Archaeological Evaluation Report

Wayside Farm
Fleet Marston

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2; Trench evaluation

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Summary

In early October 2011 Oxford Archaeology was contracted to undertake the second phase of a programme of field evaluation which examined the field surrounding Fleet Marston church, (NGR SP 7797 1596).

A first stage of evaluation and reporting, comprising systematic metal detecting and test-pitting, confirmed the results of earlier geophysical survey, locating the focus of activity around the Church of St Mary. Recovered artefacts indicated two main periods of site use, Roman and medieval.

A second stage of evaluation, comprising twenty five trenches, was then undertaken. Trenches were targeted either on features identified by the geophysical survey to better understand their date and character, or on apparently 'blank' areas, to test this assumption.

No significant prehistoric remains were recorded. The main enclosure systems identified by geophysics in the southern and eastern parts of the site were sample excavated and found to be of Roman date, although datable cultural material was scarce. It is possible that some of the excavated features in the central and northern parts of the site were also of Roman date or origin, but this was obscured by later medieval activity. These Roman enclosures occupy an area of locally higher ground, and marked by their surrounding ditches they appear to be small fields/paddocks, possibly located some distance from the main settlement which may have lain 250m to the south west closer to Akeman Street.

A very small amount of early and possibly late Saxon pottery indicates activity close by but larger amounts of pottery date the main period of occupation on the site to the 11th to 15th centuries. This activity is focussed around the church, and in particular on its southern and western sides. The evidence indicates possibly two phases of larger church enclosure with the village settlement running west and north west from the church. This part of Fleet Marston village appears to have been abandoned from the 15th/16th century, leaving the church as it is today.

An assessment of the results of the various stages of field evaluation, including geophysics, metal detecting, test-pitting and trenching, confirms that archaeological remains are preserved on the site, indicates they have some potential to contribute to local and regional research aims, and indicates that in general they are of low to moderate significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), have been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake the second part (Phase 2) of an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed development at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire hereafter referred to as 'the site'. Phase 1 of the evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2009 (PCA 2009a,b,c)

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken to support a Planning Application for development. Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a *Brief* for the work, discussions between the CgMs and the County Archaeological Officer established and agreed the scope of work required; and OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing how this would be implemented (OA 2011a).

1.1.3 Phase 2 works comprised an initial stage of field artefact collection utilising systematic metal detector and test-pitting surveys (reported separately in OA 2011b). A second stage of work involved the excavation of 25 evaluation trenches, the results of which are described in this document.

1.2 Location, Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the north west of Aylesbury (fig.1). It comprises a roughly triangular plot of land with the A41 Bicester to Aylesbury road to the west and a railway line to the east. The northern boundary is marked by a small stream and field boundary. To the north-west corner of the site is Wayside Farm and a trackway leads from this to the parish church of St Mary.

1.2.2 The site is situated variously on alluvium, Head Younger, Kimmeridge Clay and Ampthill Clay. The site rises from the south (approximately 71m OD) to a low hill on which the Church sits (80m OD), with the ground then dipping back down to the north towards the brook that marks the northern edge of the site (72m OD).

1.2.3 The site covers 18.5 ha and currently consists of a single large field in intensive agricultural use.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the desk-based assessment carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (2009a). A summary is provided below.

1.3.2 The site lies within a landscape of high archaeological potential. To the south the Roman road of Akeman Street run east-west and this is the focus for a substantial roadside settlement or small town (HER 0085300000, SP 7786 1536). The site itself lies within the eastern part of Fleet Marston Shrunken Medieval Village (HER 0065801000). The western part of the village has been destroyed by the A41 with the rest of the village under ploughed fields to the west and north-west of St Mary's Church. No earthworks survive. The fabric of the church indicates a date from the 12th C (RCHM 1912), and limited excavation beneath the nave suggested 12th C occupation pre-dating the church (Farley 1976).

1.3.3 Geophysical survey undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (2009b) identified a number of ditched enclosures around the church relating to the medieval settlement

and possibly earlier activity (fig. 2). An extensive programme of trial trenching in adjacent fields (PCA 2009c) identified remains from the late Bronze Age and Iron Age, a Roman trackway possibly used into the Saxon period, and, in places, the truncated remains of the village and its fields.

1.3.4 Ploughed out ridge and furrow, once part of medieval open fields can be seen on the geophysical survey, was recorded within some of the PCA excavated trenches, and this survives in fragmentary earthworks on the eastern side of the railway line.

1.3.5 Further to east, close to Berryfields Farm, and to the south east across the site of the new Aylesbury Parkway rail station, recent development-led archaeological investigations have uncovered Iron Age and Roman settlement (including roundhouses) and landscape features (OA 2009).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The project was managed by Nick Shepherd (MIfA) and the field team comprised Dan Watkeys (supervisor), and archaeologists Tom Black, Mark Patternall and Ralph Brown.

1.4.2 Work was monitored on behalf of Bucks County Council by Sandy Kidd and on behalf of the CgMs by Paul Chadwick.

1.4.3 Our thanks go to Ros Tyrell, Finds Liaison Officer, for organising metal detecting on the site, to all the detectorists who took part, and in particular to Tom Clark who continued to work on the site throughout the trench evaluation stage.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the project were detailed within the WSI as follows:

2.1.2 To collect data on any heritage assets within the development area sufficient to allow an assessment of their significance, inform an assessment of the potential impact from any proposed development, and inform decisions on the requirement for any mitigation.

2.1.3 To create an appropriate and proportionate record and archive.

2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation to the academic and wider public.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the project were:

(i) To map the extent of any archaeological remains

(ii) To characterise those remains in terms of date and type and condition

(iii) To characterise those remains in terms of local, regional or national significance

(iv) To ground truth the results of geophysical, metal detecting and test-pit survey

(v) To investigate and characterise geophysical anomalies -do they represent enclosures that are part of the medieval village or are they part of earlier systems?

(vi) To investigate the plan, form and extent of the medieval village

(vii) To investigate any developmental link/continuity between the Roman and medieval settlements

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The first stage of work comprised a systematic metal detector and test-pitting survey. The detailed methodology and results are reported elsewhere but should be read in conjunction with this document (OA 2011b).

2.3.2 Metal detecting comprised a controlled survey across a grid of 20m transects running north-south across the whole site. Finds were collected by transect/stint (e.g. transect D, stint 15) located by GPS, and plotted to identify patterns/concentrations. In addition, once this was completed, detectorists were free to roam more widely across the area with finds again plotted to grid squares.

2.3.3 One hundred and fifty two shovel test-pits (25 x 25cm) were then dug across the site to collect non-metal artefacts. These were augmented by 27 expanded 1m square test-pits. Finds plots from both metal detecting and test-pitting are contained in the original report in figures 2 to 5, and summarised in this document on figure 19.

2.3.4 The second stage of work reported on here comprised twenty five trenches (894m by length, 1,841m^2 by area) excavated across the field. These were largely located to investigate anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and concentrations of finds located during the in the earlier stage of works.

- 7 trenches measuring 50m x 2m
- 11 trenches measuring 25m x 2m

- 1 trench measuring 32m x 2m
- 1 “T” shaped trench measuring 27m x 2m along its long axis, and 15m x 2m along its short axis
- 1 “L” shaped trenches measuring 15m x 2m along each arm
- 3 “L” shaped trenches measuring 25m x 2m along each arm
- Following a monitoring meeting, an additional trench was requested by the County Archaeologist. Trench 25 was placed to examine a specific ditch relationship and covered an area of 83.5m^2

2.3.5 Trenches were excavated by machine using a flat bladed toothless bucket. Machine excavation was undertaken to the top of undisturbed natural or archaeological deposits whichever was the highest. At this point machine excavation ceased and hand excavation of the features was undertaken as detailed within the WSI. All finds recovered were retained.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation will be discussed in relation to three distinct areas of the site. These will cover the northern ditch system, the central area immediately surrounding Fleet Marston Church, and the southern and eastern ditch system.

3.1.2 A summary of the metal detecting/test-pit surveys is provided in section 3.3 below.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soils uncovered during trenching varied considerably across the site. The southern half of the field is dominated by a natural of compacted Kimmerige and Ampthill Clays. The central area around the church changes to a glacial till of coarse sands and gravels interspersed with bands of compact blue grey clays. To the west of Fleet Marston Church a fine clay silt deposit appears in trench 14 and 16 though this has returned to compact clay in trench 13. The northern part of site sees a return of the Kimmeride and Ampthill Clays.

3.2.2 The clay based fills within archaeological features were firm to hard, requiring significant time and effort during hand excavation. The dry weather throughout meant there were no problems with ground water or puddling. Visibility of features was sometimes difficult, particularly where these were filled with deposits similar to the base natural, and as they weathered to a flat homogenous surface.

3.3 Metal detecting and test-pit surveys

3.3.1 As noted above the initial metal-detecting and test-pit surveys have been reported on separately (OA 2011b). In summary, while undated finds including moderate amounts of post medieval tile, were found across the site, datable objects, largely pottery recovered from test-pits, and coins from metal detecting, show a focus of activity around the church, within a zone of perhaps 100 to 150m radius (fig.19). The multiple phases of survey suggest this focus is real and relates to part ploughed out sub-surface archaeological features and deposits.

3.3.2 Within the general concentration of material around the church there appear to be sub-clusters of Roman coins to the east and south west of the church, with medieval material to the north west and west. Phase 2 test-pit 6, immediately to the south west of the church exposed a stone and tile surface, possibly of medieval date.

3.3.3 No Saxon pottery was recovered, although a copper alloy dress pin was found in the Phase 1 detector survey (around 100m to the south east of the Church).

3.3.4 Only a very small number of flint flakes were recovered and there is nothing to suggest any early or late prehistoric activity on the site.

3.4 Northern trenches

3.4.1 The trenches north of Fleet Marston Church (fig. 3) were targeted either on linear ditch type anomalies identified from the geophysical survey or on areas thought to be blank (to confirm this). No archaeological features or finds were located within trenches 21 or 24. Archaeological remains were located within trenches 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23.

Trench 17

3.4.2 In trench 17 (Fig. 3 & Fig. 20) five features were excavated. Four of these are part of a series of inter-cutting ditches (a single re-cut boundary) running north-south across the eastern end of the trench towards the north eastern corner of the modern churchyard boundary (fig.18). This boundary had not been predicted by the geophysics. The two earliest ditches **1702** and **1705** were dated by pottery to the 13th/14th C and 11th/13th C respectively. A later ditch **1708** also produced 11th - 13th C pottery while the latest, **1710,** was undated.

3.4.3 Truncating both ditches **1708** and **1710** was a shallow wall foundation **1712,** filled with unmortared limestone rubble which appeared to follow the same alignment as the ditches, although it only ran for approximately 1m (it may be more extensive to the north beyond the trench. Two other spreads of limestone rubble **1714** and **1715** were investigated further to the south but these did not appear to be structural.

Trench 18

3.4.4 In trench 18 (Fig. 3 & Fig. 20) a single north-south aligned ditch **1804** (on the line of an expected geophysical anomaly) was excavated containing pottery dating from the 11th - 13th C. This was sealed by a layer of mixed soil and limestone fragments, **1801**, which occupied the whole trench and lay directly beneath the ploughsoill. The layer **1801** was sample excavated by hand with no dating evidence retrieved, and was then removed by machine to reveal the underlying ditch **1804**.

Trench 19

3.4.5 In trench 19 (Fig. 3 & Fig. 20) three features were excavated. Two were intercutting linear features aligned roughly north-south, **1905** and **1908**. These lay directly on the line of a geophysical anomaly. The third was an east-west linear **1910** crossing the southern tip of the trench. This also appeared to correspond to a geophysical anomaly. No datable evidence was recovered from any of these features.

3.4.6 Three further linear features were excavated within trench 20. Only feature **2003** was observed from the geophysical survey but might be a plough furrow or scar. The further two features **2007** and **2005** were not predicted and are possibly geological/natural (although a small amount of peg-tile dated 13th - 16th C was recovered from **2005**).

Trench 22

3.4.7 Trench 22 (Fig. 3 & Fig. 21) was located to the north-west of a group of geophysical anomalies. Two ditches were excavated. North-south ditch **2204** produced a small amount of Roman pottery 1st - 4th C and might represent the part of an anomaly noted to the south. The east-west aligned feature **2206** did not produce any datable artefacts and was not predicted by geophysics.

Trench 23

3.4.8 In trench 23 (Fig. 3 & Fig. 21) a total of eight features were excavated, none of which were predicted by the geophysical survey (although there is an irregular geophysical anomaly just to the south of the trench which might be identified with some of the ditches excavated there). Seven ditches were observed to cross the trench, five of which, **2311**, **2313**, **2315**, **2317** and **2320** can be seen inter-cutting at the southernmost end of the trench and so probably for a single, long-lived, re-cut boundary (fig. 10, section 2303). Dating across the sequence suggests the earlier ditches of 11th/13th C

date lie on the northern edge of the boundary, replaced by later ditches to the south into the 14th/15th C.

3.4.9 Two further boundary ditches were excavated further north of this point; neither were predicted by geophysics. The ditch **2303** produced a small amount of 11th - 13th C pottery, the ditch **2306** was undated.

3.5 Central trenches around Fleet Marston Church

3.5.1 Three of the five trenches (10, 14 and 16) within this group were targeted on anomalies identified from geophysical survey. A further two (11 and 15) were placed in the immediate vicinity of Fleet Marston church to investigate the environs of the churchyard. Archaeological remains were identified in all the trenches to the west, south and east of the church (trenches 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16) (Fig.4).

Trench 10

3.5.2 Features in trench 10 (Fig. 4 & Fig. 7) were observed to cut a layer of remnant topsoil/ploughsoil (layers **1031**, **1032 1055, and 1056**) which extended across the trench .

3.5.3 A series of four large ditches dominate the southern half of the trench (fig. 7). The stratigraphically earliest of these ditches, **1013** (fig.12), shows possible evidence for a corresponding positive feature to its northern edge; the silted lower fills, containing a small amount of medieval tile, were capped by a sequence of deliberate backfilling, possibly representing the sleighing of a bank. After ditch **1013** was put out of use undated ditch **1014** (fig.13) was cut on its southern edge.

3.5.4 Ditch **1014** was replaced by the significantly larger ditch**1035**. At 4.4m wide and 1.8m deep it represents a major boundary. Peg tile recovered from the primary and secondary fills can be dated to the 13-16th C, although the remainder of the very small finds assemblage comprised Roman pot and glass. The section again shows deposits filling the ditch from its northern edge.

3.5.5 A further sequence of ditches were excavated to the northern end of trench 10. Ditch **1045** was observed to truncate pit **1046** and was in turn truncated by a further linear **1053**. No feature within this sequence produced any datable artefacts.

3.5.6 A series of smaller features were also excavated within trench 10. Small pit **1003** produced a small piece of Roman pottery 1st - 2nd C, and to the north of ditch **1013** a small undated hearth or fire-pit **1007** was excavated which showed several phases of use (fig.11). To the very northern end of the trench a shallow undated pit **1005** was also excavated.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4 & Fig. 20)

3.5.7 Located at the northern end of the trench, but aligned north west-south east, three narrow undated linear gullies, **1110**, **1112**, and **1114**, were excavated (fig. 8, section 1101).

3.5.8 These had an uncertain relationship with east-west linear **1108**, which produced a single Roman coin of AD 3rd C date from its basal fill 1107.

3.5.9 To the south of this a small shallow pit **1104** was excavated producing a small piece of tile datable only to the Roman or Medieval periods.

3.5.10 A sequence of ditches crossed the southern part of the trench. These were not excavated as they appear to be a continuation of those seen in the south of trench 10.

Trench 14

3.5.11 In trench 14 (Fig. 4 & Fig. 20) a sequence of four ditches aligned north-south were observed crossing the east-west arm of the trench (fig. 8 section 1400, and fig.15). Of these ditch **1409** and **1414** produced pottery dating from the 12th to 14th C. The ditches **1407** and **1416** were undated.

