



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**AT**

**LITTLE MARTINS FIELD,**

**LAND EAST OF WATERMAN'S LANE NORTH EAST**

**OF DIDCOT ROAD, BRIGHTWELL-CUM-SOTWELL,**

**OXFORDSHIRE OX10 0RY**

**NGR SU 57841 91130**

*On behalf of*  
*Kingerlee Homes*

**OCTOBER 2017**

**REPORT FOR** Kingerlee Homes  
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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at Little Martins Field, east of Waterman's Lane north east of Didcot Road, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell, Oxfordshire (NGR SU5784191130 centred). Part of a Mid Iron Age settlement was found in the south part of the site that seems to include a least one timber house site. Roman pottery suggests a settlement of that date off-site in the vicinity. Saxon activity was recorded although it appears to have been sparse on the proposal site. Late medieval activity was found just west of Beauchamp Grange indicating there was a late medieval farmstead or similar under this property that originally extended westwards onto the evaluation site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)**

The site is situated to the east of Waterman's Lane north east of Didcot Road, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell, Oxfordshire (NGR SU5784191130 centred). The site lies between c.55m and c.59m OD. The geology is Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation and the land is currently in pasture with a building at the southern extent of the application area.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

Outline planning permission has been granted by South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) for proposed residential development of up to 31 dwellings, including new access from Didcot Road, following demolition of existing buildings to southern portion of site (P17/S0164/O). Due to the potential for the site to contain archaeological remains, as advised by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Team (OHET), two conditions relating to archaeology have been attached:

#### ***4. Archaeological working brief***

*Prior to any excavation and the commencement of the development, a professional archaeological organisation acceptable to the Local Planning Authority shall prepare an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, relating to the application site area, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To secure the protection of and proper provision for any archaeological remains in accordance with Policy CSEN3 of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 and Policies CON11, CON13 and CON14 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011.*

#### ***5. Archaeological watching brief and findings report***

*Following the approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to in condition 4, and prior to any excavation and the commencement of the development (other than in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation), a staged programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation shall be carried out by the commissioned archaeological organisation in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The programme of work shall include all processing, research and*

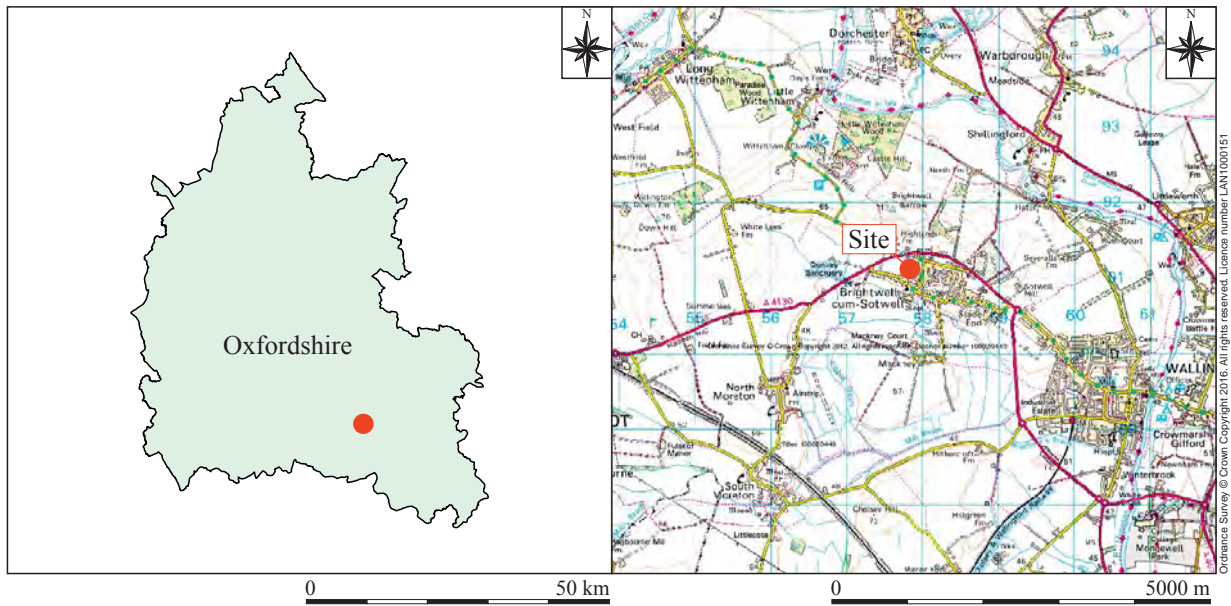


Figure 1: Site location

*analysis necessary to produce an accessible and useable archive and a full report for publication which shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: In order to determine the extent, character and significance of the surviving remains of archaeological interest and to safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological importance on the site in accordance with the NPPF (2012), Policy CSEN3 of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2027 and Policies CON11, CON13 and CON14 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011.*

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

The site itself has been the subject of a formal desk study (JMHS 2016), this indicating a low potential of identifying features of Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date due to the sparse known remains of these dates in the area. Roman activity was also noted in the search area with again a possible low potential. There were three foci of medieval activity concentrating on the villages of Brightwell, Sotwell and Mackney. Post-medieval, Imperial and Industrial activity is noted in the area of the villages as the settlement continues to operate from medieval times. Features identified outside the villages in these latter periods are presumably agricultural features.

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Stage 1 trial trenching were as follows:

- To undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site and the depth of soil deposits that overlie these 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.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits. The forms in which such evidence may be present will be determined in accordance with the guidelines set out in English Heritage's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* and *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*.
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present.

- To inform the need for, and scope of, further phases of work (Stage 2) 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 agreed with Oxfordshire Historic Environment Team (OHET).

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

#### **3.2 Methodology**

21 evaluation trenches 30m long by 1.8m wide were excavated across the proposed site of the development. However, Trench 5 was shortened to 13.4m due to the presence of asbestos in the ground and Trench 13 was limited to 21.3m in length due to access problems.

Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. 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 (Figures 2-5)**

All the trenches consisted of a layer of dark grey silty clay topsoil overlying a layer of mid-grey silty clay, a colluvium that increased in thickness downslope. The colluvium overlay the archaeological horizon cut into the natural grey / brown clay.

#### **4.1 Trench Results**

**Trench 1** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised a 0.15m thick layer of topsoil (1/01) that overlay a 0.15m thick layer of colluvium (1/02), this overlay the natural clay (1/03). A modern service pipe orientated north – south was noted cutting the natural clay. The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 2** (Fig. 2) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (2/01) that overlay a 0.25m thick layer of colluvium (2/02), this overlay the natural clay (2/03). Two linear ditches cut the natural clay.

Ditch 2/04 (Fig. 2, S 2.02) was orientated west-south-west / east-north-east, 0.15m deep, 0.75m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of a light grey silty clay (2/05) that contained no finds.

