

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

MILTON PARK, DIDCOT,

OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SU 4970 9235

On behalf of

The Environmental Dimension Partnership

October 2008

REPORT FOR The Environmental Dimension Partnership
14 Inner Courtyard,
Whiteway Farmhouse
The Whiteway
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 7BA

PREPARED BY Gwilym Williams

ILLUSTRATION BY Milena Gryzbowska & Daniel Heale

FIELDWORK 8th-14th September 2008

REPORT ISSUED 9th October 2008

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

*Tel/Fax 01865 358300
Email info@jmheritageservices.co.uk*

Site Code SCMP08
JMHS PROJECT NO. 1833

ARCHIVE LOCATION The archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire
Museums Service

Accession Number: OXCMS: 2008.70

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site Location and Topography	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Archaeological Background	1
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	3
3 STRATEGY	3
3.1 Research Design	3
3.2 Methodology	3
4 RESULTS	3
4.1 Field Results	3
4.1.1 Recording Methodology and Presentation of Results	3
4.1.2 All Trenches	5
4.1.3 The Western Double Ditches	5
4.1.4 North side of the mound	7
4.1.5 The Mound	13
4.1.6 South of the Mound	19
4.2 Reliability of results and methodologies	20
5 FINDS	20
5.1 The Pottery <i>by Paul Booth</i>	20
5.2 Other Finds	22
5.3 The Environmental Evidence <i>by Laura Evans</i>	23
6 DISCUSSION	25
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	29
APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY	29
APPENDIX 2 – HEIGHT OD OF TOPSOIL AND NATURAL	41
FIGURES	
Figure 1 Site and Trench Location Plan	2
Figure 2 The Western Ditches: Trenches 1 & 18	4

Figure 3	North side of the mound: Trenches 2, 3 & 4	6
Figure 4	North side of the mound :Trenches 5, 6 & 7	8
Figures 5	North side of the mound :Trenches 8, 9 & 10	9
Figure 6	Trenches 11 & 26	11
Figure 7	The mound: Trenches 12, 13 & 14	12
Figure 8	The mound: Trenches 15 & 16	14
Figure 9	The mound: Trench 17; Trench 19	15
Figure 10	Trenches 20, 21 & 22	17
Figure 11	Trenches 23, 24 & 25	18
Figure 12	EDP plan showing trench layout & geophysical Survey results	27

SUMMARY

An evaluation was carried out by John Moore Heritage Services on behalf of The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on the cropmark, Scheduled Ancient Monument OX250 on land north of Milton Park Industrial Estate, Didcot, in the parish of Sutton Courtenay. Trenching was targeted on areas of low activity as indicated by the results of geophysical survey. Evidence for some archaeological activity, extending west and south of the main cropmark site, was revealed; this dated from the late Bronze age to early Saxon. Limited Saxon activity was also revealed in the centre of the site under a post-medieval mound c. 0.7m deep, running east/west for several hundred metres. The evaluation confirmed that for the most part the apparent empty area in the centre of the scheduled monument did not contain significant archaeological remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Topography (Figure 1 & 12)

The site is located west of Sutton Courtenay Lane, in the parish of Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire, on land north of Milton Park Industrial Estate, Didcot, centred on NGR SU 4970 9235. The site is some c.39h in extent and is bounded by Sutton Courtenay to the north, by open fields to the west, by Milton Park to the south and by Sutton Courtenay Lane, beyond which lies Didcot Power Station, to the east.

The site is located at 57m OD on second terrace gravel, which extend from the river Thames south to Didcot. To the south of the site, where an evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust, the geology is Gault Clay. The Gault Clay was not seen to extend into the current investigation area.

1.2 Planning Background

The site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) OX250, a group of associated cropmarks. The evaluation was carried out to inform an application for the development of light vehicle parking on that part of the scheduled monument where the density of archaeological features is low.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The Scheduled Ancient Monument OX 250 comprises an area of extensive cropmarks north of Milton Park Industrial Park. These are located largely on the eastern side of the field, the main part of the scheduled area, with outlying linear cropmarks to the west defining the western edge of the scheduled area; these are typical of later prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon period features. No intrusive fieldwork has been carried out on the cropmarks, but geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd in 2006 confirms their extent.

An archaeological field evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust south of the current investigation area in 2000. This yielded evidence of a trackway, a later prehistoric 'ladder' enclosure and activity from the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. This information is drawn from the Archaeological Evaluation Specification prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership.

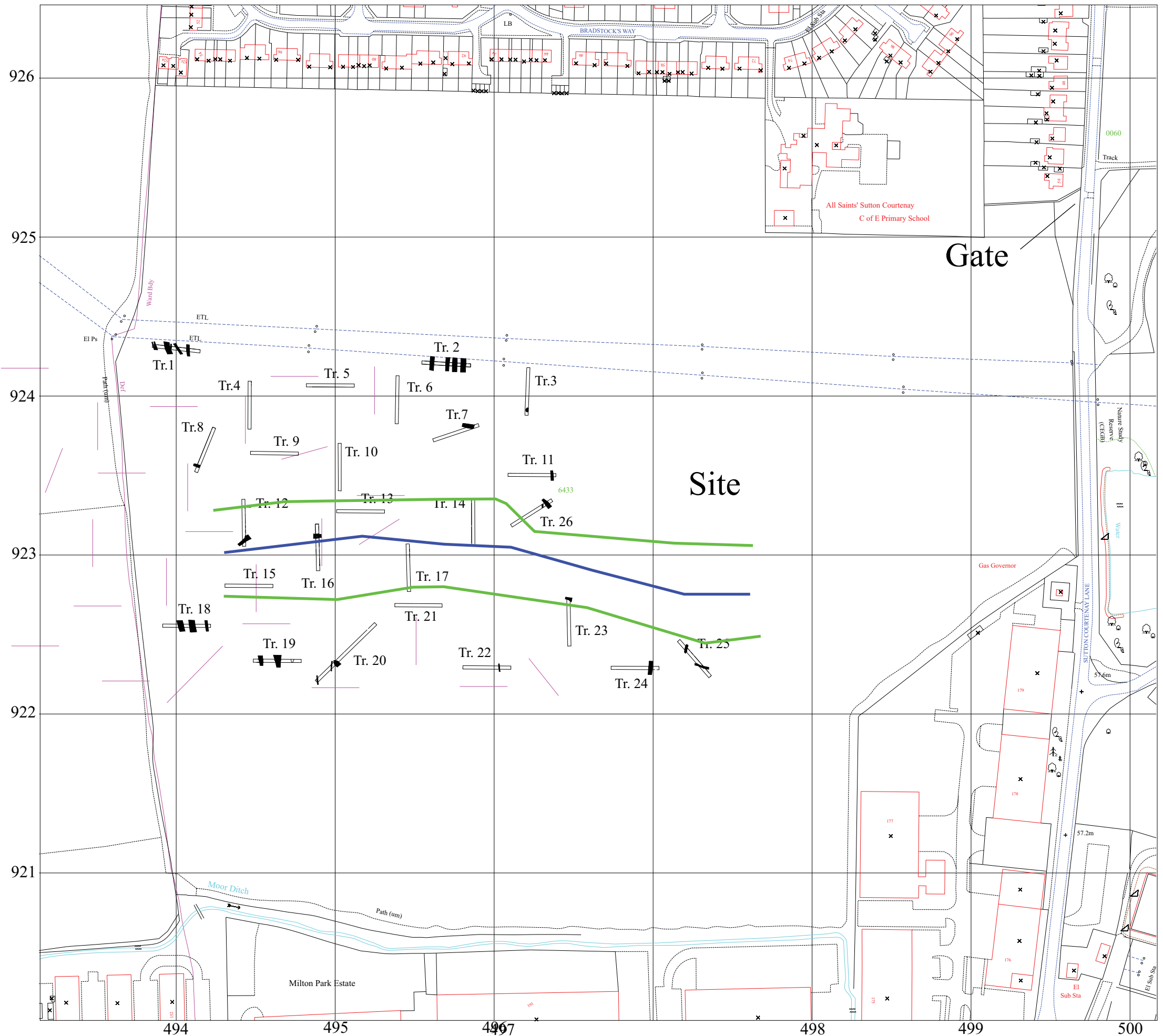


Figure 1 Site and Trench Location

- Highest point of mound
- Approximate extent of mound

0 m 100 m
1:2500

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

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

- to determine whether parking would be a viable option within a part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument where geophysical survey has suggested a scarcity of archaeological features
- to inform as to how hard surfacing could be established with a minimal effect on archaeological deposits.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to a Design Brief issued by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (OCAS) an *Archaeological Evaluation Specification* was designed and issued by EDP, and agreed with OCAS' Deputy County Archaeologist. John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work, which comprised the excavation of twenty-six trenches across the site (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Archaeological Evaluation Specification* agreed with the OCAS. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and the principles of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

