Oxfordshire Garden Village, Eynsham, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Oxfordshire Garden Village, Eynsham, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site of the proposed Oxfordshire Garden Village housing development, north of Eynsham, Oxfordshire, between September 2019 and January 2020. The fieldwork was commissioned by Terence O'Rourke Ltd, on behalf of Grosvenor Development Ltd.

A preceding geophysical survey undertaken in 2019 detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, including two circular/curvilinear anomalies suggestive of ring ditches and a series of linear anomalies interpreted as a series of enclosures or sub-enclosures. The geophysical survey results also reflect variations in the natural geology and medieval/post-medieval to modern agricultural land use.

A total of 93 trenches were investigated across five areas of the proposed development site, some of which were targeted upon selected geophysical anomalies interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin. Of these, 22 trenches were found to contain archaeological remains of pre-modern date generally comprising ditches, pits and postholes. A relatively high degree of correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was demonstrated.

A ring ditch in the north of Area 4 may have been of early Bronze Age date, and the remains of a possible associated bank and buried topsoil were also identified. A second ring ditch excavated further to the south-east in Area 6 may have been of similar date, though only Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature. It is possible that the ring ditches represented the remains of Bronze Age barrows that continued to occupy the landscape into the Iron Age.

Evidence of more intensive prehistoric land use activity on site is dated to the Iron Age, with a notable concentration of inter-cutting ditches suggestive of agricultural activity revealed in the centre of Area 4. A number of undated features in the same area of the site may be indicative of related Iron Age activity.

In the south of Area 3, the remains of a series of ditches and a few pits were recorded providing evidence of an enclosure system that extended further southwards as the geophysical survey results suggested. The pottery, animal bone and fired clay assemblages, together with the charred plant remains, are suggestive of a small-scale Romano-British rural settlement.

Limited medieval/post-medieval to modern remains, mostly comprising evidence of ridge and furrow and land drains crossing the site, are demonstrative of a continued agricultural use of the landscape during these periods.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Lee Sparks, Jim Mumford and Mariusz Gorniak , who were supported by Andrew Smith, John Carne, Ben McAndrews, Jessica Domiczew and Rebecca Coombes. Survey and digitising was carried out by Aidan Farnan and Conan Parson. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Terence O'Rourke Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed housing development. A total of 93 trenches were excavated between September 2019 and January 2020 across five areas of the proposed site, targeted upon selected geophysical anomalies and potentially blank areas of the site.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. Although a brief was not set, discussions between John Trehy, Technical Director at Terence O'Rourke, and Hugh Coddington, Principle Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (OCC), established the scope of archaeological work required, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (OA 2019a). This document outlines the results of the site evaluation.

1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation' (CIfA 2014) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of the A40 and the historic town of Eynsham in Oxfordshire (NGR: SP 43007 10428; Fig. 1). The total area of proposed development comprises approximately 230ha, out of which approximately 33ha have been targeted for the archaeological evaluation.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of agricultural land with mature hedgerows, an area of quarrying and some areas of mature deciduous woodland to the north of the A40 and the historic town of Eynsham.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton (undifferentiated) mudstone (BGS 2019). The north and north-east of the site just overlays the sedimentary bedrock of the Kellaways Sand Member Sandstone and Siltstone and the Kellaways Clay. There are two forms of superficial geology: the Summerton-Radley Sand and Gravel member in the centre and east of the site, and a narrow band of alluvium and mixed clay, silt, sand and gravel flanking the north of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared for the site (AECOM 2019), based on evidence held in the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available sources.

1.3.2 Altogether five archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the site. These consist of four evaluations, the latest immediately to the west of the

site adjacent to Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms (OA 2019b), and one excavation which was undertaken at New Wintles Farm. Geophysical surveys (WYAS 2019) and assessments of aerial imagery (Air Photo Services 2017) were carried out prior to the archaeological evaluation on the neighbouring site, as well as on the current one. The results of these investigations will also be summarised.

Upper Palaeolithic to late Iron Age (30,000 BC to AD 43)

1.3.3 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified at the New Wintles Farm complex in the eastern parts of the site. During an excavation at this site in the late 1960s and 1970s, a number of circular cropmarks were recorded. Two of these were excavated and contained Anglo-Saxon finds, indicating a possible reuse of earlier barrows. Circular cropmarks of three possible barrows were also identified on aerial imagery, as well as during the geophysical survey. These three possible barrows measured 12m, 20m and 30m in diameter. To the south of the New Wintles Farm complex and in the south-eastern parts of the site, late prehistoric linear ditches and possible pits have been identified through aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey.

1.3.4 Probable prehistoric settlement features have also been recorded through geophysical survey *c* 1.2km to the south-east of the site, including ditches and pits, as well as evidence of gravel extraction.

1.3.5 Several Iron Age features were uncovered during the evaluation at Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms (OA 2019b). A possible ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey plot coincided with the densest concentration of Iron Age features and finds, including an assemblage of fired clay oven fragments and pottery. This is likely to be the site of a roundhouse. Some of the fired clay fragments had wattle impressions indicating an associated wall or floor structure. The artefact assemblage included both early and late Iron Age pottery. The limited extent of the site, and apparent lack of a settlement enclosure, suggests that this was a small unenclosed farmstead. Two ditches which may have been outlying field or trackway ditches associated with the same settlement were uncovered 350m from the settlement and were tentatively dated to the Iron Age om the basis of small amounts of pottery.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

1.3.6 The nearest known major Roman road was Akeman Street, located 7km to the north. Archaeological evidence for Roman activity has been found in the vicinity of Eynsham and it is possible that the ford across the Thames at Swinford was in use during this period.

1.3.7 No heritage assets dating to the Roman period are recorded within the site boundary, although three assets are recorded within its vicinity. A pottery sherd of smooth buff ware was found directly east of Evenlode Farm in the southern-most parts of the site, corresponding with an extensive cluster of linear features detected by the geophysical survey. The only distinctively Roman material recovered during the evaluation of Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms was one sherd of Roman pottery (OA 2019b).

1.3.8 A hoard of 35 coins was located approximately 700m south of this area. The coins date from the reign of Constantine but also include single coins of Nerva and Probus and were probably buried *c* AD 330-333.

Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

1.3.9 The settlement of Eynsham was probably founded during the Anglo-Saxon period and by the 9th century was part of a royal estate. Early Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site of the later abbey was superseded by buildings probably associated with a minster church founded in the 7th or 8th century. The minster was re-founded as a Benedictine abbey in 1005.

1.3.10 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded at New Wintles Farm in the eastern parts of the site. The extensive archaeological work undertaken at the complex revealed evidence of several sunken featured buildings, a separate timber building, a well with complete animal skulls, bones and Anglo-Saxon pottery in the fill, and a number of rubbish pits. Two ploughed out ring ditch barrows were also excavated and were found to contain a bone comb, iron objects and crouched burials. This suggests that possibly Bronze Age barrows may have been reused in the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1500)

1.3.11 Eynsham Abbey was re-founded in 1109 and this complex was located *c* 1km south of the site. The abbey was the focus of settlement in the area throughout the medieval period. The medieval borough of Eynsham itself, first mentioned in AD 1215, was located *c* 700m to the south-east of the site. The area around Eynsham was probably inhabited by small-scale farmers and monastic servants prior to the Reformation in the 16th century.

1.3.12 The deserted medieval village of Tilgarsley, with visible extant earthworks, has been identified in the northern parts of the area of the proposed development. The suffix of the place name suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin, but the settlement is not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The village was most likely depopulated during the Black Death, which peaked in England between 1346 and 1353, and as a result, Eynsham probably increased in local importance as a surviving population centre. The proposed village site is further indicated by rectilinear anomalies and traces of ridge and furrow detected during the geophysical survey.

1.3.13 The geophysical survey (WYAS 2019) identified extensive remains of ridge and furrow on site, orientated roughly NE-SW. Medieval pottery was recovered from several of the plough furrows investigated at Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms, while post-medieval artefacts were recovered exclusively from the overlying plough soil (OA 2019b).

1.3.14 No other medieval heritage assets have been recorded within the site boundary, although several medieval assets have been identified within the wider area. This includes the site of a possible moated farmstead located *c* 1km west of the site.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

1.3.15 The DBA analysed historic maps of the western parts of the area of the proposed development, which indicated that it was used for agricultural purposes during the

later post-medieval period. This area was recorded as forming part of the manor of Eynsham on a plan of 1782. A plan of 1837 indicated that the eastern part of the site was used as arable land and the western part as pasture.

1.3.16 A brick boundary wall with a probable gatepost was found during the evaluation at Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms (OA 2019b). This was clearly associated with a nearby field boundary and an agricultural outbuilding shown on late 19th-/early 20th-century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, which was first mapped in 1899 and appears to have been demolished by the 1950s.

1.3.17 Derrymerrye Farm was in existence by the late 19th century. The 1899 1:2500 OS map shows that a building was situated in the southern part of the site, just to the north of the Witney to Cassington Road (now the A40) and adjacent to the NW-SE aligned field boundary. This may have been an agricultural building. It appears to have been extant until the 1920s (as shown on OS mapping) but was demolished by the 1950s.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives, as stated in the WSI (OA 2019a), were as follows:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. If archaeological remains are identified, to inform the preparation of a strategy to mitigate the impact of development.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

iv. To evaluate the survival of archaeological deposits or features (including the features of unknown origin identified within the geophysical survey results) to gain information about the archaeological resource (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, quality and significance);
v. To test the reliability of the results of the geophysical survey, via a number of trenches in potentially blank areas across the site and trenches targeted in areas where anomalies of uncertain origin were recorded.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A programme of 117 trenches measuring up to 50m by 2m were targeted on anomalies of possible/probable archaeological origin identified by the previous geophysical survey (WYAS 2019) across six areas of the proposed development site (Areas 1-6; Figs 2-4). A single 10m by 2m trench was excavated in the south of Area 6 following on-site consultations with Hugh Coddington (OCC). Areas 2 (Trenches 26-46), 3 (Trenches 47-64), 5 (Trenches 87-102) and 6 (Trenches 103-118) were investigated in September 2019 and Area 4 (Trenches 65-86) in January 2020. Trenches 1-25 in Area 1 were not investigated during this phase of evaluation due to access constraints.

2.3.2 A series of potential areas of archaeological remains were identified in the survey results including an enclosure system (Area 3; Fig. 4), two barrow ditches (Area 4 and 6; Fig. 5) and a number of field boundary ditches that were present across the site.

2.3.3 The proposed trench locations were subject to slight adjustment in the field in order to avoid services or other unforeseen obstacles. The trenches were located to investigate potential natural features and to test blank areas within the geophysical survey results.

2.3.4 The trenches were excavated using a tracked machine fitted with a flat toothless bucket. Machining continued in spits down to the top of the natural geology or the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, excavation continued by hand.

2.3.5 A sample of each feature was excavated in each trench as outlined within the project WSI (OA 2019a). Sufficient excavation was undertaken in each trench to resolve the

principle aims of the evaluation. Where an exceptional number of archaeological deposits were uncovered, a sample excavation was undertaken in order to be minimally intrusive.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated (eg pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in all of the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural varied from field to field from yellow-white, clean sandy gravels, to sandy gravels mixed with orange-brown clayey silt patches. This was overlain by an orange-brown clayey silt colluvium that varied in presence and depth, and was overlain by a brown subsoil and by plough soil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Of the 93 trenches excavated, 16 were targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted as of possible/probable archaeological origin, and the distribution of archaeological features was generally as predicted by the geophysical survey results (WYAS 2019). Whilst some of the more promising anomalies proved to be archaeological in origin, other less well-defined anomalies proved to be geological in origin.

3.4 Area 2 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 Area 2 consisted of 21 trenches (Trenches 26-46) and was devoid of archaeological remains except in Trench 42 where a small modern mid 20th-century pit, sealed by the topsoil, was exposed. No anomalies interpreted to be of possible/probable archaeological origin were detected by the geophysical survey of the site, though anomalies indicative of variations in the natural geology and agricultural activities were detected. The stratigraphic sequence in all of the trenches was very uniform, consisting of a 0.20m-thick very dark greyish brown silty clay loam topsoil overlying a 0.10m-thick light reddish brown silty clay loam with flinty gravel subsoil. This sealed a natural deposit of light yellowish brown clay with patches of flinty gravel, silty clay with manganese and bands of light greyish clay. Some of these changes in the natural were detected by the geophysical survey.

3.5 Area 3 (Fig. 4)

3.5.1 Area 3 consisted of 18 trenches (Trenches 47-64) and was largely devoid of archaeological remains, with the exception of a small number of trenches (Trenches 50 and 61 to 64) that contained features largely corresponding with geophysical

anomalies upon which they were targeted. The stratigraphic sequence encountered in the majority of the trenches was very uniform, consisting of a 0.20-0.25m-thick very dark greyish brown silty clay loam topsoil overlying a 0.10m-thick light reddish brown silty clay loam with flinty gravel subsoil. This sealed the faint traces of ridge and furrow running NW to SE down the slope of the field. The furrows were no more than 1.3m wide and 0.12m in depth with a fill of dark reddish brown silty clay loam. These cut into a natural deposit of light yellowish brown clay with patches of flinty gravel, silty clay with manganese and bands of light greyish clay.

Trench 50 (Fig. 6; Plate 1)

3.5.2 This was a trench aligned E-W which measured 30m long x 2.1m wide x 0.28m deep. It contained a 0.20-0.25m-thick topsoil (5000) overlying a 0.10m-thick subsoil (5001) which sealed two furrows (not recorded) and a small circular pit (5003). The pit measured 1.27m x 1.02m x 0.28m and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a fill of mid brown silty clay with gravel (5004) and a single pottery sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman date. This pit cut the natural deposit (5002).

Trench 61 (Fig. 7; Plates 2 and 3)

3.5.3 This trench was aligned E-W and was positioned over features picked up in the geophysical survey results. It measured 30m long x 2.1m wide and 0.37m in depth, and was excavated through a 0.25m-thick topsoil (6100) overlying a 0.12m-thick subsoil (6101). This sealed a furrow (recorded in plan only) and two ditches, which both cut into the natural deposit (6106).

3.5.4 The first ditch (6103) was aligned NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and flattish base, cut by a modern land drain. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.44m in depth and contained one fill of a dark grey silty clay (6102) with four sherds of early Roman pottery and an unworked, burnt sandstone pebble. Bulk soil sample <2>, collected from fill 6102, yielded a few fragments of pottery, fired clay and animal bone, a large amount of charcoal and small quantities of charred cereal grains and weed seeds. Continuations of this ditch were not seen in nearby trenches.

3.5.5 To the east of this ditch was the second ditch (6105), which was aligned SE-NW and had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.5m in depth and was filled by a dark grey silty clay (6104) which contained pottery dating to the Roman period and animal bone with signs of butchery. Ditch 6105 roughly correlated with a geophysical anomaly and probably continued to the north-west into Trench 62 where it was recorded as ditch 6206.

Trench 62 (Fig. 7)

3.5.6 This trench was aligned N-S and was positioned over anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 30m long x 2m wide and 0.30m depth and was excavated through a 0.20m-thick topsoil (6200) overlying a 0.20m-thick subsoil (6201). This sealed a number of furrows and features. These all cut into the natural deposit (6211).

3.5.7 A furrow (6203) with a shallow concave profile measuring 1.8m wide and 0.15m in depth and filled with a light greyish yellow silty clay (6202) cut across an E-W aligned ditch (6206) with steep sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, section 6200). The ditch measured 1.75m wide and 0.6m in depth and contained two fills. The primary fill (6205) was an orange/grey-brown silty clay with two pottery sherds dating to late Iron Age/early Roman period. It was sealed below a grey-brown silty clay (6204) which contained animal bone and pottery dating to the Roman (20 sherds) and post-medieval (one sherd) periods. The later pottery is considered to be intrusive within ditch 6206, having probably derived from furrow 6203 which truncated the ditch. As suggested by the geophysical survey results, the probable south-eastward continuation of ditch 6206 was recorded in Trench 61.

3.5.8 To the south of ditch 6206 was an irregular shaped tree-root hole (6208) with uneven sides and base, measuring 2.5m x 1.7m x 0.20m, and filled by a light grey-brown silty clay (6207), which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. The tree-root hole cut an earlier gully (6210) which was aligned NE-SW and had shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.38m wide and 0.20m in depth and was filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay (6209) with one sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone. Bulk soil sample <1>, collected from fill 6209, contained a sherd of pottery of probable middle Iron Age date, a small quantity of charcoal and a single charred cereal grain, probably wheat.

Trench 63 (Fig. 8)

3.5.9 This trench was aligned NE-SW and was positioned over features identified by the geophysical survey results. It measured 30m long x 2m wide and 0.34m in depth, and was excavated through a 0.28m-thick topsoil (6300) overlying a 0.06m-thick subsoil (6301) which contained eight sherds of pottery dating to the later Roman period. This sealed a number of inter-cutting ditches and pits (Fig. 9, section 6300). These all cut into the natural (6302).

3.5.10 Amongst the latest of the features was a large pit (6313) which was sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and flat base. It measured 2.9m wide and 0.44m deep, and contained two fills. The first was a light yellowish grey clay (6314) which was sealed below a mid grey-brown silty clay (6315) which contained one sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. To the south-west of this pit was a second pit (6319) that was sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured 1.68m wide and 0.6m in depth and contained two fills. The primary fill (6320) was a grey-brown silty clay sealed below a light brown silty clay (6321) which contained one sherd of pottery dating to the Roman period. This second pit (6319) cut an earlier pit (6322) that was oval in plan shape with sloping sides and flat base. It measured 1.48m wide and 0.4m in depth and was filled by a mid grey-brown silty clay (6323). Pit 6319 also cut into the top of a NW-SE aligned ditch (6316) which had steep sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch measured 2.2m wide and 0.76m in depth and contained two fills. The primary fill was a light yellowish clay (6317) sealed below a mid reddish brown silty clay (6318); neither fill contained finds. These inter-cutting features roughly corresponded with the geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench.

3.5.11 To the north-east, pit 6313 cut into the top of a NW-SE aligned ditch (6310) with steep sloping sides and flat base. The ditch measured 2.86m wide and 0.85m in depth, and contained two fills. The primary fill (6311) was a mid greyish brown clay sealed below a light grey-brown silty clay (6312). Ditch 6310 cut into the top of a NW-SE aligned ditch (6307) with steep sloping sides and flat base, measuring 1.64m wide and 0.86m in depth, which contained two fills. The primary fill was a mid yellowish brown clay (6308), which was sealed by a secondary fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (6309), neither of which contained any finds. This ditch was also cut by another ditch (6303) which ran parallel to ditch 6307 along its northern side. This latter ditch (6303) had steep sloping sides, but its base was below a safe working depth and was not reached. It measured 2.2m wide and over 0.8m in depth and contained three fills. The primary fill was a light grey-brown clay (6304) sealed below a light grey/yellowish brown silty clay (6305), both of which were devoid of finds. This was sealed in turn below a light brownish grey silty clay (6306) which contained two pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. It is probable that one of these inter-cutting ditches, perhaps ditch 6307, continued to the south-east into Trenches 61 and 62.

Trench 64 (Fig. 8)

3.5.12 This trench was aligned E-W and was positioned over a discrete anomaly identified by the geophysical survey as of possible archaeological origin. The trench measured 30m long x 2.1m wide and 0.49m in depth, and was excavated through a 0.30m-thick topsoil (6400) overlying a 0.15m-thick subsoil (6401). This sealed a number of ditches and other features, with those encountered in the centre of the trench correlating with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly. These features were all cut into the natural (6402).

3.5.13 In the western end of the trench was a furrow (6403) aligned NW-SE with a shallow concave profile, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.12m in depth, and filled with a yellowish grey-brown silty clay (6408; Fig. 9, section 6400). The furrow cut a ditch terminus (6405) aligned N-S with a rounded northern end. The ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.22m in depth, and was filled with a dark grey-brown silty clay (6404) which contained animal bone and 19 sherds of pottery dating to the early Roman period and one intrusive sherd of early post-medieval date. The ditch terminus cut an earlier ditch (6407) aligned NE-SW which measured 2m wide and 0.12m in depth and had gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a grey-brown silty clay (6406) which contained one sherd of early Roman pottery. This ditch had been recut along its south-eastern side by ditch 6409, which had steep sides and a flat base, and measured 1.3m wide and 0.2m in depth. Its fill comprised a mid grey-brown silty clay (6410) which contained animal bone (including the remains of a probable disturbed dog burial), fired clay, unworked burnt stone and pottery (42 sherds) dating to the early-middle Roman period. Soil sample <3>, collected from fill 6410, yielded small quantities of pottery, animal bone, fired clay and fuel ash slag, as well as a moderate amount of charcoal and a small quantity of charred plant remains, including wheat and hazelnut.

3.5.14 Both these ditches had also been cut by a later NW-SE aligned ditch (6411) with shallow sides and a concave base, which measured 0.7m wide and 0.12m in depth. It was filled by a grey-brown silty clay (6412) which contained four pottery sherds dating

to the early Roman period. Along this ditch to the south-east, a second segment (6414), which had a similar profile and fill that contained six sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, was excavated to show that it was cutting a smaller gully (6416) which had shallow sloping sides and a flattish base. The gully was 0.5m wide and 0.08m in depth, and filled with a yellowish grey-brown silty clay (6415), which contained animal bone and fired clay.

3.5.15 At the eastern end of the trench, two small natural features were cut into the top of a ditch (6417). These features consisted of a small circular root holes, one (6421) measuring 0.18m in diameter and 0.05m in depth with a dark yellowish brown silty clay fill (6422), and to the west, another (6419), 0.20m in diameter and 0.08m in depth with a dark yellowish brown silty clay fill (6420). Neither of these features contained finds. Both were cut into ditch 6417 which was aligned NW-SE and had shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m in depth and was filled by a grey-brown silty clay (6418) which contained two sherds of pottery dating broadly to the Roman period.

3.6 Area 4 (Fig. 5)

3.6.1 Within Area 4, 22 trenches (Trenches 65-86) were investigated, the majority of which were targeted on geophysical anomalies. Eleven of these trenches contained archaeological remains, comprising ditches, pits and postholes, many of which corresponded with the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey results. The stratigraphic sequence encountered within the trenches comprised up to 0.3m of dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil directly overlying natural deposits of compact, light brownish yellow coarse sand and gravel. In approximately two thirds of the trenches, a subsoil/colluvium deposit of reddish brown sandy silt, 0.3-0.7m thick, was present below the topsoil and overlying the natural.

Trench 65 (Fig. 10; Plate 5)

3.6.2 Located in the north-west of Area 4 on a N-S alignment, Trench 65 was not positioned to target any geophysical anomalies. It measured 30m long x 1.95m wide and was excavated to an average depth of 0.70m through 0.31m of topsoil (6500) and 0.44m of colluvium (6501) onto the natural deposit (6502). A single narrow ditch (6503) crossed the south end of the trench on an E-W alignment. It measured 1.15m wide and 0.65m deep and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill of dark reddish brown silty clay (6504) was devoid of finds. The ditch appeared to cut the colluvium, suggesting a recent date for this feature. The ditch was not detected as a geophysical anomaly and was not seen to continue into nearby trenches.

Trench 67 (Fig. 11; Plate 6)

3.6.3 This trench was N-S aligned and did not target a geophysical anomaly. It was 30m long x 1.95m wide and 0.50m in depth. It contained 0.40m of topsoil (6700) overlying 0.30m of subsoil (6701), which in turn overlay the natural deposit (6702). Two features were encountered within the trench, both potentially cutting the subsoil and the natural.

3.6.4 Possible ditch 6703 crossed the north of the trench on a NE-SW alignment and measured 2.30m wide and 0.20m deep. It had shallow gently sloping sides and a

slightly concave base, and contained a dark brown silty sand fill (6704) from which animal bone and 12 sherds of Iron Age pottery were retrieved. Given the nature of this ditch, it is possible that it is in fact the remains of a plough furrow, with the Iron Age pottery being residual within the feature. A plough furrow on the same alignment was observed crossing the centre of the trench.

3.6.5 Ditch/furrow 6703 potentially cut probable tree-throw hole 6705, which appeared to cut the subsoil. Sub-oval in plan, measuring 2.80m wide and 0.40m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained two fills; its lower fill comprised a very dark brown gravel with patches of silty sand (6707) and its upper fill was a dark greyish brown silty sand (6706). Neither fill contained finds and evidence of rooting was seen in its lower fill.

Trench 68 (Fig. 11; Plate 7)

3.6.6 Located in the north of the area, Trench 68 was positioned on a NE-SW alignment to investigate a circular anomaly detected by the geophysical survey and interpreted as a possible barrow ring ditch. The trench measured 32m long x 1.95m wide and up to 0.40m deep, and was excavated through a 0.35m-thick topsoil (6800) overlying the natural deposit (6801). Three archaeological features cutting the natural deposit were revealed within the trench.

3.6.7 In the south-west of the trench, ring ditch 6802 measured 2.06m wide and 0.76m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills: a lower fill of dark yellowish brown silty sand (6803) and an upper fill of dark brown silty loam (6804), neither of which contained any finds. This ditch corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and, as demonstrated by the geophysical survey results, its continuation was recorded in the north-east of the trench as ring ditch 6807. This ditch was 2.23m wide and 1.28m deep with steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 17, section 6801). It contained a lower mixed fill of silty sand and gravel (6809) and an upper fill of brown sandy silt (6808). No finds were recovered from its lower fill but its upper fill contained four sherds of early Bronze Age pottery, one sherd of possible early Neolithic or Iron Age pottery and one fragment of burnt animal bone.

3.6.8 A 0.15m-thick deposit of brown sandy silt (6810) appeared to overlay a layer of dark brown sandy silt (6806) 0.13m thick. These deposits potentially constituted the remains of an associated bank and/or buried topsoil which had possibly accumulated in a shallow hollow/depression (6805). Both appeared to partially overlay or cut ring ditch 6807 and appeared to extend beyond the trench limits (Fig. 17, section 6801). Four sherds of Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone (notably including goose bones) were recovered from deposit 6806.