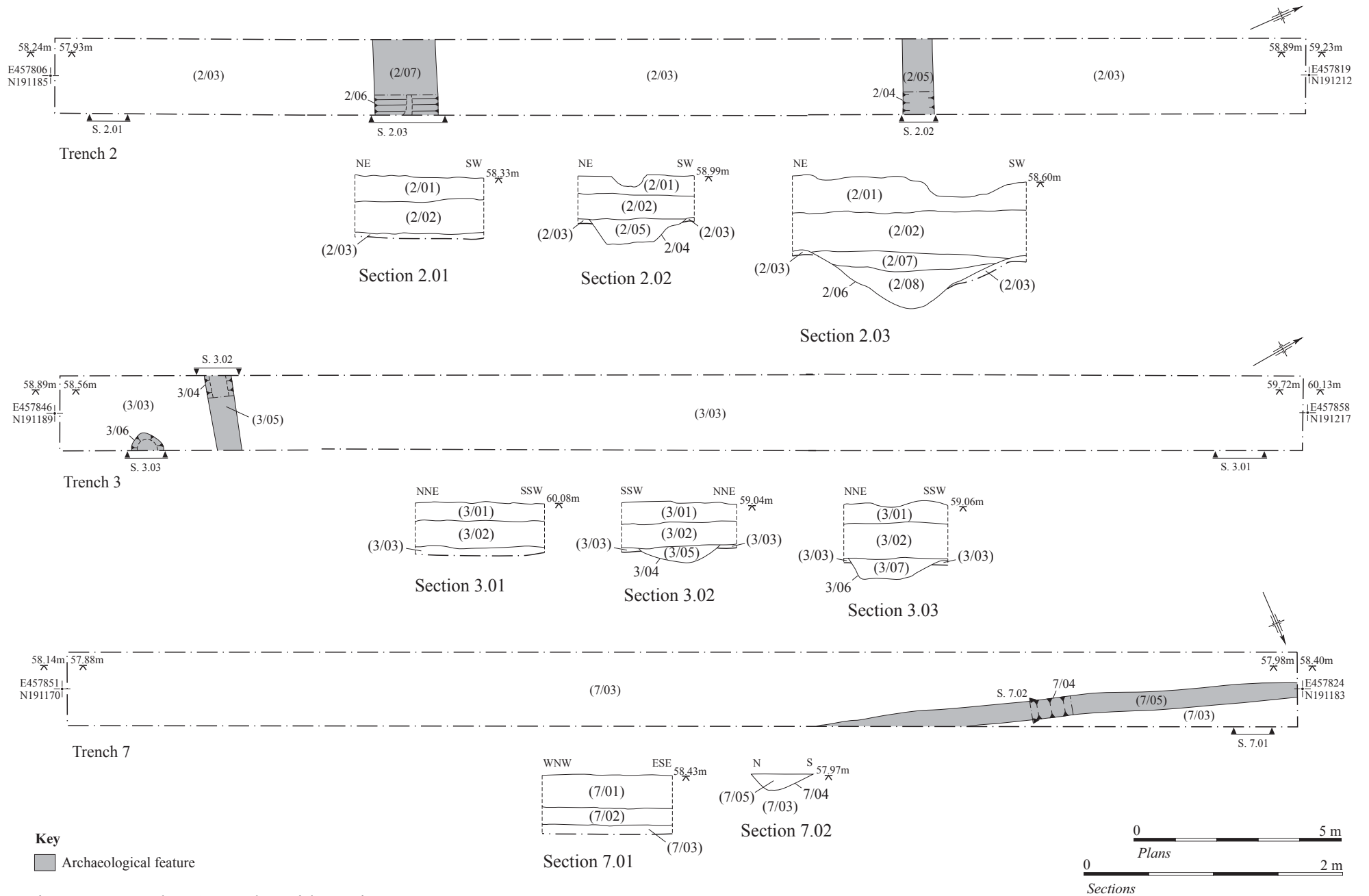


Figure 2: Trenches 1,2 and 7 with sections



Ditch 2/06 (Fig. 2, S 2.03) was orientated west-south-west / east-north-east, 0.4m deep, 1.7m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; the upper fill was a 0.15m thick layer of a mid-brown / grey silty clay (2/07) that contained 10 fragments of animal bone. The lower fill was a 0.25m thick layer of a light-brown / grey silty clay (2/08) that contained no finds.

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.15m thick layer of topsoil (3/01) that overlay a 0.2m thick layer of colluvium (3/02), this overlay the natural clay (3/03). One linear ditch and one pit cut the natural clay.

Ditch 3/04 (Fig. 2, S 3.02) was orientated west-south-west / east-north-east, 0.08m deep, 0.7m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a light grey silty clay (3/05) that contained no finds.

Pit 3/06 (Fig. 2, S 3.03) was semi-circular in shape, 0.12m deep, 0.7m wide and +0.4m long with steep – moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of a light grey silty clay (3/07) that contained no finds.

**Trench 4** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (4/01) that overlay a 0.2m thick layer of colluvium (4/02), this overlay the natural clay (4/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 5** (Fig. 1) was 13.4m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (5/01) that overlay a 0.1m thick layer of colluvium (5/02), this overlay the natural clay (5/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 6** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.24m thick layer of topsoil (6/01) that overlay a 0.12m thick layer of colluvium (6/02). Underlying this was a thin 0.09m thick layer of a light grey clay (6/03) a colluvial layer that contained no finds. This overlay the natural clay (6/04). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 7** (Fig. 2) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (7/01) that overlay a 0.13m thick layer of colluvium (7/02), this overlay the natural clay (7/03). One linear ditch cut the natural clay.

Ditch 7/04 (Fig. 2, S 7.02) was orientated north-west / south-east, 0.14m deep, 0.5m wide and +10.5m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-yellowish / brown silty clay (7/05) that contained no finds.

**Trench 8** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (8/01) that overlay a 0.09m thick layer of colluvium (8/02), this overlay the natural clay (8/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 9** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.22m thick layer of topsoil (9/01) that overlay a 0.26m thick layer of colluvium (9/02), this overlay the natural clay (9/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 10** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (10/01) that overlay a 0.26m thick layer of colluvium (10/02) that contained six sherds of Mid-Iron Age pottery together with one sherd of Post-Medieval pottery.

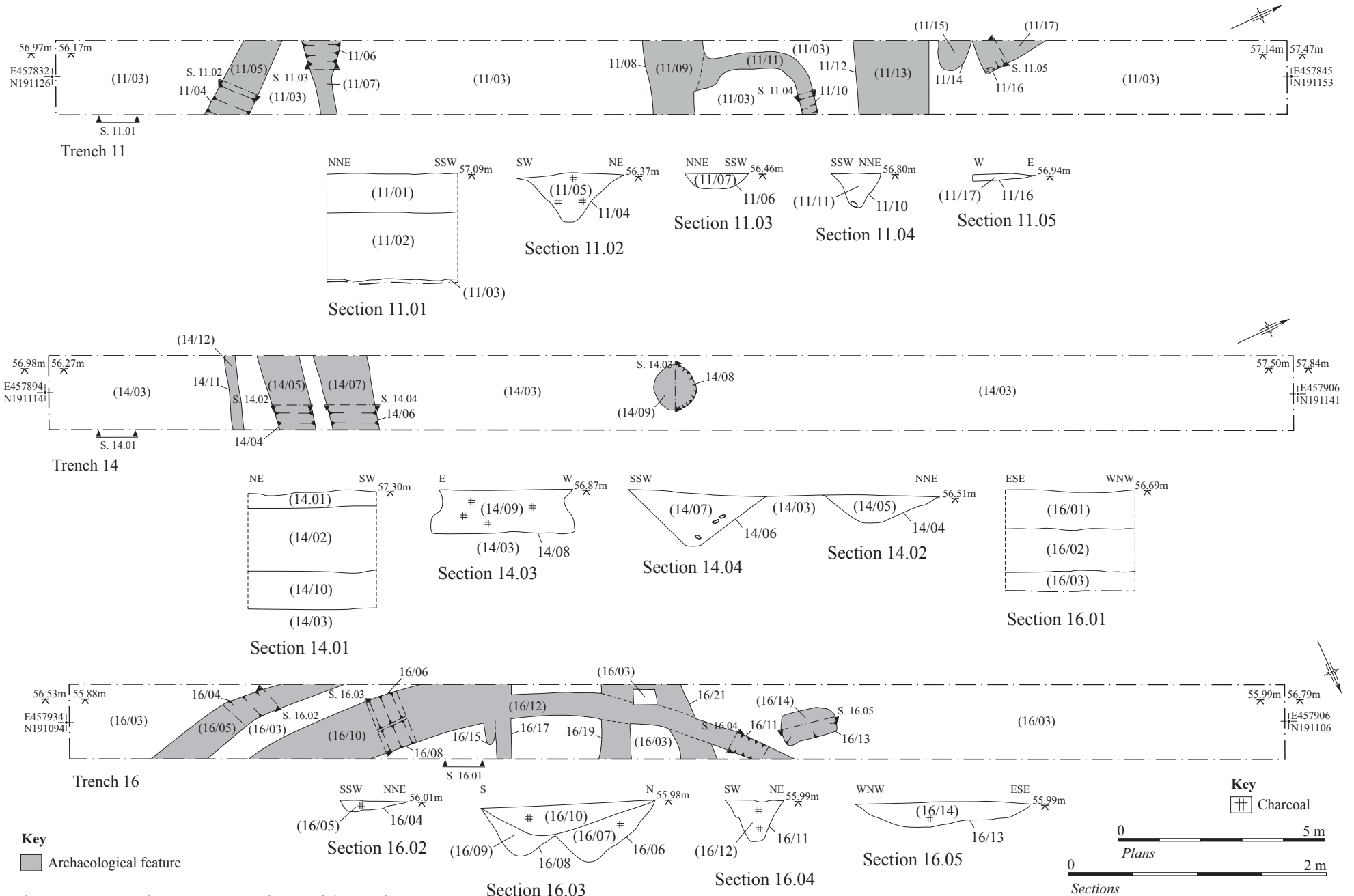


Figure 3: Trenches 11, 14 and 16 with sections

This overlay the natural clay (10/03) / (10/04) with two pieces of animal bone in the surface. The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 11** (Fig. 3, Plate 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (11/01) that overlay a 0.52m thick layer of colluvium (11/02) that contained one sherd of possible Mid-Iron Age / Saxon pottery. This overlay the natural clay (11/03). Four linear ditches, one curvilinear gully and two pits were cut into the natural clay.



