Cotswold Archaeology

Aston Clinton Road MDA
Broughton
Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Excavation

for
CgMs Consulting Ltd

on behalf of
Inland Homes

CA Project: 669052
CA Report: 18384

June, 2019

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Aston Clinton Road MDA
Location:	Broughton, Buckinghamshire
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An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Three principal areas were excavated (north, west and east), of which two (west and east) targeted features identified by Lidar survey and evaluations. Recorded archaeological features were predominantly associated with pastoral farming landscapes of the later prehistoric and Roman periods, but included a group of Early Neolithic pits in Area 3D, together with three undated post-built structures of probable prehistoric date. Areas 2 and 3 were dominated by ditched boundaries of the Middle-Late Bronze Age period, which included a major, north/south-aligned land division, together with a number of subsidiary field boundaries which appeared to represent at least two phases of development. Elements of a Late Iron Age/Roman farming landscape were represented by a further layout of boundary and trackway ditches, one of which appeared to conform to the alignment of a neighbouring Roman road. Beam-slot evidence of a small structure of this date may represent domestic settlement.

Medieval remains were principally restricted to Area 1A, although the remains of parallel cultivation furrows extended across most excavation areas, and cut earlier features. Within Area 1A, a complex of recut rectilinear-plan ditches cut a major prehistoric ditch, and appeared to define adjoining tenements or farmstead enclosures. Associated with these were the poorly-preserved remains of two later medieval structures, including one of probable agricultural function.

Together with surviving evidence of field systems and dispersed farmsteads, elements of the medieval landscape across this site appear to be contemporary with the adjacent moated manor of Broughton Parva and contemporary village centre of Broughton. This scheduled manorial site is located at the northern end of the western field within the site, and survives as a series of earthworks associated with a moated complex.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between April and July, 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) undertook an archaeological excavation at the request of CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Inland Homes, at Aston Clinton Road Major Development Area (MDA), Broughton, Buckinghamshire (centred at NGR: 484881 213268; Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning permission (Ref: 15/03806/AOP) for housing development and green space was granted by Aylesbury Vale and District Council (AVDC), conditional on a programme of archaeological work, which was determined by Eliza Alqassar, at that time the Archaeological Planning Officer (APO) for Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC), acting as the archaeological advisor to AVDC. Previous archaeological work at the site included a desk-based assessment and an earthwork survey (AS 2004), a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005), a partial archaeological evaluation (AS 2007), cultural heritage assessments (Oxford Archaeology 2010; CgMs 2014) and a second phase of archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology (WA 2015). Within the wider site boundary, a substantial, late medieval double-moated manorial site (HER ref: 0012301000), is designated as a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List ref: 29411; Figs. 1 and 3).

1.3 Previous work suggested that archaeological interest within the site related principally to the medieval period. Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005) and earthwork survey (AS 2004) identified a late medieval house-platform along the western boundary of the site, which was investigated during the first phase of evaluation (AS 2007). This phase of evaluation also revealed a possible further house-platform within the south-west corner of the site. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded by Lidar survey across all areas of the site, except within its north-eastern limits. These display a coherent relationship with both the contemporary moated complex and major ditched boundaries.

1.4 On the basis of the previous archaeological works described above, and the archaeological sensitivity associated with proximity to a Scheduled Monument within the site boundary, it was recommended that an archaeological excavation be carried within those specific areas of the site (as identified on Fig. 3), which were likely to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

1.5 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018), and approved by Eliza Alqassar (APO). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide,* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Eliza Alqassar, including site visits made on 30 April, 23 May, 14 June, 28 June and 13 July, 2018.

The site

1.6 The total development site area measures 29.66ha in extent, of which 11ha, to the south of the site, is proposed for development (Figs. 1 and 3). The remaining 18ha, within the northern half of the site, has been designated as green space, to include both the Scheduled Monument and archaeologically sensitive surrounding areas. The total area excavated was 1.78ha, which was divided between the individual excavation areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3), which extended across three fields within the site (broadly north, east and west;, Fig. 3). At the time of excavation these were managed as open grassland, with hedgerow boundaries (Fig. 2). The wider site is bounded to the south by the A41 Aston Clinton Road, and to the west by Broughton Lane. To the north is Manor Farm, and to the north and east are arable and pastoral fields. The site is bounded immediately to the north by the watercourse of Bear Brook, and to the west by Westend Ditch (Fig. 1). The Scheduled Monument is located within the northern half of the site, within the western field, and a single Public Right of Way crosses the site, between the Scheduled Monument and the A41 Aston Clinton Road (Fig. 1) The level site lies at a consistent elevation of 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Geology

1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is mapped as Gault and Upper Greensand Formations (undifferentiated) of the Cretaceous era, comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium are recorded within the north-western limits of the site (British Geological Survey 2018). These superficial deposits were confirmed by excavation, but displayed a greater calcareous component to the south.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background of the site is drawn from a number of previous assessments (CgMs 2014; Oxford Archaeology 2010), and has been augmented by additional data from the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (BHER), and the published archaeological record.

Prehistoric (4000 BC – AD 43)

2.2 Limited evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded during the Wessex Archaeology evaluation (WA 2015). Identified features included a Neolithic pit, and a pit and ditch of Bronze Age date, which conformed to the features revealed by the current excavation.

2.3 Cropmark features of suggested prehistoric date were mapped from aerial photographs of the 1950s, some 350m to the north-east of the site, (Oxford Archaeology 2010, 20, 40, 47; Fig. 1). These may represent part of a prehistoric field system consistent with the remains recorded in Area 3 of this site, together with a discrete group of curvilinear features and possible pits, which suggest contemporary settlement. Circular cropmark features located on either side of the Bear Brook, approximately 150m north-west of the site, may represent the remains of Bronze Age barrows (Fig.1).

2.4 Evidence of Iron Age activity, including a metalled surface constructed of flint gravel, was recorded close to the A41 Aston Clinton Road, during an earlier evaluation in the south-western half of the Site (AS 2007). Iron Age pottery was recovered from the metalled surface, and further sherds of pottery were recovered from an adjoining ditch.

2.5 Archaeological investigation in advance of the construction of the Aston Clinton by-pass, some 1.5km to the south-east, recorded evidence of a small Iron Age settlement, and possibly contemporary field systems (WA 2015). Evaluation of a 219ha area, immediately to the south of the A41 and opposite the current site, produced widespread evidence of multi-period activity, ranging from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman periods, which appears to broadly correspond with evidence on this site (WA 2012).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

2.6 The Site is bounded to the south by Aston Clinton Road (A41), which represents the line of Akeman Street (Margary 1973, 155-6), which ran between St Albans and Cirencester. Widespread evidence of Roman-period settlement has been recorded within the surrounding area, and the site itself was thought to contain a Roman villa, recorded in 1929, which was apparently associated with a tessellated floor (WA 2015). However, geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation revealed no evidence of this villa, while excavation in Area 3 recorded only a limited level of Roman-period activity.

2.7 More widespread evidence of the Roman period has been recorded within the wider site environs, with numerous findspots and features suggesting a scattered pattern of settlement and an intensively-worked farming landscape (WA 2015). Roman ditches and pits were recorded during an evaluation to the west of New Road, immediately south-west of the site (AS 2013).

Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066)

2.8 Relatively few finds of pre-Conquest date have been recorded within the wider site environs. Residual Early Saxon sherds were recorded at Jansel Square, Bedgrove (HER Ref: 0610903000), and Saxon finds were recorded from nearby Middle Road (NGR: 484000 213140). Nineteenth-century finds (HER Ref: 0552000000) of Saxon material were recorded at neighbouring Broughton Manor Farm (HER Ref: 0012403000; NGR: 484602 213808). No finds of confirmed pre-Conquest date were recovered from the evaluation of this site, although a small quantity of pottery dated to *c*. 1050AD, and later, was recorded.

Medieval (1066 - 1539)

2.9 Within the northern half of the site, and outside the proposed development footprint, a complex of earthworks representing a late medieval, double-moated enclosure (HER ref: 0012301000), is designated as a Scheduled Monument (Heritage List ref: 29411; Fig. 3). The moated site is believed to represent the Manor of Broughton Parva, which was occupied from the 12th to the 15th centuries. An associated chapel is understood to be located within the Scheduled Monument boundary.

2.10 A late medieval house-platform along the western boundary of the site was identified by both geophysical (Stratascan 2005) and earthwork surveys (AS 2004), and was

investigated during the first phase of evaluation (AS 2007). This evaluation also revealed a possible second house-platform within the south-west corner of the site.

2.11 Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks extend around the moated enclosure and across most of the site, and Lidar survey (Fig. 3) has revealed a series of differently-aligned blocks of ridge and furrow, which relate coherently, both to the moated manor site and to major ditched boundaries. A number of these boundaries appear likely to considerably pre-date the medieval period, but have survived as persistent landscape features.

Post-medieval and Modern (1540 - Present)

2.12 Jeffrey's map of 1768 (not illustrated) depicts no details within the site, but indicates a general area of agricultural land within the hinterland of surrounding villages. This land-use appears to continue unchanged on Bryant's map of 1824, and the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1881.

2.13 The Weston Turville enclosure map of 1799 (not illustrated) depicts the moated enclosure within the site, which it appears to associate with two buildings, although the function of these is unclear and it is possible that they were in ruined condition at this time. These buildings are not evident by the time of the 1881 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, and subsequent OS mapping depicts no significant changes within the site.

2.14 Aerial photography from 1945 to 1997, and recent Lidar survey, clearly show the earthworks of the late medieval moated enclosure, and their relationship to surrounding boundaries and blocks of ridge and furrow earthworks (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological investigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- record and assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and occupational remains, and elements of ancient farming landscapes; and
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity identified by previous works on the site;
- recover artefactual evidence to date evidence of past settlement or economic activity; and
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land-use and economy.
- to characterise and date boundaries and other features, which will inform understandings of longer-term patterns of landscape change.

3.3 Throughout the course of the project, the results were assessed in accordance with relevant regional research agendas relating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and medieval periods outlined in the Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessment and Research (Hey and Hind (eds) 2014).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork conformed to the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (CA 2018). The location of the individual excavation areas was agreed with Eliza Alqassar (APO), who was supplied with regular updates on the distribution, frequency and type of archaeology encountered. As a result of these, the requirement for investigation was subject to regular review throughout the course of the fieldwork project, and only 66% of the originally-agreed total area, as specified in the WSI, was eventually excavated.

4.2 Ten individual areas were excavated (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, plus two additional trenches T4 and T5; Fig. 3), which were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff, using CAT and Genny equipment, in accordance with the CA manual *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.3 Fieldwork commenced with the removal, under archaeological supervision, of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area, by a mechanical excavator with a toothless

grading bucket. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded, in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential, and twenty-seven features were considered to have potential for characterising earlier phases of activity. These were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

5. RESULTS OF EXCAVATION (FIGS 3–23)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–H of this report.

5.2 Eight individual areas, and two additional trial trenches, were excavated across three fields, and all of these contained archaeological features, which were predominantly of prehistoric and medieval date. The phased results of excavation are described below, on an area-by-area basis.

Phasing

5.3 The assessment of dateable material and stratigraphic relationships has identified four principal phases of archaeological activity on site:

- Period 1: Neolithic (*c*.4000-2500 BC), represented by redeposited items of worked flint and a group of pits in Area 3D;
- Period 2: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (*c*.1000-400BC), represented by pits and remains of field system ditches in all Areas;
- Period 3: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (*c*.100BC – AD 100), represented by ditched features in Areas 2 and 3, and small beam-slot structure;
- Period 4: medieval (1066-1539), represented by ditched enclosures and structures in Area 1A, and cultivation furrows across the site.

5.4 Period 4 features were principally confined to Area 1, while features of confirmed Period 1 date were restricted to Area 3D. Period 3 Roman features were more

widespread, but mostly present in Area 3C. A small number of features within each excavation area contained no dateable material, but could be phased on the basis of spatial or stratigraphic relationships. Only a small number of minor features, including root and tree-throw hollows, remain unphased.

Area 1
(Areas 1A & 1B), Western Field

5.5 Area 1A (0.4ha) was located on the south-western boundary of the site, and surrounded a modern road-side dwelling on three sides (Figs. 3 and 4). It was bounded to the south by a large, west-north-west/east-south-east aligned water-main, and to the north by open land surrounding the constraint boundary of the Scheduled Monument. Area 1A extended sufficiently far to the east to target the enclosures and boundaries recorded on Lidar, aerial photography and earthwork survey (AS 2004). Area 1B (0.007ha; Figs. 3 and 4) comprised a single trench to the south of 1A, in a similar location to Trench 10 of the 2007 evaluation (AS 2007).

Area 1 (1A & 1B) Stratigraphy

5.4 The natural geology (10002) was revealed at an average depth below present ground level (bpgl) of 0.8m, and predominantly comprised flint gravel within a mid-orange/brown silty clay matrix, although patches of light-grey/blue clay were present in places. Overlying this, a mid-yellow/brown and grey/green silty clay subsoil averaged 0.33m in depth (10001, 10031, 10044, 10097, 10098, 10099, 10109). This subsoil generally post-dated prehistoric features, but pre-dated those of medieval date. It was also absent in a few areas. Above this, lay an occupational or plough soil (10008, 10009, 10010, 10030, 10035, 10141, 10200), which appeared to be largely contemporary with structural features (10012, 10014, 10016, 10022, 10033, 10037, 10040, 10052, 10055, 10058), but found only within the enclosed area surrounding these structural remains. A topsoil (10000), of dark, brown/grey clayey silt, covered the area, to an average depth of 0.29m.

Area 1 (1A) Period 2, Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500 BC – 700 BC) (Figs 4 and 5)

5.5 The earliest phase of archaeological activity in Area 1 comprised two ditches which differed substantially in size and orientation, and contained prehistoric pottery. The east/west-aligned Ditch A cut mid-way across Area 1A (Figs. 4 and 5). Ditch A measured 1.18m in maximum depth, with an average width of 4.74m. It was filled at its deepest extent (intervention 10026) by a sequence of primary (10027), secondary

(10028) and tertiary (10029) fills (Fig. 5, section AA), although in locations where it was shallower and wider (intervention 10017), a secondary fill, 10018, of red/grey clay silt, and two tertiary fills, 10019 and 10020, both of grey/brown clay silt, were present. Period 2 pottery was found in secondary fill 10028, of dark-grey silty clay, and in tertiary fill 10019.

5.6 Ditch 10102 displayed gently-sloping sides and a concave base, and measured 0.6m in width and 0.6m in depth (Fig. 4). It was aligned north-west/south-east across much of Area 1A, and cut Ditch A. It contained a single secondary fill, 10103, of dark, grey/brown silty clay, within which a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recorded.

Area 1 (1A) Period 3, Late Iron Age to Romano-British (100 BC – AD 410) (Figs 4 and 6)

5.7 A single gully, 10177, on the same alignment as Ditch A, contained an iron 'latch lifter' within its only fill (slot 10178, Registered Artefact Ra.113, fill 10179). The gully cut across the tertiary fills of Ditch A. It measured an average of 0.74m in width by 0.25m in depth, and was filled by a mid-brown/grey silty clay.

Area 1 (1A & 1B) Period 4, Medieval (AD 1066 - 1539) (Figs 4, 5, 7 and 9)

5.8 Twenty-one cut features, eleven structural deposits and seven occupation deposits in Area 1 were dated to the medieval period. The cut features predominantly comprised a complex sequence of re-cut ditches which collectively appeared to define at least four enclosures and a boundary ditch (Fig. 4).

5.9 A sub-phase of earlier medieval ditched boundaries pre-dated the establishment of what appeared to be a series of conjoined enclosures (Fig. 4) located along the western side of Area 1A, and bordering Broughton Lane. Only Enclosure 2 was exposed to any degree by excavation, and despite numerous recuts of its ditches, this appeared to cover an area measuring approximately 20m x 20m. At least one earlier medieval boundary (10087) was cut by the later enclosures (Fig. 4). This north-west/south-east boundary also had an offset-recut to its west (10089).

5.10 As excavated, the enclosure ditches demarcated a number of areas (Enclosures 1-4, Fig. 4), which were laid out on a common north-west/south-east alignment, and were probably broadly contemporary with the remains of structures (Structures 1

and 2, Figs. 6 and 8) found within them. An intervening house plot in Area 1A precluded any evidence of cross-ditches demarcating Enclosures 3 and 4.

Structures 1 and 2

5.11 Structure 1 was recorded in Enclosure 2, and Structure 2 in Enclosure 4. Structure 1 (10022, 10032, 10037, 10040, 10043; Figs. 4 and 8), and Structure 2 (10012, 10014, 10016, 10052, 10055; Figs. 4 and 6) were partly defined by post-pads or foundation deposits constructed of local flint, poorly-finished limestone masonry, and ceramic fragments. The fragmentary condition of excavated foundations made estimation of the dimensions of building plans difficult. Structure 1 may have occupied a footprint of not less than 8m x 6m in extent, while the incompletely excavated Structure 2 displayed a length of approximately 10m. A cobbled yard surface (10058) was recorded adjacent to Structure 2 (Fig. 6). Within both structures, post-pads ranged in length from 0.5m to 3.3m, in width from 0.43m to 1.9m and in depth from 0.05m to 0.15m.

Enclosure Ditches

5.12 The surrounding enclosure ditches displayed a complex sequence of re-cutting or re-definition, which was sometimes partial, as each enclosure perhaps required. From north to south, Enclosure 1 had been re-defined by a series of newly recut ditches on at least three occasions (10068, 10070and 10072) and perhaps initially covered a larger area, as suggested by ditch 10066, running immediately to the north-east of Enclosure 1 (Fig. 4; Fig. 7, section CC). The ditches defining Enclosure 2 displayed evidence of at least five re-cuts (10075, 10077, 10126, 10128 and 10130; Fig. 9, section EE; Fig. 5), and the ditches comprising Enclosures 3 and 4 each displayed at least three re-cuts (10132, 10134, 10136; Fig. 4). In some cases, the re-cutting of ditched may simply represent periodic cleaning, particularly in an area with a notably high water-table.

5.13 The enclosure ditches ranged considerably in width, from 0.13m to 2.3m, and in depth from 0.13m to 0.73m. The average width was 0.87m, and depth 0.32m, and the ditches generally displayed a moderately-sloping, U-shaped profile, with sometimes a gleyed clay primary fill, but mostly single secondary fills of mid-grey/brown silty clay, with occasional iron mottling (Fig. 5, section BB; Fig. 7, sections CC and DD). At the corner junctions, where these enclosure ditches overlapped, their depths increased markedly, creating sumps or possible soakaway-type pits (10164, 10171, 10192, and, notably, 10158; Fig. 9, section FF).

5.14 An apparently contemporary, humic occupation soil (10030, 10035, 10200) was associated with the internal space of these enclosures, and included common medieval pottery (Fig. 4). This layer butted up against the structural features, and had an average thickness of 0.23m (Figs. 4, 6 and 8).

5.15 Ditches 10083, 10110, 10112 and 10144 contained no dateable material, but were assigned to the medieval period on the basis of their cutting the subsoil and yet themselves being sealed by occupational deposits (Fig. 4). In addition, a medieval date was strongly suggested by their coherent relationships with medieval enclosure alignments and the boundaries of neighbouring ridge and furrow field systems evident on the Lidar plot. Ditch 10144 is probably equivalent to ditch 104 of the evaluation (WA 2015), where this ditch is seen to return to the south-west on the Lidar plot (Fig. 3).

5.16 Ditches 10083, 10110, 10112 and 10144 ranged in width from 1.32m to 3.83m, and in depth from 0.4m to 0.6m. They were predominantly filled with a dark-grey/brown, iron-mottled silty clay and sandy clay. Ditch 10083 continued the alignment of the enclosures in Area 1B, and was thought to be of similarly medieval date. It measured 2.3m wide by more than 0.35m deep, and was filled with two secondary fills of mid-grey sandy silt (10004) and dark-grey sandy silt (10005).

Area 1 (1A & 1B) Undated (Fig. 4)

5.17 Ten cut features in Areas 1A and 1B contained no dating evidence, including two pits and twelve ditches. The two pits (10100, 10049) and three of the ditches (10064, 10085, 10091) could be further characterised as being either sealed by subsoil and/or parallel to the distinct east-west alignment of Period 2 Ditch 'A' (Fig. 4). Five undated ditches (10006, 10093, 10095, 10114, and 10139) may at least in some cases have represented continuations of Period 3 enclosure ditches, and were aligned north-west/south-east, ranging in width from 0.5m - 3.83m and in depth from 0.17m – 0.6m.

Area 2

(Areas 2A & 2B), Western Field (Figs. 10 and 11)

5.18 Area 2A (0.04ha) comprised a small triangular area was located in the middle of the southern side of the western field, and to the south of a west-north-west/east-south-east aligned water-main, which ran parallel with the A41 Aston Clinton Road (Fig.

10) Area 2B (0.3ha) was located within the south-eastern corner of the western field, and was bounded by a public footpath on the east side, by a high-voltage cable route to the north, and by the water-main on the south side (Fig. 10).

Area 2 (2A & 2B): Stratigraphy

5.19 The natural geology (20002) was revealed at a depth of 0.45m, and predominantly comprised mid-grey/yellow calcareous silty clay. Overlying this was a mid-grey/brown silty clay subsoil (20001) to a depth of 0.25m, which was predominantly present on the eastern half of Area 2B, where it capped even the medieval features. In turn, these layers were capped by a 0.2m deep layer of dark-grey/brown silty clay topsoil.

Area 2 (2A and 2B) Period 2: Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500 BC – 700 BC) (Figs. 10 and 11)

5.20 The earliest phase of activity in Area 2 comprised a north/south-aligned ditch (20030) and an adjacent pit (20022), located 15m apart, on the eastern side of Area 2B (Fig. 10; Fig. 11, section GG). Ditch 20030 measured 31m in length, before it shallowed out and terminated shortly before the northern edge of Area 2B. It measured on average 0.42m in width by 0.24m in depth, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-brown/grey silty clay (20031, 20033, 20037 and 20067). A Period 2 date was suggested by the fact that is was cut by Roman ditch 20027, and that its alignment accorded with that of a number of Period features in Area 3 (Fig. 10 and Fig. 11, section GG).

5.21 Oval pit 20022 measured 0.67m by 0.46m, with a depth of 0.23m (Figs. 10; 11, section HH). It contained a primary fill (20024) and a later dumped deposit of mid-grey/brown silty-sand (20023), which was rich in prehistoric pottery, including decorated sherds (Ra.106), and animal bone, together with quern fragments (Ra. 105 and Ra. 114).

Area 2 (2A & 2B) Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (100 BC – AD 100) (Fig. 10)

5.22 Two cut features appeared to define a north-west/south-east aligned trackway (evidenced by two closely parallel ditches 20017/20070; 20027/20068), with a further boundary ditch (20062) located 70m to the west, on the same alignment as the trackway (Fig. 10; Fig. 11, section GG).

5.23 The parallel trackway ditches (20017/20070; 20027/20068) ran 3.2m apart, with average widths of 0.58m and depths of 0.21 (Figs. 10 and 11, section GG). They were filled with a secondary fill of mid-brown/grey silty clay (20018/20071; 20028/20069). Parallel ditch 20062, to the west, displayed the same dimensions and morphology. These ditches were tentatively dated from a single Roman sherd, recovered from fill 20018 of the eastern trackway gully, together with their similar alignments (but offset alignment to features of other phases), and by stratigraphic relationships between these and Period 2 features.

Area 2 (2A & 2B) Period 4: medieval (AD 1066 - 1539) (Fig. 10)

5.24 Three cut features, and seven parallel cultivation furrows, were identified in Area 2 (Fig. 10), including two connected ditches and a pit (20034).

5.25 The furrows exhibited two different, opposing alignments, which appeared to correspond with the features recorded by LiDAR survey and aerial photography (CgMs 2015). These ran perpendicular to each other, on north-north-west/south-south-east and east-north-east/west-south-west alignments, and the respective field blocks appeared to be co-extensive with the existing field boundaries. The survival of these hedged boundaries as possible relict landscape features suggested that they represented a pattern of early post-medieval enclosure (Rackham 1994, 89-90).

5.26 Boundary ditches 20013/20082 and 20011 were aligned perpendicular to one another, and appeared to be largely contemporary, resulting in a junction between fields (Fig. 10). They followed the same alignment as the furrows they enclosed, and were visible as extant depressions in the landscape. They ranged in width from 0.72m to 2.57m, and in depth from 0.43m to 0.7m, and averaged 1.84m in width by 0.59m in depth. They contained secondary fills of mid-grey/brown silty clay.

5.27 Pit 20034 measured 1.28m by 1.15m, with a depth of 0.21m. It contained a dumped fill of mid-grey/brown clayey sand (20035), which contained sparse medieval sherds.

Area 2 (2A & 2B) Undated (Fig. 10)

5.28 Seven cut features within Area 2A contained no dating evidence, including seven pits or postholes (20015; 20038; 20042; 20054; 20060; 20064; 20087), and one ditch (20019) (Fig. 10). Ditch 20019 was aligned perpendicular to the trackway (20017/20070; 20027/20068) and terminated 4m before it, although it continued for

an unknown distance beyond the northern edge of Area 2B. It was located 7.2m to the north-west of prehistoric pit 20022, on a north-east/south-west alignment. It measured 0.43m in width by 0.11m in depth, and was filled by mid-yellow/brown silty clay secondary fill (20020).

5.29 Pits 20054, 20060 and 20064 were located in close proximity to medieval pit 20034, although there was greater morphological similarity between pits 20060 and 20064, which were circular in plan, with diameters of 0.6m and average depths of 0.25m (Fig. 10). Pit 20054 displayed a more irregular shape, and was 30% larger in plan although shallower. Pits 20038, 20042 and 20087 were more dispersed across the eastern half of Area 2B, having an average of 0.69m length, 0.59m width and 0.14m depth (Fig. 10). Pit 20015 was of oval plan, measuring 0.86m by 0.61m, with a depth of 0.12m. It was located 4m from prehistoric pit 20022.

Area 3
(*Areas 3A, 3B, 3C & 3D), Eastern Field (Figs. 3, 12 - 23)*

5.30 Areas 3A (0.12ha) and 3B (0.08ha) were both of rectangular plan, and were respectively located 17m and 25m due south of the northern hedgerow boundary in the eastern field, with a maximum distance apart of 52m (Figs. 3 and 12). Area 3D (0.53ha) had an irregular polygonal shape, and was located 14m to the south of Area 3B, and 24m to the north-east of Area 3C (0.29ha) (Fig. 19). Area 3C was also of irregular polygonal plan, and was bounded to the south by the same water-main which bounded Areas 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B (Figs. 3, 15 and 18). Area 3 was sub-divided into these four individual excavation areas to target specific archaeological features identified by evaluation (WA 2015).

Area 3 (3A, 3B, 3C & 3D) Stratigraphy

5.31 The natural geology (30002) was revealed at an average depth below present ground level (bpgl) of 0.54m, and comprised mid-grey/yellow calcareous silty clay in Area 3C and within the south-west of Area 3D, similar to that in Area 2. For most of Areas 3D, 3A and 3B, however, the natural geology comprised mid-orange/brown silty, and occasionally sandy, clay. Natural flint was more common in Areas 3A and 3B. Overlying the natural geology in all parts of Area 3, a mid-yellow/brown/grey silty clay subsoil averaged 0.28m in depth (30001). This subsoil, as in Area 2, post-dated all cut features, including medieval furrows. A topsoil (30000), of dark-brown/grey clayey silt, overlay this subsoil, to an average depth of 0.26m.

Area 3 (3D) Period 1, Early Neolithic (4000 BC – 3000 BC) (Figs. 19, 22 and 23)

5.32 The earliest phase of archaeological activity in Area 3 comprised a probable total of seventeen pits, of Early Neolithic date (Fig. 19, inset). Pits 30143, 30291 and 30421 were closely radiocarbon-dated to 3641-3522 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-84772-4), by the hazelnut shells found within their fills (30144, 30293, 30422 respectively), and pit 30147 was dated by early Neolithic pottery within fill 30148 (Tables 3 and 8; Fig. 22). Early Neolithic pottery was also present in fill 30144 of pit 30143, and in fill 30146 of pit 30145, and in fills 30266, 30272, 30274 and 30293 of pits 30264, 30271, 30273 and 30291 respectively (Tables 1 and 8). Probable Early Neolithic pottery was also found in this location during the evaluation (WA 2015), within pit 2304, fill 2305.

Table 1: Summary of Early Neolithic Pits in Area 3D

Pit	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Fill	Desc. of Fill	Finds	C14 date	Sample No.
30143	0.8	0.65	0.27	Steep	Conc.	30144	Grey/black silty clay	Pot./flint	3641-3522 calBC	26
30291	0.9	0.9	0.2	Steep	Irreg.	30293	Yellow/grey silty clay	Pot./flint	3641-3521 calBC	36
30421	0.99	0.8	0.08	Gentle	Flat	30422	Brown/grey silty clay	Pot./flint	3641-3522 calBC	59
30147	1.0	0.94	0.15	Conc.	Conc.	30148	Dark-grey silty clay	Pot./bone /flint	-	25
30145	0.7	0.56	0.19	Irreg.	Irreg.	30146	Black/brown silty clay	Pot./flint	-	22
30265	1.2	0.83	0.25	Conc.	Flat	30266	Brown/grey silty clay	Pot./flint	-	24
30271	0.85	0.4	0.07	Gentle	Irreg.	30272	Dark-grey silty clay	Pot./flint	-	27
30273	0.4	0.26	0.09	Conc.	Conc.	30274	Or'ge/grey sandy clay	Pottery	-	28
30267	0.86	0.71	0.1	Gentle	Conc.	30268	Brown/grey clay silt	Flint	-	25
30275	1.2	1.2	0.2	Gentle	Flat	30276	Brown/grey silty clay	-	-	33
30277	0.46	0.36	0.08	Steep	Flat	30278	Or'ge/grey sandy clay	-	-	29
30279	0.32	0.3	0.11	Conc.	Conc.	30280	grey/brown sandy clay	-	-	30
30281	0.88	0.84	0.38	Conc.	Conc.	30282	brown/grey sandy clay	-	-	31
30283	1.2	0.5	0.11	Gentle	Conc.	30284	brown/grey silty clay	-	-	32
30285	0.75	0.54	0.07	Irreg.	Flat	30286	grey/brown clay	Flint	-	35
30287	1.44	1.44	0.38	Steep	Conc.	30298	Blue/grey sandy clay	Flint	-	37
30289	0.9	0.6	0.15	steep	Conc.	30290	Brown/grey silty clay	-	-	34

5.33 All Period 1 pits were located to the south of Ditch G, in Area 3D, where pit 30421 (the most northerly) was situated within a ring of undated postholes (Structure 4), and 27m from pit 30291 to the south-west, 30m from pit 30147 also to the south-west and 25m from pit 30143 again to the south-west (Fig. 19 and inset).

5.34 Pits 30143 and 30147 were located 8.5m apart, within a discrete cluster of similar features (30145, 30265, 30267, 30271, 30275, 30277, 30279, 30281, 30283, 30285, 30287 and 30289) where, if dating was not confirmed by the presence of Neolithic material, were considered to be contemporary in view of their similar morphology and relative proximity to one another. Pit 30291 was located 8m to the north-west of this cluster (Fig. 19).

5.35 The seventeen pits displayed some variation in morphology and dimensions, but were predominantly circular or sub-oval in plan (Table 1, above; Fig. 19, inset). Their lengths ranged from 0.32m to 1.44m, widths from 0.26m to 1.44m and depths from 0.07m to 0.38m. The average size of these pits was 0.82m by 0.76m, with a depth of 0.17m, and they were filled by a mid to dark-grey/brown silty-clay (Fig. 22, sections UU, VV and WW; Fig. 23, sections XX, YY and ZZ).

Area 3 (3A, 3B, 3C & 3D) Period 2: Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500 BC – 700 BC) (Figs. 12, 13 and 15 - 21)

5.36 The second phase of activity in Area 3 was represented by eleven ditches (B, E, F, G, J, K, L, M, N, and 30309), and one pit (30327) in Area 3C (Figs. 15 and 18). Two sub-phases of land division were evident, where Ditch B, which ran north-south, was cut by Ditch L, which encompassed the latter spatial arrangement of north-west/south-east ditches (E, F, G, J, K, M and N; Figs. 12, 15 and 19).

5.37 Ditches B, E, F, G and W were the only features to contain prehistoric pottery and only Ditch G contained material of confirmed Bronze Age date, thus Ditches J, K, L, M and N were dated by their spatial relationships to Ditches E, F and G, and also by their discordant relationship with the later Ditch H, which appeared to be broadly aligned with the Roman Road (Akeman Street) to the south (Fig. 19).

5.38 Despite these two developmental sub-phases, the remnant depression left by Ditch B, and perhaps that of Ditch L, must have remained as visible features in the landscape, as blocks of medieval furrows clearly respect the same alignments, and also those of the Period 3 Later Iron Age /Early Roman ditches (Fig. 3).

Ditch B

5.39 At its southern end, in Area 3C, Ditch B may have exploited a natural rise in local geology/topography to the east of Ditch Q, and the lie of the land may have lent itself to a natural boundary at this point. Ditch B (30060/30123/30258/30383/30435/30542/30546/30590/30592) was similar, in terms of size and alignment, to Ditch A in the western field, running perpendicular to Ditch A's east-west course and probably constituting a major land boundary. It ran for 202m north/south through Areas 3A and 3C, and measured on average 5.29m in width by 1.11m in depth (Figs. 12 and 18; Fig. 13, section II). It contained a consistent primary fill (30061/30259/30384/30547) of light-blue/grey silty-gley clay, a secondary fill (30062/30262/30385/30543/30548/30591) of similar composition but darker hue, and particularly at the southern end, within Area 3C, a tertiary layer (30124/30161/30213/30261/30398/30527/30553), which also covered Period 3 features cut into the secondary fill, and possible post pits 30544 and 30606. It displayed a steep-sided profile, with a concave base (Fig. 15 and Fig. 16, section MM).

5.40 Ditch B ran on the same alignment as six Period 3 ditches (C, D, I, O1, O2 and U) and four undated ditches (P, Q, R and S) (Fig. 15). It was cut by Ditch L and Ditch I, and perhaps cut an undated ditch terminal (30586/30588) at its northern end, in Area 3A, though this relationship was not clear (Figs. 12 and 18).

5.41 In Area 3B, Ditch E (30570/30574/30604), located 85m to the east of Ditch B, measured on average 0.83m in width and 0.29m in depth. It ran on a north-west/south-east alignment, and crossed the whole of Area 3B before terminating 3.6m before Ditch L in Area 3D, to the south. It contained only a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown silty-clay, which contained prehistoric pottery (30571). Ditch E was steep-sided in profile, with a concave base.

5.42 Ditch M (30568/30572/30602) respected Ditch E and formed a junction with it on an east-west alignment, and cut across undated Ditch N (Fig. 12). It measured 0.53m by 0.17m in average width and depth, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown clayey silt. It was only visible in Area 3B, although the Lidar survey also showed it to lie on approximately the same course as Ditch A in the western field. Ditch M displayed a moderately-sloping profile, with a concave base.

5.43 Ditch N (30566/30600) continued the alignment of Ditch J, but in Area 3B, on a north-west\south-east alignment (Fig. 12). It measured an average of 0.41m in width by 0.09m in depth, and corresponded with ditch 2906 of the evaluation (WA 2015). It was filled with a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown clayey silt, and displayed a gently-sloping profile with a flat base.

5.44 Ditch J (30373/30381/30392/30431/30445/30530/30534/30554) was cut by Ditch F in Area 3D, but respected a shared north-east/south-west boundary with it. Ditch J otherwise returned to the north-west, to be aligned with Ditch N. Ditch J terminated just before, and clearly respected Ditch L, and averaged 0.48m in width by 0.14m in depth. It contained only a single secondary fill of mid-brown/grey sandy-clay within a gentle U-shaped ditch profile (Fig. 19; Fig. 20, section RR).

5.45 Ditch F (30371/30375/30377/30379/30390/30441/30481/30493/30515/30521/30532/30536/30562) in Area 3D, averaged 0.61m in width by 0.14m in depth, and predominantly displayed a moderately-sloping, U-shaped profile, with a flat base (Fig. 19 and Fig. 20, section RR). It continued for 78.7m in a north-westerly direction, from a terminal in the south-east corner of Area 3D, before turning to the north-east, parallel to, and overlapping, Ditch J, and continuing beyond the eastern edge of the excavation area. Ditch F cut Ditches G, J and K, and was cut in turn by Period 3 Ditch H. It contained a single secondary fill, of mid to dark-brown/grey silty-clay. Ditch F contained prehistoric pottery, within fills 30494 and 30516.

5.46 Ditch G (30467/30469/30485/30489/30491/30495/30501/30505/30513/30517) was aligned almost exactly perpendicular to Ditch F (north-east/south-west), and probably comprised part of the same boundary as ditch 2508 of the evaluation (WA 2015), although Ditch G progressively thinned-out at its north-eastern end, so that no continuation into Area 3D's eastern edge was seen in plan or section.

