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.57m, max depth 0.97m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
269	Fill	Plastic light yellow brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
270	Fill	Plastic light grey grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
271	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.57m, max depth 0.85m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
272	Fill	Friable light grey white silty clay occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
273	Fill	Plastic light grey grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
274	Fill	Friable dark grey black silty clay frequent flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
275	Fill	Friable mid grey grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
276	Pit	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, max length 4.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
277	Fill	Mid brown red silty clay occasional medium CBM, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
278	Ditch	Straight linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.27m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
279	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
280	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.45m, max depth 0.42m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
281	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
282	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.43m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
283	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
284	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
285	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
286	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.23m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
287	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
288	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.57m, max depth 0.15m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
289	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
290	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.39m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
291	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
292	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.14m, max depth 0.42m, max length 1.52m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
293	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
294	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.47m, max depth 0.1m, max length 1.52m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
295	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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296	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.93m, max depth 0.66m, max length 0.82m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
297	Fill	Compact dark grey black silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
298	Pit	Oval N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.7m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
299	Fill	Compact light grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
300	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.43m, max length 1.02m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
302	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.18m, max depth 0.34m, max length 0.94m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.87m, max depth 0.26m, max length 0.94m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.61m, max depth 0.2m, max length 1.02m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Compact light grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Grave	Oval NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.71m, max length 1.12m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Animal skeleton		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
311	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.81m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Fill	Plastic light grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.7m, max depth 0.84m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Fill	Friable light grey white silty clay moderate flecks chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Fill	Friable light grey grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
316	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.31m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.93m, max depth 0.19m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
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320	Palaeochannel	Curving linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 8.4m, max depth 1.4m, max length 3.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
321	Fill	Loose light yellow white sandy clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
322	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
323	Fill	Plastic dark grey black clay silt moderate flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
324	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.85m, max depth 1.14m, max length 4.75m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
325	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
326	Fill	Friable dark grey black clay silt moderate small charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
327	Alluvium	Friable dark brown green clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
328	Alluvium	Plastic light grey green silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
329	Alluvium	Friable dark brown green clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
330	Palaeochannel	Curving linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 4.5m, max depth 1.85m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
331	Fill	Friable mid grey grey sandy gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
332	Fill	Friable dark grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
333	Fill	Firm silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
334	Fill	Friable light grey grey sandy gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
335	Alluvium	Firm dark grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
336	Alluvium	Firm light grey white silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
337	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.06m, max depth 0.41m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
338	Fill	Friable mid grey grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
339	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
340	Ditch	Irregular N-S sides: V-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.61m, max depth 0.34m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
341	Fill	Plastic light grey grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
342	Fill	Friable dark brown green clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
343	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.42m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
344	Fill	Plastic light grey grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
345	Fill	Friable dark brown green clay silt occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
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346	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.32m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
347	Fill	Firm light grey white clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
348	Fill	Friable light grey white silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
349	Fill	Friable dark brown brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
350	Furrow	Curving linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.21m, max depth 0.53m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
351	Fill	Firm light grey white clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
352	Fill	Friable dark brown brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
353	Furrow	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.89m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
354	Fill	Friable dark grey grey silty clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
355	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.13m, max length 0.72m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
356	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
357	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.66m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
358	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
359	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.66m, max depth 0.19m, max length 0.86m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
360	Fill	Compact mid brown brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
361	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.79m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.76m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
362	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
363	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.45m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
364	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
365	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.07m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
366	Fill	Friable mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
367	Treethrow	Curving linear E-W sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.97m, max depth 0.75m, max length 3.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
368	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
369	Fill	Friable mid grey grey clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
370	Fill	Friable dark grey grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
371	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.08m, max length 1.02m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
372	Fill	Compact light brown brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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373	Ditch	Linear E-W base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.42m, max depth 0.22m, max length 1.26m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
374	Fill	Compact mid brown brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
375	Ditch	Linear sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min depth 0.22m, max length 0.53m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
376	Fill	Compact dark grey black clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
377	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
378	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.08m, max breadth 0.45m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
379	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
380	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.12m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
381	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
382	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.18m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
383	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
384	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.94m, max depth 0.31m, max length 2.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
385	Fill	Compact mid grey grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
386	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.14m, max depth 0.72m, max length 2.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
387	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
388	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
389	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.41m, max depth 0.68m, max length 2.15m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
390	Fill	Compact mid pinkish grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
391	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.04m, max depth 0.11m, max length 1.02m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
392	Fill	Compact dark grey grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
393	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.19m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
394	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
395	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.14m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
396	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
397	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
398	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
399	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
400	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
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403	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Alluvium	General number of layer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
410	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
412	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
415	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
416	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
417	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
418	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
419	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
420	Palaeochannel	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
421	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
422	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
423	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
424	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
425	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
426	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
427	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
428	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
429	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
430	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
431	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
432	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
433	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
434	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
435	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
436	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
437	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
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438	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
439	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
440	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
441	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
442	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
443	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
444	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
445	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
446	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
447	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
448	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
449	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
450	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
451	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
452	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
453	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
454	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
455	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
456	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
457	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
458	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
459	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
460	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
461	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
462	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
463	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
464	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
465	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
466	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
467	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
468	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
469	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
470	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
471	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
472	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
473	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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474	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
475	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
476	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
477	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
478	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
479	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
480	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
481	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
482	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
483	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
484	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
485	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
486	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
487	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
488	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
489	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
490	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
491	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
492	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
493	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
494	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
495	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
496	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
497	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
498	Ditch	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
499	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
500	Palaeochannel	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Furrow	General number of cut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Fill	General number of fill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