Plate 1. Trench 11

Ditch 11/04 (Fig. 3, S 11.02) was orientated north-west / south-east, 0.38m deep, 0.84m wide and +1.9m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/05) that contained one sherd of Saxon pottery, a fragment of loom weight and eight fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 11/06 (Fig.3, S 11.03) was orientated west-north-west / east-south-east, 0.14m deep, 0.5m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/07) that contained no finds

Ditch 11/08 was orientated west-north-west / east-south-east, 0.5m wide and +1.8m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/09) that contained no finds on the surface. This feature was recorded in plan only. This ditch cut gully 11/10.

Curvilinear gully 11/10 (Fig. 3, S 11.04) was orientated north – south turning to east – west, 0.29m deep, 0.4m wide and +3.5m long, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/11) that contained 18 fragments of animal bone. This gully was cut by ditch 11/08.

Ditch 11/12 was orientated west-north-west / east-south-east, 1.75m wide and +1.8m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/13) that contained no finds. This feature was recorded in plan only.

Pit 11/14 was oval in shape, 0.68m wide and 0.72m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/15) that contained no finds. This feature was recorded in plan only.

Pit 11/16 (Fig. 3, S 11.05) was rectangular in shape, 0.04m deep, 0.85m wide and 1.6m long with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (11/17) that contained one sherd of un-identified pottery.

**Trench 12** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (12/01) that overlay a 0.2m thick layer of colluvium (12/02), this overlay the natural clay (12/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 13** (Fig. 1) was 21.3m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (13/01) that overlay a 0.45m thick layer of colluvium (13/02), this overlay the natural clay (13/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

**Trench 14** (Fig. 3) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.1m thick layer of topsoil (14/01) that overlay a 0.48m thick layer of colluvium (14/02). Underlying this layer was a 0.3m thick layer of a dark grey silty clay (14/10), a colluvium this overlay the natural clay (14/03). Two ditches, one gully and a pit were cut into the natural clay.

Ditch 14/04 (Fig.3, S 14.02) was orientated north-east / south-west, 0.24m deep, 0.9m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (14/05) that contained two fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 14/06 (Fig. 3, S 14.04) was orientated north-east / south-west, 0.4m deep, 1.05m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (14/07) that contained one sherd of Saxon pottery.

Gully 14/11 was orientated north-east / south-west, 0.4m wide and +1.8m long. It contained a single fill of a dark grey silty clay (14/12) that contained no finds. This feature was recorded in plan only.

Pit 14/08 (Fig. 3, S 14.03, Plate 2) was sub-circular in shape, 0.34m deep and 1m in diameter with under-cut sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of a dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (14/09) that contained twelve sherds of Mid-Iron Age pottery and four pieces of animal bone.

**Trench 15** (Fig. 1) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (15/01) containing a modern decorative copper alloy clasp that overlay a 0.25m thick layer of colluvium (15/02) that contained one sherd of Saxon pottery. This overlay the natural clay (15/03). The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.



Plate 2. Pit 14/08

**Trench 16** (Fig. 3, Plate 3) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (16/01) that overlay a 0.34m thick layer of colluvium (16/02), this overlay the natural clay (16/03). Two curvilinear ditches, one curvilinear gully, four linear gullies and one pit were cut into the natural clay.

Curvilinear gully (Fig. 3, S 16.02) 16/04 was orientated east – west, 0.08m deep, 0.32m wide and +4m long, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (16/05) that contained four sherds of Mid-Iron Age pottery and a piece of animal bone.

Curvilinear ditch 16/06 (Fig. 3, S 16.03, Plate 4) was orientated east – west, 0.3m deep, 0.8m wide and +5m long, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/07) that contained no finds. This ditch was re-cut part-way along its length by curvilinear ditch 16/08.

Curvilinear ditch 16/08 (Fig. 3, S 16.03, Plate 4) was orientated east – west, 0.4m deep, 1.34m wide and +10.2m long, with moderately - steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; a lower fill of a 0.2m thick layer of greenish grey clay (16/09) that contained no finds. The upper fill, a 0.24m thick layer of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/10) that contained two sherds of Mid Iron Age pottery, one sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery, one sherd of mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery two sherds of un-identified pottery and 30 pieces of animal bone. This ditch cut ditch 16/06 and gullies 16/15 and 16/17 and is the same ditch as 16/11.

Curvilinear ditch 16/11 (Fig. 3, S 16.04) was orientated east – west, 0.32m deep, 0.46m wide and +10.2m long, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/12) that contained one sherd of Saxon pottery and three fragments of animal bone. This ditch cut through



Plate 3. Trench 16

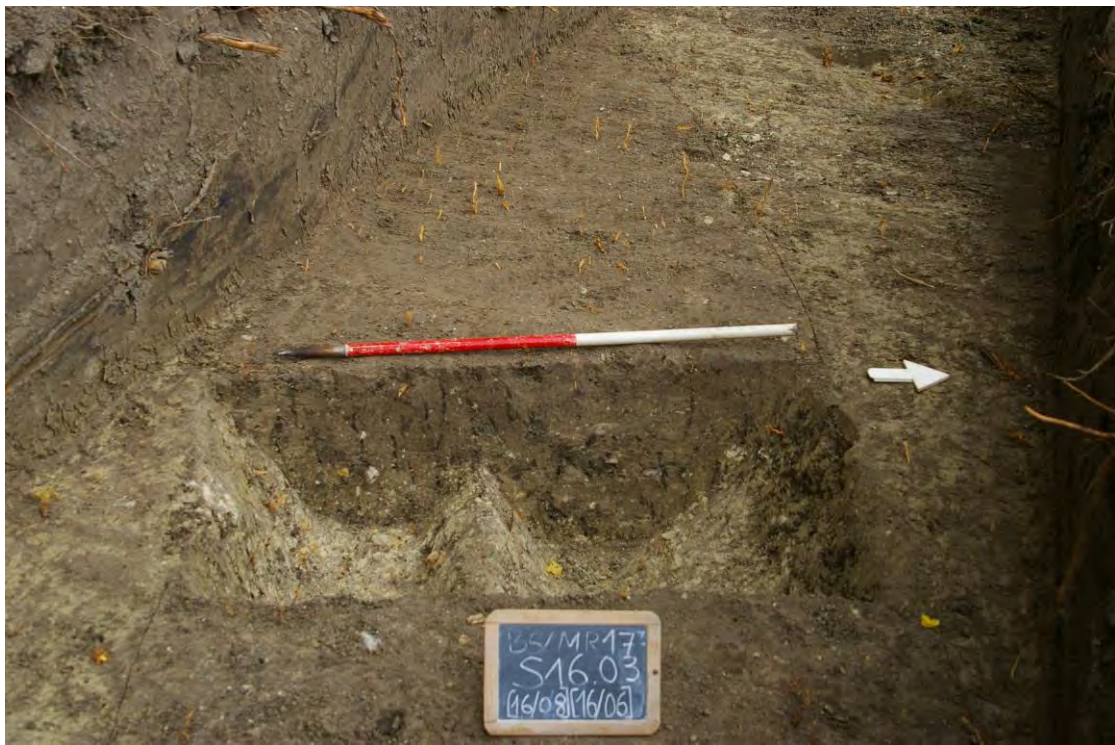


Plate 4. Ditches 16/06 and 16/08 with gully 16/04 in the background

gullies 16/19 and 16/21 and is the same as ditch 16/08.

Pit 16/13 (Fig. 3, S 16.05) was sub-rectangular in shape, 0.2m deep, 1.34m wide and 0.7m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill

of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/14) that contained one sherd of possible prehistoric pottery and one animal tooth.

Gully terminus 16/15 was orientated north-north-east / south-south-west, 0.25m wide and +0.6m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/16) that contained no finds. This gully was cut by ditch 16/08. This feature was recorded in plan only.

Gully 16/17 was orientated north-north-east / south-south-west, 0.4m wide and +1.8m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/18) that contained no finds. This gully was cut by ditch 16/08. This feature was recorded in plan only.

Gully 16/19 was orientated north-north-east / south-south-west, 0.7m wide and +1.8m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (16/20) that contained no finds. This gully was cut by ditch 16/11. This feature was recorded in plan only.

