Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at

Warrington Road, Olney,

Milton Keynes

July-August 2006

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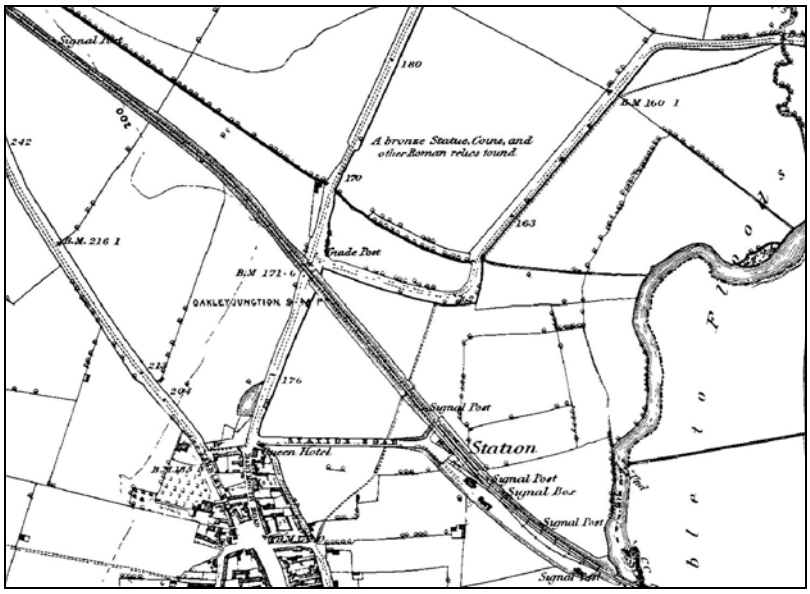

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October 2006

Report 06/147

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Town	Milton Keynes
Parish	Olney
Address	Warrington Road Farm, Warrington Road, Olney
Grid Reference	SP 8883 5251
Size of Property	2.9ha
Landuse	Disused agricultural, pasture
Planning Application Number	05/00012/OUT
Client	The Duncan Group
Date of commencement	24/07/06
Date of completion	04/07/06

QUALITY CONTROL

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	Pat Chapman		
Verified by	Tony Walsh		
Approved by	Bill Boismier		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological Evaluation,Warrington Road, Olney	
An archaeological evaluation, comprising a total of 16 trial trenches was undertaken in July - August 2006 on land at Warrington Road, Olney, Milton Keynes. The evaluation revealed archaeological features in five of the trenches. The earliest dated feature was a backfilled possible quarry which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery and a residual late Roman coin. The majority of the features were truncated ditches and gullies which were remnants of field divisions predating those shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey and there was a large backfilled pond. The concentration of features was low, which indicates that the area of the development lay beyond the immediate environs of the scheduled Romano-British settlement of Ashfurlong. It is possible that the stream at the base of the valley has formed a longstanding landscape boundary. Modern overburden was found in the southern part of the site due to the construct of the railway in the nineteenth century.		
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	None, Nearby Ashfurlong (MK SMR No 1133; SAM No MK127)	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	unknown	
Monument type and period	Romano-British settlement	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Milton Keynes	
Site address (including postcode)	Warrington Road, Olney, Milton Keynes	
Easting	8883	
Northing	5251	
Height OD	55.22m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Milton Keynes Archaeology Officer	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Nathan Flavell	
Project Manager	Tony Walsh for Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	The Duncan Group	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	24/07/06	
End date	04/07/06	
ARCHIVES		Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Pottery, tile, bone, small finds	1 box pottery, bone, flint 1 box small finds
Paper	Contexts, registers Plans, sections	1 file 5 plan and section sheets
Digital	Report, illustrations	
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Warrington Road, Olney, Milton Keynes	
Serial title & volume	06/62	
Author(s)	Nathan Flavell	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT WARRINGTON ROAD, OLNEY, MILTON KEYNES JULY-AUGUST 2006

ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation, comprising a total of 16 trial trenches was undertaken in July - August 2006 on land at Warrington Road, Olney, Milton Keynes.

The evaluation revealed archaeological features in five of the trenches. The earliest dated feature was a backfilled possible quarry which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery and a residual late Roman coin. The majority of the features were truncated ditches and gullies which were remnants of field divisions predating those shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey and there was a large backfilled pond. Modern overburden was found in the southern part of the site due to the construct of the railway in the nineteenth century.

The concentration of features was low, which indicates that the area of the development lay beyond the immediate environs of the scheduled Romano-British settlement of Ashfurlong. It is possible that the stream at the base of the valley has formed a longstanding landscape boundary.

1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological trial excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology for the Duncan Group between July and August 2006 on 2.9ha of land to the west side of Warrington Road, Olney, Milton Keynes, (Fig 1, NGR SP 8883 5251).

The evaluation was designed to meet the requirements of the Brief issued by Milton Keynes Archaeological Officer (Crank 2006), and the specification produced by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2006).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The site occupies approximately 2.9ha to the west side of Warrington Road in Olney, at approximately 105m aOD. The site is currently a grass meadow. To the south-west is a disused railway embankment, with a small water-course along the northern boundary and the disused Warrington Road Farm buildings at the north north-east corner. The geology comprises Jurassic clay and limestone, with a mix of sand and

gravels (SSEW 1983).

2.2 Archaeological Background

The development area lies to the south-west of the scheduled Romano-British settlement of Ashfurlong (MK SMR No 1133; SAM No MK127). Roman material including pottery, building material and coins have been recovered from fields between the Warrington and Lavendon roads since at least the mid 19th century. Systematic collection of the artefacts from the plough soil was undertaken by D C Mynard and members of the Wolverton and District Archaeological Society between 1955-1967. Stone walls were noted in two separate fields during excavation of roadside ditches in 1955 and 1958. Possible enclosures and the suggested outlines of circular buildings were plotted from aerial photographs held by D C Mynard and the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs. A small excavation was undertaken to the east of Lavendon Road in 1960, which found some stone walled features of Roman date, and suggested that one of the walls was destroyed in the late 2nd century (Mynard 1967).

The Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) contains five entries within 1km of the centre of the development site. In addition to the scheduled monument of Ashfurlong, these include a Neolithic stone axe found on the scheduled site; four Roman coins also probably from the SAM and to the north a probable round barrow of prehistoric or Roman date visible as a cropmark (NGR SP 8878 5288).

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were (NA 2006):

...define the extent and character of the potential archaeological remains of the development site.

…obtain information on the state of preservation of any remains and provide site survey data with a view to outlining options for later mitigation.

3.2 Methodology

The evaluation comprised a total of 575 metres of trial trenching, consisting of 16 trenches; measuring either 50m or 25m in length. Trench 16 was added at the request

of the Milton Keynes archaeological officer to further investigate the extent of possible features in trench 6. The locations of all trenches were surveyed in relation to both the National Grid and Ordnance Datum using Leica System 1200 GPS (Fig 2).

The removal of the topsoil and other overburden was carried out by a tracked 360-degree mechanical excavator, fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, operating under archaeological supervision. In all trenches mechanical excavation proceeded as far as the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizons.

All potential archaeological features were investigated by cleaning or hand excavation.

Features within each trench were numbered using the trench number as a prefix (eg ditch [704] being in trench 7, ditch [1204]] being in trench 12, etc.). A list of contexts is given in Appendix 1.

The trenches and spoil were scanned using a metal detector at regular intervals.

Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology recording procedures were employed (NA 2004).

All works were conducted in accordance with the *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001) and the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1985, revised 2000)

The terms ‘ditch’ and ‘gully’ are employed following common usage where a gully is understood to be a small ditch. There has been no attempt to differentiate the two by measured criteria.

4 EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

4.1 Introduction

General stratigraphic sequence

The natural geology was revealed at a depth of 0.29-0.99m below ground level. At the west part of the site it consisted of mixed light brown and blue-grey clay; changing to orange sand and gravels at the east.

Archaeological features were encountered in trenches 6, 7, 9, and 12, which were cut directly into natural geology and were overlain directly by subsoil. The subsoil varied with the underlying geology from light brown clay loam at the west to light

brown sandy loam at the east. It measured between 0.10m and 0.61m thick. In trench 3 there was a layer of re-deposited subsoil *c* 0.6m thick.

Above the subsoil the topsoil was a mid grey sandy loam, between 0.20m and 0.30m thick.

4.2 Archaeological features

A total of thirteen archaeological features were encountered in trenches 4, 6, 7, 9, and 12.

Most features revealed were ditches and gullies. A single pit was found in trench 9 and postholes were found in trenches 6, 7 and 9. Most of the features were undated but a small amount of Saxon pottery was recovered from the pit and a gully in trench 9 and a single piece of residual Roman pottery was recovered from a gully, also in trench 9.

Early/middle Saxon pit, gullies and postholes trench 9

The earliest feature in trench 9 was a pit [912], 4.5m from the south-east end of the trench (Fig 3 and Fig 4 Section 5). It was roughly circular in shape, although this was hard to determine due to later disturbance by field drains. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.45m deep. The fill (911) was loose, light brown silty sand, with medium sized limestone fragments contained sixteen sherds of early/middle Saxon handmade pottery and a late Roman coin.

The pit was truncated on its north-west and south-east sides by two shallow gullies. To the north-west was gully [910] aligned north-east to southwest, with a south-west terminal in the trench. It was roughly U-shaped with moderately steep sides and an irregular stony base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill (909) consisted of mid-grey silty sand with small limestone flecks and contained a single sherd of residual Roman pottery, from a thin-walled vessel in a sandy fabric. To the south-east was gully [908] aligned north-east to south-west, which measured 0.45m wide and 0.23m deep. Its fill (907) was also similar to (909), grey silty sand with limestone flecks. To the south-east the gully was cut by a modern furrow [905].

A single posthole [914] was revealed 2.2m from the south-east end of the trench (Fig 3). It was sub-circular; steep sided on the north-west and gradually sloping on its south-east coming down on to a concave base. It measured 0.65m in diameter by

0.2m deep. Its sole fill was (913) dark to mid brown sandy clay with some chalk flecking.

Undated ditches, gullies and postholes, Trenches 7, 12, 6, 4

Trench 7

In trench 7 there were a sequence of three inter-cutting ditches and a discrete posthole (Fig 3).

The earliest ditch [704] was at the north-west end of the trench, aligned roughly east to west turning to the south (Fig 4 Section 1). It had a U-shaped profile with a concave base and measured 0.72m wide and 0.26m deep. It was filled by (703) hard dark brown clay. At its south end (703) was truncated by ditch [708] (Fig 4 Sections 7 & 2). Ditch [708] was steep sided with a concave base, 0.76m wide and 0.12m in depth. It was filled by (707), a hard mid-dark brown clay with occasional stone inclusions. Further south this was in turn cut by the third ditch [706], aligned north-east to south-west across the trench (Fig 4 Section 3). Ditch [706] was on slightly different alignment than the two earlier ditches and broader, measuring 1.68m wide and 0.36m in deep. It was filled by (705), hard, light brown clay.

At 3.8m from the south-east end of trench 7 was a posthole [710]. It was circular with shallow sides and a slightly concave base and measured 0.63m diameter and 0.12m deep.

Trench 12

A single small ditch [1204] was encountered 9.1m from the south-east end of trench 12. It was aligned roughly north to south with a shallow U-shaped profile and a concave base. It measured 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep, filled by (1205), a friable orange silty sand with occasional chalk flecking.

