



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**LAND AT CHURCHFIELD LANE,
BENSON, OXFORDSHIRE OX10 6SH**

ACHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NGR SU 613 917

*On behalf of
CgMs Consulting Ltd*

DECEMBER 2016

REPORT FOR CgMs Consulting Ltd
Burlington House
Lypiatt Road
Cheltenham
GL50 2SY

PREPARED BY Gavin Davis

ILLUSTRATION BY Autumn Robson & Gavin Davis

EDITED BY John Moore

AUTHORISED BY John Moore

FIELDWORK 2nd December 2016
Gavin Davis, Simona Denis, Steve Leach

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ENQUIRES TO John Moore Heritage Services
Hill View
Woodperry Road
Beckley
Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ

Tel: 01865 358300
Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>SUMMARY</i>	<i>ii</i>
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site Location	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Archaeological Background	1
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	1
3 STRATEGY	3
3.1 Research Design	3
3.2 Methodology	3
4 RESULTS	3
4.1 Trench 1	3
4.2 Trench 2	6
5 FINDS	8
5.1 Pottery	8
5.2 Animal Bone	8
5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe	10
5.4 Iron	10
6 DISCUSSION	11
7 ARCHIVE	12
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	12
APPENDIX 1 Context Inventory	13
 FIGURES AND PLATES	
Figure 1. Site location	2
Figure 2. Trench 1 and 2 and sections	5
Plate 1. Trench1	7
Plate2. Trench 2	7
 TABLES	
Table 1. Pottery	8
Table 2. Animal Bone Assemblage	9
Table 3. Species Representation of the Assemblage	9
Table 4. Butchery Marks	10
Table5. Iron	10

Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at Churchfield Road, Benson, Oxfordshire. In Trench 1, shallow and wide features were identified on an ENE-WSW orientation and these were identified as possibly agricultural in origin. Those that yielded finds were dated to the post-medieval or modern period. One steep sided ditch orientated ENE-WNW contained post-medieval finds within the fill as well as a piece of well-preserved Anglo-Saxon pottery. A number of pits were identified at the north end of the site most of which were undated with the exception of one which contained a post-medieval nail within its fill. In Trench 2 a number of negative features were identified on the same ENE-WSW orientation and these were also considered to be agricultural. A single ditch was identified in Trench 2 but no finds were recovered from the fill.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is situated on the southwest side of Churchfield Lane and northeast of Henley Road, Benson (NGR SU613917). The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone of Gault Formation. The drift geology is alluvium (British Geological Survey website). The land is currently pasture.

1.2 Planning Background

A planning application has been submitted for erection of an elderly care home (P16/S0771/PEM) to South Oxfordshire District Council. The Oxfordshire Historic Environment team has recommended that conditions relating to archaeology be attached. This required a staged programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that had been approved by the local planning authority in writing.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The application site is located in an area of archaeological interest. Occupation deposits dating from the Neolithic through to the Saxon period have been recorded 220m south east of the application site (PRN 16138). An extensive Roman settlement was also recorded 270m SE of the proposal area in the 19th century (PRN 9670). An archaeological evaluation 100m north of the application recorded a number of archaeological features consisting of ditches and pits along with pottery dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (PRN 26401). The application site is also located approximately 140m north east of the possible location of a castle mentioned by Thomas Hearne in 1716 as being west of the Church (PRN 2099). Hearne also mentions that bones, spurs and swords were found on the site.

The results from a detailed magnetic survey carried out by Stratascan showed a band of alluvium across the site with a possible palaeochannel on one edge of it. A short linear anomaly at the southeast of the site may be associated with a realignment of Churchfield Lane. (Stratascan 2016).

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 or absence of archaeological remains within the site and the depth of soil deposits that overlie any remains.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.

