ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BULLINGHAM LANE, BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORDSHIRE

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With contributions by Alan Clapham, Angus Crawford, Nick Daffern, C Jane Evans, Liz Pearson and Robin Jackson

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Bullingham Lane, Bullinghope, Herefordshire (centred on NGR SO 5118 3762). It was undertaken on behalf of Gifford Ltd, whose client Bloor Homes Ltd intends residential development for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological remains were present and if so to indicate their nature, date, location and significance.

Significant Mesolithic, Bronze Age and early medieval archaeological remains were identified across the site, as were features of probable Roman or medieval date. These remains were often sealed by or cut into alluvial deposits of up to 2.0m in depth. These indicate that the site, specifically on the lower ground towards the Withy Brook has been prone to flooding throughout the Holocene. A small group of well-preserved flints found within the lowest alluvial deposits suggest that these began to form early in the post-glacial period. This small assemblage of seven flints also implies that the area had been visited by mobile groups of hunter-gatherers as early as the Late Mesolithic period.

Later a burnt mound, likely to be of Bronze Age date, was constructed on the lower ground next to a braided watercourse running across the valley floor. Well-preserved pollen remains from this channel indicate that the mound was probably constructed in a cleared landscape. The large oval platform some 134m² is size was constructed of fire cracked quartz stones with a matrix of silty crushed charcoal. Dumps of burnt mound material within the associated palaeochannel suggest that there were at least four periods of use associated with the mound. The function of the mound is not known and only one undiagnostic flint flake was recovered from its surface. The presence of this significant monument, the first to be discovered in Herefordshire, adds to the growing list of other important Bronze Age monuments discovered in the surrounding landscape. Occasional isolated prehistoric pits probably of a similar date were also excavated and contained occasional quartz tempered pottery and flint remains.

Numerous other ditches, pits and postholes were also excavated across the site, although the majority remain undated at present although it is likely they are mostly of Roman and medieval date. The lack of artefacts within them would however suggest they do not represent an intensive area of settlement.

On the eastern bank of the Withy Brook significant archaeological remains were excavated from the early medieval period. Pits and ditches containing important metal work including a iron knife, a iron ferrule, an iron chatelaine rod, an early medieval loomweight and a highly polished linen smoother of this date suggest that the features reflect a rural, early medieval settlement. The presence of frequent fired daub fragments, charred grain remains and occasional animal bones would also suggest they formed part of a medieval settlement or were on the edges of one. If this is confirmed it represents the first identified rural non-ecclesiastical site of this period within Herefordshire. Earthworks visible on a lidar survey are thought to be strip lynchets and to date to the medieval period and thus may relate to the activity on the eastern side of the Withy Brook.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Bullingham Lane, Bullinghope, Herefordshire (centred on NGR SO 5118 3762; Fig 1), on behalf of Gifford Ltd. Their client, Bloor Homes Ltd intends residential development of the site and has submitted a planning application to Herefordshire Council (ref. DCCE2008/0970/F). Bloor Homes Ltd and Herefordshire Council acknowledge the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site and in order that the Council can reach am informed decision on the planning application Bloor Homes Ltd commissioned this archaeological evaluation.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 2001a) and *Standards for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire* (Herefordshire Archaeology 2004).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Herefordshire Archaeology (2008) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2008).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would permit an informed decision to be made on the planning application.

More specifically the following aims have been identified.

- To clarify the nature of earthwork features identified on lidar survey

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

The site has been the subject of an environmental impact assessment, which included an archaeological appraisal (Gifford Ltd 2008, Section 8.0).

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2008).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 30 April and 25 June 2008. The site reference number and site code is HSM 48339.

Three phases of fieldwork were undertaken:

- Walk-over survey;

- Geophysical survey;
- Trial trenching

The earthwork survey consisted of a walk-over survey of the entire site, with anomalies located using a Trimble GeoXT handheld GPS. Features were characterised with measured sketch plans and written descriptions made.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by Stratascan. Three discrete areas were surveyed and their report is appended at the end of this report (Appendix 4).

Fifty-six trenches, amounting to just over 5,823m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 13ha, representing a sample of 4.4%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. Trenches 1-27 were located prior to the geophysical survey and Trenches 1-3 and 15-18 were located to examine earthworks that had been identified during the earthwork survey. The remaining trenches were located to test specific anomalies in Geophysical Area 1 (Trenches 28-37), Area 2 (Trenches 39-44) and Area 3 (Trenches 45-56). A number of these trenches were slightly altered in size and position to the original trench layout, due to modern services, including sewage pipes, drainage pipes and overhead electricity cables. Extensions were also added to Trenches 19, 25, 41 and 54 to further expose archaeological remains identified during the evaluation.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360º tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Due to health and safety considerations, namely the depths of the overlying alluvial material and the height of the water table, not all trenches exposed the underlying glacial geology. Although where this was not achieved the trenches were excavated to expose the archaeological horizons and sondages were excavated to establish the depth of the glacial material. 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 Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

2.2.2 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.

2.3 Artefact methodology, by C Jane Evans, Angus Crawford and Robin Jackson.

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* date produced for each stratified context.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994a).

2.3.3 Prehistoric flint - method of analysis, by Robin Jackson

Both hand collected flint and that recovered from environmental residues was examined and quantified by count and weight. Attributes including colour, patination, cortex and whether broken, burnt or snapped were recorded on a Microsoft Access database following standard Service practice (CAS 1995 as amended). Terminology used to classify the assemblage follows that provided in Inizan *et al* (1992) and Butler (2005).

The quantity of flint present was too small to warrant metrical analysis and consequently only broad observations about the composition and character of the assemblage are presented.

2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology

2.4.1 Bulk sample analysis, by Alan Clapham

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4). Large animal bone was hand-collected during excavation. Samples of up to 50 litres were taken from 61 contexts, from fills of pits, postholes, ditches, burnt mounds and palaeochannels that were of prehistoric to medieval date.

2.4.2 Method of analysis

For waterlogged samples, a sub-sample of 1 litre was processed by the wash-over technique as follows. The sub-sample was broken up in a bowl of water to separate the light organic remains from the mineral fraction and heavier reside. The water, with the light organic faction was decanted onto a 300µm sieve and the residue washed through a 1mm sieve. The remainder of the bulk sample was retained for further analysis if required.

The samples containing charred material were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was 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 fully sorted 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 EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2006). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the New Flora of the British Isles, 2nd edition (Stace 1997).

2.4.3 Pollen analysis, by Nick Daffern

The environmental project conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4); *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA 2001b); *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002) and *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations* (AEA 1995).

A monolith 0.60m in length was taken through two organic rich alluvial deposits separated by a sandy deposit and a layer of burnt stones within a charcoal matrix mounds. Two samples were removed for pollen analysis from the individual palaeochannel fills within channel 1906, one at 0.44m (1906), the top of the earliest palaeochannel phase and one at 0.28m, the base of the overlying palaeochannel deposit (1913).

2.4.4 Method of analysis

Sediment samples of $2cm^3$ were measured volumetrically. The samples were digested by Sodium hydroxide for 20mins in a boiling water bath to break up the soil matrix and dissolve

any humic material. Heavy silicate particles were removed through the transferal of material to a large watchglass and the swirl technique utilized. The remaining material was sieved through a 120µm mesh, washed onto a 10µm mesh, and the residue collected. The samples were then washed several times and centrifuged to remove humic acids.

10% Hydrochloric acid was added in order to remove any Calcium carbonate and digested using cold Hydrofluoric acid overnight followed by further digestion through boiling in a hot water bath for 45mins to remove any remaining silicaceous material. Acetolysis was undertaken for 3 minutes to remove any cellulose material that was present within the samples. Finally the pollen pellet was stained with safranine, washed in alcohol to dehydrate the sample, and preserved in silicon oil.

Pollen grains were counted to a total of 150 land pollen grains (TLP) for assessment purposes, utilising a GS binocular polarising microscope at 400x magnification, and identification was aided by using the pollen reference collection maintained by the Service and identification keys created by Moore *et al* (1991) and Faegri and Iversen (1989). Nomenclature for pollen follows Stace (1997) and Bennett (1994).

2.4.5 Animal bone analysis, by Liz Pearson

All animal bone was hand collected during excavation and consisted of a small assemblage from four contexts, 1907, 1908, 5212 and 5213.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The archaeological background to the site has previously been presented in an environmental impact assessment (Gifford Ltd 2008, Section 8.0).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and the more significant features recorded are shown in Figures 2-14. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits were identified in all trenches and comprised glacial deposits consisting of reddish brown compact sandy clays containing frequent small to large rounded stones and smaller gravel inclusions. Occasional areas of reddish pink compact sandy clays with occasional small sub-rounded stones were also exposed. The depth of this deposit varied greatly over the site and was notably shallower in three areas focused on the higher ground around Trenches 5, 26 and 51, here these deposits varied in depth between 0.17-0.38m below the present ground surface. The depth of the natural was consistently shallower within the trenches on the eastern side of the Withy Brook. Across the rest of the site these deposits were notably deeper and were regularly exposed between 1.0-2.0m below the ground surface. The natural gravels were markedly deeper within the trenches running along the western edge of the Withy Brook within an area approximately 100m wide.

Within Geophysical Area 1 (Appendix 4) it is also of note that these glacial deposits were undulating greatly, forming raised flat platforms between depressions of between 0.84m-2.0m below the ground surface. These depressions within the glacial gravels are thought to have formed as a result of glacial melt water runoff cutting channels within the gravels during the retreat of the last Devensian ice sheet.

Where the natural gravels were deepest they were overlain by compact and cohesive alluvial silty clays. In those areas below the steepest slopes, specifically in the trenches around the southern corner of the site (Trenches 1-3 and 15-18) colluvial deposits may also have contributed to the build up of material. These deep silty clays varied in colour from light yellow buff to dark reds and oranges that occasionally contained thin lenses of banded material representing single episodes of deposition.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Mesolithic deposits

A small group of Late Mesolithic flints recovered from within alluvial layers 1403 and 1404 suggests that these deposits were being deposited during the early prehistoric periods. The fine lenses of stratified material within these alluvial layers, observed in some trenches, also confirms that this deposition was continuing over many years and does not reflect a single event.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Prehistoric deposits

Only four confirmed prehistoric features have been identified on the site, although a number of intrinsically undated features may be similarly dated by their fill and physical association. The largest of these features is the burnt mound deposit 1905, within Trench 19 (Plates 1 and 2, Figures 3 and 5). This consisted of a compact oval layer containing *c* 80% of fire-cracked quartz stones and *c* 20% medium rounded stones within a matrix of dark brown/black silty clay containing crushed charcoal. The mound portrayed a relatively flat surface and was between 0.18-0.32m thick, 10.60m wide (NE-SW) and 16.10m long (NW-SE). It overlay the lower alluvial deposit of light yellow/buff silty clay 1903 and was overlain by the higher alluvial deposit of light orangey/red compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Although not totally exposed, it is estimated the mound covers an area of approximately 134m². Only a single undiagnostic flint sherd was recovered from the surface of the mound.

To the SW of the mound the alluvial layer 1903 is cut by a braided palaeochannel containing two smaller channels, contexts 1906 and 1914, running in a NNE-SSW direction (Plate 2 and Figure 5). Individually these channels were 1.50m and 1.55m wide respectively and collectively when they had become one, the total width of the channel was 5.0m. These both contained bands of waterlogged silty clays containing frequent organic remains, coarse sandy gravel lenses and layers of burnt mound material. These banded deposits suggest that there were a minimum of four periods of activity at the burnt mound, that were interspersed between high energy flooding events, which deposited the coarse sandy gravel lenses. Two animal bones were also recovered from the waterlogged silty clays within the palaeochannel, context 1907/1908.

Within Trench 44 to the west, approximately 40.0m from the burnt mound, was a pit, context 4404, that contained the only prehistoric pottery recovered from the site (Plate 3). This elongated pit was 1.42m wide, 2.40m long and 0.19m deep and had slightly concave sides and a flat base.

4.1.4 Phase 4 Roman deposits

Only two features that contain Roman pottery are thought to be Roman in date. These include two ditches within Trenches 41 and 43, contexts 4111 and 4308 respectively. Ditch 4111 within Trench 41 is surrounded by numerous other features that are undated at present (Plate 4, Figure 11). This feature runs in an E-W direction and is filled by a soft and malleable dark blue/grey silty clay very similar to the fill of ditch 4113. Although truncated by other features the similarity of their fills and profiles suggests they may be the same feature, implying they form a right angle, possibly of an enclosure. As ditches 4111 and 4308 contain Severn Valley Ware sherds, it may imply that some of the other features surrounding these trenches are of Roman date.

4.1.5 **Phase 5 Early medieval deposits**

Only two features have been confirmed to be of early medieval date. Both were found in Geophysical Area 3 on the eastern side of the Withy Brook, in Trenches 52 and 55. A ditch terminus 5505 (Plate 5) contained a bun-shaped loomweight (Plate 14), typical of the 8th -10th centuries. The feature was aligned NW-SE with a rounded end, steep flat sides and a flat base. It was 0.62m wide, 1.60m long and 0.42m deep. Approximately 30.0m to the west, within Trench 52, an elongated oval pit, with vertical slightly undercut sides and a slightly concave base also contained numerous metal and polished stone objects that are thought to date to the 8th-9th centuries (Plate 6 and 18-19). The pit was 1.44m wide, 0.95m long and 1.56m deep and contained four discrete mid brown/grey clay loam deposits (Figure 14). This feature also contained the largest animal bone assemblage on the site.

Within the surrounding trenches there were further isolated features containing similarly dark humic loamy fills as in features 5505 and 5210. Similar fills were only found within Geophysical Area 3 and it is plausible to group these features broadly within the early medieval period. This group included another small-elongated pit and a probable ditch terminus in Trench 52, features 5203 and 5208 respectively. Another small oval pit again filled with a mid-brown loose stony fill measuring 1.10m wide, 1.20m long and 0.38m deep, was also excavated within Trench 53, context 5303 and a small circular pit within Trench 50 (5003, Plate 7) that contained similarly consistent fills, also provided evidence for nearby habitation in the form of multiple dumps of charcoal, charred cereals and ash. Although the lack of other structures may imply this feature was on the periphery of an occupation area.

4.1.6 **Phase 6 Medieval deposits**

The lidar survey supplied by Bloor Homes Ltd via the Environment Agency prior to the evaluation (tile ref. D=V0056751) illustrated that there were a number of agricultural earthworks over the site. A walkover survey produced a scaled drawing of the visible earthworks (Plates 22 and 23) and targeted evaluation trenches were then positioned to establish their construction and date. Only those within the southern corner of the site (Trenches 1-3 and 15-18) were clearly visible within the trench section edges and descriptions for those within the northern field are based upon the walk-over survey.

Within the southern corner of the site three risers were identified during the earthwork survey, running in an NE-SW direction over a length of 240m. These steeper sections were between 7.0-10.0m wide and between theses the shallower sloped treads measured between 14.0-20.0m wide. All three were identified during the evaluation, contexts 206 and 307 representing the northern most riser, contexts 109 and 1507 representing the middle riser and contexts 111, 1509 and 1606 representing the southern riser. During the evaluation a fourth riser (204) was also identified that was no longer clearly visible as an earthwork. This was also running in a NE-SW direction 20.0m to north of the upper most riser visible in the earthwork survey, contexts 206 and 307.

All the earthworks identified during the evaluation in the southern corner of the site lacked any structural component such as a wall and all appear to have been created through the action of the plough moving across the hillside during cultivation. There did not appear to be any large build-up of disturbed soil forming positive lynchets within the section edges, rather all the lynchets appeared to be negative and had begun to cut through the underlying deposits. Towards the northeastern end of this group of earthworks there is a group of negative lynchets that curve sharply where the plough would have been pulled round.

Between Trenches 1 and 16 the middle riser identified during the earthwork survey terminated and smaller earthworks, possibly walls were recorded. Although during the evaluation none were identified and no structural walls, surfaces or archaeological features were seen. Therefore the purpose of this platform is not understood, although it can be said that no significant archaeological structures or deposits are present in that area.

Typologically these earthworks appear to be medieval in date due to their length approximately 240m long, and as they terminated with a sharp curved negative lynchet where the plough was pulled round (Taylor 1987). Roman pottery sealed in the deposit into which the lynchets were cut (1603) also suggests that are not early than this period.

Within the northern field a further three strip lynchets were identified during the earthwork survey, although they were not recorded during the evaluation. Again the length of these, around 120 meters long, would suggest they are also of medieval origin. The shallower slope onto which they lay may explain the less pronounced nature of the risers in that area. The two treads identified in between them measured 6.0m and 26.0m.

Also within the northern field, four drainage ditches mostly running in a NE-SW direction were identified. When evaluation trenches crossed these features it was apparent they were not of great antiquity as they cut through the topsoil and subsoil deposits and are currently in use. This may however only imply a continuity of use.

4.1.7 Phase 7 Undated deposits

The majority of features excavated are undated at present, although foci of activity have been identified through the similarity of features and fills.

The first is focused within Trenches 27-29 and 35 (Plates 8-10 and Figures 4 and 6-9). The majority of all the features excavated, within these trenches, were filled by compact silty clays, generally reddish/yellow light browns. Most were sterile and provided no indication of date. Although mostly shallow and truncated (Figure 8) some were more substantial than others, specifically ditch 2607 (Plate 9) and pits 2707 and 2705 that were between 0.40-0.94m deep. Although the majority are undated pit 2625 contained 3 undiagnostic prehistoric flints and ditch 2517 (Plate 10) contained a grain assemblage typical of the post-Roman period. Therefore this focus of activity is may be multiphased. The large quantities of charcoal and charred cereal remains within ditch 2517 may also imply this feature is within or on the periphery of an occupation area and is not simply an isolated field boundary. This is inferred, as the charring of cereals was most likely to occur during the drying of crops within kilns or ovens or during crop processing and these activities would have often taken place within or on the periphery of settlements.

The second focus of undated activity is around Trench 41 and includes Trenches 39, 40, 42, 43 and 44 (Figures 3 and 10-12). Within Trench 41 numerous inter-cutting ditches, pits and postholes were identified, forming a complex archaeological group. As a result many were not excavated, as it was considered that little could have been achieved in the time remaining on site. Many of the fills were blue/grey compact silty clays indicative of waterlogging. No clear structures could be recognised although the density of features would imply a focus of activity. Ditch 4111 is the only feature, which can be dated at present, other than post-medieval pit 4122. Two sherds of Roman pottery within ditch 4111 imply that this focus of activity is of this date, although the sherds may be residual or intrusive. Fired clay/daub and heat fractured stone were also found within this feature, while fired clay/daub was also found in posthole 4138.

In trenches surrounding Trench 41 there were numerous other ditches, pits and postholes although the majority remain undated and no enclosures can be extrapolated from the present trench plan (Figure 3). Of particular interest within this group of features were ditches, 4005 and 4219 (Trenches 40 and 42). These contained significant quantities of charcoal and charred grain and as with the plant macrofossil assemblage from ditch 2517 may imply that these features were in or next to an occupation area and are not just isolated field systems (Plate 11).

Within Trench 42 there was also a narrow ditch, 4208, which appeared to contain three post pipes, suggesting it had held a row of small posts, possibly forming part of a structure. This is unlikely to form part of a building as no other posts or structural remains were identified

within the vicinity. It is more likely that this feature was an isolated linear structure running in an east-west direction, probably a fence. Also Within Trench 42 a palaeosol 4202 (Plate 11) above the alluvial silty clay suggests there may have been a long period of stasis between the deposition of the yellow and red alluvial layers.

The final focus of activity is located on the eastern banks of the Withy Brook and includes features within Trenches 46, 49, 50, 52, 53 and 55 although due to the similarity of the fills it may be argued that many of these may be dated to the early medieval period (Section 4.1.5). The densest area of activity on the western bank of the Withy Brook was within Trench 46 (Figure 13). Although there is no firm date for these features the presence of numerous fired clay/daub fragments is reminiscent of the fills 5212 and 5213 within feature 5210 that is of early medieval date and from pit 5003 (Plate 7), which may also be of this date based upon the charred grain assemblage.

The largest of these features, context 4610, within the eastern corner of Trench 46 was either a curvilinear ditch or a pit (Plate 12 and Figure 13). Although there is interference from a nearby metal fence, the geophysical survey indicates that this feature may be linear in nature. This massive ditch curves from a NE-SW to a NW-SE alignment was not fully exposed but was 1.36m deep. The southern edge had a rounded break from the surface and a steep but irregular side with some undercutting that gradually broke to a flattish base. Only a 2.0m wide section of this feature was exposed but the nature of the observed multiple fills suggest that this feature would be between 4.0m-5.0m wide. The feature contained 19 fills, contexts 4613-4629, angled down from the southern edge suggesting it had filled in over a number of years. Unfortunately no artefactual remains were found, to date this feature.

There were also a further four ditches within Trench 46 that contained charcoal rich fills and/or fired clay/daub fragments, including 4606 and 4605. Although near to feature 4610 these ditches were only between 0.14m-0.53m deep. The upper fill of ditch 4606, context 4607 was especially dense in fired clay/daub fragments.

Towards the western end of the Trench 46 there was a dense area of activity comprising layers of fired clay overlying a thin re-deposited spread of crushed charcoal (Plate 13). Numerous shallow ditches running parallel to the fired clay areas, in a NE-SW direction, had truncated this area. The fired clay layers had grey interiors, surrounded by a thin 5cm thick edge of light yellow/orange fired clay, suggesting they were exposed to varying levels of heat. This may imply there was a structural element to these features, perhaps in the form of a thin wall surrounding the layers. As the ditches, that appear to be post medieval in date, run between the fired clay areas it also implies they may have still been visible when the ditches were dug.

If these fired clay areas had a structural element to them the fired clay/daub fragments common within the fills of the nearby features may have come from these. At present these fired clay areas are undated and they may relate to the construction of the railway in the mid 19th century to the north of the site and the large feature, 4610 may be an associated quarry pit.

4.2 Artefact analysis

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1-5. The most significant finds, in the context of Herefordshire, were those dating to the early medieval period. These are described in detail below (4.2.2). Prehistoric finds included small quantities of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery (4.2.1) and flint, dating primarily to the Late Mesolithic (4.2.12). Fragments of burnt stone may also be associated with Neolithic or Bronze Age activity (4.2.10). The remaining finds comprised a small quantity of Roman (4.2.7), medieval (4.2.8) and post medieval pottery (4.2.9).

4.2.1 **The early prehistoric pottery, by C Jane Evans**

Approximately 30 sherds and tiny fragments of handmade pottery, weighing 65g, were recovered from context 4403 (Table 1 and 2). These were in a slightly micaceous, angular quartz tempered fabric, comparable to County fabric series types 5.4 and 5.8. Similar fabrics are used in Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblages from Herefordshire and Worcestershire, for example Huntsmans' Quarry and Aston Mill, Kemerton, Worcestershire and Wellington Quarry, Herefordshire. There is one possible rim, thickened, which appears to have impressed decoration. Unfortunately this sherd is very small and abraded so cannot be dated with any confidence. There is very little evidence in the flint assemblage for Neolithic or Bronze Age activity (4.2.15). The burnt mound and this isolated pit represent the only confirmed activity of this date at this site (section 5.3 below). However the pottery was too abraded to indicate whether it had been used as a cooking vessel perhaps associated with activities at the burnt mound.

4.2.2 **Early medieval finds, by C Jane Evans**

The most interesting finds came from features 5210, fill 5213, and 5505, fill 5506. Although there is no stratigraphic relationship between these features, they come from the same area of the site and have very similar fills.

A summary report is provided below, but it should be noted that the metal work requires x-ray before it can be described in detail and identified with any confidence. During this process it would also be possible to assess whether any organic remains survive in the corrosion, for example wood inside the ferrule, or whether there is other evidence for manufacture, decoration or use.

Overall the assemblage appears to date to the 8th or perhaps 9th century (Helen Geake pers. comm.). It may be that this date is supported by the absence of associated pottery. In Hereford the earliest pottery occurred in contexts dated to the early 10th century, and was absent from levels associated with a coin dated to *c* AD 887-925 (Vince 1985, 62). The only medieval pottery from this site is much later, dating to at least the late 13th century (Fabric 69, Section 4.2.8). The date of these finds, and the implication for the date of the site, makes them highly significant in Herefordshire. For this reason the advice of a number of specialists has been sought, with regard to their identification and dating. These specialists are listed in the acknowledgements below.

This represents a key assemblage for the county.

4.2.3 **Catalogue of finds**

1 Loomweight, near complete bun-shaped loomweight in fired clay, with D-shaped section (Plate 14). The weight has a relatively narrow central aperture, broader than the width of the ring of clay. This form is typical of Middle or Late Saxon loomweights, early Anglo-Saxon weights having a larger central aperture. Walton Rogers dates their appearance to the 8th century (2007, 30) and suggests they continue in use until the 9th or early 10th century (op. cit. 106-7). A similar weight was recovered from excavations on the Anglo Saxon site at Bidford on Avon. Other parallels come from 7th to 8th century contexts at York (Vince and Young 2005) and from mid to late Anglo Saxon structures at Longmarket, Canterbury. The weight of this particular loomweight is consistent with weights of Middle and Late Saxon loomweights studied elsewhere (Riddler 1999, 64). Weight 563g, Diameter, as viewed from above 106mm, height 55mm, diameter of central perforation 17mm. Context 5506. Plate 14

2 Rectangular sectioned, wedge shaped stone; highly polished on all four sides, with a possible residue that would justify analysis at some stage. It does not show the wear typical of a whetstone and has been identified as a smoother/linen polisher. These 'slick stones' were normally made in glass, but examples in stone have been identified elsewhere (Walton Rogers 2007, 39; Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2534). Fine-grained stone possibly from

Herefordshire (Plate 15); thin section would be required for more precise identification. Weight 449g, length 227mm, max width 40mm, minimum width 33mm, thickness 24mm. Context 5212. Plate 15

3 Iron knife blade and tang. The knife appears similar to Evison's Type 3, with an angled back and a curved cutting edge (Evison 1987, 113-117). Two examples of this type are published from Beckford Anglo Saxon cemetery, Worcestershire (Evison and Hill 1996, 21, fig. 18 B6/5 and fig. 36 B92/2). Length 101mm, maximum width of blade 18.8mm, width of tang 7.4mm, thickness c 4mm. Context 5213. Plate 16

4 Chatelaine rod? A small iron bar, that appears to have loops at either end, though x-ray is required to clarify this. Helen Geake (pers. comm.) dates the appearance of such chatelaines to no earlier than c 600. The best dating evidence comes from graves, though they are found in other contexts. Geake notes that they certainly continue to c 720, but that the end date for their use is less certain in the absence of well furnished later graves. Length 91mm, thickness of shaft c 7mm, width of terminals c 19mm. Context 5213. Plate 17

5 Chatelaine rod? No exact parallels have been found for this but it may also be a chatelaine rod (Helen Geake pers. comm.). Length 163mm, thickness of shaft 8mm, width of terminals c 19mm. Context 5212. Plate 18

6 Conical iron ferrule, closed at the narrower end. The open socket end is broken. Context 5213. Plate 19

A number of spear ferrules are published from Beckford Anglo-Saxon cemetery, for example from graves A2 and A22 (op. cit. fig. 8 1b, fig. 16 1b). However, these are smaller than the Bullinghope example. Manning, in his catalogue of Romano-British finds, publishes an example of a similar size that he suggests was used on a pole or staff (Manning 1985, 142 S62, plate 66.62). In the Roman period ferrules are found on both military and civilian sites. Length 177mm, max. surviving diameter of socket 32mm, thickness at tip 4mm. Context 5213

7 Broken point from a pin in copper alloy. Length 22mm, thickness 1mm. Context 5213 environmental sample 57. Not illustrated/photographed

4.2.4 Roman and other post-Roman finds, by Angus Crawford

4.2.5 Introduction

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 631 sherds of pottery weighing 5.130kg. In addition fragments of tile, brick, clay tobacco pipe, fired clay, fire-cracked stone, vessel glass and metal work were recovered. The group came from 80 stratified contexts, predominantly topsoils, and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (Table 1). Level of preservation was generally fair with the majority of sherds displaying only moderate levels of abrasion.

4.2.6 Discussion of the pottery

All Roman and medieval sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 3 and 4). Post-medieval and modern pottery was quantified by count and weight, and spot-dated. Few diagnostic form sherds were present, with the majority of sherds being dated by fabric type to their general period or production span.

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

4.2.7 **Roman pottery**

Five sherds of Roman pottery were identified as oxidised Severn Valley wares or probable Herefordshire variants of that industry (Table 3). All sherds exhibited high levels of abrasion, with only one probable jar rim, similar to Webster's type 2 (Webster 1976). While Webster prescribes a date of mid 1st to second 2nd century, the poor preservation of the sherd made exact typing difficult and therefore, the dating may be inaccurate.

4.2.8 **Medieval pottery**

Only three sherds of medieval pottery were identified within the assemblage and all come from topsoil/subsoil contexts. All were highly abraded making identification problematic, with one sherd being of probable oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) and the remaining two classified under miscellaneous medieval ware (fabric 99). Both of the miscellaneous sherds were of a fine oxidised fabric with residual traces of glaze. The sherd from context 4200 was a partial base sherd with thumb indents and probably originated from a jug. The remaining miscellaneous sherd from context 4401 was a partial handle sherd with a speckled green and brown glaze.

All of the medieval sherds were retrieved from contexts containing later material and were therefore identified as residual material.

4.2.9 **Post-medieval and modern pottery**

The post-medieval and modern pottery assemblage constituted the largest period assemblage with 622 sherds weighing 4.929 kg for 98.5% of the total sherd count (Table 5). The vast majority of the sherds were retrieved from topsoil contexts and were identified as material probably discarded during agricultural manuring or general household rubbish discard.

The pottery was of a range of fabric types, indicative of general domestic wares, available during the 18th and 19th century. These include creamwares (fabric 84), white salt glazed stonewares (fabric 81.5), stone china (fabric 85), porcelain (fabric 83) as well as more locally produced wares such as post-medieval red, orange and buff wares (fabrics 78, 90 and 91). Imported wares for the period were less well represented with only two sherds of Chinese Porcelain and the partial handle from a Westerwald stoneware vessel (fabric 81.2).

4.2.10 **Fired clay and fire cracked stone.**

A substantial quantity of fired clay was present in a number of contexts within the assemblage, though much was poorly preserved and abraded (Table 6). The largest groups came from contexts 4607 and 5212, which contained well-preserved material retaining impressions from wattle (or similar material). This is probably structural material, from a burnt building or from an oven like structure. The material from pit 5210 (context 5212) is associated with finds dated to the Anglo Saxon period. It may be that the large group from the upper fill of dtich 4602 (context 4607) is contemporary with this.

The largest group of burnt stone (16 pieces) came from pit 4404, fill 4403. These were associated with the Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery described above and may well be pot boilers. The remainder are less clearly dated. One fragment associated with the Saxon finds and fired clay/daub in context 5212 may represent accidental burning. Another fragment was associated with a small quantity of Roman pottery in context 4110. The remainder had no associated finds or were associated with post medieval to modern finds.

4.2.11 **Summary of Roman and other post Roman finds**

As stated, the post-medieval and modern finds assemblage, as general rubbish discard, was of little archaeological significance. The medieval pottery assemblage was identified as residual

material and the small size of the assemblage (three sherds) would also tend to indicate general discard rather then intensive settlement activity.

None of the areas sampled produced substantial evidence for Roman activity on the site. The five sherds of Severn Valley ware were most likely to have been deposited during field manuring. Roman activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity. The Bradbury Lines site to the north, for example, produced quantities of pottery of 2nd to early 3rd century, and late 3rd to 4th century date (Evans forthcoming). It would there appear that this focus of activity did not extend into the current site.

4.2.12 Flint remains, Robin Jackson

4.2.13 Introduction

A total of 46 struck flints weighing a total of 207g were recovered from the 56 trenches excavated at Bullinghope. A summary of the flint assemblage is presented in Tables 7 and 8. Only 11 trenches produced flint (Table 7) with Trenches 14, 25, 44 and 46 producing the largest quantities of material. However, overall quantities were very small with the richest Trench 25 producing only 14 items. Trenches producing flint were widely distributed across the evaluation area with a slight concentration of material present in trenches around the southerly half of the central area of the site (Trenches 14, 19, 40, 42 and 44). This area also produced a small quantity of early prehistoric pottery (Section 4.2.1). Little or no flint was recovered from the area towards the western side of the site.

4.2.14 Raw material

The raw material was not recorded in detail but a number of observations about colour and cortex can be made. A small quantity of higher quality, dark grey flint was present and was associated with two blade cores. This material exhibited a buff coloured cortex which was thicker (up to 6mm) than that present on other material. Both cores were also partially patinated. This flint is unlikely to derive from local sources and may have been imported, however, overall the assemblage was dominated by local gravel derived pebble flint of variable and generally rather low quality. This ranged in colour from brown through brown grey to very dark grey, but mostly falling in the mid brown grey to mid grey brown range. Where present, cortical material associated with this pebble flint was typically buff coloured and in some instances the cortical material was highly abraded as is typically the case where such secondary sources have been exploited.

4.2.15 Description and discussion

Only a few diagnostic items were present (Table 8) comprising a small group of Late Mesolithic material recovered from alluvial deposits in Trench 14, a Neolithic side and end scraper from Trench 25 and a bladelet of probable Mesolithic date from Trench 46. A heavily battered core fragment, also from Trench 46, may similarly have been of Mesolithic date since several small blade scars were present. Only 3 flints were burnt and the general condition of the flint was good with little post-depositional edge damage, especially in the material from Trench 14.

The seven flints recovered from Trench 14 provide the most diagnostic group, including two blade cores (context 1404) of probable Late Mesolithic date (Plates 20 and 21). Two blades and a retouched snapped flake (possibly from a blade) from this context, and a further retouched blade (context 1403; possibly utilized as a knife) from this trench are potentially of similar date as are a bladelet and core fragment from Trench 46. Despite these chronological traits, in the absence of microliths or other certain Mesolithic tools, dating of the material should be treated with a degree of caution since technologies using blades and bladelets extended into the Early Neolithic.

None of the blades or other debitage recovered in Trench 14 were of comparable raw material to the cores and two of the blades (including the retouched example) and the retouched flake were highly patinated, while the other blade along with the bladelet and core fragment from Trench 46 exhibited no patination. However, the variable patination observed is considered to reflect the different flint raw materials utilized and their good condition and close spatial location suggest that the flint from Trench 14 is highly liable to be contemporary and either *in situ* or at least close to original point of discard.

Apart from this potential Late Mesolithic material, the only other flint which can be tentatively dated is a small Neolithic end and side scraper recorded in Trench 25 (context 2508). As noted above, Trench 25 produced the largest group of material including a retouched flake and a small quantity of debitage perhaps reflecting a focus of activity, albeit on a limited scale.

Beyond Trenches 14, 25 and 46 the material recovered was largely undiagnostic and included only one other retouched piece (Trench 32, context 3200) and two burnt flakes. The remaining assemblage was dominated by waste products (cores, flaked lumps, flakes and spalls) and this waste was also rather undiagnostic. Quantities were also limited perhaps indicating sporadic episodes of early prehistoric activity and small-scale knapping of lithics rather than long-term or intensive occupation. The flakes appear to have been struck using both hard and soft hammer percussors, such as stone and antler, with the preparation of some platform-edges prior to striking. The assemblage includes cortical and non-cortical flakes but of potential note was the dominance within the overall flaked material assemblage of tertiary (non cortical) flakes (20 from a total of 33) and the paucity of primary flakes (4) and small chips/spalls (3) which may be indicative of the importation of partially prepared cores for working on site and indeed only limited knapping episodes at this location, as has been observed elsewhere for instance at the nearby Rotherwas Access Road site (Lamdin-Whymark 2008).

4.2.16 **Summary**

The material from Trench 14 may reflect an area of localised Late Mesolithic activity. Mesolithic activity has only relatively rarely been identified in the archaeological record for the West Midlands region, with stratified material being particularly rare. Further, such small discrete scatters representative of single phases of occupation or short phases of related activities have been noted as having a particularly high potential for examination of localised practices (Myers 2007). Consequently this material should be considered to be of potential regional importance.

Beyond this, the paucity of tools and burnt and retouched pieces in the remaining assemblage would appear to indicate that there is little potential for significant occupation or other activity of Neolithic through to Bronze Age date to be present at the site. However, caution should be exercised since in the region and indeed locally at both Rotherwas and Wellington, limited evidence recovered during pre-determination evaluation has resulted in the identification of significant prehistoric activity, including nationally important deposits (Sworn and Woodiwiss 2008; Jackson and Miller 2004). In the light of this observation, the material recovered from Trench 25 may be of potential importance, along with the small concentration of material including pottery recovered in the area covered by Trenches 19, 40, 42 and 44.