Trench 72 (Fig. 12; Plate 8)

3.6.9 This trench was N-S aligned, measuring 30m long x 1.95m wide and 0.87m deep, and was not positioned over a geophysical anomaly. Its stratigraphic sequence comprised 0.22m of topsoil (7200) overlying 0.51m of colluvium (7201), which overlay the natural deposit (7202). Located towards the centre of the trench was possible pit (7203) which was oval in plan shape. Measuring 0.92m long x 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep, it had

moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brownish red silty clay (7204), which contained no finds. Given the nature of this feature and composition of its sterile fill, which was similar to the overlying colluvium, it is possible that it was natural in origin.

Trench 74 (Fig. 12)

3.6.10 Trench 74 was E-W aligned and was not targeted upon a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of possible/probable archaeological origin, though two anomalies of geological/agricultural origin were identified. Measuring 30m long x 1.95m wide, it was excavated through 0.35m of topsoil (7400), which directly overlay the natural deposit (7401).

3.6.11 Two features cutting the natural were recorded within the trench. Possible ditch terminal 7402 was located at the west end of the trench and extended beyond the north trench limit on a NE-SW alignment. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.45m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a slightly flat base (Fig. 17, section 7400). No finds were recovered from its reddish brown sandy silt fill (7403). A continuation of this feature was not identified in nearby trenches.

3.6.12 To the east of possible terminal 7402 was probable furrow (7404), which was NE-SW aligned and extended beyond the trench limits. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.15m deep, and had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill of brown sandy silt (7405) was devoid of finds. This feature corresponded with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey results which was interpreted as being indicative of agricultural activities.

Trench 78 (Fig. 13)

3.6.13 This trench was aligned N-S and was positioned toward the centre of Area 4 to investigate a linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey results. It measured 30m long x 1.95m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.40m through 0.35m of topsoil (7800) onto the natural deposit (7801). Four features were recorded within the trench, three of which were the remains of probable furrows.

3.6.14 Crossing the north of the trench on a NE-SW alignment was ditch 7802. Measuring 3.2m wide, it was at least 0.90m deep and had moderately steep sides; its base was not defined due to rising groundwater. Excavated by machine, its fill (7803) was devoid of finds. Adjacent to ditch 7802 was a parallel ditch (7804), which measured 2.20m wide. Due to the rising groundwater, the feature was excavated to a depth of 0.40m; its base was not reached. It contained a fill of brown silty sand (7805) with no finds. Neither of these ditches was detected by the geophysical survey or seen to continue into nearby trenches.

3.6.15 In the southern half of the trench were two parallel furrows (7806 and 7808) on ENE-WSW alignments, only one of which was excavated. Furrow 7806 measured 1.1m wide and 0.20m deep, and had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its silty sand and gravel fill (7807) contained no finds. Furrow 7808, measuring 1m wide, was recorded in plan only but appeared to contain a similar silty sand and gravel fill (7809).

These two features roughly correlated with the plotted position of a geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin, though their continuations were not observed in nearby trenches.

Trench 79 (Fig. 13; Plate 9)

3.6.16 Positioned on an ENE-WSW alignment to investigate two discrete geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin, Trench 79 measured 30m long x 1.95m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m and revealed a stratigraphic sequence of 0.25m of topsoil (7900) overlying 0.25m of subsoil (7901), which in turn overlay the natural deposit (7902). A ditch terminal and three inter-cutting possible ditches were recorded within the trench.

3.6.17 A rounded ditch terminal (7903) was recorded in the east of the trench and continued on a NE-SW alignment for *c* 7.5m before extending beyond the trench limits. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep. Its fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (7904) contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

3.6.18 Located in the west of the trench were three possible ditches, all of which were inter-cutting (Fig. 17, section 7902). The stratigraphically earliest of these features was E-W aligned ditch 7908, which was *c* 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep with sloping sides and a slightly concave base. No finds were recovered from its dark greyish brown silty clay fill (7909). Cutting this ditch was possible ditch/pit 7905, which was 3.1m wide and 1.1m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its lower fill of greyish brown silty clay (7907) contained no finds, though 17 sherds of Iron Age pottery and animal bone were retrieved from its upper fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (7906). A narrow, shallow ditch (7910) on a NW-SE alignment cut west side of ditch/pit 7905. It measured 0.40m wide an d0.15m deep, and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay (7911), which contained no finds.

3.6.19 Continuations of these features were not seen in nearby trenches, though they all roughly correlated with the position of the geophysical anomalies.

Trench 80 (Fig. 14; Plate 10)

3.6.20 Located to the west of Trench 79, this trench was N-S aligned and positioned to target a discrete geophysical anomaly. It was 30m long x 1.95m wide and had an average depth of 0.35m, excavated through a 0.35m-thick topsoil (8000) and 0.15m-thick subsoil (8001) which overlay the natural deposit (8002). Four ditches were recorded in the trench.

3.6.21 Crossing the centre of the trench on an E-W alignment, ditch 8003 was 4.21m wide and 1.2m deep with moderately sloping and slightly stepped sides; its base was not reached during excavation due to the depth of the feature (Fig. 17, section 8000). Its upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (8004) overlay a mixed lower fill of light brownish/reddish grey silty clay (8005). No finds were recovered from these two fills. This ditch cut ditch 8006, which measured 1.1m wide and 0.21m deep, and had shallow sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill of mottled dark brown and yellow

gravel and silt (8007) contained a sherd of possibly early Iron Age pottery. Together, these two ditches correlated with the geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench.

3.6.22 Approximately 1m to the south of ditch 8006 was a further E-W aligned ditch (8008). Although this ditch was not excavated, it measured 1.5m wide and had an upper fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt and gravel (8009). No finds were recovered from the surface of this fill.

3.6.23 Ditch 8010 crossed the south end of the trench on an NE-SW alignment. Although only partially excavated, it was 2.5m wide and at least 0.61m deep with moderately sloping sides. No finds were recovered from its mottled dark reddish grey and yellow silty clay fill (8011). This ditch was on a similar alignment to a linear geophysical anomaly plotted just beyond the south end of the trench and it is possible that the ditch corresponded with the anomaly, although their plotted positions did not directly correlate.

Trench 82 (Fig. 15; Plate 11)

3.6.24 Trench 82 was located in the south of Area 4 in an area with no identified geophysical anomalies of possible/probable archaeological origin. Positioned on a N-S alignment, it measured 30m long x 1.95m wide and 0.4m in depth, and was excavated through 0.35m of topsoil (8200) and 0.20m of subsoil (8201), which overlay a deposit of compacted sand and gravel (8202) interpreted to constitute a buried topsoil. Four features were cut into buried topsoil 8202.

3.6.25 Located towards the centre of the trench were three postholes (8205, 8207 and 8209) arranged in a NE-SW alignment and spaced *c* 0.43m apart. They were all sub-circular in plan and measured 0.28-0.32m long x 0.35-0.38m wide. Excavated postholes 8205 and 8207 were 0.20-0.28m deep and both had steep, near vertical sides and flat bases (Fig. 17, section 8201). They both contained single fills of dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (8206 and 8208 respectively). No finds were recovered from these postholes.

3.6.26 In the south-west corner of the trench was a probable tree-throw hole (8203), which correlated with a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of natural origin. Extending beyond the trench limits, its exposed extent was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.3m long x 1.17m wide and 0.3m deep. It had moderate steep sides and an uneven base, and was filled with a mid reddish brown sandy silt (8204) that contained no finds.

Trench 85 (Fig. 16; Plates 12 and 13)

3.6.27 This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 30m long x 1.95m wide and 0.45m deep, and excavated through 0.35m of topsoil (8500) and 0.25m of subsoil (8501), which overlay the natural deposit (8502). Three pits and two furrows were recorded in the trench cutting into the natural, none of which were detected by the geophysical survey.

3.6.28 Shallow furrow 8503 crossed the western half of the trench for *c* 4.4m on a NE-SW alignment. It was 1.1m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (8504) was devoid of finds.

3.6.29 Located *c* 9m to the east was sub-circular posthole 8505, which was 0.42m wide and 0.11m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base, and contained a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (8506). No finds were retrieved from this fill.

3.6.30 To the east of posthole 8505 were two, potentially cutting, large pits (8508 and 8510). Both were sub-circular in plan and continued beyond the trench limits. Pit 8508 was 3.1m wide and 0.4m deep with uneven, moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. A small quantity of animal bone and an iron nail were recovered from its dark brownish grey clayey silt fill (8507). Pit 8508 appeared to slightly cut pit 8510, which measured 0.8m wide ad 0.3m deep. Pit 8510 had uneven, gently sloping sides and an uneven base, and contained a mottled dark yellowish/greyish brown clayey silt fill (8509) from which no finds were retrieved.

3.6.31 Crossing the east end of the trench for *c* 2.7m was a NE-SW aligned furrow (8511), which was 1.4m wide and only 0.07m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its dark yellowish brown clayey silt fill (8512).

Trench 86 (Fig. 15)

3.6.32 Trench 86 was E-W aligned and measured 25m long x 1.95m wide and 0.45m in depth. Located in the south-west corner of Area 4, it was not targeted to investigate any geophysical anomalies. The trench revealed a stratigraphic sequence of 0.3m of topsoil (8600) overlying 0.2m of subsoil (8601) overlying the natural deposit (8602). A single N-S aligned ditch (8603) was encountered within the trench cutting the natural. It measured 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, and had moderately steep sloping sides, with a step in its eastern side, that narrowed to a slightly flat base (Fig. 17, section 8600). It contained two fills: an upper fill of mid yellowish brown silt (8604) and a lower fill of light greyish brown sandy clay (8605). No finds were recovered from either of the fills. No continuations of the ditch were seen in nearby trenches.

3.7 Area 5 (Fig. 5)

3.7.1 Sixteen trenches (Trenches 87-102) were investigated across Area 5, none of which were targeted on geophysical anomalies. They were largely devoid of archaeological remains, with the exception of a small number of trenches that contained individual undated features. Trenches 91 and 101 contained ditches that probably related to historic field boundaries. In Trench 95, a modern quarry pit (9503), which cut the subsoil, was investigated but not fully recorded given its recent date; a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from its single fill (9504; Fig. 18; Plate 14).

3.7.2 A layer of orange-brown, clayey silt colluvium that varied in depth was seen in many of the trenches in Area 5. This colluvium was overlain by a topsoil of dark brown clayey silt, 0.30-0.42m thick, and a subsoil of brown clayey silt, up to 0.19m thick, where present. The underlying natural deposits revealed in the base of the trenches comprised yellow-white gravel with brown silty clay patches.

Trench 91 (Fig. 18)

3.7.3 In the north of Area 5, Trench 91 was 30m long x 2.1m wide. It revealed a 0.31m-thick topsoil (9100) overlying a 0.09m-thick colluvium (9107), which in turn overlay the natural deposit (9102). The single archaeological feature recorded within the trench was found below the colluvium cutting into the natural.

3.7.4 Crossing the centre of the trench was NE-SW aligned ditch (9103) which measured 0.95m wide by 0.07m deep and had shallow gently sloping sides and a slightly flat base (Fig. 22, section 9100). It was filled with a loose, brown clayey silt (9104) that produced no finds. The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches. Given the shallow nature of the ditch, it is possible that it constituted the remains of a furrow, though it was narrower than others recorded on the site.

Trench 101 (Fig. 19; Plate 15)

3.7.5 Located in the south-east of the area, Trench 101 measured 30m long x 2.1m wide and up to 0.61m deep. Within this trench, the topsoil was 0.44m thick, below which was a 0.42m-thick colluvium. Cutting the natural deposit (10102) was a single ditch.

3.7.6 Ditch 10103 was NNE-SSW aligned and measured 1.00m wide by 0.18m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, and was filled with a brown silty gravel (10104), which was devoid of finds (Fig. 22, section 10100). It was not seen to continue into nearby trenches.

3.8 Area 6 (Fig. 5)

3.8.1 Area 6 consisted of 16 trenches (Trenches 103-118), of which four contained archaeological remains. Fifteen trenches had initially been proposed and a further 10m by 2m trench was excavated in the south field following talks with Hugh Coddington (OCC).

3.8.2 The northern part of Area 6 was overlain by a layer of orange-brown clayey silt colluvium that measured up to 0.90m deep. This was also present in the southern part of Area 6 at a depth of 0.19m. Overlying the colluvium was a topsoil of grey-brown clayey loan, 0.08-0.31m thick, and a mid yellow/orange-brown clayey silt subsoil up to 0.29m thick. A small quantity of residual pottery, flint, fired clay and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the overburden deposits in six of the trenches in this area. A small number of features were recorded in four trenches, the majority of which were found below the colluvium and cut into the natural deposit, which comprised orange-brown silty clay with patches of gravel.

Trench 106 (Fig. 20; Plate 16)

3.8.3 Trench 106 was N-S aligned and positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. It was 30m long x 2m wide and 0.66m in depth, and was excavated through 0.17m of topsoil (10600), 0.21m of subsoil (10601) and 0.28m of colluvium (10602), which overlay the natural deposit (10603). A single feature was identified within the trench, though this did not correlate with the geophysical anomaly in the south of the trench; no below ground remains were identified corresponding with the anomaly.

3.8.4 In the north of the trench, sub-circular posthole 10604 measured 0.29m wide by 0.09m deep and had shallow, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a grey-brown clayey silt fill (10605) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 107 (Fig. 20; Plate 17)

3.8.5 Trench 107, which was E-W aligned, was targeted on a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. The trench measured 30m long x 1.9m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.66m through a 0.09m-thick topsoil (10700), a 0.33m-thick subsoil (10701) and a 0.32m-thick colluvium (10702), which overlay the natural deposit (10703). A single archaeological feature was encountered below the colluvium and cutting into the natural.

3.8.6 Located in the centre of the trench, slightly curved ditch 10704 was roughly E-W aligned and measured 1.10m wide by 0.48m deep, with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 22, section 10700). It contained a light brown silty clay fill (10705) that produced a small amount of animal bone (some burnt) and Iron Age pottery. This ditch corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly and continued northwards into Trench 118.

Trench 108 (Fig. 21; Plates 18 and 19)

3.8.7 Located in the centre of Area 6, Trench 108 was N-S aligned and measured 30m long x 1.9m wide and up to 0.65m deep. It was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil (108000), 0.35m of subsoil (10801) and 0.20m of colluvium (10806), below which was the natural deposit (10802). The trench did not target any geophysical anomalies interpreted as of possible/probable archaeological origin, though a linear anomaly indicative of agricultural activity was detected crossing the trench. Two features were encountered within the trench, both of which cut the colluvium and natural.

3.8.8 Ditch 10803 was roughly ENE-WSW aligned, measuring 1.6m wide by 0.90m deep with a V-shaped profile, and contained two fills (Fig. 22, section 10800). Basal fill 10804 was a grey-brown silty clay measuring up to 0.9m deep that produced a small amount of middle Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Upper fill 10805, measuring 0.55m deep, was a yellow-grey silty clay that produced animal bone and Iron Age pottery.

3.8.9 A furrow (10807) cut colluvium 10806. Aligned E-W, it was 1.4m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and flat base. Its single fill (10808) was a dark orange-brown silty clay which contained no finds. This feature coincided with the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey results.

Trench 118 (Fig. 20)

3.8.10 Trench 118 was excavated in order to investigate the continuation of the curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey which was recorded in Trench 107 to the south. The trench was roughly aligned NW-SE and measured 10m long x 2m wide and 0.75 in depth. It was excavated through 0.2m of topsoil (11800), 0.3m of subsoil (11801) and 0.25m of colluvium (11802) which overlay the natural deposit (11803). A presumably residual sherd of broadly Roman pottery was retrieved from the subsoil.

3.8.11 Ditch 11804, measuring 1.35m wide by 0.73m deep, corresponded with the geophysical anomaly and is the probable continuation of curvilinear ditch 10704

recorded in Trench 107. It had a V-shaped profiled (Fig. 22, section 11800) and contained a brown clayey silt fill (11805) that produced 10 sherds of possibly early Iron Age pottery, two fragments of fired clay interpreted as oven/hearth lining/floor and five pieces of animal bone.

3.8.12 In the east of the trench, ditch 11806 measured 0.30m wide by 0.02m deep and is probably the truncated remains of a plough furrow. It was NE-SW aligned with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill (11807) of light brown clayey silt from which no finds were retrieved.

3.9 Finds Potential

Prehistoric pottery by Alex Davies

3.9.1 The evaluation discovered 61 sherds (559g) of prehistoric pottery from 13 contexts across 10 trenches. Material covered the early Bronze Age and Iron Age, including the middle Iron Age. An early Neolithic sherd and early Bronze Age pottery were identified from the barrow ditch in Trench 68, Area 4.

3.9.2 The majority of the material was Iron Age in date, amounting to 55 sherds (421g) from 11 contexts across nine trenches. The fabric range suggests an early Iron Age presence, and early Iron Age forms were probably represented in Trenches 80 and 118 in Areas 4 and 6 respectively. Middle Iron Age forms were present in Trenches 108 and probably 62.

Roman pottery by Edward Biddulph

3.9.3 Some 131 sherds of pottery weighing 1591g were recovered, mostly from Trenches 61, 62, 63 and 64, which targeted settlement or agricultural features, as revealed by geophysical survey. Trench 64 contained the largest amount of pottery, reflecting its position close to the densest area of geophysical anomalies. The assemblage spans the late Iron Age to late Roman period but has an emphasis on the late Iron Age/early Roman period. The middle Roman period is poorly represented, which may reflect a hiatus in activity at the site during this time.

3.9.4 Much of the pottery is likely to have been locally manufactured, or at least made within the wider region. The size of the assemblage is perhaps too small to gain a reliable view of settlement status. Small amounts of samian are expected even on basic rural settlements (Booth 2012), and so the single sherd here cannot be taken to be indicative of status. However, with the presence of jars, bowls, dishes and beakers, the assemblage is functionally diverse, which is not inconsistent with a settlement of at least moderate status.

Medieval pottery by John Cotter

3.9.5 The pottery mainly comprises ordinary domestic post-medieval wares and one possible late medieval sherd, all typical of the Oxford area. The sherds are generally small and in some cases abraded suggesting casual loss within furrows.

Other finds

3.9.6 Eleven small fragments of fuel ash slag were recovered from context 6410, the silty clay fill of ditch 6409 in Trench 64. Fuel ash slag can be produced in any high-temperature fire in which alkalis and silicates come into contact and so, on their own, are not indicative of metallurgical processes.

3.9.7 A small assemblage of 19 fragments (68g) of ceramic building material was recovered from five contexts in Trenches 61, 64, 113 and 118. Three worked flints and an iron nail were recovered from the ploughsoil and subsoil.

3.10 Environmental Potential

Charred plant remains by Richard Palmer

3.10.1 A series of bulk and monolith samples were taken from the evaluation from a range of difference areas and features. Preservation of charred material on site is variable, though generally good from the Romano-British enclosure within Area 3, but poor from the barrow ditch in Area 4. Charcoal and weed seeds were nearly always recovered in good condition, whilst grain and the limited chaff that is present were in poor condition.

Animal bones by Martyn Allen

3.10.2 The recovery of a small assemblage of animal bones from Iron Age and Roman contexts provides a glimpse of animal exploitation at the site during these periods. The bulk of the evidence points to the husbandry of cattle and sheep/goats in both phases, while other interesting elements of the assemblage include the remains of a goose in an Iron Age context and the burial of a small dog in a Roman context. The presence of a fish bone in a Roman context suggests that it was locally consumed, though should further work be undertaken at the site, environmental sampling for more fish bones should be given further attention.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trenches provided a good coverage of the site area and were located to maximise the potential for exposing archaeological features. The ground and site conditions were generally good throughout the course of the evaluation and the machining was carried out cleanly providing good visibility of features and deposits in the trenches.

4.1.2 The evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains associated with prehistoric and Roman activity across the site. Therefore, the results of the evaluation are considered to be a true reflection of the archaeological potential of site highlighted by the DBA (AECOM 2019). The evaluation generally confirmed the reliability of the geophysical survey results and established the archaeological or natural/modern origins of the targeted geophysical anomalies.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The trial-trench evaluation achieved its primary aims in determining the presence of archaeological remains in 22 of the 93 trenches investigated. Features comprised ditches, pits and postholes, as well as furrows and tree-throw holes, the majority of which was largely concentrated in the south of Area 3, in Area 4 and the centre of Area 6. The artefacts recovered from the site were limited in both number and type, and a number of archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation were undated. Nevertheless, the pottery assemblage in particular is suggestive of land use activities dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval/post-medieval periods.

4.2.2 The evaluation also established the reliability of the geophysical survey results (2.2.1). Many of the evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate and verify the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had identified a number of linear, circular/curvilinear and discrete anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin, as well as those interpreted as indicating geological variations or recent agricultural activities. Trenches located in areas of the site where no anomalies had been detected also generally confirmed the absence of remains within these areas. The geophysical survey results had a moderately good correlation with the archaeological remains recorded within the evaluation trenches.

4.2.3 The cluster of linear and discrete anomalies in the south of Area 3, interpreted as comprising a series of enclosures or sub-enclosures, was encountered as below ground archaeological remains within Trenches 61-64. The two circular/curvilinear anomalies identified in Areas 4 and 6, investigated in Trenches 68, 107 and 118, also proved to be archaeological in origin. The linear features of possible archaeological origin investigated by Trenches 78-80 generally corresponded with below ground archaeological remains.

4.2.4 A small number of features were present on site, which were not identified as geophysical anomalies, notably in the south of Area 4 and in Area 5. This is possibly due to the shallow nature of several features, some of which have been interpreted as being natural in origin or related to recent agricultural activities, and the depth of overburden deposits in parts of the site.

4.2.5 Some of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were the product of natural variations in the underlying geology; this was particularly evident in the trenches investigated in Area 2.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation comprised a low density and low complexity of ditches, pits and postholes, as well as furrows and natural features. Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of the associated diagnostic artefacts and are discussed below by broad period.

Prehistoric

4.3.2 The recovery of a particularly small quantity of residual worked flint of broadly early prehistoric (Mesolithic to early Neolithic) date from overburden deposits during the evaluation may provide evidence of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the wider landscape during the earlier prehistoric period.

4.3.3 Limited evidence for Bronze Age activity was encountered on the site. The ring ditch recorded in Trench 68 in Area 4 is likely to represent a barrow of potentially early Bronze Age origin, though no primary burial was revealed within the trench. Two deposits recorded in association with this ring ditch have been interpreted as constituting the remains of a possible bank and buried topsoil. A single sherd of potentially early Neolithic pottery and a small quantity of early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from this ring ditch, though an Iron Age date for some of this material cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless, these remains provide evidence of a low level of activity during the Bronze Age.

4.3.4 A similar ring ditch was also recorded across Trenches 107 and 118 in Area 6 and, while only Iron Age pottery was recovered from its excavated segments, it is possible that it could also be Bronze Age in origin. The later pottery recovered from this ring ditch, together with the Iron Age pottery recovered from deposits in Trench 68, suggest that these two monuments may have been relict features in the landscape.

4.3.5 A single sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was recovered alongside two sherds of post-medieval pottery from the subsoil deposit in Trench 113 in Area 6. Although residual within this deposit, the pottery may be suggestive of limited late Bronze Age activity within the wider vicinity of the site.

4.3.6 Evidence of more intensive prehistoric activity at the site is dated to the Iron Age, with a notable concentration of features revealed in the centre of Area 4. A number of inter-cutting ditches recorded in Trenches 79 and 80 contained small quantities of Iron Age pottery. Although other ditches and pits recorded in in Trench 78 were undated, it is probable that at least some were related to the Iron Age activity. Given the geophysical survey results and the limited extent of the evaluation trenches, little can be inferred about these features. It is, however, possible that the ditches formed part of a series of boundaries/enclosures defining areas of activity that was perhaps agricultural in nature. Although small in size, the assemblage of pottery and animal bone with signs of butchery provide evidence of domestic occupation waste.

4.3.7 Limited evidence of further Iron Age activity was also recorded to the east in Area 6, including the possible re-use/infilling of the ring ditch in Trenches 107 and 118 during this period. A small assemblage of middle Iron Age pottery recovered during the evaluation is suggestive of some degree of continued land use on site.

Late Iron Age/early Roman – Roman

4.3.8 As suggested by the geophysical survey results, the evaluation revealed corresponding archaeological remains indicative of a series of enclosures/sub-enclosures in the south of Area 3. In Trenches 61-64, ditches crossed the trenches on generally NE-SW and NW-SE alignments. Some of the ditches were inter-cutting and suggestive of several phases of land use. A small number of pits recorded in these trenches provide evidence of associated activity. The enclosure/field system appears to have extended southwards down the slope towards the A40 as suggested by the geophysical survey results. A pit revealed in Trench 50 in the north of Area 3 may be indicative of related outlying activity.

4.3.9 The pottery recovered from these features was generally dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. A small quantity of later Roman pottery may be indicative of a low level of continued activity on site, though little pottery dating to the middle Roman period was recovered during the evaluation. Together with the pottery, the assemblages of animal bone (with evidence of butchery and a possible dog burial), fired clay (including oven/hearth furniture) and charred plant remains, although small in size, are suggestive of a small-scale settlement and agricultural site during the late Iron Age/early Roman period.

Medieval/post-medieval – modern

4.3.10 No features other than furrows indicative of continued activity between the Roman and medieval/post-medieval periods were identified within the evaluation trenches. A small number of medieval and early post-medieval sherds of pottery were likely to have been intrusive within two features of late Iron Age/early Roman date in Trenches 62 and 64, perhaps having derived from the overburden deposits or inter-cutting furrows and land drains.

4.3.11 Undated features in Trenches 82, 85 and 86 may represent part of a former field boundary, such as a fence-line, though this is very tentative given the limits of the trenches. This activity is un-phased but shares similar alignments to the modern field boundaries within area.

