



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

LAND OFF LONDON ROAD,

WHEATLEY, OXFORDSHIRE

NGR 459880 205870

On behalf of

CgMs Consulting Ltd

APRIL 2016

REPORT FOR CgMs Consulting
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation on land bounded to the north by the modern A40 and to the south by the old A40, London Road, Wheatley, Oxfordshire (NGR 459880 205870). Nine 50m and two 25m trenches were excavated within the field and these contained three undated linear ditches, one Post-Medieval pit and seven Post-Medieval planting pits. Six of the trenches were devoid of any archaeological features. Five of the trenches contained modern made ground resulting from the construction of the modern A40 to the north of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located on land bounded to the north by the modern A40 and to the south by the old A40, London Road, Wheatley, Oxfordshire (NGR 459880 205870). The site lies between 75m and 87mm OD. The underlying geology is Jurassic limestone of the Wheatley Limestone Member. (British Geological Survey On-line Viewer accessed April 2016).

1.2 Planning Background

South Oxfordshire District Council has granted planning permission for erection of 51 dwellings, with access from London Road, together with associated landscaping and open space provision (ref. P15/S2121/FUL). Due to the archaeological and historical importance of the surrounding area a condition was attached to the permission requiring *The development hereby approved shall be completed in full accordance with the findings and recommendations of the submitted Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Ref: PB/19873_WSI).*

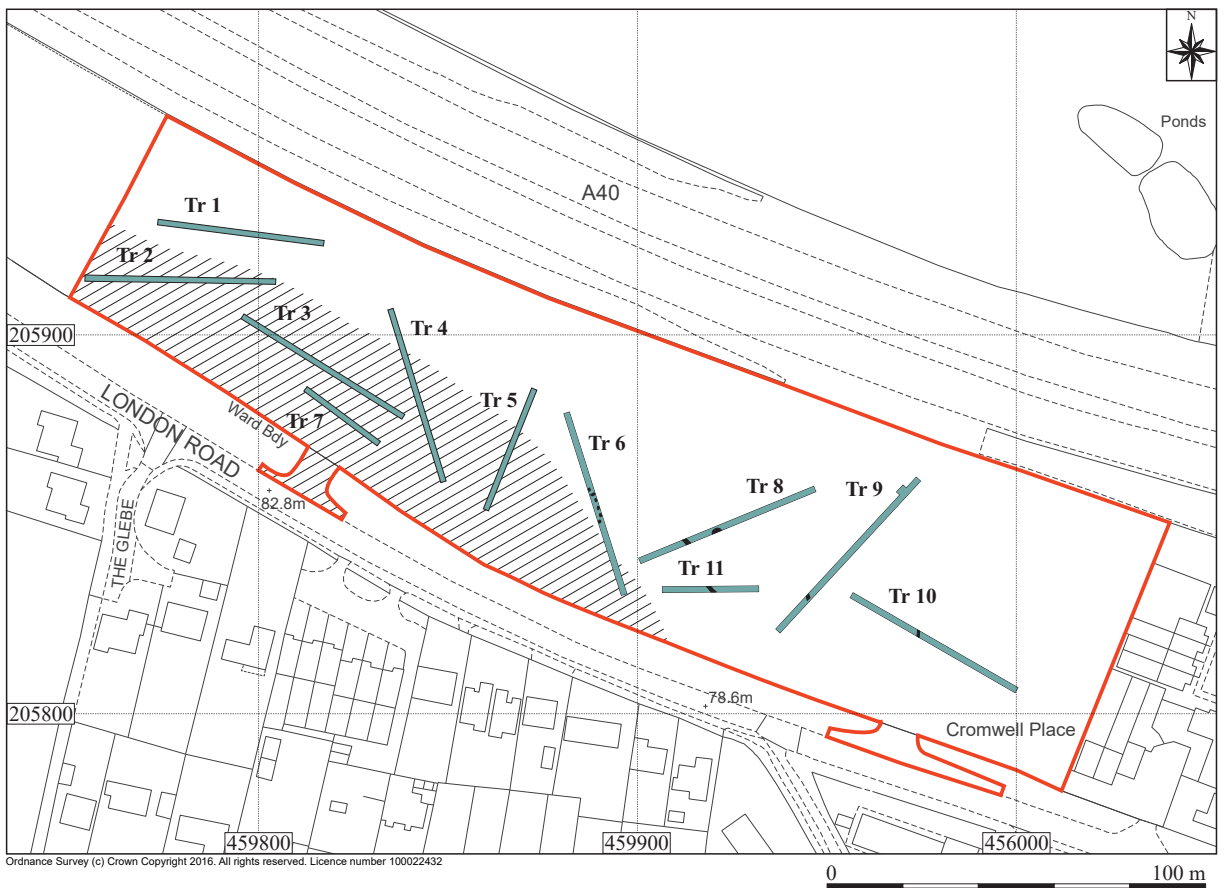
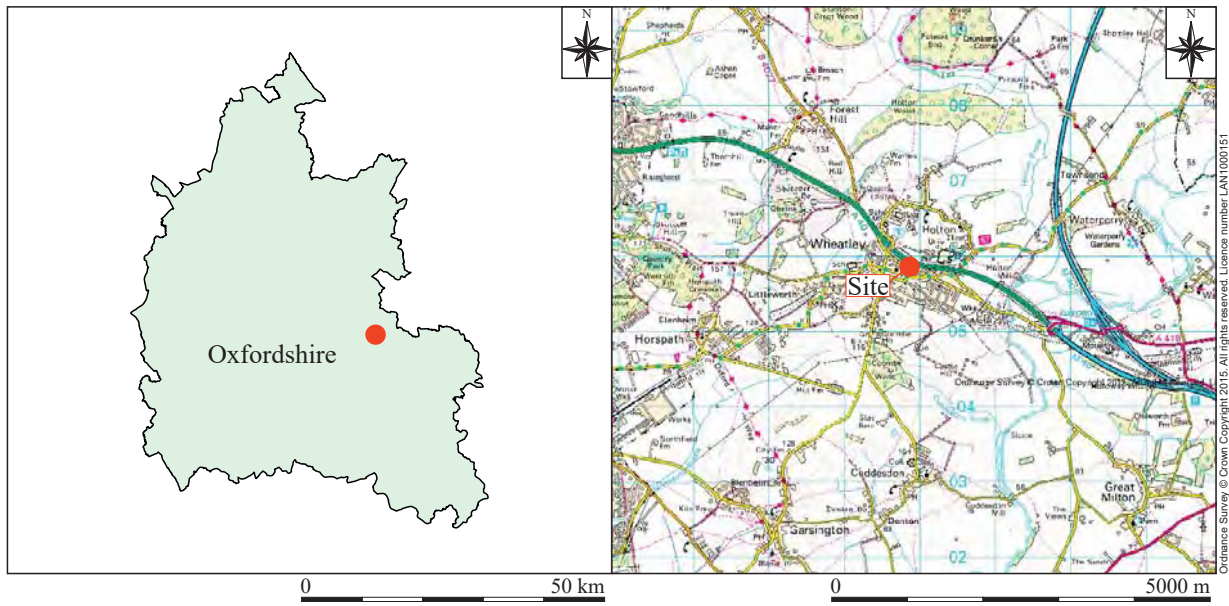
1.3 Archaeological Background