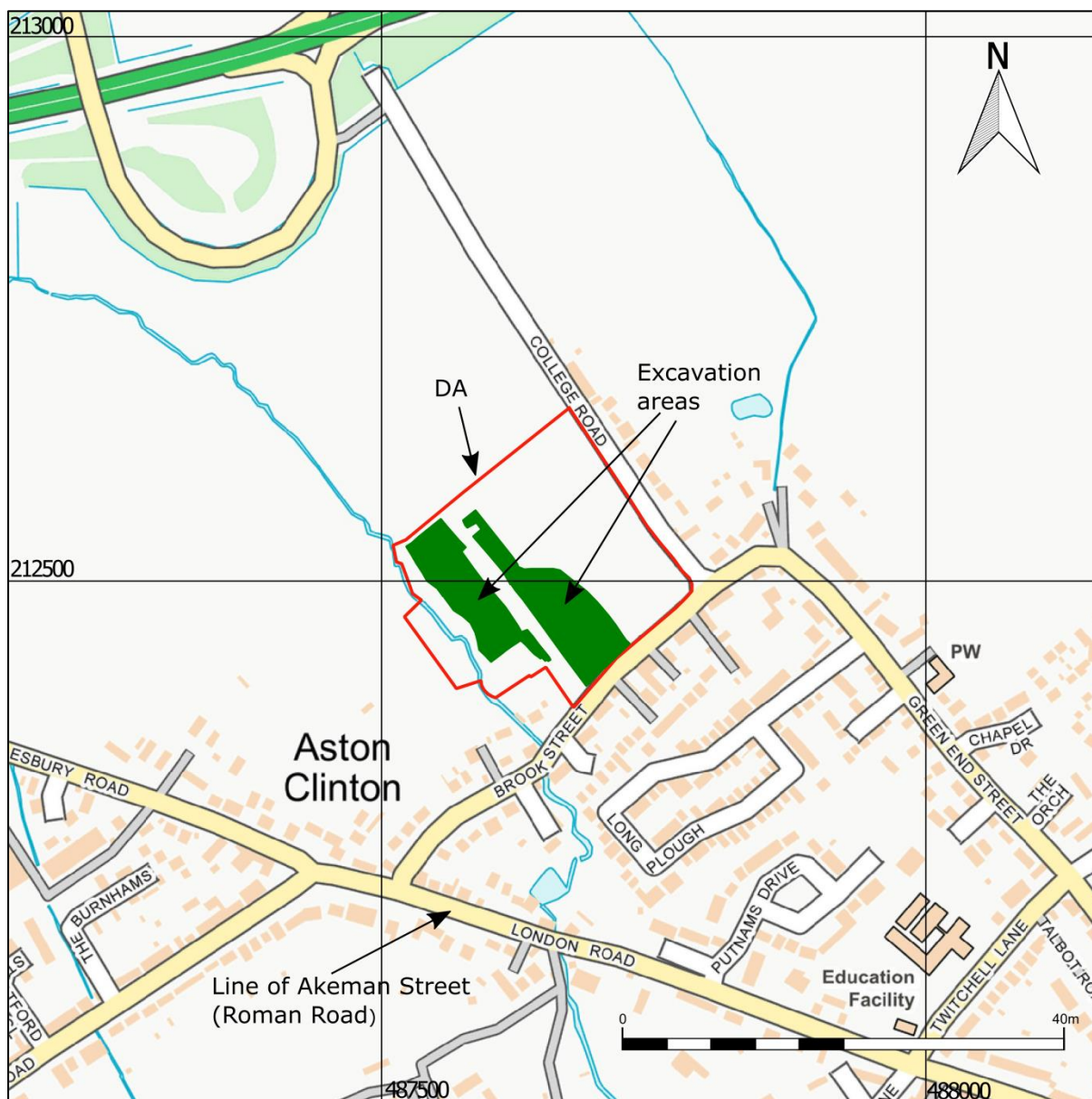
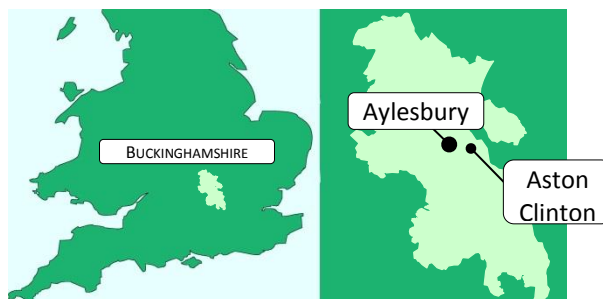