4.3.12 Detected by the preceding geophysical survey of the site, the remains of ridge and furrow on generally NW-SE and NE-SW alignments were encountered across many of the evaluation trenches cutting into archaeological features and the natural deposits. Together with the recovery of a small quantity of late post-medieval/modern pottery from topsoil and subsoil deposits, these remains provide evidence of the agricultural use of the landscape during medieval/post-medieval and modern periods.

4.4 Conclusions

4.4.1 The evaluation has identified archaeological remains indicative of several areas of activity on site. Although the finds assemblages collected during the evaluation are limited in both size and type, they provide evidence of a multi-period site with activity dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman periods.

4.4.2 The ring ditches, potentially funerary in character, provide evidence of prehistoric activity, expanding upon known sites within the wider landscape including several barrows recorded at New Wintles Farm to the east of the site.

4.4.3 The Iron Age remains suggestive of agricultural land-use and farmsteads also add to the known evidence of Iron Age activity within the vicinity. Although limited in extent, they demonstrate Iron Age activity within the wider landscape, with the remains of a possible unenclosed farmstead excavated to the west of the site at Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms (OA 2019b).

4.4.4 The ditches and pits recorded in the south of Area 3 provide evidence of an enclosure system that was likely to have been related to agricultural activities and perhaps an associated settlement site. The late Iron Age/early Roman remains encountered on the site are of local significance, with evidence of Roman activity recorded within the surrounding area limited to a coin hoard deposited in the 4th century AD 700m south of the site and a single sherd of pottery recovered during the evaluation at Evenlode and Derrymerrye Farms to the west (OA 2019b).

4.4.5 The evidence of medieval/post-medieval to modern agricultural activities on site is of little local significance. The remains of ridge and furrow, land drains and a few modern pits recorded on site demonstrate the continued agricultural use of the landscape during this time, supporting historic mapping of the area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 26							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
2601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
2602	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 27							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
2701	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
2702	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 28							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		

2801	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
2802	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate pebble inclusions		

Trench 29							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
2901	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
2902	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay		

Trench 30							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3001	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3002	Layer				Natural. Dark yellowish brown sandy clay, frequent pebbles		

Trench 31							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3102	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey sandy clay, frequent poorly sorted sub-angular and rounded stones		
Trench 32							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
3201	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3202	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey sandy clay		
Trench 33							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.21
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3301	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3302	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent poorly sorted pebbles		

Trench 34							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3401	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3402	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay, moderate pebble inclusion		
Trench 35							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3501	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
3502	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay		
Trench 36							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		

3601	Layer			0.02	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3602	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown silty clay		
Trench 37							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3701	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3702	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 38							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.21
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3800	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3801	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey silty clay		
3802	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions		
Trench 39							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
3901	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3902	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay, moderate stone inclusions		

Trench 40

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4001	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
4002	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish grey sandy clay, moderate stone inclusion		

Trench 41

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.22

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.19	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4101	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
4102	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey silty clay		

Trench 42							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. Modern intrusion.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4200	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4202	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown silty clay mixed with orange-brown clayey sand		
4203	Cut		0.58		Modern. Cut of modern pit, proven by modern pot found in fill (4204). No context sheet Photos: 56/57		
4204	Fill	4203	0.58		Deliberate Backfill. Fill of modern pit containing modern pot. Only partially excavated and cleaned. No context sheets. Photos: 56/57		

Trench 43							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil Natural variations in geology. Anomalies in geology were probed into to reveal that they are just variations in natural or bioturbation (rooting).						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4300	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4301	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4302	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey silty clay mixed with mid orange-brown clayey sand		

Trench 44							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.18
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4400	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4401	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
4402	Layer				Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		

Trench 45							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4501	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
4502	Layer				Natural. Mid orange-brown sandy clay		

Trench 46							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4600	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange-brown sandy clay		

Trench 47

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4700	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4701	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4702	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay		

Trench 48

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4800	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4801	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4802	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay		

Trench 49

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4900	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
4901	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		

4902	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 50							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. 3 possible linear features, 2 probable furrows, 1 pit/tree throw.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5000	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5001	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5002	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		
5003	Cut				Pit		
5004	Fill	5003			Secondary Fill	Pottery	LIA/AD 43-100
Trench 51							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5100	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5102	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow silty clay		
Trench 52							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. Furrows and natural features. Sondage excavated to test geology. Shown in section 5200 and photos.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

5200	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay	Pottery	Residual IA
5202	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy can clay		

Trench 53

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5300	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5302	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay		

Trench 54

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.33

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5400	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5401	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5402	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		

Trench 55

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil with1 furrow.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.08	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5502	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		

Trench 56

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. Furrows and possible natural features.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
5601	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
5602	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		

Trench 57

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.24

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.07	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5701	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5702	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey sandy clay		

Trench 58

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5800	Layer			0.08	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
5801	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
5802	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 59							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. Contained 1 land drain NE-SW at E end of trench.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5900	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
5901	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5902	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 60							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6000	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
6001	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
6002	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		
Trench 61							
General description						**Orientation**	
						Length (m)	

						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6100	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Friable grey-brown clayey loam		
6101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Yellow grey silty clay		
6102	Fill	6103	1.1	0.44	Secondary Fill. Organic rich fill of ditch	Animal bone, fired clay, burnt stone, pottery	AD 70-120
6103	Cut		1.1	0.44	Ditch. SW-NE ditch		
6104	Fill		1.8	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark grey silty clay	Animal bone, pottery	AD 150-330
6105	Cut		1.8	0.5	Ditch. SE-NW boundary ditch		
Trench 62							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Minimum of 2 ditches and 1 pit.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6200	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
6201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
6202	Fill	6203		0.15	Single fill.		
6203	Cut		1.8	0.15	Furrow.		
6204	Fill	6206		0.35	Upper fill.	Animal bone, pottery	AD 240-300
6205	Fill	6206		0.6	Lower fill.	Pottery	LIA/AD 43-100
6206	Cut		1.75	0.6	Ditch.		
6207	Fill	6208		0.2	Single fill.	Pottery	AD 70-330
6208	Cut		1.7	0.2	Tree-root hole.		
6209	Fill	6210		0.2	Single fill.	Animal bone, pottery	AD 70-330
6210	Cut		0.38	0.2	Gully.		
6211	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 63							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW

2 large pits, 1 furrow, 4 ditches.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6300	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
6301	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay	Pottery	Residual AD 270-330
6302	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay		
6303	Cut		2.2	0.8	Ditch. Linear ditch running NW-SE		
6304	Fill	6303	1	0.24	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch 6303		
6305	Fill	6303	1.8	0.34	Secondary Fill. Middle fill of ditch 6303		
6306	Fill		2.2	0.29	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch	Pottery	AD 43-100
6307	Cut		1.64	0.86	Ditch. Linear ditch running NW-SE		
6308	Fill	6307	1.75	0.45	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch		
6309	Fill	6307	1.64	0.48	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch		
6310	Cut		2.86	0.85	Ditch. Linear ditch running NW-SE		
6311	Fill	6310	1.68	0.5	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of ditch		
6312	Fill	6310	2.19	0.62	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ditch		
6313	Cut		2.9	0.44	Pit. Cut of pit		
6314	Fill	6313	1.52	0.18	Primary Fill. Basal fill of pit		
6315	Fill	6313	2.9	0.44	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit	Pottery	LIA/AD 43-100
6316	Cut		2.2	0.76	Ditch. Linear ditch running NW-SE		
6317	Fill	6316	0.12	0.14	Primary Fill. Side slumping		
6318	Fill	6316	2.2	0.76	Secondary Fill. Upper /main fill of ditch		
6319	Cut		1.68	0.6	Pit		
6320	Fill	6319	1.6	0.3	Secondary Fill. Basal fill of pit		

6321	Fill	6319	1.68	0.32	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of pit	Pottery	AD 43-100
6322	Cut		1.48	0.44	Pit. Possible pit		
6323	Fill	6322	1.48	0.44	Secondary Fill. Single fill of possible pit		
Trench 64							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Possible linear features and large pit.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
6401	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
6402	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy clay, frequent poorly sorted sub angular stones		
6403	Cut		1.3	0.12	Plough Furrow. Cut of furrow		
6404	Fill	6405	0.78	0.18	Primary Fill. Fill of ditch terminus		
6405	Cut		0.78	0.18	Ditch. Cut of terminus		
6406	Fill	6407	0.48	0.1	Primary Fill. Fill of ditch	Animal bone, pottery	AD 70-100
6407	Cut		0.48	0.1	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
6408	Fill	6403	1.3	0.12	Primary Fill. Fill of furrow		
6409	Cut		0.52	0.15	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
6410	Fill	6409	0.52	0.15	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch	Animal bone, fired clay, pottery, fuel ash slag, burnt stone	AD 200-330
6411	Cut		0.49	0.07	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
6412	Fill	6411	0.49	0.07	Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch	Animal bone, pottery	AD 43-100
6413	Fill	6414	0.23	0.06	Other Fill. Fill of ditch	Pottery	LIA/AD 43-100
6414	Cut		0.23	0.06	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
6415	Fill	6416	0.3	0.09	Other Fill. Fill of gully	Animal bone, fired clay	
6416	Cut		0.3	0.09	Ditch. Cut of ditch		

6417	Cut				Ditch		
6418	Fill	6417			Primary Fill. Fill of ditch	Pottery	AD 43-100
6419	Cut				Natural Feature		
6420	Fill	6419			Primary Fill		
6421	Cut				Natural Feature		
Trench 65							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single (E-W) linear ditch [6503], which cut both the subsoil (6501) and natural (6502). Otherwise, trench consisted of natural, overlain by an alluvium-derived subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer		1.85	0.31	Topsoil. Topsoil		
6501	Layer		1.85	0.44	Alluvial Layer. Alluvium-derived Subsoil. Semi-soft Reddish Brown Silty Clay Small stones (sub-round calcite) and Mud-Stone fragmentation throughout		
6502	Layer		0.85	0.07	Natural. Natural Semi-firm yellow with brown patches/ reddish hue. Silty clay/gravel. Gravel and occasional mudstone fragmentation throughout		
6503	Cut		1.15	0.65	Ditch. Small Linear Ditch (E-W) Regular/symmetric sides sloping to meet imperceptible base. Cuts through both Subsoil (6501) and natural (6502). No EST date, though presumably post-med/possibly medieval. Likely a form we water channel.		
6504	Fill	6503	1.15	0.65	Secondary Fill. Semi-soft, dark reddish		

					brown silty clay. Occasional small stone (sub-round calcite)/gravel. Only fill of ditch [6503]. Seemingly derived from local top/ subsoil. No finds. Approximate date: post-med/possibly medieval		
Trench 66							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench excavated to 1m depth BGL. Topsoil overlaying colluvial layer.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6600	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional rounded and sub-rounded small to medium sized quartzite pebbles. Overlaying layer 6601		
6601	Layer			0.7	Colluvial Layer. More than 0 7m thick (bottom not reached), overlain by topsoil. Brown silty sand with moderate amount of predominantly small sized, rounded pieces of quartzite.		
Trench 67							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Southern end topsoil laying on natural. Northern end topsoil/subsoil and natural.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6700	Layer		30	0.4	Topsoil. Dark brown silty loam		

6701	Layer		1.85	0.3	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown silty clay with small stone inclusions		
6702	Layer		30		Natural. Yellowish brown gravel		
6703	Cut		2.3	0.2	Ditch. Truncated ditch on the northern end of trench. Situated beside a potential tree throw. Shallow slope suggests the feature may also be a furrow.		
6704	Fill	6703	2.3	0.2	Primary Fill. Dark brown fill with stone inclusions composed of silty sand.	Animal bone, pottery	IA
6705	Cut		2.8	0.4	Tree Throw. Appeared to be archaeological feature with potential post hole but upon excavation produced a banana-like shape with evidence of root damage. May also be a pit related to the ditch [6703]		
6706	Fill	6705	2.8	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark brown with grey hue. Silty sand, minimal stone inclusions. Likely due to ploughing or uprooting of tree.		
6707	Fill	6705	2.8	0.28	Primary Fill. Dark brown almost black fill composed of rubble with patches of silty sand. Likely accumulated naturally.		

Trench 68

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench set across a ring-shaped geophysical anomaly - uncovered in the western and eastern parts of the trench. Several patches of reddish-brown sandy silt in the central part of the trench (given their either amorphous or asymmetric shapes in plan they are most likely of natural provenance). A layer of buried topsoil/cultural layer with	**Length (m)**	32
	Width (m)	1.95
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

pottery sherds and charcoal east from the uncovered ring ditch, overlain by a silty layer interpreted as possible remain of a bank.							
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6800	Layer		1.85	0.35	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate amount of mostly small sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying natural geology and fills of rug ditch		
6801	Layer		1.85		Natural. Compact light brownish yellow coarse sand and gravel. Overlain by topsoil		
6802	Cut				Ring Ditch		
6803	Fill	6802			Primary Fill. Primary fill of ring ditch		
6804	Fill	6802			Secondary Fill. Secondary fill of ring ditch		
6805	Cut				Other Cut. Number given for an extend of buried topsoil within the trench		
6806	Layer		2.15	0.82	Remnant Topsoil	Animal bone, pottery	IA
6807	Cut		2.23	1.25	Ring Ditch		
6808	Fill	6807			Secondary Fill.	Animal bone, pottery	EBA
6809	Fill	6807	2.1	0.48	Primary Fill. See context sheet		
6810	Layer		1	0.15	Other Layer. Remain of a bank? See context sheet		
Trench 69							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Topsoil laying on top of natural. No archaeology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6900	Layer		30	0.4	Topsoil. Dark brown silty loam		

6901	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown gravel		
Trench 70							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Topsoil laying on natural. No archaeology present.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7000	Layer		1.85		Topsoil. Dark brown silty loam		
7001	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown gravel		
Trench 71							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Topsoil overlaying natural geology. No archaeology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7100	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying natural geology 7101		
7101	Layer				Natural. Compact light brownish yellow coarse sand and gravel (small to medium sized, mostly rounded quartzite pebbles). Overlain by topsoil 7100		
Trench 72							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench Devoid of Archaeology, containing a single pit-like feature [7203] which was subsequently tested and determined to be natural. Otherwise Trench consists of Natural, overlain by an alluvium-derived subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.87
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7200	Layer		1.85	0.22	Topsoil. Topsoil		

7201	Layer		1.85	0.51	Alluvial Layer. Alluvium-derived Subsoil. Semi-soft reddish brown. Silly Clay. Small stones (sub-round calcite) and mudstone fragmentation throughout.		
7202	Layer		1.85	0.1	Natural. Natural geology. Yellow with brown patches. Prismatic clay. Gravel fragmentation and occasional small stone (sub-round calcite) throughout.		
7203	Cut		0.85	0.22	Natural Feature. Approximate date: uncertain Is overlain by a deep (alluvium-derived) subsoil layer. Likely just a natural fluctuation in the local geology.		
7204	Fill	7203	0.85	0.22	Secondary Fill. Semi-soft dark brownish red. Clay/silt. Infrequent small stone (sub-round calcite) throughout. Only fill of (likely) natural feature [7203]. Seemingly derived from overlaying alluvial layer (7201)		

Trench 73

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology. Topsoil overlaying alluvial subsoil above natural geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.85
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate amount of small sized		

					rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying subsoil 7301		
7301	Layer			0.3	Alluvial Layer. Brown very sandy silt with moderate amount of mostly. Small to medium sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying natural geology 7302		
7302	Layer				Natural. Compacted brownish yellow sand and gravel. Overlain by alluvial subsoil 7301		
Trench 74							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Two features sample excavated within the trench - appeared to represent a furrow and a tree-throw. Several irregular and amorphous boobs within natural geology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7400	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate amount of small to medium sized rounded quartzite and sandstone pebbles. Overlying natural geology.		
7401	Layer				Natural. Compacted sand and gravel. Overlain by topsoil 7400		
7402	Cut		0.86	0.45	Natural Feature. See context sheet		
7403	Fill	7402		0.45	Primary Fill. See context sheet		
7404	Cut		1.1	0.15	Plough Furrow. Aligned ENE-WSW shallow, cut into natural geology, very gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base		

7405	Fill	7404	1.1	0.15	Primary Fill. Fill of furrow 7404. Brown, friable sandy silt with moderate amount of small to medium sized rounded sandstone pebbles. 1.0m long intervention excavated with hand-tools in good weather conditions. Section not drawn		

Trench 75

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Topsoil overlaying natural in the south-eastern part of the trench and overlaying subsoil in the central and north-western parts.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.85
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7500	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate amount of small sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying natural at the SE part of the trench and subsoil in the NW part		
7501	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Brown silty sand with frequent pieces of small sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Colluvial deposit. Overlain by topsoil and overlaying natural		
7502	Layer				Natural. Compacted sand and gravel with patches of reddish brown sandy silt - natural features. Overlain by subsoil 7501 in the NE part of the trench and topsoil in the SW part of the trench		

Trench 76							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural, overlain by an alluvium-derived subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.96
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7600	Layer		1.85	0.36	Topsoil. Semi-soft. Dark Brown/Grey Clay/Plough Soil Infrequent small stones (sub-round calcite) and plough spoil		
7601	Layer		1.85	0.55	Alluvial Layer. Semi-soft. Reddish Brown with grey hue. Prismatic clay/silt. Infrequent mudstone fragmentation and small stones (sub-round calcite) throughout.		
7602	Layer		1.85	0.05	Natural. Firm. Reddish Brown with yellow patches. Prismatic Clay Frequent Mud-Stone fragmentation.		

Trench 77							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural, overlain by alluvium-derived subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7700	Layer		1.85	0.19	Topsoil. Topsoil		
7701	Layer		1.85	0.25	Alluvial Layer. Alluvium-derived Subsoil Semi-soft reddish brown. silty clay. Infrequent small stones (sub-round calcite) and mudstone fragmentation throughout.		

7702	Layer		1.85	0.06	Natural. Natural geology. Semi-firm yellow with brown patches. Clay/gravel. Gravel fragmentation throughout.		
Trench 78							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench located across a linear geophysical anomaly aligned ENE-WSW and at the edge of another linear geophysical anomaly (not targeted by the trench). Four linear uncovered: two aligned NE-S-W in the northern part of the trench appeared to be either furrows or very shallow undated ditches and two deeper features in the southern part of the trench.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7800	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying natural geology 7801 and fills of four features within the trench		
7801	Layer				Natural. Compact coarse sand and gravel. Overlain by topsoil 7801		
7802	Cut		3.2	0.9	Pit. Linear when exposed (aligned NE-SW). Excavated by a machine digger, as the water table is 0.5m BGL in Tr 78. Section could not be cleaned because the water was riding up very fast in the excavated intervention. Filled with 7803. Cutting natural geology 7801. Relationship with 7904 not established		
7803	Fill	7802	3.2	0.9	Secondary Fill. Fill of probably a large pit. Excavated with a machine digger. No		

					finds recorded. Very quickly rising ground water (0.5m BGL) and lack of time unable proper recording and hand tools excavating.		
7804	Cut		2.2		Ditch. Linear, aligned NE-SW. Only 0.4m depth excavated because of very fast rising ground water.		
7805	Fill	7804	2.2		Secondary Fill. Friable brown silty sand with relatively frequent small sized quartzite pebbles. Only 0.35m depth excavated because of very fast rising ground water. The northern side steep. A base not reached. No finds		
7806	Cut		1.1	0.2	Plough Furrow. Aligned NE-SW. Gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Cutting 7801.;		
7807	Fill	7806	1.1	0.2	Primary Fill. Friable silty sand and gravel. Overlain by 7800. No finds		
7808	Cut		1		Plough Furrow. Aligned NE-SW linear, parallel to 7806. Not excavated due to lack of time		
7809	Fill	7808	1		Primary Fill. Silty sand and gravel. No finds on its exposed surface. Not excavated due to lack of time		

Trench 79		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.85
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7901	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
7902	Layer				Natural. Brownish yellow sandy gravel		
7903	Cut		1.1	0.35	Ditch. Ditch terminus		
7904	Fill	7903	1.1	0.35	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Animal bone, pottery	IA
7905	Cut				Ditch		
7906	Fill	7905			Secondary Fill	Animal bone, pottery	IA
7907	Fill	7905	1.1	3.1	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay		
7908	Cut			0.25	Ditch. Linear ditch		
7909	Fill	7908		0.25	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silty clay		
7910	Cut		0.4	0.15	Ditch. Linear ditch.		
7911	Fill	7910	0.4	0.15	Secondary Fill. Dark grey-brown silty clay		

Trench 80

General description	**Orientation**	N/S
Trench consist of two linear ditches (ENE-WSW) [8008] & [8010], presumably part of former field system. Trench also contains a large linear ditch [8003] which completely envelopes/truncated an earlier bronze age ditch [8006].	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.85
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer		1.85	0.35	Topsoil.		
8001	Layer		1.85	0.15	Subsoil. Alluvium-derived subsoil		
8002	Layer		1.85	0.1	Natural. Brown/yellow with red patches. Silty clay. Gravel/gravel fragmentation throughout		
8003	Cut		4.21	1.2	Ditch. Very large Ditch. Completely envelopes earlier, pre-historic, Ditch [8006]. No approx. date, though		

					presumably pre-historic.		
8004	Fill	8003	4.21	0.48	Secondary Fill. Semi-Firm Mid greyish Brown Clay/silty Clay Small stones (sub round calcite) throughout		
8005	Fill	8003	3.1	0.5	Secondary Fill. Semi-firm, light brownish grey with reddish hue Silty clay. Gravel/ gravel fragmentation throughout		
8006	Cut		1.1	0.21	Ditch. Shallow (heavily truncated by later ditch [8003]) ditch. Contained pottery, EST date: Bronze Age/Early Irons Age		
8007	Fill	8006	1.1	0.21	Secondary Fill. Semi-firm, dark brown with yellow patches. Silty clay. Gravel throughout Contained Pottery Heavily cut by [8003]	Pottery	IA (EIA?)
8008	Cut		1.5	0.1	Ditch. Feature not excavated due to time constraints		
8009	Fill	8008	1.5	0.1	Secondary Fill. Not excavated due to time constraints. Dark greyish brown Gravel fragmentation throughout		
8010	Cut		2.5	0.61	Ditch. Partially excavated due to time constraints. Linear ditch (NE/SW). Presumably part of former prehistoric field system/water channel		
8011	Fill	8010	2.5	0.61	Secondary Fill. Semi-firm, dark reddish grey with yellow patches. Silty clay. Limestone/gravel		

					fragmentation throughout		
Trench 81							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeology. Topsoil overlaying colluvial subsoil which overlies natural geology. Several irregular and amorphous silty patches - natural features.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8100	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate amount of mostly rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying subsoil 8101		
8101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Brown silty sand with moderate amount of mostly small sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlain by topsoil 8100 and overlaying natural geology 8103. Slightly undulating - may be remain of furrows.		
8102	Layer				Natural. Compact light brownish yellow coarse sand and gravel		
Trench 82							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Topsoil with thin subsoil overlaying natural geology. Three post-holes in a NE-SW aligned row (two sample excavated). One large semi-circular feature (extending westwards beyond Tr82 also sample excavated. No finds.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8200	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate amount of small to medium sized rounded and sub-rounded quartzite and sandstone pebbles.		

					Overlaying subsoil 8201 and natural geology 8202		
8201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Brown sandy silt with moderate amount of small to medium sized rounded and sub-rounded quartzite and sandstone pebbles. Gently undulating and not present in parts of the trench - remain. of ridge and furrows. overlaying natural geology, overlain by topsoil.		
8202	Layer				Remnant Topsoil. Compacted sand and gravel. Overlain by subsoil and topsoil.		
8203	Cut		1.17	0.3	Tree Throw. See context sheet		
8204	Fill	8203	1.17	0.3	Primary Fill. See context sheet		
8205	Cut		0.35	0.2	Posthole. Rounded with almost vertical sides and a flattish base. Edges not very clear as it cuts natural geology and fill of a tree-throw. One of three post-holes in Tr82 in a NE-SW aligned row. Section not drawn and there is no time		
8206	Fill	8205	0.25	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium sized rounded quartzite and sandstone pebbles in random pattern. Very occasional pieces of charcoal. Half sectioned with hand tools. Photographed		

					in bed light and section not drawn.		
8207	Cut		0.37	0.28	Posthole. See context sheet		
8208	Fill	8207	0.37	0.28	Secondary Fill. See context sheet		
8209	Cut		0.35		Posthole. Not excavated. One of three post-holes in a NE-SW aligned row.		

Trench 83							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Topsoil overlaying alluvium. Natural geology not exposed - trench excavated to 1m depth BGL.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt with occasional rounded small to medium sized quartzite pebbles. Overlaying alluvium 8301		
8301	Layer			0.7	Alluvial Layer. Bottom not reached - excavation stopped at 1.0m BGL. Light brown sandy silt with only very occasional rounded, small sized quartzite pebbles. Overlain by topsoil 8300. At the lowest of the exposed part there is a gradual change in places - into sandier and slightly reddish light brown material		

Trench 84		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
The lowest part of the site. Topsoil overlaying clayey alluvium. A 'French' land-drain crossing the trench - cut filled within angular pieces of limestone. As the trench was filling up with water it was backfilled before it could be surveyed.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.85
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Ploughsoil. Dark, slightly greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlaying alluvium 8401		
8401	Layer			0.7	Alluvial Layer. Compact, brown silty sand with moderate amount of small sized quartzite pebbles. Patches of manganese deposition within the layer. Overlain by topsoil 8400, overlaying alluvium 8402. undulating base - not fully excavated		
8402	Layer			0.5	Alluvial Layer. Compact, yellow clayey silt with frequent rounded medium sized quartzite pebbles. Possibly more of a periglacial horizon. Overlain at the eastern end by topsoil 8400 and by alluvium 8401 in the central and western part of the trench.		

