

# Land at Williams Holdings, Grove, Oxfordshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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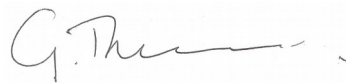
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## **Land at Williams Holdings, Grove, Oxfordshire**

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## **Summary**

*During October and November 2015 Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Williams Holdings, Grove, Oxfordshire. The evaluation was commissioned by Strutt and Parker LLP on behalf of Williams Grand Prix Engineering Ltd. The earliest feature uncovered was a securely dated ditch of middle Bronze Age date. Other prehistoric ditches were present within the western part of the site and dated from the middle to late Iron Age. The majority of dated features however belonged to the later Roman period, and from the amount of finds recovered are likely to indicate that a small settlement, perhaps a farmstead, was present within the central part of the site. Additionally a pit and several ditches were dated to the medieval period (12th -14th century), and represent agricultural activity. Many of the features uncovered, the majority of which were ditches, remain undated. The amount of finds recovered dropped noticeably within the eastern part of the site, where a greater number of late medieval or post-medieval plough furrows were present.*





## INTRODUCTION

### **1 Location and scope of work**

- 1.1 During October and November 2015 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Williams Holdings, Grove, Oxfordshire, centred on SU 406 909 (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Strutt and Parker LLP for Williams Grand Prix Engineering Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation comprised 41 trenches each measuring 30m by 1.6m (Fig. 2), and was undertaken to inform the determination of Planning Application P15/V1722/O. The pre-determination condition for evaluation was set by the Oxfordshire County Council Archaeology Team Leader, Hugh Coddington (OCC 2015). The work was undertaken to a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2015b) agreed with Hugh Coddington.

### **2 Geology and topography**

- 2.1 The site is bounded by Station Road to the east, to the north by an access road towards Grove Wick Farm, and to the south and west by farmland (Figs 1 and 2). The Letcombe Brook runs through the western part of the site. It is within the historic parish of Wantage, which was within the County of Berkshire until the county boundary alterations in the 1970s, when it became part of Oxfordshire. It is within the administrative area of Vale of White Horse District Council.
- 2.2 The site is located on a solid bedrock geology of Gault Formation mudstone, overlain by a drift geology of Northmoor Sand and Gravels. The site is generally flat and located at c 72m OD.

### **3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a Desk Based Assessment (OA 2015a), the results of which are summarised below.

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 3.2 There have been no recorded archaeological features or finds of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic periods from within the site or the study area, (a 1km radius of the site).
- 3.3 Previous archaeological work to the south of the site, at Monk's Farm, has identified a middle Bronze Age enclosure associated with pits and a waterhole, a more extensive field system, and two pits containing cremated human remains. Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age drainage ditches and shallow features were also recorded during earlier evaluation works at the site and during works to the south of the site at Land West of Bellinger's Garage, although these were only tentatively dated (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 3.4 During a 2001 evaluation to the south of the site, several shallow early Iron Age ditches were recorded, as well as a large ditch, identified in the west of the site, which contained tiny fragments of potentially prehistoric pottery (Foundations Archaeology 2001).
- 3.5 Three Iron Age coins have also been recovered within the area, although the grid reference allocated to them is vague and their exact provenance uncertain.
- 3.6 A number of cropmarks identified to the north of the site on aerial photographs may date to the Iron Age and may represent field boundaries and enclosures.

**Roman**

- 3.7 The landscape around Grove is dominated by the presence of the Roman road leading from Oxford to Wantage (A 338) which forms the eastern boundary of the site. There is growing evidence for a Roman roadside settlement to the south of Wantage which lies c 3km south west of the site (Henig & Booth 2000, 70).
- 3.8 A substantial north-east to south-west aligned linear bank was identified on aerial photographs to the north of the railway line. This bank appears to run parallel to Station Road, which is thought to be on the line of the Roman road.
- 3.9 During the archaeological excavation at Monk's Farm in summer 2013 (OA 2014), the large ditch identified during the 2001 evaluation was re-examined. This feature contained both Roman and post-medieval pottery. An evaluation carried out a few months later immediately north of the Monk's Farm site also identified this feature and allocated it a Roman date due to the recovery of Roman pottery, and the depth and width of the ditch. The line of this ditch appears to continue northwards into the present site, where it appears to be followed by the large plough bank identified during the walkover survey. It may potentially also be associated with the large bank identified to the north of the railway line on aerial photographs.
- 3.10 Also recorded during the 2013 excavation at Monk's Farm were a cremation burial and inhumation burial, both of late Roman date. In addition, a number of undated ditches and features may date to the Roman period. Roman pottery has also been recorded close to Tulwick Farm (c 675m to the south-east of the site).
- 3.11 Undated cropmarks identified on aerial photographs appear to show two separate sub-square enclosures to the north and north east of the site and may date to the Roman period.

**Medieval**

- 3.12 Wantage was an important location during the Anglo Saxon period, and is thought to have been a royal residence in 849 when Alfred the Great was born there (VCH, 1924, 319-322). Grove was granted by Stephen in 1142 to the abbey of Bermondsey. Thomas Grove held a capital messuage here and a water-mill in 1622.
- 3.13 Earthworks c 400m to the east of the site represent the deserted medieval village (DMV) of Tulwick. Although Tulwick does not appear in Domesday, nor in the 13th century medieval taxation records (University of Hull), there is good archaeological evidence for the village in the form of earthworks. These earthworks were investigated as part of archaeological work carried out in the 1960s, the results of which dated the settlement to between the 12th and 15th centuries.
- 3.14 Aerial photographs of the site show large areas of ridge and furrow earthworks across the study area, including within the site. These earthworks are remnants of medieval and post-medieval arable farming techniques. The location of the site away from the medieval centres of Grove and Tulwick, and within the wider landscape of ridge and furrow earthworks, suggests the site to be located within the open fields of Tulwick and Grove and away from the medieval settlements.
- 3.15 The ridge and furrow earthworks within the site appear to respect two large plough banks. Although apparently part of the medieval landscape, the more westerly of the two banks appears to continue into the fields to the south where it has been identified as a substantial ditch, suggesting that it is likely to have an earlier origin.



- 3.16 Medieval pottery has also been recovered throughout the south of study area close to the two medieval centres of Grove and Tulwick. Close to one of the finds of pottery was an undated inhumation burial.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 3.17 The earliest available map of the site is Rocque's Map of Berkshire published in 1761. Although the accuracy of the road layout appears to be questionable, it is possible to locate the approximate location of the Site, the map showing the site located to the north of the urban extent of Grove within an arable field. The earliest detailed map of the site is the 1803 Inclosure Map of the Parish of Wantage. This map was produced following the inclosure of the Grove open fields into plots, and clearly shows the site as being parcelled up at this point, supporting the assertion that until this period the site lay in the large common arable fields of the parish. The southern boundary of the site is marked, although the later Tithe Map of 1844 suggests that this is not a defined field boundary.
- 3.18 The Tithe Map records the site and surrounding plots as all being part of a larger area called Norton Field, and utilised as arable land. The Tithe Map also shows the proposed route of the forthcoming railway line.
- 3.19 The site remained undeveloped throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 through to the 1912 edition. The undefined boundaries shown on the Tithe Map become extant by the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900.
- 3.20 A WWII military airfield was constructed to the west of Grove by the RAF in the early 1940s. It opened in 1942 and was initially used as a training school before being enlarged for use by American bombers. Aerial photographs of the 1940s show the construction of a number of small huts within the site at the same time, suggesting a potential military link. There are three separate groups of buildings. The most westerly buildings appear to be located along the north-south bank seen during the walkover survey, with the other two groups located to the east.

### ***Geophysical survey***

- 3.21 A detailed magnetometry survey was undertaken in September 2015 (Stratascan 2015). The survey revealed no features of archaeological origin, but parts of the site could not be covered due to the presence of dense undergrowth and extant buildings. Additionally parts of the site were covered in areas of magnetic debris, possibly associated with the site's former use during WWII (see above), and this may have masked any features, (as may the alluvial deposits to the west), none of which were identified by the survey.

### ***Lidar data***

- 3.22 The Environment Agency Lidar data show the large earthworks crossing the site both to the west and within the centre. Additionally a smaller possible bank is shown adjacent and running parallel to the current Station Road.

## **4 Acknowledgements**

- 4.1 OA were appointed to undertake the work by Mike Robinson of Strutt and Parker on behalf of Williams Grand Prix Engineering. Hugh Coddington of OCC monitored the fieldwork. The work was undertaken by OA Project Officer John Boothroyd assisted by Vix Hughes, Conan Parsons, Jeremy Mordue, Michael McLean, Neal Mason and Christopher Pyrah. OA is grateful to Marcus Didcock of Williams who helped facilitate



the project, and Michael Waldher, also of Williams, who donated his time to undertake the metal detector survey, and who unearthed the two Roman coins. The project was managed for OA by Gerry Thacker.



## EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 1 Aims

#### 1.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- (x) To examine the extant earthworks and possible related ditches indicated by the Lidar, as well as anomalies from the geophysical survey.

### 2 Methodology

- 2.1 The trenches were set out to provide an even coverage of the site, and to target the few anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, and from the Lidar data.
- 2.2 Two of the trenches (Trenches 2 and 19) were moved from their original positions, after consultation with Hugh Coddington, due to the presence of a high pressure sewage main within the site.
- 2.3 Two other trenches were moved during fieldwork (Trenches 35 and 40) because of a discrepancy between the plotted position of the sewer, and the location of ground markers.
- 2.4 Trenches were located using a GPS system with a sub 50mm accuracy.
- 2.5 Trenches were CAT scanned prior to and during excavation to avoid any unknown service pipes and cables. Trenches were opened under constant archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.6 Revealed features were hand cleaned and a sample were excavated and recorded. Finds were recovered and bagged by unique context number.
- 2.7 Bulk environmental samples were recovered from a sample of the excavated features to evaluate the site's potential to contain preserved plant macro-fossils and charred remains.

## RESULTS

### 1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 1.1 A description of soils and ground conditions, and the general distribution of archaeological features are presented in the section below. This is followed by descriptions of trenches containing significant archaeological features. A summary of the results and their interpretation follow. The sizes and orientations of trenches, and dimensions of all features, together with related finds data form the content of Appendix A. Finds reports are found within Appendix B, and environmental analysis within Appendix C. Figures and Plates can be found at the end of the document. Not all sections illustrated on the site plans are shown, mainly those through plough furrows or features or modern date.

### 2 General soils and ground conditions

- 2.1 The Northmoor sands and gravels varied considerably across the site, and manifested grey gravels, pale silty clays and darker brown clays with frequent gravel and sand inclusions. All trenches contained topsoil and subsoil (buried plough soil). There were alluvial deposits present towards the west of the site adjacent to the Letcombe Brook, and made ground deposits of recent date in some trenches. Trenches to the west of the site were often in excess of 1m deep, and some were subject to minor flooding.

### 3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.1 With the exception of two trenches (Trenches 6 and 39), all trenches contained archaeological features. The majority of features were located within the centre of the site, and to a lesser degree within the west. To the east of the site the number of features and finds decreased.
- 3.2 All features were sealed by subsoil (buried plough soil), and topsoil, and cut the natural geology unless otherwise mentioned.

### 4 Trench 1

- 4.1 The trench contained six ditches of which five were investigated (Fig. 3). Ditch 103, towards the south-west of the trench had a shallow profile, with gently sloping sides and a flat slightly undulating base (Fig. 9). The ditch was orientated west-east, and the single fill (104) was a mid-grey clay silt from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered dating from AD 1175-1350. Towards the centre of the trench two inter-cutting ditches (105 and 110) were orientated in a similar direction to ditch 103 (Figs 3 and 9; Plate 6). Ditch 110, the earlier of the two had slightly irregular sides and a flat base. The single fill, (111), was a dark brownish grey clay silt with frequent sand and occasional chalk flecks, and contained medieval pottery (AD 1150-1300). Ditch 105 had a concave profile and contained four episodes of infilling. The earliest of these was 106, a mid brownish-grey silty sand, was probably derived from weathering of the ditch sides. This was overlain by 107, which was of similar composition, but darker brown in hue, and may have washed in from a bank on the northern side of the ditch. Fill 108 was a firm mid grey silty clay and represented the gradual silting of the ditch. This was sealed by 109 a mid brownish-grey loam which contained 24 sherds of medieval pottery (AD 1150-1300), the jaw bone of a horse, and other large mammal bones.
- 4.2 Towards the northern end of the trench ditch 114 was steep sided and flat based, and also broadly orientated west-east (Figs 3 and 9). The lower fill, 115, was a mid grey-brown clay silt and contained 25 sherds of medieval pottery (AD 1150-1250/75). This





was overlain by 116, a black organic rich sandy loam, some of which was retained for environmental analysis (see Appendix C, sample 1). Immediately to the north of 114, an amorphous feature 112, probably also a ditch, was present. This had been partially truncated by a recent excavation, possibly for geo-technical purposes. Feature 112 had stepped sides (to the south where investigated), and the base was not reached (Fig. 9). The fill, 113, was a mid greyish brown silty loam, from which 13 sherds of medieval pottery (AD 1150-1300) were recovered.

- 4.3 At the northern end of the trench a ditch was only partially present within the confines of the excavated area. The ditch was orientated north-south, and the upper fill 118 was a dark grey-brown sandy clay, which was not further investigated.

## **5 Trench 2**

- 5.1 A ditch, 207, was located at the western end of the trench, and was orientated broadly north-south (Figs 3 and 9). The ditch had a steeper side to the east and was flat based with a single mid grey clay silt fill (208), which contained a cattle jaw bone and other fragments of mammalian bone. It is, from the profile, possible that this feature is a plough furrow.
- 5.2 Within the centre of the trench a narrower ditch, 205, was orientated broadly east-west (Figs 3 and 9). The ditch had a slightly flared 'V' shaped profile, and a single fill (206), a grey-brown clay silt. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill. The ditch was sealed by alluvial deposit 202. A further alluvial deposit 203 was also identified within the trench, but did not have a relationship with either feature.

## **6 Trench 3**

- 6.1 A ditch, 305, was located within the north-eastern end of the trench and was orientated north-south (Figs 3 and 10). The ditch had shallow sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill, 306, was a dark grey-brown sandy clay from which pottery of probable mid to late Iron Age date was recovered.
- 6.2 Around seven metres to the west a similarly aligned ditch, 303, had a slightly irregular 'U' shaped profile, with steeper sides to the east (Figs 3 and 10). The single fill, 304, was also a dark grey brown sandy clay, from which five sherds of Roman pottery (AD 50-410) were recovered.

## **7 Trench 4**

- 7.1 A ditch, 407, was orientated north-east to south-west, curving in an easterly direction at its northern end (Fig. 4). The ditch had shallow sides and a shallow concave base (Fig. 10). The single fill, 408, was a dark grey clay silt which contained a fragment of mammalian pelvis. It is possible that this feature, from its profile, is a plough furrow, although its curvilinear nature may refute this.
- 7.2 Other features which were recorded but not further investigated comprised a ditch, 405, orientated north-east to south-west, with a mid brownish-grey clay silt fill (406), and a pit (403), which extended beneath the baulk at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 4). The upper fill of the pit (404) was a dark grey silty clay.

## **8 Trench 5**

- 8.1 At the eastern end of the trench two layers of soil overlay the natural 502. The lower of these, 512 was a dark brown clay silt up to 0.09m deep. This was sealed by a dark grey clay silt 511, which was up to 0.1m thick. Both layers contained occasional charcoal



flecks, and they could have been formed by bioturbation, or by the dumping of material potentially associated with the clearing out of the adjacent brook.

- 8.2 A possible ditch 507 (Figs 4 and 10) cut the natural (502), but did not have a relationship with either 511 or 512. The ditch had irregular sides, and the base was not reached. The fill, 508, was a dark grey-brown clay silt. This was cut by ditch 509 (below), which comprised chunks of chalk in a dark grey-brown clay silt matrix,
- 8.3 Ditch 505 was situated towards the western end of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east, and cut layer 511 (Figs 4 and 10; Plate 2). The ditch had a concave profile, and a single fill, 506, a dark grey-brown clay loam. Pottery of probable mid to late Iron Age date was recovered, as well as fragments of large mammal vertebrae. An adjacent ditch 503 had a similar orientation to, but an unclear relationship with 505, and had a slightly shallower profile (Fig. 10; Plate 2). The fill, 504, was a very dark grey-brown clay silt.
- 8.4 A further ditch, 509, cut layer 513 and was orientated broadly north-south (Figs 4 and 10). The ditch had a steep western side, a gently sloping eastern side, and a flat base. The lower fill 513 comprised chunks of chalk in a dark grey-brown clay silt matrix, and was overlain by fill 510, a mid grey clay silt.
- 8.5 To the east of ditches 507 and 509 a further sequence of ditches, 516, 520 and 524 were all orientated north-west to south-east (Figs 4 and 10). The earliest of these were ditches 516 and 520, both cut by ditch 524. Ditch 516 had a gently sloping side and a flat base. The earliest fill, 517, was loose mid-grey chalk and flint rubble in a sandy matrix. This could represent deposition from an eroded bank. Fill 517 was sealed by 518, which was similar to 517 below, but with fewer coarse flint and chalk inclusions. The upper fill, 519, was a dark grey-brown clay silt. To the west ditch 520 had a flared concave profile, and a single fill 521, a mid brownish-grey clay silt. Later ditch 524 had a concave profile and single fill, 522, a friable mid brownish-grey clay silt. It is likely that all three ditches represent episodes of field boundary migration or redefinition.
- 8.6 Towards the eastern end of the trench a further ditch, 514, was orientated NNE-SSW (Fig. 4). The ditch had a gently sloping side to the east, and a steeper side to west, with a flat base that sloped up from west to east (Fig. 10). The lower fill, 523, was a mid grey-brown clay silt. This was sealed by fill 515 a mottled dark grey-brown clay silt which contained a sherd of Roman pottery (AD 50-410).

## **9 Trench 7**

- 9.1 At the southern end of the trench two inter-cutting ditches were orientated north-east to south-west, although the relationship between them could not be determined (Figs 4 and 10). The easternmost ditch, 705, had a weathered 'V' shaped profile, and a single fill 706, a dark grey-brown clay silt. Pottery recovered from the fill dated to the mid to late Iron Age. Ditch 705, to the west, was considerably smaller with a more concave profile and the fill, 704, was similar to adjacent 706.
- 9.2 A further ditch 707, was orientated broadly north-east to south-west, and remained unexcavated (Fig. 4). The upper fill, 708, was a dark grey brown clay silt.

## **10 Trench 8**

- 10.1 A pit, 806, was located towards the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 4). The pit had sides of around 45° and a flat base (Fig. 11). The single fill, 807, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt which contained a cattle metacarpal. Immediately to the west was a north-south orientated ditch, 803, which had gently sloping sides to the west, more steep to the east and a flared concave profile (Figs 4 and 11). The lower fill, 804, was a mid grey sandy



silt containing a piece of worked red deer antler (Appendix B.9). Overlying this was fill 805, a mid orange-grey sandy silt.

- 10.2 A similarly orientated ditch, 808, was situated within the middle of the trench, and remained unexcavated (Fig. 4). The upper fill, 809, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt.

## **11 Trench 9**

- 11.1 At the eastern end of the trench feature 920, either a pit or the terminal end of a ditch, was present, and was not further investigated (Fig. 4). The upper fill, 921, was a dark grey-brown silty clay. A pit to the west, 923, extended beneath the limit of excavation (Fig. 4). The upper fill, 924 was similar to 921, and was not excavated.

- 11.2 In the centre of the trench was a sequence of intercutting features (Figs 4 and 11). The earliest of these was pit 907, which had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill 908 was a firm mid brownish-grey clay silt. The pit was cut by a further pit 905, which had steep sides, although the base was not reached. The fill, 906, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay. Pit 906 was in turn cut by a large pit, 909, which was steep sided with a flat base (Figs 4 and 11; Plate 7). The lower fill 910 was a mottled mid brownish-grey sandy clay. This was overlain by 911, a pale brownish-grey silty clay, from which a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered (AD 1150-1300). This was sealed by fill 912, a pale grey to white silty clay, which was overlain by the upper fill 913, a dark grey-brown silty clay that contained a further sherd of medieval pottery (AD 1120-1550), and a residual sherd of Roman pottery. A further pit, 914, cut 909, and had a concave profile (Fig. 11). The single fill, 915, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay. This was cut by north-south aligned ditch 916 which had steep sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 11). The fill 917 was a very dark grey silty clay from which part of a hand made iron nail was recovered.

- 11.3 Immediately to the west pit 903 was sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 11). The lower fill, 922, was a pale grey-white silty clay. This was overlain by 904, a dark brownish-grey silty clay. Towards the western end of the trench was a north-west to south-east orientated ditch 918 (Fig. 4). The upper fill, 919, was a mid-grey brown silty clay, which was not further investigated. All features were sealed by topsoil 900, as subsoil (901) was only present at the extreme western end of the trench, and cut natural 902.

## **12 Trench 10**

- 12.1 A ditch, 1003, orientated west-east was located towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 4). The ditch had a weathered 'V' shaped profile, and a single fill, 1004, a dark brown silty clay (Fig. 11), from which a single sherd of late Roman pottery (AD 240-410) was recovered. A second ditch, 1005, was situated just to the south. The upper fill, 1006, was a light grey-brown silty clay, and was not further investigated.

## **13 Trench 11**

- 13.1 Trench 11 contained two linear ditches of recent date (Figs 4 and 12). Ditch 1105 at the western end of the trench had a single mixed topsoil like fill, 1106, that contained fragments of ceramic drain, concrete and brick. Ditch 1103 was situated at the eastern end of the trench, and contained a single fill, 1104, also similar to the overlying topsoil, but undated. Both ditches were sealed by topsoil 1100, but cut the subsoil 1101.