4.3 Environmental analysis

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 9 and 10

4.3.1 **Wet-sieved samples, by Alan Clapham**

Categories represented and abundance

A total of 30 samples were processed for environmental remains, especially charred plant remains. Sub-samples of 10 litres were processed in order to assess the quality of the charred plant assemblage of this site. Two samples from the palaeochannel (contexts 1907/1908 & 1913) were processed for waterlogged plant remains and for suitable ^{14}C datable material. Of the 30 samples processed for charred plant remains 23 produced charred material of which 12 produced significant quantities. Of the two waterlogged samples only the lower context from the palaeochannel (1913) produced significant amounts of waterlogged plant remains (Table 10). Of the 12 richest samples, eight were from either ditches or gullies (2516, 4006, 4008, 4220/4225, 4604, 4607, 4611, 4615) with four coming from pits: one from pit 5003 (5005) and three from 5210 (5212, 5213, 5214). Fill 5304 from pit 5303 produced a large amount of charcoal. Overall, the charred plant remains were well preserved.

The charred plant remains were dominated by cereal grains, which included grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* sp.), and rye (*Secale cereale*). In several of the samples chaff remains were recorded (2516, 4220/4225) consisting in the main of rachis fragments of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and rye. The near total absence of barley rachis fragments was noticeable and therefore it is not possible to say with confidence if two-row or six-row barley was grown. Other chaff fragments included the culm nodes of grasses that may indicate the presence of straw. Some of the cereal grains, especially those of barley have begun to sprout suggesting either that the crop was spoiled or was harvested when wet. In context 5005, a possible *sclerotium* of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*) a fungal disease of cereals and grasses was identified. Cool wet conditions favour the spread of this disease. These conditions may well be indicated by the presence of sprouted grain. The ingestion of ergot induces hallucinogenic attacks that have been described as being similar to those produced by the taking of LSD, therefore the grain may have been burnt and discarded to avoid such an attack.

Other crop species present included the legumes pea (*Pisum sativum*), broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). A single seed of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) was also found (context 5005). Possible wild foods that would have been gathered to supplement the largely cereal based diet included apple (*Malus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Common vetch was usually grown as a fodder but in times of other crops failing it could have been part of the local inhabitants diet.

Weed species were also well represented in the rich samples, especially 2516 and 4220/4225. The majority of the species are arable weeds and are most likely to be associated with the crops. Indicators of both heavy soils such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and lighter soils such as corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) were present in the assemblage suggesting that both types of soil were cultivated. It is most likely that the wheat was grown on the heavier soils and rye on the lighter sandy soils. Other weed species present can grow on either soil types. The dominant weed type was that of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) which is often associated with crops of a post-Roman date. With the oats it is not possible to determine whether it is of the cultivated type or of the wild type, as the diagnostic attachment scar of the floret was not present. Even so, it is most likely that the presence of both the brome grass and the wild oats would have been tolerated as they produced edible grains.

The presence of bread wheat and rye chaff suggests that the crops were grown locally, while the sprouted grains in 2516 and ergot in 5005 implies the dumping of spoiled crops after burning. The occurrence of burnt cereal remains within ditches 4005 and 4219 may also imply the grain was accidentally charred while the crop was being dried before processing. The charring of cereals was most likely to occur during the drying of crops within corn driers or ovens or during crop processing and such structures were more likely to exist within occupation areas. The charcoal present within the assemblages is most likely to have originated either from domestic hearths or corn driers. The parching (and accidental burning) of free-threshing crops in the ear in a corn drier is also evident at Wellington Quarry, north of Hereford. Here a corn drier of 11th-12th century date contained waste of a similar composition

to that found at Bullinghope, particularly abundant bread wheat, barley and rye grain with large quantities of chaff waste (Pearson 2004).

The presence of small weed seeds, seeds of a similar size to that of the grain, straw remains and chaff suggests that processing of the crop had not commenced, unless the assemblages represent mixed deposits indicating multiple phases of activity. The presence of the crops together may suggest that the growing of maslins (mixed crops) was being practised.

The waterlogged plant remains from the palaeochannel indicated the presence of natural riverbank and river edge vegetation in context 1913. The context was dominated by bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.), fool's watercress (*Apium nodiflorum*), and water mint (*Mentha aquatica*). Dry land was represented by buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), a disturbed habitat by knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*). These habitats probably occurred close to the river's course, while the disturbed habitat may represent animals, perhaps domesticates coming down to the river for water.

The upper fill of the palaeochannel (1907/1908), consisted entirely of wood fragments that were poorly preserved. This probably indicates the final stages of infilling of the channel.

4.3.2 Pollen sample results, by Nick Daffern

Context 1907, depth 44cm

This sample was dominated by pollen of herbaceous species (50% TLP) with Poaceae undiff. (grasses) making up *c* 30% of this figure. Other herbs were present in low quantities with *Urtica dioica* (stinging nettle), *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion) and *Ranunculus acris*-type (meadow buttercup) each representing between 5-10% TLP.

Trees and shrubs were represented by *Alnus* (alder) and *Tilia* (lime) making up *c* 15% of the total land pollen respectively, supported by *Corylus* (hazel), *Salix* (willow), *Betula* (birch) and *Quercus* (oak) at levels of less than 10% TLP respectively.

Aquatic species were represented in low levels by *Sparganium erectum* (branched bur-reed) and *Myriophyllum*-type (water-milfoil) suggesting slow-moving, sediment-rich water within the channel. In addition to these, a single grain of the herbaceous species *Littorella uniflora* (shoreweed) was also identified, possibly indicating a fluctuating water level but this is only an assumption due to the solitary identification.

The sample contained high levels of fungal material and other detritus that made identification of several grains difficult due to concealment resulting in a relatively high level of unidentifiable grains.

Context 1913, depth 28cm

Poaceae undiff. was again the dominant species within this sample, increasing to >40% TLP from the lower sample, resulting in herbaceous pollen now making up *c* 85% TLP. *Urtica dioica* (stinging nettle), *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion) and *Ranunculus acris*-type (meadow buttercup) are still present but other herbaceous species have now either increased or are observed for the first time. These include Caryophyllaceae (pink family), *Filipendula* (meadowsweet/dropwort), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and *Ranunculus arvensis* (corn buttercup) all of which are indicators of either open or disturbed ground.

Plantago lanceolata and *Ranunculus arvensis* are also indicators of agriculture and this is supported by the identification of two grains of cereal pollen, but specific identification could not be achieved and the low quantities would indicate that the cultivation is either on a small scale or, more likely, is located on drier ground peripheral to the palaeochannel.

Tree pollen decreases from the previous sample, with *Alnus* (alder) remaining the dominant species, representing only *c* 10% TLP, due to the disappearance of *Tilia* (lime) and *Quercus* (oak). Shrub pollen is represented by *Corylus* (hazel) at <5% TLP due to the absence of Salix (willow).

There were once again high levels of fungal material and detritus that impeded the identification of grains but in addition to this there was a higher quantity of folded grains, which also hindered analysis.

4.3.3 Animal bone results, by Elizabeth Pearson

Layer 1907/1908 from a burnt mound of possible Bronze Age date contained two bone fragments; a cattle scapula (proximal end) and a horse/cow/red deer (large ungulate) sized limb shaft fragment. These were either dark in colour or heavily mottled, showing distinct signs of waterlogging. Little interpretation could be made of these remains.

A small assemblage (52 fragments, 136g) of animal bone was recovered from a lower fill (5212) of pit 5210 of Saxon date. The bones were generally porous and showed signs of having been previously waterlogged. Many fragments were unidentifiable, with the exception of sheep/goat molar and premolar, skull fragments, mandible (jaw) and radius bones.

A larger assemblage (91 fragments, 650g) of animal bone was recovered from an overlying fill (5213). These were similarly porous and have been slightly waterlogged. Apart from five cow/horse/red deer sized (large ungulate) limb shaft fragments, the identifiable material was dominated by cattle bone and teeth. The latter included the proximal end of a radius/ulna, talus bones, a metapodial (distal epiphysis) fragment and 6 molars. An unidentified unfused epipysis indicates the presence of a juvenile animal.

This is likely to be general butchery waste, although preservation was too poor for butchery marks to be evident. There is a noticeable difference between the two pit fills with the lower being dominated by sheep/goat remains, and the upper dominated by cattle remains. As no bone was recovered from other contexts of comparable date, it is not possible to determine whether this represents a change in animal husbandry practice.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Geophysics

The results of this analysis (Appendix 4) were irregular and did not tally well with the evidence from the trenching.

Within Geophysical Area 1 only Trenches 28, 29 and 35 contained archaeological features, although further remains had been predicted in Trenches 30, 34 and 38. Within Trenches 28 and 35 the archaeological features often mirrored the alignment and extent of the predicted anomalies (mostly ditches), however the positive area anomaly within Trench 29 did not materialise.

Within Geophysical Area 2 results were again mixed, although linear anomalies appeared to be well predicted within Trenches 39, 43 and 44. In Trenches 40, 41, and 42 archaeological remains were underrepresented in the geophysical analysis. For example within Trenches 40, 41 and 42 numerous linear features were excavated that were not identified within the geophysical plot. Furthermore the large cut features predicted within Trench 40 were not apparent during the evaluation.

Within Geophysical Area 3 results were again mixed, although the frequent archaeological remains identified within Trench 46 were masked due to magnetic debris and modern ground disturbance. The predicted features in Trench 47 were not observed although large clean

pinkish-red areas of clay within the natural gravels were observed that might account for these anomalies. The anomaly at the western end of Trench 49 resolved itself into three pits and the analysis also correctly predicted isolated pits within Trenches 50, and 52. The long positive curvilinear anomaly running approximately north to south across Area 3 was found to be a metal and a plastic water pipe. The remaining archaeological features predicted within Area 3 were not observed, including ten linears, one pit and two cut features.

5.2 Alluvial deposits

The alluvial silty clays overlying the glacial gravels are thought to have begun forming in the early post-glacial period. The Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint assemblage from Trench 14 within the lower yellow/buff silty clays provides the only evidence for dating within these deposits. Although organic clays/over bank flooding material discovered lying within the lower levels of this material (context 103) also highlight the possibility that isolated archaeological remains may be stratified within the alluvium.

Where the alluvial deposits had not been altered through varying post depositional processes caused through variations in the typography and hydrology they were very similar to the alluvial profiles recorded at Wellington Quarry to the north of Hereford (Jackson and Miller 2004). At Wellington the lowest deposit, a yellow-brown alluvial silty clay, is thought to have been deposited over a very long period of time, due to the stratified nature of this material. Iron Age and Roman features cut into the surface of this deposit provide an end date for its accumulation.

At Wellington quarry there appeared to be a period of stasis after the deposition of the yellow/buff alluvial clays in which time pedogenesis occurred, forming a soil that subsequently became buried by the later reddish brown alluvial deposit that began forming in the early medieval period. A palaeosol was also discovered at Bullinghope within Trench 42, context 4202. This appears to seal early / medieval features (4219 specifically) cut into the upper surface of the lower yellow/buff alluvial clays and is in turn buried by a reddish brown alluvial deposit, thought to have been deposited over a number of years. This implies there was a similarly dated hiatus in alluvial deposition at Bullinghope, that the alluvium deposits to the north of the city and those at Bullinghope derive from the same source materials and that they were deposited during the same flooding episodes. It is possible that this material entered the Wye from the Lugg and was then deposited locally.

5.3 Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

The small group of worked flints suggest that there was early prehistoric activity within the evaluation area. The close grouping of the flint from Trench 14 within a 10.0m wide zone, roughly within the same horizon may reflect an area of localised Late Mesolithic activity, perhaps of only a single season. No structural remains were associated with the material and it might therefore reflect a short-lived camp. The good condition of the flint from Trench 14, with little post-depositional edge damage does however suggest that it has not been redeposited.

5.4 Neolithic/Bronze Age

Neolithic and or Bronze Age activity appears to be sparse, although it is probable some of the undated features are of this date. Pit 4404 may be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date and is typical of the isolated features often encountered on sites of this age (Thomas 1999). The deposition of material cultural remains into pits has a long tradition (Evans *et al* 1999), although those dating to the Later Neolithic tend to be associated with large quantities of burnt material (Thomas 1999) that are not present within fill 4403. The proximity of this feature to the burnt mound would suggest they are related and it may be the case that further isolated features surround the burnt mound 1905.

Although burnt mounds are well represented in some areas of the West Midlands, for example on the Birmingham plateau and within areas of Shropshire and Staffordshire, they have remained poorly represented in the record for south and west areas of the region. To date only one has been excavated within Worcestershire and none have been identified in Herefordshire (Hurst forthcoming). These monuments are generally dated to *c* 1700-1100 BC (Barfield and Hodder 1987) although recently excavated examples in the Trent Valley have shown that they can date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Knight and Howard 2007).

Various functions for burnt mounds have been put forward (Hodder and Barfield 1991). These have included cooking locations (Hedges 1975) although there are generally no remains of feasting or cooking (Barfield and Hodder 1987), saunas (ibid) and areas of craft activities such as textile production (Jeffery 1991) or metallurgy (Bradley 2007). More recently experiments in Ireland have shown how they may have been used to produce an early beer.

Although these features are commonly associated with troughs and other pits containing burnt stone material, they are often not associated with settlement sites. This may however result from excavations primarily focusing on the monuments themselves, rather than the area surrounding them. It is therefore likely further features associated with the activities undertaken at the mound, including possible settlement activity, may be located within the vicinity of the monument.

Within the surrounding landscape there are two other significant Bronze Age monuments, indicating that there is complex Bronze Age landscape on the southern side of Hereford, between Dinedor Hill and Red Hill. Within the former military complex at Bradbury Lines, just over the railway line to the north of the site, a Saucer Barrow (SMR number unavailable), unique in the West Midlands was excavated prior to redevelopment. Nationally such features have been found to have been constructed broadly between 1800-1200 BC (English Heritage Monument Class Description) a date roughly contemporary with that of local burnt mounds. To the southeast during archaeological excavations undertaken by the Service, along the route of the Rotherwas Access Road, significant Bronze Age remains were identified. This included the earliest round house within Herefordshire, dating to the Early Bronze Age (*c* 2100-1900BC). Within this development a nationally significant and unique monument was also excavated, the 'Rotherwas Ribbon', constructed of fire-cracked stones forming a serpentine shaped surface exposed over a length of 60m. Cultural and stratigraphic relationships have broadly dated the monument's construction to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The overall function of this feature is not understood, however it utilised the same technologies employed in the burnt mound, to create the raw materials for its construction and may be argued to have been created by the same cultural group.

Environmental summary, by Nick Daffern

The pollen analysis from the palaeochannel associated with the burnt mound indicates that when the mound was constructed the landscape had already been cleared. There were high levels of herbaceous species in both pollen samples analysed, although this figure rose in the upper sample indicating that anthropogenic clearance was increasing.

The presence of alder in both samples indicates wet ground flanking the palaeochannel. However, the slight decline in alder in the upper sample combined with an increase in dandelion, ribwort plantain and grasses, and the appearance of an arable weed (corn buttercup) and cereal pollen would suggest that cultivation was encroaching onto the floodplain.

The sequence compares very favourably with that of a Bronze Age pit at Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire (Head 2007a), which indicated a substantially cleared landscape, dominated by grasses at the commencement of the sequence. An expansion of grassland and herbaceous species is witnessed over time, with pockets of wet ground and aquatic conditions in close proximity. The hypothesis of continuing landscape alteration is confirmed by the absence of

Tilia (lime) from the upper sample, after its relatively high levels in the lower sample. The decline and eventual absence of lime is a typical, diachronous indicator of anthropogenic clearance throughout Britain between 5000 - 2500 BP (Turner 1962).

Previous work within Herefordshire and Worcestershire by Greig (2001), Head (2007b, 2007c) and Daffern (2008) has dated this decline in tree cover to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, with lime pollen being virtually absent by the Middle Bronze Age. This information suggests that the closure date for earliest palaeochannel lies within the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, fitting well with the stratigraphy, as the burnt mound deposits that seal the earliest palaeochannel are often associated with the Middle-Late Bronze Age.

This proposed date is reinforced by comparison with the lowest part of the sequence from the Rotherwas palaeochannel, dated to 1690 Cal BC - 1490 Cal BC (Head, 2007d). This sequence lacked *Tilia* pollen indicating that it represents a post-lime decline deposit and therefore post-dates the lowest sample (44cm) from Bullinghope.

5.5 Roman

Securely dated Romano-British features and finds are sparse on this site, even though an industrial Roman settlement was identified within the former military complex at Bradbury Lines just to the north of the railway line (SMR number unavailable). Only five sherds of Severn Valley Ware were recovered from the site, all of which were highly abraded and so may be residual. This is particularly the case for the sherd from context 2516, the fill of a ditch containing frequent charred material, that contains a grain assemblage typical of the early post-Roman/early medieval periods. Two ditches within Trenches 41 and 43, contexts 4111 and 4308 respectively, that contain Severn Valley Ware sherds still provide the best evidence for the date of the activity in that area. Although as with the deposits within ditch 2517, charred grain assemblages from ditch 4219 are typical of the early post-Roman/early medieval periods.

The lack of Roman pottery found suggests that the features focused in and around Trenches 41 and 26 are unlikely to represent a focus of intensive Roman activity or occupation. This pottery however implies that there was some Roman activity here, probably in the form of field boundaries and stock enclosures etc, associated with the Roman settlement to the north. Some of the Roman pottery sherds found may be residual and judging from the composition of the charred grain assemblages within several ditches, some of this activity is also likely to be post-Roman.

5.6 Early medieval/medieval

The best evidence for the early post-Roman period comes from the eastern side of the Withy Brook. The presence of significant quantities of metalwork, a linen polisher, a loom weight, fired clay/daub fragments and significant quantities of charred grain within features 5003, 5210 and 5503 would suggest there is a significant zone of activity, potentially occupational in nature, here. Although no structural remains, such as postholes or beam slots, were identified within Trenches 45-56 that would confirm this hypothesis, this may relate to the underlying natural that contained significant quantities of small-large rounded stones. This made it difficult to maintain a clean surface when machining and as a result, smaller, more ephemeral features such as postholes, drip gullies or beam slots may have not been identified.

The possible presence of an early medieval focus, potentially settlement, is very important within Herefordshire as '…there are no rural non-ecclesiastic *settlements* of this period in Herefordshire, whose presence can be clearly verified by reliably contexted ground evidence…' (Cotton forthcoming). Although the apparent lack of rural settlement during this period in Herefordshire may be as a result of the aceramic nature of period.

The presence of substantial archaeological remains within Trench 46 is intriguing. Although they are not firmly dated, the presence of similar fired clay/daub fragments within them and from within the securely dated early medieval features may imply they are broadly contemporary. If the large pit/ditch 4610 had been a quarry pit for the collection of aggregate for the railway, opened in 1846, then one might have expected it to contain post-medieval pottery that was found frequently within the topsoil within Trenches 45-56.

The lynchets recorded in the earthwork survey and during the evaluation are thought to have been created as a result of ploughing along the contour of the hill. Although this implies there was no greater expenditure of resources to create these earthworks. It may indicate that there was some pressure on the local resources because they represent the cultivation of poorer quality land that was more difficult to cultivate. This may indicate that many strip lynchets were developed in the 12th and 13th centuries when populations were rapidly growing (Taylor 1987).

Environmental summary, by Alan Clapham

The charred plant remains from Bullinghope with the presence of bread wheat, hulled barley, rye and oats suggests a post-Roman, possibly Saxon/medieval date for the assemblages. The richest assemblages from features 2517, 4005 and 4219 suggests that some of the features surrounding Trenches 26 and 41 are of this date and may imply they are within or on the periphery of an occupation area and are not just isolated field boundaries. The composition of these assemblages is also similar to those from the early medieval pit 5210. The presence of slightly sprouted grain and a possible *sclerotium* of ergot suggest that cool damp conditions prevailed at the time of deposition. The weed seeds indicate that both heavy and light soils were cultivated. It is most likely that bread wheat was grown on the heavy soils and rye on the lighter soils. The presence of chaff, straw remains, cereal tail grain and weed seeds of similar dimensions to those of the cereals suggest either that crop was unprocessed or that multiple events are represented in the assemblages. It is most likely that the crops were destroyed during parching (drying out), before processing could begin.

An element of wild food gathering was noted in the finds of apple and hazel. Other crops that were cultivated include pea, broad bean and flax. A possible famine food, common vetch, was also identified in the assemblage. This is usually grown as a fodder crop.

5.7 Post-medieval/modern

Only one confirmed feature of this date was identified within Trench 41, pit 2122. Post-medieval and modern pottery was however located extensively within the topsoil and subsoil. The assemblage constituted the largest period assemblage, 98.5% of the total sherd count. This material was probably discarded during agricultural manuring or general household rubbish discard, although some might have been deposited during the construction of the railway during the mid 19th century.

6. Significance

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used to assess the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate and consistent framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

Period

The evaluation has shown that there are deposits and archaeological remains dating from the Late Mesolithic through to the medieval. At present these are dominated by Bronze Age and early medieval archaeological remains, although there is also evidence for Romano-British and Mesolithic/Neolithic activity. Although various periods are represented, activity appears to be clustered around three distinct areas of the site, while the majority of the site is devoid of any concentrated archaeological remains.

Rarity

The presence of Mesolithic stratified flint artefacts within Herefordshire is uncommon. There are at present only 67 recorded Mesolithic finds and sites within the county (Myers 2007). The majority are unstratified flint find spots, chance surface finds, while no Mesolithic features have been excavated in the county. There are only three sites that are indicative of more permanent settlement: at Gamage Farm (HSM 329), Shobdon Airfield (HSM 8513) and at King Arthurs Cave (HSM 7326). The latter produced Mesolithic flint tools from stratified occupation layers and horizons.

Burnt mounds and early medieval rural activity are rare within Herefordshire. This is thought to be the first Bronze Age burnt mound discovered in the county, although they are relatively common and have been extensively excavated in Birmingham and Staffordshire. The early medieval finds located on the eastern side of the Withy Brook may represent the first identified rural settlement of this date in Herefordshire.

There are 278 lynchets recorded with the Sites and Monuments Record. Of these 40% (112) are medieval in origin and 24% (68) are ascribed to the post-medieval period. The lynchets recorded at Bullinghope are likely to be medieval or later in date and as such are of lesser significance, given the dominance of such remains within the archaeological record. Only 7% (20) are dated to the prehistoric period, although eight of these are located on Dinedor Hill to the southeast of the site.

Documentation

No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the site and therefore no archaeological reports are available. The majority of the archaeological remains are of such antiquity that no contemporary documentation is likely to exist.

Survival/Vulnerability

The preservation of the aforementioned archaeological remains is generally good, particularly where sealed by deep alluvial deposits. To the northeast, within the two fields on the eastern side of the Withy Brook, the archaeological remains are shallow, at between 0.28-0.70m below the ground surface. Although close to the surface, they are considered to be mainly of early medieval origin. They have survived relatively intact and to some considerable depth, suggesting that there has not been significant truncation within this area. Although not waterlogged, the conditions on this side of the site are favourable to the preservation of fired clay, metal work, animal bone and charcoal/charred grain. Further ploughing across this area would however have a detrimental effect upon these remains.

Within the centre of the site, focused around Trench 43 (Figure 3) archaeological remains were generally deepest, between 0.62-1.15m below the ground surface. Archaeological remains here have been buried below deep alluvial clay deposits that have protected them from subsequent truncation and provided waterlogged conditions. The anaerobic conditions here are favourable to the preservation of plant remains (charred and un-charred), pollen, animal bone and prehistoric pottery.

Towards the west of the site focused around Trench 26 (Figure 4) archaeological remains are between 0.38-0.93m below the ground surface. Archaeological remains identified here, specifically in Trenches 28, 29 and 35, appear to have been truncated and are much shallower and ephemeral than in other areas of the site. The fills of the ditches would also appear to be less conducive to the preservation of artefactual and biological remains than within the two other areas of archaeological activity. Any ploughing across this area would have a detrimental effect upon the remains.

Potential

The archaeological remains have the potential to provide a wealth of evidence of the prehistoric and early medieval landscape at Bullinghope. The good preservation of environmental remains and of the metalwork, which rarely survives in such conditions, also indicates the exceptional importance the deposits. At present, the lack of pottery or other dating evidence from the foci of activity surrounding Trenches 26 and 41 does however limit their potential to provide productive information, however the presence of good post-Roman charred plant macrofossil remains is important as they may be of early medieval origin and relate to the activity on the eastern side of the Withy Brook.

7. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service 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 on behalf of Gifford Ltd, on behalf of their client Bloor Homes Ltd at Bullingham Lane, Bullinghope, Herefordshire (NGR SO 5118 3762; SMR ref. HSM 48339).

Significant archaeological remains were identified of Mesolithic to early medieval date. A small group of well-preserved flints suggest that the area had been visited by mobile groups of hunter-gatherers as early as the Late Mesolithic period.

Later a burnt mound, thought to be Bronze Age, was constructed on the lower ground next to a braided watercourse running across the valley floor. The function, as with most burnt mounds, is not known at present, although its presence increases the list of known Bronze Age monuments discovered between Hereford and Dinedor Hill. Occasional prehistoric pits probably of a similar date were also excavated and contained occasional quartz tempered pottery and flint remains. With earlier discoveries in the vicinity, of a pond barrow, the "Rotherwas Ribbon" and others, the burnt mound adds another Bronze Age monument to this area of the southern edge of the valley of the River Wye.

Numerous other ditches, pits and postholes were excavated across the site. Although the majority remain undated at present, it is likely they are mostly of Roman and medieval date. The lack of pottery and cultural remains within them would however, suggest they are unlikely to represent an area of intensively occupied settlement. Earthworks visible on a lidar survey are strip lynchets, which are thought to date to the medieval period, although they may relate to earlier medieval activity on the eastern side of the Withy Brook.

Significant archaeological remains from the early medieval period were excavated on the eastern bank of the Withy Brook. Pits and ditches containing important metalwork and stone artefacts suggest that the features reflect the presence of rural settlement. The presence of frequent fired daub fragments, charred grain remains and occasional animal bones would also suggest they formed part of a settlement or were on the peripheries of such. The lack of pottery form these features may also imply they date to the aceramic, earlier medieval

period. If this is the case it represents the first identified rural non-ecclesiastical site of this period within Herefordshire.

8. Acknowledgements

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9. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Andy Mann. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Gibbs, Darren Miller, Stephen Potten, Richard Shakles, Jo Wainwright, Steve Woodhouse, Tegan Cole and Richard Bradley, finds analysis by Angus Crawford, C Jane Evans and Robin Jackson, environmental analysis by Alan Clapham Nick Daffern and Liz Pearson and illustration by Carolyn Hunt. Simon Woodiwiss reviewed a draft of the report.

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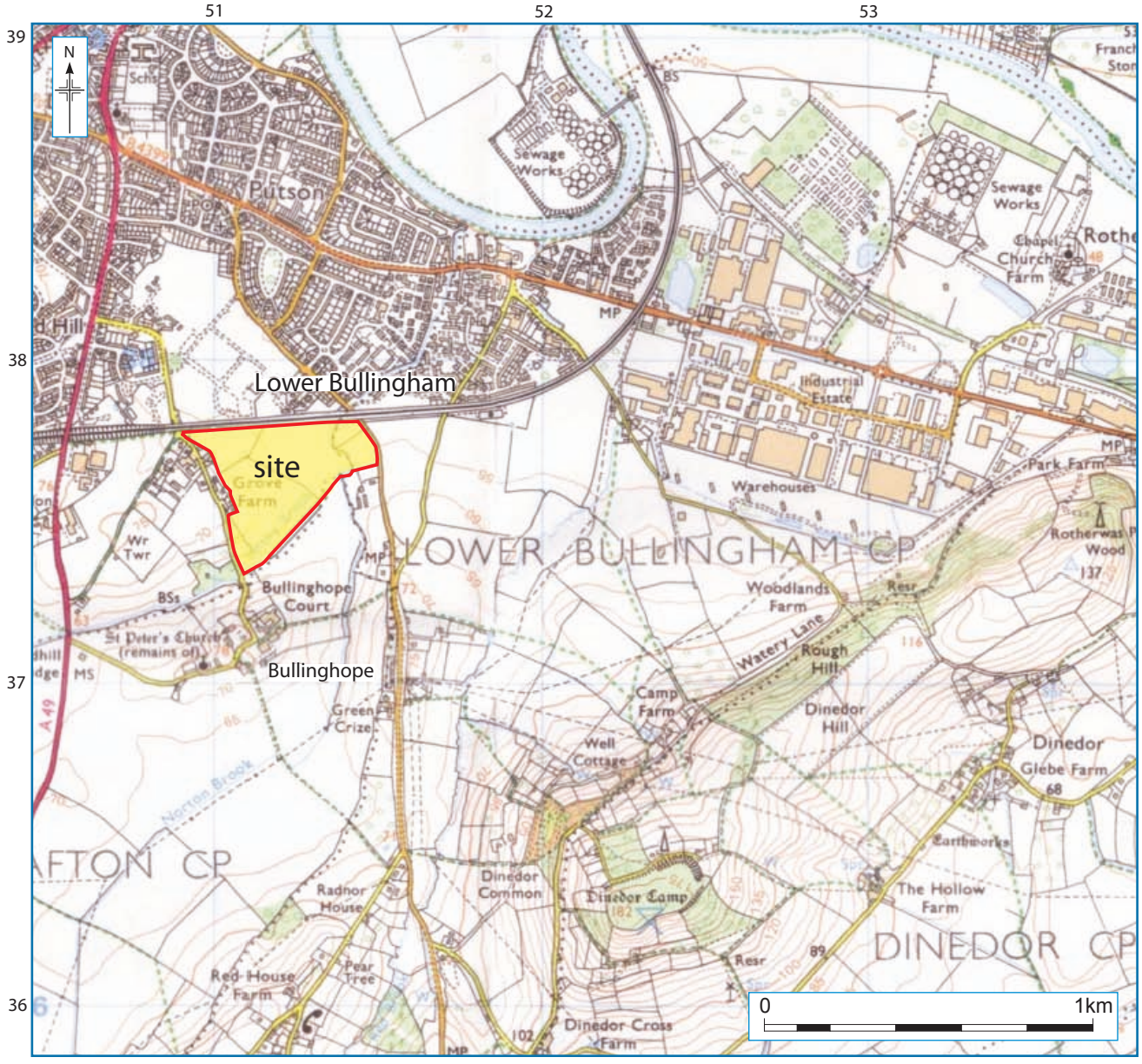
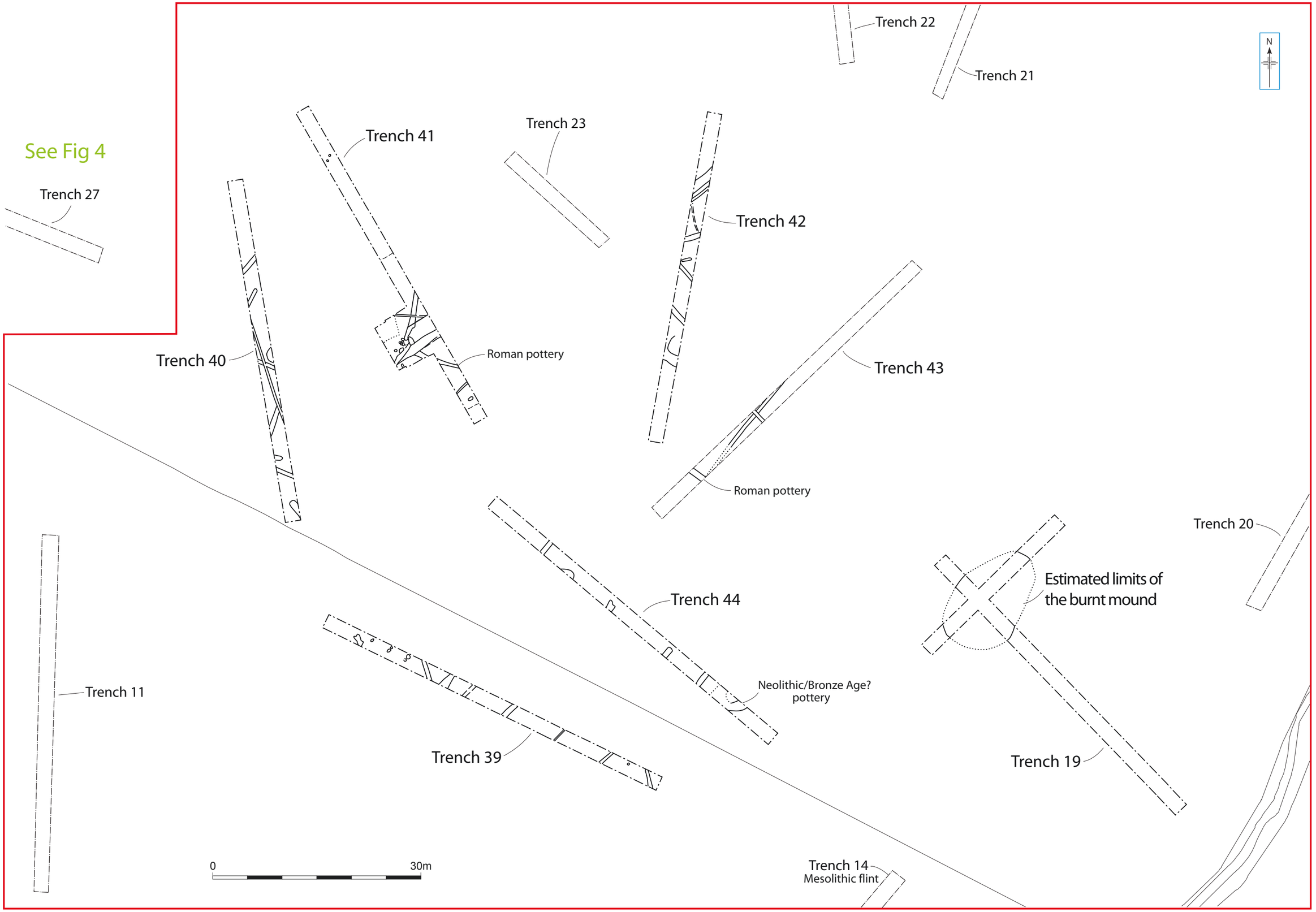
Figures