3.5.12 Three small pits were observed in the sequence of features within the east-west arm of trench 14. Pit **1412** produced a small amount of Roman tile and pottery of 3rd - 4th C date and pit **1418** produced a small amount of early medieval 9th – 12th C pottery. Both however appear to be late in the stratigraphic sequence (so the Roman material at least is likely to be residual). Pit **1422** located to the west of the intercutting sequence of ditches did not produce any datable artefacts.

3.5.13 An amount of upcast material was observed within section 1400 which overlay a remnant soil layer **1403**. The layers (**1431**, **1406**, **1405** and **1404**) were noted to seal ditch **1409** almost completely.

3.5.14 In the north-south arm of trench 14 four east-west aligned boundaries were recorded crossing the trench. The northernmost of these ditches **1429** corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and produced an amount of 15th - 16th C pottery and tile.

3.5.15 An irregular feature **1432** was not excavated although an amount of 14th - 15th C pottery was recovered from its upper fills. To the south of this was located two inter-cutting ditches; **1425** contained pottery of 9th -12th C date and cut the undated **1427.**

3.5.16 Ditch **1423** located to the very southern end of trench 14 did not produce any datable artefacts.

Trench 15

3.5.17 Within trench 15 (Fig. 4 & Fig. 20) a substantial 1.08m deep ditch, **1504** (figs.9 & 16), was encountered. Several pieces of 13th to 16th C peg-tile were recovered from throughout the fill sequence, with a single sherd of residual Roman pottery in the primary fill. This ditch appears to correspond with a north south geophysical anomaly but turns abruptly westwards to wards the modern southern boundary of the churchyard.

3.5.18 Beyond this boundary to the east was uncovered a human burial, **1506**. While the burial was not excavated at this stage it was recorded as aligned east-west with the head to the west. A single grave good was recovered from beside the head. The object was not directly identifiable or datable but is described as an iron “spear or tool socket or from a tapering ferrule” (Appendix B.4).

Trench 16 (Fig. 4 & Fig. 20)

3.5.19 In the southern part of the trench a small irregular gulley **1625** was excavated which appeared to be running east-west across the trench. A small 4th C Roman coin was recovered from the fill of the feature. This was cut by a large boundary ditch **1619** which appears to be aligned north-west to south east but did not show clearly on the geophysical results. The ditch produced a large amount of 13th - 17th C CBM from within its fills together with15th to 16th C pottery.

3.5.20 Three similar sized ditches **1617**, **1609**, and its replacement **1605,** were observed to run on an east-west alignment across the northern and central parts of the trench. All three ditches produced an amount of 11th - 13th C pottery from their fills. Ditch **1609** was truncated a small undated pit **1611** at its western edge.

3.5.21 Two small ditches/gullies were located to the south of ditch **1609**. One appears as a small L-shaped feature crossing the trench on an east west alignment before turning to the north just as it reaches the eastern edge of the trench. Two interventions were excavated into the feature and numbered **1615** and **1621**. A deeper ditch **1618** truncates the feature across half its extent. No datable artefacts were recovered from either feature.

3.5.22 At the very north-eastern end of the trench the ditches **1609/1605** were sealed by a compacted surface **1602** constructed of stone and broken roof tile (fig. 17). The peg-tile recovered from the surface can be dated to the 15th - 17th C.

3.6 Southern and eastern trenches

3.6.1 The trenches south of Fleet Marston Church (fig. 5) were targeted either on linear ditch type anomalies identified from a geophysical survey or on areas of the site thought to be blank. No archaeological features or finds were located within trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, or 8. Archaeological remains were located within trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, and 25.

The southern boundary

3.6.2 The geophysical survey identified a major east-west boundary that appears to mark the southern limit of activity. This boundary was investigated in two trenches; 4 and 25.

3.6.3 In trench 4 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) the boundary was re-cut twice. The earliest ditch in the sequence, **408** (figs 6 & 10), produced Roman pottery 1st - 4th C in date.

3.6.4 In trench 25 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 21) the boundary had only one observable phase of use, **2506**, and was noted to be contemporary with a north-south internal boundary **2504**. The excavated section also produced a small amount of Roman pottery from the 1st - 4th C.

The eastern boundary

3.6.5 The geophysical survey identified a major north-south boundary possibly marking the eastern extent of activity. This boundary was investigated in two trenches; 7 and 12.

3.6.6 In trench 7 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) the excavated boundary showed evidence from only one phase of use and produced no datable artefacts.

3.6.7 In trench 12 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 20) the boundary comprised three distinct phases (fig.8, section 1200, and fig.14). Stratigraphically earlier, ditch **1204** produced a single piece of 5th - 8th C early Saxon pottery as well as a single fragment of Roman floor tile. A further piece of Roman Tegula (1st - 4th C) was recovered from the later ditch **1203**. The small ditch **1210** produced no datable artefacts.

Internal divisions

3.6.8 The geophysical survey identified a number of linear boundaries running off the major southern and eastern boundaries described above, and forming internal divisions, possibly small fields or paddocks. These internal divisions were investigated in trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13 and 25.

3.6.9 Artefactual evidence was sparse across this area of site with only 22 sherds of pottery returned from 27 interventions. However the date range of the datable pottery fragments is almost entirely Roman in date. The exception to this arises from the single Saxon sherd in trench 12 (see above).

Trench 2

3.6.10 In trench 2 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) two east west ditches were excavated corresponding to geophysical anomalies, **208** and **210**. The latter contained Roman pottery AD 1st - 4th C date. In addition two features not noted from geophysics were excavated at the southern end of the trench; **213**, an undated ditch and **203**, a large pit containing Roman pottery of AD 1st/2nd C date.

Trench 4

3.6.11 In trench 4 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) an undated north-south ditch **404** was excavated.

Trench 6

3.6.12 In trench 6 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) a number of features were excavated. Two, ditches **603** (fig.6) and **611** corresponded with geophysical anomalies, part of the internal divisions. Only **603** contained datable pottery; Roman 1st - 4th C. A small north-south ditch **605** was undated. Features **607** and **616** were shallow and indistinct and were interpreted as 'bioturbation' (root action) although the latter contained Roman pottery of AD 1st - 4th C date. A furrow, **608** contained Roman pottery of AD 3rd-4th C date.

Trench 7

3.6.13 In trench 7 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) three features were excavated. Ditch **712** corresponds with a noted geophysical anomaly and produced a single piece of Roman pottery of 2nd - 4th C date. A smaller north-south ditch **708** and pit **710** were not noted from the geophysical survey. Ditch **708** is undated and pit **710** produced a small amount of Roman pottery (1st - 4th C).

Trench 9

3.6.14 In trench 9 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 19) several features were excavated only one of which produced any datable artefacts; the small discrete **907** produced a small amount of 13th - 16th C peg-tile. Whilst ditch **910** corresponds with a geophysical anomaly, both ditches **903** and **905,** as well as the small discrete feature **907,** were not initially predicted from the geophysical survey. However, some north-south anomalies can be detected from the geophysics and these may be either ridge and furrow or a headland. These can be traced south towards Akeman Street suggesting a possible trackway from that towards the Church (pers comm. Sandy Kidd).

Trench 13

3.6.15 In trench 13 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 20) two north-south aligned ditched were excavated; neither feature **1303** or **1308** produced any datable artefacts or any evidence for re-cuts.

Trench 25

3.6.16 In trench 25 (Fig. 5 & Fig. 21) a north south geophysical anomaly was investigated. This ditch, **2504**, intersected with the main east west boundary described above (s.3.5.4). It was noted that the two ditches were contemporary and had shared

deposits though these were bisected by a later land drain. Ditch **2504** produced a small amount of Roman pottery.

3.7 Finds and environmental summary

3.7.1 The following summary (and the supporting detailed reports in Appendix B) relate to finds collected from the evaluation trenches. Finds collected during the metal-detecting and test-pitting surveys are reported on separately (OA 2011b).

3.7.2 Finds types recovered from the trench evaluation comprise pottery (Roman, early/late medieval), ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay (Roman/medieval/post-medieval), metal finds (undiagnostic), coins (Roman), glass (Roman), flint (prehistoric), shell (?Roman), and animal bone (Roman/medieval).

3.7.3 The site is finds poor. Only 44 excavated deposits (out of 240) contained datable pottery, and generally in only small quantities, and only 20% of the deposits overall contained finds of any type. The lack of finds suggests that the site was subject to low level settlement or was on the margins of settlement, while largely being put over to fields/agricultural enclosures.

3.7.4 The pottery recovered from the evaluation suggests a multi-period occupation of the area. Whilst there was not an abundance of Roman pottery produced (only 13% of the total assemblage), there is sufficient present to suggest nearby settlement (presumably focussed close to the road junction 250m to the south west), rather than a random scatter of redeposited material. Most of the identifiable wares have a late Roman dating emphasis (c 250-400 AD). Much of the material however is undiagnostically 1st to 4th C.

3.7.5 The collected Roman finds, whilst most notable from the southern boundary system are not limited to this area and further pieces were recovered from features nearer Fleet Marston Church and the northern boundary system.

3.7.6 The single piece of 5th-8th C Anglo-Saxon pottery collected from ditch **1204** points to some very limited activity during this period. The collected assemblage suggests some occupation in the late Saxon period (10th/11th C) and ample evidence for occupation during the period c 1075-1250. Later medieval pottery is also present but nothing definitely later than the 16th C was identified. The later medieval assemblage is limited to features located within trenches to the west/north-west corner of the site, (trenches 14, 17 and 23).

3.7.7 The distribution of the CBM follows what has been observed from the distribution of pottery across the site. Whilst a small collection of Roman pieces were collected from features from the southern area, the bulk of the collected assemblage was gathered from the central area and is dated from the 13th - 16th C and may result from refurbishment of the roof of the church.

3.7.8 The assemblage of animal bone comprised a total of 464 bones with the bone preservation being very good. Around 30% of the assemblage came from Roman period contexts, and 60% from medieval contexts (with the remainder undated). The assemblage contained bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and deer. Three bird bones came from fowl-sized and goose-sized birds. All the species identified are common in archaeological assemblages from the region, regardless of time period. Butchery marks were found on bones from cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

3.7.9 Soil samples for environmental assessment were taken from hearth **1007** in trench 10, ditches **1045** and **1053**, also in trench 10, and ditch **1108** in trench 11. All displayed visibly high charcoal content.

3.7.10 All samples were eventually found to derive from otherwise undated or poorly dated deposits, undermining the value of any environmental indicators. There were no other clearly high potential carbonised deposits on the site (most of the fills being very sterile, minerogenic and largely derived from the natural parent material with little cultural input). There were no waterlogged deposits identified.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of the field investigation

4.1.1 Access was available to the entire site and all planned trenches were excavated. Ground and light conditions were good throughout, although the minerogenic nature of feature fills made identification of features in plan occasionally difficult, not only were the great majority of geophysical anomalies identified on the ground, new features, unpredicted by geophysics were also identified and this provides a good indicator of reliability. Although most of the trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies, a number were also targeted to test blank areas and these also largely confirmed that interpretation.

4.1.2 The site is finds poor (see 3.7 above). Although this means it is difficult to arrive at any detailed understanding of the function, phased development and date of the site, the sample does provide enough to rely on in terms of the 'big picture'. The overall periods of occupation are reasonably certain, as are the main foci for activity within those periods.

4.1.3 The overall phased approach to evaluation, comprising geophysics, artefact collection and trial trenching represents an appropriate and effective method for assessing the location and character of the archaeological remains.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

Extent of archaeological remains

4.2.1 The trench evaluation broadly confirmed the results of the earlier geophysical survey in that the main focus for dense and complex archaeological remains is within a central zone 50 to 80m around the Church (fig.19). The areas directly to the south and west of the church preserve particularly dense archaeology. Beyond this, to north and south, archaeological remains thin out, comprising simple field enclosures with few finds. Archaeological remains were absent from the extreme northern and southern parts of the site.

Date, type and condition of archaeological remains

4.2.2 Other than stray flints there was no evidence for earlier or later prehistoric activity on the site.

4.2.3 Roman period archaeology was represented by plough truncated ditches containing a limited finds assemblage indicating dates in the 3rd to 4th C. Excavated ditches generally matched the location of geophysical anomalies in the south, east and northern parts of the site suggesting that the major elements of the enclosure system, as seen in the geophysics, is Roman in date.

4.2.4 There were no well dated Saxon period features on the site. A single sherd of early Saxon pottery was recovered from the major eastern boundary ditch in trench 12 but this may be residual or intrusive and so may not be good evidence for the date of the ditch. Possibly late Saxon pottery was recovered in small quantities from features in trench 14 (St Neots type ware, 850-1150) but this could also be residual or dated to the latter part of its range. The presence of this material does, however, indicate the slight possibility of Saxon activity on the site, or more likely, close by.

4.2.5 Later medieval activity (from the 11th C through to the 16th C) was seen in the central, west and north-west parts of the site. Again most of the archaeological remains were plough truncated ditches, however, a small number of pits were recorded, a hearth (undated, but possibly medieval), and in trenches 10, 11 and 16 positive stratigraphy, comprising dumped deposits (up to 500mm deep) were also recorded. In trench 16 a late surface, possibly of 16thC date was seen to seal earlier ditches and in trench 17 to the north of the church a possible limestone rubble wall and rubble spreads were recorded.

4.2.6 A combination of geophysics and trench excavation suggest the possibility of a large sub-rectangular enclosure, up to 150m across (east-west)(marked possible outer church boundary on fig.19). This is, however, a very speculative interpretation of the evidence and can only be confirmed by further investigation. There are clearly major ditched boundaries to the south in trenches 10 and 11 and these are probably of medieval date (although the surprisingly sparse collection of finds includes as much Roman material as medieval). These boundaries might also be traced west and north through trenches 16 and 14 in excavated ditches of more certain medieval date. To the north and west the boundary is clear on the geophysics but dated features indicate an earlier origin in the Roman period, with one ditch, 1204, yielding the single early Saxon sherd. The association of this possible large enclosure with the Church is further complicated by it clearly being cut across by medieval ridge and furrow in its north west part (although the date of the ridge and furrow is uncertain). There is too much conflicting evidence and too many questions outstanding to provide anything more than speculation at this time.

4.2.7 If the outer church boundary must necessarily remain uncertain, a more likely inner boundary was located by geophysics and excavated in trench 15 (marked possible inner church boundary on fig.19). Although not complete, this does fit well with the modern churchyard boundary and may represent its original extent. An inhumation burial just beyond this to the east might support this if it is interpreted as an isolated burial purposely located beyond the consecrated area (so possibly a suicide or felon).

The majority of well dated medieval features and finds came from trenches 14 and 16. Theses included pits and gullies which together may be evidence for more domestic type activity -possibly indicating that this area is on the edge of the medieval 'village' which spreads west and north-west of the church.

Comparison of evaluation results with earlier geophysical and artefact collection surveys

4.2.8 The evaluation trenches were largely targeted on geophysical anomalies and in most cases these were located. In the northern trenches geophysical anomalies were identified with features in the ground where these intersected trenches. However, a significant number of 'new' features were also located that had not been predicted by the geophysics interpretation. Particularly notable was the north-south boundary (with wall **1713**) in trench 17 and the southern boundary ditches in trench 23. However, returning to the geophysics grey scale plot it is now possible, now we know what we are looking for, to see anomalies that may correspond to these features. In general, therefore, there appears to be a good match with the geophysics.

4.2.9 In the central part of the site around the church most of the obvious geophysical anomalies were identified to features in the ground. However, the geophysics plot is incomplete within a zone 20m wide around the churchyard and it is difficult to read for

another 20m beyond that. This is largely due to an increase in ferrous material masking other indicators. However, in so far as this area was expected to preserve dense and complex remains the geophysical survey was broadly accurate.

4.2.10 In the southern part of the site the match between geophysics and features in the ground was almost 100%.

4.2.11 The data from the artefact collection surveys (metal detecting and test-pitting) is also broadly accurate in as much as it predicted the focus of activity would be around the church. In addition medieval finds are concentrated to the west and north-west of the church, mirroring the results of the evaluation trenching (fig.19). Any village/settlement remains are likely to lie in this area.

4.2.12 Slightly anomalous are the plotted Roman finds which cluster to the west of the church, and in an arc on its north-eastern side (fig.19). The data is biased towards coins, and these may have come from a small number of ploughed out features. There are, however, Roman period features in both these areas (see above) but they do not appear to indicate any density or complexity of activity. There are otherwise only very small amounts of Roman cultural material in this area and much of this is residual in later features.