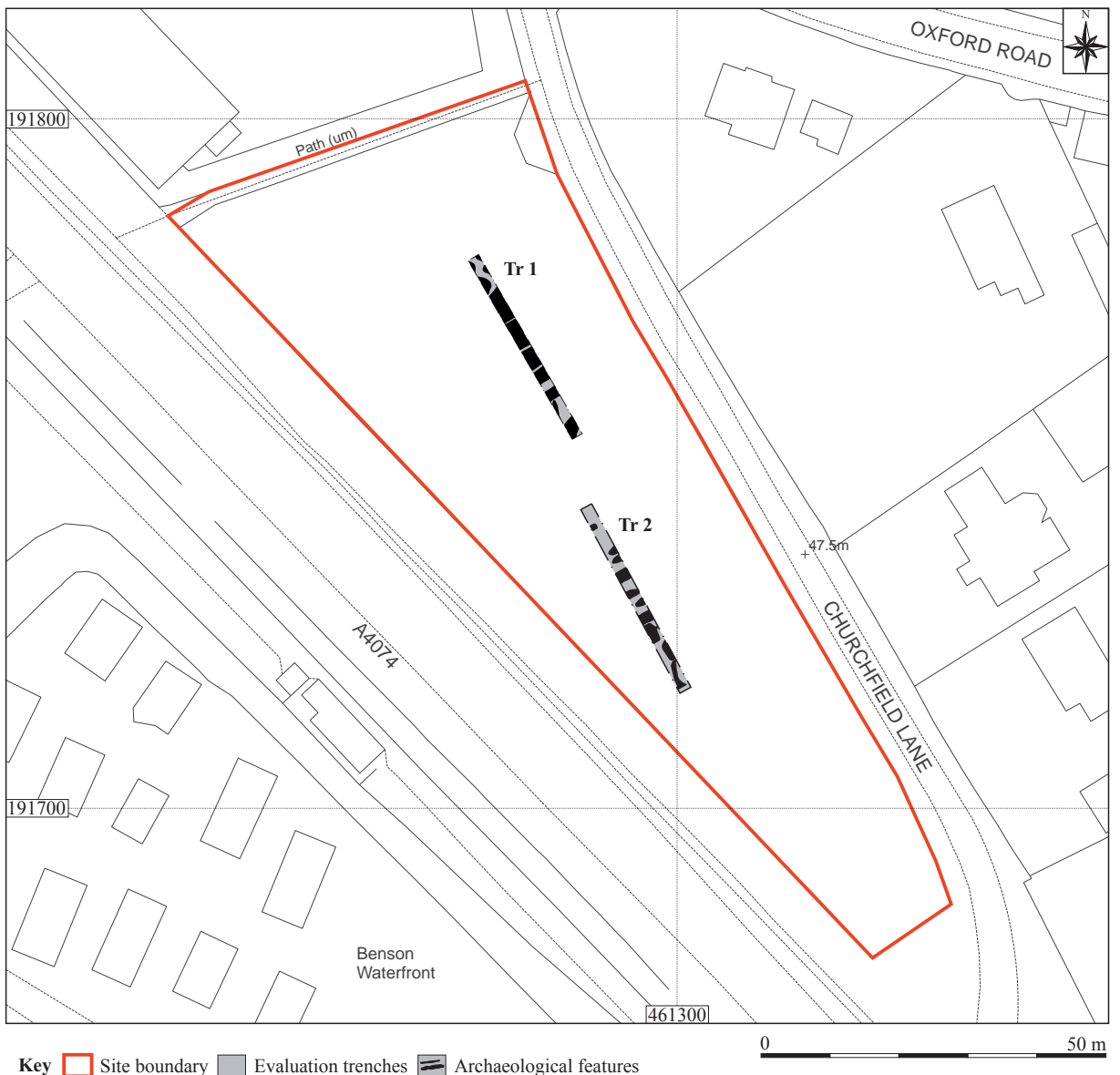
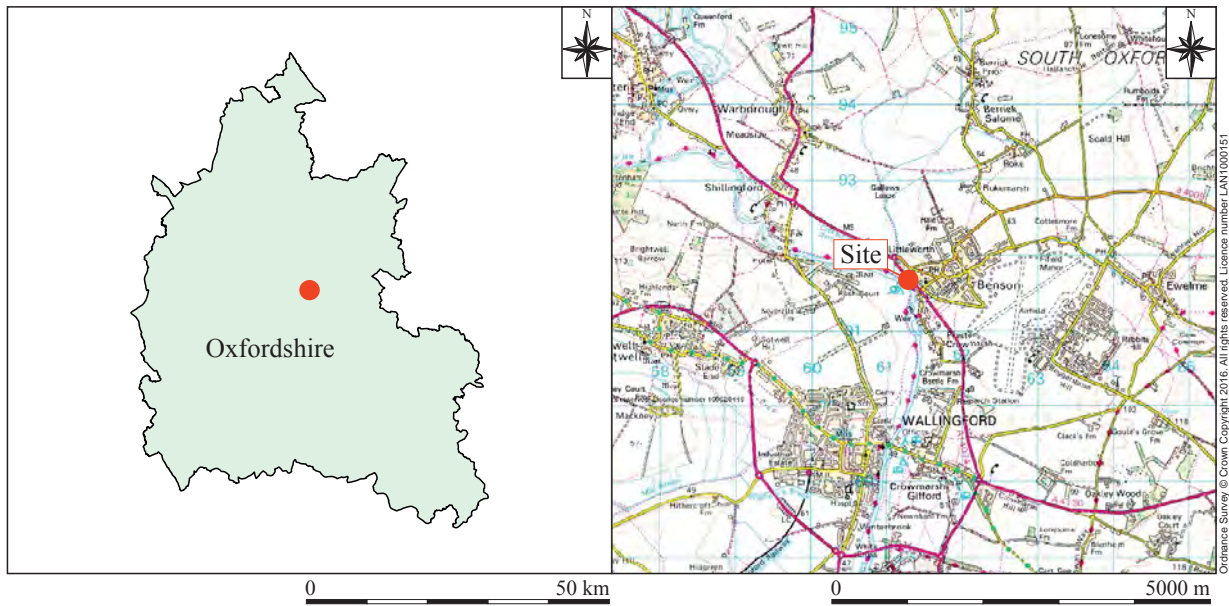