Location of the site *Figure 1*

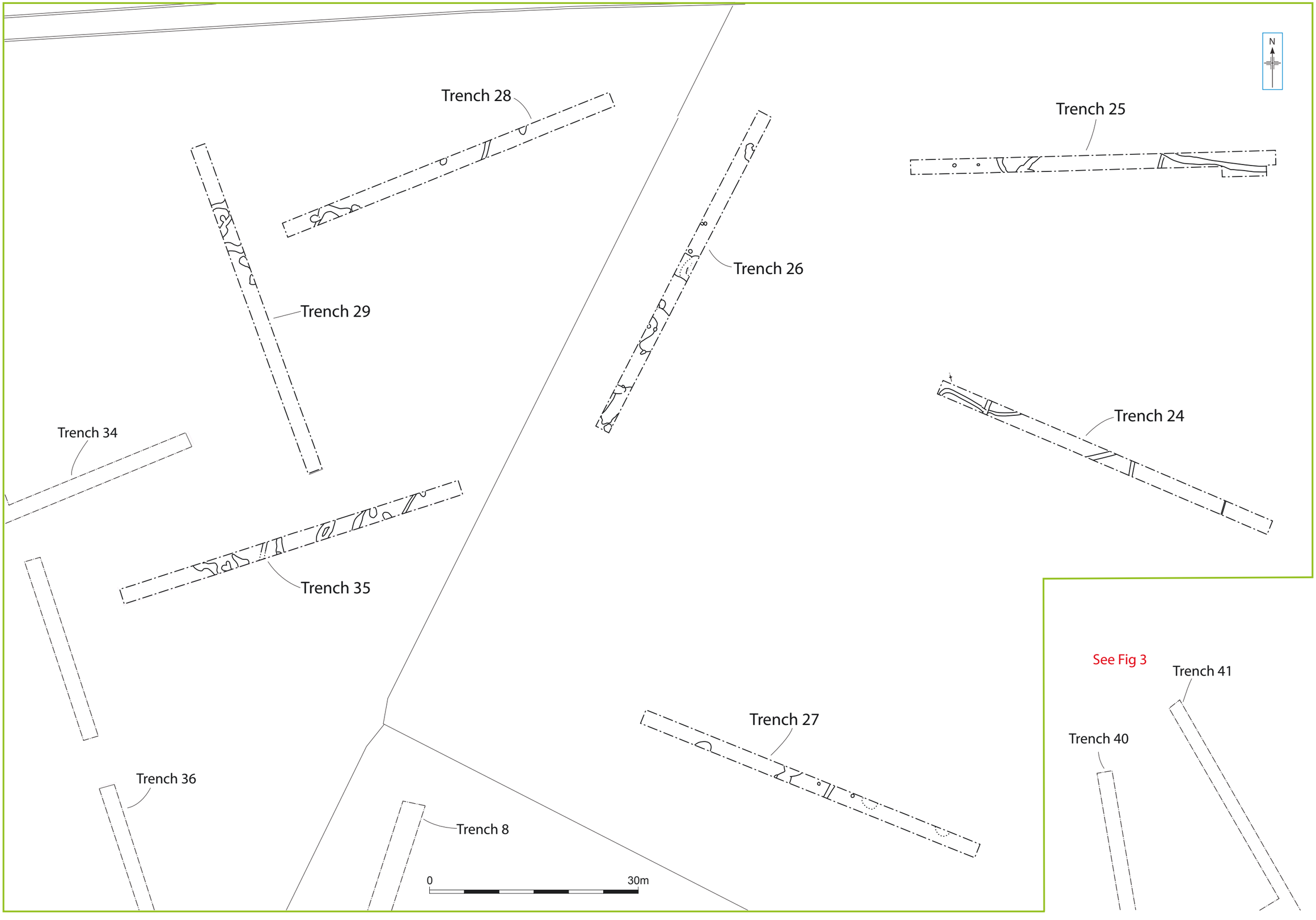
Trench location plan

Figure 2



Plan showing features around Trench 41

Figure 3



Plan showing features around Trench 26

Figure 4

SE

NW

1903

1905

1903

0 3m

SECTION OF BURNT MOUND

1902

1913

1912

1911

1917

1908

1910

1907

1909

1910

1916

1906

1904

1915

1914

0m

1903

54.53

5m

0m 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m

1903

54.65

1905

54.67

54.46

1903

10m

0 5m

15m

Estimated limits of burnt mound

1903

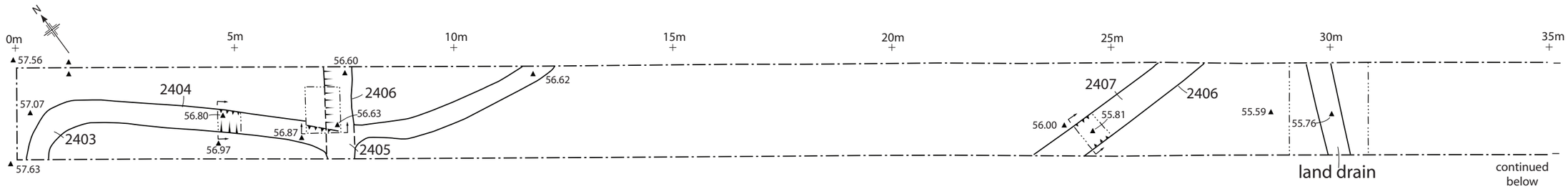
PLAN OF TRENCH 19

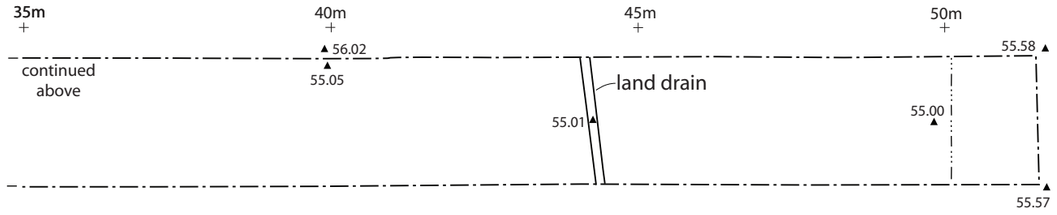
50m

Trench 19: Plan and section of burnt mound

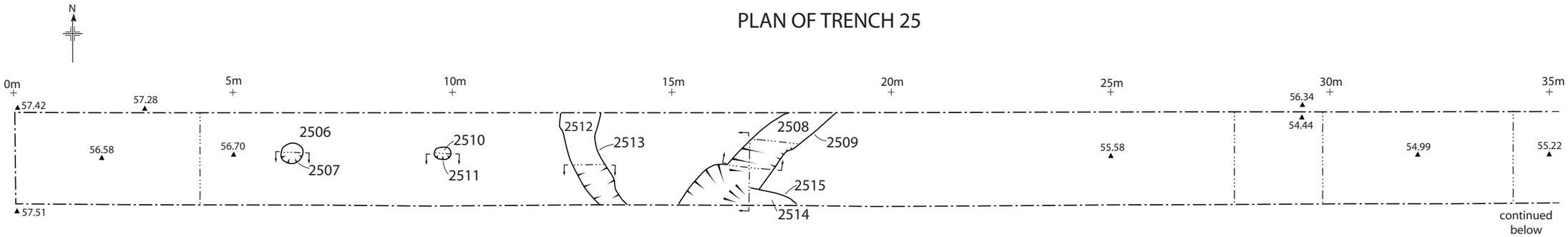
Figure 5

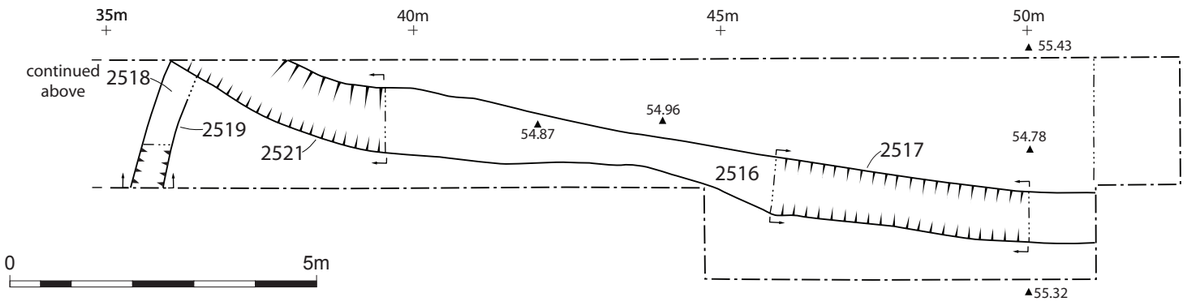
PLAN OF TRENCH 24





PLAN OF TRENCH 25

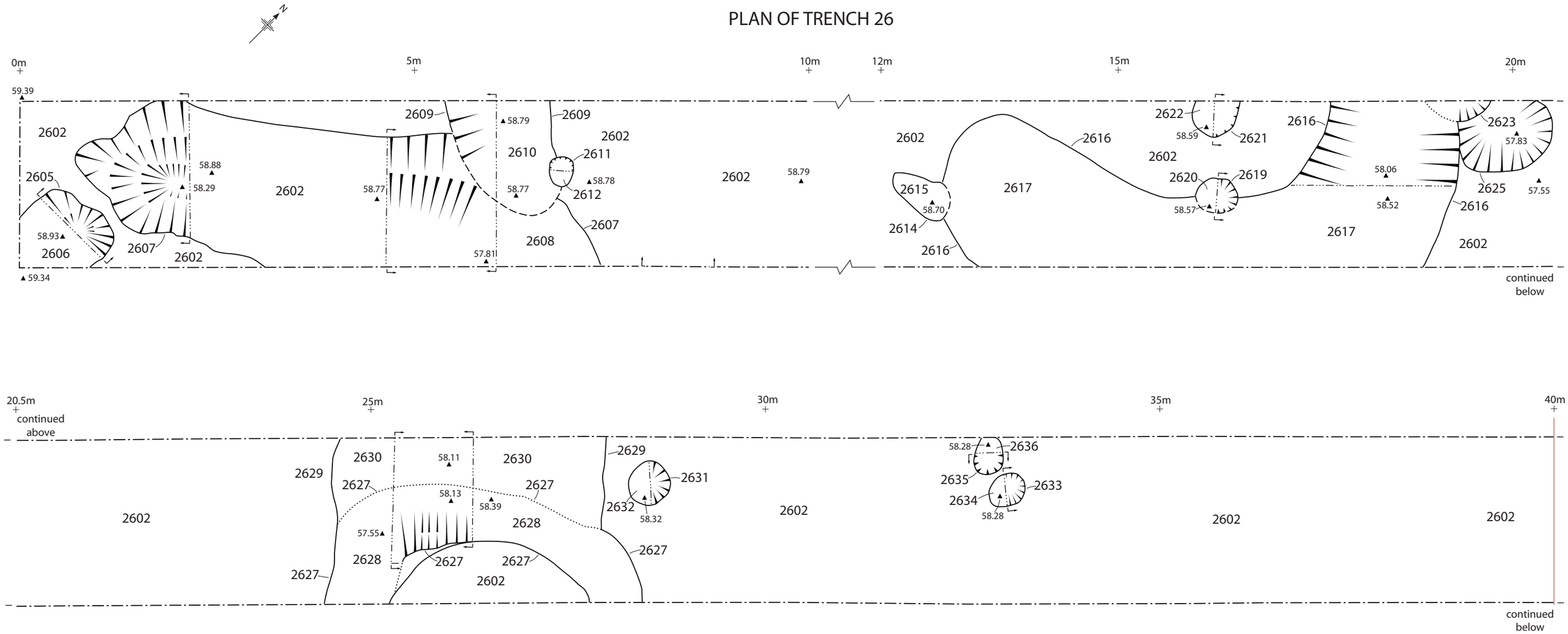




Plan of Trenches 24 and 25

Figure 6

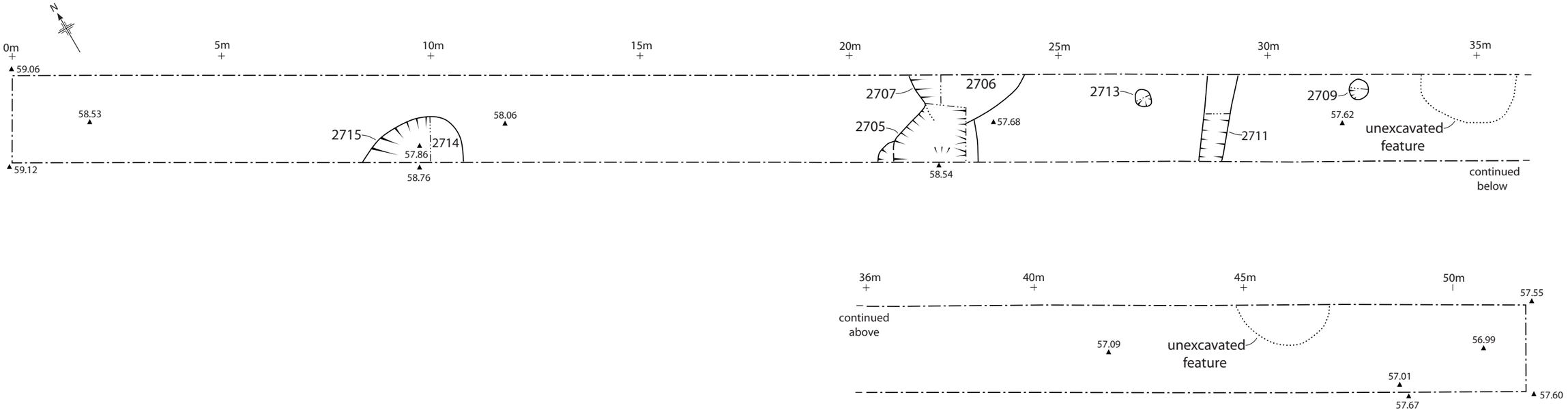
PLAN OF TRENCH 26



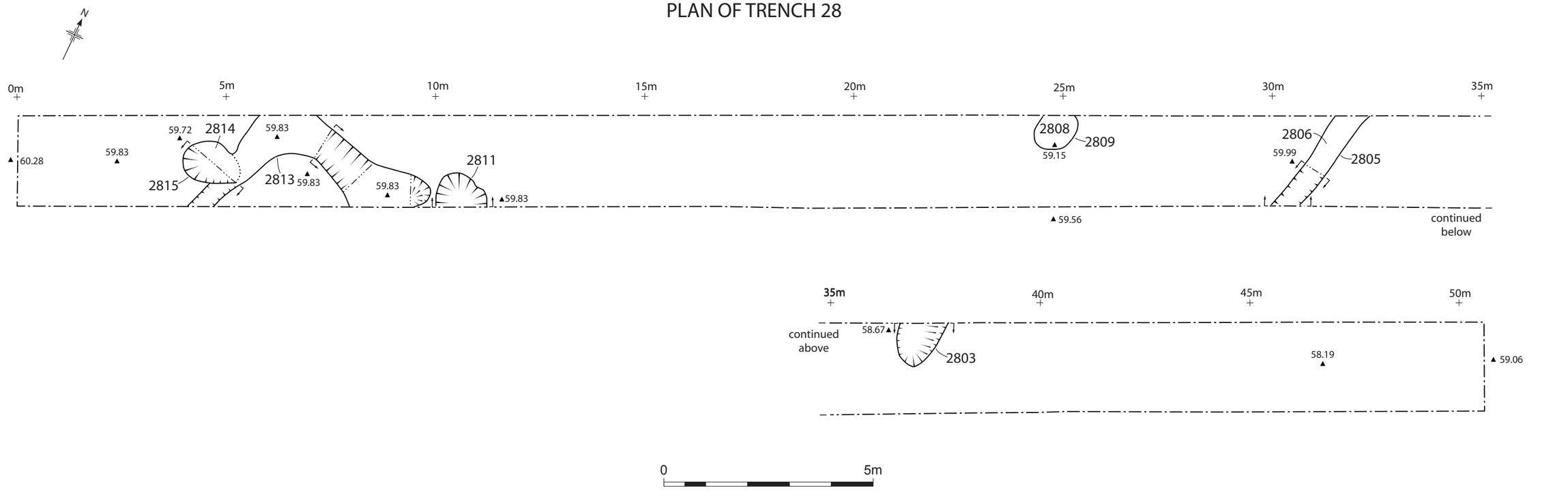
Plan of Trench 26

Figure 7

PLAN OF TRENCH 27



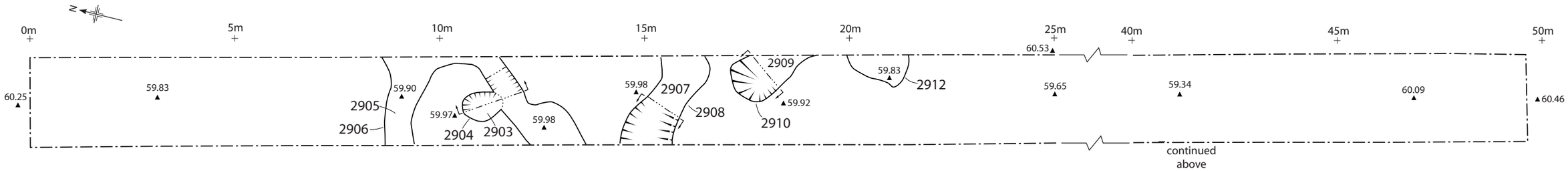
PLAN OF TRENCH 28



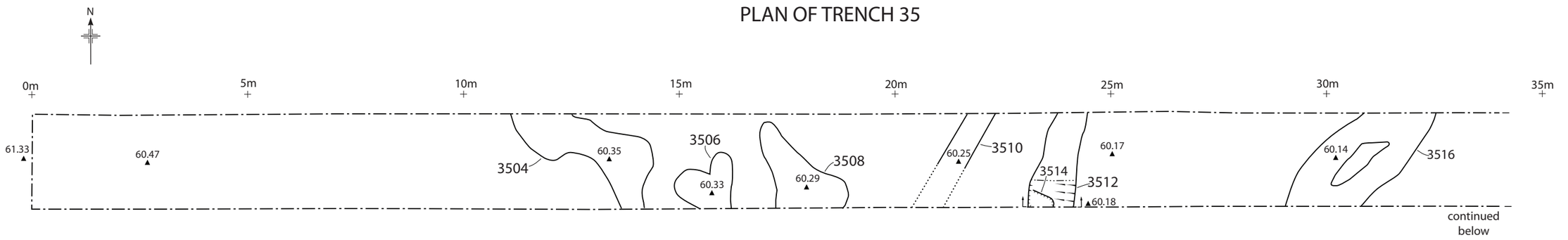
Plan of Trench 27 and 28

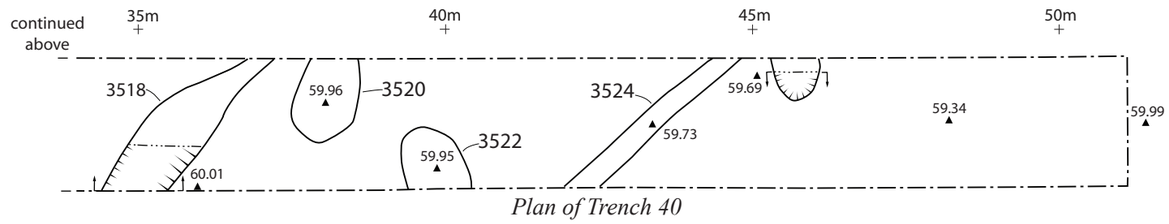
Figure 8

PLAN OF TRENCH 29



PLAN OF TRENCH 35



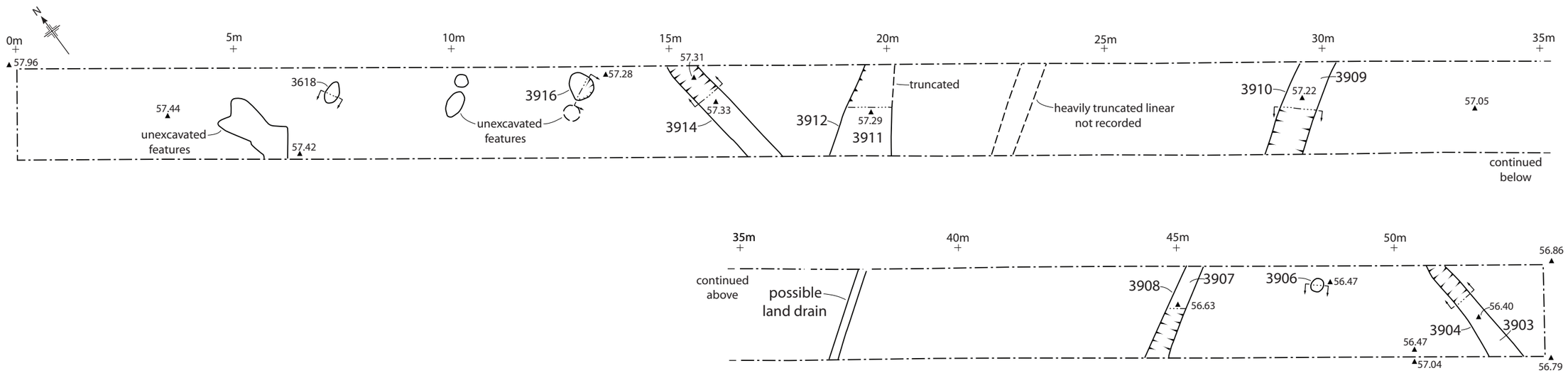


Plan of Trench 40

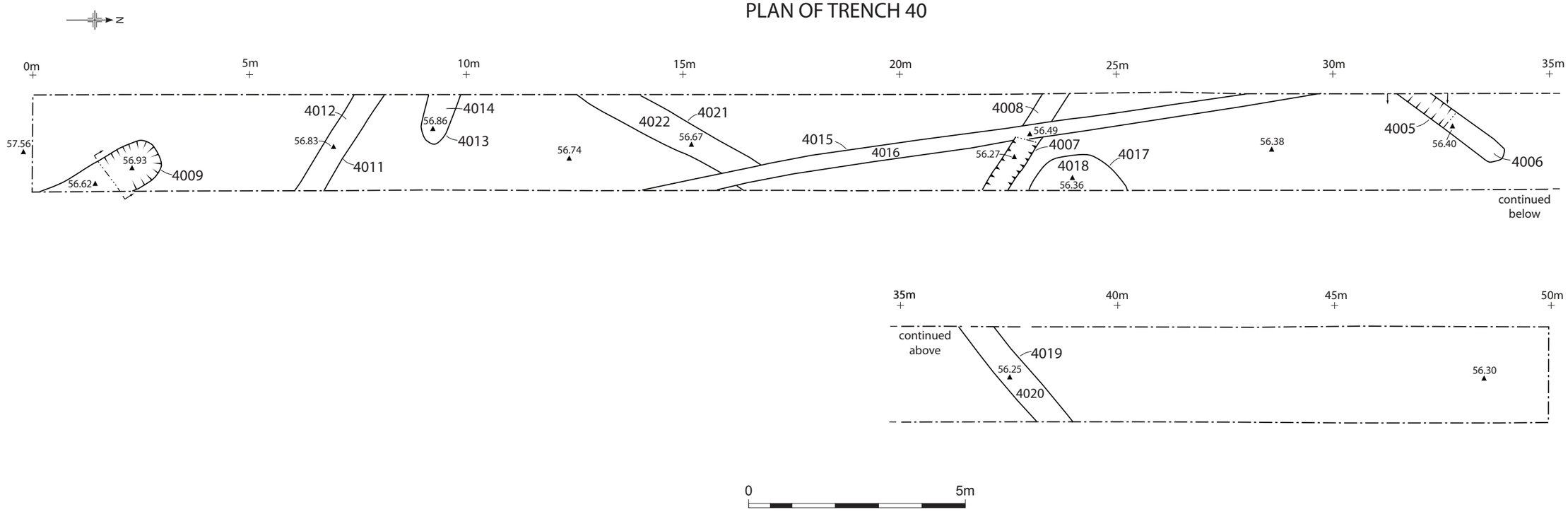
Plan of Trench 29 and 35

Figure 9

PLAN OF TRENCH 39



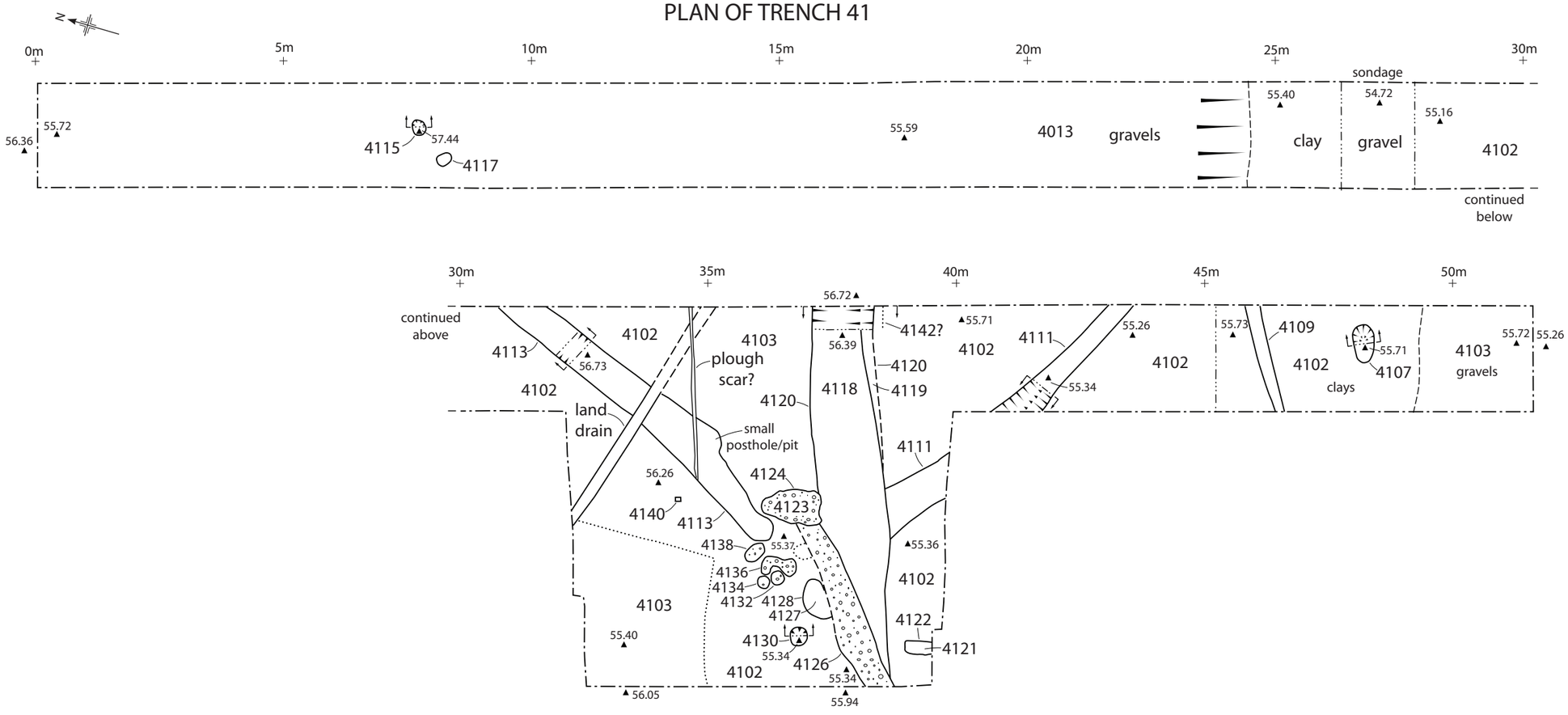
PLAN OF TRENCH 40



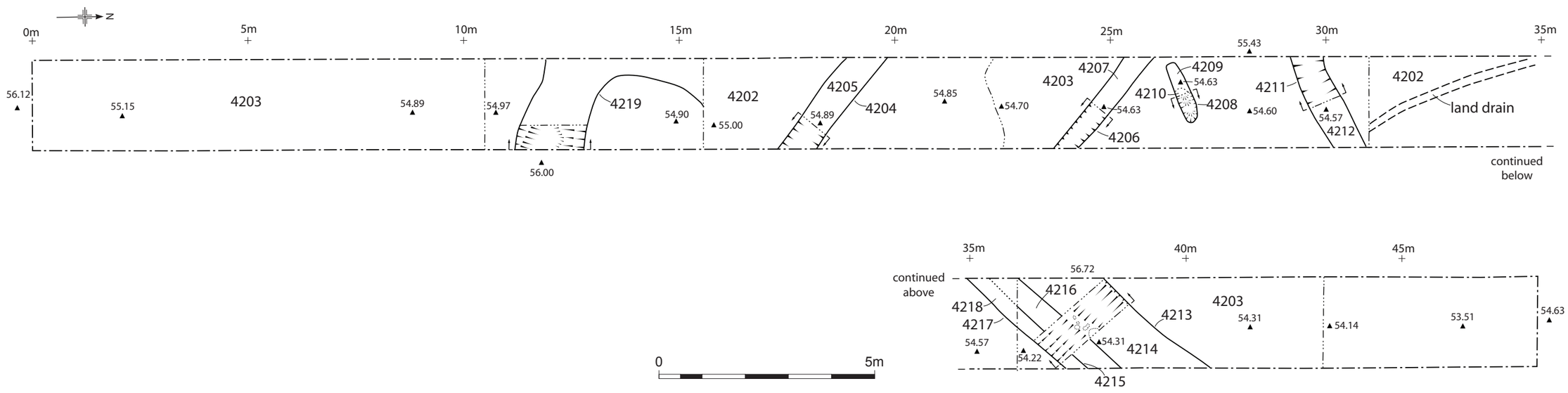
Plan of Trench 39 and 40

Figure 10

PLAN OF TRENCH 41

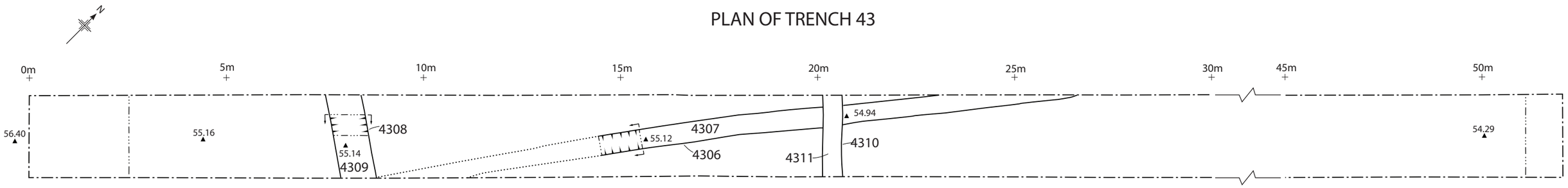


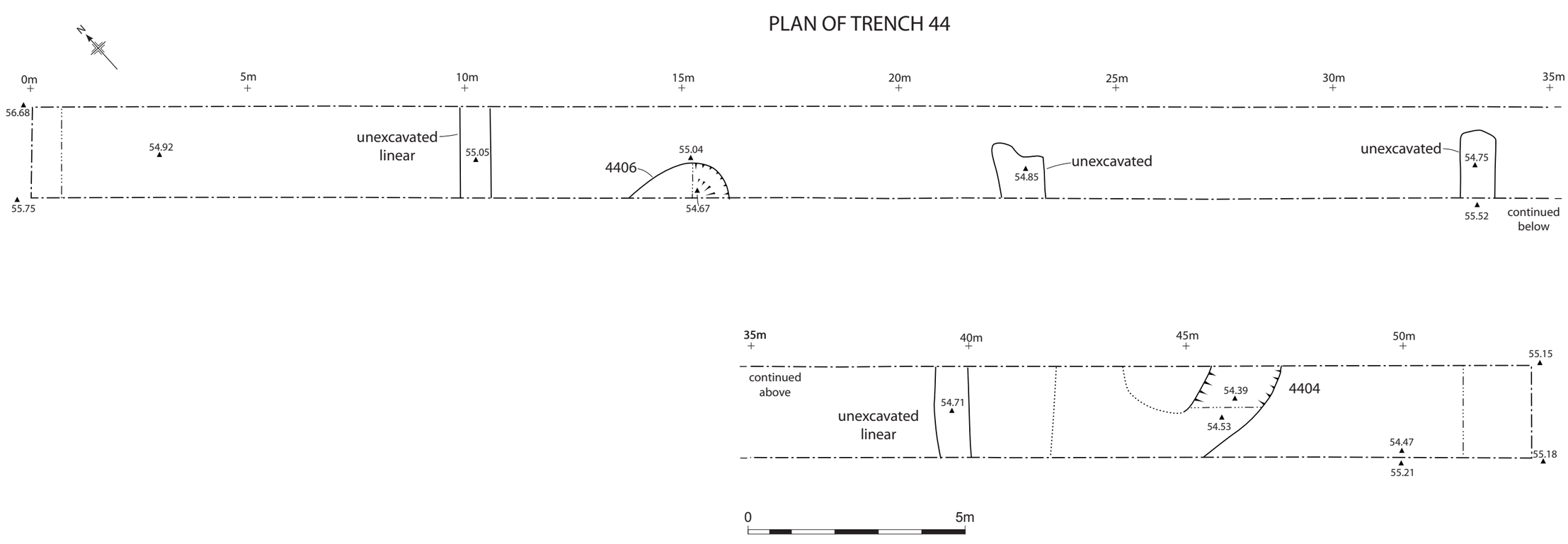
PLAN OF TRENCH 42



Plan of Trench 41 and 42

Figure 11

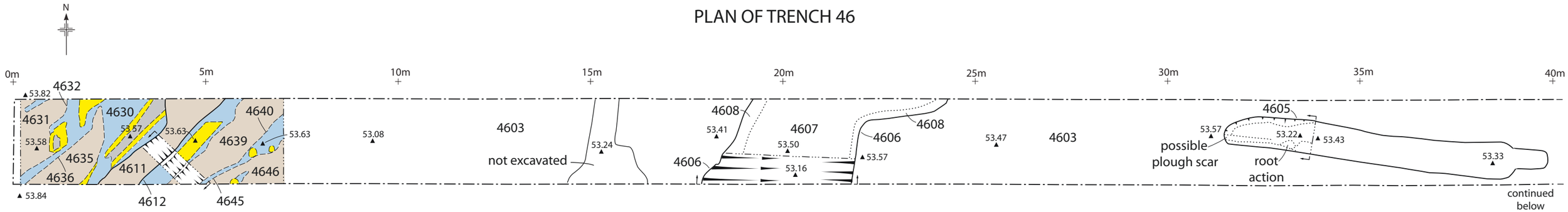


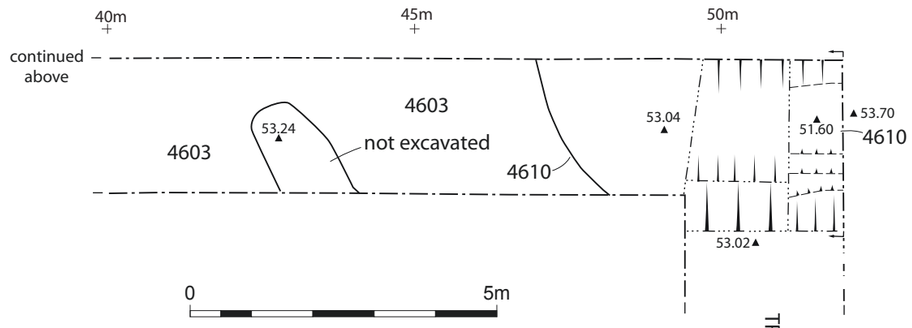


Plan of Trench 43 and 44

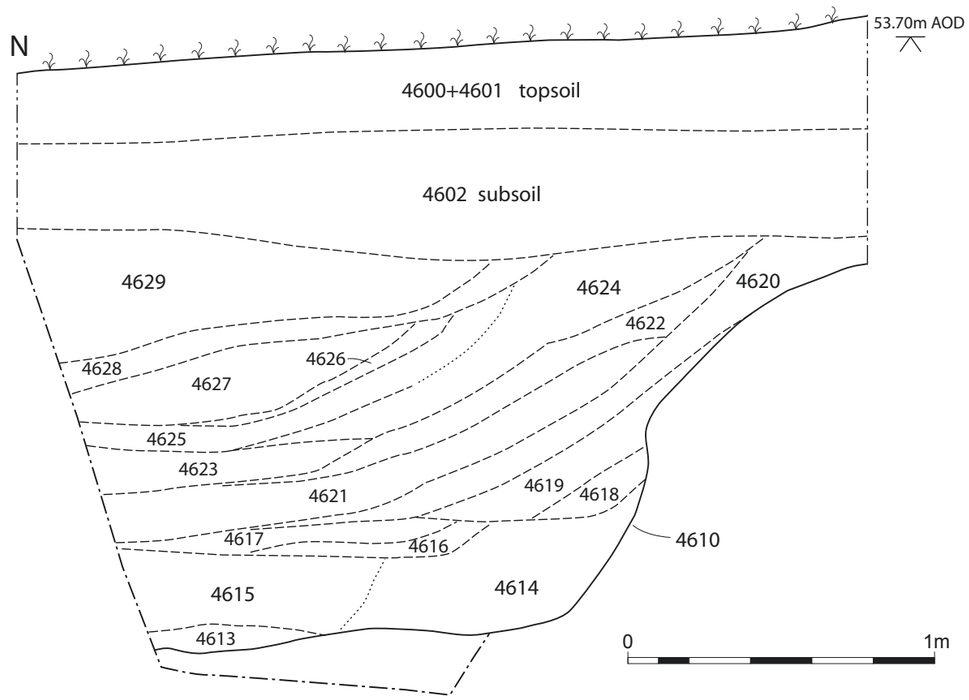
Figure 12

PLAN OF TRENCH 46





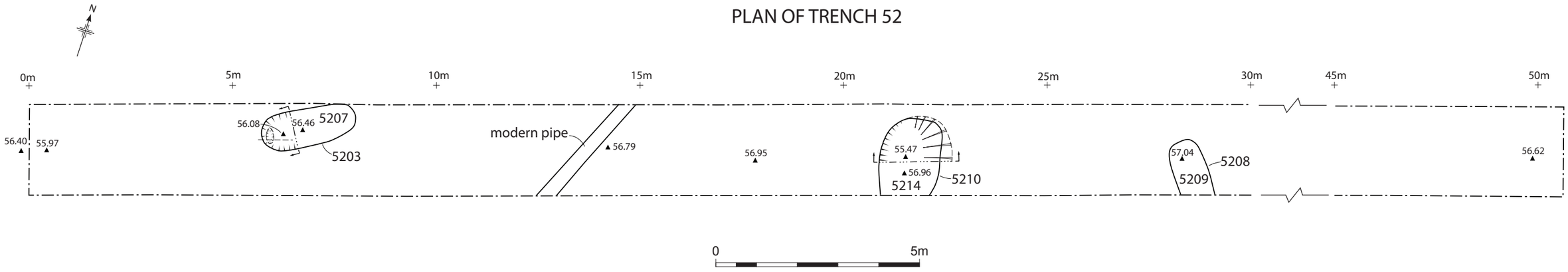
TRENCH 46: SECTION OF 4610



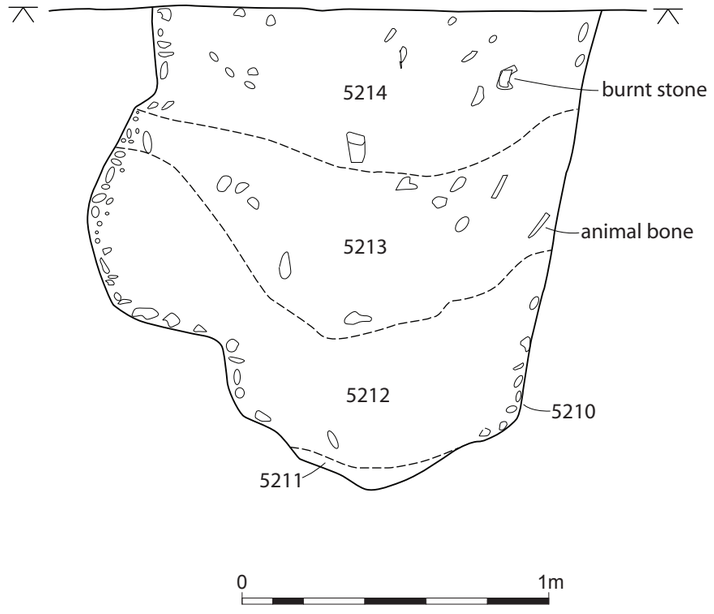
Plan and section of Trench 46

Figure 13

PLAN OF TRENCH 52



TRENCH 52: SECTION OF 5210



Plan and section of Trench 52

Figure 14

Plates

Plate 1: Burnt mound 1905 facing NNE, 1m scales

Plate 2: The burnt mound 1905 and palaeochannels 1907 and 1914, facing NW, 1m scales

