Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Witney, Oxfordshire

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Report 13/197

October 2013

OXCMS 2013.135

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QUALITY CONTROL

	Print Name	**Signature**	**Date**
Checked by	Pat Chapman		
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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: 160920**	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Witney, Oxfordshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Thirteen trial trenches were excavated on land north of Witney. Three ring ditches, identified by geophysical survey, were confirmed to be the remains of three denuded Bronze Age round barrows, all located on Cornbrash geology in the southern part of the site. Although no associated cremations or inhumations were identified, either within the ring ditches or as satellite deposits, a possible pit in the centre of one of the ring ditches may contain a central burial. The barrows appear to be part of a wider cemetery, with other examples recorded to the south-east. A shallow, interrupted ditch mirrored the change in geology across the site, perhaps indicating a change in land use. A small amount of pottery may date both it and one other ditch on site to the Roman period. Several post-medieval/modern field boundaries were also identified.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Walford 2013)	
Current Land use	Arable	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Bronze Age barrow, Roman boundary ditches, post-medieval/modern field boundaries	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Oxfordshire	
Site address	New Yatt Road, Witney, Oxfordshire	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	6.7ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 366 111	
Height OD	*c* 95m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	Hugh Coddington, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council	
Project Design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	James Ladocha	
Project Manager	Anthony Maull	
Sponsor or funding body	EDP on behalf of Taylor Wimpey UK	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	September 2013	
End date	October 2013	
ARCHIVES	**Location**	**Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	OXCMS 2013.135	Pottery, animal bone
Paper	OXCMS 2013.135	Record sheets, drawings
Digital	OXCMS 2013.135	Digital mapping, photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological evaluation of land north of Witney, Oxfordshire	
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND NORTH OF WITNEY, OXFORDSHIRE

SEPTEMBER 2013

Abstract

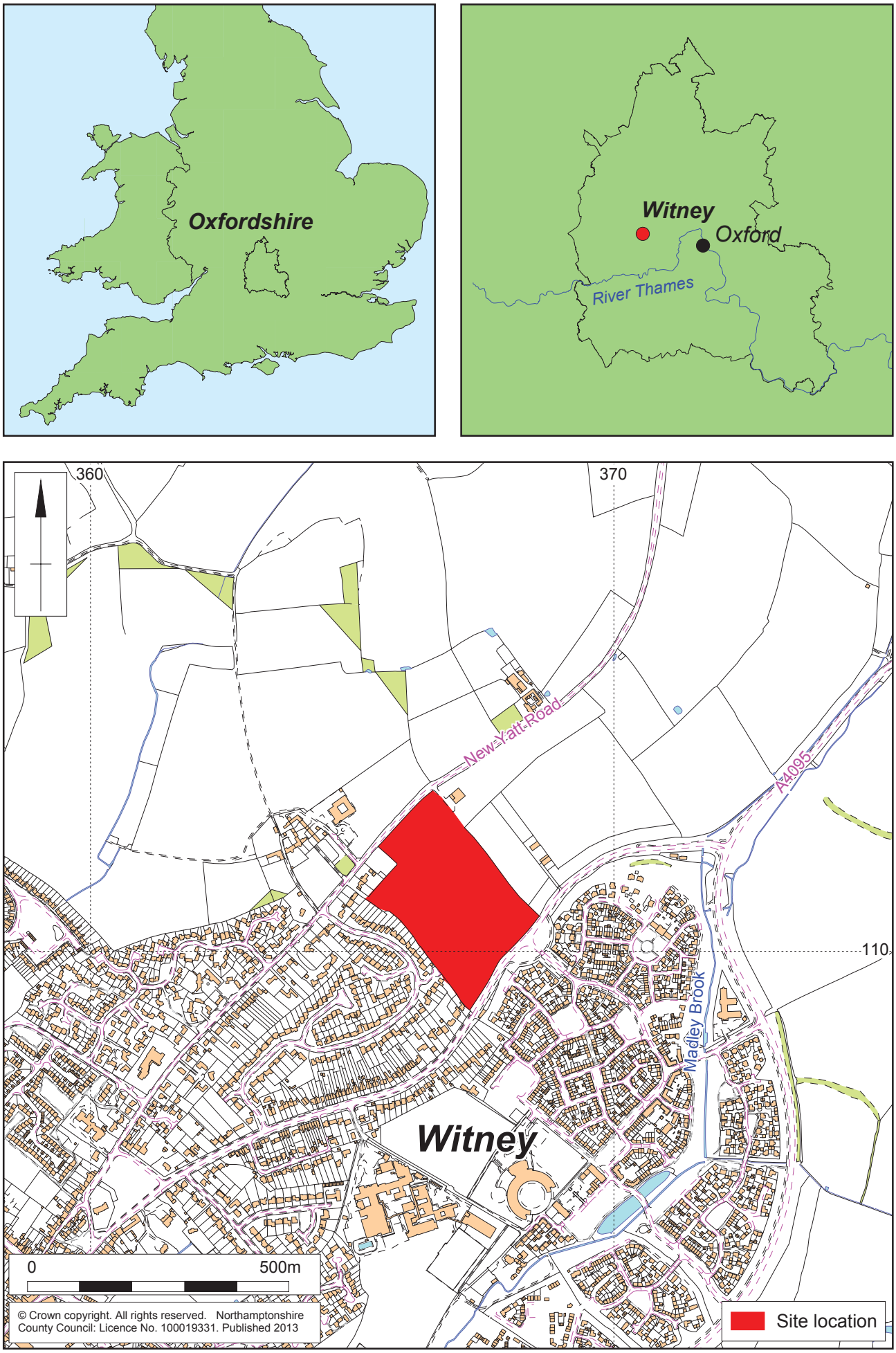
Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by EDP, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey UK, to conduct an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of thirteen trial trenches on land north of Witney. Three ring ditches, identified by geophysical survey, were confirmed to be the remains of three denuded Bronze Age round barrows, all located on Cornbrash geology in the southern part of the site. Although no associated cremations or inhumations were identified either within the ring ditches or as satellite deposits, a possible pit in the centre of one of the ring ditches may contain a central burial. The barrows appear to be part of a wider cemetery, with other examples recorded to the south-east.