## **14 Trench 12**

- 14.1 Towards the south-western end of the trench a ditch, 1203, was orientated broadly north-south (Figs 4 and 12). The ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base.



The fill, 1204 was a dark brown silty clay which contained several indeterminate fragments of animal bone.

- 14.2 A few metres to the north-east three intercutting features were present. The earliest of these was ditch 1207, of which very little remained (Fig. 4). The single fill, 1208 was a light grey silty clay. This was cut by pit 1209 which had near vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 12). The fill, 1210 was a light grey clay, which contained four sherds of late Roman pottery (AD 300-410) and several fragments of animal bone including sheep/goat. Ditch 1207 was also cut by pit 1211, which was only partially present within the confines of the trench (Fig. 4). The pit contained fill 1212, a light brown silty clay.
- 14.3 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench a ditch orientated north-west to south-east (1205) was not excavated (Fig. 4). Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the surface of the light grey silty clay upper fill (1206) and are Roman in date (AD 100-410).

## **15 Trench 13**

- 15.1 At the south-eastern end of the trench a north-east to south-west orientated ditch, 1309, remained unexcavated (Fig. 5). The upper fill, 1310, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt from which a sherd of Roman pottery (AD 120-410) was recovered. A few metres to the north-west a similarly aligned ditch, 1303, had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 5 and 12). The lower fill, 1304, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt. This was sealed by fill 1305, a mid grey clay silt which contained a single pottery sherd of Roman date (AD 50-410), and several large mammal bones. Slightly further to the north-west a third ditch, 1306, had a similar profile and alignment to 1303 (Figs 5 and 12). The lower fill, 1307, was a mid grey-brown sandy clay. This was overlain by fill 1308, a mid grey clay silt which contained also contained a sherd of Roman pottery (AD 250-410), as well as bones from cattle and horse.

## **16 Trench 14**

- 16.1 Around 10m from the south-western end of the trench a broadly west-east aligned ditch, 1403, had steep sides and a concave base (Figs 5 and 13; Plate 3). The single fill, 1404, was a mid grey-brown clay silt, which contained pottery of Roman date. The ditch was cut at its western end by an unexcavated pit, 1412 (Fig. 5), the upper fill of which (1413) was a dark grey-brown clay silt.
- 16.2 A few metres to the north-east a rectangular pit, 1407, had a brownish-grey clay silt fill (1408), but was not further investigated (Fig. 5). The pit was cut by a broadly north-south aligned ditch, 1405. The fill, 1406, was a dark brown clay silt from which 14 sherds of pottery of Roman (AD 50-410) were recovered.
- 16.3 A WNW-ESE orientated ditch, 1409, was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 5). The ditch fill, 1410 was a mid to dark brown clay silt, truncated at its northern side by a ceramic land drain. Adjacent was an 'L' shaped feature, 1414, with a very mixed fill, and thought to be of recent date.
- 16.4 All features, with the exception of 1414, were sealed by subsoil 1401 and topsoil 1400, and cut natural 1402.

## **17 Trench 15**

- 17.1 A single broadly north-south orientated ditch, 1503, was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench (Figs 5 and 13). The ditch had a gentle break of slope at the top, the sides becoming steeper with depth. The lower fill, 1504, was a mid brownish-grey silty sand, which was sealed by 1505, a dark grey clay silt which contained cattle and other mammal bones.



## **18 Trench 16**

- 18.1 At the southern end of the trench a north-south aligned ditch, 1611, curved to the east at its northern end (Fig 5). The upper fill, 1612, which was not further investigated was a dark brownish-grey silty clay, from which four sherds of late Roman pottery were recovered (AD 240-410). To the north a plough furrow, 1605, had been cut by the insertion of a land drain. A small ditch, 1609 ran broadly west-east, and was situated just to the north of the furrow (Fig. 5). The upper fill, 1610, was a pale brownish-grey silty clay.
- 18.2 Another west-east orientated ditch, 1607, was situated at the extreme north of the trench (Fig. 5). The upper fill, 1608, was mid to pale mid brownish-grey silty clay. Towards the northern end of the trench an 'L' shaped feature, 1603, thought to be of modern date, had vertical sides (Fig. 5). The base was not reached, and the fill, 1604, was a mottled brown and green silty clay. With the exception of feature 1603, which cut the subsoil, all features were sealed by subsoil 1601, topsoil 1600, and cut the natural 1602.

## **19 Trench 17**

- 19.1 Towards the centre of the trench a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 1703, had a slightly flared concave profile (Figs 5 and 13; Plate 4). The single fill, 1704, was a dark grey-brown clay silt which contained 22 sherds of Roman pottery (AD 120-200), a cattle horn core and a horse tibia. Ditch 1703 appeared to be cut by curvilinear ditch 1705, possibly an eaves drip gully from a roundhouse of Roman date (Figs 5 and 13). The fill, 1706, a very dark grey clay silt contained a fragment of a horse scapula. Both ditches were truncated by a land drain, which in turn was truncated by a modern linear feature.
- 19.2 Towards the eastern end of the trench another NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 1709, had a slightly irregular concave profile (Figs 5 and 13). The fill, 1710, was a dark brownish grey clay silt, which contained six sherds of Roman pottery (AD 50-410). To the east a similarly orientated ditch, 1711, had slightly stepped sides with a roughly 45° angle, and a flat base (Figs 5 and 13). The lowest fill, 1712, was a dark brownish-grey sandy silt. This was overlain by 1713, a mid-grey sandy silt in turn sealed by 1714, a mid brownish-grey sandy silt, possibly representing a slump of bank material from the eastern side of the ditch. Fill 1714 was partially overlain by 1715, dark brownish-grey clay silt with a high sand content. Fill 1716 was the next in the sequence, and was a mid grey-brown clay silt, also with a sand component. The upper fill of the ditch, 1717, was a dark grey-brown clay silt which contained a sherd of medieval pottery (AD 1150-1300).
- 19.3 All features (except the land drain and modern feature), were sealed by subsoil 1701 and topsoil 1700, and cut natural 1702.

## **20 Trench 18**

- 20.1 Towards the south-western end of the trench a north-west to south-east orientated ditch, 1803, was fairly steep sided and had a flat base (Figs 5 and 18). The fill, 1804, was a dark grey silty clay which contained 10 sherds of Roman pottery (AD 240-410), several large mammal bones and two fragments of a single iron nail or bar. Around four metres to the north-east a similarly aligned but larger ditch, 1805, was partially investigated (Figs 5 and 13). The ditch side had a pronounced step, although the base was not reached. The ditch fill, 1806, was a firm mid to light grey clay, from which 16 sherds of Roman pottery (AD 250-410) and cattle and other mammal bones were recovered.



- 20.2 A smaller ditch, 1807, was adjacent, and similarly aligned to ditch 1805 (Fig. 5). The fill, 1808, which was not further investigated, was a light grey silty clay. Towards the north-eastern end of the trench ditch 1809 was orientated broadly west-east with a slightly curvilinear form (Fig. 5). The upper fill, 1810, was a dark-brown silty clay. Only partially present within the confines of the trench, ditch 1811 was orientated WSW-ENE (Fig. 5). The fill, 1812, was a firm dark brown silty clay. Ditches 1809 and 1811 were recorded in plan, but not further investigated.

## **21 Trench 19**

- 21.1 At the southern end of the trench ditch 1918 was only partially present within the trench, and was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 5). The single fill, 1919, not further investigated, was a very dark brownish-grey silty clay. The ditch had an unclear relationship with south-west to north-east aligned ditch 1916, the fill of which, 1917, was similar in colour and consistency to 1919 (Fig. 5). Immediately to the north-east, ditch 1914 was orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 5). The upper fill, 1915 was a dark grey-brown clay silt.
- 21.2 Towards the centre of the trench a further ditch, 1912, was on the same alignment as ditch 1914 (Fig. 5). The upper fill, 1913 was a dark grey-brown silty clay, and a sherd of Roman pottery (AD 240-410) was recovered from the surface. The ditch was cut by a land drain. Adjacent and to the north, a small circular pit, 1903, had a shallow concave profile (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 1904, a dark brown silty clay contained a sherd of Roman pottery (AD 50-410), and a pig fibula.
- 21.3 Slightly further to the north-east a ditch, 1905, was aligned west-east and had steep sides and a concave base (Figs 5 and 14; Plate 1). The fill, 1906, was a very dark brown silty clay which contained 12 sherds of pottery of middle Bronze Age date. The ditch had been disturbed on its northern side by root action (1908). At the extreme northern end of the trench a ditch aligned WNW-ESE, 1910, had a dark grey-brown clay silt fill, (1911; Fig. 5). Three sherds of Roman pottery (AD 240-410) were recovered from the surface of the fill.
- 21.4 All features, with the exception of the land drain, were sealed by subsoil 1901 and topsoil 1900, and cut natural 1902.

## **22 Trench 20**

- 22.1 Towards the south-western end of the trench a ditch, 2003, was orientated broadly west east (Fig. 6). The ditch had a shallow irregular profile, and a single brownish-grey clay silt fill (2004). The ditch was cut by a land drain, and is probably a plough furrow.
- 22.2 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench a north-south orientated ditch, 2005, had a dark brownish-grey clay silt fill (2006; Fig. 6). No finds were recovered from the trench.

## **23 Trench 21**

- 23.1 Trench 21 contained the densest quantity of archaeology uncovered during the evaluation. Towards the western end of the trench ditch 2112 appeared to be orientated broadly west-east (Fig 6). The fill, 2113, was a mid brown silty clay. Three north-south orientated ditches, 2124, 2118 and 2120 were present within the centre of the trench (Fig. 6). The fills, 2115, 2119 and 2121 respectively, were all dark brownish-grey clay silts. None were further investigated or dated. At the extreme eastern end of the trench a ditch, or pit, 2122 (Fig. 6), had a similar fill, 2123, which contained occasional fragments of limestone.



- 23.2 Ditch 2120 appeared to be cut by ditch 2110, which ran broadly west-east and had a slightly sinuous nature and a concave profile (Figs 6 and 14). The single fill, 2111, was a dark brown clay which contained four sherds of Roman pottery (AD 50-410). This ditch was in turn cut by ditch 2108 (which also appeared to cut ditch 2118 above), and was also orientated west-east (Figs 6 and 14). The ditch had fairly steep sides, a flat base and single fill, 2109, a dark brownish-grey silty sand. Ditch 2108 was cut by another ditch, 2114, which appeared to run in a north-west to south-east direction (Fig. 6). A single sherd of late Roman pottery (AD 240-410) was recovered from the surface of fill 2115.
- 23.3 Ditch or pit 2122, and ditches 2124 and 2114 (above) were cut by a west east aligned ditch, 2116, which ran in a west-east orientation across the northern part of the trench (Fig. 6). A single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 50-410) was recovered from the surface of the fill 2117.
- 23.4 Ditch 2112 (above) was cut by ditch 2103, which was orientated broadly west-east (Figs 6 and 14; Plate 5). The ditch, the profile of which was only partially revealed, had a concave base, and single fill, 2104, from which eight sherds of late Roman pottery (AD 300-410) were recovered.
- 23.5 Both ditches 2116 and 2103 appeared to be cut by ditch 2105, which was orientated broadly west-east, turning to the south at its eastern end (Figs 6 and 14; Plate 5). The ditch had steep sides and a flat base. The lower fill, 2106 was a mid brown clay, and was overlain by fill 2107, a darker clay, from which 27 sherds of late Roman pottery (AD 300-410) were recovered. An environmental sample (Sample 2, Appendix C) contained charred grains represented largely by spelt wheat with a small amount of free threshing wheat and very occasional grains with an appearance similar to emmer wheat. Glume wheat chaff was also present in good condition. It is likely that the charred grains are evidence of crop processing in the vicinity of the trench during the Roman period.

## **24 Trench 22**

- 24.1 Towards the centre of the trench a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 2209, had a dark grey fill, (2210), with frequent coarse gravel inclusions (Fig. 6). To the west, a similarly aligned ditch, 2207, had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 6 and 14). The single fill, 2208, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt from which two sherds of Roman pottery (AD 50-410) were recovered. Immediately to the west a further, smaller ditch, 2205, had a similar fill (2206) to 2208, which remained undated (Figs 6 and 14). At the extreme western end of the trench a north-east to south-west orientated ditch, 2203, had a dark grey-brown clay silt upper fill, which was not further investigated (Fig. 6).
- 24.2 All features were sealed by subsoil 2201, a buried topsoil 2213, a layer of made ground 2212, and topsoil 2200. They cut natural 2202.

## **25 Trench 23**

- 25.1 A single ESE-WNW orientated ditch, 2309, was present in the centre of the trench, and had steep sides and a flat base (Figs 6 and 14). The fill, 2310, was a mid-grey brown clay silt. To both the north and south of the ditch were similarly orientated plough furrows, 2303 and 2305 respectively (Fig. 6). The fill of the northern furrow (2304) contained a sherd of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery (AD 1500-1625).
- 25.2 Two tree-throw holes and a modern feature (possibly a geo-technical pit) were also present. The ditch and furrows were sealed by subsoil 2301, a buried topsoil 2308, a layer of made ground 2307, and topsoil 2300. All features cut natural 2302.



## **26 Trench 24**

- 26.1 Two ditches were located at the extreme western end of the trench (Fig. 6). Ditch 2303 was orientated NNE-SSW and was very steep sided with a flat base (Fig. 14). The fill, 2404 was a dark brownish-grey clay silt. A larger ditch to the east, 2405, was cut by 2403 and had a steep, stepped side and a flat base (Fig. 14). The lower fill, 2406, was a yellow-brown clay silt, and was overlain by 2407, a clay silt of a darker brown colour. This was sealed by 2408, a dark brown clay silt, and the upper fill of the ditch.
- 26.2 Running along the length for the majority of the trench, a narrow ditch, 2409, had a dark brownish-grey clay silt fill which was not further investigated (Fig. 6). The ditch terminated just to the east of ditch 2403, and the two ditches could be related.

## **27 Trench 25**

- 27.1 Four linear ditches were all broadly orientated WSW-ENE (Fig. 6). Towards the southern end of the trench, ditch 2504 terminated within the trench, and had a shallow concave profile (Fig. 15). The fill, 2503, was a dark blackish-grey silty clay which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 40-410), and quantities of animal bone, including cattle, pig, sheep/goat and dog. To the north, ditch 2506 was steep sided, and the base was not reached (Figs 6 and 15). The lower fill, 2511, was a pale mid grey silty clay. This was overlain by fill 2505, a darker grey silty clay that contained seven sherds of late Roman pottery (AD 250-410), and cattle and other mammal bones.
- 27.2 A few metres to the north ditch 2508 had a fairly gentle sided flat based profile, and a single fill 2507, a mid grey silty clay, which contained a single large mammal rib bone (Figs 6 and 15).
- 27.3 Ditches 2508 and 2506 were noted to cut a thin deposit (2514), possibly a remnant buried soil. Features were sealed by a thick layer of subsoil, 2502, which was sealed by 2501, a later subsoil, sealed in turn by topsoil 2500.

## **28 Trench 26**

- 28.1 A ditch, 2604, aligned north-east to south-west was present within the centre of the trench (Fig. 5 and 15). The ditch had a concave profile, and a single fill, 2603, a dark grey silty clay, which contained a cattle femur, and other large mammal bones and two sherds of Roman pottery (AD 50-410). Towards the western end of the ditch a small posthole, 2607, contained a dark grey silty clay fill, 2506.
- 28.2 Both features were sealed by subsoils 2602 and 2601, and topsoil 2600. They cut natural 2605.

## **29 Trench 27**

- 29.1 Towards the northern end of the trench a narrow ditch, 2705, was orientated broadly west-east (Fig. 7). The fill, 2706, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt. To the south a similarly aligned ditch, 2703, had a gentle sided, flat based profile (Figs 7 and 15). The fill, 2704, was dark brownish-grey clay silt.
- 29.2 Towards the centre of the trench two adjacent parallel ditches were also orientated west-east (Figs 7 and 15). The northernmost, ditch 2707, had a gentle sided, flat based profile, and the single fill, 2708 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 50-410), and the bone of a large mammal. The southern ditch, 2709, was considerably narrower, and the fill, 2710 remained undated.
- 29.3 Towards the south of the trench, a land drain ran into a large rubble filled feature, interpreted as a contemporary soak away of recent date (Fig. 7). A narrow ditch, 2713





(Fig. 7), immediately to the south of the soakaway, also ran west-east, with a dark grey clay silt fill (2714). All features, with the exception of the land drain and soakaway, were sealed by subsoil 2701, topsoil 2700, and cut natural 2702.

### **30 Trench 28**

- 30.1 At the eastern end of the trench a SSW-NNE orientated ditch, 2807, terminated within the confines of the trench (Fig. 7). The fill, 2808, was a dark brown silty clay. Adjacent on a similar alignment a narrow ditch, 2809, had a similar fill (Fig. 7). Neither ditch was further investigated.
- 30.2 A few metres to the west were two similarly aligned inter-cutting ditches 2806 and 2803 (Figs 7 and 15). The earlier of the two, 2806, had gently sloping sides and the fill, 2805, contained no finds. Ditch 2806 was cut by ditch 2803, which had a concave profile and again the fill, 2804, was not dated. A further ditch, with slightly irregularly aligned side, 2811, was sited towards the centre of the trench, and remained unexcavated.

### **31 Trench 29**

- 31.1 Towards the northern end of the trench a west-east orientated ditch, 2907, had a pale brown silty clay fill, 2908 (Fig. 7). Adjacent to this a narrower ditch, 2905, had similar orientation, a concave profile, and mid grey-brown silty clay fill, 2906 (Figs 7 and 16). Two larger intersecting ditches, 2909 and 2911 ran at 90° to each other (Fig. 7). Neither was further investigated, and the former is likely to be a plough furrow. A smaller ditch, 2903, was situated towards the south of the trench, and had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 7 and 16). The fill, 2904, a mid grey-brown silty clay, contained no finds.

### **32 Trench 30**

- 32.1 A single NNE-SSW orientated ditch was present within the western end of the trench (Figs 6 and 16). The ditch, 3003, had a concave profile and single dark brownish-grey silty clay fill, 3004. No finds were recovered.

### **33 Trench 31**

- 33.1 A ditch, 3103, was orientated south-east to north-west, and was only partially present within the confines of the trench. The upper fill of the ditch, 3104, was a grey-brown clay silt, and was not further investigated (Fig. 6).

### **34 Trench 32**

- 34.1 Towards the north-western end of the trench a west-east orientated ditch, 3209, had a dark grey silty sand fill, 3210 (Fig. 6). A single sherd of Roman pottery (AD 50-410) was recovered from the surface of the feature. The ditch appeared to cut two broadly north-south orientated ditches, 3207 and 3211 (Fig. 6). Neither was further investigated.
- 34.2 Towards the centre of the trench a ditch, 3205, terminated within the confines of the trench (Fig. 6). The ditch had a concave profile, and the fill, 3206, was a grey-brown silty clay (Fig. 16). Towards the south-eastern end of the trench a narrow ditch, 3203, had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3204, was similar to 3206 above. Neither feature contained any finds.

### **35 Trench 33**

- 35.1 At the northern end of the trench a ESE-WNW aligned ditch, 3303, had a stepped side on the southern edge, and a more gently sloping side on the northern side (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3304, was a grey-brown clay silt. To the south two plough furrows (3305



and 3307) were on a similar orientation to the ditch (Fig. 6). A pit, or tree-throw hole, 3309, had a dark grey clay silt fill, and was not further investigated (Fig. 6).

### **36 Trench 34**

- 36.1 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench a north-south aligned ditch, 3403, had a slightly irregular concave profile (Figs 8 and 16). The fill, 3404, was a mid grey-brown clay silt. A small sub-rectangular pit, 3407, had an unclear relationship with the ditch, and was not investigated (Fig. 8).
- 36.2 Towards the south-west end of the trench a similarly aligned ditch, 3405, had a shallow concave profile, and a similar fill (3406) to ditch 3403 (Figs 8 and 16). At the extreme south-west of the trench an unexcavated ditch, 3409, was orientated west-east (Fig 8).

### **37 Trench 35**

- 37.1 A north-south orientated ditch, 3507, was present within the eastern end of the trench, and was not investigated further (Fig. 7). A further ditch, 3505, was aligned ENE-WSW ditch 3505, which had gently sloping sides and had a concave base (Figs 7 and 16). The fill, 3506, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay with a greenish hue. A west-east orientated ditch 3503, ran along the eastern part of the trench (Figs 7 and 16). The ditch had a flat base and sides of around 45°, and cut ditches 3507 and 3505. The fill, 3504, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay. A narrow NNE-SSW orientated ditch, 3509, also located within the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 7) and cut ditch 3503. None of the features investigated contained any finds.

### **38 Trench 36**

- 38.1 Three plough furrows, 3603, 3605 and 3607 were orientated broadly north-east to south-west (Fig. 7). Furrows 3603 and 3605 were cut by an 'L' shaped feature of modern date. A further modern ditch, 3609 was present towards the southern-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 7).

### **39 Trench 37**

- 39.1 Two inter-cutting ditches were situated within the centre of the trench, and were orientated broadly west-east. The earlier ditch, 3703, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and the lower fill, 3705, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay (Figs 7 and 17). This was sealed by fill 3704, which was lighter in colour, and contained a partial horse tibia, and other animal bone fragments. The later, smaller ditch, 3706, was steeper sided, with a flat, sloping base (Fig. 17). The fill, 3707, was a mid brownish-grey silty clay. To the south of the ditches was a west-east orientated plough furrow, 3711 (Fig. 7).

