



# Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation at former  
Cranfield University site, Silsoe, Bedfordshire  
May-December 2011



## Northamptonshire Archaeology

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Northamptonshire  
County Council

Tim Upson-Smith

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at former Cranfield University site Silsoe, Bedfordshire	
Short description	Archaeological trial excavation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of Bloor Homes, at the former Cranfield University Site, Silsoe, Bedfordshire. Two phases of trial trenching were undertaken following on from a geophysical survey that had not identified any definite archaeological features. Archaeological features found in two trenches in the north-western corner of the site included boundary ditches and pits dating to the 10th-12th centuries. They may be remains of settlement activity related to West End Road to the north of the site. Further ditches and pits were dated to the 18th century. There were no further remains across the remainder of the site, probably due to the landscaping and groundworks related to the construction of the former university campus.	
Project type	Evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	MoLAS desk-based assessment, Northamptonshire Archaeology geophysical survey (Smith 2011), Northamptonshire Archaeology Evaluation (phase 1) 2011	
Current Land use	Arable and pasture	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Medieval pits and ditches	
Significant finds	Medieval pottery	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Bedfordshire	
Site address	Former Cranfield University, Barton Road, Silsoe	
Study area	25 ha	
OS Easting & Northing	TL 080 352	
Height mOD	57-66m	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Tim Upson-Smith	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	Bloor Homes	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	05/2011	
End date	12/2011	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	LUTNM:2011.48	Pottery, clay-pipe, bone and flots
Paper	LUTNM:2011.48	Evaluation pro forma sheets, context sheets, colour slides, black and white contact prints, digital photographs, plans and section drawings
Digital	LUTNM:2011.48	Report text and figures
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at former Cranfield University site Silsoe, Bedfordshire, May to December 2011	
Serial title & volume	12/06	
Author(s)	Tim Upson-Smith	
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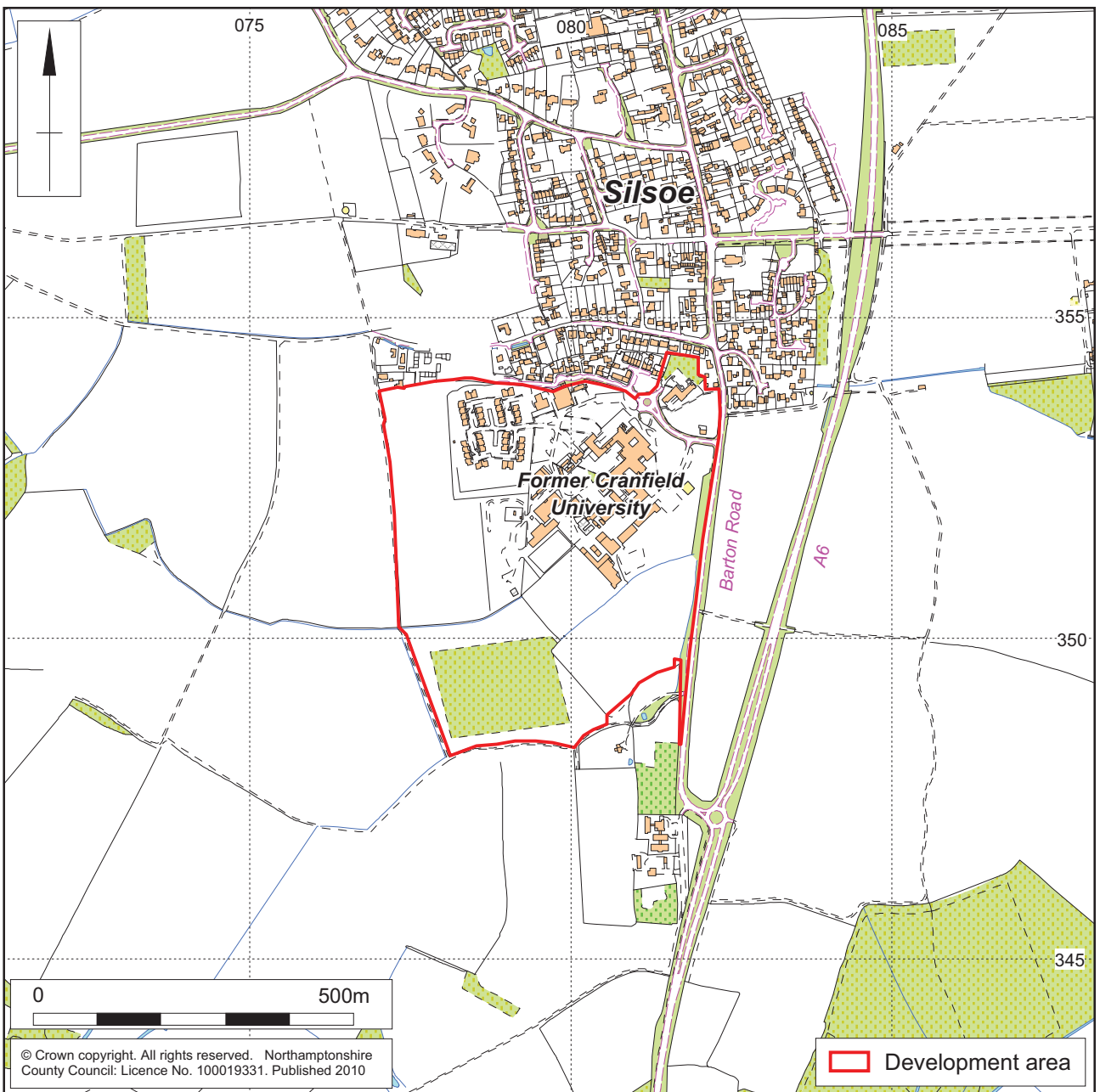
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Scale 1:10,000

Site Location Fig 1



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION AT  
FORMER CRANFIELD UNIVERSITY SITE  
SILSOE, BEDFORDSHIRE**

*Abstract*

*Archaeological trial excavation was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of Bloor Homes, at the former Cranfield University Site, Silsoe, Bedfordshire. Two phases of trial trenching were undertaken following on from a geophysical survey that had not identified any definite archaeological features.*

*Archaeological features found in two trenches in the north-western corner of the site included boundary ditches and pits dating to the 10th-12th centuries. They may be remains of settlement activity related to West-End Road to the north of the site. Further ditches and pits were dated to the 18th century.*

*There were no further remains across the remainder of the site, probably due to the landscaping and groundworks related to the construction of the former university campus.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Outline planning consent has been granted for mixed use development at the former Silsoe Campus of Cranfield University. As a condition on consent Central Bedfordshire Council required a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken prior to development commencing, the scope of which was set out in a Brief prepared by the Archaeology Team of Central Bedfordshire Council (Oake 2011). The work, on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd, was carried out in accordance with the brief and the written scheme of investigation prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2011).