The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2015) incorporating information from a 1km search area around the site, so the archaeological background will not be repeated here. The evidence from the wider search area indicates that the site has never been a focus for settlement, and has a correspondingly low potential for the presence of significant archaeological remains from any period. No other archaeological work has been undertaken on the site. The stone wall bounding the site to the south previously formed the southern estate wall of Holton Park.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent and character of any archaeological features on the site, and to consider the archaeological



Key

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trenches
- Archaeological features
- Made ground

Figure 1: Site location

interest of these in the wider context

- To examine any available evidence for economic activity, environmental conditions and industrial or craft activity
- To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken if appropriate
- To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd, the archaeological advisors to Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd, and agreed with Oxfordshire Historic and Natural Environmental Team (OHaNET).

3.2 Methodology

In total 11 trenches, nine evaluation trenches 50m long by 1.5m wide and two 25m long by 1.5m wide were excavated across the proposed development site (Fig. 1). Some of the trenches had to be shortened due to lack of space around the machine excavator, or gaps were left in the trenches due to the presence of services or contaminated ground (these will be discussed in the results below).

Excavation was by an 8 tonne excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation was taken down to the uppermost archaeological horizon under direct archaeological supervision. The resulting surfaces were cleaned where appropriate. Archaeological features within the trenches were then excavated by hand. All surfaces and excavated spoil were scanned with a metal detector.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was made.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

4 RESULTS (Figures 1 - 4)

4.1 Trenches

Trench 1 (Fig. 1) was orientated NWW – SEE, it was shortened from 50m to 43.10m due to space constraints, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a 0.25m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (1/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.27m thick layer of mid-