The plan, form and extent of the medieval village

4.2.13 The evaluation results (metal detecting, test-pitting and trenches) appear to indicate that medieval activity on the site is focussed around and to the west and north west of the church. The main part of the village runs west from the church leaving this isolated at the eastern end of the settlement. The churchyard is likely to have once been larger.

4.2.14 Notwithstanding the extensive scope and scale of the evaluation, it is still not possible to provide any definitive account of the development of the medieval village. The position of the Church at the eastern end of the settlement, possibly separated from the main focus of peasant dwellings is not unusual in Buckinghamshire (see Ivens *et al* for an excavated example at Tattenhoe). Roberts (1987) and others have suggested that the classic nucleated village frequently came about as an agglomeration of various elements, (clustered farmsteads, church and manor farm) with the antecedent being the 'magnate farm', often within a well defined enclosure, and frequently, at a later date including the site of the early Church. This may be the trajectory at Fleet Marston and the 'possible' earlier and larger enclosure noted above might represent the early magnate enclosure. It is possible this enclosure may even have a Roman origin. However, despite the attractiveness of this interpretation, the evidence from the evaluation does not indicate intensive, long-lived occupation and, as previously noted, there is little cultural material to suggest any significant occupation of the site during the Anglo Saxon period (when these settlement forms were developing). Perhaps better evidence survives beneath the Church or within the graveyard (although this was not found by Farley (1976).

Continuity between the Roman and medieval periods

4.2.15 There is no evidence for unbroken continuity. However, there is just the hint of Saxon activity on the site, both early and late, and it is just possible that activity will have continued in the general area. Later medieval activity certainly overlies the earlier Roman system and in places may re-use elements of that system. Although ridge and furrow can be seen to cut across the Roman field boundaries the general alignments

mostly remain the same and some of the Roman boundaries may still have been visible and used in the layout of the later fields.

4.3 Conclusions and Significance

4.3.1 *PPS5* and its accompanying *Practice Guide* (EH 2010a) highlight the importance of arriving at an assessment of the significance of a given heritage asset in any consideration of development impact. At Fleet Marston this assessment of significance has been undertaken with regard to the *Solent Thames Research Framework*, and in particular the *Research Agenda* (EH 2010b) which sets out the key period and thematic issues for the region. The evidence from Fleet Marston and how it might contribute to the relevant agendas is considered below.

The Roman period: landscape and land use

4.3.2 The enclosures in the southern part of the site, and probably elsewhere, are likely to be agricultural in function and they form part of a wider pattern of landuse to the north west of Aylesbury, focussed on settlements such as the roadside small town at Fleet Marston to the south. The research agenda highlights the importance of new evidence from clay land landscapes for how Roman field systems were operated, what the composition of farmed resources was, and what farming methods were applied. The Fleet Marston site clearly has some potential to address these issues, although in general the Roman period ditches contained only sparse cultural and environmental material and so indicates low to moderate potential and significance.

Early medieval period: inheritance, religion, and legacy

4.3.3 Always a key issue is the survival of evidence of continuity (inheritance) across transition periods such as Roman to Anglo Saxon. At Fleet Marston there is no credible evidence for early Saxon occupation of the site, and late Saxon activity is inconclusive (the pottery of possible ninth century date might just as easily be of eleventh century date). However, there is clearly a dynamic occurring between the Roman and later medieval periods, with some indication of re-use of elements of the Roman landscape, while other elements are abandoned. This process can be studied at Fleet Marston but the limitations of the evidence probably again indicate a low to moderate significance.

4.3.4 The Church is the dominant visible heritage asset on the site and is judged to be of possibly twelfth century date on the basis of surviving fabric. Issues of ceremony, ritual and religion are a key research agenda for this period and the buried archaeology beneath and surrounding the church clearly has potential to inform our understanding of its early origins. The evaluation evidence hints at a slight possibility of Saxon activity (see above) and so indicates that the archaeology in this area is of at least moderate significance.

4.3.5 The development of systems of local churches is as much an issue of legacy between the early and later medieval periods as it is of of ceremony and ritual. Other legacy issues that are of research importance include the development of nucleated villages and open fields. At Fleet Marston the site has potential to address both these themes. The village site probably sits largely to the west and possibly north west of the church, although evidence from evaluation trench 14 at least, suggests some occupation probably does lie within the development area and the Church site may represent the early core of the village (see 4.2.13/14 above). The development of ridge and furrow

field systems out of the earlier Roman enclosure system can be studied as can its relationship to the medieval activity associated with the Church, and to the settlement to the west. On this basis the archaeology around and to the west of the Church has moderate significance.

Later medieval; landscape and land use, rural settlement, religion, material culture and trade

4.3.6 Issues around the development of field systems and their relationship to settlements continue to be of great importance into the later medieval period. The character of ridge and furrow, and how this is organised, how it changes, expands and contracts can be studied using archaeological evidence in the ground together with plots from air photographs and early maps. These studies lead naturally into the analysis of environmental material from archaeological deposits providing indicators for crop types and food production. The Fleet Marston evidence has some limited potential to address these issues and is low to moderate significance.

4.3.7 The importance of studying rural settlement types and village morphology is highlighted in the Research Agenda. Although only the eastern edge of Fleet Marston village survives within the development area there is clearly potential to further investigate its organisation and development and in particular the process of its shrinkage and partial abandonment. The deposits around and to the west of the church have moderate significance in this respect.

4.3.8 The potential of the site to address research issues around ceremony, ritual and religion can be addressed at Fleet Marston through examination of features around the church that may relate to periods of rebuild and refurbishment and to the changing morphology of the graveyard and burials within and outside it. The remains have moderate significance in this respect.

4.3.9 The study of medieval material culture, from archaeological sites, is focussed on pottery and metal objects, both of which survive at Fleet Marston and can contribute additionally to work on trade and manufacture. In general however the level of survival of material at Fleet Marston is sparse across much of the site. Only in trench 14 were larger amounts of pottery recovered. This suggests that overall the site has lower potential and so low to moderate significance.

Summary

4.3.10 The above assessment indicates a range of significance from low to moderate depending on the nature of the evidence and its potential to address research questions.

4.3.11 The site has low to moderate local/regional significance for issues around landscape and land use in the Roman period, the transition from Roman to Saxon, and medieval material culture.

4.3.12 The site has moderate local/regional significance for issues around early and later medieval religion, the transition from pre- to post conquest, and for investigations into medieval rural settlement and land use.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
100	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
100	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three E-W aligned boundary ditches and a large pit at its southern end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Cut	1.7	0.9	Pit	-	-
204	Fill	1.52	0.3	Dark blue grey silt clay	Flint	-
205	Fill	1.4	0.24	Dark blue grey silt clay	-	-
206	Fill	1.7	0.36	Dark brown grey silt clay	-	-
207	Fill	1.3	0.25	Dark blue grey slit clay	Pottery	1-2C
208	Cut	1.18	0.46	Ditch	-	-
209	Fill	1.18	0.46	Dark grey brown silt clay	-	-
210	Cut	1.28	0.36	Ditch	-	-
211	Fill	1.28	0.36	Dark green brown silt clay	Pottery	1-4C
212	Fill	0.7	0.15	Mid brown grey silt clay	-	-
213	Cut	0.7	0.15	Ditch	-	-
214	Fill	0.6	0.15	Mid brown grey silt clay	-	-
215	Cut	0.6	0.15	Bioturbation	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S, E-W
An “L” shaped trench which contained a N-S aligned boundary ditch and a E-W ditch which showed signs of being recut two further times.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Pottery	1-4C
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Fill	0.8	0.38	Mid grey clay. Fill of 404.	-	-
404	Cut	0.8	0.38	Ditch	-	-
405	Layer	3	0.22	Spread of natural clays	-	-
406	Fill	0.5	0.27	Mid orange brown silt clay. Fill of 408.	Pottery	c.AD 240-400
407	Fill	0.4	0.12	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 408.	Pottery	1-4C
408	Cut	0.59	0.4	Ditch	-	-
409	Fill	1.1	0.4	Mid grey clay. Fill of 410.	-	-
410	Cut	1.1	0.4	Ditch	-	-
411	Fill	0.6	0.4	Mid grey brown silt clay. Fill of 412.	-	-
412	Cut	0.6	0.4	Ditch	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
500	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
An “L” shaped trench containing an E-W aligned boundary ditch as well as a N-S aligned ditch. The trench also contained a smaller N-S linear, an E-W aligned furrow and a small area of bioturbation.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Quarry tile	17-19thC
601	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
602	Fill	1.7	0.34	Dark grey brown silt clay. Fill of 603	Pottery	1-4C
603	Cut	1.7	0.52	Ditch	-	-
604	Fill	0.7	0.4	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 605	-	-
605	Cut	0.7	0.4	Ditch	-	-
606	Fill	0.5	0.1	Dark grey black silt clay. Fill of 607.	-	-
607	Cut	0.5	0.1	Bioturbation	-	-
608	Fill	1.04	0.12	Dark brown grey silt clay. Fill of 609.	Pottery	c.AD 240-400
609	Cut	1	0.12	Furrow	-	-
610	Fill	1.7	0.18	Dark brown black silt clay. Fill of 611.	-	-
611	Cut	1.7	0.38	Ditch	-	-
612	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
613	Fill	1.7	0.2	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 603	-	-

614	Fill	1.7	0.54	Mid green grey silt clay. Fill of 611	-	-
615	Fill	1.1	0.1	Mid green grey silt clay. Fill of 616.	Pottery	1-4C
616	Cut	1.1	1	Bioturbation	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S, E-W
An “L” shaped trench containing two roughly N-S aligned linear features, a E-W linear and a small pit at it's northern extent.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
701	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
704	Fill	1.6	0.5	Mid grey clay. Fill of 706.	-	-
705	Fill	1	0.2	Mid orange brown clay. Fill if 706.	-	-
706	Cut	1.6	0.66	Ditch	-	-
707	Fill	1.13	0.3	Mid yellow brown clay. Fill of 708.	-	-
708	Cut	1.13	0.3	Ditch	-	-
709	Fill	1.3	0.3	Mid grey clay. Fill of 710.	Pottery	1-4C
710	Cut	1.3	0.3	Shallow Pit	-	-
711	Fill	1	0.54	Mid grey brown silt clay. Fill of 712.	Pottery	2-4C
712	Cut	1	0.54	Ditch	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of dark grey brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three N-S aligned field boundary ditches and a small pit.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
902	Fill	0.8	0.32	Dark brown grey clay silt. Fill of 903.I	-	-
903	Cut	0.8	0.32	Ditch	-	-
904	Fill	0.68	0.18	Dark brown grey silt clay. Fill of 905.	-	-
905	Cut	0.68	0.18	Ditch	-	-
906	Fill	0.62	0.2	Dark brown grey silt clay. Fill of 907.	Peg Tile	13-16C
907	Cut	0.62	0.2	Small Pit	-	-
908	Fill	1.46	0.4	Dark brown grey silt clay. Fill of 910	-	-
909	Fill	0.96	0.14	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 910.	-	-
910	Cut	1.46	0.54	Ditch	-	-
911	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained three intercutting linear feature at its southern end, Beyond these to the north was located a small hearth or fire-pit with several periods of use. North of this were two further iner-cutting linear features which in turn truncated a substantial pit. A further small pit/post-hole was located at the very north end of the trench.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	1.08	0.38	Pit	-	-

1004	Fill	1.08	0.38	Blue grey/green brown silt clay. Fill of 1003.	Pottery	1-2C
1005	Cut	0.72	0.13	Small pit	-	-
1006	Fill	0.72	0.13	Dark blue grey silt clay, Fill of 1005	-	-
1007	Cut	0.98	0.18	Small hearth	-	-
1008	Fill	0.89	0.06	Light grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1007.	-	-
1009	Fill	0.96	0.02	Black/red silt clay. Fill of 1007.	-	-
1010	Fill	0.98	0.1	Yellow/orange, grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1007.	-	-
1011	Fill	0.62	0.01	Red/black silt clay. Fill of 1007.	-	-
1012	Layer	0.57	0.16	Remnant topsoil	-	-
1013	Cut	1.34	1.08	Ditch	-	-
1014	Cut	1.7	0.86	Ditch	-	-
1015	Fill	1.1	0.15	Dark blue grey silt clay. Fill of 1013.	-	-
1016	Fill	0.46	0.22	Mid brown orange clay silt. Fill of 1013	-	-
1017	Fill	0.57	0.12	Mid brown orange sand clay. Fill of1013	-	-
1018	Fill	1.72	0.48	Mid green brown silt clay. Fill of 1013.	-	-
1019	Fill	0.9	0.1	Dark brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1013.	-	-
1020	Fill	1.6	0.18	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1013.	Tile	Med/Rom
1021	Fill	1.2	0.36	Dark brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1013.	-	-
1022	Fill	1.62	0.16	Light yellow brown sand clay. Fill of 1013.	-	-
1023	Fill	1.2	0.16	Mid orange brown gravel clay. Fill of 1013.	-	-
1024	Fill	0.64	0.14	Mid orange brown/dark grey brown silt clay. Fill 0f 1014.	-	-
1025	Fill	2.2	0.51	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1014.	-	-
1026	Fill	0.44	0.12	Dark blue black silt clay. Fill of 1014.	-	-
1027	Fill	1.94	0.2	Mid grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1014	-	-

1028	Layer	2.74	0.24	Dark grey brown silt clay.	-	-
1029	Layer	1.65	0.11	Mid brown orange sand gravel clay.	-	-
1030	Layer	3	0.38	Mid grey brown silt clay	-	-
1031	Layer	0.65	0.14	Mid orange brown silt clay	-	-
1032	Layer	1.34	0.22	Mid grey brown silt clay	-	-
1033	Layer	1.4	0.24	Mid orange brown silt clay	-	-
1034	Cut	2.5	0.72	Ditch	-	-
1035	Cut	4.08	1.37	Ditch	-	-
1036	Fill	2.5	0.56	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1034.	-	-
1037	Fill	0.21	0.06	Mid blue grey silt clay. Fill of 1035.	-	-
1038	Fill	0.42	0.26	Dark blue grey silt clay. Fill of 1035.	Tile Glass	13-16C Roman
1039	Fill	2.27	0.92	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1035.	Tile	13-16C
1040	Fill	0.64	0.06	Dark grey brown silt clay. Fill of1035. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
1041	Fill	1.79	0.26	Dark grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1035.	-	-
1042	Layer	1.3	0.18	Mid grey brown gravel clay.	-	-
1043	Layer	1.44	0.28	Dark grey brown silt clay	-	-
1044	Fill	1.42	0.46	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1035.	Tile	13-16C
1045	Cut	2.26	0.9	Ditch	-	-
1046	Cut	0.86	0.58	Pit	-	-
1047	Fill	0.85	0.28	Dark blue grey silt clay. Fill of 1046.	-	-
1048	Fill	0.86	0.46	Mid blue black silt clay. Fill of 1046	-	-
1049	Fill	1.54	0.4	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1045.	-	-
1050	Fill	0.4	0.08	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1045	-	-
1051	Fill	0.48	0.2	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1045.	-	-
1052	Fill	0.32	0.18	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1045	-	-
1053	Cut	1.78	0.68	Ditch	-	-
1054	Fill	1.6	0.48	Dark green brown silt clay.	-	-