The site occupies an area of approximately 25ha and is located immediately to the south of Silsoe, Bedfordshire, centred on NGR TL 08050 35250 (Fig 1). Barton Road bounds the site to the east, housing and West End Road beyond to the north, to the south is a stand of woodland and fields lie to the west.

Most of the site is occupied by the former Silsoe Campus of Cranfield University. This comprises a series of buildings, sports facilities and areas of landscaping. The application area also includes an area of arable field to the west and a woodland plantation in the south-west corner of the site.

The ground is mainly level, with an elevation of 57-60m AOD, although it slopes up towards the north-western corner of the site from 61 to 66m AOD. The geology of the site is Gault Clay, with the possibility of alluvium along the watercourse which is now a drain between the sports fields. The sports fields themselves have probably been levelled (MoLAS 2008).

Luton Museum has issued an accession number for the works: LUTNM 2011.48. This also served as the site code.



Scale 1:5000 (A4)

Trial trench locations Fig 2



## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the investigation was to determine if archaeological remains were present within the application area.

The specific objectives of the project were set out in the Brief (Oake 2011) as follows:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on the development site
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions

The project will address the research aims and make reference to the following documents as appropriate:

- *Research and Archaeology, A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1, Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology, A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003)
- *Bedfordshire Archaeology, Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al 2007)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

If applicable, reference will be made to the national framework for research, as set out by English Heritage (1997).

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment was undertaken by MoLAS (2008). This found that whole site was agricultural fields before the construction of the campus in the 1970s. There is plough-damaged ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs in the northern portion of the campus.

In 2007 Oxford Archaeology undertook an evaluation on land at the College Farm development, which borders the northern boundary of the site (MoLAS 2008). The evaluation revealed evidence of Roman agricultural activity and residual finds. A possible Roman roof tile is recorded as coming from the campus playing fields.

The site lies directly south of the historic core of the settlement. The evaluation also found evidence of plots dating to the 10th to 13th centuries fronting onto West End Road and it was suggested that further evidence of this occupation may have extended into the site. Historic map evidence suggested that much of the rest of the site was part of the open fields surrounding the village during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Geophysical survey was undertaken in arable fields in the west of the site and playing fields in the south, covering a total of 10.3ha (Smith 2011). The survey identified medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation patterns confirming the cartographic evidence (Fig 3). No further archaeological features were found, however, there were many magnetic anomalies representing various features such as land drains, ferrous pipelines, ferrous or ceramic debris in the soil, larger ferrous objects and magnetic disturbance caused by standing buildings, fences and other modern installations.



1:5000 (A4)

Geophysical survey interpretation Fig 3

## 4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

### 4.1 Methodology

Work was carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008b).

The first phase of evaluation (Fig 2) comprised the excavation of 14 trenches, 18-22 and 34-40. Trenches 41 and 42 were not excavated during Phase 1 due to site constraints.

The second phase of the evaluation (Fig 2) comprised the excavation of the remaining 34 trenches (1-17 and 23-33). Trenches 41 and 42 were excavated as part of the second phase of work as the agricultural machinery blocking the way had been removed between the two phases of work. The position of the trenches was tightly constrained by the standing structures on site and the extensive service runs between and around them.

The trenches were positioned using a Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET realtime corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of  $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ .

The topsoil and subsoil was removed by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other deposits. Once the evaluation was completed, the trenches were simply backfilled, with the topsoil replaced uppermost and lightly compacted.

### 4.2 Evaluation, phase 1 (Fig 2)

#### ***Trenches 18-22***

Trenches 18-22 were excavated in the south-western part of the site, in the area of the plantation. Natural mid-grey-brown clay was exposed on average 0.30m below present ground surface, this was overlain by a dark-brown firm silty clay subsoil c 0.10m thick, overlain by a dark-brown loose silty loam topsoil c 0.20m thick.

#### ***Trenches 34-40***

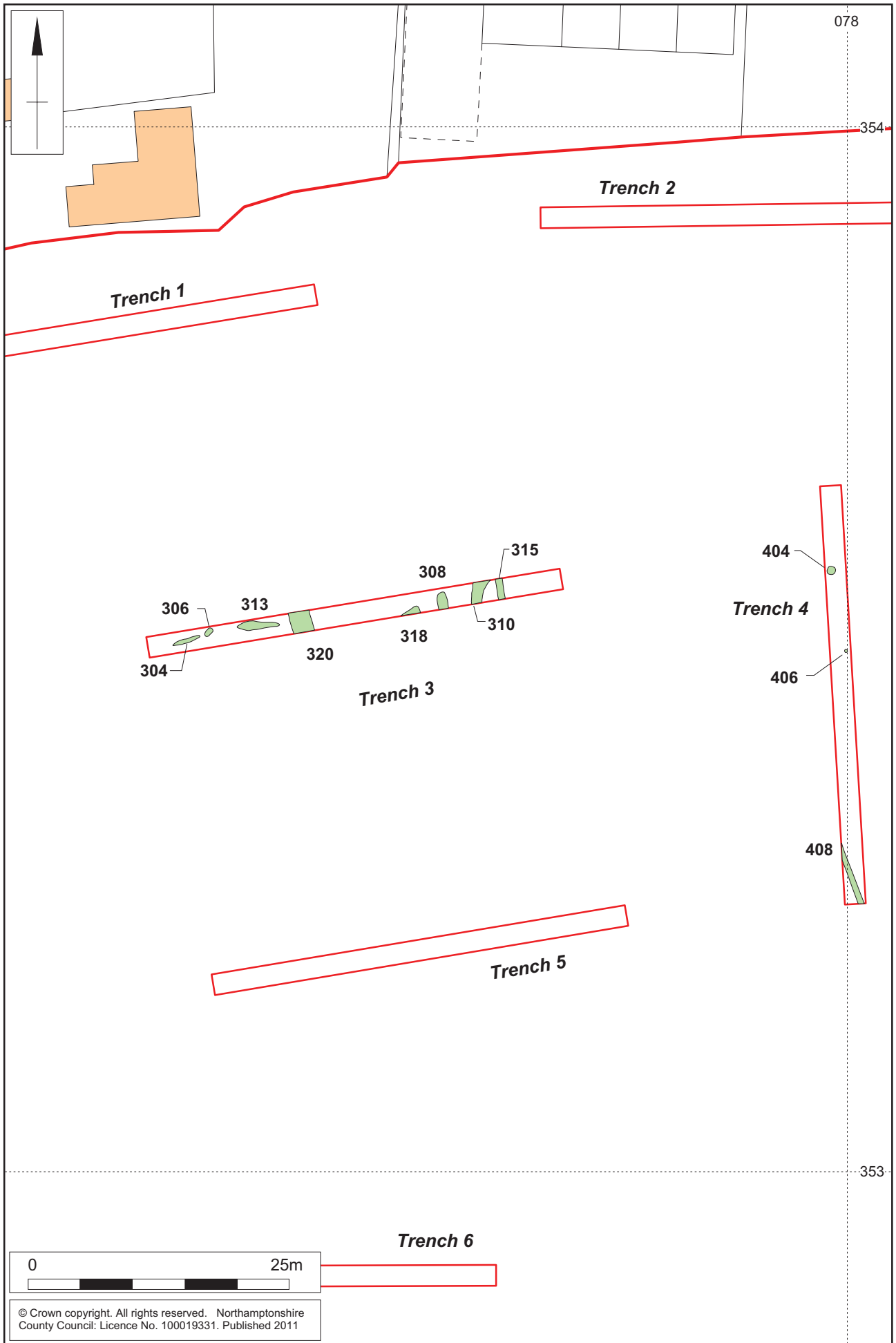
Trenches 34-40 were excavated on the green spaces around the university buildings.