Trench 85

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Topsoil overlaying subsoil at the eastern end; topsoil directly on natural in the central and western part. Three linear features aligned N-S and two possible postholes.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.85
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with only occasional small to		

					medium sized, rounded quartzite pebbles. Overlies subsoil 8501 at the eastern end and natural 8502 in the central and western part of the trench		
8501	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Brown sandy silt with only occasional small sized rounded quartzite pebbles. Only at the eastern end of Tr85		
8502	Layer				Natural. Natural geology. Compact quartzite gravel and sand. Overlain by subsoil 8501 at the eastern end of the trench and by topsoil 8500 on the central and western part		
8503	Cut		1.1	0.11	Plough Furrow. Runs NE-SW. Single fill (8504).		
8504	Fill	8503	1.1	0.11	Primary Fill. No finds. Mid greyish brown fill which was sandy silt. Few small stones present.		
8505	Cut		0.42	0.11	Posthole. Possible post hole. To east is a linear and a possible pit. Single fill.		
8506	Fill	8505	0.42	0.11	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds. Few small stones present.		
8507	Fill	8508	1	0.7	Primary Fill. Firm mid dark brownish grey mc slightly sandy clayey silt 15% fine to medium SASR gravels, 5% charcoal flecks	Animal bone, iron nail	
8508	Cut		3.1	0.4	Pit. Sub-circular pit, in cluster of pits. Edge of flood plans no finds. Unknow function		

8509	Fill	8510	0.8	0.3	Primary Fill. Fill of pit, unknow function fill firm yellowish brown mottled with grey-brown FMC sandy clay silt with moderate FM SASR gravels rare less the five percent charcoal		
8510	Cut		0.8	0.3	Pit. Sub-circular cut of pit. Irregular base sharp break of slope and gentle sloping sides.		
8511	Cut		1.4	0.07	Plough Furrow. Cut of plough furrow. Only a few cm deep. Curving base, gradual slopes sharp break of slopes		
8512	Fill	8511	1.4	0.07	Primary Fill. Fill of furrow. Fill is compact dark yellow-brown MC sandy clay silt with abundant FMC gravel inclusions		

Trench 86

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Topsoil overlaying subsoil. Undulating depth between 0.40 and 0.65m. one north south linear at w end.	**Length (m)**	2.5
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8600	Layer		2	0.3	Topsoil. Firm mid brown grey sandy silty clay (loam) with 15% fine to medium SASR gravels 5-40mm, heavy rooting. Agricultural topsoil		
8601	Layer		2	0.2	Subsoil. Firm light yellowish red fine slightly sand clayey silt with 10% fine SASR gravels *c* 5mm. Subsoil trench wide slightly thicker about 0.3m at Eastern end as slop starts to drop		

8602	Layer		2	0.1	Natural. Compact light greyish yellow to reddish yellow MC sandy FMC SASR gravels 5-50mm in size. River terrace gravels		
8603	Cut		1.5	0.5	Ditch. N-S linear. Possibly drainage ditch.		
8604	Fill	8603	1.5	0.5	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow-brown silt with rare gravels. Natural infill		
8605	Fill	8603	1.5	0.5	Secondary Fill. Slope input. Light grey-brown coarse sandy clayey matrix supported fine to medium gravels sasr.		
8606	Fill	8603	0.3	0.08	Other Fill. Possibly water lain. Soft green slightly fine sandy silt grading to yellow grey silty sand. No inclusion		

Trench 87

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8700	Layer				Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
8701	Layer				Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
8702	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clay patches		

Trench 88

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer				Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
8801	Layer				Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
8802	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown silty clay patches with yellow white gravels patches		

Trench 89

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.88

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer				Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
8901	Layer				Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
8902	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clays		

Trench 90

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
9001	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
9002	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer		
9003	Layer			0.16	Colluvial Layer		

Trench 91

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil Contained very shallow ditch [9103].	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

9100	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
9101	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
9102	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clay patches		
9103	Cut		0.95	0.07	Ditch		
9104	Fill	9103	0.95	0.07	Secondary Fill		
9105	Void						
9106	Void						

Trench 92

General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9200	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
9201	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
9202	Layer				Natural. Brown silty clay patches with yellow white gravels patches		

Trench 93

General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9300	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
9301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Orange-brown silty clay		
9302	Layer				Natural. Brown silty clay with white yellow gravels		

Trench 94

General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9400	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
9401	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
9402	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 95							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. Two modern quarry pits.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9503	Cut		1.1	0.76	Modern. Cut of modern quarry pit filled by 9504. No finds but appears to cut subsoil. No context sheet		
9504	Fill	9503	1.1	0.76	Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt. firm. Backfill of modern quarry pit.	Pottery	Post-med
Trench 96							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
9601	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
9602	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 97							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9700	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
9701	Layer				Natural. Brown silty clay with frequent yellow white gravels		

Trench 98							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.93
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
9801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
9802	Layer			0.58	Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown clayey silts with manganese		

Trench 99							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9900	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
9901	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown clayey sandy silts		
9902	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown silty clay patches with yellow white gravels		

Trench 100							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
10001	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
10002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow-brown clay patches with brown silty clay and infrequent gravels		
Trench 101							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil. Possible linear feature in east end.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10100	Layer			0.44	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
10101	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Brown sandy silts		
10102	Layer				Natural. Brown clayey silts mixed with yellow/white gravels		
10103	Cut				Ditch. Possible field boundary ditch		
10104	Fill	10103			Secondary Fill. Single fill of ditch. Highly likely to have naturally silted up		
Trench 102							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of natural overlain by colluvium which in turn was overlain by subsoil, overlain by topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10200	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silts		
10201	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Orange-brown sandy silt		
10202	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown sandy clayey silts with frequent yellow white gravels		

Trench 103							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Blank Trench. Consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlay a layer of colluvium. This overlay gravelly naturals across the whole trench.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10300	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
10301	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
10302	Layer			0.19	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
10303	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, frequent gravel inclusions		
Trench 104							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Blank Trench. Consisted of topsoil, overlying subsoil which overlay colluvium across the whole trench Excavated to 1m.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
10401	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
10402	Layer			0.42	Colluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay		
Trench 105							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Blank Trench. Consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlay colluvium. This overlay natural gravels across the trench.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

10500	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
10501	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
10502	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown silty clay		
10503	Layer				Natural. Dark orange-brown sandy clay, frequent gravel inclusions		

Trench 106

General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Blank Trench. Consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlay colluvium. This overlay natural gravels across the trench. A single posthole was recorded.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10600	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
10601	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
10602	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange-brown clayey sand		
10603	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, frequent gravel		
10604	Cut		0.29	0.07	Posthole. Single fill posthole. V shallow. Modern?		
10605	Fill	10604	0.29	0.07	Secondary Fill. Fill of posthole		

Trench 107

General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Colluvial layer in trench. Trench moved approx. 5m to east due to ditch and fence. Consisted of topsoil. overlying subsoil which overlay colluvium. An E-W aligned ditch was excavated.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10700	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts		

10701	Layer			0.33	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts with stones		
10702	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown silty clay with manganese		
10703	Layer				Natural		
10704	Cut		1.1	0.48	Ditch. Ring ditch		
10705	Fill	10704	1.1	0.48	Secondary Fill	Animal bone, pottery	IA

Trench 108

General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil, overlying, subsoil which overlies colluvium. WSW-ENE boundary ditch cut colluvium along with an E-W aligned furrow.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Friable, grey-brown clayey loam		
10801	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Yellow-brown clayey silts		
10802	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown silty clay with patches of gravel		
10803	Cut		1.6	0.9	Ditch. WSW-ENW aligned ditch		
10804	Fill	10803		0.9	Primary Fill. Grey-brown silty clay fill of ditch	Animal bone, pottery	MIA
10805	Fill	10803		0.55	Secondary Fill. Yellowish grey silty clay	Animal bone, pottery	IA
10806	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Yellow-brown clayey silts		
10807	Cut		1.4	0.27	Plough Furrow. N-S aligned plough furrow		
10808	Fill	10807	1.4	0.27	Secondary Fill. Dark orange-brown silty clay		

Trench 109

General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying colluvium. No archaeology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts		
10901	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts with frequent stones		
10902	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown silty clay with manganese		
10903	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clay with manganese		

Trench 110

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil, overlying subsoil which overlay the colluvium layer in trench.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts		
11001	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts with frequent stones		
11002	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown sandy silty clay with manganese		

Trench 111

General description	Orientation	N-S
Blank Trench. Excavated to a depth of 1m however it shallows towards the N due to machining.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty clay		
11101	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Brown silty clay with frequent stones		
11102	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown sandy silty clay with	Flint	

					manganese. Worked flint found in layer		
Trench 112							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlay a colluvial layer. Excavated to 1m.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11200	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts		
11201	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Brown silty clay with frequent stones		
11202	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown sandy silty clay with manganese		
Trench 113							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Natural not seen. Colluvial layer across trench, overlain by subsoil which overlay topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts		
11301	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Brown sandy clayey silts with frequent stones	Pottery	Pmed
11302	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Brown clayey silts with very infrequent stone		
Trench 114							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Natural not seen. Colluvial layer across trench, overlain by subsoil which overlay topsoil.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts	Pottery CTP	C19th

11401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
11402	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown sandy silty clay with manganese		
Trench 115							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Natural not seen. Colluvial layer across trench, overlain by subsoil which overlay topsoil						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11500	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Grey-brown clayey silts	Pottery	C19th
11501	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
11502	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer. Orange-brown sandy silty clay with manganese		
Trench 116							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Natural not seen. Colluvial layer across trench, overlain by subsoil which overlay topsoil						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11600	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silts		
11601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
11602	Layer			0.9	Colluvial Layer. Light mid brown silty clay with manganese and infrequent stones		
11603	Layer				Natural. Yellow white gravels with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 117							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench moved from original position due to overheads. Natural not seen. Colluvial layer across trench, overlain by subsoil which overlay topsoil						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	1

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.08	Topsoil. Light brownish grey clayey silt	Flint	
11701	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
11702	Layer			0.68	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange-brown sandy clay. Not fully excavated. Worked flint found in this layer	Flint	

Trench 118

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlay a layer of colluvium. A N-S aligned ditch, same as TR117 was excavated and a shallow ditch/furrow to the south of this was excavated.	**Length (m)**	10
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.75

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty loam	Pottery	
11801	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Light brown clayey silts with 5% gravels		
11802	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Yellow-brown silty clay		
11803	Layer				Natural. Yellow-brown sandy gravels		
11804	Cut		1.35	0.73	Ditch. N-S ditch, part of a barrow?		
11805	Fill	11804	1.35	0.73	Secondary Fill. Brown, clayey silt fill of ditch	Animal bone, fired clay, pottery	IA (EIA?)
11806	Cut		0.3	0.02	Ditch. E-W aligned shallow ditch/furrow		
11807	Fill	11806	0.3	0.02	Primary Fill. Light brown clayey silt fill of ditch		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation discovered 61 sherds (559g) of prehistoric pottery from 13 contexts across 10 trenches. Material certainly covered the early Bronze Age and Iron Age, including the middle Iron Age. An early Neolithic sherd was tentatively identified (in a later context), as was material specifically from the early Iron Age. A subsoil context produced a sherd that might date to the late Bronze Age, although the early Iron Age is also possible. The prehistoric pottery is summarised in Table 1.

B.1.2 In sum, two periods of activity are certainly represented: the early Bronze Age and the Iron Age. It is likely that Iron Age activity covered both the early and middle Iron Age. A small amount of residual material indicative of early Neolithic activity is possible, and a late Bronze Age phase not represented by any features as yet uncovered is also possible.

Early Neolithic

B.1.3 A single possible early Neolithic sherd was found in an upper ring ditch fill (6808). This might be a neck from a Carinated Bowl, dating to the beginning of the 4th millennium BC. This was associated with early Bronze Age pottery and, if it does belong to a Carinated Bowl, is residual. The discovery of Neolithic ceramics in early Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches is quite common, as these provide good repositories for the incidental incorporation and survival of residual pottery and do not necessarily indicate an earlier phase of use of the monument. It is possible, however, that the sherd is Iron Age in date, as the quartz sand fabric is similar to Iron Age fabrics found on the site and in the wider region.

Early Bronze Age

B.1.4 A single context produced early Bronze Age material: the upper fill of a ring ditch (6808). This was grog-tempered and included a sherd probably from the shoulder of a Collared Urn decorated with whipped cord impressions. Collared Urns date from *c* 1950 to 1700 cal BC.

Late Bronze Age

B.1.5 A single large sherd with quartzite inclusions may date to the late Bronze Age, although an early Iron Age date is also possible. This was from subsoil context 11301.

Iron Age

B.1.6 The majority of the material was Iron Age in date, amounting to 55 sherds (421g) from 11 contexts across nine trenches. Quartz sand dominated the fabrics, although shell, calcareous material and grog were also present. The fabric range suggests an early Iron

Age presence, and early Iron Age forms were probably represented in contexts 8007 and 11805. Middle Iron Age forms were present in 10804 and probably 6209.

B.1.7 A burnished sherd with unusual decoration comprising horizontal lines and a lozenge with internal stabs was found in context 7906. No parallels for the decoration were immediately forthcoming, although a comprehensive search was not undertaken. If further archaeological work is undertaken at the site, it is recommended that this sherd is considered alongside any additional Iron Age pottery discovered.

Retention

B.1.8 All of the prehistoric pottery has future research value and should be retained.

Context	Sherds	Weight	Spot date	Comment
5201	1	7	IA	
6209	1	14	IA (MIA?)	
6704	12	33	IA	
6806	4	31	IA	
6808	5	27	EBA (maybe IA)	Includes EBA ?Collared Urn sherd. Also a possible E Neo Carinated Bowl sherd (sand tempered), but might be IA
7904	1	8	IA	
7906	17	179	IA	Includes a burnished vessel with unusual decoration
8007	1	9	IA (EIA?)	Possibly from an expanded rim vessel
10705	1	6	IA	
10804	3	46	MIA	
10805	4	56	IA	
11301	1	111	LBA/EIA	Also x2 post-Roman sherds
11805	10	32	IA (EIA?)	
Total	*61*	*559*		

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery

B.2 Late Iron Age/Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.2.1 Some 131 sherds of pottery, weighing 1591g, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates and generally characterise the material. The assemblage was also assessed in terms of its conservation, discard and retention. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for material of that date (Booth nd). Forms identified by rim were given codes from OA's system. Reference was also made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

B.2.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grams), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the percentage of rim circumference that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%). The total was 1.59 EVEs from 19 vessels identified by rim (MV). Pottery data by context is provided in Table 2.

B.2.3 The following late Iron Age and Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- B11 Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1), 0.08 EVE
- B30 Imitation black-burnished ware, 0.05 EVE
- C10 Shell-tempered ware
- E80 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT), 0.19 EVE
- E810 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog and sand tempered fabrics
- O10 Fine oxidised ware
- O11 Oxford fine oxidised ware, 0.18 EVE
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- O80 Coarse-tempered oxidised ware
- Q21 Oxford white-slipped oxidised ware (OXF WS)
- R10 Fine reduced ware, 0.17 EVE
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware, 0.33 EVE
- R37 West Oxfordshire fine sandy reduced ware (cf Booth 1997, 114, 117), 0.25 EVE
- R90 Coarse-tempered reduced ware
- R95 Savernake grog-tempered ware (SAV GT)
- S20 South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA), 0.07 EVE

B.2.4 In addition, the following forms identified by rim were recorded:

- C Indeterminate jar, 0.4 EVE
- CC Narrow-mouthed jar, 0.25 EVE
- CD Medium-mouthed jar, 0.1 EVE
- CH Bead-rimmed jar, 0.07 EVE
- CM Wide-mouthed jar, 0.19 EVE
- CM/CN Wide-mouthed jar or storage jar, 0.1 EVE
- C/E Jar or beaker, 0.1 EVE
- D Jar or bowl, 0.04 EVE
- DB Wide-mouthed jar or bowl, 0.03 EVE
- EC Bag-shaped beaker, 0.11 EVE
- HB 440 Dropped flange straight-sided bowl, 0.08 EVE
- JA 110 Plain-rimmed straight-sided dish, 0.05 EVE
- JA Dish, samian form Drag. 18/31, 0.07 EVE

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Description	Spot-date
5004	1	13	0	0	Body sherd E810	LIA/AD 43-100
6102	4	98	0	0	Body sherds R37, R95 (sample 2, 1 sherd, 8g)	AD 70-120
6104	15	208	2	0.15	CM/CN (R37, 0.1 EVE); JA 110 (B30, 0.05 EVE); body sherds O11, O80, R30 (overfired and micaceous)	AD 150-330
6204	20	330	1	0.11	EC (?O11, 0.11 EVE); fabrics Q21, R20 (overfired)	PM (mainly AD 240-300)
6205	2	9	0	0	Body sherds E80	LIA/AD 43-100
6207	1	50	1	0.12	CM (R37, 0.12 EVE)	AD 70-330
6209	1	11	0	0	Body sherd R37	AD 70-330
6301	8	77	4	0.27	HB 440 (B11, 0.08 EVE); C (R30, 0.1 EVE); C (R37, 0.05 EVE); D (O11, 0.04 EVE); fabrics O20, R20, R90	AD 270-330
6306	2	31	0	0	Body sherds E80, O10	AD 43-100
6315	1	10	0	0	Body sherd E80	LIA/AD 43-100
6321	1	9	0	0	Body sherd R30	AD 43-410
6404	19	324	3	0.41	CD (E80, 0.1 EVE; C (E80, 0.06 EVE); CC (R37, 0.25 EVE); fabrics O10, O80, R30	PM (mainly AD 70-100)
6406	1	41	0	0	Body sherds E80, R20, R37	AD 70-100
6410	42	289	5	0.33	JA, Drag. 18/31 (S20, 0.07 EVE); C/E (R10, 0.1 EVE); C (R30; 0.06 EVE, sooting on neck); C (E80, 0.03 EVE); fabrics O80, Q21, R37, R95. Sample 3 (17 sherds, 81g): ?CH (R30, 0.07 EVE); body sherds C10, E80, O11, O80, R37	AD 200-330 (mainly AD 90-110)
6412	4	48	1	0.1	C (R30, 0.1 EVE); body sherds E80, R20. R95	AD 43-100
6413	6	11	0	0	Body sherds E80	LIA/AD 43-100
6418	2	22	1	0.07	CM (R10, 0.07 EVE); body sherd R30	AD 43-410
11801	1	10	1	0.03	DB (O11, 0.03 EVE)	AD 50-410
Total	*131*	*1591*	*19*	*1.59*		

Table 2: Summary and quantification of the Roman pottery by context (Key: EVE estimated vessel equivalent; MV minimum number of vessels; LIA late Iron Age; PM post-medieval)

Description

B.2.5 Four context-groups were dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. It is possible that all the pottery was deposited after AD 43, but with pottery of definite post-conquest date absent, this is uncertain. All the pottery comprised body sherds in grog-tempered fabrics (E80 and E810) and was recovered from Trenches 50, 62, 63 and 64.

B.2.6 Another four context-groups were dated to the early Roman period (*c* AD 43-120). The groups were collected from Trenches 61, 63 and 64. Two of the groups contained West Oxfordshire fine sandy reduced ware (R37) and are dated after AD 70, by which date production is believed to have commenced. The precise chronology of the industry, however, is uncertain (Booth 2018, 300), and it is possible that deposition was earlier. Three of the groups contained grog-tempered ware (E80), which is likely to have confined deposition to the later 1st century AD. The presence of Savernake grog-tempered ware (R95) in two groups points to pottery supply from Wiltshire. Another context group (6404) contained post-medieval pottery, but most of the group, which included jars in fabrics E80 and R37, belonged to the late 1st century AD.

B.2.7 There were no groups that dated specifically to the middle Roman period, but two groups may have been deposited in the later 2nd century or early 3rd century. Group 6104 contained a wide-mouthed jar or storage jar in fabric R37 and a plain-rimmed dish in a black-burnished ware (B30), dating deposition between *c* AD 150 and 330 (production of fabric R37 being thought to end in the early 4th century; Booth 2018, 300). Group 6410 contained a small sherd of Oxford white-slipped oxidised ware (Q21), which conventionally dates deposition after *c* AD 200 (Young 1977, table 11), but the remainder of the pottery fits an early Roman date, and it is possible that the Oxford fabric is intrusive or represents earlier production (cf Booth 1993, 146).

B.2.8 Two late Roman groups (*c* AD 240/70-410) were collected from Trenches 62 and 63. Group 6301 was dated to this period on the basis of a dropped-flange bowl in black-burnished ware (B11), while a bag-shaped beaker in Oxford fine oxidised ware (O11; Young 1977, types O19/O20) gave the Roman pottery in group 6204 a late Roman date. A sherd of post-medieval pottery was also present in the group, and so the Roman material is likely to be residual. The remaining pottery groups, five from Trenches 62, 63, 64 and 118, had wide date ranges, from the early to late Roman periods.

Discussion

B.2.9 The assemblage spans the late Iron Age to late Roman period but has an emphasis on the late Iron Age/early Roman period. The middle Roman period is poorly represented, which may reflect a hiatus in activity at the site during this time.

B.2.10 The condition of the assemblage was mixed. The mean sherd weight (weight divided by sherd count) is 12.1g, which is characteristic of an assemblage that includes relatively large fragments. This figure masks a wide range, however, with values of individual groups ranging from 4.5g to 50g. The mean rim percentage (EVE divided by number of vessels (MV)) for the assemblage overall is 0.08 EVE or 8%. Rim fragments were generally small, but larger pieces were occasionally present (one, a narrow-necked jar, had a value of 0.25 EVE).

B.2.11 Pottery deposition was concentrated, as might be expected, in Trenches 61, 62, 63 and 64, which targeted settlement or agricultural features, as revealed by geophysical survey. Trench 64 contained the largest amount of pottery, reflecting its position close to the densest area of geophysical anomalies. The condition of the pottery, however, was not significantly different from that of the pottery from Trenches 61, 62 and 63,

suggesting that pottery from all four had been subject to similar patterns of deposition.

B.2.12 Overall, the pottery is consistent with incidental deposition, probably after several episodes of redeposition, on the edges of settlement.

B.2.13 Much of the pottery is likely to have been locally manufactured, or at least made within the wider region. Unsurprisingly, given its postulated production around Witney (Booth 2018, 300), fabric R37 was well represented. Other suppliers were responsible for more specialised pottery. The Oxford industry supplied fine oxidised ware (O11), while Wiltshire potters were responsible for Savernake ware (R95), commonly available as storage jars. Small amounts of pottery arrived from Dorset (B11) and South Gaul (S20).

B.2.14 The size of the assemblage is perhaps too small to gain a reliable view of settlement status. Small amounts of samian are expected even on basic rural settlements (Booth 2012), and so the single sherd here cannot be taken as indicative of status. However, with the presence of jars, bowls, dishes and beakers, the assemblage is functionally diverse, which is not inconsistent with a settlement of at least moderate status.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.15 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.3 Post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of eight sherds of pottery weighing 59g were recovered from five contexts. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. Medieval fabric codes referred to are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994), whereas post-medieval fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014).

Description

B.3.2 **Context (6204) Spot-date: *c* 1580-1850.** Description: 1 sherd (weight 12g). Very abraded rim sherd from a dish/bowl in post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric PMR).

B.3.3 **Context (6404) Spot-date: *c* 1350-1625.** Description: 1 sherd (weight 5g). Fresh body sherd from the shoulder of a jug in Brill/Boarstall proto-stoneware (OXAP). This example with a hard, grey over-fired fabric and a dark brown external glaze over traces of horizontal shoulder groove decoration. Possibly 15th or 16th century?

B.3.4 **Context (9504) Spot-date: *c* 1760-1830.** Description: 1 sherd (weight 7g). Fresh body sherd from a jug/jar form in Developed Creamware (Fabric CREA DEV).

B.3.5 **Context (11301) Spot-date: *c* 1580-1900.** Description: 2 sherds (weight 8g). 1x small and very abraded body sherd in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR), with a trace of clear brown glaze. 1x abraded sherd from the flat base of a jug in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM, *c* 1225-1625), with traces of green-speckled glaze on the underside of the base. Both sherds were found together with a large sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (Alex Davies, pers. comm.) in subsoil 11301.

B.3.6 **Context (11400) Spot-date: *c* 1820-1900.** Description: 2 sherds (weight 12g). 1x small body sherd in Yellow ware (YELL). 1x jug/teapot handle in Wedgwood-style black basalt ware (BBAS, *c* 1770-1900).

B.3.7 **Context (11500) Spot-date: *c* 1835-1900+.** Description: 3 sherds (weight 23g). 1x body sherd from a narrow-necked bottle in English stoneware with a Bristol-type glaze (ENGS BRST). 1x damaged rim sherd from a dish in Yellow ware (YELL). 1x abraded sherd from the flat base of vessel (jug/jar?) in late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXBX, *c* 1400-1625). The latter has a pale olive-green glaze internally on a cream-coloured fabric and probably dates to the 16th or early 17th century.

Discussion

B.3.8 The pottery mainly comprises ordinary domestic post-medieval wares and one possible late medieval sherd (OXAP), all typical of the Oxford area. The sherds are generally small and in some cases abraded suggesting casual loss.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.9 The pottery here has some potential to inform research through re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside other assemblages from the same general area. It is therefore recommended that the pottery be retained.

B.4 Flint

By Geraldine Crann

B.4.1 A small assemblage of three flints was recovered during this evaluation. The artefacts were catalogued according to OA's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type, general condition, hammer type and the presence/degree of platform preparation/abrasion were noted, and dating was attempted where possible (Table 3).

B.4.2 The flints were recovered from topsoil layer 11700 and colluvial layers 11102 and 11702.

B.4.3 Technologically, the flints are all likely to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date and all are blades with three dorsal scars, suggesting careful curation of raw material. The possible pragmatic use of a natural depression in the raw material to form a notched point on the flint from 11702 is also interesting.