A shallow, interrupted ditch mirrored the change in geology across the site, perhaps indicating a change in land use. A shallow, interrupted ditch mirrored the change in geology across the site, perhaps indicating a change in land use. A small amount of pottery may date both it and one other ditch on site to the Roman period. Several post-medieval/modern field boundaries were also identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by EDP on behalf of Taylor Wimpey UK to carry out archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site on land north of Witney, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 366 111; Fig 1). The works were undertaken in response to a brief issued by the Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council (OCC 2013) and complied with the Written Scheme of Investigation (NA 2013) prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology and approved by the Planning Archaeologist for OCC. The work has been undertaken in accordance with *the National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Thirteen trial trenches were excavated between 23 and 26 September 2013. The accession number for this project is OXCMS 2013.135.



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological background

Two possible small prehistoric ring ditches were visible as cropmarks within the site (HER 15688). A geophysical survey of the site undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology found evidence for three positive annular anomalies, measuring between 8m and 12m in diameter (Walford 2013). It was considered possible that they defined Bronze Age round barrows, but would also have been consistent with Iron Age roundhouses as part of an unenclosed settlement.

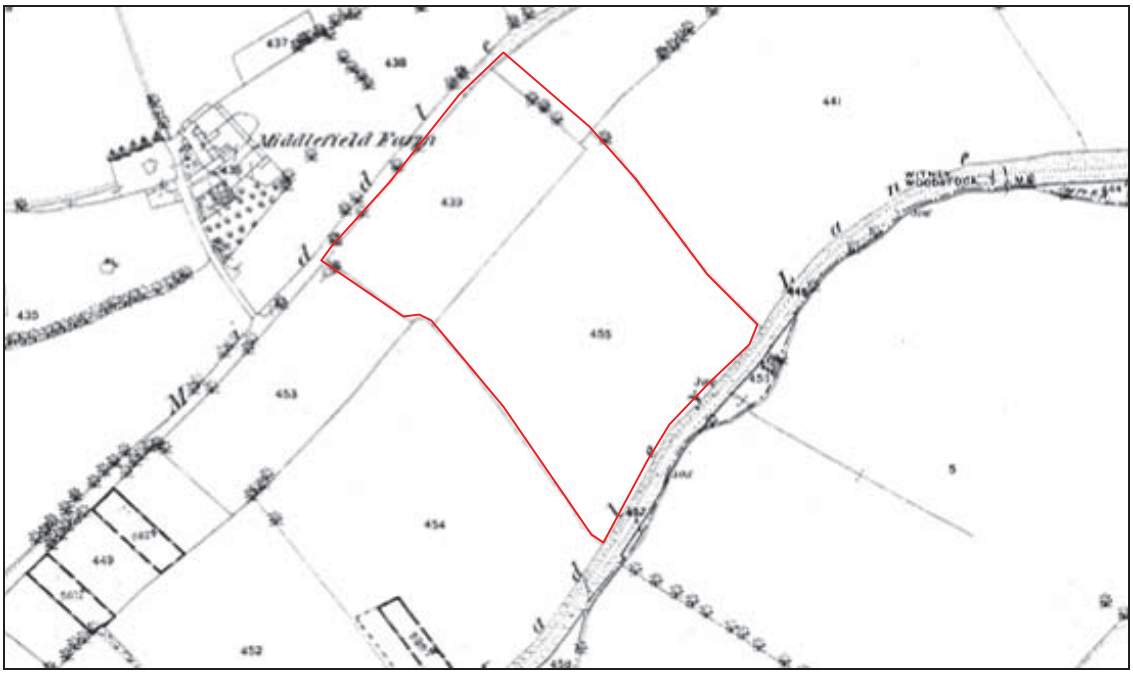
Some 150m to the south of the site a double-ditched annular enclosure and a Bronze Age ring ditch and enclosure were identified on aerial photographs and confirmed during geophysical survey (HER 4526, 4852 and 5413).

North of the site, a possible Roman surface/pavement and building foundations were recorded in association with both Roman and medieval pottery; the former may be 3rd century AD in date (HER 13389; EDP 2011). To the south is a possible Roman cemetery on the northern slopes of Coggles Hill (HER 9517).

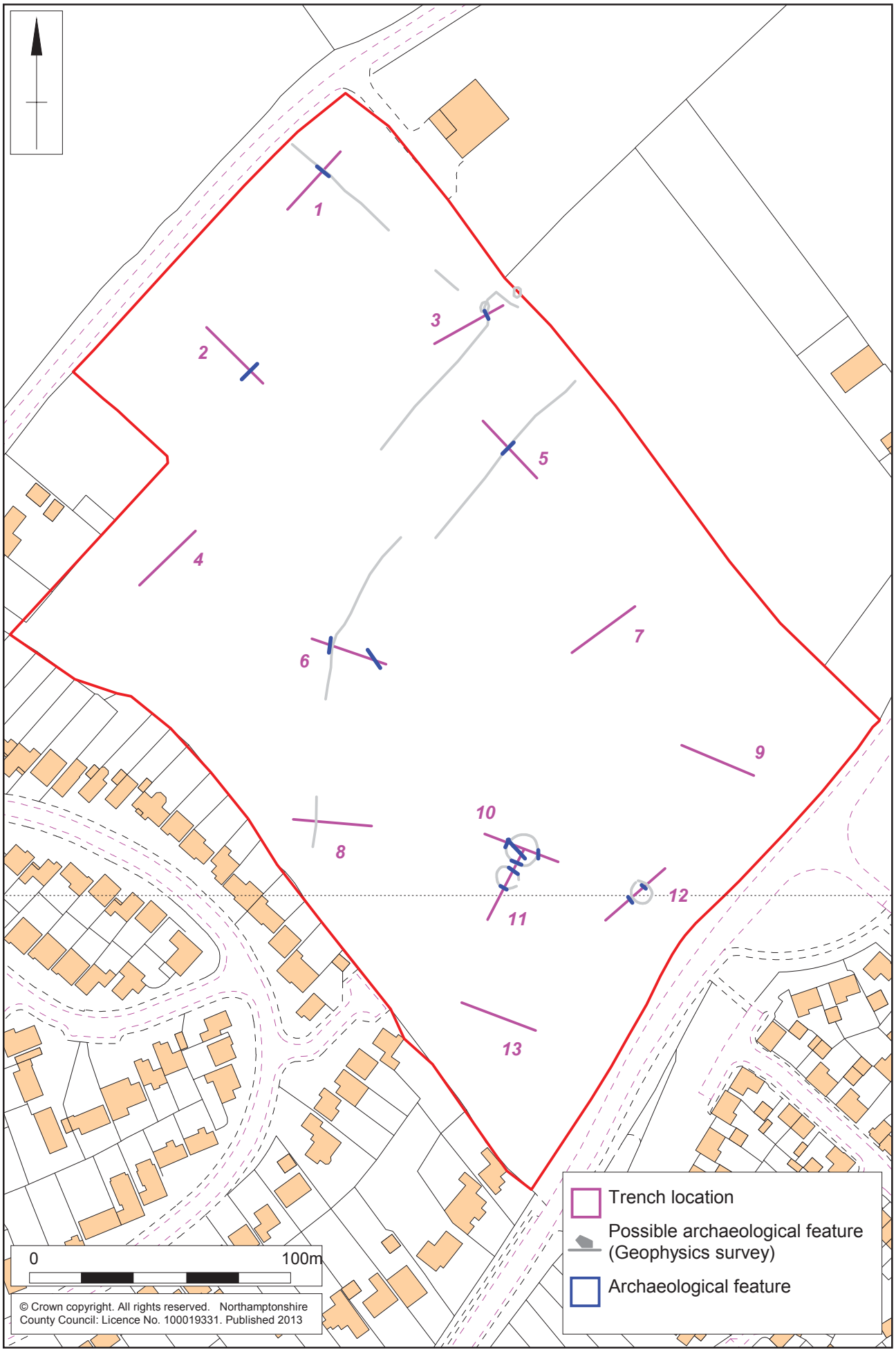
The south-eastern boundary of the site is defined by the course of an early medieval trackway (HER 8862). To the north-east of the site the foundations of a medieval building were found in the vicinity of Woodstock Road (HER 4107).

