

Archaeological evaluation of land to the north of Roman Road and west of the A49, Holmer, Hereford



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With contributions by Elizabeth Pearson, Laura Griffin and Rob Hedge.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land to the North of the Roman Road and west of the A49, Holmer, Hereford (NGR SO 5015 5255). It was undertaken on behalf of Hunter Page Planning (the Client), for their client Bloor Homes, in advance of a proposed residential development for which a planning application will be submitted to Herefordshire Council.

The site lies on the northern edge of Hereford to the north of Roman Road and west of the small settlement of Holmer. At the time of the survey the site comprised fields set to arable and pasture.

Prior to the evaluation, a desk based assessment of the site was prepared. This identified the potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman features by the record of a series of cropmarks on an aerial photograph. The potential for survival of Roman features associated with the Roman road to the south of the site was also recognised.

Following this a geophysical survey was carried out. A small number of possible archaeological anomalies were identified towards the centre and north of the survey area in the form of small linear and curvi-linear anomalies and a concentration of possible pit features.

A project proposal was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology for evaluation of the site, which was approved by Julian Cotton Archaeological Advisor for Herefordshire Council. This proposal set out a sampling strategy comprising 58 trenches, however following a re-design of the proposed development, ten trenches on the northern edge of the site were not opened. Further trenches were also abandoned in the vicinity of a badger sett in the south-western part of the site.

The evaluation was carried out in two stages between September and November 2014. Archaeological remains of two broad periods were uncovered.

In the central to eastern part of the site a complex of shallow ditches, pits and postholes were recorded from which medieval pottery was recovered. To the west of this area, a stone structure thought likely to be a corn drying oven was uncovered and to the east of this area, close to Holmer Parish Church, a cobbled surface, possibly a trackway, was recorded. Pottery largely comprised of cooking pots and is interpreted as a domestic assemblage. Environmental evidence points to a site engaged in crop processing on a significant scale, and probably crop cultivation on-site.

It is thought that the features in this area might represent either a former farm peripheral to the settlement of Holmer, or a former part of the village itself. The settlement of Holmer currently lies largely to the west of the A49, with the church on its western edge, but the remains of medieval settlement uncovered in the evaluation may demonstrate that the village was formerly more balanced with a part of the village to the west of the church.

On the northern edge of the site, a small cluster of round cremation pits, were recorded in one trench. These were not dated but are thought by their form to be prehistoric in date. An adjacent ditch may have formed an enclosing element. To the south-east of the pits, a palaeochannel was recorded, likely to have formerly linked with the Ayles Brook which rises to the south. Whilst medieval pottery was recorded from the upper fills of this channel, it is thought likely that this was an extant watercourse in the later prehistoric period, which may have formed a focus of activity.

It is concluded that the archaeological features are vulnerable to residential development of the site although a proportion of these lie outside the area proposed for residential use. It is not considered that vulnerable features merit preservation *in situ* and it is suggested that appropriate archaeological mitigation should be used to record them prior to the construction programme.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land north of Roman Road (Holmer West), Hereford, Herefordshire (NGR SO 5015 5255). It was commissioned by Hunter Page Planning (the Client), on behalf of their client, Bloor Homes Ltd., who intend residential development of the site for which a planning application will be submitted to Herefordshire Council. Consultation with Julian Cotton of Herefordshire Council established that a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation would be required to support a planning application.

The desk-based assessment has been prepared (WA 2013). This identified the potential for the survival of archaeological remains of prehistoric or Roman date within the site. The potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman features was identified by the record of a series of cropmarks on an aerial photograph. The potential for survival of Roman features associated with the Roman road to the south of the site was also recognised.

Following this a geophysical survey was carried out (Prestidge 2013). A small number of possible archaeological anomalies were identified towards the centre and north of the survey area in the form of small linear and curvi-linear anomalies and a concentration of possible pit features.

The project conforms a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008) *Standards for archaeological projects in Herefordshire: issue 1* (Herefordshire Archaeology 2004).

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation were:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The fieldwork element of the project was undertaken by Richard Bradley AlfA; who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2008 and has been practicing archaeology since 2005. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers M.Sc. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt BSc PG Cert MIfA. Laura Griffin AlfA and Rob Hedge contributed the artefact report and Elizabeth Pearson MSc contributed the environmental report.

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd (WA 2013). The DBA identified a low potential for remains of early prehistoric date to be recorded within the site and a geophysical survey was recommended. The geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) identified possible archaeological features at the site.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014). Following the preparation of the specification, the proposed area of development was reduced and ten trenches on the northern fringe of the site were not excavated because they fell outside this area.

An area in the south west of the site was found to be an area of a badger sett, and four trenches were not excavated at this location.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 2 September 2014 and 11th November 2014.

Forty seven trenches, amounting to just over 4400m² in area, were excavated. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. A large cropmark resembling the northern edge of an enclosure, was identified running roughly south-west by north-east with a return in the north-east. This was targeted by Trenches 18 and 19. Another substantial cropmark running north-west by south-east was targeted by Trenches 39 and 40. Several slighter cropmarks were identified towards the centre of the site, these were targeted by Trenches 19, 20, 22, 32 and 24. Cropmarks in the area Trenches 3, 4, 23 and 25 were discovered during the evaluation to be related to a badger sett, so the trenches were not excavated. Cropmarks identified by geophysical survey, were also targeted in particular by Trenches 16, 18, and 43.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012a). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

4 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

4.1.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (WA 2012a; appendix 2).

4.1.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Microsoft Access 2007 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Hereford Museum (Vince 1985).

4.1.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- modern pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

5 Environmental archaeology methodology,

by Elizabeth Pearson

5.1.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012a). A total of 5 samples (each of up to 40 litres) were taken from the site (Table 1).

5.1.2 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

Animal bone was quantified according to fragments count and weight by context, and notes made on readily identifiable remains. These were identified with the aid of modern bone reference collections housed at the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service and identification guides (Schmid 1972 and Hillson 1992).

5.1.3 Discard policy

The following samples will be discarded after a period of 6 months after the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them:

5.2 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

6 The application site

6.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The following is taken from the desk based assessment of the site (WA 2014). The proposed development site lies on agricultural land sloping from a height of approximately 80m above Ordnance Datum to the north, down to approximately 65m AOD along the Ayles Brook to the south-east. The underlying geology is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium along the Ayles Brook and hummocky glacial deposits along the west edge of the site. The soils are mapped as well drained fine silty soils of the Bromyard association on the east of the site, and well drained coarse loamy soils of the Escrick 1 association to the west.

The DBA (WA 2014) found that within the proposed development site an area of ditches, pits, and possible enclosures have been recorded as cropmarks by the Lower Lugg ALSF project (Figure 2). These appeared to have the potential to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date.

The southern boundary of the site lies immediately adjacent to the Roman Road between Kenchester and Gloucester, which was constructed before AD 75 during Roman offences against the Silures. Approximately 1.2km west of the proposed site, archaeological works along a section of this Roman road identified the presence of the Roman road surface and roadside ditches adjacent to the modern road alignment. It was also considered possible that features associated with the Roman road, or roadside settlement or other activity along this route, may fall within the proposed development area.

During the medieval and later periods the site appears to have been part of a wider agricultural landscape. The medieval village of Holmer (25365 & 25750) is located immediately east of the

proposed development area. It derives its name from the Old English *hol mere*, meaning hollow pool. The manor was listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086, under the ownership of the Canons of Hereford, who had held it before the Norman Conquest. The survey records that there were four households, with four ploughs, and the manor was worth 10 shillings. The parish church at Holmer is located west of the A49, but most of the settlement appears to have been dispersed along a number of sinuous lanes to the east of the main road, suggesting that the main area of settlement drifted, developed or was moved after the church was founded. A distinct area of eroded house platforms and plot boundaries, abutting an area of ridge and furrow has been identified in this area (7016).

A geophysical survey was carried out at the site (Stratascan 2013), and identified amorphous anomalies indicative of cut features of possible archaeological origin including a roughly circular anomaly that could be indicative of a ring ditch. A small number of possible archaeological anomalies were identified towards the centre and north of the survey area. These take the form of small linear and curvi-linear anomalies and a concentration of possible pit features

6.2 Current land-use

The site is currently in use as a mixture of pasture and arable farmland.

7 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-10. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

7.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural throughout was a compact silty clay marl ranging in colour from mixed yellowish brown to pinkish red with patches of blue grey siltstone and patches of grey mudstone.

Natural channels filled with colluvium were recorded in Trenches 19, 20 and 24 and possible colluvium was recorded in Trench 57.

Evidence of a possible paleochannel (4609), running east-west, was recorded in Trench 46, towards the northern part of the site. This is interpreted as the remains of a previous channel of the Ayles Brook, with some later medieval deposits as a shallow fill.

7.1.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric deposits

A cluster of four, possibly five, cremation pits was recorded in Trench 53 (Plate 1, Figure 6). One pit, (5308) was excavated (Plate 2). This measures c 0.40m in diameter in plan, containing a friable fill of charcoal and burnt bone. The pit has vertical sides and a flat base and measures 0.10-0.14m in depth. A gully, (5304) oriented north-west by south-east, could be associated with this cluster; although not substantial (width 0.48m) this feature could have functioned as an enclosing element.

Five pieces of worked flint were recovered from the site; residual in their contexts. Two were recovered from Trench 42; one from subsoil (4201) and one from a modern ditch (4216) which cut the subsoil. Both were dated to the Early Bronze Age. In Trench 43 a flake and a thumbnail scraper, were recovered from two fills of a medieval ditch (4309, Figure 8). The scraper dates to the late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age. An arrowhead typical of the Early Bronze Age was recovered from subsoil (5501) in Trench 55.

7.1.3 Phase 2: Medieval deposits

A concentration of archaeological activity around the centre of the proposed development site is considered to be medieval in date.

Possible paleochannel, (4609), referred to in Section 5.1.1 above, contained several fills, the upper two of which comprised a thin charcoal-rich (4606) overlain by a silty clay (4605), from which medieval pottery was recovered.

In Trench 18 (Figure 4), towards the centre of the site, the remains of a possible corn drying oven (1804) were recorded (Plates 3 and 4). This was a stone structure constructed of large blocks mainly of rubble. The corn-drying oven was constructed in a vague semi-circle, with the flue facing west. Some of the blocks used have roughly squared edges, with no bond visible. The dryer measured 1.7m east-west by 1.9m north-south. The structure was surrounded by a thin band of heated clay (1805), the result of intense burning. A mixed fill within the structure (1806) included a sandstone rubble backfill. Beneath this was a blackened siltstone floor surface (1807). A dark charcoal layer of rake-out material (1809) was recorded at the flue entrance and to the west and north of the oven. There were no associated finds, but its location in proximity to medieval ditches it is considered to be dated to the medieval period by association.

A substantial ditch, (4211, Fig. 8) oriented east-west, to the east of the corn drying oven, has a width of 1.5m, moderately sloping sides, an irregular base and a homogenous fill which contains degraded animal bone (Plate 5). This ditch cuts charcoal-rich deposit, (4209) which is sealed by a deposit containing a moderate amount of charcoal, (4212) also truncated by ditch (4211). A further linear feature, (4215, Figure 8) potentially with a return, and with a fairly sterile fill of compact mid reddish brown silty clay, has possibly been truncated by ditch (4211) but the relationship between these two features is uncertain.

Features recorded in Trench 43 (Figure 6) include a ditch, (4309), possibly the same as (4211), mentioned above. Ditch (4306) has a width of 1.5m, and is oriented north-east by south-west. It has moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The two upper fills of this feature yielded finds of pottery, degraded bone and flint, with the upper fill being more charcoal-rich. This ditch is more substantial than parallel ditch (4305, Figure 8) which measures 1m wide, with steep sides and a flat base. The upper fill of this feature is very compacted with a good amount of charcoal and contains animal bone. The relationship between these two ditches is unclear, but it is possible that ditch, (4305) truncated ditch, (4309) functioning as a redefinition of an enclosing element.

Roughly square, shallow pit, (4317, Figure 8) was also recorded within the trench. The upper fill of this pit comprised a thin layer of charcoal-rich clay. A shallow but well-defined posthole, (4311, Figure 8) with a charcoal-rich fill was recorded from this trench as well as a small, shallow oval pit, (4313, Figure 8) with a sterile fill.

In Trench 40, ditch (4011, Figure 8) oriented east-west, has a width of 1.5m and is 0.68m deep, with steep sides; it is v-shaped in profile (Plate 6). The upper fill of this feature is charcoal rich and contains bone fragments. Environmental analysis of a sample from the ditch confirmed a post-Saxon date and it is thought likely to be Medieval in date. It is possible that ditch (4011) truncates ditch (4013, Figure 8) with the same orientation and a width of 1.14m (Plate 6). This ditch has a sterile fill. The terminus of ditch, (4004, Figure 9) was recorded in Trench 40; oriented north-east by south-west, this ditch is less than 1m wide with a sterile homogenous fill. This feature may have had a drainage or land delineation function, shared with ditch (4008, Figure 9) which had a similar fill, oriented north-south.

In Trench 41 (Figure 5) a possible field drainage gully, 4111 (Figure 9), 0.80m wide, was recorded. The primary fill comprises a dump of heat-affected clays, while the upper fill (4109) is charcoal-rich. Environmental sampling produced a medieval date for this deposit. This feature is truncated by an undated possible furrow (4108, Figure 9).

In Trench 34 (Figure 4), ditch (3406, Figure 9) measures 1.40m wide, and has a homogenous fill. Medieval pottery finds and animal bone suggest an accumulation of waste material. Shallow gully (3410, Figure 9) 0.60m wide, also contains a homogenous fill which yielded medieval pottery.

Unexcavated ditches (3412) and (3414) may also be medieval in date, and associated with, or the same as, similar ditches in Trench 35 (Figure 4).

An undated posthole and a ditch corner, as well as a gully, in Trench 35 might be associated with medieval activity.

An area of cobbling (3804) was recorded in the south-east of the site; possibly representing a trackway (oriented north-west by south-east) or a floor surface, bedded into a soil deposit comprising former subsoil (Plate 7). This deposit (3803) contained finds of green glaze pottery suggesting a medieval date for the surface.

7.1.4 Phase 3: Post Medieval deposits

Undated linear features were recorded in the following trenches: 1, 6, 9, 24, 32, 33, 35, 40, 44, 41. These were interpreted as boundary or drainage features, possibly possible post-medieval in date. A probable post-medieval animal burial was recorded in Trench 40 and a post-medieval pit was recorded in Trench 42.

7.1.5 Phase 4: Undated deposits

Ditches and pits were recorded at various location throughout the site, which were undated either through finds or proximity to other features. Such features were recorded in Trenches 17, 24, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 44. A ditch in Trench 32 (3204) could align with a cropmark at this location. Ditch (2410) in Trench 24 was considered possibly to date either to the medieval or post medieval period.

Two intercutting pits (1706 and 1709) were recorded in Trench 17.

7.1.6 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Topsoil varied slightly throughout the site. In the westernmost field it was a firm mid-reddish brown silty clay, with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles in the west. Across most of the site it was a firm but friable mid grey brown silt with frequent bio-turbation, occasional sub-round stones and charcoal flecks. In the north-west it was a firm light yellow brown silty clay.

Modern land drains were recorded in Trenches 20, 22, 26, 27, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 45.

A modern ditch recorded in Trench 42; (4216/4217); contained a Bronze Age bullnose flint scraper. Since this feature cut the subsoil this find, along with a piece of Post Medieval pottery, also from the same fill, is considered to be residual.

8 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin and Rob Hedge

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 3.

