

Brizen Farm Shurdington Gloucestershire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Brizen Farm, Shurdington, Gloucestershire

NGR SO 932 198

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SUMMARY

In July 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Brizen Farm, Shurdington, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 932 198 centred) on behalf of Newbridge Construction Ltd. The evaluation revealed three concentrations of activity. The first was an area of Iron Age and Roman pits and field boundary ditches in the eastern part of the site. The second was an area of Romano-British activity in the north-east of the site. The third area was a concentration of medieval and post-medieval ditches and structural remains at the north of the site, centred around Brizen Farm itself. The remainder of the site contained field boundaries of various dates.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In July 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Brizen Farm, Shurdington, Gloucestershire on behalf of Newbridge Construction Ltd as part of pre-planning application works, following a brief (Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service 2008) and a WSI (OA 2008b) agreed with Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service. The development site is situated in the area of Tewkesbury Borough Council (NGR: SO 932 198 centred) and is *c* 28.5 hectares in area (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located along the foot of the Cotswold scarp and lies on Lower Jurassic Mainly Clay

1.2.2 The site lies between 65 m and 80 m OD.

1.2.3 The site is currently used as pasture with the exception of Field 11 which is a private garden.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OA 2008a), the results of which are summarised below, and a geophysical survey commissioned by OA (Bartlett 2008).

1.3.2 Despite the surrounding area of the site being rich in archaeology from the Mesolithic period onwards, there have been no recorded discoveries of any pre-Iron Age artefacts or deposits from within the site, and only one from the study area, a Neolithic flint. This may be in part due to the generally small amount of archaeological work that has been carried out within the study area. There was therefore an uncertain but moderate potential

- for early prehistoric or Bronze Age archaeological artefacts or deposits to be present within the site.
- 1.3.3 The presence of Iron Age to Roman agricultural and industrial activity was noted during an archaeological evaluation directly to the east of the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2006). A watching brief, *c* 25 m to the north west of the site, recorded two possible Roman ditches and a possible Roman wall. Roman Pottery, a ring and a brooch were also recovered (Gloucester & District Archaeological Research Group 1996). This suggested a high potential for additional archaeological deposits of these periods to be present within the site. The boundary bank discovered within the western area of the evaluation may possibly be marking a boundary between agricultural land and a settlement area, which suggested a high potential for settlement activity within the site itself.
- 1.3.4 One further archaeological excavation was carried out within the study area at Leckhampton Moat by the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society, which recorded the medieval moat and a medieval bridge, located *c* 800 m to the east of the site (Clift 1933).
- 1.3.5 The presence of ridge and furrow within the site, and the distance from the site to the two historic settlements, suggested the evaluation area was mainly utilised as arable land throughout the medieval periods. Although this suggested a low potential for additional archaeological activity within the medieval periods, well preserved ridge and furrow, as seen in Fields 5, 7 and 9 should be treated as more than just evidence for low settlement potential, but as notable archaeological earthworks.
- 1.3.6 Historic maps suggest that much of the site was turned over to pasture in the 18th century, whilst Fields 8 and 10 are seen on aerial photographs to have continued to be ploughed. Agriculture therefore appeared to have remained the primary land use here, and there was an uncertain but low potential for significant archaeological deposits of the post-medieval period to be present.
- 1.3.7 There are no scheduled monuments, registered parks, gardens, or historic battlefields within the site. Within the study area there is one scheduled monument, a moated site and fishponds at Church Farm (*c* 725 m to the east of the Site).
- 1.3.8 There is one listed building within the site, Brizen Farmhouse, a 16th-century thatched building. Within the study area there are an additional ten listed buildings.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA extends its thanks to Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service for his advice, Mr Powell for access to the farmland, and Mr McNeill for allowing access to his garden. Hefin Meara ran the fieldwork, assisted by Pete Cox, Mark Gibson, Mike Harris, Sarah Hopes, Dawn Powell, Dave Roberts, Vicky Skipper and

Chris Standish who worked on the site. The report was illustrated by Hannah Brown and Helen Crossman. The project was managed by Tim Haines of OA.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving within the Study Area.
- 2.1.2 To determine the environmental and ecofactual potential of the site.
- 2.1.3 To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A total of 96 trenches each measuring *c* 30 m x 1.8 m, and 3 trenches measuring *c* 15 m x 1.8 m were proposed for the evaluation (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 During the course of works two trenches were shortened, 24 and 67, and four trenches (25, 27, 32 and 36) were not excavated due to ecological constraints, as they were located next to a pond containing great crested newts. Trench 96 was not excavated due to the presence of a large overhanging tree and the field was not large enough to relocate the trench. Six trenches were relocated from the proposed trench layout in order to avoid overhead electric cables.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The trench layout was designed to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey of the site, and to sample blank areas to confirm the presence or absence of archaeology.
- 3.2.2 In most trenches the overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Trenches 6, 7, 94 and 95 were excavated by a wheeled JCB as it was not possible to access these areas with the 360° excavator.
- 3.2.3 Where appropriate the trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed digitally, and using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds recovered by hand during the course of the excavation were bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 Samples were taken from a range of features in order to:

- Identify the range of soils and sediments and the range, quality, method of preservation and concentration of preserved plant, animal and mollusc remains.
- Identify if artefacts are present.
- Assess the archaeological (and historical) relevance and importance of the biological material and sediments.
- Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 The results presented in the main text of this report provide a detailed overview of the findings of the evaluation works, field by field. A comprehensive listing of individual trench descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix 1.

3.5.2 All recovered finds and samples are detailed in the specialist reports in the appendices.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 As the majority of the site had been used as pasture prior to the evaluation, the soil matrix was broadly similar across the site. This comprised a relatively uniform topsoil, measuring on average 0.25 m overlying a buried soil layer averaging 0.4 m. Colluvial deposits were seen in isolated areas across the site, in Fields 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, with an average thickness of 0.2 m, but becoming as thick as 0.9 m in Trench 67 (Field 9).

4.1.2 Fields 5, 7, 8, and 9 contained well preserved ridge and furrow resulting in thick soil deposits along the ridges, and partial truncation of features along the furrows.

4.1.3 Trenches 15, 26, 44, 50, 52, 67, 68 and 71 encountered a very high water table. Features in Trenches 68 and 26 were excavated and recorded after pumping, but the features in Trenches 15 and 67, after discussion with Charles Parry, were only recorded in plan.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 Of the 94 trenches excavated and recorded, a total of 37 contained archaeological deposits. These consisted of pits, ditches and structural remains. The majority of these features correlated well with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. However a number of features, in particular the smaller ditches, were not detected during the geophysical survey.

4.2.2 Three main concentrations of archaeology were located during the evaluation. Field 9 contained a cluster of Iron Age and Roman pits and ditches. Field 6 contained pits and ditches of the Romano-British period, along with a single probable Saxon ditch, while Field 3 contained ditches and structural remains of the medieval and post-medieval period.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of features

Field 1: Trenches 8-14, 97 (Fig. 5, 6 and 7)

5.1.1 The field contained eight trenches. Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 97. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 8 and 9.

Trench 9

5.1.2 The linear geophysical anomaly running through Trench 9 proved to be a modern drain, leading to the pond in the south of the field.

Trench 10

5.1.3 Trench 10 contained a ditch terminus (1004) orientated NW-SE and measuring 0.5 m wide by 0.2 m deep. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this feature, but no datable finds.

Trench 11

5.1.4 Trench 11 contained two large ditches orientated E-W. Ditch 1102 was 3.08 m wide, while ditch 1104 was 2.1 m wide. Ditch 1102 was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.46 m but was not bottomed due to high water level and safety concerns over collapsing trench edges. A single sherd of late 13th-century pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch 1102. The fills of both ditches were characteristic of natural silting rather than deliberate backfilling. The ditches were probably medieval field boundaries, and were visible prior to excavation as undulations in the ground surface.

Trench 12

5.1.5 Trench 12 contained a single ditch (1204), orientated E-W. The ditch was 0.3 m wide and 0.1 m deep. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 13

5.1.6 A small charcoal rich deposit (1303), 0.4 m in diameter and 0.13 m deep, was recorded in Trench 13. It correlated with a row of circular geophysical anomalies, suggesting that it

was part of a row of posts. The anomaly was at a right angle to the field boundary. However, the feature was interpreted as an area of *in situ* burning as opposed to an actual posthole. The shallowness of the feature makes it impossible to be certain. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 14

- 5.1.7 The SW end of Trench 14 contained a lime/ash rich deposit (1402) overlying a limestone rubble deposit (1403). Deposit 1402 measured approximately 4 m in length, with a thickness of *c* 0.12 m. This was interpreted as a possible floor surface, but was undated. Fragments of clinker and coal were recovered during the processing of a bulk sample of this deposit.

Trench 97

- 5.1.8 Trench 97 was located partly within Field 1 and the yard of Brizen Farm. The trench was bisected by a fence line. The southern half of the trench (97a) contained two modern postholes (9707) and (9709), with the timbers still *in situ*, and a small E-W orientated ditch (9705). The northern half (97b) contained a length of brick wall (9717) 6.54 m in length, orientated N-S. This was probably the remains of an outlying part of the farm complex. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

Field 2: Trenches 6 and 7 (Fig. 7)

Trench 6

- 5.1.9 Trench 6 contained no archaeology. The anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were variations in the natural geology.

Trench 7

- 5.1.10 Trench 7 contained a NW-SE ditch (704) at its NNW end, measuring 1.2 m in width and 0.34 m in depth. This ditch contained a single Roman pottery sherd. The trench also contained a limestone rubble filled feature at its southern end (707), measuring 2 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Pottery recovered from this feature showed it to be of 19th-century date. The feature did not appear to be part of a structure or the backfill of a robber trench. It is probable that this was simply a dump of material used to level an undulation in the ground surface. A modern ditch filled with plastic sheeting and rubble was located to the south of 704. This appears to be the cause of the curvilinear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey of this field.

Field 3: Trenches 1-5 (Fig. 5 and 8)

- 5.1.11 The field contained five trenches. Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 2, 4 and 5. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 1 and 3.

Trench 1

5.1.12 The linear geophysical anomaly targeted in Trench 1 proved to be a modern land drain.

Trench 2

5.1.13 Two undated ditches were seen within Trench 2 (204 and 206), orientated NW-SE and E-W respectively. Ditch 204 was 1.2 m wide and 0.25 m deep, while ditch 206 was 0.8 m wide and 0.2 m deep.

Trenches 4 and 5

5.1.14 Traces of two substantial limestone block walls were seen in this field. A N-S orientated portion was seen in Trench 4 (412), 0.51 m wide, 0.18 m deep, extending across the width of the trench. The average dimensions of the blocks was 540 x 380 x 180 mm. An E-W orientated wall was seen in Trench 5 (504). This was 2 m in length and c 0.15 m deep. These walls were overlain by a demolition layer that comprised stone rubble and broken stone roof tiles (409 and 502). The demolition rubble contained pottery dating to the late 13th century. The walls may be the remains of structures relating to an early phase of Brizen Farm, predating the post-medieval farmhouse which is still standing.

5.1.15 The wall in Trench 4 sealed a NE-SW orientated ditch (410). This ditch was 0.85 m wide and 0.21 m deep and was very irregular in plan. It contained pottery of mid 12th century date. A second NE-SW orientated medieval ditch (404), measuring 1.86 m wide and 0.36 m deep, dating to the late 13th century, and an undated ditch (406) orientated NW-SE, measuring 0.8 m wide and 0.22 m deep, were also seen in this trench.

Field 4: Trenches 32-35

5.1.16 The field contained four trenches. Trench 32 was not excavated due to ecological constraints. No archaeological features were observed in this field.

Field 5: Trenches 23-31 (Fig. 9)

5.1.17 The field contained nine trenches. Trenches 25 and 27 were not excavated due to ecological constraints. Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 26, 28 and 29. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 23, 24, 30 and 31.

5.1.18 None of the features in Field 5 contained any finds, and so were not dated.

Trench 26

5.1.19 A small E-W orientated ditch (2604) was seen in Trench 26. It was 0.42 m wide and 0.18 m deep. The anomaly identified by the geophysical survey was a variation in the natural geology.

Trench 28

5.1.20 A ditch (2803), 0.46 m wide and 0.18 m deep, and a ditch terminus or pit (2805), 0.6 m wide and 0.23 m deep, were observed in Trench 28. Both features were orientated NE-SW. These ditches were the remnants of medieval or earlier field boundaries, as they were sealed by ridge and furrow. A single shallow posthole (2807) was recorded in this trench.

Trench 29

5.1.21 A single pit was seen in Trench 29 (2904), measuring 0.8 m wide by 0.22 m deep.

Field 6: Trenches 15-22, 98 and 99 (Fig. 4, 10 and 11)

5.1.22 The field contained ten trenches. Archaeological features were recorded in five of the trenches (15, 18, 19, 21 and 22). A dense concentration of Romano-British archaeology was seen in this field, along with evidence of activity from the early medieval period. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 16, 17, 20, 98 and 99.

Trench 15

5.1.23 Trench 15 contained a single ditch (1504), orientated NW-SE. The ditch was 0.7 m wide. The ditch was not excavated due to flooding, so no finds were recovered.

Trench 18

5.1.24 Two ditches were seen in Trench 18 (1803 and 1807). Both were orientated NW-SE. Ditch 1803 was 0.5 m wide, while 1807 was 0.65 m wide. Both were *c* 0.25 m deep. The trench also contained a geological feature (1805), which was excavated. No finds were recovered from the features in this trench.

Trench 19

5.1.25 The trench contained a ditch (1904), orientated E-W, and a pit/ditch terminus (1909), which dated to the Romano-British period. Two further ditches 1905 and 1907, orientated E-W and NW-SE respectively, contained both Roman and medieval pottery. The medieval pottery may have been intrusive, as most was recovered from very close to the surface. However, it is believed that the medieval pottery recovered represents the true age of the ditches, with the Roman pottery being residual material washed into the ditches from the surrounding area. All of the features in this trench were approximately 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep.

Trench 21

- 5.1.26 The trench contained a row of small pits or shallow ‘scoops’, with approximately the same orientation as the ditches in Trenches 15 and 18. This was possibly the remains of a hedgerow. No finds were recovered from these features, so they remain undated.

Trench 22

- 5.1.27 The ditches in Trench 22 can be separated into two distinct types. The first type comprised ditches (2203, 2207 and 2209) approximately 1 m in width and 0.25 m deep. They were filled by brown silt, with stone rubble and charcoal inclusions. These appear to be part of a field boundary system. The ditches were orientated either N-S or NW-SE. The stone inclusions within the ditches are suggestive of nearby structural remains.
- 5.1.28 Ditches identified as the second type (2205, 2215 and 2221) were approximately 3 m wide, and filled by a very dark, organic looking silt. Of these larger ditches, only 2205 was excavated, which proved to be 0.6 m deep. Both 2205 and 2215 were orientated N-S, while 2221 was orientated E-W. These ditches were located too close together to be ordinary field boundaries. They may in fact be defining the edge of a settlement, or possibly marking the edge of an access route into a settlement. They do not appear to correspond to any features seen in the 2006 Cotswold Archaeology evaluation of the fields to the south. Two of these larger ditches, 2205 and 2221, appear to intercut, suggesting more than one phase of activity. Four small pits, or possible postholes, were also present in Trench 22 (2211, 2213, 2217 and 2219). These varied in size from 0.51 m to 0.91 m in diameter. Two were excavated, and proved to be approximately 0.2 m deep. This group of features appear to post-date the group of wide ditches, as pit 2217 was cut through ditch 2215.
- 5.1.29 All features in Trench 22 dated to the Roman period

Field 7: Trenches 36-54 (Fig. 11)

- 5.1.30 The field contained nineteen trenches. Trench 36 was not excavated due to ecological constraints. The field was largely devoid of archaeology, with archaeological features recorded only in Trenches 48, 49 and 52. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 37-47, 50, 51, 53 and 54. A single piece of worked flint was recovered from the buried soil layer in Trench 42 during machining.

Trench 48

- 5.1.31 Trench 48 contained a series of postholes. The postholes were cut through the buried soil layer and as such have been interpreted as a recent field boundary. They form a line roughly parallel with the NW-SE ‘dog-leg’ in the current field boundary.

5.1.32 A single ditch (4805) was also seen within this trench. The ditch was orientated E-W, and was 1.1 m wide and 0.4 m deep.

Trench 49

5.1.33 To the south of the field, Trench 49 contained two small pits/postholes (4906 and 4911), one of which contained a single flint flake. These features were approximately 0.34 m diameter and 0.18 m deep. Two small ditches were also seen within this trench, orientated NW-SE (4909) and E-W (4904). Ditch 4904 terminated within the trench.

Trench 52

5.1.34 The trench contained a single ditch (5204). The ditch was orientated E-W, and was 0.48 m wide and 0.18 m deep.

5.1.35 The ditches in Field 7 are the remains of field systems. They were sealed by medieval ridge and furrow, but as no finds were recovered they cannot be more securely dated.

Field 8: Trenches 55-66 (Fig. 12)

5.1.36 The field contained twelve trenches. The field was largely devoid of archaeology with archaeological features being recorded in Trenches 57, 58 and 63. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 55, 56, 59-62 and 64-66. A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from the buried soil layer in Trench 60 during machining.

5.1.37 The linear geophysical anomalies targeted by trenches 59, 62 and 66 proved to be modern land drains, with charcoal rich backfills.

Trench 57

5.1.38 Trench 57 contained a possible a posthole (5702), although the clean fill and lack of finds suggest that this was probably a natural feature.

Trench 58

5.1.39 The trench contained a single NE-SW orientated ditch (5803), 0.63 m wide and 0.12 m deep. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 63

5.1.40 The trench contained a single NE-SW orientated ditch (6303), 0.76 m wide and 0.26 m deep. The ditch contained bone and CBM, but no datable finds.

5.1.41 These ditches are the continuation of the boundary system noted in Field 7.

Field 9: Trenches 67-77 (Fig. 3, 13, 14 and 16)

5.1.42 The field contained eleven trenches. Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 67-71 and in Trench 73. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 72 and 74-77. Field 9 also contained substantial earthworks relating to early medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, orientated NW-SE along the length of the field (Fig. 16).

Trench 67

5.1.43 Trench 67 was only excavated to a length of 16.2 m due to safety concerns over collapsing trench sides. The features within the trench were only recorded in plan for the same reason.

5.1.44 The trench contained a single small pit (6709) and two ditches (6705 and 6707). Both ditches were orientated NE-SW and were approximately 0.5 m wide. The pit had a diameter of 0.55 m.