The proposed development area lies outside the historic core of Witney, in an area which was largely undeveloped until modern times. The nearest listed buildings are at Middlefield Farm, which lies *c* 200m to the west, on the opposite side of New Yatts Road. The farmhouse dates from the early 17th century, and historic records show that it was at the centre of a small estate.

Other possible features included a broken sinuous ditch bisecting the site on a north-east to south-west alignment and a former field boundary in the north (Fig 3). The former field boundaries were present on the First Edition ordnance Survey map (Fig 2).



First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1876 Fig 2



Scale 1:2,000 (A4)

Trench location plan Fig 3

On the north-eastern edge of the field there were several amorphous anomalies, possibly indicating the remains of a barn.

Faint positive linear anomalies, aligned north-west to south-east across the field, indicate the remnants of medieval or later ridge and furrow. A possible small quarry pit lies on the north-eastern edge of the site.

2.2 Topography and geology

The proposed development site comprises a single arable field, of roughly rectangular shape, located on the northern edge of Witney. It is bounded by New Yatts Road on the north-west, by modern housing on the south-west, by the A4095 Woodstock Road on the south-east and by further arable land to the north-east. It occupies a gentle, south-east facing slope, lying astride the 95m contour.

The solid geology of the site comprises Cornbrash in the southern part of the site and Kellaways Clay in the northern part (BGS 2013).

The site prior to excavation, looking south-east Fig 4

3 OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to quantify the quality, character, date, state of preservation, depth of burial and extent of the archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area affected by the proposed development. This was to be achieved through trial trench evaluation.

The project was to address the research aims and make reference to the Solent Thames Research Frameworks as appropriate (thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=553&Itemid=277).

4 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenches were positioned in accordance with the WSI (NA 2013) and in accordance with the trench plan agreed with the Oxfordshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (Fig 3). Thirteen trenches (30m long and 1.60m wide) were excavated, to a total length of 390m. The trenches were positioned to investigate potential areas of archaeology identified by the geophysical survey, as well as possible 'blank' areas.

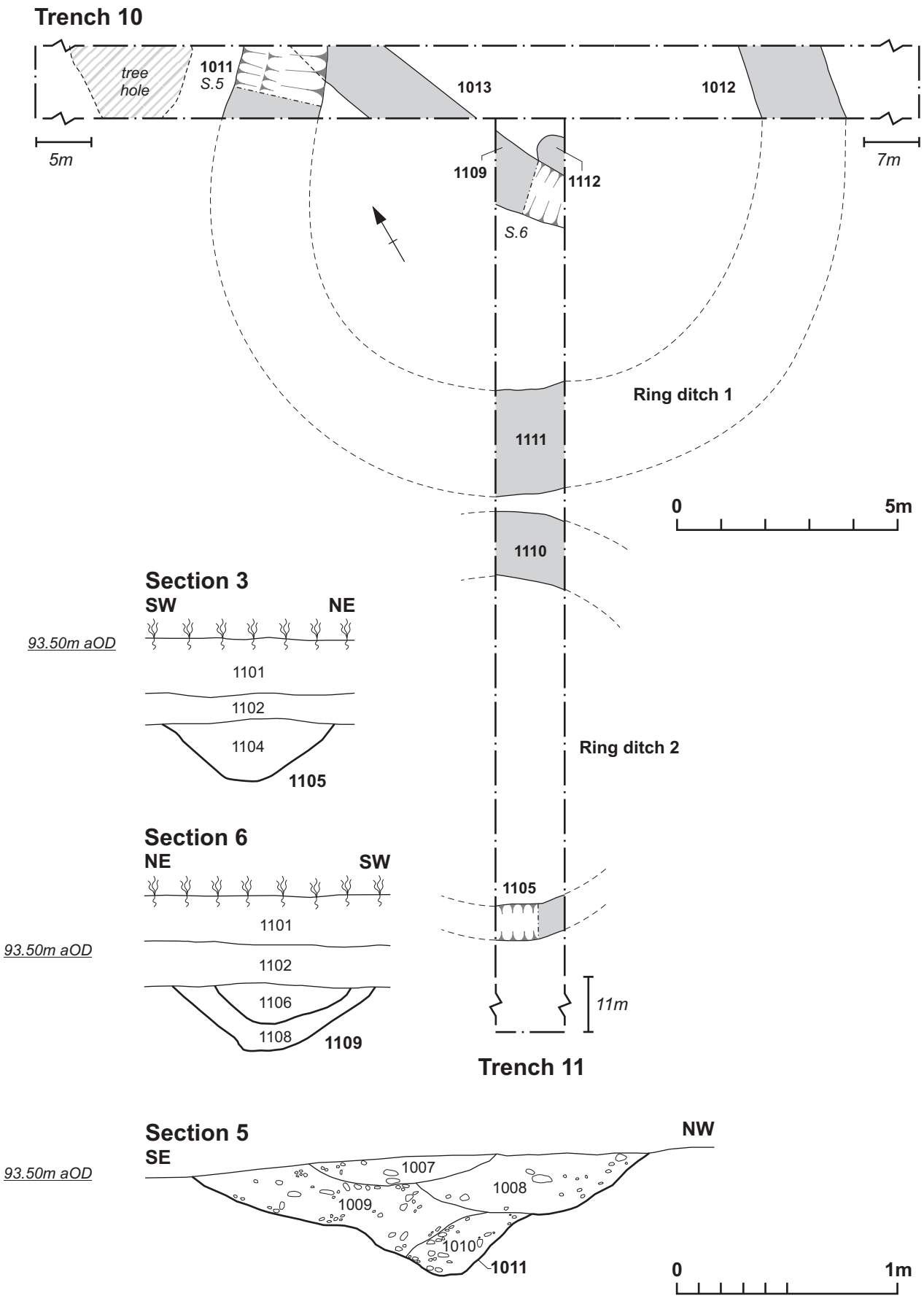
Trenches were positioning using Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m. Trenches were excavated by machine using a toothless bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. All works were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil.