The assemblage consisted of 67 artefacts (weighing 351g) which were associated with 13 contexts, and material could be dated from the prehistoric period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally fair with sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, although actual sherd size was lower than the average.

period	material class	object specific type	Total	Weight (g)
prehistoric	flint		5	25

Roman	ceramic	pot	2	5
?medieval	stone	whetstone	1	61
medieval	ceramic	pot	50	156
medieval	ceramic	tile	2	25
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	3	59
modern	ceramic	pot	1	1
modern	ceramic	pot	2	7
modern	glass	vessel	1	12
total			67	351

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Summary artefactual evidence by period

All material has been spot-dated and quantified. Pottery has been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Diagnostic sherds were dated by form type, whilst remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Prehistoric (by Rob Hedge)

Five pieces of worked flint were recovered from five separate contexts. The subsoil in Trench 42 (4201) contained a broken flake of mid-grey mottled translucent flint with pronounced ventral bulb scars and ventral lipping indicative of soft-hammer percussion. The flake appears to have fractured during knapping with a clean break perpendicular to the percussion axis (Inizan et al. 1999, 34). Post-depositional edge-damage and weathering suggests that this piece may be residual. Typologically, it is likely to be no later than early Bronze Age.

Context 4306 contained a primary reduction flake of mottled green-grey flint. Around 50% of the dorsal surface comprised cortex, the outer surface of which was rough-textured, unabraded and pinkish-beige in colour. This is likely to indicate a primary source for the raw material.

A piece recovered from context 4307 is likely to originate from the same source. It was fashioned from a thick, short primary flake with cortex covering 70% of the dorsal surface, with invasive 'thinning' retouch along the proximal and mesial sections of the right lateral margin accounting for its absence over the remaining area. Abrupt retouch on the ventral face of the left lateral margin and abrasion along both margins, together with the thinning of the proximal end of the dorsal face, suggest that the piece may have been hafted. At the distal end of the flake, a concave area of semi-abrupt retouch suggests that the piece is likely to be a hollow scraper, a characteristically late Neolithic or early Bronze Age form (Butler 2005, 167).

A sub-ovoid thumbnail scraper recovered from context 4216 was made from translucent mid blue-grey flint, with rare patches of orange iron staining and a small amount of cortex comprising around 2% of the dorsal surface. Semi-abrupt retouch extends continuously around the distal end, both lateral margins and the butt. A small amount of invasive retouch on the ventral surface has removed the bulb of percussion. Typologically the piece is distinctively early Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 168).

A crude, utilitarian Sutton Type 'a' arrowhead (Green 1980, 122) was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 55 (context 5501). On a flake of opaque light to mid-grey mottled flint, the piece conforms to group 'E' (Butler 2005, 162), with no barbs. The tang and point are defined by rough, irregular abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch, with a small amount of fine abrupt pressure-flaking visible to the left of the tang to facilitate hafting. Sutton Type 'a' arrowheads comprise the predominant form of early Bronze Age arrowhead found in the Midlands (Green 1980, 119).

Roman

Material of Roman date consisted of two residual sherds of Severn Valley ware (fabric A1, context 4306).

Medieval

Material of medieval date formed the bulk of the assemblage from this site. A total of 50 sherds of pottery, weighing 156g were identified as medieval, ranging from late 11th to 15th century in date. Six contexts (3405, 3409, 3803, 4306, 4307 and 4605) could be seen to have a medieval *terminus post quem* (TPQ) based on the dating of the pottery within them.

Fabric and form types present indicated this to be a domestic assemblage with a narrow range of fabric and form types identified (see table 2). All sherds were of local or regional production and of types commonly identified within medieval assemblages from Hereford and the surrounding area. The earliest sherds were from cooking pots of Cotswold ware (fabric D2; contexts 3409, 4306 and 4307) and could be dated late 11th- 12th century. Other cooking pot vessels within the assemblage were of Malvernian ware (fabric B1) and Worcester ware (Fabric C1) and local cooking pot fabric (fabric A8). Many of the body sherds of these cooking pot types displayed evidence of use over a fire in the form of soot deposits.

Remaining sherds were from jugs of local production (fabric A7b) and of 13th-15th century date. A small number of these sherds were decorated with white slip underneath the glaze, a technique common to this fabric type.

Due to a lack of diagnostic sherds, the medieval assemblage appears to span the period from the late 11th-15th century. However, in reality dating of the medieval features could fall anywhere in this range and could actually be as narrow as 12th-13th century.

Remaining material of medieval date consisted of two fragments of flat roof tile (context 4605) and a whetstone (context 4306).

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material consisted of three sherds of pottery of 17th century date and provided a TPQ for context 4216. The sherds came from two flared bowls of local manufacture (fabric A7d; contexts 700 and 5900) and an unidentified vessel of Midlands purple ware (context 4216).

Modern

Remaining finds were all of late 18th century date onwards (see Table 3). Pottery consisted of sherds of pearlware (context 4005), mocha ware (context 5900) and modern china (context 4203). A shard of green bottle glass was also identified as 18th-19th century date (context 5900).

fabric code	fabric name	Count	Weight (g)
A1	Severn Valley ware	2	5
A7b	Herefordshire ware - jugs	10	18
A7d	Post-medieval Herefordshire ware	2	46
A8	Local cooking pot	2	10
B1	Malvernian cooking pot	10	15

C1	Worcester cooking pot	19	87
D2	Cotswold ware cooking pot	9	26
-	Midlands purple ware	1	13
-	Mocha ware	1	6
-	Modern china	1	1
-	Pearlware	1	1

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	TPQ
700	ceramic	pot	1	26		17C	17C
3405	ceramic	pot	14	75	13C	M14C	13-14C
3405	ceramic	pot	2	10	L12C	13C	
3405	ceramic	pot	1	2	12C	14C	
3409	ceramic	pot	7	12	12C	14C	12-14C
3409	ceramic	pot	2	4	L11C	12C	
3803	ceramic	pot	4	10	13C	15C	13-15C
3803	ceramic	pot	5	6	13C	15C	
3803	ceramic	pot	1	2			
4005	ceramic	pot	1	1	L18C	E19C	E19C
4201	stone	flint	1	4			modern
4203	ceramic	pot	1	1	19C	20C	20C
4216	ceramic	pot	1	13	16C	17C	17C
4216	ceramic	pot	1	1	L11C	M14C	
4216	stone	flint	1	6			
4306	ceramic	pot	6	19	L11C	12C	12-M14C
4306	ceramic	pot	1	1	L11C	M14C	
4306	ceramic	pot	2	5	M1C	4C	

4306	stone	whetstone	1	61			
4306	stone	flint	1	2			
4307	ceramic	pot	1	3	L11C	12C	12- M14C
4307	ceramic	pot	2	1	12C	14C	
4307	ceramic	pot	3	10	L11C	M14C	
4307	stone	flint	1	11			
4605	ceramic	tile	2	25			medieval
5501	stone	flint	1	2			modern
5900	ceramic	pot	1	6	19C		19C
5900	ceramic	pot	1	20		17C	
5900	glass	vessel	1	12	18C	19C	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Significance

Although small, the flint assemblage contains sufficient typologically diagnostic material to suggest an early Bronze Age date. This date is consistent with the presence of cremations on the site.

The assemblage of medieval pottery comes largely from a small area of features associated with agricultural activity and may therefore indicate use of these vessels by the farm workers preparing their food during the working day. Alternatively, it may indicate the presence of a domestic dwelling in the near vicinity; possibly a farmhouse on the edge of the main settlement of Holmer.

9 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

9.1 Hand-collected animal bone

A total of 21 fragments (85g) of animal bone was hand-collected from three contexts (Env Table 4) which included, for example, fragments of cattle metapodial, sheep/goat radius and indeterminate limb fragments. Some signs of temporary waterlogging were evident. No further work was carried out on this assemblage.

9.2 Macrofossil remains

These results are summarised in Tables 4 to 6.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Context group	Sample volume (L)	Volume	Processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
180	4	Corn			undated	0	20	8		Yes	Yes

6		dryer								
4009	3	Ditch	4011	Secondary	Medieval	0	10	10	Yes	Yes
4109	2	Gully	4111	Secondary	Medieval	0	15	10	Yes	Yes
4306	1	Ditch			Medieval	0	40	8	Yes	Yes
5307	5	Cremation pit			undated	0	20	10	Yes	Yes

Table 4: List of environmental samples

context	large mammal	charcoal	charred plant	waterlogged plant	comment
5307		abt	occ	mod - abt*	occ clinker/vitrified material, * = probably intrusive
4306	occ	occ	abt		mod burnt clay and burnt stone
4109		occ - mod	abt		occ - mod burnt clay and burnt stone
4009	mod	occ	mod		occ burnt clay, burnt bone
1806		occ	mod	abt*	mod burnt clay and burnt stone, * = probably intrusive

Table 5: Summary of remains from bulk samples

occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant

context	sample	preservation type	category remains	quantity/diversity	comment
---------	--------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------	---------

1806	4	ch	grain	++/low	
1806	4	ch	seed	+/low	
1806	4	ch	misc	+/low	?Arrhenatherum tubers
1806	4	?wa	misc	+++/low	probably intrusive
4009	2	ch	grain	++/low	
4009	2	ch	seed	+/low	
4109	2	ch	grain	+++/medium	
4109	2	ch	seed	+/low	
4109	2	?wa	seed	+/low	possibly intrusive
4306	1	ch	seed	+++/medium	
4306	1	ch	seed	+/low	
5307	5	ch	grain	+/low	
5307	5	?wa	misc	+++/low	probably intrusive

Table 6: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

quantity	diversity
+ = 1 - 10	low
++ = 11- 50	medium
+++ = 51 - 100	high

context	material class	material subtype	count	weight(g)	Feature type	Period
3203	bone	animal bone	2	41	Ditch	

4005	bone	animal bone	3	19	Grave	
4306	bone	animal bone	16	25	Ditch	Medieval

Table 7: Hand-collected animal bone

9.2.1 Medieval contexts (4009, 4109 and 4306)

Charred cereal crop remains were common in these contexts, which included grain from free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp free-threshing), club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible rye (cf *Secale cereale*). In all three cases, this material is most likely to represent clean, processed crop material that has been accidentally charred during processing which has been dumped into ditches and gullies.

These samples demonstrate the potential of the site to provide information on the crops in use, the distribution of crop processing waste and the relative importance of arable agriculture. Based on the presence of a corn dryer within an enclosure, this evidence points to a site engaged in crop processing on a significant scale, and probably crop cultivation on-site.

For contexts 4009 and 4109 where no artefactual evidence was found, the presence of free-threshing wheat, club wheat and possible rye indicate a mid-Saxon or later date. Based on the presence of pottery of 12 to 14th century date on this site, these features are most likely to be of medieval date. There is potential for further instances of crop remains of Saxon or later date to aid dating of aceramic features.

Small quantities of burnt bone and burnt clay and burnt stone were found in all three samples.

9.2.2 Undated (contexts 1806 and 5307)

Charred remains within a corndryer (1806) included both cereal grain consistent with a medieval date and possible onion couch tubers (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) which are generally associated with prehistoric cremations. Although onion couch could potentially be found in deposits of any date (as it is a grassland plant), a more likely explanation is that the corn dryer was situated on land that was previously used for pyres. The residue contained abundant burnt clay and burnt stone from the corn dryer structure.

Charcoal was particularly abundant and small fragments of burnt bone (cremation), moderately abundant in cremation (5307). Only a small quantity of charred plant remains were recovered which included free-threshing grain, consistent with deposits of medieval date. This may be intrusive from later medieval activity on the site.

Significance

Charred remains of cereal crop processing are of significance as, in conjunction with clay oven remains, indicate that crop processing was an important activity on this, presumably in association with arable cultivation. In two cases, the charred cereal crop assemblage indicates a medieval date for aceramic features, hence there is the potential for these remains to aid in phasing the site should further fieldwork be undertaken.

10 Synthesis

Evaluation has demonstrated the survival of archaeological remains of two periods within the site. Cremation pits, and undated ditches, indicate prehistoric activity in the north of the site whilst an area of medieval to post medieval activity extends westwards across the centre of the site from the edge of the modern settlement of Holmer.

10.1 Prehistoric

The survival of cremation pits is significant, implying a focus of activity in this area during the later prehistoric period. The pits were uncovered at one end of Trench 53, within a slight depression to the east of the highest point of a ridge. From here the ground rises fairly sharply to the north while to the south, there are extensive views over the valley of the River Wye. The cremations were relatively relatively deeply buried by a colluvial subsoil deriving from the high ground to the north, implying that the depression was formerly more marked.

The Ayles Brook currently rises slightly to the south, but a palaeo-channel recorded within Trench 46, may have been a predecessor or an upper course (prior to field drainage) of this watercourse which may have been the focus of prehistoric activity here. It is possible that other buried features such as burnt mounds, pits or postholes survive in the vicinity and the prominent ridge to the north which lies outside the development area.

A cemetery of similar 21 similar cremation pits were recorded at Wellington Quarry some 5km to the north during trial trenching in 2007/8 (WA 2008). These were thought to date from the Middle Bronze Age and it is likely that the pits at Holmer are similar in age. It is very likely that they form part of a larger cemetery, possibly enclosed by one or more of the undated ditches also recorded in the trench. The presence of onion couch tubers in samples taken from the corn drying oven to the south west, might suggest that there were formerly cremations in this area or that material from cremation pits has been spread by ploughing.

A small amount of free threshing grain was recovered from the sample taken which suggests a Saxon or later date for the cremations but it is considered likely that this represents modern intrusion and that the cremations are prehistoric in date. Flints, dated to the Early Bronze Age recovered from subsoil and residual in medieval contexts are also suggestive of prehistoric activity on this ridge. Radiocarbon dating of material retrieved from the cremations was not carried out as this area lies outside development proposal (see Section 11 below).

10.2 Medieval

Medieval activity comprises a stone surface, a series of ditches, post holes and a stone structure thought to represent a corn drying oven. No structures or corresponding field boundaries are depicted here on the tithe map of 1849 which demonstrates that all these features were disused by this date.

The stone surface lies close to the church on the western side of the Ayles Brook. This may be a trackway perhaps connecting Holmer to farmland or other features in this field. It is probable that the land either side of the brook was marshy prior to drainage necessitating a metalled surface.

Further to the west the ditches, pits, post holes and a corn drying oven form a complex of activity. The ditches are generally small and are likely to have functioned as field or paddock divisions but two were up to 1.5m wide suggesting more of an enclosing function. Crop processing was undertaken in this area as demonstrated by the presence of the corn dryer and the presence of free threshing wheat in samples taken from the ditches.

Fifty sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from ditch sections, a density which probably means that the site was settled rather than being an area where set aside for certain agricultural activity. The assemblage is domestic, of local or regional production largely cooking pots and local jugs. The date range for this assemblage may span the period from the late 11th-15th century but a larger sample with more diagnostic sherds may refine this period.

The domestic nature of the assemblage may indicate that this is the site of a former farmstead, the actual focus of which was not traversed in the evaluation, or a former, western part of the village of Holmer. Although Holmer Church lies to the west of the A49, most of the settlement appears to have been dispersed along a number of sinuous lanes to the east of the main road (Walsh 2013). The findings from the evaluation may suggest that the medieval settlement was formerly more balanced, with the church at the centre of the village, perhaps prior to contraction following the famine and pestilence of the 14th Century.