Figure 1: Site location plan

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Figure 2: All features plan coloured by Phase

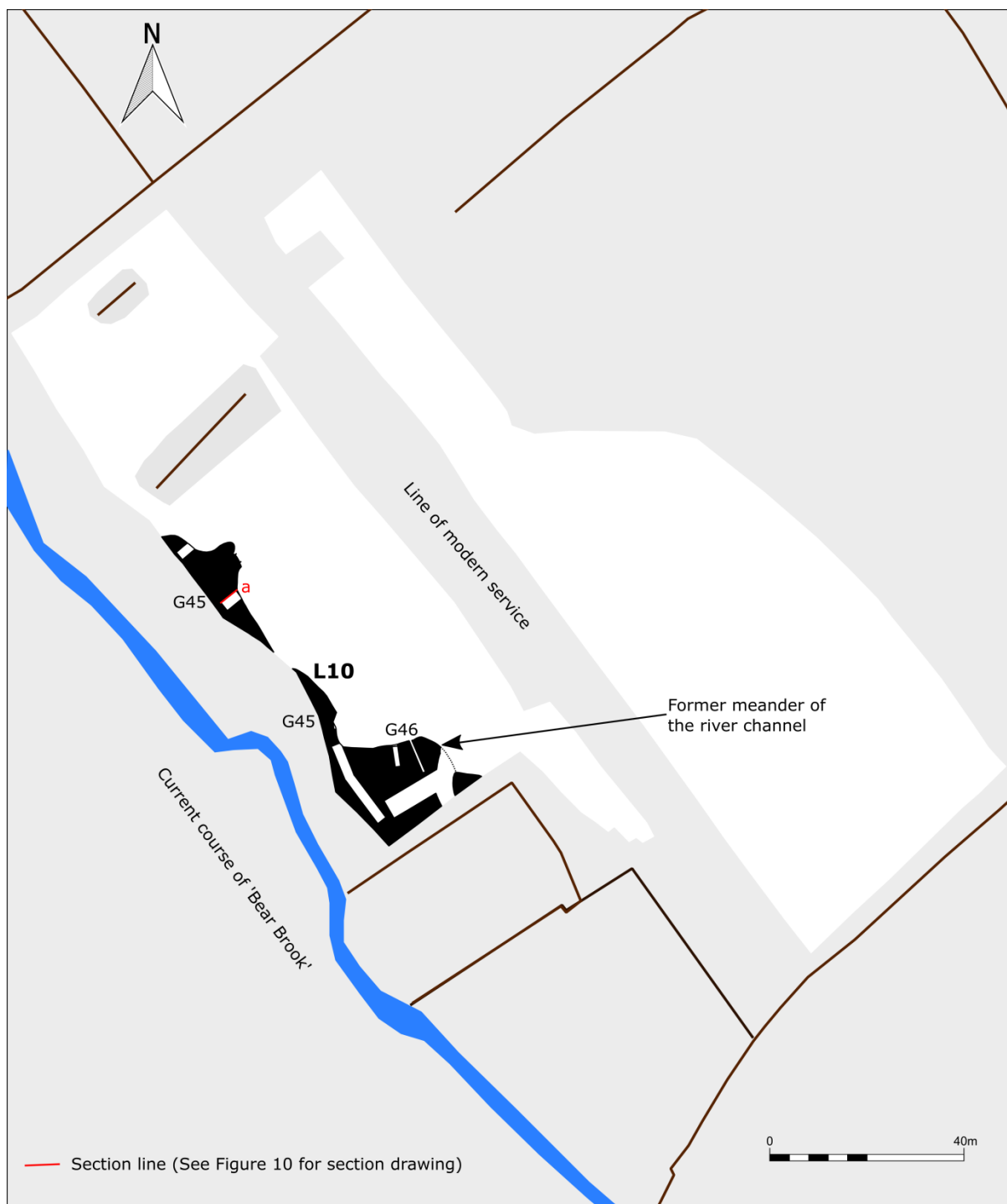


Figure 3: Plan of Phase 2