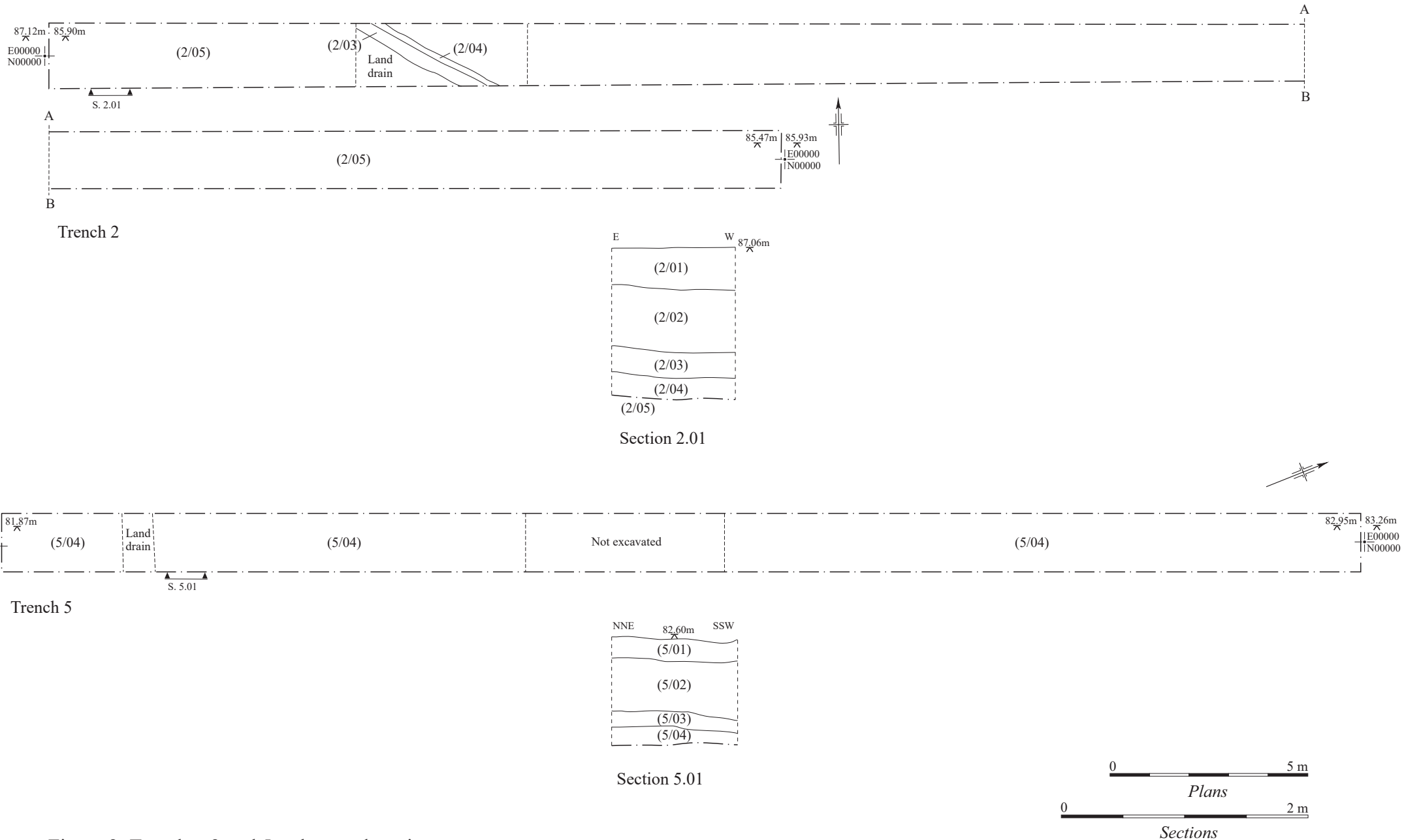


Figure 2: Trenches 2 and 5 - plans and sections

brown silty loam (1/02) colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (1/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2) was orientated E - W, it was shortened from 50m to 48.7m due to space constraints, 1.5m wide and up-to 1.2m deep, also a 4.5m gap in the trench within layer (2/02) was left to avoid modern services. It contained a 0.35m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (2/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.8m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam with frequent limestone inclusions (2/02), a layer of modern made ground. This overlay a 0.2m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (2/03), a buried topsoil that overlay a 0.19m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (2/04) colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (2/05). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

Trench 3 (Fig. 1 and Plate 1) was orientated NW – SE and was 50m long, 1.5m wide and up-to 1.2m deep. It contained a 0.35m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (3/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.55m layer of modern made ground that consisted of three layers. The upper layer was a 0.36m thick layer of yellowish brown silty loam with frequent limestone inclusions (3/02). This overlay a 0.13m thick layer of dark grey silty loam (3/03) that overlay a 0.18m thick layer of reddish brown silty loam (3/04). These made ground layers overlay a 0.13m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (3/05), a buried topsoil that overlay a 0.14m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (3/06) colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (3/07). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.



Plate 1. Section in trench 3 showing modern made ground layers

Trench 4 (Fig. 1) was orientated NW – SE and was 50m long, 1.5m wide and up-to 1.05m deep. It contained a 0.18m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (4/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.5m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam with frequent limestone

inclusions (4/02), a layer of modern made ground that extended for 30m from the southeastern end of the trench. This overlay a 0.28m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (4/03), a buried topsoil that overlay a 0.1m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (4/04) colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (4/05). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2) was orientated NE – SW and was 50m long, 1.5m wide and up-to 0.95m deep. A 5.5m gap was left in the trench due to the topsoil (5/01) containing a localised spread of broken asbestos. The trench consisted of a 0.15m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (5/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.42m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam with frequent limestone inclusions (5/02), a layer of modern made ground that extended for 30m from the southeastern end of the trench. This overlay a 0.12m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (5/03), a buried topsoil that overlay a 0.14m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (5/04) colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (5/05). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features and one modern service was encountered in the southwestern extent of the trench.

Trench 6 (Fig.3 and Plates 2 & 3) was orientated NW – SE, and was 50m long, 1.5m wide and up-to 0.55m deep. It contained a 0.3m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (6/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.18m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (6/02), an upper colluvial subsoil. This overlay a 0.12m thick layer of mid-light brown silty loam (6/03), the lower colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (6/04).

Cut into the natural limestone were six oval features that formed part of the northeastern arc of a possible circular ring of features. These features correlate with a ring of trees within the landscaped parkland on the 1881 OS map (see below and Fig. 5) and are being interpreted as planting pits.