Natural light-grey-brown clay exposed in Trenches 34-35 was between 0.30m and 0.58m deep. This was overlain by a light-grey-brown subsoil, c 0.17m thick, overlain by light-grey-brown silty loam topsoil, between 0.39m to 0.24m thick.

In Trenches 36-39, natural grey-brown clay was exposed between 0.53m and 0.26m below present ground surface, in all except Trench 37 where it was overlain by mid brown silty clay subsoil between 0.13m and 0.22m thick. The mid-brown silty loam topsoil overlying these trenches contained frequent brick and concrete fragments from the construction of the university buildings and was between 0.25m and 0.36m thick.

Trench 40 differed from the other trenches in that it had a layer of re-deposited natural clay immediately below the topsoil. The natural light-grey clay in this trench was exposed c 0.90m below the present ground surface, overlain by a layer of dark-brown clay loam buried topsoil c 0.20m thick, and this was in turn overlain by the re-deposited natural dark-grey clay layer c 0.50m thick. The mid-dark-brown silty loam topsoil was between c 0.15m and 0.20m thick. The topsoil in this trench also contained frequent rubble fragments.

No archaeological features were present in the Phase 1 excavated trenches.



Scale 1:500 (A3)

Archaeological features in Trenches 3 and 4 Fig 4



### 4.3 Evaluation, phase 2 (Figs 2-4)

#### ***Trenches 1, 2 and 5-17***

Trenches 1-17 were excavated in the western part of the site, in the former arable field. Trenches 1 and 2 were moved slightly to the south (Fig 2) to avoid the bund which forms the northern boundary of the site.

Natural light grey clay was exposed on average 0.40m below the present ground surface, this was overlain by a dark reddish-brown firm silty clay subsoil c0.20m thick, overlain by a dark brown-grey loose silty loam topsoil c 0.20m thick (Fig 5).



Trench 1, looking east Fig 5

Archaeological features were only observed in Trenches 3 and 4.

#### ***Trench 3***

Trench 3 was located in the northern part of the arable field (on the western side of the development area) and was aligned east-west (Fig 2). The natural grey clay (303) in Trench 3 was cut by four linear features, and four pits (Fig 4). All of the features were dated; four of the features, pits [304] and [306] and ditches [308] and [315] were 10th-12th century in date. The remaining features were 16th to 17th century in date. There was no discernable subsoil present, however, in the middle of the trench there was a layer of red-brown sandy clay, containing post-medieval/modern rubble (302).

The elongated pit or gully [304] at the western end of the trench was 2.7m long by 0.39m wide and 0.15m deep, with a rounded V-shaped profile (Figs 4, 6 and 8, Section 1). The fill comprised firm dark brown-grey silty clay (305). St Neots ware pottery of 10th-century date and animal bone was recovered from the fill. Pit [306], immediately to the east of the gully, was oval in plan and measured 1.05m long, 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep with a shallow curving profile (Figs 4 and 8, Section 2). The fill (307) comprised firm dark brown-grey silty clay similar in nature to (305). The fill was dated by a sherd of St Neots ware pottery of the 10th century.



Pit/gully [304], looking east Fig 6

Ditch [315] at the eastern end of the trench, aligned north to south, was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (Figs 4 and 8, Section 6). The fill (316) comprised compact grey-blue clay and contained pottery dating to the 10th century and animal bone.

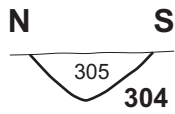
Located to the west of ditch [315], was the terminal of a ditch (308), aligned north-south. The terminal was 1.3m wide by 0.72m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 8, Section 4). The fill (309) comprised compact mid-blue-grey clay; pottery dating to the 10th to 13th centuries and animal bone was recovered from the fill.



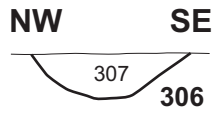
Ditch [308], looking south Fig 7



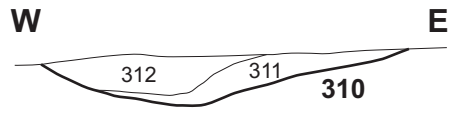
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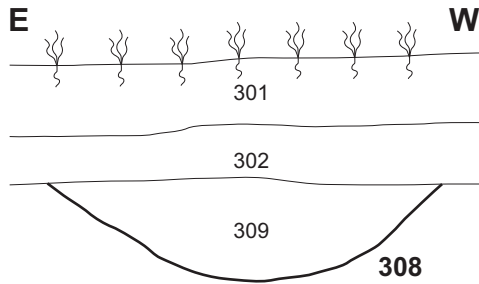
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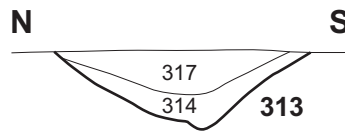
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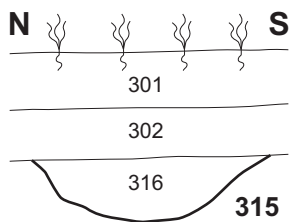
**Section 4**



**Section 5**



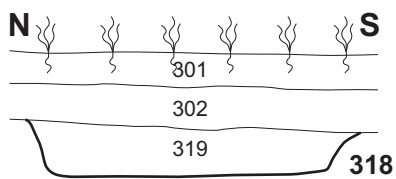
**Section 6**



**Section 7**



**Section 8**



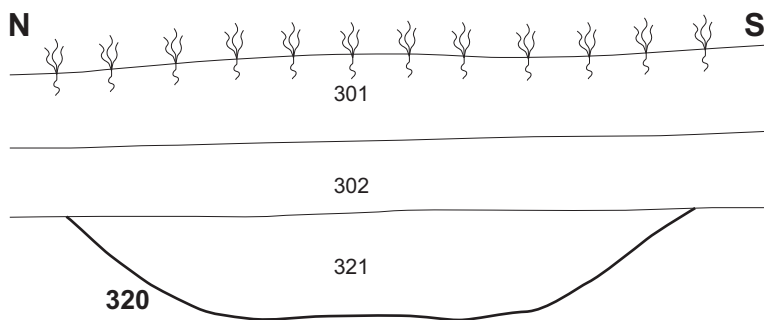
**Section 9**



**Section 11**



**Section 10**



The remaining features comprised two ditches and two pits which had both medieval and post-medieval pottery in the fills.