Cropmarks in general were not found to represent archaeological features. Within Trench 32 a sinuous narrow linear cropmark corresponded with an undated ditch and ditches 4025 and 4008 in Trench 40 coincide with the eastern of the two large cropmarks, they do not appear to be substantial enough to have been its origin. A complex to the south west including sinuous circular lines and what appeared to be pits, was formed by a long standing badger sett whilst the large rectangular features towards the centre of the site were probably geological in origin.

Geophysical anomalies did not, in general, correspond with archaeological features.

10.3 Research frameworks

In the Lower Lugg Archaeological Research Framework (Bapty 2007), Research Components 1 and 3 identify the need for investigation of known archaeological/cropmark features in the wider landscape of the Lugg Valley. This site which lies some 2km to the west of the course of the Lugg has contributed to this requirement by demonstrating the geological or natural origins of cropmarks mapped on this site.

In the West Midlands Regional Research Frameworks Strategy, Hoverd (2003) notes the evidence for former villages centred around parish churches, as well as tightly clustered hamlets during the medieval period is considerable and highlights that the archaeological investigation of former field systems is sparse any such sites and fields to date is sparse. This evaluation has identified a potential for the survival of medieval archaeological remains close to the centre of a village and field systems.

10.4 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

A small cluster of cremation pits was recorded in a single trench to the north of the site. Also in this trench were three ditches which may be associated with the cemetery and might form an enclosing element.

A possible paleochannel was recorded to the south of this, running east-west. This could represent the flow of a former watercourse, and may have formed the focus of prehistoric activity in this area. Flint tools, residual in medieval contexts, were also recorded on the same ridge of land.

A concentration of medieval archaeological activity was recorded on a south facing slope to the south of the cemetery. This comprised a network of ditches, including a possible enclosure ditch, as well as several probably field boundaries. A corn dryer was recorded to the west of the area of activity, and a cobbled surface was recorded to the east adjacent to the Ayles Brook and close to the church. This may represent a small farmstead, of which the settlement element was not uncovered, or a former part of the village of Holmer which may have formerly extended to the west.

10.5 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The survival of cremations in this area is significant. Prehistoric features have the potential to provide valuable information about activity of this date in the area contributing to a growing body of evidence of later prehistoric settlement in the Lugg/Wye Valleys.

Analysis of the medieval pottery assemblage suggests that it is domestic in nature implying that the remains were associated with settlement, either in the form of a farm peripheral to the

village of Holmer or a former part of that village. The survival of medieval settlement remains within open fields is relatively unusual and there is therefore a potential here for retrieval of valuable information relating to settlement patterns and agricultural practice in this period which may set the remains in a local and regional context.

It is not considered that either prehistoric or medieval features would merit preservation *in situ*.

10.6 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The physical extent of archaeological interest in the site is indicated in Figure 3. Medieval features were recorded in the central and eastern part of the site, and may form a continuum with the few buildings scattered along the western edge of the A49. Within this area, features appear to be reasonably dispersed. The ditches, pits and postholes and corn drying oven were cut into the natural substrate, mostly at a depth of 0.50-0.70m below the present ground surface.

Trench 53, in which the cremations were recorded, lay slightly to the north of the medieval features. It is very likely that the cremations form part of a larger cemetery and that probable that further prehistoric features are present in the vicinity of the palaeochannel (4609) possibly extending along the Ayles Brook. The cremations were relatively deeply buried (0.70m) beneath the current surface.

11 The impact of the development

Identified assets survive at a relatively shallow depth and are therefore are vulnerable to groundworks associated with residential development of the site including excavation of foundations, service runs and landscaping. However, a proportion of these features lie outside areas proposed for development, as described below.

The proposed development (depicted on Fig. 11), does not extend as far north as the area in which the cremations were found. The cremations and other potential prehistoric assets in this area are therefore not considered to be vulnerable.

A Formal Open Space is proposed for the centre of the site which covers a proportion of area of potential medieval settlement in the vicinity of Trench 40. It is not known, at this stage, whether the area will be subject to landscaping, but it may be assumed that buried assets in this area will not be vulnerable to the excavation of foundations and service runs and may be preserved *in situ*.

A green corridor is proposed at the south-eastern edge of the proposed development, adjacent to Ayles Brook which includes the cobbled surface in Trench 32. Buried archaeology in this area is therefore not considered to be vulnerable and may be preserved *in situ*.

In archaeologically sensitive areas where residential development is planned potential impacts may be offset by a programme of archaeological recording to be carried out prior to construction works.

11.1 Impacts during construction

Identified archaeological features which fall outside the development proposal area might be vulnerable to the impact of heavy machinery access routes be constructed in this area.

11.2 Impacts on sustainability

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

12 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land to the North of the Roman Road and west of the A49, Holmer, Hereford (NGR SO 5015 5255). It was undertaken on behalf of Hunter Page Planning (the Client), for their client Bloor Homes, in advance of a proposed residential development for which a planning application will be submitted to Herefordshire Council.

The site lies on the northern edge of Hereford to the north of Roman Road and west of the small settlement of Holmer. At the time of the survey the site comprised fields set to arable and pasture.

Prior to the evaluation, a desk based assessment of the site was prepared. This identified the potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman features by the record of a series of cropmarks on an aerial photograph. The potential for survival of Roman features associated with the Roman road to the south of the site was also recognised.

Following this a geophysical survey was carried out. A small number of possible archaeological anomalies were identified towards the centre and north of the survey area in the form of small linear and curvi-linear anomalies and a concentration of possible pit features.

A project proposal was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology for evaluation of the site, which was approved by Julian Cotton Archaeological Advisor for Herefordshire Council. This proposal set out a sampling strategy comprising 58 trenches, however following a re-design of the proposed development, ten trenches on the northern edge of the site were not opened. Further trenches were also abandoned in the vicinity of a badger sett in the south-western part of the site.

The evaluation was carried out in two stages between September and November 2014. Archaeological remains of two broad periods were uncovered.

In the central to eastern part of the site a complex of shallow ditches, pits and postholes were recorded from which medieval pottery was recovered. To the west of this area, a stone structure thought likely to be a corn drying oven was uncovered and to the east of this area, close to Holmer Parish Church, a cobbled surface, possibly a trackway, was recorded. Pottery largely comprised of cooking pots and is interpreted as a domestic assemblage. Environmental evidence points to a site engaged in crop processing on a significant scale, and probably crop cultivation on-site.

It is thought that the features in this area might represent either a former farm peripheral to the settlement of Holmer, or a former part of the village itself. The settlement of Holmer currently lies largely to the west of the A49, with the church on its western edge, but the remains of medieval settlement uncovered in the evaluation may demonstrate that the village was formerly more balanced with a part of the village to the west of the church.

On the northern edge of the site, a small cluster of round cremation pits, were recorded in one trench. These were not dated but are thought by their form to be prehistoric in date. An adjacent ditch may have formed an enclosing element. To the south-east of the pits, a palaeochannel was recorded, likely to have formerly linked with the Ayles Brook which rises to the south. Whilst medieval pottery was recorded from the upper fills of this channel, it is thought likely that this was an extant watercourse in the later prehistoric period, which may have formed a focus of activity.

It is concluded that the archaeological features are vulnerable to residential development of the site although a proportion of these lie outside the area proposed for residential use. It is not considered that vulnerable features merit preservation in situ and it is suggested that appropriate archaeological mitigation should be used to record them prior to the construction programme.

13 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Guy Wakefield, Hunter-Page Planning, Chris Shaw, Bloor Homes and Julian Cotton, Herefordshire Council. Especial thanks are due to Mr Brian Price the landowner for his local knowledge and assistance.

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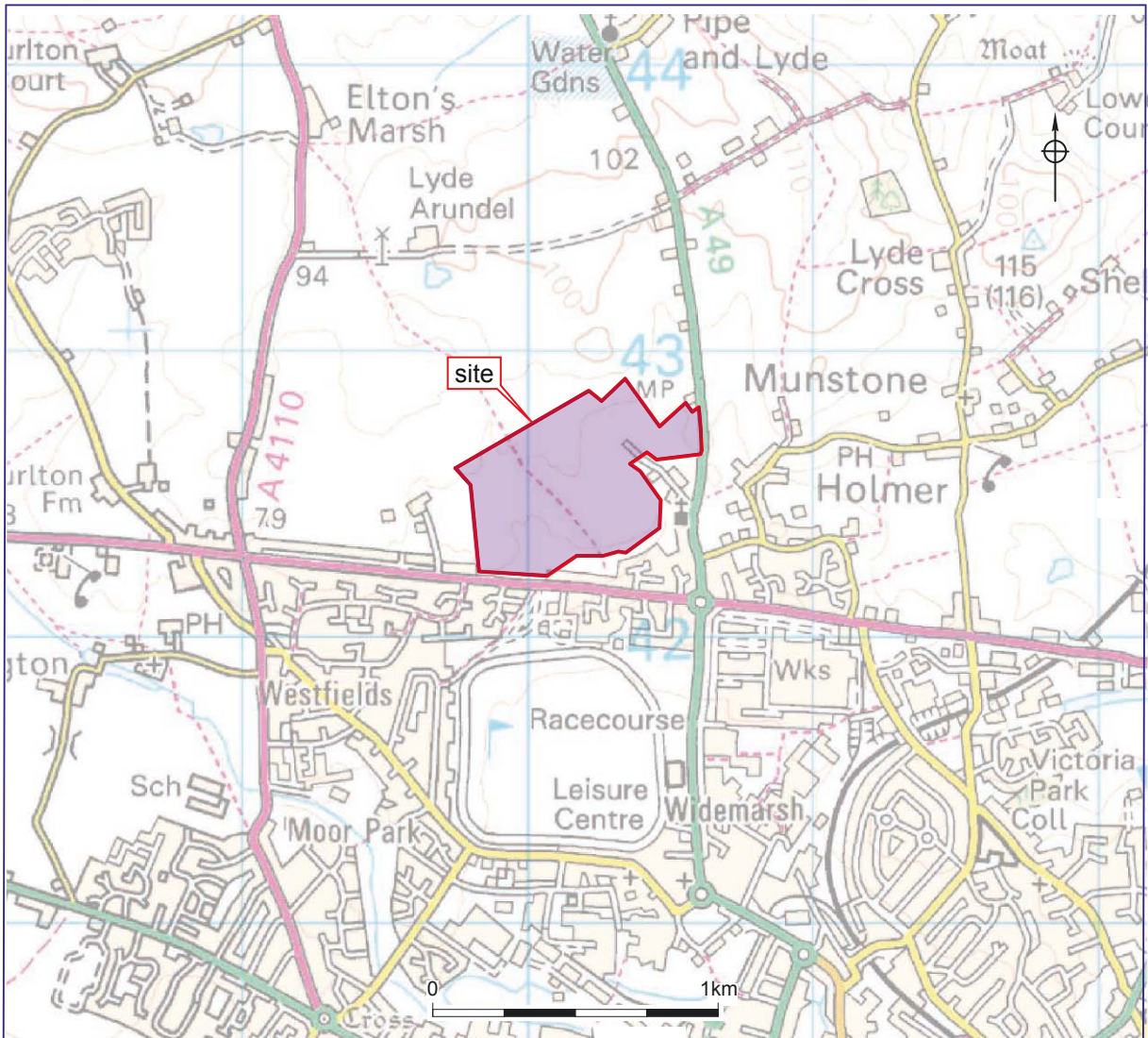
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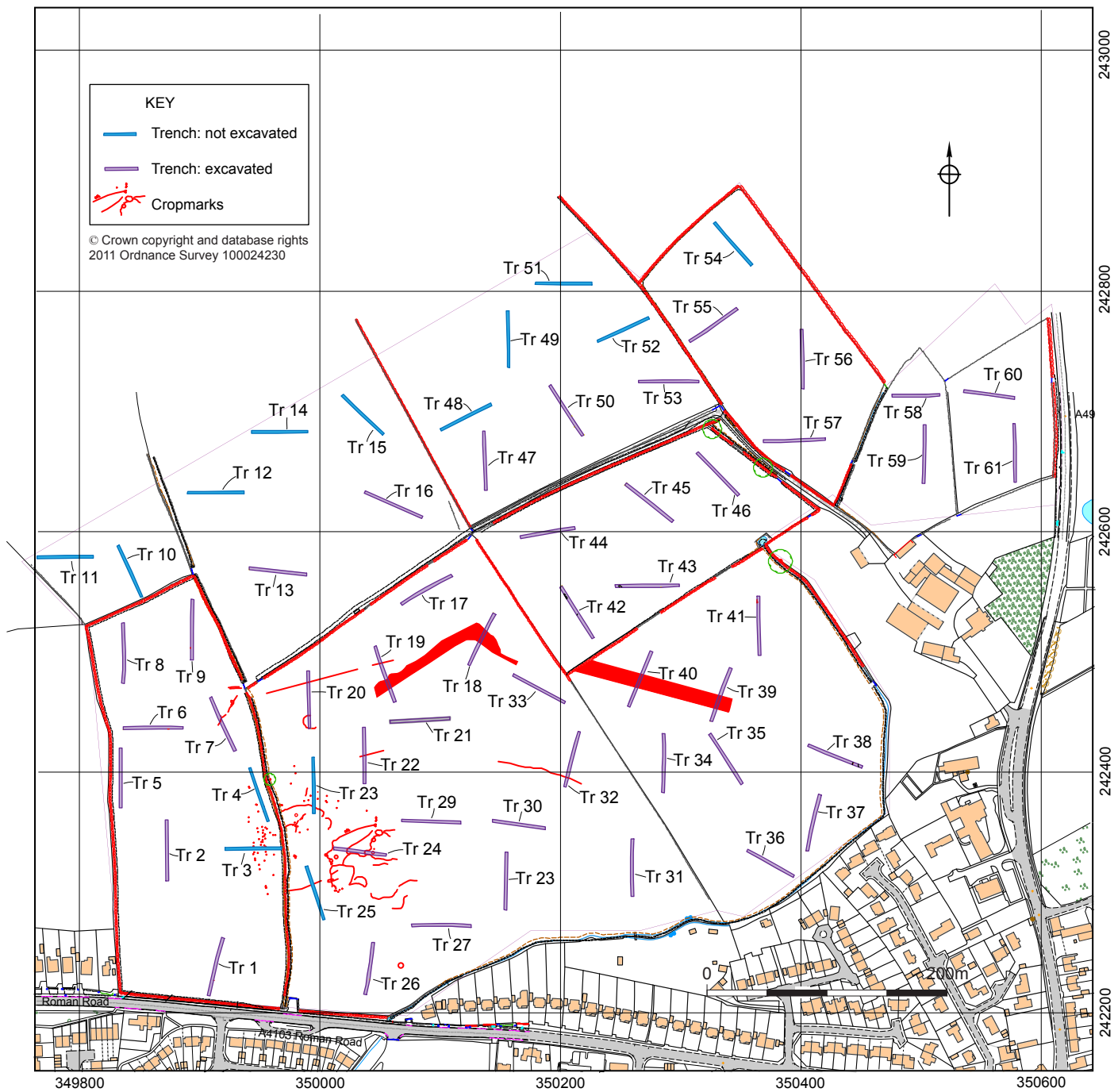
Figures