Planting pit 6/05 (Fig. 3) was oval in shape, 0.8m wide, 0.7m long and 0.17m deep with steep – vertical sides and an uneven base. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (6/06) that contained no finds.

Planting pit 6/07 (Fig. 3) was oval in shape, 0.6m wide and 0.98m long and was not excavated. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (6/08) that contained no finds.

Planting pit 6/09 (Fig. 3) was oval in shape, 0.5m wide, 0.9m long and 0.15m deep with steep – vertical sides and an uneven base. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (6/10) that contained one fragment of tile and two sherds of 16th -17th century pottery that are possibly residual.

Planting pit 6/11 (Fig. 3) was oval in shape, 0.5m wide and 0.9m long and was not excavated. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (6/12) that contained no finds.

Planting pit 6/13 (Fig. 3) was oval in shape, 0.7m wide, 1.2m long and 0.35m deep with steep – vertical sides and an uneven base. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (6/14) that contained one fragment of ceramic building material and one sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery that is probably residual.

Planting pit 6/15 (Fig. 3) was oval in shape, 0.5m wide and 0.9m long and was not excavated. It was filled by a mid-brown sandy loam (6/16) that contained no finds.

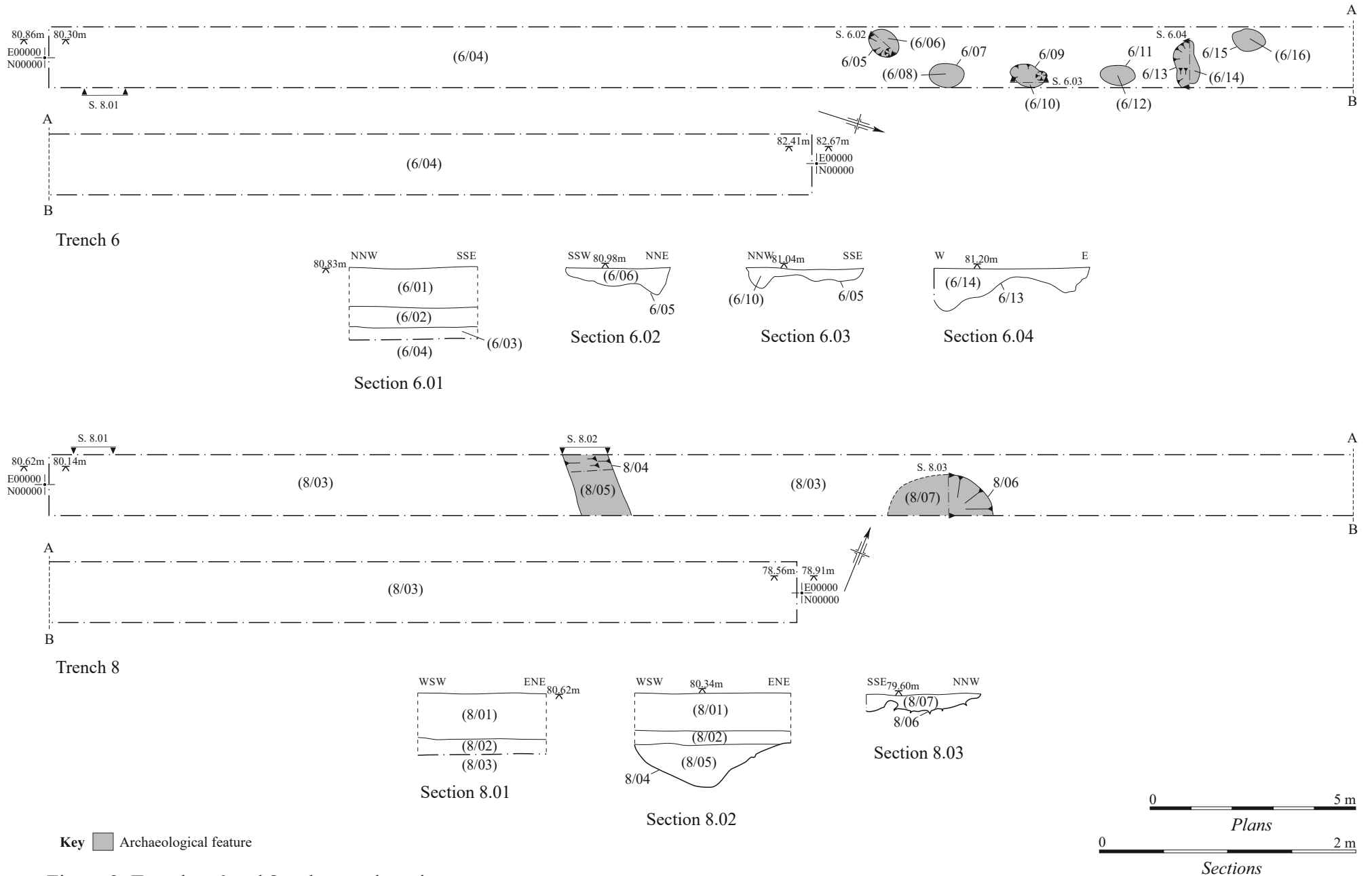


Figure 3: Trenches 6 and 8 - plans and sections



Plate 2. Planting pit 6/13 in trench 6



Plate 3. Trench 6

Trench 7 (Fig. 1) was orientated NW – SE and was 25m long, 1.5m wide and up-to 1.10m deep. It contained a 0.3m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (7/01), a topsoil overlying a 0.5m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam with frequent limestone inclusions (7/02), a layer of modern made ground. This overlay a 0.12m thick layer of