Gully 16/21 was orientated north / 0.6m wide and +2m long. It contained a single fill of a grey / brown silty clay (16/22) that contained no finds. This gully was cut by ditch 16/11. This feature was recorded in plan only

**Trench 17** (Fig. 4) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (17/01) that overlay a 0.34m thick layer of colluvium (17/02), and overlay a 0.2m thick layer of a mid-brown / grey silty clay (17/03), a lower layer of colluvium this overlay the natural clay (17/04). Six ditches and four gullies were cut into the natural clay.

Ditch 17/05 (Fig. 4, S 17.02) was part of four inter-cutting ditches orientated east / west. It was 0.7m deep, +0.8m wide and +5.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (17/23) that contained 14 pieces of animal bone. It was re-cut along its length by ditch 17/18

Ditch 17/18 (Fig. 4, S 17.02) was part of four inter-cutting ditches orientated east / west. It was 0.6m deep, 1.1m wide and +5.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a lower fill of a 0.4m thick layer of a mid-brown silty clay (17/17) that contained a worked flint flake and part of a possible horseshoe. The upper fill a 0.2m thick layer of a brown silty clay (17/06) that contained three sherds of Mid Iron Age pottery. It re-cut ditch 17/05 and was re-cut along its length by ditch 17/22.

Ditch 17/22 (Fig. 4, S 17.02) was part of four inter-cutting ditches orientated east / west. It was 0.6m deep, +0.7m wide and +5.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (17/21) that contained two sherds of Mid Iron Age pottery. It re-cut ditch 17/18 along its length.

Ditch 17/18 cut the earliest ditch 17/26 on this alignment. Originally it was at least 0.7m deep and more than 0.7m wide. It was filled by mid brown silty clay (17/23) containing animal bone.

Ditch 17/11 (Fig. 4, S 17.05) was orientated north / south, 0.18m deep, 0.8m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a dark grey / brown silty clay (17/12) that contained six fragments of animal

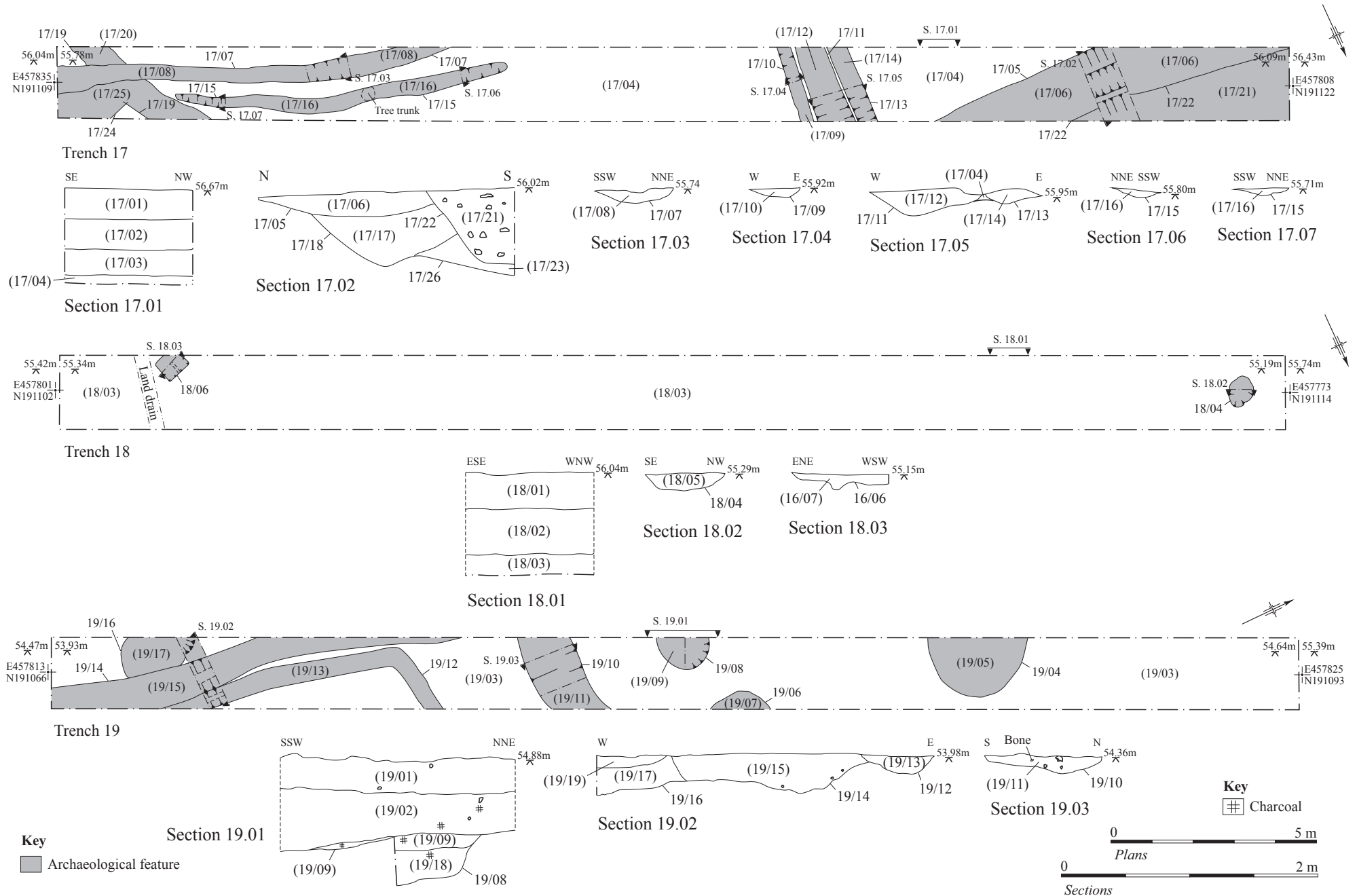


Figure 4: Trenches 17-19 with sections





Plate 5. Intercutting ditches 17/05, 17/18 and 17/22

bone and a piece of ceramic probable roof tile.

Ditch 17/19 was orientated north / south, 0.7m wide and +3m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (17/20) that contained no finds. There was no visible relationship with ditch 17/ 24 and this ditch was cut by gully 17/07. This ditch was recorded in plan only.

Ditch 17/24 was orientated east / west, 0.7m wide and +1m long. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (17/25) that contained no finds. There was no visible relationship with ditch 17/ 19 and this ditch was cut by gully 17/07. This ditch was recorded in plan only.

Gully 17/07 (Fig. 4, S 17.03) was orientated east / west, 0.08m deep, 0.62m wide and +10m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a dark brown silty clay (17/08) that contained no finds. This gully cut ditches 17/19 and 17/24.

Gully 17/09 (Fig. 4, 17.04) was orientated north / south, 0.07m deep, 0.4m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a dark brown silty clay (17/10) that contained no finds.

Gully 17/13 (Fig. 4, S 17.05) was orientated north / south, 0.08m deep, 0.5m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a dark grey / brown silty clay (17/14) that contained no finds.

Gully 17/15 (Fig. 4, S 17.06 & 17.07) was orientated east / west, 0.07m deep, 0.4m wide and 8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey / brown silty clay (17/16) that contained one sherd of Roman pottery, one sherd of Saxon pottery and seven pieces of animal bone.

**Trench 18** (Fig. 4) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (18/01) that overlay a 0.5m thick layer of colluvium (18/02) that contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery. This overlay the natural clay (18/03). Two pits were cut into the natural clay.

Pit 18/04 (Fig. 4, S 18.02) was sub-oval in shape, 0.19m deep, 0.6m wide and 0.75m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-brown silty clay (18/05) that

Pit 18/06 (Fig. 4, S 18.03) was sub-rectangular in shape, 0.13m deep, 0.66m wide and 0.76m long with moderately sloping sides and an irregular basically flat base. It contained a single fill of a dark brown silty clay (18/07).

**Trench 19** (Fig. 4) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil (19/01) that overlay a 0.5m thick layer of colluvium (19/02), this overlay the natural clay (19/03). Two ditches, one gully and four pits were cut into the natural clay.

Ditch 19/10 (Fig. 4, S 19.03) was orientated east / west, 0.12m deep, 1.3m wide and +2m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a dark grey silty clay (19/11) that contained 34 sherds of Mid Iron Age pottery and 12 fragments of animal bone.

Ditch 19/14 (Fig. 4, S 19.02) was orientated north / south, 0.3m deep, 1.6m wide and +10m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a dark grey silty clay (19/15) that contained three sherds of ?15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a piece of probable cow cranium and a fragment of roof tile. This ditch cut pit 19/16 and was cut by gully 19/12.