Trench 68

5.1.45 Two E-W orientated ditches (6812 and 6815) were seen in this trench, measuring *c* 1.5 m in width and *c* 0.7 m in depth. Both contained animal bone and pottery dating to the start of the Roman period. Ditch terminus 6804, also orientated E-W, was undated. The trench also contained a single Roman pit (6806) whose fill contained a substantial quantity of charcoal.

Trench 69

5.1.46 Trench 69 contained a pair of intercutting ditches (6904 and 6905). Both were orientated E-W, with one ditch probably being a recut of the other. It was not possible to determine the exact relationship between the two features. Ditch 6904 was 0.6 m wide and 0.24 m deep. Ditch 6905 was 0.45 m wide and 0.28 m deep.

Trench 70

5.1.47 A single NE-SW orientated ditch (7009) was seen in Trench 70, measuring 1 m wide by 0.4 m deep. This was contemporary with the ditches in Trench 68. A small post-hole (7003), 0.34 m in diameter and 0.09 m deep, also dated to the Roman period, while a pit (7011), 0.62 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep, in the northern end of the trench contained pottery of the late Iron Age. A further two pits (7005 and 7007), with an average diameter of 0.68 m and depth of 0.14 m were also excavated in this trench. Neither pit contained any finds.

Trench 71

5.1.48 Two parallel ditches (7102 and 7106), orientated NE-SW, were located in Trench 71. The western ditch (7102) was 2 m wide and 0.3 m deep, while ditch 7106 was 2.5 m wide and 0.7 m deep. The fills of 7106 appeared waterlogged. Both ditches dated to the later Iron Age.

Trench 73

5.1.49 Trench 73 contained two ditches. Ditch 7303 was orientated NE-SW and was 0.66 m wide and 0.38 m deep. Ditch 7305 was orientated E-W, and was 0.54 m wide and 0.3 m deep. The trench also contained a gully (7307), orientated N-S, which was 0.32 m wide and 0.06 m deep. A natural feature (7309) was also excavated. The only feature to contain any finds was 7305, which contained pottery dating from the middle Iron Age.

Field 10: Trenches 78-93 (Fig. 14 and 15)

5.1.50 The field contained sixteen trenches. Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 81, 83, 88, 89 and 92. No archaeology was observed in trenches 78-80, 82, 84-87, 90, 91 and 93. A single piece of worked flint was recovered from the buried soil layer in Trench 82 during machining. The archaeological features were concentrated around the NE and SW periphery of this field.

Trench 81

5.1.51 The trench contained a small undated pit or ditch terminus (8103) which was 0.8 m wide and 0.33 m deep. The pit contained three fills and showed signs of *in situ* burning. The trench also contained a N-S orientated linear feature (8107) believed to be a natural feature. This was 2 m wide and was 0.64 m deep. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

Trench 83

5.1.52 On the SW side of the field, Trench 83 contained two undated NW-SE orientated ditches (8304 and 8306). Ditch 8304 was 0.52 m wide and 0.18 m deep. Ditch 8306 was 0.38 m wide and 0.13 m deep. The trench also contained a small tree hole (8308), which was excavated.

Trench 88

5.1.53 A N-S orientated ditch (8804), which was 1.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep, was seen in this trench along with two natural features (8806 and 8808), all were excavated. A single sherd of pot was recovered from the ditch, but it was too small and abraded to be datable.

Trench 89

5.1.54 Trench 89 contained a single N-S orientated ditch (8903), which was 1.2 m wide and 0.16 m deep.

Trench 92

5.1.55 Trench 92 contained an undated N-S orientated ditch (9202), which was 0.27 m wide and 0.1 m deep.

Field 11: Trenches 94-96 (Fig. 15)

5.1.56 Field 11 is a private garden belonging to Orchard End. The field contained three trenches. Trench 96 was not excavated due to the presence of an overhanging tree.

Trench 94

5.1.57 The trench contained a modern rubbish pit (9402), which was cut through the buried soil layer, along with a small, undated, charcoal rich pit (9405), 0.76 m wide and 0.16 m deep.

Trench 95

5.1.58 The trench was empty apart from a concrete slab (9503) seen at its southern end.

5.2 Finds summaries

Pottery

5.2.1 A total of 876 sherds of pottery was recovered from the site, weighing 2241 g.

Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery

5.2.2 The earliest ceramics from the evaluation date to the middle to late Iron Age. The Iron Age ceramics were mainly of forms and wares typically recovered in the region for the period.

5.2.3 The Romano-British pottery recovered was comprised mainly of Severn Valley wares and a smaller quantity of black-burnished ware. However a small quantity of imported wares were also recovered. This assemblage is characteristic of the low status farming settlements seen across the region.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

5.2.4 The assemblage suggests some activity during the early Saxon period, and more or less continuous occupation from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the second half of the 16th century. However none of the pottery can be definitely dated to the post-

Black Death period. The early/middle Saxon pottery is of particular note, as very little material from this period has been found in Gloucestershire.

Lithics

- 5.2.5 The flint assemblage from the site comprised four pieces, only one of which was found within a feature. The others were found within buried soil layers during the machining of the trenches. The material recovered was not enough for a detailed interpretation, and so can only be used to indicate human presence on the site during the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Small Finds

- 5.2.6 No small finds were recovered during the evaluation.

Animal Bone

- 5.2.7 A total of 929 fragments of animal bone were recovered during the course of the evaluation. Cattle formed the largest portion (45 %) with sheep/goat forming the second (41 %). The bones from Iron Age and Romano-British contexts included unfused bones, indicating the presence of young animals. Cut marks on the bones were indicative of both butchery and domestic cooking.
- 5.2.8 The small quantity of bone recovered from Saxon or medieval deposits reflects domestic activity.

Metal

- 5.2.9 The ironwork comprises 23 pieces, including 15 nails, seven wire or bar fragments and a single small plain ring or link.

Glass

- 5.2.10 The glass assemblage comprises 7 sherds from 6 objects or vessels.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

- 5.3.1 Twelve bulk samples were collected for analysis of charred plant remains and the recovery of small bones and artefacts.

Carbonized plant remains and charcoal

- 5.3.2 The charred plant material recovered was very limited. Glume wheat grain and glume wheat chaff were recovered from features dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British period. Iron Age ditch 7106 also produced a small number of barley grains (*Hordeum sp.*). Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana L.*) shells were recorded from two Romano-British features, pit 6806 and ditch 7009.

- 5.3.3 Charcoal fragments were present in all the samples, but were generally too small to allow identification.

Snails

- 5.3.4 Snails preservation was good, but a full analysis was not possible with the quantity of material recovered.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Overall, the results of the evaluation were reliable, particularly in demonstrating the broader layout of archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation has shown that the results of the geophysical survey were generally accurate. The zones of archaeology identified during the survey correspond with that found during the evaluation.
- 6.1.3 It was possible to excavate and record the majority of the proposed trenches. It is unlikely that the small number of trenches that were unexcavated will have significantly changed the interpretation of the site.
- 6.1.4 Standing water meant that it was not possible to excavate the features in two of the trenches. The features were recorded in plan, and so an understanding of the distribution of archaeology was still possible.
- 6.1.5 As the majority of the site was used as pasture since the medieval period, there has been limited truncation from modern ploughing. However, the medieval ridge and furrow was shown to have truncated earlier archaeological features, particularly in Field 9.
- 6.1.6 Modern disturbance was limited to a series of land drains across the site. These were not large enough to have significantly impacted upon archaeological remains, and the evaluation results.
- 6.1.7 Outside the three dense zones of archaeology, the majority of the features investigated contained few finds, and so these features were undated.

6.2 Overall interpretation

Summary of results

- 6.2.1 The evaluation identified three principal zones of archaeology.
- 6.2.2 The presence of archaeological remains outside these principal zones was minimal, consisting of fragmentary remains of field systems, probably relating to the prehistoric farming landscape, and isolated pits. Although the majority of these features were

undated by artefactual remains, it is likely that they are prehistoric in origin, as they are sealed by buried soil layers and the medieval ridge and furrow. The ditches were orientated in a variety of directions, suggesting that they belong to a number of different phases, and are not all contemporaneous.

- 6.2.3 It is worth noting that no Roman archaeology was seen in the trenches at the north end of the site, opposite the site of the watching brief conducted in the playing field (Gloucester & District Archaeological Research Group 1996). This would suggest that the possible settlement discovered during the watching brief does not extend into the evaluation area itself.
- 6.2.4 The evaluation showed that the Iron Age and Roman activity observed to the east of the site during the earlier evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2006) continues to the north and west, into the evaluation area.

Zone 1: Northern end of Field 9 (Fig. 3)

- 6.2.5 Field 9 contained the remains of field systems of the middle to late Iron Age and Roman period. Of particular note were the two parallel ditches in Trench 71 containing pottery of middle Iron Age to 200AD date. These may be the surviving elements of a possible trackway. The rest of the ditches within this zone contained pottery which dated to the earlier half of the Romano-British period, and are the remains of field boundaries.
- 6.2.6 It was not possible to extrapolate the full extent of the ditches in plan. The variation within the form and fills of the ditches made it impossible to determine whether ditches observed in one trench continued into others.
- 6.2.7 The small collection of Roman pits and single posthole in the field would suggest the proximity of settlement activity, although no definite structural remains were observed. The ditch fills contained evidence for nearby structures in the form of CBM, stone, mortar and fired clay.

Zone 2: Field 6 (Fig. 4)

- 6.2.8 The pits and ditches in Field 6 indicate the nearby presence of a probable Romano-British farmstead. No definite structural remains were discovered in the field but the density of features, and the large quantity of pottery recovered, suggests that the farmstead was located nearby. Finds of CBM, fired clay and stone from the features in this field also indicate nearby settlement activity.
- 6.2.9 The ceramic assemblage for this field was dominated by pottery dating from throughout the Romano-British period. However, two of the ditches contained a small quantity of Saxon and medieval pottery. This is believed to reflect the actual age of the ditches, with the Romano-British pottery also found being residual material washed in to the features.

- 6.2.10 The animal bone assemblage for this field is typical of rural farming activity, with evidence for both butchery and domestic cooking activity.
- 6.2.11 The farmstead may have been centred in the area now occupied by the houses on Brizen Lane to the east, and continued into the fields to the north and south.
- 6.2.12 As with the ditches in Zone 1, it was not possible to determine whether ditches observed in different trenches were actually continuations of the same feature.

Zone 3: Fields 1 and 3 (Fig. 5)

- 6.2.13 The ditches and walls in Field 3 indicate the location of a medieval phase of activity. The structural remains, especially the limestone-block wall seen in Trench 4 indicate that a substantial structure was located here. This would suggest that the Brizen Farm farmhouse, is itself of 16th-century origin, was built near the site of an earlier farm, which appears to date to the 13th century. The wall in Trench 4 is securely dated. It was built over a ditch dating to the mid 12th century, and was sealed by a demolition layer containing late 13th century pottery.
- 6.2.14 The two large E-W orientated ditches observed in Trench 11 date to the same period, and may be the remnants of boundary ditches relating to this medieval farm.
- 6.2.15 This evidence supports the theory proposed in the desk-based assessment that Brizen Farm was built on the site of an earlier farm. The DBA notes the presence of a pond and earthwork in Field 3, and suggests these may indicate a moated manor site (OA 2008a). These are known to exist within the surrounding landscape, the Scheduled Monument at Church Farm, c 725 m to the east of the site, being one example (GL174 NMR 32363, 117420).

Significance

- 6.2.16 The results of the evaluation show a rural landscape typical of the Gloucestershire region, containing features dating from the Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods. The findings tie in with the archaeology known from the vicinity from previous excavations (OA 2008a).
- 6.2.17 The late Iron Age and Romano-British remains indicate nearby farming activity. The archaeology suggests a more or less continuous occupation of the landscape between the end of the Iron Age and into the Roman period.
- 6.2.18 The finds recovered indicate that the settlement associated with this farming landscape was of relatively low status. A small number of iron nails was the only metalwork recovered from the site. The pottery was limited in terms of wares and forms, with only a small quantity of imported wares present. The animal bones recovered were typical of domestic cooking activity, along with some evidence for butchery.

- 6.2.19 The small quantity of Saxon pottery recovered is of particular interest, as little remains of this period are known from the region.
- 6.2.20 Further work on the site, concentrating in the three zones identified, may uncover the location of the Romano-British settlement, although this is likely to lie outside the evaluation area. It is also possible that further evidence of Saxon activity on the Site will be discovered, which would further understanding of a period that is poorly represented in the county. Further work in Zone 3 would define the extent and density of medieval activity around Brizen Farm.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1: Field 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of light grey clay with light brown clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
101	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.26	Buried soil layer	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2: Field 3						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two intercutting ditches (204 and 206), orientated NW-SE and E-W. Natural was a light grey clay with light brown clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.7 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
201	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	0.14	Buried soil layer	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
204	Cut	1.2	0.25	Cut of ditch	-	-
205	Fill	1.2	0.25	Fill of ditch 204	-	-
206	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of ditch	-	-
207	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of ditch 206	-	-

Trench 3: Field 3						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer, overlying a natural of light brown clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.57 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
301	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.17	Buried soil layer	-	-

303	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium	-	-
304	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4: Field 3

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained three ditches, 406 orientated NW-SE, 404 and 410 orientated NE-SW. The ditches were overlain by a buried soil layer which was cut by a N-S aligned limestone block wall (412). The wall was overlain by a layer of demolition rubble. Natural was a light brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.38
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.38 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
401	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-
403	Layer	7	0.24	Buried soil layer	Pot/Bone	L12thC
404	Cut	1.86	0.38	Cut of ditch	-	-
405	Fill	1.34	0.08	Primary fill of ditch 404	Slag	-
406	Cut	0.8	0.22	Cut of ditch	-	-
407	Fill	0.8	0.22	Single fill of ditch 406	-	-
408	Fill	1.86	0.34	Secondary fill of ditch 404	Pot/Bone/ CBM	L13thC
409	Layer	8.65	0.35	Demolition layer	Pot/Stone/ Metal	L13thC
410	Cut	0.85	0.21	Cut of ditch	-	-
411	Fill	0.85	0.21	Single fill of ditch 410	Pot	M12thC
412	Wall	0.54	0.18	Limestone block wall	-	-
413	Cut	0.66	0.18	Construction cut for wall	-	-
414	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5: Field 3

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a disturbed limestone structure (504), overlain by a demolition layer (502). Natural was a light brown clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.52 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
501	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.11	Demolition layer	Pot/Metal/ Stone	L13thC
503	Layer	-	0.17	Buried soil layer	-	-
504	Structure	2	0.15	Limestone structure	-	-
505	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6: Field 2

General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil, a thin layer of charcoal and buried soil layer, overlying a natural of light brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.45 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.03	Charcoal rich layer	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.12	Buried soil layer	-	-
603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7: Field 2

General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench contained a ditch (704) orientated NW-SE located at its NNW end, and a deposit of limestone rubble at it's SSE end which appeared to fill a cut. The trench also contained a modern linear feature filled with plastic sheeting and rubble. Natural was a light brown gravelly clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.41 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
701	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.09	Buried soil layer	-	-
703	Layer	-	0.17	Colluvium	-	-
704	Cut	1.2	0.34	Cut of ditch	-	-
705	Fill	1.2	0.34	Single fill of ditch	Pot	43-410
706	Fill	2	0.2	Limestone rubble	Pot/CBM/Slag/Metal	19thC
707	Cut	2	0.2	Cut for limestone rubble	-	-
708	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8: Field 1

General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and an alluvial layer overlying a natural of blue-grey clay with light brown gravelly clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	1.86	
				Length (m)	30.7	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.56 m Minimum: 0.42 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.1	Buried soil layer	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvial layer	-	-
803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9: Field 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single small land drain, and a large pipe leading to a pond to the south. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of light brown gravelly clay with grey-blue clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	1.86
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.58 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
901	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	0.36	Buried soil layer	-	-
903	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10: Field 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch terminus (1004) orientated NW-SE. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	26.2
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.35 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	0.15	Buried soil layer	-	-
1003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1004	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
1005	Fill	0.5	0.2	Single fill of ditch terminus	Bone	-

Trench 11: Field 1						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained two large ditches, orientated E-W. These were partially excavated by machine but not bottomed. Natural was a mid blue-grey clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.6 m Minimum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
1102	Cut	3.08	0.46	Cut of ditch	-	-
1103	Fill	3.08	0.46	Single fill of ditch 1102	Pot	L13thC
1104	Cut	2.1	0.20	Cut of ditch	-	-
1105	Fill	2.1	0.20	Single fill of ditch 1104	-	-
1106	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12: Field 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE

Trench contained a single ditch (1204), orientated E-W. Trench also contained three land drains. Natural was a mid blue-grey clay with orange-brown gravelly clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.34				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	27.5				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.34 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1201	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.14	Buried soil layer	-	-
1203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1204	Cut	0.3	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
1205	Fill	0.3	0.1	Single fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 13: Field 1						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained a single sub-circular area of burnt natural (1303) interpreted as the location of a small fire. Natural was a mid-blue grey clay with orange-brown gravelly clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)				0.56	
	Width (m)				1.8	
	Length (m)				30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.56 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.30	Buried soil layer	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Layer	0.4	0.15	Burnt deposit	-	-

Trench 14: Field 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a stone and clay deposit overlain by an ash/lime layer, which may be the remains of a floor surface. Natural was a mid grey-blue clay.	Avg. depth (m)				0.60	
	Width (m)				1.8	
	Length (m)				30.65	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.60 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.34	Buried soil layer	-	-
1402	Layer	4	0.12	Ash/ lime deposit	Glass	-
1403	Layer	>1.75	0.15	Stone layer	-	-
1404	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15: Field 6						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch (1504), orientated NW-SE, which was not excavated. Natural was a light brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)				0.44	
	Width (m)				1.8	
	Length (m)				30.3	

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.44 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1501	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	Pot/Stone	M16thC
1502	Layer	-	0.08	Buried soil layer	-	-
1503	Layer	-	0.18	Colluvium	-	-
1504	Cut	0.7	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
1505	Fill	0.7	-	Single fill of ditch	-	-
1506	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16: Field 6

General description	Orientation	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid brown clay with occasional blue-grey clay patches.	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.48 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1601	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.12	Buried soil layer	-	-
1603	Layer	-	0.22	Colluvium	-	-
1604	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17: Field 6

General description	Orientation	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single area of bioturbation (1704) which was excavated. Natural was an orange-grey mottled clay with occasional manganese flecks.	Orientation	E-W
	Avg. depth (m)	0.40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.44 m Minimum: 0.32 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1701	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	-	-
1703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1704	Cut	0.6	0.3	Cut of bioturbation	-	-
1705	Fill	0.6	0.3	Fill of bioturbation	-	-