				Fill of 1053.		
1055	Layer	0.62	0.28	Mud grey brown silt clay.	-	-
1056	Layer	0.69	0.16	Mid grey brown silt clay	-	-
1057	Fill	0.62	0.16	Light green grey Silt clay. Fill of 1045.	-	-
1058	Fill	0.96	0.26	Light grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1045.	-	-
1059	Fill	0.6	0.06	Dark grey black silt clay. Fill of 1053.	-	-
1060	Fill	1.66	0.13	Light grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1053.	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a large NE-SW linear at it's southern end. Beyond this was a small pit and a further NE-SW linear. To the north of this was located a series of small liner features aligned to the NW-SE.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Fill	0.76	0.12	Mid orange brown sand gravel. Fill of1104.	Tile	Med/Rom
1104	Cut	0.76	0.12	Small pit.	-	-
1105	Fill	1.9	0.18	Mid grey silt clay	-	-
1106	Fill	1.6	0.24	Mid grey yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 1108.	-	-
1107	Fill	1.36	0.1	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 1108.	Coin	AD 26-296
1108	Cut	2	0.48	Ditch	-	-
1109	Fill	0.54	0.19	Light grey sand silt. Fill of 1110.	-	-
1110	Cut	0.54	0.19	Small ditch (gully)	-	-
1111	Fill	0.3	0.04	Light grey sand silt. Fill of 1112.	-	-
1112	Cut	0.3	0.04	Shallow gully	-	-
1113	Fill	5.1	-	Mid grey silt clay. Fill of 1114.	-	-
1114	Cut	5.1	-	Ditch	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained a series of inter-cutting N-S aligned ditches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1200	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1203	Cut	1.66	0.52	Ditch	-	-
1204	Cut	1.4	0.74	Ditch	-	-
1205	Fill	1.4	0.5	Dark green brown silt clay. Fill of 1204.	Pottery Tile	5-8C Roman
1206	Fill	0.9	0.22	Dark brown yellow silt clay. Fill of 1204.	-	-
1207	Fill	0.41	0.14	Dark grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1204.	-	-
1208	Fill	1.5	0.3	Dark yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 1203	-	-
1209	Fill	1.36	0.24	Dark grey brown silt clay. Fill of1203.	Tile	1-4C
1210	Cut	0.8	0.18	Ditch	-	-
1211	Fill	0.8	0.18	Dark grey brown silt clay. Fill of 1210.	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two N-S aligned linear features.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Fill	9	1.2	Mid yellow orange silt clay. Fill of 1304.	Pottery	1-4C

1304	Cut	9	1.2	Natural channel	-	-
1306	Cut	1.5	0.56	Ditch	-	-
1307	Fill	1.5	0.56	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1306.	-	-
1308	Cut	1.4	0.54	Ditch	-	-
1309	Fill	1.4	0.54	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1308.	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained five north-south aligned ditches across its east-west arm all dating from the early medieval period. Three further east -west aligned ditches were seen to cross its north-south arm. One producing early medieval pottery, one later med pottery the third only producing animal bone.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.56
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	41.5
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Coin	AD 395-402
1401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1403	Layer	0.8	0.12	Dark brown grey sand silt.	-	-
1404	Layer	1.24	0.24	Mid brown grey clay silt.	-	-
1405	Layer	1.6	0.24	Mid yellow brown sand clay.	-	-
1406	Layer	2.12	0.24	Mid brown grey clay silt.	-	-
1407	Cut	1	0.55	Ditch	-	-
1408	Fill	1	0.55	Dark brown grey sand clay. Fill of1407.	-	-
1409	Cut	1.73	0.88	Ditch	-	-
1410	Fill	0.95	0.14	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Fill of 1409.	-	-
1411	Fill	1.73	0.77	Dark brown grey sandy clay. Fill of 1409.	Pottery	c.AD1150-1300
1412	Cut	0.74	0.48	Pit	-	-
1413	Fill	0.74	0.48	Mid yellow grey sandy clay. Fill of 1412.	Pottery Tile	c.AD 240-400 Roman
1414	Cut	1.63	0.6	Ditch	-	-
1415	Fill	1.63	0.6	Mid brown grey sandy clay. Fill of 1414.	Pottery	c.AD 1200-1350
1416	Cut	1.6	0.5	Ditch	-	-
1417	Fill	1.6	0.5	Mid brown grey sandy clay. Fill of 1416.	-	-

1418	Cut	1.08	0.62	Pit	-	-
1419	Fill	0.7	0.3	Mid grey brown sandy clay. Fill 1418.	Pottery	c.AD 850-1150
1420	Fill	1.08	0.32	Mid grey brown sand clay. Fill of 1418.	-	-
1421	Cut	1	0.35	Pit	-	-
1422	Fill	1	0.35	Mid grey brown sand clay. Fill of 1421.	-	-
1423	Cut	0.8	0.26	Ditch	-	-
1424	Fill	0.8	0.26	Mid brown grey sand clay. Fill of 1423.	-	-
1425	Cut	1.48	0.55	Ditch	-	-
1426	Fill	1.48	0.55	Mid brown grey sand clay. Fill of 1425.	Pottery	c.AD 850-1150
1427	Cut	1.66	0.26	Ditch	-	-
1428	Fill	1.66	0.26	Mid brown grey sand clay Fill of 1427.	-	-
1429	Cut	0.76	0.2	Ditch	-	-
1430	Fill	0.76	0.2	Mid brown grey sand clay. Fill of 1429.	Tile Pottery	15-16C AD 1400-1600
1431	Layer	1.16	0.13	Mid brown yellow sand clay. Upcast material.	-	-
1432	Cut	3.4	-	Ditch	-	-
1433	Fill	3.4	-	Mid brown grey sand clay. Fill of 1432.	Pottery	c.AD 1350-1500

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a large NNW-SSE aligned ditch that appeared to be turning to the SW. To the east of this was burial 1506.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1500	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1504	Cut	1.8	1.08	Ditch	-	-
1505	Fill	0.5	-	Mid grey brown clay silt. Backfill of 1507.	-	-
1506	Burial			Inhumation	-	-

1507	Cut	0.5	-	Cut for burial 1506	-	-
1508	Fill	1.66	0.6	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1504.	Tile	13-16C
1509	Fill	0.52	0.26	Mid green grey clay silt. Fill of 1504.	Tile	13-16C
1510	Fill	1.22	0.28	Mid brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1504.	Pottery Tile	1-4C 13-16C
1511	Fill	0.64	0.2	Mid brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1504.	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a compacted stone surface to its NE end which overlay an E-W aligned ditch. To the south of this were two smaller linear features and a further E-W ditch. To the SW of this was located a further small linear and a large boundary ditch curving to the west.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	32
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Surface	3.75	0.05	Surface/trackway	Tile Pottery	15-17C 1-4C
1603	Fill	2.4	0.32	Mid green grey clay silt. Fill of 1605.	Tile Pottery	13-16C AD 1075-1250
1604	Fill	1.3	0.22	Mid green brown clay silt. Fill of 1605.	Pottery	c.AD 1050-1250
1605	Cut	1.88	0.44	Ditch	-	-
1606	Fill	0.5	0.24	Mid green grey clay silt. Fill of 1609.	Pottery	c.AD 1075-1250
1607	Fill	0.86	0.2	Mid grey brown clay silt. Fill of 1609.	Pottery	c.AD 1050-1250
1608	Fill	0.7	0.12	Mid green brown clay silt. Fill of 1609.	Pottery	c.AD 1050-1250
1609	Cut	0.94	0.6	Ditch	-	-
1610	Fill	1.5	0.36	Mid brown grey clay silt	-	-
1611	Cut	1.5	0.36	Pit	-	-
1612	Fill	0.48	0.3	Mid brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1613.	-	-
1613	Cut	0.48	0.3	Small ditch/Gully	-	-
1614	Fill	0.4	0.08	Mid brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1615.	-	-

1615	Cut	0.4	0.08	Small ditch/Gully	-	-
1616	Fill	2	-	Mid green grey clay silt. Fill of1617	Pottery	c.AD 1075-1250
1617	Cut	2	-	Ditch	-	-
1618	Fill	4	0.8	Dark brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1619.	Tile	15-17C
1619	Cut	4	1.08	Ditch	-	-
1620	Fill	0.5	0.04	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1621	-	-
1621	Cut	0.5	0.04	Small ditch/Gully terminus	-	-
1622	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1623	Fill	0.34	0.1	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 1613.	-	-
1624	Fill	0.54	0.4	Mid brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1624.	Coin	AD 350-365
1625	Cut	0.54	0.4	Small ditch/gully	-	-
1626	Fill	0.98	0.16	Dark brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1619.	Pottery Tile	c.AD 1400-1550 13-16C
1627	Fill	0.98	0.3	Mid brown grey clay silt. Fill of 1619.	Pottery	AD 1400-1550

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a series of N-S aligned and intercutting linear features. To the east of these was located a insubstantial wall foundation following the same alignment as the linear features.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1702	Cut	2	0.7	Ditch	-	-
1703	Fill	1.55	0.14	Dark orange grey sand clay. Fill of 1702.	-	-
1704	Fill	1.9	0.55	Dark yellow grey sand clay. Fill of 1702.	Pottery	c.AD 1200-1400
1705	Fill	1.15	0.45	Ditch	-	-
1706	Fill	0.85	0.15	Dark grey yellow sand clay. Fill of 1705.	-	-
1707	Fill	1.15	0.32	Dark yellow grey sandy clay. Fill of 1705.	Pottery	c.AD 1075-1250

1708	Cut	2.9	0.45	Ditch	-	-
1709	Fill	2.9	0.45	Dark brown grey sand clay. Fill of 1708.	Pottery	c.AD 1050-1250
1710	Cut	1.3	0.25	Ditch	-	-
1711	Fill	1.3	0.25	Dark grey brown sand clay. Fill of 1708.	-	-
1712	Cut	0.53	0.28	Wall foundation cut.	-	-
1713	Fill	0.53	0.28	Dark green grey sand clay with unmortared limestione rubble. Fill of 1712.	-	-
1714	Layer	2	0.1	Unmortared limestone rubble spread	-	-
1715	Layer	1.5	0.15	Unmortared limestone rubble spread	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a compact layer of rubble which overlay a N-S aligned linear..					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	25	0.1	Rubble deposit	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Fill	1.06	0.64	Mid green grey clay silt. Fill of 1804.	Pottery	c.AD 1050-1250
1804	Cut	1.06	0.64	Ditch	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S, E-W
An “L” shaped trench which contained an E-W aligned linear and two intercutting N-S linear features.					**Avg. depth (m)**	25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	25	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

1903	Fill	0.8	0.3	Dark grey silt clay. Fill of 1905.	-	-
1904	Fill	0.7	0.12	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 1905	-	-
1905	Cut	0.8	0.42	Ditch	-	-
1906	Fill	0.8	0.46	Dark grey silt clay. Fill of 1908.	-	-
1907	Fill	0.5	0.12	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 1908	-	-
1908	Cut	0.9	0.56	Ditch	-	-
1909	Fill	0.74	0.34	Mid yellow brown clay. Fill of 1910.	-	-
1910	Cut	0.74	0.34	Ditch	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two E-W aligned linear features to its southern end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.09	Rubble deposit	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2003	Cut	1.6	0.26	Ditch.	-	-
2004	Fill	1.6	0.26	Dark yellow grey silt clay. Fill of 2003.	-	-
2005	Cut	0.83	0.09	Ditch	-	-
2006	Fill	0.83	0.09	Dark brown grey clay. Fill of 2005.	Tile	13-16C
2007	Cut	1.15	0.25	Ditch	-	-
2008	Fill	1.15	0.25	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 2007.	-	-

Trench 21		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	25
Contexts		

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2100	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a N-S aligned linear feature which appeared to bisect an E-W linear towards it's northern end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2200	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	1	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2203	Fill	1.5	0.3	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 2204.	Pottery	1-4C
2204	Cut	1.5	0.3	Ditch.	-	-
2205	Fill	0.8	0.04	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 2206.	-	-
2206	Cut	0.8	0.04	Ditch.	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained 7 E-W aligned linear features and a possible pit. Several of these intercut at the southern end of the trench.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	Pottery	c.AD 1075-1250
2301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2303	Cut	1.1	0.13	Ditch.	-	-
2304	Fill	1.1	0.13	Light grey brown silt clay. Fill of 2303.	Pottery Tile	c.AD 1050-1250 13-16C
2305	Fill	0.6	0.2	Mid grey silt clay. Fill of 2306.	-	-

2306	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch.	-	-
2307	Fill	1.3	0.18	Mid grey silt clay. Fill of 2308.	Pottery	c.AD 1075-1250
2308	Cut	1.3	0.18	Ditch	-	-
2309	Fill	0.82	0.26	Mid yellow grey clay. Fill of 2311	Pottery Tile	c.AD 1250-1400 Roman
2310	Fill	0.7	0.25	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Fill of 2311.	-	-
2311	Cut	0.82	0.53	Ditch	-	-
2312	Fill	0.82	0.53	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Fill 2313.	Pottery	c.AD 1200-1400
2313	Cut	0.82	0.53	Ditch	-	-
2314	Fill	1.66	0.48	Mid grey clay. Fill of 2315.	Pottery Tile	c.AD 1350-1450 13-16C
2315	Cut	1.66	0.48	Ditch	-	-
2316	Fill	0.82	0.49	Mid yellow brown clay. Fill of 2317.	Pottery Tile	c.AD 1050-1250 13-16C
2317	Cut	0.82	0.49	Ditch	-	-
2318	Fill	1.36	0.14	Mid yellow brown clay. Fill of 2320	-	-
2319	Fill	1.16	0.15	Mid grey brown silt clay. Fill of 2320.	-	-
2320	Pit	1.36	0.29	Pit.	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench was placed to examine the junction of two boundary ditches, which were found to be contemporary.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.41
	Width (m)	10
	Length (m)	16

Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2500	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2503	Fill	1	0.3	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 2504	-	-
2504	Cut	1	0.62	Ditch	-	-
2505	Fill	0.8	0.3	Mid brown grey silt clay. Fill of 2506.	Pottery Tile	1-4C Roman
2506	Cut	0.8	0.62	Ditch.	-	-
2507	Fill	1	0.4	Mid grey brown silt clay. Fill of 2506	-	-
2508	Fill	0.8	0.4	Mid grey brown silt clay. Fill of 2504.	Pottery	1-4C

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS (FOR EVALUATION TRENCHES)

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter BA MIfA

Introduction and methodology

A total of 171 sherds of pottery weighing 2078g. were recovered from 46 contexts. This is of mixed Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and nature of the assemblage

The assemblage is in a very fragmentary and mixed condition. Most of the Roman sherds are fairly worn but much of the medieval material occurs as fresh or fairly fresh sherds. The Roman pottery comprises 32 sherds from 20 contexts. Nineteen of these produced only Roman pottery and have been spot-dated to this period. However, as most of these contexts produced just one or two sherds each it is possible that some of these contexts are post-Roman in date but contain residual material. The presence of medieval roof tile in one or two of these contexts supports this suggestion. The range of Roman fabrics present is typical for the region. Most of the worn greyware, orange sandy ware, buff ware and grog-tempered ware sherds cannot be closely dated. One or two sherds of Samian ware indicate a 1st-2nd century AD date. Several sherds of Oxford colour coated ware date within c 240-400 AD. Three sherds from a single amphora in a coarse south Spanish fabric were also noted (406)

A single sherd of early/mid Anglo-Saxon pottery is present in Context (1205). This is in the form of a fairly fresh jar rim in organic-tempered ware datable to the 5th-8th century. A small number of sherds in St Neot's-type ware (c 850-1150) suggest the possibility of some late Saxon occupation here.

Several fresh jar sherds in early medieval chalk-tempered ware (c 1050-1250?) also suggest the likelihood of occupation here during the 11th century and several contexts have been spot-dated to the period c 1075-1250 by a combination of local chalk-tempered ware, early medieval greywares and several jars/cooking pots (some with thumbed rims) in a fabric that looks very similar to Medieval Oxford ware (Fabric OXY c 1075-1300) which may come from north-east Oxfordshire (Mellor 1994), although a source in west Buckinghamshire may be possible. Part of a tubular spout from a spouted pitcher in chalk/shell-tempered ware is one of the more unusual forms identified and probably dates to the 11th or 12th century (ctx 2316). A few sherds of local medieval shelly wares, including bowl rims, are also present. The highest number of sherds from any context is the 39 sherds from Context (2314) which appears to be late medieval (c 1350-1450?). This produced a jar in late medieval reduced (grey) ware (LMRD), possibly from the Little Brickhill kilns (Bucks), also glazed and decorated jug sherds in Brill/Boarstall ware from west Buckingamshire and sherds of Potterspury ware from Northamptonshire. Some of the Brill, Potterspury and LMRD sherds present from other

contexts could in theory be as late as the 16th century but there is nothing obviously later than this as no typical post-medieval wares were identified.