Trench 6

Within trench 6 were two postholes and the terminal of a gully. Gully [604] was located 12.3m from the north-east end of the trench, aligned north-west to south-east. It was V-shaped with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled by (603), a dark grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks. To the south-west was a posthole [606], which had a U-shaped profile and concave base and measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Approximately 10m to the south-west was as second posthole [608] of similar shape and size, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.18m in deep. This was overlain by the fill (610) of a possible

furrow.

Within trench 6 there were four irregular linear striations aligned north-west to south-east, filled with grey clay similar to (610). The deposit appeared in section to spread over the edges and was interpreted as the product of natural silting within linear formations in the natural geology. An additional trench, 16, was excavated to the east and parallel with trench 6 to investigate their extent, however, none were found.

Trench 4

In trench 4 there were two parallel but irregular gullies [404 and [406] which were interpreted as naturally formed by water, running into the stream to the north.

Large Pond, Trenches 8 and 7

A pond [809] was encountered within trenches 8 and 7. By projection of the visible edges it appeared to be roughly circular measuring at least 17m in diameter, with steep sides to at least 1.2m deep. The pond was not fully excavated due to ground water, however, it contained at least seven fills (Fig 4, Section 6). The lowest visible fill was (807) orange sandy-silt 0.24m thick. Above this was (808), a green-brown organic clay layer at least 0.25m thick. Fill (806) lay above this, consisting of soft green-brown clay, 0.33m thick. Above this was (805) red-brown sandy clay with orange mottling, 0.11-0.40m thick followed by (810) mottled orange-brown sandy-clay 0.10m thick. The latest fills were a firm, mid-brown, clay with orange streaking, 0.15m thick. At the south-west end of the section is another fill, (811), a firm, mid-brown silty sand, probably the side of the pond which has collapsed over time.

Furrows

Remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system were encountered in trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15. These were generally aligned north to south, with concave sides and a moderately flat or concave base. They measured approximately 1m wide, and between 0.20-0.30m deep, and were generally filled with a light grey clay-sand. There is evidence of a re-ploughing in trenches 12 and 13. Feature [1206]/[1307] had steep sides and a concave base, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. This was cut by [1209]/[1303] which had shallow sides and a flat base; 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep.

Field drains

Modern field drains were found in trenches 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16. These were of four different types, being stoned filled, stone-lined, containing ceramic or salt-glazed pipe. They were generally aligned north-south and east-west. The drains

truncated archaeological features in trenches 7, 8, and 9.

Modern disturbance

Modern disturbance was encountered in trenches 3, 14 and 15. Layer (303) firm, mid-brown sandy clay, 0.63m thick, appeared to be redeposited subsoil, related to the railway embankment toward the south. Also probably related to the construction of the railway embankment, were two layers in trench 14. At the base of the trench was layer (1406) green-blue clay, of unknown depth and above it layer (1405), light grey loamy sand, 0.70m thick.

Trench 15 contained what appeared to be two large rubbish pits, filled by a modern dump of brick, bottles and general refuse.

Blank trenches

Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 16 contained no archaeology.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 The worked flint by Andy Chapman

A single broad, irregular waste flake, from context 904, is in a pale grey vitreous flint with partial pale blue-white surface patination. It is undiagnostic of date, but would appear to be broadly attributable to the Neolithic-early Bronze Age.

5.2 The pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 18 sherds of pottery, weighing 400g, was recovered from three contexts.

A single small plain body sherd, that had fragmented through lamination, from 1105, the fill of a furrow in trench 11, has sparse shell inclusions, but is undiagnostic.

A single small plain body sherd from a thin-walled vessel in a sandy fabric from context 909, the fill of gully [910] in trench 9, is undiagnostic, but is most likely to be of Roman date.

The bulk of the assemblage, 16 sherds weighing 390g, came from the fill (911) of a pit [912]. It comprises sherds from perhaps only two handmade vessels, both in a coarse sandy fabric containing dense quartz inclusions up to 2mm in diameter. Both vessels have a reduced dark grey core and inner surface, with the outer surfaces mottled from light brown, to red-brown and light grey. One vessel has a simple

rounded rim, slightly everted, while the other has an internal bevel. Both have been poorly finished, with uneven outer and inner surfaces, with shallow finger impressions below the rims.

These sherds can be characterised as coming from handmade vessels of early/middle Saxon date, and this interpretation is supported by the presence of a late Roman coin in the same context, see Other finds.

5.3 Other finds by Pat Chapman

A late Roman poorly preserved barbarous radiate coin dated to the late 3rd century into the 4th century comes from context (911) feature [912].

There are two small fragments of roof tile and one piece of floor tile, all from context (1107) feature [1105]. Both roof tile fragments are 13mm thick. One fragment is in a hard medium coarse fabric with grog and occasional calcareous inclusions fired to a orange brown colour; the other tile has a reduced dark grey core with an orange brown surface with splashes of overfired glaze. This tile also has a remnant flange or nib. Both have mortar/cement on one surface. The floor tile fragment is 33mm thick in a coarse pinkish brown fabric with occasional grog inclusions and a dark grey reduced core. One surface has been smoothed through wear. It has been reused as the mortar traces are both on the lower surface and along the broken edges. These tile fragments are post-medieval in date.

Two fragments of patinated glass from the base of a bottle also came from context (1107).

The remaining unstratified finds comprise a possible medieval iron object, while the remainder are post-medieval. There are two buttons, both 19th century in date; one is a two-piece die-stamped sporting button with fox head or mask, the other is a tin/tin alloy button. There is also a medal commemorating the marriage of the future Edward VII to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The obverse has a male profile in Roman style facing right with ‘Albert Edward Prince of Wales born Nov 9 1841’ around the rim. The reverse has a female profile in Roman style facing right with the inscription ‘H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Denmark 1863 March 10 married to’. A 1.5mm diameter hole was drilled just below the rim to enable it to be worn as a pendant.