Figure 1: Site location

- To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to prehistoric to Saxon remains found in the area.
- To determine the implications of the remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present.
- To inform the need for, and scope of, further phases of work to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2016) agreed with by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Team, the archaeological advisors to South Oxfordshire District Council.

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

3.2 Methodology

Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the proposal site, each trench was approximately 30m long by 1.75m wide.

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 also produced.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts and numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. Numbers in bold indicate structural features.

4.1 TRENCH 1 (Figure 2, Trench 1 plan and sections)

The lowest layer identified in Trench 1 was a light yellow brown coarse sand and gravel (1/05). This layer was identified as the natural substratum and a number of

negative features were identified cut into this layer. At the SE end of the trench was a possible furrow 1/04 which was 2.9m wide and greater than 2.10m in length. The furrow was filled with a mid yellow brown sandy clay loam with moderate to frequent stone.

Emerging from the west section was a shallow ditch 1/19m. This feature was greater than 2.5m long and ended in a shallow rounded terminus at the north end. It had shallow sides and was 0.12m deep by 0.55m wide (Fig.2, Sections 1.01 & 1.02). The fill of this feature was a mid brown loamy sand with frequent stone inclusions (1/18).

To the north of this feature was a shallow sided ditch that was orientated WSW-ENE, 1/21 (Fig. 2, Section 1.02 & 1.03). The ditch was 1.7m wide and greater than 1.7m in length. It was not fully excavated across its width but the area excavated indicated a shallow ditch, only 0.2m deep, with shallow irregular sides and a flattish base.

To the north of this feature was a further ditch orientated in the same direction 1/17 (Fig. 2, Section 1.04). The initial excavation of the ditch identified a much narrower cut, less than 0.5m wide but this had been undercut on the northern edge of the feature. Further excavation revealed that it was greater than 1.4m wide. It was however difficult to find the northern edge due to the rapid ingress of water into the excavated ditch and due to the northern edge not being visible in plan. A later attempt at excavation by machine revealed the ditch to be approximately 2m wide with a depth that was greater than 0.55m. The southern edge of the ditch had a sharp break of slope and was near vertical as far as was excavated. The fill of the ditch was a brown sandy loam with frequent stones and post-medieval finds as well as a piece of earlier pottery (1/16) – see discussion below.

Beyond these features towards the north were a number of closely clustered linear features with ill defined edges. Identifying the edges of these features was difficult and this was hindered by a large amount of water ingress towards the middle of the trench. However, machine excavation of 1/27 and 1/29 revealed shallow cuts approximately 0.5m deep with shallow slightly concave sides and flattish bases. Ditch 1/27 was approximately 2.9m wide and 1/29 was approximately 3.35m wide (Fig.2, Trench 1 plan). Both ditches were orientated WSW-ENE. The space between the cuts was slight with less than 0.2m between each cut. The fills of each of these features were dark grey brown sandy clay loams with moderate to angular frequent stone inclusions (1/26) and (1/28). The edges of the fills appeared to overlap the edges of these two ditches as one continuous fill. The northerly of these two fills (1/26) contained an iron nail that was post-medieval in date.

A further two ditches were identified north of these ditches, 1/23 and 1/25. Both these ditches had ill defined edges that were close together. Their fills, (1/22) and (1/24) were dark grey brown sandy clay loams with moderate to angular frequent stone inclusions, with a single nail recovered from the surface of (1/24), fill of ditch 1/25.

At the far north end of the trench were a number of pits. Pit 1/13 was a large irregular shaped pit with very steep slightly convex sides (Fig. 2, Sections 1.05 & 1.06). The excavated dimensions were greater than 1.2m by 3m and the depth was around 0.7m. It contained a mid to dark grey sandy clay loam, (1/12), with frequent stone inclusions and a post-medieval nail.