dark grey / brown silty loam (7/03), a buried topsoil that overlay a 0.12m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (7/04) colluvium subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (7/05). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3) was orientated NE – SW and was 50m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a 0.35m thick layer of dark grey / brown silty loam (8/01), a topsoil that overlay a 0.12m thick layer of a mid-brown silty loam (8/02), a colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (8/03). Cut into the natural limestone was a linear ditch orientated NW – SE and a sub-oval pit.

Linear ditch 8/04 (Fig. 3) was orientated NW – SE, 1.1m wide, at least 1.6m long and 0.32m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a reddish brown sandy loam (8/05) that contained frequent amounts of heat-affected limestone fragments. This ditch is also present in Trench 11 nearby.

Sub-oval pit 8/06 (Fig. 3) was 0.9m wide, 2.6m long and 0.12m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid-light brown silty clay loam (8/07) that contained one fragment of tile, one fragment of animal bone and one fragment of a copper alloy object identified as part of an animal rumbler or ‘crotal’ bell, and dated to the post-medieval period.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4) was orientated NE – SW and was 54m long, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep. A 3m gap was left in the trench due to the presence of a manhole cover and service pipe in the northeastern extent of the trench. The trench contained a 0.3m thick layer of a dark grey / brown silty loam (9/01), a topsoil that overlay a 0.05m thick layer of a mid-brown silty loam (9/02), a colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (9/03). Cut into the natural limestone was ditch 9/04.