3.2 Methodology

Twenty-six trenches were excavated. Twenty-five of these measured 30m by 2m; one trench measured 50m by 2m. The trenches were excavated by a 5-tonne 360° with a ditching bucket. The site was monitored by the Paul Smith, County Archaeologist for OCAS and Chris Welch, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments on behalf of English Heritage.

The trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeology or the natural, whichever occurred first. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand, where necessary, prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological features.

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

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field Results

4.1.1 Recording Methodology and Presentation of Results

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in square brackets - [] - indicate features i.e. cuts that were investigated during the

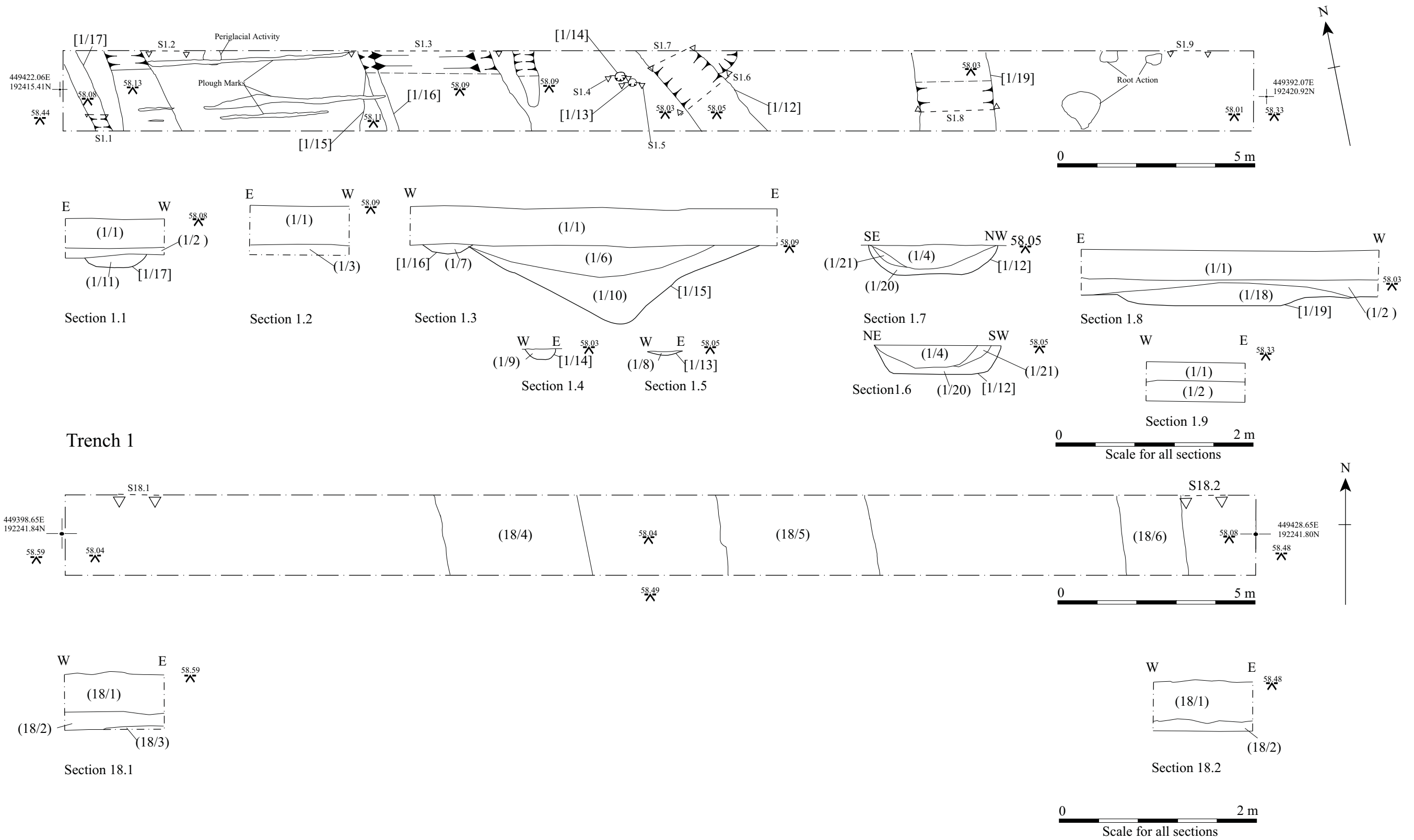


Figure 2 . Western Ditches. Trenches 1 and 18

evaluation; while numbers in parentheses - () - show feature fills or deposits of material, some of which were investigated, while others were characterised by analogy with previously excavated deposits. All measurements are given in metres. A general description of the features and fills, or deposits, observed is given in the Archaeological Context Inventory in Appendix 1.

Due to the size of the evaluation, the field results are grouped in such a way as to present similar results together. This will be used to characterise the activities observed on site.

4.1.2 All Trenches

All trenches evidenced a basic similar sequence of natural and topsoil, with subsoil being observed in the majority of the trenches.

The natural (Tr. no./3) consisted of light brown to orange or yellow brown sandy silt gravel. This was recorded as (12/4) in Trench 12, (13/4) in Trench 13 and as (17/5) in Trench 17. Many, though not all, trenches evidenced periglacial activity in the form of a reddish brown silty clay or clay silt deposit within the negative periglacial features. Initially, this deposit was recorded as if it were of potential archaeological significance; following sampling it became clear that it was indeed natural and has not always been assigned context numbers.

The subsoil (Tr. no./2) was a grey brown loamy silt. The subsoil varied in thickness between 0.1m and 0.25m. This layer of subsoil is a buried ploughsoil.

In all the trenches topsoil (Tr. no./1) sealed the subsoil. The topsoil was a dark brown, occasionally more clay, loam with gravel through it, and measuring between 0.15m and 0.25m thick.

Appendix 1 at the rear of the report comprises the context inventory for the evaluation; Appendix 2 provides a comparative table of the height of topsoil and natural/top of the archaeology over the site.

4.1.3 The Western Double Ditches (Figure 2 & 12)

On the west side of the site two trenches, Trenches 1 and 18, investigated the cropmark/geophysical survey of the track. Trench 18 revealed the pair of ditches (18/4) and (18/5), observed on the plot of the geophysical survey. They were not sampled. Additionally a third linear feature (18/6) was observed east of the two seen on the geophysical survey. This feature with a similar fill measured c.1.5m across; it was not sampled as it was very similar to the medieval and post-medieval furrows seen elsewhere on the site. The ditches were not sampled as it was clear that archaeology is present at c. 58.25m OD.