Each trench was hand cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there were no archaeological remains present. Sufficient features were sampled by hand to determine their date and character. Discrete features (pits and postholes) were subject to 50% excavation. Linear features were examined by the excavation by sections of a minimum of 1.0m in width and 20% of their length. Excavation did not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were recorded following standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2011). Trenches with archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:100, the trench sections and profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Levels were related to the Ordnance Datum.

Artefacts were collected from archaeological deposits but unstratified bone and modern material was not retained

Photographs were taken as 35mm monochrome negatives, with digital photos as a supplement for reporting purposes. A photographic record of vehicle movements and reinstatements was maintained. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned by metal detector.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006).



Scales, Plans 1:125, Sections 1:25 Trenches 10 & 11, plans and sections of ring ditches Fig 5

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The underlying geology was encountered between 0.30-0.56m below the modern ground surface. The bedrock varied in character between the brown-orange and blue-grey silty clays of the Kellaway Clays in the northern part of the site and yellow-brown silty clay and limestone of Cornbrash in the southern part. This was in turn covered by light-mid orange-brown subsoil between 0.06-0.28m thick. Topsoil was mid grey-brown clay loam, between 0.16-0.30m thick.

There were archaeological features in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12. Archaeological features were generally cut into the natural geology and sealed by the subsoil, although the field boundary in Trench 3 cut through the subsoil. A number of tree holes were identified in the southern part of the site.

5.2 The ring ditches

The ring ditches were all located on the more free-draining Cornbrash geology in the southern part of the site.

Ring ditch 1

In Trench 10, ditch [1011], aligned north-east to south-west, was 2.08m wide and 0.54m deep (Figs 5, Section 5 and 6). The profile of the ditch was a wide V-shape, although the south-eastern edge was relatively shallow, while the north-western edge was stepped. There was marked asymmetry in the fills of the ditch. The primary fill (1010) was hard dark red-brown sandy clay with frequent fragments of limestone, indicating initial slumping or partial collapse of the ditch edges after excavation. Small fragments of pottery could not be closely dated, but were likely to be Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Ditch [1011], looking south-west Fig 6

Fill (1009) was firm dark red-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone coming from the inner edge of the ditch perhaps suggesting the presence of a central mound. Pottery included a piece from a Bronze Age collared urn as well as other sherds that more likely dated to the Iron Age, suggesting that the collared urn may have been from a disturbed cremation burial incorporated into the secondary fill. Fill (1008) was a similar firm dark red-brown sandy clay, but with significantly less limestone. The upper fill (1007) also comprised dark red-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone which may have come from the inner edge of the ditch.

The eastern part of the ring ditch, ditch [1012], aligned north to south, was 1.80m wide but was not excavated. In Trench 11, ditch [1111] was 2.30m wide but was not excavated (Figs 3 and 5). This was the southern part of ring ditch 1.

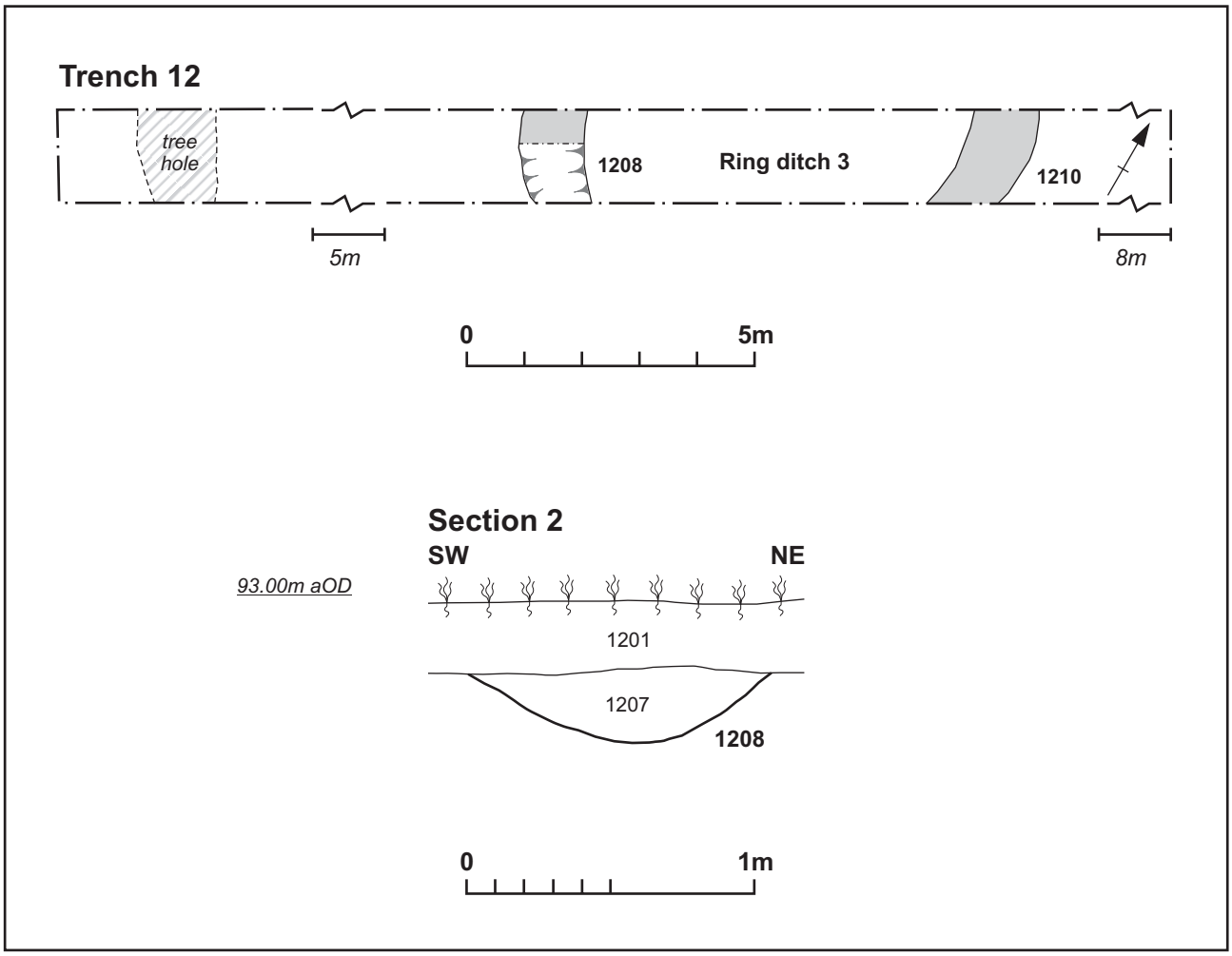
In Trench 11, pit [1112] was at least 0.80m in diameter, but had been truncated by a later ditch [1109]. Given its location in the centre of the ring ditch, it is possible the pit may contain an inhumation/cremation and it was therefore not excavated at this stage.