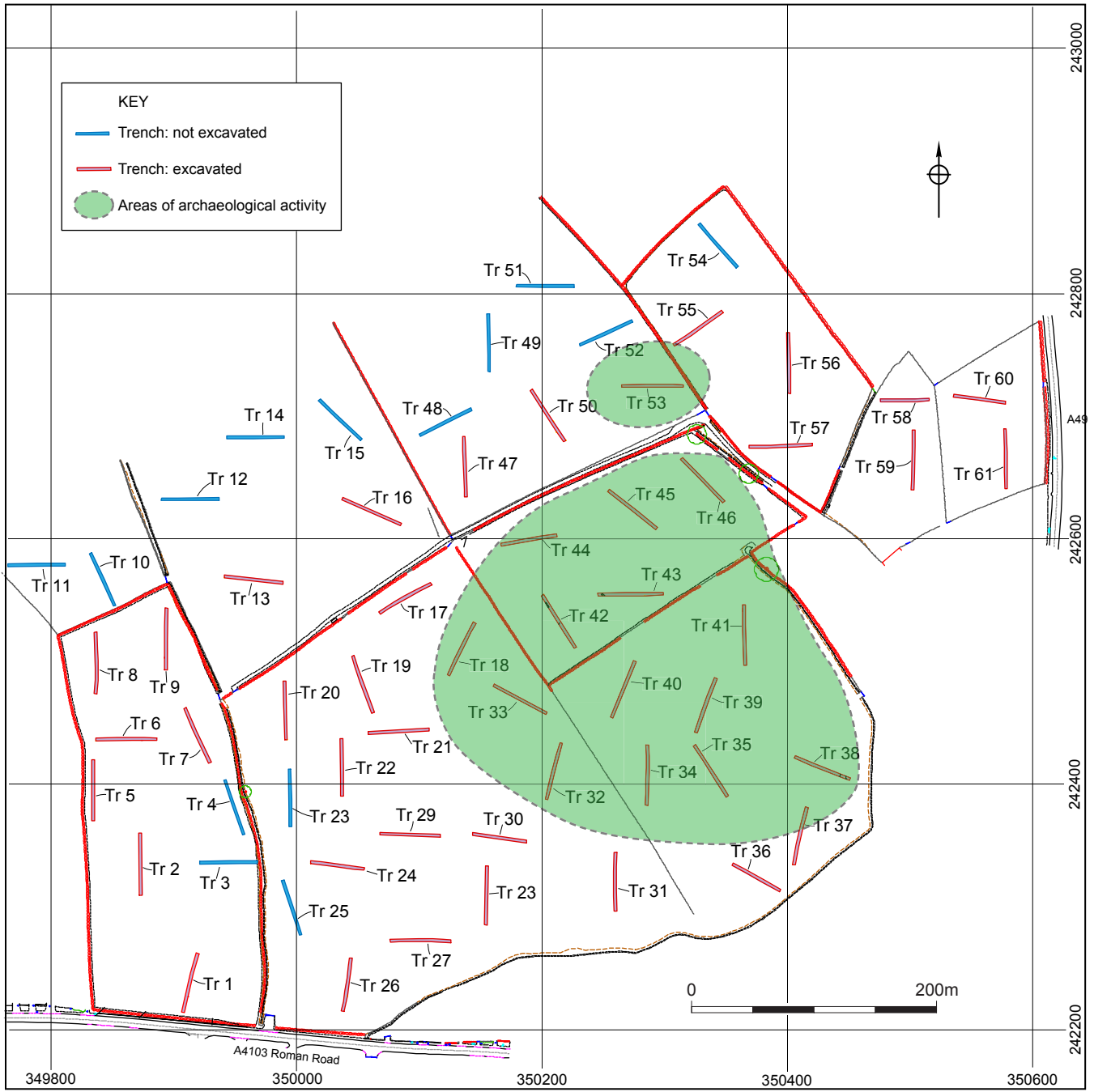
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Location of the site

Figure 1

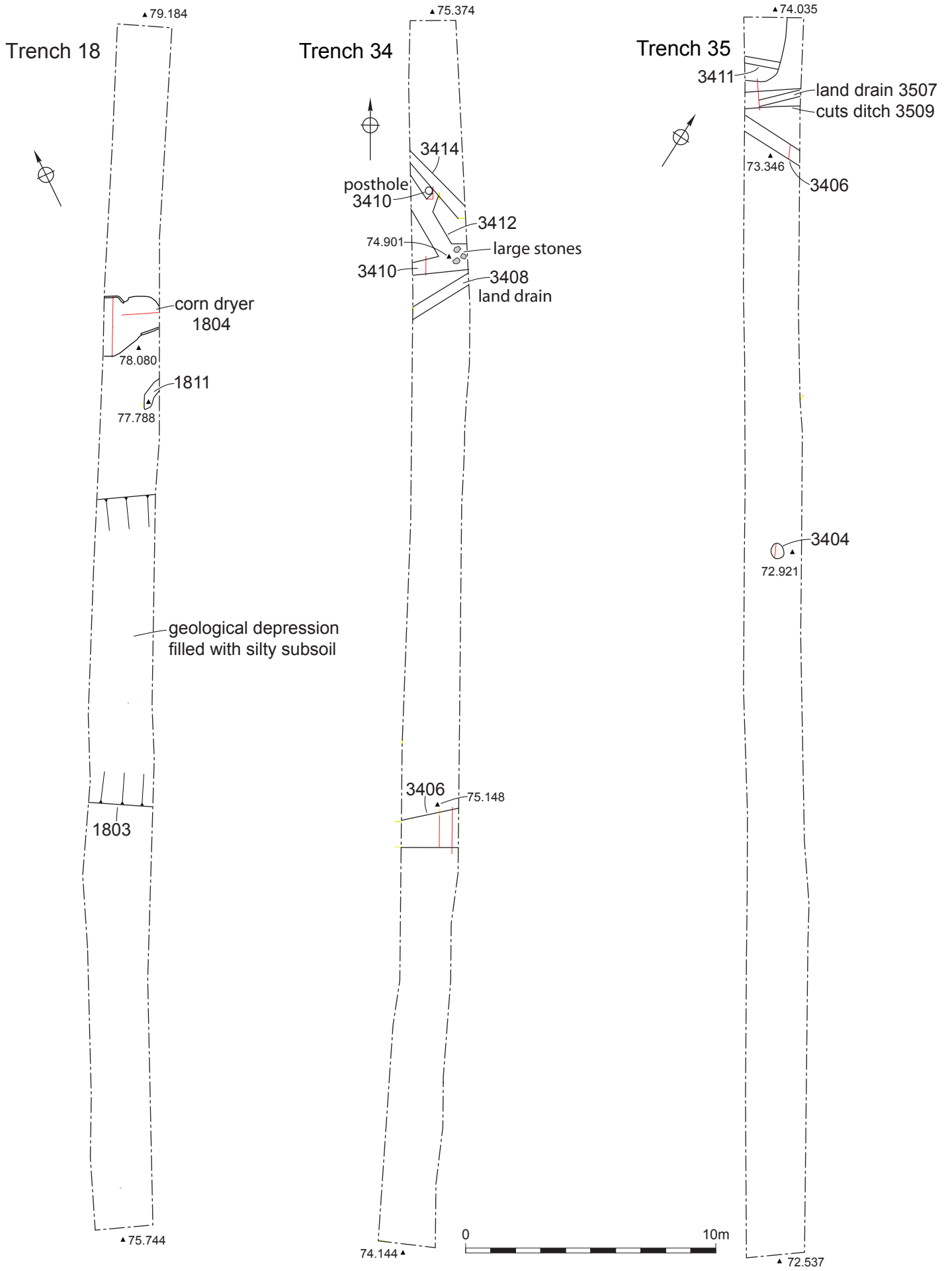


Trench location plan with Cropmarks recorded on the HER (HER48838, Lower Lugg ALSF AP site 10). Figure 2
Transcribed by Chris Cox.