5.47 Ditch G averaged 0.46m in width by 0.19m in depth, and ran for 41m. It displayed a predominantly steep, U-shaped profile with a concave base, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey and yellow/brown silty clay (Fig. 19 and Fig. 21, section TT). Fill 30486 of Ditch G contained Bronze Age sherds. There was a small break in this ditch, immediately north-west of Structure 4.

5.48 Ditches K and L ran in near parallel, on north-east/south-west alignments, across the northern third of Area 3D, and were thought to possibly represent contemporary

delineations of a drove-way (Fig. 19). Relationships between Ditches F, J, K and L suggested that the more substantial Ditch L was a longer-standing boundary than Ditch K, and perhaps reflected in its larger size and straighter course. Ditch L also appeared to cut across Ditch B in Area 3C (Fig. 15).

5.49 Ditch L (30307/30317/30323/30349/30357/30359/30365/30394/30405/30556/30594) probably represented the same boundary as ditches 1008 and 2204 of the evaluation, giving it an overall length greater than 188m, which probably once divided the eastern field. It averaged 1.46m in width by 0.42m in depth, and displayed a steep-sided, U-shaped profile, with a single secondary fill of mid-yellow/grey and grey/brown silty-clay (Fig. 19 and Fig. 20, section QQ).

5.50 Ditch K (30294/30301/30311/30369) was more sinuous in plan than Ditch L, and respected the alignment of Ditches J and F at its eastern excavated extent in Area 3D, and of Ditch L at its western end (Fig. 19). It measured on average 0.52m in width by 0.19m in depth, and ran for more than 50m, with a steep-sided, U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid-blue/grey, grey/brown and light-orange/grey clay and sandy clay.

5.51 Ditch W (30081/30091) ran on an east/west alignment, in the south-eastern corner of Area 3C. It displayed a gently-sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-brown/grey silty-clay, containing a single Early Neolithic sherd (fill 30082), which was probably residual (Fig. 15). It measured on average 0.54m in width by 0.16m in depth, and extended for 11m from the southern edge of the excavation area before terminating.

5.52 Ditch 30303/30309 was a small curvilinear gully, located at the north-western end of Area 3D, immediately to the south of Ditch K (Fig. 19). It had a moderately-sloping, U-shaped profile, and measured on average 0.58m in width by 0.12m in depth. It contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown silty-clay.

5.53 Pit 30327 was located immediately to the north of the western excavated extent of Ditch K, in Area 3D. It was oval in plan, and measured 0.7m by 0.5m, with a depth of 0.05m, with gently- sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained a single mid-grey/brown silty-clay (30328), from which a single prehistoric sherd was recorded.

Table 2: Summary of Middle-Late Bronze Age Features in Area 3

Area	Feature	Av Width (m)	Av. Depth (m)	Sides	Base	Alignment	Fills	Fill Description	Finds	Stratigraphic Relationship
3A/C	Ditch B	5.29	1,11	Steep	Conc.	N/S	2	Blue/grey silty clay	Pottery	L & I
3B/D	Ditch E	0.83	0.29	Steep	Conc.	NW/SE	1	Grey/brown silty clay	Pottery	-
3B	Ditch M	0.53	0.17	Mod.	Conc.	E/W	1	Grey/brown clay silt	Pottery	E & N
3B	Ditch N	0.41	0.09	Gentle	Flat	NW/SE	1	Grey/brown clay silt	-	-
3D	Ditch J	0.48	0.14	Mod.	Conc.	NE/SW	1	Brown/grey sandy clay	-	F
3D	Ditch F	0.61	0.14	Mod.	Conc.	SE/NW	1	Brown/grey silty clay	Pot./flint	G, J. K, H
3D	Ditch G	0.46	0.19	Steep	Conc.	NE/SW	1	Yellow/brown silty clay	Pottery	-
3D	Ditch L	1.46	0.42	Steep	Conc.	NE/SW	1	Yellow/brown silty clay	-	F, J, K
3D	Ditch K	0.52	0.19	Steep	Conc.	NE/SW	1	Blue/grey sandy clay	-	F, J, L
3C	Ditch W	0.54	0.16	Gentle	Flat	E/W	1	Brown/grey silty clay	Pottery	-
3D	30303/ 30309	0.58	0.12	Gentle	Conc.	n/a	1	Brown/grey silty clay	-	-
3D	Pit 30329	0.7	0.05	Gentle	Irreg.	n/a	1	Grey/brown silty clay	Pot./flint	K

Area 3 (3C & 3D) Period 3, Late Iron Age to Roman (100 BC – AD 410) (Figs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20)

5.54 Nine Period 3 ditches, and the remains of a probable timber structure, were identified within Areas 3C and 3D. These principally comprised elements of a ditched field system and recut boundaries.

5.55 Only a single ditch, Ditch H (30475/30479/30483/30499/30503/30507/30560), was found in Area 3D, which was dated by pottery within fill 30508 (Fig. 19 and Fig. 21, section SS). This feature also disrespected and cut all previous field system alignments, and its notably straight course appeared to reflect the course of the Roman road to the south of site. Ditch H measured on average 0.58m in width by 0.18m in depth, and ran for 56m on a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment across Area 3D, cutting Bronze Age Ditches F and G. It displayed a symmetrical, moderately-sloping profile, with a flat base, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-yellow and grey/brown silty-clay.

5.56 Ditches C (30005/30024/30030/30036/30048/30099/30115/30176/30190), D (30026 /30038/30050/30087/30101/30113/30174/30188), I (30263/30525/30549), O1

(30022/30065/30089/30131/30182/30205/30238), O2 (30203/30207/30242) and U (30028/30075/30151/30224) comprised gullies located on the west side of, and aligned to, Bronze Age Ditch B in Area 3C, where Roman pottery was found in secondary fill 30189 of Ditch D (Figs. 15 and 18).

5.57 These gullies were also, for much of their course, similar to each other in size and morphology, having generally moderately-sloping, U-shaped profiles with a single secondary fill of mid-brown/grey silty-clay. Similar gullies, 30073/30149 and 30046/30067/30184, were also dated on the basis of their spatial and morphological affinity with the aforementioned gullies (section 5.70). Minor gullies C, D, O1, O2 and U ranged in width from 0.27m to 1.65m, and in depth from 0.13m to 0.55m. On average, the ditches measured 0.71m wide by 0.25 deep (Fig. 16, section NN and Fig. 17, section OO).

Structure 3

5.58 Structure 3 in Area 3C comprised an approximately square arrangement of two beam-slots (30172/30212/30523 and 30158/30551) and at least three post pits (30040, 30544, 30606) and a line of stake-holes (30244, 30246, 30248, 30250, 30254, 30256) which were located at the eastern end of the structure. Structure 3 measured 7.5m east/west and 6.25m north/south (Figs. 15 and 18; Fig. 16, section MM).

5.59 Structure 3 was predominantly cut into calcareous clay at the western edge of Ditch B, although it also cut gullies C, D, I and O1. Period 3 pottery was found in post pit 30544, and Roman pottery was also found in the fills of beam-slots 30523 (fill 30524) and 30158 (fill 30159) (Fig. 18). The post pits were largely sub-circular in plan, with an average diameter of about 0.7m, although all three had been partly truncated by later ditches or ploughing. They were steep-sided and flat-based in profile, with the greatest depth being 0.24m. All were filled with a mid to light-brown/grey silty clay.

5.60 The beam-slots of Structure 3 differed in dimensions, with the southern ‘slot’, 30172/30212/30523, measuring twice the length of the northern, 30158/30551, at 4.9m (Fig. 18). Both displayed similar widths and depths, at 0.55m and 0.34m for the former, and 0.53m and 0.29m for the latter, respectively (Figs. 15 and 18). Both beam-slots displayed steep sides and flat bases, and shallowed towards their western ends. They contained single secondary fills of mid-grey/brown silty-clay.

5.61 The stake-holes (30244, 30246, 30248, 30250, 30254, 30256) lay on a slightly irregular alignment at the eastern end of Structure 3, and were angled into the side of Ditch B, perhaps reflecting a later collapse of the latter. The stake-holes were sub-circular in plan, and ranged in diameter from 0.17m to 0.23m, with steep sides to a tapered base. Their depths ranged from 0.2m to 0.3m, and they were filled with a mid-grey/brown silty clay.

Area 3 (3A, 3B, 3C & 3D) Phase 5, Undated (Figs 12, 15 and 19)

5.62 Thirty-nine cut features in Area 3 contained no dating evidence. These included twenty-two pits (grouped around Ditches L and K, within the north-western corner of Ditch F, Ditch H, Ditch N and three isolated pits in Area 3C), fourteen ditches (P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z, 30093/30105/30117, 30111/30127, 30299/30313/30321, 30315/30319, 30386/30586) and three potential structures (4, 5 and 6), with further isolated postholes in Area 3C (30007), and in Area 3D (30449 and 30473).

5.63 Ditch T (30011/30042/30044/30052/30178) was predominantly a north-south aligned linear feature in Area 3C, and located 3.75m to the east of Ditch Q, although it veered off to the north-east in a sinuous fashion at its northern end before terminating (Fig. 15). It was cut by medieval furrows, and also cut previous Ditch Z. Ditch T measured on average 0.69m in width by 0.19m in depth, and contained a single secondary fill. It displayed moderately-sloping sides and a flat base.

Structure 4

5.64 Structure 4 (30413, 30415, 30417, 30423, 30459, 30461, 30463) comprised seven surviving postholes arranged in a crescent formation and located immediately to the south-west of the intersection of Ditches G and H, with the open side facing east (Fig. 19). Assuming an originally circular arrangement of postholes, Structure 4 measured approximately 6.3m in diameter, and surrounded Early Neolithic pit 30421. This structure was initially interpreted as a circular-plan, post-ring building of probable Bronze Age date.

5.65 The constituent postholes were predominantly circular in plan, and ranged in length from 0.24m to 0.35m, in width from 0.2m to 0.3m and depth from 0.05m to 0.12m. On average, they measured 0.29m by 0.25m, and were 0.09m deep, with predominantly gently-sloping profiles and concave bases, where plough truncation

had greatly diminished their original form. All postholes were filled with a mid/light-brown/grey silty-clay.

Structure 5

5.66 Structure 5 (30335, 30337, 30339, 30343, 30345, 30519) comprised six postholes, arranged in a crescent formation and located immediately to the south-west of, and disrespected by, the intersection of Ditches F and H (Fig. 19). What appeared to be the open side of this structure faced east, and its approximate diameter was 8.36m. Its similarity and spatial proximity to Structure 4 suggested that these undated structures were contemporary.

5.67 The postholes comprising Structure 5 were predominantly circular in plan, and ranged in diameter from 0.18m to 0.53m and depth from 0.08m to 0.24m (Fig. 19). On average, they measured 0.31m in diameter, and 0.16m in depth, with a steep-sided profile and concave or tapered base. All postholes contained fills of mid to light-brown/grey or orange/brown silty-clay, although fill 30520 (posthole 30519) was distinct in being charcoal-rich.

Structure 6

5.68 Structure 6 comprised a linear group of four post settings (30341, 30333, 30331 and 30330), which were broadly aligned north-west/south-east, and located south of Structure 5, and 5m south-west of Ditch F, towards the south-eastern corner of Area 3D (Fig. 19). The postholes were oval or sub-circular in plan, with an average diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.08m, and contained brown/grey silty clay or sandy clay fills, which contained no dateable material. Structure 6 is difficult to characterise from such a limited group of features, but may represent part of a fence-line or enclosure associated with Structure 5.

Undated Ditches

5.69 Ditches P (30058/30125/30155/30170/30219), Q (30032/30071/30121/30167/30195/30209/30221), R (30400/30439/30580) and S (30443/30457/30584) were aligned north/south, immediately to the east of Bronze Age Ditch B, and respecting and not impeding on its course, but running parallel to it. Ditches P and Q were in area 3C (Fig. 15), while Ditches R and S were located in Area 3A (Fig. 12). Given the larger size of Ditches Q and R, these probably represent the same feature, although this would require Ditches P/S and Q/R to intersect at some point between Areas 3A and 3C.

5.70 Ditch P/S measured on average 0.88m in width and 0.3m in depth, and contained a single secondary fill of grey/brown silty clay, which became increasingly more gleyed in appearance towards the north. It displayed a predominantly steep-sided, U-shaped profile, with a flat base (Fig 12 and Fig. 13, section JJ).

5.71 Ditch Q/R measured on average 1.37m in width by 0.36m in depth, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown silty clay and, in places, also a primary fill (30210) of light-grey/brown silty clay (Fig. 12). It mostly displayed a steep, U-shaped profile with a flat base, although it became progressively wider towards the north, and its secondary fill more gleyed in character. Ditch Q was respected by medieval furrows to its east, so that all terminated immediately before this ditched boundary, on a north-west\south-east alignment.

5.72 Ditch V (30596/30598) was located 9.5m east of Ditch E in Area 3B. It ran on a north-north-west/south-south-east alignment, which was approximately parallel to, but offset from, Ditch E (Fig. 12). Ditch V measured on average 0.61m in width by 0.2m in depth, and had a steep, U-shaped profile. It contained a single secondary fill of mid-yellow/brown sandy clay, and was cut by medieval furrows

5.73 Ditches X and Y were located in Area 3A, and appeared to extend no further than, and perpendicular to, Ditches R and S respectively (Fig. 12). Ditch X (30465/30576/30578/30582) measured on average 0.67m in width by 0.27m in depth, and extended for 14.1m east-north-east from Ditch R, before terminating. It was also cut by Ditch S. It had a steep-sided profile with a flat base, and contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown silty clay. Ditch Y (30453/30455) measured on average 0.54m in width by 0.31m in depth, and extended more than 12m from the eastern side of Ditch S on a north-easterly alignment, before being truncated by a medieval furrow.

5.74 Ditch Z (30085/30095/30164/30168/30217) was an east-south-east/west-north-west aligned gully in Area 3C, which was cut by Ditches P, Q and T. It ran for 13m before terminating at each end. Ditch Z measured on average in 0.69m width by 0.19m in depth, and displayed a steep-sided, U-shaped profile with a flat base. It contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey/brown silty clay.

5.75 Further small, isolated curvilinear and linear ditches (30093/30105/30117, 30111/30127, 30299/30313/30321, 30315/30319) were recorded in the north-east of Area 3C, and in the north-west of Area 3D. They ranged in length from 3.9m to 7.07m, in width from 0.36m to 0.99m, and in depth from 0.08m to 0.3m. All contained a mid-brown/grey silty-clay secondary fill (Figs 15 and 19).

5.76 Small undated pits (30003, 30016, 30083, 30296, 30305, 30325, 30351, 30353, 30361, 30367, 30402, 30419, 30425, 30427, 30433, 30437, 30447, 30451, 30477, 30497, 30538 and 30564) were recorded in Areas 3B, 3C and 3D, to the east of Ditch N, between Ditches L and K, immediately to the north of Ditch H, at the northern end of Ditch T and in the south-western and southern edge of Area 3C (Figs. 12, 15 and 19).

5.77 The undated pits ranged in length from 0.3m to 3.04m, in width from 0.28m-0.93m and depth from 0.04m to 0.42m. On average, they measured 1.01m by 0.63m, and 0.17m in depth. They were predominantly contained a mid-grey/brown silty-clay secondary fill, although pit 30402 contained a primary fill of mid-yellow/brown silty-clay (30403).

5.78 Three isolated, undated postholes were recorded in Areas 3C and 3D. Posthole 30007 was located 2.5m to the south-east of Structure 3, and 30473 and 30449 were recorded to the east of Ditch F. The postholes were sub-circular in plan, and ranged in length from 0.24m to 0.35m, in width from 0.26m-0.4m and in depth from 0.07m to 0.13m.

Trenches 4 and 5 (Fig. 3)

5.79 Trenches 4 and 5 were situated in the northern field, 176m north-west of Area 3A (Fig. 3). Trench 4 was aligned north-east/south-west, and Trench 5 north-west\south-east, targeting a boundary visible on the LiDAR survey.

Trenches 4 and 5 Stratigraphy

5.80 The natural geology (402, 502) was revealed at an average depth (bpgl) of 0.64m, and comprised flint gravel patches within a mid-orange/brown silty clay. Overlying this, a mid-brown/grey silty-clay subsoil averaged 0.28m in depth (401, 501). This was overlain in turn by a probable agricultural deposit of light-yellow/white calcareous-clay (406), with a thickness of 0.13m, which was only encountered in

Trench 4. A topsoil (400, 501), of mid-brown/grey clayey sand/silty clay, covered the area, to an average depth of 0.30m.

5.81 Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated concurrently with Areas A, B and C, to determine the presence of otherwise of archaeological features within that northern part of the site which was designated as an area of green space. Five undated ditches and a potential ditch or pit were recorded in Trenches 4 and 5. The dimensions of these features and the character of their fills suggested that they might be contemporary with Period 2 field boundaries in other parts of the site.

Radiocarbon dating *by* Sharon Clough

5.82 Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the date of pits 30143, 30291 and 30421, in Area D. The samples were analysed during February 2019, at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF. The methodology employed by SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory is outlined in Dunbar *et al.* (2016)

5.83 The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal v4.3.2 (2017) (Bronk Ramsey 2009), using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

Table 3: Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	Lab No.	Material	δ ^{13}C	δ ^{15}N	C/N ratio	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Context 30144 Feature Pit 30143	SUERC-84772	Charred Plant remains - Hazelnut shell	-24.9 ‰			4785 ± 26 yr BP	3641–3620 cal BC (15.0%) 3609-3522 cal BC (80.4%)	3637–3630 cal BC (7.9%) 3581-3533 cal BC (60.3%)
Context 30293 Feature Pit 30291	SUERC-84773	Charred Plant remains - Hazelnut shell	-24.1 ‰			4784 ± 26 yr BP	3641–3619 cal BC (7.3%) 3610-3521 cal BC (80.4%)	3636–3630 cal BC (7.3%) 3582-3533 cal BC (60.9%)
Context 30422 Feature Pit 30421	SUERC-84774	Charred Plant remains - Hazelnut shell	-25.4 ‰			4787 ± 26 yr BP	3641-3621 cal BC (15.1%) 3607-3522 cal BC (80.3%)	3637-3630 cal BC (8.1%) 3581-3534 cal BC (60.1%)

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered are quantified in Table 4, below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to E of this report.

Table 4: Quantification of Finds

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	385	1802
	Roman	27	109
	medieval	1068	11219
	Total	*1480*	*13130*
Worked flint		251	455.3
Metalwork	Cu alloy	4	11
	Fe nails	51	292
	Fe other	25	398
	Fe Latch lifter	1	88
Worked Stone	Roof Tile	1	56
	Whetstone	1	92
	Hammerstone	1	506
	'Saddle' Quern	1	2683
CBM		2	-
fired/burnt clay		27	231

Lithics

6.2 The lithic finds are described in detail in Appendix B of this report. A total of 251 items of worked flint were retrieved, of which 175 were from bulk soil sampling. The majority were recovered from the fills of Early Neolithic pits in Area 3D, with a small proportion from Period 2 Bronze Age features. Evidence of primary technology included blades, bladelets and chips characteristic of Early Neolithic flint-working. Eight re-touched tools were recorded, none of which is chronologically diagnostic. Stratified flint-work from Early Neolithic pits is uncommon in Buckinghamshire, but has been recorded from sites in the wider environs.

Pottery

6.3 Pottery finds are described in detail in Appendix C of this report. The Early Neolithic material, almost certainly comprising plain bowl forms from pits in Area 3D, represents an important addition to the local record for this period, although further interpretation is limited by the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and a lack of vessel profiles. Early Neolithic pit groups are a relatively common find in southern England, and recorded pit sites appear quite numerous across the adjacent counties of eastern and southern England (Garrow 2006).

6.4 The Middle Bronze Age urns in Ditch G and pit 20022, some with external, and in one instance internal, round-toothed comb impressions, are potentially of regional significance, and may extend the known western distribution of a style of vessel that is more typical of East Anglia. More distant comparanda include material recovered from the Bronze Age midden deposits at Grimes Graves (Longworth *et al*. 1988).

6.5 A small group of sherds was dated to the Roman period. The majority comprise coarseware bodysherds (Table 11), which are likely to have been produced locally and are only broadly dateable to the Roman period. Fabrics identifiable to source are limited to Oxfordshire red-slip ware. Two vessels identifiable within this group include a probable cup, in an oxidised fabric, and a possibly residual jar in a black sandy fabric from Ditch B (secondary fill 30262).

6.6 The medieval assemblage is indicative of domestic settlement on the site, clustering around Structure 2 and Enclosure 4, in Area 1A. The assemblage is dominated by cooking pots, storage jars, bowls and some finewares (glazed jugs). A lack of comparable published assemblages in the area makes local comparisons difficult, although a similar range of fabrics and forms were recovered from excavations at Broughton, Milton Keynes (Cotter 2014, 401-6), *c.* 25km to the north.

Worked Stone

6.7 Worked stone items are described in detail in Appendix D of this report. The medieval occupation layer (10030) around Structure 1 in enclosure 2 produced a flat slab of sandy limestone, which could be from a roof tile. The same occupation layer also produced a whetstone fragment (honestone), made from fine-grained, grey-blue mica schist, which is most probably a Norwegian ragstone. Sample 105, from Period 2 pit 20022, produced a hammerstone of quartzite sandstone and part of a ‘saddle’ quern made from quartzite sandstone.

Mixed Finds and Metal Work

6.8 The metalwork group is small and limited in its range. A detailed description is given in Appendix E of this report. Medieval-dated items are present within the group, according with the ceramic assemblage from the site. The high number of fixtures and fittings (e.g. nails) are consistent with the use of the site as domestic settlement.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is quantified in Table 5, below. Details are to be found in Appendices F to H of this report.

Table 5: Quantification of Biological Material

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	482
Samples	Environmental (Bulk and Column)	40

Plant Macrofossils and Molluscs

7.2 Evidence for the exploitation of the wild food resource during the early Neolithic period is paralleled on contemporary sites in the wider area, including Coldharbour Farm, Aylesbury (Parkhouse and Bonner 1997) and Stacey Bushes, Milton Keynes (Green and Sofranoff 1985). The Period 1 pits in Area 3D of this site appear to have been in a landscape characterised by well-established open landscape.

7.3 There is no evidence of crop processing activities during Period 2, the Middle-Late Bronze Age. The local landscape is suggested as one of grassland with fluctuating levels of dampness. It appears that the area around Ditch A became drier during this period and later, whilst that around Ditch B became damper.

7.4 The small amount of plant material recovered from Period 3 features may represent dispersed domestic material. Again, the local landscape appears to have been open at this time, with some areas subject to flooding. The low numbers of cereal remains recovered from Period 4 medieval deposits are broadly indicative of settlement activity in the vicinity, and are compatible with the phasing of the finds assemblages.

Wood Charcoal and Charred Plant Remains

7.5 Wood charcoal was generally poorly preserved and was present in small quantities. A similar range of taxa was present in most Early Neolithic (Phase 1) samples, including the mixed deciduous woodland species hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Sample 26 was dominated by willow/poplar (*Salix*/*Populus*) fragments. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) was identified in samples 36 and 59, and was possibly present in samples 24, 35 and 60 (see Table 18).

7.6 Most of the few identifiable wood charcoal fragments in Middle to Late Bronze Age (Phase 2) sample 80 were from *Pomoideae* roundwood, with single fragments of blackthorn, blackthorn/cherry and ash. Medieval (Phase 4) sample 85 from pit

20034 was similarly poor in wood charcoal remains, of which the majority comprised beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) timber fragments.

Animal Bone

7.7 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from features spanning the Neolithic to medieval periods. Only the medieval sample was large enough to warrant a basic analysis, but included a surprising number of equids, possibly representing the remains of animals fed to dogs. The other animal bones are more consistent with food refuse. The small Early Neolithic assemblage was highly fragmented, and no taxa could be positively identified. Much of this material was highly calcined, possibly indicating deliberate cremation. Bones representing a lamb forelimb from Period 2 pit 20022 may represent a deliberately-placed deposit.

8. DISCUSSION

Introduction

8.1 The excavation corroborated the results of the Lidar survey and field evaluations. These indicated that remains of medieval 'ridge and furrow' field systems, which appeared to relate to a moated manorial complex located in the north of the site, and a village centre beyond, were present alongside, and respected, boundary ditches in the western field. The current excavation also further characterised and illuminated the extent and pastoral nature of the Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Roman-period landscapes which had been suggested by isolated features and residual finds during the evaluations. Moreover, Early Neolithic activity was confirmed by pottery and the radiocarbon dating of hazelnut shells recovered from several pits (Table 3; Fig. 19), thus confirming four, chronologically-discrete phases of activity from at least 3700 BC onwards.

Geological Considerations

8.2 The Lidar survey (Fig. 3), however, was unable to reveal any earlier features below the latest layout of ridge and furrow, so that an earlier alignment of ridge and furrow cultivation, which appeared to respect Bronze Age field alignments in Area 3, was only partially identified by later evaluation trenching. Furthermore, a number of Bronze Age ditches were not identified by evaluation, probably because the largely gleyed and/or pale appearance of most ditch fills was not dissimilar to natural geological variations, and within the limited sample area of a trench these could have easily have been dismissed as natural geology.

8.3 Archaeological features were more visible on the pale calcareous clay of Area 2B and 3C, within the south-east of the western field and south of the eastern field, but were otherwise difficult to detect in the orange/brown clayey-silt which was mostly found in Areas 3A, 3B and 3D (Figs. 12 and 19). This was particularly the case with truncated furrows and areas of bioturbation, which in places displayed only vaguely different hues to that of surrounding geology, together with diffuse edges. The gravel and silty clay of Area 1 was marginally better in this regard, not least because the medieval ditch fills were altogether darker in appearance.

8.4 A 0.4m-deep sondage into the aforementioned geologies of Areas 3C and 3D demonstrated that these changed to a calcareous gleyed clay beyond this depth, making it difficult to differentiate some of the primary gleyed fills of deeper ditches and pits. High levels of groundwater and saturation were further evidenced by flooding for a number of weeks during the excavation of Areas 3A, 3B and the northern ends of Area 3C and 3D. This demonstrated that surface water drained to the north, towards Bear Brook, the water-course defining the north-eastern boundary of the site. This would have naturally made the ridge and furrow earthworks an effective means of mitigating seasonal flooding, as these ran perpendicular to the field boundary ditches which fed into this course.

Early Neolithic Phase (Period 1) (4000 BC – 3000 BC)

8.5 Regionally, the Early Neolithic landscape appears to have been dominated by mixed deciduous woodland, with alder prevalent in wetter valley bottoms, and lime, oak, hazel, ash and elm on better-drained and higher soils (Robinson 1992, 49-50). This analysis emphasised the importance of river valleys and tributaries as corridors of communication within a heavily-wooded landscape, and as determinants of early settlement patterns (Hey *et al.* 2011, 223). Early Neolithic settlement appears to have been largely confined to clearings, with no evidence of Mesolithic precursor activity. Widespread evidence suggests several episodes of woodland clearance and regeneration throughout the period as a whole, indicating that Neolithic activity, as here, was frequently of a transient nature (Barclay *et al.* 2003).

8.6 Recorded wood charcoal taxa demonstrate no obvious patterns which might indicate choice of fuel. Most principal woodland taxa, including oak and thorn-scrub (*Pomoideae)* species, appear to be equally well represented. Three-throw hollows are common features of Neolithic sites, and were well represented on this site, not

least in Area 3, but were almost entirely undated. Deliberate felling activity could be suggested in Area 3, where limited evidence for the direction of tree-fall appears to be contrary to prevailing winds, and the presence of charcoal might indicate the burning-out of stumps *in situ* (Fig. 19; Hey 1997, 110; Hey *et al.* 2011, 226). If deliberate, such clearance is likely to have been small-scale and evidently short-lived.

8.7 The seventeen Period 1 pits recorded on this site have potential implications for the siting of contemporary settlement (Fig. 19 and inset). The pit cluster in Area 3D was situated on a low-lying floodplain, 192m south-west from the nearest watercourse (Ashley Brook), which is broadly consistent with the locational criteria assessed in Garrow's East Anglian study of 1492 Neolithic pits across 194 different sites (Garrow 2007, 4).

The Period 1 pits on this site have no apparent associations with monuments or known aspects of the Early Neolithic landscape. Significantly, evidence of Neolithic structures elsewhere in England, rarely appears to be associated with pits (Booth *et al*. 2011, 85), which are not a naturally-bounded phenomenon but can be found in isolation hundreds of metres from the nearest contemporary feature or, as here, in discrete clusters (Garrow 2007, 3). Garrow has also suggested (*ibid.* 21-2) that such features frequently define or commemorate liminal or boundary areas associated with the limits of the domestic sphere or the margins of settled land. At Broughton (Milton Keynes), some 26km north-east of this site, two Early Neolithic pits displayed comparable size, morphology and fills to these examples, but were much richer in terms of their flint and pottery content (Atkins *et al*. 2014, 25-7, figs. 2.1 and 2.2). Neolithic Pits were also found 17km to the south-west, at Thame, Oxon, where, in association with a causewayed enclosure, Early Neolithic plain-bowl pottery was found alongside fine flint-work and a loom weight (OCA 2017).

8.8 The three sampled examples in Area 3D produced remarkably consistent radiocarbon dates of 3641-3522 cal BC (Table 3), obtained from hazelnut shell fragments. Discrete groups of small, subsoil pits of this type, containing cultural material, have commonly been interpreted as the sole surviving components of insubstantial settlement sites (Thomas 1991, 64). These are generally of shallow, bowl-shaped form, with relatively homogenous single fills suggesting rapid backfilling (Table 1; Figs. 22 and 23). The almost invariable presence of burnt material, particularly in association with artefacts (Richards 1990, 114; Thomas 1999, 64-74), suggests that they had been dug for this purpose. Considerably fewer

hazelnut fragments were recorded in pits 30143, 30291 and 30421 than at some contemporary regional sites, including Thame (OCA 2017, 268). A relative dearth of hazelnut fragments in this case might indicate less reliance on foraging as a means of supplementing an agricultural lifestyle (Wyles, pers. comm.), or perhaps simply occasional foraging activity during the autumn months (Moffett *et al.* 1989; Robinson 2000; Stevens 2017).

8.9 Within the Upper Thames/South Midlands region, such groups of pits and their fills arguably represent more than the routine disposal of domestic waste. Lithic artefacts deposited within Neolithic pits frequently display a higher ratio of finished tools to knapping waste (Barrett *et al.* 1991, 82). These may frequently be in fresh, unused condition, or deliberately broken. Animal bones often represent the articulated hind-quarters or meat-rich parts of the carcase, although these were poorly preserved on this site. Such indications of extravagant deposition suggest a non-utilitarian use for the pits in question, and overall there is evidence for temporal changes in the character and composition of pit contents. It is also suggested that some pits may have been specifically intended for the long-term storage of hazelnuts, with commonly-found shell fragments possibly representing waste from nuts which had been consumed nearby (Thomas 1999, 65-8).

8.10 Some pit deposits display a highly structured arrangement of material, including the pits lined with pottery sherds at Gravelly Guy, Oxon (Lambrick and Allen, 2004, 43-4), and at Yarnton (Hey 2011, fig. 14.31). In other cases, pottery sherds appear to have been deliberately selected for their decoration. Such pit deposits appear to cross the below/above-ground threshold by commemorating events, possibly including feasts, gatherings or periods of episodic occupation. By placing residues of such events in the ground, a durable trace of their memory was created, thus transforming the significance of a place and associating it with a particular practice or social grouping (Hey *et al.* 2011, 242-3). Neolithic pits are often arranged in smaller sub-groups of two or three, with each sub-group occasionally containing a complementary range of materials (Lamdin-Whymark 2008, 107-116), and sometimes with broken items distributed between two or more neighbouring pits. The burnt soil fills containing such objects often include food remains, including cereal grains, hazelnut shell and animal bone, while a proportion of pits within a group may contain few or no finds, or contain only abraded material. There appears to be a distinct connection between these pit fills and midden material, as the contents of different pits frequently appear to have originated from the same parent source. Where three-dimensionally recorded, objects and bone within pit fills often

appear to be completely mixed, suggesting that midden material had been simply dumped, rather than objects being deliberately selected and placed. This might also suggest that the pits in question were open at the same time, a factor which might explain the remarkably consistent radiocarbon dates for the three sampled examples on this site (Table 3).

Prehistoric Structures

8.11 Very few Early Neolithic structures have been recorded across southern Britain (Garrow 2007, 3; Thomas 1996), which is why Structure 4, a crescent of undated postholes surrounding Early Neolithic Pit 30421 may have no relationship with this pit (Fig. 19). In plan and mode of construction, Structure 4 more commonly suggests a Bronze Age date, although the shallow nature of the surviving postholes effectively precluded the survival of material suitable for radiocarbon dating. In similar vein, adjacent Structure 5, located 9.25m to the east of Structure 4, was similarly interpreted on the basis of its structural similarity and spatial proximity.

8.12 Within the region, rectangular-plan structures, generally interpreted as domestic dwellings, are rare, but appear to represent the norm for the earlier Neolithic period (Hey 2011, 227-31; Thomas 1996). As post or stave-built 'long halls', these generally exhibit relationships to known routeways or monuments (Booth *et al.* 2011, 84). The absence of any contextual dating evidence from posthole fills, including midden material, suggests that Neolithic domestic material was not associated with Structures 4 or 5. However, a small, circular-plan post-built structure, recorded at Yarnton, Oxon (Hey 2011, 232 fig. 11.12), is of smaller size, at *c.* 4m external diameter, but of comparable form. Like Structure 4 on this site, this was initially thought to be of Bronze Age date, but was subsequently radiocarbon-dated to 3600 cal BC. The small circuit of post settings was thought to have supported a ring-beam, with an outer wall beyond. Ephemeral stake-wall structures of circular plan were also recorded beneath the outer bank of Crickley Hill causewayed enclosure, Glos (Dixon 1976, 425, fig. 2).

8.13 Undated Structures 5 and 6 were located relatively adjacent to Structure 4, in Area 3D, and it would not be unreasonable to suggest contemporaneity with it (Fig. 19). Constituent postholes in these cases were more irregular and widely spaced, and the potential overall plan of these structures was clearly incomplete. On the basis of comparative evidence, these configurations of post settings would not necessarily

preclude Neolithic structures, although they offer little scope for further speculation (cf. Hey 2011, 236 fig. 11.15; 237 fig. 11.8).

Mid to Late Bronze Age Phase (Period 2) (1500 BC – 700BC)

8.14 Two different alignments of field boundaries, possibly representing coaxial field systems, were recorded in Areas 1 to 3, with Ditches A, B, M, W and 20030/20032/20036/20066 representing a north-south/east-west orientation, and F and G being the best examples of an opposing, north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west orientation (Figs. 12, 15 and 19). The intersection between Ditches E and M appeared to indicate that these two contrasting orientations for Bronze Age field systems were not necessarily incompatible, although less regular boundary layouts are encountered in the region (Atkins *et al.* 2014, 29-30, fig. 2.5).

8.15 The north-east/south-west alignment of Ditch L may represent a continuation of the longest of a set of rectilinear cropmarks 432m to the north-east, mapped from 1971 aerial photographs in that field (OA 2010; Fig 1). Furthermore, these rectilinear cropmarks could represent a direct continuation of elements of the Bronze Age field systems recorded here. In that same field, to the north-west of these rectilinear cropmarks, circular and sub-circular cropmarks, also apparent on the 1950s air photographs, are possibly indicative of prehistoric settlement, and potentially contemporary with elements of the Bronze Age landscape at Broughton. Three possible barrow ring-ditches are also visible on 1978 air photographs, as circular pasture marks located 532m to the north-west of Ditch A (Area 1A), on the opposite side of Broughton Lane (OA 2010; Fig. 1). These might also be considered as elements of a surrounding Bronze Age landscape.

8.16 The widespread evidence for later Bronze Age rectilinear land divisions appears to coincide with a wave of permanent farmstead settlements (Yates 2007, 108; Fowler 1983, 54-5). Given the apparent scope of known geographical distribution, generally south of a line between the Bristol Channel and The Wash, the current site may have been located close the northern limits of this phenomenon, as only 25km to the north-east there appears to be a notable absence of such systems around Milton Keynes, despite the extensive archaeological recording which accompanied the development of the new town (Yates 2007, 108). These land divisions were commonly located around major river valleys and lowland tributaries, both to sustain growing populations and to support a growing land-based elite (Ibid.,110-111; 2001, 67). This site is situated immediately south-east of the Bear Brook/Ashley Brook which, prior to the imposition of the Grand Union Canal 570m to the north, may have

historically comprised a tributary of the River Thame, itself a major tributary of the Thames.

8.17 The suggested drove-way between Ditches K and L, in Area 3D, suggests associations with pastoralism, and may represent a response to grazing pressures and the need to control movement during a period of increasingly intensified farming (Ibid., 120-1).

Late Iron Age to Roman Phase (Period 3) (100 BC – AD 410)

8.18 The Bronze Age land divisions were typically succeeded by a Late Iron Age/Roman phase across parts of southern England, sometimes with a hiatus of activity of several centuries in lowland areas, which may tentatively be the case in Area 3. In Area 3C, Late Iron Age/Roman Activity in the form of gullies (C, D, O1, O2 and U) respected the alignment of Bronze Age Ditch B (Fig. 15), but in Areas 2 and 3D, Period 3 field boundaries cut the former Bronze Age field systems, and appears to be aligned with the neighbouring Roman road (Akeman Street) (Figs. 12 and 19). This may be the case with Ditch H in Area 3D, and the course of a trackway in Area 2, which could conceivably represent a route leading from Akeman Street towards a Roman settlement at Bierton, 1.69km to the north-west of the site.