To the north Trench 1 was extensively sampled, although it is not clear which of the several ditches extend into the area of the geophysical survey. A narrow northwest/southeast gully [1/17] filled with (1/11) was sampled at the west end of the trench. To the east of this gully was a shallow furrow, which was sampled but not recorded. East of the furrow were a ditch [1/15] and a gully [1/16]. The V-shaped ditch [1/15], filled with (1/6) and (1/10) appears to be the easternmost north/south ditch observed on the west side of the cropmarks and geophysical survey. This ditch was c. 0.8m deep, recut by a shallow gully [1/16], which cut across (1/6) at an angle;

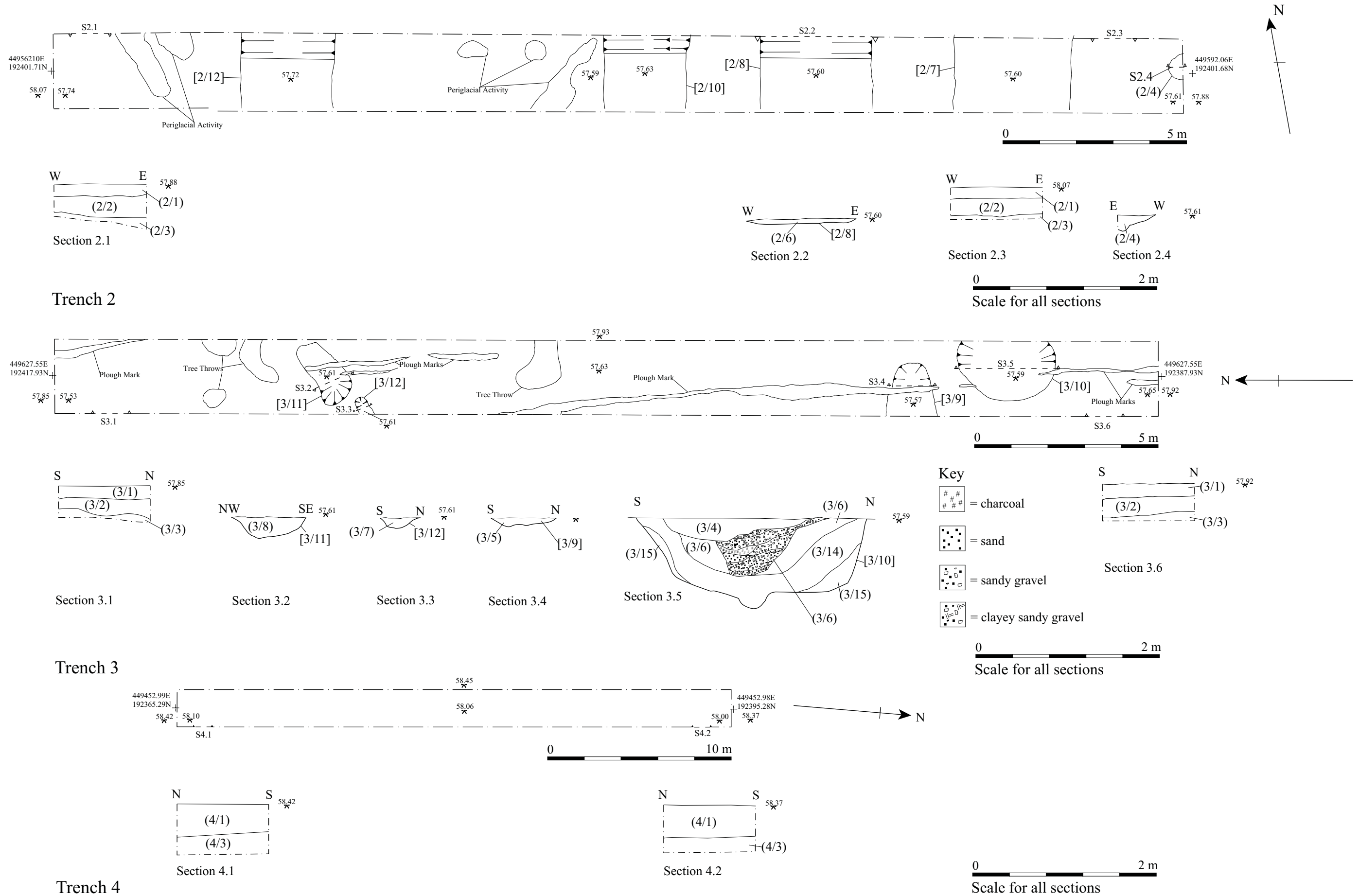


Figure 3. North side of the mound. Trenches 2, 3 and 4

the fill (1/7) of the gully [1/16] contained a small sherd of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Although the adjacent linear feature was sampled, it was not recorded, as it was a periglacial feature. Two postholes, [1/13] and [1/14] were sampled to the east; the former filled with (1/8) was not unambiguously a posthole, the latter, [1/14] was credibly so, filled with (1/9). The northeast/southwest oriented ditch [1/12] was filled with (1/20), sandy slumping (1/21) overlay this on the southwest side; the whole was sealed by the latest deposit (1/4), which yielded pottery that may date from the late Bronze Age. The flint tempering of the pottery recovered is typically late Bronze Age, but the fragmented condition of the sherds precludes an unequivocal late Bronze Age date. The gravel slumping (1/21) may indicate the presence of a former slight bank on the southwest side. At the east end of the trench was the furrow [1/19], filled with (1/18), which like the majority of the furrows are believed to date from the medieval period.

4.1.4 North side of mound (Figures 3, 4, 5 & 6)

Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 26 comprise a group of trenches on the north side of the site. The majority of the trenches only evidenced periglacial features or revealed only traces of potential archaeology. Apart from a post-medieval pit in Trench 7, the only archaeology observed were medieval or post-medieval furrows in Trench 2 and possible postholes in Trench 5. Periglacial activity was observed in Trenches 6, 8, 9 and 10; Trenches 4, 6, 8, 9 10 and 11 failed to reveal any archaeological remains.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3) was located on the north side of the site west of Trench 3; it was oriented east/west. Periglacial activity was observed in the base of the trench; (2/4) was sampled to confirm it was periglacial. Four furrows [2/7, 2/8, 2/10, 2/12], dating from the medieval or post-medieval period, were observed and three were sampled. No dating was recovered from any of the furrows.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3) was located on the east side of the evaluation area. The trench was oriented north/south and excavated to the top of the natural. Periglacial activity, plough marks and tree throws were observed. In addition a large pit [3/10], seen on the geophysical survey, was sampled. The base of the pit had a dump of gravel slumping (3/15) round the edges which yielded a sherd of early Iron Age pot; however a single small sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the uppermost fill of the feature, which yielded two large sherds of prehistoric pot. It is possible that the Roman pot is intrusive. This was overlain by (3/14), (3/6), (3/4). The context (3/6) which was largely composed of yellow brown clay sand had a sequence of mixed dumps of sandy gravel, clay sandy gravel, charcoal, and sand in the centre; the section shows the difference between clay sand the mixed dumps more clearly and as a more defined event that it actually was. The context (3/4) yielded possible evidence of weaving possibly being carried out at the settlement to the east. A large fragment and many smaller pieces of a cylindrical loom-weight were recovered from (3/4); it is possible that the loom-weight may be a thatch-weight instead. Certainly the style of loom-weight is indicative of a late Bronze Age date. Bone was also recovered from this context, while from (3/15) a small iron object was recovered; this may well indicate a later date than early Iron Age for the feature. The cut [3/9] was root action, while [3/11] and [3/12] were periglacial features.