Ditch 9/04 (Fig. 4 and Plate 4) was orientated NNW – SSE, 1.3m wide, 2m long and



Plate 4. Ditch 9/04 in trench 9

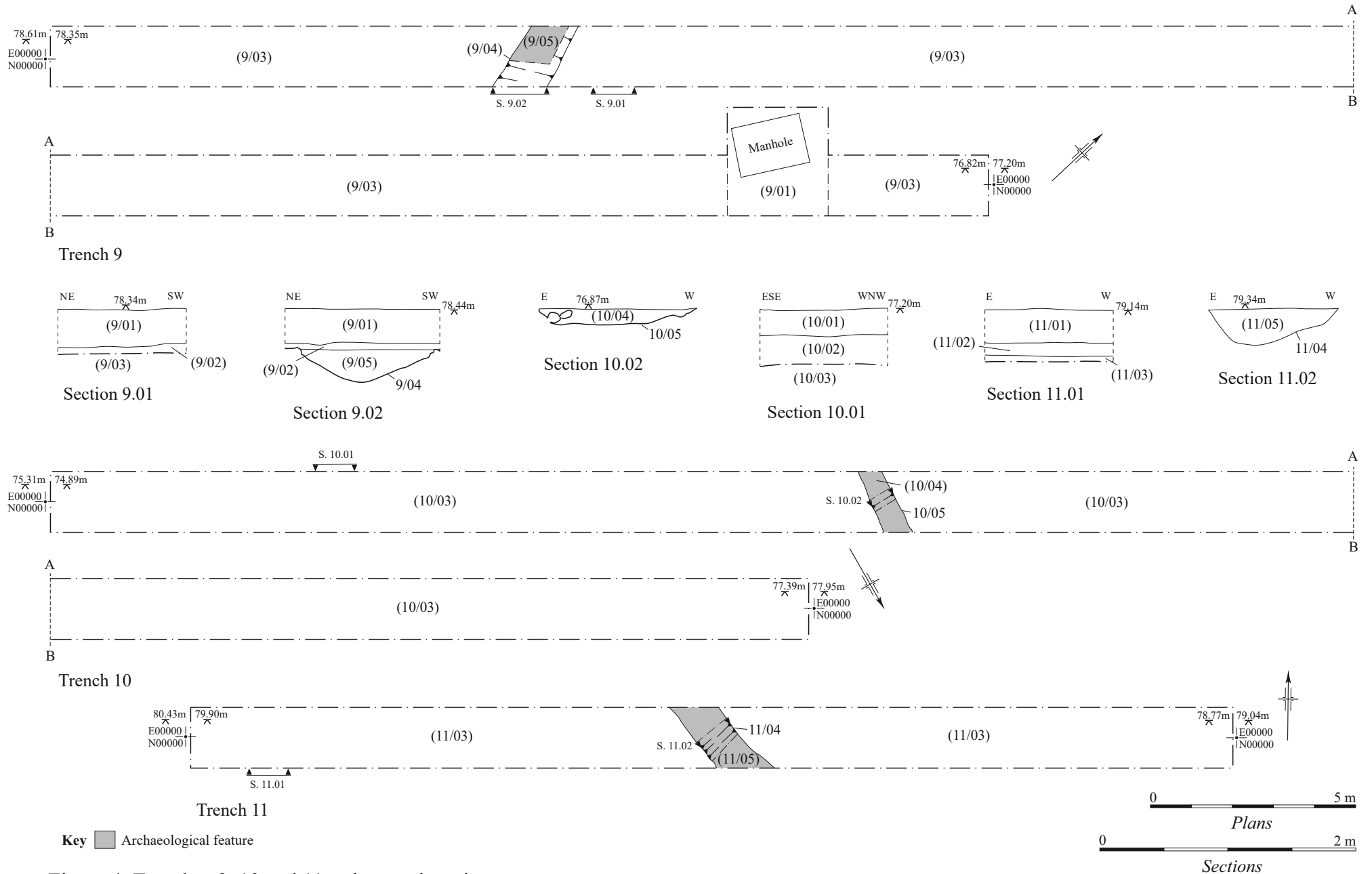


Figure 4: Trenches 9, 10 and 11 - plans and sections

0.34m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a reddish brown sandy loam (9/05) that contained no finds.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4) was orientated NW – SE and was 50m long, 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained a 0.2m thick layer of a dark grey / brown silty loam (10/01) a topsoil that overlay a 0.22m thick layer of mid-brown silty loam (10/02) a colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (10/03). Cut into the limestone was shallow ditch 10/05.

Linear ditch 10/05 (Fig. 4) was orientated N – S, 0.6m wide, at least 1.6m long and 0.06m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid-brown silty clay (10/04) that contained no finds.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4) was orientated E – W, and was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a 0.25m thick layer of a dark grey / brown silty loam (11/01), a topsoil that overlay a 0.08m thick layer of a mid-brown silty loam (11/02), a colluvial subsoil that overlay the natural limestone (11/03). Cut into the natural limestone was ditch 11/04.

Linear ditch 11/04 (Fig. 4 and Plate 5) was orientated NW – SE, 1m wide, at least 2.1m long and 0.3m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a reddish brown sandy loam (11/05) that contained frequent amounts of heat affected limestone fragments. This ditch is also present in Trench 8 nearby.



Plate 5. Ditch 11/04 in trench 11

4.2 Southern Wall Description

There is a stone wall (100) running along the entire length of the southwest edge of the project site, which extends past the project site on either side (Plate. 6). The wall

consists of roughly finished stones of various sizes, with random coursing and two layers width, with a doomed cement top. At the approximate centre of the wall there was a wooden panel door with large finished square stones forming the lining of the entrance and a single stone lintel. The mortar used is a lime mortar and appears to have been re-pointed at various points along the wall. There were two main sections along the wall that appear to have been removed in order to allow access into the area with damaged edges left on either side of the opening, in addition to various points of damage along the top of the wall (Plate. 7).

4.3 Reliability of Results

The reliability of the results of the evaluation is considered to be good, the evaluation was conducted in sunny and wet weather and the natural horizon that the archaeological features were cut into was clear.



Plate 6. Wall 100 looking west



Plate 7. Damage to upper section of wall 100

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 16g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 1 sherd, 2g.

OXBX: Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th – early 17th century. 2 sherds, 14g

They are common finds in the region. The sherd of OXAM occurred in context 6/14, and is a fragment of a glazed jug, a typical 13th – 14th century product of the industry. The two sherds of OXBX are from context 6/10. One is slightly abraded, from an internally glazed bowl of probable 16th -17th century date, while the other sherd is very damaged and abraded, and has lost its surfaces. Both may be residual.

5.2 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

A single fragment of animal bone, weighing 4g, was recovered from context (8/07). The fragment did not retain any diagnostic features, and rests therefore unidentified.

The animal bone fragment is not recommended for retention due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.3 Ceramic Building material *by Simona Denis*

A small assemblage of two ceramic building material fragments was found in two individual contexts. The material was recorded by context, divided by type and fabric, counted, measured and weighed.

The state of preservation of the items is generally fair, although extremely fragmentary.

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Date Range
8/07	Roof tile	1	39.6	13 th – 19 th C
6/14	Roof tile	1	16.1	13 th – 19 th C

The items were positively identified as roof tiles, although the lack of evidence of peg holes or nibs prevents from a positive identification of the type.

Clay plain tiles were developed in the 13th century to replace shingles and thatch in the roofing of domestic buildings. Handmade peg tiles were commonly used until the 19th century, when machine-made tiles became popular, with little variation in the manufacturing technique. Also, good quality roof tiles were reused over long period of times; therefore, the potential for dating evidence of plain roof tiles remains limited.

The ceramic building material assemblage is not recommended for retention due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.4 Copper Alloy *by Simona Denis*

A small fragment of a copper alloy object, weighing 1.8g, was collected from context (8/07). Although extremely fragmentary, the item was positively identified as part of an animal rumbler or ‘crotal’ bell, and dated to the post-medieval period.

It is not recommended to retain the object.

6 DISCUSSION

Six of the trenches (1 – 5 and 7) located in the northwestern extent of the site (Fig. 1) were devoid of any archaeological features but did contain up to c. 0.8m thick layer of modern made ground dumped on the topsoil / subsoil that extended for c.30m towards the modern A40. This made ground layer probably represents the up-cast from the road cutting from the A40 when it was constructed.