### **40 Trench 38**

- 40.1 Towards the northern end of the trench a NNW-SSE orientated ditch, 3805, had a slightly irregular profile, with a steeper side to the north-east, and a fairly flat base (Figs 7 and 17). The fill, 3806, was a mid brown silty clay which contained a juvenile cattle mandible. A further west-east orientated ditch, 3807, was not further investigated (Fig. 7). Elsewhere in the trench there was considerable evidence for modern truncation and land drains.

### **41 Trench 40**

- 41.1 A narrow west-east orientated ditch, 4003, terminated within the trench (Figs 8 and 17). The fill, 4004, was a mid brown silty clay that contained no finds. Either side of the ditch plough furrows (4005 and 4007) were orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 8).



## **42 Trench 41**

- 42.1 A ditch, 4103, at the western end of the trench was orientated NNE-SSW and had a step sided, concave based profile (Figs 8 and 17). The fill, 4104, was a dark brown clay silt. To the east of the ditch a plough furrow (4105) was orientated north-east to south-west, and is likely to be the same feature as furrow 4005 in Trench 40 (Fig. 8).

## **43 Finds and environmental summary**

- 43.1 Finds were recovered from numerous features (see Appendix B), the majority of which lay within the west and centre of the site, with a notable decrease towards the east, which corresponded with the presence of fewer features. Pottery of prehistoric date, mainly dated to the mid to late Iron Age was recovered, with 12 sherds of middle Bronze Age date also recovered from the fill of a ditch. In total 20 sherds of prehistoric pottery, with a combined weight of 208g were recovered.
- 43.2 Roman pottery was more prevalent, and was mostly of late Roman date. In total 175 sherds weighing 2343g were recovered. Medieval and to a lesser extent post-medieval pottery accounted for 73 sherds weighing 946g.
- 43.3 Other finds included small quantities of metal-work, including two late Roman coins, and fired clay, ceramic building material and a single fragment of stone roof tile. Animal bone was recovered from many features and totalled 297 fragments weighing 3925g from species as diverse as cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, red deer and fish.
- 43.4 Samples to evaluate the environmental potential of the site (see Appendix C) were taken from a medieval ditch (Sample 1) and a late Roman ditch (Sample 2). Both samples contained numerous charred plant remains, especially those of cereals.



## DISCUSSION

### 1 Reliability of field investigation

#### 1.1

- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken during generally fair weather conditions, and although influx of water occurred in some trenches, generally towards the west of the site, most remained dry. The archaeological fills were easy to identify against the lighter coloured natural geology. A large number of features were excavated, and many of these contained datable material.

### 2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 2.1 The evaluation determined the presence, extent, date and condition of preservation of the features uncovered within the footprint of the trenches. The complexity of stratigraphy, and date and range of finds recovered was assessed, as was the palaeo-environmental potential of the site. The extant earthworks were examined.

### 3 Interpretation

#### *Middle Bronze Age*

- 3.1 A single ditch of middle Bronze date was uncovered within Trench 19 (1905). This contained 12 sherds of pottery, probably belonging to a large middle Bronze Age bucket urn of a type similar to those identified at Monk's Farm to the south, where a middle Bronze Age enclosure and field systems, associated with pits, a waterhole and two cremation burials were also found (OA 2014). The ditch is difficult to interpret in isolation, but could, given the quantity of pottery recovered, form part of an enclosure which was the case with the better dated ditches at Monk's Farm. It is possible that ditch 1809, in Trench 18 to the west is a continuation of this feature.

#### *Mid to late Iron Age*

- 3.2 Ditches of middle to late Iron Age date were present in Trenches 3, 5, 7 and 14, within the western part of the site (ditches 305, 503, 505, 705 and 1403). These predominantly followed broadly west-east and north-south alignments (Trenches 3, 7 and 14), potentially forming a coherent system of field boundaries. This alignment is similar to that of a ditch of late Iron Age or early Roman date uncovered in the field immediately to the south in a previous evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Ditch 808 within Trench 8, may be a continuation to the south of ditch 703 or 705 in Trench 7, and this is also possible of ditch 1609 (Trench 16), being a continuation of ditch 1403 in Trench 14. Other ditches of middle to late Iron Age date were present in Trench 5, but these were on a different alignment, and may represent a separate phase, or reflect a change in topography or land use. The fact that these ditches were not present within Trench 6 suggests that they change alignment just to the south of Trench 5. A certain longevity of the system of ditches is likely, as those in Trenches 5 and 7 appeared to have been re-cut (ditches 503 and 505 and 703 and 705 respectively).

#### *Roman*

- 3.3 The majority of the ditches of Roman date appear from the pottery recovered to be dated towards the end of the period (c AD 240-410), and perhaps as late as the 4th century AD. There are two alignments of ditch, those orientated north-south and west-east (Trenches 5, 10, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 32), and those that are on a north-east to south-west alignment (Trenches 3, 12, 13, and 18). The two alignments of



ditches are likely to represent different phases of activity, but it is currently unclear from dating or stratigraphy which of the two is the earlier. What is clear, however, is that the quantity of finds recovered from Roman contexts (2.3 kg of pottery, two coins and large amounts of animal bone) is not representative of field boundaries far removed from settlement, but more likely to reflect the presence of settlement within the site, perhaps centred in the vicinity of Trenches 21 and 19, where the densest amounts of archaeological features were found (P. Booth pers. comm.). Indeed a jar from context 1406 (Trench 14) was substantially complete, and is unlikely to have been deposited far from areas of use and domestic activity. Two pits of Roman date were also uncovered, 1209 in Trench 12 and 1903 in Trench 19. Both contained both Roman pottery and animal bone.

- 3.4 The environmental evidence from sample 2 (context 2107 dated AD 300-410; see Appendix C), indicated that the processing of cereal crops was undertaken within the vicinity of the trench. The charred grain appears to be largely spelt wheat with a small amount of free threshing wheat, although one or two grains have an appearance similar to emmer wheat. Glume wheat chaff is also present in good condition. Wild plant seeds were also present within this sample. They include mellilot/medick/trefoil, nightshade family, stinking camomile and fat hen.
- 3.5 Although very few features of Roman date were found in the previous works to the south of the site, at Monk's Farm (OA 2014) a middle Roman cremation burial was radio-carbon dated to AD 116-247 Cal AD, and an inhumation burial was orientated north-west to south-east and produced a broadly contemporary date. It is possible that these burials were sited at the periphery of the settlement uncovered by the current evaluation.
- 3.6 No evidence was uncovered for any road-side ditch associated with the possible Roman road on the route of the A338 to the east of the site.

### ***Medieval***

- 3.7 Features of medieval date were present within the west and centre of the site, but were much more sparse than those of Roman date. A series of ditches in Trench 1 (103, 105, 110, 112 and 114) were all orientated north-west to south-east, and are likely to represent the boundaries of strip fields, also with the function of land drainage into the adjacent Letcombe Brook. The longevity of this system of ditches is attested to by the re-cutting of two pairs of the ditches 105 / 110 and 114 / 112. Pottery recovered from these ditches spanned the date range AD 1150-1300, with 67 sherds (869g) recovered from Trench 1 alone, so suggesting adjacent settlement.
- 3.8 An environmental sample (Sample 2, Appendix C) from fill 116 (ditch 114, Trench 1) was very rich in charred cereal grains, some of which were in poor condition. The majority of those scanned would appear to be free threshing wheat with occasional barley grains and a single grain of oat. A single wheat rachis was noted but was too fragmented to identify further.
- 3.9 A large number of wild plant seeds were also present, perhaps indicative of plants growing next to the Brook, and included bedstraw, brassica, fat hen, dock, grass seeds, rushes and small legumes.
- 3.10 Elsewhere a pit, 909, within Trench 9, contained a further 35 sherds of pottery with a similar date range to that from the ditches in Trench 1. Ditches 1711 (Trench 17) and 1914 (Trench 19) were orientated broadly north-south and west-east respectively, and both contained pottery (albeit in a smaller quantity) that may make them contemporary with other features of this phase.



- 3.11 The medieval features could be related to the deserted medieval village of Tulwick which is represented by a series of earthworks c 400m to the east of the site, or perhaps more likely the medieval settlement at Grove.

***Post-medieval***

- 3.12 Features of post-medieval date were represented by plough furrows, indicative of the survival of ridge and furrow agriculture into this period, and were present in Trenches 16, 23, 33, 37, 36, 40 and 41. One excavated example from Trench 23 (2303) contained a sherd of pottery dating from AD 1500-1625. It is likely that plough furrows would have occupied more of the site, but that they had been ploughed out in events that created the current subsoil which was present within nearly all trenches within the site.

***Modern***

- 3.13 Modern features were present in several trenches and include the large ditch in Trench 11 (1105), which was related to a bank shown on the LIDAR data. Although not directly dated the ditch was noted to cut the subsoil, and is likely to be of 19th century or later date.
- 3.14 Other features in Trenches 9, 14, 17, 27, 31, 36 and 38 were shown to be of modern date, generally on stratigraphic grounds. Vertical sided ditches, often 'L' shaped in plan (in Trenches 14, 17 and 36), are thought to represent the foundation trenches for a series of small buildings associated with Grove Airfield during the WWII and into the 1950s.

***Undated features***

- 3.15 Many features, the majority of which were ditches, but also some pits and the occasional posthole, remain undated, either because they contained no datable material, or because they were not excavated during the evaluation. It is likely that these represent features from many of the periods uncovered.



## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalky sand was observed. The trench contained 6 ditches of which 5 were dated to the medieval period. Increase in subsoil thickness towards NE end.					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
					Width (m)		1.6
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-	
101	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-	
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
103	Cut	4.00	0.28	Ditch			
104	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch 103	Pottery	Medieval AD 1175-1350	
105	Cut	1.90	0.55	Ditch			
106	Fill	-	0.33	Fill of ditch 105			
107	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of ditch 105			
108	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of ditch 105			
109	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of ditch 105	Pottery, Animal bone	Medieval AD 1150-1300	
110	Cut	1.30	0.39	Ditch			
111	Fill	-	0.39	Fill of ditch 110	Pottery	Medieval AD 1150-1300	
112	Cut	2.50	>0.50	Ditch			
113	Fill	-	0.50	Fill of ditch 112	Pottery	Medieval AD 1150-1300	
114	Cut	0.95	0.36	Ditch			
115	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of ditch 114	Pottery	Medieval AD 1150-1250/75	
116	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch 114			
117	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch - unexcavated			
118	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 117 - unexcavated			

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Deposit sequence of topsoil and multiple subsoil alluvial and layers overlying natural geology was observed. The trench contained two ditches of unknown date.				Avg. depth (m)		1.3
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		30



Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium	-	-
203	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvium	-	-
204	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
205	Cut	0.95	0.35	Ditch	-	-
206	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch 205	Animal bone	-
207	Cut	1.90	0.29	Ditch	-	-
208	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of ditch 207	Animal bone	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
A deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay was observed. The trench contained two east-west aligned linear features one of which produced Roman pottery, and one Middle-late Iron Age pot sherd.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	0.55	0.20	Ditch	-	-
304	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch 303	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410
305	Cut	1.15	0.20	Ditch	-	-
306	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch 305	Pottery	Middle-late Iron Age?

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalky sand gravel was observed. The trench contained two linear features and sub circular pit at the northern end of the trench. None of the features was dated.					Avg. depth (m)	1.3
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.6	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.7	Subsoil	-	-





402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	2.25	-	Pit - unexcavated	-	-
404	Fill	2.25	-	Fill of pit 403 unexcavated	-	-
405	Cut	1.40	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
406	Fill	1.40	-	Fill of ditch 405 unexcavated	-	-
407	Cut	1.54	0.19	Ditch	-	-
408	Fill	1.54	0.19	Fill of ditch 407	Animal bone	-

### Trench 5

General description					Orientation	E-W
Deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy chalk was observed. The trench contained 8 linear features, ditch 505 was dated to the mid to late Iron Age period. Three spreads of material were also observed with a possible association to ditch 505. Of the remaining features, ditch 515 was of Roman date.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Cut	0.60	0.30	Ditch	-	-
504	Fill	0.60	0.30	Fill of ditch 503	-	-
505	Cut	0.97	0.50	Ditch		
506	Fill	0.97	0.50	Fill of ditch 505	Pottery, Animal bone	Middle-late Iron Age?
507	Cut	0.30	0.25	Ditch	-	-
508	Fill	0.30	0.25	Fill of ditch 507	-	-
509	Cut	0.60	0.18	Ditch	-	-
510	Fill	0.60	0.18	Fill of ditch 509	-	-
511	Layer	-	0.10	Spread	-	-
512	Layer	0.55	0.09	Spread	-	-
513	Layer	1.85	0.20	Spread	-	-
514	Cut	2.25	0.52	Ditch	-	-
515	Fill	1.14	0.19	Fill of ditch 514	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 50-410
516	Cut	0.75	0.46	Ditch	-	-



517	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of ditch 516	-	-
518	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch 516	-	-
519	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch 516	-	-
520	Cut	1.32	0.35	Ditch	-	-
521	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch 520	-	-
522	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 524	-	-
523	Fill	1.86	0.33	Fill of ditch 514	-	-
524	Cut	0.90	0.22	Ditch	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy chalk gravels was observed. Trench devoid of archaeology					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay chalk gravels was observed. Trench contained three linear features of which one was dated to the mid to late Iron Age.					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Cut	0.42	0.12	Ditch	-	-
704	Fill	0.42	0.15	Fill of ditch 703	-	-
705	Cut	0.82	0.30	Ditch	-	-
706	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of ditch 705	Pottery	Middle-late Iron Age
707	Cut	0.50	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
708	Fill	0.50	-	Fill of ditch 708 - unexcavated	-	-



Trench 8							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Deposit sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalky gravel with clay patches was observed. The trench contained two linear features, both undated and a single pit feature also undated.					Avg. depth (m)		1.15
					Width (m)		1.6
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
800	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-	
801	Layer	-	0.75	Subsoil	-	-	
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
803	Cut	1.95	0.60	Ditch	-	-	
804	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch 803	Animal bone	-	
805	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch 803	-	-	
806	Cut	>1.15	0.30	Pit	-	-	
807	Fill	>1.15	0.30	Fill of pit 806	Animal bone	-	
808	Cut	1.10	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-	
809	Fill	1.10	-	Fill of ditch 808 - unexcavated	-	-	

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. Trench contained several inter cutting pits and two linear features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Cut	1.00	0.28	Pit	-	-
904	Fill	1.00	0.27	Fill of pit 903	-	-
905	Cut	>0.30	0.59	Pit	-	-
906	Fill	>0.30	0.59	Fill of pit 905	-	-
907	Cut	>0.34	0.20	Pit	-	-
908	Fill	>0.34	0.20	Fill of pit 907	-	-
909	Cut	>0.96	0.67	Pit	-	-



910	Fill	0.30	0.14	Fill of pit 909	-	-
911	Fill	>0.96	0.24	Fill of pit 909	Pottery	Medieval AD 1150-1300
912	Fill	1.09	0.13	Fill of pit 909	-	-
913	Fill	>0.81	0.44	Fill of pit 909	Pottery, Animal bone, CBM	Medieval AD 1120-1550
914	Cut	>0.70	0.54	Pit	-	-
915	Fill	>0.70	0.54	Fill of pit 914	-	-
916	Cut	0.35	0.32	Ditch	-	-
917	Fill	0.35	0.32	Fill of ditch 916	Metal	-
918	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
919	Fill	1.25	-	Fill of ditch 918 – unexcavated	-	-
920	Cut	1.10	-	Pit – unexcavated	-	-
921	Fill	1.10	-	Fill of pit 920 – unexcavated	-	-
922	Fill	0.61	0.07	Fill of pit 903	-	-
923	Cut	0.45	-	Pit – unexcavated	-	-
924	Fill	0.45	-	Fill of pit 923 – unexcavated	-	-

#### Trench 10

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. Trench two linear features of which one was excavated and dated to the late Roman period.					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	0.70	0.34	Ditch	-	-
1004	Fill	0.70	0.34	Fill of 1003	Pottery	Roman AD 240-410
1005	Cut	1.50	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1006	Fill	1.50	-	Fill of ditch 1005 – unexcavated	-	-

#### Trench 11

General description	Orientation	E-W
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Trench topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalky clay. Trench contained two linear features, with ditch 1103 of suspected post-medieval date.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.54
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	5.20	0.91	Ditch	-	-
1104	Fill	5.20	0.91	Fill of ditch 1103	-	-
1105	Cut	3.90	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1106	Fill	3.90	-	Fill of ditch 1105 – unexcavated	-	-

<b>Trench 12</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalky clay. The trench contained a small cluster of three inter cutting pits and two linear features. One ditch and one pit contained pottery of Roman date.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.5
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1203	Cut	0.80	0.15	Ditch	-	-
1204	Fill	0.80	0.15	Fill of ditch 1203	Animal bone	-
1205	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1206	Fill	1.20	-	Fill of ditch 1205 – unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 100-410
1207	Cut	>0.94	>0.05	Ditch	-	-
1208	Fill	>0.94	>0.05	Fill of ditch 1207	-	-
1209	Cut	2.00	0.66	Pit	-	-
1210	Fill	2.00	0.66	Fill of pit 1209	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 300-410
1211	Cut	0.96	>0.05	Pit	-	-
1212	Fill	0.96	>0.05	Fill of pit 1211	-	-



Trench 13							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalky silt and gravels. Trench contained four linear features of which three contained pottery of Roman date.					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
1300	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-	
1301	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-	
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
1303	Cut	5.00	0.55	Ditch	-	-	
1304	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch 1303	-	-	
1305	Fill	-	0.55	Fill of ditch 1303	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 50-410	
1306	Cut	4.25	0.50	Ditch	-	-	
1307	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch 1306	-	-	
1308	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 1306	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 250-410	
1309	Cut	3.00	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-	
1310	Fill	3.00	-	Fill of ditch 1309 unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 120-410	

Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey-white silty clay. Trench contained four linear features and two pits. One of the ditches had a surface find of Roman pottery.					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
1400	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-	
1401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-	
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
1403	Cut	0.65	0.34	Ditch	-	-	
1404	Fill	0.64	0.34	Fill of ditch 1403	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410	
1405	Cut	0.50	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-	
1406	Fill	0.50	-	Fill of ditch 1405 unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410	



1407	Cut	0.65	-	Pit - unexcavated	-	-
1408	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of pit 1407 unexcavated	-	-
1409	Cut	1.75	0.42	Ditch	-	-
1410	Fill	1.75	0.42	Fill of ditch 1409	-	-
1411	Layer	-	0.20	Levelling deposit	-	-
1412	Cut	0.48	-	Pit - unexcavated	-	-
1413	Fill	0.48	-	Fill of pit 1412 unexcavated	-	-
1414	Cut	1.30	-	Curvilinear	-	-
1415	Fill	-	-	Fill of curvilinear 1414 unexcavated	-	-
1416	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1414 curvilinear unexcavated	-	-

### Trench 15

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey chalky clay with patches of gravel. Trench contained a single linear feature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.42	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1503	Cut	4.50	>0.75	Ditch	-	-
1504	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch 1503	-	-
1505	Fill	-	0.55	Fill of ditch 1503	Animal bone	-
1506	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 1503 unexcavated	-	-

### Trench 16

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey gravel rich clay. Trench contained three linear features, one of which contained pottery of late Roman date. A plough furrow and an 'L' shaped construction cut of recent date were present.					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-



1601	Layer	-	0.39	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1603	Cut	0.80	>0.50	Construction cut	-	-
1604	Fill	0.80	>0.50	Fill of construction cut1603	-	-
1605	Cut	2.60	0.08	Furrow	-	-
1606	Fill	2.60	0.08	Fill of furrow 1605	-	-
1607	Cut	1.00	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
1608	Fill	1.00	-	Fill of ditch 1607 - unexcavated	-	-
1609	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
1610	Fill	0.60	-	Fill of ditch 1609 - unexcavated	-	-
1611	Cut	0.80	-	Ditch terminus - unexcavated	-	-
1612	Fill	0.80	-	Fill of ditch terminus 1611 - unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 270-410
1613	Layer	-	0.09	Levelling deposit	-	-

### Trench 17

#### General description

Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey chalky silt with frequent gravels. Trench contained four ditches, two of which contained pottery of Roman date, and one pottery of medieval date.