Ring ditch 2

In Trench 11, ditch [1105], aligned east to west, was 0.86m wide and 0.26m deep with a V-shaped profile (Figs 5, Section 3 and 7). The fill (1106) was friable mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent limestone coming from the inner edge of the ditch, again suggesting the presence of an internal mound (Fig 7). Small fragments of pottery were undiagnostic, but dated broadly to the Bronze Age/Iron Age. The ditch was the southern part of a ring ditch which enclosed an area of *c* 7.30m in diameter.

Ditch [1110] was 1.50m wide but was not excavated. This was the northern part of ring ditch 2.

Ring ditch [1105], looking north-west Fig 7



Scales, Plans 1:125, Sections 1:25 Trench 12, plan and section of ring ditch Fig 8

Ring ditch 3

In Trench 12, ditch [1208], aligned north-west to south-east, was 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig 8, Section 2). The fill (1207) was firm mid orange-brown loamy clay with frequent limestone. The opposing ditch [1210] was not excavated but was 1.05m wide. The ring ditch had an internal diameter of *c* 6.70m. There were no internal features within the trench.

5.3 The Roman boundary ditches

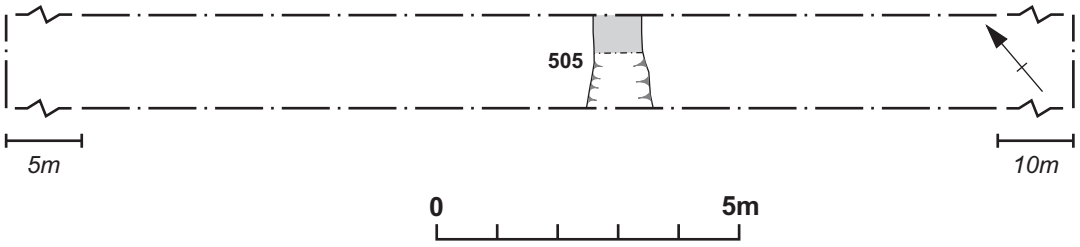
In Trench 5, ditch [505], aligned north-east to south-west, was 0.83m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a wide flat base (Figs 9 and 10, Section 7). The fill (506) comprised obdurate orange-brown silty clay with few inclusions.

Ditch [606] in Trench 6 may be a continuation of ditch [505], although the geophysical survey suggested that there were two distinct lengths (Figs 3 and 10, Section 9). It was also aligned north-east to south-west, 1.39m wide and 0.37m deep, with steep edges and a wide concave base. The primary fill (605) contained significant amounts of limestone derived from initial weathering; the upper fill was a similar mid red-brown sandy clay but with less limestone.

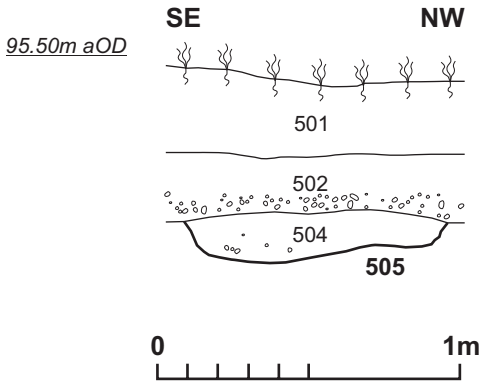
Pottery from the ditches in trenches 5 and 6 is dated to the Roman period. Small fragments of unidentifiable bone were also present.