Gully 19/12 (Fig. 4, S 19.02, Plate 6) was orientated north / south and then turned East / west, 0.15m deep, 0.58m wide and +5.6m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a mid-grey silty clay (19/13) that contained no finds. This gully cut ditch 19/14 and must be post-medieval in date.

Pit 19/04 was sub-circular in shape, 2.4m wide and +1.3m long. It contained a single fill of a dark brown silty clay (19/05) that contained one sherd of medieval pottery. The pit was recorded in plan only.

Pit 19/06 was sub-circular in shape, 1.5m wide and +0.5m long. It contained a single fill of a dark grey silty clay (19/05) that contained no finds. The pit was recorded in plan only.

Pit 19/08 (Fig. 4, S 19.01) was sub-circular in shape, 0.4m deep, 1.9m wide and +0.5m long with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a lower fill, a 0.25m thick layer of a grey silty clay (19/18) that contained no finds and an upper fill of a 0.15m thick layer of dark grey silty clay (19/09) that contained two sherds of Mid Iron Age pottery and an animal bone fragment.

Pit 19/16 (Fig. 4, S 19.02, Plate 6) was sub-circular in shape, 0.3m deep, 1.4m wide and +0.7m long with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a lower fill, a 0.2m thick layer of a mid-grey silty clay (19/17) that contained no finds and an upper

fill of a 0.12m thick layer of mid-yellowish brown clay (19/19) that contained no finds. This pit was cut by ditch 19/14.



Plate 6. Pit 19/16, ditch 19/14 and gully 19/12

**Trench 20** (Fig. 5) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.1m thick layer of topsoil (20/01) that overlay a 0.4m thick layer of colluvium (20/02), this overlay the natural clay (20/03). One gully was cut into the natural clay.

Gully 20/04 (Fig. 5, S 20.02) was orientated north / south, 0.05m deep, 0.3m wide and +3.3m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a grey / brown silty clay (20/05) that contained no finds.

**Trench 21** (Fig. 5, Plate 7) was 30m long, 1.8m wide and comprised of a 0.1m thick layer of topsoil (21/01) that overlay a 0.4m thick layer of colluvium (21/02), this overlay the natural clay (21/03). One ditch, one gully and one pit were cut into the natural clay.

Ditch 21/04 was orientated north / south, 1.5m wide and +1.8m long. It contained a single fill of a dark grey silty clay (21/05) that contained one sherd of Mid Iron Age pottery. The ditch was recorded in plan only.

Gully 21/06 (Fig. 5, S 21.01) was orientated north-east / south-west, 0.1m deep, 0.4m wide and +1.8m long with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of a grey / brown silty clay (21/07) that contained no finds.

Pit 21/08 was oval in shape, 0.3m wide and 0.6m long. It contained a fill of dark grey silty clay (21/09) that contained no finds. The pit was recorded in plan only.

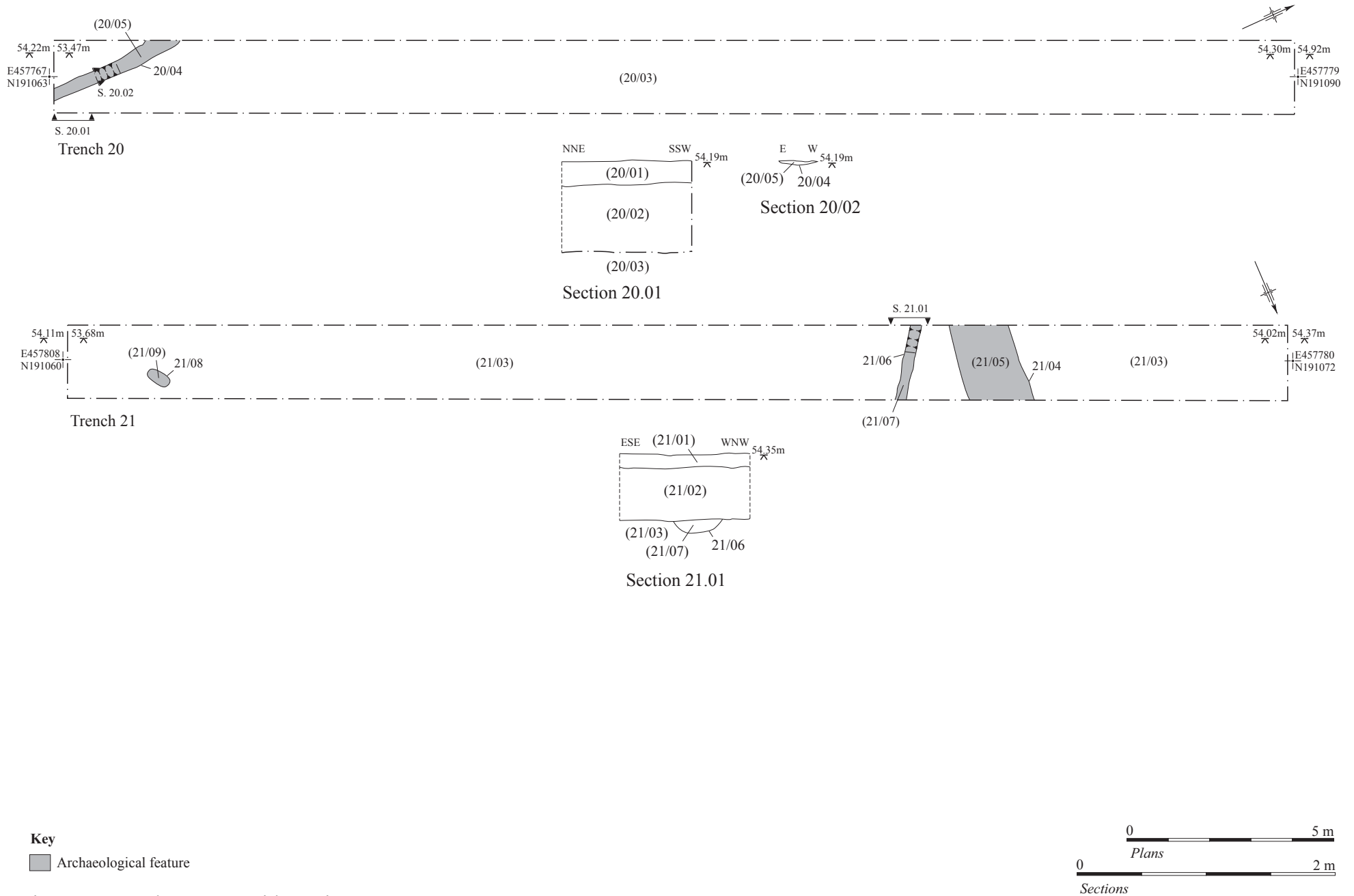


Figure 5: Trenches 20-21 with sections



Plate 7. Trench 21

## 4.2 Reliability of Results

The evaluation was conducted in good weather conditions, with the natural clay and the archaeological horizon that cut the natural clay being clearly defined within the excavated trenches, thus the reliability of the results is considered to be good.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Jane Timby

#### Introduction

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of 83 sherds pottery weighing 1551 g accompanied by six small fragments of fired clay weighing 5 g.

The pottery is of mixed chronology with sherds of later prehistoric, Roman, probable Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date present.

Pottery was recovered from nine of the twenty-one trenches excavated (Trenches 10, 11, 14-19, 21): a total 168 contexts and 47 cuts. Quantities ranged from single sherds to a maximum of 34 sherds from ditch 19/10.

The sherds are in variable condition with some larger, well-preserved pieces alongside more fragmented sherds. Surface preservation is generally good. Sherds of mixed chronology from some features indicates either re-deposition or more recent disturbance of some deposits.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to assess the likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data is catalogued in Table 1. Pieces which showed evidence of fresh breaks were counted as single sherds.

### **Later Prehistoric**

Most of the pottery comprises black sandy wares which can be divided into three variants: a finer ware (BWSA1); a slightly coarser sandy ware (BWSA2) and a glauconitic sandy ware (BWSA3). A few sherds are oxidised (OX) and some pieces have sparse organic material in the paste. There are, in addition, five sherds with a limestone or fossil shell (BWLI, SHLI) and three with sparse, fine calcined flint inclusions (FL2).

The rimsherds are from large round-bodied jars mainly with simple, incurving, undifferentiated rims or slightly beaded rims. Typologically the vessels probably date to the middle Iron Age.

Sherds of this date came from all of the nine trenches which produced pottery although occasionally they occur as redeposited finds alongside later wares. Specific features which appear to date to this phase of use include pit 14/08; gully 16/04; pit 19/08; ditch 19/10 and possibly ditches 17/18 and 21/4 each although each only produced one sherd.