8.19 The concentration of Period 3 gullies, and the presence of Structure 3, flanking the western side of Ditch B (Fig. 15), suggests that activity of this date was probably centred around the south-western corner of the eastern field. Moderate levels of Roman activity immediately around the site has been identified in a number of previous archaeological assessments (OA 2011), and has set the current site within a largely dispersed agricultural landscape, possibly relating to a villa site at Bierton, which appears to have succeeded a Late Iron Age settlement (Allen 1986).

8.20 At Bierton, beam-slots within a rectilinear plan, representing a simple timber structure, were found along a boundary dating to the Roman period, although some beam-slots were more than 5m long, despite their full extent in plan being obscured by later plough truncation (Allen 1986, 50-51). Structure 3 on this site was of comparable size, and given the scrappy nature of the associated pottery assemblage this perhaps represented a simple rural dwelling or agricultural building.

Medieval Phase (Period 4) (1066 - 1539)

8.21 Pottery from the enclosure ditches surrounding the building platforms of Structures 1 and 2, in the western field, fronting Broughton Lane (Area 1A), indicated that these structures were broadly contemporary with the occupation of neighbouring Broughton Parva Manor ie. between the mid-12th and the 15th centuries (Fig. 4). This appears to confirm the coherent spatial relationships evident on the Lidar survey, between the manorial complex earthworks and surrounding field boundaries and blocks of 'ridge and furrow' cultivation (Fig. 3).

8.22 Boundary Ditches B and L appear to represent the limits of an earlier set of furrows in Area 3C and 3D (Figs. 15 and 19), which were not evident on the Lidar survey. This suggests that not only were Roman-period occupants continuing to recognise earlier, Bronze Age alignments, but that these survived as recognised boundaries into the earlier medieval period, and beyond. The extant Broughton Lane follows an indirect route up to Bierton (Fig. 1), and there is evidence of a shift in this route at Bierton, from the west to the east side of the church of St. James (Allen 1986, 5). This, together with the possible presence of a Roman trackway in Area 2B, (Fig. 10), which might historically have offered a more direct route from Akeman Street, if coming from the direction of Weston Turville, suggests that a route connecting Akeman Street with Bierton may have been remodelled in the medieval period, possibly coinciding with construction of Broughton Parva manor and the enclosed structures in Area 1A, adjoining Broughton Lane.

8.23 The remains of Structures 1 and 2 (Figs. 4, 6 and 8) are not dissimilar in construction and materials to a contemporary building platform at Bierton, although those foundations were considerably deeper and more distinct in form (Allen 1986, 82-83). The medieval pottery assemblage is indicative of a wide span of domestic settlement activity on this part of the site.

The Medieval Landscape Context

8.24 The site included elements of a medieval farming and dispersed settlement landscape, which until the sixteenth century appeared to be focussed on a moated manorial site. The medieval farming landscape comprised large, open arable fields or blocks of furlongs, divided by lanes or trackways linking settlement foci and individual farmsteads, both to the north and south. A number of extant boundaries

within the site are of probable medieval origin, and represent relict boundaries of open fields or furlongs, or early post-medieval enclosure.

8.25 An earthwork survey of the scheduled manorial site (Archaeological Solutions 2004) suggested that its principal buildings were located on the northern of the two moat islands, with ancillary buildings and a possible chapel on the southern. Surviving remains of ridge and furrow earthworks surround the manorial site in coherent fashion on all sides, and plough-degraded furrows were widely recorded across the excavation site, especially in Area 3. A shrunken medieval settlement is located to the north-east, around the modern village of Broughton, and comprises a complex of earthwork house-platforms, tofts, drainage ditches and hollow ways (Ibid.). The site itself therefore comprised part of a wider agricultural hinterland during this period, which included both open fields and elements of dispersed settlement. The Phase 4 Structures 1 and 2, in Area 1A, appear to represent part of this wider dispersal of low-status farmsteads and houses within a contemporary farming landscape. Following the sixteenth-century abandonment of the moated manorial site, the local focus of settlement may have shifted to Old Manor Farm and Broughton Farm (Fig. 1). A number of existing hedged field boundaries across the site, and beyond, partly conform to the surviving ridge and furrow furlongs evident on Lidar data (Fig. 3), and these boundaries represent relict landscape features of medieval or post-medieval date (see Rackham 1994, 79-80). A number of minor roads and access routes, including Broughton Lane, appear to relate to the pattern of ridge and furrow earthworks in a similar manner.

8.26 Evaluation to the north of Oak Farm, 600m north of the site (Fig. 1), identified a house-platform on the margins of Broughton village, which was dated by pottery recovered from an adjacent service trench from the 12th to the 16th centuries. Map regression exercises (Oxford Archaeology 2010) suggested that areas of ridge and furrow cultivation in this area may have reverted to open pasture as early as the fifteenth century. This may be associated with the decline and partial abandonment of surrounding settlement, including the village of Broughton, and possibly with the sixteenth-century abandonment of the moated manorial site.

9. PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Sharon Amann, Abbey Breen, Rachael Breen, Chris Brown, Steve Bush, Eduardo Cabrera, Francesco Catanzaro, Mark Davies, Molly Day, John Dobbie, Ethan Ellis, Robert Falvey, Harriet Farr, Matt Ferron, Susie Ferron, Ed Grenier, Beth Hardcastle, James

Hickson, Adam Howard, Pawel Jablonski, Georgina Johnston, Alice Jones, Rachel Jordan, Steffan Klemenic, Agata Kowalska, Dan Riley, Tommaso Rossi, Callum Ruse, Tim Street, Emily Troake, Keighley Wasenczuk and Brian Whitehead. The excavation report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The pottery and metal finds reports were written by Katie Marsden, the worked flint report by Jacky Sommerville, the faunal remains report was prepared by Matilda Holmes and the plant microfossils and mollusc report by Sarah Wyles. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Lorraine Mepham (Wessex Archaeology), in the dating and assessment of the medieval pottery assemblage. The wood charcoal and charred plant remains report was prepared by Sheila Boardman, and the illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy, and the post-excavation was managed by Richard Massey, who also contributed to this report. The advice and support of Duncan Hawkins (CgMs), and Eliza Alquassar (then Archaeological Planning Officer at Buckinghamshire County Council) is gratefully acknowledged.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover, while post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project (Accession number AYBCM: 2018.42). A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix I, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Table 6: Context Descriptions

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature type	Pub Period	Feature label	Sample nos.
400	layer		Mid brown/grey clayey-sand	30	1.85	0.37	Topsoil	Mod		22
401	layer		Mid brown/grey silty-clay	30	1.85	0.23	Subsoil	Med		
402	layer		Mid orange/brown silty-clay	30	1.85	>0.15	Natural			
403	cut		Gently-sloping, slightly stepped sides to a concave base	>1.2	1.8	0.24	Ditch/other linear			
404	fill	403	Mid blue/grey silty-clay, with significant fine gravel inclusions	>1.2	1.75	0.16	Primary Fill			
405	fill	403	Mid brown/grey iron-mottled silty clay	>1.2	1.65	0.22	Secondary Fill			
406	layer		Light yellow/white chalky-clay (above 401)	30	1.85	0.13	Alluvium			
407	cut		Moderately sloping and straight sides to concave base	>0.45	1	0.47	Pit/Ditch Terminus			
408	fill	407	Light yellow/grey silty-sand	>0.45	1	0.47	Secondary Fill			
409	cut		Gently-sloping linear, with a stepped slope, base not reached	>0.6	3.4	>0.58	Ditch/other linear			
410	fill	409	Light yellow/grey and mid-brown/orange fine sand	>0.6	1.64	>0.32	Secondary Fill			
411	fill	409	Mid-blue/grey, gleyed sandy silt, with 20% <50mm angular flint	>0.6	1.6	0.44	Secondary Fill			
412	fill	409	Mid purple/grey sandy-clay	>0.6	3.05	0.27	Tertiary Fill			
413	cut		Moderately-sloping U-shaped ditch, with concave base	>1	1.34	0.4	Ditch/other linear			
414	fill	413	Mid-blue/grey, iron-mottled silty-clay	>1	1.34	0.4	Secondary Fill			

500	layer		Mid brown/grey silty-clay	30	1.85	0.35	Topsoil	Mod.		
501	layer		Mid brown/grey silty-clay	30	1.85	0.33	Subsoil	Med		
502	layer		Mid brown/orange silty-clay	30	1.85	>0.06	Natural soil			
503	cut		Steep-sided U-shaped linear with flat base	>1.2	0.66	0.34	Ditch/other linear	Med		
504	fill	503	Mid orange/grey silty-clay	>1.2	0.66	0.34	Deliberate Backfill	Med		
505	cut		Shallow, U-shaped linear with moderately-sloping sides to concave base	>1.2	1.17	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Med		
506	fill	505	Mid-blue/grey iron-mottled silty clay	>1.2	1.17	0.37	Secondary Fill	Med		
10000	layer		Topsoil. Dark-brown clay sand, firm with rare calcareous flecks. Turf layer				Natural strata	Modern		
10001	layer		Subsoil.				Subsoil	Med		104
10002	layer		Natural. Mid-yellow/ brown sandy silt mixed with gravel				Natural strata			97
10006	cut		Cut of linear on north/ south alignment	>2.4	0.7	n/a	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10007	fill	10006	Mid grey sandy silt with common sub-angular flint and rare calcareous flecks	2.4	0.7	n/a	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10024	cut		Linear, moderately-sloping to a concave base on an east/west alignment	>3	0.68	0.22	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
10025	fill	10024	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular flint	>3	0.68	0.22	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
10031	layer		Dark-grey/green silty clay, friable with common flint inclusions	>1.07	>0.99	0.39	Subsoil	Med		
10044	layer		Dark-grey/green silty clay, friable with common flint inclusions	>3.2	>0.5	>0.21	Subsoil	Med		
10049	cut		Sub-oval, with moderate sides to a concave base	0.61	0.52	0.14	Pit	Undated		
10050	fill	10049	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, compact with very common sub-angular flint	0.61	0.52	0.14	Pit	Undated		105
10057	cut		Irregular construction cut				External surface	Med		
10058	masonry	10057	Roughly-hewn flint cobbles				External surface	Med		
10059	fill	10057	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm	4.5	>3	n/a	External surface	Med		
10064	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to concave base, on an east/west alignment	>0.8	1.04	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10065	fill	10064	Mid-grey/yellow/brown clay, compact with rare flint	>0.8	1.04	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10074	deposit		Mid-blue/grey silty clay, firm with modern rubble and charcoal flecks	3	3	0.26	Make-up/levelling	Modern		
10079	cut		Linear with moderately-steep sides to a rounded base, on a south-east/north-west alignment	>1.30	0.98	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med		

10080	fill	10079	Mid-brown/grey sandy clay, firm with common flint and rare calcareous flecks	>1.30	0.98	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10081	cut		Linear, with symmetrical, steep sides to a rounded base, on a south-east/north-west alignment	>1.30	0.77	0.48	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10082	fill	10081	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flint	>1.30	0.77	0.48	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10083	cut		Linear, with irregular sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>30.00	3.83	0.60	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10084	fill	10084	Mottled orange/grey/brown sandy clay, friable with occasional flint	>30.00	2.73	0.60	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10085	cut		Linear with rounded sides and a flat base on an east - west alignment	0.75	0.50	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10086	fill	10085	Mid-orange/brown silty clay, friable with common flint	0.75	0.5	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10087	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1.00	0.68	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10088	fill	10087	Light-yellow/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flint	>1.00	0.68	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10089	cut		Linear, with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1.00	1.34	0.65	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10090	fill	10089	Mid-yellow/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flint	>1.00	0.68	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10091	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a concave base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>5	0.76	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10092	fill	10091	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flint	>5	0.76	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10093	cut		Linear, with rounded sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>0.75	>0.45	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10094	fill	10093	Mid grey brown with orange mottling silty clay, compact with common flint	>0.75	>0.45	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10095	cut		Linear with rounded sides on a north-west /south-east alignment	1.10	>3.0	>0.36	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10096	fill	10095	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, with orange mottling, firm with common flint	1.10	>3	>0.36	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10097	layer		Mid-orange silty clay, friable with common flint	>2	>3.9	0.28	Subsoil	Med		
10098	layer		Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>2	1.60	0.28	Subsoil	Med		
10099	layer		Mid-orange/brown silty clay, friable with common flints	>2	0.80	0.20	Subsoil	Med		
10100	cut		Irregular oval with gradual sloping sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	1	1.20	0.17	Pit	Unda ted		
10101	fill	10100	Dark-brown/grey silty clay, firm with common flints	1	1.20	0.17	Pit	Unda ted		
10102	cut		Linear, with gently-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north-west/south -east	>1	0.60	0.16	Ditch/other	M-		

			alignment				linear	LBA		
10103	fill	10102	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flint	>1	0.60	0.16	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
10104	fill	10039	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with occasional flints	2	0.70	0.08	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med		
10105	cut		Linear, with steep sides to flat base on north-west/south-east alignment	>0.53	0.77	0.76	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10106	fill	10105	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare manganese	>0.53	0.77	0.76	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10107	cut		Linear, with rounded sides and a flat base on a north-west/south-east alignment	>2	0.78	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10108	fill	10107	Dark-brown/grey silty clay, compact with common sub-angular flint	>2	0.78	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10109	layer		Dark-grey/brown sandy clay, friable with common flints	>1.60	>2	0.20	Subsoil	Med		
10110	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a slightly concave base, on a north-west -/south-east alignment	>1.70	>0.90	0.48	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10111	fill	10110	Dark-grey mottled, with dark-yellow/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>1.70	>0.90	0.48	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10112	cut		Linear, with gently-sloping sides and a slightly concave base, on a north-west /south-east alignment	>1.70	2.30	0.38	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10113	fill	10112	Mid-grey mottled with dark-yellow/brown silty clay, compact ,with rare flints and charcoal flecks	>1.70	2.30	0.38	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10114	cut		Linear, with steep sides, on a north-west /south-east alignment	>1.70	>0.30	>0.34	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10115	fill	10114	Grey/brown sandy clay, firm with occasional flints and charcoal flecks	>1.70	>0.30	>0.34	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10138	fill	10083	Light-brown/grey silty clay, firm with common flints	>1	2.77	0.43	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10139	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1	1.05	0.5	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10140	fill	10139	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	1.05	0.5	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10141	deposit		Light-yellow/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	1	0.57	External occupation	Med		
10142	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.79	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10143	fill	10142	Light-brown/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	0.79	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
10144	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north /south alignment	>1	1.32	0.40	Ditch/other linear	Med		
10145	fill	10144	Dark-brown/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	1.32	0.40	Ditch/other linear	Med		

10178	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on an east/west alignment	>20	0.8	0.28	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
10179	fill	10178	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with common flints	>20	0.80	0.28	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
10199	deposit		Backfill from AS 2007 Trench 7? Dark – brown/grey silty clay	>1	2.95	0.23	External dump	Modern		
10200	deposit		Dark-grey/brown clay silt, friable with very common sub-angular flint	>3	>0.18	0.18	External occupation	Med		
20000	layer		Topsoil. Dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rooting and rare flints				Topsoil	Modern		
20001	layer		Subsoil. Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with common flints and rooting				Subsoil			
20002	layer		Natural. Mid-grey/yellow silty clay, firm with common flints				Natural strata			
20003	layer		Subsoil. Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm with common limestone				Subsoil			
20004	cut		Furrow				Ditch/other linear	Med		
20005	fill	20004	Furrow				Ditch/other linear	Med		
20006	layer		Possible alluvium from flooding event. Mid-brown silty clay, soft, w no inclusions	4.25	2	0.05	layer	M-LBA		
20007	cut		Linear furrow on north /south alignment	>20	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20008	fill	20007	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>20	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20009	cut						Ditch/other linear	Med		
20010	fill	20009					Ditch/other linear	Med		
20011	cut		Linear, with concave, gently-sloping sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	>20	2.57	0.43	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20012	fill	20011	Dark-brown/grey silty clay, compact with rare calcareous flecks and rare flints	>20	2.57	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20013	cut		Linear, with gradual sloping sides to a flat base, on north /south alignment	>20	2.4	0.69	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20014	fill	20013	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with manganese mottling	>20	0.87	0.62	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20015	cut		Oval, with rounded corners, shallow sides to a flat base	0.86	0.61	0.12	Pit	Undated		
20016	fill	20015	Mid-yellow/grey sandy clay, compact with rare flints	0.86	0.61	0.12	Pit	Undated		
20019	cut		Linear, with shallow concave sides to a concave base, on an east/west alignment	>2.7	0.43	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
20020	fill	20019	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, compact with occasional manganese mottling and calcareous flecks	>2.7	0.43	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Undated		

20021	fill	20017	Light-grey mottled with yellow/brown clay, compact with rare flint and very rare charcoal	>1.12	0.6	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20022	cut		Oval, with steep sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	0.67	0.46	0.23	Pit	M-LBA		
20023	fill	20022	Mid-grey/brown silty sand, compact with rare flints & common pottery & fragments rare charcoal	0.67	0.42	0.23	Pit	M-LBA		
20024	fill	20022	Light-yellow/grey clay, compact with common chalk and rare flints	0.07	0.46	0.23	Pit	M-LBA		
20025	cut		Irregular, with rounded corners, irregular sides and an uneven base	0.98	0.56	0.23	Pit	Undated		
20026	fill	20025	Mid-brown/grey sandy clay, compact with rare flints	0.98	0.56	0.23	Pit	Undated		
20030	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1	0.44	0.23	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20031	fill	20030	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with rare flints and calcareous flecks and very rare charcoal	>1	0.44	0.23	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20032	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base on north/south alignment	>0.48	>0.1	0.08	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20033	fill	20032	Mid-green/grey clay, compact with rare flints and very rare charcoal	>0.48	>0.10	0.08	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20034	cut		Oval, with rounded corners and straight sides to a concave base	1.28	1.15	0.21	Pit	Med		
20035	fill	20034	Mid-grey/brown clay sand, compact with rare flints	1.28	1.15	0.21	Pit	Med		
20036	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base on north/south alignment	>1	0.43	0.25	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20037	fill	20036	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with rare calcareous flecks and flints	>1	0.43	0.25	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20038	cut		Circular, with rounded sides to a flat base	0.55	0.50	0.14	Pit	Undated		
20039	fill	20038	Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	0.55	0.50	0.14	Pit	Undated		
20040	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>20	1.5	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20041	fill	20040	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>20	1.5	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20042	cut		Oval, with rounded sides and a flat base	0.9	0.7	0.08	Pit	Undated		
20043	fill	20042	Light-brown/grey silty clay, compact with rare flints	0.9	0.7	0.08	Pit	Undated		
20044	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>9	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20045	fill	20044	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>9	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20046	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>20	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		

20047	fill	20046	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>20	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20048	cut		Linear, with gently-sloping sides to flat base, on north/south alignment	>20	1.81	0.45	Furrow	Med		
20049	fill	20048	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with occasional flints	>20	1.81	0.45	Furrow	Med		
20050	cut		Linear, with steep straight sides to a tapered base, on north/south alignment	>20	0.23	0.43	Land Drain	Post Med		
20051	fill	20050	Light-white/grey firm clay ,with vey rare flint	>20	0.23	0.43	Land Drain	Post Med		
20052	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>20	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20053	fill	20052	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>20	1.35	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20054	cut		Su-oval, irregular with moderately sloping sides to a concave base	0.89	0.85	0.19	Pit	Unda ted		
20055	fill	20054	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flint	0.89	0.85	0.19	Pit	Unda ted		
20056	cut		Linear, on north-east/south-west alignment				Furrow	Med		
20057	fill	20056	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints				Furrow	Med		
20058	cut		Linear, on north-east/south-west alignment	>7	0.9	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20059	fill	20058	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>7	0.9	n/a	Furrow	Med		
20060	cut		Circular, with rounded sides to a flat base	0.6	0.6	0.29	Pit	Unda ted		
20061	fill	20060	Dark-orange/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	0.6	0.6	0.29	Pit	Unda ted		
20062	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.62	0.2	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20063	fill	20062	Mid-red/brown clay silt, friable with occasional flint and manganese flecks	>1	0.62	0.2	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20064	cut		Circular, with rounded sides and a flat base	>0.5	0.6	0.21	Pit	Unda ted		
20065	fill	20064	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>0.5	0.6	0.21	Pit	Unda ted		
20066	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a rounded base	>0.5	0.39	0.23	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20067	fill	20066	Light-grey/orange silty clay, compact with rare flints and calcareous flecks	>0.5	0.39	0.23	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
20072	cut		Irregular circle, with irregular sides to a flat base	0.65	0.6	0.29	Pit	Unda ted		
20073	fill	20072	Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	0.65	0.6	0.29	Pit	Unda ted		
20074	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on an east/west alignment	>20	1	0.16	Furrow	Med		

20075	fill	20074	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>20	1	0.16	Furrow	Med		
20076	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	1.10	0.37	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20077	fill	20076	Mid-red/brown clay silt, friable with occasional flints and manganese flecks	1.10	0.37	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20078	cut		Linear, with gentle sides to an irregular base on a south-west/north-east alignment	0.76	0.55	0.15	Furrow	Med		
20079	fill	20078	Dark-grey/brown clay silt, friable with common flints	0.76	0.55	0.15	Furrow	Med		
20080	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base, on a south-west/north-east alignment	>10	0.72	0.54	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20081	fill	20080	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints	>10	0.72	0.54	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20082	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	1.5	>0.45	0.61	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20083	fill	20082	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints	1.5	>0.45	0.61	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20084	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	1.67	0.70	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20085	fill	20084	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints, rare calcareous flecks and rare manganese	>1	1.67	0.70	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20086	fill	20084	Mid-brown/grey clay, compact with rare flint and rare calcareous flecks	>1	0.94	0.12	Ditch/other linear	Med		
20087	cut		Oval, with steep sides and a flat base	0.62	0.57	0.21	Pit	Undated		
20088	fill	20087	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	0.62	0.57	0.21	Pit	Undated		
20089	fill	20015	Mid-grey/brown sandy clay, friable with occasional calcareous flecks and rare flints	1.20	0.35	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
30000	layer		Topsoil. Dark-grey/brown clay silt, friable with occasional rooting			0.35	Topsoil	Modern		
30001	layer		Subsoil. Mid-yellow/grey silty clay, firm with occasional rooting and rare flints			0.3	Subsoil	Med		
30002	layer		Natural. Light-yellow/grey clay, with patches of sandy clay and rare calcareous flecks			>0.10	Natural soil			
30003	cut		Gently-sloping sides to a flat base	>3.04	>0.57	0.41	Pit	Undated		
30004	fill	30003	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, firm with rare flints	>3.04	>0.57	0.41	Pit	Undated		
30007	cut		Rounded, with straight sides to a flat base	0.35	0.4	0.13	Posthole	Undated		
30008	fill	30007	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with rare calcareous flecks	0.35	0.4	0.13	Posthole	Undated		
30009	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1	1.41	0.21	Furrow	Med		

30010	fill	30009	Mid-brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	1.41	0.21	Furrow	Med		
30013	cut		Linear with straight sides to a rounded base, on a north-west /south-east alignment	>6.6	0.66	0.2	Furrow	Med		
30014	fill	30013	Mid-grey/brown clay, soft with rare calcareous flecks	>6.6	0.66	0.2	Furrow	Med		
30015	deposit		Dark-yellow/brown clay, firm with rooting and rare calcareous flecks	>6.6	0.8	0.2	Bioturbation	Undated		
30016	cut		Circular with moderately steep sides to a flat base	0.44	0.39	0.06	Pit	Undated		
30017	fill	30016	Light-yellow/grey silty clay, friable with occasional calcareous flecks	0.44	0.39	0.06	Pit	Undated		
30018	cut		Linear, gently-sloping sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	3.4	0.79	0.16	Furrow	Med		
30019	fill	30018	Mid-grey/brown clay, firm with rare flints	3.4	0.79	0.16	Furrow	Med		
30020	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.46	0.14	Furrow	Med		
30021	fill	30020	Dark-yellow/brown silty clay, friable, with very rare flints	>1	0.46	0.14	Furrow	Med		
30034	cut		Irregular oval, with concave sides to a flat base, on north-east/south- west alignment	>1	>0.62	0.24	Tree hole/bowl	Undated		
30035	fill	30034	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with occasional manganese and rare flints	>1	>0.62	0.24	Tree hole/bowl	Undated		
30046	cut		Linear, with slightly concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>1	0.54	0.10	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30047	fill	30046	Mid-grey brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints	>1	0.54	0.10	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30054	cut		Linear, with steep sides to an uneven base on a north-west/south-east alignment	>20	>0.37	0.26	Furrow	Med		
30055	fill	30054	Dark-grey/yellow brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>20	>0.37	0.26	Furrow	Med		
30056	cut		Linear, with straight sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>30	0.45	>0.38	Land Drain	Modern		
30057	fill	30056	Mid-white/grey silty clay, friable	>30	0.45	>0.38	Land Drain	Modern		
30063	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>1	1.03	0.49	Land Drain	Post Med		
30064	fill	30063	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable	>1	1.03	0.49	Land Drain	Post Med		
30067	cut		Linear, with gentle sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>1	0.45	0.09	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30068	fill	30067	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>1	0.46	0.09	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30069	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>15	0.61	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30070	fill	30069	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>15	0.61	n/a	Furrow	Med		

30073	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a concave base, on an east/west alignment	>3	>0.52	0.30	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30074	fill	30073	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints	>3	>0.52	0.30	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30077	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>20	0.60	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30078	fill	30077	Mid-grey/brown with mottled orange silty clay, compact, with very rare flints and calcareous flecks	>20	0.60	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30079	cut		Linear, on north/south alignment	>10	0.56	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30080	fill	30079	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with common flints	>10	0.56	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30083	cut		Circular, with concave sides to a concave base	0.87	0.71	0.08	Pit	Undated		
30084	fill	30083	Mid-grey/brown clay, compact ,with rare calcareous flecks	0.87	0.71	0.08	Pit	Undated		
30093	cut		Linear, with symmetrical concave sides to a concave base, on north-east/south- west alignment	5.24	0.38	0.08	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
30094	fill	30093	Mid-yellow/grey clay, compact with rare flints	5.24	0.38	0.08	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
30097	cut		Linear, with steep sides on north-east /south-west alignment	>15	0.16	0.25	Land Drain	Post Med		
30098	fill	30097	Mid-brown silty clay, compact	>15	0.16	0.25	Land Drain	Post Med		
30103	cut		Linear, with concave sides on north / south alignment	12.15	0.71	0.17	Furrow	Med		
30104	fill	30103	Mid-grey/brown clay, compact with rare calcareous flecks	12.15	0.21	0.17	Furrow	Med		
30105	cut		Linear, with symmetrical, concave sides to a concave base on north-east/south- west alignment	5.24	0.42	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
30106	fill	30105	Mid-yellow/grey clay, compact with rare flints	5.24	0.42	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
30107	cut		Linear, with flat base on north-east /south-west alignment	>20	>0.33	0.16	Furrow	Med		
30108	fill	30107	Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints	>20	>0.33	0.16	Furrow	Med		
30109	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a concave base, on a north-west/south- east alignment	>20	>0.29	0.21	Furrow	Med		
30110	fill	30109	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints	>20	>0.29	0.21	Furrow	Med		
30111	cut		Linear with steep sides to an uneven base, on north-east/south-west alignment	3.90	0.41	0.12	Ditch/other linear	Undated		
30112	fill	30111	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	3.90	0.41	0.12	Ditch/other linear	Undated		

30117	cut		Linear ,with symmetrical concave sides to a concave base, on north-east/south-west alignment				Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30118	fill	30117	Linear, with symmetrical concave sides to a concave base on north-east/south-west alignment				Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30119	cut		Linear, on north-east/south-west alignment	32.15	1.01	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30120	fill	30119	Mid-grey/brown clay, compact with very rare flints	32.15	1.01	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30127	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to an uneven base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>0.55	>0.25	0.15	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30128	fill	30127	Mid-yellow grey brown silty clay, compact with rare flints and calcareous flecks	>0.55	>0.25	0.15	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30129	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a concave base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>20	>0.33	0.25	Furrow	Med		
30130	fill	30129	Dark-yellow/grey/brown silty clay, compact, with very rare flints and calcareous flecks	>20	>0.33	0.25	Furrow	Med		
30133	cut		Linear, on north-west/south-east alignment	>5.40	0.90	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30134	fill	30133	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>5.40	0.90	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30135	cut		Linear, on north-west/south-east alignment	>5.90	1	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30136	fill	30135	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>5.90	1	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30137	cut		Linear, on north-west/south-east alignment	>5.70	1.20	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30138	fill	30137	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>5.70	1.20	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30139	cut		Linear on north-west/south-east alignment	>5.70	0.80	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30140	fill	30139	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>5.70	0.80	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30141	cut		Linear, on north-west/south-east alignment	>6.20	0.70	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30142	fill	30141	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>6.20	0.70	n/a	Furrow	Med		
30143	cut		Oval, with steep concave sides to a concave base, on east/west alignment	n/a	0.65	0.27	Pit	ENeo		
30144	fill	30143	Dark-grey/blue mixed with mid-yellow /brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	n/a	0.65	0.27	Pit	ENeo		
30145	cut		Oval, with irregular sides and an uneven base	n/a	0.70	0.19	Pit	ENeo		
30146	fill	30145	Mid-black/brown silty sand, friable with common flints and rooting	n/a	0.70	0.19	Pit	ENeo		
30147	cut		Irregular, with concave sides to a concave base	n/a	0.94	0.15	Pit	ENeo		
30148	fill	30147	Dark-grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	n/a	0.94	0.15	Pit	ENeo		

30149	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a concave base on an east/west alignment	>0.6	0.53	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30150	fill	30149	Mid-grey/yellow/brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints	>0.6	0.53	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30153	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to an uneven base on east/west alignment	>0.9	0.78	0.20	Furrow	Med		
30154	layer		Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact	>0.9	0.78	0.20	Natural strata			
30157	fill	30153	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact	>0.9	0.65	0.11	Furrow	Med		
30162	cut		Linear, with gentle sloping sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	>1	0.5	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30163	fill	30162	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints and calcareous flecks	>1	0.5	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30180	cut		Sub-circular, w irregular sides and base	0.6	>0.6	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Undated		
30181	fill	30180	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	0.6	>0.6	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Undated		
30184	cut		Linear, with sharp concave sides to a concave base, on a south-west/north-east alignment	>2	0.26	0.08	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30185	fill	30184	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, form, with rare calcareous flecks	>2	0.26	0.08	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB		
30186	cut		Linear, with sharp concave sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>2	1.20	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30187	fill	30186	Mid-grey/yellow silty clay, firm with rare calcarious flecks	>2	1.20	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30192	cut		FIELD DRAIN	>1	0.24	0.16	Land Drain	Post Med		
30193	fill	30192	FILL OF FIELD DRAIN	>1	0.24	0.16	Land Drain	Post Med		
30196	fill	30197	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, compact with rare calcareous flecks		0.94	0.18	Tree hole/bowl	Undated		
30197	cut		Irregular cut, with irregular sides to an uneven base		0.94	0.18	Tree hole/bowl	Undated		
30198	VOID		VOID							
30199	cut		Linear, with sharp concave sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.45	0.19	Furrow	Med		
30200	fill	30199	Mid-orange/brown silty clay, firm with common rooting and flints	>1	0.45	0.19	Furrow	Med		
30201	cut		Linear, with sharp concave sides to a flat base on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.45	0.24	Furrow	Med		
30202	fill	30201	Mid-orange/brown silty clay, firm with common rooting and flints	>1	0.45	0.24	Furrow	Med		
30228	cut		VOID							
30229	fill	30229	VOID primary fill of ditch B (sample 16)				Ditch/other linear			

30230	cut		FURROW (NO SHEET)				Ditch/other linear			
30231	fill	30230	FILL OF FURROW (NO SHEET)				Ditch/other linear			
30232	cut		FURROW (NO SHEET)				Ditch/other linear			
30233	fill	30232	FILL OF FURROW (NO SHEET)				Ditch/other linear			
30234	cut		FURROW (NO SHEET)				Ditch/other linear			
30235	fill	30234	FILL OF FURROW (NO SHEET)				Ditch/other linear			
30236	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on north-east/south-west alignment	>3	1	0.12	Furrow	Med		
30237	fill	30236	Mid grey silty sand, firm	>3	1	0.12	Furrow	Med		
30240	cut		FIELD DRAIN				Land Drain	Post Med		
30241	fill	30240	FILL OF FIELD DRAIN				Land Drain	Post Med		
30260	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base on north/south alignment *VOIDED*	5.86	2.5	0.34	Ditch/other linear			
30265	cut		Circular, with rounded sides to a flat base	0.83	1.20	0.25	Pit	ENeo		
30266	fill	30265	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm with very rare charcoal flecks and rare flints	0.83	1.20	0.25	Pit	ENeo		
30267	cut		Sub-circular, with shallow gentle sides to a concave base, on south-west/north-east alignment	0.71	0.86	0.10	Pit	ENeo		
30268	fill	30267	Brown/grey clay silt, friable with occasional flints	0.71	0.86	0.10	Pit	ENeo		
30269	cut		FURROW (NO SHEET)				Furrow	Med		
30270	fill	30269	FILL OF FURROW (NO SHEET)				Furrow	Med		
30271	cut		Oval, with shallow gentle sides to an irregular base, on east/west alignment	0.85	0.40	0.07	Pit	ENeo		
30272	fill	30271	Dark-grey silty clay, friable with occasional charcoal flecks	0.85	0.40	0.07	Pit	ENeo		
30273	cut		Circular, with the south side being concave and the north side vertical to a rounded base, on north/south alignment	0.40	0.26	0.09	Pit	ENeo		
30274	fill	30273	Light-orange/grey sandy clay, compact with rare flints and manganese mottling and very rare charcoal	0.40	0.26	0.09	Pit	ENeo		
30275	cut		Circular with gentle sloping sides to flat base	1.20	1.20	0.20	Pit	ENeo		
30276	fill	30275	Light-brown/grey silty clay, compact with rare flints	1.20	1.20	0.20	Pit	ENeo		
30277	cut		Irregular oval with steep sides to a flat base, on east/west alignment	0.46	0.36	0.08	Pit	ENeo		