Trench 6 contained six oval features (interpreted as planting pits) that formed part of the northeastern arc of a possible circular ring of features. These features correlate with a ring of trees within the landscaped parkland on the 1881 OS map (Fig. 5) and two of the pits dated to the Post-Medieval period.

Three undated linear ditches were identified in four trenches; ditch 8/04 and 11/04 was orientated NW – SE and only contained frequent amounts of heat affected pieces

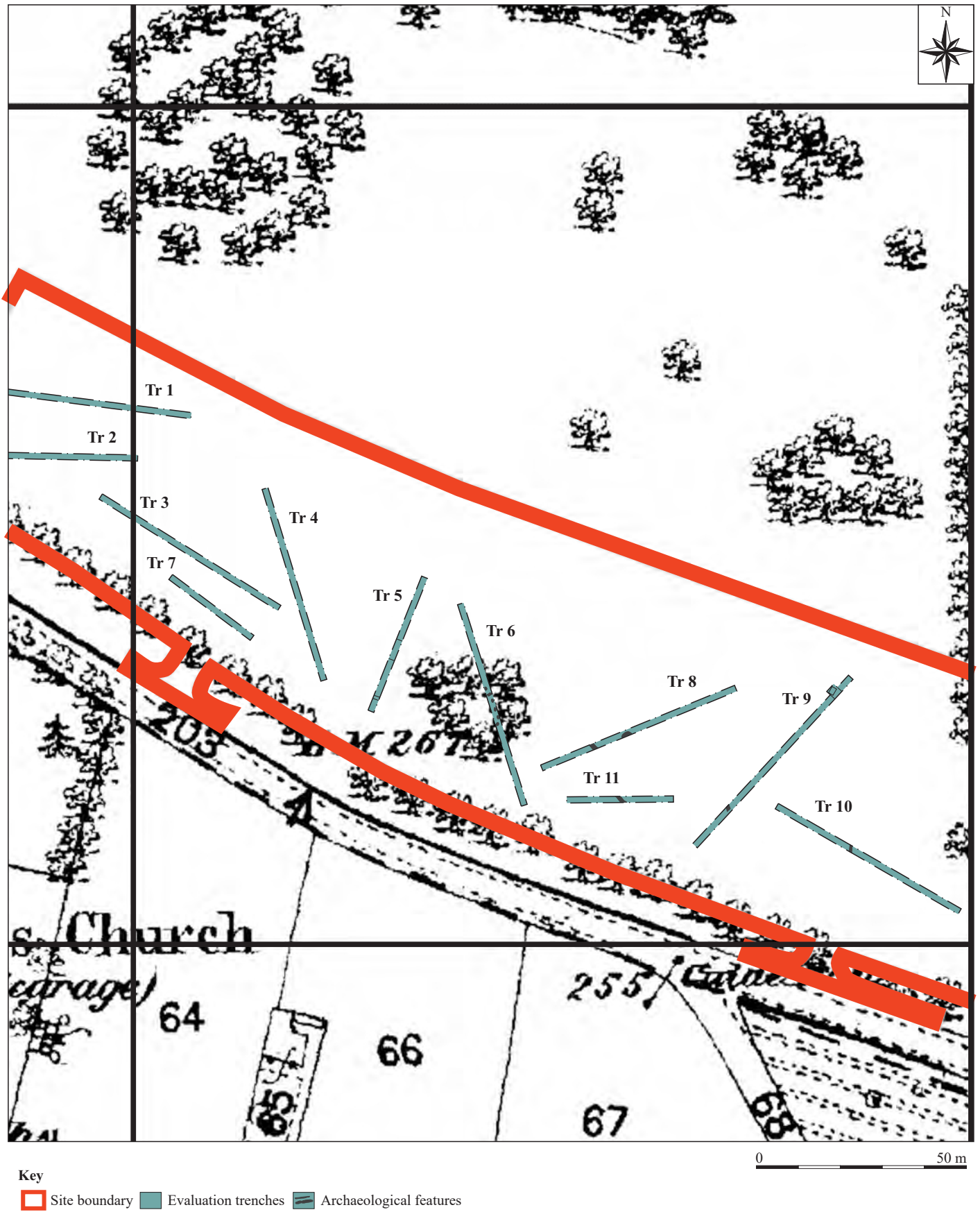


Figure 5: Features in trench 6 overlain on 1881 map
15

of limestone. Ditch 9/04 was orientated NNW – SSE and shallow ditch 10/04 was orientated north – south. These ditches could form part of an earlier un-dated field system.

One sub-oval pit was present in Trench 8 that was Post-Medieval in date and is possibly related to the landscaped parkland.

A brief record of the wall that formed the southern boundary of Holton Park estate was undertaken.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief
Written scheme of investigation
The project report
The primary site record

Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire Resource Centre with the accession number OXCMS: 2016.52.