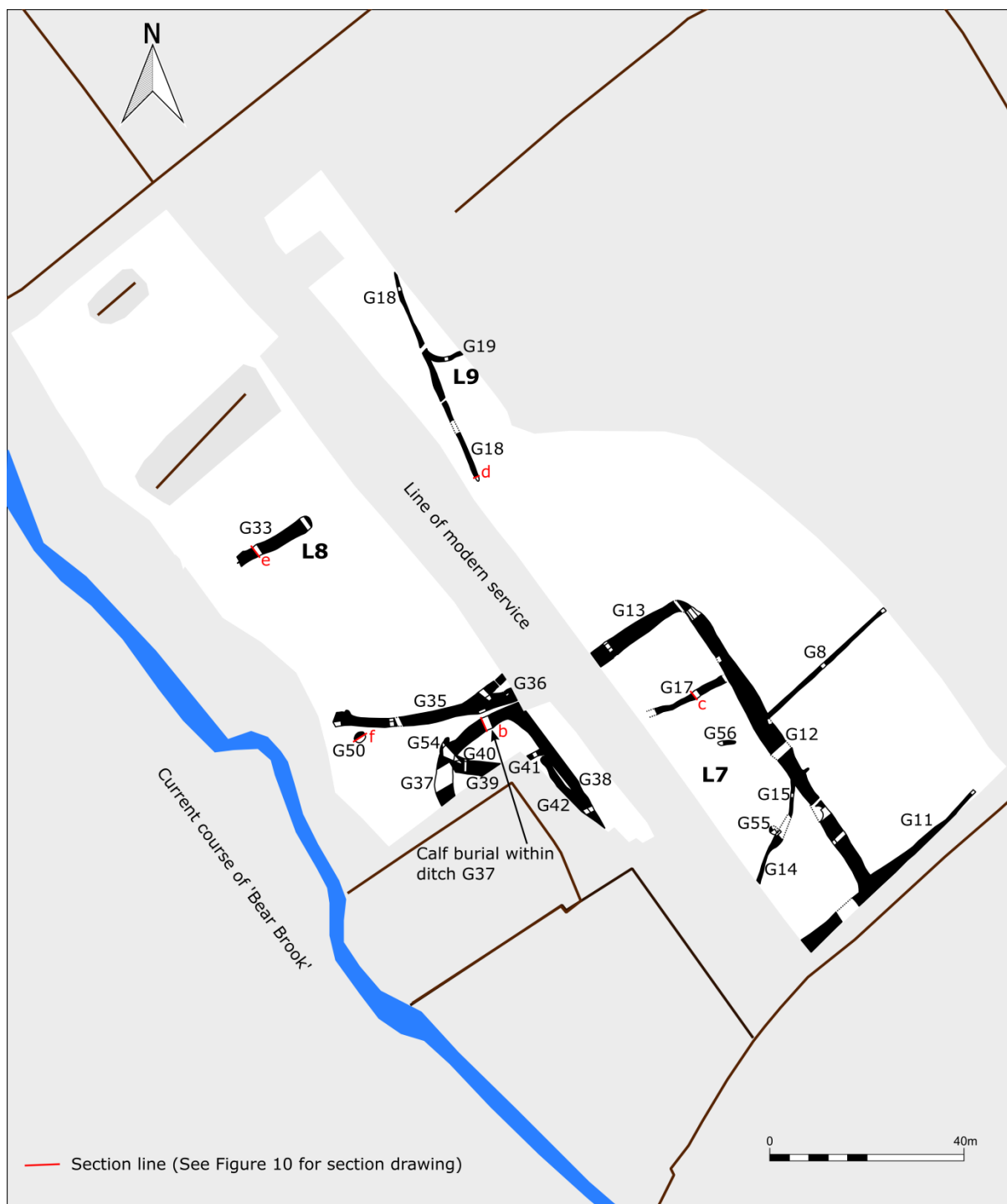


Figure 4: Plan of Phase 3



Figure 5: Plan of Phase 4