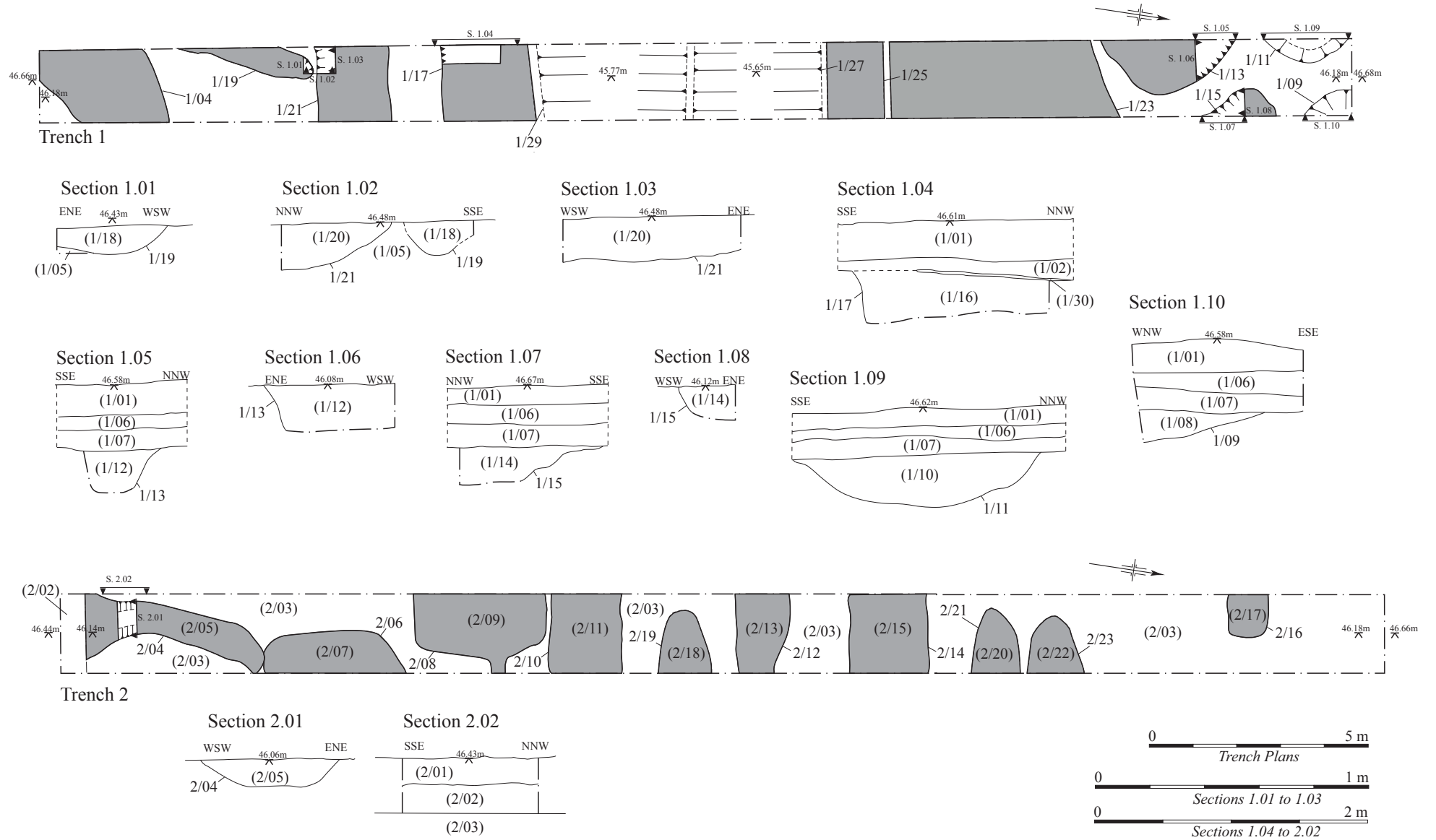


Figure 2: Trenches 1-2 and sections

Another pit was identified next to Pit 1/13. Pit 1/15 was sub-circular and steep sided (Fig.2, 1.07 & 1.08). The excavated dimensions were 1.8m by greater than 0.5m. It was filled by a mid brown yellow sandy clay loam with frequent stone (1/14). Due to rapid water ingress it was only excavated to a depth of 0.3m.

North of these were two further pits on either side of the trench and continuing beyond the limit of the excavation. On the east side was Pit 1/09 which was 0.2m deep (Fig.2, Section 1.10). It had shallow sloping sides and the dimensions were greater than 0.6m W-E by greater than 1m S-N. The pit was filled by mid to dark brown loamy sand with frequent stone (1/08). The fill contained fragments of animal bone and there were also animal bones recovered directly above this fill in the overlying soil deposit (1/07).

On the opposite west side of the trench was another shallow pit, 1/11, which was greater than 0.6m E-W by 1.75m. It was filled by a 0.25m thick, mid brown, sandy clay loam with yellowish patches and frequent stone inclusions (1/10) (Fig. 2, Section 1.09).