A single burnt sherd (GYF) with no surviving surfaces from pit 16/13 is potentially of prehistoric date but could also be later.

### **Roman**

There are three sherds of Roman date present. A single tiny piece of Central Gaulish samian from the later fill of ditch 16/08; a sherd from an Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176, OXF RS; Young 1977, type C99) from the same ditch and a sherd of oxidised ware from curved gully 17/15.

The OXF RS sherd from ditch 16/08 provides a *terminus post quem* of mid-3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century indicating the samian is residual. The same feature produced two Iron Age sherds and two small undated crumbs. The single Roman sherd from curved gully was accompanied by a sherd of SAOR which is potentially of Saxon date.

### **Saxon**

Four bodysherds from handmade closed vessels have a fine sandy fabric with sparse organic inclusions (SAOR). A further sherd has a much denser organic temper (OR). Superficially the fabric is very similar to the Iron Age material.

None of the sherds occur in the same contexts as the Iron Age wares with one coming from ditch 11/04; one from ditch 14/06; one from ditch 16/11; one from gully 17/15 associated with the Roman sherd and one from subsoil 15/02. The conclusion is that these sherds are probably of Saxon date. Less easy to place is a sherd from the subsoil in trench 11 which could be Iron Age or Saxon.

## Medieval and post-medieval

A single bodysherd from a medieval Brill-Boarstall-type glazed jug was recovered from pit 19/04. Three late medieval sherds came from ditch 19/14; two glazed and one oxidised ware. A sherd of post-medieval glazed earthenware came from deposit 10/04 alongside six Iron Age sherds.

## Further work and retention

This is a very small assemblage of diverse chronology that suggests an extended use of the site over time. The preservation of the Iron Age sherds is particularly good. The incidence of Roman material is so sparse it may suggest the site is peripheral to the focus of activity at the time.

No further ceramic work is recommended at this stage unless additional material is recovered from the same locality which may provide further detail.

It is recommended that the assemblage is retained

Tr	Cxt	Cut	Type	Fabric	Form	Wt	No	Rim	Comment	Date
10	2	0	deposit	BWSA1		60	6	0		MIA
10	2	0	deposit	PMGRE		27	1	0		PMED
11	2	0	subsoil	BWSAOR		21	1	0	2=1 fresh bk	MIA/Sx?
11	5	4	ditch	SAOR		3	1	0		SX
11	17	16	pit	FC?		1	1	0		ND
14	7	6	ditch	SAOR		8	1	0		SX
14	9	8	pit	BWN		26	2	0	ferruginous pellets	MIA
14	9	8	pit	BWSA1		9	1	0		MIA
14	9	8	pit	BWSA2		8	1	0		MIA
14	9	8	pit	FC		4	5	0		no date
14	9	8	pit	OXSA2		14	3	0		MIA
15	2	0	subsoil	SAOR		9	1	0		SX
16	5	4	gully	BWLI		8	2	0		MIA
16	5	4	gully	BWSA2		4	2	0		MIA
16	10	8	ditch	BWSA1		6	1	0		MIA
16	10	8	ditch	BWSA2		4	1	0		MIA
16	10	8	ditch	LEZSA		0.5	1	0		C2
16	10	8	ditch	OO		3	2	0		ND
16	10	8	ditch	OXFRS	C99	18	0	1	Young 1977	mid C3-C4
16	12	11	ditch	OR1		8	1	0		SX
16	14	13	pit	GYF		3	1	0	burnt, no surfs	Preh?
17	16	15	gully	OXID		4	1	0		ROMAN
17	16	15	gully	SAOR		10	1	0		SX
17	6	18	ditch	BWSA1		8	3	0		MIA
17	21	22	ditch	BWSA1OR		22	1	0	2=1 fresh bk	MIA

17	21	22	ditch	FL2		1	1	0		MIA
18	2	0	subsoil	BWSA2		1	1	0		IA
19	5	4	pit	BRILL		59	1	0		MED
19	9	8	pit	BWSA2		5	1	0		MIA
19	9	8	pit	OXSA2	jar	148	1	1		MIA
19	11	10	ditch	BWSA1	jar	784	22	2		MIA
19	11	10	ditch	BWSA2	jar	15	2	1		MIA
19	11	10	ditch	BWSA3	jar	180	1	1		MIA
19	11	10	ditch	FL2	jar	17	2	2		MIA
19	11	10	ditch	SHLI		28	3	0		MIA
19	15	14	ditch	GLAZE		5	2	0		?15-17th
19	15	14	ditch	MEDOXID		3	1	0		?15-17th
21	5	4	ditch	BWSA1	jar	21	1	1		MIA
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>1556</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9</b>		

Table 1. Pottery data

## 5.2 Faunal Remains by Simona Denis

### Animal Bone

A small assemblage of 161 animal bone fragments, weighing 1084.6g in total, was recovered during the excavations. The state of preservation of the items is generally good, although extremely fragmentary; only one example, a bovine first phalanx, was found to be complete. The extremely limited size prevented from any identification attempt for eight of the items, representing 4.9% of the assemblage; the lack of diagnostic features on 76 additional fragments, constituting over 42% of the collection, prevented from the identification of the specific *genus*.

Three taxa were recorded, the most represented being sheep/goat, with a total of 64 examples (39.7% of the assemblage); 8 items (4.9%) were attributed to cow, while a single fragment, representing 0.6% of the collection, was identified as belonging to pig.

Due to the variable sizes and robustness of animal bones taphonomic factors may favour preservation of certain species, resulting in the under-representation of other, smaller animals (Kasumally 2002).

Small and undiagnostic mammal fragments were, when possible, divided by size range and attributed to small (52 fragments, or 32.2% of the assemblage) or large (17 items, 10.5% of the collection) mammals.

Context	Identification	Type	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)	Marks	Comments
2/07	Sheep/goat	Proximal tibia epiphysis	1	90		
		Mandible with P1, P2, M1, M2	1	17.2		
	?Sheep/goat	Cranium	22	150		
	Small	Long bone	3	12.4		



	mammal	cortex				
	Large mammal	Long bone cortex	4	16.2		
3/07	Mammal	Cranium	2	8.2		
10/04	?Cow	2 <sup>nd</sup> phalanx	1	6.7		
	Small mammal	Long bone cortex	1	5.5	?Chop	
		Undetermined	2	4.1		
11/05	Sheep/goat	Mandible with P1, P2, M1	1	8.6		Young individual
		Molar	1	2.5		
	?Sheep/goat	?Mandible	2	1.5		
	Small mammal	Long bone cortex	2	2		
		Undetermined	1	3.5		
11/11	?Sheep/goat	Scapula	12	93		?Single bone
	Small mammal	?Rib	4	3		
	Undetermined	Undetermined	2	1.5		
14/05	Sheep/goat	Proximal tibia	1	17.4		
	Small mammal	Rib	1	2.3		
14/09	Large mammal	Long bone cortex	4	11.3		
	Mammal	Rib	1	2		
16/05	Undetermined	Cancellous bone	1	3.1		?Burnt
16/10	Sheep/goat	Molar	1	2.5		
		Proximal tibia epiphysis	1	2.4		
	?Sheep/goat	2 <sup>nd</sup> phalanx	2	9.5		
		Molar enamel	3	2		
		Maxilla/cranium	7	18.9		Young individual
		Scapula	1	6		Young individual
	Pig	3 <sup>rd</sup> phalanx	1	20.3		
	Small mammal	Long bone cortex	5	6.2		
		Rib	5	9.1		
	Large mammal	Tibia diaphysis	1	51.2		
	Undetermined	Undetermined	3	3.4		
16/12	Cow	1 <sup>st</sup> phalanx	1	22.8		Complete
		Molar enamel	1	5		
	Mammal	Long bone cortex	2	2		
16/14	Sheep/goat	Premolar	1	23.4		
17/06	?Sheep/goat	?Tarsal	1	20.8		
	Small mammal	Long bone cortex	5	8		
		Long bone cortex	1	4	Chop	
		?Mandible	3	4.8		
		Undetermined	4	4.2		
17/10	Sheep/goat	Molar	1	3.9		Young individual
	Small mammal	Long bone cortex	4	6.9		

		Cancellous bone	1	1.4		
		?Vertebrae	1	12.3		
17/12	?Sheep/goat	Mandible	1	6.4		Young individual
	Small mammal	Long bone cortex	2	2.2		
		Mandible	1	0.6		Young individual
		?Rib	2	2.4		
17/16	Cow	Tibia diaphysis	1	35.8		
	?Sheep/goat	Incisor	1	0.3		Young individual
		?Molar	1	0.4		Young individual
	Small mammal	Vertebrae	1	9.7		
		?Mandible	1	0.4		
	Mammal	?Rib	2	3.7		
17/23	Large mammal	Long bone cortex	1	7.5	?Chop	
	Mammal	Cancellous bone	1	1.3		
		?Rib	1	1.9		
18/05	Small mammal	?Rib	1	1.3		
19/09	Small mammal	Cortex	1	0.8		Severely burnt
19/11	Sheep/goat	Proximal radius epiphysis	1	8.8		Young individual
		Distal metacarpus epiphysis	1	8.5		
	?Cow	Radius cortex	1	32		
	Large mammal	Long bone cortex	4	26.6		
		Rib	1	3.7		
	Mammal	?Mandible	2	3.8		
	Undetermined	Cancellous bone	1	1.6		
		Undetermined	1	0.7		
19/15	?Cow	Cranium	3	192		
21/07	Large mammal	Long bone cortex	2	19.2		

Table 2: Animal bone occurrence by context and *genus*

A single chop mark was positively identified, on a long bone cortex fragment recovered from context (17/06); two additional, possible marks were also observed, again on long bone cortex fragments.