#### Orientation

E-W

#### Avg. depth (m)

0.6

#### Width (m)

1.8

#### Length (m)

30

#### Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1703	Cut	1.02	0.50	Ditch	-	-
1704	Fill	1.2	0.50	Fill of ditch 1703	Pottery, Animal bone,	Roman AD 120-200
1705	Cut	0.75	0.62	Curvilinear ditch	-	-
1706	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of curvilinear 1705	Animal bone	-
1707	Cut	0.55	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
1708	Fill	0.55	-	Fill of ditch 1708 - unexcavated	-	-
1709	Cut	1.40	0.58	Ditch	-	-
1710	Fill	1.40	0.58	Fill of ditch 1709	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410





1711	Cut	2.40	0.89	Ditch	-	-
1712	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of ditch 1711	-	-
1713	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch 1711	-	-
1714	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch 1711	-	-
1715	Fill	-	0.48	Fill of ditch 1711	-	-
1716	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch 1711	-	-
1717	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of ditch 1711	Pottery	Medieval 1150-1300

### Trench 18

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of pale grey clay with gravel inclusions. Trench contained five linear features, two of which contained pottery of late Roman date.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Cut	1.40	0.22	Ditch	-	-
1804	Fill	0.75	0.22	Fill of ditch 1803	Pottery, Animal bone, Metal	Roman AD 240-410
1805	Cut	1.00	0.30	Ditch	-	-
1806	Fill	1.00	0.30	Fill of ditch 1805	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 250-410
1807	Cut	0.75	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1808	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of ditch 1807 – unexcavated	-	-
1809	Cut	2.00	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1810	Fill	2.00	-	Fill of ditch 1809 – unexcavated	-	-
1811	Cut	>0.60	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1812	Fill	>0.60	-	Fill of ditch 1811 – unexcavated	-	-

### Trench 19

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid grey sandy chalk with frequent gravel inclusions. Trench contained six linear features, a pit and a probable tree-throw hole.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8



Three of the ditches contained pottery of Roman date, and one pottery of medieval date. Feature 1908 contained 12 sherds of middle Bronze Age date.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1903	Cut	0.75	0.20	Pit	-	-
1904	Fill	0.75	0.20	Fill of pit 1903	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 50-410
1905	Cut	0.90	0.45	Ditch	-	-
1906	Fill	0.90	0.30	Fill of ditch 1905	Pottery	Middle Bronze Age
1907	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch 1905	-	-
1908	Cut	0.80	-	Irregular Feature – unexcavated	-	-
1909	Fill	0.80	-	Fill of irregular feature 1908 – unexcavated	-	-
1910	Cut	2.60	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1911	Fill	2.60	-	Fill of ditch 1910 – unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 240-410
1912	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1913	Fill	1.20	-	Fill of ditch 1912 – unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 240-410
1914	Cut	1.60	-	Ditch – Unexcavated	-	-
1915	Fill	1.60	-	Fill of ditch 1914 – unexcavated	Pottery	Medieval AD 1150-1300
1616	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1617	Fill	1.25	-	Fill of ditch 1616 – unexcavated	-	-
1918	Cut	0.70	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
1919	Fill	0.70	-	Fill of ditch 1918 – unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410

<b>Trench 20</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench sequence comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid to dark brown clay silt with frequent sand and gravel inclusions. Trench contained a plough furrow and an undated ditch.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context	Type	Width	Depth	Comment	Finds	Date



no		(m)	(m)			
2000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2003	Cut	3.00	0.20	Furrow	-	-
2004	Fill	3.00	0.20	Fill of furrow 2003	-	-
2005	Cut	0.75	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
2006	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of ditch 2005 – unexcavated	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained 10 inter-cutting linear features sealed by topsoil and subsoil and cutting a natural of flint and chalk gravel. Surface finds indicate a Roman date for some of the ditches and two coins (SF 1 and 2) were recovered by metal detector.					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-		Subsoil	Pottery	Roman AD 270-410
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2103	Cut	-	-	Ditch only partially observed. Cut by 2105		
2104	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2103	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 300-410
2105	Cut	-	-	Ditch, turns to south, east of intervention	-	-
2106	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2105	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410
2107	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2105	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 300-410
2108	Cut	-	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
2109	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2108	Pottery	Roman AD 240-410
2110	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
2111	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2110	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410
2112	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
2113	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2112	-	-
2114	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated		
2115	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2114	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410
2116	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated		



2117	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2116	Pottery	Roman AD 240-410
2118	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated		
2119	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2118		
2120	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated		
2121	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2120		
2122	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated		
2123	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2122		
2124	Cut	-	-	Ditch unexcavated		
2125	Fill	-	-	Fill of 2124		

## Trench 22

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained four linear features within the western end. Comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid grey chalky silt. Made ground and buried topsoil deposits (2212 and 2213) were present within the west part of the trench.					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2203	Cut	1.50	-	Unexcavated ditch	-	-
2204	Fill	1.50	-	Fill of 2203	-	-
2205	Cut	1.00	0.20	Ditch	-	-
2206	Fill	1.00	0.20	Fill of 2205	-	-
2207	Cut	2.00	0.52	Ditch	-	-
2208	Fill	2.00	0.52	Fill of 2207	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 50-410
2209	Cut	4.00	-	Unexcavated ditch	-	-
2210	Fill	4.00	-	Fill of 2209	-	-
2211	Fill	4.00	-	Fill of 2209	-	-
2212	Layer	-	0.20	Made ground	-	-
2213	Layer	-	0.35	Buried topsoil	-	-

## Trench 23

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich gravelly clay. Two furrows ran E-W across the trench as well as an undated ditch.					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30



Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2303	Cut	1.70	0.15	Furrow	-	-
2304	Fill	1.70	0.15	Fill of furrow	Pottery, Animal bone	Post-medieval 1500-1625
2305	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
2306	Fill	1.50	-	Fill of furrow – unexcavated	-	-
2307	Layer	-	0.12	Made ground	-	-
2308	Layer	-	0.15	Buried topsoil	-	-
2309	Cut	0.75	2.10	Ditch	-	-
2310	Fill	0.75	2.10	Fill of ditch 2309	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of chalk rich gravelly clay. The trench contained two undated N-S aligned linear features and third E-W linear feature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2400	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
2401	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2403	Cut	0.45	0.37	Ditch	-	-
2404	Fill	0.45	0.37	Fill of ditch 2403	-	-
2405	Cut	1.25	0.75	Ditch	-	-
2406	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch 2405	-	-
2407	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch 2405	-	-
2408	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of ditch 2405	-	-
2409	Cut	0.75	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
2410	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of ditch 2409 – unexcavated	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	N-S



Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of pale greenish grey clay. Trench contained three linear ditches and a probable ditch terminus.					Avg. depth (m)		1.20
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
2500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	Post-medieval AD 1580-1750	
2501	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-	
2502	Layer	-	0.55	Natural	-	-	
2503	Fill	0.80	0.18	Fill of ditch terminus 2504	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 240-410	
2504	Cut	0.80	0.18	Ditch terminus	-	-	
2505	Fill	0.80	0.15	Fill of ditch – 2506	Pottery, Animal bone	Roman AD 240-410	
2506	Cut	3.00	0.35	Ditch	-	-	
2507	Fill	0.85	0.20	Fill of ditch 2508	Animal bone	-	
2508	Cut	0.85	0.20	Ditch	-	-	
2509	Fill	1.75	-	Fill of ditch – unexcavated	-	-	
2510	Cut	1.75	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-	
2511	Fill	0.50	0.26	Fill of ditch 2506	-	-	
2512	Layer	-	0.50	Natural	-	-	
2513	Layer	-	0.50	Natural	-	-	
2514	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-	
2515	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	Pot	Roman AD 250-410	

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of pale grey silty clay. Trench contained a ditch and a posthole.					Avg. depth (m)	1.20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	Pottery	Roman AD 240-410
2601	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	0.57	Subsoil	-	-
2603	Fill	0.52	0.18	Fill of ditch 2604	Pottery, Animal	Roman AD 50-410



					bone	
2604	Cut	0.52	0.18	Ditch	-	-
2605	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2606	Fill	0.35	0.15	Fill of posthole 2607	-	-
2607	Cut	0.35	0.15	Posthole	-	-
2608	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

### Trench 27

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of grey chalky clay gravel Trench contained 5 linear ditches and a modern boundary ditch..	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30

### Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2700	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2703	Cut	0.48	0.15	Ditch	-	-
2704	Fill	0.48	0.15	Fill of ditch 2703	-	-
2705	Cut	1.00	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
2706	Fill	1.00	-	Fill of ditch 2705 – unexcavated	-	-
2707	Cut	0.85	0.27	Ditch	-	-
2708	Fill	0.85	0.27	Fill of ditch 2707	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410
2709	Cut	0.68	0.20	Ditch	-	-
2710	Fill	0.68	0.20	Fill of ditch 2709	-	-
2711	Cut	3.05	-	Soakaway – unexcavated	-	-
2712	Fill	3.05	-	Fill of soakaway	-	-
2713	Cut	0.25	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
2714	Fill	0.25	-	Fill of ditch 2713 – unexcavated	-	-

### Trench 28

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of grey sandy clay. Trench contained 5 linear ditches.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55
	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30

### Contexts

Context	Type	Width	Depth	Comment	Finds	Date
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no		(m)	(m)			
2800	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2803	Cut	0.90	0.38	Ditch	-	-
2804	Fill	0.90	0.38	Fill of ditch 2803	-	-
2805	Fill	0.46	0.19	Fill of ditch 2806	-	-
2806	Cut	0.46	0.19	Ditch	-	-
2807	Cut	0.50	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
2808	Fill	0.50	-	Fill of ditch 2807 - unexcavated	-	-
2809	Cut	0.35	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
2810	Fill	0.35	-	Fill of ditch 2809 - unexcavated	-	-
2811	Cut	1.30	-	Ditch - unexcavated	-	-
2812	Fill	1.30	-	Fill of ditch 2811 - unexcavated	-	-

#### Trench 29

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid grey sandy clay. Trench contained 5 linear ditches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.42
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

#### Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2900	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2903	Cut	1.00	0.26	Ditch	-	-
2904	Fill	1.00	0.26	Fill of ditch 2903	-	-
2905	Cut	0.55	0.17	Ditch	-	-
2906	Fill	0.55	0.17	Fill of ditch 2905	-	-
2907	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
2908	Fill	1.25	-	Fill of ditch 2907 – unexcavated	-	-
2909	Cut	3.70	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
2910	Fill	3.70	-	Fill of furrow 2909 – unexcavated	-	-
2911	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
2912	Fill	1.25	-	Fill of ditch 2911 –	-	-





				unexcavated		
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Trench 30						
<b>General description</b>  Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of grey silty clay. Trench contained a single linear ditch.					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.34
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3003	Cut	0.77	0.20	Ditch	-	-
3004	Fill	0.77	0.20	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 31						
<b>General description</b>  Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of grey sandy clay. Trench contained a single linear ditch. Evidence of modern disturbance through agriculture.					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.35
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3100	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3103	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3104	Fill	0.60	-	Fill of ditch 3103 unexcavated	-	-

Trench 32						
<b>General description</b>  Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid grey sandy clay. Trench contained four linear ditches and a plough furrow.					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
Contexts						
Context no	T6ype	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3200	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-



3202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3203	Cut	0.40	0.15	Ditch	-	-
3204	Fill	0.40	0.15	Fill of ditch 3203	-	-
3205	Cut	0.42	0.13	Ditch terminus	-	-
3206	Fill	0.42	0.13	Fill of ditch 3205	-	-
3207	Cut	1.65	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3208	Fill	1.65	-	Fill of ditch 3207 – unexcavated	-	-
3209	Cut	1.95	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3210	Fill	1.95	-	Fill of ditch 3209 – unexcavated	Pottery	Roman AD 50-410
3211	Cut	0.95	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3212	Fill	0.95	-	Fill of ditch 3211 – unexcavated	-	-

### Trench 33

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of pale grey chalky clay gravel. Trench contained a linear ditch, a pit and 2 plough furrows.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.58
	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30

### Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3303	Cut	1.15	0.22	Ditch	-	-
3304	Fill	1.15	0.22	Fill of ditch 3303	-	-
3305	Cut	2.80	0.18	Furrow	-	-
3306	Fill	2.80	0.18	Fill of furrow 3305	Stone	-
3307	Cut	2.10	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
3308	Fill	2.10	-	Fill of furrow 3307 – unexcavated	-	-
3309	Cut	1.00	-	Pit – unexcavated	-	-
3310	Fill	1.00	-	Fill of pit 3309 – unexcavated	-	-

### Trench 34

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey clay gravel. Trench contained 2 ditches, a pit and a plough furrow.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8



					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3400	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3403	Cut	0.80	0.25	Ditch	-	-
3404	Fill	0.80	0.25	Fill of ditch 3403	-	-
3405	Cut	1.30	0.20	Ditch	-	-
3406	Fill	1.30	0.20	Fill of ditch 3405	-	-
3407	Cut	0.75	-	Pit – unexcavated	-	-
3408	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of pit 3407 – unexcavated	-	-
3409	Cut	2.75	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
3410	Fill	2.75	-	Fill of furrow 3409 – unexcavated	-	-
3411	Layer	-	0.14	Made ground	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey clay gravel. Trench contained 4 linear ditches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3500	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3503	Cut	1.00	0.57	Ditch	-	-
3504	Fill	0.75	0.18	Fill of ditch 3503	-	-
3505	Cut	1.00	0.57	Ditch	-	-
3506	Fill	1.00	0.57	Fill of ditch 3505	-	-
3507	Cut	0.80	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3508	Fill	0.80	-	Fill of ditch 3507 – unexcavated	-	-
3509	Cut	0.40	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3510	Fill	0.40	-	Fill of ditch 3509 – unexcavated	-	-



Trench 36							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of pale grey chalky clay gravel. Trench contained a single ditch and 3 plough furrows.					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
					Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)		30
Contexts							
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
3600	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-	
3601	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-	
3602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
3603	Cut	3.00	0.30	Furrow	-	-	
3604	Fill	3.00	0.30	Fill of furrow - 3603	-	-	
3605	Cut	1.8	0.27	Furrow	-	-	
3606	Fill	1.8	0.27	Fill of furrow 3605	-	-	
3607	Cut	3.00	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-	
3608	Fill	3.00	-	Fill of furrow 3607 – unexcavated	-	-	
3609	Cut	2.50	-	Linear feature unexcavated	-	-	
3610	Fill	2.50	-	Fill of linear 3609 unexcavated	-	-	

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey gravelly clay. Trench contained 2 ditches and a plough furrow.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3700	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3703	Cut	1.26	0.60	Ditch	-	-
3704	Fill	1.26	0.45	Fill of ditch 3703	-	-
3705	Fill	0.77	0.20	Fill of ditch 3703	-	-
3706	Cut	0.53	0.24	Ditch	-	-
3707	Fill	0.53	0.24	Fill of ditch 3707	-	-
3708	Unused	-	-	-	-	-
3709	Cut	0.50	0.14	Bioturbation	-	-



3710	Fill	0.50	0.14	Fill of bioturbation 3709	-	-
3711	Cut	2.20	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
3712	Fill	2.20	-	Fill of furrow 3711 – unexcavated	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey gravelly clay. Trench contained 2 ditches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3800	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
3801	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3803	Layer	-	0.06	Made ground	-	-
3804	Layer	-	0.10	Buried ground surface	-	-
3805	Cut	0.75	0.31	Ditch	-	-
3806	Fill	0.75	0.31	Fill of ditch 3805	-	-
3807	Cut	0.50	-	Ditch – unexcavated	-	-
3808	Fill	0.50	-	Fill of ditch 3807 – unexcavated	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey gravelly clay. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3900	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
3901	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3903	Layer	-	0.05	Made ground		

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey chalky clay gravel. Trench contained a ditch and 2 plough					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
					Width (m)	1.8



furrows.					Length (m)	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
4000	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
4001	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4003	Cut	0.40	0.10	Ditch	-	-
4004	Fill	0.40	0.10	Fill of ditch 4003	-	-
4005	Cut	1.75	0.30	Furrow	-	-
4006	Fill	1.75	0.30	Fill of furrow 4005	-	-
4007	Cut	3.95	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
4008	Fill	3.95	-	Fill of furrow 4007 – unexcavated	-	-

<b>Trench 41</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light grey chalky clay gravel. Trench contained a linear ditch and a plough furrow.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
4100	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
4101	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4103	Cut	0.62	0.43	Ditch	-	-
4104	Fill	0.62	0.43	Fill of ditch 4103	-	-
4105	Cut	1.60	-	Plough furrow – unexcavated	-	-
4106	Fill	1.60	-	Fill of 4105	-	-
4107	Layer	-	0.15	Made ground	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Medieval pottery

*By John Cotter*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.1.1 A total of 73 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery weighing 946g were recovered from 11 contexts. The assemblage can be broken down into 71 sherds (924g) of medieval pottery and 2 sherds (22g) of post-medieval pottery. The medieval pottery comprises 97% by sherd count (or 98% by weight) of the whole assemblage, and has an average sherd weight of 13g. Post-medieval pottery comprises just 3% (or 2% by weight), and has an average sherd weight of 11g. The medieval pottery mainly comes from ditch fills and the fill of a pit (909). The condition of the pottery is generally good but fragmentary with many fairly large fresh sherds present.

#### **Methodology**

- B.1.2 An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed (in Excel), following standard procedure, and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Details of vessel form, part, decoration and any other features of note were recorded in a comments field. Full details remain in archive. As better parallels exist in many regional publications, none of the material was illustrated.

#### **Pottery Fabrics**

- B.1.3 Regional medieval pottery was recorded using the system of codes developed for the Oxfordshire County type series (Mellor 1994). Post-medieval fabrics (not treated in Mellor 1994) were recorded using the codes of the Museum of London (MoLA 2015). A breakdown of the fabrics present is given in Table 1.

#### **Summary**

- B.1.4 The medieval fabrics and forms present are types commonly found in this part of south Oxfordshire and neighbouring east Wiltshire and west Berkshire. It is unlikely that any of the pottery here dates much before c 1150. The predominant type present (mostly as body sherds) is flint- and limestone-tempered Kennet Valley B ware (formerly East Wiltshire ware) which includes a few cooking pot rims and possibly bowl rims. Many of the sherds are sooted externally from use as cooking vessels, and one sherd has an internal limescale-like deposit from boiling water or stews. The fabric of this ware contains abundant coarse angular flint and is particularly harsh; in this respect it strongly resembles its late Saxon/early medieval predecessor Kennet Valley A ware (OXBF, c 875-1250), from which it evolved, and it may be that the vessels here belong to the transition period between the two, perhaps c 1150-1250? The few sherds of glazed jugs/pitchers and cooking pots in sandy Ashampstead-type ware (OXAG) would also fit with this date. The single glazed and decorated jug sherd of early Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAW) dates to the late 12th or more likely the 13th century. The medieval ditch fills, from which the bulk of the pottery came, are therefore likely to date to the later 12th and 13th centuries.
- B.1.5 The most notable medieval piece is a sherd from the flat base of a glazed ?bowl in Ashampstead-type ware (context 911, pit 909). This showed evidence of two small holes drilled through the vessel base/floor and signs of scorching/sooting on the inside and through the hole. This may be from a wide bowl adapted for use as a curfew



(firecover) by perforating the base and turning it upside-down and placing over the hearth to keep the embers alive overnight. A 13th-century date for this seems likely. The two post-medieval sherds (OXBX and WEST) most likely date from the late 16th or 17th century and probably represent casual loss. As all the pottery has been catalogued no further work is recommended.

Fabric	Common Name	Date	Sherds	Weight
OXAG	Ashampstead-type ware (Berks)	1050-1400	8	122
OXBB	Minety ware (Wilts)	1120-1550	1	4
OXAQ	East Wilts/Kennet Valley B ware	1150-1350	61	793
OXAW	Early Brill/Boarstall ware (Bucks)	1175-1400	1	5
OXBX	Late Med Brill/Boarstall ware	1400-1625	1	18
WEST	Westerwald stoneware (Germany)	1580-1750	1	4
Totals			73	946

Table 1. Breakdown of medieval and later pottery

Context	Spot-date	Fabric	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
104	c1175-1350	OXAW	1	5	Fresh jug bo (body sherd) early Brill/Boarstall ware with diagonal red-painted stripe (possibly part of a lattice?) under clear yellowish glaze
109	c1150-1300?	OXAG	1	7	Coarse sandy unglazed Ashampstead-type ware. Grey, sooted, prob from cook pot (rounded quartz v like that in the OXAQ) sherds below
109	c1150-1300?	OXAQ	23	295	Fresh, v coarse flint-tempered East Wilts/Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ) incl thumb-thickened flat-topped (TFT) cspot rim & TFT or hammerhead rimmed bowl. Also bos & sagging base sherds; inclusions predominantly rounded quartz & angular/sub-ang flint - fairly abundant, also sparse-moderate coarse rounded v hard ?limestone (but not the soft algal limestone seen in Oxford samples, shows no dissolution pock-marks), sherds mostly sooted. Hard harsh-textured fabric - poss KVA/B hybrid (OXBF/OXAQ)?
111	c1150-1300?	OXAQ	4	54	Fresh, incl bowl rim. Definite limestone - some dissolved. Sherds sooted ext
113	c1150-1300?	OXAQ	13	184	Fresh cspot bos & sag bases. Sherds sooted ext
115	c1150-1250/75	OXAG	6	84	Ashampstead ware, minimum 4 vess (incl joining sherds). Incl 3 early-looking jugs/pitchers with greenish or yellow glaze. Jugs incl 1 bo with a pair of combed vertical bands of dec (relative to turning marks internally, nb - sherd has an angular flint inclusion 3mm across in section). Large bo (2 joining) from lower wall of another jug with splash of brown glaze ext. Joining sherds from lower wall & sooted sag base of ?cspot with light grey ext colour
115	c1150-1250/75	OXAQ	19	240	OXAQ, some with v coarse flint, incl 2 simple TFT cspot rims, a sag base & fresh bos from several vess - some





					pale grey, some oxidised orange-brown, some sooted ext, 1 with internal limescale deposit
911	c1150-1300?	OXAG	1	31	OXAG. Dead-flat basal sherd (65mm wide, 7-8mm thick) poss from a large dish/bowl? Fairly coarse rounded quartz. The int surface covered with a dark greenish-brown discoloured glaze. Ext surface/underside grey. In broken section is a drilled hole (post-firing, diam 5-7mm) with clear signs of scorching around it on glazed area and sooting extending through hole to the outside. Probable traces of another hole 35mm away. Fabric light orange-brown in places but mostly heat-discoloured grey. Possibly from a bowl adapted for use as a curfew?
913	c1120-1550	OXBB	1	4	Body sherd Minety ware (OXBB). Poss from the base of a cpot? Grey fabric with abundant oolitic limestone, sparse quartz (mostly fine). Int surface covered with pale lichen-green matt glaze. Possibly sooted ext? Wide dating from c1120, generally from c1225 at Oxford
1717	c1150-1300?	OXAQ	1	17	Body sherd (2 joining, fresh break). Probably a finer very sandy variant of OXAQ with abundant fine-medium quartz sand. Moderate fine-medium rounded limestone (poss algal?) & calcite, sparse angular flint. Grey core with light grey surfaces/margins, sooted ext. Fairly crude handmade. Similar to some of the finer OXAQ sherds in (115)
1915	c1150-1300?	OXAQ	1	3	Bo. Dark grey. Mainly quartz & fine algal limestone, rare coarse flint
2304	c1500-1625	OXBX	1	18	Worn bo from late Brill/Boarstall (OXBX) dish/bowl with int light greenish-brown glaze
2500	c1580-1750	WEST	1	4	Westerwald stoneware (WEST). Bo from flat basal area of jug or mug
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>946</b>	

Table 2: Details of medieval and later pottery

## B.2 Roman pottery

*By Edward Biddulph*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.2.1 Roman pottery recovered from the evaluation was quantified within context groups by sherd count and weight in grammes. The assemblage totalled 175 sherds and 2343g. The pottery was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, assess condition, and provide spot dates. Forms and fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard guidelines for Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2014). Reference was also made to Young's typology of the Oxfordshire industry (Young 1977). Fabric codes are listed in Table 3, followed by vessel types codes (in brackets) where appropriate.