The deposits overlying these features varied at different ends of the trench. At the southerly end of the trench was a 0.15m thick deposit of dark brown loamy sand with very frequent angular small and medium flints, (1/02), that overlay the features. This layer became much thinner towards the middle of the trench. The layer was identified as made up ground (Fig.2, Section 1.04). In some places, deposited above this layer, was a very thin light yellow sandy layer that was less than 0.03m thick (1/30). This was a very diffuse layer and was hardly visible in most sections but was noted overlying the ditch fill 1/16 (Fig.2, Section 1.04).

At the north end of the trench the features were covered by a 0.2m thick deposit of dark brown sandy clay loam with a slight yellowish tinge. The layer had a rare inclusion of stone and was identified as an earlier topsoil deposit. Deposited above this was a 0.2m thick deposit of very dark brown loamy sand (1/06). This layer was identified as made up ground and may have been the same as (1/02) although it had fewer stone inclusions Fig.2, Sections 1.05, 1.07, 1.09 & 1.10).

Overlying all deposits and features was a 0.2m to 0.3m thick, dark brown, humus rich, slightly loamy sand (1/01). This layer was the present topsoil deposit.

4.2 TRENCH 2 (Figure 2, Trench 2 plan and sections)

The lowest layer identified in Trench 2 was the natural flint gravel deposits (2/03). As with Trench 1, a number of features were cut into this layer, most of which were orientated in the same east westerly direction.

At the SSE end of the trench was a curvilinear ditch with a moderate break of slope, shallow sides and a flattish base 2/04 (Fig.2, Section 2.01). The ditch was 1m wide and greater than 4m in length. It was filled by a mid grey brown sandy clay loam with frequent flint inclusions (2/05).

The remaining WSW-ENE orientated features were identified as furrows and the terminuses of furrows or else drag lines caused by the shallow extraction of gravels.



Plate 1. Trench 1. NNW view.



Plate 2. Trench 2. NNW view

These features ranged in width from 3m to 1m and contained mid grey brown and mid to dark brown, sandy clay loam fills with frequent flint inclusions.

Deposited over these features was a 0.2m thick deposit of mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent stone inclusions (2/02) and above this was a dark grey slightly loamy sand that was also 0.2m thick, (2/01). These layers were identified as the subsoil and topsoil (Fig.2, Section 1.02).

5 FINDS

5.1 POTTERY *by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 5 sherds with a total weight of 69g. It consisted of a mixture of early/middle Anglo-Saxon, post-medieval and modern wares, and was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXBEW: Staffordshire Manganese Glazed Ware, 18th century. 1 sherd, 1g.

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 2 sherds, 8g.

OXEST: London Stoneware. 1680 +. 1 sherd, 33g.

In addition, the following, not covered by the Oxfordshire type-series, was also noted:

E/MS: Early/middle Anglo-Saxon Organic-tempered Ware, 5th – 9th century. 1 sherd, 27g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The sherd of OXEST is from a blacking bottle, and is of 19th – 20th century date.

The sherd of E/MS is from the rim of a jar (original diameter 140mm, 8% complete). Despite the fact that it is redeposited in a post-medieval context, it is in very good condition, with the soft fabric showing few signs of wear, suggesting that it has been subject to very little transportation since its original deposition.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	E/MS		OXDR		OXBEW		OXEST		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1/07							1	33	U/S
1/16	1	27	2	8	1	1			L17thC
Total	1	27	2	8	1	1	1	33	

5.2 ANIMAL BONE *by Roxanne Blanks*

A small assemblage of animal remains were recovered. A total of 19 fragments were recovered by hand during the evaluation with a total weight of 381.8g from across

three contexts (1/08), (1/12), and (1/07) (Table 2). The assemblage is well preserved and has been subject to little taphonomic damage and most likely represents butchery waste. All of the remains were identified in accordance with Hillson (1992) and Schmid's (1972) identification manuals.

Table 2: Animal bone assemblage

Context	Identification	Skeletal element	Number of fragments	Weight (g)	Comments
(1/08)	Unidentified mammal	Diaphysis	2	16	
		Rib	1	12	
(1/12)	<i>Bos</i>	Tibia	1	76	Distal diaphyseal fragment, with a longitudinal perimortem fracture on the posterior aspect.
	Unidentified mammal	Diaphysis	2	6.3	
(1/07)	Unidentified mammal	Diaphysis	7	83.5	
		Scapula	1	22	
	<i>Ovis</i>	Metatarsus	1	15	Left metatarsus.
	<i>Sus</i>	Innominate	1	69	Right innominate.
	<i>?Bos</i>	Mandible	1	51	Left mandibular body. Possible juvenile <i>Bos</i> . 3 cut marks are present on the distal end, 1 cut mark is present on the proximal end.
	<i>Bos</i>	Horn	1	21	
		Horn core	1	10	Probable juvenile <i>Bos</i> .