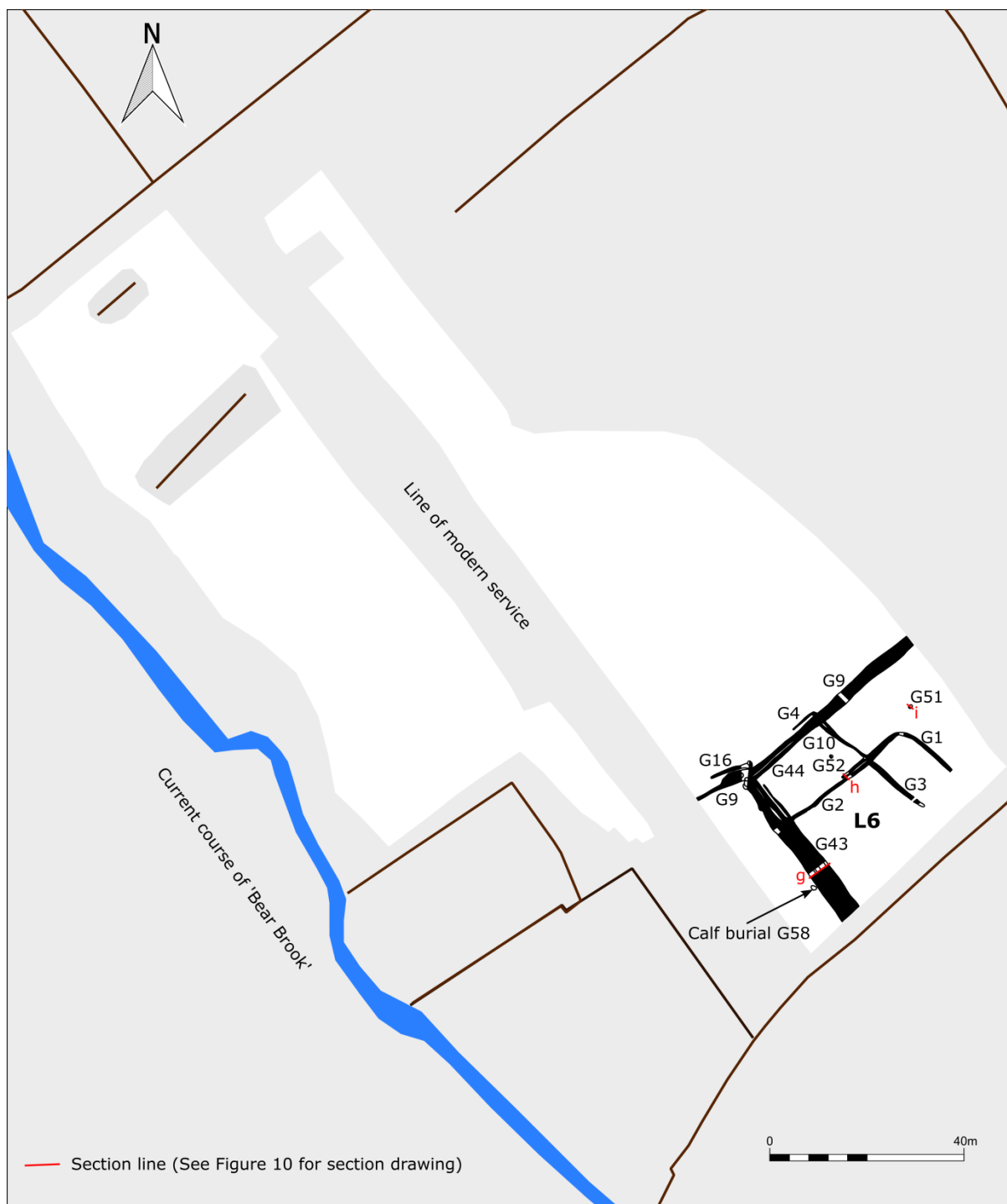


Figure 6: Plan of Phase 5



Figure 7: Plan of Phase 6