30278	fill	30277	Light-orange/grey sandy clay, compact with rare flints and manganese mottling	0.46	0.36	0.08	Pit	ENeo		
30279	cut		Circular, with concave sides to a rounded base	0.32	0.30	0.11	Pit	ENeo		
30280	fill	30279	Dark, mottled orange/grey/brown sandy clay, friable with occasional flints	0.32	0.30	0.11	Pit	ENeo		
30281	cut		Ovoid, with concave sides to a rounded base	0.88	0.84	0.38	Pit	ENeo		
30282	fill	30281	Mid-brown/grey sandy clay, friable with very rare flints	0.88	0.84	0.38	Pit	ENeo		
30283	cut		Oval ,with gentle sloping sides to a concave base, on north-east/south-west alignment	1.20	0.50	0.11	Pit	ENeo		
30284	fill	30283	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with occasional charcoal flecks	1.20	0.5	0.11	Pit	ENeo		
30285	cut		Sub-circular, with irregular sides to a flat base	0.54	0.75	0.07	Pit	ENeo		
30286	fill	30285	Mottled orange/grey brown clay, firm with occasional rooting and rare flints	0.54	0.75	0.07	Pit	ENeo		
30287	cut		Circular, with moderately-steep sides to a rounded base	1.44	1.44	0.38	Pit	ENeo		
30288	fill	30287	Light-grey/brown sandy clay, compact	1.21	1.23	0.04	Pit	ENeo		
30289	cut		Irregular, with gentle concave sides to a concave base	0.90	0.60	0.15	Pit	ENeo		
30290	fill	30289	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, soft with rare flints	0.90	0.60	0.15	Pit	ENeo		
30291	cut		Circular, with concave sides to a flat base	0.90	0.90	0.20	Pit	ENeo		
30292	VOID		VOID							
30293	fill	30291	Dark-yellow/grey silty clay, with common charcoal flecks	0.90	0.90	0.20	Pit	ENeo		
30296	cut		Circular, with gentle concave sides to a concave base	0.85	0.85	0.20	Pit	Unda ted		
30297	fill	30296	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, soft with occasional flints	0.85	0.85	0.20	Pit	Unda ted		
30298	fill	30287	Light-blue/grey sandy clay, compact with manganese mottling and rare flints	1.44	1.44	0.34	Pit	Eneo		
30299	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base on north-west/south-east alignment	7.07	0.89	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30300	fill	30299	Mottled orange/grey/brown clay, firm with rare flints and manganese mottling	7.07	0.89	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30303	cut		Curvilinear, with straight sides to a flat base	3.50	0.55	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
30304	fill	30303	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with rare flints	3.50	0.55	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
30305	cut		Circular, with steep sides to a flat base	0.83	0.81	0.12	Pit	Unda ted		
30306	fill	30305	Dark-grey/black sandy clay, friable with rare	0.83	0.81	0.12	Pit	Unda		

			flints and common charcoal					ted		
30309	cut		Curvilinear, with gently-sloping sides to a flat base	>3.50	0.60	0.10	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
30310	fill	30309	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with rare flints	>3.50	0.60	0.10	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA		
30313	cut		Linear, with irregular sides to a flat base, on north-west/south-east alignment	7.07	0.91	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30314	fill	30313	Mottled orange/grey/brown clay, firm with rooting and rare flints	7.07	0.91	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30315	cut		Linear, with gentle sides to a flat base, on south-east/north-west alignment	>4	0.65	0.09	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30316	fill	30315	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, soft with occasional flints	>4	0.65	0.09	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30319	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on south-east/north-west alignment	>0.65	>0.36	0.16	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30320	fill	30319	Mid-red/brown sandy silty clay, friable with rare flints	>0.65	0.36	0.16	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30321	cut		Linear, with irregular sides to a flat base, on north-west/south-east alignment	7.07	0.99	0.19	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30322	fill	30321	Mottled orange/grey/brown clay, firm with rooting, manganese mottling and rare flints	7.07	0.99	0.19	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30325	cut		Circular, with convex side to a concave base	1.10	0.90	0.42	Pit	Unda ted		
30326	fill	30325	Mid-blue/grey silty clay, compact with occasional flints	1.10	0.90	0.42	Pit	Unda ted		
30327	cut		Oval, with gently-sloping sides to an irregular base	0.70	0.50	0.05	Pit	M-LBA		
30328	fill	30327	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, soft	0.70	0.50	0.05	Pit	M-LBA		
30347	cut		Linear, with gently-sloping sides to an uneven base, on north-west/south-east alignment	>4	0.60	0.08	Furrow	Med		
30348	fill	30347	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, soft	>4	0.60	0.06	Furrow	Med		
30351	cut		Linear, with gently-concave sides to a flat base, on south-west/north-east alignment	0.78	0.62	0.08	Pit	Unda ted		
30352	fill	30351	Mid-grey/brown clay silt, friable with occasional flints	0.75	0.62	0.08	Pit	Unda ted		
30353	cut		Circular, with sharp sides to a concave base	0.85	0.85	0.13	Pit	Unda ted		
30354	fill	30353	Dark-grey silty clay, soft with rare flints	0.85	0.85	0.13	Pit	Unda ted		
30355	cut		Sub-circular, with irregular concave sides to a flat base	>1.60	0.97	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30356	fill	30355	Mottled orange/grey/brown clay, firm with rare flints and manganese mottling	>1.60	0.97	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30361	cut		circular in plan, w steep straight sides to a	0.30	0.28	0.12	Pit	Unda		

			flat base					ted		
30362	fill	30361	Mid-grey/brown silty clay , friable frequent flint	0.30	0.28	0.12	Pit	Unda ted		
30363	cut		Linear, with concave gentle sides to a mostly flat but uneven base	>1	>0.4 7	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30364	fill	30363	Light-brown/grey clayey silt friable rare flint	>1	>0.4 7	0.18	Furrow	Med		
30367	cut		Sub-oval, very shallow uneven sides to a flat base, w north-east/south-west alignment	0.55	0.41	0.04	Unknown/unsp ecified	Unda ted		
30368	fill	30367	Light-grey/orange clay, compact w rare small sub-angular limestone v. rare flint	0.55	0.41	0.04	Unknown/unsp ecified	Unda ted		
30386	cut		Irregular, with straight sides to a flat base	>0.98	>1	0.12	Spread	Unda ted		
30387	fill	30386	Mid-red/grey silty clay, compact uncommon sub-rounded stone	>0.98	>1	0.12	Spread	Unda ted		
30388	cut		Linear, with gradual concave sides to flat base, on east/west alignment	>1.15	0.74	0.07	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30389	fill	30388	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact w occasional small stones	>1.15	0.74	0.07	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30396	cut		Sub-circular, with irregular concave sides to a irregular base	1.28	1.20	0.18	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30397	fill	30396	Mid-grey/brown silt, friable w rare sub-angular flint	1.28	1.20	0.18	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30399	depo sit	30399	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable	0.30	0.40	0.80	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30402	cut		Sub-circular, with steep concave sides an uneven base, & north-east/south-west alignment	0.67	0.66	0.24	Pit	Unda ted		
30403	fill	30402	Mid-yellow/grey/brown silty clay, friable	0.67	0.57	0.08	Pit	Unda ted		
30404	fill	30402	Mid-yellow/grey/brown silty clay, friable	0.67	0.66	0.14	Pit	Unda ted		
30407	cut		Oval, with steep uneven straight sides to an uneven base	1.6	1.4	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30408	fill	30407	Light-grey/brown clay, w firm rare sub-angular flint	1.6	1.4	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30409	cut		Sub-circular, with irregular concave sides and a flat base	1.16	0.6	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30410	fill	30409	Light-grey/brown clay, firm w rare sub-angular flint	1.16	0.6	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30411	cut		Sub-oval, gradual concave sides & uneven base, north-east/south-west alignment	1.57	0.72	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30412	fill	30411	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, w friable common sub-angular flint	1.57	0.72	0.16	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30419	cut		Oval, gentle concave sides & concave base	0.76	0.62	0.16	Pit	Unda ted		

30420	fill	30419	Mid-yellow/grey silty clay, friable w rare manganese flecks and rare sub-angular flint	0.76	0.62	0.16	Pit	Unda ted		
30421	cut		Oval, w gentle sides & flat base	0.8	0.99	0.08	Pit	Eneo		
30422	fill	30421	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact occasional sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks	0.8	0.99	0.08	Pit	ENeo		
30425	cut		Sub-circular steep concave sides & concave base	0.55	0.54	0.09	Pit	Unda ted		
30426	fill	30425	Mid-grey/orange/brown silty clay, compact rare sub-angular flint, w occasional manganese patches	0.55	0.54	0.09	Pit	Unda ted		
30427	cut		Sub-circular moderate concave sides & concave base	0.57	0.43	0.16	Pit	Unda ted		
30428	fill	30427	Mid-grey/orange/brown silty clay, w compact rare sub-angular flint	0.57	0.43	0.16	Pit	Unda ted		
30429	cut		sub oval gentle concave side irregular base	2.22	0.58	0.18	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30430	fill	30429	mottled mid-grey/orange/brown silty clay, w firm rare sub-angular flint	2.22	0.58	0.18	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30433	cut		Sub-oval steep concave side & irregular base	1.02	0.49	0.10	Pit	Unda ted		
30434	fill	30433	Mid-grey/brown silty clay w friable common sub-rounded flint	1.02	0.49	0.10	Pit	Unda ted		
30437	cut		Sub-oval steep concave sides, w irregular concave base	1.10	0.63	0.22	Pit	Unda ted		
30438	fill	30437	Dark-grey/orange/brown silty clay, w common sub-rounded flint & rare charcoal flecks	1.10	0.63	0.22	Pit	Unda ted		
30447	cut		Sub-oval, steep concave side w irregular concave base	1.02	0.72	0.13	Pit	Unda ted		
30448	fill	30447	Dark black/bluish brown silty clay compact common charcoal occasional sub angular flint	1.02	0.72	0.13	Pit	Unda ted		
30449	cut		Circular, w moderate sides concave base	0.24	0.3	0.11	Posthole	Unda ted		
30450	fill	30449	Dark grey/brown silty clay ,compact common charcoal	0.24	0.3	0.11	Posthole	Unda ted		
30451	cut		Sub-circular steep concave S side and gradual concave N side, w concave base	0.78	0.77	0.19	Pit	Unda ted		
30452	fill	30451	Mid-grey/orange/brown silty clay, friable w rare sub-angular flint	0.78	0.77	0.19	Pit	Unda ted		
30471	cut		Sub-oval gentle concave sides w irregular base	1.54	0.88	0.06	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30472	fill	30471	Mid-grey/brown silty clay ,friable w rare sub-angular flint	1.54	0.88	0.06	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30473	cut		Sub-oval straight moderate on SE side & slightly concave gentle on NW side, w flat base	0.33	0.26	0.07	Posthole	Unda ted		

30474	fill	30473	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact rare sub -angular flint w rare manganese flecks	0.33	0.26	0.07	Posthole	Unda ted		
30477	cut		Circular, w concave sides & rounded concave base	0.53	0.5	0.14	Pit	Unda ted		
30478	fill	30477	Light-grey/orange silty clay, friable w rare angular flint & rare manganese and charcoal flecks	0.53	0.5	0.14	Pit	Unda ted		
30487	cut		Linear, w gentle angled sides and flat base	10	1	0.06	Furrow	Med		
30488	fill	30487	Mid-brown clayey silt, friable w occasional sub-angular flint.	10	1	0.06	Furrow	Med		
30497	cut		Circular, moderate-angled concave sides w rounded concave base	1.1	0.93	0.21	Pit	Unda ted		
30498	fill	30497	Mid-orange/grey silty clay, friable w rare angular flint & common manganese flecks	1.1	0.93	0.21	Pit	Unda ted		
30509	cut		Linear, w sharp moderate straight angled sides & flat base	0.51	0.40	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30510	fill	30509	Light-orange/grey silty clay, friable w very rare angular flints & common manganese flecks	0.51	0.40	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30511	cut		Linear, w sharp moderate straight angled sides & flat base	3.01	0.49	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30512	fill	30511	Light-orange/grey silty clay ,friable w very rare angular flints & common manganese flecks	3.01	0.49	0.11	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30528	cut		Linear, w sharp straight moderate angled sides & flat base	1	0.27	0.07	Furrow	Med		
30529	fill	30528	Light-grey/orange silty clay ,friable w no inclusions	1	0.27	0.07	Furrow	Med		
30538	cut		Circular, sharp moderate steep on W side & gentle on E side, w rounded concave base	0.7	0.75	0.13	Pit	Unda ted		
30539	fill	30538	Light-orange/grey silty clay, w friable common angular flints	0.7	0.75	0.13	Pit	Unda ted		
30540	cut		Linear, w moderate sides. Only seen in part, not fully excavated.	10	2.06	0.1	Furrow	Med		
30541	fill	30540	Mid-blue/grey brown, w mottled mid – orange/brown patches clay, firm w rare chalk flecks & rare sub-angular stones	10	2.06	0.1	Furrow	Med		
30558	cut		Linear, w moderate irregular sides & irregular concave base	0.97	0.42	0.22	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30559	fill	30558	Mid-orange/grey silty clay, compact w rare angular flints	0.97	0.42	0.22	Tree hole/bowl	Unda ted		
30564	cut		Sub-oval steep concave on NE side, and moderate concave on SW side, w uneven concave base	1.1	0.4	0.28	Pit	M-LBA		
30565	fill	30564	Dark-black silty clay, friable w 60% charcoal & very common sub-angular flint	1.1	0.4	0.28	Pit	M-LBA		
30586	cut		Linear, w steep rounded concave sides & flat base	1.3	1.2	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		

30587	fill	30586	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, firm w occasional sub-angular flint	1.3	1.2	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30588	cut		Linear, w imperceptible moderate rounded concave sides & rounded concave base	1.08	0.27	0.13	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
30589	fill	30588	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular flint & rare chalk flecks	1.08	0.27	0.13	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted		
10017	cut		Linear, cut on east/west alignment ,with concave sides and a concave base	>2.3	4.8	0.71	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
10018	fill	10017	Mid-red/grey mottled with orange clay silt, friable with rare sub-angular flint	>2.3	4.31	0.29	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
10019	fill	10017	Mid-grey/brown clay silt, compact with common sub-angular flint	>2.3	4.8	0.27	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
10020	fill	10017	Mid-brown/grey clay silt, friable with rare sub-angular flint	>2.3	3.27	0.18	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
10026	cut		Linear, with symmetrical sides to a concave base on an east/west alignment	>15	4.68	1.18	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
10027	fill	10026	Light-grey with manganese mottling silty clay, with rare sub-angular flint and calcareous flecks	>15	2.8	0.38	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	98, 99
10028	fill	10026	Dark-grey with iron mottling silty clay, firm with rare sub-rounded flint	>15	3.14	0.46	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	100, 101
10029	fill	10026	Mid grey/brown clay silt, compact	>15	4.68	0.42	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	102, 103
10181	cut		Linear DITCH A	>20	6		Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
10182	fill	10181	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>20	6	>0.32	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	A	
30060	cut		Linear with concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>30	7.80	0.57	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30061	fill	30060	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	4.30	0.29	Primary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30062	fill	30060	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	7.80	0.32	Secondary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30258	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on north/south alignment	5.09	2.5	1.10	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30259	fill	30258	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints	1.42	2.5	0.40	Primary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30262	fill	30258	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints	5.09	2.5	0.64	Secondary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30383	cut		Linear, with straight sides to a concave base, on north/south alignment	>50	5.69	0.94	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30384	fill	30383	Light-brown/grey, iron-mottled silty-gley-clay, compact w v. rare stones and flint	>50	2.86	0.48	Primary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30385	fill	30383	Mid-brown/grey, iron-mottled silty-clay, compact w rare sub-rounded stone	>50	2.86	0.44	Secondary Fill	M-LBA	B	

30435	cut		Linear, with moderate straight E side and convex moderate W side. Not excavated to base due to reaching water table.	0.71	3.38	>0.33	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30436	fill	30435	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact w rare rounded stone and rare angular flint	0.71	3.38	>0.33	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30542	cut		Linear, only one side seen in section due to L.O.E and machining gradual concave side. Base imperceptible due to L.O.E and flooding.	10	4.8	>0.24	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30543	fill	30542	Mid-blue/grey/brown mottled mid-orange /brown patches clay, firm w rare chalk flecks & rare sub-angular stones	10	4.8	>0.24	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30546	cut		Linear, sharp moderate uneven sides & flat base	10	4.98	1.28	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30547	fill	30546	Light-blue/grey silty-gley-clay with mid-orange/brown patches, & compact rare chalk flecks	2.5	3.18	0.3	Primary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30548	fill	30546	Mid-blue/grey silty gley clay with mid orange/brown patches, compact w rare chalk flecks & rare angular stones and flint	2.5	4.9	0.88	Secondary Fill	M-LBA	B	
30590	cut		Linear, sharp moderate rounded concave sides. Not excavated to base	1.33	0.51	>0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30591	fill	30590	Mid-greyi/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular flint & occasional chalk flecks	1.33	0.51	>0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30592	cut		Linear, moderate concave sides. Not excavated to base.	2.11	2.94	>0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30593	fill	30592	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, firm w occasional manganese flecks	2.11	2.94	>0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	B	
30005	cut		Linear, with irregular sides to a rounded base on a north/south alignment	>30	0.84	0.29	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30006	fill	30005	Mid-yellow/grey silty clay, firm with rooting and rare flints	>30	0.84	0.29	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30024	cut		Linear, with gradual straight sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	>1	0.68	0.22	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30025	fill	30024	Mid-grey silty clay, firm	>1	0.68	0.22	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30030	cut		Linear, with straight sides to a rounded base on a north/south alignment	>30	0.43	0.35	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30031	fill	30030	Mid-yellow/brown clay, firm with rare flints	>30	0.43	0.35	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30036	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to an uneven base, on a north/south alignment	>10	>0.35	0.21	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30037	fill	30036	Mid –grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>10	>0.35	0.21	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30048	cut		Linear, with moderate sloping sides to a concave base on north/south alignment	>1	0.71	0.31	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30049	fill	30048	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints and rare charcoal flecks	>1	0.71	0.31	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	

30099	cut		Linear, with slightly concave sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1	0.27	0.20	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30100	fill	30099	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with very rare flints	>1	0.27	0.20	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30115	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	>1.10	0.71	0.19	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30116	fill	30115	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare manganese mottling and rare flints	>1.10	0.71	0.19	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30176	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base on a north - south alignment	>30	0.36	0.31	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30177	fill	30176	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	0.36	0.31	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30190	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a concave base on a north/south alignment	>2	0.86	0.38	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30191	fill	30190	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with rare calcareous flecks	>2	0.86	0.38	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30222	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	>1	>0.26	0.13	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30223	fill	30222	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>1	>0.26	0.12	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	C	
30026	cut		Linear, with moderately steep sides to a concave base, on a north east/south west alignment	>1.15	>0.48	0.22	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30027	fill	30026	Mid-grey/yellow silty clay friable with rare calcareous flecks and flints	>1.15	>0.48	0.22	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30038	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>10	>0.27	0.21	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30039	fill	30038	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>10	>0.27	0.21	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30050	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a concave base on a north/south alignment	>1	0.58	0.25	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30051	fill	30050	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flint and charcoal flecks	>1	0.58	0.25	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30087	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	>1.36	0.5	0.27	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30088	fill	30087	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints and limestone	>1.36	0.5	0.27	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30101	cut		Linear, with slightly concave sides to a flat base on a north/south alignment	0.77	0.50	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30102	fill	30101	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints and charcoal flecks	0.77	0.50	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30113	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a concave base on a north/south alignment	>1.10	0.27	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30114	fill	30113	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>1.10	0.27	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30174	cut		Linear, concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>30	0.46	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	

30175	fill	30174	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	0.46	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30188	cut		Linear, with sharp sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>2	0.68	0.28	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30189	fill	30188	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, firm with very rare calcareous flecks	>2	0.68	0.28	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30226	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on north/south alignment	>1	0.33	0.11	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30227	fill	30226	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>1	0.33	0.11	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	D	
30570	cut		Linear, steep, near-vertical on E side, moderate on W side w uneven concave base	1	0.70	0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	E	
30571	fill	30570	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular flint & occasional manganese flecks	1	0.70	0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	E	
30574	cut		Linear, rounded moderate convex sides w rounded concave base	0.77	0.95	0.31	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	E	
30575	fill	30574	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular flint & occasional manganese flecks	0.77	0.95	0.31	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	E	
30604	cut		Ditch terminal? Although it shallows to the point of imperceptibility	>3	0.6	0.02	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	E	
30605	fill	30604	Mid grey/brown silty clay	>3	0.6	0.02	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	E	
10045	cut		Linear on east/west alignment, with rounded sides to a concave base	>4	0.74	0.14	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10046	fill	10045	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular flint	>4	0.74	0.14	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10047	cut		Linear, with rounded sides to a concave base, on east/west alignment	>4	0.80	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10048	fill	10047	Mid-brown/grey with manganese mottling silty clay, compact with occasional sub-angular flint	>4	0.80	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10060	cut		Linear, with rounded concave sides to a flat base	>10	>0.45	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10061	fill	10060	Mid-brown/grey with manganese mottling, silty clay, compact with occasional sub - angular flint	>10	>0.45	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	104
10062	cut		Linear, with concave sides and a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>15	1.1	0.13	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10063	fill	10062	Mid-brown/grey with manganese mottling, silty clay, compact with occasional flint	>15	1.1	0.13	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10066	cut		Curvilinear, with concave sides to a flat base	0.8	0.82	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure	

									1	
10067	fill	10066	Mid-brown/grey with manganese mottling, silty clay, compact with occasional flint	0.8	0.82	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10068	cut		Linear, with moderately sloping sides to a flat base, on east/west alignment	>1.30	>0.69	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10069	fill	10068	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flint	>1.30	>0.69	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10070	cut		Linear, with moderately-sloping sides on east/west alignment	>1.30	>1.05	0.39	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10071	fill	10070	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flint	>1.30	>1.05	0.39	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10116	cut		Linear, with gentle straight sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>1	0.58	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10117	fill	10116	Mid-grey/brown clay, firm with rare flints	>1	0.58	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10118	fill	10116	Mid-brown/grey sandy clay, friable with common flints and rare calcareous flecks	>1.60	0.50	0.10	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10158	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.38	0.42	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10159	fill	10158	Light-brown/grey with manganese mottling silty clay, compact with rare flints	>1	0.38	0.42	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10171	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a concave base on north/south alignment	0.30	>1.02	0.45	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10172	fill	10171	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	0.30	>1.02	0.45	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10173	fill	10198	Mid-yellow/brown flinty clay, firm with occasional charcoal flecks	0.30	>1.02	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10183	cut		Linear, with steep slightly concave sides to a flat base on an east/west alignment	>1	0.13	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10184	fill	10183	Mid-yellow/brown clay, soft with occasional flints	>1	0.13	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10185	cut		Linear, with slightly concave sides to a flat base on an east/west alignment	>1	1.15	0.50	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10186	fill	10185	Light-red/brown, silty clay soft with occasional flints	>1	0.70	0.14	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	

10187	fill	10185	Mid-yellow/brown clay silt, soft with occasional flints	>1	1.15	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10190	cut		Linear, with steep sides on an east/west alignment	>0.58	>0.41	>0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10191	fill	10190	Mid-orange/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>0.58	>0.41	>0.36	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10192	cut		Curvilinear, with steep sides	>1.47	1.02	>0.69	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10193	fill	10192	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints and rare charcoal	>0.84	>0.42	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10194	fill	10192	Mid-blue/grey clay, w compact occasional flints	>0.93	1.02	0.21	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10195	fill	10192	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints and occasional charcoal	>1.47	>1.02	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10196	cut		Linear, with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1.47	0.45	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10197	fill	10196	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>1.47	0.45	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10198	cut		Curvilinear with rounded corners, moderately-slopinng sides to a concave base	>0.3	0.45	0.19	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 1	
10030	layer		Dark-grey/brown clay silty, friable with very common sub-angular flint	>8	>8.1	0.32	External occupation	Med	Enclosure 2	
10035	deposit		Dark-grey/brown clay silty, friable with very common sub-angular flint	>4	>3.8	0.18	External occupation	Med	Enclosure 2	
10072	cut		Linear, with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base, on an east/west alignment	>1.30	>0.73	0.33	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10073	fill	10072	Mid-grey/brown compact silty clay, with common flint gravels	>1.30	>0.73	0.33	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10075	cut		Linear, with moderately-sloping asymmetrical sides to a concave base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>15	1.30	0.39	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10076	fill	10075	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, with manganese mottling and occasional flints	>15	1.30	0.39	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10077	cut		Linear, with steep sides and a concave base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>15	0.49	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10078	fill	10077	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with	>15	0.49	0.26	Ditch/other	Med	Enclosure	

			frequent flints				linear		2	
10121	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners and steep sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>20	1.23	0.73	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10122	fill	10121	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact	>20	0.12	0.10	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10123	fill	10121	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact with frequent flints	>20	1.23	0.73	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10126	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners and steep sides to a flat base	>10	1.4	0.5	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10127	fill	10126	Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>10	1.4	0.5	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10128	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners and steep sides to a concave base, on a north-west/ south-east alignment	>10	0.6	0.5	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10129	fill	10128	Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>10	0.6	0.5	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10130	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners, steep sides and a concave base, on a north-west /south-east alignment	>10	0.74	0.46	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10131	fill	10130	Dark-brown/grey with manganese mottling silty clay, firm with rare flints	>10	0.74	0.46	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10146	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a concave flat base on a north south alignment	>15	>0.35	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10147	fill	10146	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints	>15	>0.35	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10148	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>15	>1	0.43	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10149	fill	10148	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>15	>1	0.43	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10150	cut		Linear, with moderately sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>15	>0.6	0.34	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10151	fill	10150	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints	>15	>0.60	0.34	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10152	cut		Linear, with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north /south alignment	>15	1.08	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10153	fill	10152	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>15	1.08	0.30	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	

10154	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>15	>0.35	0.31	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10155	fill	10154	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>15	>0.35	0.31	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10156	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners and moderately sloping sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>20	0.84	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10157	fill	10156	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with common flints	>20	0.84	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10160	cut		Curvilinear with rounded corners, moderately-sloping sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>10	0.80	0.25	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10161	fill	10160	Dark-brown-grey with manganese mottling silty clay, firm with rare flints	>10	0.80	0.25	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10162	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners, moderately-sloping sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>10	1.40	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10163	fill	10162	Mid-grey with manganese mottling silty clay, compact with rare flints	>10	1.4	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10164	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a concave irregular base, on a north-west /south-east alignment	>1	0.83	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10165	fill	10164	Mid-blue/grey silty clay, compact with rare flints and charcoal flecks	>1	>0.76	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10166	fill	10180	Mid-blue/grey mottled with manganese silty clay, compact with very rare flint and charcoal flecks	>1	0.83	0.43	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10176	cut		Linear, with a flat base on a north west-south east alignment	>20	0.62	0.40	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10177	fill	10176	Mid-brown/grey clay silt, compact with common flints	>20	0.62	0.40	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10180	cut		Linear with moderately-sloping sides to a concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1	0.83	0.43	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10188	cut		Linear with straight steep sides to flat base, on east/west alignment	>1	0.70	0.34	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10189	fill	10188	Dark-grey/brown clay silt, firm with occasional flints	>1	0.70	0.34	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 2	
10119	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners and moderately-sloping sides to a flat base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>10	0.33	0.35	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10120	fill	10119	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with	>10	0.33	0.35	Ditch/other	Med	Enclosure	

			occasional calcareous flecks				linear		3	
10124	cut		Curvilinear, with rounded corners and moderately sloping sides to a concave base, on a north-east/south-west alignment	>10	1.19	0.73	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10125	fill	10124	Mid-grey silty clay, compact with common flints	>10	1.19	0.73	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10132	cut		Linear with shallow sides to a rounded base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	1.38	0.35	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10133	fill	10132	Mid-grey/brown with manganese mottling silty clay, soft with rare flints	>1	1.38	0.35	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10134	cut		Linear, with slightly convex sides to a rounded base	>1	0.77	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10135	fill	10134	Dark-grey/brown silty clay, soft with common flints	>1	0.77	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10136	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a rounded base on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.30	0.19	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10137	fill	10136	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, soft with common flints	>1	0.30	0.19	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10167	cut		Linear, with slightly concave sides to a concave base on an east/west alignment	>1	>0.55	0.29	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10168	fill	10167	Light-blue/grey silty clay, compact with rare flints	>1	>0.55	0.29	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10169	cut		Linear, with moderately sloping sides to a concave base on an east/west alignment	>1	0.9	0.31	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10170	fill	10169	Dark-blue grey silty clay, compact with rare flints and very rare charcoal	>1	0.9	0.31	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10174	cut		Linear, with moderately sloping sides to a flat base on a north-east/south-west alignment	>5	0.60	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10175	fill	10174	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>5	0.60	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 3	
10003	cut		Cut of linear on north/south alignment	>2.7	2.3	>0.35	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 4	
10004	fill	10003	Mid-grey sandy silt with common sub-angular flint	>2.7	1.1	>0.35	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 4	
10005	fill	10003	Dark-grey sandy silt ,with rare sub-angular flint and frequent calcareous flecks	>2.7	1.2	>0.25	Ditch/other linear	Med	Enclosure 4	

10008	layer		Dark green/grey clayey silt w friable common sub-angular flint	>4	>1.85	0.2	External occupation	Med	Enclosure 4	
10009	layer		Mid-black/grey clay sand silt, friable with occasional flint and charcoal flecks	>10	>2.5	0.27	External occupation	Med	Enclosure 4	
10010	layer		Dark-green/grey clay sand, friable with occasional flint	4.86	3.16		External occupation	Med	Enclosure 4	
30371	cut		Linear, moderate straight sides to a flat base, on north/south alignment	>20	0.5	0.13	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30372	fill	30371	Mid-grey/brown clay, compact occasional small stones	>20	0.5	0.13	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30375	cut		Linear, w steep straight sides to a flat base, on east/west alignment	>2	1.12	0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30376	fill	30375	Dark-grey silty clay, soft w occasional small stones	>2	1.12	0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30377	cut		Linear, sharp concave sides with an uneven irregular base, ditch corner slot runs south to north then turns east	>10	1.65	0.32	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30378	fill	30377	Dark blue/brown/grey silty clay, compact w common stone and flint	>10	1.65	0.32	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30379	cut		Linear, gradual concave sides to an uneven base, corner section of ditch runs south to north then turns east	>10	0.99	0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30380	fill	30379	Dark-blue/brown/grey silty clay, compact	>10	0.99	0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30390	cut		Linear, gentle straight slope to a concave base, on east-west alignment	>4	0.65	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30391	fill	30390	Mid grey/brown silty clay, soft w rare small stones	>4	0.65	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30441	cut		Linear with concave sides and concave base	1	0.89	0.27	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30442	fill	30441	Mottled mid grey/orange/brown silty clay, firm w rare sub-angular flint	1	0.89	0.27	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30481	cut		Linear concave moderate, w angled sides and flat base	0.55	0.35	0.06	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30482	fill	30481	Light grey/orange silty clay, friable w rare angular flint &rare manganese	0.55	0.35	0.06	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30493	cut		Linear, gentle angle concave sides and flat base	0.33	0.49	0.06	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30494	fill	30493	Light-brown/grey brown silty clay friable, w rare angular flint & rare manganese and charcoal flecks	0.33	0.49	0.06	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30515	cut		Linear w sharp moderate straight angle sides & flat base	1	0.45	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30516	fill	30515	Mid-orange/grey silty clay, friable w rare angular flints & common manganese flecks	1	0.45	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	

30521	cut		Linear w sharp rounded concave gentle angled sides & flat base	0.45	0.85	0.07	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30522	fill	30521	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm w rare sub-angular flint	0.45	0.85	0.07	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30532	cut		Linear w sharp straight moderate SW side & gentle NE side, w irregular concave base	1	0.79	0.15	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30533	fill	30532	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, w friable common angular flints	1	0.79	0.15	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30536	cut		Linear w sharp moderate concave angled sides & flat base	1	0.7	0.17	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30537	fill	30536	Dark brown/grey silty clay, firm w occasional angular flints	1	0.7	0.17	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30562	cut		Linear w sharp moderate sides & flat base	1.3	0.28	0.07	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30563	fill	30562	Mid-orange/grey sandy clay, friable w rare angular flint & common manganese flecks	1.3	0.28	0.07	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	F	
30467	cut		Linear with gentle concave angled sides and flat base	1	0.62	0.19	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30468	fill	30467	Mid orange/brown silty clay, w compact occasional sub-angular flints & rare charcoal and manganese flecks.	1	0.62	0.19	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30469	cut		Linear with gentle straight angled sides and uneven base	1	0.62	0.19	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30470	fill	30469	Light-brown/grey silty clay, firm w occasional charcoal flecks	1	0.62	0.19	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30485	cut		Linear w sharp moderate-angled sides and flat base	16	0.6	0.19	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30486	fill	30485	Mid grey/yellow/brown silty clay, firm w rare sub-angular flint & rare charcoal flecks	16	0.6	0.19	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30489	cut		Linear w moderate angle NW side, steep SE side and rounded concave base	1.68	0.41	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30490	fill	30489	Light-grey/orange silty clay, friable w rare angular flint & common manganese flecks, rare rounded chalk at base & rare charcoal flecks	1.68	0.41	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30491	cut		Linear w moderate angled sides and flat base	1.78	0.44	0.27	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30492	fill	30491	Mid-grey/orange silty clay, friable w rare angular flint & rare manganese flecks & rare chalk flecks	1.78	0.44	0.27	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30495	cut		Linear w moderate-angled sides and flat base	0.92	0.43	0.15	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30496	fill	30495	Light-grey/orange silty clay, friable w rare angular flint common & manganese flecks	0.92	0.43	0.15	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30501	cut		Linear w imperceptible concave steep-angled sides and flat base	0.61	0.33	0.13	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30502	fill	30501	Mid-orange/brown sandy clay, friable w occasional sub-angular stones	0.61	0.33	0.13	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	

30505	cut		Linear w convex gentle into steep-angled sides and concave U-shaped base	0.66	0.41	0.35	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30506	fill	30505	Mid grey/brown silty clay, w firm occasional chalk flecks & rare angular flint/stones	0.66	0.41	0.35	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30513	cut		Linear w imperceptible moderately straight angle sides & flat base	0.63	0.21	0.17	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30514	fill	30513	Mid-orange/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular stones	0.63	0.21	0.17	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30517	cut		Linear w concave moderate angled sides & flat base	1.05	0.5	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30518	fill	30517	Mid-orange/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular stones	1.05	0.5	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	G	
30475	cut		Linear, with rounded concave moderate angled sides and concave base	0.80	0.60	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30476	fill	30475	Mid-brown/grey clayey silt, friable w rare manganese flecks & rare sub-angular flint	0.80	0.60	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30479	cut		Linear w sharp straight moderate angled sides and uneven concave base	1	0.68	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30480	fill	30479	Mid grey/brown silty clay, friable w rare sub- angular flint & rare manganese flecks	1	0.68	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30483	cut		Linear w sharp moderate angled sides and flat base	0.81	0.29	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30484	fill	30483	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, w friable rare sub-angular flint & rare manganese flecks	0.81	0.29	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30499	cut		Linear w straight moderate-angled sides and rounded concave base	0.84	0.49	0.17	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30500	fill	30499	light greyish orange silty clay friable rare angular flint common manganese flecks	0.84	0.49	0.17	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30503	cut		linear steep straight moderate angle sides and irregular base	1.3	0.5	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30504	fill	30503	mid orangey brown sandy clay compact no inclusions	1.3	0.5	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30507	cut		linear moderate straight angle sides and flat base	1	0.49	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30508	fill	30507	light greyish brown silty clay friable very rare angular flint common manganese flecks	1	0.49	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30560	cut		linear sharp steep sides flat base	1	0.68	0.20	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30561	fill	30560	mid yellowish brown with reddish mottling sandy clay rare sub rounded gravel	1	0.68	0.20	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	H	
30263	cut		Linear with gentle concave sides to a flat base on north-south alignment	>33	0.83	0.39	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	I	
30264	fill	30263	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>33	0.83	0.39	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	I	
30525	cut		linear sharp straight vertical angle sides flat base	>33	0.5	0.21	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	I	

30526	fill	30525	mid brownish grey silty clay compact rare manganese chalk flecks	>33	0.5	0.21	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	I	
30549	cut		linear moderate sides concave base	>33	0.43	0.12	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	I	
30550	fill	30549	mid bluish grey brown mottled mid orange brown patches clay compact rare chalk flecks rare angular stones and flint	>33	0.43	0.12	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	I	
30373	cut		linear sharp straight slope to a concave base east-west alignment	>2	0.65	0.11	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30374	fill	30373	mid grey silty clay soft	>2	0.65	0.11	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30381	cut		linear with steep concave sides to an uneven base north-south alignment	>8	0.97	0.18	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30382	fill	30381	dark brown grey silty clay compact frequent stone/flint	>8	0.97	0.18	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30392	cut		linear with shallow concave side to a slopping flat base east-west alignment	>4	0.40	0.11	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30393	fill	30390	mid brown grey silty clay firm occasional small stones	>4	0.40	0.11	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30431	cut		linear with gentle irregular sides and rounded concave base	0.2	0.42	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30432	fill	30431	light grey brown silty clay firm occasional sub angular flint	0.2	0.42	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30445	cut		linear with concave sides and rounded concave base	1	0.56	0.15	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30446	fill	30445	mottled mid grey/orangey brown silty clay firm rare sub angular flint	1	0.56	0.15	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30530	cut		linear sharp straight moderate angle sides rounded concave base	1	0.28	0.1	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30531	fill	30530	mid orangey grey silty clay friable common angular flint	1	0.28	0.1	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30534	cut		linear sharp moderate concave angle sides flat base	1	0.33	0.10	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30535	fill	30534	mid brownish grey silty clay firm occasssional angular flints	1	0.33	0.10	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30554	cut		linear moderate concave sides slightly concave base	0.4	0.7	0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30555	fill	30554	mid brownish grey sandy clay compact occasional sub angular flint rare charocoal flecks	0.4	0.7	0.26	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	J	
30294	cut		Linear with sharp sides to a concave base on northeast-southwest alignment	>4	0.53	0.24	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30295	fill	30294	Grey blue clay, soft	>4	0.53	0.24	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30301	cut		Linear with concave sides to a flat base on east - west alignment	>30	0.55	0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30302	fill	30301	Mid grey brown clay, firm with rare flints	>30	0.55	0.20	Ditch/other	M-	K	

			and rooting				linear	LBA		
30311	cut		Linear with verticle sides to a flat base on north - south alignment	>1	0.51	0.09	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30312	fill	30311	Light orange grey sandy clay, friable with common manganese mottling and rare flints	>1	0.51	0.09	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30369	cut		linear in plan base not seen east-west alignment	>20	0.5	0.22	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30370	fill	30369	mid blue grey clay compact occasional small stones	>20	0.5	0.22	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	K	
30307	cut		Linear with steep side to the south and convex to the north to a flat base on a northeast-southwest alignment	>15	1.96	0.53	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30308	fill	30307	Mid brown grey clay silt, friable with occasional flints and manganese mottling	>15	1.96	0.53	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30317	cut		Linear with concave sides on a southwest-northeast alignment	>0.87	>0.45	0.36	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30318	fill	30317	Dark grey brown clay silt, friable with rare flints and manganese mottling	>0.87	>0.45	0.36	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30323	cut		Linear with steep sides to a concave base on east - west alignment	>1	1.20	0.40	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30324	fill	30324	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>1	1.20	0.40	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30349	cut		Linear with gentle concave sides to a flat base on southwest-northeast alignment	>0.75	>0.40	0.16	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30350	fill	30349	Mid grey brown clay silt, friable with occasional flints	>0.75	>0.40	0.16	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30357	cut		linear steep straight sides steep to a rounded base on northeast-southwest alignment	>30	1.05	0.39	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30358	fill	30357	mottled orange grey/brown clay firm with occasional subanglulard flint	>30	1.05	0.39	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30359	cut		linear with concave steep sides to a flat base on northeast-southwest alignment	>1	0.62	0.33	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30360	fill	30359	dark brown grey clayey silt friable rare flint	>1	0.62	0.33	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30365	cut		linear very shallow uneven sides to a flat base east-west alignment	>15	1.78	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30366	fill	30365	mid orange grey clay compact rare angular flint	>15	1.78	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30394	cut		linear with gradual convex sides to a rounded base east-west alignment	>30	1.34	0.42	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30395	fill	30394	mottled orange blue/grey clay firm rare subangular flint	>30	1.34	0.42	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30405	cut		linear with concave sides to a rounded base east-west alignment	>30	1.14	0.43	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30406	fill	30405	mottled orange blue/grey clay firm uncommon subangular flints iron and chalk	>30	1.14	0.43	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	

			flecks							
30556	cut		linear steep concave sides slightly concave base only partially excavated to see relationship	1.07	1.15	0.34	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30557	fill	30556	mid grey with mottled brown clay compact rare sub angular flint	1.07	1.15	0.34	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30594	cut		linear moderate rounded concave sides flat base	1.39	2.02	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30595	fill	30594	mid yellowish grey silty clay firm occasional sub angular flint	1.39	2.02	0.14	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	L	
30568	cut		linear imperceptible moderate concave sides rounded concave base	1	0.55	0.22	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	M	
30569	fill	30568	mid greyish brown clayey silt friable occasional sub angular flint occasional manganese flecks	1	0.55	0.22	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	M	
30572	cut		linear imperceptible moderate concave sides rounded concave base	0.39	0.57	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	M	
30573	fill	30572	mid reddish brown clayey silt friable occasional sub angular flint rare manganese flecks	0.39	0.57	0.12	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	M	
30602	cut		linear sharp moderate sides flat base	4	0.48	0.18	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	M	
30603	fill	30602	dark bluish grey with iron mottling clayey silt firm occasional sub angular flint	4	0.48	0.18	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	M	
30566	cut		linear imperceptible gentle concave sides flat base	1	0.39	0.07	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	N	
30567	fill	30566	mid greyish brown clayey silt friable occasional sub angular flint rare manganese flecks	1	0.39	0.07	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	N	
30600	cut		linear gentle concave sides flat base	3	0.43	0.1	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	N	
30601	fill	30600	light brown with patches of bluish grey clayey silt firm occasional sub angular flint	3	0.43	0.1	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	N	
30022	cut		Linear with shallow concave sides to a concave base on a north - south alignment	>1	0.46	0.13	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30023	fill	30022	Mid grey silty clay, firm with rare flints	>1	0.46	0.13	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30065	cut		Linear with slightly concave sides to a concave base on a north - south alignment	>1	0.35	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30066	fill	30065	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>1	0.35	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30089	cut		Linear with concave sides to a concave base	>0.5	0.28	0.20	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30090	fill	30089	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints and limestone	>0.5	0.28	0.20	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30131	cut		Linear with concave sides to a concave base on a north - south alignment	>1	0.31	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	