### 5.3 Other Finds by *Simona Denis*

#### Roof Tile

Five ceramic building material fragments, of a combined weight of 399g, were recovered from four different deposits, and identified as roof tiles. The items were in a good state of preservation, although extremely fragmentary; only limited observations were possible.

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Fabric	Comments	Date Range
10/04	?Peg tile	1	169.3	Sandy, light orange-pink with rare small inclusions	Slightly curved. Partial peg hole preserved	Post-medieval
16/10	?Ridge tile	1	55.7	Gritty, orange with grey core and rare small inclusions	Curved	?Roman
17/12	?Roof tile	1	67.1	Gritty, light pink-ornage with grey core	1 side preserved	Medieval to post-medieval
19/15	?Roof tile	1	14.7	Gritty, dark pink with small inclusions		Post-medieval
		1	92.2	Sandy, light orange-pink with rare small inclusions		

Table 3: Roof tile occurrence by context and type

Handmade peg tiles were commonly used until the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

### Loom weight

A single fragment of annular loom weight, weighing 95g, was recovered from context (11/05). The item, measuring 77mm in length, represents 25% ca. of the complete object, made of a light coloured, fine clay with no visible inclusions.

Annular loom weights were used on an upright warp-weighted loom to tension the vertical warp threads, and are known from early to middle Anglo-Saxon period sites.

### Flint

Two fragments of flint, of a combined weight of 12.3g, were recovered from Trench 17.

The item collected from context (17/06), weighing 8.2g, was positively identified as a flake. The point of percussion is clearly visible on the ventral aspect of the flake, and part of the striking platform was also preserved, as was a small portion of the cortex.

A possible worked flake, weighing 4.1g and measuring 38mm in length, was found in context (17/17); part of the bulb of percussion is preserved. Possible retouching was also observed.

### Burnt Stone

Context (10/04) revealed a fragment of scorched stone, weighing 111g and measuring 78x60mm. The exact function of the item was not positively identified due to its extreme incompleteness.

## **Copper Alloy**

A single, modern copper alloy object weighing 1.6g was recovered from context (15/01). Although affected by *Verdigris*, it was positively identified as a decorative clasp.

It is not recommended to retain the modern copper alloy clasp.

## **Iron**

Context (17/17) revealed one iron object, extremely fragmentary and severely affected by oxidation. The item, weighing 44.7g and measuring 85mm in length, is composed of a flat, slightly curved strip of metal with possible nail slots. Function and dating of the objects remain undetermined.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

The results from the evaluation showed that there is a concentration of archaeological features dating to the Mid Iron Age to the Saxon period situated within the southern and south-western extents of the proposed development area (Fig. 1) within Trenches 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21. The undated linear ditches within Trenches 2, 3 and 7 are possibly Post-Medieval / Medieval field boundaries. Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 were all devoid of any archaeological features.

### **Later Prehistoric**

The features dated to the Mid Iron Age occurred in Trenches 14 (pit 14/08), 16 (curvilinear ditches 16/04 and 16/08), 17 (ditches 17/18 - part of 17/05, and 17/22: all part of a recut boundary), 19 (irregular ditch 19/10 and pit 19/08), Trench 21 (ditch 21/04). Other undated features undoubtedly belonged to this phase. Mid Iron Age pottery was also found in a colluvium layer within Trenches 10 and 11.

The curvilinear ditches found in Trench 16 are possibly a drip gully re-dug when a timber building was rebuilt. The identified features from this period do not show any patterning and only indicate that part of a Mid Iron Age settlement lies in the south part of the site.

There is no indication of Roman activity on the site as no features are conclusively dated to the period. Two sherds of Roman pottery were found in the upper fill of a recut Mid Iron Age possible drip gully. The other sherd was within an irregular ditch segment 17/15 associated with a potential Saxon sherd. It is unusual to find later Roman settlement built on land that had already been occupied in the Iron Age in rural situations. The pottery does however suggest that there is Roman activity off-site in the vicinity.

The Saxon finds show that there was some sort of activity on the site during this period but it appears to have been sparse.

The late medieval material from Trench 19 suggests that this was the west edge of a settlement, perhaps a farmstead, which was originally under Beauchamp Grange.

## 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 Museum Service under accession number OXCMS: 2017.133

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Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 1</b>								
1/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.15m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
1/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.15m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
1/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m		Natural	
<b>Trench 2</b>								
2/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
2/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
2/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
2/04	Cut	WSW – ENE linear	0.15m	0.75m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
2/05	Deposit	Light grey silty clay	0.15m	0.75m	+1.8m	-	Ditch fill	
2/06	Cut	WSW – ENE linear	0.4m	1.7m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
2/07	Deposit	Mid-brown / grey silty clay	0.15m	1.7m	+1.8m	Animal bone	Ditch fill	
2/08	Deposit	Light brown / grey silty clay	0.25m	1.2m	+1.8m	-	Ditch fill	
<b>Trench 3</b>								
3/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.15m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
3/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
3/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
3/04	Cut	WSW – ENE linear	0.08m	0.7m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
3/05	Deposit	Light grey silty clay	0.08m	0.7m	+1.8m	-	Ditch fill	
3/06	Cut	Semi-circular pit	0.12m	0.7m	+0.4m	-	Pit	
3/07	Deposit	Light grey silty clay	0.12m	0.7m	+0.4m	Animal bone	Pit fill	
<b>Trench 4</b>								
4/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m		Topsoil	
4/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	30m		Subsoil	
4/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m		Natural	

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 5</b>								
5/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	13.4m	-	Topsoil	
5/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.1m	1.8m	13.4m	-	Subsoil	
5/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	13.4m	-	Natural	
<b>Trench 6</b>								
6/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.24m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
6/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.12m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
6/03	Deposit	Light grey clay	0.09m	1.8m	30m	-	Colluvium	
6/04	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
<b>Trench 7</b>								
7/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
7/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.13m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
7/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
7/04	Cut	NW – SE linear	0.14m	0.5m	+10.5m	-	Ditch	
7/05	Deposit	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	0.14m	0.5m	+10.5m	-	Ditch fill	
<b>Trench 8</b>								
8/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
8/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.09m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
8/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 9</b>								
9/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.22m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
9/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.26m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
9/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
<b>Trench 10</b>								
10/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.3m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
10/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.26m	1.8m	30m	Pottery	Subsoil	PMED
10/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	10m	-	Natural	
10/04	Deposit	Mid-grey / brown clay	-	1.8m	20m	-	Natural	
<b>Trench 11</b>								
11/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.3m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
11/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.52m	1.8m	30m	Pottery	Subsoil	MIA/SX?
11/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
11/04	Cut	NW – SE linear	0.38m	0.84m	+1.9m	-	Ditch	
11/05	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	0.38m	0.84m	+1.9m	Pottery, bone, CBM	Ditch fill	SX
11/06	Cut	WNW – ESE linear	0.14m	0.5m	+1.9m	-	Ditch	
11/07	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	0.14m	0.5m	+1.9m	-	Ditch fill	
11/08	Cut	WNW – ESE linear	-	1.05m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
11/09	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	-	1.05m	+1.8m	-	Ditch fill	
11/10	Cut	N – S / E – W linear	0.29m	0.4m	+3.5m	-	Curvilinear gully	
11/11	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	0.29m	0.4m	+3.5m	Animal bone	Gully fill	
11/12	Cut	WNW – ESE linear	-	1.75m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
11/13	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	-	1.75m	+1.8m	-	Ditch fill	
11/14	Cut	Oval pit	-	0.68m	0.72m	-	Pit	
11/15	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	-	0.68m	0.72m	-	Pit fill	
11/16	Cut	Rectangular pit	0.04m	0.85m	1.6m	-	Pit	ND
11/17	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	0.04m	0.85m	1.6m	CBM	Pit fill	ND