Trench 18: Field 6

General description	Orientation	
Trench contained two ditches (1803 and 1807), both orientated NW-SE. A single geological feature (1805) in this trench was also excavated. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Orientation	WNW-ESE
	Avg. depth (m)	0.60
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.60 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.4	Buried soil layer	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Cut	0.5	0.26	Cut of ditch	-	-
1804	Fill	0.5	0.26	Single fill of ditch 1803	-	-
1805	Cut	1.3	0.34	Cut of geological feature	-	-
1806	Fill	1.3	0.34	Single fill of geological feature 1805	-	-
1807	Cut	0.65	0.24	Cut of ditch	-	-
1808	Fill	0.65	0.24	Single fill of ditch 1807	-	-

Trench 19: Field 6

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches (1904 and 1905) orientated E-W, one ditch (1907) orientated NW-SE and a ditch terminus (1909). A single land drain was seen in this trench. Natural was a light orange-brown clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30.5

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.60 m Minimum: 0.50 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1903	Fill	1.40	0.48	Single fill of ditch 1904	Pot/Bone/Stone	120-200
1904	Cut	1.40	0.48	Cut of ditch	-	-
1905	Cut	0.96	0.49	Cut of ditch	-	-
1906	Fill	0.96	0.49	Single fill of ditch 1905	Pot/Bone/Stone	100-410 + 11thC
1907	Cut	1.06	0.62	Cut of ditch	-	-
1908	Fill	1.06	0.62	Single fill of ditch 1907	Pot/Bone/Stone	43-410 + L13thC
1909	Cut	0.85	0.38	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
1910	Fill	0.85	0.38	Single fill of ditch terminus 1909	Pot/Bone/CBM/Stone	120-410

Trench 20: Field 6

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained two land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.3
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.3 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date
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		(m)	(m)			
2001	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	0.14	Buried soil layer	-	-
2003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21: Field 6

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained two post holes (2106 and 2110), a shallow pit (2109) and a ditch terminus (2104) orientated N-S. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.65
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.65 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.35	Buried soil layer	-	-
2103	Fill	0.8	0.12	Single fill of ditch terminus 2104	-	-
2104	Cut	0.8	0.12	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
2105	Fill	0.4	0.24	Single fill of post hole 2106	-	-
2106	Cut	0.4	0.24	Cut of post hole	-	-
2107	Fill	0.46	0.1	Single fill of post hole 2110	-	-
2108	Fill	0.75	0.14	Single fill of shallow pit 2109	-	-
2109	Cut	0.75	0.14	Cut of shallow pit	-	-
2110	Cut	0.46	0.1	Cut of posthole	-	-
2111	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22: Field 6

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained six ditches. Ditches 2203 and 2209 were NW-SE orientated. Ditches 2207, 2215 and 2205 were N-S orientated and 2221 was NE-SW orientated. The trench also contained four small pits (2211, 2213, 2217 and 2219). Features 2215, 2217, 2219 and 2221 were not excavated. A single land drain was also seen in this trench. Natural was a mid orange-brown clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.50 m Minimum: 0.40 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.23	Buried soil layer	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2203	Cut	0.99	0.24	Cut of ditch	-	-
2204	Fill	0.99	0.24	Single fill of ditch 2203	Pot/Bone/ Metal	200-410
2205	Cut	2.8	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	-
2206	Fill	2.8	0.6	Single fill of ditch 2205	Pot/Bone/	270-410

					Metal/Glass /CBM/Fired Clay/Slag	
2207	Cut	0.94	0.21	Cut of ditch	-	-
2208	Fill	0.94	0.21	Single fill of ditch 2207	Pot/Bone/ Stone	150-410
2209	Cut	1.01	0.31	Cut of ditch	-	-
2210	Fill	1.01	0.31	Single fill of ditch 2209	Pot/Bone/ CBM	120-250
2211	Cut	0.65	0.17	Cut of pit	-	-
2212	Fill	0.65	0.17	Single fill of pit 2211	Pot/Bone/ CBM/Stone	43-410
2213	Cut	0.51	0.22	Cut of pit	-	-
2214	Fill	0.51	0.22	Single fill of pit 2213	Pot	120-410
2215	Cut	3	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
2216	Fill	3	-	Single fill of ditch 2215	Pot/Bone/ CBM	120-410
2217	Cut	0.91	-	Cut of pit	-	-
2218	Fill	0.91	-	Single fill of pit 2217	Metal/Bone /Fired Clay	
2219	Cut	0.6	-	Cut of pit	-	-
2220	Fill	0.6	-	Single fill of pit 2219	Pot/Bone	43-410
2221	Cut	1.75	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
2222	Fill	1.75	-	Single fill of ditch 2222		

Trench 23: Field 5

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained two land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with orange-brown clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.7 m Minimum: 0.6 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2301	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	0.5	Buried soil layer	-	-
2303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24: Field 5

General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches. Trench was not fully excavated due to the presence of roots from a tree with a protection order on it.				Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	19.1	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.9 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

2401	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	0.16	Buried soil layer	-	-
2403	Layer	-	0.50	Colluvium	-	-
2404	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25: Field 5		
General description	Orientation	-
	Avg. depth (m)	-
	Width (m)	-
	Length (m)	-
Trench not excavated due to the presence of great crested newts in the nearby pond.		

Trench 26: Field 5		
General description	Orientation	N-S
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30
Trench contained one gully (2604) orientated E-W with a fork to the NE. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.		

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.46 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2601	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	0.1	Buried soil layer	-	-
2603	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium	-	-
2604	Cut	0.42	0.18	Cut of gully	-	-
2605	Fill	0.42	0.18	Single fill of gully 2604	-	-
2606	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27: Field 5		
General description	Orientation	-
	Avg. depth (m)	-
	Width (m)	-
	Length (m)	-
Trench not excavated due to the presence of great crested newts in the nearby pond.		

Trench 28: Field 5		
General description	Orientation	E-W
	Avg. depth (m)	0.50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30
Trench contained a post hole (2807), a ditch (2803) and a ditch terminus (2805) both orientated NE-SW. Natural was a pale blue-grey clay.		

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.54 m Minimum 0.46 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.24	Buried soil layer	-	-
2802	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium	-	-
2803	Cut	0.46	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-

2804	Fill	0.46	0.18	Single fill of ditch 2803	-	-
2805	Cut	0.6	0.23	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
2806	Fill	0.6	0.23	Single fill of ditch terminus 2805	-	-
2807	Cut	0.2	0.1	Cut of post hole	-	-
2808	Fill	0.2	0.1	Single fill of posthole 2807	-	-
2809	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29: Field 5

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single pit (2905). Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.82
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.82 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2901	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.24	Buried soil layer	-	-
2903	Layer	-	0.34	Colluvium	-	-
2904	Cut	0.8	0.22	Cut of pit	-	-
2905	Fill	0.8	0.22	Single fill of pit 2904	-	-
2906	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30: Field 5

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.57
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.57 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3001	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	0.15	Buried soil layer	-	-
3003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31: Field 5

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a mid orange-brown clay natural layer, which itself overlay a natural of pale blue-grey clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
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3100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	-	-
3102	Layer	-	0.2	Natural	-	-
3103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32: Field 4		
General description	Orientation	-
Trench not excavated due to the presence of great crested newts in the nearby pond.	Avg. depth (m)	-
	Width (m)	-
	Length (m)	-

Trench 33: Field 4						
General description	Orientation	NE-SW				
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.61				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
	Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.61 m					
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3301	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
3303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34: Field 4						
General description	Orientation	NW-SE				
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.7				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
	Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.7 m					
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3401	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.35	Buried soil layer	-	-
3403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35: Field 4						
General description	Orientation	NE-SW				
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.65				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
	Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.65 m					
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

3501	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.4	Buried soil layer	-	-
3503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36: Field 7

General description	Orientation	-
Trench not excavated due to the presence of great crested newts in the nearby pond.	Avg. depth (m)	-
	Width (m)	-
	Length (m)	-

Trench 37: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.52 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3701	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	-	-
3703	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium	-	-
3704	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 38: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.66
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.66 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3801	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.24	Buried soil layer	-	-
3803	Layer	-	0.28	Colluvium	-	-
3804	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.85
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.85 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date
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		(m)	(m)			
3901	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	0.40	Buried soil layer	-	-
3903	Layer	-	0.24	Colluvium	-	-
3904	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 40: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.6 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4001	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	Pot	M16thC
4002	Layer	-	0.26	Buried soil layer	-	-
4003	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium	-	-
4004	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 41: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with chalk flecks.				Avg. depth (m)	0.58	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.61 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4101	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	0.40	Buried soil layer	-	-
4103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 42: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. However a single flint flake was recovered from the buried soil layer. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with chalk flecks.				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum 0.68 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4201	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4202	Layer	-	0.15	Buried soil layer	Flint	-
4203	Layer	-	0.27	Colluvium	-	-
4204	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with chalk flecks, and brown clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.54 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4301	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
4302	Layer	-	0.21	Buried soil layer	-	-
4303	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium	-	-
4304	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 44: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with patches of mid blue-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.84	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.84 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.20	Buried soil layer	-	-
4402	Layer	-	0.42	Colluvium	-	-
4403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with chalk flecks, and brown clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.67	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.58 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4501	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4502	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-
4503	Layer	-	0.27	Colluvium	-	-
4503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 46: Field 7

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and a colluvial layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.48				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.48 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4601	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	Pot	M16thC
4602	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-
4603	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium	-	-
4604	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 47: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NE-SW				
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with chalk flecks, and patches of orange-brown gravelly clay	Avg. depth (m)	0.45				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.45 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.20	Buried soil layer	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 48: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NW-SE				
Trench contained six post holes (4808, 4810, 4812, 4814, 4816 and 4818) which were cut into the colluvium. The trench also contained a ditch (4805), orientated E-W, cut into the natural. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.68				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.48 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4801	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4803	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	-	-
4804	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	-	-
4805	Cut	1.1	0.4	Cut of ditch	-	-
4806	Fill	0.8	0.15	Secondary fill of ditch 4805	-	-
4807	Fill	1.1	0.25	Primary fill of ditch 4805	-	-
4808	Cut	0.18	0.1	Cut of post hole	-	-
4809	Fill	0.18	0.1	Single fill of post hole 4808	-	-
4810	Cut	0.22	0.08	Cut of post hole	-	-
4811	Fill	0.22	0.08	Single fill of post hole 4810	-	-
4812	Cut	0.3	0.08	Cut of post hole	-	-
4813	Fill	0.3	0.08	Single fill of post hole 4812	-	-

4814	Cut	0.3	0.08	Cut of post hole	-	-
4815	Fill	0.3	0.08	Single fill of post hole 4814	-	-
4816	Cut	0.2	0.06	Cut of post hole	-	-
4817	Fill	0.2	0.06	Single fill of post hole 4816	-	-
4818	Cut	0.6	0.3	Cut of post hole	-	-
4819	Fill	0.6	0.3	Single fill of post hole 4818	-	-

Trench 49: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two gullies, 4909 orientated NW-SE and 4904 orientated E-W which terminated at its eastern end. The trench also contained two postholes (4911 and 4906). Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay with grey-brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.55 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4901	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4902	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-
4903	Layer	-	0.15	Colluvium	-	-
4904	Cut	0.55	0.4	Cut of gully terminus	-	-
4905	Fill	0.55	0.4	Single fill of gully terminus 4904	-	-
4906	Cut	0.3	0.22	Cut of post hole	-	-
4907	Fill	0.3	0.22	Single fill of post hole 4906	Flint	-
4908	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4909	Cut	0.36	0.11	Cut of gully	-	-
4910	Fill	0.36	0.11	Single fill of gully 4909	-	-
4911	Cut	0.38	0.14	Cut of post hole	-	-
4912	Fill	0.38	0.14	Single fill of post hole 4912	-	-

Trench 50: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with chalk flecks, and brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.36
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.36 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5000	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.12	Buried soil layer	-	-
5002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 51: Field 7

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.55 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5101	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
5102	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
5103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 52: Field 7						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch (5204) orientated E-W. Natural was a brown-grey clay with patches of orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.49 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5201	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	-	-
5202	Layer	-	0.24	Buried soil layer	-	-
5203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5204	Cut	0.48	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-
5205	Fill	0.48	0.18	Single fill of ditch 5204	-	-

Trench 53: Field 7						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.7 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5301	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
5302	Layer	-	0.5	Buried soil layer	-	-
5303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 54: Field 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with patches of orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.65 m						
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5401	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
5402	Layer	-	0.4	Buried soil layer	-	-
5403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 55: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained two land drains. A layer of modern rubble (5502) was seen at the NNW end of the trench overlying the buried soil layer. Natural was a mid blue-grey clay with patches of orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.62 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5501	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.3	Rubble layer	-	-
5503	Layer	-	0.42	Buried soil layer	-	-
5504	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 56: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained three land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale grey-brown gravelly clay with patches of blue-grey clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.51 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
5601	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-
5602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 57: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a single post hole (5702). Natural was a dark orange-brown clay with gravel inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.58 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
5701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5702	Cut	0.4	0.29	Cut of post hole	-	-
5703	Fill	0.4	0.29	Single fill of post hole 5702	-	-
5704	Layer	-	0.28	Buried soil layer	-	-

Trench 58: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained one ditch (5803), orientated NE-SW. Natural was a pale grey-brown clay with orange-brown gravelly clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5801	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
5802	Layer	-	0.26	Buried soil layer	-	-
5803	Cut	0.63	0.12	Cut of ditch	-	-
5804	Fill	0.63	0.12	Single fill of ditch 5803	-	-
5805	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 59: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained 2 land drains, one of which (5903) was fully recorded. Natural was a pale grey-brown clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.44 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5900	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
5902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5903	Cut	0.15	0.47	Cut of land drain	-	-
5904	Fill	0.15	0.47	Single fill of land drain 5903	Pot/Bone/ Glass/CBM/ Shell	19thC

Trench 60: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. However a piece of burnt flint was recovered from the buried soil layer. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale grey-brown clay with orange-brown gravelly clay patches					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
6002	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	Flint	-

6003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
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Trench 61: Field 8

General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale grey-brown clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6101	Layer	-	0.12	Buried soil layer	-	-
6102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 62: Field 8

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a single land drain at its WSW end. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale grey-brown clay with patches of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
6202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 63: Field 8

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench contained a single ditch (6303) orientated NE-SW. Natural was a pale grey-brown clay with patches of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.48 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6301	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6302	Layer	-	0.26	Buried soil layer	-	-
6303	Cut	0.76	0.26	Cut of ditch	-	-
6304	Fill	0.76	0.26	Single fill of ditch 6303	Bone/CBM	-
6305	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 64: Field 8

General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale grey-brown clay with gravel inclusions and patches of mid brown clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.38				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.38 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
6401	Layer	-	0.18	Buried soil layer	-	-
6402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 65: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with patches of blue-grey clay.	Avg. depth (m)				0.38	
	Width (m)				1.8	
	Length (m)				30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.38 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.16	Buried soil layer	-	-
6502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 66: Field 8						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a single land drain orientated ENE-WSW. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)				0.45	
	Width (m)				1.8	
	Length (m)				30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.45 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.45	Buried soil layer	-	-
6602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 67: Field 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches (6705 and 6707) orientated NE-SW, and a small charcoal rich pit (6709). The features were not excavated due to high water table and unstable trench sides. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)				1.5	
	Width (m)				1.8	
	Length (m)				16.2	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 1.5 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

6701	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
6702	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
6703	Layer	-	0.9	Colluvium	-	-
6704	Fill	0.5	-	Single fill of ditch 6705	-	-
6705	Cut	0.5	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
6706	Fill	0.5	-	Single fill of ditch 6707	-	-
6707	Cut	0.5	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
6708	Fill	0.55	-	Single fill of pit 6709	-	-
6709	Cut	0.55	-	Cut of pit	-	-
6710	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 68: Field 9

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained two wide ditches (6812 and 6815) orientated E-W, and a smaller ditch terminus (6804) also orientated E-W. The trench also contained a small pit (6806) and a tree hole (6808) which was excavated. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.73
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.95 m Minimum: 0.69 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6801	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
6802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6803	Buried soil layer	-	0.15	Buried soil layer	-	-
6804	Cut	0.8	0.21	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
6805	Fill	0.8	0.21	Single fill of ditch terminus 6804	-	-
6806	Cut	0.6	0.3	Cut of pit	-	-
6807	Fill	0.6	0.3	Single fill of pit 6806	Pot/Bone/CBM/Stone	43-410
6808	Cut	0.6	0.12	Tree hole	-	-
6809	Fill	0.6	0.12	Single fill of tree hole 6808	-	-
6810	Void	-	-	-	-	-
6811	Fill	1.6	0.6	Same as 6813	Pot/Bone/Fired Clay/Stone	43-200
6812	Cut	1.6	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	-
6813	Fill	1.6	0.6	Single fill of ditch 6812	See 6811	-
6814	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	-	-
6815	Cut	1.4	0.75	Cut of ditch	-	-
6816	Fill	0.7	0.25	Primary fill of ditch 6815	Pot/Bone/Fired Clay/Stone	43-50-100
6817	Fill	1.1	0.34	Secondary fill of ditch 6815	Pot/Bone/Mortar/Stone	43-100
6818	Fill	1.4	0.16	Tertiary fill of ditch 6815	Pot/Bone/Stone	43-100

Trench 69: Field 9						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained two intercutting ditches (6904 and 6905) orientated E-W. Trench also contained a land drain. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.6 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6901	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
6902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6903	Layer	-	0.4	Buried soil layer	-	-
6904	Cut	0.6	0.24	Cut of ditch	-	-
6905	Cut	0.45	0.28	Cut of ditch	-	-
6906	Fill	0.3	0.07	Primary fill of ditch 6905	-	-
6907	Fill	0.45	0.32	Secondary fill of ditch 6905	-	-
6908	Fill	0.6	0.24	Single fill of ditch 6904	-	-

Trench 70: Field 9						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained a ditch (7009) orientated NE-SW, three pits (7005, 7007 and 7011) and a post hole (7003). Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7002	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
7003	Cut	0.34	0.09	Cut of post hole	-	-
7004	Fill	0.34	0.09	Single fill of post hole 7003	Pot	43-200
7005	Cut	0.7	0.15	Cut of pit	-	-
7006	Fill	0.7	0.15	Single fill of pit 7005	-	-
7007	Cut	0.66	0.13	Cut of pit	-	-
7008	Fill	0.66	0.13	Single fill of pit 7007	-	-
7009	Cut	1	0.4	Cut of ditch	-	-
7010	Fill	1	0.4	Single fill of ditch 7009	Pot/Bone/CBM/Stone	43-200
7011	Cut	0.62	0.18	Cut of pit	-	-
7012	Fill	0.62	0.18	Fill of pit	Pot	LIA-100
7013	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 71: Field 9						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW

Trench contained a small pit (7105) and two ditches (7102 and 7106) orientated NE-SW. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m Minimum: 0.4 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
7102	Cut	2	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	-
7103	Fill	2	0.3	Single fill of ditch 7102	Pot/Bone	LIA-200
7104	Cut	0.6	0.22	Cut of pit?	-	-
7105	Fill	0.6	0.22	Fill of pit? 7104	-	-
7106	Cut	2.5	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	-
7107	Fill	1.7	0.25	Tertiary fill of ditch 7106	Bone	
7108	Fill	2.3	0.2	Secondary fill of ditch 7106	Pot	MIA-200
7109	Fill	2.5	0.25	Primary fill of ditch 7106	Pot/Bone/ Stone	LIA
7110	Cut	1.2	0.25	Cut of plough furrow	-	-
7111	Fill	1.2	0.25	Single fill of plough furrow 7110	-	-
7112	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 72: Field 9

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7201	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
7202	Layer	-	0.37	Buried soil layer	-	-
7203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 73: Field 9

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench contained 2 ditches. Ditch 7303 was orientated NE-SW, ditch 7305 was orientated E-W and a gully (7307) was orientated N-S. A natural feature (7309) was also excavated. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.42
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.42 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7301	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7302	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-

7303	Cut	0.66	0.38	Cut of ditch	-	-
7304	Fill	0.66	0.38	Single fill of ditch 7303	-	-
7305	Cut	0.54	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	-
7306	Fill	0.54	0.3	Single fill of ditch 7305	Pot/Bone	MIA-200
7307	Cut	0.32	0.06	Cut of gully	-	-
7308	Fill	0.32	0.08	Single fill of gully 7307	-	-
7309	Cut	0.62	0.44	Cut of natural feature	-	-
7310	Fill	0.62	0.44	Single fill of natural feature 7309	-	-
7311	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 74: Field 9

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer, which fills the undulations left by medieval ridge and furrow, overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.8 m Minimum: 0.5 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7401	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7402	Layer	-	0.4	Buried soil layer	-	-
7403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 75: Field 9

General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue grey clay patches.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m Minimum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7501	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7502	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
7503	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 76: Field 9

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer which fills the undulations left by medieval ridge and furrow, overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.53	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.65 m Minimum: 0.41 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7601	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-

7602	Layer	-	0.38	Buried soil layer	-	-
7603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 77: Field 9

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay, which itself overlies a natural of mid blue-grey clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.7 m Minimum: 0.4 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7701	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7702	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
7703	Layer	-	0.1	Natural	-	-
7704	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 78: Field 10

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained six land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7801	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7802	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
7803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 79: Field 10

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.38
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.38 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7901	Layer	-	0.13	Buried soil layer	-	-
7902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 80: Field 10

General description	Orientation	N-S
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Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8000	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
8001	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
8002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 81: Field 10

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a natural linear feature (8107) orientated N-S and a possible pit (8107). Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
8101	Layer	-	0.25	Buried soil layer	-	-
8102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8103	Cut	0.8	0.33	Cut of pit?	-	-
8104	Fill	0.8	0.1	Primary fill of pit 8103	-	-
8105	Fill	0.25	0.05	Secondary fill of pit 8104	-	-
8106	Fill	0.3	0.2	Tertiary fill of pit 8104	-	-
8107	Cut	2	0.54	Cut of natural linear	-	-
8108	Fill	2	0.54	Single fill of natural linear	-	-

Trench 82: Field 10

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained two land drains. A single flint flake was recovered from colluvial layer 8203. Trench consisted of topsoil, buried soil layer and colluvium overlying a natural of pale brown-grey clay with limestone inclusions.	Avg. depth (m)	0.44
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.44 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8201	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
8202	Layer	-	0.12	Buried soil layer	-	-
8203	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium	Flint	-
8204	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 83: Field 10

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
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Trench contained two ditches (8304 and 8306) orientated NW-SE, and a tree hole (8308) which was excavated. Trench also contained two land drains. Natural was a blue-grey clay with limestone inclusions and patches of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.49
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.49 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8301	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
8302	Layer	-	0.16	Buried soil layer	-	-
8303	Layer	-	0.12	Buried soil layer	-	-
8304	Cut	0.52	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-
8305	Fill	0.52	0.18	Single fill of ditch 8304	-	-
8306	Cut	0.38	0.13	Cut of ditch	-	-
8307	Fill	0.38	0.13	Single fill of ditch 8306	-	-
8308	Cut	1.04	0.22	Cut of tree hole	-	-
8309	Fill	1.04	0.22	Single fill of tree hole 8308	-	-
8310	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 84: Field 10

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained three land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale brown-grey clay with limestone inclusions and patches of orange-brown clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
8401	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
8402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 85: Field 10

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale brown-grey clay with limestone inclusions.	Avg. depth (m)	0.52
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.52 m

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
8501	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
8502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 86: Field 10

General description	Orientation	N-S
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Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.4				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
8601	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	-	-
8602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 87: Field 10						
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE				
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale blue-grey clay with brown clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.5				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: 0.5 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8700	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
8701	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
8702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 88: Field 10						
General description	Orientation	NW-SE				
Trench contained a single ditch (8804) orientated N-S and two natural features (8806 and 8808) both of which were excavated. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.46				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.46 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8801	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
8802	Layer	-	0.26	Buried soil layer	Pot/Metal	150-410
8803	Fill	1.5	0.12	Single fill of ditch 8804	Pot/Bone	-
8804	Cut	1.5	0.12	Cut of ditch	-	-
8805	Fill	0.7	0.13	Single fill of natural feature 8806	-	-
8806	Cut	0.7	0.13	Cut of natural feature	-	-
8807	Fill	0.44	0.14	Single fill of natural feature 8808	-	-
8808	Cut	0.44	0.14	Cut of natural feature	-	-
8809	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 89: Field 10		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE

Trench contained a single irregular ditch (8903) orientated N-S, and a land drain. Natural was a pale blue-grey clay with patches of orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.52				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.52 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8901	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
8902	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
8903	Cut	1.2	0.16	Cut of ditch	-	-
8904	Fill	1.2	0.16	Single fill of ditch 8903	-	-
8905	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 90: Field 10						
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE				
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a single land drain. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	Avg. depth (m)	0.4				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
9001	Layer	-	0.42	Buried soil layer	-	-
9002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 91: Field 10						
General description	Orientation	NE-SW				
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained seven land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.4				
	Width (m)	1.8				
	Length (m)	30				
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.4 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
9101	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	-	-
9102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 92: Field 10		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch (9202) orientated NS. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.37 m		
Contexts		

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9200	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
9201	Layer	-	0.14	Buried soil layer	-	-
9202	Cut	0.27	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
9203	Fill	0.27	0.1	Single fill of ditch 9202	-	-
9204	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 93: Field 10

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained three land drains. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay with patches of blue-grey clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.42 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9301	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
9302	Layer	-	0.22	Buried soil layer	-	-
9303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 94: Field 11

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a modern rubbish pit (9402) and an undated charcoal rich pit (9405). Natural was a pale brown clay with manganese inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	30	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.36 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9401	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
9402	Cut	2.8	0.52	Cut of pit	-	-
9403	Fill	2.8	0.52	Single fill of pit 9402	Pot/Glass/Shell	19thC
9404	Layer	-	0.2	Buried soil layer	Pot	43-410
9405	Cut	0.76	0.16	Cut of pit	-	-
9406	Fill	0.76	0.16	Single fill of pit 9405	-	-
9407	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 95: Field 11

General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained a 20 th century concrete base at its southern end. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of pale brown clay with manganese inclusions.				Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	15	
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.46 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

		(m)	(m)			
9501	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
9502	Layer	-	0.36	Levelling deposit	-	-
9503	Structure	-	>0.11	Concrete base	-	-
9504	Layer	-	0.36	Buried soil layer	-	-
9505	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9506	Cut	-	0.47	Cut for concrete base	-	-

Trench 96: Field 11

General description	Orientation	
Trench not excavated.	Avg. depth (m)	-
	Width (m)	-
	Length (m)	-

Trench 97a: Field 1

General description	Orientation	
Southern half of trench 97. Trench contained a small ditch (9706) orientated E-W and two post holes (9707 and 9709), all of which were cut through the buried soil layer. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	N-S	
	Avg. depth (m)	0.68
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	11.1

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.68 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9701	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil	-	-
9702	Layer	-	0.17	Hard standing	-	-
9703	Layer	-	0.26	Made ground	-	-
9704	Layer	-	0.18	Buried soil layer	-	-
9705	Cut	0.6	0.18	Cut of ditch	-	-
9706	Fill	0.6	0.18	Single fill of ditch 9705	-	-
9707	Cut	0.29	-	Cut of post hole	-	-
9708	Fill	0.29	-	Single fill of post hole 9707	-	-
9709	Cut	0.54	-	Cut of post hole	-	-
9710	Fill	0.54	-	Single fill of post hole 9709	-	-
9711	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 97b: Field 1

General description	Orientation	
Northern half of trench 97. Trench contained a N-S orientated brick wall (9717) and hard standing (9718) associated with an earlier phase of Brizen Farm. Natural was a mid orange-brown gravelly clay with blue-grey clay patches.	N-S	
	Avg. depth (m)	0.56
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	15.5

Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.56 m**Contexts**

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9712	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
9713	layer	-	0.08	Dark blue clay	-	-
9714	Layer	-	0.06	Made ground	-	-

9715	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
9716	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9717	Wall	0.21	0.23	Brick wall	-	-
9718	Layer	-	0.1	Hard standing	-	-

Trench 98: Field 6						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained three land drains and two water pipes. Trench consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	15
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.45 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9800	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	Pot	M16thC
9801	Layer	-	0.28	Buried soil layer	-	-
9802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 99: Field 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and buried soil layer overlying a natural of mid orange-brown gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	15
Depth of overburden: Maximum: 0.5 m						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9900	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
9901	Layer	-	0.3	Buried soil layer	-	-
9902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9903	Layer	-	0.2	Gravel surface	-	-

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

Iron Age and Roman pottery

Edward Biddulph (OA)

Introduction

A total of 781 sherds, weighing 7339 g, of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was recorded using the standard Oxford Archaeology system (Booth nd). It was sorted within contexts into fabric- and, where possible, vessel-groups, which were quantified by sherd count, group weight (grammes) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE). A summary of quantification is provided in Table A.2.1. Context-group dates were attained on the basis of the diagnostic material present.

Table A.2.1 Quantification of fabrics

Fabric	Sherds	% sherds	Wt (g)	% wt	EVE	% EVE
A11 South Spanish amphora	1	0%	43	1%		
B10 Black-burnished ware	51	6%	406	6%	0.33	7%
C10 Shell-tempered ware	1	0%	1	0%		
C20 Limestone-tempered ware	4	1%	54	1%		
E20 Iron Age fine sand-tempered ware	4	1%	41	1%	0.03	1%
E30 Iron Age coarse sand-tempered ware	2	0%	9	0%		
E50 Iron Age limestone-tempered ware	138	18%	1726	24%	0.97	20%
E80 Iron Age grog-tempered ware	1	0%	5	0%		
G21 Malvern rock-tempered ware	335	43%	1876	26%	1.35	27%
M22 Oxford white ware mortaria	1	0%	58	1%	0.06	1%
M41 Oxford red colour-coated ware mortaria	1	0%	11	0%	0.05	1%
O Miscellaneous oxidised fabric	1	0%	4	0%		
O20 Sandy oxidised ware	8	1%	23	0%		
O40 Severn Valley oxidised ware	180	23%	1886	26%	1.4	29%
O80 Oxidised storage jar fabric	2	0%	575	8%	0.1	2%
R10 Fine grey ware	3	0%	5	0%	0.07	1%
R20 Coarse sandy grey ware	6	1%	20	0%	0.03	1%
R30 Medium sandy grey ware	7	1%	82	1%	0.05	1%
R35 North Wiltshire grey ware	5	1%	36	1%	0.18	4%
R49 Severn Valley grey ware	9	1%	108	2%		
R85 South-western micaceous grey ware	9	1%	74	1%	0.23	5%
R90 Reduced storage jar fabric	1	0%	21	0%		
S30 Central Gaulish samian ware	1	0%	2	0%		
S40 East Gaulish samian ware	1	0%	47	1%		
Totals	781	-	7339	-	4.85	-

Description

Table A.2.2 Vessel class by fabric

Fabric	Beaker	Bowl	Dish	Jar	Mortarium	Total EVE
B10			0.13	0.2		0.33
E20				0.03		0.03
E50				0.97		0.97
G21				1.35		1.35
M22				0	0.06	0.06
M41				0	0.05	0.05
O40		0.22		1.18		1.4
O80				0.1		0.1
R10	0.07					0.07
R20				0.03		0.03
R30				0.05		0.05
R35				0.18		0.18
R85	0.1			0.13		0.23
Total EVE	0.17	0.22	0.13	4.12	0.11	4.85
% total	4%	5%	3%	85%	2%	

Almost half of the assemblage (49 %) by sherd count belonged to context-groups dated to the later Iron Age or early Roman period. This pottery mainly comprised limestone-tempered fabrics, including Malvern rock-tempered ware, which were predominant in the region from the middle Iron Age onwards. The forms recorded were standard for these fabrics: globular and barrel-shaped jars (Table A2.2). Other Iron Age-type fabrics – sand or grog tempered – made minor contributions.

Some 12 % of the assemblage was collected from contexts dating to the early Roman period (c AD 43-130). Limestone-tempered fabrics remained important during this time – Malvern rock-tempered ware continued into the 2nd century AD (Timby 1999, 322) – but were joined by Severn Valley wares and, to a lesser extent, a range of probably locally-produced oxidised and reduced sandy fabrics. Wide-mouthed jars were recorded in Severn Valley oxidised ware; globular jars and high-shouldered necked jars were seen in the other grey and oxidised wares.

The level of deposition dropped further during the mid Roman period (AD 120/30-250), as just 6 % of pottery came from context-groups of this period. Severn Valley wares made the most significant contribution (wide-mouthed and narrow-necked jars were recorded), but the range of fabrics available was wider. Micaceous grey ware jars arrived from the south-west region, while handmade black-burnished ware cooking-pots and flanged dishes reached the site from Dorset (Table A.2.2). Amphorae from southern Spain and samian from Gaul arrived less frequently.

Pottery belonging to a single late Roman group (AD 250-410), context 2206, accounted for 16 % of the assemblage. Severn Valley ware continued to be deposited – wide-mouthed jars were joined by flanged dishes – but the proportion of the ware is smaller compared with the previous phase. This is in part due to increased supply of black-burnished ware, a fabric in which cooking-pots, and plain and dropped-flange dishes were available. Micaceous grey ware persisted in this phase, and fine and sandy grey wares were also recorded. A limestone-tempered fabric (grey and wheel-made) seen in the group hints at a limited revival of an Iron Age tradition. The Oxford industry, which expanded and exported widely after 240, was represented by two mortaria. A body sherd from a Drag. 31 dish in East Gaulish samian ware present in this phase was residual.

Table A.2.3 Spot dates

Context	Sum of numbers	Early date	Late date
705	1	43	410
1903	12	120	200
1906	3	100	410
1908	4	43	410
1910	6	120	410
2204	16	200	410
2206	121	270	410
2208	13	150	410
2210	36	120	250
2212	5	43	410
2214	2	120	410
2216	16	120	410
2220	2	43	410
6807	1	43	410
6811	8	43	200
6816	44	-50	100
6817	57	43	100

6818	32	43	100
7004	8	43	200
7010	37	43	200
7012	3	LIA	100
7103	106	LIA	200
7108	125	MIA	200
7109	40	LIA	LIA
7306	5	MIA	200
8802	8	150	410
8803	1	-	-
9404	5	43	410

Discussion

The assemblage contained pottery dated to the Iron Age and throughout the Roman periods. There was, however, particular emphasis on the middle or late Iron Age and the late Roman period, suggesting that activity resulting in deposition at the site was concentrated in those two periods. The condition of the pottery was mixed. The mean sherd weight was 10 g, but sherd size was variable. Iron Age groups were marginally more fragmented than Roman-period groups (9 g compared to 10 g), but the difference was largely confined to certain fabrics, such as Malvern rock-tempered ware, that were friable and prone to greater fragmentation. In general, the condition of the pottery was reasonably uniform, suggesting that later activity had not unduly disturbed earlier deposits. Large sherds and complete profiles of some vessels were recorded, hinting that areas of use and initial discard (and therefore occupation) occurred close to the evaluation area. The assemblage as a whole, limited in terms of wares and dominated by jars, points to a lower-status, probably rural, settlement. However, the presence of samian, mortaria, and amphora suggests that its inhabitants benefited from regional supply links and were familiar with continental-style food preparation and dining.

No further work on this assemblage is required, although the dataset should be incorporated with assemblages recovered from any subsequent fieldwork at the site.

Medieval and Post-medieval pottery

Paul Blinkhorn (Consultant)

The pottery assemblage comprised 95 sherds with a total weight of 2670 g. It comprised a mixture of early/middle Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval wares, with the bulk of the assemblage consisting of the last-named.

The following fabrics were noted:

EMS1: Early – middle Saxon hand-built ware, c AD450 - 850. Moderate to dense quartz, all less than 0.5 mm, rare sub-angular ironstone c 2 mm. 2 sherds, 17 g.

EMS2: Early – middle Saxon hand-built ware, c AD450 - 850. Sparse to moderate fine quartz less than 0.5 mm, rare to moderate silver mica. 1 sherd, 3 g.

COTS: Cotswolds-type ware: c late 9th– early 13th century (Mellor 1994). Slow-wheel made. Fairly hard, dark blue-grey fabric with moderate sub-rounded white pink and grey quartzite up to 1 mm. Sparse to moderate calcareous material, including ooliths, up to 2 mm. Rare haematite up to 1 mm. Mainly 'barrel' jars with triangular rims or more shouldered examples with high everted rims, bases usually sagging. Probably manufactured at a number of sources in the Cotswolds region. 8 sherds, 126 g.

MIN: Minety-type ware, mid-12th – 16th century. Moderate subrounded quartz up to 1 mm, sparse to moderate red and black iron ore up to 0.5 mm, sparse to moderate oolitic limestone up to 2 mm. Poor quality green glaze, jugs, jars (*ibid.*, 100). 2 sherds, 32 g.