A tentative identification was made on the remains from the animal bone assemblage (Table 3). All of the contexts contained unidentified mammal remains. Whilst *Bos* was identified in contexts (1/12) and (1/07). Context (1/07) also contained *Ovis* and *Sus* remains. The most represented identified species is *Bos*, with four identified fragments, followed by *Ovis* and *Sus* each represented by one fragment.

Table 3: Species representation of the assemblage

Species	Number of fragments
Unidentified mammal	13
<i>Bos</i>	4
<i>Ovis</i>	1
<i>Sus</i>	1

Butchery marks were identified on a total of 26.32% of the assemblage (table 4). Evidence for butchery was found on the unidentified mammal (3/13 or 23.08%) and *Bos* remains (2/4 or 50%). Of the five fragments displaying butchery marks four of these (4/5 or 80%) have longitudinal peri-mortem diaphyseal fractures characteristic of splitting the bones for marrow. These are found on the distal *Bos* tibia fragment and some of the unidentified mammal diaphyses (4/11 or 36.36%). Whilst the *Bos* mandible displays four cut marks (three at the posterior end, one at the proximal end) characteristic of de-fleshing practices.

Table 4: Butchery marks

Species	Number of fragments	Number of butchered fragments	% of butchered remains
Unidentified mammal	13	3	23.08%
<i>Bos</i>	4	2	50%
<i>Ovis</i>	1	0	0%
<i>Sus</i>	1	0	0%

5.3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE *by Simona Denis*

A single clay tobacco pipe fragment, weighing 1g, was collected from context (1/16). The object was identified as a plain, unmarked stem fragment measuring 27mm in length with a centred bore hole.

Plain stem fragments without diagnostic features or decorations have very little dating value; however, a slightly later dating to the 18th century is generally suggested for stems with a centred bore hole (Ayto 1994).

The stem fragment was not retained due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.4 IRON *by Simona Denis*

A small assemblage of 6 iron objects, weighing 72g in total, was collected during the excavations from 4 different contexts. The items were very poorly preserved, and mostly fragmentary; only two of the recovered objects were complete. A severe built-up of iron oxide was observed, affecting the observation and the quantification of original weight and dimensions of the objects.

All of the items were identified as nails, with the exception of the flat, rounded object recovered from context (1/12), tentatively identified as a washer.

Table 5. Iron

Cont ext	Type	Weigh t (g)	Shaft cross-section	Length (mm)	Head type	Head diameter (mm)	Point type	Date range
1/12	?Nail	1	Rectangu lar	14	Missin g	N/A	Missin g	?19 th C
	?Washer	19.2	N/A	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	Undetermined
1/16	Nail	0.7	Rectangu lar	15	Flat, round	8	Missin g	?17 th -19 th C
	?Sprig	3.2	Rectangu lar	43	Missin g	N/A	Missin g	
1/24	General purpose nail	15.2	Rectangu lar	80	Rose	16	Flat	17 th -19 th C
1/26	General purpose nail	32.7	Rectangu lar	84	Rose	18	Flat	

Although only limited observations were possible due to their state of preservation, a general dating to the post-medieval period is proposed on the basis of the general aspect of the nails.

It is not recommended to retain the iron objects due to their extremely poor and unstable state of preservation.

6 DISCUSSION

The dateable features on the site provided material dated to post-medieval periods or later.

In Trench 2 the majority of the cut features were aligned in the same WSW-ENE direction and these parallel features were identified as furrows and agricultural in origin. There did also appear to be some slight evidence on the ground indicating the possibility of furrows.

A further furrow that appeared to be on the same alignment with a possible furrow on the ground was also identified at the south end of Trench 1.

Further closely spaced features on the same alignment as each other were identified in Trench 1. These features had very little ridge between them and the edges between them were also difficult to ascertain. Two of these features when excavated proved shallow compared to their width.

These features may also be considered as agricultural or they may point to some shallow machine excavation, although to what purpose it is unknown. At least two of these features contained nails that were post-medieval and possibly 19th century in date.

A number of pits were identified to the north of the site. These were mostly undated although the larger of them did contain a later post-medieval nail. Two of these pits contained animal bones. Animal bones were also present in the overlying soil at this part of the site.

Toward the south of Trench 1 was a much steeper sided ditch 1/17 which was also on a WSW-ENE alignment. The pottery from this feature suggested a late 17th century date, although other material gathered from the fill suggested that the earliest possible date may be later, 18th or 19th century. The ditch fill also contained a piece of Anglo Saxon pottery, which considering the dating of the other material from the fill is thus identified as re-deposited. The specialist, however, noted that the fragment was in very good condition suggesting that it has been subject to very little transportation since its original deposition. Considering the edges and extent of this ditch were initially hard to identify then the possibility that the ditch was subject to later unidentified post-medieval disturbance cannot be ruled out.