30132	fill	30131	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable with rare manganese flecks, calcarious flecks and flints	>1	0.31	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30182	cut		Linear with gentle sloping sides to a concave base on a north-south alignment	>4	0.86	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30183	fill	30182	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm with rare calcarious flecks	>4	0.86	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30205	cut		Linear with sharp concave sides to a concave base on a north-south alignment	>3	0.40	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30206	fill	30205	Mid grey yellow silty sand, firm with rare calcarious flecks	>3	0.40	0.18	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30238	cut		Linear with sharp sides to a flat base on north-south alignment	>3	0.45	0.25	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30239	fill	30238	Dark grey yellow silty clay, friable with rare calcarious flecks	>3	0.45	0.25	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O1	
30203	cut		Linear with concave sides to a flat base on an east-west alignment	>0.26	1.21	0.27	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O2	
30204	fill	30204	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>0.26	1.21	0.27	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O2	
30207	cut		Curvilinear with gentle sloping sides to a concave base	>4	0.80	0.17	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O2	
30208	fill	30207	Mid grey silty clay, firm with rare calcarious flecks	>4	0.80	0.17	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O2	
30242	cut		Linear with concave sides to a flat base on north-south alignment	>3	1.20	0.12	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O2	
30243	fill	30242	Mid grey silty clay, firm with rare calcarious flecks	>3	1.20	0.12	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	O2	
30058	cut		Linear with concave side to flat base on north - south alignment	>30	>0.62	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30059	fill	30058	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with occasional flints	>30	>0.62	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30125	cut		Linear with concave sides to a flat base on a north - south alignment	>30	1.91	0.49	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30126	fill	30125	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	1.91	0.49	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30155	cut		Linear with concave gentle sides to a concave base on a north - south alignment	>30	0.91	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30156	fill	30155	Mid grey brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	0.91	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30170	cut		Linear with straight side on east and convex on west to a concave base on north - south alignment	>10	0.40	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30171	fill	30170	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>1.35	0.40	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30218	fill	30219	Mid yellow brown silty clay, compact with manganese mottling and rare flints	>20	0.22	0.24	Ditch/other linear	Undated	P	
30219	cut		Linear with steep sides to a flat base on a	>20	0.22	0.24	Ditch/other	Unda	P	

			north-south alignment				linear	ted		
30032	cut		Linear with irregular concave sides to a flat base on a north - south alignment	>30	1.7	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30033	fill	30032	Mottled mid yellow blue grey clay, firm with rare calcarious flecks and rare flints	>30	1.7	0.36	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30071	cut		Linear with gentle sides to a flat base on a north - south alignment	>30	0.81	0.31	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30072	fill	30071	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	0.81	0.31	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30121	cut		Linear with shallow sides to a concave base on a north - south alignment	>1.35	1	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30122	fill	30121	Mid grey yellow silty clay, firm with rare flints	>1.35	1	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30166	fill	30167	Mid yellow brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints	>20	0.92	0.28	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30167	cut		Linear with moderately sloping concave sides to a flat base on a north - south alignment	>20	0.92	0.28	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30194	fill	30195	Mid yellow brown silty clay, compact with manganese mottling and rare calcarious flecks and flints	>40	0.72	0.32	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30195	cut		Linear with steep sides to a flat base on a north - south alignment	>40	0.72	0.32	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30209	cut		Linear with moderately sloping sides, stepped to a concave base on a north-south alignment	>30	2.18	0.51	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30210	fill	30209	Light grey brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>30	2.18	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30211	fill	30209	Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with occasional flints and common calcarious flecks	>30	2.18	0.29	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30220	fill	30221	Mid yellow brown silty clay, compact with manganese mottling and occasional flints	0.97	0.57	0.21	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30221	cut		Linear with steep sides to a flat base on a north-south alignment	0.97	0.57	0.21	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	Q	
30400	cut		linear with concave sides to a flat base north-south alignment	>1	2.15	0.38	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	R	
30401	fill	30400	mid brownish grey sandy clay friable	>1	2.15	0.38	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	R	
30439	cut		linear with concave sides and flat base	1	2.28	0.44	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	R	
30440	fill	30439	mid brownish grey sandy clay friable occasional flint	1	2.28	0.44	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	R	
30580	cut		linear sharp moderate slightly concave sides. Not excavated to base	0.7	0.55	0.25	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	R	
30581	fill	30580	mid greyish brown silty clay friable common sub angular flint	0.7	0.55	0.25	Ditch/other linear	Unda ted	R	

30443	cut		linear with sharp straight moderate angle sides and flat base	0.77	0.90	0.35	Ditch/other linear	Undated	S	
30444	fill	30443	mid brownish grey silty clay compact rare sub angular flint rare rounded stone	0.77	0.90	0.35	Ditch/other linear	Undated	S	
30457	cut		linear concave sides. Not fully excavated as only a relationship slot. (See 30443 for full profile)	0.5	0.55	0.24	Ditch/other linear	Undated	S	
30458	fill	30458	dark greyish brown silty sand compact occasional angular stone.	0.5	0.55	0.24	Ditch/other linear	Undated	S	
30584	cut		linear steep rounded concave sides flat base	1	0.92	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Undated	S	
30585	fill	30584	mid blue/grey brown silty clay friable rare chalk flecks, w occasional sub-angular flint	1	0.92	0.37	Ditch/other linear	Undated	S	
10021	cut		Linear cut with concave sides to a flat base, on a south-east /north-west alignment	3.2	1.23	0.17	Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10022	masonry	10021	Single course of roughly-hewn stone, possible foundation	3.2	1.15	0.11	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 1	
10023	fill	10021	Mid grey/black sandy clay, friable	3.2	1.23	0.17	Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10032	masonry		Single course of roughly-hewn flint and stone	2.42	1.51	0.05	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 1	
10033	cut	10033	Linear on south east - north west alignment	2.42	1.51		Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10034	fill	10033	Mid brown grey clay silt, friable with rare flint	2.42	1.51		Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10036	cut		Linear on north - south alignment	2.79	0.43	0.07	Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10037	masonry	10036	single course of roughly squared stone and roughly hewn flint	2.79	0.43	0.07	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 1	
10038	fill	10036	Mid grey brown clay silt, friable with common flint	2.79	0.43	0.07	Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10039	cut		Linear on east - west alignment	0.5	0.43	0.05	Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10040	masonry	10039	Single course of roughly-squared stone	0.5	0.43	0.05	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 1	
10041	fill	10039	Mid-grey/brown clay silt, friable, with occasional sub-angular flints	0.5	0.43	0.05	Structural cut	Med	Structure 1	
10042	cut		Sub-circular with shallow sides and a flat base	1	0.95	0.05	Structural cut	Med	Structure	

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10043	fill	10042	Light-grey/brown chalk silt, friable with common flint nodules	1	0.95	0.05	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 1	
10011	cut		Cut of linear on north-south/east west alignment with vertical sides	2.14	0.68	0.15	Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
10012	masonry	10011	Single course, roughly-hewn flints on east /west alignment	2.14	0.68	0.15	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 2	
10013	cut		Linear cut of wall 10014	3.3	1.9		Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
10014	masonry	10013	Single course of roughly-hewn flint and stone, forming a post pad	3.3	1.9		Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 2	
10015	cut		Irregular square cut for post pad 10016	2	1.2		Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
10016	masonry	10015	Single course of roughly-hewn flint and squared stone, forming a post pad	2	1.2		Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 2	
10051	cut		Irregular construction cut	2.7	1.4	n/a	Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
10052	masonry	10051	Single course roughly hewn flint and roughly squared limestone	2.7	1.2	n/a	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 2	
10053	fill	10051	Dark brown grey silty clay, firm	2.7	1.2	n/a	Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
10054	cut		Irregular, rectangular	2	0.5	n/a	Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
10055	masonry	10054	Single course of roughly-squared limestone and roughly-hewn flint	2	0.5	n/a	Wall/pier/postpad/steps etc	Med	Structure 2	
10056	fill	10054	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm	2	0.5	n/a	Structural cut	Med	Structure 2	
30040	cut		Sub-oval with rounded corners, and an uneven concave base, on east /west alignment	>0.65	>0.15	0.23	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30041	fill	30040	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with very rare flints	>0.65	>0.15	0.23	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30158	cut		Linear, with concave, gentle sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	2.29	0.65	0.33	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30159	fill	30158	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	2.29	0.65	0.33	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	

30172	cut		Linear, with shallow, gentle sloping sides to a concave base, on an east/west alignment	4.9	0.41	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30173	fill	30172	Brown/green grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints and charcoal flecks	4.9	0.41	0.14	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30212	cut		Linear, with shallow gentle sides to a concave base, on a east-west alignment	4.9	0.41	0.19	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30213	fill	30212	Brown/green grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	4.9	0.41	0.19	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30244	cut		Circular, with steep, straight sides to a tapered base	0.20	0.17	0.30	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30245	fill	30244	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	0.20	0.17	0.30	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30246	cut		Circular plan, with steep, straight sides to a tapered base	0.23	0.21	0.28	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30247	fill	30246	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	0.23	0.21	0.28	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30248	cut		Circular plan, with steep, straight sides to a tapered base	0.20	0.19	0.20	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30249	fill	30248	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	0.20	0.19	0.20	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30250	cut		Circular plan, w steep straight sides to a tapered base	0.23	0.20	0.26	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30251	fill	30250	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	0.23	0.20	0.26	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30252	cut		Circular plan, with steep, straight sides to a tapered base	0.19	0.19	0.23	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30253	fill	30252	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	0.19	0.19	0.23	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30254	cut		Circular plan, with steep straight sides to a tapered base	0.19	0.19	0.24	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30255	fill	30254	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	0.19	0.19	0.24	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30256	cut		Circular plan w steep, straight sides to a tapered base	>0.13	0.18	0.26	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30257	fill	30256	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare	>0.13	0.18	0.26	Posthole	LIA/R	Structure	

			flints					B	3	
30523	cut		Linear, sharp straight vertical sides & flat base	4.9	0.55	0.34	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30524	fill	30523	Light-brown/grey silty clay ,compact w rare manganese, charcoal and chalk flecks & rare sub- angular flints	4.9	0.55	0.34	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30544	cut		Sub-oval, sharp straight sides & flat base	0.7	0.39	0.24	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30545	fill	30544	Mid-brown/grey silty clay ,compact, w occasional chalk flecks & occasional angular flints & rare charcoal flecks	0.7	0.39	0.24	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30551	cut		Linear, w moderate sides & flat base	2.29	0.53	0.29	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30552	fill	30551	Mid-blue/grey/brown w mottled mid-orange/ brown patches clay, compact, w rare chalk flecks & rare angular stones and flint	2.29	0.53	0.29	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30606	cut		Circular plan, probable posthole wnsteep sides broken sharply to flat base	0.5	>0.25	0.15	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30607	fill	30606	Light-brown silty-clay	0.5	>0.25	0.15	Posthole	LIA/RB	Structure 3	
30413	cut		Circular plan, w steep straight sides & concave base	0.24	0.20	0.12	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30414	fill	30413	Mid-brown/grey silty clay w compact occasional angular stone & occasional charcoal	0.24	0.20	0.12	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30415	cut		circular plan, moderate concave sides & concave base	0.26	0.23	0.12	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30416	fill	30415	Mid-brown/grey sandy clay, compact w occasional sub-rounded and angular stone & occasional charcoal	0.26	0.23	0.12	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30417	cut		Circular plan, w moderate concave sides & concave base	0.31	0.3	0.09	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30418	fill	30417	Mid-orange/brown sandy clay, compact w occasional angular stone	0.31	0.3	0.09	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30423	cut		cCrcular plan, w steep sides & concave base	0.21	0.21	0.10	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30424	fill	30423	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact w occasional angular stone	0.21	0.21	0.1	Posthole	Undated	Structure 4	
30459	cut		circular plan, w gentle sides & concave base, 100% excavated	0.35	0.30	0.05	Posthole	Undated	Structure	

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30460	fill	30459	Mid-brown/grey silty clay ,compact, w rare charcoal & occasional sub-angular stone	0.35	0.30	0.05	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30461	cut		Circular plan, w gentle sides & concave base, 100% excavated	0.34	0.27	0.06	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30462	fill	30461	Light-orange/brown silty clay ,compact, w no inclusions	0.34	0.27	0.06	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30463	cut		Circular plan, w gentle sides & concave base	0.3	0.21	0.08	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30464	fill	30463	Light-orange/brown silty clay, compact, w rare charcoal	0.3	0.21	0.08	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30519	cut		Circular plan, w sharp, vertical sides & flat base	0.18	0.18	0.11	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30520	fill	30519	Dark-black/orange silty sand, friable w very common charcoal	0.18	0.18	0.11	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 4	
30335	cut		Circular plan, w with steep sides to a pointed base	0.30	0.30	0.23	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30336	fill	30335	Mid-brown/grey clay, compact with very rare flints	0.30	0.30	0.23	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30337	cut		Circular plan, with steep sides to a tapered base	0.20	0.20	0.24	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30338	fill	30337	Mid-brown/grey clay, compact with rare flints	0.20	0.20	0.24	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30339	cut		Circular plan, with moderately sloping sides to a concave base	0.27	0.27	0.08	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30340	fill	30339	Mid-brown/grey clay, compact	0.27	0.27	0.08	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30343	cut		Sub-circular plan, with steep concave sides to a concave base	0.36	0.36	0.12	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30344	fill	30343	Dark-brown/grey silty clay, friable with occasional charcoal flecks and flints	0.36	0.36	0.12	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30345	cut		Sub-circular with steep concave sides to a concave base	0.53	0.53	0.16	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	
30346	fill	30345	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with occasional flints	0.53	0.53	0.16	Posthole	Unda ted	Struc ture 5	

30329	cut		Oval plan, with steep concave sides to a flat base	0.37	0.37	0.10	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30330	fill	30329	Light-grey/brown sandy clay, friable with occasional flints and rooting	0.37	0.37	0.10	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30331	cut		Oval plan, with concave sides to a flat base	0.37	0.37	0.09	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30332	fill	30331	Dark-grey/brown sandy clay, friable with occasional flints	0.37	0.37	0.09	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30333	cut		Oval plan, with gentle concave sides to a flat base	0.32	0.32	0.05	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30334	fill	30333	Light-blue/grey silty clay, loose with occasional flints	0.32	0.32	0.05	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30341	cut		Sub circular with steep concave sides to a concave base on north-south alignment	0.46	0.24	0.12	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30342	fill	30341	Mid brown/grey silty clay, friable with occasional flints	0.46	0.24	0.12	Posthole	Undated	Structure 6	
30011	cut		Linear with concave sides to a shallow concave base, on a north/south alignment	>1	0.79	0.24	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30012	fill	30011	Mid-brown silty clay, firm	>1	0.79	0.24	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30042	cut		Linear, with steep, concave sides to an uneven base, with north/south alignment	>10	0.41	0.07	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30043	fill	30042	Mid-grey/yellow brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints	>10	0.41	0.07	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30044	cut		Linear with steep sides to a flat base, on a north- west /south-east alignment	>10	0.97	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30045	fill	30044	Mid grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints and calcareous flecks	>10	0.97	0.23	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30052	cut		Linear on a north-east/south-west alignment	>10	>0.36	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30053	fill	30052	Mid-grey/yellow brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints	>10	>0.36	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30178	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base	>1	0.54	0.14	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30179	fill	30178	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	0.54	0.14	Ditch/other linear	Undated	T	
30123	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>30	>2.28	0.4	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30124	layer	30123	Mid brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	>2.28	0.4	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Laye	

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30160	cut		Linear, with concave gentle sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>30	>5	0.11	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30161	layer	30160	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with rare flints	>30	>5	0.11	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30214	cut		Linear, with shallow sides on a north/south alignment	>20	>2	>0.12	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30215	fill	30214	Brown/green/grey silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>20	>2	>0.12	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30261	fill	30260	Dark-brown/grey clay silt, friable with rare flints	5.86	2.5	0.34	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30398	layer		Dark-brown/grey silty clay, friable w uncommon flint		>10	0.39	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30527	layer		Dark-brown/grey silty clay, friable common chalk flecks w occasional sub-angular flint	2.38+	6.55	0.23	deposit	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
30553	layer		Mid –blue/grey/brown, w mottled mid-orange/brown patches, clay w compact rare chalk flecks & rare angular stones and flint	10	5.56	0.28	External cultivation	LIA/RB	Tertiary Layer	
20017	cut		Linear, with vertical sides to a flat base on a north/ south alignment	>1.12	0.6	0.2	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20018	fill	20017	Brown silty clay, compact with rare flints and charcoal flecks	>1.12	0.6	0.12	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20027	cut		Linear, with near vertical sides to a flat base, on a north-west/south-east alignment	>1	0.54	0.20	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20028	fill	20027	Brown silty clay ,compact with occasional flints & rare charcoal	>1	0.48	0.15	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20029	fill	20027	Light-grey ,mottled with yellow/brown, clay, compact with rare calcareous and charcoal flecks	>1	0.54	0.18	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20068	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>20	0.56	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20069	fill	20068	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, firm with rare flints	>20	0.56	0.26	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20070	cut		Linear with concave sides to a flat base, on a north/south alignment	>20	0.61	0.16	Ditch/other linear	Med	Track way	
20071	fill	20070	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare	>20	0.61	0.16	Ditch/other	Med	Track	

			flints and limestone				linear		way	
30028	cut		Linear with moderately steep sides to a concave base on a north/south alignment	>1.41	0.72	0.35	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30029	fill	30028	Mid-grey yellow silty clay, friable with rare calcareous flecks and rare flints	>1.41	0.72	0.35	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30075	cut		Linear, with steep sides to a concave base, on an east/west alignment	>3	1.65	0.55	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30076	fill	30075	Light-grey/brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints	>3	1.65	0.55	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30151	cut		Linear, with moderate concave sides to uneven base, on an east/west alignment	>0.48	0.75	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30152	fill	30151	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare calcareous flecks	>0.48	0.75	0.24	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30224	cut		Linear, with gentle concave sides to a flat base, on a north-south alignment	>1	0.63	0.29	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30225	fill	30224	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>1	0.63	0.29	Ditch/other linear	LIA/RB	U	
30596	cut		Linear w steep, rounded concave sides & concave base	1	0.57	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Undated	V	
30597	fill	30596	Mid-yellow/brown sandy clay, firm w occasional manganese flecks & occasional flint	1	0.57	0.17	Ditch/other linear	Undated	V	
30598	cut		Linear, w rounded concave moderate sides &concave base	1	0.65	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Undated	V	
30599	fill	30598	Mid-grey/brown clayey silt, friable w common sub- angular flint	1	0.65	0.22	Ditch/other linear	Undated	V	
30081	cut		Linear, with concave, gentle sides to a flat base, on a south-west/north-east alignment	>7	0.51	0.11	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	W	
30082	fill	30081	Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable with rare flints	>7	0.51	0.11	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	W	
30091	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base, on a south-west/north-east alignment	>7	0.57	0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	W	
30092	fill	30091	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable with occasional flints	>7	0.57	0.20	Ditch/other linear	M-LBA	W	
30465	cut		Linear, with sharp straight steep angle sides and concave base	0.96	0.96	0.25	Ditch/other linear	Undated	X	
30466	fill	30465	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact w rare sub- angular stone & rare angular flint	0.96	0.96	0.25	Ditch/other linear	Undated	X	
30576	cut		Linear, w sharp steep sides & flat base	1.32	0.62	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Undated	X	
30577	fill	30576	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, compact w occasional sub-angular flint and fossils	1.32	0.62	0.27	Ditch/other linear	Undated	X	
30578	cut		Linear, w moderate rounded concave sides & flat base	0.55	0.33	0.08	Ditch/other linear	Undated	X	
30579	fill	30579	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-angular flint & occasional chalk flecks	0.55	0.33	0.08	Ditch/other linear	Undated	X	

30582	cut		Linear, w steep, rounded concave sides & flat base	2.15	0.78	0.3	Ditch/other linear	u/d	X	
30583	fill	30582	Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, friable w occasional sub-rounded flint rare chalk flecks & rare fossils	2.15	0.78	0.3	Ditch/other linear	u/d	X	
30453	cut		Linear, with moderate convex sides and V-shaped base	1	0.58	0.37	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Y	
30454	fill	30453	Light-blue/grey silty clay, firm w occasional sub-angular flint	1	0.58	0.37	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Y	
30455	cut		Linear w concave sides. Not fully excavated.	0.8	0.25	0.24	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Y	
30456	fill	30455	Mid-red/brown silty clay w friable occasional angular stone.	0.8	0.25	0.24	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Y	
30085	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to a concave base on an east/west alignment	>6	>0.32	0.19	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30086	fill	30085	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with rare flints	>6	>0.32	0.19	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30095	cut		Linear, with steep concave sides to an uneven base, on an east/west alignment	>6	0.5	0.19	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30096	fill	30095	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, compact with very rare flints and calcareous flecks	>6	0.5	0.19	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30164	cut		Linear with vertical sides to a flat base, on an east/west alignment	>1	0.12	0.22	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30165	fill	30164	Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm with occasional flints	>1	0.12	0.22	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30168	cut		Linear, with concave sides to a flat base, on an east/west alignment	>8	>0.20	0.14	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30169	fill	30168	Mid-brown grey silty clay, firm with rare flints	>8	>0.20	0.14	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30216	fill	30217	Light-yellow/brown silty clay, compact with manganese flecks, rare calcareous flecks and flints	>20	0.88	0.19	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	
30217	cut		Linear with sharp sides to a flat base on an east/west alignment	>20	0.88	0.19	Ditch/other linear	u/d	Z	

APPENDIX B: LITHICS

Worked Flint *by* Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A total of 251 worked lithics (455.3g), and 102 pieces of burnt unworked flint (269.6g), was retrieved. Of the worked lithics, 76 were recovered by hand, and 175 via bulk soil sampling. The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type, and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include: raw material; weight; dimensions (for debitage over 20mm in maximum dimension); degree of edge damage (microflaking) and rolling (abrasion); colour; cortex description; the presence of breakage and burning; and butt and termination type for flakes, blades and bladelets.

Provenance

The majority of worked flints (191, 76%) were retrieved from Period 1 (Early Neolithic) pits (Table 8). A small proportion came from Period 2 (Early to Middle Bronze Age) features (23, 9%), and the remainder were recovered as residual finds in deposits phased as Period 3 (Late Iron Age/Roman) or 4 (Medieval) (eight, 3%), or from unphased deposits (28, 11%).

Raw material and condition

The raw material comprises flint in all cases, including two items made using Bullhead flint – one each from Phase 1 pits 30143 and 30291. The latter is a good-quality flint, which derives from the Reading Beds (Anderson-Whymark 2013, 150). Cortex is present on 94 items; it is abraded on 39 (41.5%), chalky on 53 (56.4%), indicating the use of both primary and secondary sources (flint would have been available locally from the Chilterns). Two items (2.1%) of previously worked and recorticated flint were also present. Sixty items are broken (24%), and 15 are burnt (6%).

Table 7: Breakdown of the lithic assemblage

	Recovered by hand	Recovered from sample	Total
Primary technology			
Blade	9	3	12
Bladelet	3	5	8
Chip		72	72
Flake	61	80	141
Shatter	1	9	10
Secondary technology			
Miscellaneous		3	3
Retouched flake	1		1
Saw		1	1
Scraper (end-and-side)	1	2	3
Total	**76**	**175**	**251**

Range and variety

Primary technology

The debitage includes 12 blades and eight bladelets (Table 7). Blades are defined as debitage items which are at least twice as long as they are wide, and which were produced using deliberate blade technology, as evidenced by the dorsal scar pattern. Bladelets are similarly defined, but smaller (<12mm wide). Blade technology is a feature of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint-working, and bladelets are typically representative of Mesolithic debitage. Overall, the blades and bladelets constitute 12% of removals. Seventy-two chips (debitage with a maximum dimension of <10mm) were retrieved from the bulk soil samples. Their presence is generally interpreted as evidence of *in situ* knapping.

Secondary technology

Retouched tools total eight (Table 7), none of which are chronologically diagnostic.

Lithics from Period 1 pits

A number of Period 1 pits in the southern half of Area 3D produced a total of 192 worked flints (Table 8). Three of these pits were radiocarbon-dated; pit 30143 to 3641-3522 cal BC (SUERC-84772), pit 30291 to 3641-3521 cal BC (SUERC-84773) and pit 30421 to 3641-3522 cal BC (SUERC-84774), and Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from pit 30147 (Marsden, this report, Appendix C). The condition of these flints is relatively good, with moderate edge-damage observed on 20%, and moderate rolling on 4%.

Table 8: Lithics from Period 1 (Early Neolithic) pits

	Pit 30143	Pit 30145	Pit 30147	Pit 30265	Pit 30271	Pit 30285	Pit 30287	Pit 30291	Pit 30421	Total
Blade	2		4					3		9
Bladelet	1	2	3						1	7
Chip	11	1	31						11	54
Flake	38	4	25	4	2	1	1	23	11	109

Shatter	5		2					1	1	9
Retouched flake	1									1
Scraper (end-and-side)		1				2				3
Total	**58**	**8**	**65**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**27**	**24**	**192**

The debitage from these pits includes 16 blades and bladelets – representing 13% of flake-type removals, excluding chips. Ford has calculated that 13% to 36% of blades would be expected in an Early Neolithic assemblage (Ford 1987, 79). Other indications of knapping technology which are a typical feature of Early Neolithic debitage, such as removal using a 'soft' hammer and preparation of the striking platform on the parent core (Butler 2005, 121), were noted on six flakes, two blades and two bladelets.

Only four (2%) of these lithics comprise retouched tools, which is a low proportion. Typically, tools comprise 4-5% of an assemblage (Wainwright 1972, 66). The three scrapers are all end-and-side types. Only Ra. 101, from pit 30285, was made on a flake blank. The other scraper, from pit 30285, was made using a thermal blank, and was retouched along both lateral edges, as well as one end. A flake core had been used as the blank for the scraper from pit 30145.

Lithics from Period 2 deposits

A small number of flints (23), mostly flakes and chips, was recovered from Period 2 features (Table 9). It is not clear to what extent these lithics are stratified, as although they include no blades, they have sustained a greater degree of damage than those from the Period 1 pits. Moderate to heavy edge damage was recorded on five (34%) and moderate/heavy rolling on six (40%). Furthermore, the smaller number of flints from these deposits precludes direct comparison between the lithics from the two periods. No closely datable types were included among these flints, although the 'miscellaneous' item from Ditch G (a thermal blank with crude removals along one edge) is consistent with a Bronze Age date, when less care was taken, both with raw material selection and with tool production (Edmonds 1995, 184-5).

Table 9: Lithics from Period 2 (Early to Middle Bronze Age) features

	Ditch 1026	Ditch G	Pit 30327	Total
Chip	1	1	6	8
Flake	9	2	1	12
Shatter		1		1
Miscellaneous		1		1
Saw	1			1
Total	**11**	**5**	**7**	**23**

Discussion

Stratified flints from Early Neolithic pits are not common in Buckinghamshire. At Coldharbour Farm, Aylesbury, *c*. 8km west of this site, one pit was excavated which contained 83 unabraded worked flints (eight knives and 75 flakes) associated with Early/Middle Neolithic pottery (Parkhouse and Bonner 1997, 80).

A little further afield, at Oxford Road, Thame, Oxfordshire, *c.* 20km to the east, a series of Early Neolithic pits was excavated within, and between, the ditches of a causewayed enclosure. Twenty of these pits produced a total of 1293 worked flints. The assemblage breakdown was quite different to that from Broughton, and included 25 microdenticulates, 16 scrapers and one leaf-shaped arrowhead (Sommerville forthcoming). Assemblages from Neolithic pits at the Brooklands site, Broughton, Milton Keynes were dominated by flakes, with most of the assemblage comprising used artefacts, alongside a few pieces of knapping waste (Anderson-Whymark and Mullin 2014, 35)

While a case can be made for the structured deposition of worked flint within the Early Neolithic pits at this site, the range of debitage/tools represented is small, and provides only limited evidence of those activities ie. flint knapping and hide working, which would be expected to take place on a domestic scale.

APPENDIX C: POTTERY

Prehistoric Pottery *by* Katie Marsden

A total of 385 sherds (1802g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from 41 deposits, and as an unstratified item. The group was both hand-excavated (305 sherds, 1620g), and recovered from bulk soil samples (80 sherds, 182g). The majority of the material was recovered from Area 3, with smaller quantities from Areas 1 and 2. The assemblage is highly-fragmented, with mostly old breaks, and a mean sherd weight of 5.3g (4.7g when sample-derived sherds are included).

The pottery was fully recorded in accordance with current guidance and standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016), onto an MS Access database. Sherds have been recorded by count, weight and EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) per fabric. The majority of the pottery was recovered from pits (74%), with the remainder recovered from ditches (19%) and layers (4%). The remaining 3% was recovered from posthole, tree-throw hollow and structural cut deposits.

A wide range of fabrics were identified within the assemblage, with variations on four principal temper-groups; flint, shell/calcareous material, grog and sand (Table 10). The majority of featured sherds span a period ranging from the Early Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age period, and it is probable that many unfeatured sherds are of similar date, on the basis of their appearance and fabric type.

Forms

Three vessels of prehistoric date were recovered from different deposits. Two are of uncertain form, with triangular-profiled or shaped rims, occurring in a fine, quartz-rich fabric (ditch 30048; fill 30049) and a grog-tempered fabric (pit 30271; 30272). A small jar-like vessel, with a rim diameter of 120mm, was recovered from Structure 3, posthole 30544 (fill 30545). The vessel occurs in an oxidised, quartz-rich fabric (Qz2), and features an everted and thickened rim.

A single Early Neolithic vessel was recovered from pit 30147 (fill 30148). The form is uncertain, featuring a thickened rim in an ill-sorted, flint-tempered fabric (Fl1).

Three urns were recovered from pit 20022 (fill 20023), and all occur in a flint and grog-tempered fabric (FlGt). The urns are similar in size, with rim diameters of 200mm (two) and 240mm (one).

Two urns are bucket-shaped, and feature squared or flattened rims. One vessel has fingernail impressions around the rim, and the other (the largest of the three urns) features round-tooth comb impressions below the rim. Both are features seen on vessels recovered from funerary contexts (Longworth *et. al.* 1988, figs. 28, 29 and 32). Round-toothed comb-impressions as a decorative style are widespread and long-lived, occurring on late-style Beakers, late-style Collared Urns, Biconical Urns and Deverel-Rimbury style assemblages (in particular those displaying affinities with assemblages found in eastern England, the so-called Ardleigh Urns) alike (Brown 1995). The third urn has a slightly in-turned rim, and no visible decoration. A third bucket-shaped urn, in a flint-tempered fabric (Fl2), was recovered from Ditch G (terminal slot 30485, fill 30486), and was also undecorated. A date based on the Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Middle Bronze Age, of *c*. 1700-1150 BC (Needham 1996) is probable for this group.

Discussion

Comparison with local sites is difficult, due to a lack of published comparanda, and dating has instead focussed on form and fabric. The Early Neolithic material, almost certainly comprising plain bowl forms, represents an important addition to the regional and local

record, although further characterisation is limited by the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and a lack of vessel profiles. Early Neolithic pit groups are not uncommon across southern England, and the adjacent counties of eastern England (Garrow 2006).

The Middle Bronze Age urns, some with external, and in one instance internal, round-toothed comb impressions, are potentially of regional significance, and may extend the known western distribution of a style of vessel that is more typical of East Anglia. More distant comparanda include material recovered from the Bronze Age midden deposits at Grimes Graves (Longworth *et al*. 1988), and contrasting with Deverel-Rimbury types from the neighbouring Upper Thames region (Hey *et al.* 2011, 107).

Table 10: Prehistoric pottery fabric concordance

Fabric	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
Fl1	Coarse, dark grey/black fabric with quartzite/calcined flint up to 2mm	118	277
FL2	Mid-brown fabric with abundant calcined flint 1-2mm, coarse	37	198
FL3	Quartz-rich fabric, dark core and oxidised surfaces with non-calcined, ill-sorted flint up to 6mm	19	109
FlGt	Thick fabric with abundant buff/grey grog up to 2mm, calcined flint up to 4mm	75	550
FlSh	Silty fabric with fine crushed flint and common shell or calcareous inclusions	7	160
Gt1	Oxidised, thick and irregular fabric with multicolour grog inclusions, 1-2mm	2	20
Gt2	Reduced-fired fabric with moderate grey grog up to 1mm in a silty matrix	16	129
Gt3	Silty dark-fired fabric with oxidised surface. Moderate, black grog inclusions, mostly missing	18	81
Qz1	Dark-fired fabric with common quartz	17	46
Qz2	Fine, quartz-rich fabric, reduced with oxidised surfaces and rare shell and glauconite inclusions	8	22
Qz3	Hard fired oxidised fabric with common milky quartz, occasional ironstone/red sandstone	1	14
Sh1	Oxidised fabric with common shell inclusions up to 3mm	50	180
Sh2	Reduced fabric with shell inclusions	2	2
VES	vesicular fabric, most likely leeched fabric Sh1	15	14

Roman Pottery *by* Katie Marsden

A small group of pottery dated to the Roman period, totalling 27 sherds (109g), was recovered from eight deposits. The sherds are in poor condition; highly abraded and with a mean sherd weight of only 4g. The majority of sherds comprise coarseware bodysherds (Table 11), which are likely to have been produced locally and only broadly dateable to the Roman period. Fabrics identifiable to source are limited to Oxfordshire red-slip ware, recovered as a residual sherd in Enclosure 4 layer 10010. Two vessels are identifiable within the group; a probable cup based on small dimensions and thin wall, in an oxidised fabric, was recovered from tertiary layer 30215, and a jar in a black sandy fabric from Ditch B (fill 30262).