MAL: Malvernian unglazed ware, late 12th – 14th century. Iron-rich clay with Malvernian rock fragments and mica. 5 sherds, 58 g.

BRC: Bristol Redcliffe ware. Wheel-thrown, pale yellow to pale pink fabric with grey core. Mainly glazed jugs. Mid-late 12th – 15th century (Vince unpub.). 2 sherds, 54 g.

OMV: Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware (*ibid.*). Late 13th – 17th century. Oxidised, slightly sandy fabric with sparse Malvernian rock fragments. Range of late- and post-medieval vessel forms. 13 sherds, 286 g.

GRE: Red Earthenwares. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 13 sherds, 872 g.

LES: Late English Stoneware. White/grey stoneware with a white salt glaze. Made at numerous centres, such as Staffordshire, London and Nottingham, from the later 17th century onwards, in a wide range of utilitarian forms (Crossley 1990). 9 sherds, 418 g.

19th: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 40 sherds, 804 g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table A.2.4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The bulk of the pottery is typical of sites in the region, although the three sherds of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery are of note, as ceramic of this period is very rare in the county. Like most of the sites with pottery of this period listed by Vince (unpub.), the group consists of only a few sherds. One of the sherds from this site, although very abraded, appears to have the remains of bossed decoration, suggesting a date of the late 5th century. The other two sherds are a small featureless bodysherd and a simple upright rimsherd from a bowl. Both show signs of burnishing.

The range of fabric types suggests that there was activity at the site during the early Saxon period, and then more or less uninterrupted occupation from the around the time of the Norman Conquest until the second half of the 16th century, although none of the medieval pottery can definitely be ascribed to the post-Black Death period.. The sherds were generally fairly large and in fairly good condition, suggesting that there are undisturbed archaeological deposits in the immediate vicinity of these excavations.

Table A.2.4 Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Ctxt	E/MS1		E/MS2		COTS		MIN		MAL		BRC		OMV		GRE		LES		19th		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
403									5	58											L12thC
408											2	54	1	138							L13thC
409													1	21							L13thC
411	1	7			2	32	1	19													M12thC
502													8	82							L13thC
706															1	6			1	10	19thC
1103													1	12							L13thC
1501							1	13							4	113					M16thC
1906	1	10	1	3	6	94															11thC
1908													1	29							L13thC
4001													1	4	1	10					M16thC
4601															2	16					M16thC
5904															3	485	4	249	22	362	19thC
9403															1	95	5	169	17	432	19thC
9800															1	147					M16thC
Total	2	17	1	3	8	126	2	32	5	58	2	54	13	286	13	872	9	418	40	804	

APPENDIX 3 WORKED FLINT

David Mullin (OA)

A total of four pieces of struck flint were recovered from four contexts from the site.

Table A.3.1 Worked flint

Context No.	Description
4202	Heavily patinated ?narrow blade.
4907	Tertiary flake of grey flint.
6002	Burnt flint
8203	Tertiary end of a heavily patinated snapped ?blade

Technology and Dating

The material recovered from the excavations consists a waste flake from the latter stages of the reduction sequence, two possible blades and a burnt flint. The material is not diagnostic, but illustrates prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) activity on the site.

Discussion

The small quantities of worked flint recovered limits the interpretation of the material beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the earlier prehistoric period.

Recommendations

The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

APPENDIX 4 OTHER FINDS**Ironwork***Ian Scott (OA)*

The ironwork comprises 23 pieces, including 15 nails, 7 wire or bar fragments some of which could be nail fragments, and a single small plain ring or link. The nails are all handmade with the possible exception of a long nail from context 706, which may be made from drawn wire. It is too corroded for certainty.

Table A.4.1: Summary of ironwork by context

Context	Identification				Totals
	nails	ring	wire	bar	
409	2				2
502	1				1
706	2				2
2204	1				1
2206	4			3	7
2210	2		1		3
2218	1				1
6807			3		3
7107		1			1
8802	2				2
Totals	15	1	4	3	23

Glass*Ian Scott (OA)*

The glass assemblage comprises 7 sherds from 6 objects or vessels. The material derives from three contexts (Table) and comprises 5 sherd from 4 wine bottles, the base of a large square section bottle and very tiny colourless fragment from context 1402. The wine bottles range in date from late 18th or 19th century (context 5904) to late 19th century or later (also context 5904). The wine bottles from context 9403 are probably of 19th-century date.

Table A.4.2: Summary of glass by context

Context	Identification			Totals
	wine bottle	bottle	fragment	
1402			1	1
5904	2 (3)	1		3
9403	2			2
Totals	4 (5)	1	1	6

APPENDIX 5 ANIMAL BONE*Rachel Scales (OA)***Methods**

The animal bone was recorded following the protocol outlined in Serjeantson (1996). Where possible fragments were identified to species using the Oxford Archaeology Zooarchaeology reference collection. Fragments that could not be identified to species were put into categories: large mammal sized (e.g. cattle, horse or large deer), medium mammal sized (e.g. sheep/goat or pig) and micro-mammal sized (e.g. shrew, vole, amphibian).

Results

A total of 929 bone fragments were recovered from the site, of which 90 (10 %) were identifiable to species level; of the 929 bones, 602 (65 %) were recovered from environmental bulk samples. Of the material not identifiable to species level 673 (72 %) bones were recorded as indeterminate, 114 (12 %) were noted as being from large sized mammals, 46 (5 %) from medium sized mammals and 5 (1 %) from micro-mammals.

Cattle (*Bos taurus*) was the most frequent species present making up 45 % of the identifiable fragments in the assemblage (Table A.5.1). Sheep/ goat (*Ovis aries/ Capra hircus*) was the second most frequent mammal (41 %) present. Other domestic species recorded in small numbers included horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofra*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Wild fauna was represented by the presence of amphibians, and rodents, including one field vole (*Microtus agrestis*).

The condition of the bone ranged from good to very poor. The assemblage was highly fragmented with only 10 % of the material being complete enough to produce accurate identifications. The fragmentation is likely to have been caused by a combination of carnivore gnawing in antiquity (as discussed below) and more modern taphonomic factors such as the use of the land for agriculture prior to excavation. Many bones were badly pitted and damaged by plant root damage.

The contexts associated with the animal bone are relate to two distinct phases: Iron Age and Romano British and Saxon/medieval, with the bulk (88 %) of the assemblage being Iron Age/Roman British.

Table A.5.1 Number and percentage of identifiable bones.

Taxon	NISP (countable only)	%
Cattle	40	45
Sheep/goat	37	41
Pig	7	8
Horse	1	1
Dog	2	2
Rodent	2	2
Amphibian	1	1
Total	90	100

Iron Age/ Romano British Bone

Of the 815 bones from Iron Age and Romano British deposits at Shurdington 168 (29 %) bones from 21 different contexts were identifiable to species or mammal size. Table A.5.2 shows the species and elements of the bones recovered from these pit and ditch features. Cattle was the most frequent domestic species followed by sheep/goat. Dog, horse and pig were also present in small numbers.

Three cattle bones and one sheep/goat bone were noted as being unfused, suggesting that there were young animals on or close to the site. One unfused pig humerus and two unworn pigs teeth were also identified.

There were 134 (16 %) burnt bone fragments identified from the Iron Age and Romano British contexts. Seventeen (2 %) bones showed evidence of carnivore gnawing and a further 11 (1 %) of butchery marks. The evidence of carnivore gnawing on the bones and the two dog bones from the assemblage suggest that dogs were present on or close to the site. Cut marks indicative of filleting were identified along with both cut and chop marks associated with the dismembering process. The presence of both meat bearing and non meat bearing cattle and sheep/goat elements and the butchery marks recorded appear to reflect domestic activity suggesting that these deposits are made up of both domestic cooking and butchery waste.

Saxon and Medieval

Ten bones were recovered from three Saxon and medieval deposits at Brizen Farm, Shurdington. An 11th century ditch (1906) contained cattle and sheep teeth as well as vertebrae belonging to both medium and large sized mammals. A late 13th century ditch (408) contained a fragment from a large mammal humerus which had been sawn at both ends. A medieval buried soil (403) contained an unfused cattle femur and a medium mammal long bone fragment which exhibited cut marks and signs of carnivore gnawing on it.

With so few mammal bones present from this period it is not possible to investigate husbandry practices further beyond noting that the elements recorded are likely to reflect domestic activity.

Comments and Recommendations

The animal bone assemblages from Brizen Farm were fragmented, but those elements that were identifiable were in a reasonable condition and showed clear evidence of butchery marks and carnivore gnawing. They give some evidence for domestic activity at Brizen Farm with a range of species being present representing both cooking and butchery waste.

Further work on this material is not recommended at this time, but should further excavations be carried out at the site it should be included in future analysis.

Table A.5.2 The number of mammal bones recorded in each Iron Age and Romano British context Brizen Farm Shurdington, Gloucestershire.

SPECIES	ELEMENT																			
	Skull	Horncore	Mandible	Teeth	Vertebra	Rib	Scapula	Humerus	Radius	Metacarpal	Carpal	Pelvis	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Metapodial	Calcaneus	Phalanges	Long bone	TOTAL
Cattle	1	1	1	12			3	3	3				2	3	1		1	1		32
Large mammal	1		4		1	8							1						3	18
Horse										1										1
Sheep/ Goat	3		6	13					2	1	1	1		1	1			4	1	34
Pig				2			1	1		1			1							6
Medium Mammal					3	2	2	2	1		1					1			14	26
Dog				1										1						2
Amphibian																			1	1
Rodent			1	1																2
Micro-Mammal					1								1	2					1	5
TOTAL	5	1	12	29	5	10	6	6	6	3	2	1	5	7	2	1	1	5	20	127

APPENDIX 6 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Rachel Scales (OA)

Introduction

In July 2008 Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological trench evaluation on land at Brizen Farm, Shurdington, Gloucestershire. The site is located along the foot of the Cotswold scarp and lies on Lower Jurassic Mainly Clay. Three main concentrations of archaeology were identified dating to the Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval periods.

Twelve bulk environmental soil samples were collected for charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts from a series of pit and ditch features.

Sampling was undertaken specifically to:

- Identify the range of soils and sediments and the range, quality, method of preservation and concentration of preserved plant, animal and mollusc remains.
- Identify if artefacts are present.
- Assess the archaeological (and historical) relevance and importance of the biological material and sediments.
- Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methods

The volume of each bulk soil sample collected ranged between 10 to 40 litres. These were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf-style flotation machine, with the flot collected on a 250 µm mesh and the heavy residue (the material which does not float) sieved to 500 µm. Flots and heavy residues were dried in a heated room at approximately 30 °C, following which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and biological remains.

A portion of the flots were scanned for charred plant remains (CPR) using a low-power binocular microscope at x15 magnification. Charred plant identifications were made without comparison to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

Results

Sediment

The samples were made up of a sediment consisting predominantly of a moist yellowish brown, loamy sand with some sub-rounded stones (approximately 5 %).

Bones and Artefacts

Finds from the samples are detailed in Table A.6.1. Mammal bone was abundant but generally very fragmented.

Pottery was recovered from ten of the samples. Burnt clay, clinker and coal were also noted in a few of the residues. Five samples contained iron objects and seven produced unidentified magnetic material.

Molluscs

Snails were present in most of the flots and five heavy residues. They were particularly abundant in three contexts (6813, 7001, 7101).

Charred Plant Remains

Table A.6.2 summarises the assessment results for the flots recovered. All twelve samples produced flots which were in general very limited. Six contexts (2206, 2210, 6807, 6813, 7103, 7107) produced small quantities of poorly preserved glume wheat grain and five produced glume wheat chaff (2206, 2210, 6807, 7010, 7107). Context 7107 also produced a small number of barley grains (*Hordeum sp.*). Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana L.*) shells were recorded from two contexts (6807, 7010).

Modern roots were abundant in most of the samples. Charcoal fragments were present in all the samples but were small (<2 mm), badly preserved and largely unidentifiable. In one context (7107) it was possible to identify a charcoal fragment as coming from the hawthorn group (*MALOIDEAE*).

Comments and Recommendations

The environmental samples from Brizen Farm, Shurdington, Gloucestershire produced a moderate amount of artefactual material including pottery and burnt clay. Animal bone was well preserved but often fragmented (possibly due to the use of the land for agriculture prior to excavation).

Snail preservation appears to be good and snail sampling should be considered if further work is carried out at the site, with 2 L incremental sequences taken at 10 cm intervals through ditch fills and any waterlogged features. Snails are habitat specific, and their study can provide very useful insights into the local environment and landscape. Sampling should be carefully targeted at surface/horizons, natural silting layers etc.

Although the charred plant remains from these particular samples were limited, they do indicate that charred plant remains are preserved on site and could be more abundant in other features. If further excavations are undertaken, CPR should be sampled for, using standard 40 L bulk samples. Future evaluations and excavations should sample in accordance with the most recent Oxford Archaeology Sampling Guidelines (OA 2005) and English Heritage Sampling Guidelines (EH 2002). At present, it is not recommended that any further analysis should be carried out on the material generated from this evaluation excavation.

Table A.6.1. Number of finds recovered from the heavy residues

Sample Number	Context Number	Period	Mammal Bone	Charred Plant Remains	Snail	Pottery	Burnt Clay	Clinker	Coal	Iron	Unidentified Magnetic Material
1401	1402	?	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	2
2201	2206	Romano-British	3	2	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
2202	2210	Romano-British	3	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2
6801	6807	Romano-British	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	2
6802	6813	Romano-British	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2
7001	7010	Romano-British	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	3
7002	7004	Romano-British	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
7101	7103	Iron Age	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
7102	7103	Iron Age	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
7103	7107	Iron Age	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
7104	7108	Iron Age	2	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	2
9401	9406	?	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-

Key: 1 = occasional (<5 items), 2 = moderate (5-25 items), 3 = abundant (25-100 items) 4 = abundant (>100 items)

Table A.6.2. Assessment of charred plant remains

Sample No.	Context	Period	Floated Volume (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Charcoal	Hazelnut shell	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
1401	1402	?	15	30	-	-	+	++	-	++	A few small grass seeds (POACEAE) were present. Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Modern roots abundant. Moderate coal fragments observed. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
2201	2206	Romano-British	40	60	+	+	+	++	-	-	Some spelt grains (<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> L.) and chaff observed. A few small weed (<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> sp.) seeds were also noted. Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Modern roots abundant. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
2202	2210	Romano-British	40	80	+	+	++	++	-	-	Some spelt (<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> L.) glume bases noted. Several weed seeds were also observed including large grass (POACEAE) caryopsis and knot weed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>). Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Modern roots were abundant and modern seeds (<i>Rubus</i> spp.) were noted. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
6801	6807	Romano-British	8	60	+	++	+	++++	+	-	Glume wheat grains likely to be spelt (<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> L.) were observed along with several chaff fragments. Some hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.) shell fragments were present. Small and large grass seeds (POACEAE) were noted. Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
6802	6813	Romano-British	34	30	+	-	-	++	-	+++	One very poorly preserved glume wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) grain was observed. Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved	C	N	A	N

											and unidentifiable. Sample is assessed as POOR.				
7002	7004	Romano-British	3	5	-	-	+	+	-	-	One small possible crown daisy (<i>Chrysanthymum sp.</i>) seed and one indeterminate melilot/medick/clover seed (<i>Melilotus spp./ Medicago spp./ Trifolium spp.</i>). Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
7001	7010	Romano-British	37	65	-	+	+	++	+	+++	Glume wheat chaff (<i>Triticum sp.</i>) noted. Some hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana L.</i>) shell present. A few large grass seed (<i>Avena sp. / Bromus sp.</i>) caryopsis were observed. Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Modern roots abundant. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
7101	7103	Iron Age	38	200	-	-	-	++	-	+++	Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Modern roots abundant. Moderate coal fragments observed. Sample is assessed as POOR.				
7102	7103	Iron Age	5	70	+	-	+	+	-	-	Two poorly preserved glume wheat (<i>Triticum sp.</i>) grains observed. Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. One weed seed (<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>) was noted. Moderate coal fragments noted. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
7103	7107	Iron Age	40	300	++	+	+	++++	-	+	Some poorly preserved glume wheat (<i>Triticum cf. spelta L.</i>) and barley (<i>Hordeum sp.</i>) grains were noted. A small quantity of chaff (<i>Triticum sp.</i>) was also observed. Large grass seed (<i>Avena sp. / Bromus sp.</i>) caryopsis were also identified. Charcoal fragments are abundant but small (<2 mm), badly preserved and largely unidentifiable. One fragment was identified as coming from the hawthorn group (<i>MALOIDEAE</i>). Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N
7104	7108	Iron Age	37	100	-	-	-	+	-	+	Charcoal fragments are small (<2 mm), badly preserved and unidentifiable. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	B	N
9401	9406	?	7	250	-	-	-	++++	-	-	Charcoal fragments are abundant but small (<2 mm), badly preserved and largely unidentifiable. Sample is assessed as POOR.	C	N	A	N

Key: + = < 10 items, ++ = 10 – 50 items, +++ = 50 – 100 items, ++++ > 100 items. CPR Potential scores: A** = extremely rich sample with > 1000 identifications, A* = rich sample with > 500 identifications, A = rich sample with 300 – 500 items, B = sample with between 100 to 300 identifiable items, usually closer to 100 and C = sample with < 50 items. Y = yes, N = No and ? indicates doubt. Shaded rows indicate those samples selected for full analysis or potentially for full analysis.