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 County Museum Service with accession number OXCMS: 2016.215

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Appendix 1: Context Inventory Table

Context	Type	Description	Thickness/ Depth	Extent	Relationship	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Very dark brown, slightly loamy sand with high humic content	0.2m to 0.3m	> 1.75m > 30m	Over 1/02 and 1/06	None	Topsoil	Modern
1/02	Deposit	Dark brown loamy sand. Frequent flint inclusions	0.15m to 0.1m	> 1.75m by c.15m	Under 1/01 Over 1/05	None	Made ground in south part of the trench	Post med
1/03	Fill	Mid brown sandy loam –sandy clay loam, with slight yellowish hue. Moderate to frequent flint inclusions	> 0.1m	2.9m by >2.10	Under 1/02 Over 1/04	Not excavated	Fill of furrow	Undated
1/04	Cut	Wide linear feature truncated slightly in plan showing shallow break of slope in section	> 0.1m	2.9m by >2.10	Under 1/03 Over 1/05	-	Furrow	Undated
1/05	Deposit	Light yellow coarse sand and dominant gravel	-	> 1.75m > 30m	Under 1/02 & 1/07	-	Natural	
1/06	Deposit	Very dark brown sandy loam with moderate to frequent flint inclusions	0.15m to 0.2m	> 1.75m by c.15m	Under 1/01 Over 1/07	-	Lower topsoil/made ground in the north part of the trench	Post medieval
1/07	Deposit	Dark brown sandy clay loam with very slight yellowish tinge	0.2m	> 1.75m by c.15m	Under 1/06 Over 1/05	Pottery and animal bone	Buries soil/lower topsoil in north part of trench	>19 th century
1/08	Fill	Mid to dark brown loamy sand-sandy loam with frequent flint inclusions	0.2m	>0.6m by > 1m	Under 1/07 Over 1/09	Animal bone	Fill of shallow pit	Undated
1/09	Cut	Shallow sub-circular cut	0.2m	>0.6m	Under	-	Shallow pit	Undated

				by > 1m	1/08 Over 1/05			
1/10	Fill	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay loam with frequent stone	0.25m	1.75m by >0.6m	Under 1/07 Over 1/11	None	Fill of shallow pit	Undated
1/11	Cut	Sub circular with moderate break of slop and shallow sides	0.25m	1.75m by >0.6m	Under 1/10 Over 1/05	-	Shallow sub-circular pit	Undated
1/12	Fill	Mid to dark grey sandy clay loam with frequent stone	0.7m	3m by >1.2m	Over 1/13 Under 1/07	Animal bone, iron nail	Fill of large pit	19 th Century+
1/13	Cut	Large irregular shaped pit with seep sides and sharp break of slope	0.7m	3m by >1.2m	Under 1/12 Over 1/05	-	Large pit	19 th Century+
1/14	Fill	Mid yellow brown sandy clay loam with frequent stone inclusions	>0.3m	1.8m by >0.5m	Under 1/07 over 1/15	None	Fill of pit	Undated
1/15	Cut	Irregular sub circular cut with sharp break of slop and steep sides	>0.3m	1.8m by >0.5m	Under 1/14 Over 1/05	-	Sub circular pit	Undated
1/16	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with frequent stone inclusions	>0.55 m	2m by >1.75m	Under 1/30 Over 1/17	Pottery, Clay tobacco pipe, iron Obj.	Fill of ditch	Late 17 th +
1/17	Cut	Steep sided linear cut	>0.55 m	2m by >1.75m	Under 1/16 Over 1/05	-	Steep sided linear ditch	Late 17 th +
1/18	Fill	Mid brown loamy sand with frequent finds	0.12m	0.55m by >2.5m	Under 1/02 Over 1/19	None	Fill of shallow ditch	Undated