5.4 **Animal Bone** by Karen Deighton

Animal bone was collected from four contexts by hand during the course of excavation. The material was quickly scanned in order to gain an idea of the species present.

Results

Preservation was poor with high fragmentation and heavy surface abrasion. No evidence of *canid* gnawing or butchery was noted, although two fragments of burned bone were noted.

Only three fragments of bone were identifiable, a *Bos* (cattle) tooth fragment, an *Ovicaprid* (sheep/goat) metatarsal and a fragment of *equus* (horse) radius.

Table 1: Animal species by context

Cut	Fill	Nature of feature	Species
706	fill 705	Latest of sequence of ditches	*Equus*
905	fill 904	furrow	*ovicaprid*
912	fill 911	Saxon pit	Indeterminate fragments
1104	Fill 1105	Ditch	*Bos* tooth fragment

6 DISCUSSION

Archaeological features were found in five trenches. The majority of the features were truncated ditches and gullies, which were sealed by the subsoil. There was also a large pond and evidence of truncated ridge and furrow, which cut through the subsoil and were below the current topsoil.

The earliest dated feature was the pit in trench 9 which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery and a residual late Roman coin. This was interpreted as a possible limestone quarry, which was deliberately backfilled. The two later parallel gullies which cut the quarry pit are likely to be for water-channelling or a plot division. One of them, with a terminal, may have formed part of an entrance.

The three ditches uncovered in trench 7 were undated but had a clear sequence. They represent changing field boundaries, and may also have been used for water management as at least one fed into the large pond within the trench. The larger of the ditches probably marks a more significant land division, parallel to the existing field boundary and stream. Other undated boundary ditches were evident in trenches 12 and 6. Trench 6 contained a gully terminal and two postholes, which perhaps were an entrance way with a gate.

No dated Roman period features were found; the single coin was of a very common type, and the single sherd of pottery was recovered from a later dated context. The concentration of features was low, which indicates that the area of the development lay beyond the immediate environs of the scheduled Romano-British settlement of Ashfurlong. It is possible that the stream at the base of the valley has formed a longstanding landscape boundary.

The gullies and ditches were agricultural land divisions earlier than those shown by the earliest ordnance survey maps. Although the lack of dating does not allow us to clearly attribute a period to the features, it is likely that some of the gullies are medieval, since two cut the pit containing Saxon pottery, and were sealed by the subsoil.

There were a number of furrows on the site, cutting the subsoil. These are most likely to be of medieval in date, evidence of long-term agricultural activity.

Use of the site as farm land continued up to the present day. The large pond revealed in trenches 8 and 7 probably served as a watering hole for cattle. There was a large modern pit adjacent to the A509 which contained modern farming rubbish.

Modern disturbance and possible re-deposited subsoil was present along the south side of the area, due to the construction of the railway in the nineteenth century.