Plate 3: Pit 4404 facing SW, 1m scale

Plate 4: Trench 41 facing E, 1m scales

Plate 5: Ditch terminus 5505 facing SE, 1m and 0.30m scales

Plate 6: Pit 5210 facing S, 1m scales

Plate 7: Pit 5003 facing NW, 1m scale

Plate 8: Typical features around trench 26 facing SE, 1m and 2m scales

Plate 9: Trench 26 feature facing NNE, 1m scale

Plate 10: Linear 2517 facing W, 1m and 2m scales

Plate 11: Linear 4219 and palaeosol 4202 in distance facing N, 1m scales

Plate 12: Linear/pit 4610 facing E, 2m scales

Plate 13: Fired clay layers in western end of Trench 46, facing S 1m and 2m scales

Plate 14: Loomweight from linear terminus 5505

Plate 15: Smoother/linen polisher from pit 5210

Plate 16: Iron knife from pit 5210

Plate 17: Link from a snaffle bit/chatelaine rod in pit 5210

Plate 18: Iron horse fitting/chatelaine rod

Plate 19: Conical iron ferrule from pit 5210

Plate 20: Flint remains from context 1404

Plate 21: Flint blade from context 1403

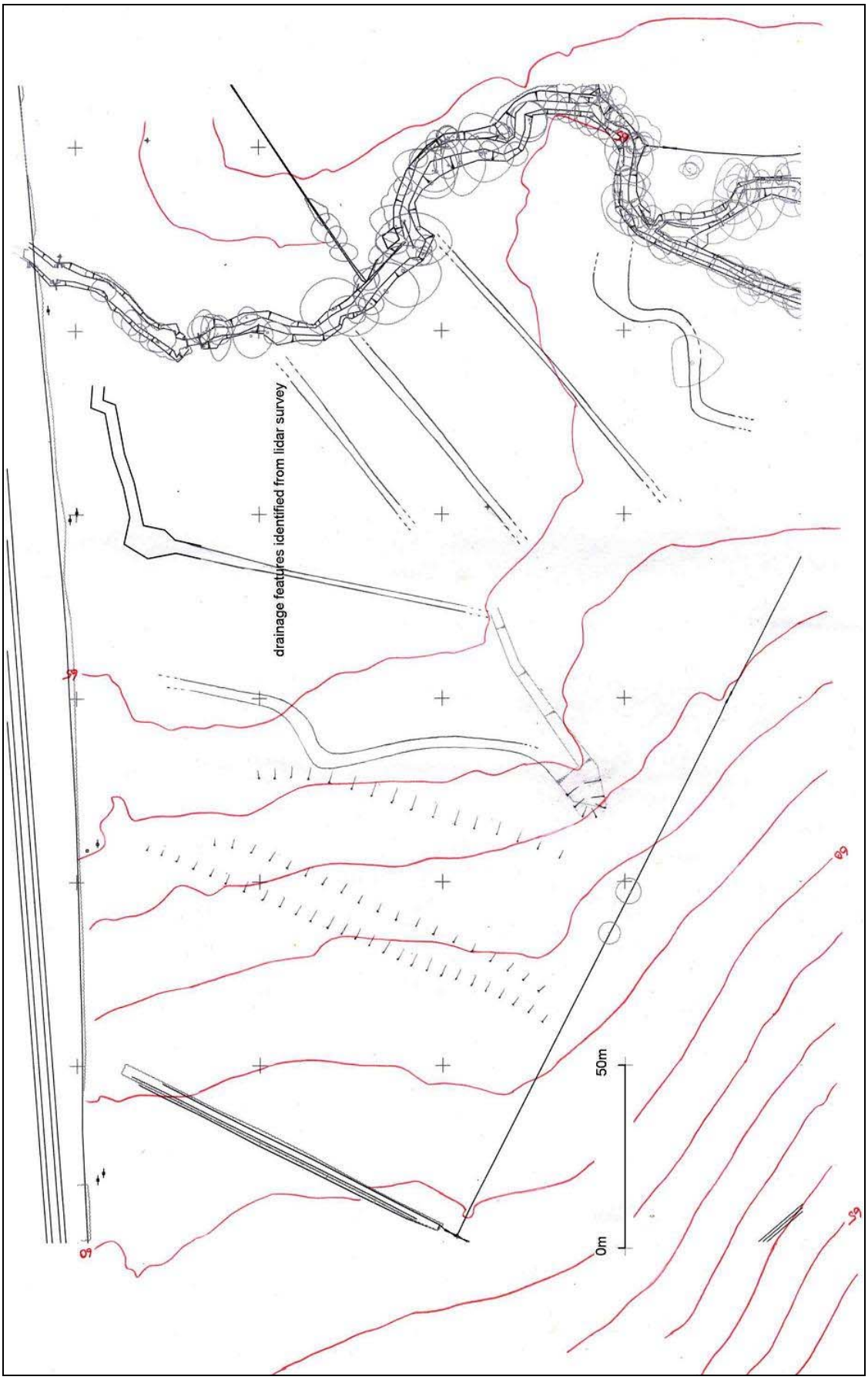


Plate 22: Earthworks in the northern field

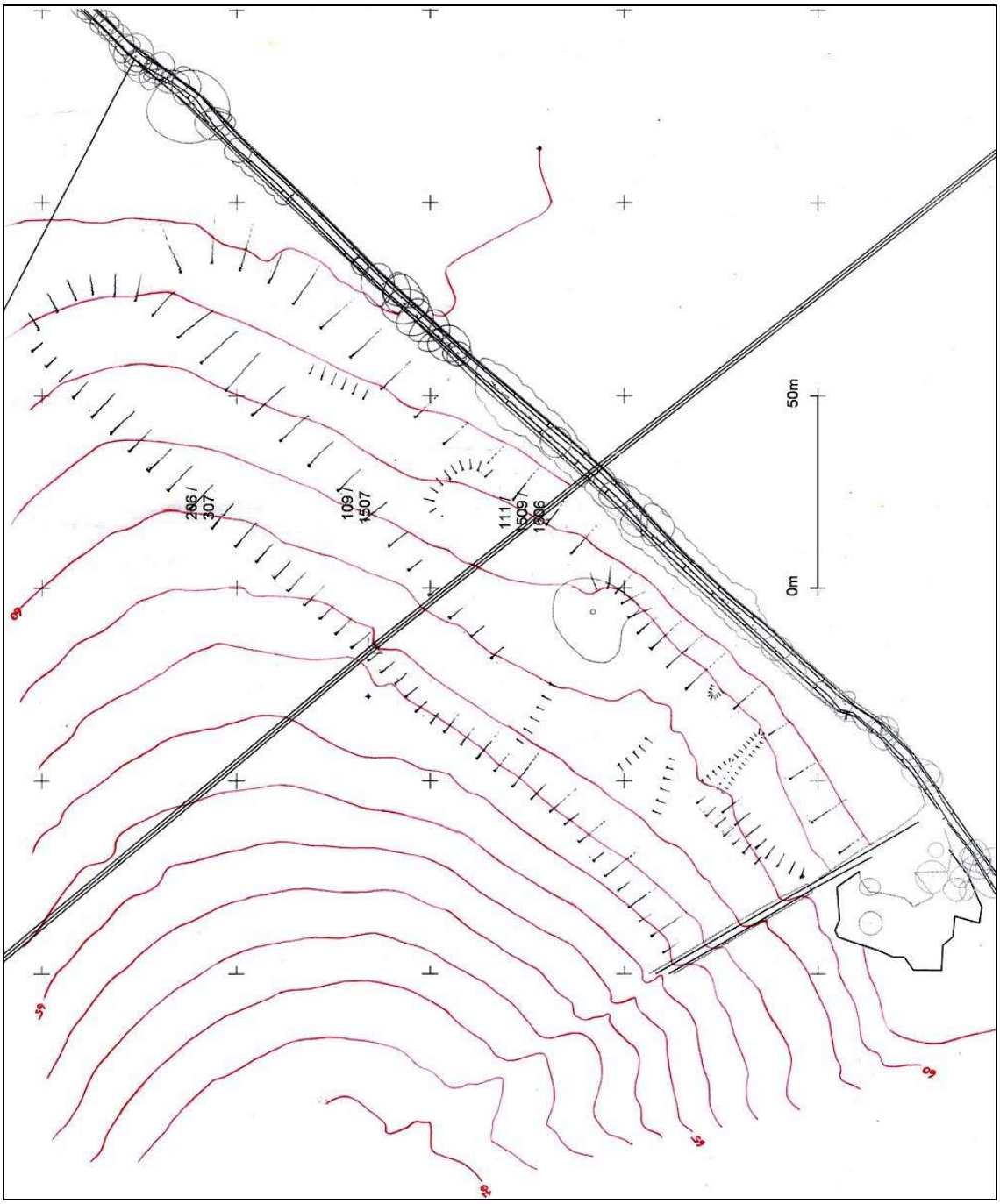


Plate 23: Earthworks in the southern corner of the site

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth:0.55 - 1.21m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown cohesive silty clay.	0.00-0.20m
101	Subsoil	Mid-light orange/red friable silty clay. Contains rare sub-rounded stones.	0.20-0.40m
102	Alluvial layer	Mid pinkish and orangey red cohesive silty clay with abundant manganese flecks.	0.40-0.71m
103	Layer	Area of organic over bank flood deposit within the last 3.80m at the southern end of the trench. Light brownish grey compact silty clay. Contains moderate charcoal flecks and organic remains. Moderate medium angular and sub-angular stones. Fairly homogeneous throughout. 0.15m thick. Overlays alluvial deposit 108.	0.71-0.86m
105	Fill	Mid orangey/reddish brown cohesive silty clay. Contains abundant charcoal flecks and occasional manganese flecks. Fill of 106.	
106	Posthole cut	Circular in plan with gently-steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by 105, 0.28m in diameter. Cuts layer 108.	
107	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay with frequent small, medium and large sub-rounded stones. Only exposed in the northern 10.0m of the trench on the higher ground.	1.85m+
108	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay. Compact and cohesive with frequent manganese flecking.	0.86m-1.85m
109	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the northwest end of the trench. Has shallow angled slope dropping 1.2m in height over 10.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 101 and has no structural components.	
110	Tread	Tread of a lynchet running approximately NE-SW between two earthwork risers 109 and 111. Flatter area of ground dropping 1.07m over it's 20.0m width.	
111	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the southeast end of the trench. Has shallow angled slope dropping 1.0m in height over 10.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 101 and has no structural components. Same as 1509 and 1606.	

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth:0.60- 1.30m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown compact silty clay.	0.00-0.30m
201	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown/red friable silty clay with an occasional pinkish hue. Contains occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0.30-0.70m
202	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones.	1.30+
203	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay. Compact and cohesive with occasional manganese flecking. Only visible in the southern three quarters of the trench.	0.70m-1.30m
204	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the northwest end of the trench. Has shallow angled slope dropping 1.27m in height over 10.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 201 and has no structural components.	
205	Tread	Tread of a lynchet running approximately NE-SW between two earthwork risers 204 and 206. Flatter area of ground dropping 1.50m over it's 20.0m width.	
206	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the southeast end of the trench. Has moderately sharp angled slope dropping 1.31m in height over 8.50m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 201 and has no structural components. Same as 307.	

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth:0.42m-1.60m

Orientation : NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown cohesive silty clay.	0.00-0.30m
301	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with an occasional pinkish hue. Contains occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	0.30-0.20m
302	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones. Only widely exposed in the northern half of the trench.	1.60m+
303	Alluvial layer	Mid orangey/red cohesive silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	0.50-0.85m
304	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay. Compact and cohesive with occasional manganese flecking. Only visible in the southern half of the trench.	0.85m-1.60m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
305	Fill	Mid reddish-greyish brown silty clay. Contains occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks. Fill of 306.	
306	Linear terminus cut	Linear terminus aligned NE-SW with gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Filled by 305, 0.15m deep, 1.40m wide, 1.55m long. Cuts natural 302.	
307	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the northeast end of the trench. Has a shallow angled slope dropping 1.15m in height over 8.50m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 301 and has no structural components. Same as 206.	

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.30m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay.	0.00-0.28m
401	Subsoil	Mid-light orange/pink friable silty clay. Contains frequent small and medium sub-rounded stones.	0 28-1.30m
402	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones.	1 30m+
404	Fill	Mid reddish and greyish brown compact but friable clay silt with an occasional yellowish hue. Contains moderate manganese flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stones. Fill of 405.	
405	Linear cut	Linear in plan aligned NW-SE with a slight curve at its NW end. It has gently-steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by 404, 0.13m deep, 0.78m wide and 3.0m long. Cuts natural 402.	
406	Plough scar	Plough scar aligned NW-SE, 0.10m wide, 3.0m long and 0.04m deep. Filled by 309. Cuts natural 403.	
407	Fill	Mid reddish-grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Fill of plough scar 406, 0.04m thick.	

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.17m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay.	0.0-0.17m
501	Natural	Reddish pink compact but friable sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.17m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.05m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay.	0.00-0.18m
601	Subsoil	Mid-light orange/red friable silty clay. Contains rare sub-rounded stones.	0.18-1.05m
602	Natural	Reddish brown compact sandy clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones.	1.05m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.20m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loose and friable silty clay. Contains frequent roots and small rounded stone.	0.00-0.30m
701	Subsoil	Mid-light pinkish and orangey red friable silty clay. Contains rare sub-rounded stones.	0.30-1.00m
702	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay. Compact and cohesive with occasional manganese flecking. Only visible in the northern 15.0m of the trench.	1.0-1.60m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
704	Natural	Reddish brown compact sandy clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones.	1.60m+
705	Plough scars	Group of four narrow plough scars running across the trench in a NE-SW alignment. All have shallow U shaped profiles and are between 4-8cm wide and 5mm-1.5cm deep.	0.88-0.98m
706	Fill	Firm and compact reddish orange silty sand containing occasional small rounded stones. Fill of 705, between 5mm-1.0cm thick.	

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
800	Topsoil	Dark brown moderately compact silty clay with moderate roots.	0.00-0.16m
801	Subsoil	Light brown compact silty clay with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones.	0.16-0.70m
802	Natural	Reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent small medium rounded gravel inclusions.	0.70m+
803	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact silty clay. Contains moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese and charcoal flecks and rare medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Fill of 804, 0.40m thick.	
804	Linear	Linear recorded in the trench baulk. Running approximately NW-SE with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by 803, 1.06m wide, 2.20m long, 0.40m deep. Cuts 802.	
805	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact silty clay. Contains moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Roots present. Fill of 806, 0.32m thick.	
806	Linear	Linear recorded in the trench baulk. Running approximately NW-SE with a near vertical northern side and a gently sloping southern side and a flat base. Filled by 805, 1.60m wide, 2.20m long and 0.32m deep. Cuts 802.	
807	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal and manganese flecks and rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Roots present. Fill of 808, 0.60m thick.	
808	Pit cut	Sub-oval in plan with 30-45 sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by 807, 1.35m in diameter. Cuts natural 802.	

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.80m Width: 2.10m Depth: 1.18m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
900	Topsoil	Brownish red compact but friable clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.17m
901	Subsoil	Light brownish red compact but friable clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.17-0.53m
902	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay with frequent pinkish/red mottles. Compact and cohesive with occasional manganese flecking.	0.53-1.18m
903	Natural	Reddish brown compact silty clay with frequent small medium rounded gravel inclusions.	1.18m+

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.80m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.90m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Mid brown compact but friable silty clay loam. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones. Roots present.	0.00-0.19m
1001	Subsoil	Light orangey brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones. Roots present.	0.19-0.61m
1002	Alluvial layer	Reddish buff compact silty clay. Contains moderate manganese flecks and occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Occasional roots present.	0.61-0.87m
1003	Natural	Pinkish red compact sandy clay with frequent small medium rounded gravel inclusions.	0.87m+

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.80m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.03m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1100	Topsoil	Mid-dark brown moderately compact but friable silty clay loam. Contains moderate small-medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Roots present.	0.00-0.31m
1101	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. Roots present.	0.31-0.59m
1102	Alluvial layer	Reddish buff compact silty clay. Contains moderate manganese flecks and occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Occasional roots present.	0.59-1.03m
1103	Natural	Pinkish red clay with abundant rounded gravels.	1.03m+
1104	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and small sub-rounded stones with gravels at base of fill. Fill of 1105, 0.28m thick.	
1105	Tree throw	Irregular oval in plan with a gently sloping SE side and a near vertical NW side and a concave base. Filled by 1104, 0.80m wide, 3.22m long and 0.28m deep. Cuts 1103.	
1106	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones and rare manganese flecks. Fill of 1107, 0.10m thick.	
1107	Tree throw	Possible end of a tree throw aligned E-W with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Filled by 1106, 0.55m wide, 1.20m long and 0.10m deep. Cuts 1103.	

Trench 12

Maximum dimensions: Length: 54.50m Width: 2.10m Depth: 1.66m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1200	Topsoil	Mid brownish red moderately compact clay loam. Roots present.	0.00-0.20m
1201	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown compact but friable clay loam. Contains occasional charcoal and manganese flecks.	0.20-1.00m
1202	Alluvial Layer	Light brownish yellow compact but friable silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	1.00-1.10m
1203	Layer	Light reddish brown compact but friable alluvial clay.	1.10-1.15m
1204	Layer	Light brownish grey compact but friable silty alluvial clay. Contains occasional	1.15-1.23m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		manganese flecks.	
1205	Layer	Light reddish brown compact but friable alluvial clay.	1.23-1.29m
1206	Layer	Light brownish grey compact but friable alluvial clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and rare small sub-rounded stones.	1.29-1.36m
1207	Layer	Light reddish brown compact but friable silty alluvial clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks.	1.36-1.49m
1208	Layer	Light yellowish orange compact alluvial clay.	1.49-1.66m
1209	Natural	Pinkish red and bright orange/yellow compact sandy clay with frequent small medium rounded gravel inclusions.	0.30-1.66m

Trench 13

Maximum dimensions: Length: 60.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.48m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1300	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown cohesive silty clay.	0.00-0.20m
1301	Subsoil	Mid-light pinkish and orangey red friable silty clay. Contains rare sub-rounded stones.	0.20-0.48m
1302	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones.	0.48m+
1303	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt. Contains occasional small sub-angular stones and manganese flecks. Fill of 1304, 0.18m thick.	
1304	Linear cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with asymmetrical gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Filled by 1303, 0.60m wide, 1.0m long and 0.18m deep.	

Trench 14

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.50m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1400	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown cohesive silty clay.	0.00-0.20m
1401	Subsoil	Mid-light pinkish and orangey red friable silty clay. Contains rare sub-rounded stones.	0.20-0.55m
1402	Natural	Reddish brown compact clay with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stones.	1.50m+
1403	Alluvial layer	Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent manganese flecks.	0.55m-0.95m
1404	Alluvial layer	Mid reddish/pinkish brown clay with moderate manganese flecks.	0.95-1.50m

Trench 15

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: ????m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1500	Topsoil	Dark reddish brown loose clay loam. Roots present.	0.00-0.20m
1501	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown compact but friable clay loam with rare charcoal flecks. Roots present.	0.20-0.60m.
1502	Alluvial layer	Mid reddish brown moderately compact but slightly friable clay loam with rare small sub-rounded stones. Frequent manganese flecks.	0.60-1.0m
1503	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish brown/buff compact but friable loamy clay with occasional manganese flecks. Roots present.	1.0-1.45m
1504	Alluvial layer	Light buff brown compact silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	1.45-1.69m
1505	Alluvial layer	Light pinkish brown compact but slightly friable clay.	1.69-2.05m
1506	Natural	Pinkish red compact clay and gravels with occasional manganese flecks.	2.05m+
1507	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the northeast end of the trench. Has a shallow angled slope dropping 0.70m in height over 7.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 1501 and has no structural components.	
1508	Tread	Tread of a lynchet running approximately NE-SW between two earthwork risers 1507 and 1509. Flatter area of ground dropping 0.58m over it's 14.0m width.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1509	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the southeast end of the trench. Has a shallow angled slope dropping 0.78m in height over 7.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 1501 and has no structural components. Same as 111 and 1606.	

Trench 16

Maximum dimensions: Length: 56.20m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.95m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1600	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown friable loam. Frequent roots.	0.0-0.15m
1601	Subsoil	Mid-light brown/orange friable silty clay. Contains rare sub-rounded stones and occasional roots.	0.15-0.40m
1602	Alluvial layer	Mid yellowish brown compact but friable loamy clay with occasional small rounded stones. Roots present.	0.40-0.50m
1603	Alluvial layer	Light buff brown compact silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	0.50-0.90m
1604	Alluvial layer	Mid reddish brown/buff moderately compact but slightly friable silty clay with rare small sub-rounded stones and manganese flecks. Towards the southern end of this trench the upper 10cm of this deposit is stain light blue through waterlogging.	1.0-1.95m
1605	Natural	Pinkish red compact clay and gravels with occasional manganese flecks.	1.95m+
1606	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the southeast end of the trench. Has a shallow angled slope dropping 0.78m in height over 7.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 1601 and has no structural components. Same as 111 and 1509.	

Trench 17

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.05m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1700	Topsoil	Mid brown moderately compact silty clay. Roots present.	0.0-0.20m
1701	Subsoil	Light reddish brown friable silty clay. Roots present.	0.20-0.52m
1702	Alluvial layer	Yellowish brown compact but friable silty clay. Roots present.	0.52-0.97m
1703	Alluvial layer	Pinkish red compact silty clay. Contains rare small angular stones, manganese flecks and silica.	1.05+
1704	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish brown/buff compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks. Roots present.	0.97-1.05m

Trench 18

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.00m NE-SW, 17.50m NW-SE Width: 2.10m Depth: 1.15m

Orientation: NE-SW and NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1800	Topsoil	Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay. Roots present.	0.00-0.25m
1801	Subsoil	Mid pinkish brown compact but friable silty clay with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.25-0.85m
1802	Alluvial layer	Yellowish brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional iron pan flecks and manganese flecks.	0.85-0.95m
1803	Alluvial layer	Yellowish and pinkish brown compact silty clay with rare yellow flecks. Includes thin lamina of red clay and yellow silt. Contains moderate manganese flecks and rare silica.	0.95-1.15m
1804	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish brown/buff compact but friable loamy clay with occasional manganese flecks. Roots present.	1.15-2.15m
1805	Natural	Pinkish red compact clay and gravels with occasional manganese flecks.	2.15m+
1806	Earthwork	Riser of a lynchet running in a NE-SW direction in the southern corner of the site. Located in the southeast end of the trench. Has shallow angled slope dropping 1.0m in height over 10.0m. Appears to be a have been cut in to layer 1802 and has no structural components. Same as 1509 and 1606.	

Trench 19

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.0m and 22.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.70-1.15m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1900	Topsoil	Dark brown moderately compact silty clay. Roots present.	0.0-0.17m
1902	Alluvial layer	Light orangey/red compact silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	0.17-1.32mm
1903	Alluvial layer	Light orangey/yellow compact silty clay with moderate manganese flecks.	1.32-1.92m
1904	Natural	Mid-light red/pink sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive.	1 92m+
1905	Burnt mound	Oval layer of fire cracked stones 80% and medium rounded stones 20% within a matrix of dark brown/black silty clay containing frequent crushed charcoal. Compact and cohesive. Overlies alluvial layer 1903, 10.60m wide, 16.10m long and between 0.18-0.32m thick.	
1906	Palaeochannel	Cut of palaeochannel running in a NNE-SSW direction to the southeast of the burnt mound 1905. Forms part of a wider braided channel with cut 1914. Has a shallow convex western edge angled at 30 -40 , gradually breaking to a concave base. The eastern edge is angled at 30 -40 and is flat. Cuts 1903, 1.50m wide, 0.85m deep and 2.20m long. Filled by various lenses, including burnt mound material 1907, 1908 and 1910-1917.	
1907	Fill	Dark grey/blue silty clay soft and malleable. Contains frequent organic remains and occasional small rounded stones. Primary fill of palaeochannel 1906, 0.29m thick.	
1908	Fill	Layer of burnt mound (1905) material within palaeochannel 1906. 0.11m thick.	
1910	Fill	Loose and friable mid brown/yellow coarse sands and gravels. Contains occasional small-medium rounded stone. Flood deposit overlying palaeochannels 1906 and 1914, 0.12m thick.	
1911	Fill	Layer of burnt mound (1905) material overlying palaeochannels 1906 and 1914. 0.11m thick.	
1912	Fill	Loose and friable mid brown/yellow coarse sands and gravels. Contains occasional small-medium rounded stone. Flood deposit overlying palaeochannels 1906 and 1914, 0.13m thick.	
1913	Fill	Dark blue/grey silty clay, soft and malleable, contains moderate amounts of organic remains. Palaeochannel fill 0.09m thick.	
1914	Palaeochannel	Cut of palaeochannel running in a NNE-SSW direction to the southeast of the burnt mound 1905. Forms part of a wider braided channel with cut 1906. Has a steep near vertical western edge, breaking sharply to a concave base. The eastern edge is angled at 50 -60 and is flat. Cuts 1903, 1.55m wide, 0.70m deep and 2.20m long. Filled by various lenses, including burnt mound material 1915, 1916 and 1910-1917.	
1915	Fill	Dark grey/blue silty clay soft and malleable. Contains frequent organic remains and occasional small rounded stones. Primary fill of palaeochannel 1914, 0.20m thick.	
1916	Fill	Layer of burnt mound (1905) material within palaeochannel 1914. 0.16m thick.	
1917	Fill	Layer of burnt mound (1905) material within palaeochannel 1914, only contains	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		fewer fire cracked stones and is blacker. 0.16m thick.	

Trench 20

Maximum dimensions: Length: 31.0m and 19.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.0m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Topsoil	Dark brown moderately compact silty clay. Roots present.	0.0-0.18m
2001	Subsoil	Mid pinkish red compact and cohesive silty clay with moderate manganese flecks. Roots present.	0.18-0.37m
2002	Alluvial layer	Light orangey/yellow compact silty clay with moderate manganese flecks.	0.37-0.64m
2003	Alluvial layer	Light orangey/yellow compact clay, very sterile.	0.64m+

Trench 21

Maximum dimensions: Length: 59.00m Width: 2.10m Depth: 1.0m

Orientation: SW-NE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2100	Topsoil	Dark brown moderately compact silty clay. Roots present.	0.0-0.20m
2101	Subsoil	Mid pinkish red compact and cohesive silty clay with moderate manganese flecks. Roots present.	0.20-0.50m
2102	Layer	Light blue compact clay with moderate orange flecks. Contains moderate manganese flecks.	0.50-0.82m
2103	Layer	Light orangey brown compact clay with iron pan staining and gravels at base.	0.82-1.0m
2104	Natural	Pinkish red compact clay and gravels with occasional manganese flecks.	1.0m+

Trench 22

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.93m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2200	Topsoil	Dark brown friable silty clay with moderate post-medieval pot and glass. Roots present.	0.00-0.15m
2201	Subsoil	Light brownish orange compact silty clay. Contains moderate small sub-angular stones and occasional iron pan and manganese flecks.	0.15-0.28m
2202	Layer	Mid bluish grey becoming yellowish orange compact silty clay formed in large angular blocks. Contains occasional iron pan and manganese flecks.	0.28-0.93m
2203	Natural	Small round gravels within a compact pink sandy clay matrix.	0.93m+

Trench 23

Maximum dimensions: Length: 20.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.46m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2300	Topsoil	Mid brown slightly sandy silt loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and frequent roots.	0.0-0.20m
2301	Subsoil	Reddish brown compact slightly sandy silt. Contains occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.20-0.40m
2302	Alluvial layer	Light orangey brown clayey silt. Compact and cohesive. Contains frequent manganese and iron pan mottling. Only visible in middle of trench within a natural depression.	0.40-0.80m
2303	Natural	Pinkish light red/brown sandy clay, with large patches of blue/grey staining presumably caused through waterlogging. Very compact and cohesive and very sterile.	0.80m+

Trench 24

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.50m Width: 2.10m Depth: 0.97m

Orientation: W-E

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2400	Topsoil	Greyish moderately compact loam with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Roots present.	0.0-0.15m
2401	Subsoil	Mid orangey brown compact but slightly friable silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese flecks and rare charcoal flecks. Roots present.	0.15-0.47m
2402	Layer	Light reddish brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and Fe staining. Roots present.	0.47-0.97m
2403	Fill	Light greyish brown/orange compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and rare manganese flecks. Roots present. Fill of 2404, 0.12m thick.	
2404	Linear cut	Linear in plan aligned E-W but returning N-S at both ends. Has gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Filled by 2403, 0.40m wide, 12.0m long and 0.12m deep. Cuts natural 2409.	
2405	Fill	Light orangey brown compact bur friable silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional manganese flecks and rare medium sub-rounded stones. Roots present. Fill of 2406, 0.10m thick.	
2406	Linear cut	Linear in plan aligned N-S with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 2405, 0.40m wide, 2.10m long and 0.10m deep. Cuts natural 2409.	
2407	Fill	Light orangey brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded, rounded and sub-angular stones. Roots present. Fill of 2408, 0.14m thick.	
2408	Linear cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with gently sloping flat sides and a concave base. Filled by 2407, 0.70m wide, 3.20m long and 0.14m deep. Cuts natural 2409.	
2409	Natural	Pinkish red compact clay and gravels with occasional manganese flecks.	0.97m+

Trench 25

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.40 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.93m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2500	Topsoil	Greyish brown moderately compact loam with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Roots present.	0.0-0.15m
2501	Subsoil	Reddish brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese flecks and rare charcoal flecks. Roots present.	0.15-0.50m
2502	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish brown/buff compact and cohesive silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	0.50-0.68m
2503	Buried plough soil layer?	Mid reddish brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and Fe staining. Occasional small-medium rounded stone.	0.68-0.86m
2504	Alluvial layer	Light pinkish red compact and cohesive silty clay containing frequent light yellow/buff silty clay mottles.	0.86-1.15m
2505	Alluvial layer	Dark pinkish red compact but friable silty clay. Contains frequent manganese flecks and frequent yellow silty clay mottles.	1.15-1.80m
2506	Fill	Light brown compact but friable silty clay. Includes occasional sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and flint. Fill of posthole 2507, 0.10m thick.	
2507	Posthole	Truncated oval posthole in plan. Has gently sloping concave sides and concave base. Filled by 2506, 0.50m in diameter, 0.10m deep. Cuts 2504.	
2508	Fill	Reddish brown compact silty clay. Includes frequent manganese flecks and occasional small-medium rounded stones. Fill of linear 2509, 0.23m thick.	
2509	Linear	Linear running in a NE-SW direction with a gently sloping western edge and a steep concave eastern edge. Breaking to a slightly concave base. Filled by 2508, 0.90 wide, 2.25m long and 0.23m deep. Cuts 2504 and is cut by 2515.	
2510	Fill	Light brown compact but friable silty clay. Includes occasional sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and flint. Fill of posthole 2511, 0.04m thick.	
2511	Posthole	Truncated oval posthole in plan. Has gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 2510, 0.35m in diameter, 0.04m deep. Cuts 2504.	
2512	Fill	Reddish brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of linear 2513, 0.09m thick.	
2513	Linear	Very truncated straight linear running in a N-S direction. Eastern edge is near vertical and slightly concave. The western edge is gently sloping and flat. Both gradually break to a flat base. Filled by 2512, 0.72m wide, 2.30m long and 0.09m deep. Cuts 2504.	
2514	Fill	Greyish mid brown silty clay. Compact and cohesive and contains occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stone, occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 2515, 0.23m thick.	
2515	Pit	Oval pit cut in plan, with 45 concave sides gradually breaking to a flat base. Filled by 2514, 0.50m wide, 2.60m long and 0.23m deep. Cuts 2504 and 2509.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2516	Fill	Reddish brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and small rounded and sub-rounded stones and frequent burnt wood and grian. Fill of linear 2517, 0.25m thick.	
2517	Linear	Curving linear running in a E-W direction through trench before turning onto a N-S alignment. Has a uniform U shaped profile with a flattish base. Filled by 2516, 0.76m wide, 14.30m long and 0.25m deep. Cuts 2504. Same as linear 2521.	
2518	Fill	Greyish mid brown soft and cohesive silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 2519, 0.20m thick.	
2519	Linear	Truncated narrow linear running in a N-S direction across the trench. Has near vertical slightly concave sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Filled by 2518, 0.35m wide, 2.10m long and 0.20m deep. Cuts 2504.	
2520	Fill	Reddish light brown compact and cohesive silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 2521, 0.34m thick.	
2521	Linear	Linear feature, same as 2517, curving towards a N-S alignment. Has uniform 40 slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a slightly concave base. Filled by 2520, 1.25m wide, 14.30m long, 0.34m deep. Cuts 2504. Same as linear 2517.	
2522	Natural	Pinkish red compact clay and gravels with occasional manganese flecks.	1.80m+

Trench 26

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.60 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.38m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2600	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam compact but friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.15m
2601	Subsoil	Light brown/yellow compact silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks.	0.15-0.38m
2602	Natural	Pinkish red compact sandy clay and frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone.	0.38m+
2605	Linear	Shallow linear running in NW-SE direction with slightly concave 45 sides with an imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2606, 1.21m wide, l.10m long, and 0.25m deep. Cuts natural 2602.	
2606	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of linear 2605.	
2607	Linear	Deep linear running approximately NE-SW. With a sharp break from surface and 70 flat sides gradually breaking to a flat base. Filled by 2608 and 2613, 1.72m wide, 6.80m long and 0.94m deep. Cuts natural 2602 and is cut by 2609.	
2608	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		small sub-rounded stone. Upper fill of linear 2607.	
2609	Linear	Linear running in NW-SE direction with slightly concave 45 sides with an imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2610, 1.28m wide, 1.40m long, and 0.29m deep. Cuts natural 2602 and linear 2607.	
2610	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of linear 2609.	
2611	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole in plan with a sharp break from the surface to near vertical flat sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Filled by 2612, 0.29m wide, 0.38m long and 0.14m deep. Cuts natural 2602 and 2609.	
2612	Fill	Light brown/pink very silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 2611	
2613	Fill	Mid brown/red silty clay compact but friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones and gravels. Lower fill of linear 2607.	
2614	Pit	Unexcavated sub-oval pit. Filled by 2615, 0.40m wide and 0.64m long.	
2615	Fill	Light brown/pink very silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of pit 2614.	
2616	Linear	Cut of wide shallow curvilinear running in an approximate E-W direction. Has a sharp break from surface with shallow 30 concave sides and an imperceptible break to a flat base. Filled by 2617 and 2618, 2.10m wide, 7.20 long and 0.40m deep.	
2617	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Upper fill of pit 2616.	
2618	Fill	Mid brown/red silty clay compact but friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones and gravels. Lower fill of linear 2616.	
2619	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole in plan, with vertical flat sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Filled by 2620, 0.42m wide, 0.52m long and 0.16m deep.	
2620	Fill	Light brown/pink very silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 2619.	
2621	Pit	Sub-oval pit running in to western baulk of the trench with 45 -50 flat sides with an imperceptible break to base. Filled by 2622, 0.60m wide, 0.45m long and 0.29m deep. Cuts natural 2602.	
2622	Fill	Mid brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of pit 2621.	
2623	Pit	Sub-oval pit running in to western baulk of the trench with 45 -50 concave sides with an imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2624, 0.81m wide and 0.22m deep. Cuts linear 2616 and pit 2625.	
2624	Fill	Light brown/grey silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional charcoal and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of pit 2623, 0.22m thick.	
2625	Pit	Sub-oval pit with 45 -70 concave sides with an imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2626, 0.79m wide, 0.96m long and 0.35m deep. Cuts natural 2602 and linear 2616 and is cut by pit 2623.	
2626	Fill	Mid brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Occasional worked flint. Fill of pit 2625	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2627	Linear	Shallow curvilinear ditch running into the southern baulk of the trench. With shallow 20 slightly concave southern edge with an imperceptible break to flat base. Filled by 2628, 0.82m wide and 0.21m deep. Cuts natural 2602 and cut by 2629.	
2628	Fill	Light brown/pink silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of linear 2627, 0.21m thick.	
2629	Linear	Large linear/elongated pit. With 45 sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a flat base. Filled by 2630, 3.40m wide and 0.25m deep. Cuts natural 2602 and linear 2627.	
2630	Fill	Light brown/pink silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of linear 2629, 0.25m thick.	
2631	Pit	Small circular pit with a sharp break from the surface and 70 concave sides breaking gradually to a flattish base. Filled by 2632, 0.56m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Cutrs natural 2602.	
2632	Fill	Light brown/pink silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional roots and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of linear 2631, 0.25m thick.	
2633	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole in plan. Has near vertical flat sides breaking sharply to a concave base. Filled by 2634, 0.42m wide, 0.44m long and 0.20m deep. Cuts natural 2602.	
2634	Fill	Light brown/grey silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 2633, 0.25m thick.	
2635	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole in plan. Has near vertical flat sides breaking sharply to a concave base. Filled by 2636, 0.36m wide, 0.60m long and 0.34m deep. Cuts natural 2602.	
2636	Fill	Mid brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 2635, 0.34m thick.	
2637	Pit	Irregular elongated pit in plan with steep 70 slightly concave sides breaking sharply to a flattish base. Some roots disturbance on the northern edge of the feature. Filled by 2638 and 2639, 2.28m wide, 1.30m long, 0.50m deep. Cuts natural 2602.	
2638	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Occasional charcoal flecks, bone fragments and occasional small sub-rounded stone. Upper fill of pit 2637, 0.36m thick.	
2639	Fill	Mid brown/red silty clay compact but friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones and gravels. Lower fill of linear 2637, 0.14m thick.	