B.4.4 The size of the assemblage and its condition limits interpretation of the material; however, technologically an early prehistoric date is likely. All the flints were found in colluvial or topsoil layers, their rolled condition attesting to them having moved from

the original point of production, providing evidence of human activity upslope from the current site.

B.4.5 The flints from the evaluation should be fully integrated into any future analysis arising from further investigation on the site, the aim being to define the nature and extent of human activity in the area during the early prehistoric period.

Context	Description	Date
11102	Small flint blade, three dorsal scars, hinge termination, heavily rolled condition, both lateral margins damaged. 3g	Early prehistoric
11700	Small blade-like flake, three dorsal scars. 1g	Early prehistoric
11702	Flint blade, proximal end snapped off in antiquity, distal end terminates in natural notch formed by cortex-lined depression in raw material forming a notched point, three dorsal scars, worn condition. 3g	Early prehistoric

Table 3: Flint assemblage

B.5 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

B.5.1 Fired clay, amounting to 19 fragments (68g), was recovered from five contexts in Trenches 61, 64, 113 and 118. The material has a low mean fragment weight of 3.6g, is poorly preserved and moderately abraded. As a result, none is diagnostic, nor can it be dated. Details of the assemblage are recorded in Table 4 below.

B.5.2 The clay fabric is either a smooth clay or a fine sandy clay, variably fired to red, orange, brown, yellow and black. Occasional small iron oxide or stone grit inclusions may be present. A few pieces had added organic temper surviving as chaff impressions.

B.5.3 The fragments have no diagnostic features surviving, though most pieces have a single flat moulded surface present. On several pieces the surface has been burnt black or grey, suggesting these derive from oven or hearth floor or lining. The fired clay cannot be dated, though the presence of chaff temper is most common in the late Iron Age-Roman period, though not exclusive to that phase. One amorphous fragment could be a scrap of Roman tile.

B.5.4 The fired clay is poorly preserved and lacks potential for further analysis. The material may be discarded if desired following completion of the project.

Ctx	No.	Wt g	Date	Fabric	Form	Description
6102 <2>	2	5	U	Red, grey, black smooth clay with sparse fine sand. One piece has dense chaff inclusions. The other contains clay pellets.	Indet	Remnants of flat moulded surface.
6410	1	2	U	Orange fine sandy clay with cream laminations	Structural?	Smooth curved groove possibly wattle impression 16mm dia.

6410 <3>	11	26	U	Pinkish red, brown, grey smooth clay with fine red iron oxide inclusions.	Oven/hearth?	Rough flat undulating moulded surface, fired grey-black or brown on several pieces,
6415	2	10	U	Yellow-brown clay with grey mottles; chaff inclusions/impressions.	Indet	Smooth concave surface on one frag
11301	1	2	U	Orange fine sandy clay containing red fe ox 0.5-2mm	Indet	Possibly Roman CBM
11805	2	23	U	Mottled orange red fine sandy clay	Oven/hearth lining / floor	Flat even moulded surface fired yellowish brown and slightly burnt grey on one piece
Total	*19*	*68*				

Table 4: Record of the fired clay assemblage

B.6 Metals

By Ian R. Scott

B.6.1 There is single metal find from context 8507, a probable nail with small flat head and a stout tapered stem of rectangular section (Table 5). The stem is bent and clenched over towards the tip.

Context	No.	Description
8507	1	Nail. Nail with small flat head slightly offset, and a stout tapered stem of rectangular section. The nail is bent into curved and partly clenched over near the tip. L clenched: 70mm.

Table 5: Metalwork assemblage

B.7 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Cotter

Description

B.7.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 1g was recovered. Given the small amount, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below.

B.7.2 **Context (11400) Spot-date: 19th century.** Description: 1 piece of pipe stem (1g). Length 22mm. Slender 19th-century type stem in a clean white fabric, with a stem bore diameter of 1.8mm. Fairly abraded condition.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.7.3 The pipe is really only of use for dating and has little potential for further analysis. As it has been adequately recorded, it could be discarded if so desired.

B.8 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.8.1 A total of two pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. One stone is a rounded sandstone pebble, burnt and blackened on one side (6102, 77g). The other is a flat piece of heat-affected (oxidised) limestone (6410, 139g). Neither show any signs of use.

B.8.2 Both the stones can be discarded.

B.9 Fuel ash slag

By Geraldine Crann

B.9.1 Eleven small fragments of fuel ash slag were recovered from context 6410, the silty clay fill of ditch 6409 in Trench 64 (Table 6). Silicate materials, such as clay, will form a glass at lower temperatures if fluxing compounds are present. Common fluxes are the alkalis found in plant ashes. The ash from a fuel reacts with the silicates to produce glassy (vitrified) materials, usually described as fuel ash slag. Fuel ash slag can be produced in any high-temperature fire in which alkalis and silicates come in to contact and so, on their own, are not indicative of metallurgical processes.

Context	Description
6410	<3> Eleven pieces of fuel ash slag, 27g

Table 6: Slag assemblage

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 A series of bulk samples were collected during the evaluation at Garden Village, Eynsham, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts.

C.1.2 A soil monolith recorded as sample <4> was collected through contexts 6800, 6806 and 6810 as part of the evaluation but did not undergo further assessment at this stage of work.

Method

C.1.3 The samples were processed in their entirety at OA using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and were dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet, while the flot material was sorted using a low-power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.4 The details of the samples are presented in Table 7. All sampled features formed part of a Roman enclosure.

Trench 61

C.1.5 Sample <2> was collected from fill 6102 of ditch 6103, which is dated as Roman. A large amount of charcoal in good condition was recovered from this sample. Many fragments are greater than 4mm in size offering good potential for further identification work. Recovered CPR was more variable. The small quantity of recovered grain was heavily damaged and often fragmented, though it is most likely wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.). Multiple weed species are present, such as dock (*Rumex* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), which are common to disturbed and cultivated land. Spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) was also identified and can be found in damp ditches. Few artefacts were recovered from the residue, with animal bone and pottery being the most significant.

Trench 62

C.1.6 Sample <1> was collected from fill 6209 of gully 6210, which is dated as Roman. Little charred material was recovered from the flot and all was less than 4mm in size. Charcoal was in fair condition, though some slight vitrification is present on a few fragments. A single heavily damaged grain, most likely wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.) was identified. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the residue.

Trench 64

C.1.7 Sample <3> was collected from fill 6410 of ditch 6411, which is dated as Roman. A reasonable quantity of material was recovered with a couple of charcoal fragments being greater than 4mm in size. Charcoal was in good condition. Recovered grain was in poor condition with the material being damaged and fragmented. The grain is probably wheat (*Triticum* sp.). A single fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) was also identified. The residue contained animal bone, pottery, fired clay and slag-like material.

Trench 68

C.1.8 Two samples <4> and <5> were taken from the potential Bronze Age barrow and buried soil that was identified within Trench 68. A monolith sample was taken for soil micro-morphology from the potential buried soil contexts (6800, 6806 and 6810). A bulk sample was taken from the barrow ditch 6807, for artefacts recovery and charred remains. The bulk sample was found to be sterile with only modern roots present.

Discussion

C.1.9 Preservation of charred material on site is variable though generally good. Charcoal and weed seeds were nearly always recovered in good condition, whilst grain and the limited chaff that is present were in poor condition. This would suggest damage occurring to the material pre-deposition rather than post-deposition. Therefore, whilst recovered grain from the samples were in a condition that hindered identification, this may not hold true across the site.

C.1.10 Recovered charcoal, in particular that from sample <2>, has potential for further identification work.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	6209	Tr. 62	6210	RB	20	50	++	+	+	+			10YR 5/2 clay loam with yellowish brown mottling. Majority of flot is modern roots.
2	6102	Tr. 61	6103	RB	20	150	++++	++	+	++			10YR 4/2 clay loam. Modern roots are abundant.
3	6410	Tr. 64	6411	RB	22	50	+++	++				+	10YR 4/2 clay loam. Modern roots are abundant.

Table 7: Charred material from the evaluation (Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+))

Recommendations

C.1.11 In general, if further excavation is carried out, it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011).

C.1.12 The flots warrant retention until all works on the site are complete, although at this stage it is not expected that further work will be required on the material.

C.2 Animal bone

By Martyn Allen

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 145 animal bone specimens were recovered from the evaluation, the majority deriving from prehistoric (mostly Iron Age) and Roman contexts (Table 8). None of the medieval contexts were found to contain animal bones and two unidentified specimens were found in a post-medieval context. The assemblage was generally well preserved, though some specimens were beginning to degrade across the cortical surface and modern breaks were often seen.

C.2.2 Around half of the assemblage was identified to taxon. Cattle, sheep/goat and horse remains were found in prehistoric and Roman contexts. Several goose bones were recovered from an Iron Age context. Dog bones were found in one Roman context, all likely to derive from the same animal (probably a disturbed burial). A fish bone was also present in a Roman context. Pig remains were entirely absent.

C.2.3 The assemblage was recorded using a modern reference collection to identify specimens to taxon and element. These were then zoned according to Serjeantson's (1996) criteria. The state of epiphyseal fusion was recorded on identifiable elements and estimated ages are based on the work of Sisson and Grossman (Getty 1975). Signs of butchery, burning and gnawing were recorded at a basic level. No pathological markers were observed in the assemblage.

Prehistoric contexts

C.2.4 A total of 50 specimens were recovered from prehistoric contexts, one dated to the early Bronze Age with the remainder dating to the Iron Age, most probably pertaining the early and middle Iron Age periods (Table 9). No concentrations of bones were identified and most contexts produced a small number of fragments. Sheep/goat remains were most common, comprising 10 specimens, followed by five goose bones and four each from cattle and horses.

C.2.5 One context containing a fragment from a large-sized mammal was spot-dated to the early Bronze Age (6808). This specimen was completely burnt black and appeared to be a caudal vertebra (tail bone), possibly from a cow.

C.2.6 Early Iron Age context 11805 contained the femur and metatarsal from a sheep/goat and the lower canine from a horse (probably a male). One bone fragment in this context had been gnawed by a dog.

C.2.7 Middle Iron Age context 10804 produced a lower deciduous premolar from a calf and three horse bone fragments. The horse bones included part of a scapula and two parts of a tibia, probably of the same bone. The horse bones were all from a mature animal.

C.2.8 Iron Age contexts 6704 and 10705 each contained three sheep/goat elements. The first consisted a mandible, a radius and a metacarpal, and the last a mandible, a pelvis and radius. A small long-bone fragment from 10705 was burnt black.

C.2.9 Context 7906 contained a sheep/goat ulna that was unfused at the proximal end. The animal was probably no older than four years old when it died.

C.2.10 Context 6806 produced an interesting sample, notable for the presence of five fairly large goose bones, all likely from the same bird. These included mostly complete parts of a humerus, tibiotarsus and a tarsometatarsus, plus the broken half of the other tarsometatarsus and part of the sternum. All the bones came from a mature bird. The humerus exhibited a cut mark on the anterior side of the distal epiphysis, showing that the bird's carcass had been butchered and the meat was probably eaten. Other identified fragments in this context included parts of a sheep/goat mandible and a cattle metapodial.

C.2.11 Contexts 7904 and 10805 each contained single cattle bones. The first being part of a fragmented radius and the second a proximal scapula.

Roman contexts

C.2.12 A total of 87 animal bone specimens were recovered from Roman contexts (Table 10). Dog bones accounted for 17 of these, though the dog bones are likely to have come from a single individual (see below). Cattle bones accounted for 13 specimens, mostly from butchery waste found in context 6104. Ten sheep/goat bones were recovered from four contexts, while two horse bones were present in one context each. Seven rodent bones and one fish bone were recovered from environmental samples collected from context 6410.

C.2.13 Context 6410 was the most productive context, containing 58 specimens in total. Of these, 17 were from a probably disturbed dog burial. These included the left and right mandibles, eight teeth and at least six lumbar vertebrae. The vertebrae all appear to be in articulation. The bones of the dog were all from a skeletally mature animal, over 18 months old. The mandibular dentition had fully erupted, though there was little sign of occlusal wear on the molars. The size of the mandibles suggest that the dog was fairly small in stature. Several of the dog specimens (mainly teeth) were recovered from the sieving of environmental samples, as were seven rodent bones and one vertebra from a very small fish. Five sheep/goat specimens from this context consisted of a mandible, two teeth, a scapula and a metatarsal.

C.2.14 Context 6104 contained 11 cattle specimens and three sheep/goat bones. Eight of the cattle specimens, however, were fragmented parts of at least two scapulae, both of which had distinctive chop marks through the base of the spine. A cattle metatarsal,

which had been gnawed by a dog, exhibited a cut mark on the shaft. Other cattle bones included a poorly preserved humerus shaft and an astragalus. The three sheep/goat bones included two tibiae and a metatarsal.

C.2.15 The remaining Roman contexts with animal bones contained only a handful of specimens. Contexts 6209 and 6412 contained a horse upper molar and a complete horse astragalus respectively. A cattle tibia from context 6406 appeared to have been split horizontally to extract the marrow.

Summary

C.2.16 The recovery of a small assemblage of animal bones from Iron Age and Roman contexts provides a glimpse of animal exploitation at the site during these periods. The bulk of the evidence points to the husbandry of cattle and sheep/goats in both phases, while other interesting elements of the assemblage include the remains of a goose in an Iron Age context and the burial of a small dog in a Roman context. The presence of a fish bone in a Roman context suggests that it was locally consumed, though should further work be undertaken at the site, environmental sampling for more fish bones should be given some attention.

C.2.17 The goose bones are likely to have derived from a wild bird that was trapped/caught in its local habitat and then taken back to the settlement. There is no evidence that geese were domesticated in this period (cf Albarella 2005). A cut mark on the humerus indicates that it had been butchered and eaten, while the feathers may also have been exploited. Hambleton's (2009) review of zooarchaeological assemblages found that goose bones were present in only 11 assemblages that dated specifically to the early and/or middle Iron Age, while Yalden and Albarella's (2009, 101, table 5.1) survey of birds in Britain found that only 22 out of 664 Iron Age assemblages recorded the presence of goose bones.

Recommendations

C.2.18 This animal bone assemblage should be retained with the rest of the current archive. Should additional excavation be undertaken at the site, these remains should be kept with any further animal bones recovered and the data presented here needs to be incorporated into any resulting zooarchaeological report.

Taxon	Prehistoric	Roman	Post-medieval	Not dated	*Total*
Cattle	4	13			*17*
Sheep/goat	10	10			*20*
Horse	4	2			*6*
Dog		17			*17*
Rodent		7			*7*
Goose	5				*5*
Fish		1			*1*
Large mammal	9	8		1	*18*
Medium mammal	6	10			*16*
Unidentified	12	19	2	5	*38*

Total	*50*	*87*	*2*	*6*	*145*

Table 8: Number of animal bone specimens from each main phase (hand-collected and sieved)

	EBA	EIA	MIA	Iron Age					*Total*
Taxon	**6808**	**11805**	**10804**	**6704**	**6806**	**7904**	**7906**	**10705**	**10805**	
Cattle			1		1	1			1	*4*
Sheep/goat		2		3	1		1	3		*10*
Horse		1	3							*4*
Goose					5					*5*
Large mammal	1	1			1	1		1	4	*9*
Medium mammal		1		3	1			1		*6*
Unidentified			2	4			5		1	*12*
Total	*1*	*5*	*6*	*10*	*9*	*2*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*50*

Table 9: Number of animal bone specimens from prehistoric contexts (EBA = Early Bronze Age; EIA = Early Iron Age; MIA = Middle Iron Age)

	AD 43–100	AD 70–100	AD 70–330		AD 150–330	AD 200–330	
Taxon	**6412**	**6406**	**6102**	**6209**	**6104**	**6410**	***Total***
Cattle		1	1		11		*13*
Sheep/goat		1	1		3	5	*10*
Horse	1			1			*2*
Dog						11 (6)	*17*
Rodent						(7)	*7*
Fish						(1)	*1*
Large mammal				6		2	*8*
Medium mammal		1				3 (6)	*10*
Unidentified			1		1	13 (4)	*19*
Total	*1*	*3*	*3*	*7*	*15*	*58*	*87*

Table 10: Number of animal bone specimens from Roman contexts (sieved specimens in parentheses)

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Oxfordshire Garden Village, Eynsham, Oxfordshire
Site code:	EYCV 19
Grid Reference	SP 43007 10428
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	September 2019, January 2020
Area of Site	*c* 33ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS 2019.111.
Summary of Results:	Preceding geophysical survey of the proposed development site, in 2019, detected a range of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, as well as those indicative of geological variations and medieval/post-medieval to modern agricultural land use. A total of 93 trenches were investigated across five areas of the site, of which 22 trenches were found to contain archaeological remains comprising ditches, pits and postholes. A relatively high degree of correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was demonstrated. A ring ditch in the north of Area 4 may have been of early Bronze Age construction, with the remains of a possible associated bank and buried topsoil identified. A second ring ditch to the south-east may have been of similar date, though only Iron Age pottery was recovered. It is possible that the ring ditches represented the remains of Bronze Age barrows that continued to occupy the landscape into the Iron Age. Evidence of more intensive prehistoric activity is dated to the Iron Age, with a notable concentration of inter-cutting ditches suggestive of agricultural activity revealed in the centre of Area 4. A number of nearby undated features may be indicative of related Iron Age activity. In the south of Area 3, the remains of a series of ditches and a few pits were recorded providing evidence of an enclosure system. The pottery, animal bone and fired clay assemblages, together with the charred plant remains, are suggestive of a small-scale Roman settlement and agricultural site. Evidence of ridge and furrow and land drains crossing the site are demonstrative of a continued agricultural use of the landscape during the medieval/post-medieval and modern periods.

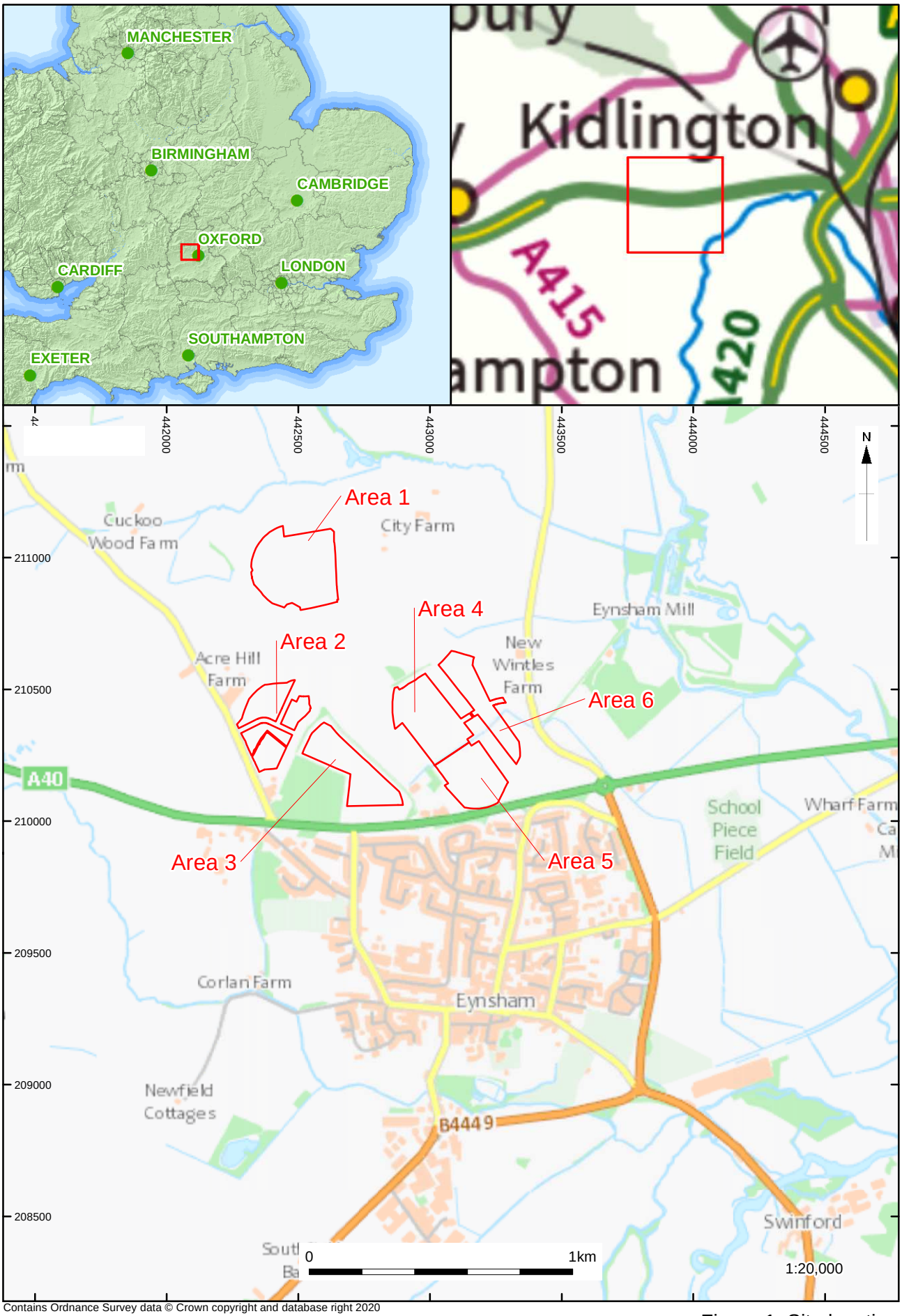
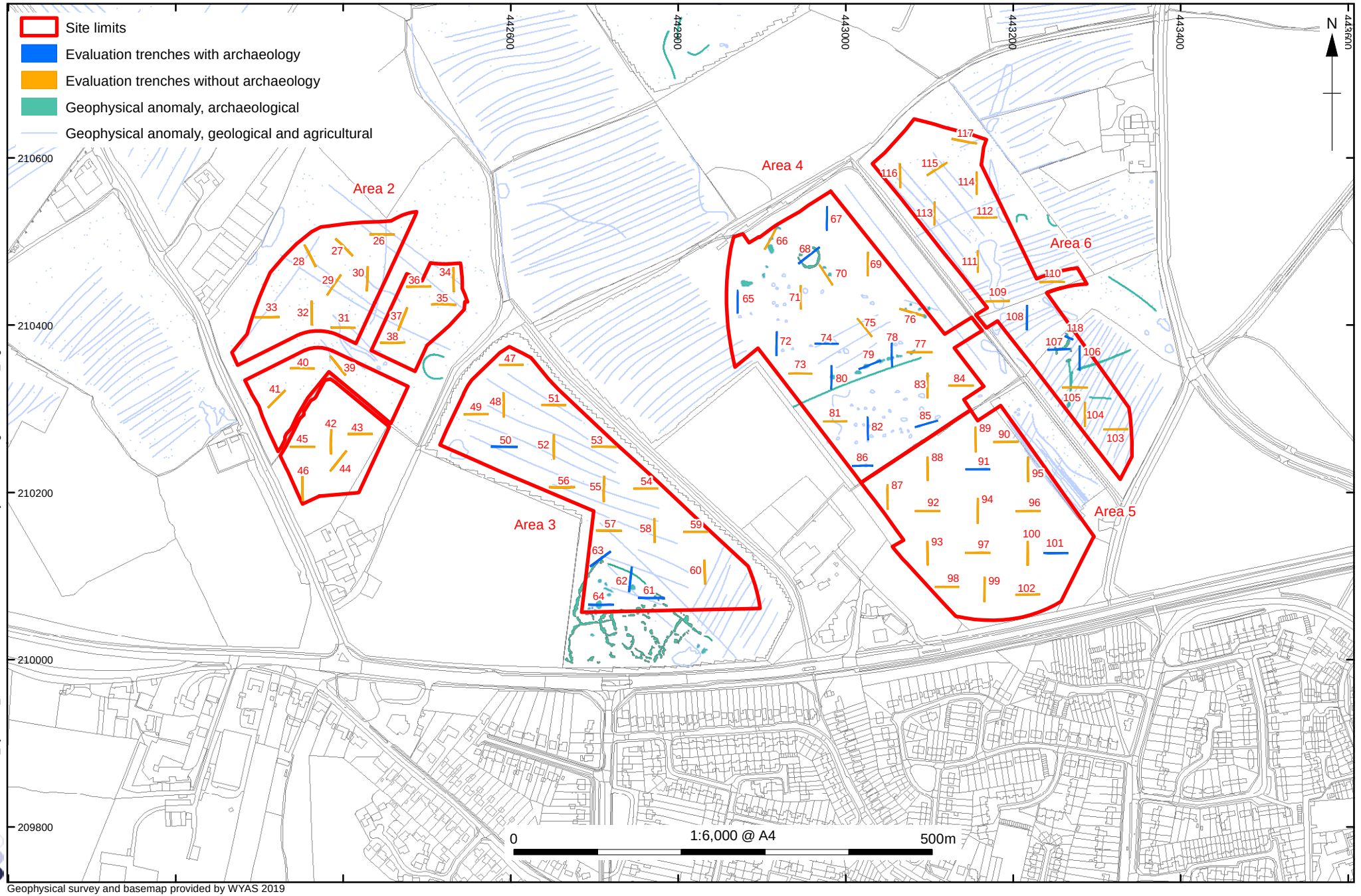
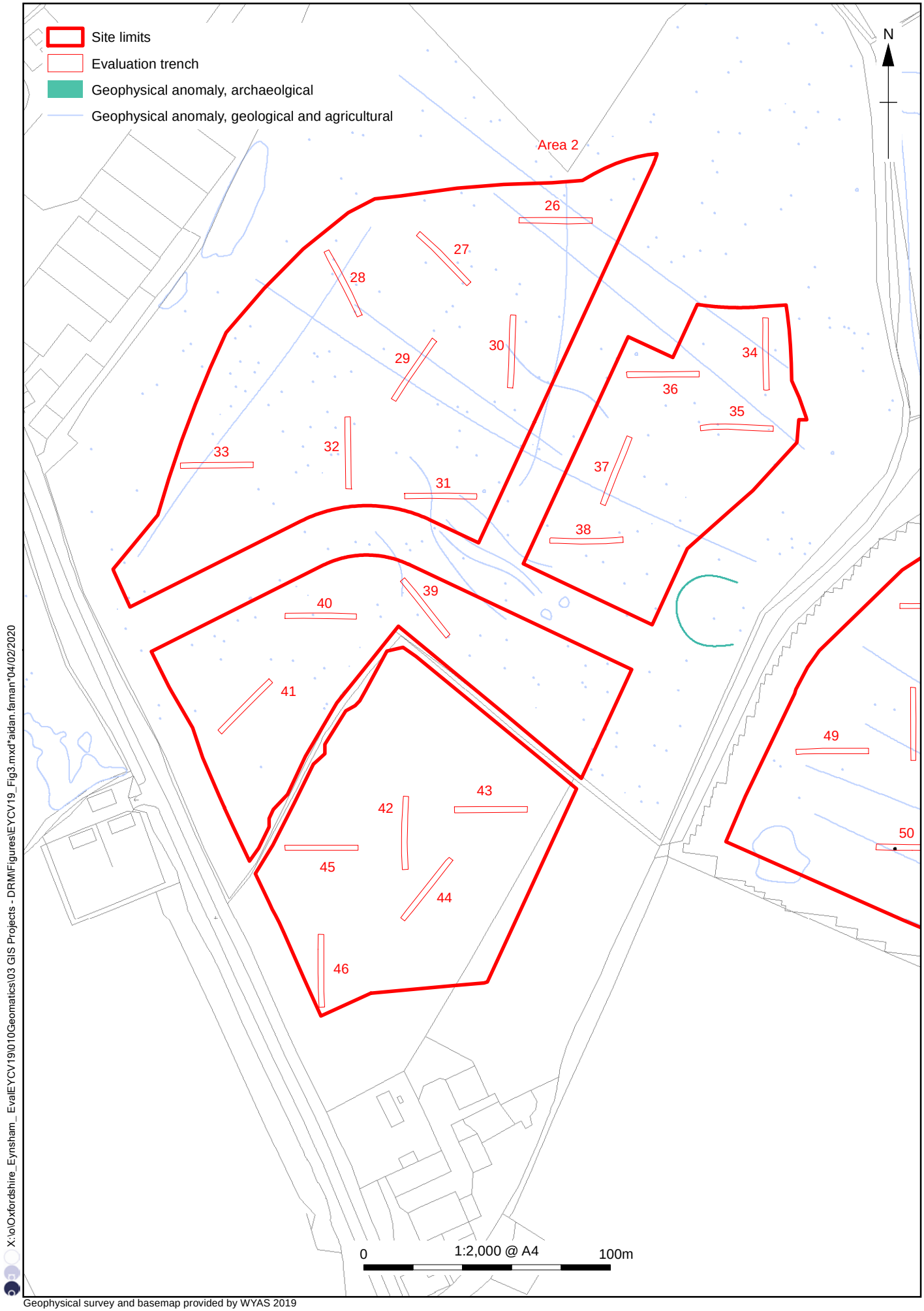