Ditch [606], looking north-east Fig 9

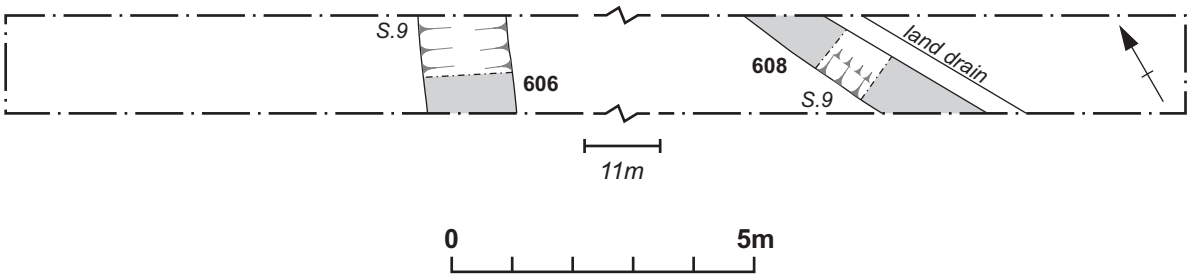
Trench 5



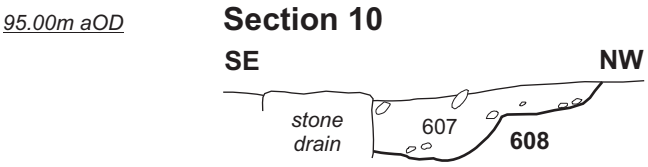
Section 7



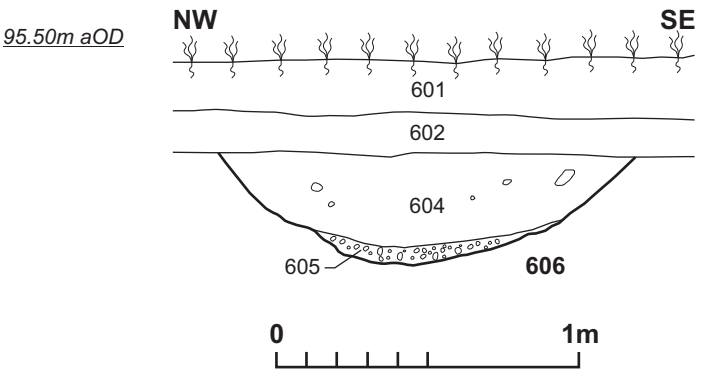
Trench 6



Section 10



Section 9

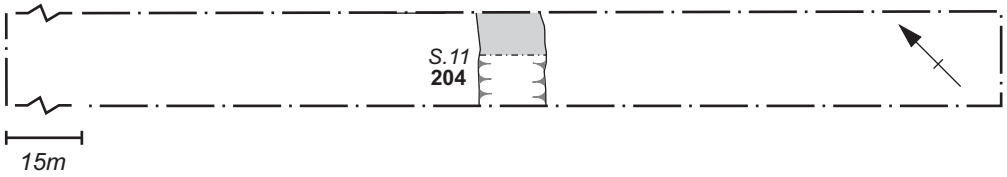


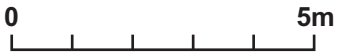
Scales, Plans 1:125, Sections 1:25

Trenches 5 & 6, plans and sections of boundary ditches

Fig 10

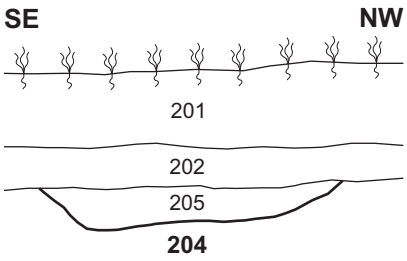
Trench 2

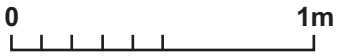




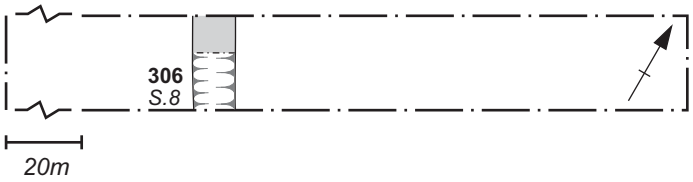
97.50m aOD

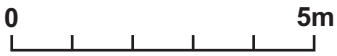
Section 11





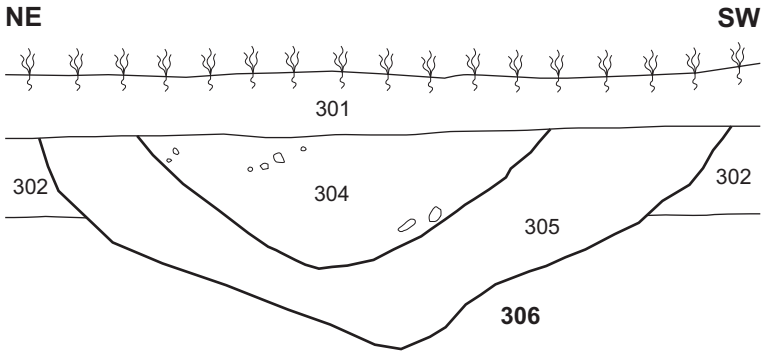
Trench 3





Section 8

96.50m aOD



Scales, Plans 1:125, Sections 1:25

Trenches 2 & 3, plans and sections of boundary ditches

Fig 11

In Trench 6, ditch [608], aligned north-west to south-east, was at least 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig 10, Section 10). It had been truncated on its north-eastern edge by a land drain on the same alignment. The north-western edge had a stepped profile. The fill was firm mid brown sandy clay with occasional limestone fragments. A single sherd of pottery may be Roman.

In Trench 11, ditch [1109], also aligned north-west to south-east, may have been a continuation (Fig 5, Section 6). It was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The primary fill (1108) was mid yellow-brown clay silt and the upper fill (1106) was mid grey-brown sandy silt. There were two sherds of probable Roman pottery from the primary fill and a single sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware dated to the 13th-14th century from the upper fill. It is likely that the medieval pottery was intrusive, probably from later ploughing.

5.4 The field boundaries

In Trench 1, ditch [104], aligned north-west to south-east, was *c* 1.60m wide (Fig 3). It was not excavated but the uppermost fill comprised mid brown-grey silty clay with orange-brown mottling. In Trench 3, ditch [306], aligned north-west to south-east, was 2.28m wide and 0.72m deep with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig 11, Section 8). It cut through the subsoil. The primary fill (305) was firm mid orange-brown silty sandy clay with burnt root fragments, rare pieces of brick/tile and charcoal. The upper fill (304) was firm dark red-brown sandy clay with rare brick/tile fragments and charcoal. Both ditches are the remains of former field boundaries which were extant until at least 1960 (Fig 2).

In Trench 2, ditch [204], aligned north-east south-west, was 1.20m wide and 0.15m deep with steep edges and a broad flat base (Fig 11, Section 11). The fill (205) was sterile compact mid orange-brown silty clay. This ditch does not conform to former field boundaries marked on Ordnance Survey maps and may, therefore, predate the later 19th century.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Andy Chapman

Twenty-five sherds of pottery, weighing 310g, were recovered from three of the trenches, with seven sherds from the ring ditches in Trenches 10 and 11, and six from two linear ditches in Trench 6.