Trench 27

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.80 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.51m

Orientation: SE-NW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2700	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam compact but friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.18m
2701	Subsoil	Light brown/yellow compact silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks.	0.18-0.61m
2703	Natural	Pinkish red compact sandy clay and frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone.	0.61m+
2704	Fill	Greenish brown silty sand containing frequent small rounded gravels. Very compact and cohesive. Fill of pit 2705.	
2705	Pit	Sub-oval pit in plan with steep 60 -70 slightly concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base. Filled by 2704, 1.75m wide and 0.80m deep. Cuts natural 2703 and is cut by pit 2707.	
2706	Fill	Compact orangey brown silty clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional roots. Fill of pit 2707, 0.40m thick.	
2707	Pit	Sub-oval pit in plan with steep 60 -70 slightly concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base. Filled by 2706, 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep. Cuts natural 2703 and is cut by pit 2707.	
2708	Fill	Reddish orange compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones, manganese flecks and roots. Fill of posthole 2709, 0.22m thick.	
2709	Posthole	Oval posthole in plan with near vertical convex irregular sides gradually breaking to a concave base. The NW side of the posthole slopes at 40 -45 . Filled by 2708, 0.50m wide, 0.56m long and 0.22m deep. Cuts natural 2703.	
2710	Fill	Light brown orange compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones, manganese flecks and roots. Fill of linear 2711, 0.07m thick.	
2711	Linear	Heavily truncated linear running in a N-S direction across the trench. Have shallow sloping concave sides with imperceptible breaks to a flat base. Filled by 2710, 0.50m wide 0.82m long and 0.07m deep.	
2714	Fill	Mid red/pin silty clay compact but friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones and gravels and occasional manganese flecks. Fill of pit 2715, 0.34m thick.	
2715	Pit	Large sub-oval pit running in the baulk of the trench. Has 50 -60 concave sides gradually breaking to a flattish base. Filled by 2714, 1.08m wide, 1.40m long and 0.34m deep.	

Trench 28

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.65 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.41m

Orientation: SE-NW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2800	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.24m
2801	Subsoil	Light brown/orange compact silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks.	0.24-0.64m
2802	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sandy clay and frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone.	0.64-0.76m+
2803	Linear terminus	Rounded terminus of a linear running in an approximately N-S direction. Western edge is near vertical and breaks sharply to a concave base. The eastern edge slopes at 35 and is slightly concave and has an imperceptible break to the base. Filled by 2804, 1.11m wide, 1.12m long and 0.27m deep. Cuts natural 2802.	
2804	Fill	Mid brown firm and cohesive sandy silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of linear terminus 2803, 0.27m thick.	
2805	Linear	Heavily truncated shallow linear, running approximately NNE-SSW. Only flattish base of feature seen. Filled by 2806, 0.41m wide, 3.15m long and 0.04m deep.	
2806	Fill	Mid brown loose and friable sandy silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of linear 2805, 0.04m thick.	
2807	Alluvial Layer	Dark red silty sand soft and malleable and very sterile. Only seen in eastern 5.0m of trench where the natural gravels sloped down.	0.64-0.76m
2808	Fill	Mid brown loose and friable sandy silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of pit 2809.	
2809	Pit	Sub-circular pit not excavated. Cuts natural 2802, 0.64m wide and 0.84m long. Filled by 2808.	
2810	Fill	Mid brown/red malleable and friable sandy silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of pit 2811, 0.28m thick.	
2811	Linear terminus	Rounded terminus of a linear running in a NW-SE direction. Has 45 sloping concave sides gradually breaking to a concave base. Filled by 2810, 0.80m wide and 0.93m long and 0.28m deep.	
2812	Fill	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of linear 2813, 0.35m thick.	
2813	Linear	Curvilinear running approximately SW-SE that terminates at the SE end. Has a uniform U shaped profile with 40 concave sides and imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2812, 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep. Cuts natural 2802 and is cut by pit 2815.	
2814	Fill	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of pit 2815, 0.20m thick.	
2815	Pit	Sub-circular pit with 30 concave sides and imperceptible breaks to a concave base. Cuts natural 2802 and linear 2813, 1.09m wide, 1.30m long and 0.20m deep.	

Trench 29

Maximum dimensions: Length: 49.60 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.38m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2900	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.22m
2901	Subsoil	Reddish brown sandy silt. Contains occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks.	0.22-0.38m
2902	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone.	0.38-1.10m+
2903	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact but friable slightly sandy silt. Contains occasional small rounded stones. Fill of pit 2904, 0.13m thick.	
2904	Pit	Sub-circular pit only base seen, with 30 concave sides and imperceptible breaks to a concave base. Filled by 2903, 0.73m wide, 0.89m long and 0.13m deep. Cuts natural 2902 and linear 2906.	
2905	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact but friable sandy silt. Contains occasional small rounded stones. Fill of linear 2906, 0.05m thick.	
2906	Linear	Heavily truncated curvilinear forming a U shape in plan. Has a uniform shallow profile with 20 concave sides and imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2905, 0.60m wide, 4.40m and 0.12m deep. Cuts natural 2902 and is cut by pit 2904.	
2907	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact but friable slightly sandy silt. Contains occasional small-medium rounded stones. Fill of linear 2908, 0.13m thick.	
2908	Linear	Irregular truncated linear running in an approximate E-W direction across the trench. Has a uniform shallow profile with 20 concave sides and imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 2907, 1.15m wide, 2.20m long and 0.13m deep. Cuts natural 2902.	
2909	Fill	Mid reddish brown compact but friable slightly sandy silt. Contains occasional small-medium rounded stones. Fill of pit 2910, 0.26m thick.	
2910	Pit	Elongated pit with rounded ends running into baulk of trench. Has a sharp break from the surface with a near vertical side on the southwest and 45 concave sides on the northeast side of the pit. Both gradually break to a flattish base. Filled by 2909, 1.14m wide, 1.23m long and 0.26m deep. Cuts natural 2902.	
2911	Fill	Light reddish brown compact sandy silt. Contains occasional small-medium rounded stones. Fill of pit 2910, 0.26m thick. Fill of 2912.	
2912	Pit	Sub circular pit not excavated. Filled by 2911, 0.90m wide, 1.44m long. Cuts natural 2902.	

Trench 30

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.0m Width: 2.20m Depth:0.84-1.70m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3000	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.25m
3001	Subsoil	Yellow/brown sandy silt. Contains frequent manganese flecks and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.25-0.84m
3002	Alluvial layer	Pinky red compact silty clay. Includes occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones and frequent manganese flecks.	0.84-1.12m
3003	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish brown/buff compact but friable silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	1.12-1.70m
3002	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone. Undulates massively across the length of the trench.	0.84-1.70m+

Trench 31

Maximum dimensions: Length: 41.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.84-1.58m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3100	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.28m
3101	Subsoil	Orangey brown compact sandy silt. Contains frequent manganese flecks and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	0.28-0.56m
3102	Alluvial layer	Pinkish grey compact silty clay, very sterile.	0.56-76m
3103	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish mid brown/buff compact but friable silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	0.76-1.44m
3104	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish light brown/buff compact but friable silty clay, very sterile.	1.44-1.58m
3105	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone. Undulates massively across the length of the trench.	0.84-1.58m+

Trench 32

Maximum dimensions: Length: 35.7m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.23m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3200	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.32m
3201	Subsoil	Mid-brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and roots.	0.32-0.58m
3202	Alluvial layer	Reddish brown compact silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, manganese flecks and roots.	0.58-83m
3203	Alluvial layer	Pinkish grey compact silty clay, very sterile.	0.83-1.03m
3204	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish light brown/buff compact but friable silty clay, very sterile.	1.03-1.23m+

Trench 33

Maximum dimensions: Length: 42.6 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.79-1.44m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3300	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.20m
3301	Subsoil	Mid-brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and roots.	0.20-0.54m
3302	Alluvial layer	Reddish brown compact silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, manganese flecks and roots.	0.54-90m
3303	Alluvial layer	Pinkish grey compact silty clay, very sterile.	0.90-1.00m
3304	Alluvial layer	Reddish brown compact silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, manganese flecks.	1.00-1.18m
3305	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish light brown/buff compact but friable silty clay, very sterile.	1.18-1.44m
3306	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone. Rises greatly from the south to the north.	0.79-1.44m+

Trench 34

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.0 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.60-1.44m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3400	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.16m
3401	Subsoil	Mid-brown compact silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and roots.	0.16-0.48m
3402	Alluvial layer	Reddish brown compact silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, manganese flecks and roots.	0.48-94m
3403	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish mid brown compact but friable silty clay, very sterile.	0.94-1.04m
3404	Alluvial layer	Reddish brown compact silty clay, occasional small rounded stones, frequent manganese flecks.	1.04-1.18m
3405	Alluvial layer	Light yellowish light brown/buff compact but friable silty clay, very sterile.	1.18-1.44m
3406	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone. Rises greatly from the south to the north.	0.60-1.44m+

Trench 35

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.15 Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3500	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.40m
3501	Subsoil	Reddish brown compact sandy silt. Contains moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional roots and charcoal flecks.	0.40-0.62m
3502	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone. Slopes down from the west to the east.	0.62m+
3503	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3504.	
3504	Linear	Irregular linear in plan, running approximately NW-SE across the trench. Not excavated. Cuts natural 3502, 1.25m wide and 3.20m long.	
3505	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 3506.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3506	Pit	Irregularly shaped pit not excavated (possibly two inter-cutting pits). Filled by 3505, cuts natural 3502, 1.10m wide and 1.15m long.	
3507	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3508.	
3508	Linear	Irregular linear in plan, running approximately NNE-SWW across the trench. Not excavated. Cuts natural 3502, 1.60m wide and 2.20m long.	
3509	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3510.	
3510	Linear	Linear in plan, running approximately NNE-SWW across the trench. Not excavated. Cuts natural 3502, 0.56m wide and 2.40m long.	
3511	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3512, 0.24m thick.	
3512	Linear	Linear feature running N-S across the trench. Widens to the southern end. Has 50 concave sides breaking sharply to a slightly concave base. Filled by 3511, 0.58-1.0m wide, 2.30m long and 0.24m deep. Cuts natural 3502 and is cut by posthole 3514.	
3513	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of posthole 3514, 0.39m thick.	
3514	Posthole	Oval cut in plan with near vertical sides sharply breaking to a slightly concave base. Filled by 3513, 0.26m wide, 0.38m long and 0.39m deep. Cuts linear 3512.	
3515	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3516.	
3516	Linear	Linear in plan, running approximately NNE-SWW across the trench. Not excavated. Cuts natural 3502, 1.53m wide and 2.90m long. Possibly two inter-cutting linears running in the same direction	
3517	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3518.	
3518	Linear	Heavily truncated linear in plan, running approximately NNE-SWW across the trench, becomes wider to the south. Cuts natural 3502, 0.41-0.84m wide and 2.80m long. Possibly two inter-cutting linears running in the same direction.	
3519	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 3520.	
3520	Pit	Oval pit in plan orientated approximately N-S. Not excavated. Filled by 3519, 1.05m wide and 1.45m long. Cuts natural 3502.	
3521	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 3522.	
3522	Pit	Oval pit in plan orientated approximately N-S. Not excavated. Filled by 3521, 0.85 wide and 1.0m long. Cuts natural 3502.	
3523	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3524.	
3524	Linear	Linear in plan, running approximately NNE-SWW across the trench. Cuts natural 3502, 0.29m wide and 3.13m long. Possible land drain as very regular.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3525	Fill	Reddish brown slightly sandy silt containing moderate small to medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 3524, 0.12m thick.	
3526	Pit	Oval pit in plan orientated N-S, with 45 concave sides gradually breaking to a concave base. Filled by 3525, 0.73m wide, 0.77m long and 0.12m deep.	

Trench 36

Maximum dimensions: Length: 59.0 Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.21-1.53m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3600	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.20m
3601	Subsoil	Orangey light brown compact silty clay. Contains moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional roots and charcoal flecks.	0.20-0.52m
3602	Alluvial layer	Greyish light brown compact silty clay. Contains frequent manganese and iron pan flecks and occasional small rounded stone.	0.52-0.88m
3603	Alluvial layer	Pinkish mid-brown silty clay. Compact and cohesive, containing moderate small and medium rounded stone.	0.88-1.53m
3604	Alluvial layer	Highly stratified unit comprising thin lenses of pinkish and yellow/brown compact silty clays. Both included occasional small rounded stones.	0.54m-0.64m
3605	Alluvial layer	Light brown yellow/buff compact silty clay. Includes frequent manganese flecks and occasional small and medium rounded stones.	0.80-1.21m
3606	Alluvial layer	Greenish grey compact silty clay with patches of red silty clay. Very sterile.	1.29-1.42m
3602	Natural	Dark red brown compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone.	1.21-1.53m+

Trench 37

Maximum dimensions: Length: 85.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.32m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3700	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and	0.0-0.32m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		sub-angular stones and frequent brick, CBM and clinker of temporary road running across western edge of site. Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	
3701	Subsoil	Brownish yellow compact silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.32-0.46m
3702	Alluvial layer	Pinkish mid-brown silty clay. Compact and cohesive, containing occasional iron pan.	0.46-60.0
3703	Alluvial layer	Greyish brown compact silty clay compact and cohesive. Contains occasional iron pan.	60.0-1.0m
3704	Alluvial layer	Pinkish grey compact and cohesive silty clay. Appears highly stratified with fine lenses of red and grey silty clays.	1.0-1.32m
3705	Alluvial layer	Pinkish yellow compact silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded stone.	1.32m-1.56m
3706	Natural	Dark brown/grey compact sands and sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stone. Slopes down from the west to the east.	1.56m+

Trench 38

Maximum dimensions: Length: 21.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.10-1.56m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3800	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.26m
3801	Subsoil	Orangey light brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.26-0.42m
3802	Alluvial layer	Pinkish light brown silty clay. Compact and cohesive, containing occasional iron pan and manganese flecks.	0.42m-0.68m
3803	Alluvial layer	Dark brown/red silty clay cohesive and malleable. Contains occasional small rounded stones.	0.68-1.10m

Trench 39

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.46m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3900	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and Occasional charcoal flecks and roots.	0.0-0.23m
3901	Subsoil	Orangey light brown compact but friable silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.23-0.46m
3902	Natural	Pinkish light red silty clay. Very compact and cohesive and very sterile.	0.46m+
3903	Fill	Orangey mid-brown compact slightly friable silty clay. Occasional small rounded stones andfrequent iron pan and manganese flecks. Fill of linear 3904, 0.12m thick.	
3904	Linear	Shallow linear running NE-SW across the trench. Has a uniform U shaped profile with 60 concave sides. Both have imperceptible breaks to a concave base. Filled by 3903, 0.38m wide, 2.60m long and 0.12m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	
3905	Fill	Orangey mid-brown compact slightly friable silty clay. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of posthole 3906.	
3906	Posthole	Shallow circular truncated posthole with a uniform U shaped profile with near vertical sides with imperceptible breaks to a concave base. Filled by 3905, 0.33m in diameter and 0.10m deep. Cuts natural 3902, 0.07m thick.	
3907	Fill	Dark brown compact silty clay. Including occasional charcoal flecks and medium angular stone. Fill of linear 3908, 0.07m thick.	
3908	Linear	Truncated linear running in a NE-SW direction across the trench. Has an imperceptible break from the surface to 30 slightly concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 3907, 0.36m wide, 2.20m long and 0.07m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	
3909	Fill	Orangey mid-brown compact slightly friable silty clay. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of posthole 3906, 0.09m thick.	
3910	Linear	Truncated linear running in a NE-SW direction across the trench. Has an imperceptible break from the surface to 30 slightly concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 3909, 0.82m wide, 2.20m long and 0.09m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	
3911	Fill	Orangey mid-brown compact slightly friable silty clay. Occasional small rounded stones. Fill of linear 3912, 0.02m thick.	
3912	Linear	Heavily truncated linear running SW-NE, only the flattish base of feature seen. Filled by 3911, 1.0m wide, 2.20m long and 0.02m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	
3913	Fill	Dark brown orange compact silty clay, including occasional small rounded stones and roots. Fills linear 3914, 0.12m thick.	
3914	Linear	Linear running NW-SE across the trench. Has a uniform U shaped profile with concave 45 gradually breaking to a flattish base. Filled by 3913, 0.60m wide 2.60m long, 0.12m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	
3915	Fill	Dark brown orange compact silty clay, including occasional small rounded stones and roots. Fills linear 3916, 0.14m thick.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
3916	Pit	Sub-oval pit in plan with a slightly concave near vertical SW side and a shallow 40 NE side gradually breaking to a rounded base. Filled by 3915, 0.42m wide, 0.62m long and 0 14m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	
3917	Fill	Orangey brown compact silty clay, including occasional small rounded stones and iron pan. Fills posthole 3918, 0.12m thick.	
3918	Posthole	Oval posthole in plan, with steeply sloping sides breaking sharply to a concave base. Filled by 3917, 0.24m wide, 0.40m long and 0.12m deep. Cuts natural 3902.	

Trench 40

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.46m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4000	Topsoil	Mid brown loose and friable silty loam. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional roots.	0.0-0.25m
4001	Subsoil	Orangey light brown compact but friable clayey silt. Contains occasional small rounded stones and occasional manganese and iron pan mottling.	0.25-0.45m
4002	Alluvial layer	Light orangey brown clayey silt. Compact and cohesive. Contains frequent manganese and iron pan mottling. Only visible in middle of trench within a natural depression.	0.32-0.52m
4003	Alluvial layer	Pale light greyish brown, containing abundant manganese and iron pan mottles.	0.52-0.62m
4004	Natural	Pinkish light red silty clay. Very compact and cohesive and very sterile.	0.45-0.62m+
4005	Linear	Linear aligned NE-SW, with 50 flat sides breaking sharply to an uneven concave base. Terminates approximately 1.50m into trench. Filled by 4006, 0.60m wide, 1.50m long and 0.22m deep. Cuts alluvial layer 4002.	
4006	Fill	Light greyish brown clayey silt, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains abundant charcoal flecks, occasional fire cracked stone and occasional fired clay fragments. Fill of 4005, 0.22m thick.	
4007	Linear	Linear aligned NW-SE with a uniform U shaped profile and 45 concave sides gradually breaking to a concave base. Filled by 4008, 0.50m wide, 2.40m long and 0.25m deep. Cuts 4002 and is cut by modern land drain 4015.	
4008	Fill	Mid-brown clayey silt, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, occasional fire cracked stone and occasional fired clay fragments. Fill of 4007, 0.25m thick.	
4009	Linear	Linear terminus aligned NW-SE with gently sloping 35 flattish sides gradually breaking to a flattish base. Filled by 4010, 1.20m wide, 1.30m long and 0.31m deep. Cuts natural 4004.	
4010	Fill	Mid-light brown clayey silt, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium sub-angular stones. Fill of linear 4009, 0.31m	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		thick.	
4011	Linear	Unexcavated linear aligned SE-NW across the trench. Cuts 4004, 0.40m wide and 2.20m long.	
4012	Fill	Mid-light brown clayey silt, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small-medium sub-angular stones. Fill of linear 4011.	
4013	Linear terminus	Unexcavated linear terminus aligned SE-NW. Filled by 4014, 0.70m wide.	
4014	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay compact and cohesive containing small and medium sub-angular stones.	
4015	Land drain	Modern straight-sided land drain cut aligned NW-SW. 0.40m wide.	
4016	Fill	Re-deposited gravels, compact and cohesive. Fill of modern land drain cut 4015.	
4017	Pit	Unexcavated sub-oval pit extending under eastern baulk of trench. 0.60m wide and 2.50m long.	
4018	Fill	Mid-light brown clayey silt, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small-medium sub-angular stones. Fill of pit 4017.	
4019	Linear	Linear cut aligned NE-SW across the trench. Not excavated. Filled by 4020, 0.45m wide.	
4020	Fill	Mid-light brown clayey silt, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small-medium sub-angular stones. Fill of linear 4019.	

Trench 41

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.45m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.46m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4100	Topsoil	Mid brown slightly sandy silt loose and friable. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and frequent roots.	0.0-0.20m
4101	Subsoil	Reddish brown compact slightly sandy silt. Contains occasional small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.20-0.80m
4102	Alluvial layer	Light orangey brown clayey silt. Compact and cohesive. Contains frequent manganese and iron pan mottling. Only visible in middle of trench within a natural depression.	0.40-1.30m
4103	Natural	Pinkish light red sandy clay, with large patches of blue/grey staining presumably caused through waterlogging. Very compact and cohesive and very sterile.	0.80-1.30m+
4104	Fill	Firm reddish brown silty clay. Very sterile. Fill of linear 4105, 0.45m thick.	
4105	Linear	Large linear running in an E-W direction across trench only seen in trench sections.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		Has a wide U shaped profile with 30 -40 concave side gradually breaking to a concave base. Filled by 4104, 3.50m wide, 2.10m long and 0.45m deep. Cuts 4101, 4102 and linear 4111.	
4106	Fill	Greyish brown compact silty clay containing occasional medium rounded stones. Fill of posthole 4107, 0.25m thick.	
4107	Posthole	Oval posthole in plan with 55 concave sides, that break sharply to a concave base. Filled by 4106, 0.43m wide, 0.71m long and 0.25m deep. Cuts 4102.	
4108	Fill	Greyish brown compact silty clay containing occasional small to medium rounded stones. Fill of linear 4109.	
4109	Linear	Un-excavated linear running E-W across the trench. Filled by 4108, 0.38m wide and 2.10m long. Cuts 4102.	
4110	Fill	Grey/black soft silt with iron pan mottling. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stone, charcoal patches and pot. Fill of linear 4111, 0.22m thick	
4111	Linear	Linear aligned E-W with 45 slightly concave sides, stepped on the southern edge, gradually breaking to narrow concave base. Filled by 4110, 0.35m wide, 3.25m long and 0.22m deep. Cuts 4102 and is cut by ditch 4105. Possibly a continuation of linear 4113.	
4112	Fill	Grey/black soft silt with iron pan mottling. Contains occasional small to medium rounded stone, charcoal patches. Fill of linear 4113, 0.12m thick.	
4113	Linear	Linear running approximately SW-NE, with a rounded SW end although may be same linear as 4111. Has regular U shaped profile with 60 concave sides gradually breaking to a flattish base. Filled by 4112, 0.62m wide, 3.51m long, 0.12m deep.	
4114	Fill	Mid brown friable silt. Contains occasional charcoal patches and light brown silt. Fill of posthole 4115, 0.21m thick.	
4115	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with near vertical flat sides gradually breaking to a concave base. Filled by 4114, 0.32m in diameter, 0.21m deep. Cuts 4103.	
4116	Fill	Mid brown friable silt. Contains occasional charcoal patches and light brown silt. Fill of posthole 4117.	
4117	Posthole	Un-excavated circular posthole, 0.27m in diameter. Filled by 4116, cuts 4103.	
4118	Fill	Mid red/brown and pink silts and silty clay. Friable of soft, containing small-large rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Upper fill of linear 4120.	
4119	Fill	Mid grey clayey silt with occasional small to large rounded stones and brown silty clay mottles. Lower fill of linear 4120.	
4120	Linear	Linear running in an approximate E-W direction with steep 50 -60 slightly concave sides, gradually breaking to a narrow concave base. Filled by 4118 and 4119, 1.40m wide, 7.50m long and 0.45m deep. Cuts linear 4111, linear 4142 and 4102. Cut by linear 4126.	
4121	Fill	Mixed greyish brown silty clay, firm and cohesive. Contains frequent small and medium rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	
4122	Pit	Unexcavated oval pit in western baulk of trench. Filled by 4121, 0.25m wide and 0.55m long. Cuts 4102.	
4123	Fill	Mid-light grey silty clay, containing frequent small to large rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill by 4123, 0.73m wide and 1.20m	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		long.	
4124	Pit	Irregular sub-circular pit not excavated. Cuts 4102 and appears to cut linears 4120 and 4126.	
4125	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy silt becoming clay to the west. Very frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 4126.	
4126	Linear	Linear running approximately NE-SW, not excavated could be same as linear 4124. Filled by 4125, 0.75m wide, 3.60m long. Cuts 4102, linear 4120 and pit 4128. Cut by pit 4124.	
4127	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy silt. Contains frequent charcoal smearing and frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of pit 4128.	
4128	Pit	Irregular sub-circular pit not excavated. Filled by 4127, 0.55m wide, 0.90m long. Cuts 4102 and is cut by linear 4126.	
4129	Fill	Mid grey slightly silty sand. Contains frequent charcoal smearing and frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of posthole 4130, 0.05 thick.	
4130	Posthole	Truncated sub-circular posthole only base excavated. Has a 40 shallow concave slope with an imperceptible break to a flat base. Filled by 4129, 0.45m in diameter, 0.05m deep.	
4131	Fill	Grey firm sandy silt containing frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 4132.	
4132	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole not excavated. Filled by 4131, 0.24m in diameter. Cuts natural 4102.	
4133	Fill	Grey firm sandy silt containing frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 4134.	
4134	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole not excavated. Filled by 4133, 0.20m in diameter. Cuts natural 4102.	
4135	Fill	Grey firm sandy silt containing frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 4136.	
4136	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole not excavated. Filled by 4135, 0.33m wide and 0.70m long. Cuts natural 4102.	
4137	Fill	Grey firm sandy silt containing frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stone. Fill of posthole 4138.	
4138	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole not excavated. Filled by 4137, 0.30m wide and 0.43m long. Cuts natural 4102.	
4139	Fill	Grey firm sandy silt containing frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stone and orange mottles. Fill of posthole 4140.	
4140	Posthole	Rectangular posthole not excavated. Filled by 4139, 0.15m wide and 0.22m long. Cuts natural 4102.	
4141	Fill	Firm grey sandy silt. Contains occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones. Fill of linear 4142, 0.12m thick.	
4142	Linear	Truncated linear running in a E-W alignment, only seen in western baulk of trench, appears to reflect the natural topography of the area. Filled by 4141, 0.50m and 0.12m deep. Cuts 4102 and is cut by linear 4120.	

Trench 42

Maximum dimensions: Length: 48.20m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.10m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4200	Topsoil	Light brown friable silty loam. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, frequent roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.0-0.20m
4201	Subsoil	Light orangey brown friable silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and iron pan.	0.20-0.80m
4202	Palaeosol	Light reddish brown clayey silt. Compact and cohesive. Contains frequent manganese and charcoal flecks. Only visible in middle of trench. Possibly a buried topsoil horizon forming on top of the yellow alluvial deposit 4203.	0.40-1.30m
4203	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay. Compact and cohesive with occasional manganese flecking.	
4204	Linear	Linear aligned NW-SE across trench with 40-60 slightly concave sides with an imperceptible break to a flat base. Filled by 4205, 0.70m wide, 2.30m long and 0.20m deep. Cuts 4202 and 4203.	
4205	Fill	Mid red/brown silty clay compact and malleable. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and manganese staining. Fill of linear 4204, 0.20m thick.	
4206	Linear	Linear running NW-SE across trench with 60-70 slightly concave sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Filled by 4207, 0.50m wide, 2.30m long and 0.30m deep. Cuts 4203 and sealed by 4202.	
4207	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay compact but friable containing occasional charcoal flecks, heat fracktured stone, flint fragments, sub rounded stones and quartz fragments. Fill of linear 4206, 0.20m thick.	
4208	Linear	Linear running E-W in to western baulk of trench. Has near vertical flat sides breaking sharply to a slightly concave base. Possible a to contain three posts, as three post pipes were visible within the main fill. Filled by 4209 and 4210, 0.35m wide and 1.50m long and 0.30m deep. Cuts 4203 and sealed by 4202.	
4209	Fill	Light brown/yellow silty clay, compact but friable. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone fragments and burnt clay fragments. Main fill of linear 4208.	
4210	Post pipe	Light grey/brown silty clay. Moderately compact and malleable. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and fire cracked stones. 0.31m thick.	
4211	Linear	Linear running E-W across the trench with steep 60 -70 concave sides and a flat base. Filled by 4212, 0.80m wide, 2.40m long and 0.30m deep. Cuts 4203 and is sealed by 4202.	
4212	Fill	Light grey/brown silty clay. Moderately compact and malleable. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and fire cracked stones and quartz fragments. Fill of linear 4211 0.30m thick.	
4213	Linear	Linear aligned EEN-WWS with very shallow 15 flat sides gently sloping to a flat base. Filled by 4214, 1.40m wide, 3.05m long and 0.10m deep. Cuts 4203 and sealed by 4202.	
4214	Fill	Mid-light grey/brown silty clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small to large sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		linear 4213, 0.10m thick.	
4215	Linear	Linear aligned EEN-WWS with steep 60 slightly concave sides gently sloping to a concave base. Filled by 4216, 0.50m wide, 3.05m long and 0.25m deep. Cuts 4202 and linear 4217.	
4216	Fill	Mid-light red/brown silty clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small to large sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional manganese flecks. Fill of linear 4215, 0.25m thick.	
4217	Linear	Linear aligned EEN-WWS with slightly concave sides gently sloping to a concave base. Filled by 4216, 0.50m wide, 3.05m long and 0.25m deep. Cuts 4202 and is cut by linear 4215.	
4218	Fill	Mid-light pinkish brown silty clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and rare manganese flecks. Fill of linear 4213, 0.25m thick.	
4219	Linear	Curvilinear ditch running approximately in an E-W direction across the trench. Northern edge starts at 20-30 slope and steps down to a near vertical edge. While the southern edge is a 50 slightly concave slope. Both break sharply to a flat base. Filled by several thin deposits some of which are very rich in charcoal and charred grain. 1.65m wide, 2.30m long and 0.38m deep. Cuts 4203 and is sealed by 4202.	
4220	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive light yellow/brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks. Primary fill of 4219, re-deposited alluvial layer 4203, 0.14m thick.	
4221	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive light greyish/brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. Fill of 4219, 0.14m thick.	
4222	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive dark black silty clay, containing frequent charcoal flecks. 0.03m thick.	
4223	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive light greyish/brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks. Fill of 4219, 0.15m thick.	
4224	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-dark greyish/brown silty clay containing bands of charcoal staining and small rounded stones. Fill of 4219, 0.20m thick.	
4225	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive light greyish/brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small sandstone fragments. Fill of 4219, 0.20m thick.	

Trench 43

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.00m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.10m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4300	Topsoil	Light brown friable silty loam. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, frequent roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.0-0.20m
4301	Subsoil	Light orangey brown friable silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and iron pan.	0.20-0.75m
4302	Alluvial layer	Light reddish brown clayey silt. Compact and cohesive. Contains moderate manganese and iron pan flecks. Occasional sub rounded and sub-angular stone.	0.75-1.10m
4303	Alluvial layer	Mid buff/yellow silty clay. Compact and cohesive with moderate manganese and iron pan flecking and occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stone.	1.10-1.45m
4304	Alluvial layer	Light red/pink very compact but friable silty clay, containing occasional roots.	0.20-0.30m
4305	Alluvial layer	Light grey/yellow silty clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional manganese and iron pan flecks and small rounded stones.	0.50-0.65m
4306	Linear	Linear aligned N-S across trench, heavily truncated and only base of feature seen. Has shallow 20 slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a flat base. Filled by 4307, 0.48m wide, 17.0m long and 3.5cm deep. Cuts 4303 and is cut by linear 4310.	
4307	Fill	Mid brown/yellow sandy silt soft and friable. Very sterile. Fill of 4306, 3.5cm thick.	
4308	Linear	Linear aligned NW-SE across the trench. Has steep 80 flat sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Filled by 4309, 0.89m wide, 2.20m long and 0.38m deep. Cuts 4303.	
4309	Fill	Light yellow/brown silty clay compact and cohesive containing occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of 4308, 0.38m thick.	
4310	Linear	Linear with straight sides running in a NW-SE direction across the trench. Not excavated, filled by 4311, 0.50m wide and 2.20m long.	
4311	Fill	Mid-light red/brown silty clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small to large sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional manganese flecks.	

Trench 44

Maximum dimensions: Length: 53.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.75m

Orientation: SE-NW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4400	Topsoil	Light brown friable silty loam. Contains occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, frequent roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.0-0.20m
4401	Subsoil	Light yellow brown friable silty clay. Contains occasional manganese flecks and iron pan, frequent small rounded stones and roots.	0.20-0.80m
4402	Natural	Pinkish light red silty clay. Very compact and cohesive and very sterile.	
4403	Fill	Compact yellow/light brown silty clay. Includes frequent charcoal patches in base of feature, occasional heat fractured stones, and occasional roots. Fill of pit 4404, 0.19m thick.	
4404	Pit	Elongated pit aligned NE-SW across the trench. Has moderate 45 angled sides, slightly concaved, gradually breaking to a flat base. Filled by 4403, 1.42m wide, 2.40m long and 0.19m deep. Cuts 4402.	
4405	Fill	Compact yellow/light brown silty clay. Includes occasional charcoal flecks and roots. Fill of pit 4406, 0.41m thick.	
4406	Pit	Elongated pit aligned E-S across the trench. Has steep 70 slightly concave sides, gradually breaking to a concave base. Filled by 4405, 2.25m wide, 1.0m long, 0.41m deep. Cuts 4402.	