<b>Trench 12</b>								
12/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
12/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
12/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Trench 13</b>								
13/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	21.3m	-	Topsoil	
13/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.45m	1.8m	21.3m	-	Subsoil	
13/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	21.3m	-	Natural	
<b>Trench 14</b>								
14/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.1m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
14/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.48m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
14/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
14/04	Cut	NE – SW linear	0.24m	0.9m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
14/05	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay	0.24m	0.9m	+1.8m	Animal bone	Ditch fill	
14/06	Cut	NE – SW linear	0.4m	1.05m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	SX
14/07	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	0.4m	1.05m	+1.8m	Pottery, bone	Ditch fill	SX
14/08	Cut	Circular pit	0.34m	1m	1m	-	Pit	MIA
14/09	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.34m	1m	1m	Pottery, CBM	Pit fill	MIA
14/10	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.3m	1.8m	30m	-	Buried soil	
14/11	Cut	NE – SW linear	-	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully	
14/12	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	-	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully fill	
<b>Trench 15</b>								
15/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
15/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	Pottery	Subsoil	SX
15/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	

<b>Trench 16</b>								
16/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.3m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
16/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.34m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
16/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
16/04	Cut	E – W Curvilinear gully	0.08m	0.32m	+4m	-	Gully	MIA
16/05	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.08m	0.32m	+4m	Pottery, bone	Gully fill	MIA
16/06	Cut	E – W Curvilinear ditch	0.3m	0.8m	+5m	-	Ditch	
16/07	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.3m	0.8m	+5m	-	Ditch fill	
16/08	Cut	E – W Curvilinear ditch	0.4m	1.34m	+10.2m	-	Ditch	MIA / ROMAN?
16/09	Deposit	Greenish grey clay	0.2m	0.55m	+10.2m	-	Lower ditch fill	
16/10	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.24m	1.34m	+5m	Pottery, bone	Upper ditch fill	MIA / ROMAN?
16/11	Cut	E – W Curvilinear ditch, same as 16/08	0.32m	0.46m	+10.2m	-	Ditch	SX
16/12	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.32m	0.46m	+10.2m	Pottery, bone	Ditch fill	SX
16/13	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	0.2m	1.34m	0.7m	-	Pit	PREHISTORIC?
16/14	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.2m	1.34m	0.7m	Pottery, bone	Pit fill	PREHISTORIC?
16/15	Cut	NNE – SSW linear	-	0.25m	+0.6m	-	Gully terminus	
16/16	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	-	0.25m	+0.6m	-	Gully fill	
16/17	Cut	NNE – SSW linear	-	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully	
16/18	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	-	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully fill	
16/19	Cut	NNE – SSW linear	-	0.7m	+1.8m	-	Gully	
16/20	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	-	0.7m	+1.8m	-	Gully fill	
16/21	Cut	N – S linear	-	0.6m	+2m	-	Gully	
16/22	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	-	0.6m	+2m	-	Gully fill	

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Trench 17</b>								
17/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
17/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
17/03	Deposit	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.2m	1.8m	30m	-	Colluvium	
17/04	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	

17/05	Cut	E – W linear	0.7m	+0.8m	+5.8m	-	Ditch	
17/06	Deposit	Brown silty clay	0.2m	1.1m	+5.8m	Pottery, animal bone	Upper ditch fill of 17/18	MIA
17/07	Cut	E – W linear	0.08m	0.62m	+10m	-	Gully	
17/08	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay	0.08m	0.62m	+10m	-	Gully fill	
17/09	Cut	N – S linear	0.07m	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully	
17/10	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty clay	0.07m	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully fill	
17/11	Cut	N – S linear	0.18m	0.8m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	
17/12	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty clay	0.18m	0.8m	+1.8m	Pottery, bone, CBM	Ditch fill	
17/13	Cut	N – S linear	0.08m	0.5m	+1.8m	-	Gully	
17/14	Deposit	Dark grey / brown silty clay	0.08m	0.5m	+1.8m	-	Gully fill	
17/15	Cut	E – W Curvilinear	0.07m	0.4m	8m	-	Curvilinear gully	SX/ROMAN
17/16	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.07m	0.4m	8m	Pottery, bone	Gully fill	SX/ROMAN
17/17	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	0.4m	1.1m	+5.8m	Bone, flint, Fe object	Lower ditch fill of 17/18	
17/18	Cut	E – W linear	0.6m	1.1m	+5.8m	-	Ditch	MIA
17/19	Cut	N – S linear	-	0.7m	+3m	-	Ditch	
17/20	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	-	0.7m	+3m	-	Ditch fill of 17/19	
17/21	Deposit	Mid grey / brown silty clay	0.6m	+0.7m	+5.8m	Pottery	Ditch fill of 17/22	MIA
17/22	Cut	E – W linear	0.6m	+0.7m	+5.8m	-	Ditch	MIA
17/23	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	0.7m	+0.8m	+5.8m	Animal bone	Ditch fill of 17/26	
17/24	Cut	E – W linear	-	0.7m	+1m	-	Ditch	
17/25	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	-	0.7m	+1m	-	Ditch fill	
17/26	Cut	E – W linear	0.68m	+0.7m	+5.8m		Ditch	
<b>Trench 18</b>								
18/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
18/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.5m	1.8m	30m	Pottery	Subsoil	IA
18/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
18/04	Cut	Sub-oval pit	0.19m	0.6m	0.75m	-	Pit	

18/05	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay	0.19m	0.6m	0.75m	Animal bone	Pit fill	
18/06	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	0.13m	0.66m	0.76m	-	Pit	
18/07	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay	0.13m	0.66m	0.76m	-	Pit fill	
<b>Trench 19</b>								
19/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.25m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
19/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.5m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
19/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
19/04	Cut	Sub-circular pit	-	2.4m	+1.3m	-	Pit	MED
19/05	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	-	2.4m	+1.3m	Pottery	Pit fill	MED
19/06	Cut	Sub-circular pit	-	1.5m	+0.5m	-	Pit	
19/07	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	-	1.5m	+0.5m	-	Pit fill	
19/08	Cut	Sub-circular pit	0.4m	1.4m	+0.5m	-	Pit	MIA
19/09	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.15m	1.4m	+0.5m	Pottery	Pit fill	MIA
19/10	Cut	E – W linear	0.12m	1.3m	+2m	-	Ditch	MIA
19/11	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.12m	1.3m	+2m	Pottery	Ditch fill	MIA
19/12	Cut	N – S / E – W turning linear	0.15m	0.58m	+5.6m	-	Gully	
19/13	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.15m	0.58m	+5.6m	-	Gully fill	
19/14	Cut	N – S linear	0.3m	1.6m	+10m	-	Ditch	?15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C
19/15	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.3m	1.6m	+10m	-	Ditch fill	?15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C
19/16	Cut	Sub-circular pit	0.3m	1.9m	+0.7m	-	Pit	
19/17	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.2m	1.9m	+0.7m	-	Pit fill	
19/18	Deposit	Grey silty clay	0.25m	1.4m	+0.5m	-	Pit fill of 19/08	
19/19	Deposit	Mid yellow clay	0.12m	1.9m	+0.7m	-	Pit fill of 19/16	
<b>Trench 20</b>								
20/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.1m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
20/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.4m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
20/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
20/04	Cut	N – S linear	0.05m	0.3m	+3.3m	-	Gully	
20/05	Deposit	Grey / brown silty clay	0.05m	0.3m	+3.3m	-	Gully fill	

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 21</b>								
21/01	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.1m	1.8m	30m	-	Topsoil	
21/02	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay	0.4m	1.8m	30m	-	Subsoil	
21/03	Deposit	Brown / Grey clay	-	1.8m	30m	-	Natural	
21/04	Cut	N – S linear	-	1.5m	+1.8m	-	Ditch	MIA
21/05	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	-	1.5m	+1.8m	Pottery	Ditch fill	MIA
21/06	Cut	NE – SW linear	0.1m	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully	
21/07	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.1m	0.4m	+1.8m	-	Gully fill	
21/08	Cut	Oval pit	-	0.3m	0.6m	-	Pit	
21/09	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	-	0.3m	0.6m	-	Pit fill	