Pit [313] was located towards the western end of the trench and had an elongated oval plan, 4.5m long, 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep with a shallow V-shaped profile (Figs 4 and 8, Section 5). The primary fill (314) comprised firm grey silty clay with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. This was overlain by dark-grey silty clay (317), which contained St Neots ware and post-medieval pottery and a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery.

Ditch [310], located towards the eastern end of the trench, was aligned north-south, 1.2m wide by 0.18m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile (Figs 4 and 8, Section 3). The primary fill (311) comprised compact brown-grey clay, overlain by compact dark grey-black silty clay (312); nine sherds of St Neots ware, two sherds of 17th-century pottery and a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this layer

Pit/ditch terminal [318] was located towards the middle of the trench, only a small part of the feature was exposed within the limits of the trench, so it was not possible to obtain the full dimensions or profile of the feature. As exposed, the feature was 1.10m wide by 0.16m deep, with steep irregular sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 8, Section 8). The fill (319) comprised compact light-grey-blue clay, medieval and 17th-century pottery and 18th-century clay tobacco-pipe were recovered from this fill. The feature was overlain by layer (302).

Ditch [320] located in the middle of the trench, was aligned north-south and was 2.05m wide by 0.37m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 8, Section 10). The fill (321) comprised compact mid blue-grey clay, pottery dated to the 10th and 16th centuries and 18th-century clay tobacco-pipe was recovered from the fill.

#### **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was located on the eastern side of the arable field at its north end. The trench was aligned north-south (Figs 2 and 4).

The natural grey clay (403) in Trench 4 was cut by a pit, a posthole and a gully (Fig 4). Pottery recovered from the pit and the gully dated to the 10th century, the posthole was undated.

The pit [404], towards the northern end of the trench, was oval in plan, c 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep with a smooth rounded base and shallow sloping sides (Figs 4 and 8, Section 7). The fill (405) was a firm dark grey silty clay with orange mottling and charcoal flecks, containing largest assemblage of St Neots ware pottery, and a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery.

The posthole [406] located towards the middle of the trench was 0.30m in diameter by 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 8, Section 9). The fill of the posthole (406) comprised firm dark grey silty clay, with charcoal flecks.

The gully [408] was aligned north-north-west, south-south-east 0.65m wide by 0.17m deep with a rounded base and sides (Figs 4 and 8, Section 11). The fill (409) comprised firm dark-grey silty clay containing three sherds of 10th-century pottery and animal bone.

#### **Trenches 23-33**

Trenches 23-33 were excavated in the south-eastern part of the site, in the area of the former playing fields. Natural mid-grey clay was exposed on average 0.50m below present ground surface, this was overlain by a mid-grey-brown silty clay subsoil c 0.20m thick, overlain by a dark-brown loose silty loam topsoil c 0.30m thick.

The trenches in this part of the site were crossed by numerous field drains of varying types, from pebbles, terracotta drain sections and latterly plastic tubing in gravel filled trenches.

***Trenches 41 and 42***

Trenches 41 and 42 were excavated in the central part of the site in an area which had previously been used as open storage and boreholes for testing pumps. Natural mid-grey-blue clay with patches of orange mottling and gravel was exposed on average 0.45m below present ground surface, this was overlain by a dark-reddish-brown silty clay subsoil c 0.20m thick, this was in turn overlain by a dark-brown loose silty loam topsoil c 0.25m thick.

Trench 41 was cut by two modern plastic-lined features, one filled with gravel with a drain pipe, the other filled with tarmac chippings. There was a plastic borehole pipe at the northern end of the trench.

***Trenches 43-46***

Trenches 43-46 were excavated in the northern part of the site around the edge of the former student village accommodation. Natural mid grey-brown clay was exposed on average 0.5m below present ground surface, this was overlain by a dark-red-brown firm silty clay subsoil c 0.3m thick, this was in turn overlain by dark grey-brown silty clay topsoil (Fig 9). Modern brick and tile fragments from the construction of the student village were observed in both the topsoil and subsoil.



Trench 46, looking west Fig 9

## 5 THE FINDS

### 5.2 The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 71 sherds with a total weight of 349g. Where appropriate, the codings and chronology of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (eg Baker and Hassall 1977) were used, as follows:

B01: **T1 (1) type St Neots Ware** c AD900-1100. 54 sherds, 145g

C59a: **Coarse Sandy Ware**, 12-13th centuries 1 sherd, 9g.

P01: **Glazed Red Earthenware**, 16th century. 7 sherds, 101g

P06: **Slip-painted earthenware**. 17th century. 3 sherds, 67g.

In addition, the following, which is not included in the Bedfordshire type-series, was also noted:

OXAC: **Cotswold-type ware**, AD1050-1350 (Mellor 1994). 2 sherds, 16g.

Also, four abraded sherds (11g) of Romano-British pottery were also noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types indicate that there was activity at the site from the 10th-12th centuries, and then that it was abandoned until the 16th-17th century. The sherd of Oolitic Ware is an extremely unusual find in Bedfordshire. Such pottery is common in Oxfordshire and occurs in southern Northamptonshire. The rest of the assemblage is typical of sites in the region.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cut/fill	RB		B01		OXAC		C59a		P01		P06		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
304/305	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th century
306/307	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th century
308/309	-	-	3	9	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	12th century
310/312	1	6	9	44	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	20	17th century
315/316	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th century
313/317	1	1	2	2	1	4	-	-	1	7	-	-	16th century
318/319	-	-	1	9	1	12	-	-	2	53	2	47	17th century
320/321	1	3	7	26	-	-	-	-	3	35	-	-	16th century
404/405	1	1	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th century
408/409	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10th century
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>	

### 5.3 Clay tobacco-pipe by Tim Upson-Smith

Five fragments of clay tobacco-pipe were recovered from the fills of pit [318] and ditch [320]; each context had an undiagnostic bowl fragment. The stem, dated by bore diameter, is late 17th/early 18th century in date which is consistent with the pottery dating for pit [318] but gives a later date for ditch [320].

## 6 THE FAUNAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

### 6.1 The animal bone by Lazlo Lichtenstein

The animal bone was identified using Northamptonshire Archaeology's vertebrate reference collection, and further guidelines from Schmid (1972), Driesch (1979), Sisson & Grossman (1953) and Feher (1990). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat the criteria set out by Boessneck (1969) were used to separate the two species. Ageing data and tooth eruption and wear were categorised according to Grant (1982), Hillson (2005) with the identification of juveniles after Amorosi (1989) and Schmid (1972).

The following were recorded for each bone: species, anatomical element, fragmentation, side, fusion, cut-or animal teeth marks and sex (where applicable).

Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (large ungulate size: cattle or horse sized, small ungulate size: pig or sheep/goat). Presence of large and medium vertebrae and ribs was recorded for each context, although these were not counted.

All teeth and a restricted suite of parts of the postcranial skeleton were recorded and used in counts.

#### **Introduction**

A total of 132 (1kg) animal bone elements and fragments were collected from a range of features during the excavation. Following cleaning and drying all fragments of the hand-collected and sieved animal bone was recorded, using standard zooarchaeological methods. This material was analysed to determine the *taxa* present, state of preservation and its potential to provide evidence on the function and economy of the site.

#### **10th-12th centuries**

A total of 44 (NISP, 180.5g) hand-collected and sieved animal bone elements and fragments were analysed from the 10th to 12th-century ditches [308 and 315] a pit [313], a fill of gully [408] and fill of pit/gully [304]. Forty specimens (91% of the total NISP) were identified to *taxa* and parts of anatomy, representing three mammalian (*Bos*/cattle; *Sus*/pig, *Ovicaprid*/sheep or goat) and one fish species (Table 2). The majority of bones came from cattle (25%) and sheep/goat (11.4%). No avian or amphibian bones were recovered.

*Table 2: Species present in the animal bone assemblage by fragment count (including teeth)*

Species/taxa	10th-12th century Count	10th-12th century Percentage	Post-medieval Count	Post-medieval Percentage
<b>Cow <i>Bos</i></b>	11	25%	20	52.6%
<b>Pig <i>Sus</i></b>	3	6.8%	-	-
<b><i>Ovicaprid</i></b>	5	11.4%	2	5.3%
<b>Chicken <i>Gallus</i></b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Fish</b>	1	2.3%	-	-
<b>Large ungulate size</b>	12	27.3%	11	28.9%
<b>Small ungulate size</b>	8	18.2%	-	-
<b>Unidentified</b>	4	9%	5	13.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ***Taphonomy***

The bones were generally in good condition, but the fragmentation was high (Table 3), with the majority (92.7%) being less than 50 mm in size.

The surface abrasion was at a low level. No complete long bones were recorded, because the proximal and the distal end were damaged, but some measurements were noted. Taphonomic factors affecting the material were recorded including gnawed and recently broken bones. Some bones were smashed in antiquity signifying a chosen method of disposal and some bones showed signs of fresh breaks.

Canid gnawing was only seen on one bone, from a large ungulate size animal from the primary fill of pit [313].

No evidence for butchery, burning, pathological condition or bone working was observed.

*Table 3: Size of the animal bone assemblage (excluding the teeth)*

Size (mm)	10th-12th century	10th-12th century	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
<20	21	51.2%	7	18.9%
20-50	17	41.5%	19	51.4%
50-100	3	7.3%	7	18.9%
100-150	-	-	4	10.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ***Ageing***

Little ageing data was available from the cattle and ovicaprid teeth wear and eruption (Table 4).

Tooth wear evidence consists of slightly worn cattle and sheep/goat molars indicating two juvenile animals in ditch [408].

*Table 4: Ageing data following teeth eruption, 10th-12th centuries*

Cut/fill	Species	Years
315/316	cattle	Mature (TWS I, 16 years)
408/409	cattle	Juvenile
408/409	sheep/goat	Juvenile

*Table 5: Minimum number of individuals, 10th-12th centuries*

Common name	MNI
Cattle	2
Pig	1
Sheep/Goat	1
Fish	1



### **Discussion**

The fragmentation was high. Some bones were smashed recently. 45.5% of the assemblage could be identified to species. The assemblage is dominated by cattle at 25%, followed by lower numbers of sheep/goat at 11.5%, pig at 6.8% and fish at 2.3%.

The dominance of cattle and sheep/goat is not unusual for this period (Table 5), but pig remains were relatively frequent. Their presence is the result of domestic waste disposal. The fish vertebrae cannot be identified to species but may represent food items.

Gnawing was noted on a large ungulate size animal bone fragment from pit [313]. The dog gnawing was of relatively low frequency (little more than 2% of the total NISP). The presence of canid gnawing on bones suggests that they were left with access of dogs before being buried. This is an indicator that dogs were present on the site despite none of their bones being recorded in the faunal assemblage from this period.

None of the hand collected and sieved bones from the contexts were burnt.

### **Post-medieval**

A total of 37 NISP (532g) hand-collected and sieved animal bone elements and fragments were analysed from the fills of ditches [310 and 320] and pit [318]. Three specimens (86.8% of the total NISP) were identified to *taxa* and parts of anatomy, representing at least two mammalian (*Bos*/cattle; *Ovicaprid*/sheep or goat) species. No horse, pig, small mammalian, fish or amphibian bones were recovered.

### **Taphonomy**

The bones were generally in good condition, but the fragmentation was high (Table 3), with the majority (70.3%) being less than 50mm in size. No complete long bones were recorded, because the proximal and the distal end were damaged. Taphonomic factors affecting the material were recorded including recently broken bones.

Butchery was noted on 5.4%, which is high. Cutting marks on bones was noted on a *bos* fragment of ulna and large ungulate size animal fragment of bone. Both bone fragments were chopped.

No evidence for canid gnawing, burning, or bone working was observed.

### **Ageing**

Little ageing data was available from the cattle and ovicaprid teeth wear and eruption (Table 6).

Tooth wear evidence consists of worn down cattle and sheep/goat molars indicating adult animals in ditches [318] and [320] respectively.

*Table 6: Ageing data following teeth eruption, post-medieval period*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Years</b>
319	cattle	Adult (TWS g, 12 years)
321	sheep/goat	Adult (TWS g, 12 years)

*Table 7: Minimum number of individuals, post-medieval period*

<b>Common name</b>	<b>MNI</b>
Cattle	1
Sheep or goat	1

### **Discussion**

The fragmentation was high, some bones were smashed recently. Species were identified to 57.9% of the assemblage. The assemblage is dominated by cattle, 52.6%, followed by lower numbers of sheep/goat, 5.3%.

The dominance of cattle and sheep/goat is not unusual for this period (Table 7). Cattle were the most important species in terms of food value on account of the much greater carcass weight. Its presence is the result of domestic waste disposal.

None of the hand collected and sieved bones from the contexts were burnt or shown signs of canid gnawing. Little can be said of the animal economy of the site due to the paucity of material.

### **Marine shells**

A total of 16g of marine shells were recovered from pit [318] during the course of trial trenching. This material was analysed to provide information on preservation and taxa present.

All of the pieces were oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells. Fragmentation and abrasion were high. Evidence of modification was not observed on the oyster shells. The presence of marine species indicates trade with the coast and represents food items. On post-medieval sites these shells were often crushed for use as lime fertiliser.

### **Undated contexts**

Unfortunately two contexts (405 and 407) cannot be dated. These contexts contain cattle, pig, ovicaprid, hare and domestic hen bone elements. Cut marks were noted on fragments of a cow scapula (405).