Table 11: Roman pottery fabric concordance
*Codes in bold match those of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Fabric	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
Buff	Buff-firing fabric	15	27
Gwc	Coarse greyware fabric	3	30
GWf	Finer greyware fabric	2	12
LOCBS	Black-firing, quartz-rich fabric	1	5
OXF RS	Oxfordshire Red-Slipped Ware	1	7
OXID	Oxidised fabric	2	9
Qz	Quartz-rich fabric	3	19
	Total	**27**	**109**

Medieval Pottery *by* Katie Marsden

A total of 1068 sherds, weighing 11219g, of post-Roman pottery was recovered from 41 deposits. The group is dominated by medieval material (1065 sherds, 11188g), with three post-medieval to modern-dated sherds (31g) also recovered. Recording was direct to an MS Access database, in accordance with recent standards for pottery studies in archaeology (Barclay *et al*. 2016, 12-14). Quantification is by sherd count/weight by context and fabric codes, based on principal inclusion have been employed (Table 12). Identifiable vessel forms have been listed, along with evidence of use (sooting, food residues, etc).

The medieval assemblage is overwhelmingly derived from Area 1, which accounted for 99% by sherd count, with small proportions recovered from Areas 2 and 3. The group is in relatively good condition, with a mean sherd weight of 10.5g, although some leaching of calcareous inclusions is noted. Evidence for use was most apparent as external carbonaceous residues (sooting), with smaller amounts of burnt food residue and limey residues.

The majority of sherds were recovered from external occupation layers relating to Enclosures 2 and 4, totalling 77% of the medieval assemblage by sherd count. Layers 10010 and 10030 were particularly productive, with 160 and 602 sherds recovered respectively. Ditches produced 13% and Structures 1 and 2 produced 9% by sherd count. The remaining 1% of sherds were recovered form furrows, pits and overburden deposits.

The assemblage is dominated by coarsewares, in particular sandy wares (fabric codes SAND1-3, G), which amounts to approximately 70% of the assemblage by sherd count. The

sandy wares are likely to have been locally produced, most probably at Potter's Row, near Great Missenden. The industry produced comparable forms (cooking pots, jars etc.) with fabrics 1 and 3 paralleled in this assemblage (Ashworth 1983, 155).

Fabric SandG, an evenly-fired grey sandy ware with common quartz, occurs in small proportions within the assemblage, totalling 67 sherds (801g). A probable source for this fabric is Great Brickhill, located 16km to the north, which produced jars and cooking pots between the mid-11th and mid-16th centuries (Cotter 2014, 402-3). Contemporary grey-firing sandy wares are, however, produced in neighbouring counties across the Midlands (Slowikowski 2011) and in South Hertfordshire (MoLA 2014, 20-1), and it is possible that the Broughton group was more widely sourced.

Fabric Calc1, with well-crushed calcareous inclusions, is likely to be a local product. The nearest known kilns producing calcareous-tempered fabrics are probably those located at Olney Hyde. Here, Fabric A (abundant in small limestone pieces) is known to have been used to produce a similar range of vessels to those found in the Broughton assemblage, including bowls and cooking pots, between the mid-12th and 13th centuries (Farley and Hurman 2015, 223). However, Olney Hyde is located some 37km to the north, and the site itself sits on Gault Clay beds sandwiched between limestones (Cornbrash and Great Oolites) to the south, and Portland and Purbeck Limestone to the north-west (Green *et. al.* 2014, 1). The inclusions in fabric Calc1 are not oolitic, suggesting that the southern Cornbrash or northerly Limestones could be a more local source than the Olney Hyde kilns. A small quantity of sherds occurring in a flint and calcareous-tempered fabric were also recovered, in the same tradition as East Wiltshire ware.

Featured sherds are well-represented in the coarseware group, of which jar/cooking pot forms are most common. The total estimated minimum vessel number (MNV) is 79, and a combined estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) is 5.86, occurring in all coarseware fabrics. This is consistent with the known composition of the medieval kitchen, where jars/cooking pots were used for both storage and cooking (Gutiérrez 2017). Sooting and internal carbonaceous residues are present, especially on sherds from Enclosure 4 (layer 10010), and reflect this usage. Bowls, frequently with simple, thickened rims, are present in fabrics Calc1, Sand1 and Sand 3. Jars, however, are limited to grey-fired fabric SandG, and oxidised sandy fabric Sand1, totalling three vessels.

Brill/Boarstall-type ware accounts for approximately 10% by sherd count of the assemblage, and two variants are present; one coarse and one finer. Brill2, the coarser variant, is

probably earlier in date, equitable to Mellor's (1994, 117) fabric OXAW, and from which Brill1 (Mellor fabric code OXAM, *ibid.*) developed in the second quarter of the 13th century. Post-medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 435) is not present in the assemblage. In the larger contexts (e.g. 10010 and 10030), both variations occur together, suggesting that the two were used together rather than replaced, and that only broad dating should be applied to the site based on this ware-type. Polychrome glaze is present in Enclosure 4 (layer 10010) and Structure 2 (masonry deposits 10012 and 10016). Identifiable forms are limited to jugs, all recovered from Enclosure 2 layer 10030, with rims as illustrated by Mellor (1994, fig. 56, no. 14).

Dating

The group is dominated by fabrics with a long tradition in the area. Taken together, a likely date of activity starting in the mid-12th century, and continuing through to the 15th century, is suggested.

Discussion

The medieval assemblage is indicative of a wide span of domestic settlement activity taking place at the site, clustering around Structure 2 and Enclosure 4. The assemblage is dominated by cooking pots, storage jars, bowls and some finewares (glazed jugs). A lack of comparable published assemblages in the area makes local comparisons difficult, although a similar range of fabrics and forms were recovered from excavations at Broughton, Milton Keynes (Cotter 2014, 401-6), *c.* 25km to the north.

The medieval pottery assessment is presented as an interim report. Publication will include a more detailed analysis, to be undertaken by a period specialist for the region.

Table 12: Medieval and later pottery fabrics

Period	Fabric	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)
Medieval	Brill1	brill/Boarstall ware - fine varient	92	983
	Brill2	Brill/Boarstall ware - coarse varient	23	340
	Calc1	Calcined-temepred ware	164	2581
	FlCalc	Flint and calcined-temepred ware	5	68
	Glz1	Coarse sandy ware with thick glaze - unidentified source	1	10
	Sand1	Oxidised sandy ware	54	756
	Sand2	Coarse sandy ware	138	1731
	Sand3	Fine sandy ware	505	3758
	SandG	Grey-fired sandy ware	67	801

	Slip1	Coarse sandy ware with slip decoration	16	160
Post-medieval to modern	GEW	Glazed earthenware	1	8
	StaffsB	Staffordshire brown-glazed ware	1	12
	UNGEW	Unglazed earthenware	1	11

APPENDIX D: WORKED STONE

Worked Stone *by* Ioannis Smyrnaios

Introduction

The site produced six pieces of worked stone, with a total weight of 6,167g. The material derived from three contexts, including three soil samples, and was recorded directly on an MS Access database. The database includes information on context, samples and features; material categories and their geological information; material types; fragment shapes; possible dates for specific pieces; characteristic features of the fragments, and comments on the condition of the material. Due to the nature of the worked stone, dimensions, including length, width and height in mm, were only recorded when available. After a closer examination of the material under a microscope of x30 magnification for the analysis of use-wear, two pieces weighing 2,830 were proven to be natural and un-worked. Both pieces, which derived from pit fill 30144, were subsequently recorded and discarded.

The assemblage

Possible roof tile

Context 10030 produced a flat slab of sandy limestone, weighing 56g. The geological composition of the slab and the effects of exposure and weathering, suggest an origin in a coastal formation. The slab could be from a roof tile, as it carries a perforation of 10mm in diameter. No pottery or other dateable finds were recovered from the same context.

Whetstone

Sample 107, from deposit layer 10030, produced a whetstone fragment, weighing 92g. This is made from a fine-grained, grey-blue mica schist, which is most probably a Norwegian ragstone. Both edges are broken, although the weathering of the breaks suggests that this occurred in antiquity. The surviving length of the whetstone is 91mm; its width ranges between 24mm and 28mm; and its height fluctuates between 16mm and 21mm, due to its

reclined pattern of wear. The object is rectangular in section, and preserves three flat sides intersecting at straight angles. The top side of the whetstone, however, displays a distinctly reclined shape and wear from the sharpening of metallic objects. Some scars on the top and bottom side appear in distinct V-shaped patterns. This suggests that the ragstone was not only used for sharpening the flat edge of metallic objects, but also their tips, and might therefore have been used for the sharpening of small knives or short daggers. Norwegian ragstones were commonly traded during the Late Saxon and medieval periods (Moore 1978; 1983). Previous petrographic analysis has demonstrated that such stones almost certainly originate from the Eidsborge region of Telemark, Norway (Ellis 1969), and belong to two distinct types: the blue-grey 'Hardstein' schist, which matches the current example, and the silver-grey 'Blaustein' schist (Williams 1989; 1990). Crosby and Mitchell (1987) have demonstrated a variety of other sources for Viking honestones; however, the most common types came from the Norwegian Caledonides.

Hammerstone

Sample 105, from pit fill 20023, produced a hammerstone of quartzite sandstone, weighing 506g. The same fill produced a variety of prehistoric sherds, and therefore the hammerstone is likely to be contemporary with the pottery, although its exact date could not be established. The object is almost triangular in section, and semi-ovoid in plan; its maximum length is 106mm, and its maximum height is 65mm. This almost-triangular shape facilitates a good grip of the hammerstone, by placing the phalanges on one side and the thumb on the other, leaving a substantially large, flat surface exposed at the bottom. This specific surface carries hammer marks, which also extend slightly off one edge of the bottom surface. This is suggests that the hammer was used for both vertical and diagonal blows on various surfaces, leaving marks on two characteristic parts of its surface.

'Saddle' quern

Together with the hammerstone, sample 105, from pit fill 20023, produced the top stone of a 'saddle' quern, weighing 2,683g. This object is made from quartzite sandstone, and is likely to be contemporary with the prehistoric pottery recovered from the same fill. As with the hammerstone, its exact date cannot be established. The object is not entirely saddle-shaped, and part of one edge is broken; its bottom surface, which is ovoid to sub-round in shape, displays distinct pitting, and parallel, radiating wear-marks, which suggest that the quern was used in a back-and-forth manner. Such patterns of use are noted by Peacock (2013) in relation to ethnographic parallels, although this specific kinetic pattern is likely to result in convex wear to the top part of the saddle quern, and concave wear to the bottom part. For this specific 'saddle' quern, the grinding must had taken place on a large and flat

surface, which did not produce convex edges. A saddle quern of almost identical shape was recovered from Area 6B of the Flag Fen Basin (Buckley and Ingle 2001, fig,11.8, 325). Although such querns are encountered from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age periods, the Flag Fen examples were found in sealed contexts directly beneath timbers, which were dendrochronology-dated to *c*. 1350 BC (Buckley and Ingle 2001, 324). This specific example, however, may be of different date.

APPENDIX E: MIXED FINDS AND METALWORK

Mixed Finds and Metalwork *by* Katie Marsden

Fired Clay

A small assemblage of fired clay, totalling 27 items (231g), was recovered from seven deposits. The majority (24 items, 174g) are amorphous, retaining no surfaces or features to aid in identification of function or dating. This group occurs in a soft, oxidised fabric, with little or no inclusions. Enclosure 4 occupation layer 10010 produced two fragments of fired clay, occurring in a soft buff to grey-coloured fabric, with fine, crushed flint inclusions. These items retain a flat surface, but no indication of their use. A plug or handle-shaped fragment, occurring in a similar buff-firing fabric, was recovered from ditch 30125 (fill 30126). Despite the shape, the fragmentary nature renders identification and dating difficult.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Two items of ceramic building material, both tile fragments of medieval or later date, were recovered from Enclosure 4, occupation layer 10009 and subsoil deposit 20001.

Metalwork

A small assemblage of metal items, totalling 80 and weighing 789g, were recovered from 11 deposits. The group is composed of 76 items of iron, and four of copper alloy. The condition is variable; the copper alloy items are highly-fragmented, whereas iron items (in particularly the nails) appear to be complete. The metal items are stored in airtight plastic containers, with humidity control as appropriate. They have been assessed by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves), and subjected to x-radiography. The items are considered to be in stable condition.

The group is dominated by iron nails, totalling 51 (292g), recovered from four deposits in Area 1. All are of ‘standard’ form, comprising square shanks and round heads. This form was introduced in the Roman period, and continued largely unchanged until the onset of

industrialisation in the post-medieval period, and consequently cannot be closely dated. Other fittings and fixtures in the assemblage include a wallhook or tenterhook, of probable medieval date, and recovered from masonry 10021 (foundations 10022). Similar fittings are known from the Saxon period through to the 16th century (Goodall 2011, fig. 5.3, nos. D47-68 or fig. 9.9, nos. H175-187).

A horseshoe of later medieval date (Clark 1995, 88) was recovered from Structure 1 foundation 10022. A medieval horseshoe nail of Goodall's (2011, fig. 13.1, 364) type A was also recovered, from Enclosure 4, occupation layer 10010.

An iron hasp was recovered from Area 3 topsoil deposit 30000. This item was possibly used to hold gates and doors closed, or to fasten lids on chests, and is of probable medieval date (e.g. Goodall 2011, 218-19, H591-602).

A latch-lifter (Ra. 113), was recovered from ditch 10178. This item was complete, although broken in lifting. The form is typical, with a flat handle terminating in a loop (eye), and with a curved stem. Such items have Late Iron Age origins, and are known from both rural and urban Roman sites (Manning 1982, 88), but do continue in largely unchanged form through to the early medieval (Anglo Saxon) period.

The remainder of the iron items are too fragmentary or corroded to attribute to form or function, and remain undated.

The copper alloy group includes two strip fragments with rivets, recovered from subsoil 10001 and Enclosure 2 layer 10030. Both are too fragmentary to attribute function or date. The remaining two items are buckles dating to the medieval period. Ra. 103, from Enclosure 4 layer 10009, is a single-loop form with expanded outer edge, dateable from 1350 to 1400 (Whitehead 1996, no. 136). Ra. 104, from Structure 2 (masonry 10012), is a single-loop form, with a separate sheet-plate bent around the strap bar. The iron pin remains as corrosion only. The form is common in the medieval period, with a principal period of use between the mid-13th and 16th centuries (Egan 1993, 53).

Discussion/Summary

The metalwork group is small, and limited in its range. Medieval-dated items are present within the group, and accord with the ceramic assemblage from the site. The high number of fixtures and fittings (e.g. nails) are consistent with the use of the site as domestic settlement.

APPENDIX F: ANIMAL BONE

Animal Bone *by* Matilda Holmes

Summary

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from features spanning the Neolithic to the medieval periods. Only the medieval sample was large enough to warrant a basic analysis. This included a surprising number of equids, and it is likely that these represent the remains of animals fed to dogs. The other animal bones are more consistent with food refuse.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. A method for rapidly recording animal bones was adopted, based on Davis (1992), where only 'countable' fragments were recorded. 'Countable' fragments are those which contained at least half the epiphysis or metaphysis (the ends) of any long bone, scapula, phalanx, and vertebra; the acetabulum of the pelvis; tuber calcis of the calcaneus; and the astragalus, where over half was present. The zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were recorded if present, as were maxillae and mandibles with teeth and loose teeth. All other fragments were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size).

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 represents fresh bone and 5, where the bone is disintegrating (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, such as the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were included, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups (ABGs) were recorded in a separate table. Where bones from both sides of the body of a single individual could be identified from an ABG, only one set of bones were measured. A number of sieved samples were collected, but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby

fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were generally in good condition, but friable on excavation, as over half exhibited signs of fresh breakage (Table 13). The presence of gnawed bones and a high proportion of loose teeth suggest that not all bones were buried immediately, but were left out long enough for dogs to chew them, or for the connective tissue holding teeth in place to break down and the teeth in the mandible to fall out. There were few examples of butchery, and it is possible that an effect of gnawing has been to obliterate chop or knife-marks on the ends of the bones. Evidence for burning was also scarce, with the exception of the Neolithic material which will be described below.

There were no obvious deposits of butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste, and it is likely that the medieval assemblage represents domestic food refuse.

Table 13: Condition and Taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/or element. Teeth included where stated.

Condition	M-LBA	LIA/RB	Medieval
Fresh			
Very good	1		6
Good	3		30
Fair			11
Poor		1	3
Very poor			
Total	4	1	50
Refit	1=5		9=33
Fresh break	2		28
Gnawed	1		14
Loose mandibular teeth*	1	2	19
Teeth in mandibles*	1		15
Butchery			5
Burning			1

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Early Neolithic

The Period 1, Early Neolithic assemblage was highly fragmentary, and none could be identified to taxa or element, so it was remains unclear whether this was animal or human. The great majority of bone was calcined, indicating that it had been exposed to very high temperatures prior to burial, either from disposal on a fire or by deliberate cremation.

Calcined bone came from Pits 30143, 30147, 30265, 30271, 30291 and 30241, with the greatest concentration from Pit 30147.

Table 14: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage. H= hand collected; S= samples

Taxa	E Neo		M-LBA		LIA-RB	Medieval
	H	S	H	S		
Cattle			5		1	15
sheep/ goat			1*	2	4	43
Sheep					1	
Pig						7
Equid			2			26
Domestic fowl						1
Goose						1
Human						1
Total identified			8	2	6	94
Unidentified mammal		187**			8	6
Large mammal			47		13	77
Medium mammal	3		23		2	71
Micro-mammal						1
Total	3		78	2	29	249

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1, **cremated bone

Mid to Late Bronze Age

A small assemblage was recovered from Period 2 Bronze Age contexts (Table 14), including a cattle radius, mandible and several loose teeth, a horse scapula and lateral metapodial, and a lamb forelimb and tibia from pit 20022. The latter may have been a deliberately-placed animal burial, or the opportune disposal of a birthing casualty.

Late Iron Age to Roman

Sheep/ goat remains were most common, comprising an astragalus and a number of loose teeth, one from a sub-adult animal. A cattle tooth fragment was also recorded (Table 14).

Medieval

The largest assemblage came from the Period 4 medieval phase, of which sheep/ goat bones were most common, followed by equid (horse or donkey), cattle and pig (Table 15). The high number of equid (horse or donkey) remains is unusual, and if only limb bones are counted (not loose teeth), they comprise the most common of all taxa. There were not enough complete bones or teeth to positively identify the equids to horse or donkey. Isolated

bones of domestic fowl (probably chicken) and goose were also found. A single perinatal human femur was recovered from layer 10030.

The distribution of body parts is largely restricted to limb bones, with a dearth of cranial, vertebra and foot (phalanx) bones, and only the mandibles or loose teeth from the head (Table 15). The exceptions to this are the pig remains that derive almost solely from the head. Crania and vertebrae are almost absent from the unidentified fragments as well, again indicating that the bones recovered from this site were subject to some form of redistribution. It is likely that animals were culled and butchered elsewhere, and the meat-bearing limb bones brought in as joints of meat. The presence of beef and lamb joints, and pig heads are consistent with the domestic consumption of meat bought in from a butcher, or butchered elsewhere, typical of high-status medieval sites (Holmes 2018, 168).

Horsemeat was not generally eaten in the medieval period (Holmes 2018; Simoons 1978), although the presence of limited carcass parts, and cut and chop marks on two of the limb bones indicates a similar taphonomic pathway to that of non-taboo livestock, and it may be that horses were eaten in some circumstances. The absence of crania and phalanges in the assemblage (with the exception of a single 1st phalanx) indicate that the animals were skinned prior to disposal. Indeed, later medieval texts record that dead horses were considered of no value except for their skin (Thomas and Locock 2000). The relatively high incidence of gnawing observed on the bones (half of all gnaw-marks on the medieval assemblage are on horse bones), suggest that these may represent animals used to feed the local dogs. Several post-medieval sites have produced similar collections of horse bones, such as Witney Palace (Wilson and Edwards 1993) and Dudley Castle (Thomas and Locock 2000). It is pertinent that, although metapodials were most commonly recovered, none showed signs of sawing or other indications of bone-working. Two equid bones were complete enough to calculate wither heights, one 1.36m and the other 1.43m tall, which would have represented a medium-sized and large pony, respectively.

Nearly all sheep/ goat, cattle and pig were subadult, indicating that they were culled at prime meat age, rather than being used for secondary products. The only exception to this is an elderly cow culled at wear-stage I, and a perinatal calf. Equid bones were nearly all fused, except for a distal femur, reflecting the importance of horses for work such as transport or draught.

Although this is a small sample, the medieval assemblage is consistent with the disposal of joints of meat from prime meat age cattle and sheep, and the heads of pigs. Sample sizes are not large enough to compare with other sites, but they indicate the importation of meat, rather than food derived from animals which were culled and processed on site. This, and

the probable use of horses as food for dogs, is similar to other high-status sites, and might imply that the deposits are related to the neighbouring moated manorial site.

Table 15: Medieval phase species representation by anatomical element (fragment count). Hand-collected bones. MNI= Minimum Number of Individuals

Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid
Zygomatic			1	
Maxilla with teeth			1	
Mandible with teeth		5	2	
Loose tooth	5	29	2	2
Scapula				
Humerus		1		
Radius	1			1
Ulna	2			
Pelvis		1		2
Femur		1		1
Tibia		3		4
Astragalus			1	1
Calcaneus	1	1		
Tarsal	1			
Metacarpal	1			5
Metapodial	1			1
Metatarsal	3	2		6
Lateral metapodial				2
1st phalanx				1
Total	15	43	7	26
MNI	2	3	1	3

APPENDIX G: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND MOLLUSCS

Plant Macrofossils and Molluscs Report by Sarah F. Wyles

A series of 26 bulk samples from a range of Period 1, 2, 3, 4 and undated features across the site were examined for the preservation of charred plant remains. One sample was taken from Period 2 Ditch A, in Area 1A, three samples from Period 2 pit 20022, Period 4 pit 20034 and undated pit 20013 in Area 2. In Area 3, 10 samples were taken from Period 1 pits 30143, 30145, 30147, 30265, 30267, 30271, 30285, 30287, 30291 and 30421, two samples from Period 2 pit 30327 and Gully G, three samples from Structure 3 postholes/pits 30250 and 30544 and Ditch H, and seven samples from undated pits 30083, 30305 and 30447, Structure 5 postholes 30335 and 30339, Ditch X and ditch 300936. In addition, two

sequences of a total of 14 small samples (1500g) were taken from Period 2 Ditch A, in Area 1A, and from Period 2 Ditch B in Area 3, and were processed for the recovery of molluscan remains. The range of mollusc species was also recorded from the bulk samples, and the charred remains from within these mollusc samples.

The bulk samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot, and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals. The small samples (1500g) for mollusc remains were processed by standard methods (500µm mesh-size for both flot and residue). Nomenclature for the mollusc assemblages follows Anderson (2005), and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The results are respectively recorded in Tables 16 and 17 and Chart 1, below.

Area 1A

Period 2: Middle-Late Bronze Age

Bulk sample 98, from fill 10027 of section 10026 of Ditch A contained no charred remains, although a few charred cereal remains were noted in two of the mollusc samples (99 and 100) from this ditch section. These included a grain of wheat (Triticum sp.) and a grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type). Free-threshing wheat became the predominant species of wheat from the post-Roman period onwards in this part of Britain (Greig 1991), and may be intrusive within this assemblage. These small charred assemblages may be representative of dispersed material.

A sequence of five mollusc samples was taken through section 10026, of Ditch A. The large mollusc assemblage recovered from the basal fill 10027 (sample 99) was dominated by the open-country species (30%), in particular by *Vallonia costata*, with the shade-loving species and amphibious species both representing 23% of the assemblage. A few additional species were observed in the shells recovered in the bulk sample from this deposit. These included shells of the intermediate species *Cepaea* sp., the shade-loving species *Vitrea* sp. and *Oxychilus cellarius*, the marsh species *Zonitoides nitidus* and the intermediate aquatic species *Radix balthica*. Although *Vallonia costata* is a species that ‘inhabits dry, open places’ and ’is typical of short-turfed grassland, natural screes, disused quarries and old walls’, ‘occasionally it lives in marshes where, however, it is usually replaced by *Vallonia pulchella*’ (Kerney 1999,107). This assemblage appears to be indicative of an area of long, damp

grass, with periods of seasonal flooding and desiccation nearby, and possibly within the ditch.

Sample 100, from the lower part of deposit 10028, contained a high number of shells, while only a few shells were recorded within sample 101 from the upper part of this fill. There is a marked increase in the intermediate species group, and a smaller rise in the shade-loving species, while there is a notable decline in the number of shells of amphibious species and a smaller one in the open-country species. The predominant species within this deposit was *Trochulus hispidus*. The presence of a shell of the rarity *Vertigo antivertigo* is noteworthy, as this is an obligatory wetland species. There is an indication from these shells that an area of longer grassland remained alongside/within the ditch during this period of its disuse, but that the surrounding area was drier than it had been.

Very few shells were recorded from the upper fill 10029 (samples 102 and 103) of this ditch.

Period 4 Medieval

A mollusc sample (104) was taken from the subsoil layer 10001, sealing Ditch A, to complete the sequence. However, no shells were recovered from this deposit. The few charred remains noted within the sample included indeterminate grain fragments and a hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragment. This is likely to be representative of dispersed material.

Area 2

Period 2 Middle-Late Bronze Age

A single fragment of hazelnut shell was recorded from pit 20022 (sample 80). This may reflect domestic settlement waste from a nearby settlement. The small number of mollusc shells noted within this sample included those of the open-country species *Vallonia excentrica,* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Limax/Deroceras* sp.

Period 4 Medieval

Fill 20035 (sample 85), of pit 20034, contained a moderate quantity of charred plant remains. These included free-threshing wheat and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, and seeds of oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). These are weed species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. This assemblage may represent dumped settlement waste.

The large number of mollusc shells observed from this pit included those of the open-country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Limax/Deroceras* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus*, and the amphibious

species *Galba truncatula*. This assemblage may indicate a well-established, open landscape of short, grazed grassland and/or arable, with some occasional areas of seasonal flooding.

Undated

No charred plant remains were recovered from pit 20015, and the moderately small mollusc assemblage includes shells of the open-country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, and the intermediate species *Limax/Deroceras* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus*. There is no clear indication of the likely date of this feature from the environmental evidence.

Area 3

Period 1 Early Neolithic

A total of 10 samples were analysed from 10 Early Neolithic pits in this area. A fragment of hazelnut shell, from fill 30144, of pit 30143, produced a radiocarbon date of 3641-3522 cal. BC (4785±26 BP, SUERC-84772), a fragment of hazelnut shell from fill 30293 of pit 30291 produced a radiocarbon date of 3641-3521 cal. BC (4784±26 BP, SUERC-84773) and a hazelnut shell fragment, from fill 30422 of pit 30421, was radiocarbon-dated to 3641-3522 cal. BC (4787±26 BP, SUERC-84774) (Table 3).

Moderate to high numbers of hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from pits 30143 (sample 26), 30145 (sample 22), 30147 (sample 23), 30291 (sample 36), 30421 (sample 59) and 30271 (sample 27). A few indeterminate grain fragments were also noted in a number of these pits. These deposits are likely to represent waste material from food preparation and consumption. A few charred plant remains were recorded from pits 30265 (sample 24), 30267 (sample 25) and 30285 (sample 35), and only a small number of charcoal fragments from pit 30287 (sample 37). This predominance of hazelnut and other wild fruit fragments within assemblages of Neolithic date has been recorded from other deposits in Southern Britain, and suggests the exploitation of, and general reliance on, these wild food resources during this period (Moffett *et al.* 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000).

Low to moderate numbers of mollusc shells were observed in the samples from these pits, and included those of the open-country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Limax/Deroceras* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus*, and the amphibious species *Galba truncatula*.

Period 2: Middle-Late Bronze Age

No charred plant remains, and only a few charcoal fragments, were recorded from pit 30327 (sample 45) and Gully G section 30485 (sample 69). This was also the case for five of the eight mollusc samples from Ditch B section 30546. These charcoal fragments may represent dispersed material.

A sequence of eight mollusc samples was taken through Ditch B section 30546. The moderate assemblage recorded from the basal fill 30547 (sample 88) was dominated by the open-country species, with *Vallonia pulchella/excentrica* being predominant. There were also a few shells of the amphibious species *Galba truncatula* present. This assemblage may indicate a well-established, open landscape, with some occasionally damper grass in the vicinity of, or within, the ditch.

There is a marked decline in the percentage of open-country species (from 80% to 17%). In comparison with the assemblage from the basal fill, there is a corresponding increase in amphibious species (from 10% to 76%) in the assemblages going up through context 30548 (samples 89 to 94). These assemblages suggest that the area became increasingly damp, following the disuse of the ditch. The sample (95) from layer 30553, which sealed this ditch and is dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman period, produced a similar assemblage to those recovered from the upper part of context 30548.

No shells were recovered from pit 30327, and the moderately small assemblage recorded from Gully G included those of the open-country species *Vallonia excentrica, Pupilla muscorum* and *Vertigo* sp., and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

Period 3: Late Iron Age-Roman

The samples (20 and 71) from Structure 3 postholes/pits 30250 and 30544 respectively contained no charred remains.

A single seed of vetch/wild pea was recorded from Ditch H section 30507 (sample 75), and a single hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)) glume base from layer 30553.

Low to high numbers of mollusc shells were recovered in these samples, and these included shells of the open-country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Helicella itala*, *Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Limax/Deroceras* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus*, the shade-loving species *Vertigo antivertigo* and *Vertigo angustior*, the marsh species *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp., and the amphibious species *Galba truncatula*.

Undated

No charred plant remains were recorded from pits 30083 (sample 2), 30305 (sample 38) and 30447 (sample 60), Ditch X (sample 96) and ditch 30093 (sample 3). The samples (42 and 44), from Structure 5 postholes 30335 and 30339 respectively, contained a few charred remains, including an indeterminate grain fragment and a seed of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). This is likely to represent dispersed material, and there is nothing in these assemblages to assist with dating these features.

The small number of mollusc shells recovered from pits and postholes included those of the open-country species *Vallonia costata, Vallonia excentrica, Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Limax/Deroceras* sp.

The two ditch samples contained higher numbers of mollusc shells, and these included those of the open-country species *Vallonia costata, Vallonia excentrica, Vertigo* sp. and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus, Cochlicopa* sp. and *Limax/Deroceras* sp., the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula, Vitrea* sp. and *Carychium* sp. and the amphibious species *Galba truncatula*. This may suggest the presence of longer damp grass in the vicinity of Ditch X.

Summary

During Period 1, the Early Neolithic period, there is some indication of the exploitation of wild food resources on the site, as evidenced on other sites in the wider area during the Neolithic period, including Coldharbour Farm, Aylesbury (Parkhouse and Bonner 1997) and Stacey Bushes, Milton Keynes (Green and Sofranoff 1985). These pits appear to have been in a well-established, open landscape.

There is no evidence for any crop processing activities on the site during Period 2, the Middle-Late Bronze Age period. However, there is an indication that the local landscape comprised grassland, with fluctuating levels of dampness across the surrounding area. It seems that the area around Ditch A became drier during this period, and later, while that around Ditch B became damper.

The small amount of evidence from Period 3, Late Iron Age-Roman period, may indicate that some small-scale crop processing was taking place during this period. Again, the local landscape appears to be open at this time, with some areas subject to flooding.

The low numbers of cereal remains recovered from Period 4 medieval deposits are indicative of some settlement activity in the vicinity, and are compatible with the phasing for the assemblages. The few weed seeds recovered are typical of grassland, field margins and

arable environments. The mollusc assemblages appear to indicate a well-established, open landscape of short, grazed grassland and/or arable cultivation, with some occasional areas subject to seasonal flooding during this period.

There is no evidence from the environmental results for any large-scale settlement activity on the site.

Table 16: Charred plant Identifications

Feature Number	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L/G)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Area 1A												
Period 2 - Middle-Late Bronze Age												
Ditch A												
10026	10027	98	13	0	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (*****), Moll-f (*****)
	10027	99	1500g	0	2	10	*	-	-	*Triticum* grain x 1	-/*	Moll-t (*****), Moll-f (*****)
	10028	100	1500g	0	5	20	*	-	-	*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* grain x 1, indet grain x 1	-/*	Moll-t (*****), Moll-f (**)
	10028	101	1500g	0	5	30	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (**)
	10029	102	1500g	0	5	50	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (**)
	10029	103	1500g	0	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (*)
Period 4 - Medieval												
Subsoil												
	10001	104	1500g	0	10	*70*	*	-	*	Indet. grain x 3, *Corylus avellana* shell x 1	*/*	-
Area 2												
Period 2 - Middle-Late Bronze Age												
Pit												
20022	20023	80	20	30	15	60	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana* shell frag x 1	*/**	Moll-t (**)
Period 4 - Medieval												
Pit												
20034	20035	85	20	20	40	75	**	-	**	*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* wheat grain x 2, *Hordeum vulgare* grain x 1, indet grain x 8, *Avena/Bromus* x 2, *Bromus* x 1, *Vicia/Lathyrus* x 2	*/**	Moll-t (****), Moll-f (*), Sab (*)
Undated												
Pit												
20015	20016	82	20	0	15	75	-	-	-	-	*/*	Moll-t (**)
Area 3												
Period 1 - Early Neolithic												
Pits												
30143	30144	26	20	20	50	65	-	-	****	*Corylus avellana* shell frags x 61	*/**	Moll-t (*)
30145	30146	22	20	20	60	50	*	-	***	Indet grain frags x 2, *Corylus avellana* shell frags x 45	*/**	Moll-t (**)
30147	30148	23	20	20	25	65	*	-	***	Indet grain frags x 2, *Corylus avellana* shell frags x 24	*/***	Moll-t (**)
30265	30266	24	20	20	25	70	*	-	*	Indet grain frags x 3, *Corylus avellana* shell frags x 2	*/**	-

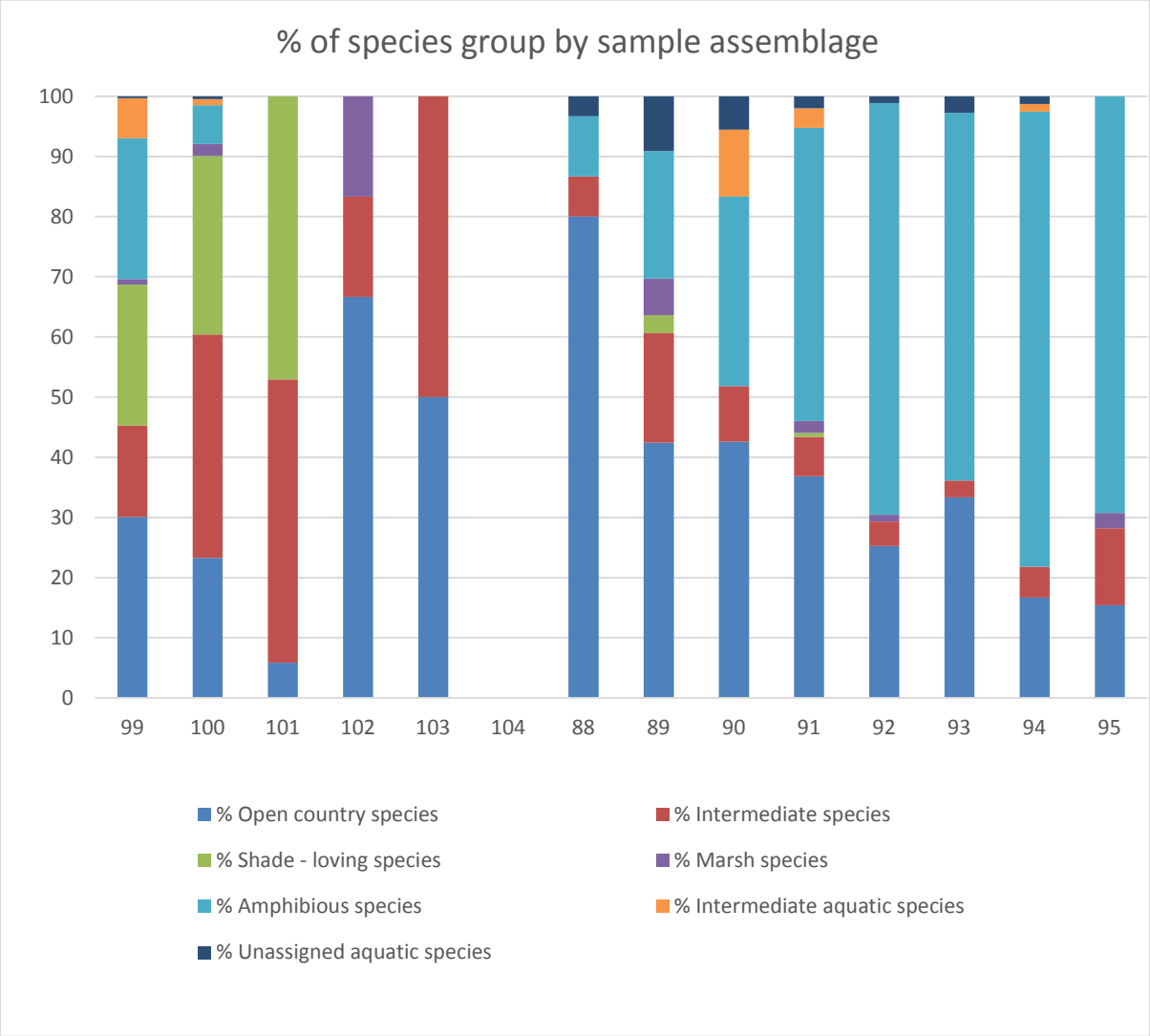
30267	30268	25	20	20	50	80	*	-	-	Indet grain frag x 1	-/*	Moll-t (*)
30271	30272	27	13	0	60	70	*	-	**	Indet grain frag x 1, *Corylus avellana* shell frags x 10	*/**	Moll-t (*), Moll-f (*)
30285	30286	35	20	10	40	80	-	-	*	Indet Poaceae x 1	*/**	Moll-t (**)
30287	30298	37	20	20	40	75	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (**)
30291	30293	36	20	20	50	70	-	-	****	*Corylus avellana* shell frags x 66	*/**	Moll-t (**)
30421	30422	59	20	20	20	75	-	-	**	*Corylus avellana* shell frags x 15	*/**	Moll-t (***)
Period 2 - Middle-Late Bronze Age												
Pit												
30327	30328	45	8	0	15	75	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Ditch B												
30546	30547	88	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (***), Moll-f (*)
30546	30548	89	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (***), Moll-f (**)
30546	30548	90	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (***), Moll-f (***)
30546	30548	91	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (****), Moll-f (****)
30546	30548	92	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (****), Moll-f (*****)
30546	30548	93	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (**), Moll-f (***)
30546	30548	94	1500g	0	2	10	-	-	-	-	-/*	Moll-t (**), Moll-f (****)
Gully G												
30485	30486	69	15	0	20	75	-	-	-	-	*/*	Moll-t (**)
Period 3 - Late Iron Age-Roman												
Structure 3 posthole/pits												
30250	30251	20	4	0	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (**), Moll-f (*)
30544	30545	71	20	40	50	70	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (*****), Moll-f (****)
Ditch H												
30507	30508	75	15	0	25	75	-	-	*	*Vicia/Lathyrus* x 1	-/*	Moll-t (**), Moll-f (*)
Layer												
	30553	95	1500g	0	2	50	-	*	-	Glume base x 1	-/*	Moll-t (**), Moll-f (***)
Undated												
Pits												
30083	30084	2	20	0	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (**)
30305	30306	38	20	40	30	60	-	-	-	-	*/*	Moll-t (*)
30447	30448	60	20	30	20	50	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
Structure 5 postholes												
30335	30336	42	13	0	20	75	*	-	-	Indet grain frag x 1	*/*	Moll-t (**)
30339	30340	44	3	0	2	70	-	-	*	*Chenopodium* x 1	-/*	Moll-t (*)
Ditch X												
30582	30583	96	20	20	10	65	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (*****), Moll-f (**)
Ditch												
30093	30094	3	17	0	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t (***)

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails, Moll-f = aquatic snails, Sab/f = small animal bone

Table 17: Mollusc remains from Ditch A and Ditch B

Area	**1A**						**3C**							
Period	**2 - M-LBA**						**2 - M-LBA**							
Feature	Ditch A 10026						Ditch B 30546							
Context	10027	10028	10028	10029	10029	10001	30547	30548	30548	30548	30548	30548	30548	30553
Sample	99	100	101	102	103	104	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Weight (G)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Land Snails														
Carychium cf. *minimum* Müller	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	17	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carychium spp.	20	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Succinea/Oxyloma spp.	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	1
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa spp.	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Vertigo cf. antivertigo (Draparnaud)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vertigo spp.	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	16	12	4	4	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	66	28	1	2	-	-	5	3	1	4	5	2	2	3
Vallonia pulchella/excentrica	24	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	16	31	22	5	7	1
Vallonia excentrica Sterki	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia spp.	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	3	5	-	-	-
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	14	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxychilus cellarius (Müller)	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deroceras/Limax	20	13	4	-	-	-	2	6	4	6	3	1	1	3
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	19	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	2
Cepaea/Arianta sp.	2	4	2	+	+	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Aquatic Snails														
Aplexa/Physa spp.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galba truncatula (Müller)	40	9	-	-	-	-	3	7	17	74	119	22	59	26
Radix balthica (Linnaeus)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	-
Anisus leucostoma (Millet)	35	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gyraulus crista (Linnaeus)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisidium spp.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	-
Taxa	16	19	6	5	2	0	8	8	8	12	9	7	10	8
Total	329	202	17	6	2	0	30	33	54	152	174	36	78	39

Chart 1: Mollusc Diagram



APPENDIX H: WOOD CHARCOAL AND CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Wood charcoal and charred plant remains *by* Sheila Boardman

Introduction

Twenty-six bulk samples and fourteen molluscan samples were rapidly assessed for wood charcoal and other remains. Of these, twelve samples were selected for further investigation of wood charcoal, based on the quantities of material present. All were from pit fills. Eight of the ten samples from Area 3 were from Early Neolithic features, with two from undated pits. One sample each came from a Period 2, Middle to Late Bronze Age pit, and a Period 4 medieval period pit, in Area 2. None of the samples were charcoal-rich, and much of the material was small (less than 4 mm) in size, so was difficult to section and identify. The

samples were investigated using a mixture of enhanced assessment (20-35 charcoal fragments examined per sample), and rapid analysis (of 70-plus fragments per sample).