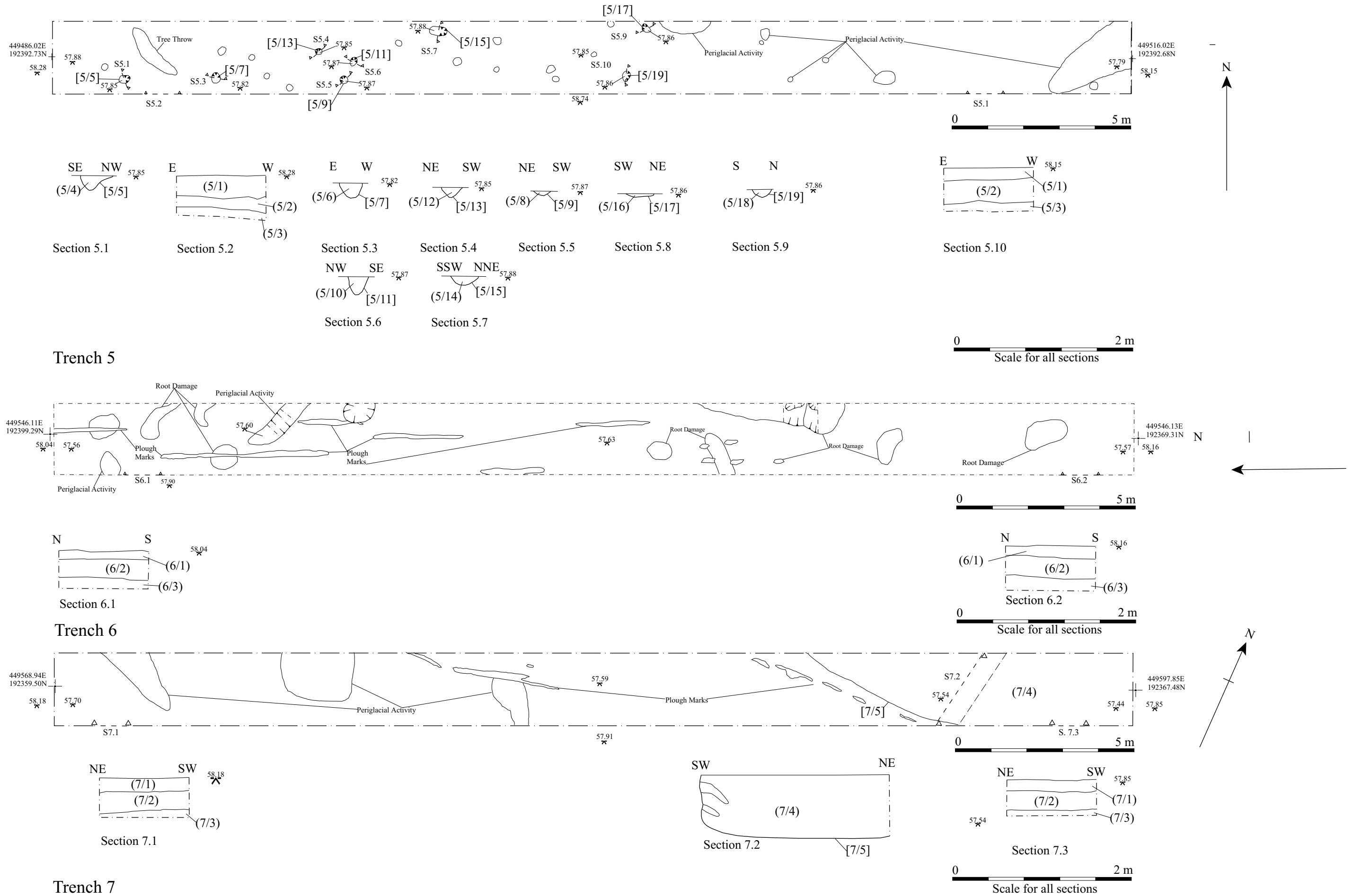


Figure 4. North side of the mound. Trenches 5, 6 and 7

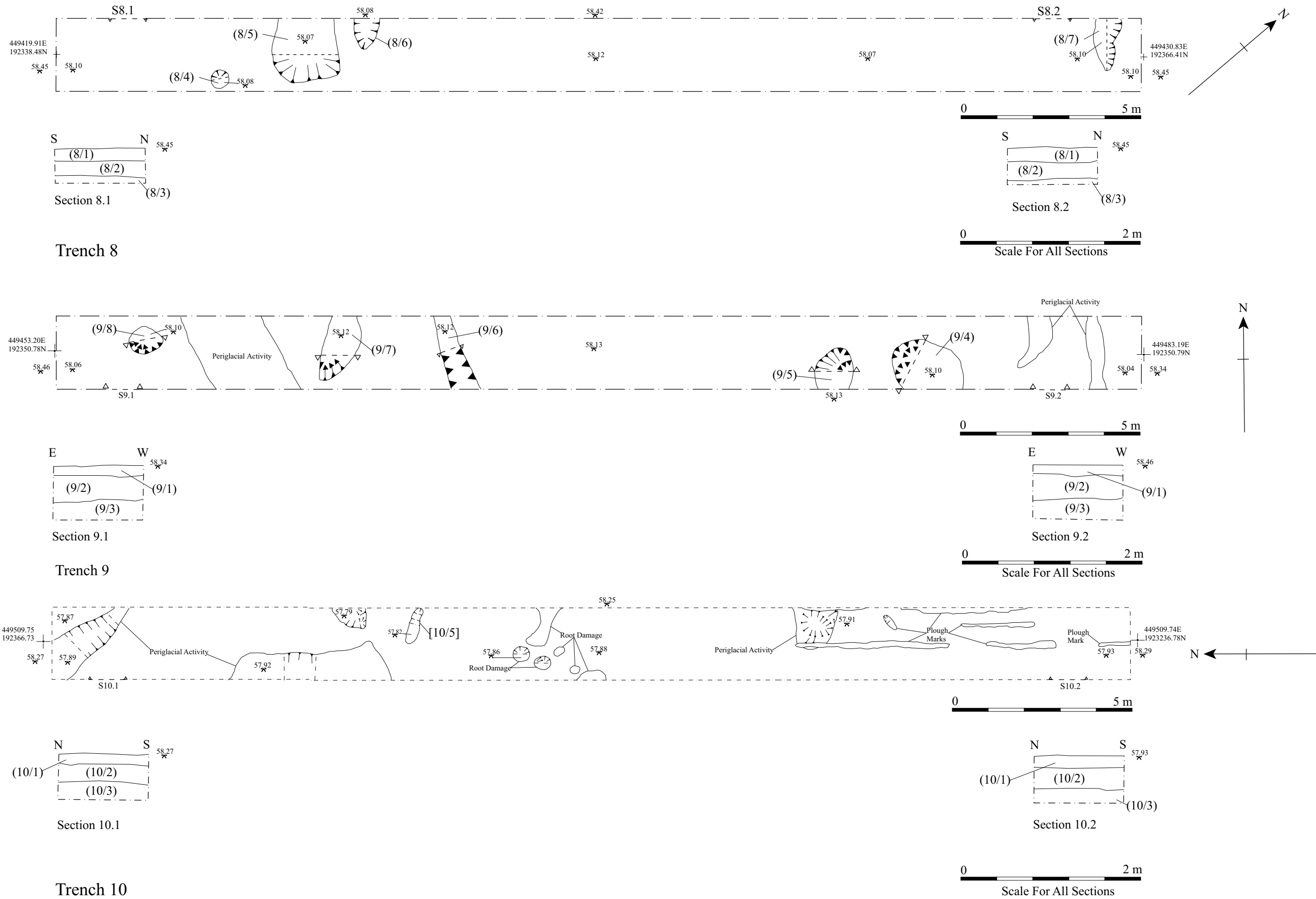


Figure 5. North side of the mound. Trenches 8, 9 and 10

Trench 4 (Fig. 3) was located southeast of Trench 1 and was oriented north/south. The trench was negative.