Further interpretation of this assemblage would probably be misleading.

### **Conclusion**

The assemblage was very small with only 132 bones identified to species (including 54 undated elements) and does not warrant further detailed interpretation. The data may be useful in comparison with sites nearby but as a single assemblage provides limited scope for analysis. Its presence should be noted in any published material.

## **6.2 Environmental evidence by Val Fryer**

Four samples were bulk floated by NA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of a very small number of mineral replaced seeds (denoted within the table by a lower case 'm' suffix), all plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were abundant within all four assemblages along with a small number of seeds and arthropod remains.

### **Results**

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds and tree/shrub species were present at a low to moderate density within all but sample 2, fill of ditch [408]. Preservation was moderately good, although a number of the grains and some seeds were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was scarce, but bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within the assemblages from sample 1, fill of pit [404], sample 3, fill of gully [304] and sample 4,

fill of gully [315]. A possible mineral replaced field bean (*Vicia faba*) seed was also recorded within sample 1.

Weed seeds were mostly present as single specimens within an assemblage. All were of common segetal species including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). The assemblage from sample 1 also contained a number of seeds/fruit stones of common trees or hedgerow shrubs including hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), rose (*Rosa* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were also recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although they were exceedingly scarce within the assemblage from sample 2.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material and the vitreous concretions were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains and straw/grass) at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include small fragments of bone, pellets of burnt or fired clay and mineralised faecal material. Coal fragments were also recorded, but it was considered most likely that these were intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

### **Conclusions**

Although the assemblages are relatively small, with all four probably being derived from small deposits of midden waste, they do appear to contain some material indicative of specific activities. The three principal assemblages (samples 1, 3 and 4) are essentially similar in composition, with all three containing cereal grains and a number of larger weed seeds. Such material is often seen where the occupants of a site were importing small batches of semi-cleaned or prime grain, some of which became charred either accidentally during culinary preparation, or deliberately as stores were cleaned on a regular basis. Large weed seeds, which are of a similar size to the grains, frequently occur within such assemblages as they persisted after winnowing and were often only removed by hand immediately prior to consumption. It would appear that, in these instances, wheat was the primary crop, with the other cereals and pulses either being present as volunteer weeds or as relicts of a rotational cropping regime.

The assemblage from sample 1 is of particular note as it also contains seeds, fruit stones and nutshell fragments from a range of trees and common hedgerow shrubs. Whether these are present as foodstuffs, which were deliberately gathered for human consumption, as the remains of hedgerow plants which were burnt as fuel, or as a cache of seeds/nuts/fruits gathered by rodents or other small mammals, is unknown, but their presence does appear to indicate that wooded or hedgerow habitats were present within the local environment.

As none of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Table 8: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2	3	4
Context No.	405	409	305	316
Feature type	Pit	Gully/ditch	Gully	Gully
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	-	x	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	-	xcf	xcf
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)	-	-	-	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	-	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)	x	-	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	-	x	xx
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.	xcfm	-	-	-
<b>Herbs</b>				
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	-	-	-	x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xcf	-	-	x
Fabaceae indet.	x	-	x	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	-	-	-	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x	-	-	-
Small Poaceae indet.	x	-	x	x
Large Poaceae indet.	-	-	x	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	-	-	-	x
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.	xcffg	-	-	-
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>				
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	xcf	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x	-	-	-
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	x	-	-	-
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.	x	-	-	-
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	xx	-	-	-
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	x	-	-	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	x	-	-	-
<i>R. sect. Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	x	-	-	-
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>				
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	-	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	-	-	x
Charred root/stem	x	-	-	x
Indet,inflorescence frags.	-	-	x	-
Indet.seeds	x xm	-	-	x
<b>Other remains</b>				
Black porous 'cokey material	-	-	x	x
Black tarry material	x	-	-	x
Bone	x	-	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	-	x	x
Mineralised faecal material	x	-	-	-
Small coal frags.	x	-	x	x
Vitreous material	x	-	-	-
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>				
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	100%

## 7 CONCLUSION

Archaeological features were present in two trenches in the north-western part of the development area within an arable field.

The archaeology represents a series of north-south aligned boundary ditches and associated pits dating to the 10th-12th centuries. Similar remains were recorded during evaluation of land to the north of the site (OA 2007).

In Trench 3, there was also evidence of 18th-century activity in the form of ditches and pits. No archaeological features were observed in trenches to the south, suggesting that the activity may be the southern extent of an area relating to properties fronting West End Road, which is located immediately to the north of the development area. However, similar remains were not seen to the north in Trenches 1 and 2 where they may have been expected.

The features were all shallow, which may indicate that they have been truncated in the past, probably by modern ploughing. Nevertheless, the late Saxon and medieval remains may help understanding the evolution of the village. The small pottery assemblage showed that there may be some problems with residuality; this may hinder accurate dating of archaeological features. The small-quantities of animal bone and charred seed were generally well-preserved and included remains from the 10th to 12th centuries.

The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that, apart from the arable field in the north-western part of the site, the University campus had been landscaped during its construction, which may have destroyed any archaeological features that were present within the site.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
1	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay, 5-10% small medium rounded/ angular pebbles and flint nodules. Occasional flecks and small pieces of chalk	0.18--0.20m thick	
102	Subsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay. 1-5% small rounded and angular flint	0.20m-0.27m thick	
103	Natural	Light grey clay with orange and blue patches. Occasional small-medium angular and rounded flint nodules	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
2	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
201	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay with 5-10% small-medium rounded/ angular pebbles and flint nodules. Occasional flecks and small pieces of chalk occasional modern brick.	0.22m-0.33m thick	
202	Subsoil	Dark red-brown silty clay, 1-5% medium sized angular flint and occasional pieces of modern building material, brick, tile, glass	0.20-0.36m thick	
203	Natural	Light grey with mottled orange and blue grey clay, contains 10% small-large angular flint and medium round gravels		

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>41.5m x 2m E-W</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
301	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam with occasional rounded and angular gravels mixed in.	0.18-0.24m thick	
302	Subsoil/Demolition layer	Red-brown sandy clay layer filled with modern ceramic rubble	0.21m thick	
303	Natural	Grey clay with occasional orange mottling with gravel inclusions 5%	–	
304	Cut of gully	V-shaped gully with roughly equal 60 degree sides on ENE-WSW alignment	L-2.7m, W-0.39m, D-0.15m	
305	Fill of [304]	Slightly silty dark brown-grey clay. 5% mixed gravel inclusions <50mm, frequent charcoal flecks, rare burnt sandstone and ceramic flecks	0.15m thick	Pottery, Flint and Bone
306	Cut of pit	Oval pit, aligned NE-SW, bowl shaped profile 45-60 degree sides with fairly even base.	1.05m long, 0.53m wide 0.15m deep	
307	Fill of [306]	Dark brown-grey silty clay. 5% Mixed gravel inclusions <60mm in lower part of fill, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional ceramic fleck	0.15m thick	Pottery
308	Cut of ditch butt end	N-S aligned ditch. 30-35 degree sloping sides onto curved base	1.3m wide. 0.72m deep	
309	Fill of [308]	Mid blue-grey clay with 1% small pebble inclusions	0.72m thick	Pottery and Bone
310	Cut of ditch	N-S aligned shallow ditch, 40-45 degree sloping sides onto curved base.	1.2m wide 0.18m deep	