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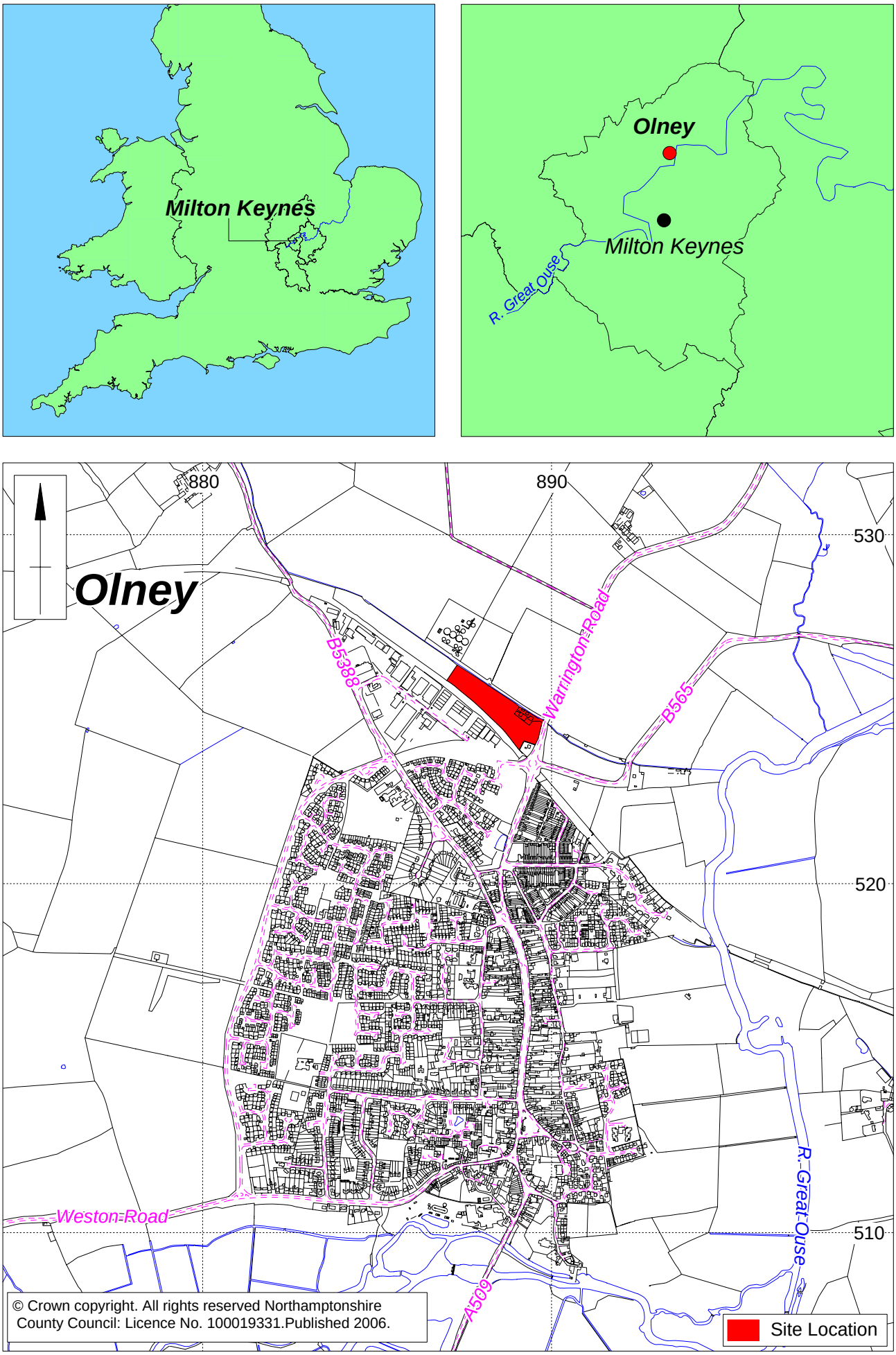
APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
101	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam	-	-	0.25
102	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay	-	-	0.47-0.73
103	Natural	Mixed light brown and blue clay	-	-	-
201	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.23-0.30
202	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay			0.39-0.48
203	Natural	Mixed light brown and blue clay			
301	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.23-0.33
302	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay			0.32-0.44
303	Redeposited Soil	Firm yellow-brown sandy clay			0.44-0.70
304	Natural	Yellow-grey clay			
401	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.22-0.31
402	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay			0.35-0.37
403	Fill of 404	Firm mixed grey and brown clay			
404	Cut	Natural gully, aligned NW-SE, steep sides flat base	1.25	0.67	0.25
405	Fill of 406	Firm grey-brown clay			
406	Cut	Natural gully, aligned NW-SE, steep sides concave base	1.00	0.40	0.26
407	Natural	Mid brown-grey clay and mixed gravels			
501	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.22-0.31
502	Subsoil	Light-mid brown sandy loam			0.45-0.61
503	Natural	Grey-brown clay			
601	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.20-0.30
602	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay			0.52-0.58
603	Fill of 604	Firm dark grey clay, with infrequent charcoal flecks			
604	Cut	Linear terminus aligned NW-SE, steep sides and concave base	0.22	0.42	0.20
605	Fill of 606	Firm dark grey clay			
606	Cut	Posthole, circular steep sides, concave base		0.42	0.21
607	Fill of 608	Firm, mottled grey-brown clay			
608	Cut	Posthole, circular, steep sides, curved base		0.45	0.18
609	Natural	Mixed light brown clay and gravels			
610	Layer	Firm dark grey clay with orange streaking and frequent limestone flecking		1.20	0.18
701	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.21-0.26
702	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay			0.20-0.38
703	Fill of 704	Hard dark brown clay			
704	Cut	Gully aligned E-W turns South. Steep sides with a flat base	0.80	0.72	0.26
705	Fill of 706	Hard light brown clay			

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
706	Cut	Gully, NE-SW, steep sides and flat base	1.64	1.68	0.36
707	Fill of 708	Hard dark-mid brown clay with occasional small stones			
708	Cut	Ditch NE-SW, gentle sloping sides and flat base	1.02	0.76	0.12
709	Fill of 710	Firm mid brown silty clay			
710	Cut	Posthole, circular with steep sides and concave base		0.55	0.12
711	Natural	Hard orange-brown clay and gravels			
712	Cut	Pond, same feature as [809], unexcavated.			
713	Fill	Mixed, variable mid brown clay to light brown silty clay.			
801	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.30
802	Subsoil	Firm light brown sandy loam with frequent limestone fragments			0.25-0.37
803	Natural	Mixed patches of orange sandy gravels and light grey sand			
804	Fill of 809	Ditch running North west by South east, shallow sides with a flat base			0.15
805	Fill of 809	Firm red-brown sandy clay with orange streaking			0.11-0.40
806	Fill of 809	Soft green-brown organic clay			0.33
807	Fill of 809	Firm orange-brown sandy silt with limestone fragments			0.24
808	Fill of 809	Soft green-brown organic clay with twig and root inclusions			At least 0.25
809	Cut	Pond, sub-circular with steep sides, unknown base.		At least 17.00	
810	Fill of 809	Firm orange-brown sandy clay with orange streaking			0.10
811	Fill of 809	Firm mid brown silty sand with frequent limestone flecks			0.55
901	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.25
902	Fill of 903	Mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent limestone fragments			
903	Cut	Furrow, shallow, concave		1.00	0.30
904	Fill of 905	Firm light grey clay sand with infrequent limestone fragments			
905	Cut	Furrow, shallow, concave		0.60	0.25
906	Subsoil	Orange-brown silty sand			0.15
907	Fill of 908	Firm light grey silty sand with limestone flecks			
908	Cut	Gully, aligned NE-SW, moderately steep sides and concave base		0.45	0.23
909	Fill of 910	Firm mid grey silty sand with small chalk flecks			
910	Cut	Gully terminus, aligned NE-SW moderately steep sides and irregular base		0.90	0.15
911	Fill of 912	Loose mid brown sand with limestone fragments			
912	Cut	Pit, sub-circular, steep sides and irregular base.		1.80	0.45