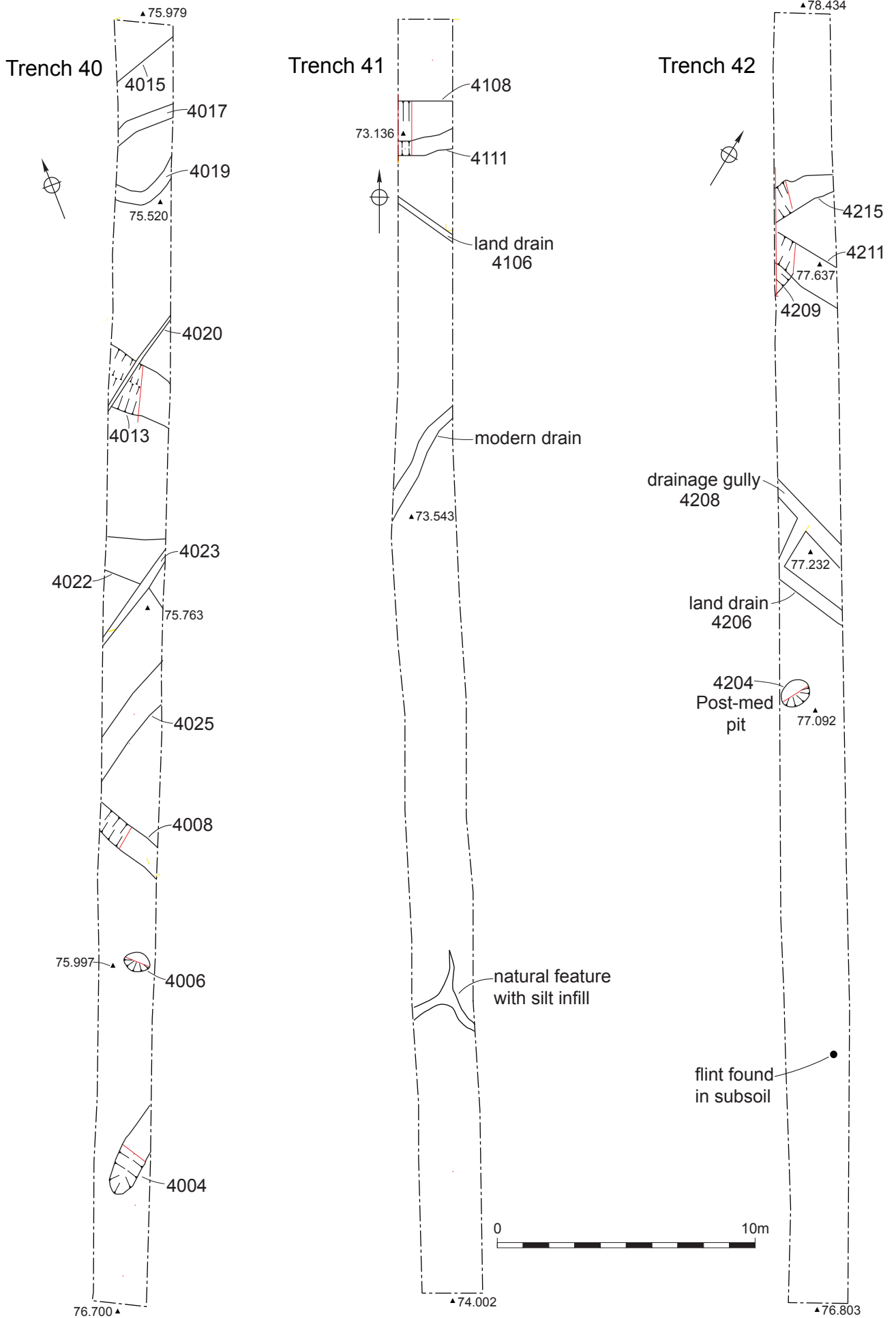
Areas of archaeological activity

Figure 3



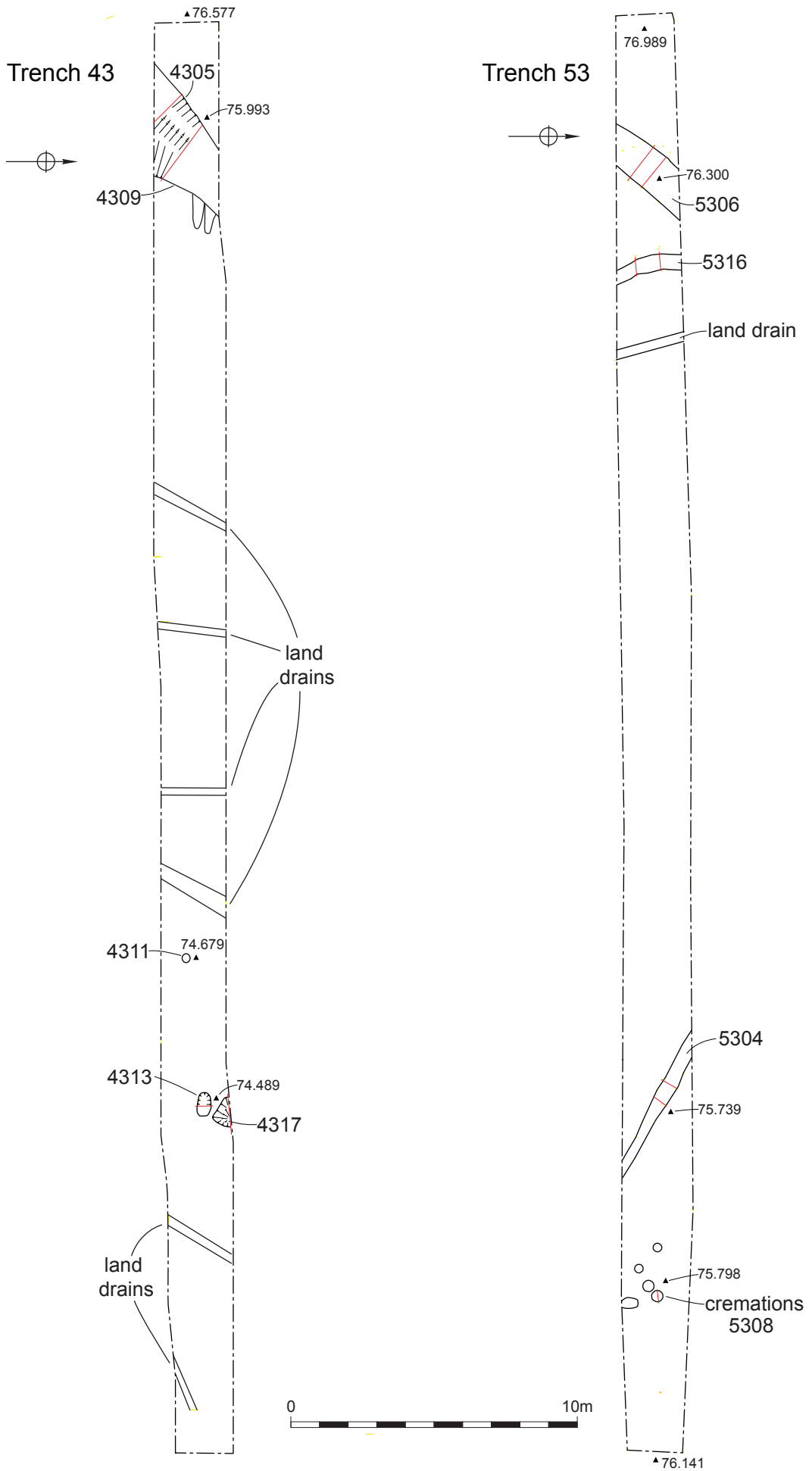
Plans of Trenches 18, 34 and 35

Figure 4



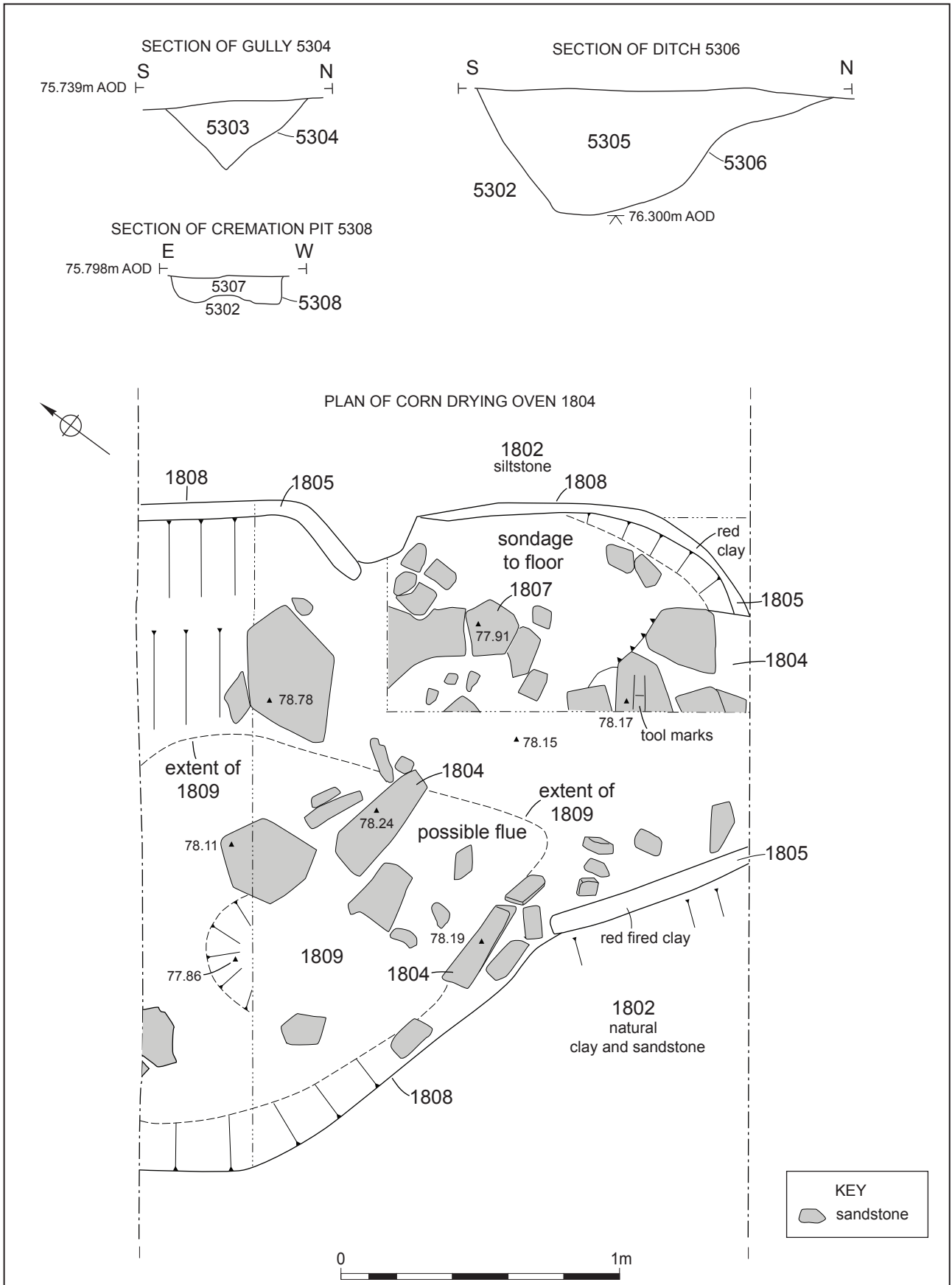
Plans of Trenches 40, 41 and 42

Figure 5



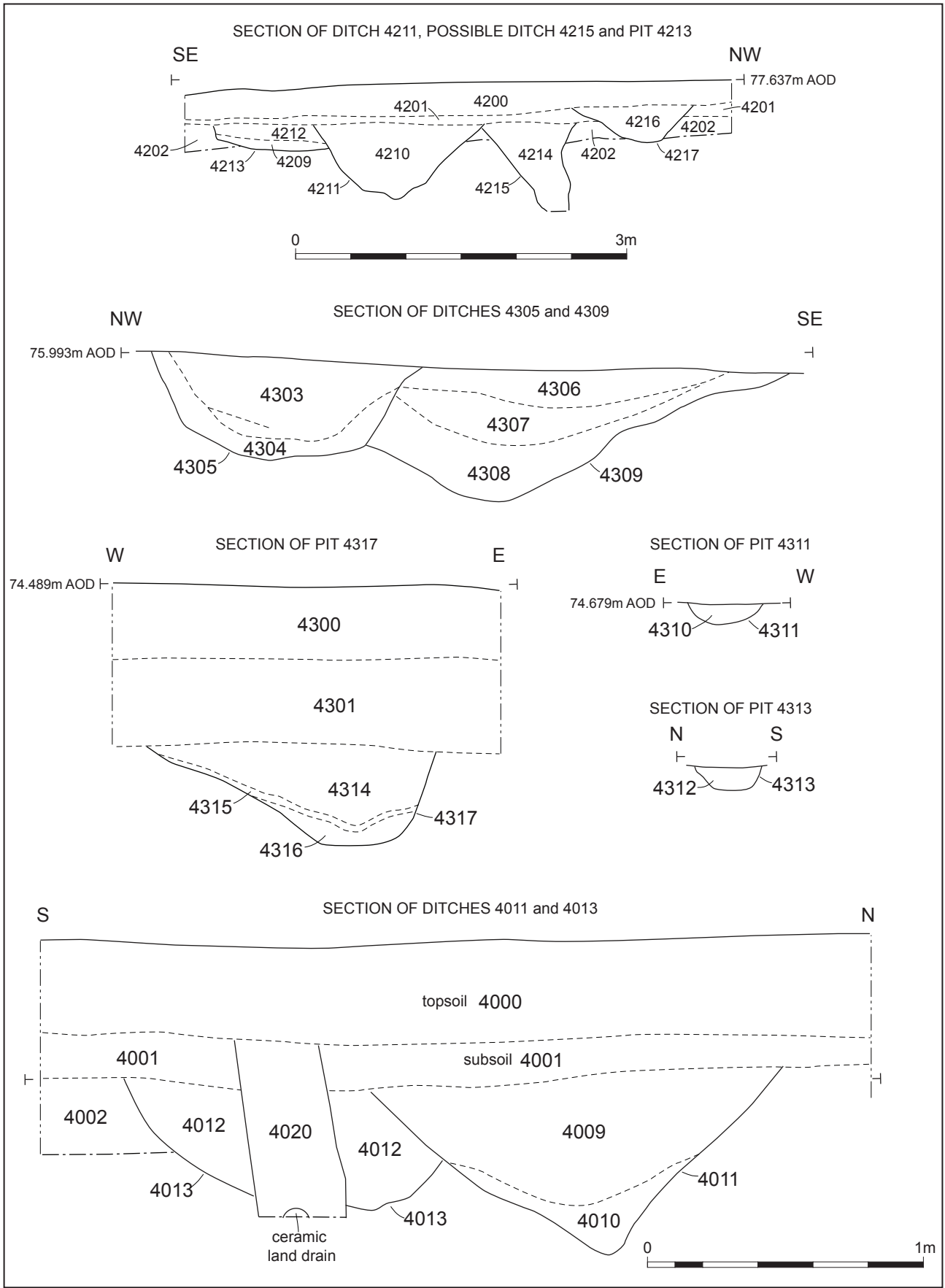
Plans of Trenches 43 and 53

Figure 6



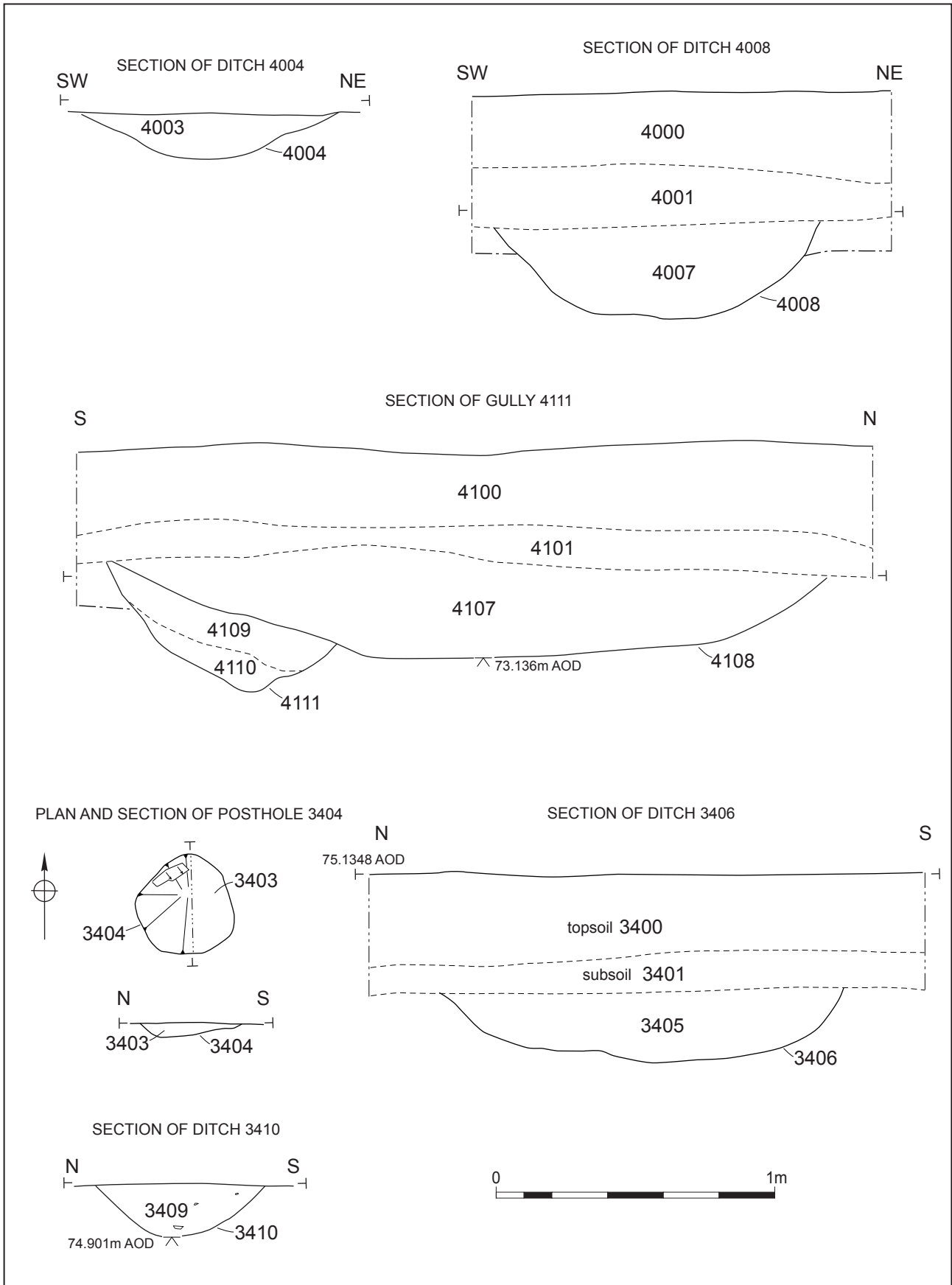
Sections of features in Trench 53 and detail plan of corn drying oven 1804