Fabric	Description
B11	Dorset black-burnished ware
C10	Unsourced shell-tempered ware
C11	Late Roman shell-tempered ware
F51	Oxford red colour-coated ware



M22	Oxford white ware mortarium
M41	Oxford red colour-coated ware mortarium
O10	Fine oxidised ware
O11	Oxford fine oxidised ware
O24	Overwey/Portchester D ware
R11	Oxford fine reduced ware
R20	Sandy reduced ware
R30	Medium sandy reduced ware
R50	Dark-surfaced reduced ware
R90	Coarse tempered reduced war
S30	Central Gaulish samian ware
W10	Unsourced fine white ware
W11	Oxford sandy white ware
W20	Sandy white ware

Table 3: Roman pottery fabric codes

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
304	5	11	R50	AD 50-410
515	1	11	R30	AD 50-410
913	1	7	R50 (CD – burnt rim)	AD 50-410
1004	1	2	F51	AD 240-410
1206	7	314	R50 (CD) – burnt on rim and on ext. and int. surfaces, R20 jar	AD 100-410
1210	4	71	R90, W22, R30, W10, F51, R20, C11	AD 300-410
1305	1	18	R30	AD 50-410
1308	1	41	R50 (CC Young R18)	AD 250-410
1310	1	3	O10 (IB)	AD 120-410
1404	2	12	C10	AD 50-410
1406	14	483	R30 (CD Young R24 – misshapen rim, second), C10	AD 50-410
1612	4	73	R30 body sherds; F51 (JB Young C47)	AD 270-410
1704	22	275	R11 (E body sherds with barbotine dot decoration), R20, R30, S30 (Drag. 33), W20, R50 micaceous (C), O10	AD 120-200
1710	6	40	R30 (C), W20, O11 – possibly burnt F51 (I base)	AD 50-410
1804	10	57	B11 (CK), F51, M22 (KB Young M11), R11, O10	AD 240-410
1806	16	150	M22 (KE Young M17), R50 micaceous, F51 (?H), R30, O24	AD 250-410
1904	1	5	O10	AD 50-410
1911	3	9	F51, B11	AD 240-410
1913	1	23	F51	AD 240-410
1919	5	77	R30 body sherds	AD 50-410
2101	6	38	C11 (CD), R30, R11, F51	AD 270-410
2104	8	68	B11 (CK), M41 (KE Young C100), F51 (stamped decoration), F60 (body sherd from ?globular beaker with scale decoration)	AD 300-410
2106	1	4	R11	AD 50-410
2107	27	204	B11 (I base, CK body sherd), R30 (D), M41 (KE Young C100), F51, C11	AD 300-410
2109	1	3	F51	AD 240-410



2111	4	104	R30 (CD)	AD 50-410
2115	1	12	R30	AD 50-410
2117	1	47	F51 (H with worn base)	AD 240-410
2208	2	20	W20 body sherds	AD 50-410
2304	1	4	R30	AD 50-410
2503	2	15	F51, F60 beaker base	AD 240-410
2505	7	69	M41, R30, R11	AD 240-410
2515	2	10	O24	AD 250-410
2600	2	32	R30 (C), M41	AD 240-410
2603	2	7	R30	AD 50-410
2708	1	3	O10	AD 50-410
3210	1	21	O20	AD 50-410
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2343</b>		

Table 4: Roman pottery spot dates

- B.2.2 The earliest pottery was recovered from context 1704. Fragments of a Central Gaulish samian ware cup (S30; Drag. 33) in association with the remains of a fine grey ware (R11) beaker with barbotine dot decoration date deposition to the mid-late 2nd century AD or later (Table 4). A jar in a micaceous dark-surfaced ware (R50) was also recorded, along with fabrics R20, R30, W20 and O10. An Oxford white ware collared mortarium (M22; Young type M11) dated to the late 2nd-mid 3rd century, but was residual in a late Roman group (context 1804), while a plain-rimmed bowl or dish (IB) in fine oxidised ware (O10) from context 1310 dates to c AD 120 or later.
- B.2.3 Almost half the number of context groups were dated by their pottery to the late Roman period (AD 240/50-410). In all but two cases, the date was provided by the presence of Oxford red colour-coated ware (F51 and M41; Young 1977). A flanged dish (Young type C47) and bead-and-flanged mortarium (Young type C100) were recorded. Other occurrences were present as body and base sherds only, although one fragment, from context 2104, had stamped 'demi-rosette' decoration characteristic of mid 4th-century or later forms (Young 1977, 132). Two other colour-coated fragments – from contexts 2503 and 2104 – belonged to beakers and had a brown, rather than red, slip.
- B.2.4 Context 1308 contained a narrow-necked grey ware jar with flanged rim (cf. Young type R18), while sandy white ware (O24) from the Surrey/Hampshire border was recovered from context 2515. Both date to the late Roman period.
- B.2.5 Other pottery collected from the late Roman groups included an Oxford white ware mortarium (M22; Young type M17), black-burnished ware from Dorset (B11), in which everted-rim jars (CK) and bowl or dish (I) fragments were recorded, late Roman shell-tempered ware (C11), and a range of reduced and oxidised wares (R11, R20, R30, O10, W10 and W22), much of which is likely to have derived from Oxfordshire kilns.
- B.2.6 While most of the late Roman context groups cannot be dated more closely than AD 240/50-410, two (1612 and 2101) were deposited after AD 270, while three (1210, 2104 and 2107) dated to the 4th century.
- B.2.7 The remaining groups contained pottery that could not be closely dated and thus were broadly dated to the Roman period. Contexts 913, 1206, 1406, and 2111 contained medium-mouthed necked jars in grey wares (fabrics R30 and R50; type CD). Notably, the jars in contexts 913 and 1206 had been burnt and had presumably been used as cooking vessels, while the jar from context 1406 had a rim that had been dented before firing. The vessel may be a second, suggesting local production.



### ***Discussion***

- B.2.8 The assemblage potentially spans the entire Roman period, but the pottery places the emphasis for deposition on the mid and, more strongly, the late Roman period, perhaps as late as the second half of the 4th century.
- B.2.9 The condition of the pottery was moderate overall. The mean sherd weight of the assemblage is 13.4g, indicating that sherds were fragmented, but relatively large pieces were recovered. The jar from context 1406 was substantially complete, and is unlikely to have been deposited far from areas of use and domestic activity.
- B.2.10 The site lies immediately to the north of a site at Monks Farm excavated by Oxford Archaeology in 2013. Just nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from that site (covering an area of some 4.5ha). These included pieces dated to the 1st and 2nd century, among them Savernake ware and Oxford white ware, but no pottery of certain late Roman date (Brady forthcoming). The pottery appears to strengthen the earlier Roman element to the Roman-period occupation in the area, but the size of the assemblage and the paucity of Roman features at Monks Farm indicates that the focus of settlement lies away from that site.
- B.2.11 It is recommended that the pottery from the evaluation be integrated with any additional pottery collected from the Williams Holdings site and recorded fully as part of a wider programme of analysis.

## **B.3 Prehistoric pottery**

*By Lisa Brown*

### ***Introduction***

- B.3.1 Some 20 sherds weighing 208g have been identified as prehistoric or possibly prehistoric in date. Identification of the latter was based on the lack of general similarity to Roman or post-Roman pottery from the site.

### ***Description***

- B.3.2 All except one sherd – a fragment of a simple flat base – are plain, undecorated body sherds, lacking any distinguishing characteristics that would allow them to be classified within existing prehistoric typological schema. However, glauconitic sandy sherds from ditches 305, 505 and 706 correspond fairly well to a glauconitic sandy fabric (QU1) at Monk's Farm, and the 12 sherds, probably from a single vessel in coarse flint-tempered ware from ditch 1905 match fabric FL1 at the same site, where it was represented by middle Bronze Age forms. The FL1 sherds from GRW15 probably belong to a large middle Bronze Age bucket urn of the type identified at Monk's Farm.
- B.3.3 At Monk's Farm four flint-tempered fabrics were identified, but William's Land produced a distinctive fifth variety (FL5), represented by a single residual sherd from medieval ditch 1711. It incorporates abundant well-sorted calcined white flint in a sandy fabric, and the sherd is smoothed and well-fired. Although probably of broadly local origin, it closely resembles the well-made flint-tempered wares produced across the chalk downlands of south central Britain during the middle and late Iron Age.
- B.3.4 The sherds in sandy ware QU1 have the wall thickness and roughly burnished surface finish typically seen on middle to late Iron Age vessels, but could be earlier. Glauconitic clays were used for potting throughout the prehistoric period, but their excellent firing qualities appear to have made them particularly popular from the middle Iron Age

onwards. Two sherds in QU1 from ditch 505 belong to a simple flat bowl or jar base, and these examples additionally contain lumps of dark red ferrous material.

- B.3.5 Plain body sherds were produced in a fine sandy clay with finely graded mixed temper of sparse platey shell, oolites, and white flint, with occasional red ferrous lumps. The sherds are fired to pale orange or buff and share some characteristics with both the Roman and medieval pottery range, but are described here along with the prehistoric material as fabric SH- (Table 5). There are three sherds representing two vessels in this fabric, from ditches 505 and 1805. Ditch 1805 also contained Roman pottery.

Context	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Date	Comments
306	1	8	QU1	body	MIA-LIA?	Very heavily abraded
506	2	35	QU1	BS1	MIA-LIA?	Roughly burnished. Red haematite lumps
506	2	35	SH-	body	undated	cross-wiped surface
706	1	8	QU1	body	MIA-LIA	Highly abraded, limescale internal
1717	1	17	FL5	body	MIA-LIA?	Smoothed surface. Medieval pottery (1150-1300) present
1806	1	10	SH-	body	undated	Smoothed light orange surface. Roman pot (AD250-410) present
1906	12	95	FL1		MBA	Resembles pottery from Monk's Farm
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>208</b>				

Table 5 : Pottery

## B.4 Fired clay

*By Edward Biddulph*

- B.4.1 Two pieces (3g) of fired clay were recovered from sample 2 from context 2107. The pieces were in a moderately fine fabric containing occasional clay pellets and quartz and glauconitic grains and clay pellets. As the site lies on a bedrock of Gault and Upper Greensand Formation and contains mudstone, sandstone and limestone (BGS, Geology of Britain viewer), the fired clay is almost certainly local. The fragments are shapeless and are likely to have derived from the sides or base of a hearth.

## B.5 Ceramic building material

*By Cynthia Poole*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.5.1 Ceramic building material and fired clay objects totalling 7 fragments (676g) was recovered from six trenches (9, 16, 21, 25, 26 and 37; Table 6).
- B.5.2 The two fired clay objects are likely to be of Iron Age – Roman date. Both items are probably oven/hearth furniture: one made in a fine silty clay with burnt flint grit is not identifiable to form; the second is a slab from a disc or plaque (or less likely a Roman brick). No edge survives so it is difficult to be certain that it is not a Roman brick, but the general character and finish and heavy burning on one face is more typical of fired clay objects. The sandy glauconitic fabric is similar to that used for both fired clay and tile of Iron Age – Roman date found at Didcot (Poole 2015). A single small amorphous fragment of tile covered in white sandy mortar may also be Roman, possibly re-used in opus signinum.
- B.5.3 The ceramic building material comprises brick and an enigmatic piece that could be ridge tile or floor tile. The form, general character and finish of the latter suggest it is of

late medieval or early post-medieval date. The fragments of brick are likely to be of 18th to early 20th century date. The fabrics are all fairly similar containing quartz sand and inclusions of small cream silty clay pellets and red ferruginous grits broadly of the same type as previously found in the Wantage area (Poole 2013) and suggesting they come from relatively local or regional production supplying the area.

- B.5.4 The Iron Age – Roman material does not represent intense activity in the area, but indicates the presence of settlement nearby. The post-Roman building material is not indicative of structures in the immediate area, but is likely to result from incidental loss or re-use in relation to agricultural activity.

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Spot Date
913	1	6	Q	Indet	RB?
1612	1	22	BF	Oven furniture?	Preh-Med
2111	1	317	QGI	Disc/plaque	LIA-RB
2500	2	71	QP3	Brick	Pmed: C18-C19
2600	1	224	QP1	Roof/floor	LMed-EPmed
3704	1	36	Q	Brick	PMed: C19-EC20
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>676</b>			

Table 6: Summary of key characteristics of the ceramic building material

## B.6 Worked stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

### **Description**

- B.6.1 A single piece of stone was retained from context 3606. This is a piece of sandy limestone with a circular perforation measuring 8mm diameter (105g). It is almost certainly a fragment of stone roofing and it could be Roman or post-Roman in date.

## B.7 Iron

*By Ian R Scott*

- B.7.1 There were four iron objects (five fragments) recovered from four contexts in the evaluation.

Context	Details
917	Nail with circular slightly domed head. Hand made. Incomplete. 53mm
1210	Tack or small nail with 'L' head. Hand made. 27mm
1804	Bar or nail stem of sub square section. Two fragments. Not measured.
2503	Possible chisel formed from slightly tapered square section bar with chisel end. 96mm

Table 7. Iron objects

- B.7.2 None of the iron objects is closely datable, but all appear to be hand forged rather than industrial products.



## B.8 Coins

*By Paul Booth*

- B.8.1 Two Roman coins were recovered from the evaluation, both from context 2101. Both were in fairly poor condition. The types, an antoninianus of the later 3rd century and an issue of Valentinian I, are common site finds in rural settlements.

Small find	Context	Date	Denomination /size	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Wear	Reference
1	2101	260-296	Antoninianus 16-17mm	JAUG Radiate head r	Standing figure	-	W/W	Obverse legend mostly and reverse legend entirely lost. Possibly irregular
2	2101	364-375	AE3 17mm	Valentinian I	SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE	Lyon ?	W/W	Obverse legend and mintmark uncertain, spacing of former suggests Valentinian

Table: 8 Coins

## B.9 Animal Bone

*By Lena Strid*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.9.1 A total of 297 animal bone fragments were recovered from this site. Of these 69 (23.2%) came from sieved soil samples and the remainder were hand-collected. The majority of the assemblage came from features preliminarily dated to the Roman period.
- B.9.2 The bone condition was varied but generally fair. A small number of bones from the Roman assemblage had traces of gnawing by carnivores, probably dogs. Three burnt bones were recovered from the Roman assemblage and three from the medieval assemblage.
- B.9.3 The Roman assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog as well as bones from microfauna such as mouse/vole, shrew and frog/toad. These domestic taxa are common for Roman assemblages, although due to the small sample size it is not possible to extrapolate on the frequency of cattle, sheep/goat and pig and their contribution to the economy and diet. A small number of bones could be attributed to minimum age at death. The predominance of fused or fusing cattle bones suggest that they were mostly killed as surplus animals after their first few winters and later on as adults past their prime. The two sheep mandibles follow the same pattern of young animals killed for meat and older animals kept primarily for secondary products.
- B.9.4 Butchery marks were only noted on bones from the Roman assemblage. These include one cattle axis vertebra with chop marks from disarticulation of the head from the body and one large mammal vertebra where the transverse process had been chopped off. One large mammal vertebra and one medium mammal vertebra had been split sagittally, indicating that the carcasses had been split in two halves during butchery. Bone absorption and new bone formation on the intervertebral joints on the neural arch of one large mammal vertebra was the only pathology noted in the entire assemblage.



- B.9.5 The medieval assemblage includes a small number of bones from sheep/goat, horse, dog, mouse/vole and frog/toad. As with the Roman assemblage, the sample size is too small to discuss animal husbandry for this period.
- B.9.6 A fragment of a red deer antler from undated ditch 803 had been chopped off at both ends, suggesting that antler working took place in the vicinity.
- B.9.7 No further information can be gained from such small sample of bones. However, if further excavations take place on the site, the bones should be included in the full excavation report.

Context	Species	Element	Gnaw	Notes	Quantity	Weight
109	Horse	mandible		very fragmented.	1	113
109	Horse	tooth			1	16
109	Large mammal	rib			1	4
109	Large mammal	scapula		spina.	1	26
206	indet	indet			1	0
206	Medium mammal	longbone			1	1
208	Cattle	mandible		all teeth (incl. M3) lost post-mortem.	1	72
208	indet	indet			3	20
408	Cattle	pelvis			1	71
506	Large mammal	vertebra		Probably all from same dorsal process.	3	15
513	Large mammal	longbone			1	10
515	indet	indet			2	4
804	red deer	antler		main branch. Chopped off at both ends.	1	218
807	Cattle	metacarpal			1	26
913	Medium mammal	longbone			1	4
1104	Horse	tibia			1	224
1204	indet	indet			21	55
1210	indet	indet			6	13
1210	Large mammal	rib			1	5
1210	Medium mammal	longbone			3	1
1210	Sheep/goat	pelvis		Female.	1	0
1210	Sheep/goat	tooth			1	0
1305	Cattle	mandible			1	104
1305	Cattle	scapula			1	134
1305	Cattle	tibia	dog		1	155
1305	indet	indet			10	24
1305	Large mammal	rib			4	43
1305	Large mammal	vertebra			1	80
1305	Large mammal	vertebra			2	23
1308	Cattle	calcaneus	dog		1	48
1308	Cattle	tarsal		centrotarsale.	1	21
1308	Horse	phalanx 3			1	20
1308	indet	indet			1	3
1308	Large mammal	vertebra			1	31
1505	Cattle	humerus			1	149





1505	Cattle	pelvis		very fragmented (fresh breaks), but most likely same bone.	1	226
1505	indet	indet			2	2
1505	Large mammal	longbone			2	6
1612	indet	indet			1	0
1612	Large mammal	femur		probably from same femur.	2	32
1704	Cattle	horncore			2	24
1704	Cattle	horncore			1	66
1704	Cattle	horncore		fragments.	5	20
1704	Horse	tibia	dog	Distal breadth: 63.2mm	1	190
1706	Horse	scapula			1	90
1804	Horse	metapodial			1	6
1804	Horse	metatarsal			1	7
1804	indet	indet			24	49
1804	Large mammal	longbone			5	45
1804	Large mammal	rib			2	2
1804	Large mammal	skull		temporal	1	21
1804	Medium mammal	longbone			7	9
1806	Cattle	metatarsal		Distal breadth: 53.9mm	1	189
1806	indet	indet			7	15
1806	Medium mammal	longbone			2	2
1904	Pig	fibula			1	1
1911	indet	indet			2	5
1919	Sheep/goat	mandible		Tooth wear M1-3: k, g, g. MWS: 39. Estimated age (Payne 1973): 4-6 years.	1	26
2104	Cattle	carpal			1	5
2104	Large mammal	longbone			1	39
2104	Medium mammal	rib			1	3
2104	Sheep/goat	tooth			1	9
2107	Cattle	calcaneus	dog		1	58
2107	Cattle	tibia			1	162
2107	indet	indet			3	37
2208	Cattle	axis		chopped off at dens axis (Disarticulation of head).	1	47
2208	Cattle	tibia	dog		1	62
2208	indet	indet			6	34
2208	Sheep/goat	mandible		Tooth wear M3: erupting. MWS:24-28. Estimated age (Payne 1973): 1-2 years.	1	10
2503	Cattle	carpal			1	14
2503	Cattle	mandible			1	45
2503	Cattle	mandible			1	36
2503	Cattle	phalanx 1			1	17
2503	Cattle	phalanx 2			1	9
2503	Dog	tibia			1	11
2503	indet	indet			17	30
2503	Large mammal	longbone			1	11
2503	Large mammal	rib			5	20
2503	Large mammal	skull		sphenoid?	1	15
2503	Large mammal	vertebra		Pathology: Bone absorption and new bone growth around	1	27



				intervertebral joint (on neural arch).		
2503	Large mammal	vertebra		one transverse process chopped off.	1	39
2503	Medium mammal	rib			1	2
2503	Medium mammal	vertebra		split sagittally.	1	2
2503	Pig	scapula			1	54
2503	Sheep/goat	phalanx 2			1	1
2503	Sheep/goat	tibia		Distal breadth: 23.4mm	1	35
2505	Cattle	calcaneus	dog		1	53
2505	Cattle	tibia	dog		1	21
2505	indet	indet			1	21
2505	Large mammal	longbone			1	17
2507	Large mammal	rib			1	9
2603	Cattle	femur			1	15
2603	indet	indet			2	5
2603	Large mammal	vertebra	dog	split sagittally.	1	24
2603	Medium mammal	longbone	dog		2	3
2708	Large mammal	indet	dog		1	4
3704	Horse	tibia			1	94
3704	indet	indet			6	5
3806	Cattle	mandible		Tooth wear dp4-M1: g, E. MWS: 10-12. Estimated age (Halstead 1985): 1-8 months.	1	41

Table: 9 Animal bone



## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

*By Sharon Cook*

#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 Two samples were taken from the evaluation. Sample 1 (context 116) was taken from the upper fill of a ditch within Trench 1. The ditch appears to be part of a field system of medieval date and runs perpendicular to the Letcombe Brook. Sample 2 (2107) was taken from a ditch in Trench 21 within an area of Roman activity.
- C.1.2 Sample 1 (116) was an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silty clay loam with angular flint and sub-rounded limestone. The sample was 10L in volume of which 100% was processed. Sample 2 (2107) was a dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay loam also with angular flint and sub-rounded limestone. This sample was 40L in volume of which 100% was processed.