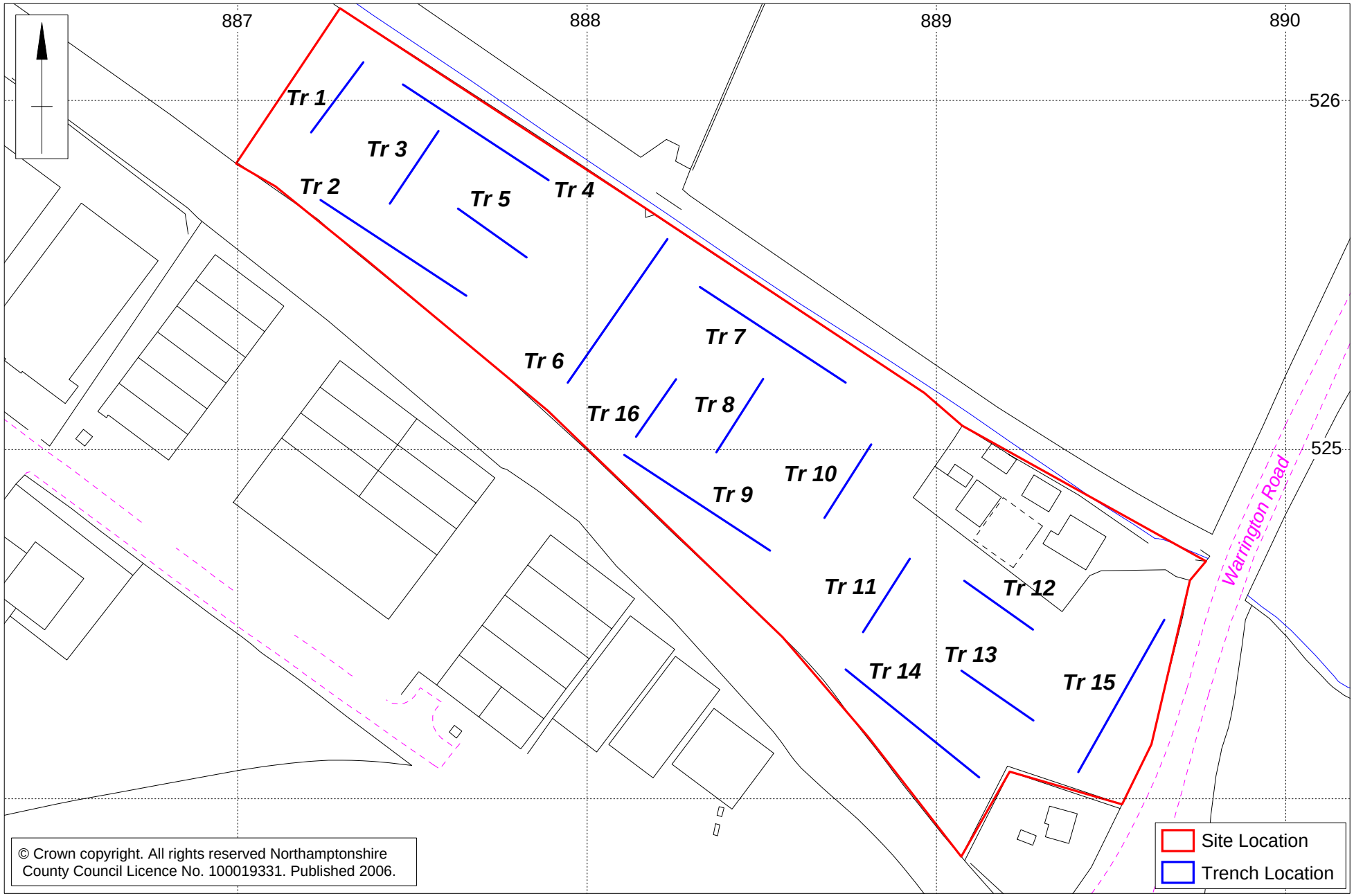
Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
913	Fill of 914	Firm dark brown sandy clay with chalk flecking			
914	Cut	Posthole, sub-circular, one steep slope, and one gradual slope, concave base		0.65	0.20
915	Natural	Orange sandy gravel			
916	Fill of 917	Firm light grey clay sand with infrequent limestone flecking			
917	Cut	Furrow - unexcavated		1.30	
1001	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.19-0.23
1002	Subsoil	Firm mid brown sandy clay			0.15-0.20
1003	Natural	Light brown-yellow clay gravels			
1101	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.13-0.28
1102	Subsoil	Very friable orange sandy loam			0.16-0.43
1103	Natural	Orange sandy gravel			
1104	Cut	Furrow, moderately steep sides and irregular base		1.80	0.30
1105	Fill of 1104	Loose mid brown clay loam			
1106	Cut	Stone-lined drain		0.25	0.26
1107	Fill of 1106	Loose mid brown silt			
1201	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.20-0.27
1202	Subsoil	Orange silty sand			0.17-0.30
1203	Natural	Orange sandy gravels			
1204	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S shallow sides with a moderately concave base		1.50	0.20
1205	Fill of 1204	Friable orange-grey silty sand			
1206	Cut	Furrow, steep sides, concave base		0.90	0.50
1207	Fill of 1206	Grey sandy loam, with occasional chalk flecks			
1208	Fill of 1209	Light grey clay sand with frequent chalk flecks			
1209	Cut	Furrow aligned N-S, shallow sides and flat base		2.35	0.30
1301	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.25-0.30
1302	Fill of 1303	Firm light grey clay sand with occasional limestone flecks			
1303	Cut	Furrow, shallow sides, flat base		2.20	0.20
1304	Subsoil	Dirty orange silty sand			0.15
1305	Natural	Orange sand and gravels			
1306	Fill of 1307	Firm light grey silty sand			
1307	Cut	Furrow, steep sides, concave base		0.90	0.50
1401	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.20-0.30
1402	Fill of 1403	Firm light grey clay sand with infrequent limestone fragments			
1403	Cut	Furrow, shallow sides, flat base		1.20	0.25
1404	Subsoil	Firm orange sandy clay			0.20
1405	Layer	Firm light grey sandy loam			0.70
1406	Layer	Hard green-blue clay			
1407	Natural	Orange clay sand			
1501	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			