Trench 45

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25.10m Width: 2.20m Depth: 1.38m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4500	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.20m
4501	Subsoil	Compact light to mid brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.20-1.0m
4502	Alluvial layer	Light red/yellow sandy silty clay compact and cohesive. Includes occasional roots and manganese flecks.	1.0-1.38m
4503	Natural	Mid-light red/pink sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive. Contains patches of light red/pink clay.	1.38m+

Trench 46

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.75m

Orientation: SE-NW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4600	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.10m
4601	Subsoil	Compact light to mid brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.10-0.30m
4602	Alluvial layer	Light yellow/buff compact silty clay firm and cohesive. Includes occasional roots and manganese flecks.	0.30-0.70m
4603	Natural	Mid-light red/pink sandy clay and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive.	0.70m+
4604	Fill	Compact orangey brown silty clay, moderately compact but friable. Includes occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 4605, 0.14m thick.	
4605	Linear terminus	Truncated linear running in a E-W direction possibly turning into a N-S direction. Irregular upper edge due to truncation, plough scars and roots action. Has 45 flattish sides breaking gradually to an undulating base. Filled by 4604, 0.90m wide, 7.70m long and 0.14m deep. Cuts 4602.	
4606	Linear	Linear aligned N-S with and 50 slightly concave eastern edge gradually breaking to a flattish base and a 20 angled western edge with an imperceptible break to the base. Filled by 4609, 4608 and 4607, 3.98m wide, 2.20m long and 0.53m deep. Cuts 4602.	
4607	Fill	Firm and cohesive black silty clay containing frequent orange fired clay/daub fragments. Contains frequent charcoal fragments and flecks. Upper fill of linear 4602.	
4608	Fill	Mid-brown/grey silty clay compact and cohesive. Moderate charcoal flecks and fire cracked stone and occasional quartz fragments. Fill of linear 4606.	
4609	Fill	Red/orange silty clay moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional fire cracked stone, charcoal flecks and quartz fragments. Primary fill of linear 4606.	
4610	Linear	Massive curvilinear ditch running from a NE-SW alignment to a NW-SE alignment. Not fully exposed as northern edge ran under the northern baulk of the trench. The southern edge had a rounded break from the surface and a steep but irregular side with some undercutting, that that gradually broke to a flattish base. Filled by numerous lenses 4613-4629. It is estimated the total width of the ditch would be approximately 4.0-5.0m, and was 1.36m deep. Cuts alluvial layer 4602.	
4611	Fill	Mid-brown friable silty clay, containing charcoal fragments, small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional CBM fragments. Fill of linear 4612, 0.08m thick.	
4612	Linear	Linear running in an approximate NE-SW direction cutting charcoal layer and running between fired clay patches. Has 30 flattish sides with imperceptible breaks to a slightly concave base. Filled by 4611, 0.50m wide, 2.10m long and 0.08m deep.	
4613	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	
4614	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive light yellow/brown silty clay. Contains occasional charcoal flecks and thin lenses of natural and mid-brown sitly clay. 0.34m thick.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4615	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-dark grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional fired clay/daub fragments. 0.25m thick.	
4616	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-dark brown silty clay. Contains occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.09m thick.	
4617	Fill	Compact and cohesive light pinkish brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.06m thick.	
4618	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.10m thick.	
4619	Fill	Compact and cohesive mid-orangey brown silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments and lenses of light brown silty clay. 0.18m thick.	
4620	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.20m thick.	
4621	Fill	Compact and cohesive light pinkish brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.12m thick.	
4622	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.12m thick.	
4623	Fill	Compact and cohesive light pinkish brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.14m thick.	
4624	Fill	Mixed deposit of mid-light reddish brown silty clay containing lenses of mid-brown silty clay. Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, charcoal flecks and fired orange clay/daub. Moderatley compact and cohesive. 0.38m thick.	
4625	Fill	Compact and cohesive light pinkish brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.12m thick.	
4626	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid-grey/brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.08m thick.	
4627	Fill	Compact and cohesive light pinkish brown silty clay. Contains occasional small sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks and small fired clay/daub fragments. 0.24m thick.	
4628	Fill	Moderatley compact and cohesive mid-brown silty clay containing occasional fired clay/daub fragments, charcoal fragments and small sub-angular stones. 0.12m thick.	
4629	Fill	Compact and moderately cohesive mid brown/pink silty clay. Contains occasional medium sub-angular stones and rare charcoal flecks. 0.42m thick.	
4630	Layer	Thins layer of crushed charcoal and charcoal flecks within the western 7.0m of the trench. Overlain and cut by numerous fired clay deposits and ditches aligned NE-SW. 0.03m thick, 2.10m wide and 7.0m long.	
4631	Fill	Mid-brown friable silty clay, containing charcoal fragments, small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional CBM fragments. Fill of linear 4632.	
4632	Linear	Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW with an irregular eastern side, western side under baulk. Filled by 4631, 1.0m wide, 2.10m long.	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4633	Layer	Small square patch of fired silty clay, very compact and cohesive. Has a grey interior surrounded by a thin 5cm thick edge of light yellow/orange fired clay. Possibly the same deposit as 4634, overlays 4630, 0.22m wide and 0.24m long.	
4634	Layer	Small oblong patch of fired silty clay, very compact and cohesive. Has a grey interior surrounded by a thin 5cm thick edge of light yellow/orange fired clay. Possibly the same deposit as 4633, overlays 4630, 0.20m wide and 0.30m long.	
4635	Linear	Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW with straight sides. Filled by 4631, 0.85m wide, 3.05m long.	
4636	Fill	Mid-brown friable silty clay, containing charcoal fragments, small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional CBM fragments. Fill of linear 4635.	
4637	Layer	Oval patch of fired silty clay, very compact and cohesive. Has a grey interior surrounded by a thin 5cm thick edge of light yellow/orange fired clay. Overlays 4630, 0.45m wide and 2.05m long.	
4638	Layer	Oval patch of fired silty clay, very compact and cohesive. Has a grey interior surrounded by a thin 5cm thick edge of light yellow/orange fired clay. Overlays 4630, 0.35m wide and 2.10m long.	
4639	Fill	Mid-brown friable silty clay, containing charcoal fragments, small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional CBM fragments. Fill of linear 4640.	
4640	Linear	Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW with irregular sides. Filled by 4639, 0.90m wide, 3.40m long.	
4641	Fill	Compact orangey brown silty clay, moderately compact but friable. Includes occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 4642.	
4642	Linear	Unexcavated linear aligned N-S with straight sides widening towards the southern baulk. Possibly an inter-cutting linear and pit. Cuts 4602, 0.60-1.70m wide, 2.20m long, filled by 4642.	
4643	Fill	Compact orangey brown silty clay, moderately compact but friable. Includes occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 4644.	
4644	Linear	Terminus of an unexcavated linear aligned NW-SE with straight sides and a rounded end. Cuts 4602, 1.05m wide, 1.05m long. Filled by 4644.	
4645	Linear	Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW with irregular sides, truncated on eastern edge. Filled by 4639, 0.90m wide, 3.40m long.	
4646	Fill	Mid-brown friable silty clay, containing charcoal fragments, small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional CBM fragments. Fill of linear 4645.	

Trench 47

Maximum dimensions: Length: 47.40m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.32m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4700	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.18m
4701	Subsoil	Compact light to mid red/brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks. Only visible in western 10.0m of trench.	0.18-0.42m
4702	Natural	Mid-light brown/grey sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive. Contains patches of light red/pink clay.	0.42+

Trench 48

Maximum dimensions: Length: 37.20m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.34-1.67m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4800	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.30m
4801	Subsoil	Compact light to mid brown/yellow compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots.	0.30-0.65m
4802	Alluvial layer	Light red/yellow sandy silty clay compact and cohesive. Includes occasional roots and manganese flecks.	0.65-1.61m
4803	Natural	Mid-light red/pink sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive. Slopes sharply during the last 15m of the trench towards the NE.	0.34-1.61m+

Trench 49

Maximum dimensions: Length: 18.80m + 20.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.20-0.64m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4900	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.20m
4901	Subsoil	Compact light to mid red/brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.20-0.46m
4902	Natural	Mid-light red/pink sandy clay and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive.	0.46m+
4903	Pit	Sub-oval pit running into southern baulk of trench. Has steep 50 -60 vary slightly concave sides breaking sharply to an undulating base. Filled by 4904, 0.50m wide, 0.58m long and 0.21m deep. Cuts 4902, its relationship with pit 4905 is unclear.	
4904	Fill	Loose and friable mixture of light brown/grey sandy silt and dark brown/black sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks. Both contain frequent small to large rounded stones. Fill of pit 4903, 0.21m thick.	
4905	Pit	Small sub-circular pit next to pit 4903. Only western baulk is visible and is near vertical and slightly concave. Gradually breaks to a concave base. Filled by 4906, 0.47m in diameter, 0.25m deep.	
4906	Fill	Loose and friable mixture of light brown/grey sandy silt and dark brown/black sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks. Both contain frequent small to large rounded stones. Fill of pit 4903, 0.25m thick.	
4907	Pit	Unexcavated pit near to pits 4907 and 4908. Circular in plan running into northern baulk of trench. Filled by 4908, 0.41m in diameter.	
4908	Fill	Loose and friable mixture of light brown/grey sandy silt and dark brown/black sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks. Both contain frequent small to large rounded stones. Fill of pit 4907.	

Trench 50

Maximum dimensions: Length: 55.80m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5000	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.30m
5001	Subsoil	Compact light to mid red/brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks. Alluvial deposit	0.30-1.60m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		infilling the lower ground towards the east.	
5002	Natural	Mid-light brown/grey sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive. Drops considerably from the west towards the east.	0.56-1.60m+
5003	Pit	Oval pit aligned NW-SE, with a sharp break from the surface. Has a near vertical slightly concave southern edge that breaks gradually to a flat bas. The northern edge vertical and becomes undercut by around 10cm around 50% of the pits edge, this is concave and gradually breaks to the flat base that slopes from the north to the south. Filled by multiple thin lenses of burnt material 5004-5013. Cuts alluvial subsoil layer 5002.	
5004	Fill	Light brown/grey compact and cohesive sandy silt. Contains frequent small-medium rounded stone. Upper fill of pit 5003, 0.22m thick.	
5005	Fill	Red sandy silt lens, loose and friable. Fill of pit 5003, 0.02m thick.	
5006	Fill	Thin lens of charcoal dust and fragments, loose and friable. Contains fragments and fired clay/daub. Fill of pit 5003, 0.02m thick.	
5007	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty clay, soft and malleable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. Fill of pit 5003, 0.08m thick.	
5008	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty clay, soft and malleable. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and fragments and fired clay/daub fragments. Fill of pit 5003, 0.13m thick.	
5009	Fill	Thin lens of charcoal dust and fragments, loose and friable. Fill of pit 5003, 0.04m thick.	
5010	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty clay, soft and cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. Fill of pit 5003, 0.14m thick.	
5011	Fill	Thin lens of charcoal dust and fragments, loose and friable. Fill of pit 5003, 0.03m thick.	
5012	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty clay, soft and cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. Fill of pit 5003, 0.06m thick.	
5013	Fill	Light grey white silty clay, very soft and malleable. Possibly a dump of ash material forming a mound in the centre of the pit. Primary fill of pit 5003, 0.11m thick.	

Trench 51

Maximum dimensions: Length: 41.60m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.32m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5100	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.32m
5100	Natural	Mid-light brown/grey sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-	0.32m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		angular stones. Compact and cohesive.	

Trench 52

Maximum dimensions: Length: 51.60m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.32m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5200	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.32m
5202	Natural	Mid-light red/pink sandy clay and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive.	0.32m+
5203	Pit	Elongated oval pit in plan with rounded ends and straight sides. Has a sharp break from the surface and near vertical slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a flat base. Filled by 5204-5207, 0.90m wide, 2.30m long and 0.40m deep. Cuts 5202.	
5204	Fill	Mid-greyish brown silty clay loose and friable, containing frequent small-medium sub-angular stone. Occasional charcoal flecks and fire cracked stones. Primary fill of pit 5203, 0.10m thick.	
5205	Fill	Light yellow/brown sandy silt loose and friable. Contains occasional sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of pit 5203, 0.04m deep.	
5206	Fill	Moderately compact and cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay. Contains moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. Fill of pit 5203, 0.06m thick.	
5207	Fill	Loose and friable yellowish brown sandy silt containing frequent small-medium sub-angular and rounded stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and fire cracked stone. Upper fill of pit 5203, 0.25m thick.	
5208	Linear	Unexcavated linear terminus with rounded end extending under SE baulk of trench. Filled by 5209, 0.80m wide, 0.68m long. Cuts 5202.	
5209	Fill	Light yellow/brown sandy silt loose and friable. Contains occasional sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of linear 5208.	
5210	Pit	Elongated oval pit in plan, with vertical slightly undercut sides breaking sharply to a slightly concave base. Multiple fills 5211-5214, 1.44m wide, 0.95m long and 1.56m deep. Cuts natural 5202.	
5211	Fill	Greyish brown very silty clay compact but malleable. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, sub-rounded stones and waterlogged organic remains. Primary fill of 5210.	
5212	Fill	Light brown/grey silty clay loam, compact but friable. Occasional charcoal flecks, burnt clay fragments and fire cracked stone. Contains metal work and whetstone. Fill of pit 5210.	
5213	Fill	Mid-brown silty clay loam, compact but friable. Contains moderate charcoal flecks, fire cracked stones occasional burnt clay/daub fragments, occasional fire cracked stone and occasional animal bone. Contains an iron knife, an iron ferrule. Fill of pit	

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		5210.	
5214	Fill	Mid-brown/yellow silty clay loam, compact but friable. Contains occasional charcoal fragments, fire cracked stone, burnt clay/daub and animal bone fragments. Upper fill of pit 5210.	

Trench 53

Maximum dimensions: Length: 55.80m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5300	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.25m
5301	Subsoil	Compact light to mid brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.25-0.45m
5302	Natural	Mid-light brown/grey sandy clay and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Loose and friable.	0.45m
5303	Pit	Oval pit cut with near vertical flat sides gradually breaking to a flat base. Filled by 5304 and 5305, 1.10m wide, 1.20m long and 0.38m deep. Cuts natural 5302.	
5304	Fill	Loose mid-brown sandy silt containing abundant charcoal flecks and small-medium sub-angular stones. Primary fill of pit 5303.	
5305	Fill	Loose light greyish brown silt containing frequent small-medium sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and fire cracked stones. Upper fill of pit 5303, 0.22m thick.	

Trench 54

Maximum dimensions: Length: 65.30m and 10.0m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.40m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5400	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.28m
5401	Natural	Mid-light brown/grey sandy clay and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Loose and friable.	0.28m+

Trench 55

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43.10m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.53m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5300	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.40m
5501	Subsoil	Compact light to mid red/brown moderately compact silty clay. Includes frequent small rounded stones and roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.40-0.53mm
5502	Natural	Mid-light brown/yellow silty clay and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Loose and friable.	0.53m+
5503	Pit	Shallow oval pit with slight 30 concave sides and imperceptible breaks to a slightly concave base. Filled by 5503, 0.79m wide, 1.0m long and 0.13m deep. Cuts natural 5502.	
5504	Fill	Light brown/grey compact silty clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones. Fill of pit 5503, 0.13m thick.	
5505	Linear	Linear terminus aligned NW-SE with a rounded end. Has 80 flat sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Filled by 5506, 0.62m wide, 1.60m long and 0.42m deep.	
5506	Fill	Loose mid-dark brown sandy silt loam containing occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium sub-angular stones. Contains a complete loom weight. Primary fill of pit 5505, 0.42m thick.	

Trench 56

Maximum dimensions: Length: 41.60m Width: 2.20m Depth: 0.28 m

Orientation: NNW-SSE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5600	Topsoil	Mid-light brown loose and friable sandy silt containing frequent small and angular rounded stone and frequent roots.	0.0-0.28m
5600	Natural	Mid-light brown/grey sands and gravels. Frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. Compact and cohesive.	0.28m+

Appendix 2 Specialist Tables

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
100	Clay	Fired	2	27
101	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	17
200	Brick	Post-medieval	1	270
200	Iron	Nail	1	9
200	Pottery	Post-medieval	6	12
300	Pottery	Post-medieval	22	173
300	Tile	Roof	3	316
400	Glass	Vessel	1	32
400	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	23
400	Tile	Roof	1	17
403	Pottery	Post-medieval	9	8
500	Ceramic building material	Unidentified	1	4
500	Ceramic building material	Various	5	129
500	Glass	Vessel	4	52
500	Iron	Nails	4	13
500	Pottery	Late post-medieval	3	13
500	Pottery	Post-medieval	23	97
500	Stone	Flagstone	1	638
500	Tile	Decorative	1	29
603	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem and bowl fragments	33	40
603	Glass	Vessel	2	49
603	Iron	Unidentified	2	7
603	Pottery	Post-medieval	10	15
603	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	23	165
603	Tile	Roof	2	93
700	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	1	1
700	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	18
700	Slate	Roof	2	27
700	Tile	Roof	5	190
800	Ceramic building material	Various	3	79
800	Iron	Unidentified	1	16
800	Pottery	Post-medieval	4	33
900	Bone	Anim	1	10
900	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	15	111
900	Tile	Roof	4	213
1000	Brick	Post-medieval	2	307
1000	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	4	58
1100	Brick	Post-medieval	1	53
1100	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	1	1
1100	Glass	Vessel	1	9
1100	Pottery	Post-medieval	13	228
1100	Tile	Roof	1	20
1100	Tile	Wall	6	73
1200	Ceramic building material	Unidentified	4	18
1200	Glass	Vessel	2	11
1200	Pottery	Post-medieval	14	69
1200	Slate	Roof	2	112
1200	Tile	Roof	4	368
1300	Ceramic building material	Various	2	109
1300	Glass	Vessel	2	6
1300	Pottery	Post-medieval	5	13
1400	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	7
1500	Iron	Fired	1	41
1500	Pottery	Post-medieval	10	77
1500	Pottery	Roman	1	3
1500	Slate	Roof	1	1
1500	Stone	(?) Sharpening	1	435
1500	Tile	Roof	2	108
1600	Glass	Vessel	1	46
1600	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	6
1603	Pottery	Roman	1	8
1700	Glass	Vessel	2	98
1700	Iron	Nail	1	25
1700	Pottery	Medieval	1	59
1700	Pottery	Post-medieval	5	12
1700	Tile	Roof	1	40

1804	Iron	Unidentified	3	127
1804	Tile	Roof	1	124
1900	Glass	Vessel	1	144
1900	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	13
2100	Glass	Vessel	7	60
2100	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	64	294
2100	Tile	Roof	1	193
2200	Brick	Post-medieval	2	127
2200	Iron	Unidentified	1	15
2200	Pottery	Post-medieval	10	81
2200	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	116	429
2200	Tile	Roof	3	92
2500	Pottery	Post-medieval	6	15
2500	Slag	Blast furnace	1	26
2500	Tile	Roof	4	156
2516	Pottery	Roman	1	2
2600	Clay	Fired	2	14
2600	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	1	7
2626	Clay	Fired	1	2
2700	Pottery	Post-medieval	5	21
2700	Tile	Roof	9	603
2800	Ceramic building material	Various	9	599
2800	Pottery	Post-medieval	26	311
3100	Ceramic building material	Various	5	319
3100	Copper	Plate metal	1	31
3100	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	2	15
3200	Glass	Vessel	2	131
3200	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	30
3300	Brick	Post-medieval to modern	1	168
3300	Glass	Vessel	2	59
3300	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	10	127
3300	Tile	Roof	2	82
3400	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	1	1
3400	Glass	Vessel	2	110
3400	Pottery	Post-medieval	24	200
3400	Tile	Roof	1	88
3500	Brick	Post-medieval	1	73
3500	Pottery	Post-medieval	19	143
3500	Tile	Roof	6	252
3600	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	1	4
3600	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	37	354
3601	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	69
3601	Tile	Roof	7	765
3700	Glass	Vessel	1	12
3700	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	7
3800	Brick	Post-medieval	1	50
3800	Pottery	Post-medieval	9	146
3900	Brick	Post-medieval	2	96
3900	Glass	(?)Window	1	4
3900	Glass	Vessel	4	26
3900	Pottery	Post-medieval	14	104
3900	Tile	Roof	3	325
4000	Ceramic building material	Various	1	21
4000	Glass	Vessel	2	2
4000	Iron	Unidentified	1	26
4000	Pottery	Post-medieval	5	56
4006	Clay	Fired	4	10
4006	Glass	Vessel	6	53
4006	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	8	163
4006	Stone	(?)Burnt	4	493
4006	Tile	Decorative	1	19
4006	Tile	Roof	1	75
4008	Clay	Fired	7	69
4008	Stone	(?)Burnt	7	1962
4100	Glass	Goblet fragment	1	33
4100	Glass	Vessel	1	14
4100	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	16
4100	Tile	Roof	3	158
4110	Clay	Fired	4	71
4110	Pottery	Roman	2	78

4110	Stone	Burnt	1	144
4121	Glass	Window	2	1
4121	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	13
4137	Clay	Fired	1	35
4200	Clay	Fired	2	55
4200	Glass	Vessel	1	12
4200	Iron	Lock mechanisim?	1	112
4200	Pottery	Medieval	1	14
4200	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	50
4209	Clay	Fired	6	34
4210	Clay	Fired	11	15
4212	Clay	Fired	5	7
4216	Pottery	Post-medieval	1	18
4300	Brick	Post-medieval	2	612
4300	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	1	1
4300	Slate	Roof	1	1
4305	Iron	Horse shoe	1	76
4309	Pottery	Roman	1	7
4401	Pottery	Medieval	1	30
4401	Pottery	Post-medieval	5	49
4401	Tile	Roof	3	296
4403	Stone	Burnt	16	1488
4403	Pottery	Prehistoric	30	65
4600	Brick	Post-medieval	22	1426
4607	Clay	Fired	125	691
4609	Clay	Fired	1	15
4610	Clay	Fired	2	87
4611	Brick	Post-medieval	61	386
4611	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem	1	3
4622	Clay	Fired	9	7
4624	Clay	Fired	23	38
4625	Clay	Fired	5	29
4630	Clay	Fired	7	38
4800	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	21
4800	Tile	Roof	2	91
4900	Clay	Fired	3	25
4900	Glass	Vessel	2	503
4900	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	8
5000	Ceramic building material	Various	11	361
5000	Pottery	Post-medieval	24	319
5100	Ceramic building material	Various	10	221
5100	Glass	Vessel	3	39
5100	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	8	94
5200	Brick	Post-medieval	3	213
5200	Iron	Bolt	1	63
5200	Pottery	Modern	1	68
5200	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	5	103
5200	Tile	Roof	2	165
5207	Stone	Fired	5	831
5212	Clay	Fired	38	347
5212	Stone	Fired	1	55
5212	Iron	Hosre fitting	1	33
5212	Stone	Hone/whetstone	1	449
5213	Clay	Fired	100	859
5213	Iron	Knife	1	27
5213	Iron	Snaffle bit	1	17
5213	Iron	Ferreule	1	110
5213	Copper	Pin	1	1
5214	Clay	Fired	15	62
5300	Brick	Breeze/flue	2	9580
5400	Brick	Post-medieval	1	51
5400	Glass	Vessel	2	110
5400	Pottery	Modern	12	196
5400	Pottery	Post-medieval	5	43
5400	Tile	Roof	5	103
5500	Ceramic building material	Various	3	125
5500	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	7	140
5506	Loomweight	Early medieval	1	563
5600	Brick	Post-medieval	2	389
5600	Pottery	Post-medieval	4	51

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Context	Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
4403	**5.4/5.8**	Quartz tempered ware	30	65

Table 2: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery by fabric

Context	Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
1500	**12**	Severn Valley ware	1	3
1603	**12**	Severn Valley ware	1	8
2516	**12**	Severn Valley ware	1	2
4110	**12**	Severn Valley ware	2	78
4309	**12**	Severn Valley ware	1	7

Table 3: Quantification of the Romano-British pottery by fabric

Context	Fabric number	Fabric name	Total sherds	Weight (g)
1700	**69**	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	1	59
4200	**99**	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	14
4401	**99**	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	30

Table 4: Quantification of the medieval pottery by fabric

Context	Type	Total	Weight (g)
101	Post-medieval	2	17
200	Post-medieval	6	12
300	Post-medieval	22	173
400	Post-medieval	2	23
403	Post-medieval	9	8
500	Late post-medieval	3	13
500	Post-medieval	23	97
603	Post-medieval	10	15
603	Post medieval to modern	23	165
700	Post-medieval	3	18
800	Post-medieval	4	33
900	Post medieval to modern	15	111
1000	Post medieval to modern	4	58
1100	Post-medieval	13	228
1200	Post-medieval	14	69
1300	Post-medieval	5	13
1400	Post-medieval	3	7
1500	Post-medieval	10	77
1600	Post-medieval	1	6
1700	Post-medieval	5	12
1900	Post-medieval	3	13
2100	Post medieval to modern	64	294
2200	Post-medieval	10	81
2200	Post medieval to modern	116	429
2500	Post-medieval	6	15
2600	Post medieval to modern	1	7
2700	Post-medieval	5	21
2800	Post-medieval	26	311
3100	Post medieval to modern	2	15
3200	Post-medieval	1	30
3300	Post medieval to modern	10	127
3400	Post-medieval	24	200
3500	Post-medieval	19	143
3600	Post medieval to modern	37	354
3601	Post-medieval	2	69
3700	Post-medieval	1	7
3800	Post-medieval	9	146
3900	Post-medieval	14	104
4000	Post-medieval	5	56
4006	Post medieval to modern	8	163
4100	Post-medieval	2	16
4121	Post-medieval	1	13
4200	Post-medieval	2	50
4216	Post-medieval	1	18

4401	Post-medieval	5	49
4900	Post-medieval	3	8
5000	Post-medieval	24	319
5100	Post medieval to modern	8	94
5200	Modern	1	68
5200	Post medieval to modern	5	103
5400	Modern	12	196
5400	Post-medieval	5	43
5500	Post medieval to modern	7	140
5600	Post-medieval	4	51

Table 5: Quantification of the post-medieval and modern pottery by context

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
100	Clay	Fired	2	27
2600	Clay	Fired	2	14
2626	Clay	Fired	1	2
4006	Stone	Burnt/fire-cracked	4	493
4008	Clay	Fired	7	69
4008	Stone	Burnt/fire-cracked	7	1962
4110	Clay	Fired	4	71
4110	Stone	Burnt/fire-cracked	1	144
4137	Clay	Fired	1	35
4200	Clay	Fired	2	55
4209	Clay	Fired	6	34
4210	Clay	Fired	11	15
4212	Clay	Fired	5	7
4403	Stone	Burnt/fire-cracked	16	1488
4607	Clay	Fired	125	691
4609	Clay	Fired	1	15
4610	Clay	Fired	2	87
4622	Clay	Fired	9	7
4624	Clay	Fired	23	38
4625	Clay	Fired	5	29
4630	Clay	Fired	7	38
4900	Clay	Fired	3	25
5207	Stone	Burnt/fire-cracked	5	831
5212	Clay	Fired	38	347
5212	Stone	Burnt/fire-cracked	1	55
5213	Clay	Fired	100	859
5214	Clay	Fired	15	62

Table 6: Quantification of the fired clay and burnt/fire-cracked stone

Trench	Total	Weight (g)
9	1	15
14	7	119
19	1	1
25	14	24
26	3	12
32	1	2
40	1	1
42	2	2
44	6	18
46	8	11
52	2	2

Table 7: Quantification of flint assemblage by trench

Classification	Total	Weight (g)
Blade	2	12
Blade core	2	90
Bladelet	1	1
Core fragment	1	5
Flake	30	60
Flaked lump	2	15
Spall	3	3
Tool	5	21

Table 8: Composition of flint assemblage

Context	Sample	large mammal	insect	charcoal	charred plant	waterlogged plant	Comment
1905	16			occ	occ		abnt burnt stone
1907/1908	18					occ	Mostly small wood fragments
1913	21		occ	occ		abnt	Very rich in plant remains
2508	5				occ		
2516	8			occ	abnt		flint
2617	13						occ Fe concretions
2626	12			occ			occ Fe concretions
2638	14			occ			
2704	9						occ brick fragments
4006	38	occ		abnt	occ		bone is burnt + burnt stone
4008	37			occ	occ		occ Fe concretions
4110	32			occ	occ		burnt stone
4207	23						abundant clay peds
4209	24			occ	occ		fired clay?
4220/4225	30				occ		slag?
4403	31			occ			occ burnt stone + flint
4604	39			occ	abnt		flint
4607	42	occ		occ			burnt clay
4611	44	occ					abnt brick + occ fired clay
4615	45	occ		occ	occ		occ burnt clay
4624	47			occ	occ		
4905	41			occ			heat shattered stones
5004	49	occ		occ	occ		burnt clay
5005	50	occ		occ	mod		
5013	52	occ		occ	occ		burnt clay & stone
5212	58	occ		occ			heat shattered stone
5213	57	occ		occ	occ		burnt clay
5214	56	occ		occ	occ		burnt stones
5304	60			abnt			burnt stones
807	3			occ			occ Fe concretions

Table 9:Summary of environmental remains (occ = occasional; abnt = abundant)

Latin name	Common name	Habitat	1907/1908	1913	2508	2516	2638	4006	4008	4110	4207	4209	4220/4225	4403	4604	4607	4611	4615	5004	5005	5013	5212	5213	5214	807
Charred																									
Triticum spelta glume base	spelt wheat	F																	+						
Triticum dicoccum/spelta spikelet fork	emmer/spelt wheat	F				+																			
Triticum sp (free-threshing) grain	free-threshing wheat	F				+++		+++	++	+		+	+++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+++	++	+	+++	+++	
Triticum sp (free-threshing) tail grain	free-threshing wheat	F				++							++				+		+	+					
Triticum aestivum basal rachis fragment	bread wheat	F				+++									+										
Triticum aestivum rachis fragment	bread wheat	F				+++			+				++			+									
Hordeum vulgare grain (hulled)	barley	F				+++				+			++		++	+	+	+	+	+++	+	+	++	+	
Hordeum vulgare grain (hulled, sprouted)	barley	F				++																			
Hordeum vulgare rachis	barley	F				+																			
Secale cereale grain	rye	F								+		+	+++									+	++	+	
Secale cereale rachis	rye	F				+																			
Secale cereale rachis (fragment)	rye	F											++												
Cereal sp indet grain	cereal	F			+					+							+				++				
Cereal sp indet culm node	cereal	F											++				+								
Poa sp grain	meadow-grass	ABCD				+													+						
Bromus sp grain	brome grass	AF				+++			+						+		+		+						
Avena/Bromus sp grain	oat/grass	AF														+	+								
Avena sp grain	oat	AF				+++		+++		+		+	+++					+	+	++	++	+	++	++	
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	buttercup	CD				+																			
Corylus avellana shell fragment	hazelnut	C				+											+		+	+			+	+	
Chenopodium album	fat hen	AB						+												+					
Agrostemma githago	corn cockle	AB											+									+			
Persicaria lapathifolia	pale persicaria	AB																		+					
Polygonum aviculare	knotgrass	AB				+	+																		
Rumex sp	dock	ABCD				+						+	+									++			
Brassica sp	cabbages	ABDF				++																			

Raphanus raphanistrum mericarp fragment	wild radish	AB											+											
Malus sp endocarp/mesocarp (fragment)	apple	CF				+																		
Vicia sativa	common vetch	AB											++											
Vicia sativa pod fragments	common vetch	FAB											+											
Vicia faba	broad bean	AF																					+	
cf *Vicia faba*	broad bean	AF				+																		
Vicia sp	vetch	ABD													++				+					
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	vetch/pea	ABCD				++			+			+	++			+				+			+	
Pisum sativum	garden pea	AF				+			+						+								+	
Linum usitatissimum seed	flax	AF																		+				
Lamium sp	dead-nettles	ABF				+																		
Sherardia arvensis	field madder	ABD				+							+											
Galium aparine	cleavers/goosefoot	ABC				++														+				
Sambucus nigra	elderberry	BC				+																		
Lapsana communis	nipplewort	BCD				++							++							+				
Anthemis cotula	stinking chamomile	AB				++					+	+	++		+									
Chrysanthemum segetum	corn marigold	AB				++							+											
Tripleurospermum inodorum	scentless mayweed	AB				++							++											
Eleocharis sp	spike-rush	E																			+			
Festuca sp	fescue	ABCD																		+				
cf *Festuca* sp	fescue	ABCD				++																		
Poa annua	annual meadow-grass	AB																		+				
Arrhenatherum elatius var *bulbosum*	onion couch	ABD				+																		
Mineralised																								
Pisum sativum	garden pea	AF																				+		
Modern/waterlogged																								
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	buttercup	CD													+	++				+				
Betula pendula	silver birch	C													+	+++	+	++	+					+
Chenopodium album	fat hen	AB															+			+			+	
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed	AB															+							
Veronica hederifolia	ivy-leaved speedwell	ABCD																					+	
Sambucus nigra	elderberry	BC																						+
Taraxacum sp	dandelion	BDE														+								
Waterlogged																								
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	buttercup	CD		+																				
Polygonum aviculare	knotgrass	AB		+																				
Rumex sp	dock	ABCD		+																				
Filipendula ulmaria (fragment)	meadowsweet	E		+																				
Rubus sect *Glandulosus*	bramble	CD		+																				
Aphanes arvensis	parsley-piert	AB		+																				
Apium nodiflorum	fool's watercress	E		+++																				
Ajuga reptans	bugle	CD		+																				
Mentha aquatica	water mint	E		+++																				
Veronica beccabunga	brooklime	E		+																				
Sambucus nigra	elderberry	BC		+++																				
Carduus/Cirsium sp	thistle	ABDE		+																				
Juncus sp	rush	DE		+																				
Glyceria sp	sweet grasses	E		+																				
Sparganium sp	bur-reed	E	+	+++																				

Table 10: Plant remains

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Key to Table 10

Appendix 3 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

4	Fieldwork progress records AS2
9	Photographic records AS3
732	Digital photographs
2	Drawing number catalogues AS4
2	Sample records AS17
7	Levels record sheets AS19
266	Abbreviated context records AS40
56	Trench record sheets AS41
121	Scale drawings
2	Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Hereford City Museum and Art Gallery
Broad Street
Hereford
HR4 9RU
Tel. Hereford (01432) 268121 ext 207/334

Appendix 4 Stratascan geophysical survey report

STRATASCAN

Geophysical Survey Report

Bullinghope, Hereford

for

Worcestershire County Council

May 2008

Job Ref: J2479

Richard Smalley BA (Hons) AIFA

Document Title:	**Geophysical Survey Report Bullinghope, Hereford**
Client:	**Worcestershire County Council**
Stratascan Job No:	**J2479**
Techniques:	**Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry)**
National Grid Ref:	**SO 513 377**

Field Team:	**Richard Fleming and Matt Gillott**
Project Manager:	**Simon Stowe BSc. (Hons)**
Report written by:	**Richard Smalley BA (Hons) AIFA**
CAD illustration by:	**Richard Smalley BA (Hons) AIFA**
Checked by:	**Peter Barker CEng MICE MCIWEM MIFA**

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LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The geophysical survey undertaken over 4.8ha of agricultural land at Bullinghope has identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Positive anomalies indicate the presence of cut features such as ditches, whereas negative anomalies represent possible former earthworks or banks. Magnetic disturbance related to made ground and near-by metallic objects has affected the data in a number of areas.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

Stratascan were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Worcestershire County Council.

2.2 Site location

The site is located near Bullinghope, Hereford at OS ref. SO 513 377.

2.3 Description of site

The survey area consists of 4.8ha of flat agricultural land separated into 3 survey areas.

2.4 Geology and soils

The underlying geology is Lower Old Red Sandstone (British Geological Survey South Sheet, Fourth Edition Solid, 2001).

The overlying soils are known as Newnham which are typical brown earths. These consist of well drained reddish coarse and fine loamy soils over gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England).