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>41.5m x 2m E-W</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
311	Primary fill of [310]	Brown-grey clay, 1% flint 1-3cm. Merges to natural?	0.18m thick	
312	Upper fill of [310]	Dark grey-black clayey silt. 1% flint 1-4cm and 1% pebble 1-5cm inclusions	0.2m thick	Medieval pottery
313	Cut of pit	Oval shaped pit on E-W alignment. Smooth sides onto uneven base	0.85m wide 0.25m deep	Pottery (medieval) and Bone
314	Fill of [313]	Grey with orange mottling silty clay. Frequent gravel inclusions 20% <60mm, rare charcoal flecking	0.1m thick	
315	Cut of gully	N-S aligned gully, 40-45 degree sloping sides onto curved base	0.75m wide 0.22m deep	—
316	Fill of [315]	Grey-blue clay, 0.5% flint 1-3cm	0.22m thick	Pottery (medieval) Bone
317	Fill of [313]	Dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, rare stone inclusions and ceramic flecks		_Pottery (medieval)
318	Cut of pit	Irregular shaped pit (poss. ditch terminal) with flat base. Post-medieval?		
319	Fill of [318]	Light grey-blue clay, pebble inclusion 0.5% 1-6cm.		
320	Cut of ditch	N-S aligned ditch with moderate break of slope 40 degree onto flat base	2.05m wide 0.37m deep	
321	Fill of ditch [320]	Mid blue-grey slightly silty clay, 1% charcoal flecks, small to medium angular and rounded flint and pebbles	0.37m thick	Pottery (medieval) Clay pipe

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Length, width &amp; alignment</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Surface height</b>	<b>Depth &amp; height of natural</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/Samples</b>
4	40m x 2m N-S			
401	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.2m thick	
402	Subsoil	Dark red-brown silty clay contains 10% small flint pieces	0.1m- 0.15m thick	—
403	Natural	Light grey bands with mottled orange and blue-grey clay contains 20% small-large angular flint and medium round gravels		—
404	Cut of pit	Oval pit on NE-SW alignment, bowl shaped profile with smooth curved base	0.9m length 0.8m wide 0.19m deep	—
405	Fill of [404]	Dark grey with orange mottling silty clay, rare gravel inclusions <50mm frequent charcoal flecking and fragments <2cm. Rare ceramic flecks, burnt sandstone.	0.19m thick	_Bone
406	Cut of post hole	Circular posthole with steep, 80-95 degree sides with a dip in flat base to hold post.	0.18m wide 0.3m deep	—
407	Fill of [406]	Very dark grey with some orange mottling silty clay. Rare gravel inclusions <40mm, frequent charcoal flecks and fragments <30%	0.3m thick_	bone_
408	Cut of ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, 40-45 degree sloping sides with slight step in western slope onto rounded base	0.65m wide 0.17m deep	—
409	Fill of [408]	Dark grey silty clay, fairly sterile fill <10% small angular flints + <1% charcoal flecks.	0.17m thick	Early medieval pottery

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
5	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
501	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.15m--0.25m thick	
502	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay.10-15% small>medium angular flint	0.10m--0.15m thick	
503	Natural	Light grey bands with mottled orangey and blue-grey clay contains 20% small-large angular flint and medium round gravels east end	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
6	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
601	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.19m--0.20m thick	
602	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay.10-15% small>medium angular flint	0.05m--0.10m thick	
603	Natural	Light mid blue and orange-grey clay with 1% infrequent small-medium sized stones, flint and pebbles	—	



Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
7	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
701	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.16m-- 0.22m thick	
702	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay.10-15% small>medium angular and rounded flint	0.12m-- 0.20m thick	
703	Natural	Light mid blue and orange-grey clay with 1% infrequent small-medium sized stones, flint and pebbles	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
8	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.23m-0.26m thick	
802	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay.10-15% small>medium angular and rounded flint	0.06m-- 0.10m thick	
803	Natural	Light mid blue and orange-grey clay with 1% infrequent small-medium sized stones, flint and pebbles	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
9	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.18m-- 0.23m thick	
902	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay.10-15% small>medium angular and rounded flint	0.12m-- 0.16m thick	
903	Natural	Light mid blue and orange-grey clay with 1% infrequent small-medium sized stones, flint and pebbles. Occasional darker patches of clay with 10% small rounded and angular flint	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
10	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1001	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay contains 5-10% mixed rounded and angular flints small to medium in size	0.27m-- 0.30m thick	
1002	Natural	Light orange-grey clay with 1% infrequent small-medium sized stones, flint and pebbles. Occasional darker patches of clay with 10% small rounded and angular flint	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
11	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1101	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% rounded and angular, small to medium sized flint and pebbles	0.20m-- 0.22m thick	
1102	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay, 5% small to medium sized angular flint and 1% chalk flecks	0.08m-- 0.10m thick	
1103	Natural	Mid brown-grey clay, 5-10% small rounded and angular flints, some medium sized	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
12	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1201	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% rounded and angular, small to medium sized flint and pebbles	0.15m-- 0.20m thick	
1202	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay, 5% small to medium sized angular flint and 1% chalk flecks	0.08m-- 0.15m thick	
1203	Natural	Mid brown-grey clay, 5-10% small rounded and angular flints, some medium sized	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
13	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1301	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% rounded and angular, small to medium sized flint and pebbles	0.27m-- 0.28m thick	
1302	Natural	Mixed light blue and orange-grey clay with some darker patches of mid red-brown sandy clay	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
14	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1401	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% rounded and angular, small to medium sized flint and pebbles	0.20m-- 0.25m thick	
1402	Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay, 5% small to medium sized angular flint and 1% chalk flecks	0.10m thick	
1403	Natural	Mixed light blue and orange-grey clay with some darker patches of mid red-brown sandy clay	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
15	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1501	Topsoil	Dark orange-brown silty clay. 10% small-medium angular and rounded flint	0.22m-- 0.23m thick	
1502	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown with reddish tint silty clay, 5% small rounded and angular flints and gravels	0.12m-- 0.16m thick	
1503	Natural	Mid-light blue and orange-grey clay, a few patches of sandy clay. 1% spread out angular flints, small and medium sized	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
16	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1601	Topsoil	Dark orange-brown silty clay. 10% small-medium angular and rounded flint	0.18m-- 0.20m thick	
1602	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown with reddish tint silty clay, 5% small rounded and angular flints and gravels	0.10 thick	
1603	Natural	Mid-light blue and orange-grey clay, a few patches of sandy clay. 1% spread out angular flints, small and medium sized	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
17	40m x 2m E-W			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1701	Topsoil	Dark orange-brown silty clay. 10% small-medium angular and rounded flint	0.15m-- 0.22m thick	
1702	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown with reddish tint silty clay, 5% small rounded and angular flints and gravels	0.10m-- 0.13m thick	
1703	Natural	Mid-light blue and orange-grey clay, a few patches of sandy clay. 1% spread out angular flints, small and medium sized	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
18	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1801	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, occasional <20mm angular stones	0.20m thick	
1802	Natural	Mid greyish brown compacted clay	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
19	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1901	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, firm. Rare sub-angular stones <30mm	0.20m-- 0.30m thick	
1902	Natural	Mid brown clay with orange mottling throughout. Compact. Rare angular-rounded stones <40mm	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
20	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2001	Topsoil	Dark brown loose silty clay. Rare <20mm angular stones	0.15m-- 0.20m thick	
2002	Subsoil	Dark brown firm silty clay. Occasional orange mottling. Rare stones <30mm	0.10m-- 0.15m thick	
2003	Natural	Mid-light brown compacted clay with dark grey and orange mottling throughout. Rare sub-rounded stones <40mm	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
21	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2101	Topsoil	Dark brown loose silty loam. Rare <20mm angular stones	0.20m-- 0.30m thick	
2102	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay with occasional light grey mottling. Compact. Occasional gravel, sub angular-rounded <20mm	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
22	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2201	Topsoil	Dark brown loose silty loam. Rare <20mm sub-angular and rounded stones	0.20m-- 0.25m thick	
2202	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional orange mottling.. Rare rounded stones <30mm	0.00m- 0.10m thick	
2203	Natural	Mid greyish brown compact clay. Rare sub-rounded stones <50mm	–	



Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
23	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2301	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.36m-- 0.37m thick	
2302	Natural	Mid grey clay with orangey patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
24	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2401	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.15m— 0.34m thick	
2402	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey loose silty clay. Small gravel inclusions 15% appears to be more a dirty natural than a true subsoil	0.10m-- 0.33m thick	
2403	Natural	Mid grey clay with orangey patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
25	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2501	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.20m-- 0.25m thick	
2502	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey loose silty clay. Small gravel inclusions 15% appears to be more a dirty natural than a true subsoil	0.15m-- 0.10m thick	
2503	Natural	Mid grey clay with orangey patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
26	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2601	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.20m-- 0.30m thick	
2602	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey loose silty clay. Small gravel inclusions 15% appears to be more a dirty natural than a true subsoil	0.20m thick	
2603	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
27	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2701	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.20m-- 0.30m thick	
2702	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
28	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2801	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.30m-- 0.35m thick	
2802	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
29	36.5m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
2901	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.26m-- 0.30m thick	
2902	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	–	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
30	41.5m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3001	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.20m-- 0.25m thick	
3002	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey loose silty clay. Small gravel inclusions 15% appears to be more a dirty natural than a true subsoil	0.20m— 0.30m thick	
3003	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
31	39.5m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3101	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.30m-- 0.36m thick	
3102	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
32	38m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3201	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.20m-- 0.40m thick	
3202	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
33	39m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3301	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded and angular gravel inclusions 10%	0.20m-- 0.25m thick	
3302	Subsoil	Mid brown-grey loose silty clay. Small gravel inclusions 15% appears to be more a dirty natural than a true subsoil	0.20m— 0.35m thick	
3303	Natural	Mid grey clay with orange patches of sandy clay. Sandy parts contain angular gravel 20%, grey clay contains rounded gravel 10%	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
34	40m x 2m NW-SE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3401	Topsoil	Light grey-brown silty loam. Occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and flints <30mm Moderate rubble NW end for 10m	0.30m-- 0.39m thick	
3402	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay. Rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and flints <30mm	0.11m— 0.19m thick	
3403	Natural	Light grey-brown clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and flints. Consistent composition throughout	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
35	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3501	Topsoil	Light grey-brown friable silty loam. Occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints <30mm	0.24m-- 0.33m thick	
3502	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay. Rare <20mm stone	0.14m— 0.17m thick	
3503	Natural	Light grey-brown clay. Frequent-moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints <50mm Consistent composition throughout	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
36	30m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3601	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose silty loam. Occasional sub-rounded –angular stone and flint <30mm. Occasional rubble scatter throughout.	0.25m-- 0.32m thick	
3602	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown clay. Rare <20mm stone. Sterile context similar to natural more brown in colour	0.20m— 0.22m thick	
3603	Natural	Mid grey-brown clay, compact with frequent-occasional sub-angular-rounded stones <40mm. Consistent composition throughout	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
37	40m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3701	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, loose with frequent stone inclusions <40mm and rubble scatter consisting of stone slabs and bricks	0.22m-- 0.26m thick	
3702	Natural	Light grey compacted clay with occasional brown mottling, frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions <30mm.	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
38	41.5m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3801	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam, loose with frequent stone inclusions <30mm 10m from west end and frequent rubble brick inclusions	0.20m-- 0.25m thick	
3802	Subsoil	Mid-dark brown silty clay, firm with rare sub-angular stones <80mm and rare sub-angular stones <30mm	0.20m— 0.30m thick	
3803	Natural	Mid-dark brown clay. Occasional sub-angular rounded stones <40mm	—	



Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
39	20m x 2m NE-SW			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
3901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam, friable with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones/flint <20mm	0.24m-- 0.29m thick	
3902	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, firm with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <20mm	0.16m— 0.18m thick	
3903	Natural	Mid grey-brown clay, frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones/flint <50mm	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
40	40m x 2m SW-NE			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
4001	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown silty loam, loose with rare small angular stones <20mm	0.10m-- 0.20m thick	
4002	Redeposited Natural	Dark grey clay, frequent orange and brown mottled, frequent brick rubble inclusions	0.45m— 0.60m thick	
4003	Buried Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, firm with orange mottling and rare angular stones <20mm	0.15m— 0.20m thick	
4004	Natural	Light grey clay, rare rounded stone <40mm, rare orange mottling.	-	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
41	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
4101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay, occasional flint and pebble inclusions and modern debris	0.20m-- 0.30m thick	
4102	Subsoil	Dark red-brown silty clay, rare rounded and angular flint and modern debris	0.15m— 0.20m thick	
4103	Natural	Mid orange and blue grey clay, patches of gravels	—	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
42	40m x 2m N-S			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
4201	Topsoil	Very dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% rounded and angular, small to medium sized flint and pebbles	0.30m-- 0.36m thick	
4202	Natural	Mid-light blue clay with orange mottling	—	