Appendix 7 Bibliography and references

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APPENDIX 8 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Brizen Farm, Shurdington, Gloucestershire

Site code: Shub 08

Grid reference: SO 932 198 (centred)

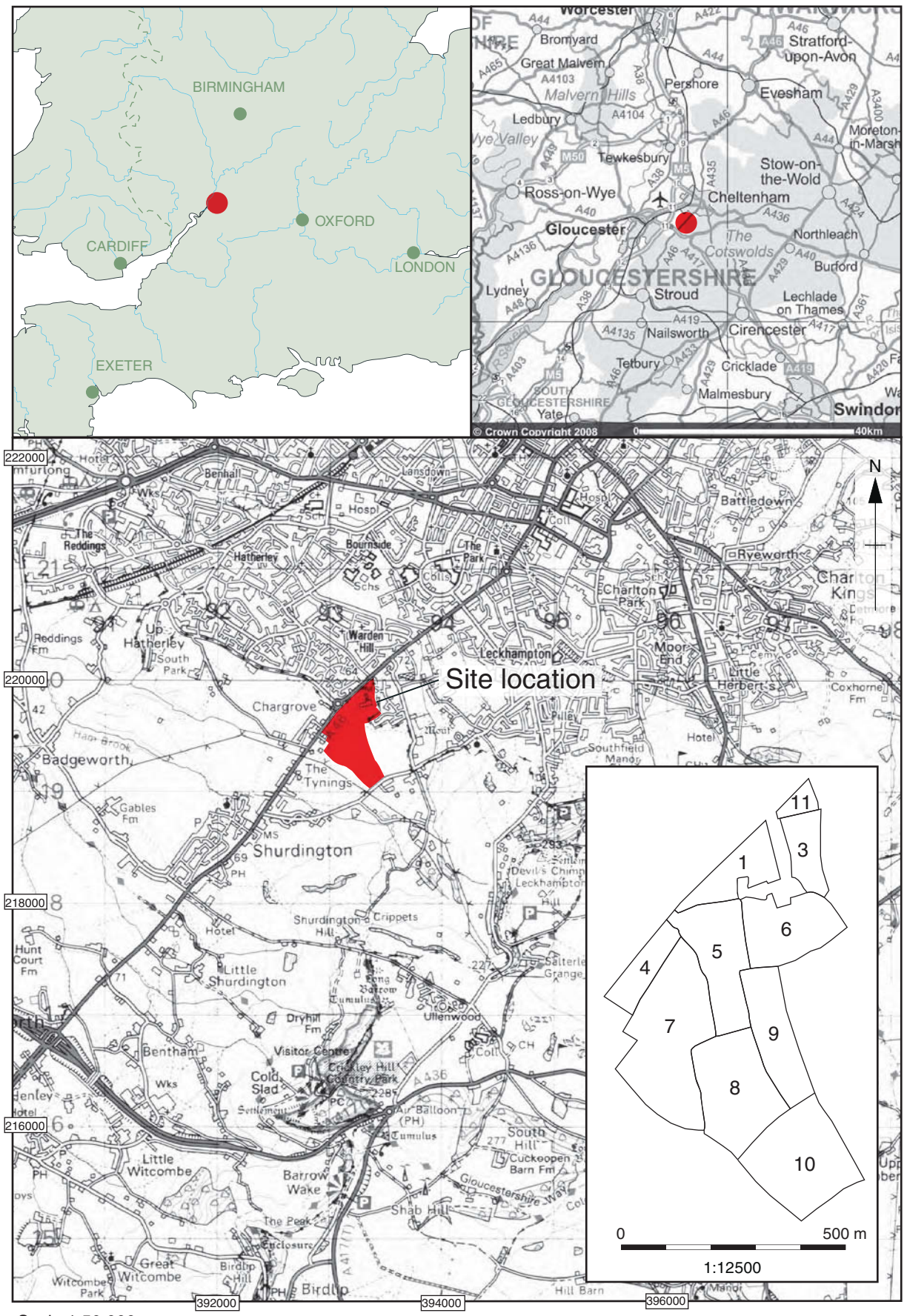
Type of evaluation: Ninety-two of Ninety-six proposed 30 m trenches were excavated, along with two of three 15 m trenches

Date and duration of project: July 15th-August 13th 2008

Area of site: 28.5 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation discovered three zones of archaeology within the site. The first was an area of Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the east of the site (Field 9). The second was an area of Romano-British activity in the north east of the site (Field 6). The third was the location of a possible medieval farmstead in the north of the site (Field 3). The remainder of the swite contained isolated pits and field systems of various periods.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Tewkesbury Museums Service in due course.



Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1: Site location

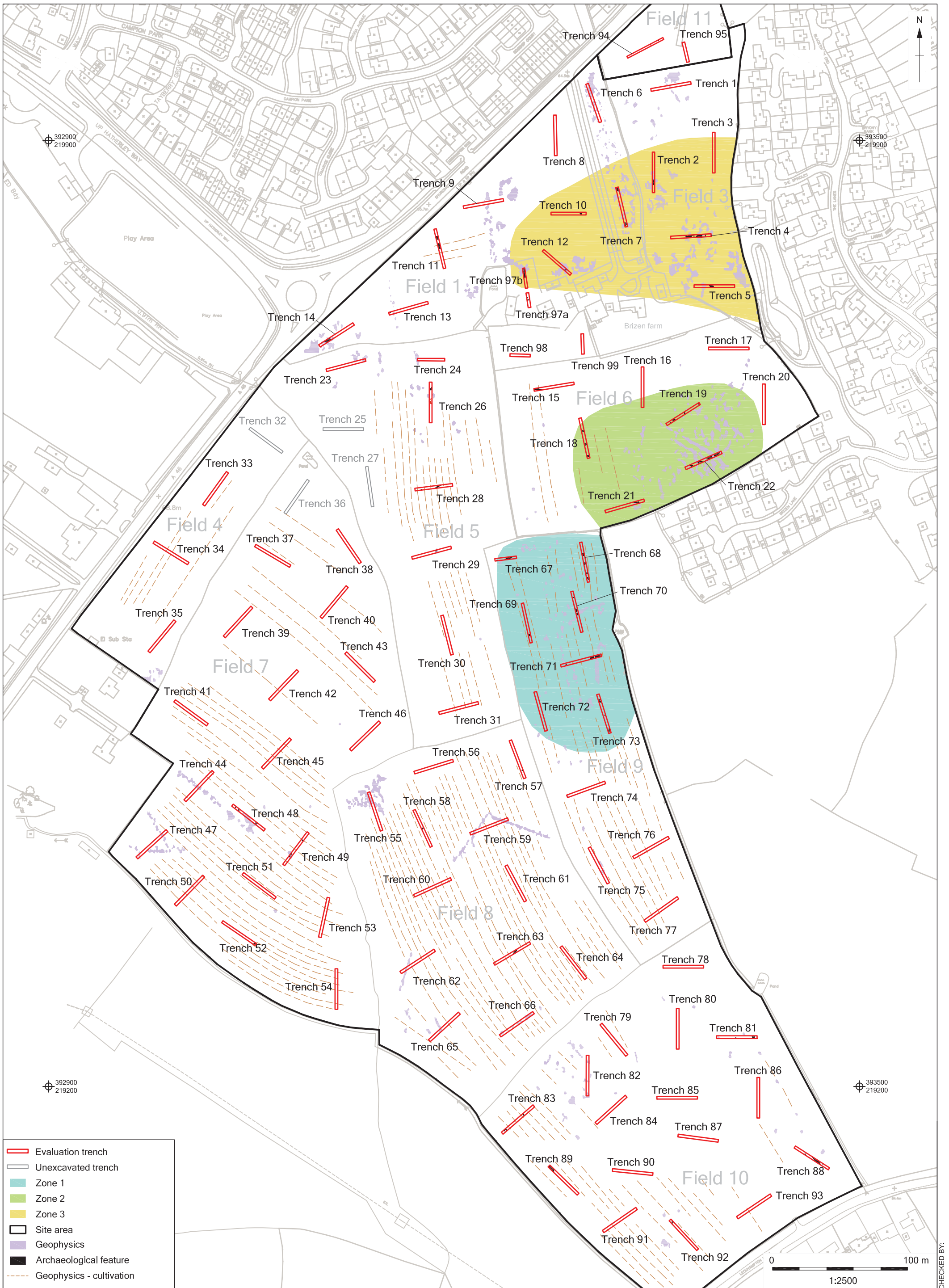


Figure 2: Trench location and archaeological zones

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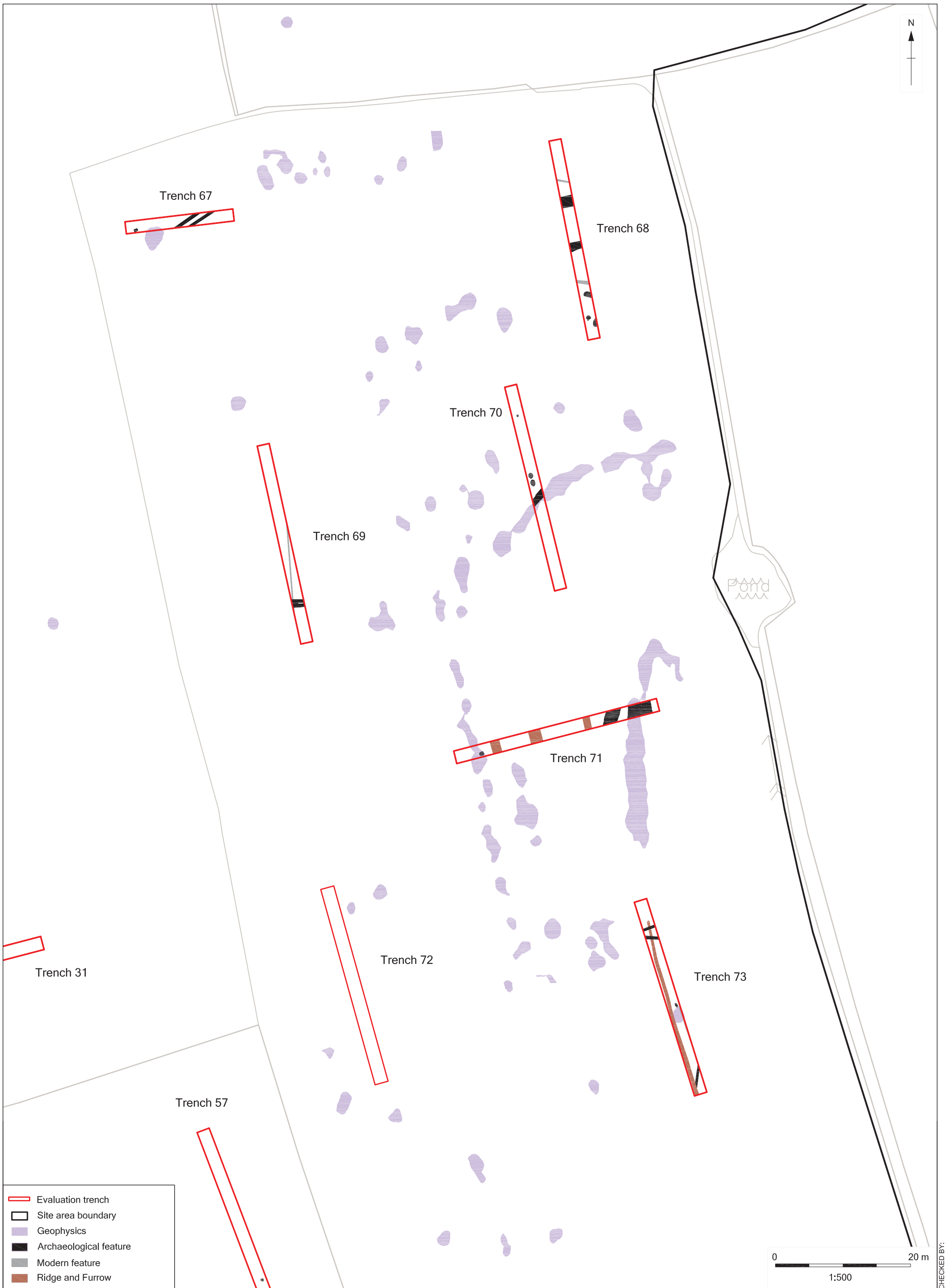
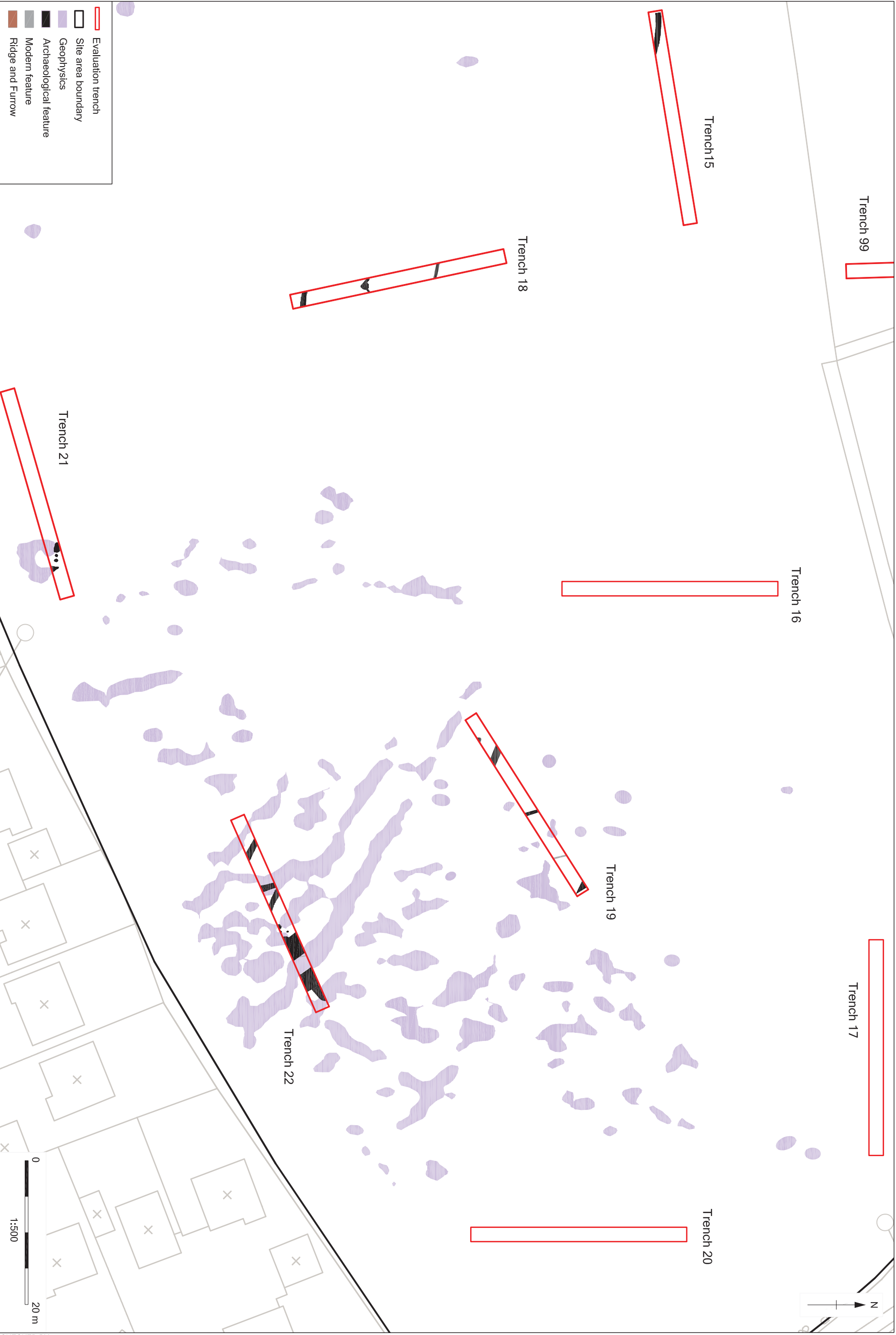


Figure 3: Zone 1, Iron Age and Roman archaeology

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Figure 4: Zone 2, Roman archaeology

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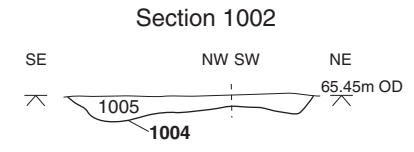


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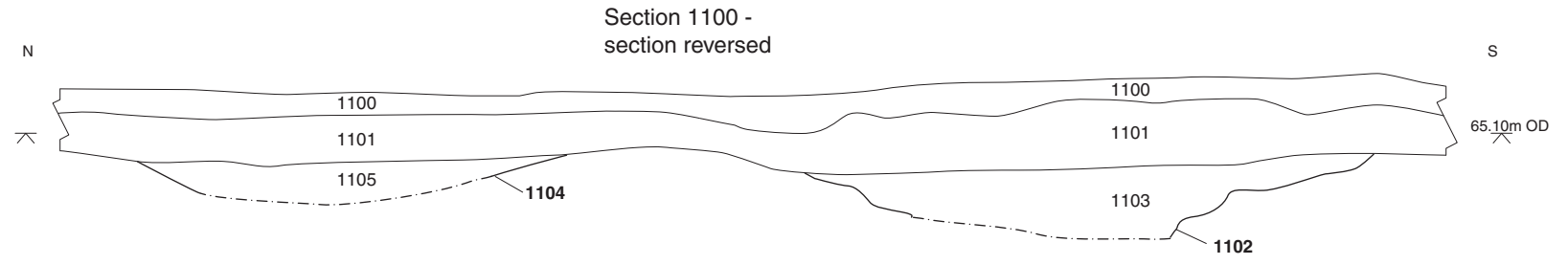
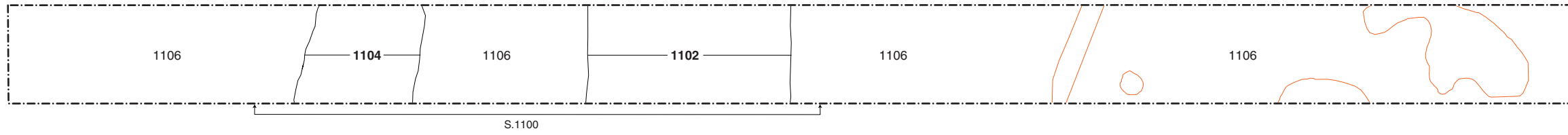
Figure 5: Zone 3, medieval and post medieval archaeology

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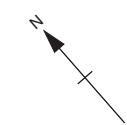
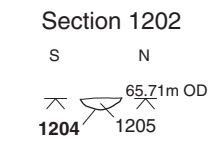
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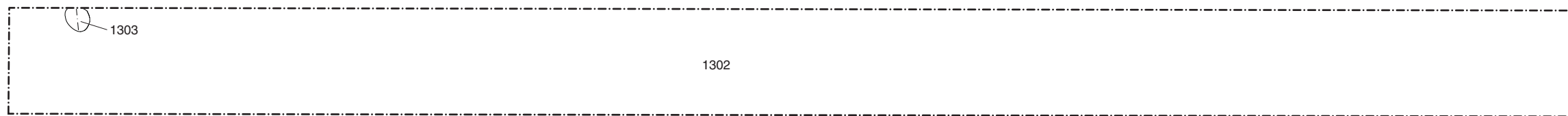
Trench 11





Trench 12



Trench 13



-  Geological feature
-  Modern feature

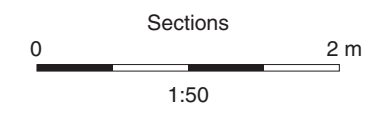
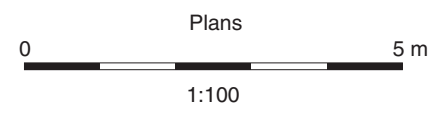
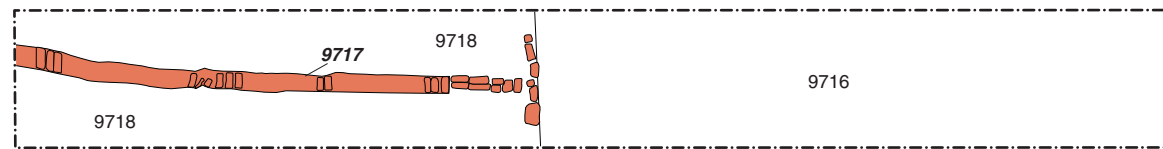