Summary

The range of pottery recovered suggests multi-period occupation of the area. There is sufficient Roman pottery present to suggest nearby settlement rather than a random scatter of redeposited material. Most of the identifiable wares have a late Roman dating emphasis (c 250-400 AD). A single sherd of 5th-8th century Anglo-Saxon pottery points to some local activity during this period. The later assemblage suggests some occupation in the late Saxon period (10th/11th century) and fairly abundant evidence for occupation during the period c 1075-1250. Later medieval pottery is also present but nothing definitely later than the 16th century was identified. The early medieval chalk-tempered ware is of some interest as this fabric (known also from London) is poorly understood and normally attributed to an unknown source in neighbouring Hertfordshire. The presence of several vessels here might suggest a more local source.

Table B1 Pottery by context and spot date

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
207	1st-2ndC AD	1	1	Worn rim Samian bowl
211	1st-4C AD	1	2	Worn featureless buff flagon-type ware bodysherd (bs)
401	1st-4C AD	5	10	Bss (1 vess), black fabric, sand & grog-tempered, worn
406	c240-400AD	4	135	Worn rim Oxford Colour-coated bowl, 3x coarse amphora (1 vess, S Spanish fabric)
407	1st-4C AD	2	6	Joining rim sherds from grog-temp jar
602	1st-4C AD	1	2	Worn bs cream flagon-type ware
608	c240-400AD	1	25	Ox CC ware beaker base - v worn
615	1st-4C AD	1	2	Worn bs fine orange ware
709	1st-4C AD	1	15	Worn bs pale firing buff grog-temp ware
711	2nd-4C AD	1	24	Worn bs oxidised colour-coated ware
1004	1st-2ndC AD	1	3	Worn dish rim Samian
1039	1st-4C AD	2	18	Greywares incl rim
1205	5-8C	1	5	Flaring jar rim, Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered ware, reduced. Fairly fresh
1303	1st-4C AD	2	15	Worn base v fine greyware, Bs sandier greyware
1411	c1150-1300?	3	83	Med shelly bowl rim, fresh simple greyware cpot rim w some chalk incls - poss c 1200? 1x fresh v pale buff Roman grog-temp jar rim
1413	c240-400AD	1	41	Footring OXCC
1415	c1200-1350?	11	139	Poss c 1200-1300? Fresh incl med grey cpot rim & jug bss, Developed jurassic shellyware cpot w devel squared rim - reduc, also 2x oxid shelly bss, bs coarse 12/13C greyware
1419	c850-1150	1	7	Bs St Neots. Sl worn

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
1426	c850-1150	6	42	1 vess. Classic inturned St Neots bowl rim
1430	c1400-1600?	4	118	Fresh knife-trimmed base poss from drip pan w pale green glz allover int - poss pale cream/buff Potterspury or late Brill? 1x poss Brill jug bs w green speckle glz. Greyware bss
1433	c1350-1500?	5	37	Bs ?late Brill. Bss LMRD?
1510	1st-4C AD	2	8	Jar rim fine red fabric with white colour coat
1602	1st-4C AD	1	82	Very worn sub-circular bs grog-tempered ?jar. Oxid surfs, grey core
1603	c1075-1250?	3	37	Thumbed cpot rim in pale grey OXY-like fabric with concave neck & fine horiz striations, sooted. Bs St Neots. Small bs fine greyware with abund angular white flint temper - poss prehistoric but not typical for latter
1604	c1050-1250	2	18	Fresh bss chalk-temp ware. Hard-fired. Prob 2 vess. 1 sooted int, the other ext
1606	c1075-1250?	1	28	Thick regular grey sandy bs, slightly sooted. Probably early med?
1607	c1050-1250	4	35	Fresh bss chalk-temp cpot poss JOINS 1608. Bs hard chalk/oolite-temp. rim St Neots jar
1608	c1050-1250	6	66	1 vess. Fresh cpot hard chalk-tempered with flaring TFT rim, sooted
1616	c1075-1250?	9	20	Bss, 2x chalk-tempered ware, black/brown, 5x small sand-tempered ware, black, several sooted. Similar in 2307
1626	c1400-1550?	6	57	2x lmed Brill. LMRD cpot rim & oxid prob LMRD jug handle w central furrow
1627	c1400-1550?	1	5	Bs late Brill? Unglz, buff
1704	c1200-1400?	2	29	Bs grey flinty as in 2312. Base greyware
1707	c1075-1250	1	10	Thin grey sandy bs in OXY-like fabric, sooted
1709	c1050-1250	3	45	Sag base chalk temp. bs St Neots or med shelly?
1803	c1050-1250	2	8	Bss chalk-temp light grey w sparse flint
2203	1st-4C AD	1	9	Bs fine grey sandy
2300	c1075-1250	1	58	Emed silvery-grey sandyware cookpot rim with flaring neck, thickened flat rim & thumbing on top. V sandy. Similar to Newbury C ware & Oxford OXY. Fresh
2304	c1050-1250	2	13	1 vess. Rolled/everted jar rim in chalk/fine shell-temp ware. Grey core, light br surfs
2307	c1075-1250?	12	211	7x chalk-temp sherds incl rims from 3 cookpots - all fresh incl 11/12C-style cupped rim with int bevelled bead. Also 5x grey sandyware sherds incl worn rim - poss an early Herts Greyware (c1170+), incl 2 much finer & 1 with fine sand & fine chalk/shell, 1 poss OXY-type scratch-marked ext and poss with luted detached rim. Overall possibly 12C?
2309	c1250-1400	4	50	Fresh cpot base poss Potterspury or v fine greyware? 2x med greyware. 1x rim shelly-sandy wide bowl prob 13/14C
2312	c1200-1400?	8	165	Joining cpot bss fine greyware w moderate coarse flint. Other greyware bss. Rim med shelly bowl
2314	c1350-1450?	39	300	Late med greyware LMRD incl sq cpot rim. Some poss earlier. C 6-7 bss prob Brill glazed jugs incl strip jugs, 1-2 poss late med Herts glazed ware c1375+ & POTT glazed & cpot. Worn emed shell. 2x surprisingly fresh chalk & flint-temp cpot rim & bs - prob 13C?
2316	c1050-1250?	2	18	Rim of tubular spout from Spouted pitcher in fine shell/chalk-temp ware (less likely St Neots?). Bs coarse sandy Emed grey-brown ware
2505	1st-4C AD	1	4	Worn bs fine greyware
2508	1st-4C AD	2	64	Grog temp bss
TOTAL		**171**	**2078**	

B.2 The ceramic building material

By John Cotter BA MIfA

The CBM assemblage comprises 92 pieces weighing 7531g. from 24 contexts. This comprises a mixture of Roman and medieval pieces and a single possible post-medieval piece. This was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building materials is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. The assemblage is fragmentary but some fairly large pieces exist.

There are 8 pieces of Roman CBM from 6 contexts. One is definitely residual (ctx 2314) and others may be as well (see pottery spot-dates). The Roman assemblage includes a few large but mostly worn pieces from square bricks or tiles in red sandy fabrics and in a rarer buff poorly-mixed fabric. A few pieces of flat roof tile (tegula) are also present. A small piece of Roman box flue tile was identified from earlier field-walking in the area.

The later assemblage consists almost entirely of 'medieval' flat roof tile (peg tile) sometimes with evidence of circular nail holes. These are unglazed and mostly occur in limited range of orange-red sandy fabrics although a few occur in paler brown or buff-brown fabrics. They are all generally on the thicker side for medieval roof tiles (15-18mm.). Although they cannot be closely dated the majority of tiles are of fairly crude manufacture and consistent with a medieval date - broadly 13th to 16th century. A few harder, less-sandy, tiles may be of late medieval or early post-medieval date - broadly 15th to 17th century. However, as with the pottery from this site, there may perhaps be nothing later than the 16th century. A fragment of plain curved ridge tile was also identified (ctx 1626). A couple of more unusual pieces include a roof tile with a textile mark on its edge (ctx 1626) and another with a possible ?cat paw print on one surface. A possible post-medieval quarry (floor) tile was identified from Context (600). This is in an unusual swirled poorly-mixed fabric and retains a complete side width of 151 mm. and has a thickness of 35mm. Although a broadly post-medieval date seems more likely, the dimensions of this piece are similar to some Roman bricks/tiles and a Roman date cannot entirely be ruled out.

Table C1 CMB by context and spot date (over)

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
600	17-19C?	1	751	Prob post-med quarry tile, 35mm thick, 1 width surviving = 151mm, heavily worn on one side, overall shape looks Roman but swirled poorly mixed fabric looks like post-med brick (seen also by P Booth & Dan Stansbie)
906	13-16C?	2	7	Worn scraps poss med pegtile?
1020	Rom/Med?	1	3	Undatable scrap orange sandy tile
1038	13-16C?	3	92	Joining frags from 1 pegtile w circ nailhole. Poss cat paw print on underside?
1039	13-16C?	3	140	Worn pegtile frags, 11-14mm thick. Similar fabrics in (1626)
1044	13-16C?	9	124	pegtile frags (from 1 tile, fresh breaks)
1103	Rom/Med?	1	4	Small scrap hard overfired tile - Rom or med?
1205	1st-4C AD	2	901	Worn frags prob Roman floor tile, both 35mm thick, both oxid bright orange, worn, 1 has original edge
1209	1st-4C AD	2	385	1 tile (modern break). Prob lower end/corner of a tegula . Fresh but lower corner or flange is worn down or poorly defined
1413	1st-4C AD	1	85	Roman tile frag, poss from tegula? Max 20mm thick
1430	13-16C?	1	64	Fresh corner frag med pegtile w circ nailhole, 16mm thick. Orange-brown sandy. Poss 13/14C?
1508	13-16C?	2	67	Frags 2 med pegtile, incl 1 edge in v coarse sandy oxid fabric w traces mortar, other smoother
1509	13-16C?	3	25	Frags 2 separate med pegtiles, incl 1 (2 frags) w rounded edge pale orange fabric, other smoother
1510	13-16C?	1	6	Worn edge frag v sandy pegtile
1602	15-17C?	8	647	All pegtiles in varied fabrics, some smooth some sandy, mostly v worn (some poss plough or river-damaged), 1 with circular nailhole, some with edges, 1-2 in paler calcareous fabric
1603	13-16C?	1	4	Scrap poss med pegtile?
1618	15-17C?	7	428	Fresh & worn pegiles as in 1602 incl 2 with circular nailholes. Some in thick smooth red fabric up to 15mm thick
1626	13-16C?	35	2348	Mostly red sandy med pegtiles, mostly quite thick c15-18mm thick, some w circ nailholes. Few in fine pale brown fabric w pale grey core. Fresh & worn. Some dense, smoother poss late med? 1 pale brown tile (or ridge tile) frag has a textile mark on its edge (plain weave). Also 2 joining frags plain curving ridge tile in coarser orange fabric
2006	13-16C?	1	7	Sandy pegtile edge
2304	13-16C?	1	3	Sandy pegtile scrap
2309	1st-4C AD	1	175	Worn tegula with short flange
2314	13-16C?	4	307	Pegtile frags incl corner 15mm thick w circ nailhole set close to corner. Orange sandy. Worn edge frag (123g) prob Roman tile in mixed buff marly fabric
2316	13-16C?	1	85	Pegtile frags incl corner 14mm thick w circ nailhole. Hard orange sandy w grey core
2505	1st-4C AD	1	873	Large corner frag v prob Roman brick/tile, prob square, max 35mm thick, max surviving side width 190mm. Fine sandy light orange. Fine striations on upper surface. Slightly worn. Edges knife-finished
TOTAL		**92**	**7531**	

B.3 Fired clay

By John Cotter BA MIfA

A small assemblage of 9 pieces of fired clay (220g.) was recovered from 4 contexts. This was catalogued on an Excel spreadsheet in a similar way to the pottery and CBM. This mostly comprises soft shapeless lumps of sandy brown clay with a few quartz or flint inclusions. A couple of pieces from one object have a different sandier fabric with inclusions of cream clay pellets or limestone (ctx 610). A few pieces retain traces of their original surfaces, which are roughly finished or wiped, and in a couple of cases evidently curved. The largest piece is roughly oblong with a maximum length of 85mm and has a wattle or withy impression running though it (ctx 610). The latter also shows signs of scorching and may be from the structure of an oven of some sort. The smaller pieces are too undiagnostic and could be from almost any fired clay structure or artefact. By themselves the pieces are difficult, if not impossible, to date - although clearly ancient. A general Roman/medieval date has therefore been assigned to all the pieces. However, the low context numbers are close to those containing Roman pottery and one context (709) also produced a sherd of Roman pottery which could suggest that a Roman date is more likely for all these pieces.

Table B3 Fired clay by context and spot date

Context	Spot-date	Frags.	Weight	Comments
205	Roman/med?	1	4	Surface flake from structure or object. Roughly finished. Coarse fairly hard brown clay fabric with sand, flint and chalk
206	Roman/med?	1	6	Frag poss from an object of circular or oval cross-section? Soft porous pale brown clay with few grits, irreg grey core. Worn curved outer surface
610	Roman/med?	2	196	1 object. Max length 85mm. Soft dark brown fine-grained porous clay fragment from structure/object, roughly oblong, with part of original surface. Dark grey/black - probably burnt at one end. Surface v roughly finished/wiped, with curved edge - poss a corner or a hole? Large wattle impression passing diagonally through the object - diam c 25mm. Poss part of an oven etc
610	Roman/med?	2	10	1 object. Max length 28mm. Worn rounded lump of soft orange-brown fine-grained sandy porous clay with occasional lumps of cream sandy ?clay pellets or limestone up to 5mm across
709	Roman/med?	3	4	1 object. Scraps from clay object/structure similar to that in (205)
TOTAL		**9**	**220**	

B.4 Metals

By Ian R Scott BA

The metal assemblage comprises 12 objects (14 fragments) and includes 7 iron objects (9 fragments), 3 copper alloy objects, and 2 lead objects.

Table B4 Summary Quantification of metalwork by context, metal and function (object count)

	Cu alloy	Iron			Lead	
Contexts	**Coins**	**Nails**	**Misc**	**Query**	**Query**	**Totals**
406			3			3
709		1				1
1107	1					1
1505				1		1
1602				1	2	3
1907		1				1
1400	1					1
1624	1					1
Totals	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**12**

The iron comprises 2 nails, 3 miscellaneous fragments and 2 objects of uncertain function. The latter include 3 fragments, which appear to be from spear or tool socket or from a tapering ferrule and are from context 1505 and were associated with skeleton 1506. The miscellaneous fragments are particularly undiagnostic, and not datable. The nails are not closely datable.

The copper alloy objects are all coins and are the subject of a separate report (B5 below). The 2 lead objects from context 1602 may well be small pendant weights, and possibly were used as net weights. They are not closely datable typologically.

B.5 Coins

By Paul Booth BA FSA MIfA

1. Context 1107 SF3. Antoninianus (18mm). Radiate head r; Rev. ?standing figure. *c* AD 260-296. [Encrusted]

2. Context 1624 SF2. AE4 (10mm). Irregular issue of Constantius II; Rev. Fel Temp Reparatio (fallen horseman) type. *c* AD 350-364.

3. Context 1400. AE4 (12mm). DN]HONORI[US PF AUG; Rev. SALUS REI[PUBLICAE. Possibly D in exergue. Apparently irregular. *c* AD 395-402?

B.6 Glass

By Ian R Scott BA

The single piece of glass (context 1038) is a sherd of vessel glass in blue green metal. The sherd is from the rim of a Roman funnel-mouthed jug of 2nd-century or later date. The rim is fire rounded and below and parallel to the rim is an applied trail.

B.7 Flint

By Michael Donnelly Bsc MIfA

A total of 3 flints were recovered from 3 contexts.

Table B7 Flint by context

Context	Description	Date
204	Fragmentary core on flake. Flake removals. Probable later damage.	
1606	End scraper on a secondary flake. Cortex 60%	Neolithic-early Bronze Age
2300	Utilised inner blade. Moderate post-depositional damage.	Mesolithic-early Neolithic.