Trench 5 (Fig. 4) was located east of Trench 4 and oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to the top of the natural (5/3). A number of periglacial features were observed in addition to eight postholes [5/5], [5/7], [5/9], [5/11], [5/13], [5/15], [5/17] and [5/19]. These varied in size between 0.2m and 0.4m diameter, and 0.05m to 0.25m deep. The postholes could not be associated with one another to form a structure within the context of an evaluation trench.

Trench 6 (Fig. 4) was located east of Trench 5 and southwest of Trench 2. It was oriented north/south. Extensive evidence for periglacial activity was observed, as was recent ploughing. No archaeological remains were recovered from the trench.

Trench 7 (Fig. 4) was located east of the south end of Trench 6 and oriented east by northeast west by south west; the trench was excavated to the top of the natural (7/3). Periglacial activity was observed at the western end, and modern ploughing had left traces in the top of the natural. At the eastern end of the trench the elongated linear feature recorded by the geophysical survey was exposed and sampled. This was a straight sided, flat-bottomed cut [7/5] on the southern side. Its full extent was not revealed. It was filled with (7/4), which clearly shows lines of tipping into the feature, indicating that it was not backfilled as a single event. A sherd of Roman pottery and a sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill; it is not possible to say whether the Roman is residual or the post-medieval intrusive. Certainly the environmental results are consistent with an early post-Roman date.

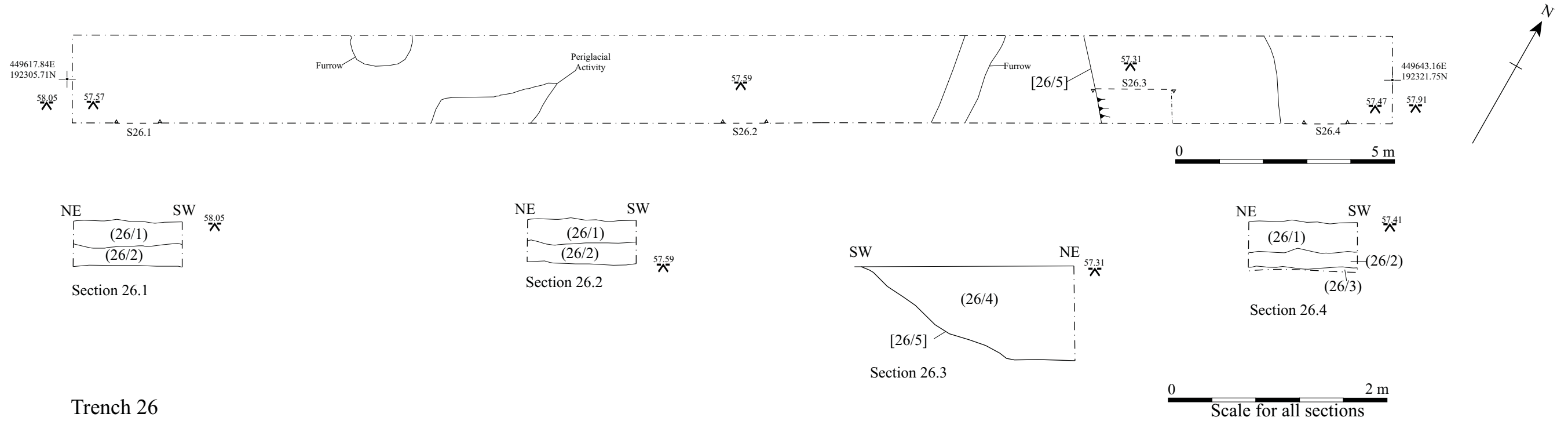
Trench 8 (Fig. 5) was located on the east side of the scheduled area to the east of the double ditches, and west of Trenches 4 and 9. It was oriented north by northeast south by southwest. The trench was excavated to the natural (8/3); only periglacial features were observed (8/4, 8/5, 8/6, 8/7). These were sampled to confirm that they were indeed natural. No archaeology was present.

Trench 9 (Fig. 5) was located south of Trench 4 and oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to the top of the natural and extensive periglacial activity was observed (9/4 -9/8); this was sampled to confirm that it was natural. No archaeology was present.

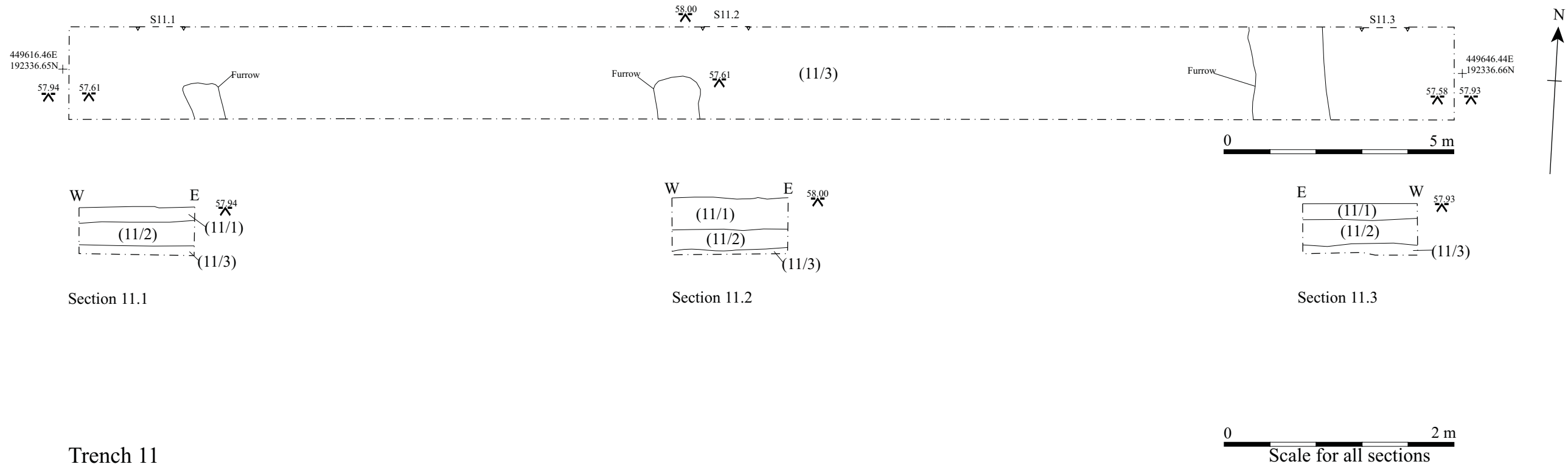
Trench 10 (Fig. 5) was located east of Trench 9 and due to the close proximity of a footpath was moved 10m north of the specified location. It was oriented north/south. Extensive periglacial activity was observed and sampled. No archaeology was present.

Trench 11 (Fig. 6) was located on the east side of the evaluation area south of Trench 3 and north of Trench 26; it was oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to natural (11/3); three medieval or post-medieval furrows were observed.