#### **Methodology**

- C.1.3 The samples were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts.
- C.1.4 Sample 1 produced c 75ml of flot material of which 10% was scanned. Sample 2 produced c 75ml of flot material of which 10% was also scanned. Both flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification. Seed identifications were made with reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010). Charcoal identifications and species confirmation were provided by Sheila Boardman.

#### **Results**

- C.1.5 The samples both contained pottery, animal bone and a small quantity of flint. In addition sample 2 contained two fish fragments including a tooth which has been identified as probably pike (cf. *Esox* sp.) (pers. comm. Rebecca Nicholson), an iron nail and a small amount of burnt clay.
- C.1.6 Both samples were very rich in charred plant material and contained a large number of snails of different but not further identified species.
- C.1.7 Sample 1 was very rich in charred cereal grains, some of which were in poor condition. The majority of those scanned would appear to be free threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with occasional barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains and a single grain of oat (*Avena* sp.). A single wheat rachis was noted but was too fragmented to identify further.
- C.1.8 A large number of wild plant seeds are also present including bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), cabbage type (*Brassica* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), grass seeds (Poaceae), rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and small legumes: mellilot/medick/trefoil (*Melilotus/Medicago/Trifolium*). A wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.) capsule is also present.



- C.1.9 A small quantity of charcoal was checked for species identification. Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) were all present.
- C.1.10 Sample 2 also contained charred cereal grains although these were in much better condition than in Sample 1. The charred grain appears to be largely spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.) with a small amount of free threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.), although one or two grains have an appearance similar to emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.). Glume wheat chaff is also present in good condition.
- C.1.11 Wild plant seeds are also present within this sample. They include mellilot/medick/trefoil (*Melilotus/Medicago/Trifolium*), nightshade family (*Solanaceae*), stinking camomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.). A fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.) was also seen.
- C.1.12 The charcoal observed within this sample was too small to be identified to species.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- C.1.13 While some of the cereal grain observed within these samples was in poor condition, there is sufficient well-preserved material to make further assessment worthwhile should the site be subject to further excavation. While it is difficult to reach firm conclusions based on such a partial picture of the site, there would appear to be grain processing within the area of the Roman activity around Trench 21, as shown by the amount of waste material of mixed origin within sample 2.
- C.1.14 Any future excavations should incorporate a sampling policy in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Oxford Archaeology 2005 and English Heritage 2011).



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## APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Land at Williams Holdings, Grove, Oxfordshire

**Site code:** GRW15

**Grid reference:** GRWEV

**Type:** Evaluation

**Date and duration:** 19<sup>th</sup> October to 20<sup>th</sup> November 2015

**Area of site:** c 9 hectares

**Summary of results:** During October and November 2015 Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Williams Holdings, Grove, Oxfordshire. The earliest feature uncovered was a securely dated ditch of middle Bronze Age date. Other prehistoric ditches were present within the western part of the site and dated from the middle to late Iron Age. The majority of dated features however belonged to the later Roman period, and from the amount of finds recovered are likely to indicate that a small settlement, perhaps a farmstead, was present within the western and central parts of the site. Additionally a pit and several ditches were dated to the medieval period (12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century), and represent agricultural activity. Many of the features uncovered, the majority of which were ditches, remain undated. The amount of finds recovered dropped noticeably within the eastern part of the site, where a greater number of late medieval /post-medieval plough furrows were present.

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS : 2015.162





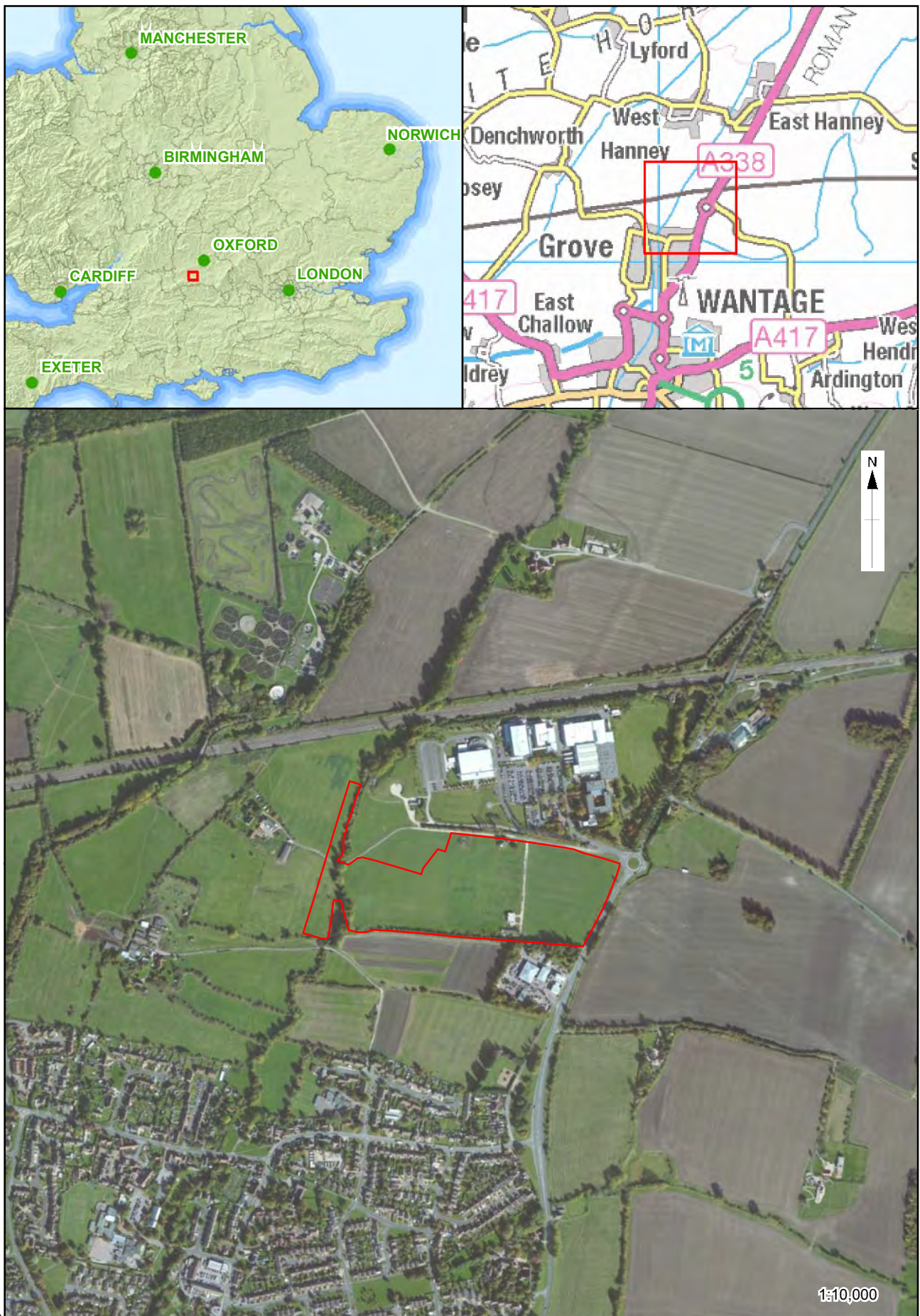
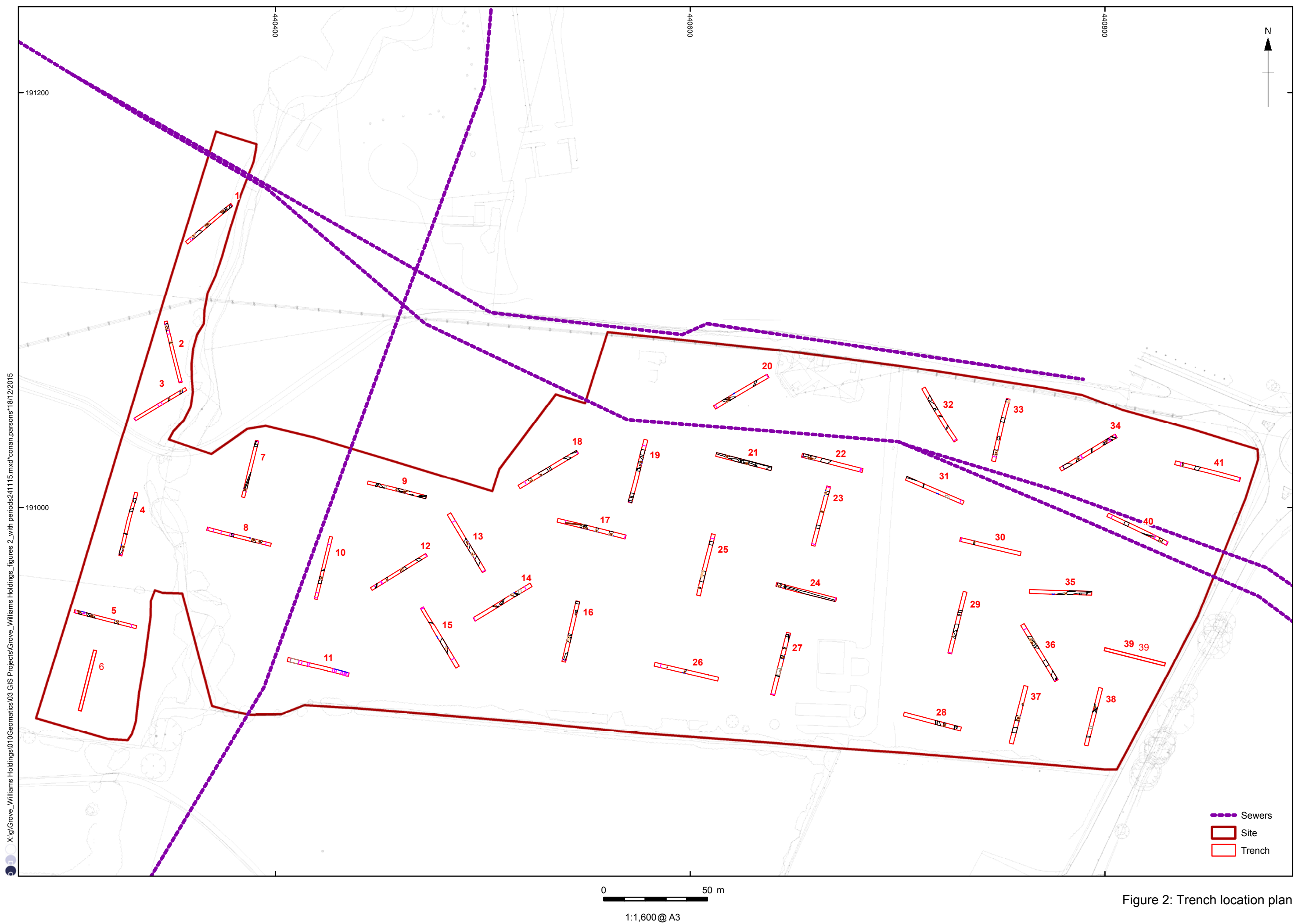


Figure 1: Site location





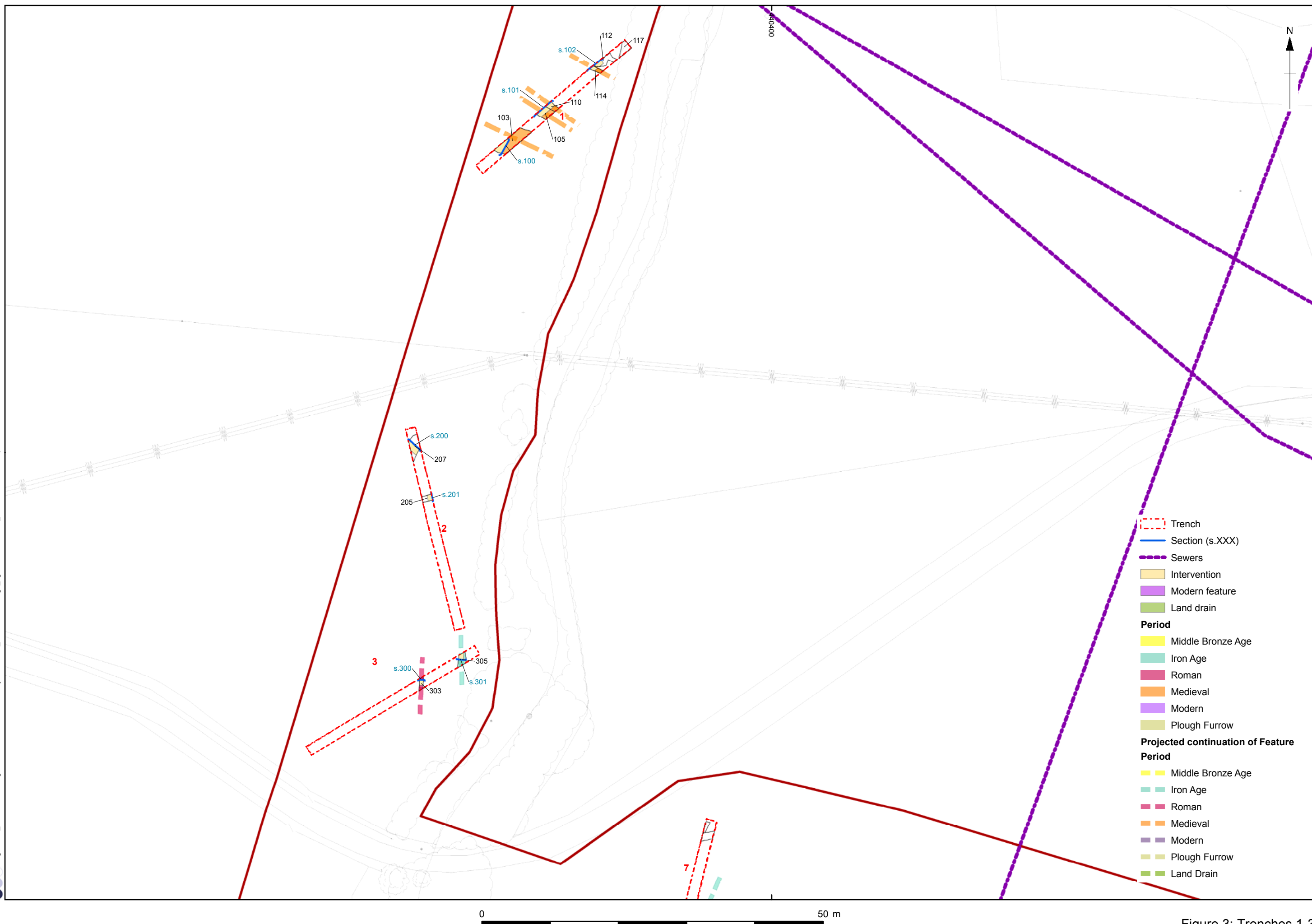


Figure 3: Trenches 1-3

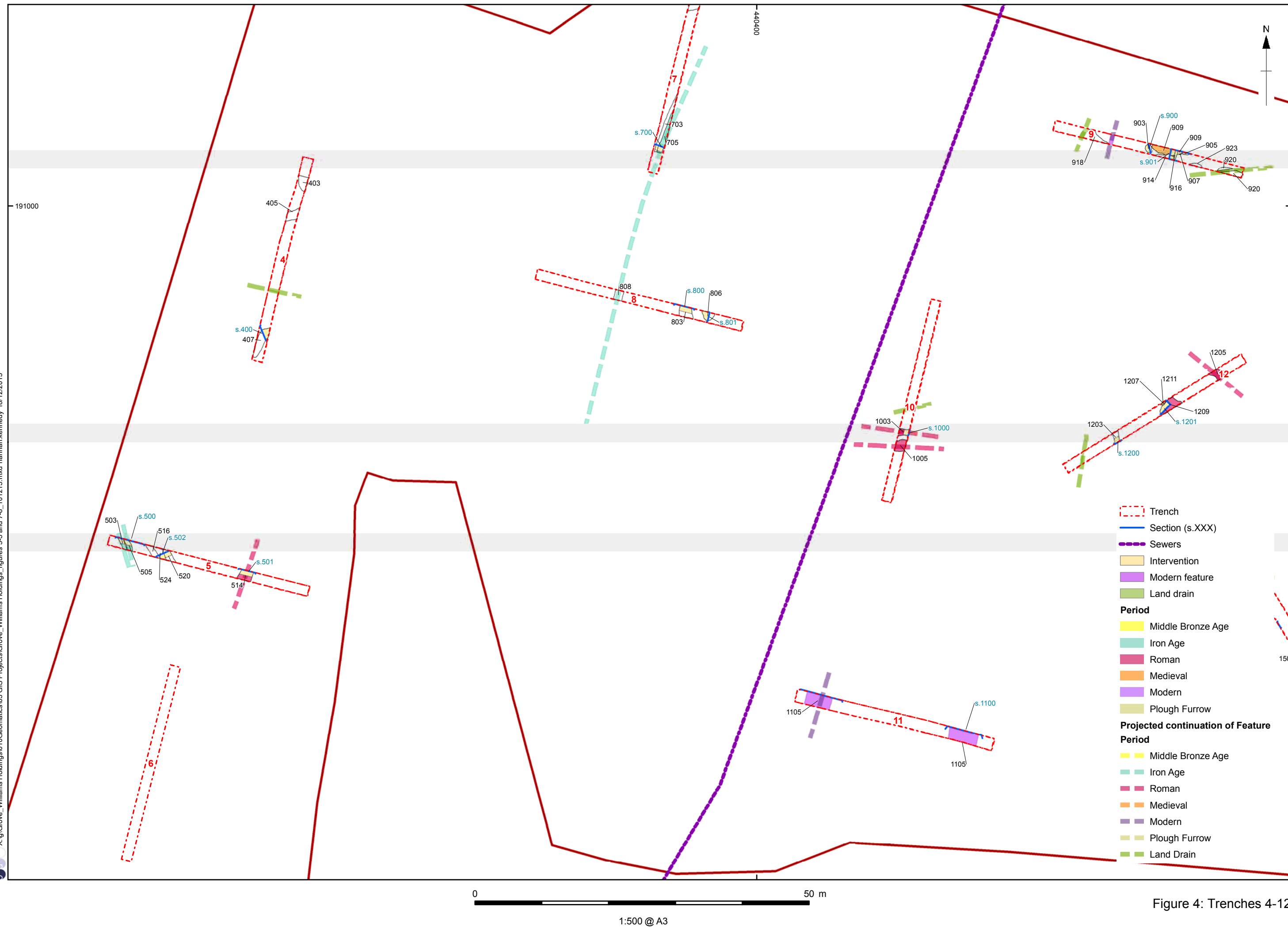
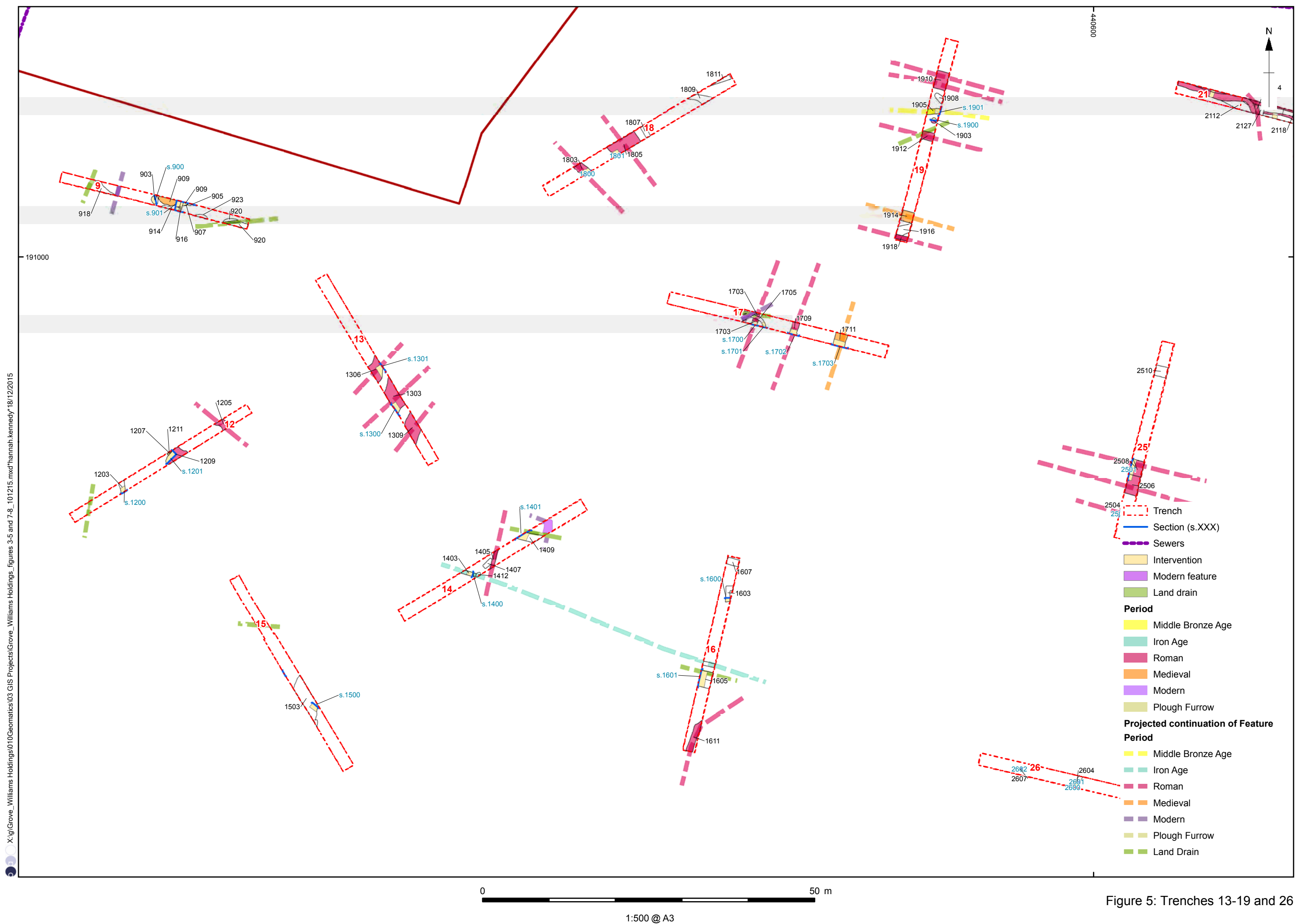