Figure 7



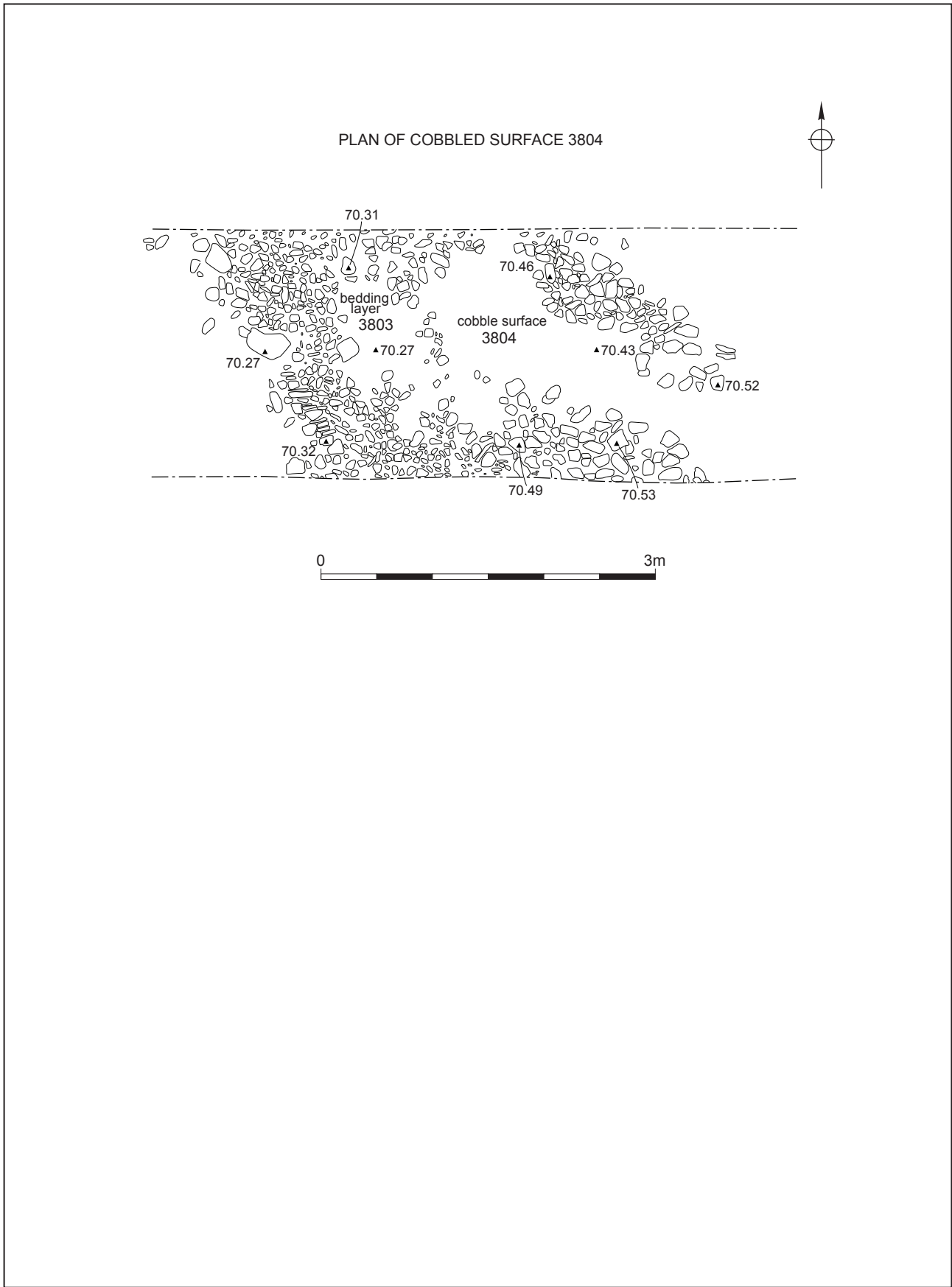
Sections

Figure 8



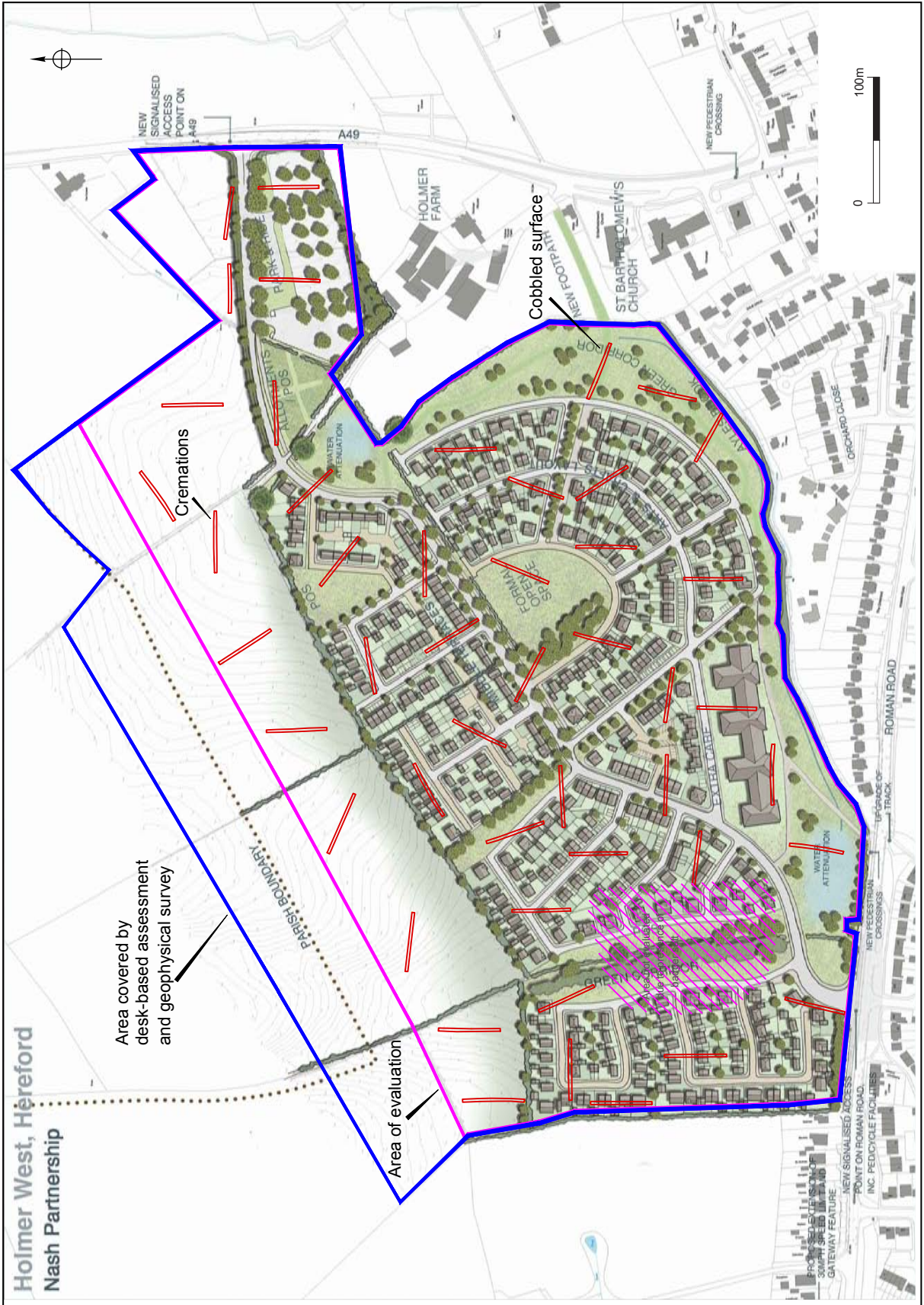
Sections

Figure 9



Plan of cobbled surface 3404

Figure 10



Locations of trenches overlaid on development proposal

Figure 11

Plates



Plate 1 Cremation cluster, Trench 53, view east



Plate 2 Cremation (5308), north-facing section



Plate 3 Corn-drying oven, view north-east



Plate 4 Corn-drying oven, view south-west



Plate 5 Ditch (4211) and pit (4213), view south-west



Plate 6 Ditches 4011 and 4013, view west



*Plate 7, cobbled surface (3804),
view south-east*

Appendix 1

Trench descriptions

The following trenches were not excavated: 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23, 25, 48, 49, 52, 54

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.54m

Orientation: north-north-east by south-south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Description/Interpretation
100	Topsoil	Layer		0.34	Firm mid-reddish brown silty clay, with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles.
101	Natural	Layer			Firm mid-brownish red silty clay marl. Occasional sub-angular to angular sandstone pebbles and cobbles.
102	Linear	Fill	Firm mid yellowish red silty clay	0.5m	Contains moderate manganese flecks, occasional sub-angular sandstone pebbles. No dating recovered.
103	Linear	Cut			Possible linear terminus, though more likely a natural disturbance.
104	Linear	Fill	Firm mid yellowish red silty clay	0.5m	Contains moderate manganese flecks occasional sub-angular sandstone pebbles.
105	Linear	Cut			Linear feature; possibly natural.
106	Gully	Fill			Drainage gully
107	Gully	Cut			Drainage gully
108	Gully	Fill			Drainage gully
109	Gully	Cut			Drainage gully
110	Gully	Fill			Drainage gully
111	Gully	Cut			Drainage gully
112	Gully	Fill			Drainage gully
113	Gully	Cut			Drainage gully

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.54m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
200	Topsoil	Layer		0.37m	Topsoil; same as 100.
201	Natural	Layer			Natural, same as 101
202		Fill	Firm mid	0.23m	Fill of rabbit burrow

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
			yellowish red silty clay		
203		Cut			Rabbit burrowing, or possible glacial fracturing on a large scale, as seen in other trenches across the site.

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.87m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer		0.34m	Topsoil, same as 100.
501	Subsoil	Layer		0.16m	Firm mid-reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular sandstone.
502	Natural	Layer			Same as 101
503	Tree bowl	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay		Contains moderate sub-angular sandstone. Fill of probable tree throw, reworked subsoil.
504	Tree bowl	Cut			Irregular shaped, amorphous feature, probably a tree throw.

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.64m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
600	Topsoil	Layer			Same as 100.
601	Subsoil	Layer		0.20m	Same as 501
602	Natural	Layer			Same as 101.
603	Linear	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.26m	Homogenous fill of linear feature. Very similar to the overlying subsoil. Undated.
604	Linear	Cut			Sharp top break of slope, steep sides, gradual base break of slope, flat base. North-south linear ditch. Unknown date or function, possibly an old drainage ditch. Possible that it terminates c. 1m north.
605	Linear	Fill	Firm mid reddish	0.71m	Homogenous fill of linear feature. Derived from secondary fill processes and materials.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
			brown silty clay		Undated.
606	Linear	Cut			Sharp top break of slope, moderate sides, gradual break of slope to base, flat base. Orientated north east by south west. Small linear ditch, possibly drainage function. Has a possible relationship with an undug potential ditch.

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
700	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Same as 100.
701	Subsoil	Layer		0.32m	Same as 501.
702	Natural	Layer			Same as 101
703	Linear	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay		Fill of linear
704	Linear	Cut			Very shallow and wide linear, running east-west.
705	Linear	Fill			
706	Linear	Cut			Possible linear but may be stratified changes in natural.

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.42m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
800	Topsoil	Layer		0.20m	Same as 100.
801	Subsoil	Layer		0.18m	Same as 501
802	Natural	Layer			Same as 101
803					Rabbit warren/glacial scarring.

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.62m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
900	Topsoil	Layer		0.28m	Same as 100
901	Subsoil	Layer		0.19m	Same as 501
902	Natural	Layer			Same as 101
903	Linear	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.51m	Homogenous fill of probable drainage ditch. Width 0.36m, length, 0.60m.
904	Linear	Cut			Steep-sided linear, with a sharp top break of slope. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope to base, and flat base. Oriented east-west. Possibly a post-medieval drainage ditch, though undated.

Trench 13

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.55m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
1300	Topsoil	Layer		0.22m	Firm light yellow brown silty clay.
1301	Subsoil	Layer		0.30m	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay.
1302	Natural	Layer			Compacted mid-yellowish brown silty clay with veins of light green sandstone.

Trench 16

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.64m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
1600	Topsoil	Layer		0.27m	Same as 1300
1601	Subsoil	Layer			Same as 1301
1602	Natural	Layer			Same as 1302

Trench 17

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.7m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
1700	Topsoil	Layer		0.42m	Topsoil
1701	Subsoil	Layer		0.34m	
1702	Natural	Layer			
1703	Pit	Fill	Firm light yellowish brown clay silt	0.44m	Width 2.2m; length 0.3m. Charcoal rich fill of probable pit.
1704	Pit	Fill	Firm black charcoal	0.08m	Charcoal fill of probable pit. Contains frequent mid yellow brown clay silt inclusions. Clearly shows the wide edges of the feature. Width 2.2m; length 0.3m.
1705	Pit	Fill	Firm light greyish brown clay silt	0.16m	Very compacted fill of probable pit. No finds.
1706	Pit	Cut			Sub-circular in plan, with rounded corners; Sharp top break of slope, steep sides, Gradual base break of slope and flat base. Appears to cut the subsoil. Large amount of charcoal in fill may suggest intentional dumping. Truncates pit 1709.
1707	Pit	Fill	Firm light greyish brown clay silt	0.32m	Some charcoal flecking. Width 2.4m, length 0.32m
1708	Pit	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown clay silt	0.14m	Width 1.32m; length 0.25m. Quite a lot of charcoal present.
1709	Pit	Cut		0.58m	Semi-circular in plan, with rounded corners. Sharp top break of slope; steep to moderate sides, gradual base break of slope, sloped base. Truncated by pit 1706.

Trench 18

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.5m to 0.9m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
1800	Topsoil	Layer			Same as Trench 32; 3200
1801	Subsoil	Layer			Same as 3201
1802	Natural	Layer			Compacted pinkish red marl with occasional blue clay siltstone patched and sandstone sheets.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
1803					Geological fault fill, colluvium (same as Trench 19/20)
1804	Corn dryer	Structure			Stone structure of large blocks. Possible oven with flue. Large sandstone blocks, three have squared edges. Possible flue with gap. Blocks varies in size; largest 0.50m by 0.30m. Two flue edges 0.10m by 0.40m. Others are possible rubble, one with possible tool marks. Structure constructed of rubble in a vague semi circle. Surrounded by bright orange/red clay. Flue faces west. No bond visible. Width 1.7m east-west; length 1.9m north-south. No finds.
1805	Corn-dryer	Fill	Compact orangey red clay	0.25m	Thin band of heated bright orange red clay surrounding 1804 and on edge of cut 1808. Area of intense burning highlighting the extent of the corn-dryer. Suggested date; Roman-Medieval.
1806	Corn dryer	Fill	Compact clay	0.31m	Mixed, dirty fill of structure 1804/1809. Mixed mottled red/orange clay and blackish grey charcoal with occasional greenish grey siltstone. Inclusions: occasional medium sandstone pieces, rubble, backfill. No obvious burnt grain spotted during excavation, but sample taken. Internally within the structure, and above the stone slab, a blackened siltstone surface was observed. Also observed along the northwestern side of the trench, a possible clear-out of charcoal (also continues under siltstone capped to north east of trench. This could be the possible firing of surrounding natural clay). Fill of stone structure, 1804, overlying stone floor slab surface. Includes various large stones; collapse or demolition backfill. Surrounded by 1805.
1807	Corn dryer	Structure			Stone slab floor surface at base of 1804. Blackened burnt siltstone. Materials: flat sandstone slabs and fired siltstone. 0.20m by 0.20m slab. Concave base follows red clay, 1805. Stone floor at base of structure 1804, underlies mixed charcoally fill 1806.
1808	Corn dryer	Cut			Cut for oven or corn dryer. Sub-circular to circular in plan. Sharp top break of slope; steep sides; sharp break of slope to base; slightly concave base. The flue faces west.
1809	Layer	Fill	Moderately Compact greyish black charcoal	0.12m	Dark charcoally thin layer of rake out material at flue entrance and to west/north-west of oven/corn dryer, 1804. Charcoal and clay composition. Width 1.40m plus, and length 1.80m. Particularly visible in flue and spreading out to west and north-west.

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.77m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
1900	Topsoil	Layer		0.35m	
1901	Subsoil	Layer		0.42m	
1902	Natural	Layer			Red marl.
1903	Channel	Fill	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay	0.30m	Mixed redeposited material in top of existing depression (1904). 20th century in date.
1904					Roughly east-west running 'channel', visible across a portion of the field. May be just a natural depression infilled over time.
1905	Posthole	Fill	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay		Moderate charcoal flecks and fragments, rare sub-rounded gravels.
1906	Posthole	Cut			Oval in plan, moderately sloping v-shaped sides, concave base, 0.13m diameter, 0.32m length by 0.26m width.
1907	Channel	Fill	Firm dark yellowish brown clay silt	0.38m	Occasional CBM fragments. Fill of depression 1904. Very like subsoil. Possibly natural infilling over time, or pushed in by farming.

Trench 20

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.5m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2000	Topsoil	Layer		0.28m	As elsewhere in field; 2900, 3200 etc. Topsoil layer, modern ploughsoil.
2001	Subsoil	Layer		0.10m	Same as 3201 etc
2002	Channel	Fill			Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent flecks of manganese and occasional charcoal flecks. Colluvium infill of depression (2005). Upper colluvium, undated.
2003	Channel	Fill	mid reddish brown silty clay	0.42m plus	Occasional flecks of charcoal. Frequent manganese flecks. Not fully excavated due to depth. Lower colluvial fill of 2005.
2004	Natural	Layer			Natural substrate, firm mid-red brown clay marl where visible.
2005	Channel				Geological depression filled with colluvium. Possible channel. Not fully excavated.
2006					Land drain

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2007					Land drain.

Trench 21

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.68m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2100	Topsoil	Layer		0.3m	Topsoil
2101	Natural	Layer			Red marl in eastern half, becoming blue silt stone in west. Change occurs at roughly the middle of the trench.

Trench 22

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.54m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2200	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Same as elsewhere in field.
2201	Subsoil	Layer		0.14m	Same as elsewhere in this field where present.
2202	Natural	Layer			Mixed mid-reddish brown and grey mudstone and siltstone.
2203					land drain

Trench 24

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.27m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2400	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Same as elsewhere, 2900 etc.
2401	Natural	Layer			Mixed pinkish red and blue grey marl and siltstone
2402				0.50m plus	Spread of mid yellow brown silty clay with manganese flecks, occasional siltstone pieces. Not fully machined out. Land drains cut this deposit. Glacial depression; possible former channel. Filled with colluvial material.
2403					Land drain, ceramic
2404					Land drain, ceramic
2405	Drain	Fill			Compacted, redeposited natural fill of 2406.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2406	Drain	Cut			Vertical sided cut, not fully excavated; modern drain or service cut.
2407	Posthole	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.27m	Compact, sterile fill of posthole (2408). Undated. Homogenous and similar to topsoil. Probably a modern posthole infilled relatively recently.
2408	Posthole	Cut		0.27m	Sub-oval in plan. Sharp top break of slope. Steep, near vertical sides. Sharp base break of slope. Flattened base. 0.45m width; 0.60m length. Oval posthole feature at the west end of trench. Not associated with other postholes in the trench. No dating evidence but fill is comparable to topsoil, and so is likely to be modern.
2409	Ditch	Fill	Firm light pinky brown silty clay	0.21m	Compact, sterile fill of shallow ditch (2410). No finds, undated. Very homogenous, appears to have been infilled naturally.
2410	Ditch	Cut		0.21m	Linear in plan. Unclear top break of slope. Gradually sloping sides, u-shape in section. Gradual base break of slope. Shallow slightly concave base. Oriented NW-SE. Width 1.10m; Length 2.20m plus. Cut for shallow linear ditch, undated. Parallel to ditch 2412, possibly an old field boundary or drainage ditch along a hedgeline, since ploughed out. Likely to be Medieval or Post Medieval in origin.
2411	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.25m	Compact sterile fill of linear, 2412. No finds, undated. Homogenous and no finds.
2412	Ditch	Cut		0.25m	Width 1.05m; Length 2.20m plus. Cut for shallow linear, undated. Parallel to ditch 2410, possibly an old boundary or drainage ditch, now mostly ploughed out. Probably a Post-Medieval feature.