Methods

The samples were processed in the standard manner, with flots collected in sieves with mesh-sizes of 1 mm and 0.25 mm, and the residues on 0.5 mm meshes. The greater-than-1 mm flots were dry-sieved at 2 mm, and 20 to 70-plus charcoal fragments were extracted from the greater-than-2 mm fractions. These generally comprised most or all of the identifiable charcoal in the samples. Small quantities of charcoal pre-sorted from some sample residues were also included in the analyses. Using a low-power Leica GZ6 microscope with magnifications of x10 - x40, individual fragments were fractured by hand and sorted into groups, based on features observed in their transverse sections. Where sufficiently large and well-preserved, these were then fractured along their radial and tangential planes, and examined at magnifications of up to x400, using a Lomo Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope. Identifications were made using keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), and by comparison with modern slide reference material. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Results (Table 18)

Anatomical features observed on wood charcoal in the Aston Clinton Road, Broughton samples are consistent with the following taxa. Full results, as fragment counts per taxon, are listed in Table 18, below.

Rosaceae

Subfamily Prunoideae – *Prunus* cf. *avium/padus* type, wild/bird cherry type, *Prunus* cf. *spinosa* type, blackthorn type; *Prunus* sp., blackthorn/cherry.

Subfamily Pomoideae – may include *Crataegus* spp., hawthorn, *Malus sp.*, apple and *Sorbus* spp., rowan, whitebeam and/or service. One or more of these anatomically similar taxa may be present.

Fagaceae

Fagus sylvatica L., beech, *Quercus* spp., oak (*Q. robur* L., *Q. petraea,* or their hybrids).

Betulaceae

Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertner, European alder, *Corylus avellana* L., hazel, *Alnus glutinosa/ Corylus avellana*, alder/hazel.

Salicaeae

Salix/*Populus*., willow or aspen/poplar.

Sapindaceae

Acer campestre L., field maple.

Oleaceae

Fraxinus excelsior L., ash.

Discussion and Conclusions

Early Neolithic samples from Area 3

A similar range of taxa was present in most samples, including the mixed deciduous woodland species hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). The dominant taxa, in terms of fragment-counts and other sample components, varied from sample to sample. Three samples (nos. 59, 24 and 27) were dominated by hazel, and this was the second most common taxon in samples 26 and 23. Oak was the dominant taxon in samples 23 and 35, and this, or probable oak (cf. *Quercus*) fragments, were present in all Area 3 samples. Sample 36 had mostly hawthorn group/*Pomoideae* and alder/hazel (*Alnus*/*Corylus*) charcoal, with smaller concentrations of ash, oak, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and hazel. As noted above, Pomoideae charcoal (which includes hawthorn, crab-apple and rowan, whitebeam and/or wild service) represents a mixture of woodland trees and shrubs. However, there were relatively few Pomoideae group remains in these samples overall, or those of blackthorn (*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*) and blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*), which suggests that thorny scrub was not a major component of the local landscape at this time.

Sample 26 was dominated by willow/poplar (*Salix*/*Populus*) fragments. While comparative site-by-site charcoal data is not available for the Buckinghamshire area, as for other parts of southern England (cf. Smith 2002), available evidence suggests that larger concentrations of willow/poplar were fairly rare prior to the later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age periods. Willow is associated with wet, damp and low-lying areas, and while this makes a poor wood fuel, the tree has a wide range of other uses (Gale and Cutler 2000). The remains here were largely from willow/poplar timber. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) is the other species associated with damp conditions. Alder was identified in samples 36 and 59, and was possibly present in samples 24, 35 and 60 (see Table 18, and below).

Unphased samples from Area 3

Samples 38 and 60 contained mostly hazel charcoal fragments, with some ash. Oak was the second most numerous taxon in sample 60, while the hawthorn group/Pomoideae was the second most numerous taxon in sample 38. The other taxa present in one or both samples (blackthorn/cherry and alder/ hazel) were also present in some of the Early Neolithic samples (above). The wood fuels in samples 38 and 60 would therefore seem to come from similar areas to those in the Neolithic pit-fill samples, suggesting that they also

came from mixed deciduous woodland, and that these features are of possible Neolithic or earlier prehistoric date.

Middle to Late Bronze Age sample from Area 2

Most of the few identifiable wood charcoal fragments in sample 80 were from Pomoideae roundwood, with single fragments of blackthorn, blackthorn/cherry and ash. These remains suggest that some wood fuels were collected from areas of scrub or hedgerows during this period, but little further can be said on the basis of so few remains.

Medieval sample from Area 2

Sample 85, from pit 20034, was similarly poor in wood charcoal remains. The majority comprised beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) timber fragments. The site at Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, lies just north of the Chilterns, which was an important source of beech wood and wood fuels for the wider region, from the medieval period onwards (Preece 1990; Roden 1968).

Table 18: Charcoal identifications

Area		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	*3*	3	3	2	2
Cut No.		30143	30145	30147	30265	30271	30285	30291	*30421*	30305	30447	20022	20034
Context No.		30144	30146	30148	30266	30272	30286	30293	*30422*	30306	30448	20023	20035
Sample No.		26	22	23	24	27	35	36	*59*	38	60	80	85
Feature type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	*Pit*	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Period		Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	*Early Neolithic*	Undated	Undated	M-L Bronze Age	Medieval
Volume of soil (litres)		20	20	20	20	13	20	20	*20*	20	20	20	20
Rosaceae													
Prunus cf. *avium/padus*	cf. bird/wild cherry type	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-		-
Prunus cf. *spinosa*	cf. blackthorn type	-	-	1	-	-	4r	1	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus	blackthorn/cherry	-	1	2	-	-	5r	-	*1r*	1	-	1	-
cf. *Prunus*	cf. blackthorn/cherry	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pomoideae	hawthorn group	-	-	1	-	-	6	15r	*3*	8	-	12r	2
cf. Pomoideae	cf. hawthorn group	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fagaceae													
Fagus sylvatica L.	beech	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	17
Quercus	oak	10s	17sh	51sh	9s	1	4hs	8h	*7s*	-	11hs	-	-
cf. *Quercus*	cf. oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*1*	1	-	-	-
Betulaceae													
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	alder	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	*2*		-	-	-
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	15r	10r	12r	21	69r	2	6r	*32r*	17r	51r	-	-
Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana	alder/hazel	-	-	-	1	-	1	13r	*10*	-	2	-	-
Salicaceae													
Salix/Populus	willow/poplar	37	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Salix/Populus*	cf. willow/poplar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	-	-
Sapindaceae													
Acer campestre L.	field maple	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oleaceae													
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	5	38r	1	2	-	4	9	*7*	4	3	1	-
Indet. charcoal fragments		3	3b	1	-	-	3	9	*6*	5	4	5	-
Total charcoal fragments		71	70	70	35	70	31	74	*70*	36	71	20	20

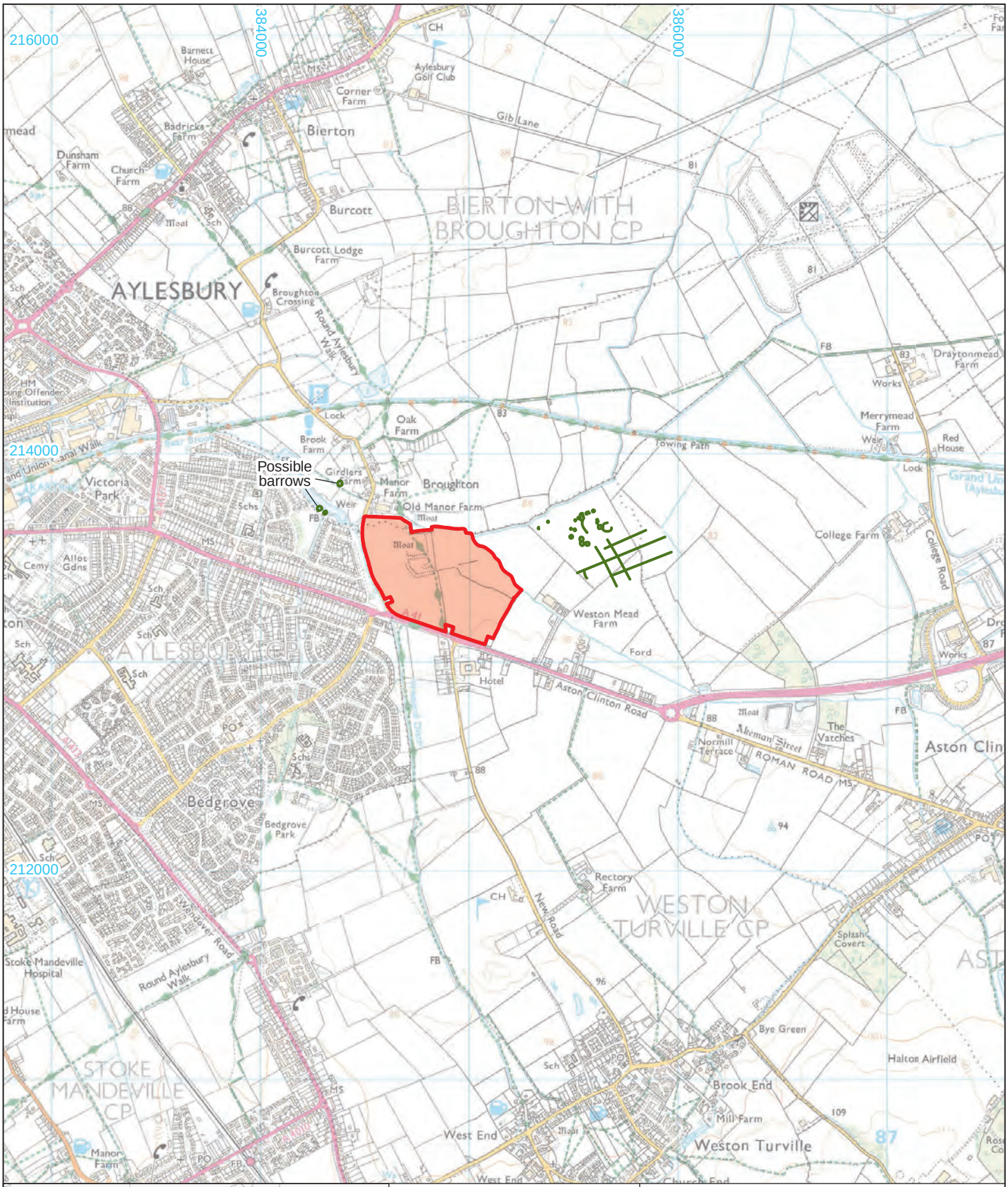
KEY: F - Fragment(s). h - heartwood; s - sapwood; r - roundwood; b - bark.

Pomoideae may include: *Malus* (crab-apple), *Crataegus* (hawthorn) & *Sorbus* (rowan, service, whitebeam) species.

APPENDIX I: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Aylesbury, Bucks
Short description	Three areas were excavated (north, west and east; Areas 1, 2 and 3), of which two (west and east) targeted features identified by previous surveys and evaluations. Recorded archaeological features were predominantly associated with pastoral farming landscapes of the later prehistoric and Roman periods, but included a group of Early Neolithic pits and three undated post-built structures in Area 3D. Areas 2 and 3 were dominated by ditched boundaries of the Middle-Late Bronze Age period, which included a major, north/south-aligned land division together with a number of subsidiary field boundaries which appeared to represent at least two phases of development. Elements of a Late Iron Age/Roman farming landscape were represented by further boundary ditches, one of which appears to conform to the alignment of a neighbouring Roman road. Beam-slot evidence of a structure of this date may represent domestic settlement. Medieval remains were principally restricted to Area 1A, although the remains of parallel cultivation furrows extended across most excavation areas, and cut earlier features. Within Area 1A, a complex of rectilinear-plan ditches cut a major prehistoric ditch and may define tenements or farmstead enclosures. Associated with these were the poorly-preserved remains of two later medieval structures, including one of probable agricultural function. Together with surviving evidence of field systems and dispersed farmsteads, elements of the medieval landscape across this site appear to be contemporary with the neighbouring moated manor of Broughton Parva and contemporary village centre of Broughton. This manorial site was located at the northern end of the western field, and survives as a series of earthworks associated with a moated complex.
Project dates	3 April – 17 July, 2018
Project type	Excavation
Previous work	Desk-based assessment & Earthwork Survey (Archaeological Surveys 2004) 2014); Evaluation (AS 2007); Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015); Heritage Assessments (Oxford Archaeology 2010; CgMs 2015)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Broughton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire
Study area (M^2/ha)	29.66ha
Site co-ordinates	NGR 484881 213268
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Buckinghamshire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck
MONUMENT TYPE	Neolithic pit cluster, Bronze Age boundary and field ditches, Roman ditched boundaries and possible structure; medieval ditched enclosure, structures and remains of ridge and furrow; undated, but possibly prehistoric post-built structures.
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	pottery, animal bone, fired clay, iron, worked stone, lithics

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Museum: **Aylesbury Museum** Accession number: AYBCM/2018.42	Content
Physical		Pottery, worked flint, cbm, animal bone, fired clay, iron, worked stone, glass
Paper		Context Register and Records, Drawing Register, Photo Register, Sample Register and Records, Registered Artefact Register, Site Drgs A3/A4
Digital		Database, geomatic and photogrammetric survey data, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA 2019 *Aston Clinton Road MDA, Broughton, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Excavation,* CA typescript report No. **18384.**		



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PROJECT TITLE
Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	669052	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/02/2019	1
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

Site view, looking north-west

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Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph: site view, looking north-west

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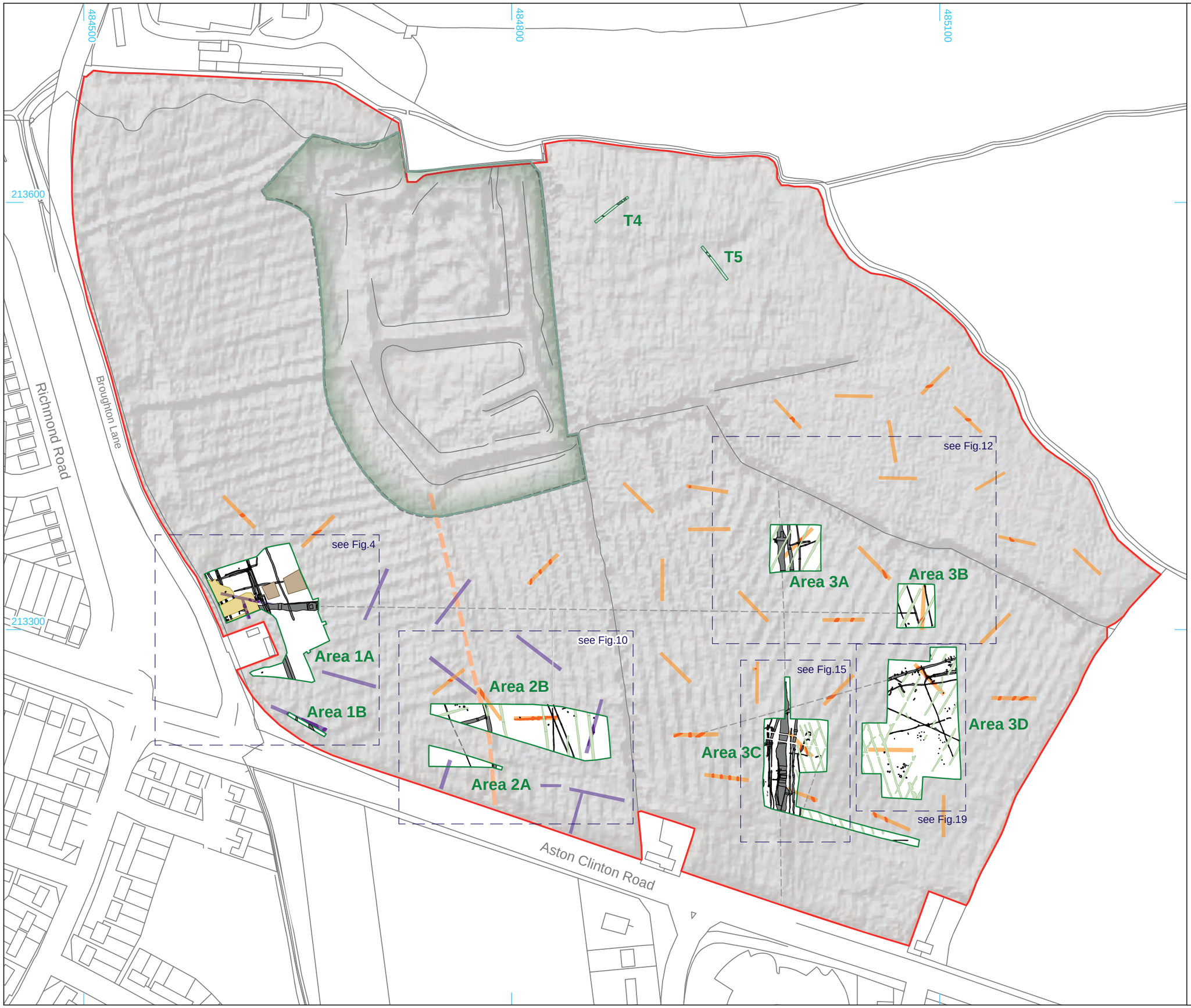
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



N

Site boundary
Excavation areas
Archaeological features
Potential line of ditch
Layer / deposit
Subsoil

Scheduled Monument

Previous archaeological works:
(AS, 2007)
(Wessex, 2015)

0 1:2,500 100m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of site, showing the individual excavation areas and the archaeological features

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**18/04/2019**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2500**	

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Areas 1A and 1B, showing archaeological features

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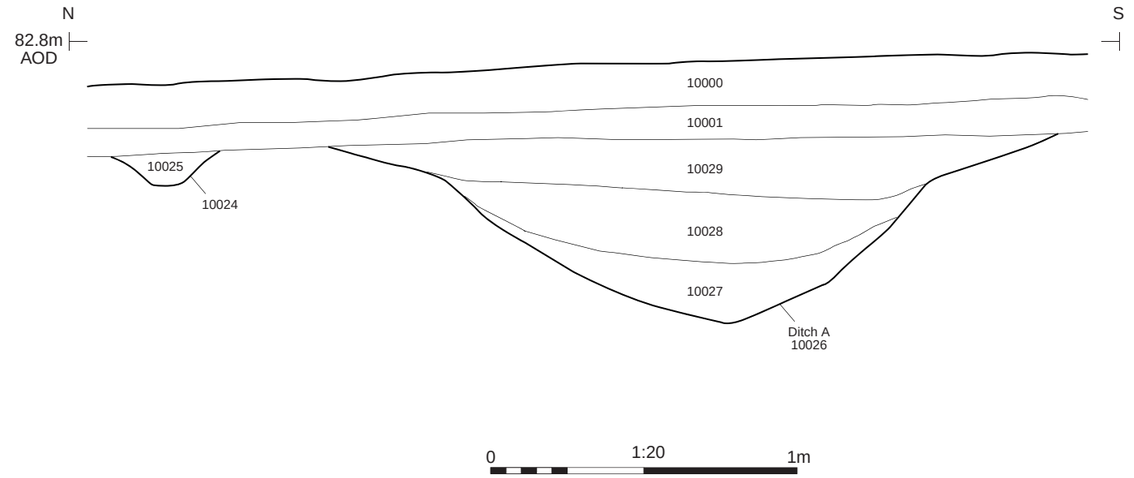
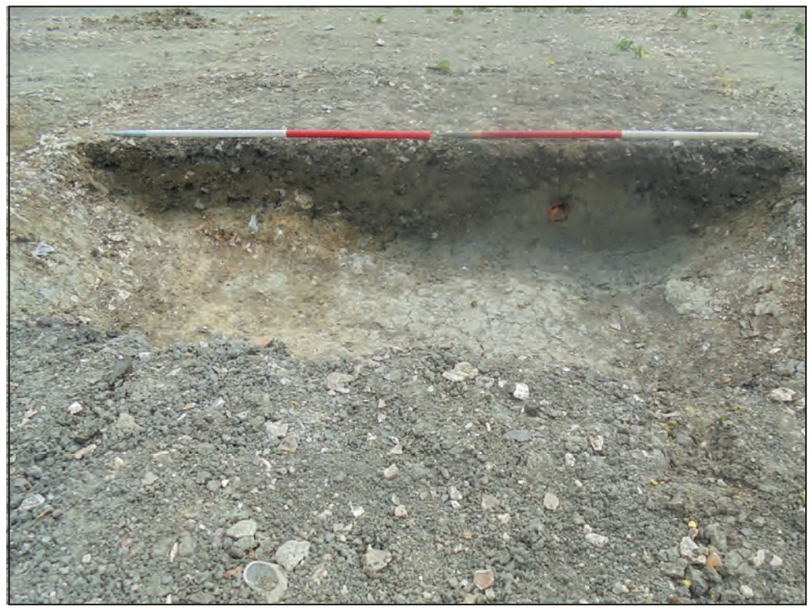
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

Ditch A (10026), looking east (2m scale)

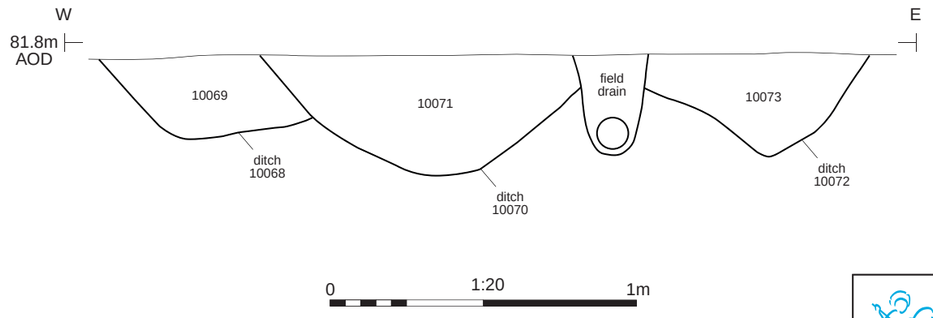
Section AA





Ditches 10068, 10070 and 10072, looking north-east (1m scales)

Section BB



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1A, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Photogrammetric image of Structure 2, 10012/10052/10055/10014 and metaled surface 10058

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph: Area 1, photogrammetric image of Structure 2

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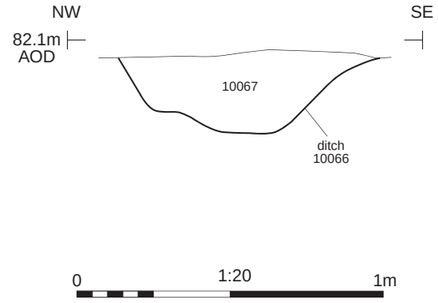
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

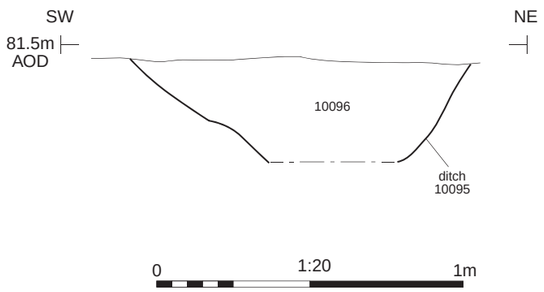
Ditch 10066, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section CC



Ditch 10095, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section DD



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1A, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Structure 1, 10022, looking south-east (2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

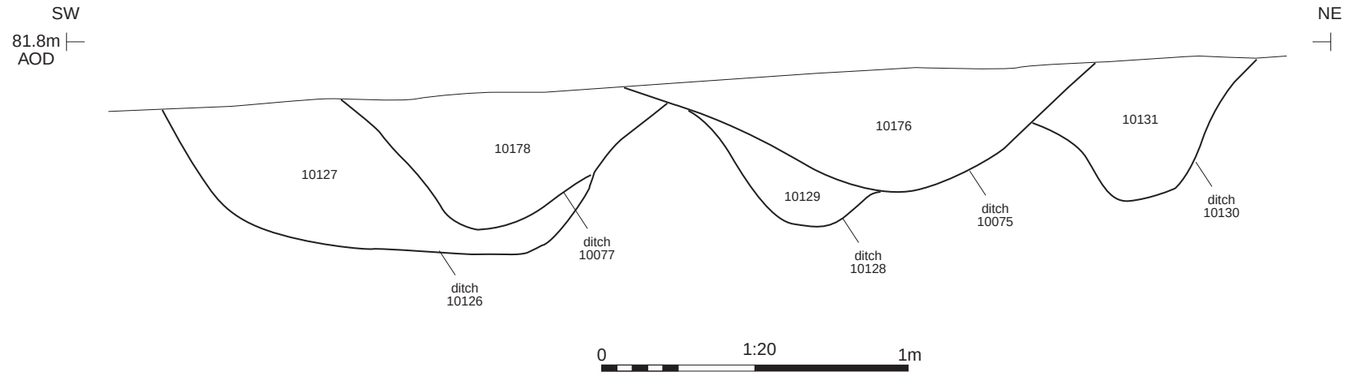
FIGURE TITLE

Photograph: Area 1A, Structure 1

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

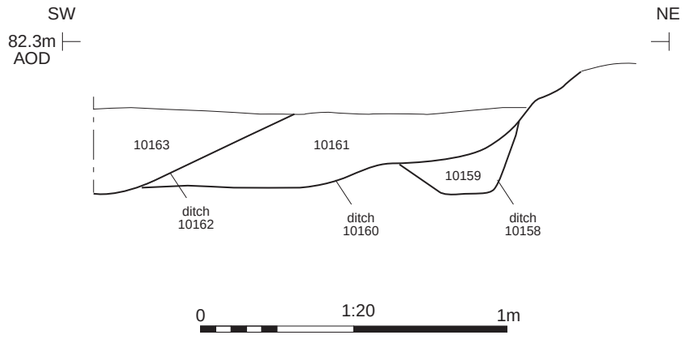
Enclosure 2, ditches 10126, 10128, 10075 and 10130, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section EE



Enclosure 2, ditches 10162, 10160 and 10158, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section FF



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1A, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	669052	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/02/2019	9
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

484750

484800

484850

213250

213250

Area 2B

Area 2A

potential Roman trackway

potential Roman trackway

20062

20060

20064

20034

20013/20082

20054

20011

20062

20087

ditch 20027

ditch 20030

20019

20015

pit 20022

20042

20020

20017

20038

20030

N

Site boundary

Excavation area

Potential line of ditch

(excavated/unexcavated)

Mid to Late Bronze Age feature

Late Iron Age to Romano-British

Medieval feature

Undated feature

Modern

Field drain

Tree-throw

Furrow

Section location

0 1:500 25m

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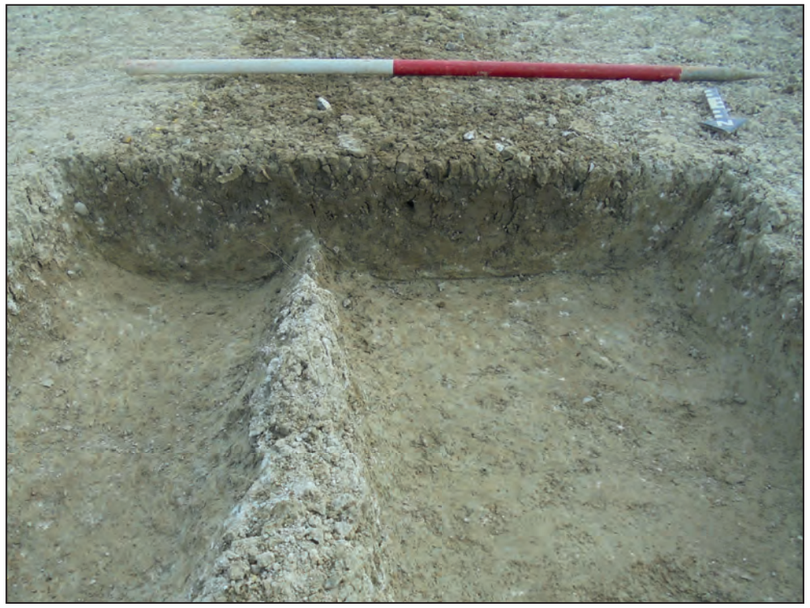
PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

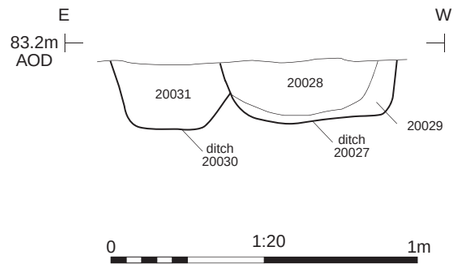
Plan of Areas 2A and 2B, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	669052	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/02/2019	10
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:500	



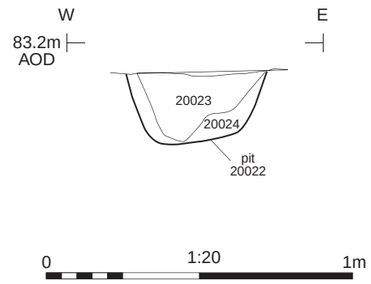
Ditches 20030 and 20027, looking south (1m scale)

Section GG



Pit 20022, looking north (0.4m scale)

Section HH



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2B,ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

485000

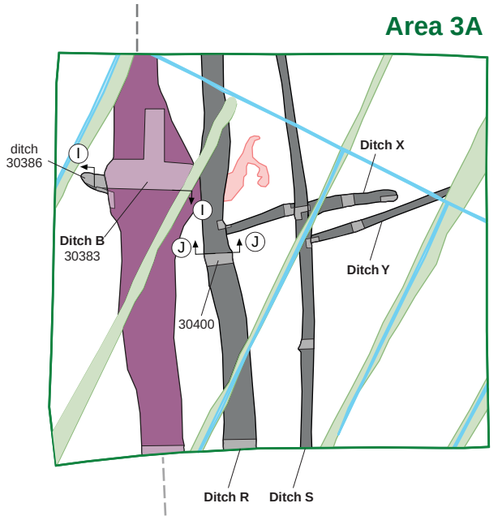
485050

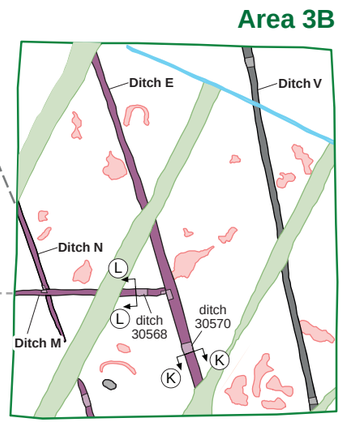
485100

213400

213350

213300





N

Excavation area

Potential line of ditch

(excavated/unexcavated)

Mid to Late Bronze Age feature

Undated feature

Field drain

Tree-throw

Furrow

A A Section location

Previous archaeological works:

Evaluation trench (Wessex, 2015)

Archaeological feature

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

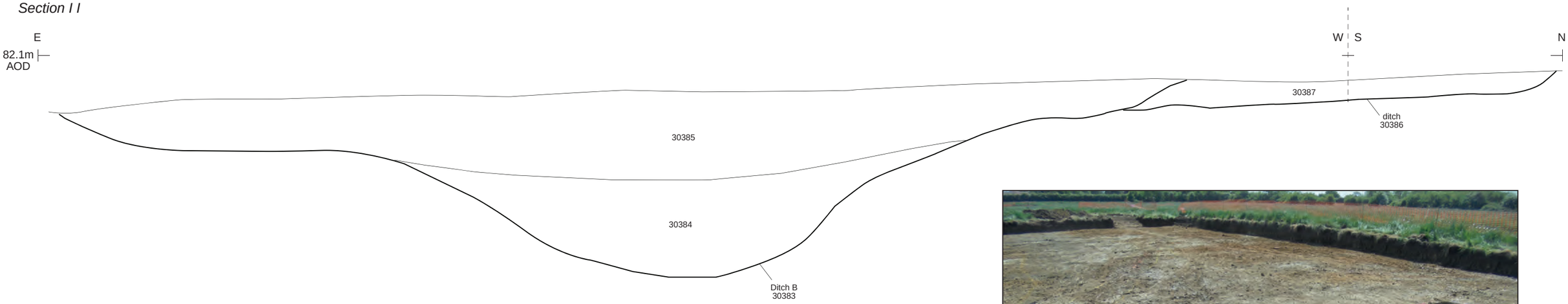
Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