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery

Fill/cut	sherds	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
504/505 ditch	7	130	1 base, 6 body sherds	RB
604/606 ditch	5	95	Body sherds, 1 vessel	RB
607/608 ditch	1	6	Body sherd (grog)	RB?
1009/1011 ring ditch	3	36	Collared urn & body sherds	Bronze Age/ Iron Age
1010/1011 ring ditch	2	4	Small sherds/crumbs	Bronze Age/ Iron Age
1101 (topsoil)	1	26	Shelly body sherd	Bronze Age/ Iron Age
1104/1105 ring ditch	4	5	Crumbs, 1 vessel	Bronze Age/ Iron Age
1108/1109 ditch	2	8	2 small sherds	RB
Total	**25**	**310**		

Prehistoric

From the secondary fill (1009) of ring ditch [1011], there are three sherds of pottery, and a few eroded crumbs. Most distinctively, there is a sherd from a small collared urn of the early Bronze Age. The fabric is grey-brown throughout and contains very sparse small inclusions of crushed shell. The vessel is 6mm thick immediately below the rim, thickening to 10mm at the base of the collar. The slightly concave surface of the collar is simply decorated with alternating obliquely incised, double-lines, which would have formed a pattern of running triangles (Fig 12).

Decorated sherd from a collared urn of the early Bronze Age, from ditch [1011] (Scale 10mm) Fig 12

The other two sherds from fill (1009) of ditch [1011] comprise a sherd from the angle of a flat base, 8mm thick, containing moderate crushed shell, and a body sherd from a thin-walled, 4.5mm thick, vessel, and grey throughout with smoothed surfaces.

From the primary fill (1010) of ditch [1011] there are two small sherds/crumbs of pottery, one of which has a brown core and orange surfaces containing dense crushed shell inclusions.

While the collared urn sherd attests to Bronze Age activity, the other smaller sherds from the same ditch, although not particularly diagnostic, seem more appropriate to the Iron Age. This may suggest that the secondary fills of the ring ditch had accumulated during the Iron Age, with some residual material from the Bronze Age, perhaps a disturbed cremation burial, being incorporated into the ditch fills at this time.

From the topsoil (1101) in Trench 11 there is a large sherd from a thick-walled vessel, 10-12mm thick, containing some finely crushed shell and some small pellets of grog, which could date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age.

From the fill (1104) of ring ditch [1105], there are four small crumbs of pottery from a vessel containing sparse crushed shell, grey throughout with smoothed surfaces. As with the smaller sherds from Trench 10, there is little of diagnostic value, but an Iron Age date seems the most appropriate.

Romano-British

From the fill (504) of ditch [505] there are seven sherds of pottery from four vessels of Roman date, comprising a thick-walled jar and three finer vessels, including a base in a fine sand ware. From the fill (604) of ditch [606] there are five body sherds from a single vessel in a soft fabric, biscuit fired, with a grey core, cream surfaces and a surface coat of grey slip. Ditches [505] and [606] are probably the same linear, ditch, on a north-east to south-west alignment, and the pottery assemblage indicates a Roman date for this feature.

Another possible linear, on a north-west to south-east alignment was seen in trenches 6, 10 and 11. From the fill (607) of ditch [608] there is a body sherd of grog-tempered pottery, with a grey core and outer surface and a red-brown inner surface. From the primary fill (1108) of ditch [1109] there are two small sherds, one from a thin-walled, 4mm thick, vessel containing finely crushed shell and the other in a pink grogged fabric, both of which are probably of Roman date. However, there is a sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware from the upper fill (1106) of this ditch (see Blinkhorn below), suggesting a post-medieval date

6.2 **Medieval and post-medieval pottery** by Paul Blinkhorn

There are two sherds, weighing 26g, of medieval and post-medieval pottery. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXAM: *Brill/Boarstall ware*, AD1200 – 1600, 1 sherd, 3g
OXCL: *Cistercian ware*, 1475 – 1700, 1 sherd, 23g

Both are common finds at sites in the region. The fragment of Cistercian ware is a relatively large sherd from the base of a cup or tyg, from the subsoil of Trench 11. The sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware is from the fill (1106) of ditch [1109], and is from a glazed jug of 13th-14th century date. In both cases, they are typical products of their respective traditions. Both are in good condition.

6.3 **Animal bone** by Pat Chapman

The animal bone comes from three contexts, and weighs only 154g. Tiny unidentifiable fragments come from fill (604) of ditch [606] and the fill (1009) of ditch [1011]. The end of a mandible from a mature horse comes from the fill (1106) of ditch [1109], the incisors and molar are very worn (Hillson 2003).

7 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation has broadly confirmed the veracity of the previous geophysical survey. The three ring ditches appear to be the denuded remains of Bronze Age round barrows, although all three are on the smaller end of the scale for this type of monument, none enclosing an area greater than 11m in diameter. There was no evidence of upstanding mound material and it is likely that they had been flattened by ploughing from the medieval period onwards. The barrows are likely to be part of a barrow cemetery, with further examples lying south-east of the current site.

The interrupted linear boundary 'shadowed' the change in geology across the site and perhaps reflected different land use. It is notable how shallow the ditch was and it is unlikely it ever served as a stock barrier so it may have acted as a drainage ditch to intercept surface water running off the clay higher ground. The small amount of the pottery in the ditch fills suggests that it was Roman in date, although the scarcity of finds indicates it was located some way from settlement. A further ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, may also date to the Roman period, although a single sherd of medieval pottery was found in the upper fill, which itself may be an intrusive artefact.

There were a number of field boundaries, most of which could be related to field boundaries marked on early Ordnance Survey maps.

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APPENDIX: CONTEXT TABLES

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
1	**30m, NE-SW**	**SP 36641 11273**	**98.30m aOD**	**Up to 0.50m deep, 97.80maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loamy clay	0.20 – 0.30m thick	—
102	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown loamy clay	0.09-0.12m thick	—
103	Natural	Mottled brown-orange and grey-blue clay	—	—
104	Field boundary ditch	NW-SE aligned. Not excavated	1.50m wide	—
105	Fill of [104]	Mid brown-grey silty clay with mid orange-brown mottling	—	—

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
2	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36611 11206**	**97.40 aOD**	**Up to 0.36m deep, 97.04maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loamy clay	0.14-0.30m deep	—
202	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay	0.07-0.10m deep	—
203	Natural	Mid brown-orange clay with grey-blue mottling	—	—
204	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, wide U-shaped profile	1.20m wide and 0.15m deep	—
205	Fill of [204]	Compact mid orange-brown silty clay	0.15m thick	—