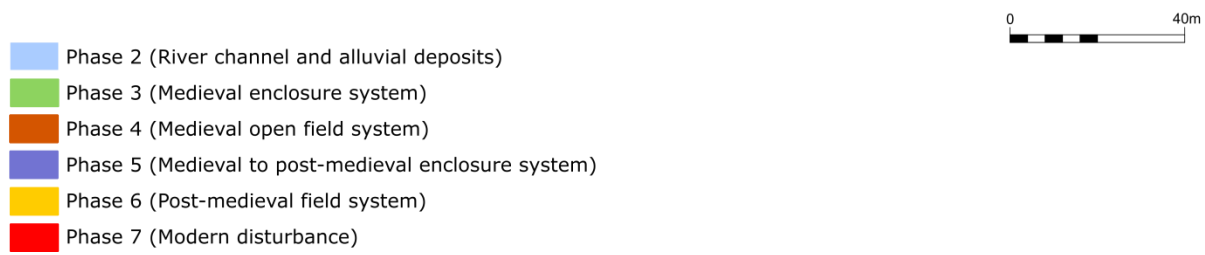
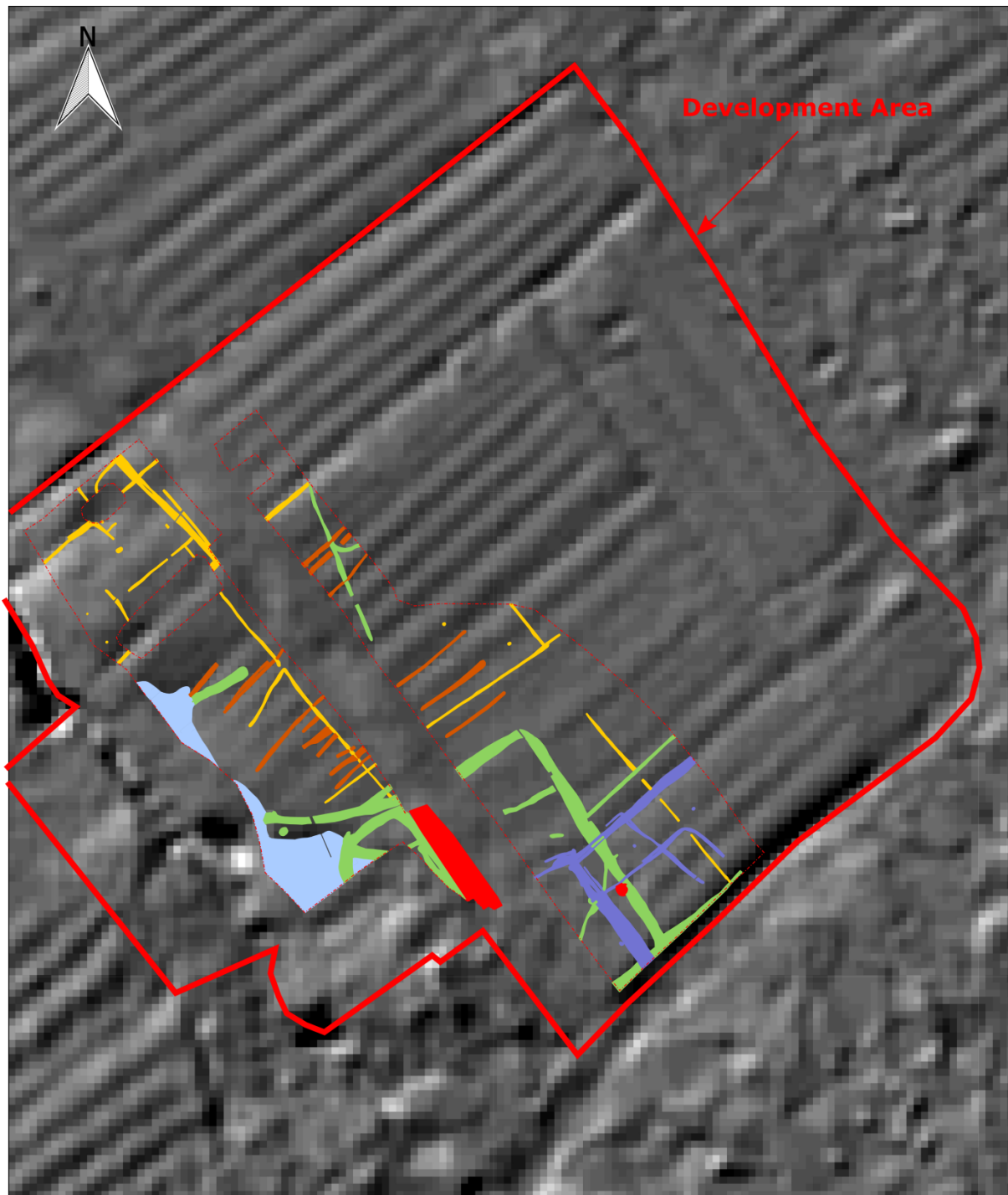
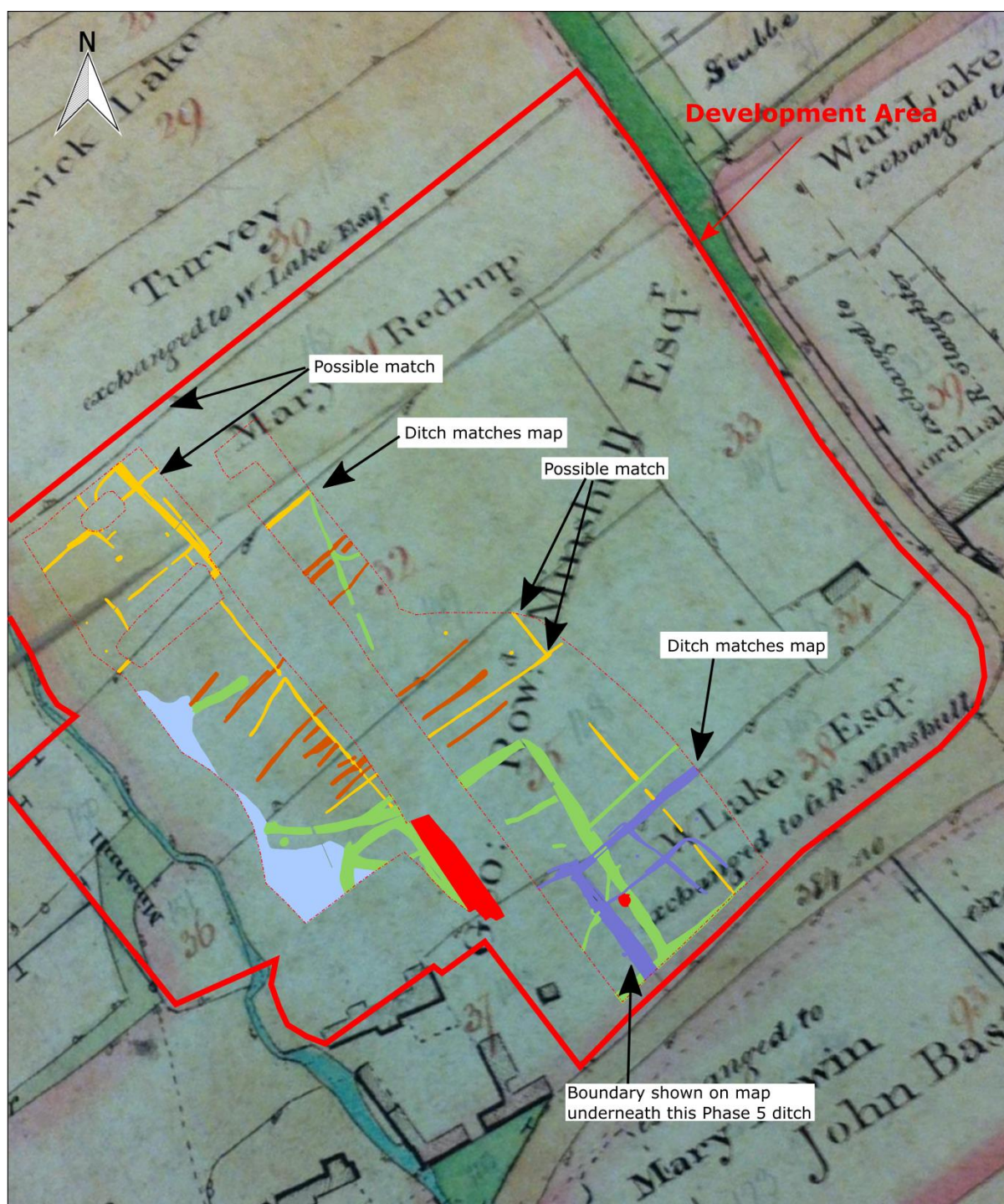