Figure 4: Trenches 4-12





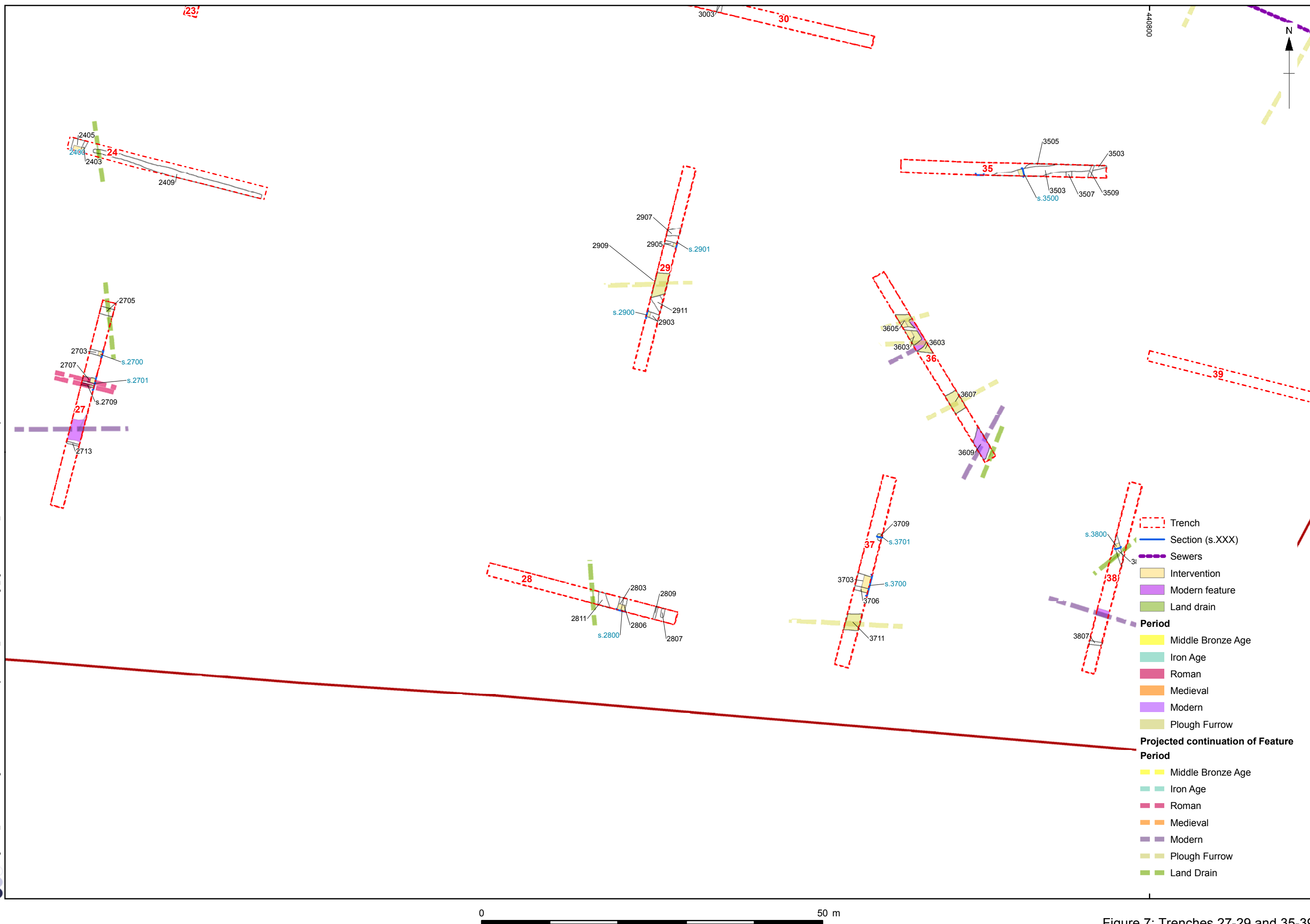


Figure 7: Trenches 27-29 and 35-39

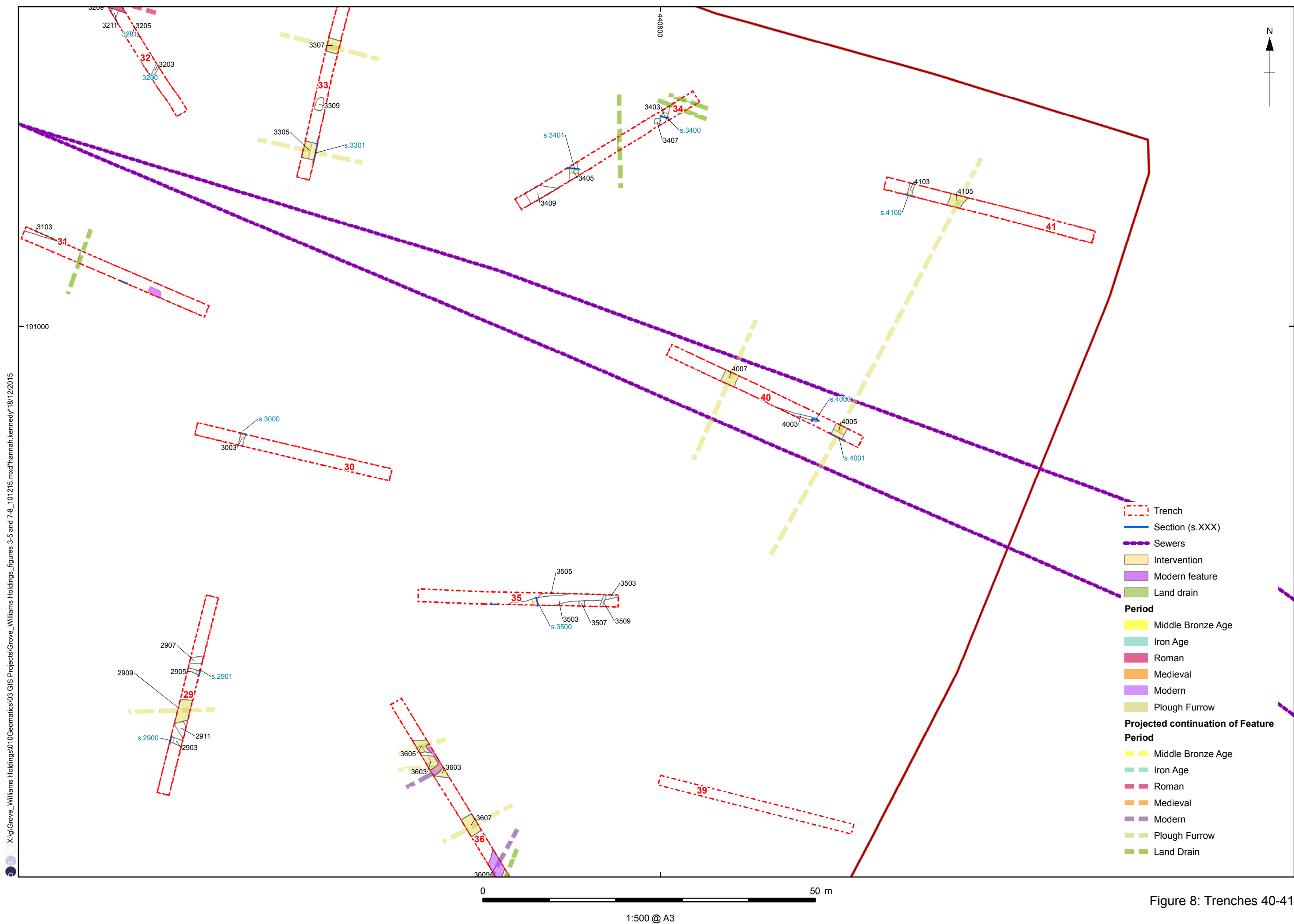


Figure 8: Trenches 40-41



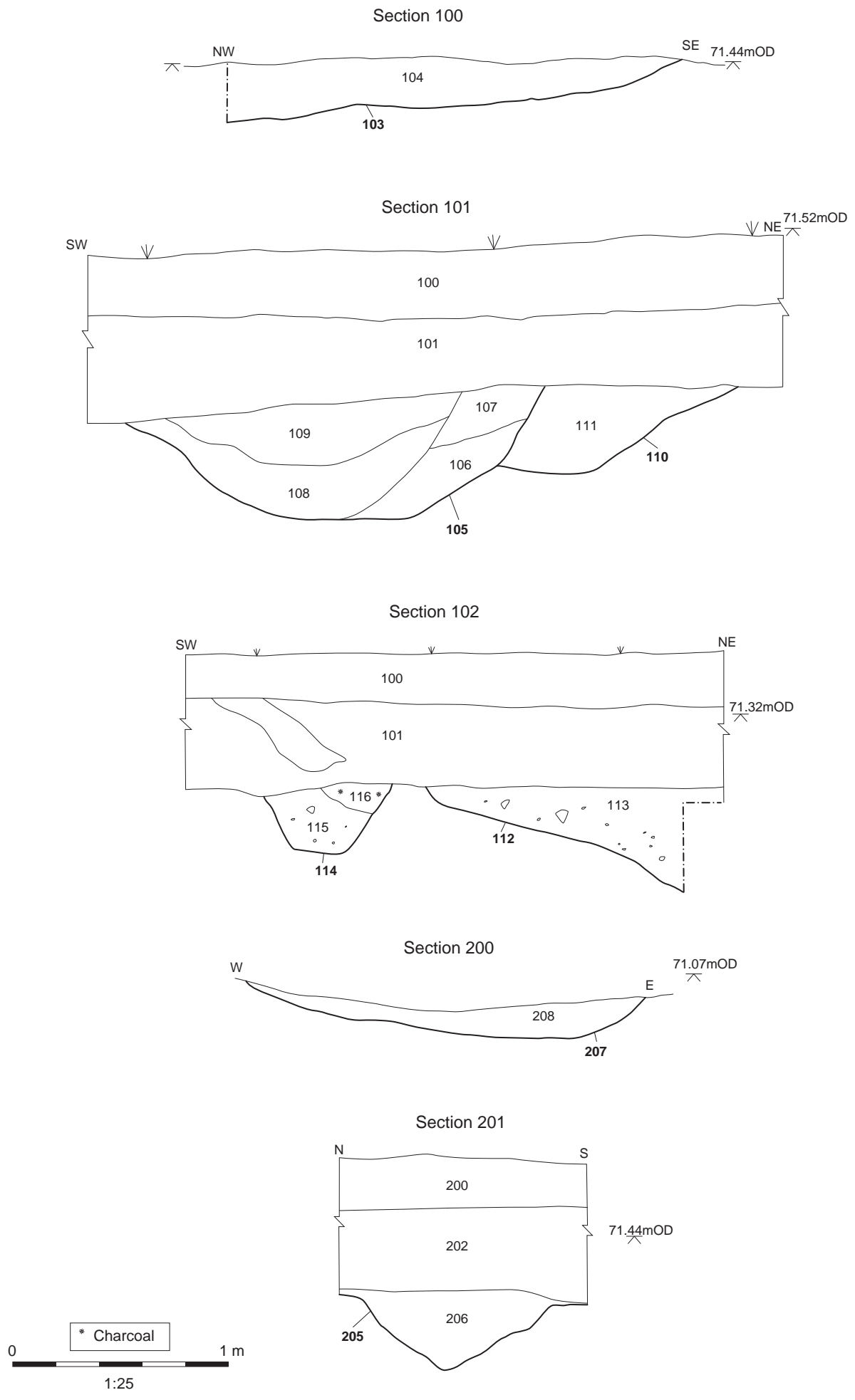


Figure 9: Sections from Trenches 1 and 2

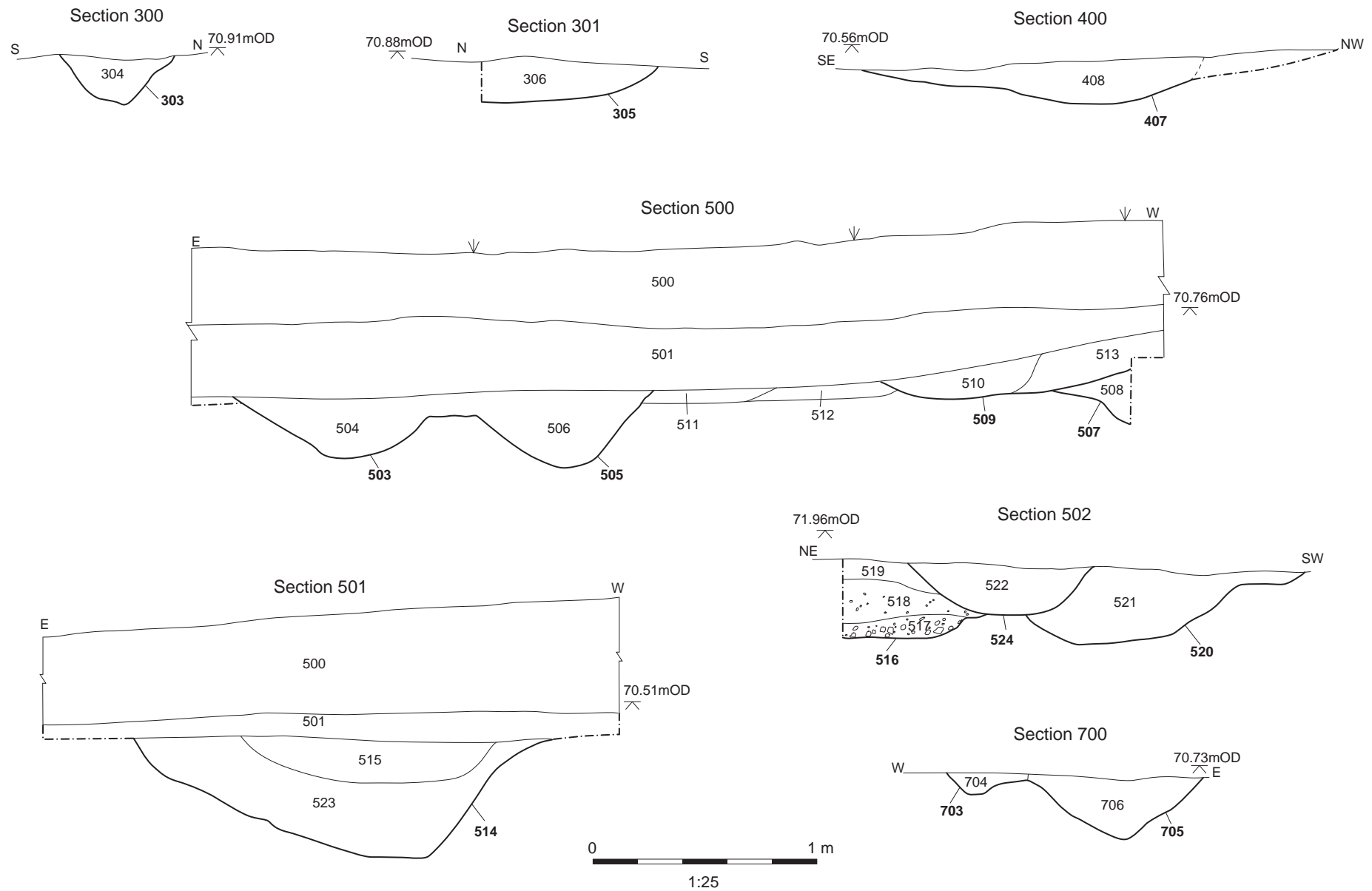


Figure 10: Sections from Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 7

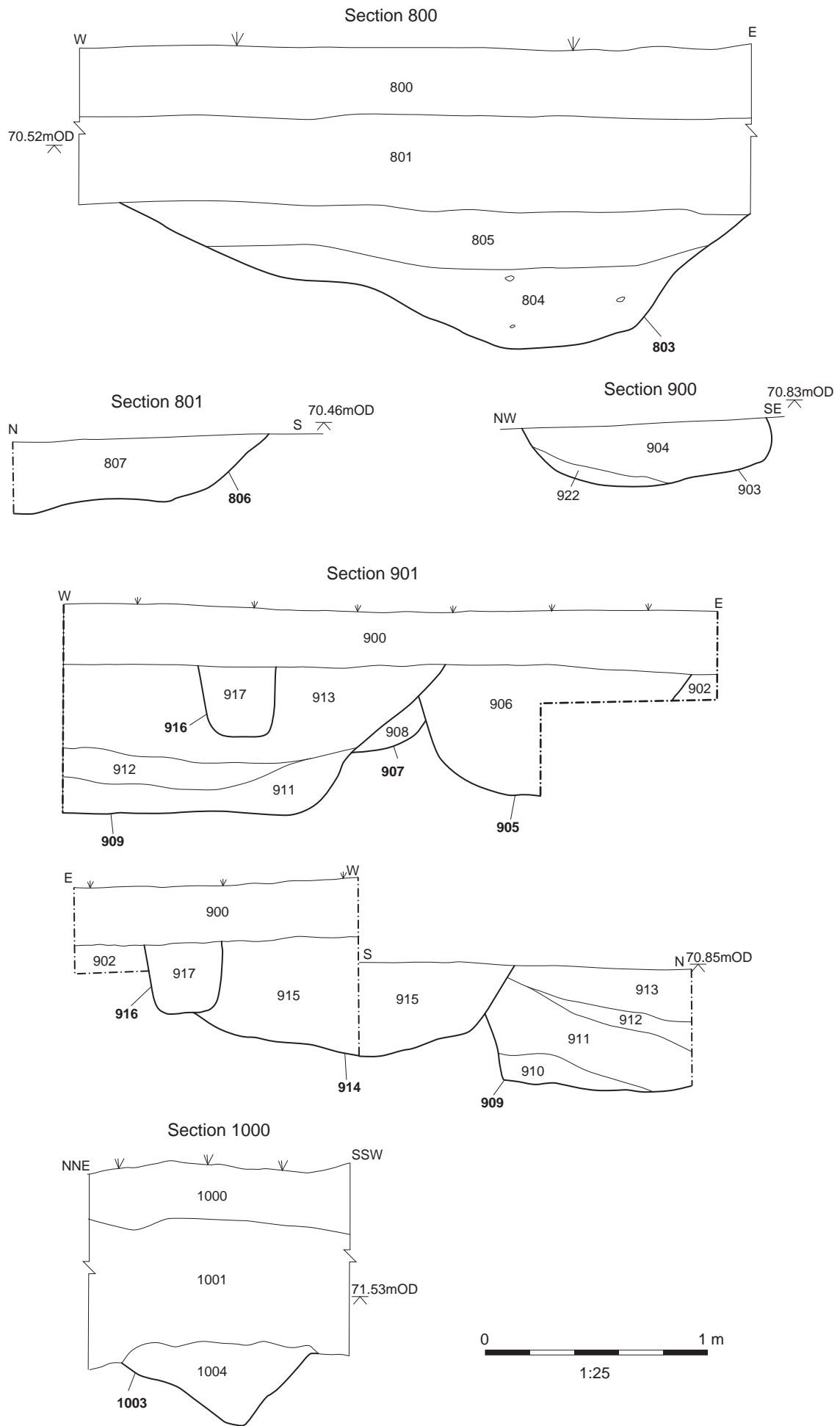


Figure 11: Sections from Trenches 8, 9 and 10

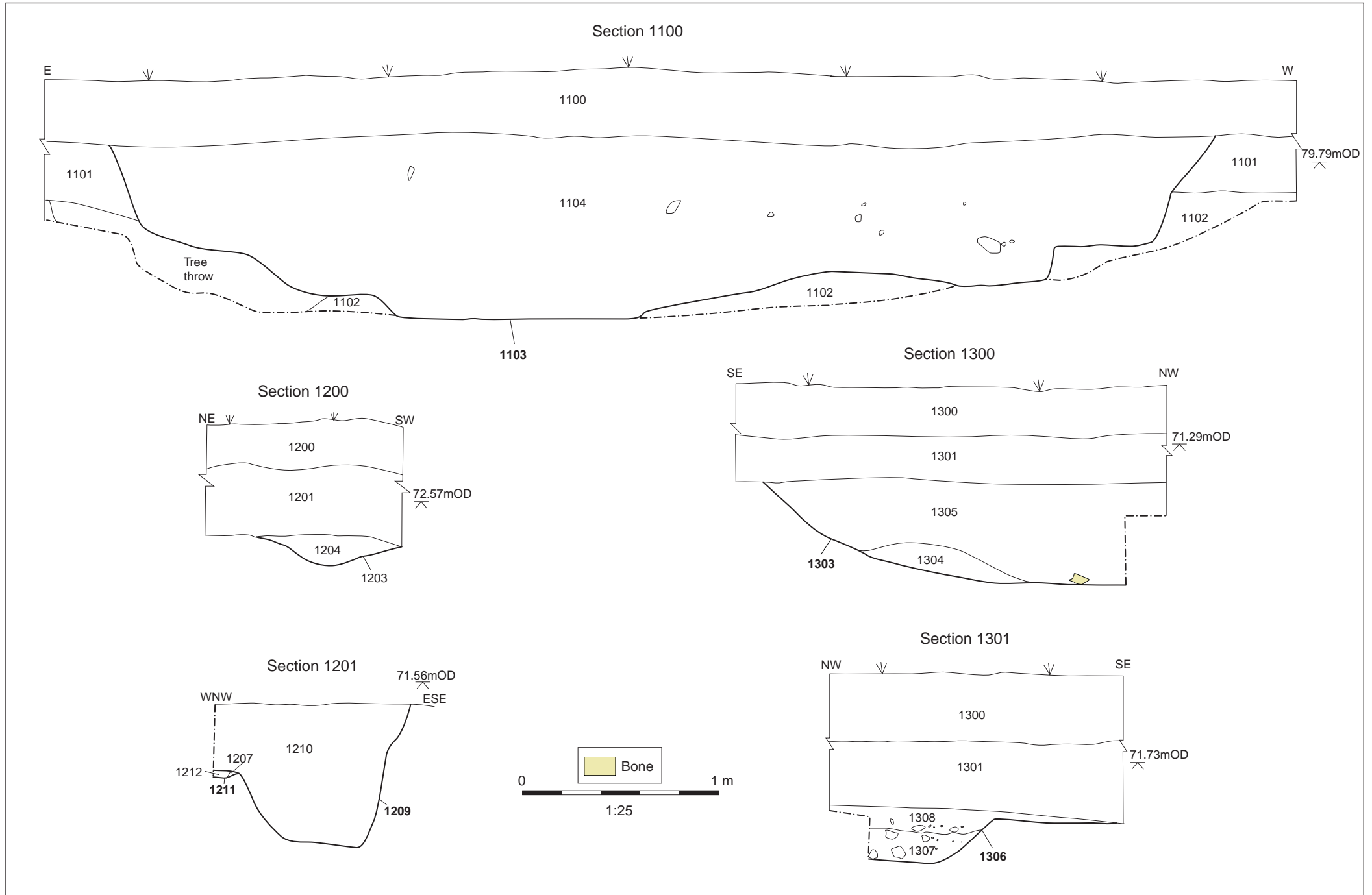


Figure 12: Sections from Trenches 11, 12 and 13

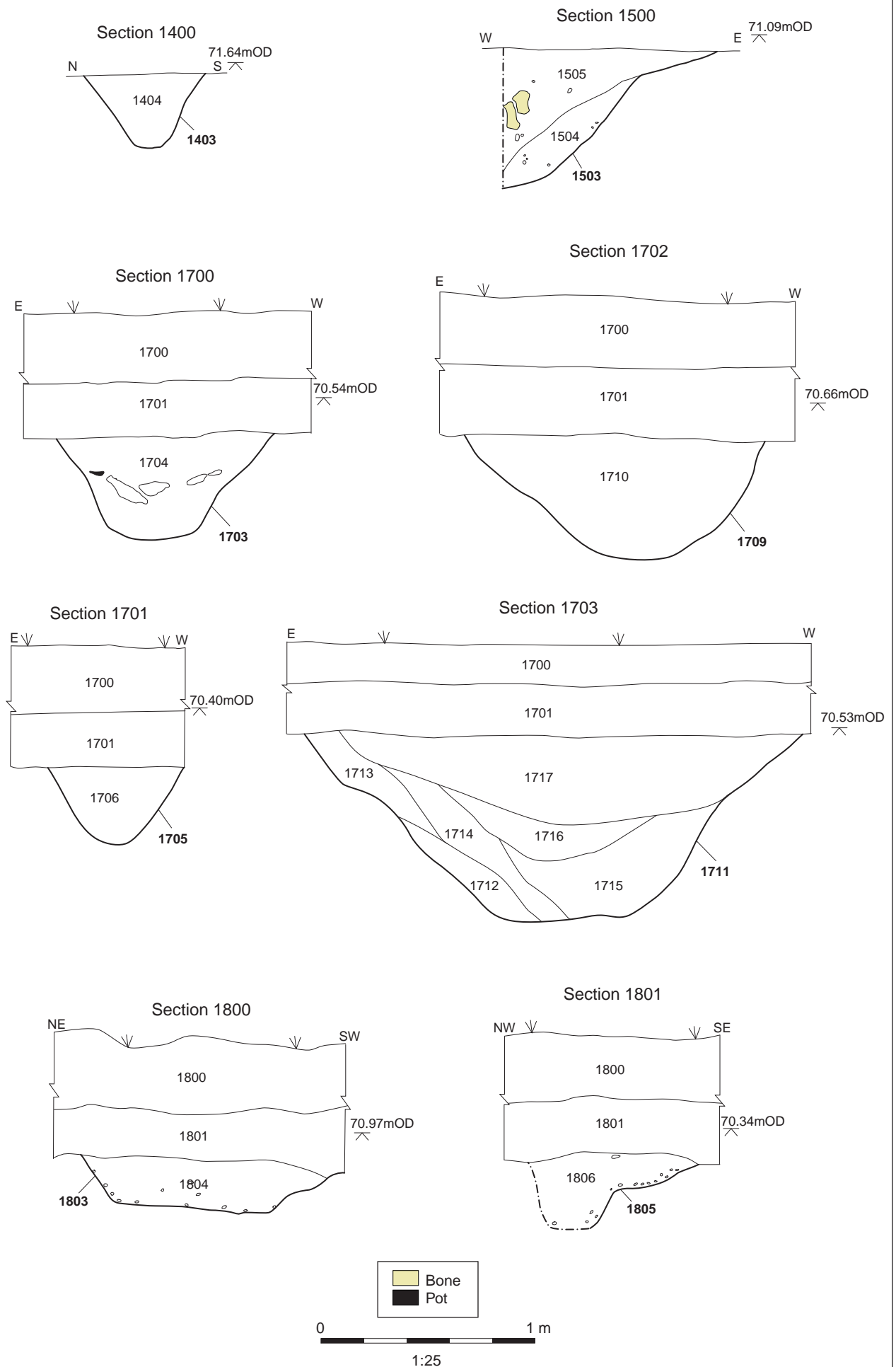


Figure 13: Sections from Trenches 14, 15, 17 and 18

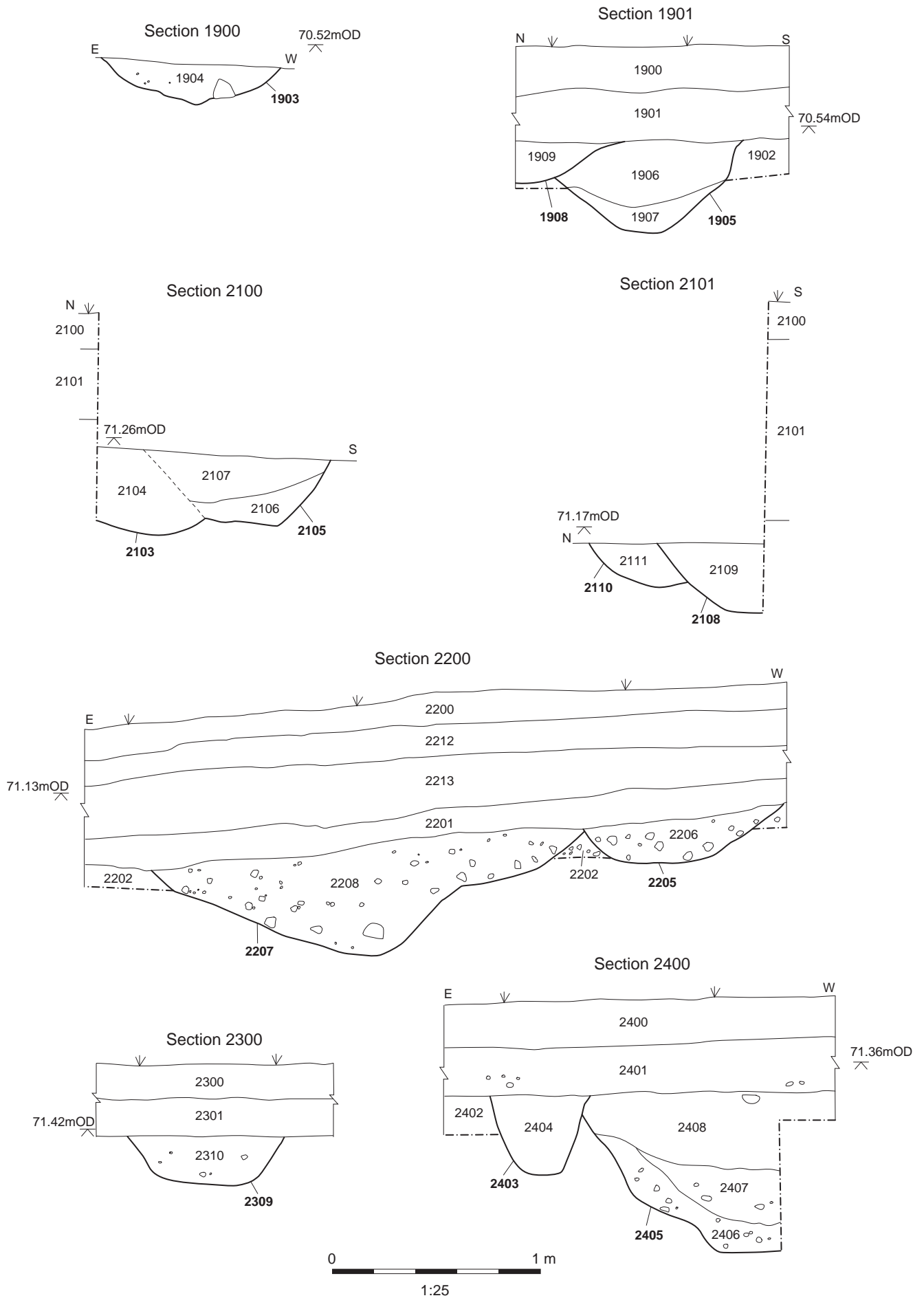


Figure 14: Sections from Trenches 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24