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
3	**30m, NE-SW**	**SP 36713 11225**	**96.50maOD**	**Up to 0.56m deep, 95.94maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loamy clay	0.25-0.28m thick	—
302	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clay silt	0.21-0.28m thick	—
303	Natural	Mid orange-brown with blue-grey mottling clay silt	—	—
304	Fill of [306]	Dark red-brown sandy clay with modern detritus	0.45m thick	—
305	Fill of [306]	Mid orange-brown silty loam	0.27m thick	—
306	Ditch	Aligned NW-SE. Curved U-shape profile. Modern field boundary	2.28m wide 0.72m deep deep	—

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
4	**30m, NE-SW**	**SP 36585 11128**	**96.70m aOD**	**Up to 0.34m deep, 97.36maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loamy clay	0.22-0.26m thick	—
402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay	0.08m thick	—
403	Natural	Mid brown-orange and grey-blue silty clay changing to mid orange and grey-blue clay to SW	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
5	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36716 11170**	**95.50m aOD**	**Up to 0.56m deep, 94.94maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
501	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay	0.21-0.48m thick	__
502	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay	0.08-0.10m thick	__
503	Natural	Mid brown-yellow clay	__	__
504	Fill of [505]	Compact mid orange-brown silty clay	0.14m thick	Roman pottery, bone
505	Ditch	Aligned SW-NE. Steep sides, flat base	0.83m wide 0.14m deep	__

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
6	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36654 11093**	**95.30m aOD**	**Up to 0.43m deep, 94.87m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
601	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loamy clay	0.21-0.25m thick	__
602	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay	0.13-0.19m thick	__
603	Natural	Mid brown-yellow clay	__	__
604	Fill of [606]	Firm mid red-brown sandy clay	0.31m thick	RB pottery, animal bone
605	Fill of [606]	Firm mid red-brown sandy clay, frequent limestone	0.05m thick	__
606	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, wide U-shaped profile	1.39m wide 0.37m deep	__
607	Fill of [608]	Firm mid brown sandy loam	0.22m thick	?RB pottery
608	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, stepped edges, flat base	0.75m wide 0.22m deep	__

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
7	**30m, NE-SW**	**SP 36752 11101**	**94.60m aOD**	**Up to 0.31m deep, 94.29maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
701	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay loam	0.21-0.26m thick	—
702	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay	0.06-0.08m deep	—
703	Natural	Mixed yellow silty sand with brown-red silty sand and stone-cornbrash	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
8	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36648 11027**	**94.60m aOD**	**Up to 0.39m deep, 94.21maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
801	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey loamy clay	0.22-0.25m deep	—
802	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown loamy clay	0.11-0.16m deep	—
803	Natural	Mid orange-brown and grey-blue silty clay	—	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
9	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36795 11051**	**93.50m aOD**	**Up to 0.30m deep, 93.20m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay loam	0.25-0.30m deep	—
902	Natural	Mixed yellow silty sand with brown-red silty sand and stone-cornbrash		

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
10	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36720 11018**	**93.80m aOD**	**Up to 0.39m deep, 93.41m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.15-0.28m deep	__
1002	Subsoil	Light-mid brown silty clay	0.05-0.14m deep	__
1003	Natural	Yellow-orange limestone	__	__
1004	Fill of [1006]	Firm mid orange-brown clay silt	0.34m thick	__
1005	Fill of [1006]	Friable light brown clay silt	0.29m thick	__
1006	Tree hole	Sub-circular, uneven, shallow profile	1.50m wide 0.34m thick	__
1007	Fill of [1013]	Firm dark red-brown sandy clay	0.12m thick	__
1008	Fill of [1012]	Firm dark red-brown sandy clay	0.26m thick	__
1009	Fill of [1011]	Firm dark red-brown sandy clay with frequent limestone	0.34m thick	BA/IA pottery, animal bone
1010	Fill of [1011]	Hard dark red-brown sandy clay, frequent limestone	0.25m	BA/IA pottery
1011	Ring ditch	Curvilinear, aligned NE-SW, V-shaped profile	2.08m wide 0.54m deep	__
1012	Cut of ring ditch	Aligned N-S. Not excavated	1.80m wide	__
1013	Cut of ditch	Aligned NW-SE. Not excavated	1.50m wide	__

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
11	**30m, NE-SW**	**SP 36714 11004**	**93.50m aOD**	**Up to 0.38m deep, 93.12maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.20-0.24m thick	BA/IA pottery
1102	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.12-0.23m thick	Medieval pottery
1103	Natural	Mixed yellow-brown and light brown silty clay with frequent limestone	—	—
1104	Fill of [1105]	Friable mid grey-brown clay silt	0.26m thick	BA/IA pottery
1105	Ring ditch	Curvilinear, E-W aligned, V-shaped profile	0.86m wide 0.26m deep	—
1106	Fill of [1109]	Firm mid grey-brown sandy silt	0.24m thick	Medieval pottery, animal bone
1107	Not used	—	—	—
1108	Fill of [1109]	Firm mid yellow-brown clay silt	0.20m thick	RB pottery
1109	Ditch	Aligned SE-NW, U-shaped profile	0.90m wide 0.20m deep	—

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
12	**30m, NE-SW**	**SP 3676 11000**	**93.30m aOD**	**Up to 0.39m deep, 92.91maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1201	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	0.16-0.24m deep	__
1202	Natural	Light orange-yellow silty clay	__	__
1203	Fill of [1204]	Firm mid orange-brown clay silt	0.25m thick	__
1204	Furrow	NW-SE aligned. Wide U-shaped profile	1.20m wide 0.25m deep	__
1205	Fill of [1206]	Firm mid red-brown clay silt	0.33m thick	__
1206	Ring ditch	Curvilinear, aligned NW-SE, U-shaped profile	0.70m wide 0.33m deep	__
1207	Fill of [1208]	Firm mid orange-brown clay loam	0.30m thick	__
1208	Ring ditch	Curvilinear, NW-SE aligned uneven V-shaped profile	0.95m wide 0.30m deep	__

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
13	**30m, NW-SE**	**SP 36726 10948**	**93.10m aOD**	**Up to 0.35m deep, 92.75maOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay loam	0.26-0.27m deep	__
1302	Subsoil	Mid red-brown loamy clay	0.08 deep	__
1303	Natural	Mid brown-yellow clay silt with stone- cornbrash	__	__

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