Figure 1: Site location



Geophysical survey and basemap provided by WYAS 2019

Figure 2: Location plan of trenches with geophysical survey interpretation



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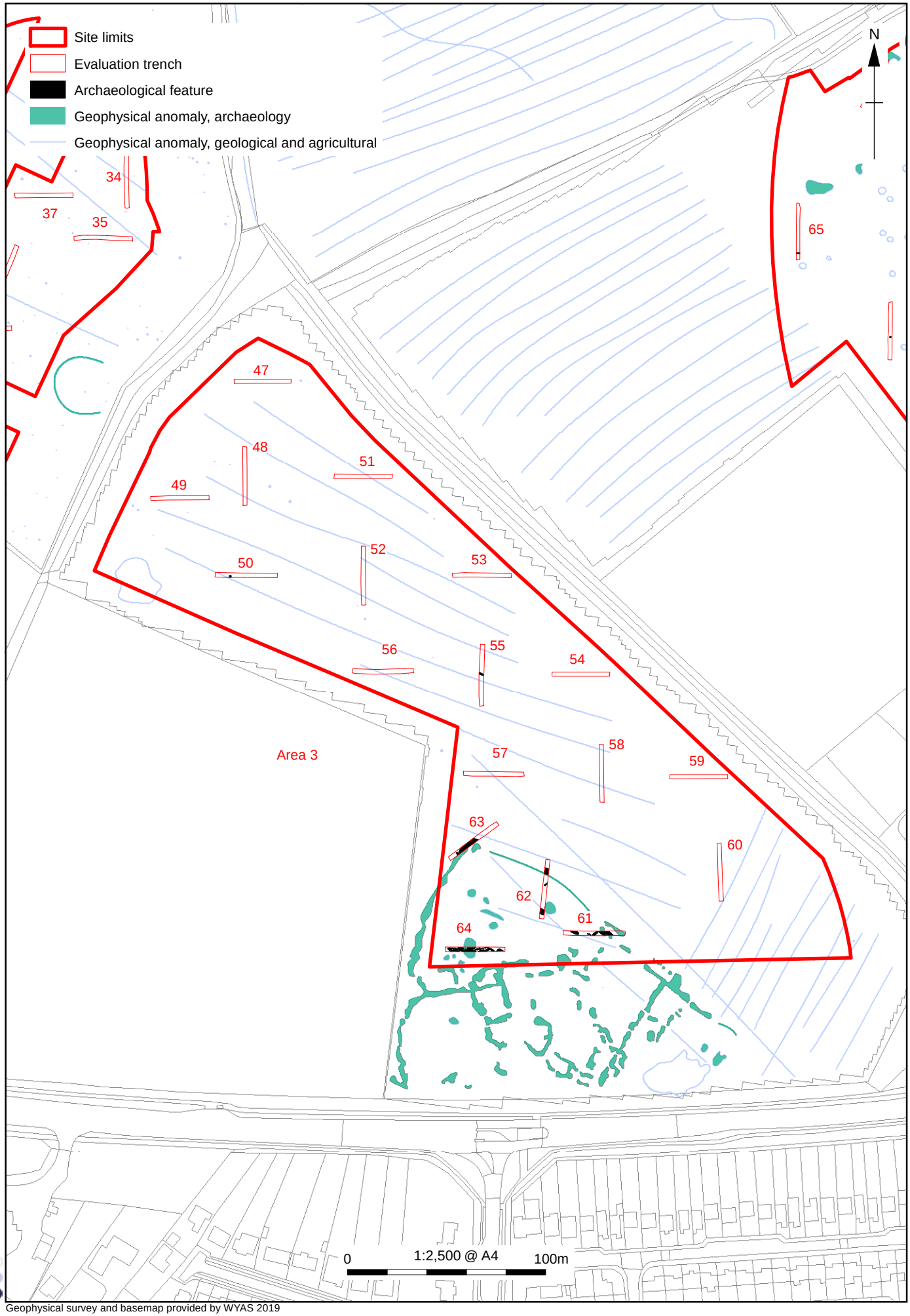
Geophysical survey and basemap provided by WYAS 2019

Figure 3: Detailed plan of Area 2



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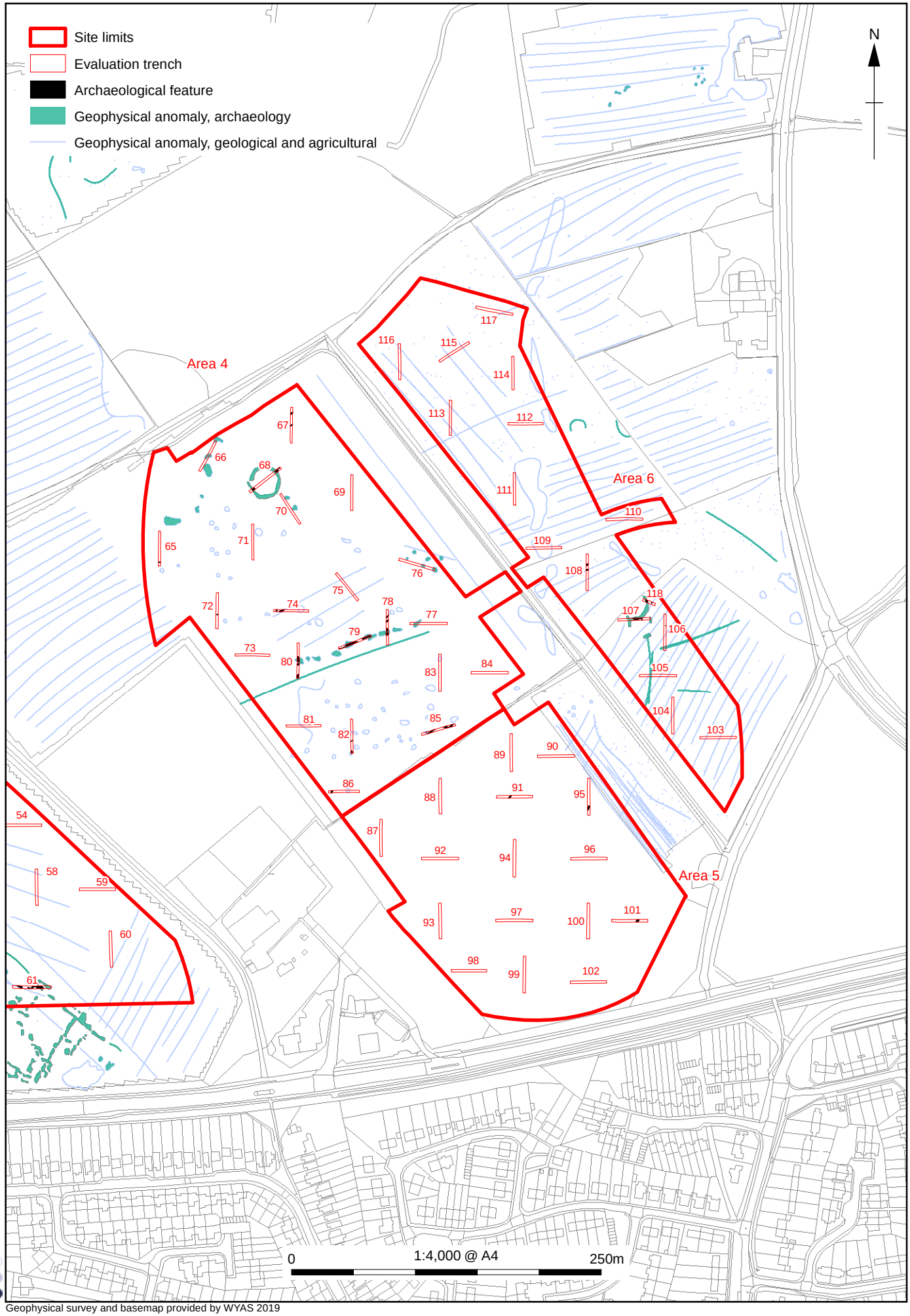
Geophysical survey and basemap provided by WYAS 2019

Figure 4: Detailed plan of Area 3



Geophysical survey and basemap provided by WYAS 2019

Figure 5: Detailed plan of Areas 4, 5 and 6

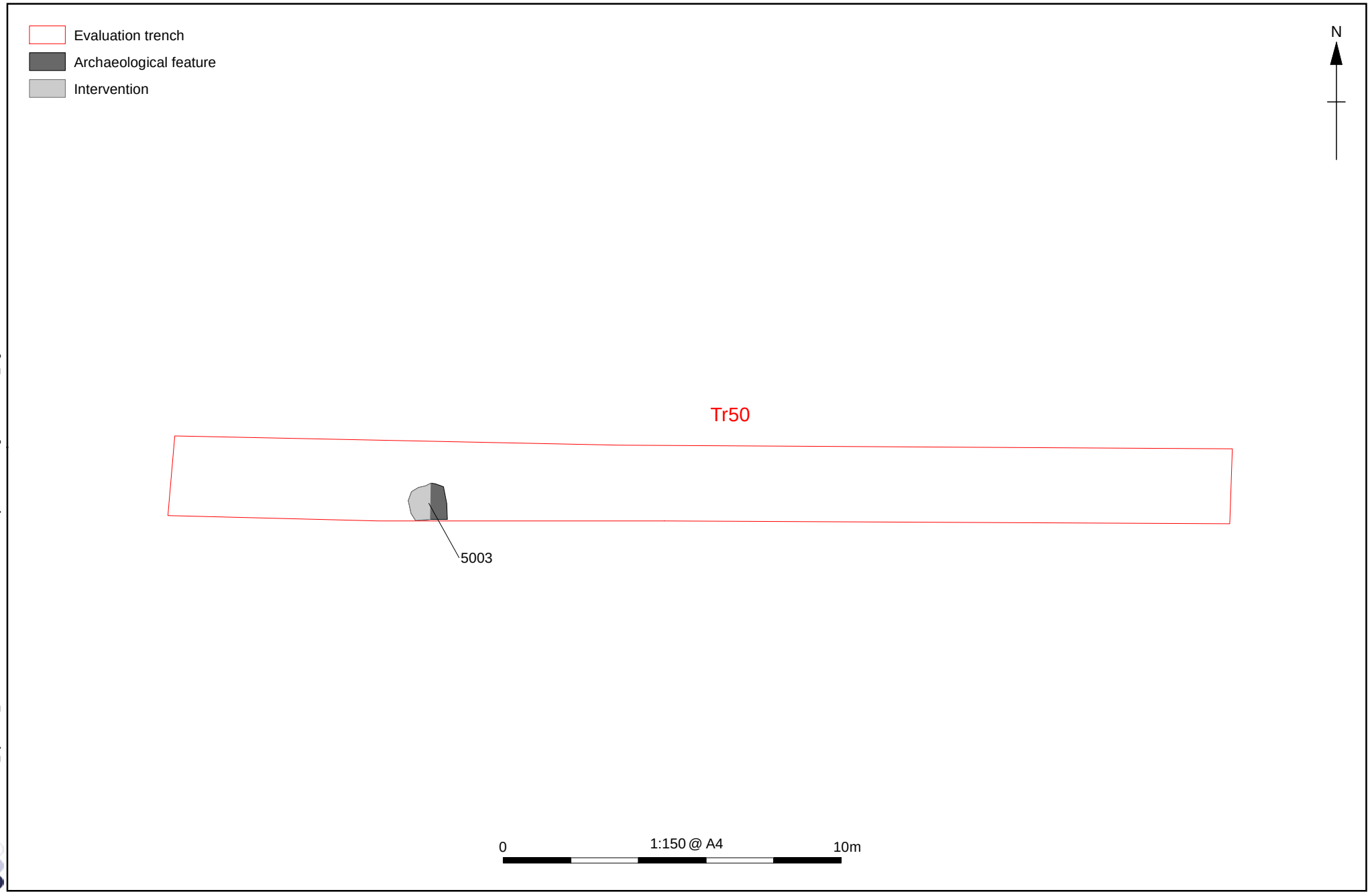


Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trench 50

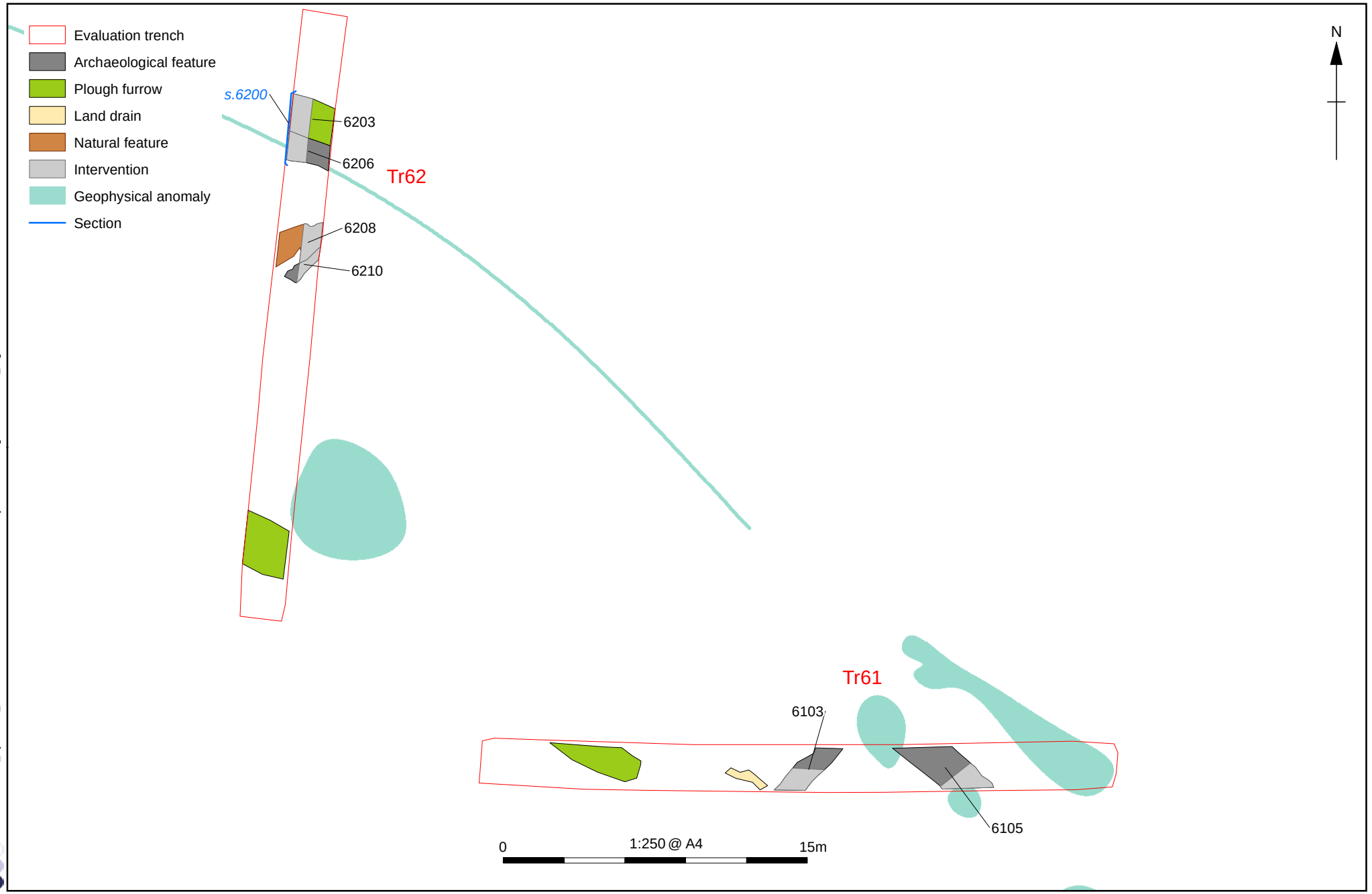


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 61 and 62

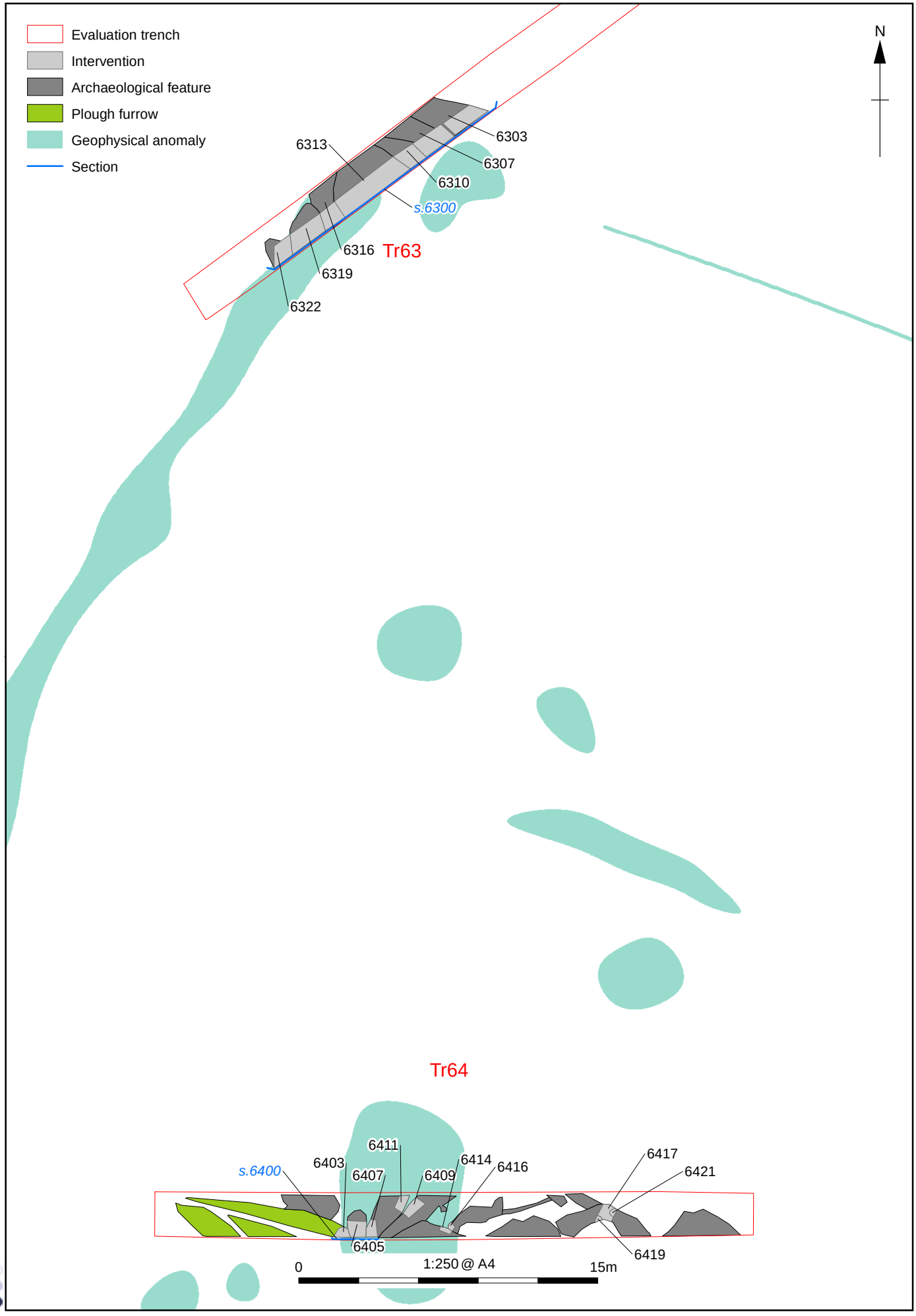


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Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trenches 63 and 64