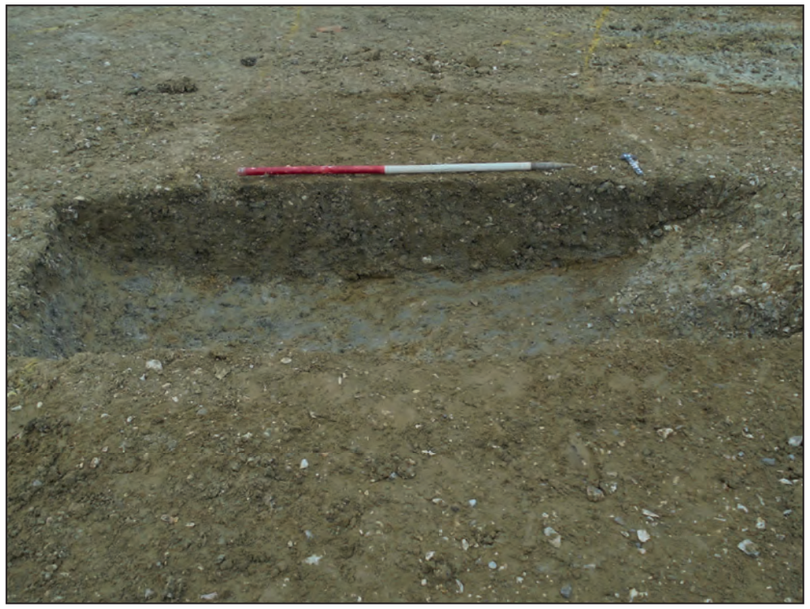
Plan of Areas 3A and 3B, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	669052	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/02/2019	12
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:500	

Section I I

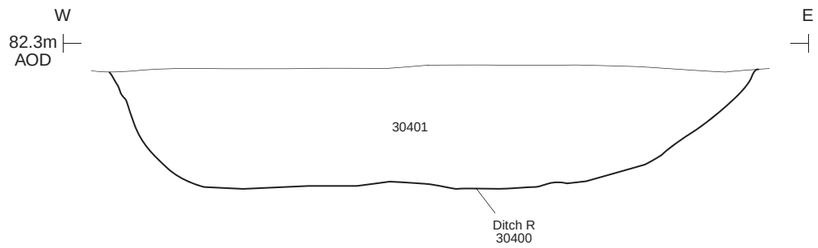


Ditch B (30383) and ditch 30386, looking south (1m scales)



Ditch R (30400), looking north (1m scale)

Section JJ



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

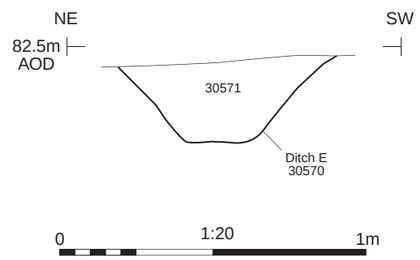
FIGURE TITLE

Area 3A, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

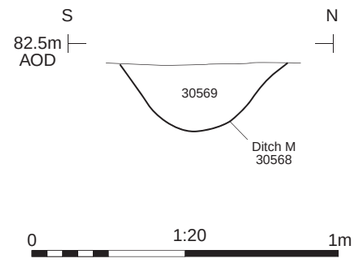
Ditch E (30570), looking south-east (0.5m scale)

Section KK



Ditch M (30568), looking west (0.4m scale)

Section LL



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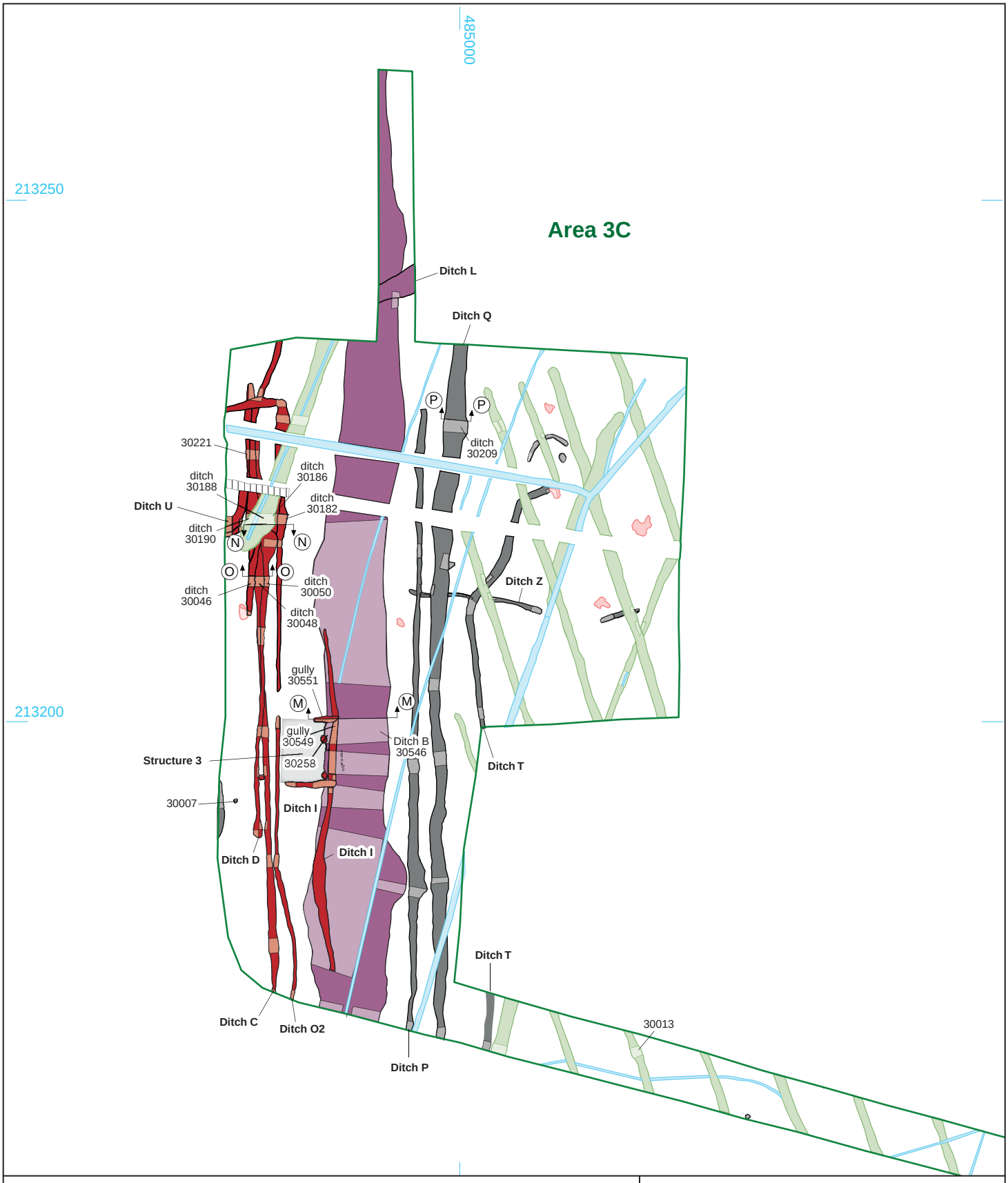
PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3B, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



Excavation area

(excavated/unexcavated)

Mid to late Bronze Age

Late Iron Age to Romano-British

Undated feature

(excavated/unexcavated)

Field drain

Furrow

Tree-throw

Modern

Section location

N

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

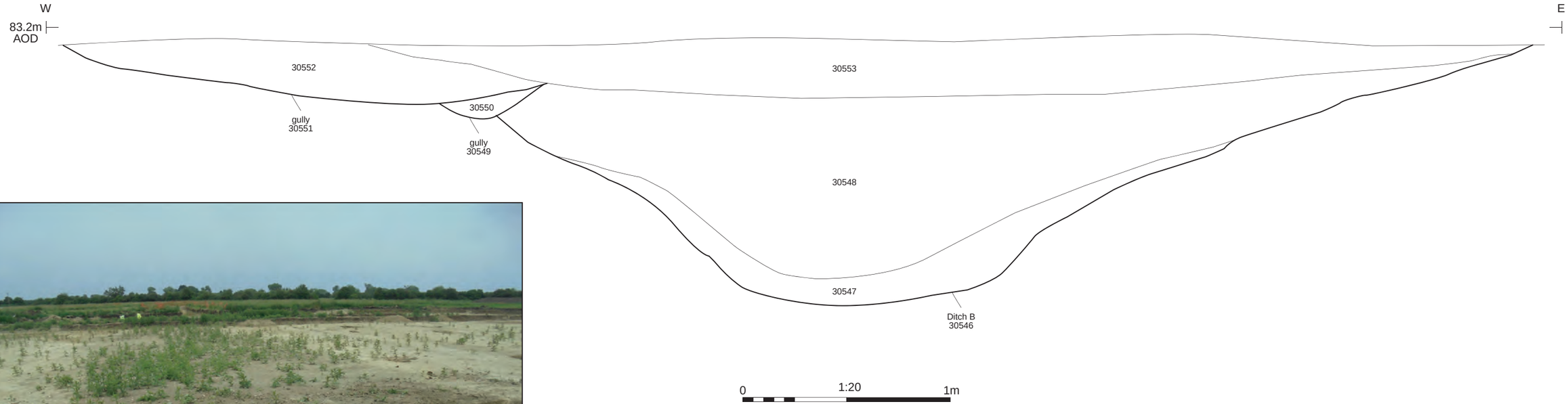
Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

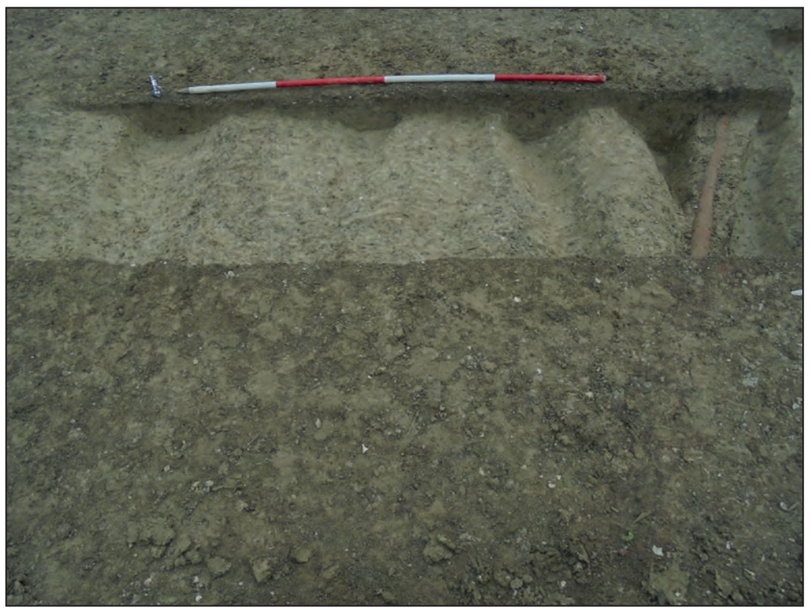
Plan of Area 3C, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	669052	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/02/2019	15
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:500	

Section MM

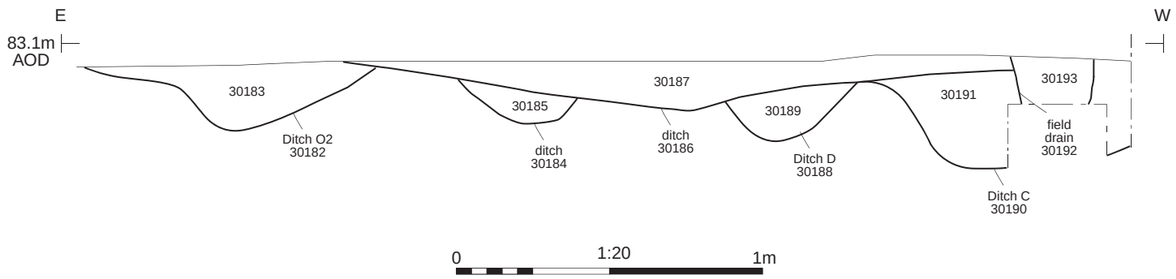


Ditch B (30546) and gullies 30551 and 30549, looking north-east (2m scale)



Ditch O2 (30182), 30184, furrow 30186, Ditch D (30188), Ditch C (30190) and field drain 30192, looking south (2m scale)

Section NN



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

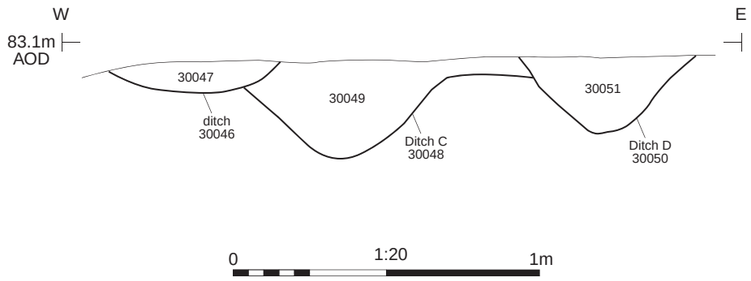
Area 3C, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

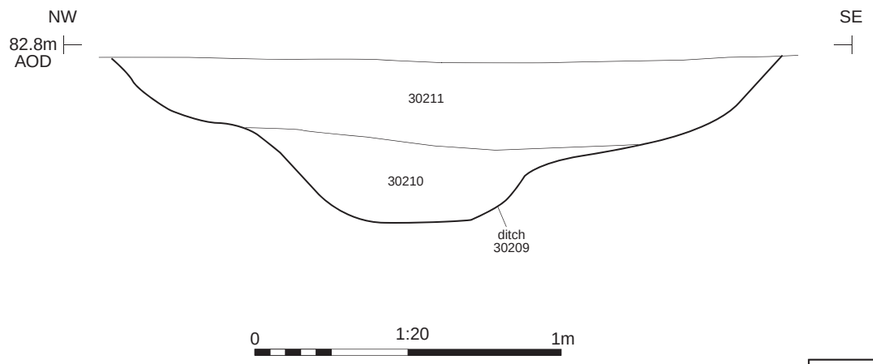
Ditch 30046, Ditch C (30048) and Ditch D (30050), looking north (2m scale)

Ditch Q (30209), looking north-east (1m scale)

Section OO



Section PP



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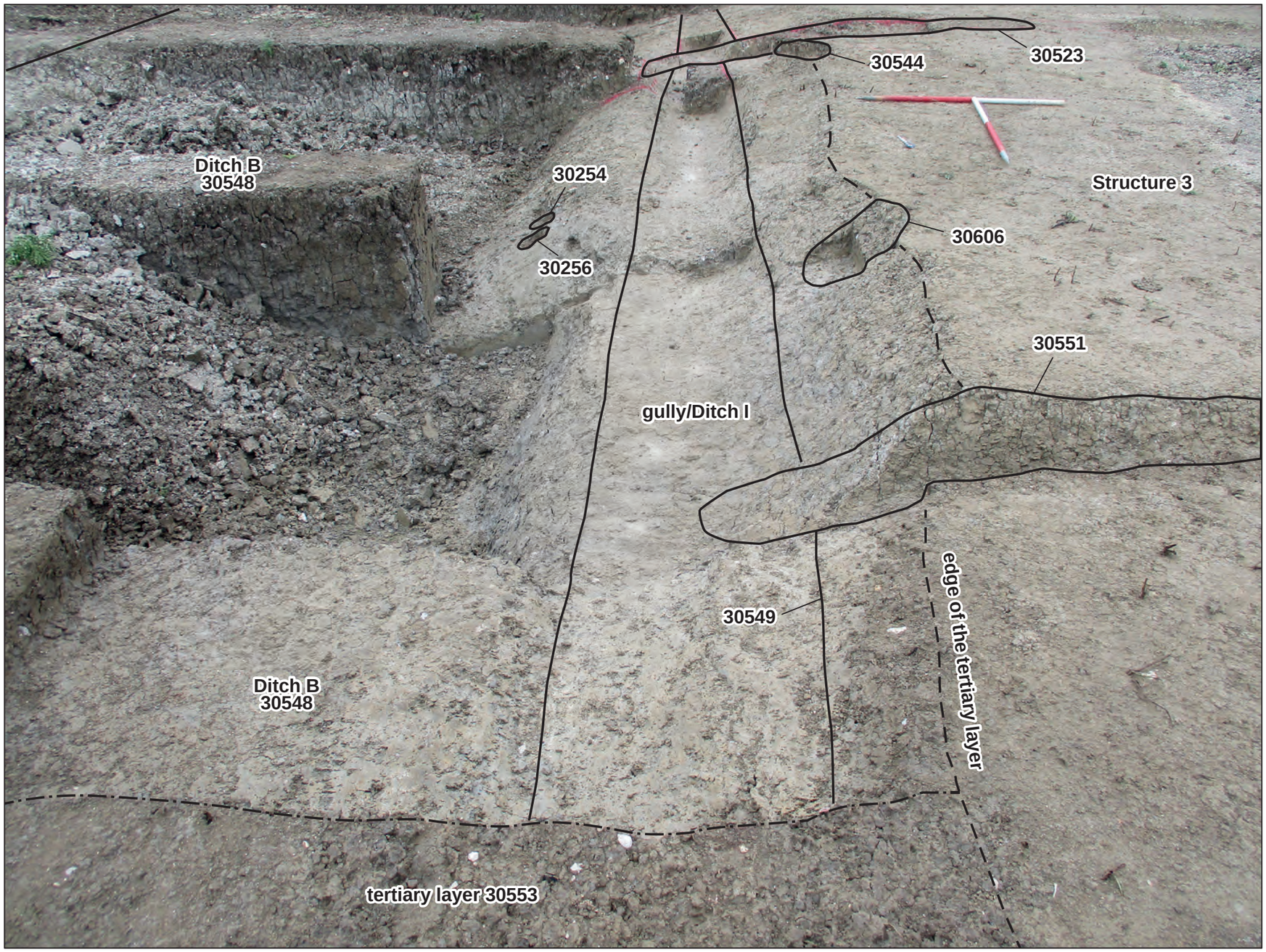
PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3C, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**17**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



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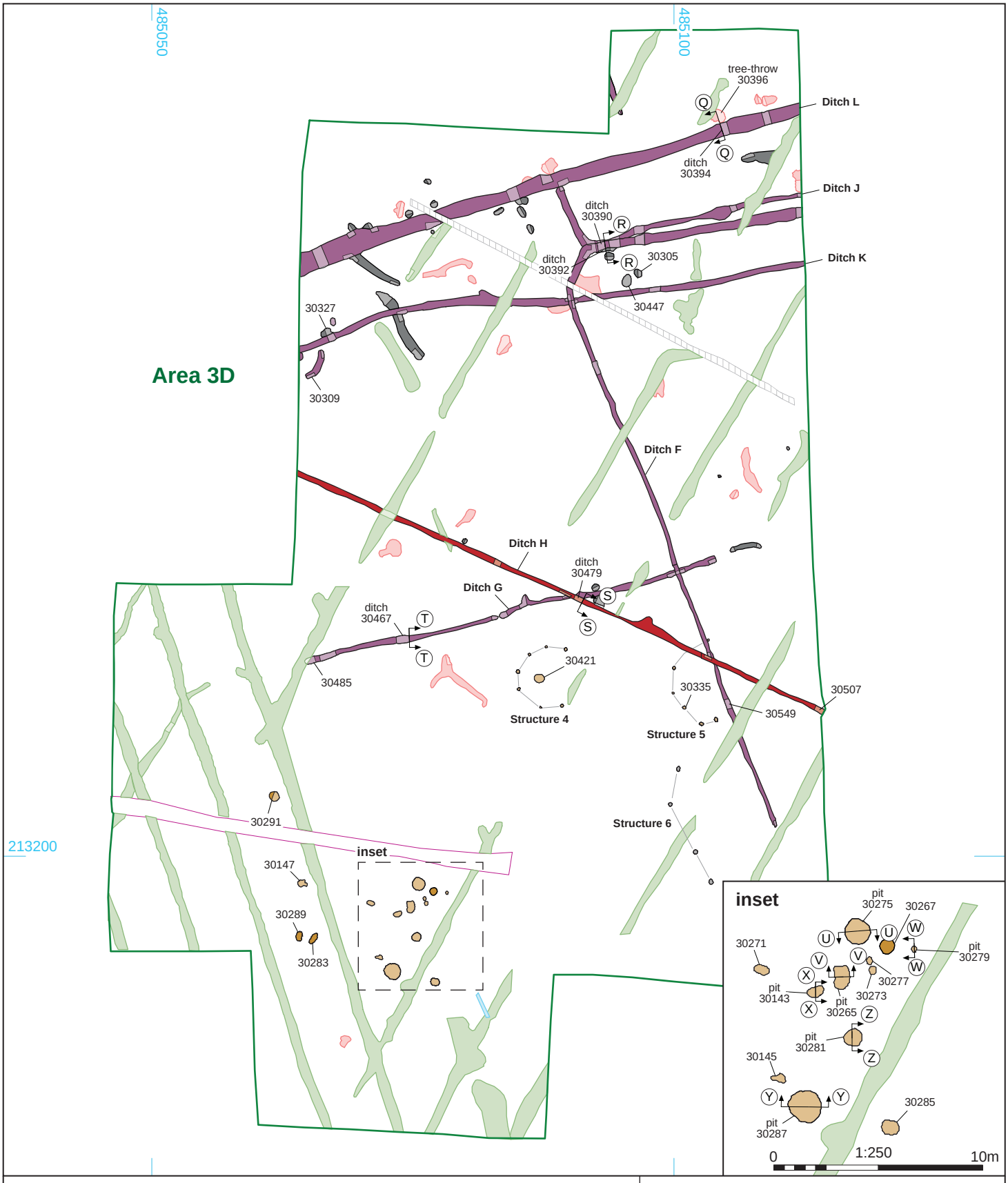
PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3C, photograph of Ditch B + Ditch I and associated features

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	669052	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/02/2019	18
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	NA	



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

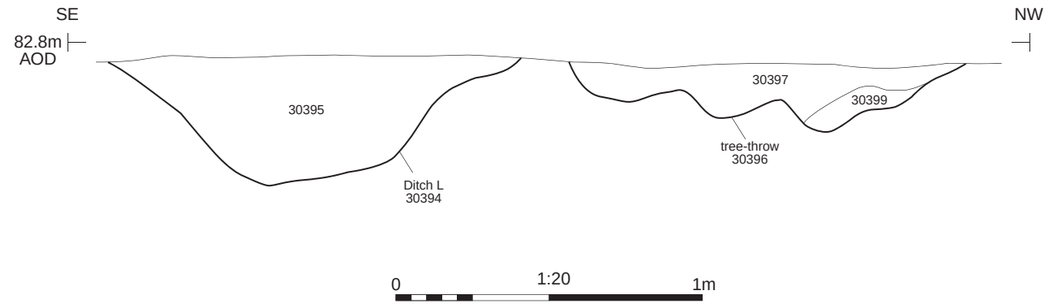
FIGURE TITLE

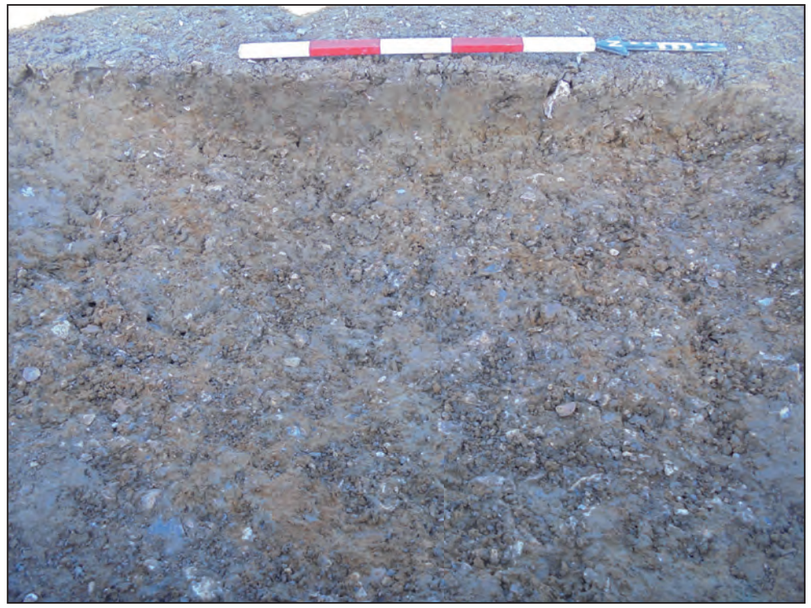
Plan of Area 3D, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.* **19**
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:500 / 1:250**	

Ditch L (30394), looking south-west (1m scale)

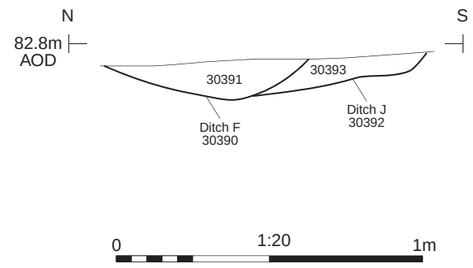
Section QQ





Ditch F (30390) and Ditch J (30392), looking east (0.5m scale)

Section RR



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

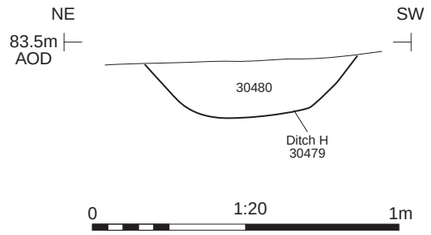
FIGURE TITLE

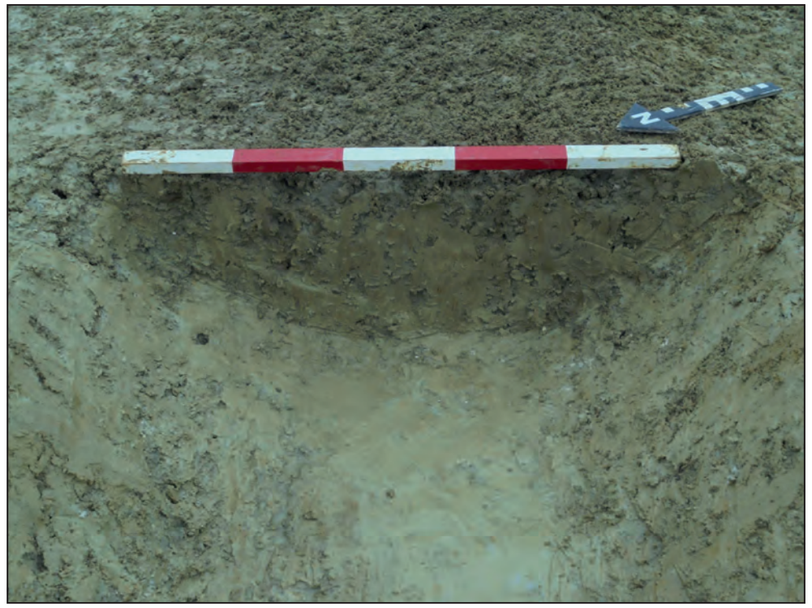
Area 3D, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**20**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Ditch H (30479), looking south-east (0.5m scale)

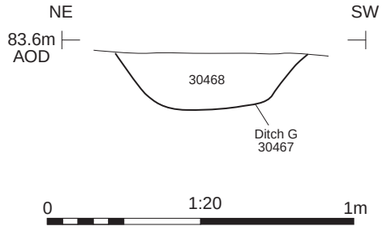
Section SS





Ditch G (30467), looking east (0.5m scale)

Section TT



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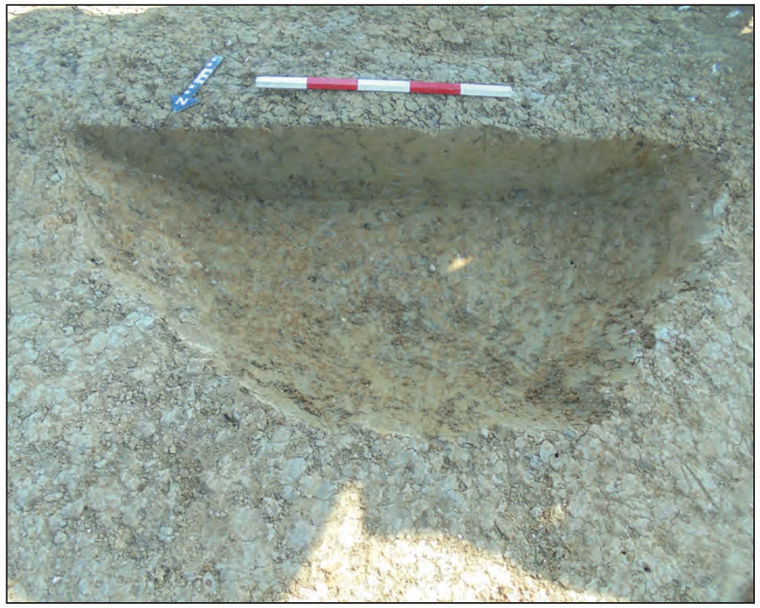
PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

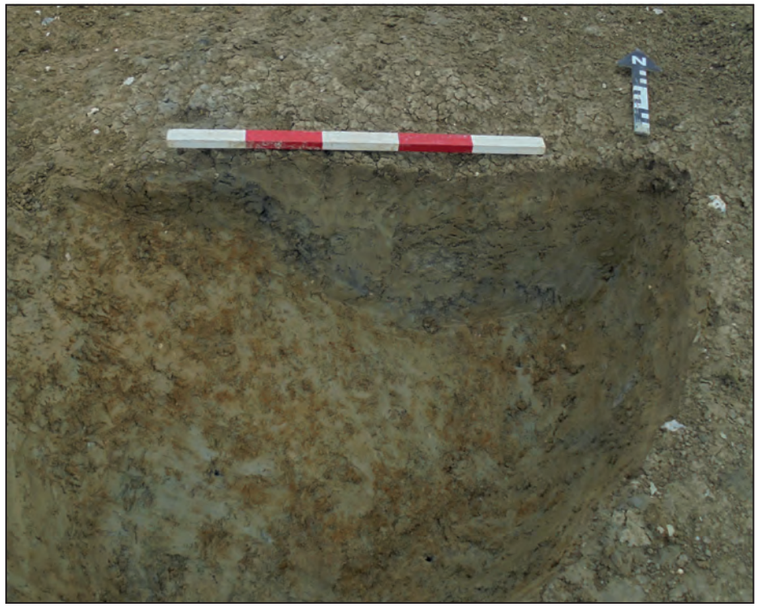
FIGURE TITLE

Area 3D, ditches: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



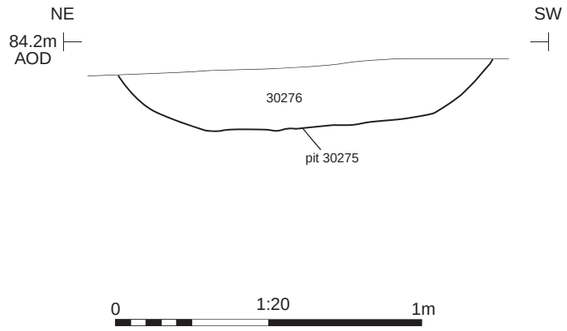
Pit 30275, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



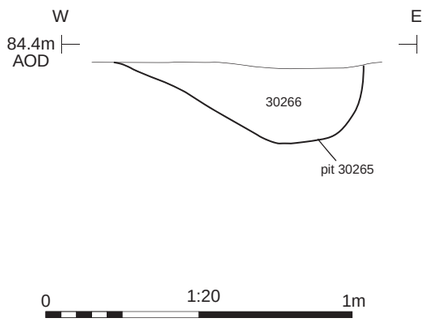
Pit 30264, looking north (0.5m scale)

Pit 30279, looking east (0.2m scale)

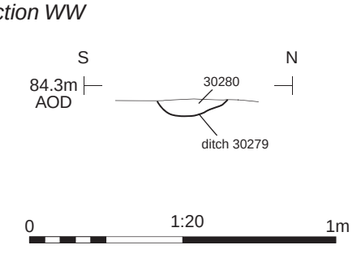
Section UU



Section VV



Section WW



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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3D, Neolithic pits, sections and photographs

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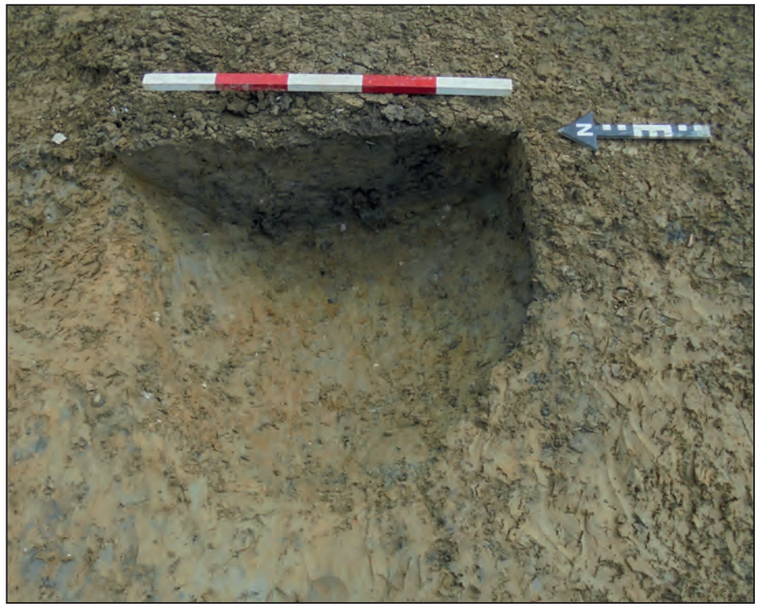
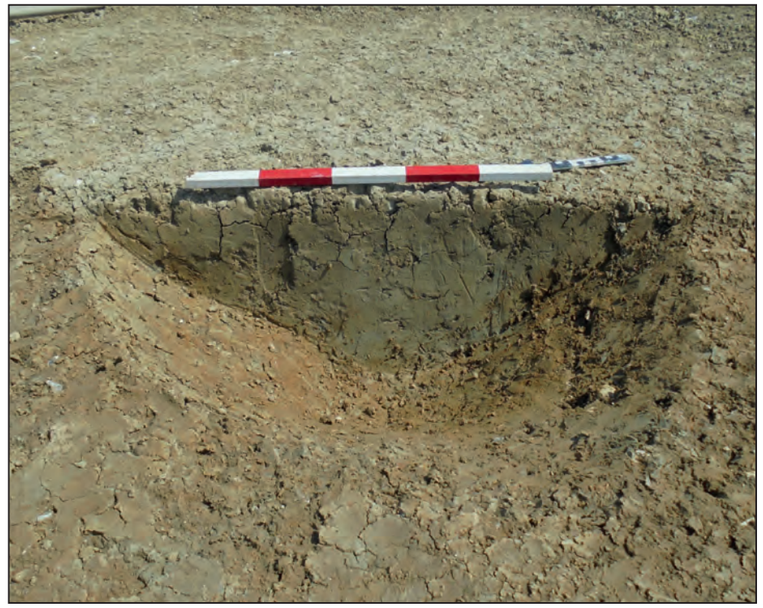
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**22**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



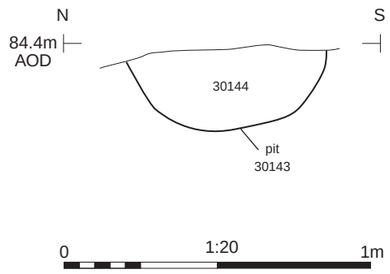
Pit 30143, looking east (0.5m scale)

Pit 30287, looking north (0.5m scale)

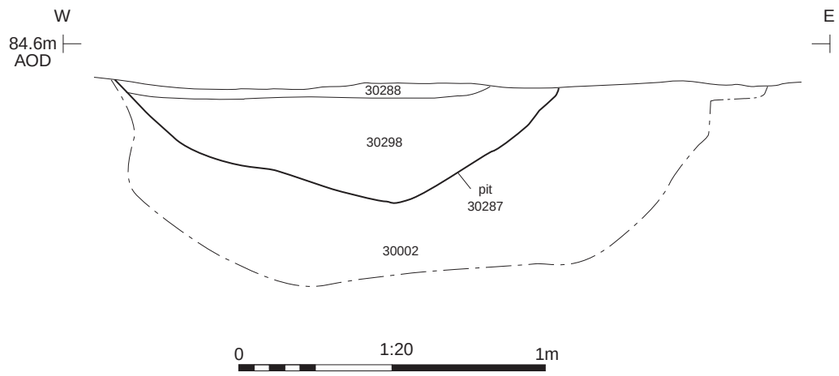


Pit 30281, looking east (0.5m scale)

Section XX



Section YY



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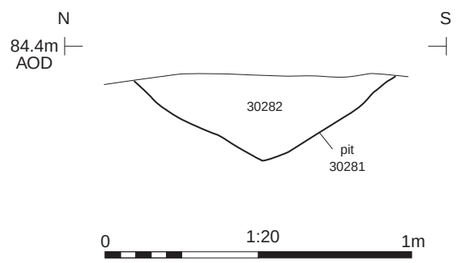

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PROJECT TITLE

Land north of Aston Clinton Road, Broughton, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3D, Neolithic pits, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**669052**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/02/2019**	**23**
APPROVED BY	**RM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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