Figure 8: Phase plan over terrain model
(based on LIDAR 2m DTM data courtesy of Environment Agency. Accessed 27-04-17)



- Phase 2 (River channel and alluvial deposits)
- Phase 3 (Medieval enclosure system)
- Phase 4 (Medieval open field system)
- Phase 5 (Medieval to post-medieval enclosure system)
- Phase 6 (Post-medieval field system)
- Phase 7 (Modern disturbance)

Figure 9: Phase plan over 1814 Enclosure map

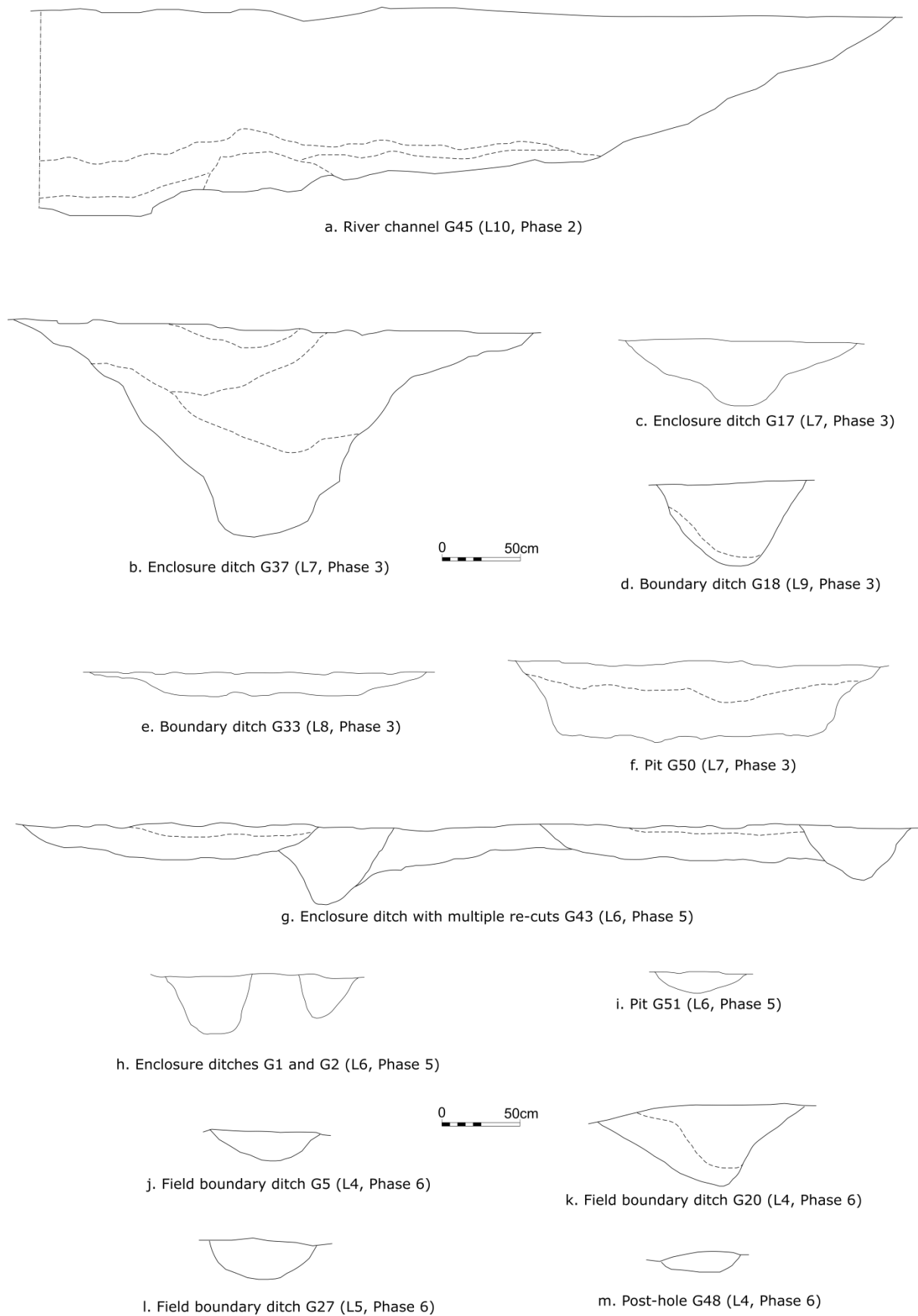


Figure 10: Selected section drawings



Overview of south-west area



Juvenile calf skeleton within upper fills of ditch G37 (L7, Phase 3)



Juvenile calf skeleton G58 (L6, Phase 5)



Ditch G37 (L7, Phase 3)



River channel deposits G45 (L10, Phase 2)

Figure 11: Site photographs



Copper alloy Buckle



Bun-shaped loom weight



'Small-long' brooch



Lathe-turned shale finger ring



Silver Cnut penny

Figure 12: Photographs of selected finds

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