Trench 26 (Fig. 6) was located south of Trench 11, and oriented northeast/southwest. The trench was excavated to the top of the natural where periglacial activity and furrows were observed in addition to a cut [26/5] located at the north end of the trench. Trench 26 was intended to ascertain the nature of a possible feature identified by the geophysical survey. The feature from the geophysical survey appeared to be a

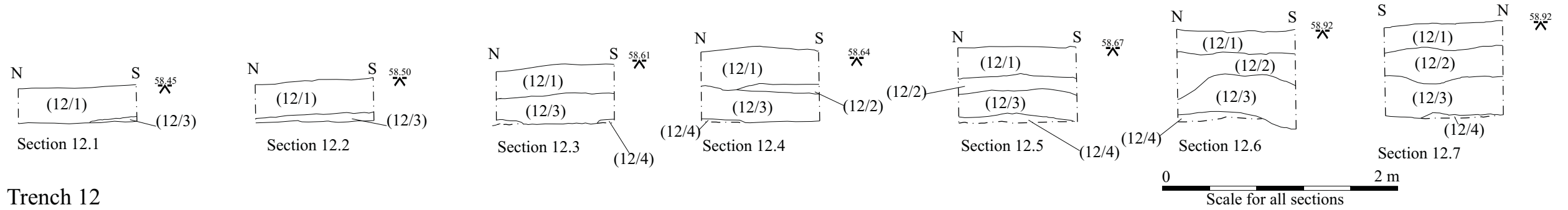
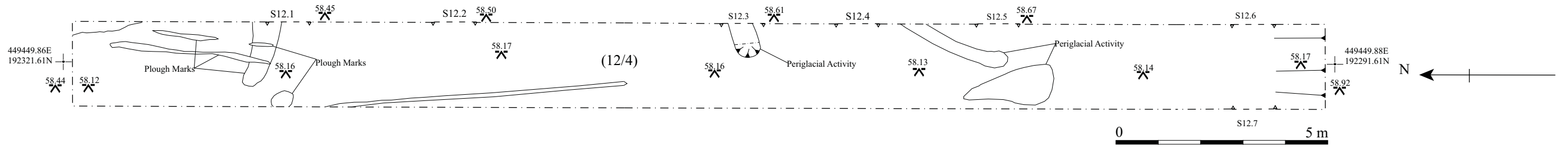


Trench 26

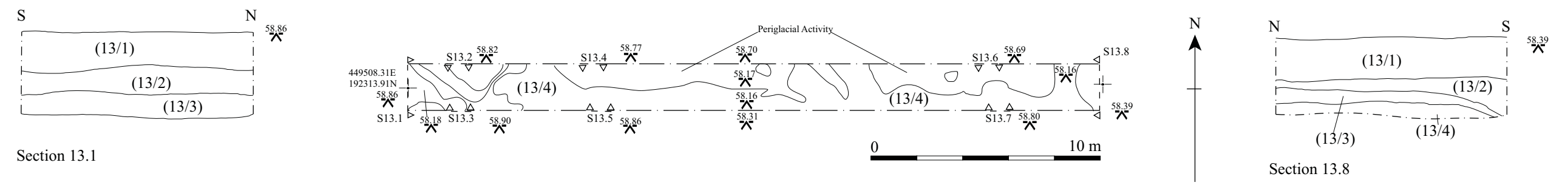


Trench 11

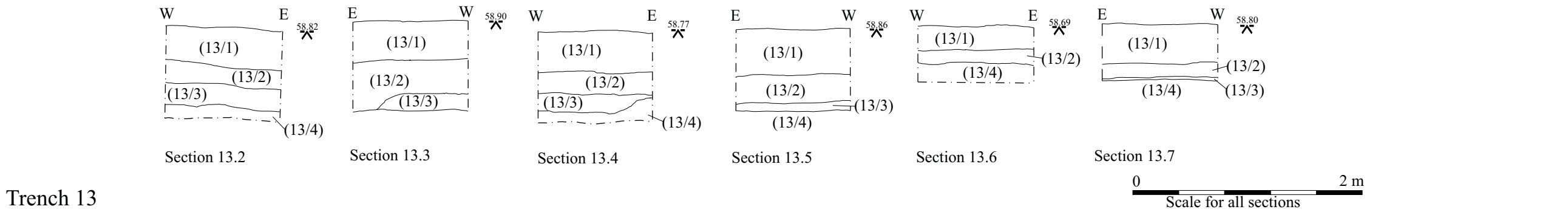
Figure 6. North side of the mound. Trenches 26 and 11



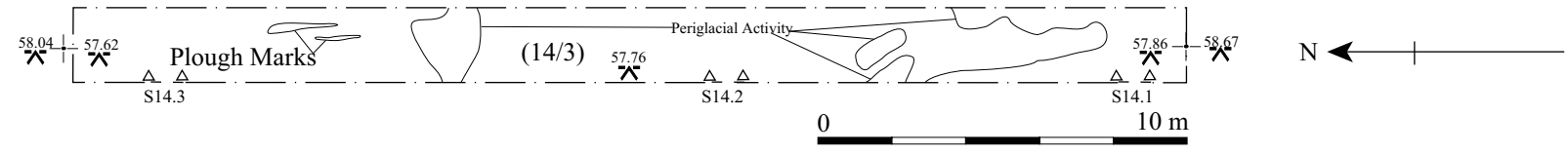
Trench 12



Section 13.1



Trench 13



Trench 14

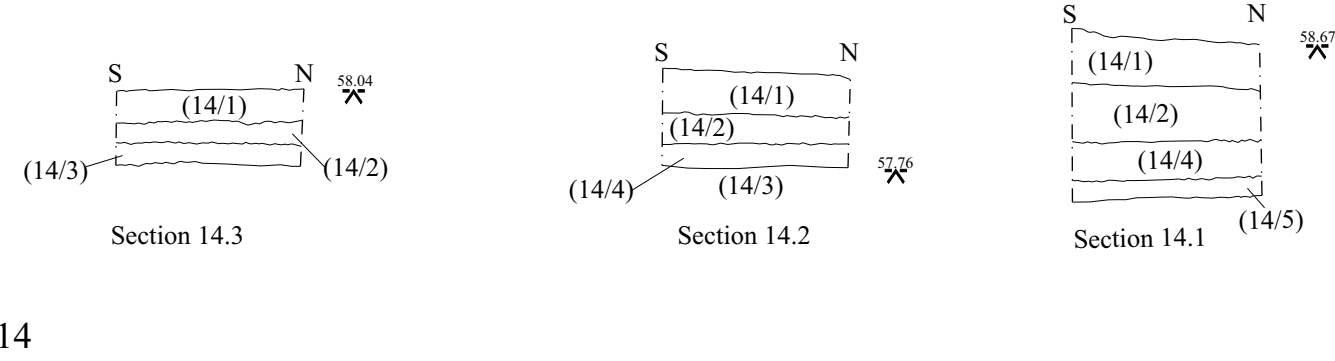


Figure 7. The mound. Trenches 12, 13 and 14

large pit; the feature [26/5] sampled during the evaluation seemed to be a linear cut filled with (26/4). It was approximately 4m wide and 0.85m deep. No dating was recovered from the fill, but a quantity of bone was collected.

4.1.5 The Mound (Figures 7, 8 & 9)

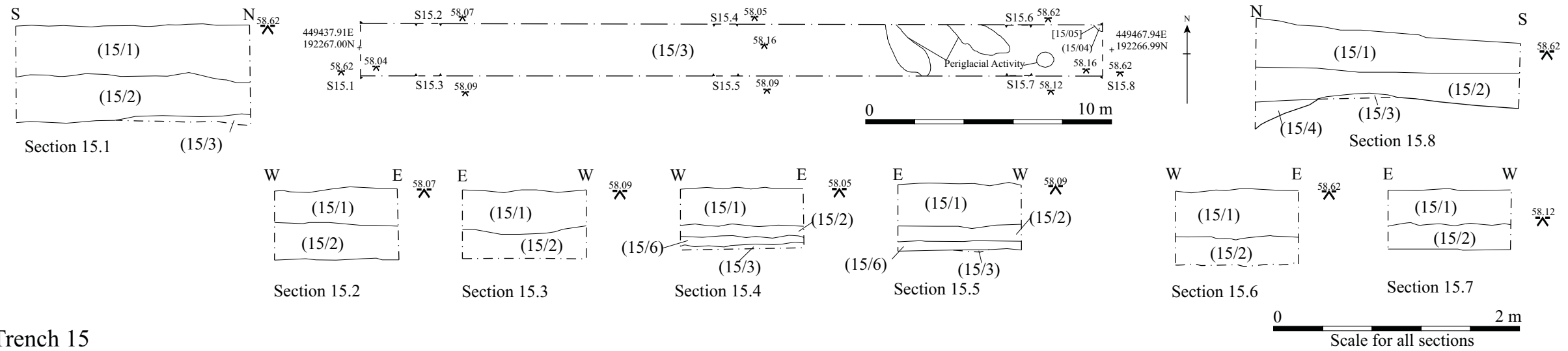
Trenches 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 revealed evidence for a potential bank or mound running east/west toward the southwest corner of the cropmark site on the western side of the SAM. The top of the mound at the west side of the field dropped from 59.1m OD at Trench 12 to 58.9m OD at Trenches 16 and 17 to 58.5m OD north of Trench 23; the ground-level north of the mound dropped from 58.4m OD at Trench 9 to 58.05m OD at Trench 26 while south of the mound the drop was between 58.48m OD (Trench 18) and 57.78m OD (Trench 25). The top of the mound was approximately 0.5m above ground level north of the mound and 0.7m above ground level south of the mound. The rise is more marked from the south looking north.