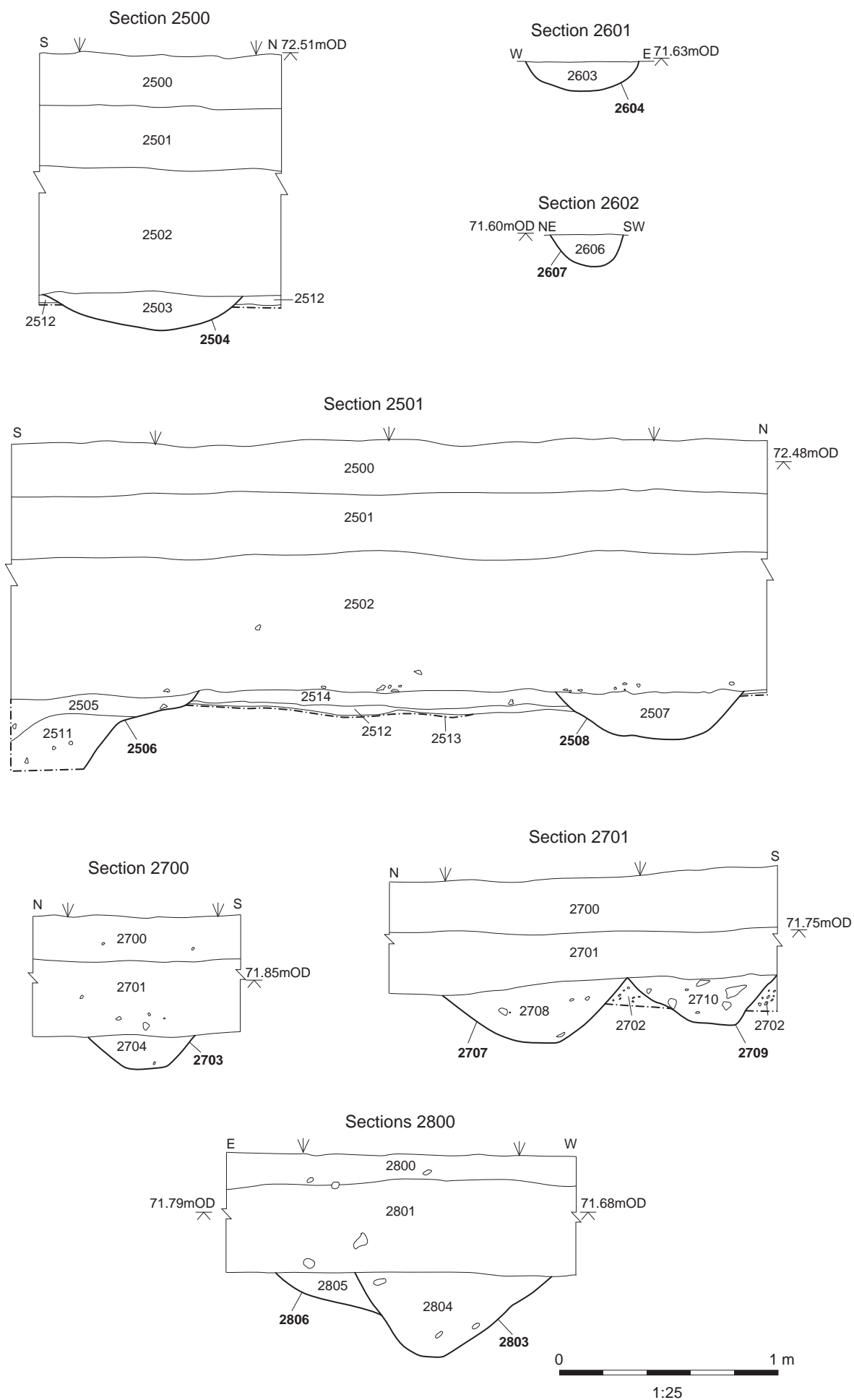


Figure 15: Sections from Trenches 25, 26, 27 and 28

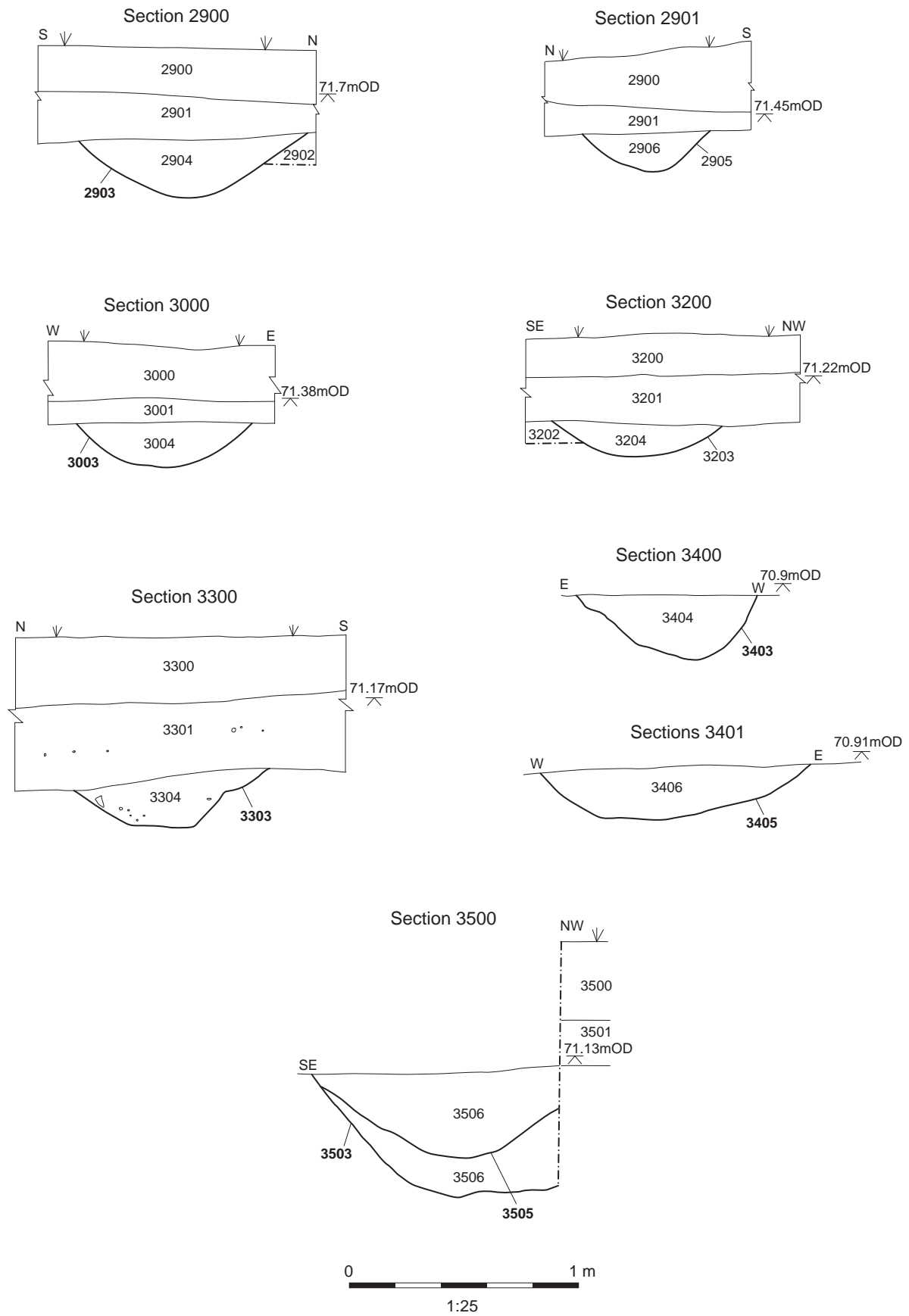


Figure 16: Sections from Trenches 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35



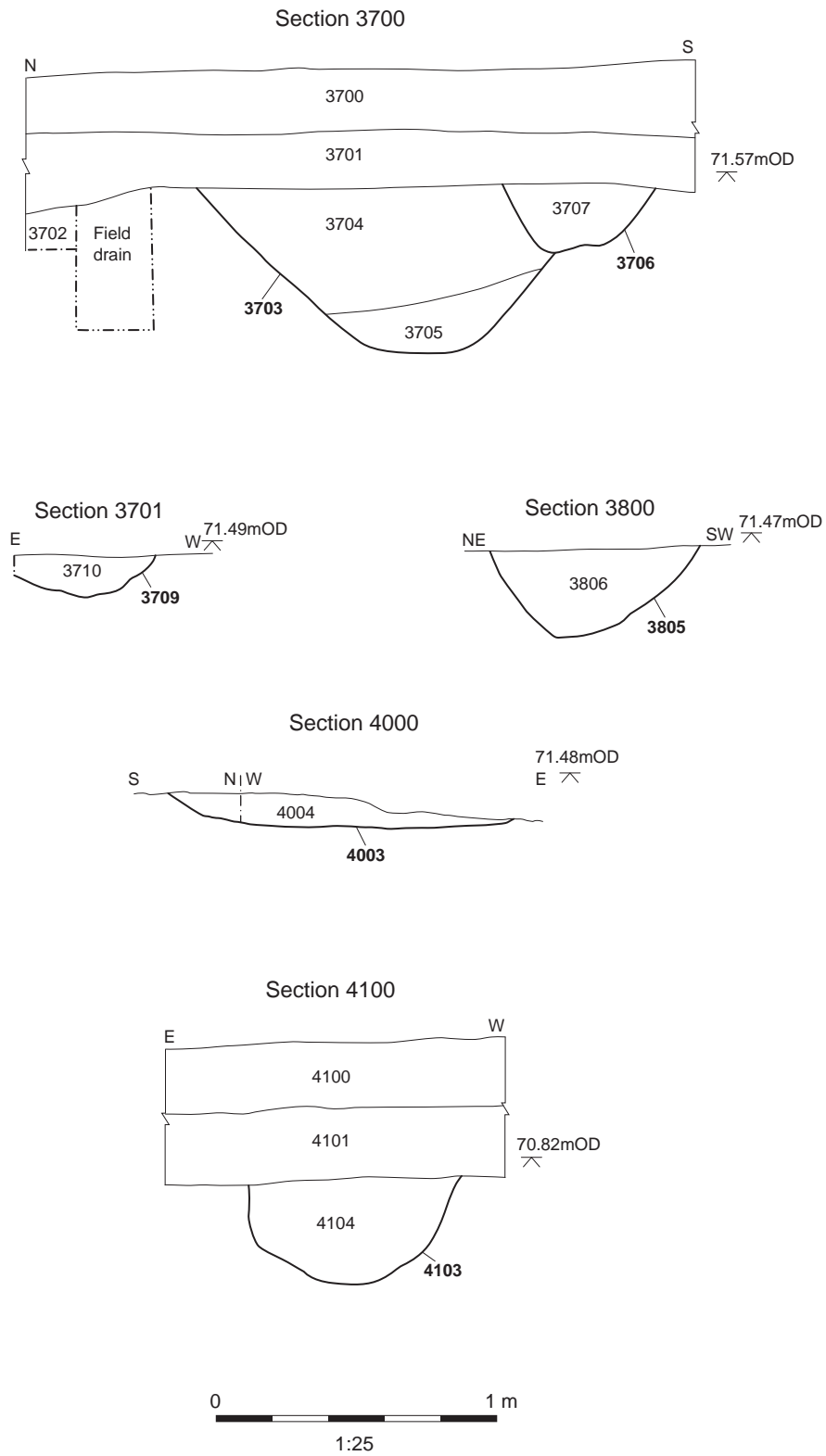


Figure 17: Sections from Trenches 37, 38, 40 and 41



Plate 1: Middle Bronze Age ditch 1905 Trench 19



Plate 2: Mid to late Iron Age ditches 503 and 505 Trench 5





Plate 3: Iron Age and Roman ditches before excavation Trench 14



Plate 4: Roman ditch 1703 Trench 17





Plate 5: Roman ditches 2103 and 2105 Trench 21



Plate 6: Medieval ditches 105 and 110 Trench 1





Plate 7: Medieval pit 909 and undated features Trench 9



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