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APPENDIX 1
Context Inventory

Cont ext	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.25m	1.5m	43.1m	-	Topsoil	-
1/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.27m	1.5m	43.1m	-	Subsoil	-
1/03	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	-
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.35m	1.5m	48.7m	-	Topsoil	Modern
2/02	Deposit	Mid brown silty loam with frequent limestone inclusions	0.8m	1.5	48.7m	-	Made ground	Modern
2/03	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.2m	1.5m	48.7m	-	Buried topsoil	-
2/04	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.19m	1.5m	48.7m	-	Subsoil	-
2/05	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	-
Trench 3								
3/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.17m	1.5m	50m	-	Topsoil	Modern
3/02	Deposit	Yellowish brown silty loam with frequent limestone inclusions	0.36m	1.5m	50m	-	Made ground	Modern
3/03	Deposit	Grey silty loam	0.13m	1.5m	35.5m	-	Made ground	Modern
3/04	Deposit	Reddish brown silty loam	0.18m	1.5m	35.5m	-	Made ground	Modern
3/05	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.13m	1.5m	50m	-	Buried topsoil	-
3/06	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.14m	1.5m	50m	-	Subsoil	-
3/07	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	-
Trench 4								
4/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.18m	1.5m	48.5m	-	Topsoil	Modern
4/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.5m	1.5m	30m	-	Made ground	Modern
4/03	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.28m	1.5m	48.5m	-	Buried topsoil	-
4/04	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.1m	1.5m	48.5m	-	Subsoil	-
4/05	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	-

Con text	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 5								
5/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.15m	1.5m	50m	-	Topsoil	Modern
5/02	Deposit	Dark brown silty loam	0.42m	1.5m	30m	-	Made ground	Modern
5/03	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.12m	1.5m	50m	-	Buried topsoil	-
5/04	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.14m	1.5m	50m	-	Subsoil	-

5/05	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	-
Trench 6								
6/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.3m	1.5m	50m	-	Topsoil	
6/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.18m	1.5m	50m	-	Upper subsoil	
6/03	Deposit	Mid- light brown silty loam	0.12m	1.5m	50m	-	Lower subsoil	
6/04	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	
6/05	Cut	Oval pit	0.17m	0.8m	0.7m		Planting pit	
6/06	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy loam	0.17m	0.8m	0.7m		Planting pit fill	
6/07	Cut	Oval pit	-	0.6m	0.98m	-	Planting pit	
6/08	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy loam	-	0.6m	0.98m	-	Planting pit fill	
6/09	Cut	Oval pit	0.15m	0.5m	0.9m		Planting pit	
6/10	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy loam	0.15m	0.5m	0.9m	yes	Planting pit fill	Post-Med
6/11	Cut	Oval pit	-	0.5m	0.9m	-	Planting pit	
6/12	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy loam	-	0.5m	0.9m	-	Planting pit fill	
6/13	Cut	Oval pit	0.35m	0.7m	1.2m		Planting pit	
6/14	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy loam	0.35m	0.7m	1.2m	yes	Planting pit fill	Post-Med
6/15	Cut	Oval pit	-	0.5m	0.9m	-	Planting pit	
6/16	Deposit	Mid-brown sandy loam	-	0.5m	0.9m	-	Planting pit fill	
Trench 7								
7/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.3m	1.5m	25m		Topsoil	
7/02	Deposit	Dark brown silty loam	0.5m	1.5m	25m		Made ground	Modern
7/03	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.12m	1.5m	25m		Buried topsoil	
7/04	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.12m	1.5m	25m		Subsoil	
7/05	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	
Trench 8								
8/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.35m	1.5m	50m	-	Topsoil	
8/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.12m	1.5m	50m	-	Subsoil	
8/03	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	
8/04	Cut	Linear ditch orientated nw - se	0.32m	1.1m	1.6m	-	Ditch	
8/05	Deposit	Reddish brown sandy loam	0.32m	1.1m	1.6m	-	Ditch fill	
8/06	Cut	Sub-oval pit	0.12m	0.9m	2.6m	-	Pit	
8/07	Deposit	Mid-light brown silty clay loam	0.12m	0.9m	2.6m	yes	Pit fill	Post-Med
Cont ext								
Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date	
Trench 9								
9/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.3m	1.5m	50m	-	Topsoil	
9/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.05m	1.5m	50m	-	Subsoil	
9/03	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	
9/04	Cut	Linear ditch orientated nnw - sse	0.34m	1.3m	2m	-	Ditch	
9/05	Deposit	Reddish brown sandy loam	0.34m	1.3m	2m	-	Ditch fill	
Trench 10								
10/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.2m	1.5m	50m	-	Topsoil	

10/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.22m	1.5m	50m	-	Subsoil	
10/03	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	
10/04	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	0.06m	0.6m	1.6m	-	Ditch fill	
10/05	Cut	Linear ditch orientated n - s	0.06m	0.6m	1.6m	-	Ditch	
Trench 11								
11/01	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty loam	0.25m	1.5m	25m	-	Topsoil	
11/02	Deposit	Mid-brown silty loam	0.08m	1.5m	25m	-	Subsoil	
11/03	Deposit	Limestone and sandy clay	-	-	-	-	Natural	
11/04	Cut	Linear ditch orientated nw - se	0.3m	1m	2.1m	-	Ditch	
11/05	Deposit	Reddish brown sandy loam	0.3m	1m	2.1m	-	Ditch fill	