Context Number	Type	Description	length	width	Depth
1502	Subsoil	Firm orange sandy clay			0.32-0.88
1503	Natural	Orange clay sand with limestone inclusions			
1601	Topsoil	Very friable dark brown clay loam			0.30
1602	Subsoil	Yellow-brown sandy clay			0.30-0.70
1603	Natural	Orange sand and gravels with limestone patches			



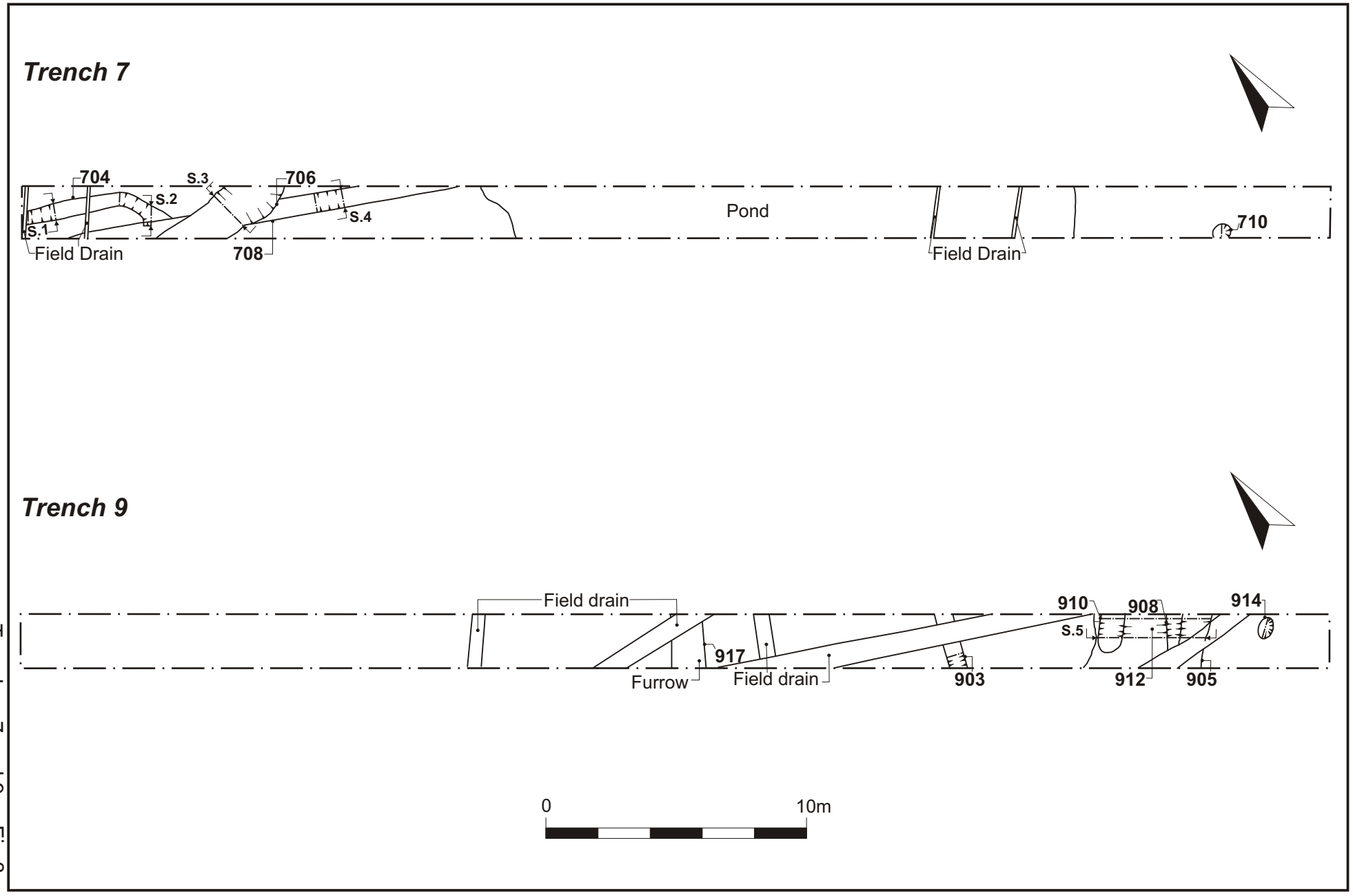
Scale 1:15,000

Site Location Fig 1



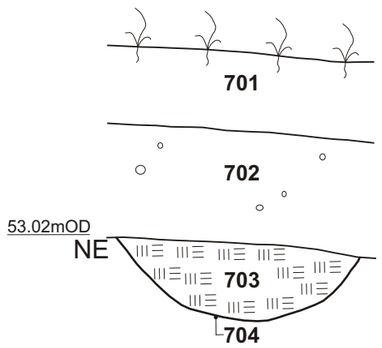