A small assemblage of three flints was recovered from Fleet Marston Weyside Farm from three distinct contexts. All pieces generally displayed light patination/cortication and low levels of edge damage that probably indicates that they are not in their primary context but may not have moved far. Dating solitary flints can be very problematic as the knapping process can readily mimic artefacts from earlier or later periods.

The assemblage consists of three pieces, a core on a flake (broken), a utilised blade and an end scraper. The core represents the distal end of a primary or secondary removal with flakes struck from its ventral surface. The flaking on its dorsal surface is likely to be recent damage but may also indicate the scavenging and re-use of material in prehistory. The end scraper has been formed on a preparatory flake with thick white chalky cortex. The piece displays well executed, regular, parallel, abrupt retouch along its entire distal end while its bulbar end shows evidence of platform faceting, which could be seen as a broad indicator of date but can also occur on any piece struck from a multi-platform flake core. It most probably dates to the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age. The blade looks to have been utilised and has a heavily worn/damaged distal tip with a spall-like removal along its right hand side, possibly indicating an attempt at a burin, however, such spalls can occur accidentally. This piece is almost certainly of early prehistoric date with a date range of the Mesolithic-early Neolithic being most likely.

B.8 Animal Bones

By Lena Strid MA AIfA

The Fleet Marston assemblage comprised a total of 464 hand-collected animal bones (Table B9.1). The site included a Roman field system as well as Saxon and Medieval features and there is subsequently a risk for residuality, which is further confirmed by the pottery analysis (Cotter, this volume). However, as the bone preservation is over all very good (Table B9.2), the majority of the animal bones are probably Medieval. Further stratigraphical analysis may give a more accurate phasing of the site. Almost 10% of the bones displayed traces of carnivore gnawing, indicating that these bones had been accessible for dogs and other scavengers prior to disposal. Only one bone was burnt.

The assemblage contained bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and deer. Three bird bones came from fowl-sized and goose-sized birds, but were otherwise indeterminable to species. All species present are common in archaeological assemblages from the region, regardless of time period. A scarcity of wild game is typical for rural assemblages, although the presence of the pedicle on the single deer antler (1603) suggests that the animal had been hunted.

A total of eight mandibles (Table B9.3) and 44 bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse (Table 4) could be aged. With the exception of one sheep horn core, one partial dog skull and one dog mandible, all bones were too fragmented to be measured. Butchery marks were found on bones from cattle, sheep/goat and pig. These mostly consisted of cleaver marks and cut marks associated with disarticulation/portioning of the body and filleting of meat. Traces of pathologies were absent.

The assemblage is too small to be useful for a discussion on animal husbandry, particularly since the phasing is as yet uncertain.

Table B9.1 Animal bone by species ID

	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Deer	Indet. bird	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Indet.
Antler						1				
Horn core	3	1								
Skull	13	6	8		1					
Mandible	10	8	5		1					
Loose teeth	9	9	3	2	1					
Atlas			1							
Axis										
Vertebra								3	16	
Rib								16	27	
Scapula	5	2	3						1	
Humerus	5	6	2							
Radius	4	10	1	1	1					
Ulna	2	1	2	1	2					1
Carpal					1					
Metacarpal	6	4	1							
Pelvis	4	4	5	2						
Femur	3		1					1		
Tibia	4	8	1	1	1					
Calcaneus	1		1							
Astragalus	1			1						
Metatarsal	3	8	2							
Phalanx 1	1	1	2							
Phalanx 2	1		1							
Phalanx 3	1									
Metapodial	1									
Long bone							3	39	40	
Indeterminate									2	110
TOTAL	**78**	**71**	**39**	**8**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**59**	**87**	**110**
Weight (g)	5795	850	494	962	190	29	7	211	1318	668

Table B9.2 Preservation level of animal bones

Context	N	0	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	464	7.8%	71.8 %	19.8%	0.6%		

Table B9.3 Mandible wear stages for cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Grant 1982) with estimated ages (Halstead 1985; Payne 1973; O'Connor 1988)

Context	Species	Tooth wear stages						
		dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	Estimated age
1039	Cattle					f	38-42	Young Adult
2304	Cattle			l	l	g	44	Adult
2304	Cattle			l	l	g	44	Adult
602	Cattle			l	k	k	46	Senile
1408	Pig						8-12	Immature
1415	Sheep/goat			g	g		31-36	
207	Sheep/goat			k	g		37-39	
2316	Sheep/goat			m	h	g	42	6-8 years

Table B9.4 Epiphyseal closure of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse (Serjeantson 1996)

	CATTLE		SHEEP/GOAT		PIG		HORSE	
CATTLE	**N**	**% unfused**	**N**	**% unfused**	**N**	**% unfused**	**N**	**% unfused**
Early fusion	7	28.6%	5	20.0%	5	60.0%	2	0.0%
Mid fusion	5	20.0%	3	33.3%	4	75.0%	1	0.0%
Late fusion	3	0.0%	6	66.7%	2	100.0%	1	0.0%

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APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Wayside farm, Fleet Marston

Site code: FLWF 11

Grid reference: SP 780 158

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 28/09/2011 to 18/10/2011

Area of site: 18.5 ha

Summary of results: In early October 2011 Oxford Archaeology was contracted to undertake an evaluation of the field surrounding Fleet Marston Church. A first stage of evaluation and reporting, comprising systematic metal detecting and test-pitting, confirmed the results of earlier geophysical survey, locating the focus of activity around the now isolated Church of St Mary. Recovered artefacts indicated two main periods of site use, Roman and medieval.

A second stage of evaluation, comprising twenty five trenches, was then undertaken. Trenches were targeted either on features identified by the geophysical survey to better understand their date and character, or on apparently 'blank' areas, to test this assumption.

No significant prehistoric remains were recorded. The main enclosure systems identified by geophysics in the southern and eastern parts of the site were sample excavated and found to be of Roman date, although datable cultural material was scarce. It is possible that some of the excavated features in the central and northern parts of the site were also of Roman date or origin, but this was obscured by later medieval activity. These Roman enclosures occupy an area of locally higher ground, and marked by their surrounding ditches they appear to be small fields/paddocks, possibly located some distance from the main settlement which may have lain to the south closer to Akeman Street.

A small amount of early and possibly late Saxon pottery indicates activity close by but larger amounts of pottery date the main period of occupation on the site to the 11th to 15th centuries. This activity is focussed around the church, and in particular on its southern and western sides. The evidence indicates possibly two phases of larger church enclosure with the village settlement running west and north west from the church. This part of Fleet Marston village appears to have been abandoned from the 15th/16th century, leaving the church as it is today, isolated within the fields.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: AYBCM 2011.228

Servergo/oaupubs1_RtoZ*FLWF11*FLWFEV*Wayside Farm, Fleet Marston*jc*08.11.11

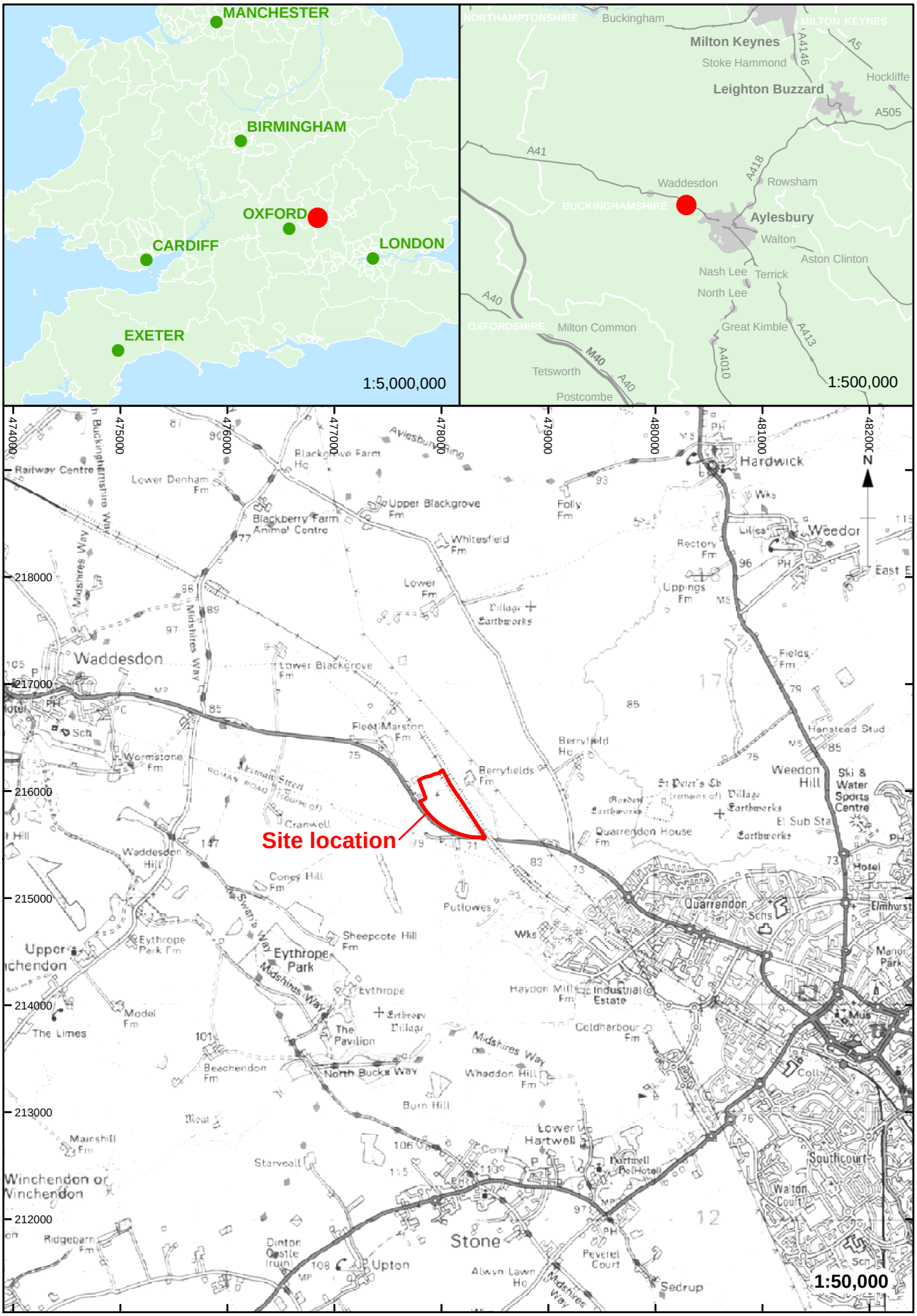
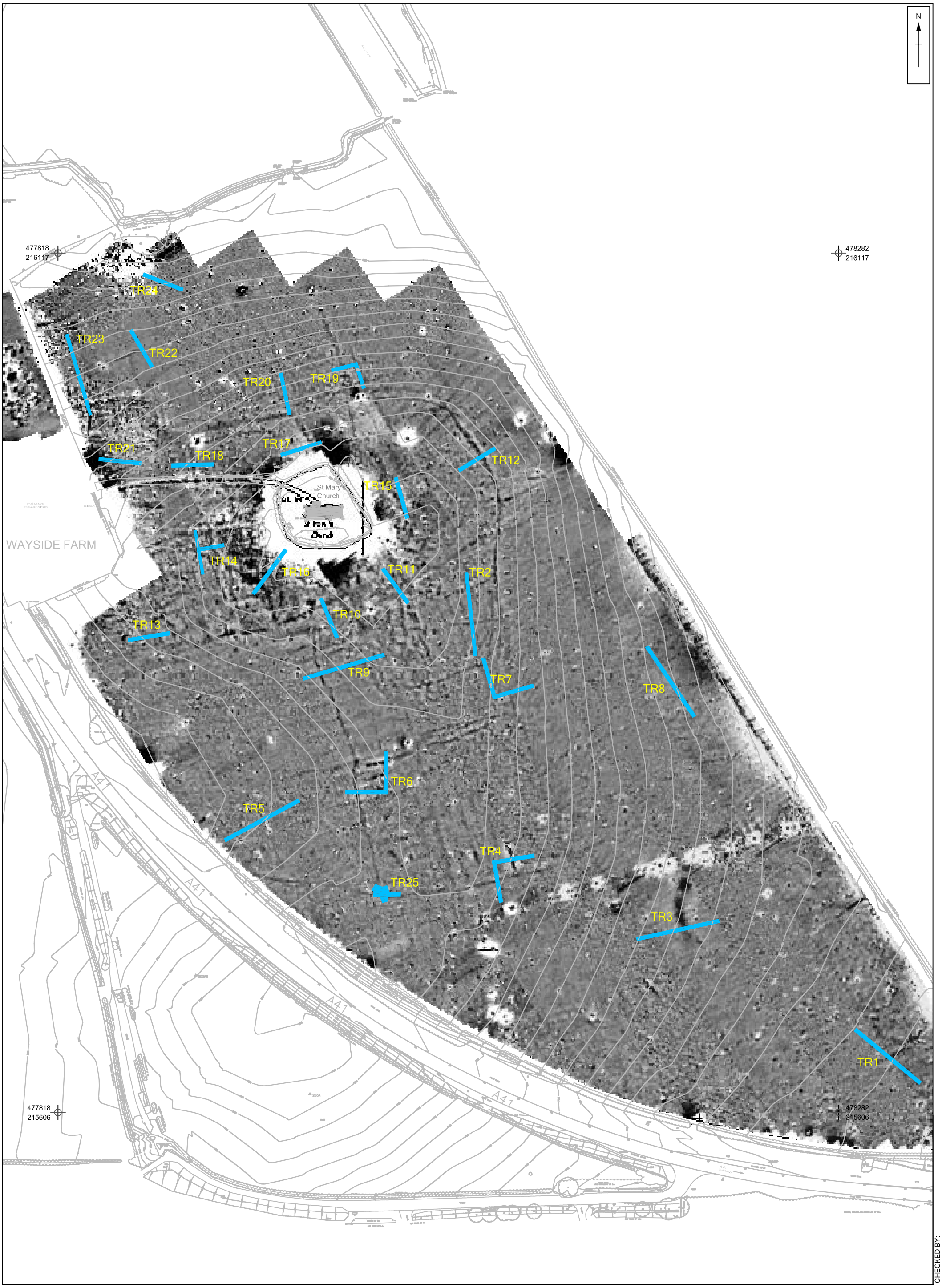


Figure 1: Site location

X:\Fleet Marston, Aylesbury EVAL\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\FLWF_070911_Current_DCW.dwg(FLWF11_Fig 2_Trench Locations)****dan.watkeys* 17 Nov 2011



CHECKED BY:

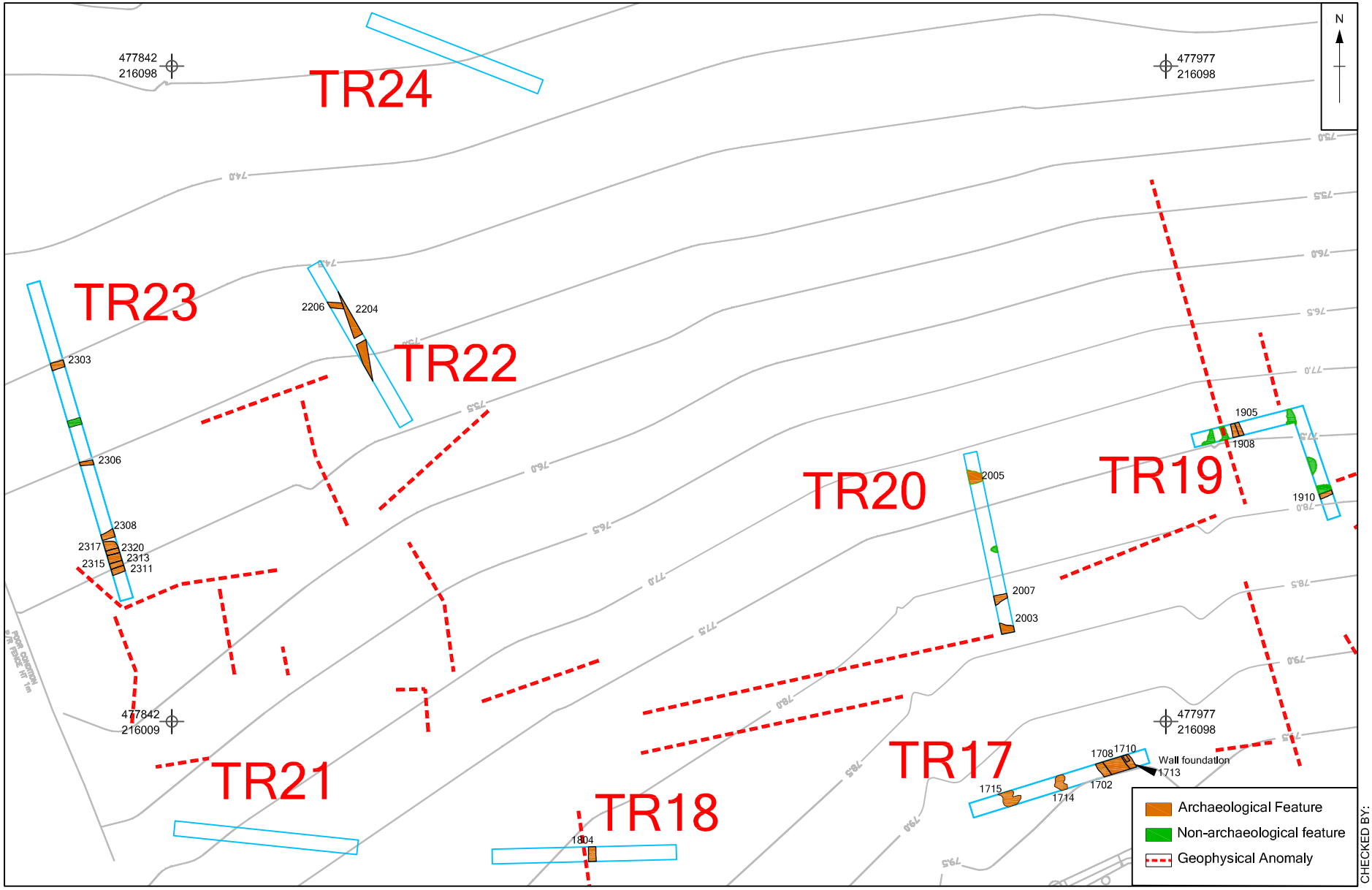
Survey Data supplied by :
D. Watkeys

0 100 m

Scale @ A3 1:2000

FLWF11: Fig 2, Trench Locations

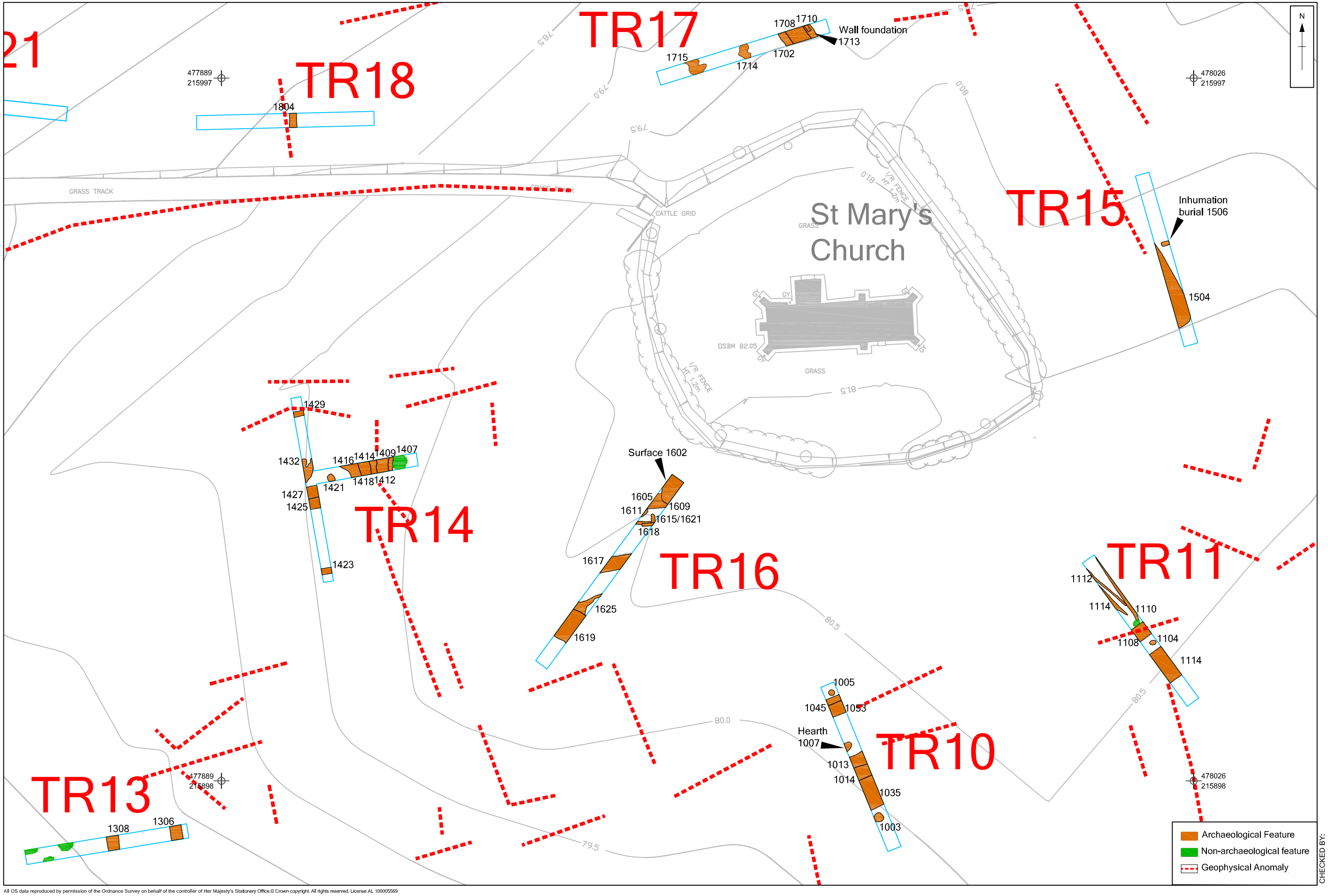
X:\Fleet Marston, Aylesbury EVAL \010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\FLWF_070911_Current_DCW.dwg(FLWF11_Fig 3_Northern Trenches)****dan.watkeys* 17 Nov 2011



0 50 m

Scale @ A4 1:750

FLWF11: Fig3, Northern Trenches.



X:\Fleet Marston, Aylesbury EVAL\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\FLWF_070911_Current_DCW.dwg(FLWF11_Fig 4_Hilltop)***** 17 Nov 2011

Survey Data supplied by :
D. Watkeys

0 20 m
Scale @ A3 1:500

CHECKED BY:

FLWF11: Fig 4, Central Trenches.

X:\Fleet Marston, Aylesbury EVAL\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\FLWF_070911_Current_DCW.dwg(FLWF11_Fig 5_Southern Trenches(2))****dan.watkeys* 17 Nov 2011

TR17
1708 1710 Wall foundation 1713
1715 1714 1702
TR12
1024 1023
478099 215988
477952 215988
St Mary's Church
CATTLE GRID
GRASS
TR15
Inhumation burial 1506
1504
N
Surface 1602
1605 1609 1611 1615/1621 1618
TR16
1617 1625 1619
TR11
1112 1114 1110 1108 1104 1114
TR2
210
208
213 203
1005 1045 1053
Hearth 1007
1013 1014 1035 1003
TR10
903 905 907 910
TR9
710 712
TR7
708 706
616 611 609 603 607 605
TR6
TR25
2504 2506
TR4
404 412 408 410
477952 215988
478099 215730

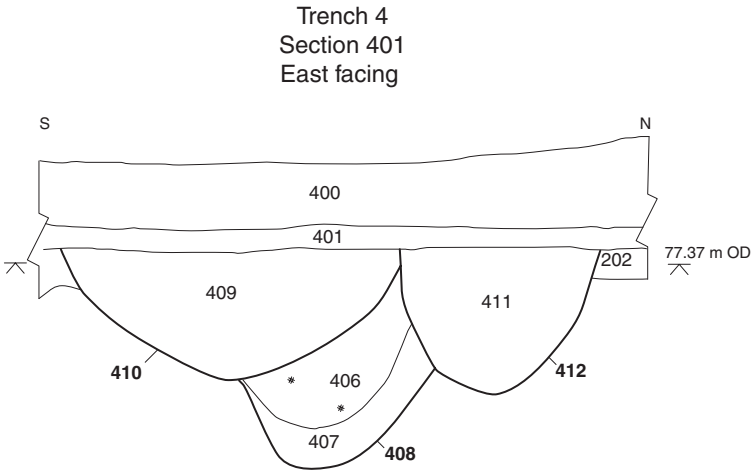
Archaeological Feature
Non-archaeological feature
Geophysical Anomaly

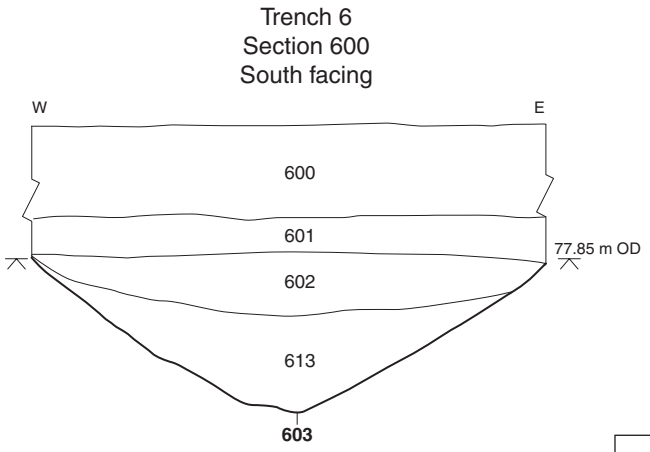
CHECKED BY:

Survey Data supplied by :
D. Watkeys

0 50 m
Scale at A3 1:750

FLWF11: Fig 5, Southern Trenches.