Figure 6: Field 1 - Trenches 10, 11, 12 & 13

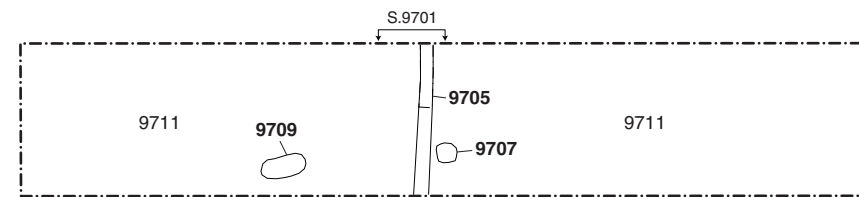
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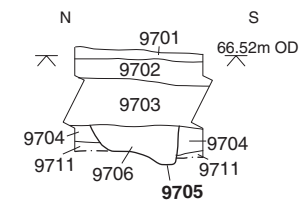
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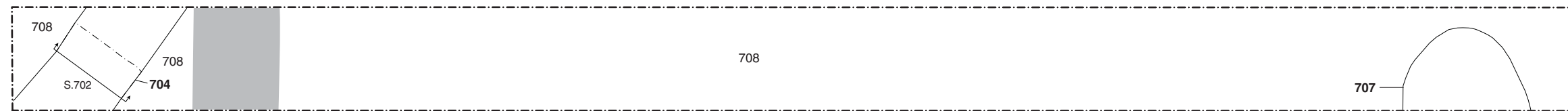
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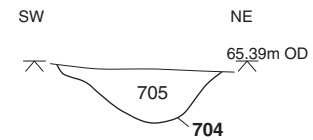
Section 9701



Trench 7



Section 702



-  Brick
-  Modern feature

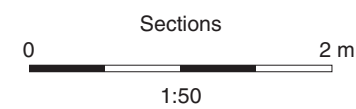
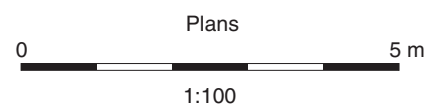
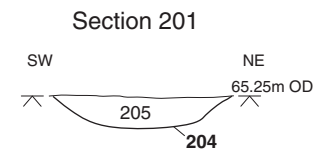
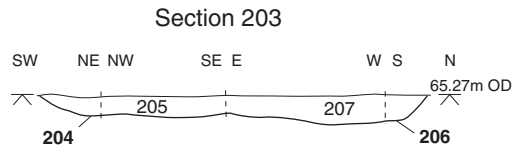
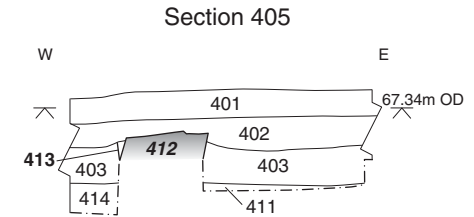
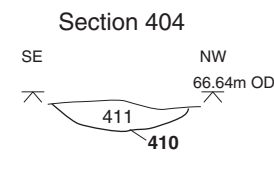
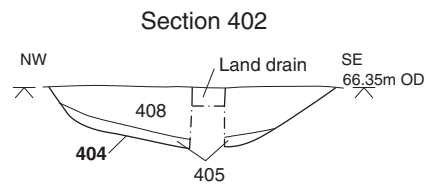
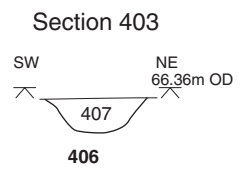
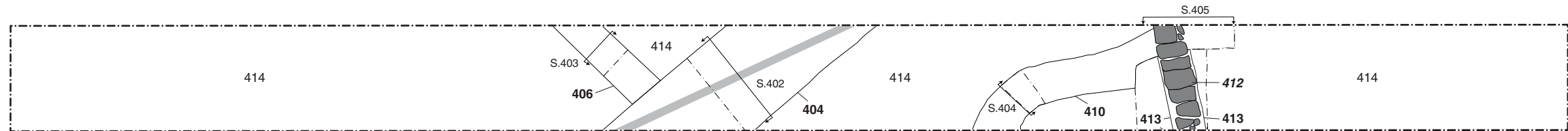


Figure 7: Field 1 - Trenches 14 & 97 and Field 2 - Trench 7

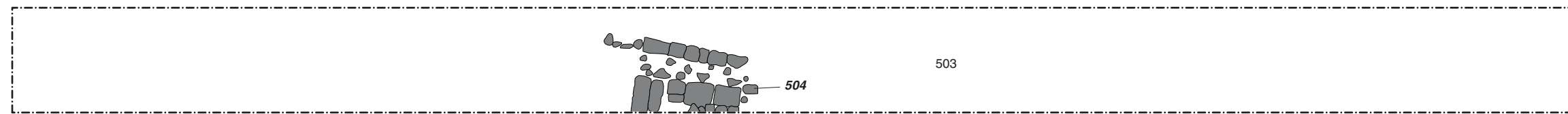
Trench 2



Trench 4



Trench 5



- Stone
- Modern feature

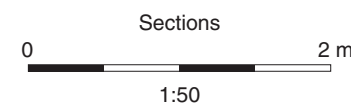
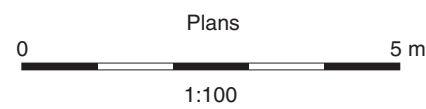
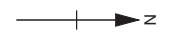
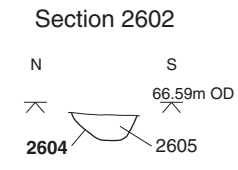
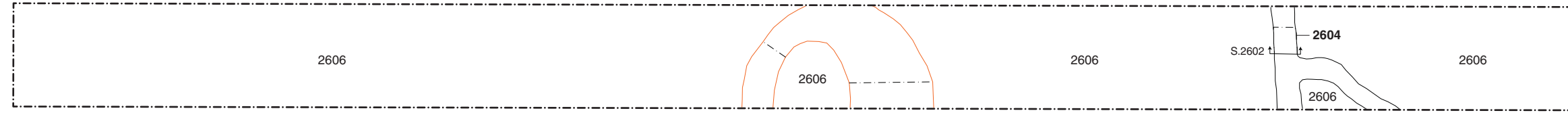
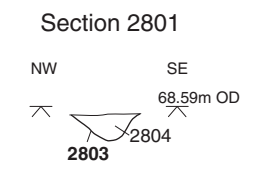
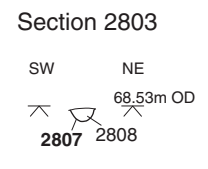
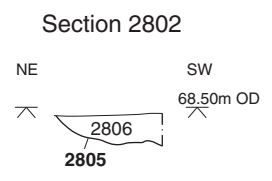
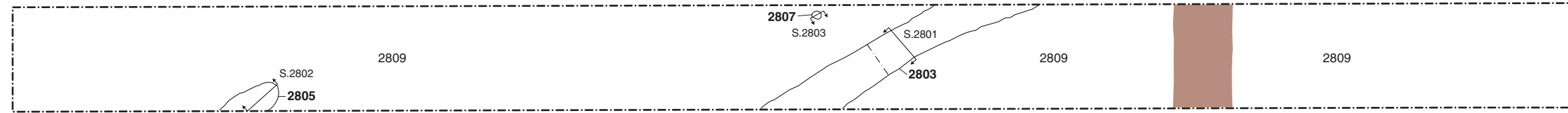


Figure 8: Field 3 - Trenches 2, 4 & 5

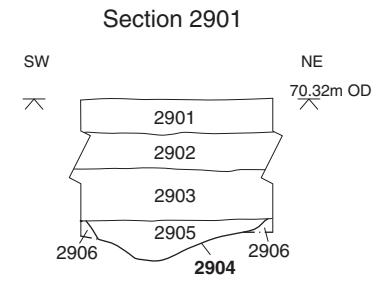
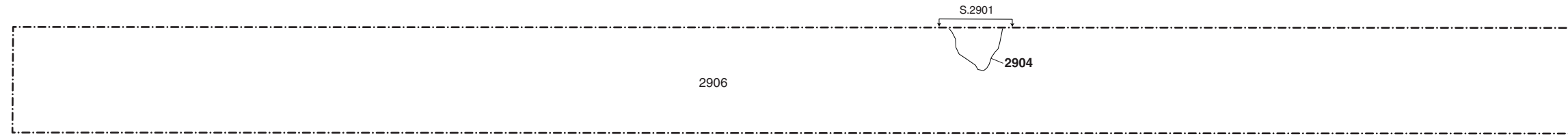
Trench 26



Trench 28



Trench 29



- Geological feature
- Ridge and furrow

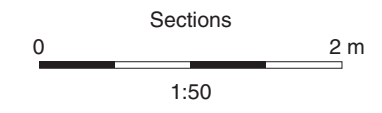
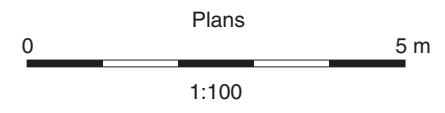
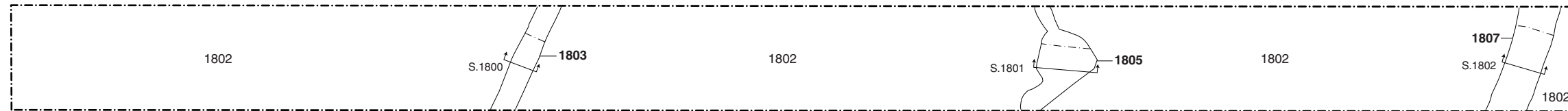


Figure 9: Field 5 - Trenches 26, 28 & 29

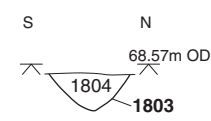
Trench 15



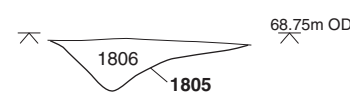
Trench 18



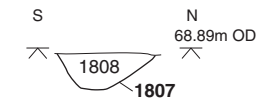
Section 1800



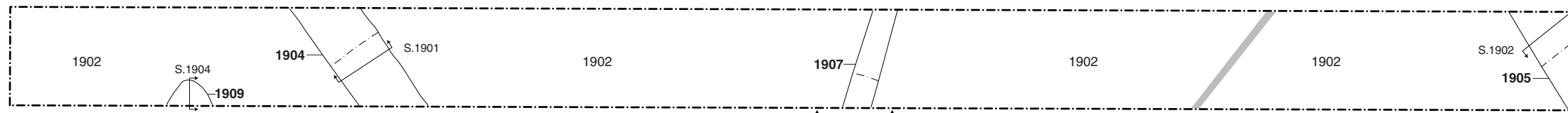
Section 1801



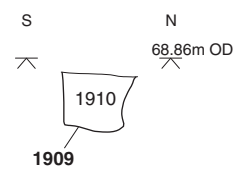
Section 1802



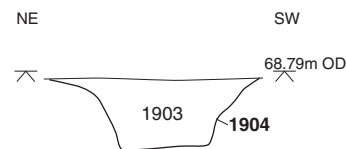
Trench 19



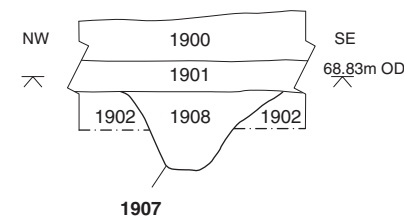
Section 1904



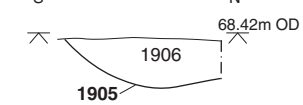
Section 1901



Section 1903



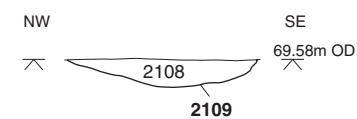
Section 1902



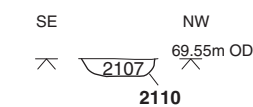
Trench 21



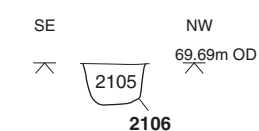
Section 2105



Section 2104



Section 2103



Section 2102



Modern feature

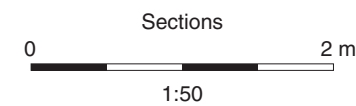
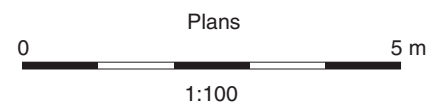
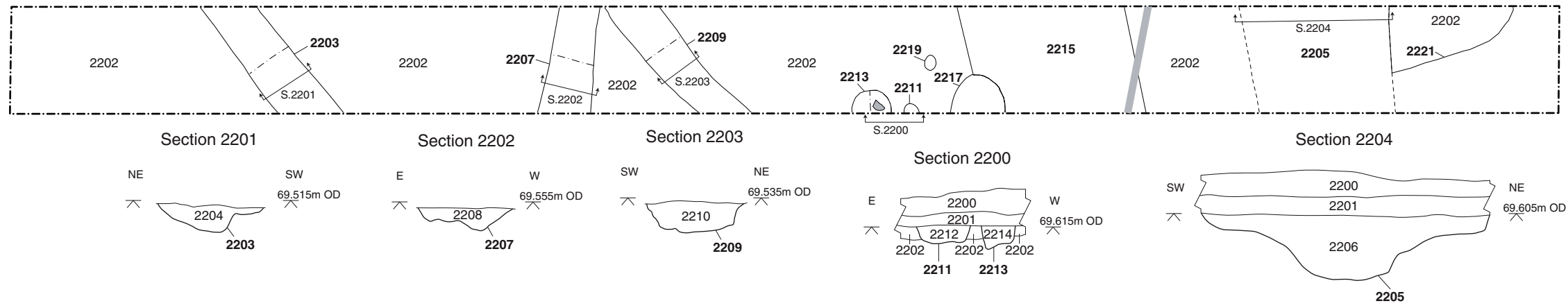
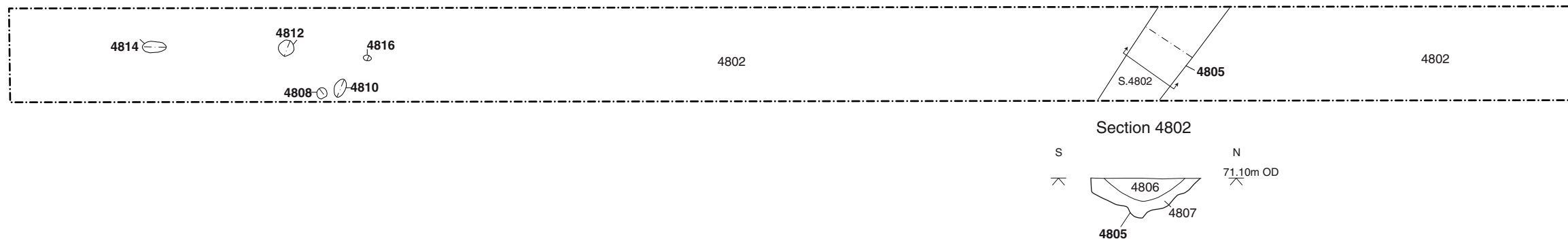


Figure 10: Field 6 - Trenches 15, 18, 19 & 21

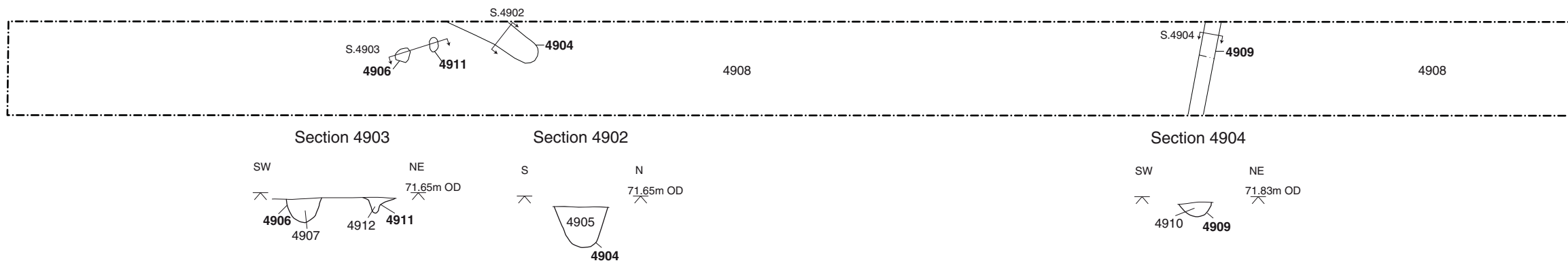
Trench 22



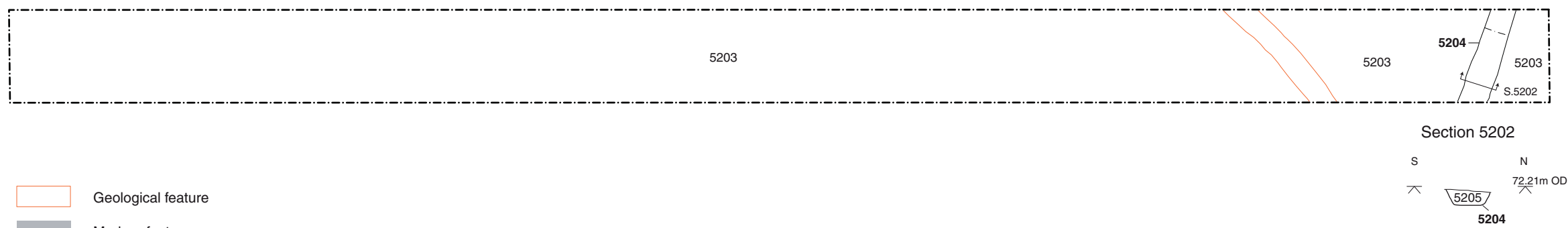
Trench 48



Trench 49



Trench 52



- Geological feature
- Modern feature

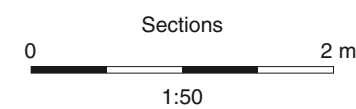
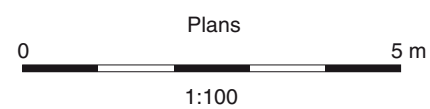
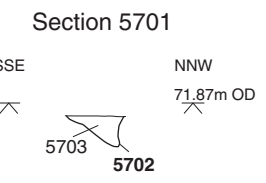
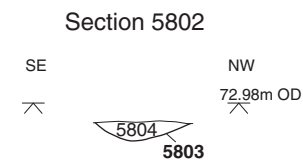
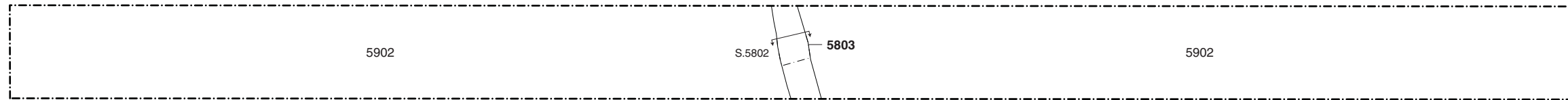