Trench 26

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.39m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2600	Topsoil	Layer		0.28m	Same as other trenches in this area. Topsoil - modern ploughsoil.
2601	Subsoil	Layer		0.09m	Same as elsewhere in field.
2602	Natural	Layer			Mixed mid yellow brown and reddish brown clays with frequent manganese flecks and smears. Occasional blue-grey siltstone patches. Natural substrate.
2603					Modern land drain.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2604					Modern land drain.

Trench 27

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.5m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2700	Topsoil	Layer		0.32m	Same as 3200 etc. elsewhere within the field.
2701	Subsoil	Layer		0.12m	Same as 3201 etc. elsewhere in field.
2702	Natural	Layer		0.06m	Mix of red and yellow clay marl with manganese flecks and siltstone pieces. Natural substrate.
2703					Stone-filled modern land drain.

Trench 28

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.49m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2800	Topsoil	Layer		0.32m	Same as 3200, 3100, etc. Topsoil, modern ploughsoil.
2801	Natural	Layer			Compacted mudstone, and siltstone plates of bedrock with patches of red clay marl. Natural substrate, mercian mudstone geology.

Trench 29

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.33m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
2900	Topsoil	Layer		0.31m	Firm but friable mid grey brown silt with frequent bioturbation, occasional sub-round stones and charcoal flecks. Topsoil, modern ploughsoil, directly above natural bedrock.
2901	Natural	Layer			Compacted plates of mudstone and siltstone, fractured and weathered in places. Natural bedrock, mercian mudstone geology.

Trench 30

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.75m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3000	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Same as 3200.
3001	Subsoil	Layer		0.10-0.40m	Firm light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional manganese flecks. Subsoil layer, deeper at west end, downslope, probably colluvium.
3002	Natural	Layer			Mid pinkish red brown clay marl with patches of blue-grey siltstone. Natural substrate - mercian mudstone.

Trench 31

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.31m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3100	Topsoil	Layer		0.26m	Firm, mid-grey brown silty clay. Frequent bioturbation, occasional charcoal, occasional manganese flecks. Topsoil, modern ploughsoil.
3101	Natural	Layer			Compact pinkish red clay marl with blue grey siltstone patches. Natural substrate, mercian mudstone, and siltstone.
3102					Modern land drain.
3103					Modern land drain.
3104					Modern land drain.

Trench 32

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.49m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3200	Topsoil	Layer		0.27m	Firm mid-grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-round stones, occasional charcoal flecks, frequent bioturbations. Topsoil layer, modern ploughsoil.
3201	Subsoil	Layer		0.12m	Firm light yellow brown silty clay, occasional, occasional manganese smears.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3202	Natural	Layer			Compact mid pinkish red clay marl with patches of blue grey siltstone. Natural substrate - Mercian mudstone and siltstone.
3203	Ditch	Fill	Compact dark brown clay	0.16m	Occasional animal bone; bovine. Rare charcoal flecks. Undated.
3204	Ditch	Cut			Cut of ditch. NW-SE orientation, shallow, undated. Could align with cropmark across this trench. Boundary or drainage ditch.

Trench 33

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.85m

Orientation: south-east by north-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3300	Topsoil	Layer		0.34m	
3301	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	
3302	Natural	Layer			
3303	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown clay silt	0.22m	Width 0.97m, Length 0.65m. Homogenous and sterile fill of ditch. Low energy deposition. No finds retrieved.
3304	Ditch	Cut		0.22m	Linear. Sharp break of slope to top. Steep to moderate sides. Gradual base break of slope. Flat base. NW-SE orientation. Width 0.97m, Length 0.65m plus. Probable Medieval/Post Medieval field system ditch, undated. Meets another ditch running perpendicular across it to the south, probably has a similar function and form.

Trench 34

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3400	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Frequent bioturbation, occasional small stones and manganese and charcoal flecks. Topsoil - moderate ploughsoil.
3401	Subsoil	Layer		0.12m	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Occasional small sub-round stones and manganese flecks.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3402	Natural	Layer			Compact mid pinkish red clay marl with patches of blue grey siltstone. Mercian mudstone and siltstone.
3403	Posthole	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.06m	Shallow fill of posthole 3404. Undated, no finds, but possible packing stone present on north side of posthole. Sterile and homogenous fill. Diameter 0.35m.
3404	Posthole	Cut			Sub-circular in plan, gradual top break of slope, shallow sides, wide v-shape in section. Imperceptible base break of slope, shallow concave bowl base. Small, shallow posthole feature at north end of trench. No finds in the fill.
3405	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.28m	Width 1.40m, length 2.2m plus. Fill of wide linear ditch, 3406. Homogenous fill; pottery finds and animal bone suggest accumulation of waste material, potentially associated with nearby occupation. Both pottery and bone recovered, but bone not retained as too fragmentary.
3406	Ditch	Cut		0.28m	Width 1.40m, length 2.20m plus. Linear ditch feature, possibly associated with settlement activity, but of unclear purpose. Infilled with waste material.
3407					Land drain
3408					Land drain
3409	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.19m	Firm, homogenous fill of ditch. Large stones and pottery in the fill suggests a level of deliberate dumping as well as a proximity to an occupational focus. Width 0.60m, length 2.20m plus.
3410	Ditch	Cut		0.19m	Width 0.60m, 2.20m plus. Ditch, possibly a drainage gully associated with an area of occupation.
3411	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown clay silt		Unexcavated
3412	Ditch	Cut			Oriented NW-SE
3413	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown clay silt		Unexcavated.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3414	Ditch	Cut			Ditch, oriented NW-SE

Trench 35

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.59m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3500	Topsoil	Layer		0.38m	Same as 3400
3501	Subsoil	Layer		0.14m	Same as 3401
3502	Natural	Layer			Pinkish brown mudstone clay in the north, turning to siltstone plate in the south.
3503	Posthole	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.03m	Fill of possible posthole 3504.
3504	Posthole	Cut			Possible posthole feature.
3505	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark yellowish brown silty clay	0.18m	Fill of ditch 3506
3506	Ditch	Cut		0.18m	Post-medieval drainage ditch, E-W orientation.
3507					Land drain.
3508	Ditch	Fill	dark greyish brown clay		Fill of possible corner of ditch 3509.
3509	Ditch	Cut		0.25m	Possible right-angled ditch.
3510	Gully	Fill	dark greyish brown clay		Unexcavated.
3511	Gully	Cut			Gully

Trench 36

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.67m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3600	Topsoil	Layer		0.27m	Same as 3800.
3602					Compact, mixed reddish brown and yellow brown clays. Natural substrate.
3603	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay		Occasional charcoal flecks and iron panning. Undated.
3604	Ditch	Cut		0.20m	NE-SW ditch, probably a field boundary. Steep sided with a flat base. 0.77m width.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3605					Land drain.
3606					Land drain.

Trench 37

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.52m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3700	Topsoil	Layer		0.32m	Same as 3800.
3701	Subsoil	Layer		0.15m	Same as 3801.
3702	Natural	Layer			Natural Mercian mudstone and siltstone.

Trench 38

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.5m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3800	Topsoil	Layer		0.25m	Firm but friable mid grey brown silty clay with frequent bioturbation, occasional small sub-round stones and flecks of charcoal and manganese. Topsoil - modern ploughsoil.
3801	Subsoil	Layer			Same as 3801.
3802	Natural	Layer			Compacted pinkish red marl with blue-grey siltstone patches. Natural substrate - Mercian mudstone and siltstone.
3803	Deposit	Layer		0.05m plus	Friable, mid reddish grey brown clayey silt, with occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional pottery and flecks of charcoal. Around and below cobble stones (3804). Soil deposit identified around and below a cobbled surface (3804). Probably former subsoil into which the stones were bedded. Not fully removed at surface; planned and left in situ. Contained green glaze pottery; possibly late medieval, early post-medieval; c 14th 17th century. Finds of

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
					pot and bone.
3804	Surface	Structure		0.10m	Stone cobbling forming base layer of surface or possible NW-SE aligned trackway. Bedded into soil deposit (3803) which contained pottery suggesting that this is a Late Medieval or Post Medieval feature. Could be associated with the church to the east or a watercourse with sluice mapped here in the 18th/19th century.
3805	Subsoil	Layer		0.16m	Firm mid-reddish brown silty clay with small siltstone fragments, occasional manganese flecks. Subsoil layer.

Trench 39

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.7m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
3900	Topsoil	Layer		0.3m	
3901	Subsoil	Layer		0.3m	
3902	Natural	Layer			
3903					Land drain.
3904					land drain
3905					Land drain.
3906					Land drain.

Trench 40

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.57m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4000	Topsoil	Layer		0.33m	
4001	Subsoil	Layer		0.22m	
4002	Natural	Layer			
4003	Ditch	Fill	Firm light reddish brown clay	0.14m	Light reddish grey brown. Width 0.92 m; length 1.40m plus. Single, compact and homogenous fill of terminus 4004. No finds, undated, very sterile, No indication that it is a deliberate infill.
4004	Ditch	Cut		0.14m	Appears to be the terminus of a ditch. Moderate top break of slope. Wide, u-shape in section, moderate slope to sides. Gradual break of slope to base, concave bowl base. Oriented NE-SW. Ditch feature, terminating within trench. Terminus is shallow and rounded. No finds, undated. Probably a drainage ditch as part of a field system. Width 0.92m; length 1.40m.
4005	Grave	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.07m	Width 0.6m; length 0.82m. Fill of a grave cut for a small animal, possibly a dog. Contained post medieval pottery. Animal skeleton was badly degraded, with only a leg preserved articulate in the half that was excavated. No separate number given to skeleton.
4006	Grave	Cut		0.07m	Oval in plan, sharp top break of slope, steep sides, gradual base break of slope, flat base. Width 0.60m; Length 0.82m. Post Medieval animal burial.
4007	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.34m	Secondary (???) fill of moderate ditch, possibly a field boundary or land demarcation.
4008	Ditch	Cut		0.34m	Linear in plan, sharp top break of slope, steep concave sides, gradual break of slope to base, flat base, oriented N-S. Width 0.8m; Length, 1m plus. Well defined ditch filled with a sterile homogenous deposit. Possible field boundary, could also be a post Medieval drainage ditch.
4009	Ditch	Fill	Firm light blackish brown silty clay	0.45m	Moderate charcoal flecks and smears, occasional animal bone,

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
					occasional small sub-round stones. Cut by a land drain. Slightly over-machined in this area. Upper fill of ditch (4011). Quite charcoal-rich, so sampled. Undated, no finds. Charcoal and bone content suggests nearby occupational activity and at least some level of deliberate deposition in this ditch.
4010	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid pinky brown clay	0.32m	Primary fill of ditch 4011. Possibly weathered natural within the base of the ditch. No finds, undated. Compact and homogenous throughout. (Width 0.84m; length 2.20m plus).
4011	Ditch	Cut		0.68m	Width 1.50m; Length 2.20m. Linear in plan, sharp top break of slope, steep sides, v-shaped in section, almost symmetrical. Moderate base break of slope, tapered, rounded, v-shaped base. Oriented E-W. Cut by land drain, 4020. Appears to cut ditch 4013 (this is not clear). Fill contains charcoal and bone, suggesting proximity to occupation, but the purpose of this ditch is not clear.
4012	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.46m	Width 1.14m, Length 2.20m plus. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, occasional manganese and small sub-round stones. Truncated by land drain. Single compact fill of ditch 4013. No finds, undated. Limited interpretative information can be derived from fill. Cut into by land drain, 4020, and possibly ditch, 4011.
4013	Ditch	Cut		0.46m	Width 1.14m; Length 2.20m plus. Linear in plan, sharp top break of slope, moderate sides, u-shape in section, gradual break of slope to base, rounded concave bowl base. Oriented E-W. Ditch of unknown date and function.
4014	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay		
4015	Ditch	Cut			E-W ditch at NW end of trench.
4016	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty		

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
			clay		
4017	Ditch	Cut			E-W linear feature; possibly land drain.
4018	Ditch	Fill	Firm light reddish brown silty clay		
4019	Ditch	Cut			Right angled linear feature, probably modern.
4020					Land drain.
4021	Ditch	Fill	Firm light reddish brown silty clay		
4022	Ditch	Cut			Wide ditch, NW-SE in plan.
4023					Land drain.
4024	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay		
4025	Ditch	Cut			E-W ditch.

Trench 41

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.62m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4100	Topsoil	Layer		0.28m	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Frequent bioturbation, occasional small sub-round stones, occasional charcoal flecks. Topsoil, modern ploughsoil.
4101	Subsoil	Layer		0.15m	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional flecks and smears of manganese.
4102	Natural	Layer			Compact mixed reddish brown and yellowish brown clay.
4103	Ditch	Fill			Mixed redeposited natural with rope and iron springs. Unexcavated.
4104	Ditch	Cut			Modern linear feature; land drain.
4105	Ditch	Fill			Clay fill of modern feature. Unexcavated.
4106	Ditch	Cut			Vertical sided linear feature; land drain.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4107	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.42m	Mid reddish brownish grey in colour. Occasional small pieces of siltstone, occasional manganese flecks. Very similar to the subsoil. Fill of ditch 4108. Wide, shallow feature, undated, no finds. Fill is compact, homogenous and sterile, with no indication of purpose. Width 2.58m, length 2.20m plus.
4108	Ditch	Cut		0.42m	Linear in plan, moderate top break of slope. Wide, u-shape in section, moderate base break of slope. Flattened base, E-W in orientation. Truncates ditch 4111. Undated and sterile. Possibly a furrow or old hedgeline boundary ditch. Width 2-58m, Length 2.20m plus.
4109	Gully	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.40m	Width 0.80m; Length 2.20m plus. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and small pieces, and occasional small stones. Upper fill of small gully feature, 4111. Charcoal rich, so suggestive of deliberate dumping of waste material from nearby activity.
4110	Gully	Fill	Firm mid reddish orange clay	0.32m	Contains occasional charcoal flecks and smears. Below charcoal-rich dump. Compact homogenous lower fill in gully, 4111. Undated, no finds. Nature of fill suggests dump of heat-affected clays.
4111	Gully	Cut			Linear in plan, sharp top break of slope, moderate sides, V-shaped in section, moderate break of slope to base, tapered rounded v base, E-W orientation. 0.80m width; 2.2m plus length. Small linear gully feature, running E-W. Undated by finds, but infill suggests nearby occupation. Possibly a field drainage gully.