Trench 12 (Fig. 7) was located on the north side towards the west side of the mound. It was oriented north/south. Natural gravel (12/04) was revealed c. 0.7m below ground level at the south end of the trench and 0.3m at the north end. No archaeological features were revealed, although periglacial activity was visible. Some colour changes were sampled to demonstrate that these were indeed periglacial features. Sealing the natural (12/4) was a spread of mound material (12/3), which was first observed at 4.5m from the north end of the trench extending south where it measured 0.38m thick at the south end of the trench. The deposit was red brown clay silt. It was overlain by a further deposit (12/2) which was first observed c. 17.5m from the north end of the trench; it measured c. 0.25m thick at the south end of the trench and was a brown clay silt.

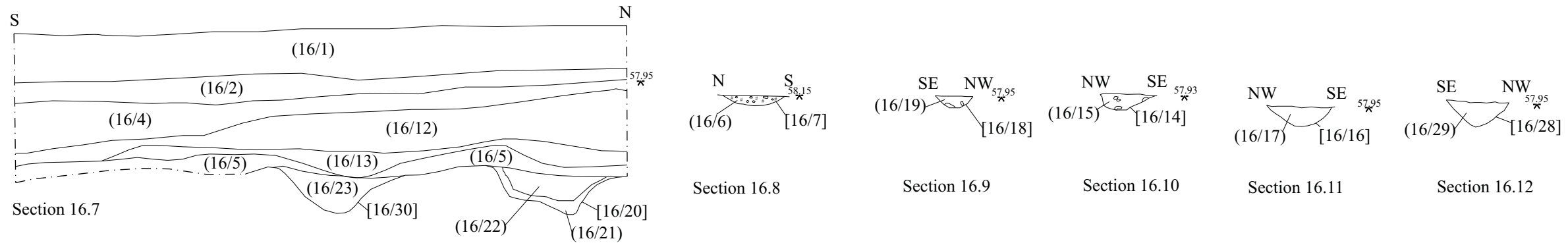
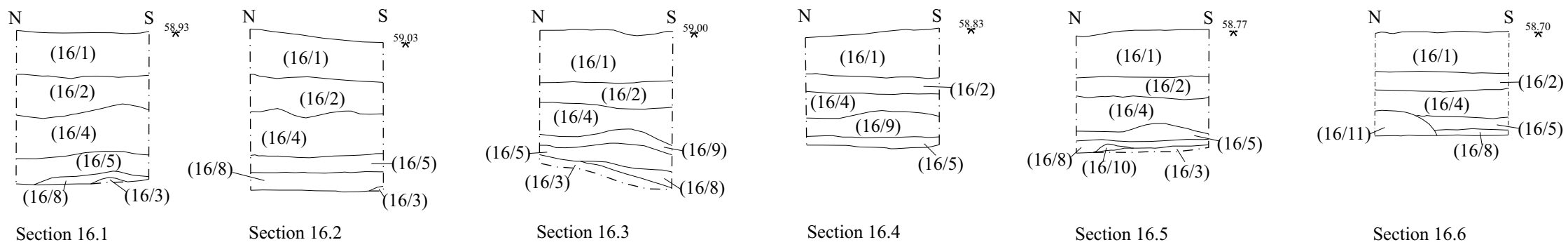
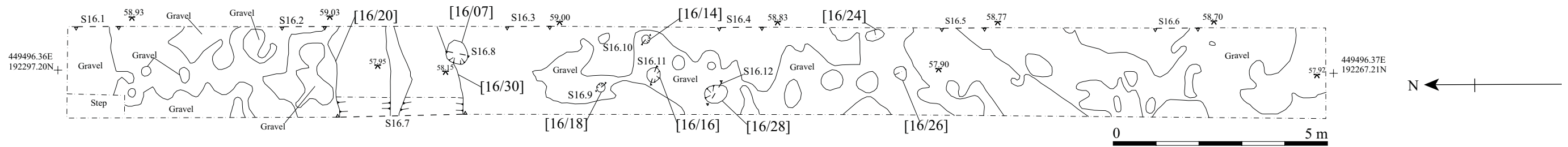
Trench 13 (Fig. 7) was located due east of the north end of Trench 12. It was oriented east/west. Only periglacial activity was revealed in the base of the trench. The natural (13/4) was overlain by the red brown clay silt (13/3), which was similar to (12/3). The deposit of mound material measured c. 0.04-0.25m thick. Overlying (13/3) was (13/2), also a layer of mound material similar to (12/2). The topsoil (13/1) sealed the mound layers.

Trench 14 (Fig. 7) was located east of Trench 13 and oriented north/south. Natural was (14/3), showing some ploughing at the north end in addition to periglacial activity. At the south end of the trench, the deposit of possible mound material (14/5) a red brown sandy clay was observed some 0.1m thick; it may, however, be a pre-existing ploughsoil. This was overlain by (14/4), which can be associated with (12/3) and (13/3). The layer (14/4) was overlain by (14/2), a deposit similar to (12/3), and sealed with the topsoil (14/1).

Trench 15 (Fig. 8) was located on the west side of the evaluation area, due south of Trench 12 and oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to the natural (15/3), which only showed limited evidence of periglacial activity. Layer (15/6), a deposit of soft red brown silt, was only seen in the centre of Trench 15, it measured c. 0.08m thick and was overlain by (15/2), which measured c. 0.12m thick. Elsewhere in the trench (15/6) was not recorded, but (15/2) was c. 0.2m thick. It is certain that the difference between (15/6) and (15/2) was not easily discerned, and that (15/6) was present throughout the length of the trench. If this is the case, then (15/6) can possibly be associated with layers such as (12/3) and (13/3); although, equally, it may