Figure 11: Field 6 - Trench 22 and Field 7 - Trenches 48, 49 and 52

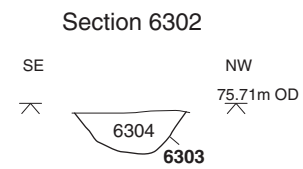
Trench 57



Trench 58



Trench 63



 Ridge and furrow

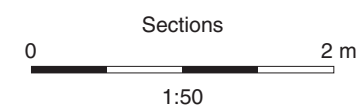
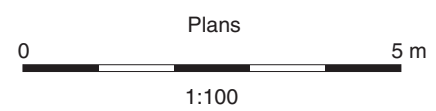
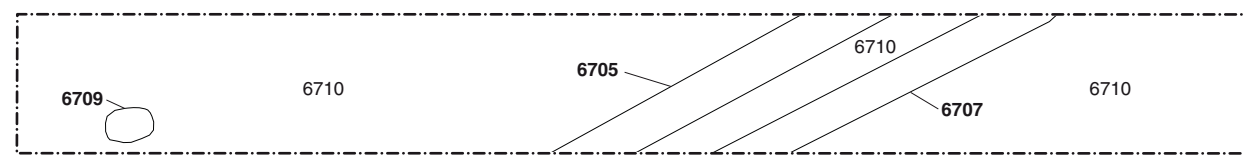
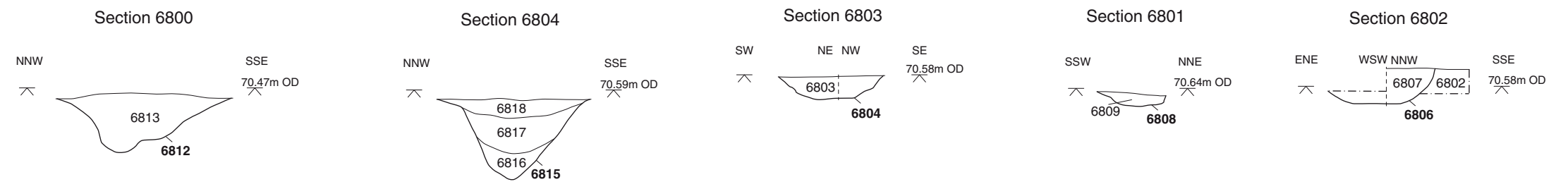
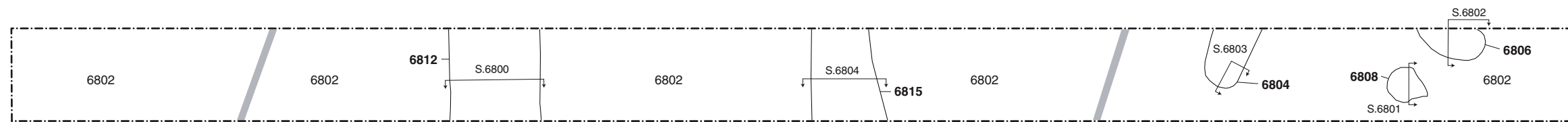


Figure 12: Field 8 - Trenches 57, 58 and 63

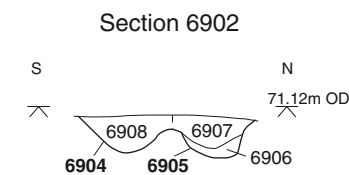
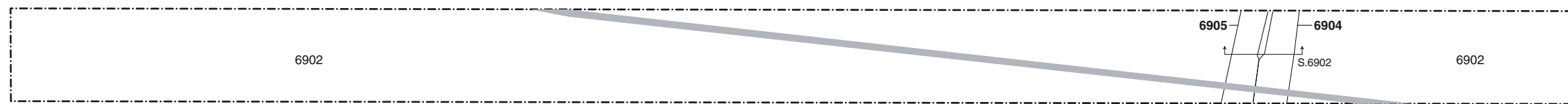
Trench 67



Trench 68



Trench 69



Trench 70

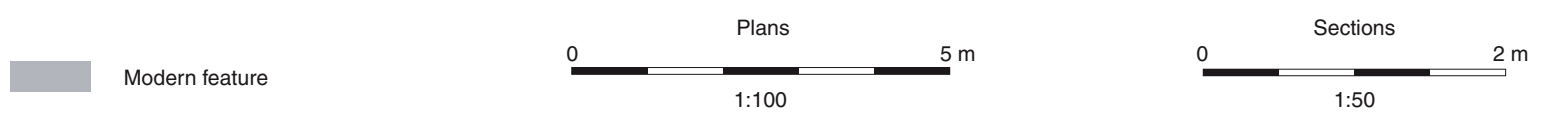
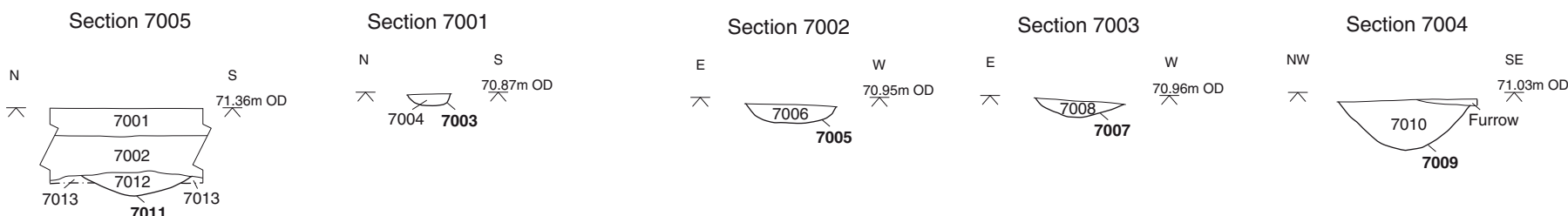
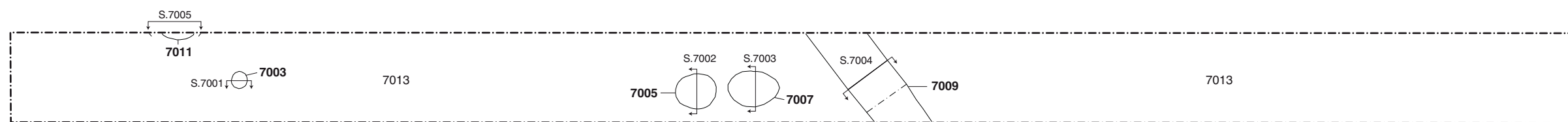
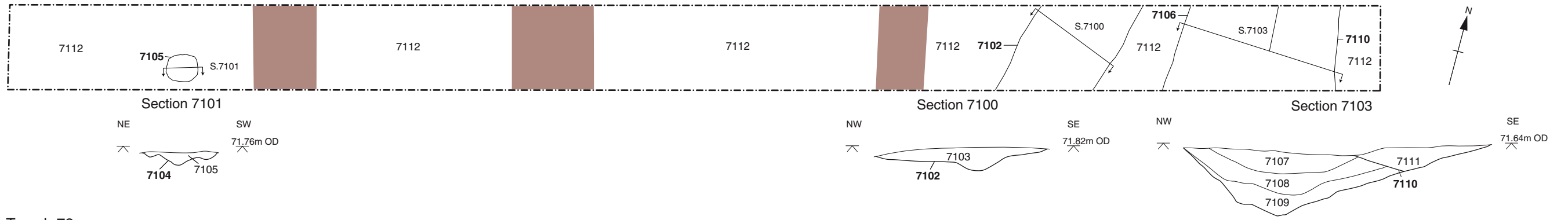


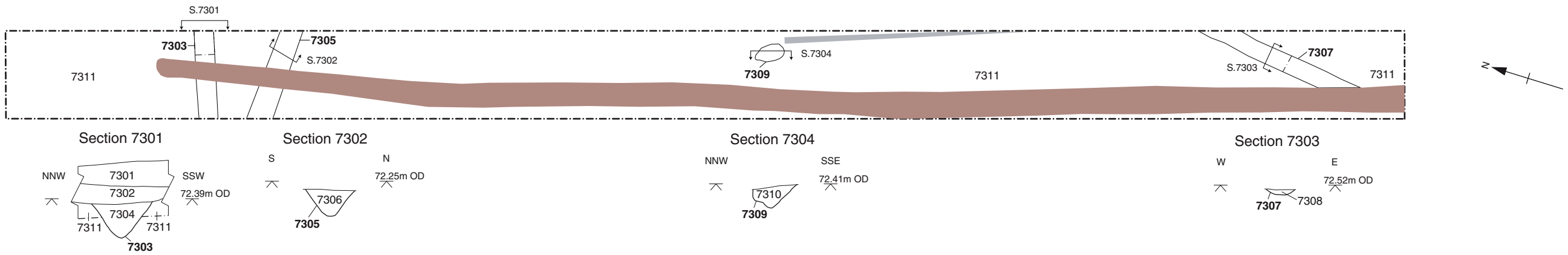
Figure 13: Field 9 - Trenches 67, 68, 69 & 70

\\Server21-db\invoice codes r\thru z\S_codes\SHUB08\SHUBEV*Brzen Fam, Shurdingon*HRB, HC*09,09,08

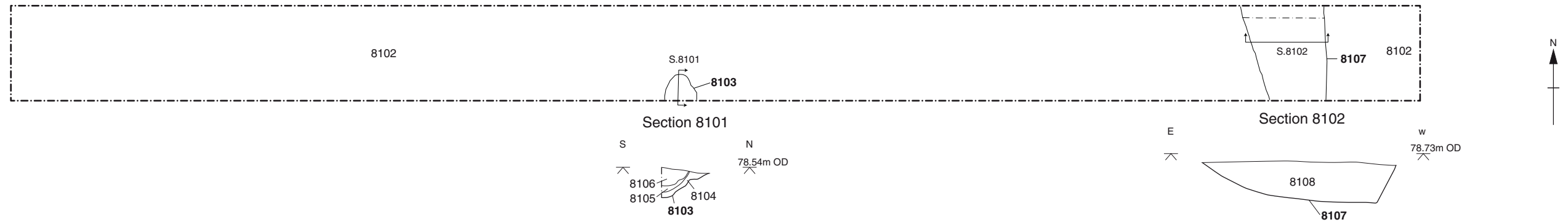
Trench 71



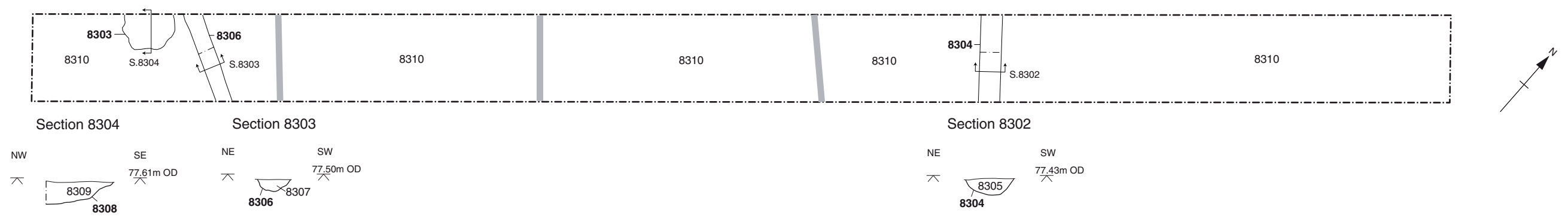
Trench 73



Trench 81



Trench 83

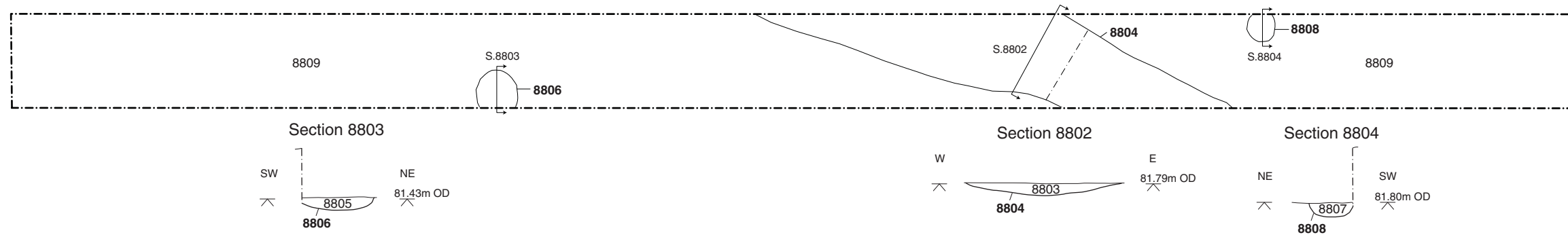


- Ridge and furrow
- Modern feature

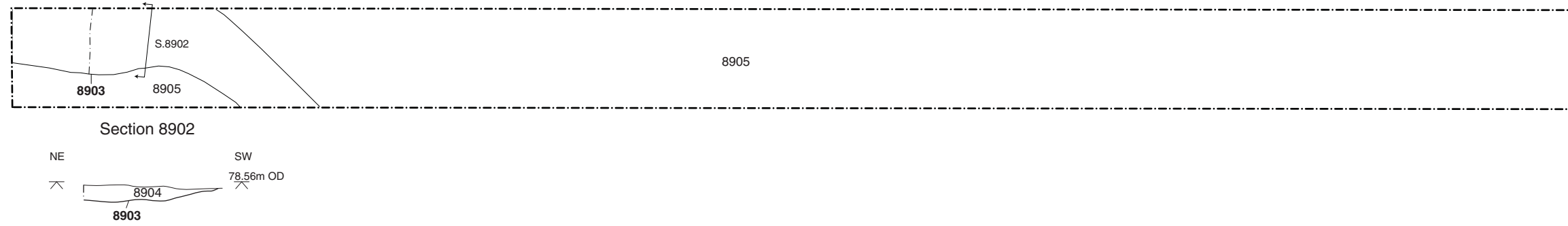


Figure 14: Field 9 - Trenches 71 & 73 and Field 10 - Trenches 81 & 83

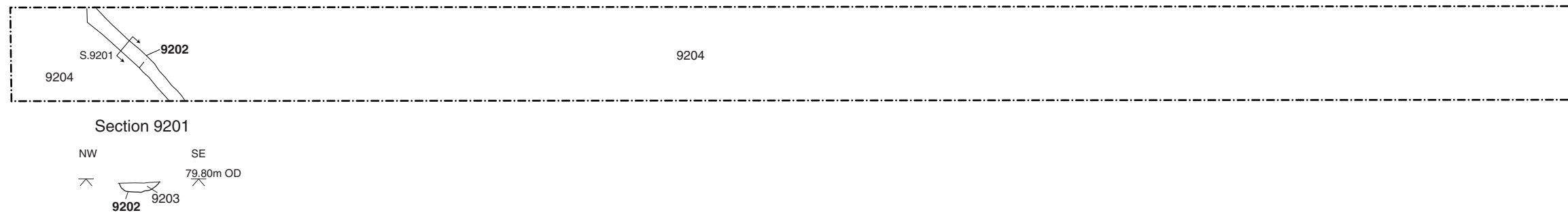
Trench 88



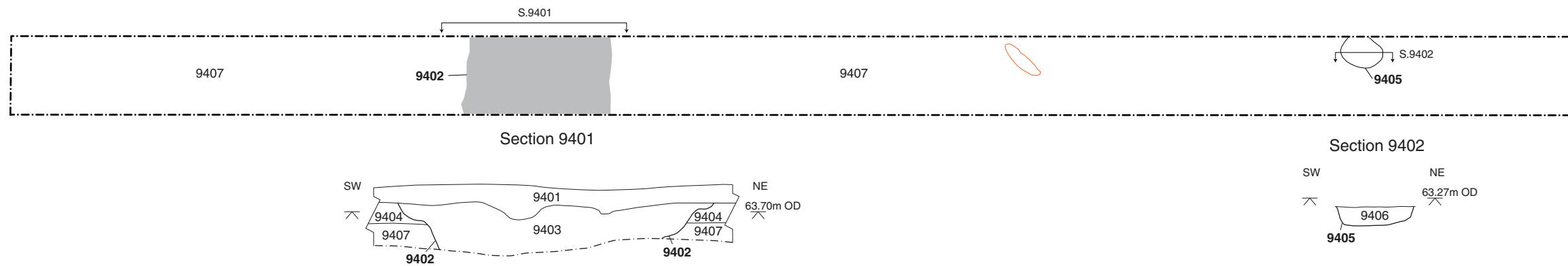
Trench 89



Trench 92



Trench 94



- Geological feature
- Modern feature

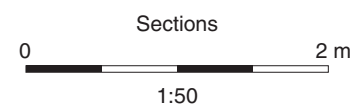


Figure 15: Field 10 - Trenches 88, 89 & 92 and Field 11 - Trench 94

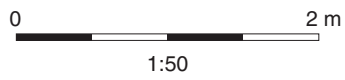
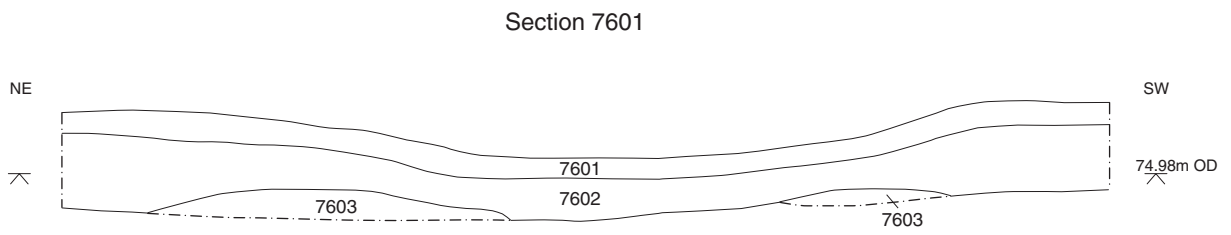


Figure 16: Section 7601, profile of ridge and furrow



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