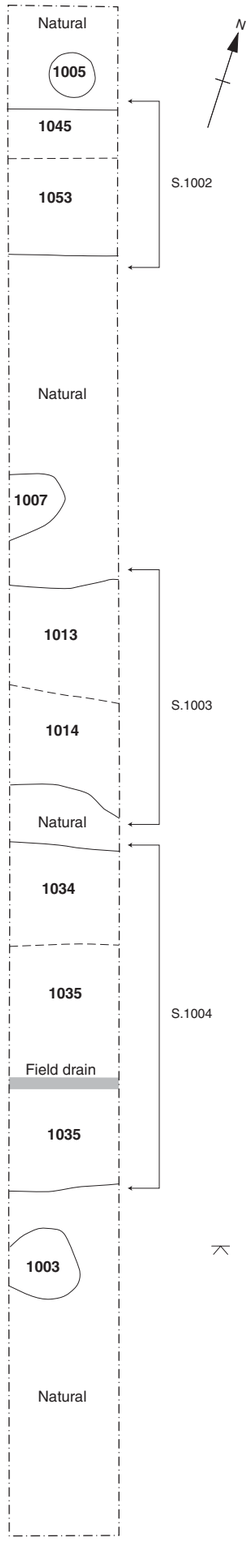




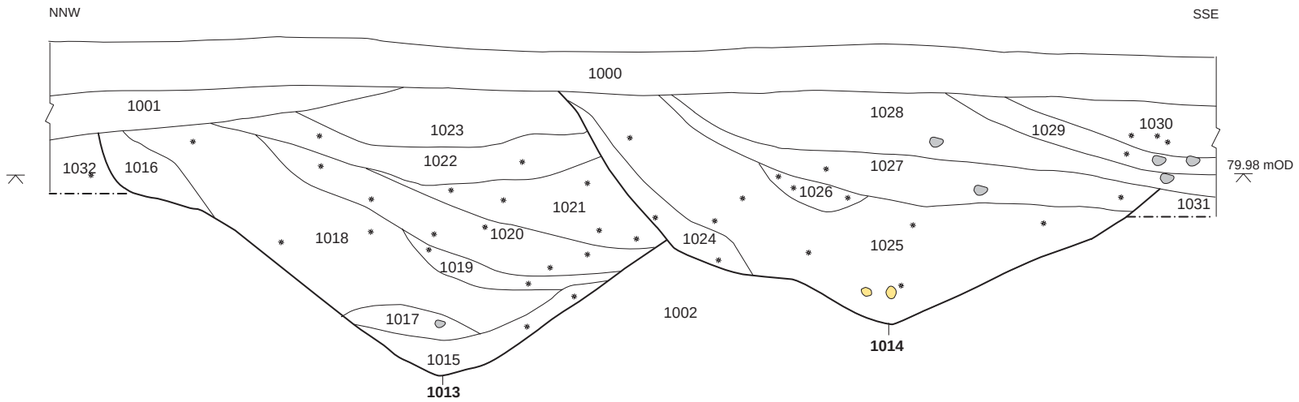
Key
* Charcoal

0 1 m
1:25

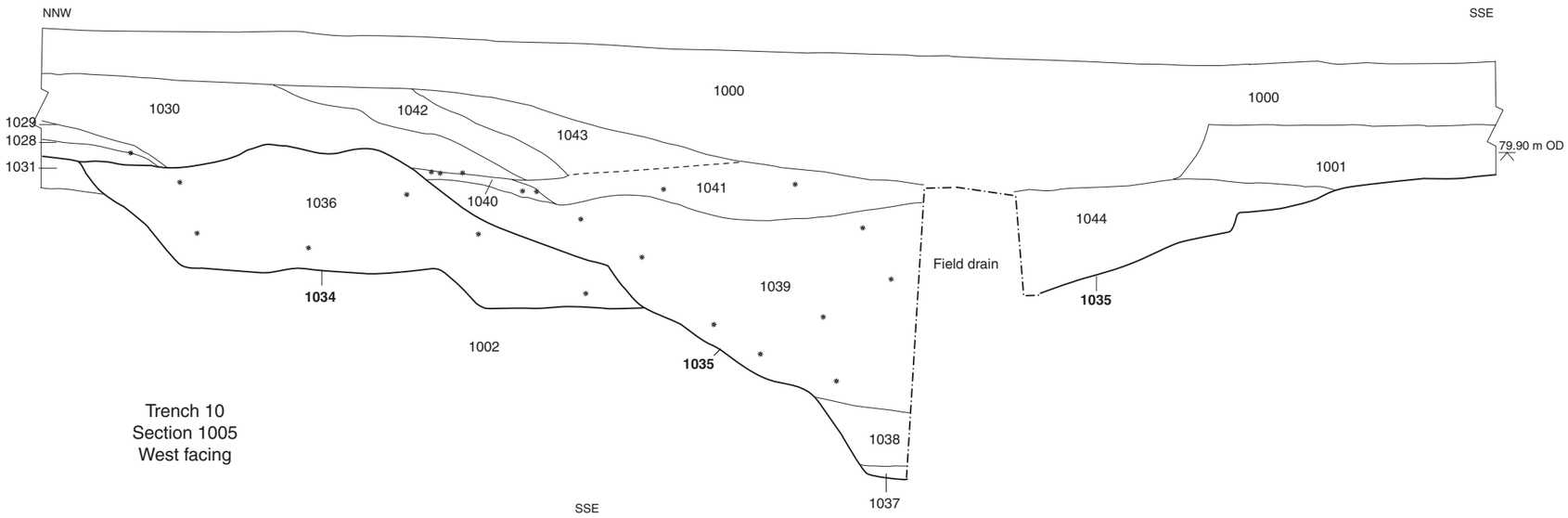
Figure 6: Sections 401 and 600



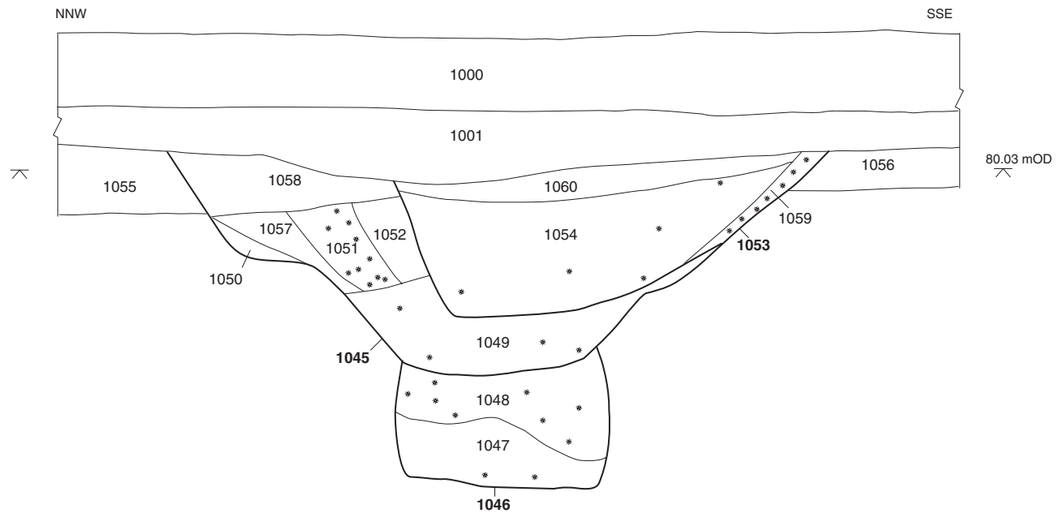
Trench 10
Section 1003
West facing



Trench 10
Section 1004
West facing



Trench 10
Section 1005
West facing



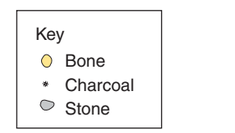
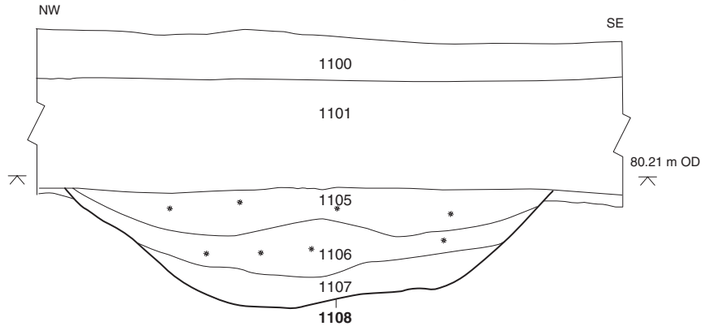
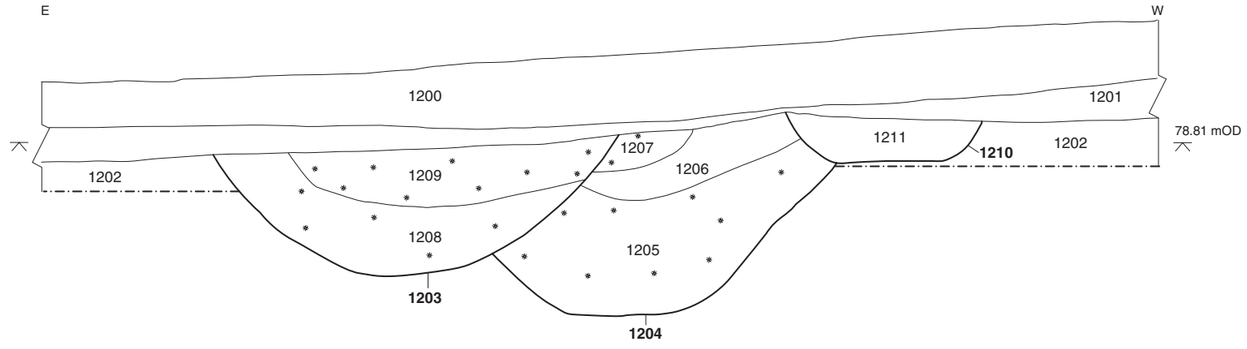


Figure 7: Trench 10 plan and sections 1003, 1004 and 1005

Trench 11
Section 1101
Southwest facing



Trench 12
Section 1200
North facing



Trench 14
Section 1400
North facing

Key
* Charcoal

0 1 m
1:25

Figure 8: Sections 1101, 1200 and 1400

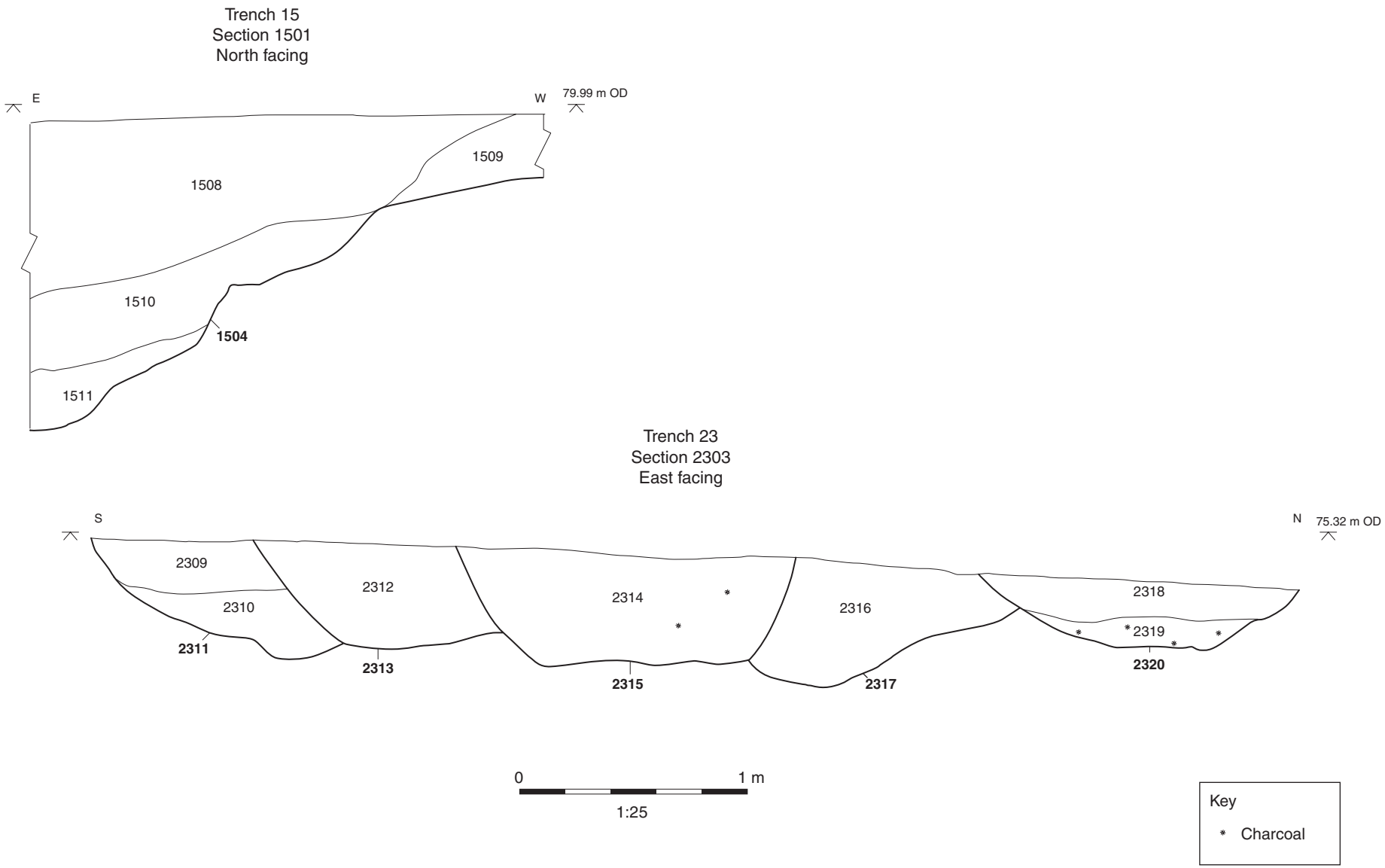


Figure 9: Sections 1501 and 2303

Fig 10: Trench 4, ditches 408, 412 and 410. 1M scale. View to west.

Fig 11: Trench 10 Hearth 1007. 0.5m scale. View to north.

Fig 12: Trench 10 ditch 1013. 2m scale. View to east.

Fig 13: Trench 10 ditch 1014. 2M scale. View to east.

Fig 14: Trench 12, Ditches 1203, 1204 and 1210. 1M scale. View to south.

Fig 15: Trench 14, ditches 1407, 1409, 1414 and 1415 and pits 1412/1418. 2m scale. View to south.

Fig 16: Trench 15 ditch 1504. 1m scale. View to north.

Fig 17: Trench 16 Surface 1602. 1M scale. View to North-east.

Fig 18: Trench 17 ditches 1702, 1708, 1710 and wall 1713. 2m scale. View to north-east.

Trench 2

N

210

208

Tree throw

203

213

616

611

609

607

605

N

Trench 6

N

Trench 7

706

708

710

712

603

404

Trench 4

N

Tree throw

412

410

408

N

Trench 9

910

907

905

903

0

10 m

1:200

Figure 19 : Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7 and 9

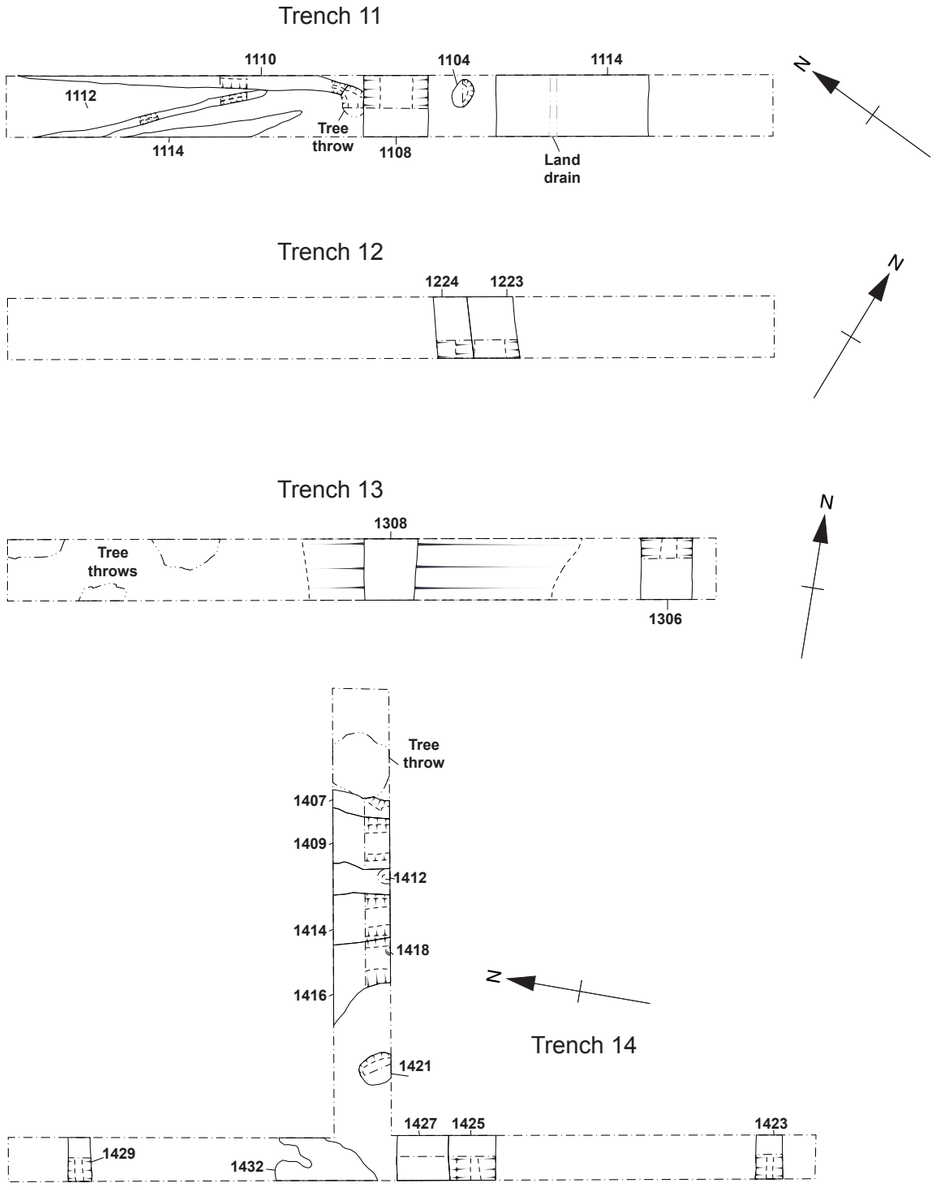
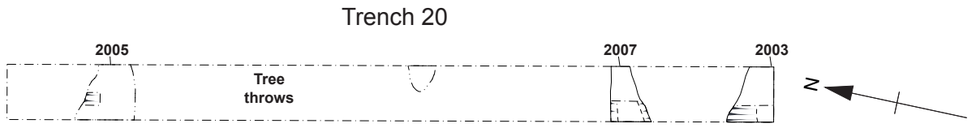
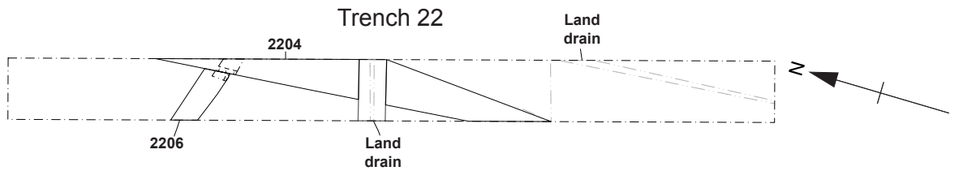
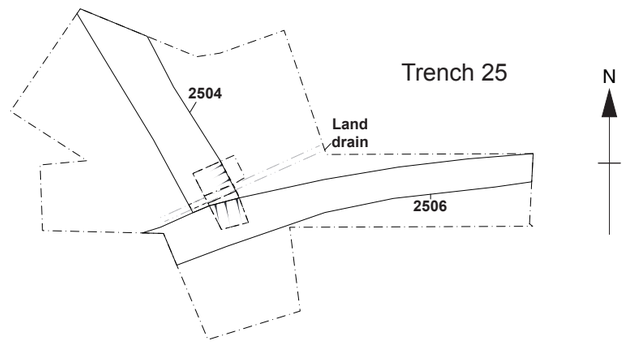


Figure 20 : Trenches 11 - 19







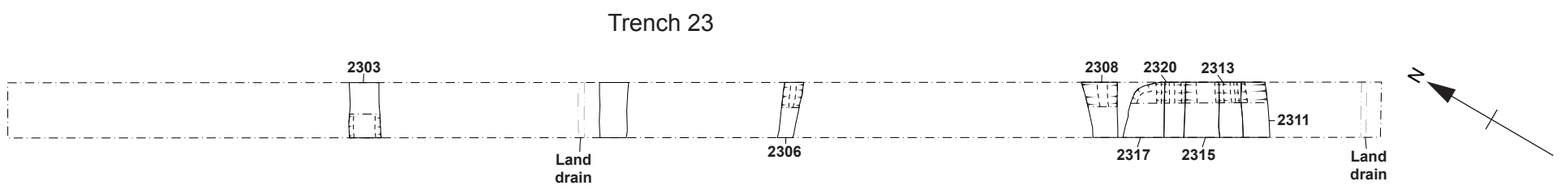


Figure 21 : Trenches 20, 22, 23 and 25

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N

477842
216088

478120
216088

TR24

TR23

TR22

TR21

TR18

TR17

TR19

TR20

Ridge and furrow

TR12

TR15

St Mary's
Church

Possible church
boundary

Possible furthest extent
of church boundary

TR16

TR14

TR11

TR2

TR13

TR10

Eastern Boundary

TR9

TR7

Internal divisions

TR6

TR5

TR4

TR25

Southern Boundary

477842
215740

Romano-British
Anglo-Saxon
Medieval
Undated feature
Geophysical anomaly
Ridge and furrow
Possible ditch extention
Find spot from test-pit
/metal detecting survey

CHECKED BY:

Survey Data supplied by :
D. Watkeys

0 50 m

Scale @ A3 1:1250

FLWF11: Fig 22,
Interpertative plot.

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