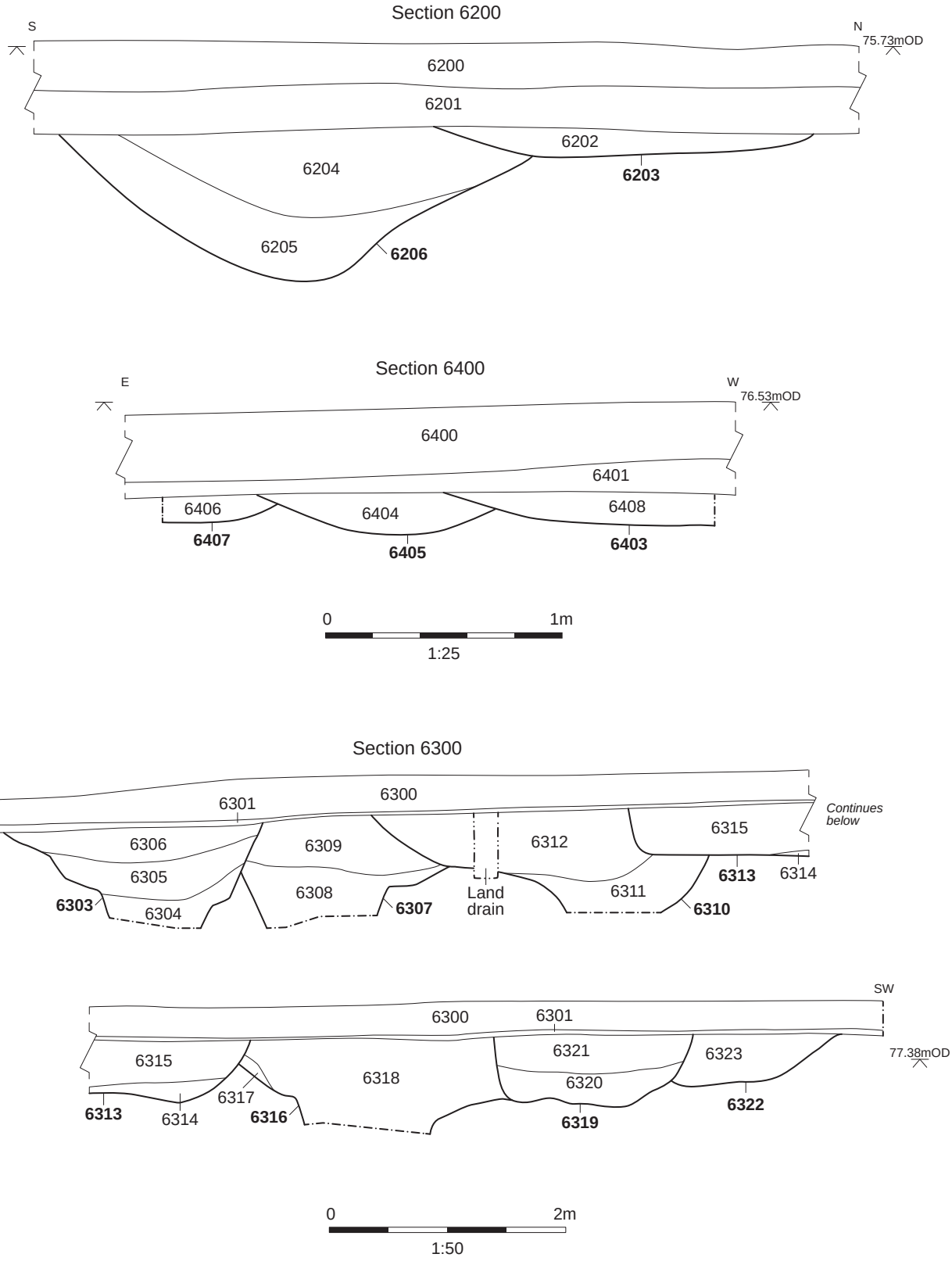

Figure 9: Area 3 sections 6200, 6300 and 6400

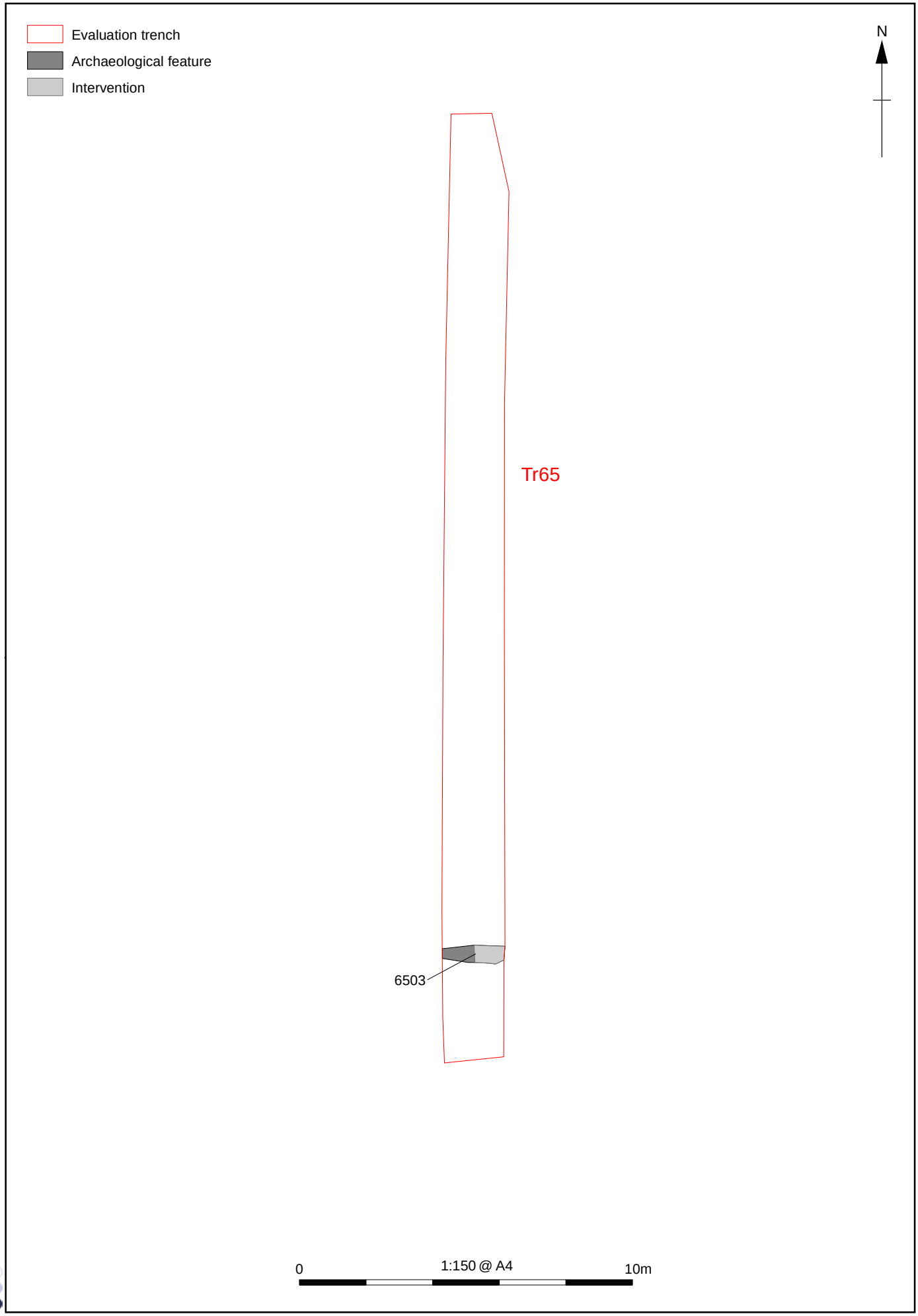

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Figure 10: Detailed plan of Trench 65

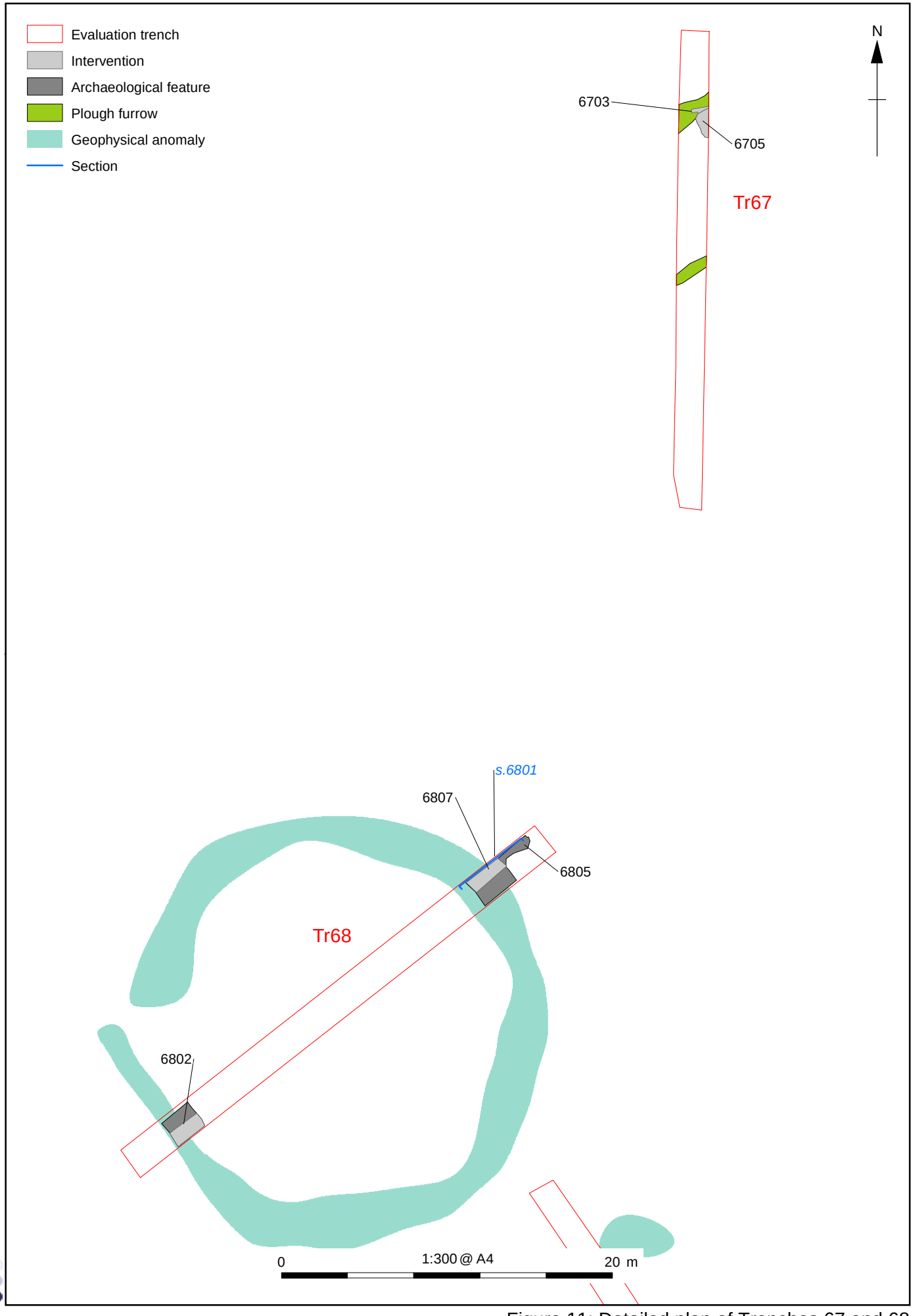

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Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trenches 67 and 68