2.5 Site history and archaeological potential

A desk based assessment compiled by Herefordshire Archaeology states that the site has high potential for prehistoric and Roman remains. This would suggest that there is potential for anomalies of an archaeological origin within the survey data.

2.6 Survey objectives

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological significance in order that they may be assessed prior to development.

2.7 Survey methods

Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was used as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies. More information regarding this technique is included in the Methodology section below.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Date of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out over three days from 19th May 2008. Weather conditions during the survey were dry and sunny.

3.2 Grid locations

The location of the survey grids is based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid, see Figure 2. The referencing and alignment of grids was achieved using a Leica DGPS System 500.

A DGPS (differential Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. Calculations to correct for these errors are performed at an accurately located base station. The base station then transmits the corrections which are received by DGPS consoles giving sub metre accuracy averaging around 0.5m error.

3.3 Survey equipment

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each gradiometer has a 1m separation between the sensing elements so enhancing the response to weak anomalies.

3.4 Sampling interval, depth of scan, resolution and data capture

3.4.1 Sampling interval

Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

3.4.2 Depth of scan and resolution

The Grad 601 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of data at 0.5m centres provides an optimum methodology for the task balancing cost and time with resolution.

3.4.3 Data capture

The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each job, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

3.5 Processing, presentation of results and interpretation

3.5.1 Processing

Processing is performed using specialist software known as *Geoplot 3*. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.

The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all processed gradiometer data used in this report:

1. *Despike* (useful for display and allows further processing functions to be carried out more effectively by removing extreme data values)

   Geoplot parameters:
   X radius = 1, y radius = 1, threshold = 3 std. dev.
   Spike replacement = mean

2. *Zero mean grid* (sets the background mean of each grid to zero and is useful for removing grid edge discontinuities)

   Geoplot parameters:
   Threshold = 0.25 std. dev.

3. *Zero mean traverse* (sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero and is useful for removing striping effects)

   Geoplot parameters:
   Least mean square fit = off

3.5.2 Presentation of results and interpretation

The presentation of the data for each site involves a print-out of the raw data both as greyscale (Figures 3 and 8) and trace plots (Figures 4, 5, 9 and 10), together with a greyscale plot of the processed data (Figures 6 and 11). Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site (Figures 7 and 12).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Area 1

The data collected in Area 1 is dominated by the presence of magnetic disturbance caused by made ground that is likely to be related to the railway located immediately north of this survey area.

Positive linear and area anomalies are evident within this survey area. These anomalies indicate the presence of cut features such as ditches and may be of an archaeological origin. A sub-rectangular feature made up of these anomalies can be seen in the central regions of Area 1. Parallel sets of positive linear anomalies evident in the central and eastern limits of the survey area have been interpreted as being related to agricultural activity.

A number of discrete positive anomalies can be noted in this area. These anomalies indicate the presence of pits of a possible archaeological origin.

A negative linear anomaly is evident in the central region of Area 1. This anomaly may represent a former earthwork or bank.

4.2 Area 2

A number of positive linear anomalies are evident in Area 2. Some of these anomalies have been attributed to agricultural activity, however many of them have been interpreted as being related to cut features such as ditches of an archaeological origin.

Discrete positive anomalies identified within this survey area have been interpreted as pits of a possible archaeological origin.

Bipolar anomalies spread across the survey area indicate the presence of buried ferrous objects.

4.3 Area 3

Positive linear and area anomalies representing cut features of a possible archaeological origin are evident across this survey area. A number of curvilinear and sub circular features can also be noted both in the northern and southern limits.

Discrete positive anomalies are evident within Area 3. The majority are located south of the dividing fence. These anomalies have been interpreted as pits of a possible archaeological origin.

Magnetic disturbance related to fence-lines, pipes and the railway may mask any subtle archaeological features that may be present within this survey area.

5 CONCLUSION

Anomalies of a possible archaeological origin have been identified in each of the three areas surveyed at Bullinghope. The most common features are positive linear anomalies which represent cut features such as ditches. The majority of these anomalies are located in Area 3 which may suggest a centre of activity in this area.

Discrete positive anomalies, representing pits of a possible archaeological origin, are also evident in each of the three survey areas with a concentration in Area 3.

Magnetic disturbance can be noted in each of the survey areas and is particularly prevalent in Area 1. This disturbance, related to metallic objects and made ground, may mask subtle features of an archaeological origin that may be present in these areas.

6 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey, 2001. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet, Fourth Edition (Solid)*. British Geological Society.

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England.*

APPENDIX A – Basic principles of magnetic survey

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremnant* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremnance is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremnant archaeological features can include hearths and kilns and material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

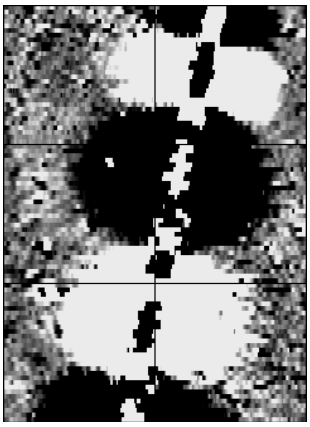
Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically either 0.5 or 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried field. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by a buried feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity, disturbance from modern services etc.

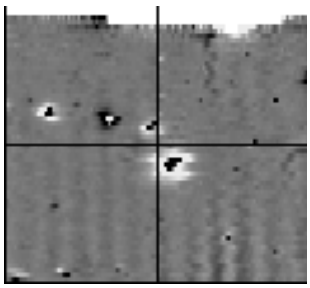
APPENDIX B – Glossary of magnetic anomalies

Bipolar



A bipolar anomaly is one that is composed of both a positive response and a negative response. It can be made up of any number of positive responses and negative responses. For example a pipeline consisting of alternating positive and negative anomalies is said to be bipolar. See also dipolar which has only one area of each polarity. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic field strength. A weak response may be caused by a clay field drain while a strong response will probably be caused by a metallic service.

Dipolar

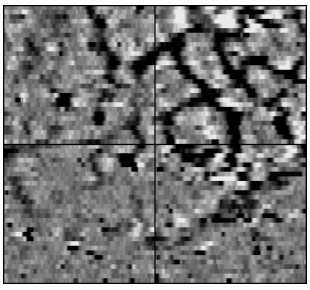


This consists of a single positive anomaly with an associated negative response. There should be no separation between the two polarities of response. These responses will be created by a single feature. The interpretation of the anomaly will depend on the magnitude of the magnetic measurements. A very strong anomaly is likely to be caused by a ferrous object.

Positive anomaly with associated negative response

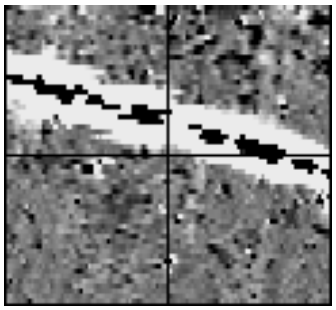
See bipolar and dipolar.

Positive linear



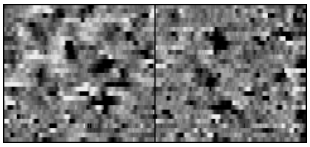
A linear response which is entirely positive in polarity. These are usually related to infilled cut features where the fill material is magnetically enhanced compared to the surrounding matrix. They can be caused by ditches of an archaeological origin, but also former field boundaries, ploughing activity and some may even have a natural origin.

Positive linear anomaly with associated negative response



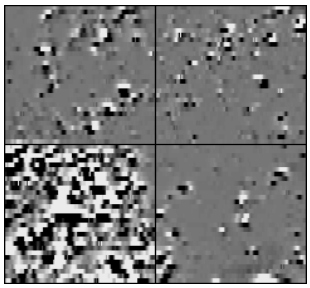
A positive linear anomaly which has a negative anomaly located adjacently. This will be caused by a single feature. In the example shown this is likely to be a single length of wire/cable probably relating to a modern service. Magnetically weaker responses may relate to earthwork style features and field boundaries.

Positive point/area



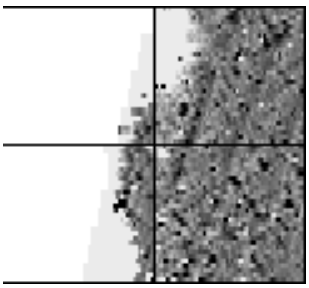
These are generally spatially small responses, perhaps covering just 3 or 4 reading nodes. They are entirely positive in polarity. Similar to positive linear anomalies they are generally caused by infilled cut features. These include pits of an archaeological origin, possible tree bowls or other naturally occurring depressions in the ground.

Magnetic debris



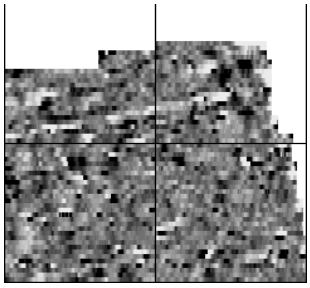
Magnetic debris consists of numerous dipolar responses spread over an area. If the amplitude of response is low (+/-3nT) then the origin is likely to represent general ground disturbance with no clear cause, it may be related to something as simple as an area of dug or mixed earth. A stronger anomaly (+/-250nT) is more indicative of a spread of ferrous debris. Moderately strong anomalies may be the result of a spread of thermoremnant material such as bricks or ash.

Magnetic disturbance



Magnetic disturbance is high amplitude and can be composed of either a bipolar anomaly, or a single polarity response. It is essentially associated with magnetic interference from modern ferrous structures such as fencing, vehicles or buildings, and as a result is commonly found around the perimeter of a site near to boundary fences.

Negative linear

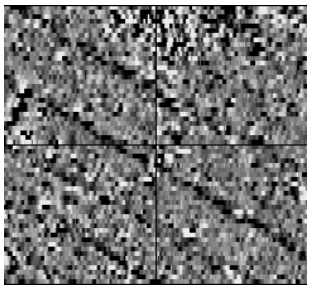


A linear response which is entirely negative in polarity. These are generally caused by earthen banks where material with a lower magnetic magnitude relative the background top soil is built up. See also ploughing activity.

Negative point/area

Opposite to positive point anomalies these responses may be caused by raised areas or earthen banks. These could be of an archaeological origin or may have a natural origin.

Ploughing activity



Ploughing activity can often be visualised by a series of parallel linear anomalies. These can be of either positive polarity or negative polarity depending on site specifics. It can be difficult to distinguish between ancient ploughing and more modern ploughing, clues such as the separation of each linear, straightness, strength of response and cross cutting relationships can be used to aid this, although none of these can be guaranteed to differentiate between different phases of activity.

Polarity

Term used to describe the measurement of the magnetic response. An anomaly can have a positive polarity (values above 0nT) and/or a negative polarity (values below 0nT).

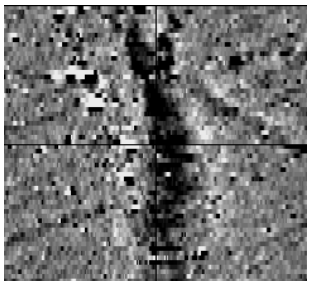
Strength of response

The amplitude of a magnetic response is an important factor in assigning an interpretation to a particular anomaly. For example a positive anomaly covering a $10m^2$ area may have values up to around 3000nT, in which case it is likely to be caused by modern magnetic interference. However, the same size and shaped anomaly but with values up to only 4nT may have a natural origin. Trace plots are used to show the amplitude of response.

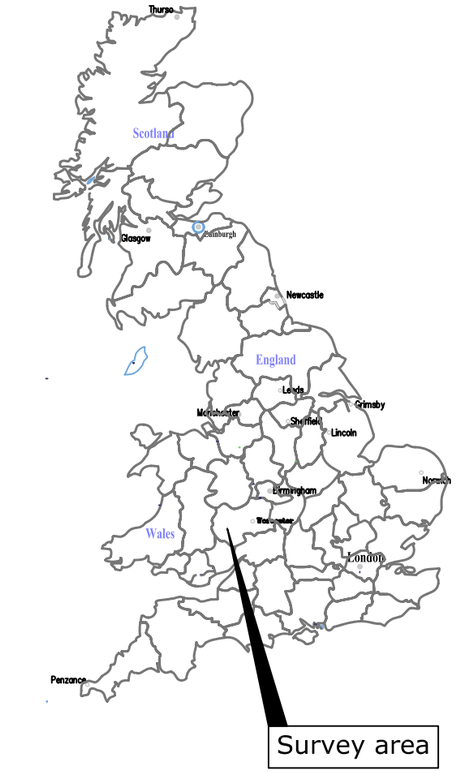
Thermoremnant response

A feature which has been subject to heat may result in it acquiring a magnetic field. This can be anything up to approximately +/-100 nT in value. These features include clay fired drains, brick, bonfires, kilns, hearths and even pottery. If the heat application has occurred insitu (e.g. a kiln) then the response is likely to be bipolar compared to if the heated objects have been disturbed and moved relative to each other, in which case they are more likely to take an irregular form and may display a debris style response (e.g. ash).

Weak background variations



Weakly magnetic wide scale variations within the data can sometimes be seen within sites. These usually have no specific structure but can often appear curvy and sinuous in form. They are likely to be the result of natural features, such as soil creep, dried up (or seasonal) streams. They can also be caused by changes in the underlying geology or soil type which may contain unpredictable distributions of magnetic minerals, and are usually apparent in several locations across a site.



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Site centred on NGR SO 513 377

Client: WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Job No. 2479

Subject: LOCATION PLAN OF SURVEY AREA

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Scale 1:25 000 (0m 500 1000m)

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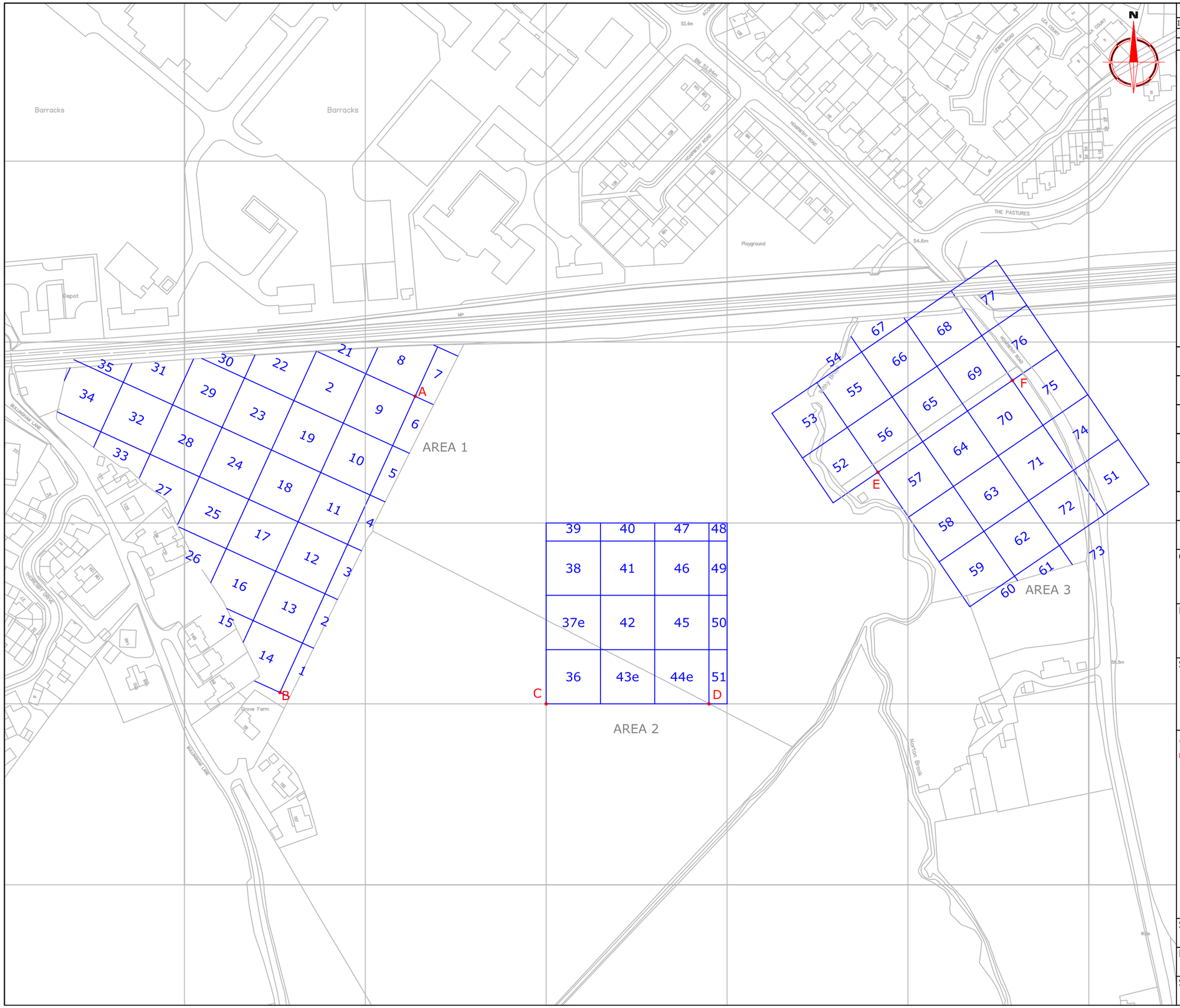
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	01



Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

OS GRID REFERENCES

A	531052.83 , 237606.30
B	351127.55 , 237769.89
C	351200.00 , 237600.00
D	351290.00 , 237600.00
E	351383.41 , 237728.03
F	351457.74 , 237778.78

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title — Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
LOCATION AND REFERENCING OF SURVEY GRIDS

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Scale 1:2000 (0m 20 40 60 80 100)

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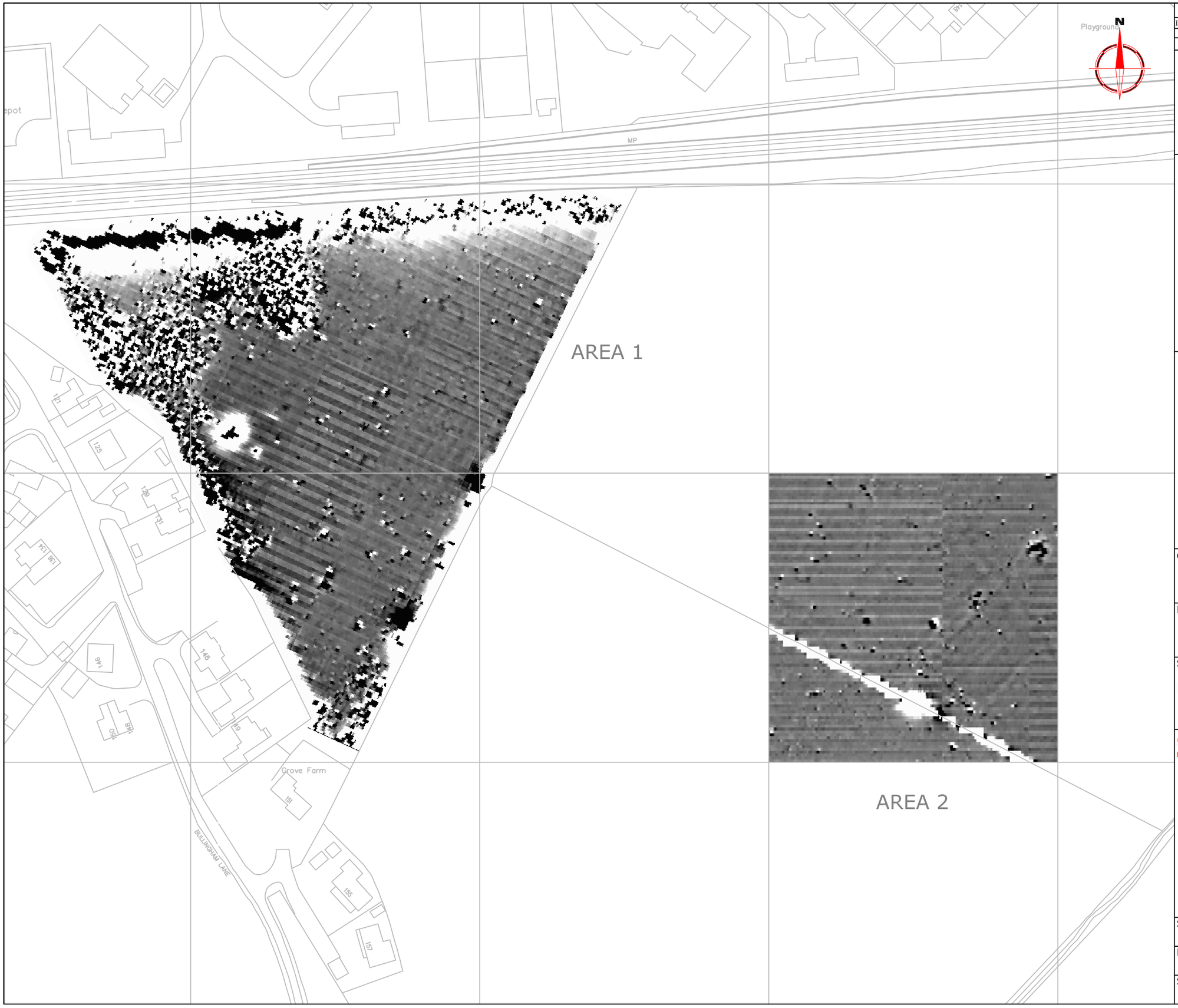

Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

Plotting parameters
Area 1
Maximum +5nT (black)
Minimum -5nT (white)

-3SD +3SD

+5nT

-5nT

Plotting parameters
Area 2
Maximum +5nT (black)
Minimum -5nT (white)

-3SD +3SD

+5nT

-5nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
PLOT OF RAW GRADIOMETER DATA-
AREAS 1 AND 2

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Scale 1:1250 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

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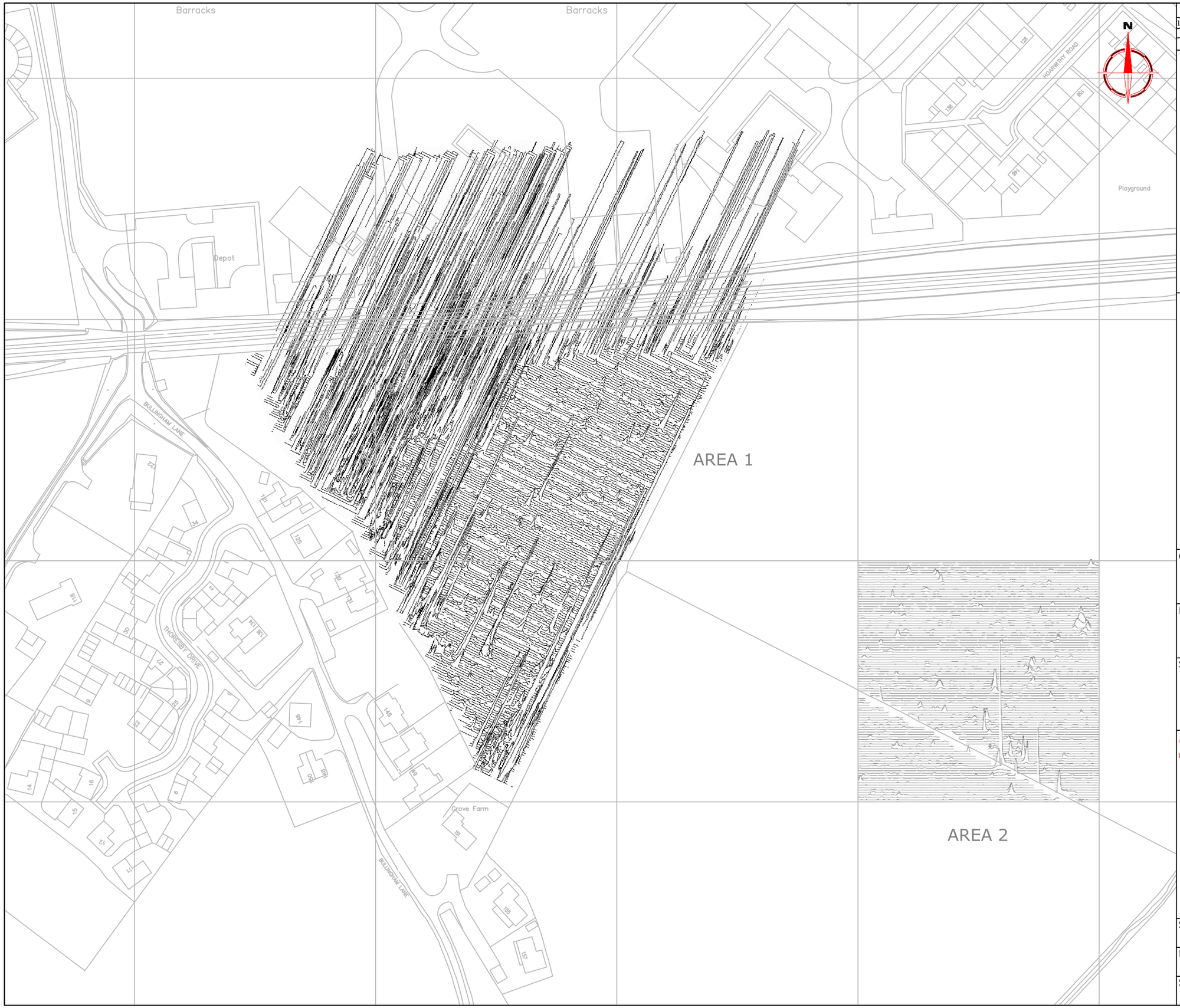
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	03



Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

+40nT

(*Positive values displace above the trace line. Hidden values have not been plotted*)

200nT
100nT
0nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title — Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
TRACE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING POSITIVE VALUES-
AREAS 1 AND 2

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Scale 1:1500 — 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

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Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
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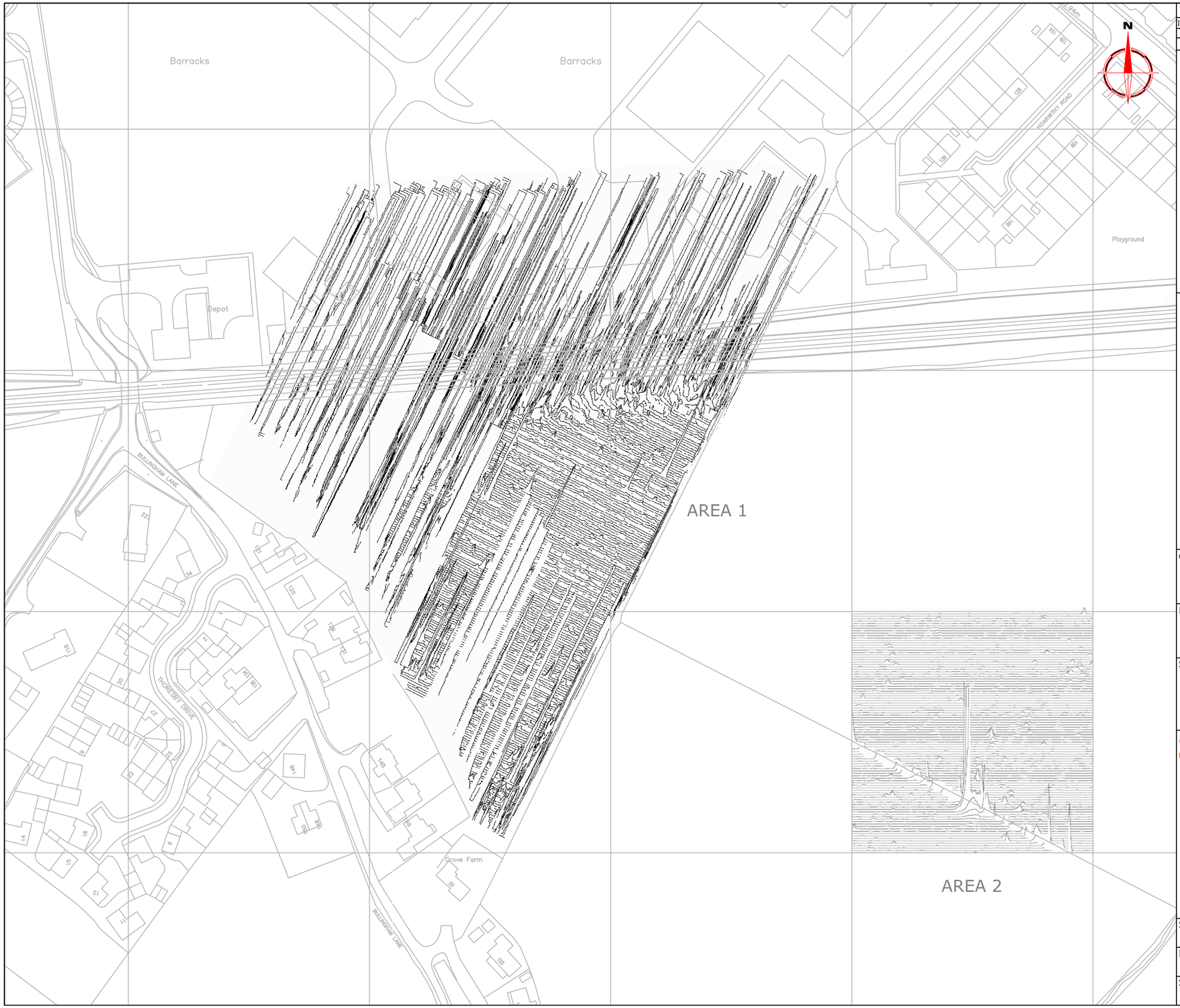

Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

-40nT

(*Negative values displace above the trace line. Hidden values have not been plotted*)

200nT
100nT
0nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title — Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
TRACE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING NEGATIVE VALUES-
AREAS 1 AND 2

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www.stratascan.co.uk

Scale 1:1500 (0m 10 20 30 40 50m)

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Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	05

Amendments		
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-	-	-

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Maximum +2nT (black)
Minimum -2nT (white)

-3SD +3SD

+2nT

-2nT

Plotting parameters
Area 2
Maximum +2nT (black)
Minimum -2nT (white)

-3SD +3SD

+2nT

-2nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
PLOT OF PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA-
AREAS 1 AND 2

STRATASCAN™
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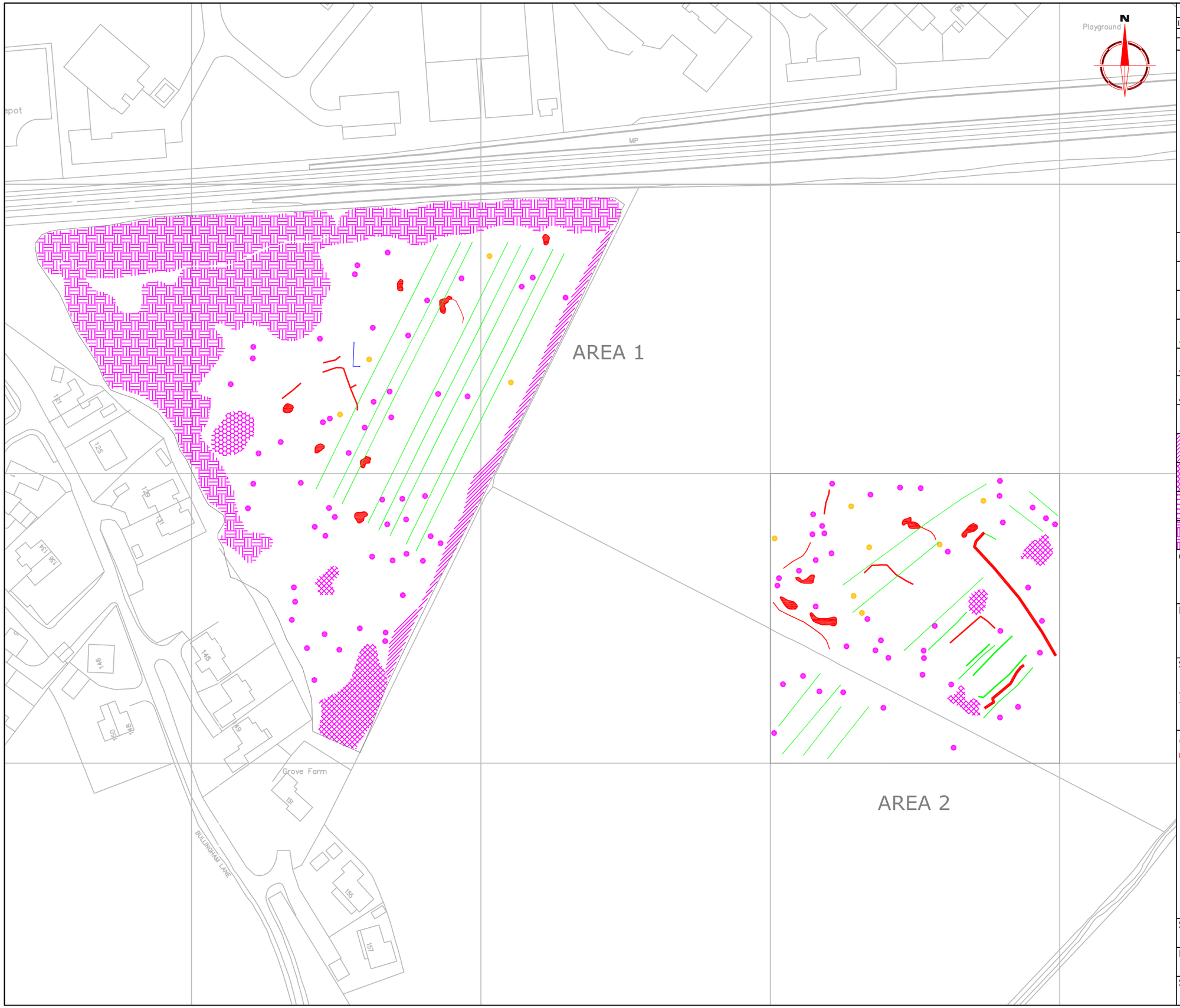
Scale 1:1250 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	06



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

KEY

	Discrete positive anomaly - possible pit
	Positive anomaly with associated negative response - ferrous object
	Positive linear anomaly - agricultural mark
	Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
	Negative linear anomaly- possible former earthwork/bank
	Positive area anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
	Area of magnetic disturbance related to metallic object such as fence or pipe
	Area of magnetic debris - evidence of ground disturbance
	Large bipolar area anomaly
	Area of magnetic disturbance- made ground

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title — Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE HEREFORD

Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES- AREAS 1 AND 2

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Scale 1:1250 — 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	07

Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

Plotting parameters
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Minimum -5nT (white)

-3SD +3SD

+5nT

-5nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
PLOT OF RAW GRADIOMETER DATA-AREA 3

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Scale 1:1000 0m 10 20 30 40 50

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	08

Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

Plotting parameters

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(*Negative values displace above the trace line. Hidden values have not been plotted*)

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100nT
0nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title — Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
TRACE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING POSITIVE VALUES-
AREA 3

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Scale 1:1000 (0m 10 20 30 40 50)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	09

Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
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-	-	-

Plotting parameters

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(*Negative values displace above the trace line. Hidden values have not been plotted*)

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100nT
0nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
TRACE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING NEGATIVE VALUES-
AREA 3

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Scale 1:1000 (0m 10 20 30 40 50)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	10

N

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters
Area 3
Maximum +2nT (black)
Minimum -2nT (white)

-3SD +3SD

+2nT

-2nT

Client
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title Job No. 2479
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
-BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Subject
PLOT OF PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA-
AREA 3

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Scale 1:1000 0m 10 20 30 40 50

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
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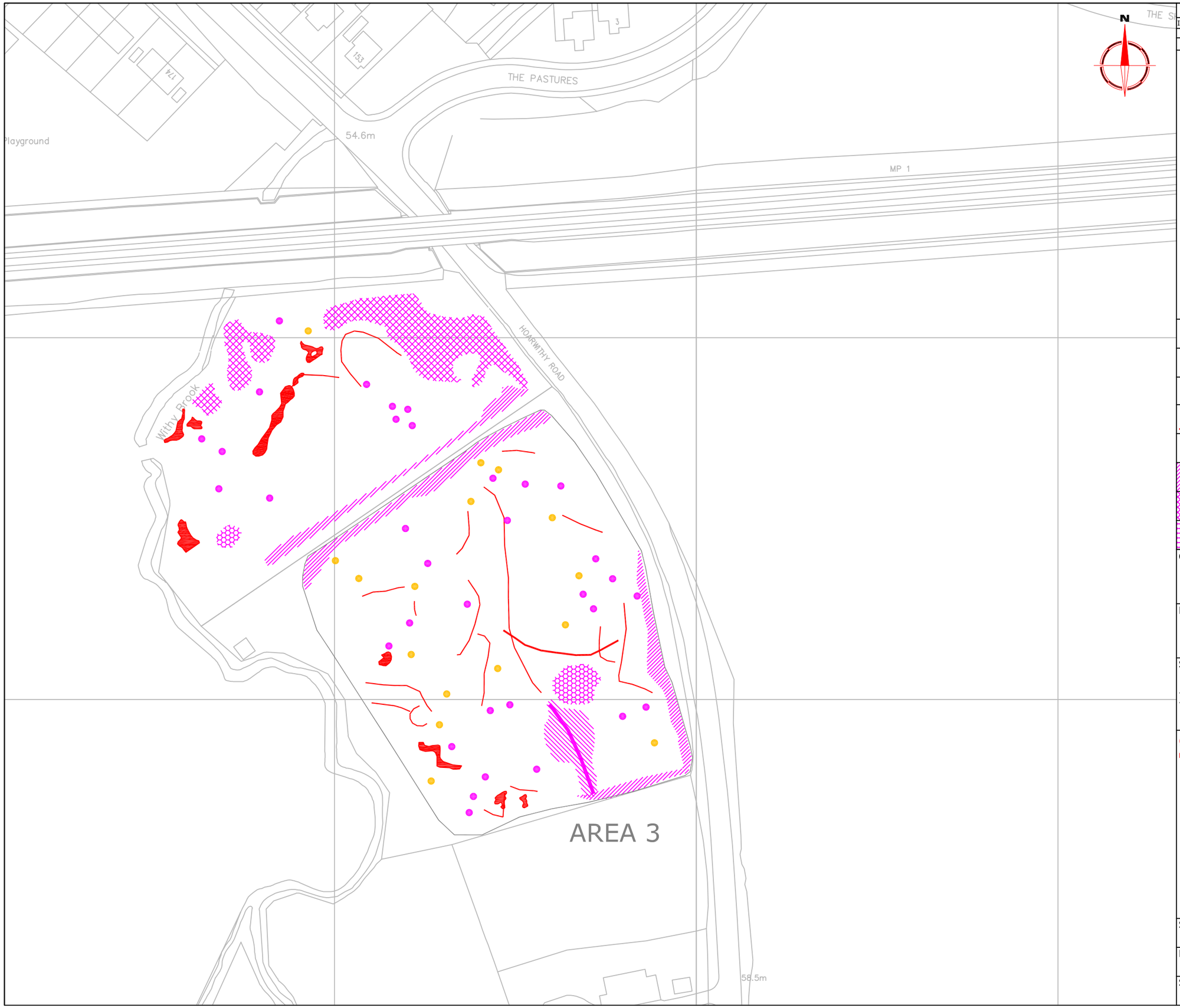

Amendments		
Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

KEY

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	Large bipolar area anomaly

Client

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Project Title — Job No. 2479

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY -BULLINGHOPE HEREFORD

Subject

ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES- AREA 3

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Scale 1:1000 (0m 10 20 30 40 50)

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	PPB	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
MAY 08	RAJS	12

Appendix 5 Herefordshire Archaeology Brief

HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCIL

REVISED BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION: PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITE AT BULLINGHOPE, HEREFORD

Ref:2BullinghopeEVBR

Date of issue: 14/03/2007

THIS BRIEF REPLACES THE PREVIOUS BRIEF ISSUED 22/03/2007

The County of Herefordshire District Council, on the basis of central government planning guidance, and in accordance with local government policy, has requested that an archaeological field evaluation (The Project) be commissioned by the potential developer in respect of the above development proposal.