Trench 42

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.6m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4200	Topsoil	Layer		0.22m	Moderately compact mid-reddish brown silty clay with frequent bioturbation, occasional charcoal and manganese flecks. Topsoil/modern ploughsoil.
4201	Subsoil	Layer		0.13m	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with manganese flecks. Flint piece recovered during machining.
4202	Natural	Layer			Compact mid pinkish red clay marl with siltstone patches. Natural substrate; mercian mudstone and siltstone.
4203	Pit	Fill	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.10m	Contains pot and charcoal. 20th century.
4204	Pit	Cut			Irregular pit cut. Appears to be post medieval or modern.
4205	Drain	Fill		0.05m plus	Compact redeposited natural fill of 4206, a land drain.
4206	Drain	Cut			Land drain.
4207	Gully	Fill	Compact mid yellowish brown	0.11m	
4208	Gully	Cut			Shallow field drainage gully.
4209		Fill	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay	0.09m	Contains abundant charcoal flecks and small pieces. Mostly visible in section. Spread of charcoal-rich clay material in small shallow scoop at limit of excavation of trench. Cut by substantial linear feature 4211. Potentially of prehistoric origin given the surrounding archaeology. Below deposit 4212, which is less charcoal rich.
4210	Ditch	Fill	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.65m	Fill has reddish tinge. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, moderate flecks of manganese, moderate animal bone fragments. Single homogenous and compacted fill of substantial ditch, 4211. No dating evidence within fill but a lot of prehistoric activity in area. Animal bone in fill suggests possible domestic waste and use of area for occupation. No indication of dumping in fill sequence. Just a single deposit though. Animal

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
					bone was not retained, as it was too degraded.
4211	Ditch	Cut		0.65m	Width 1.5m, length 0.8m plus. Sharp top break of slope, moderately sloping sides; v-shaped in section. Gradual base break of slope. Irregular base. E-W orientation. Truncates charcoal deposit 4209, 4212. Fairly substantial feature, likely to be either an enclosure ditch or field boundary associated with nearby occupation. No finds, but potentially prehistoric. Animal bone in fill.
4212	Pit	Fill	Compact mid brown silty clay		Upper fill/ sealing layer above charcoal-rich deposit, 4209, in scoop/pit 4213. No finds, potentially prehistoric.
4213	Pit	Cut			Oval in plan, sharp top break of slope. Steep sides, moderate base break of slope, flattened base. Cut by ditch 4211. Shallow pit or scoop at limit of excavation. Possible fire pit or pit for dump of fire waste, possibly associated with nearby occupation.
4214	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid reddish brown silty clay	0.82m	Width 1.3m; length 0.9m. Very firm fill of odd shaped feature. Generally very sterile, with only the odd fleck of charcoal within it. Undated, likely contemporary with nearby occupation.
4215	Ditch	Cut			Linear in plan, with square corners. Sharp top break of slope. Sharp sides. Vertical sides. Unknown base break of slope, and unknown base. N-S orientation. Vertical sided linear feature that suddenly widens to twice its size via a sharp corner. Unknown function or date. Not fully excavated due to the compaction of the fill and the size of the feature. Possibly cut by ditch 4211, but the relationship in section is unclear.
4216	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.35m	Width 1.08m. Fill of feature seen only in section; excavated by machine; cuts the subsoil, so

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
					was high in the sequence and shallow in depth. Contained a sherd of Post-Medieval pot but also a bullnose scraper, residual Bronze Age.
4217	Ditch	Cut		0.35m	Not visible in plan. Sharp top break of slope. Moderate to steep sides. Gradual base break of slope. Concave base. Width 1.08m. Possible ditch. Cuts subsoil and contains Post Medieval pottery so possibly a drainage ditch.

Trench 43

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.64m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4300	Topsoil	Layer		0.22m	
4301	Subsoil	Layer		0.24m	
4302	Natural	Layer			
4303	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.29m	Width 0.9m, length 1.4m. Very compacted ditch fill, good amount of charcoal. Suggests some domestic dumping during general silting. Also present are flecks of fired clay and animal bone. The bone disintegrates on touch.
4304	Ditch	Fill	Firm light reddish brown silty clay	0.10m	Moderate iron panning/manganese. Primary fill, very compacted. Derived from surrounding upcast and edge stabilisation. Width 0.9m, length 1.4m.
4305	Ditch	Cut		0.38m	Width 1m; length 1.4m plus. Linear in plan. Sharp top break of slope, steep sides, gradual base break of slope, flat base. NE-SW orientated. Undated ditch. Has an unclear relationship with parallel ditch, 4309, and could have a shared upper fill. If not then it is likely that 4305 cuts 4309, though this is not easy to see. The upper fill suggests domestic

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
					activity close by, and so may be an enclosure ditch.
4306	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.13m	Width 1.2m, length 1.4m. Charcoal-rich fill in the top of a ditch. The finds assemblage of pottery and bone suggests a domestic source. Residual flint.
4307	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	0.16m	Width 1.09m, Length 1.4m. Ditch fill, probably of domestic origin. Not as rich in charcoal as overlying fill, 4306, but still contains a noticeable amount. Similar finds assemblage too. Pottery flint (residual) and bone recovered; the bone was not retained due to disintegration.
4308	Ditch	Fill	Firm light reddish brown silty clay	0.22m	Width 1.5m, Length 1.4m. Occasional charcoal flecks, occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Slow, low-energy deposition in bottom of ditch. Derived from surrounding material.
4309	Ditch	Cut		0.48m	Width 1.5m, length 1.4m. Linear in plan, Sharp top break of slope, moderate sides gradual base break of slope and flat base. Orientated NE-SW. Possibly truncated by parallel ditch 4305; relationship here is unclear. Probable enclosure ditch with an unknown relationship to narrower parallel ditch, 4305. These two are almost certainly broadly contemporary, suggesting some longevity in landscape design and management.
4310	Posthole	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	0.07m	Width 0.27m; Length 0.34m. Frequent charcoal flecks. Interpreted as the charcoal rich fill of a small posthole.
4311	Posthole	Cut		0.07m	Width 0.27m; length 0.34m. Small posthole, date unknown, the only one observed. Although shallow it is well defined, with a charcoal-rich fill.
4312	Pit	Fill	Firm light greyish brown silty clay	0.16m	Width 0.49m, Length 0.81m. Fairly sterile fill of an oval pit. Seems to be derived from low energy deposition. Undated.
4313	Pit	Cut		0.16m	Width 0.49m; Length 0.81m. Oval in plan, rounded corners. Sharp top break of slope, steep sides, rounded break of slope to base, flat base. Small oval pit of unknown function or

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
					date. Located close to another undated pit, so may be associated.
4314	Pit	Fill	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	0.29m	Width 1.04m, Length 0.6m. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and occasional sub-angular pebbles. Fill of rectangular pit with occasional charcoal, not enough to suggest domestic dumping. No dating.
4315	Pit	Fill	Firm light greyish brown silty clay	0.02m	Width 0.94m, Length 0.4m. Contains frequent charcoal flecks. Thin band of charcoal-rich clay. Presumably intentional dumping of domestic waste. The only fill of this type in this feature, suggesting that waste dumping was not the main purpose of this pit. The pit was likely to have gone out of use when this occurred.
4316	Pit	Fill	Firm light reddish brown silty clay	0.1m	Width 0.56m, length 0.35m. Low energy deposition before the pit went out of use, or once it had gone out of use, before the function changed to dumping. No dating.
4317	Pit	Cut		0.36m	Width 1.06m, length 0.6m. Rectangular in plan, squared corners. Sharp top break of slope, shallow sides, becoming steep. Sharp base break of slope, flat base. Roughly square pit (at limit of excavation). No known function, or date, but within 20m of a probable enclosure ditch, which suggests this may be contemporary. A thin dumping of charcoal suggests opportunistic use of a defunct pit.

Trench 44

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.72m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4400	Topsoil	Layer		0.32m	
4401	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	
4402	Natural	Layer			
4403	Pit	Fill	Soft light yellowish brown clay silt		Occasional charcoal.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4404	Pit	Cut			Very shallow circular pit. No dating.
4405	Ditch	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay		
4406	Ditch	Cut			Shallow ditch, undated.
4407	Pit	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown clay silt		Fill of oblong pit.
4408	Pit	Cut			Cut of oblong pit, possible tree bowl.
4409					Tree throw

Trench 45

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.68m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4500	Topsoil	Layer		0.38m	
4501	Subsoil	Layer		0.23m	
4502	Natural	Layer			Firm reddish brown silty clay.
4503					Land drain.

Trench 46

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.5m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4600	Topsoil	Layer		0.3m	
4601	Subsoil	Layer		0.2m	
4602	Natural	Layer			
4603	Pit	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay		
4604	Pit	Cut		0.28m	Width 0.7m. Small pit containing coal fragments. Probably dates from 1600 or later. Run through with animal burrows.
4605	Palaeo-channel	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay		
4606	Palaeo-channel	Fill			Charcoal rich thin deposit within 4609.
4607	Palaeo-channel	Fill			Light blue clay layer in 4609.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4608	Palaeo-channel	Fill			Mid yellow brown very silty clay deposit in 4609.
4609	Palaeo-channel				Possible paleochannel, running E-W across the trench. The charcoal-rich deposit, 4606, suggests a non-natural origin and is sealed by 4605, which is greyer on the northern side before becoming redder like the natural marl. Edges were not defined as land drains either side could not be disturbed, where 4605 is greyer could denote a separate linear feature that sits over the charcoal deposit and becomes included with it.

Trench 47

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: north-west by south-east

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
4700	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Soft cohesive mid greyish brown clay with frequent rooting. Recently ploughed and planted. Topsoil and ploughsoil.
4701	Subsoil	Layer		0.20m	Moderately compact orange brown silty clay. Subsoil.
4702	Natural	Layer			Compact reddish orange crumbly Hereford mudstone with moderate blue grey silt lenses and rare rooting from subsoil. Silt channel in southern end of trench. Natural substrate.

Trench 50

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5000	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Soft cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent rooting. Topsoil/ploughsoil.
5001	Subsoil	Layer		0.25m	Subsoil.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5002	Natural	Layer			Compact, crumbly pinkish red Herefordshire mudstone with blue grey silt mottling. Cut by moderate natural rooting. Natural substrate.

Trench 53

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5300	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Topsoil/ploughsoil.
5301	Subsoil	Layer		0.05m	Subsoil.
5302	Natural	Layer			
5303	Gully	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown clay silt	0.25m	Width 0.48m, length 0.70m plus. Fill of gully with occasional charcoal flecks. Possibly contemporary with cremation pits, as an enclosing element.
5304	Gully	Cut			Linear in plan, v-shaped profile. Oriented NW-SE. Width 0.48m, length 0.70m plus.
5305	Ditch	Fill	Firm reddish brown silty clay		Occasional charcoal flecks.
5306	Ditch	Cut			Linear feature, V-shaped in profile, extending to west. Top break of slope; sharp to east, shallow to west. Steep side to east, more gradual to west. Base break of slope; sharp to east, more gradual to west. Flat, narrow base. Oriented NNE-SSW.
5307	Cremation pit	Fill	Friable black	0.10-0.14m	Friable, black, charcoal and bone; contains a moderate amount of burnt bone. A 100% sample was taken. Fill of a cremation pit, one of a cluster of four, of which this was the only one sampled and dug.
5308	Cremation pit	Cut		0.10-0.14m	Diameter 0.40m. Circular in plan, sharp top break of slope, vertical sides, sharp base break of slope. Flat to undulating base. One of at least four cremation pits. This is the only one excavated.
5309	Cremation pit	Fill			One of a cluster of cremation pits. Unexcavated.

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5310	Cremation pit	Cut			One of a cluster of cremation pits. Unexcavated.
5311	Cremation pit	Fill			One of a cluster of cremation pits. Unexcavated.
5312	Cremation pit	Cut			One of a cluster of cremation pits. Unexcavated.
5313	Cremation pit	Fill			One of a cluster of cremation pits. Unexcavated.
5314	Cremation pit	Cut			One of a cluster of cremation pits. Unexcavated.
5315	Ditch	Fill	Firm reddish brown silty clay	0.17m	Width 0.6m. Occasional charcoal flecks.
5316	Ditch	Cut		0.17m	Width 0.6m. Linear in plan, oriented N-S. Top break of slope sharp to east, gentler to west. Steep side to east, 45 degrees to west. Base break of slope, sharp to east, gradual to west. Rounded base.
5317	Cremation pit	Fill			Unexcavated, possible cremation pit; westernmost in trench.
5318	Cremation pit	Cut			Unexcavated possible cremation pit. Westernmost in trench.

Trench 55

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.71m

Orientation: north-east by south-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5500	Topsoil	Layer		0.31m	
5501	Subsoil	Layer		0.24m	Friable, mid-yellowish grey clay silt with frequent manganese flecks and small sub-round stones. Burnt patch of charcoal-rich subsoil seen at trench limit of excavation. One piece of flint found. Subsoil layer, possible colluvium.
5502	Natural	Layer			Compact pinkish red clay marl mixed with firm yellow-grey clays. Natural substrate - Mercian mudstone with clay patches.

Trench 56

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.44m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5600	Topsoil	Layer		0.34m	Firm mid-grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small sub-round stones and frequent bioturbation from recent crop.
5601	Natural	Layer			Compacted mid pinkish red clay marl with pockets of light blue grey siltstone. Natural substrate - Mercian mudstone and siltstone.

Trench 57

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.1m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5700	Topsoil	Layer		0.29m	Same as 5600.
5701	Subsoil	Layer		0.10M	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub round stones, manganese flecks and smears. Not present at east end of trench; sequence at east end is topsoil over natural marl, same as in Trench 56.
5702	Colluvium	Layer		0.24m	Friable mid reddish brown silty clay with manganese flecks and small siltstone fragments. Colluvium (upper), could be glacial in origin. Fills a depression in the western end of the trench.
5703	Colluvium	Layer		0.24m	Earlier colluvium; compact mid grey brown with manganese flecks.
5704	Natural	Layer			Natural substrate - compact mid pinkish red marl with blue grey siltstone. Stony bedrock just below surface in parts, deeply buried in glacial depression at west end of trench.

Trench 58

Maximum dimensions: Length: 40m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.3m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5800	Topsoil	Layer		0.33m	Firm mid grey brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal smears, small sub-round stones. Frequent bioturbation. Turf and topsoil layer.
5801	Subsoil	Layer		0.20m	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay. Manganese flecks and sub round stones. Becomes shallower to eastern end of trench.
5802	Colluvium	Layer		0.24m	Firm compact, light yellow brown silty clay with frequent manganese flecks and small sandstone pieces. Colluvium within natural depression, probably glacial in origin. Upper colluvial deposit.
5803	Colluvium	Layer		0.30m	Earlier colluvium. Compact dark brownish grey clay with manganese flecks.
5804	Natural	Layer			Natural substrate - compact mid pinkish red marl with blue grey siltstone patches. Close to surface at east end but deeply buried in glacial depression at west end of trench.

Trench 59

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
5900	Topsoil	Layer			Firm and friable mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional sub-round stones and frequent bioturbation. Post-Medieval pot and glass found. Turf and topsoil layer covering pasture field.
5901	Subsoil	Layer		0.11m	Friable light yellow brown silty clay. Occasional sub-round stones. Subsoil - former ploughsoil from medieval/post-medieval working of field.
5902	Natural	Layer			Compact and crumbly reddish pink brown marl with pockets of light grey blue siltstone. Natural substrate - mercian mudstone and siltstone.

Trench 60

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.59m

Orientation: east-west

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
6000	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Turf and topsoil. Same as 5900.
6001	Subsoil	Layer		0.14m	Same as 5901.
6002	Natural	Layer			Same as 5902. Natural substrate.

Trench 61

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.56m

Orientation: north-south

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
6100	Topsoil	Layer		0.30m	Turf and topsoil layer, same as 5900.
6101	Subsoil	Layer		0.15m	Subsoil, same as 5901.
6102	Natural	Layer			Natural substrate, same as 5902.

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 83 Context records AS1
- 9 Field progress reports AS2
- 4 Photographic records AS3
- 325 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 55 Scale drawings
- 5 Sample records AS17
- 1 Sample number catalogues AS18
- 5 Flot records AS21
- 47 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Hereford City Museum and Art Gallery
Broad Street
Hereford
HR4 9RU