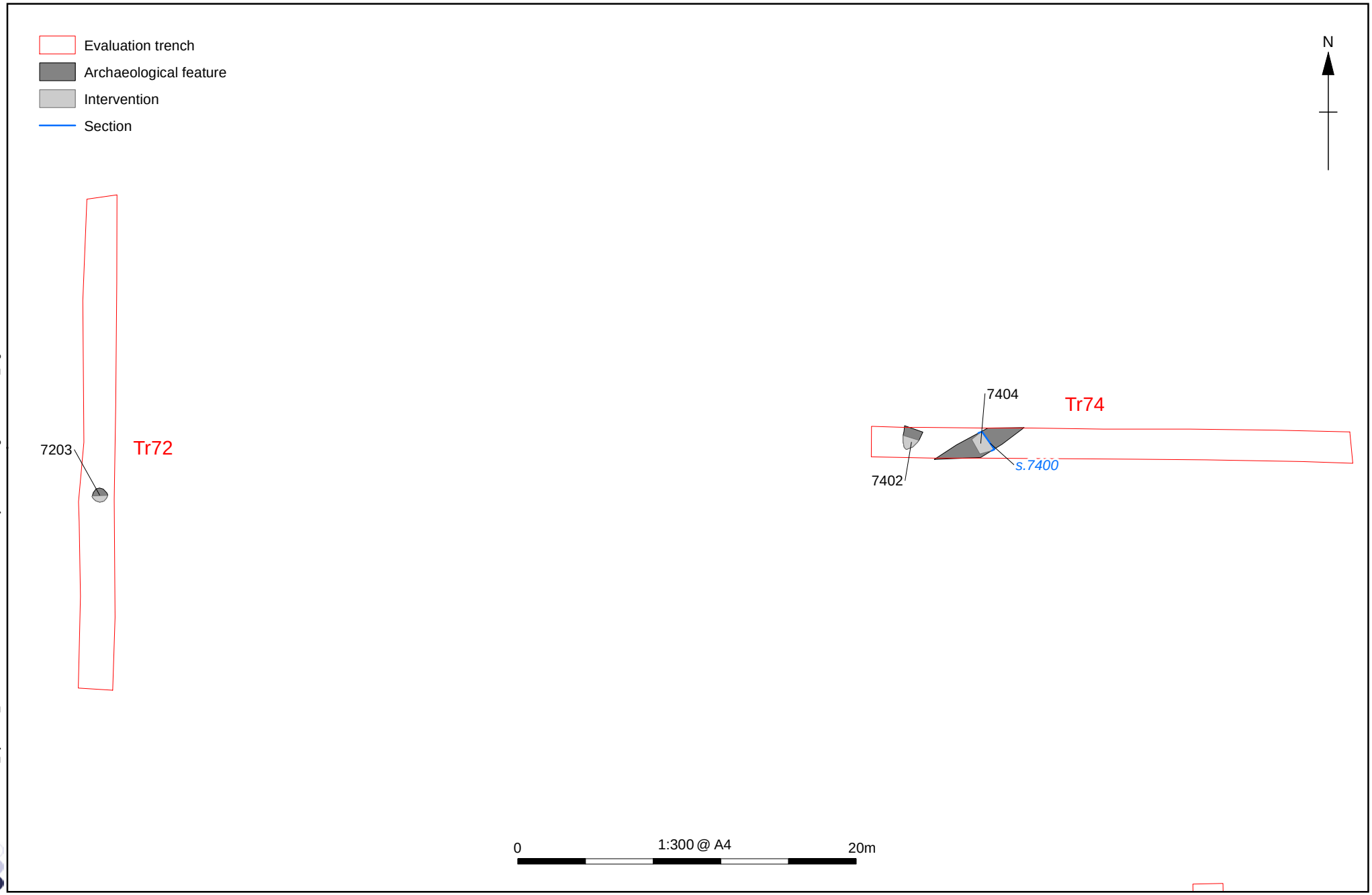

Figure 12: Detailed plan of Trenches 72 and 74

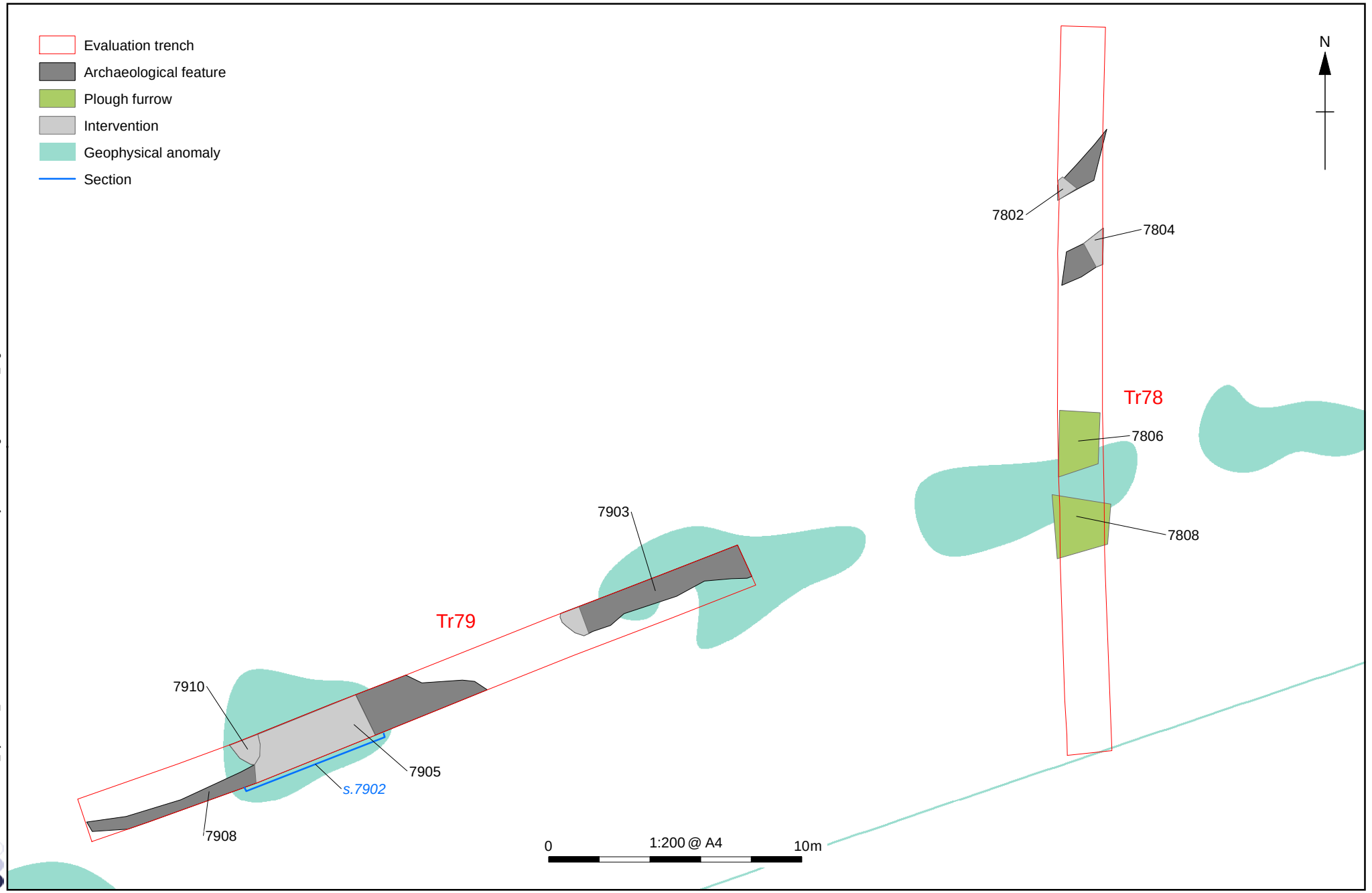

Figure 13: Detailed plan of Trenches 78 and 79

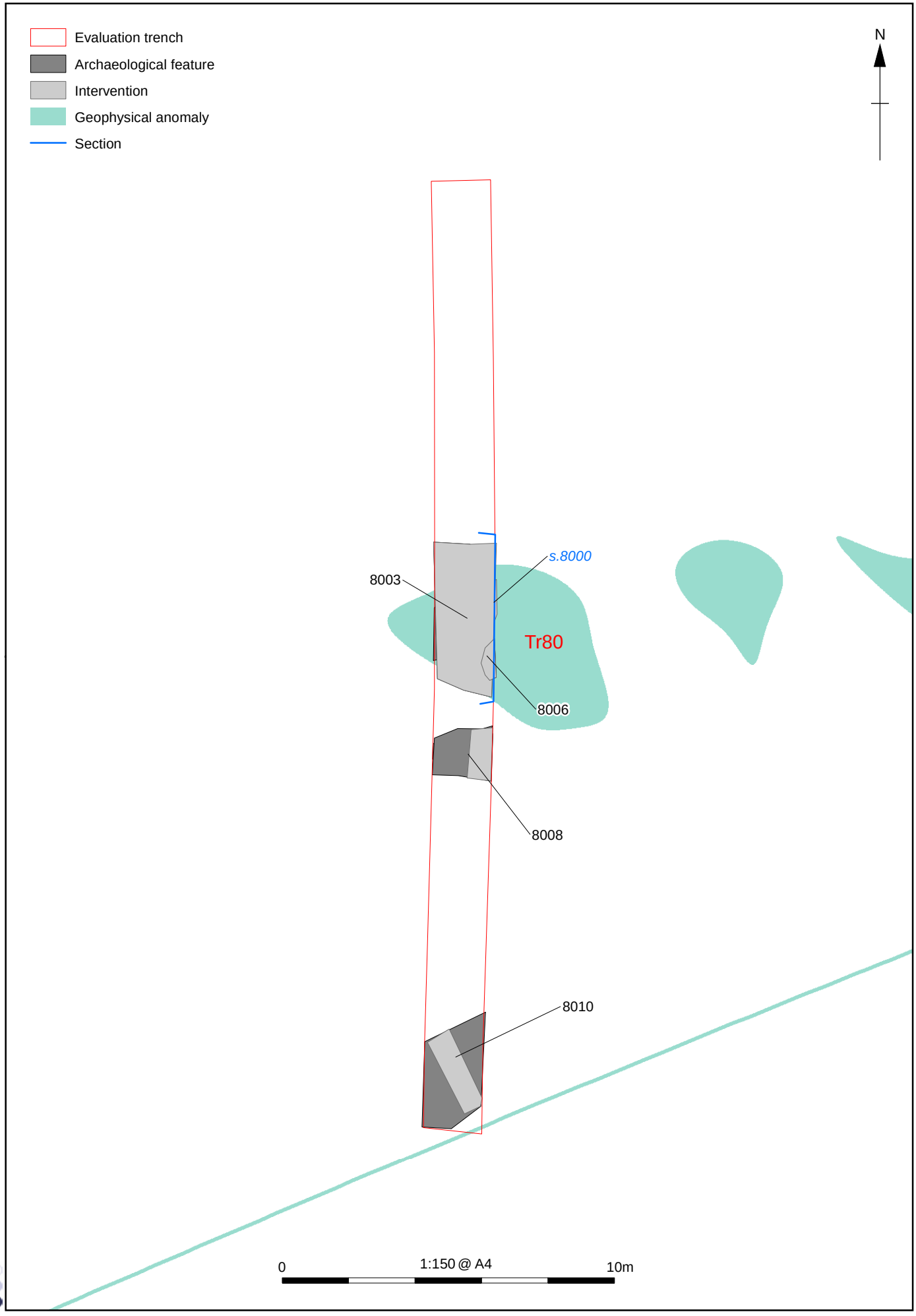

Figure 14: Detailed plan of Trench 80

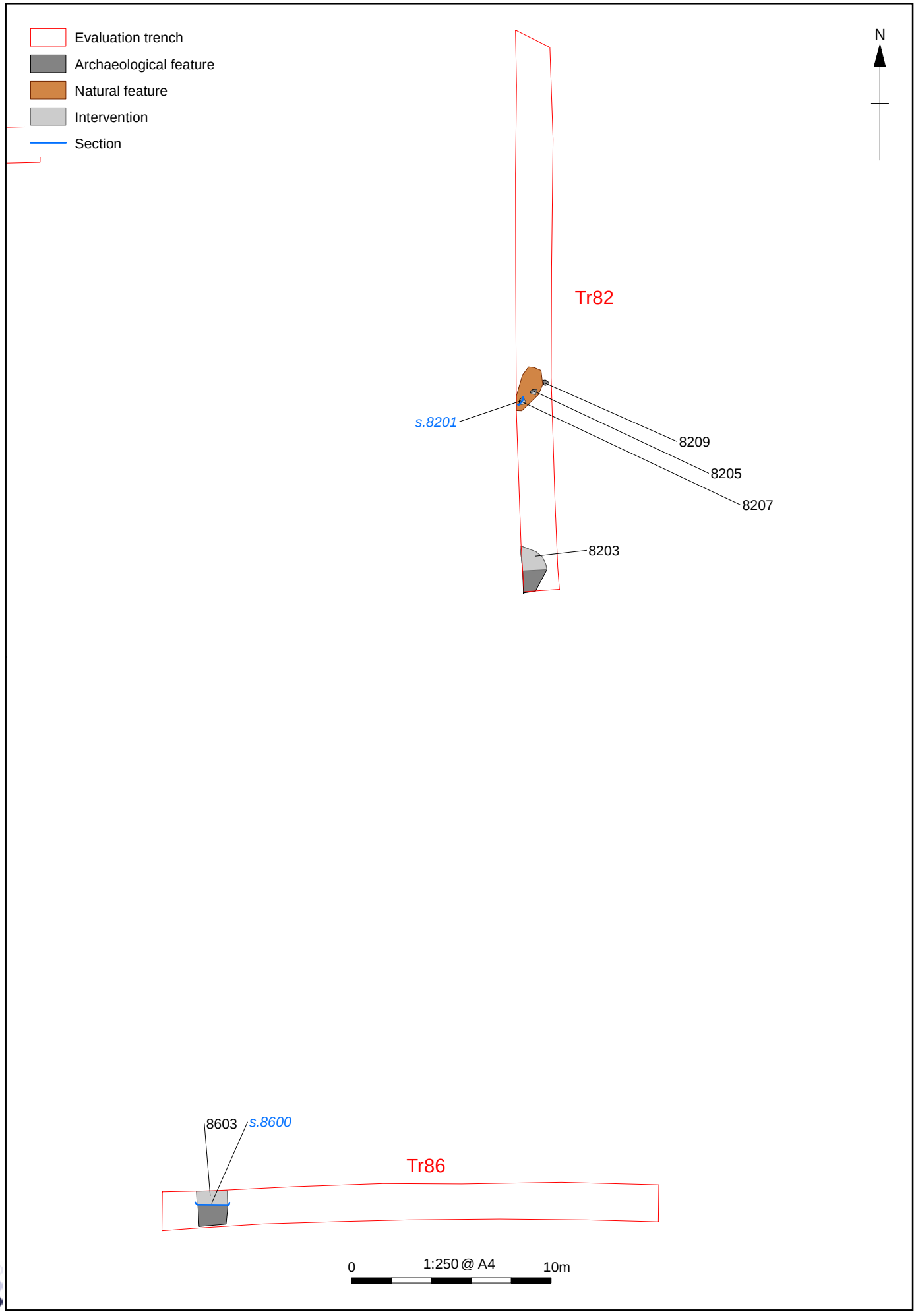

Figure 15: Detailed plan of Trenches 82 and 86

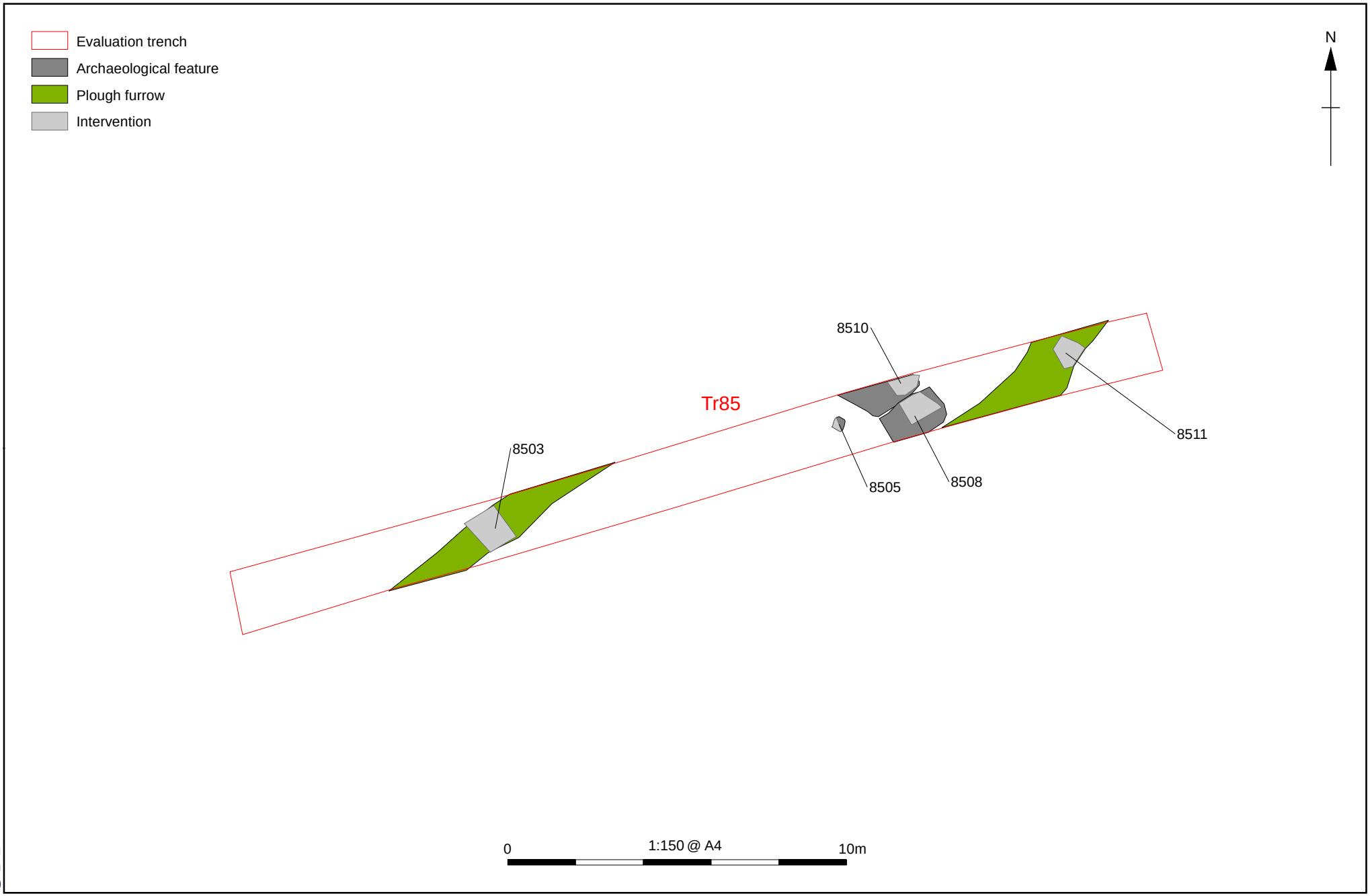

Figure 16: Detailed plan of Trench 85

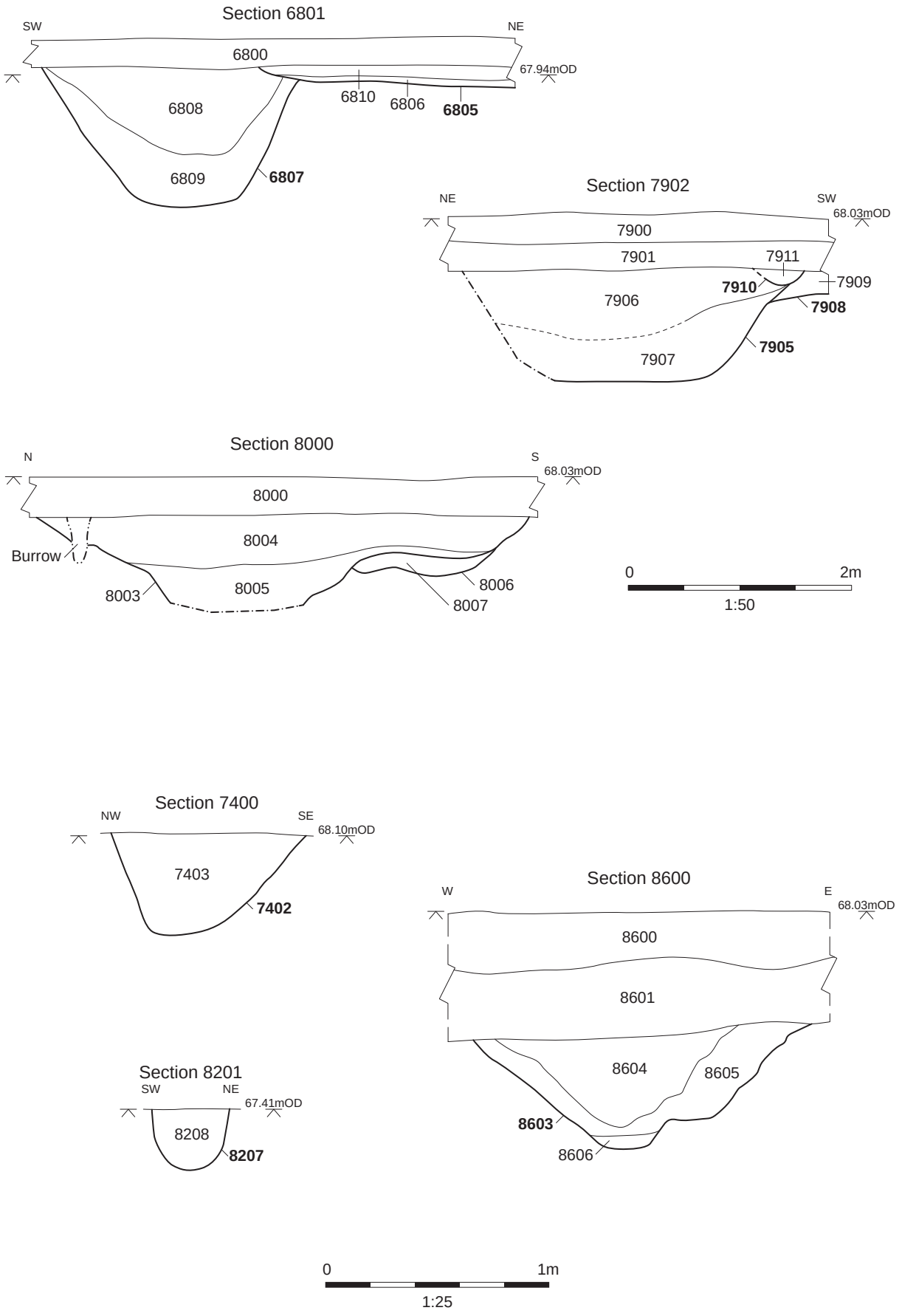

Figure 17: Area 4 sections 6801, 7400, 7902, 8000, 8201 and 8600

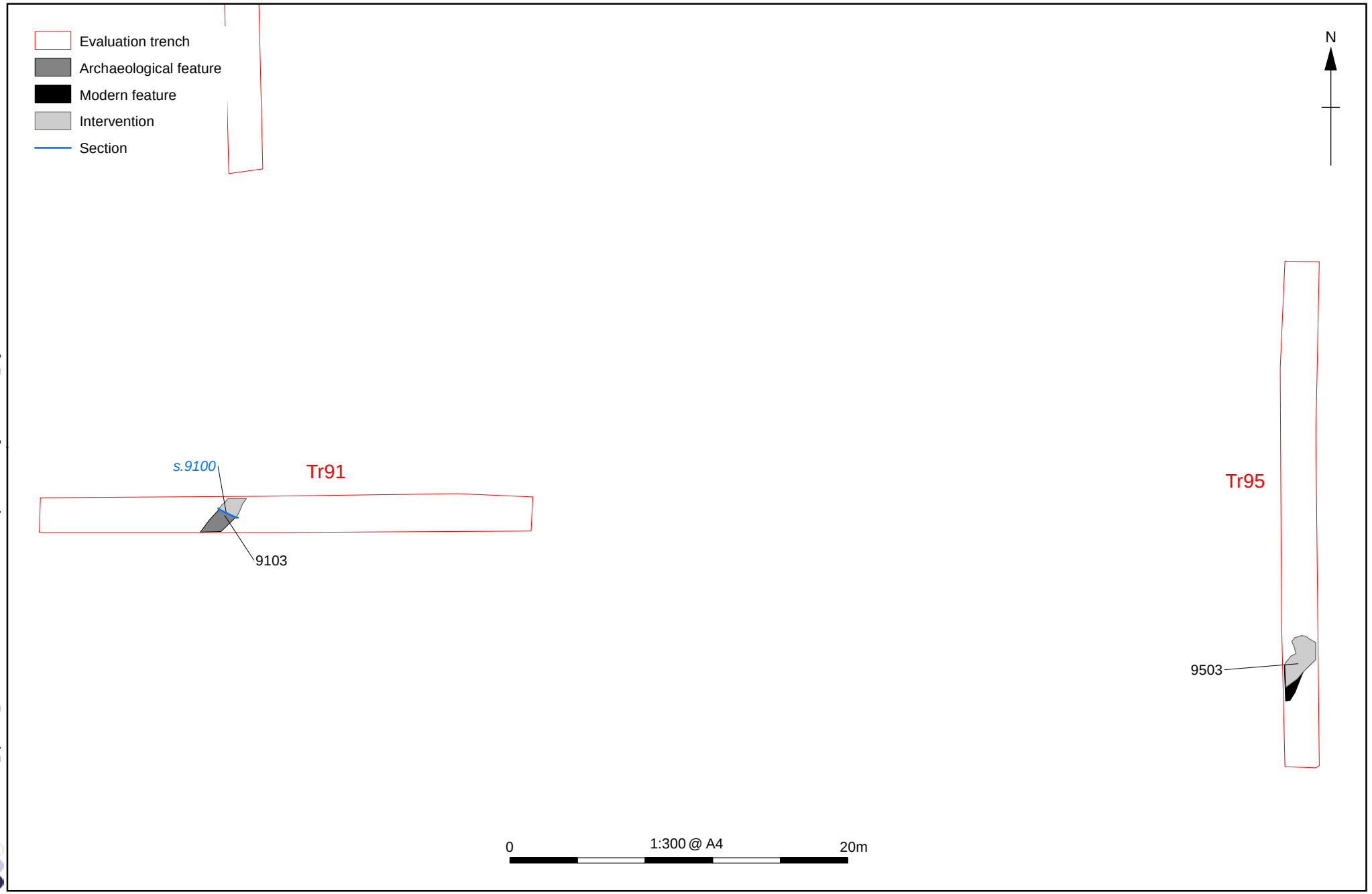

Figure 18: Detailed plan of Trenches 91 and 95

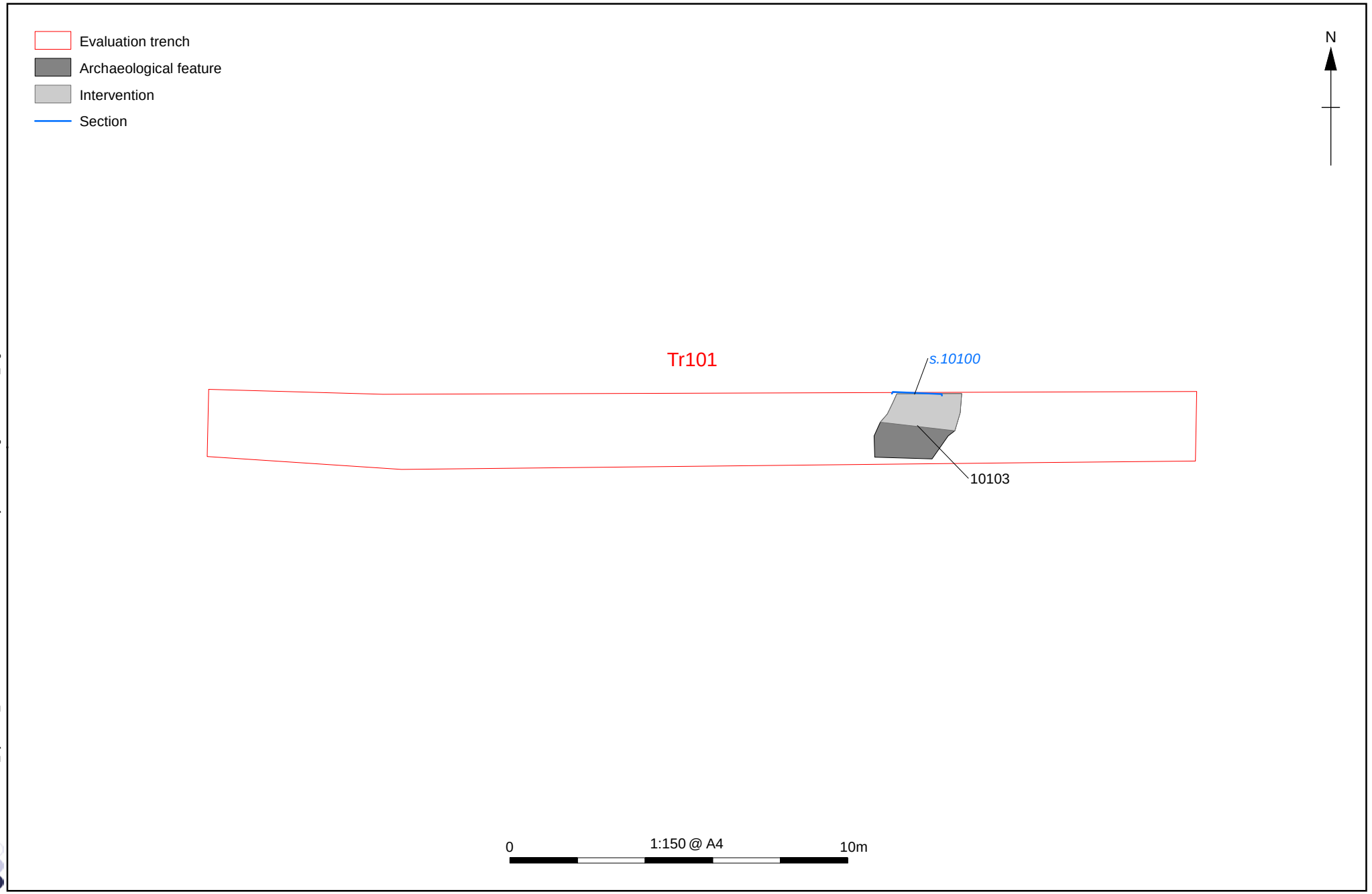

Figure 19: Detailed plan of Trench 101

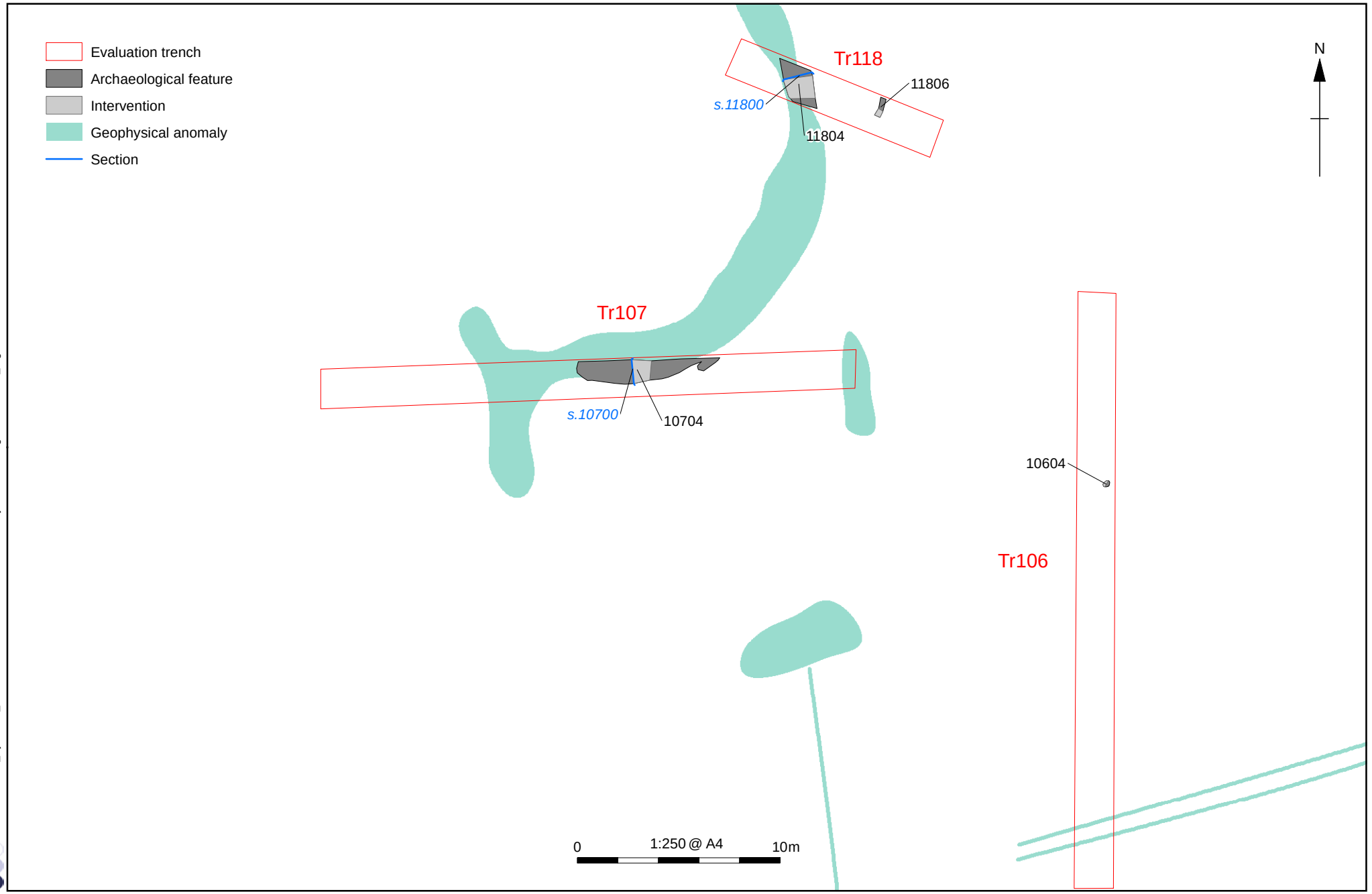

Figure 20: Detailed plan of Trenches 106, 107 and 118

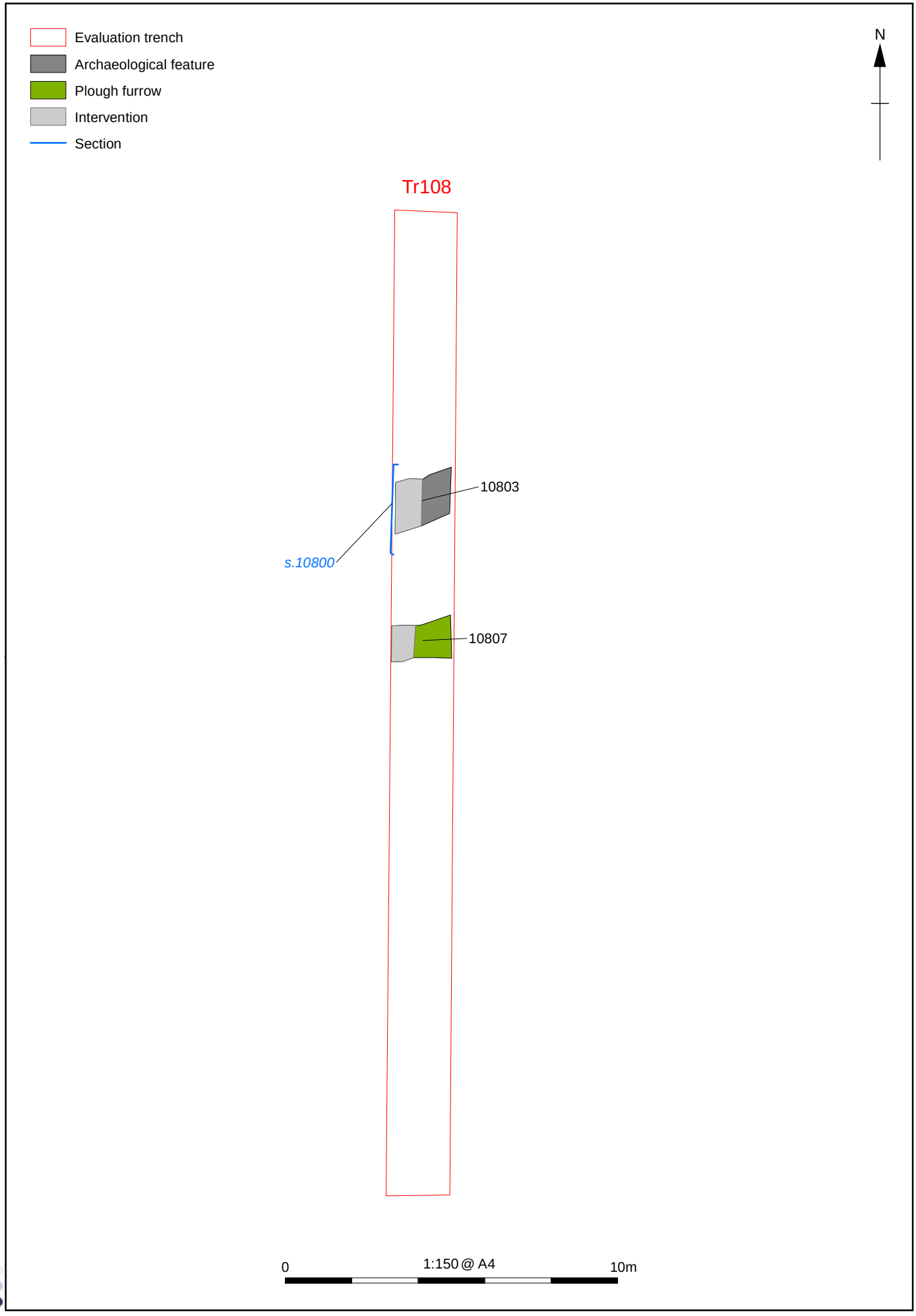

Figure 21: Detailed plan of Trench 108

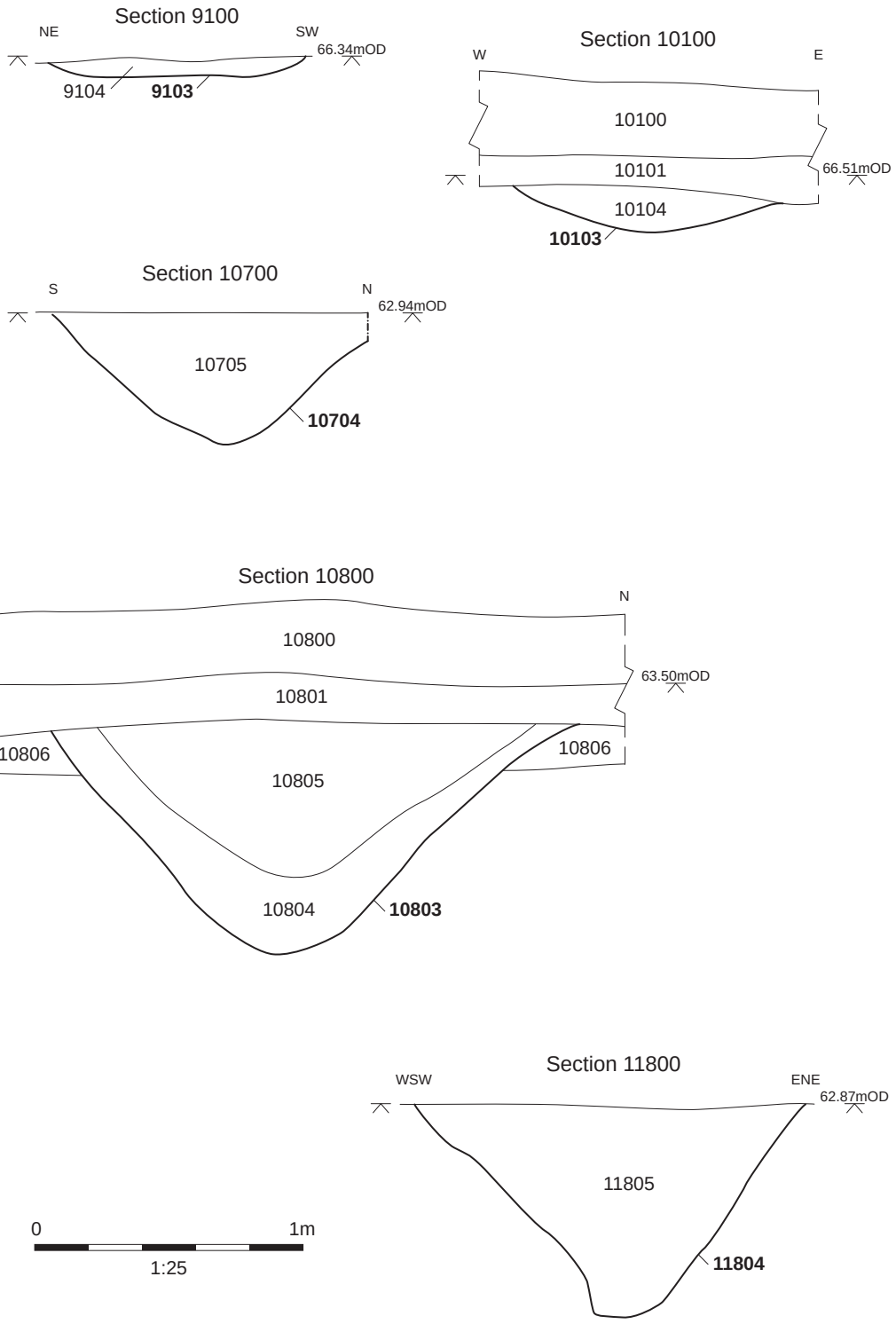

Figure 22: Areas 5 and 6 sections 9100, 10100, 10700, 10800 and 11800

Plate 1: Trench 50 – Pit 5003, looking south

Plate 2: Trench 61 – Ditch 6103, looking south

Plate 3: Trench 61 – Furrow 6203 and ditch 6206, looking west

Plate 4: Trench 64 – Ditches 6414 and 6416, looking north-west

Plate 5: Trench 65 – Ditch 6503, looking north-east

Plate 6: Trench 67 – Possible ditch 6703 and tree throw 6705, looking east

Plate 7: Trench 68 – Ring ditch 6802, looking south-east

Plate 8: Trench 72 – Possible pit 7203, looking north

Plate 9: Trench 79 – Ditches 7905, 7908 and 7910, looking north-west

Plate 10: Trench 80 – Ditch 8003, looking east

Plate 11: Trench 82 – Tree throw 8203, looking west

Plate 12: Trench 85 – Posthole 8505, looking north-east

Plate 13: Trench 85 – Pits 8508 and 8510, looking south-west

Plate 14: Trench 95 – Modern pit 9503, looking east

Plate 15: Trench 101 – Ditch 10103, looking north

Plate 16: Trench 106 – Posthole 10604, looking south-east

Plate 17: Trench 107 – Ditch 10704, looking west

Plate 18: Trench 108 – Ditch 10803, looking west

Plate 19: Trench 118 – Ditch 11804, looking north

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