The County Archaeological Service, Herefordshire Archaeology, considers that the proposed development site may contain important archaeological remains, the detailed nature of which are currently unclear, and need to be defined.

The Project in the field will consist of an earthworks survey, a limited scheme of geophysics, and a scheme of archaeological trial trenching. A suitable interim report will need to be produced on the fieldwork. There will ultimately be a requirement to effect the deposition of the archive deriving from the project, and the appropriate publication of the results.

The project must follow accepted archaeological best practice, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), be in accordance with current Herefordshire Archaeological Standards, and follow the general framework provided by this brief.

The project must also conform to an agreed scheme of investigation (project design) prepared by a professional archaeological contractor. All project work should be undertaken by such a contractor. ***Further archaeological measures may be needed in due course***

1 THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

The proposed development site ('The Site') is located to the south of the railway line from Hereford to Cardiff, and to the north of the village of Bullinghope. The Site is centred at NGR SO 51180 37620 approximately. The current land use is essentially agricultural. The above definition is for broad identification for the purposes of this brief only. Three hundred new homes are proposed. Details of the proposed development are obtainable from the potential developer, Bloor Homes, tel. 01684 290485.

2 THE DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUND

Herefordshire Archaeology were consulted internally by [Herefordshire Council] Principal Planning Officer, Russell Pryce, on his receipt of an ES Scoping Opinion submitted by the potential developer. Herefordshire Archaeology advised that The Site would probably contain important archaeological remains (see below), likely to be damagingly affected by the proposed development. Herefordshire Archaeology further advised that insufficient information currently existed in respect of the archaeological impact of the development proposal for any subsequent planning application to be properly determined. Accordingly, it was recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be commissioned, in order to provide additional archaeological information. Such an evaluation would be in line with the guidance given in PPG 16, and would be in accordance with the Unitary Development Plan.

3 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Site is in an area of high potential for archaeological remains, particularly those dating from the prehistoric and roman periods. The former medieval settlement of Bullinghope is closely adjacent to the south. A number of low earthworks of likely archaeological origin appear to be present, principally in the southern corner of the site, but also less extensively in the central part of the site.

This section (3) is intended as a concise summary of what currently appear to be the main archaeological themes, and does not constitute a documentary study of any kind, or an anticipation of what might be found.

4 THE AIMS OF THE PROJECT

The broad aims of The Project are to achieve better definition of the character and extent of any archaeological remains that exist in the area of the proposed development. The primary intention is to make a satisfactory evaluative record of those archaeological materials and other relevant materials already known from documentary sources or directly revealed by walkover, geophysical survey, or archaeological trial trenching (see below). Reasonable inferences should be made from this record, such that a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the whole development site is achieved. The project will also aim to result - eventually - in the deposition of a satisfactory archaeological archive and production of a satisfactory publication. The archaeological project will not be regarded as complete until satisfactory deposition and publication has been achieved.

5 THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project work will consist of the following staged items, undertaken strictly in the order indicated, and with the results of each phase influencing the methodology of the next:

- An earthworks survey, recording and interpreting features of interest and archaeological potential. Or particular importance will be the southern corner of the site.

- A limited geophysical survey, to provide some sampling and assessment of the far north-western corner of the site, the small fields in the north eastern corner of the site, and the possible earthwork platform/terrace in the central eastern part of the site. This survey is not intended to be comprehensive, but archaeological contractors in their reporting should give an assessment of the potential of the site for further geophysics.

- The appropriate mechanical/manual excavation of archaeological trial trenches, to achieve a satisfactory sample of The Site (**4% of total area**). The trenching layout is for the contractor to propose, following the first two stages above, but it must meet the approval of Herefordshire Archaeology. The approved layout will achieve reasonable coverage of The Site, whilst also targetting any features of known or likely interest (e.g. earthworks, geophysical anomalies, crop marks, topographic/fluvial features).

- **The prompt production of a satisfactory interim archaeological report.**

- The eventual analysis, processing, and deposition of all retained archaeological materials and archives of any kind deriving from the works, and appropriate summary publication of the results. If necessary, *more detailed* publication may be required in some form.

6 THE PROJECT METHODS

The project must be undertaken in accordance with the document *Standards for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire (Issue 1)* and to the relevant standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Submitted project designs must indicate in detail the methods to be followed.

7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

It is imperative that any archaeological contractor submitting a proposal in relation to the proposed development undertakes a detailed and comprehensive site visit **before** submission of such a proposal. It is strongly recommended that the contractor involve Herefordshire Archaeology in any such visit

8 DISCLAIMER

This brief has been prepared to the best of the information currently available to Herefordshire Archaeology, but despite our best efforts should not be assumed to be complete, consistent or completely accurate. If anyone involved in The Project has supplementary or contrary information, which may be relevant to The Site or The Project, they should contact the archaeological advisor (see below) as soon as possible. Herefordshire Archaeology has advised that the works described by this brief should take place, and will monitor archaeological standards during the full course of the work, but is not *responsible* for the works, particularly as regards site hazards, health and safety matters, and issues of reinstatement.

9 FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained from Herefordshire Archaeology, Planning Services, Herefordshire Council, PO Box 144, Hereford HR1 2YH Fax 01432 383354

Appendix 6 HEAS Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on land at Bullinghope, Herefordshire

Project reference: P3080
Date: 25 February 2008
Status: revised 9 April 2008
Contact: Tom Vaughan, 01905 855471 tvaughan@worcestershire.gov.uk
or Simon Woodiwiss, 01905 855499 swoodiwiss@worcestershire.gov.uk
Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council
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University of Worcester,
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Contents

As a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists we deliver a quality service to our clients, users and partners. We have a commitment to providing clients with projects to a high standard and which are on time and within budget. Through information and education we provide the present and future communities of Worcestershire with a well managed archaeological heritage. To the Service's partners we will initiate ideas and seek their implementation in areas such as research.

Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on land at Bullinghope, Herefordshire

1 Project specific design

1.1 Background

The Field Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (the Service) has been requested to prepare a proposal for an evaluation on an archaeological site.

The proposal has been requested by Gifford Ltd on behalf of their client Bloor Homes (the Client) in response to tender documentation (Tender Documentation 14069.R01a, dated April 2008) which included a revised brief (the Brief) prepared by Herefordshire Archaeology, Herefordshire Council (the Curator) and dated 14 March 2008. The Tender Documentation and Brief results from the Client's intention to submit a planning application to Herefordshire Council. This proposes residential development, which is considered by the Curator to have the potential to affect archaeological remains.

The archaeological background to the site (National Grid ref. SO 5118 3762) is given in the Brief (Section 3). The Client should be aware that buried archaeological evidence can be very variable, and that neither the Tender Documentation and Brief, nor this proposal, can always accurately specify what may exist on this particular site. This proposal is based on an existing state of knowledge as summarised in the Tender Documentation and Brief.

1.2 Aims and objectives

The aims and scope of the project are given in the Tender Documentation and Brief.

The Tender Documentation and Brief indicates that significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of prehistoric, Roman, or medieval date.

1.3 Methods

The project will conform to the Tender Documentation and Brief and the standards documents referenced therein.

Prior to fieldwork commencing, existing information on the site will be collected. Relevant sources are likely to be those already collated by Gifford Ltd in the preparation of the Environmental Statement (historic maps have already been kindly supplied).

Stage 1 Fieldwork

Earthwork Survey

This will comprise a walkover survey of the entire site, with earthworks located using GPS equipment. Features will be characterised with measured sketch plans and written descriptions.

Geophysical Survey

This element will be carried out by Stratascan Ltd, using magnetic survey equipment and to the methodology outlined in the document attached at the end of this proposal.

Evaluation Trenching

Locations of trenches will be based on a 4% standard grid array, though some variation in the location of trenches may occur to test particular features identified during the collection of existing information, the earthwork survey and the limited geophysical survey (see above; particular attention will be paid to features of topography potentially indicating sites of interest such as settlement, prehistoric activity and in-filled watercourses). Constraints such as buried or overhead utilities are likely to restrict the location of trenches. Each trench will be 50x1.8m (90m²). 58 trenches will be excavated and these will cover an area of 5,220m² (representing *c* 4% of the development site area of *c* 13ha). The trenches will be located (to Ordnance coordinates) using a high specification Global Positioning System (GPS) to predetermined coordinates (or other method as required by the Curator).

The Service would welcome the advice of Gifford Ltd and the Curator in the exact location of trenches. An overhead electrical cable runs across the site toward the south-west side. This will have a bearing on the trench layout. It is anticipated that it will require temporary fencing, and the erection of goal posts to allow access underneath. The cable along the east side of the site off Hoarwithy Road should not require fencing or goalposts unless the site is accessed from this corner.

Ordnance datum will be obtained from the benchmark on the railway bridge at the north-east corner of the site.

The strategy to be adopted for the detailed excavation of deposits is given in Section 2 below. Samples for environmental assessment will be taken on the judgement of the Project Leader (as advised by the Service's Environmental Archaeologist). Hand retrieval of artefacts will be undertaken. Where large quantities of material are encountered a small representative sample will be taken (as advised by the Service's Finds Officer). Special regard will be taken for the identification of industrial activity (for instance bulk samples will be routinely searched for metalworking waste eg hammerscale), if required by the Curator or Gifford Ltd. Human remains are considered unlikely to be found on this site but a strategy for their treatment will be agreed should human remains be discovered, according to their particular circumstances. The conservation of objects requiring particular care is not considered likely to be required but will be agreed should this occur. The use of metal detectors is not considered appropriate but they may be used (after agreement) for instance should Roman remains be encountered.

Map evidence indicates that former watercourses will be encountered within the site and their investigation may necessitate alternative strategies such as boreholes.

The Service assumes there is no public access to the site and that it is adequately fenced/hedged to deter public access. The shallow depth of trenches is not considered to present any significant hazard to unauthorised visitors. Where deeper trenches are required these will be appropriately fenced (see risk assessment). The Service assumes that access for plant is readily available and that delivery may be achieved on-site. The removal of bulk soils from site is not considered to be relevant.

Professional standards and Service methodologies are detailed in Section 2.

Stage 2 Report

Following completion of fieldwork, a report will be prepared for submission to the Client and Curator as specified in Section 2.

It is understood that the report for this project may form part of an Environmental Statement, and the Service will be happy to conform to any reasonable format requirements requested by Gifford Ltd.

The report will include discussion of the results in relation to West Midlands Regional Research Framework http://www.arch-ant.bham.ac.uk/research/fieldwork_research_themes/projects/wmrrfa/index.htm

The Service will prepare an draft report (2 weeks from the completion of fieldwork) but large quantities of artefacts, and other specialist contributions may require further time). The report(s) will be revised with reference to comments from the Curator and Gifford Ltd.

Contingency

A contingency has been allowed to be applied to either fieldwork or report stages where necessary. The contingency is to allow for the appropriate treatment of the archaeological resource where this cannot be accommodated within the original costs. The contingency will be implemented in one or more of the following circumstances.

- The circumstances described in the Tender Documentation and Brief (for example x-ray and conservation of artefacts, dewatering, alternative sampling strategies such as boreholes, radiocarbon dates (express services has been identified due to the importance of time to the Client).

- The further recording and analysis of archaeological remains of a date and nature as indicated in the Tender Documentation and Brief.

- Where possible to cover or offset the additional costs for circumstances excluded from the cost given in Section 3.

1.4 Personnel

The Project Manager will be the first point of contact in all matters relating to the project.

- The Project Manager for this project will be Tom Vaughan (a profile is appended).

- The Project Leader for this project will be Simon Sworn or Sarah Phear (profiles are appended).

All staff will be appropriately qualified and with an established record of expertise. Profiles of key members of the team will be made available to the Client and Curator on request. The team will comprise the following, as required.

- Project Manager — Responsible for the project.

- Project Leader — Direct fieldwork and prepare report.

- Field Archaeologists — Undertake fieldwork and associated tasks.
- Specialist coordination and support — Finds and environmental assessment and illustration.

In-house specialist support may be provided in a number of broad areas common to this type of project.

- Artefacts - Derek Hurst, Laura Griffin, Jane Evans, Angus Crawford.
- Environmental archaeology - Elizabeth Pearson (plant macrofossils, wood and charcoal), Nick Daffern (pollen and diatoms), Andrew Mann (molluscs).

In-house specialist support is also available in further more specialised areas (details will be supplied on request).

External specialists will be sub-contracted in the following areas.

- C14 Beta Analytic (who offer an express service).

The Service has worked previously with a range of specialists in other fields (details will be supplied on request).

1.5 Programme

The project will commence on a date to be mutually agreed in writing. At present we are able to commence the project three-four weeks after confirmation of acceptance and the Service would prefer a period of four weeks to complete the fieldwork. A period of two weeks to produce an interim (draft) report has been identified in the Tender Documentation. This report is unlikely to contain detailed accounts of large assemblages or items, which can take a long time to produce (eg C14 dates). Revision of reports in response to Curator and Gifford Ltd comment and detailed accounts will be completed as soon as possible. The Service will meet externally imposed deadlines wherever possible (for instance dates of planning committee meetings). Please inform the Service of specific commencement dates and date requirements for submission of the report.

The level of resources indicated below is for the purposes of demonstrating that an adequate level of resources have been committed to the project and variation may occur due to staff availability and the nature of the archaeological site. Any such variation will not compromise the quality or standard of the project.

Periods for report production and the contingency are dependent on the quantity and complexity of information retrieved and cannot be quantified at present. Provision equivalent to 30% of fieldwork (Stage 1) costs has been allowed for report production (Stage 2), and 20% of estimated fieldwork costs for contingencies. By way of illustration the resources identified for the report would allow for 30 person days (including specialist contributions). The resources identified for the contingency would allow for nine person days in the field and a further 14 ½ person days for the report.

Programme	Stage name Stage number	Fieldwork Stage 1
staff		
Project Manager	person days	1
Project Leader	person days	17
Field Archaeologists	person days	32
Specialists	person days	

(NB: this table excludes the geophysical survey and reporting elements of the project)

2 Standard project design

2.1 Quality

The Service is part of Worcestershire County Council and is subject to the Council's policies, safeguards, practices and audit procedures.

The Service is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and as such is bound to the IFA's *Code of Conduct* and bylaws.

The following are relevant to this project:

- *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (1997);*
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations (2001);* and
- *Guidelines for finds work.*

The project and any recommendations will conform to the government advice contained in *Planning Policy Guidance: archaeology and planning* (DoE, PPG 16 1990).

2.2 Standard methods

The project will follow the procedures of the *Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **399**. Of particular importance here are the *Guidelines on evaluation*, *Finds recovery policy*, and *Guidelines for environmental sampling*. Copies of the guidelines will be supplied to the Client and Curator on request.

Stage 1 Fieldwork

Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) will be consulted before fieldwork starts, with the aim of refining the project strategy as presented in this proposal.

After the trenches have been opened by machine (using a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision), excavation will be by hand. Please note that the precise location and size of trenches will vary according to health and safety and archaeological requirements and the proximity of standing or buried structures. The Client may wish to be consulted by the Service on the location of trenches before they are excavated.

- Clean surfaces will be inspected.
- Selected deposits will be fully or partially excavated to determine their nature and retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples.
- Deposits will be selected for excavation on the basis of the minimum required to meet the aims of the Tender Documentation and Brief.
- Where possible less significant deposits will be excavated in order to define the nature and extent of those, which are likely to be of greater significance.
- Recognisable human remains, structured deposits, and areas of complex stratigraphy likely to be a significant part of the site will not be removed as part of the evaluation.

- Selection for excavation will be on the judgement of the Project Leader.
- The Service welcomes the assistance of the Curator in selection of deposits for excavation.
- The Service's specialist staff in artefacts and environmental evidence will be available for on-site advice.
- Recording of deposits will be undertaken and will follow standard Service practice (*Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **399**).
- Unless otherwise specified reinstatement shall consist of simple replacement of the excavated material.
- The Tender Documentation and Brief requires that the Curator is invited to monitor fieldwork, and the Service will normally arrange visits. Any requirements of the Curator must be notified to the Service before fieldwork commences.

Stage 2 Reporting

The results of all fieldwork will be presented as a report in the Service's internal report series.

The report will contain:

- a non-technical summary;
- background;
- aims;
- methods;
- location and size of archive;
- discuss results; and
- assessment of the significance of deposits.

Assessment will usually employ the criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments used by the Department for Culture Media and Sport as a guide (DoE, PPG 16 1990, Annex 4). Where the Curator has provided other criteria (such as those prepared by English Heritage for the Monuments Protection Programme or contained in structure or local plans) these may also be used.

In assessing the state of deposit preservation, physical, artefactual and environmental aspects will all be considered. An assessment of the quantity and range of artefactual and environmental material will be presented. Appropriate specialists will be consulted or contracted where appropriate.

The Service will normally supply three copies of the report to the Client (or agent if they are coordinating the project on the Client's behalf). One of these copies may be forwarded to the Curator. A reasonable number of extra reports will be supplied to the Client on request. Where requested the Service will forward a copy directly to the Curator (in the interests of speed).

The Service has a professional obligation to make archaeological information available within a reasonable period (outside of any period of confidentiality reasonably required by the Client). The report will be submitted to the HSMR with a short summary to be published in one or more regional journals (eg West Midlands Archaeology, Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society) where appropriate. The report will be submitted to the HSMR within three months of completion of the fieldwork, unless the Service is notified to the contrary.

All artefacts, except articles defined as treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 (or other legal requirements), discovered in the course of the archaeological project shall be the property of the Client (or landowner if not the Client). The Service will encourage the Client to donate any artefacts to an appropriate museum where they may be curated and made available for research and education. The Service will approach the Client after completion of the project with regard to the deposition of artefacts.

The record archive will be offered to an appropriate museum (usually the same as that for the deposition of artefacts) and security copies kept by the Service (or other appropriate arrangement).

2.3 Health and safety

The current (available through the County Council's intranet) conditions and requirements of the County Council's health and safety policies and procedures cover the Service.

- *Health and Safety, corporate health and safety policy*.
- *Corporate Services safety policy (Cultural Services).*

The County Council also produces supplementary guidance (for example).

- *Accidents, emergencies, fire and first aid.*
- *Action in unbearably hot workplaces.*
- *Display screen equipment*
- *General risk assessment*.
- *How to set up your workstation*.
- *Lone working.*
- *Moving and handling of objects*.
- *No smoking policy*.

- *Personal protective equipment*.
- *The handling, storage and use of hazardous substances*.
- *Violence and personal safety*.
- *Workplace (health safety and welfare)*.

The Service has issued *Manual of Service practice: safe working practice* (2005 as amended, internal report, **461**) which are guidelines drawn from its risk assessments of common situations. The following guidelines are relevant to this project, and all staff will be aware of them.

- *Working out of doors and working with soils.*
- *Travelling.*
- *Working with tools and small equipment.*
- *Lone working.*
- *Sharing the site with other contractors.*

In addition provision has been made within the guidelines for assessing further risks, which may be encountered during the project (*The specific circumstances of the site*).

All these documents may be viewed at the Service's offices, and may be copied to the Client and Curator on request.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include unsafe parts of any structure (eg unstable walls, rotten floors), hidden voids and contaminated ground or materials.

Where the project falls within the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 the Service will act in the role of Contractor for the purposes of the regulations. The Client must provide the Service with the following.

- The name of the Planning Supervisor.
- The name of the Principal Contractor.
- The relevant contents of the Safety Plan.
- Service staff will follow any proper instruction given by the Principal Contractor for the purposes of health and safety when on site.
- Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.
- The Service will maintain hazard fencing around areas in which it is undertaking detailed recording and where this may be a hazard to others working on the site.

- All staff will be appropriately certified in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment or plant (including scaffolding) provided by the Client will be inspected before use by Service staff.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include the location of existing services, contaminated ground, any agricultural chemicals.

The project is for the purposes of survey (partly to establish site conditions) and is considered to fall outside of the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. Should the Service be asked to participate in any development programme it will fulfil its responsibilities both as a archaeological designer and contractor, where requested.

- Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.

- All staff will be appropriately certified in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment or plant (including scaffolding) provided by the Client will be inspected before use by Service staff.

2.4 Conditions

The project is undertaken under the provisions of one or more of the following:

- *Local Government Act,* 1972, section 111,

- *Local Authorities (Goods and Services) Act,* 1970,

- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act,* 1979,

- any other relevant legislation.

In undertaking an archaeological project Worcestershire County Council's support (or otherwise) cannot be assumed or expected for any development proposal unless specifically indicated.

Worcestershire County Council will not have, or obtain any tenancy, or other estate, or interest in the archaeological site other than the access granted for the purposes of the archaeological project.

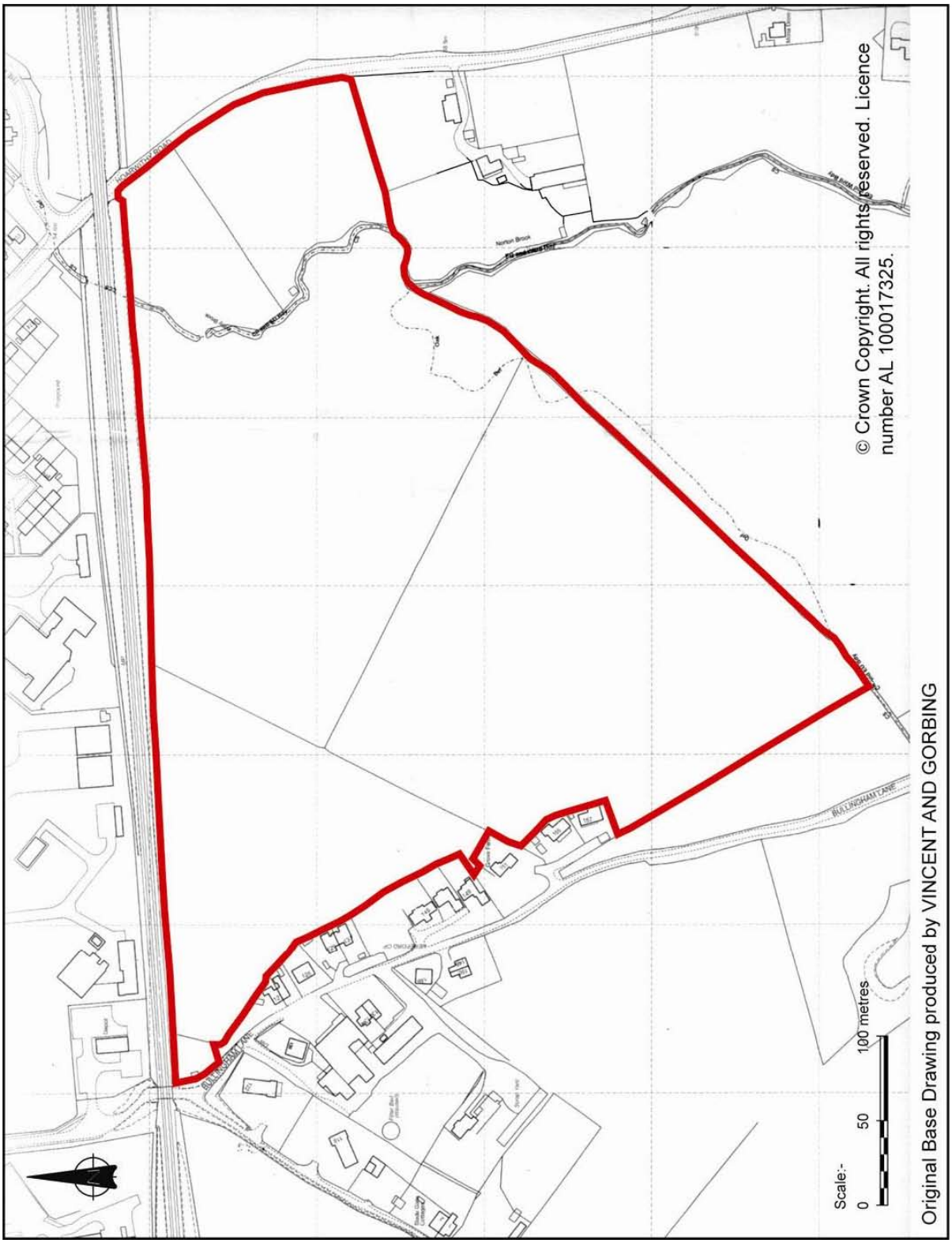
The Client will be responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions for undertaking the project. Of particular importance may be any consents for sites scheduled (or areas of archaeological importance) under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979, or listed buildings legislation.

The Client must inform the Service of any non-archaeological constraints to the site, which, in addition to those related to safety, include the presence of any legally protected species, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Access to the site is the responsibility of the Client. Permissions for access must be arranged by the Client, with the landowner and tenant, as appropriate.

The project will only be undertaken when supported by a written agreement between Worcestershire County Council, the Client and/or the landowner (as appropriate). Forms of agreement or a draft agreement are enclosed with this proposal.

The Service is covered by public and employer's liability insurance (with a limit of £40 million), and professional indemnity insurance (with a limit of £2 million). Insurance is with AIG Europe (UK) Ltd (Policy Number 21005095, expires 29 September 2008).


© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100017325.
Original Base Drawing produced by VINCENT AND GORBING
Scale:-
0
50
100 metres
BULLINGHAM LANE
Norton Brook

STRATASCAN Ltd.
Vineyard House
Upper Hook Road
Upton upon Severn
WR8 0SA

DATE: 08/04/2008 **TIME:** 12:15:07

TO: Tom Vaughan
PHONE: 01905 855471
FAX: 01905 855035
EMAIL: tvaughan@worcestershire.gov.uk

FROM: David Elks
Estimator
PHONE: 01684 592266
FAX: 01684 594142
EMAIL: david.elks@stratascan.co.uk

Our ref: DGE/E5098/Q3236

RE: **Geophysical Survey**
Bullinghope, Hereford

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your enquiry giving details of the above project. Please find our quotation attached. I have allowed for detailed magnetic survey as this is the most suitable to locate the features described in the brief. Based on the brief I assume that there are three areas requiring survey; the north west corner, north east corner and a central eastern placed area. I have calculated this to total some 4.8ha. It is not clear exactly where the central east site is located so I have allowed for a 1ha floating block to be positioned accurately when we know more details.

Currently the earliest we can mobilise to site is with some 4-5 weeks notice. However, this is under constant review and would need confirming upon commission.

I hope you find this quote is of interest and look forward to hearing from you.

Regards

David Elks
Estimator

08/04/2008

STRATASCAN Ltd.
Vineyard House
Upper Hook Road
Upton upon Severn
WR8 0SA

Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service
Worcestershire County Council, Woodbury
University of Worcester
Henwick Grove
Worcester
WR2 6AJ

For the attention of Tom Vaughan

Our Ref: DGE/E5098/Q3236

QUOTATION NO. 3236

Geophysical Survey
Bullinghope, Hereford

To carry out a detailed magnetic survey over 4.8h
at the above site
(Fieldwork duration – 3 shifts)

Survey cost – item (Exc. VAT) £2,025.00

Site description as we understand	*Survey Objectives*
4.8ha of agricultural land split over three survey blocks.	To locate anomalies that may have an archaeological origin, and recommend further survey as the results merit.

Notes

1. The above rates include all labour, travel, subsistence allowances, day working, setting out as appropriate, clearing up at the end of the survey.

2. The detailed magnetic survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 or equivalent. Readings will be taken every 0.25m along lines 1m apart.

3. The above price is inclusive of reporting and allows for three hard copies of the final report.

4. No allowance has been made for traffic management or suspension of car parking.

5. The rates are subject to the addition of VAT at the rate current at the time of invoicing.

6. A final invoice will be submitted when the report is presented. Payment is due 30 days of the date of the invoice. Interest will be charged on overdue accounts.

7. All site work and reporting will be carried out in accordance with English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guideline No.1: Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, 1995.

8. Stratascan Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation and as such is committed to upholding the standards and policies set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

9. Results will be uploaded to the OASIS database with a 12 month release delay unless informed otherwise.

10. Access to the site and the programme of work will be to a schedule agreed prior to the work commencing.

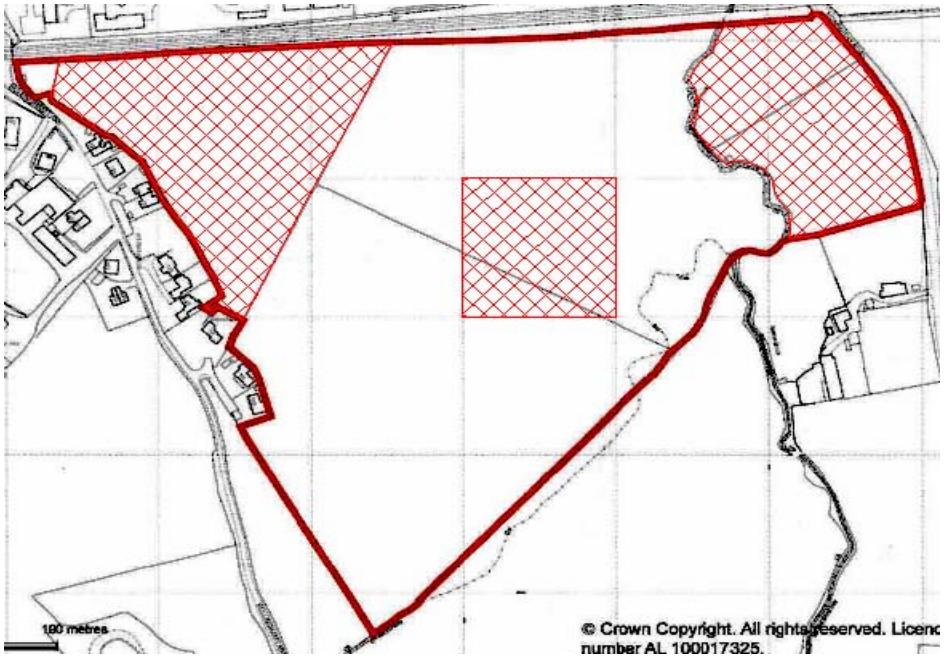
11. It is assumed that the client will supply suitable site drawings of the survey area in digital format (.DWG or .DXF) including any copies of the record drawings from statutory undertakers. It is also assumed that the client will supply control points and their coordinates to enable the survey grid to be tied into the site coordinate system.

12. All work that is carried out as part of any order arising from this quotation will be undertaken so as to minimise any damage. However, Stratascan will accept no claim for damage or loss of profit as a result of the survey.

13. Stratascan carry Public & Employers Liability insurances with a limit of indemnity of £10,000 000 per claim which can be increased on a job by job basis if required and Professional Indemnity insurance of £1,000,000 per any one claim.

14. As much as possible of the agreed area would be surveyed but artificial obstructions may limit a total survey.

15. This quotation is valid for acceptance for a period of 12 weeks from the above date.



Plan showing the survey area (red hatch) included in the above quotation (not to scale).

Summary of data for Herefordshire SMR

Report name and title	Archaeological Evaluation on land off Bullingham Lane, Bullinghope, Herefordshire
Contractor's name and address	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service
Site name	Bullingham Lane
Grid Reference (8 fig)	SO 5118 3762 **Planning Application Number** DCCE2008/0970/F
SMR number/s of site	HSM 48339
Date of fieldwork	30 April - 25 June 2008
Date of report	11th July 2008
	Number and type of finds
Pottery	**Period** Neolithic/Bronze Age **Number of sherds** 30 Roman 5 Medieval 5 Post Medieval 622
Other finds	**Period** **Quantity** **Late Mesolithic/Neolithic** Flint Flakes cores 7 Undiagnostic Flint 39 **early medieval** Loomweight 1 Linen smoother 1 Iron Knife 1 snaffle bit/chatelaine rod 1 Iron horse fitting/chatelaine rod 1 Conical iron ferrule 1 Broken point from a pin in copper alloy 1
	Number and type of samples collected: 61 bulk samples **2 monoliths**
Sieving for charred plant remains	Number of features sampled: 61 collected 30 processed Number of buckets: 30 buckets processed
C14/scientific dates	Number and type: 0
Pollen	No of columns/spot samples: 2 spot samples from 1 monolith Name of pollen specialist: Nick Daffern
Bone	Number of buckets sieved for bone: 0 *Quantity recovered* *Period* 143 fragments early medieval 2 Bronze Age
Insect	No of columns/spot samples: 0
Summary of the report	Two pollen spot samples were analysed from a probable Bronze Age palaeochannel associated with a burnt mound. The overall sequence indicates a landscape that was already well cleared when the mound was constructed with high levels of herbaceous species in both samples, although this figure increases in the upper

	levels indicating that anthropogenic clearance is continuing to occur. Charred plant remains were well preserved in a number of features across the site, of unconfirmed date. The charred plant remains include bread wheat, hulled barley, rye and oats, which suggests a post-Roman, possibly Saxon/medieval date for the assemblages. Bone was poorly preserved across the site except from one early medieval pit that contained a small highly fragmented assemblage. This is likely to be general butchery waste, with a noticeable difference between upper and lower fills. The lower being dominated by sheep/goat remains, and the upper dominated by cattle remains. The preservation was too poor for butchery marks to be evident.