Trench Location Fig 2

Scale 1:1500



Trenches 7 and 9 Fig 3

Section 1-Trench 7



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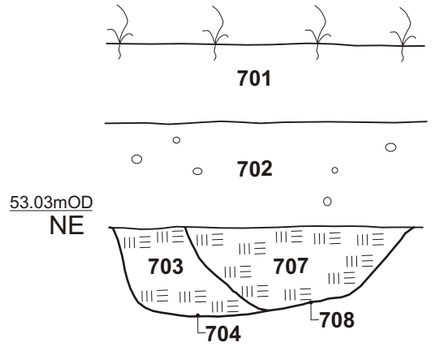
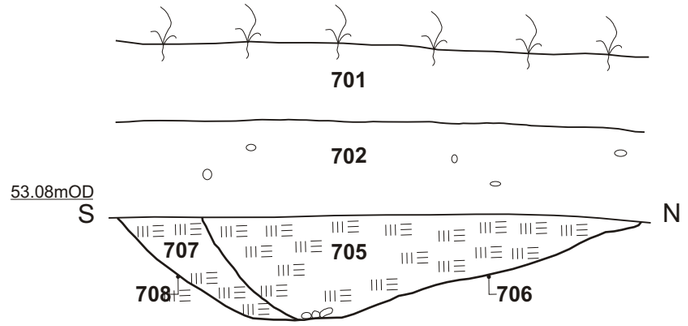
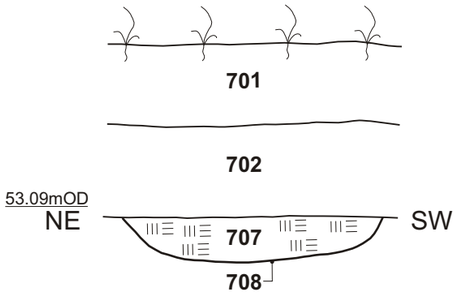


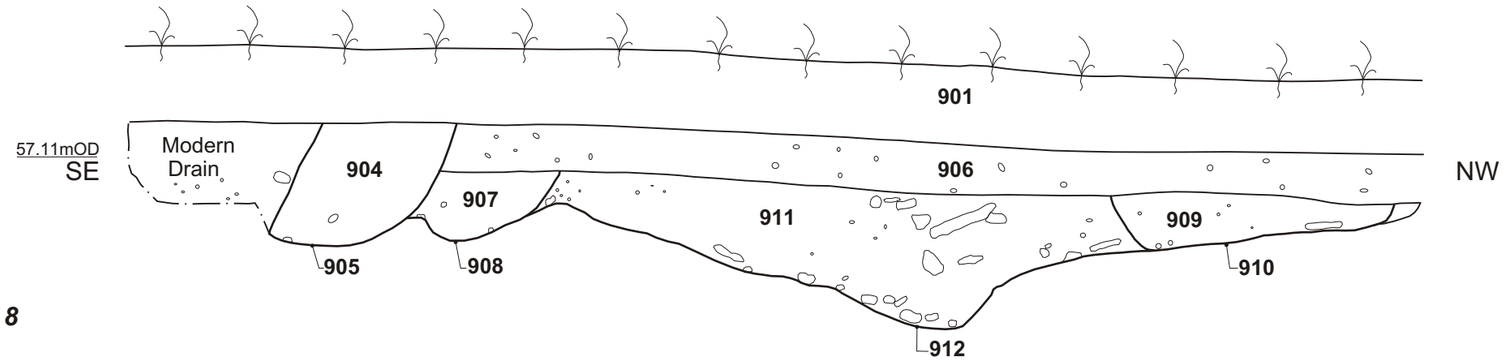
Section 3-Trench 7



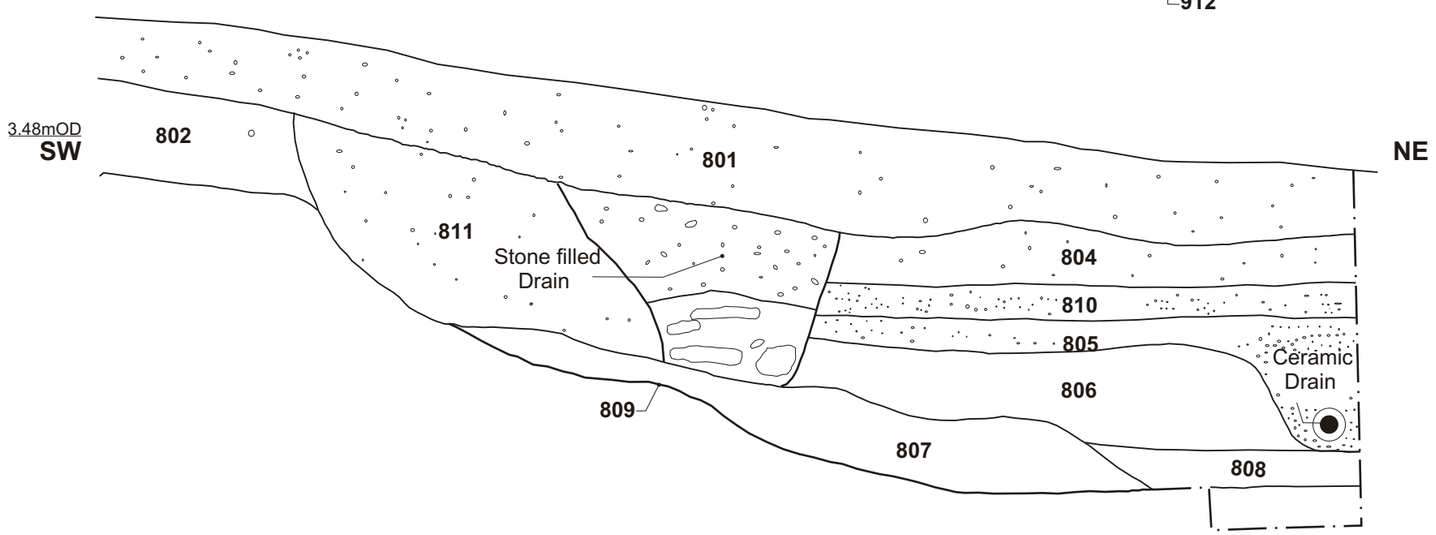
Section 4-Trench 7



Section 5-Trench 9



Section 6- Trench 8



0 1m

Clay

Section 1 - 6 Fig 4