1/19	Cut	Shallow linear cut with shallow sides and rounded terminus	0.12m	0.55m by >2.5m	Under 1/18 Over 1/05	-	Shallow ditch	Undated
1/20	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam to loamy sand with frequent flints	0.2m	1.7m by >1.7m	Under 1/02 Over 1/21	None	Fill of ditch	Undated
1/21	Cut	Linear cut with shallow sides and flattish base	0.2m	1.7m by >1.7m	Under 1/02 Over 1/21	-	Ditch	Undated
1/22	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loams with moderate to frequent stone inclusions	-	c. 4.9m by >1.7m	Under 1/07 Over 1/23	Not excavated	Fill of wide linear feature. Possibly agricultural in origin	Undated
1/23	Cut	Wide linear negative feature	-	c. 4.9m by >1.7m	Under 1/22 Over 1/05	-	Cut of wide linear feature. Possibly agricultural in origin	Undated
1/24	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loams with moderate to frequent stone inclusions	-	c. 1.3m by >1.7m	Under 1/07 Over 1/25	Iron nail	Fill of linear feature. Possibly agricultural in origin	?17 th – 19 th century
1/25	Cut	Linear cut	-	c. 1.3m by >1.7m	Under 1/24 Over 1/05	-	Cut of linear feature. Possibly agricultural in origin	?17 th – 19 th century
1/26	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loams with moderate to frequent stone inclusions	c.0.5m	c.2.9m by >1.7m	Under 1/02 Over 1/27	Iron nail	Fill of shallow negative feature possibly agricultural in origin	?17 th – 19 th century
1/27	Cut	Shallow, flat bottomed negative feature with concave sides and very small ridge.	c.0.5m	c.2.9m by >1.7m	Under 1/26 Over 1/05	-	Cut of shallow negative feature possibly agricultural in origin	?17 th – 19 th century
1/28	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loams with moderate to frequent stone inclusions	c.0.5m	c.3.35m by >1.7m	Under 1/02 Over	None	Fill of shallow negative feature possibly agricultural in origin	Undated

					1/29			
1/29	Cut	Shallow, flat bottomed negative feature with concave sides and very small ridge.	c.0.5m	c.3.35m by >1.7m	Under 1/28 Over 1/05	-	Cut of shallow negative feature possibly agricultural in origin	Undated
1/30	Deposit	Light yellow sand	0.025 m	Diffuse	Under 1/02 Over 1/03	None	Very thin diffuse deposit, not clear in most sections	> 18 th century
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Dark grey brown, slightly loamy sand	0.2m	>1.8m by 30m	Over 2/02	None	Topsoil	Modern
2/02	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent flints	0.2m	>1.8m by 30m	Under 2/01 Over 2/03	None	Subsoil	Undated
2/03	Deposit	Pale yellow gravel	-	>1.8m by 30m	Under 2/02	None	Natural	
2/04	Cut	Curvilinear ditch with moderate slope and flat base	0.2m	1m by > 4m	Under 2/05 Over 2/03	-	Curvilinear ditch	Undated
2/05	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	0.2m	1m by > 4m	Under 2/02 over 2/05	Not excavated	Ditch fill	Undated
2/06	Cut	Sub rectangular negative feature with rounded corners	-	>1m by 3.3m	Under 2/07 Over 2/03	-	Terminus of furrow?	Undated
2/07	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	>1m by 3.3m	Under 2/02 Over 2/06	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2/08	Cut	Sub rectangular negative feature with rounded corners	-	>1.5m By 3m	Under 2/09 Over 2/03	-	Terminus of furrow?	Undated

2/09	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-		Under 2/02 Over 2/08	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2/10	Cut	Linear negative feature	-	1.5m by >1.8m	Under 2/11 Over 2/03	-	Furrow?	Undated
2/11	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1.5m by >1.8m	Under 2/02 Over 2/10	Not excavated	Fill of Furrow?	Undated
2/12	Cut	Linear negative feature with irregular north edge	-	1.2m by >1.8m	Under 2/13 Over 2/03	-	Furrow?	Undated
2/13	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1.2m by >1.8m	Under 2/02 Over 2/12	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2/14	Cut	Linear negative feature	-	1.7m by > 1.8m	Under 2/15 Over 2/03	-	Furrow?	Undated
2/15	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1.7m by > 1.8m	Under 2/02 Over 2/14	Not- excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2/16	Cut	Sub rounded terminus of negative feature	-	1m by >1m	Under 2/17 Over 2/03	-	Terminus of furrow?	Undated
2/17	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1m by >1m	Under 2/02 Over 2/16	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2//18	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1.1m by >1.4m	Under 2/02 Over	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated

					2/19			
2/19	Cut	Sub rounded terminus of negative feature	-	1.1m by >1.4m	Under 2/18 Over 2/03	-	Terminus of furrow?	Undated
2/20	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1m by >1.5m	Under 2/02 Over 2/21	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2/21	Cut	Sub rounded terminus of negative feature	-	1m by >1.5m	Under 2/20 Over 2/03	-	Terminus of furrow?	Undated
2/22	Fill	Mid grey sandy loam with frequent flints	-	1.1m by >1.25m	Under 2/02 Over 2/23	Not excavated	Fill of furrow?	Undated
2/23	Cut	Sub rounded terminus of negative feature	-	1.1m by >1.25m	Under 2/22 Over 2/03	-	Terminus of furrow?	Undated