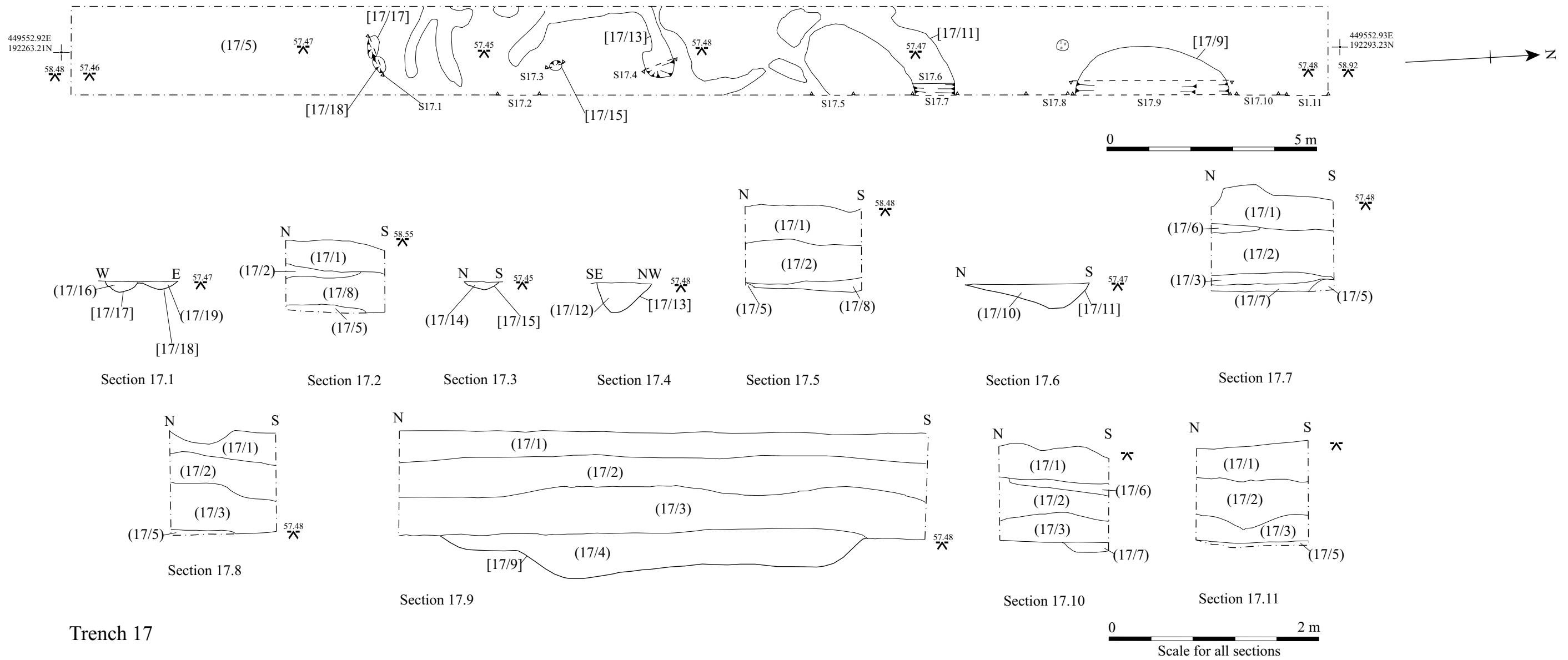


Trench 15

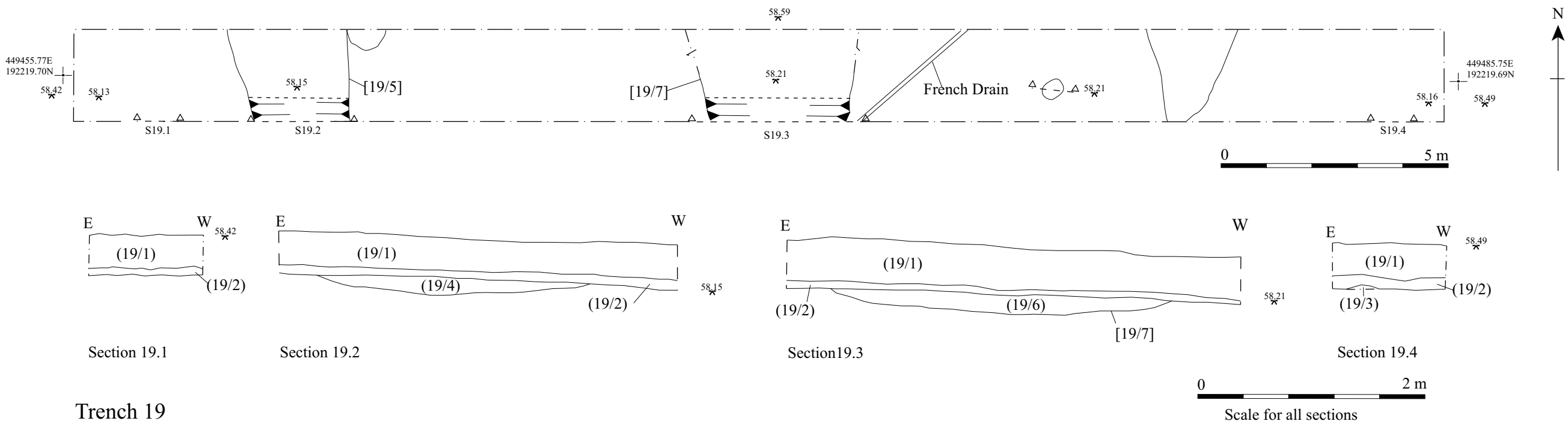


Trench 16

Figure 8. The mound. Trenches 15 and 16



Trench 17



Trench 19

Figure 9. South of the mound. Trenches 17 and 19

well represent a pre-existing ploughsoil buried by the mound material, such as was also observed in Trench 14. A residual sherd of possibly early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the layer (15/2). Moreover, given the strong possibility that (15/2) comprises two layers, the sherd is not diagnostic.

To the east of Trench 15 lay Trench 16 (Fig. 8), oriented north/south. The bottom of the trench was largely natural (16/3), which evidenced extensive periglacial activity. The gravel was cut by two ditches and four postholes; several small dumps of deposit, (16/8), (16/10) and (16/11), overlie the natural gravel, in addition to spreads of deposit (see below) within the three major layers which make up the mound. This became clear during intensive cleaning of the trench walls prior to drawing the sections. Deposits (16/8), (16/10) and (16/11), which are all yellow brown silty sands and gravel, appear to comprise an interface with the natural and the overlying buried soil horizon (16/5).

The ditches [16/20] and [16/30] were oriented east/west, apparently parallel with one another. The north ditch [16/20] was an irregularly cut feature, with sides at c. 60° and a base at c. 15 ° from south to north. It was filled with two fills (16/22) and (16/21); to the south [16/30] was filled with (16/23). Both ditches were sealed by (16/5) dark brown sandy silt, which may be the same as (15/6). This deposit was present throughout the base of the trench, and like (15/6) may well be a pre-existing ploughsoil. The postholes [16/18], [16/14], [16/16] and [16/28] observed in the trench were all located south of the ditches. These ranged in diameter 0.3-0.45m, and in depth 0.15-0.2m. The postholes formed no clearly discernable pattern, although clearly beyond the limits of the evaluation trench it would be possible to clarify whether these form a structure. It was not clear whether the postholes were sealed by (16/5), the buried soil horizon, which sealed (16/8) and (16/10) the length of the trench. At the south end of the trench (16/5) also sealed (16/11.)

The layer (16/5) was overlain by (16/13) and (16/12); (16/13) was seen elsewhere in the trench as (16/9), red brown silty sand, and the same as (12/3). The small pit [16/7] – a shallow bowl shaped cut c. 0.5m across and 0.07m deep – and filled with charcoal and burnt quartz pebbles (16/6), was cut into the deposit (16/13). It was sealed by (16/12), which was overlain (16/4), which was the same as (14/4), (13/3) and (12/3). These deposits were sealed by (16/4) which was the same as (14/4); overlying (16/4) was (16/2), which was seen in all Trenches 12-17, as was (16/1), the topsoil.

Trench 17 (Fig. 9) was located to the east of Trench 16 and was also oriented north/south. The trench was excavated to natural (17/5). The pit [17/9] at the north end of the trench was sub-rounded on the west side; the east side was under the eastern edge of Trench 17. The pit was stepped on the north side, with the sides at approximately 45°, and a flat base. The fill (17/4) yielded sherds of Roman and Saxon pottery, indicating an early Saxon date for the feature. It was sealed by (17/3) the buried soil horizon seen elsewhere within the mound feature, as (12/3).

The buried soil horizon (17/3), which extended c. 10m from the north end of the trench, also contained a single large sherd of pot dating from the early Saxon period. To the south of the edge of (17/3) several possible postholes were observed: [17/15], [17/17] and [17/18]. These were subcircular to sub-oval in shape and c. 0.1-0.15m deep. They were sealed by (17/2), which also sealed (17/3). The relationship between the postholes and the deposit (17/8), which was also sealed by (17/2), was

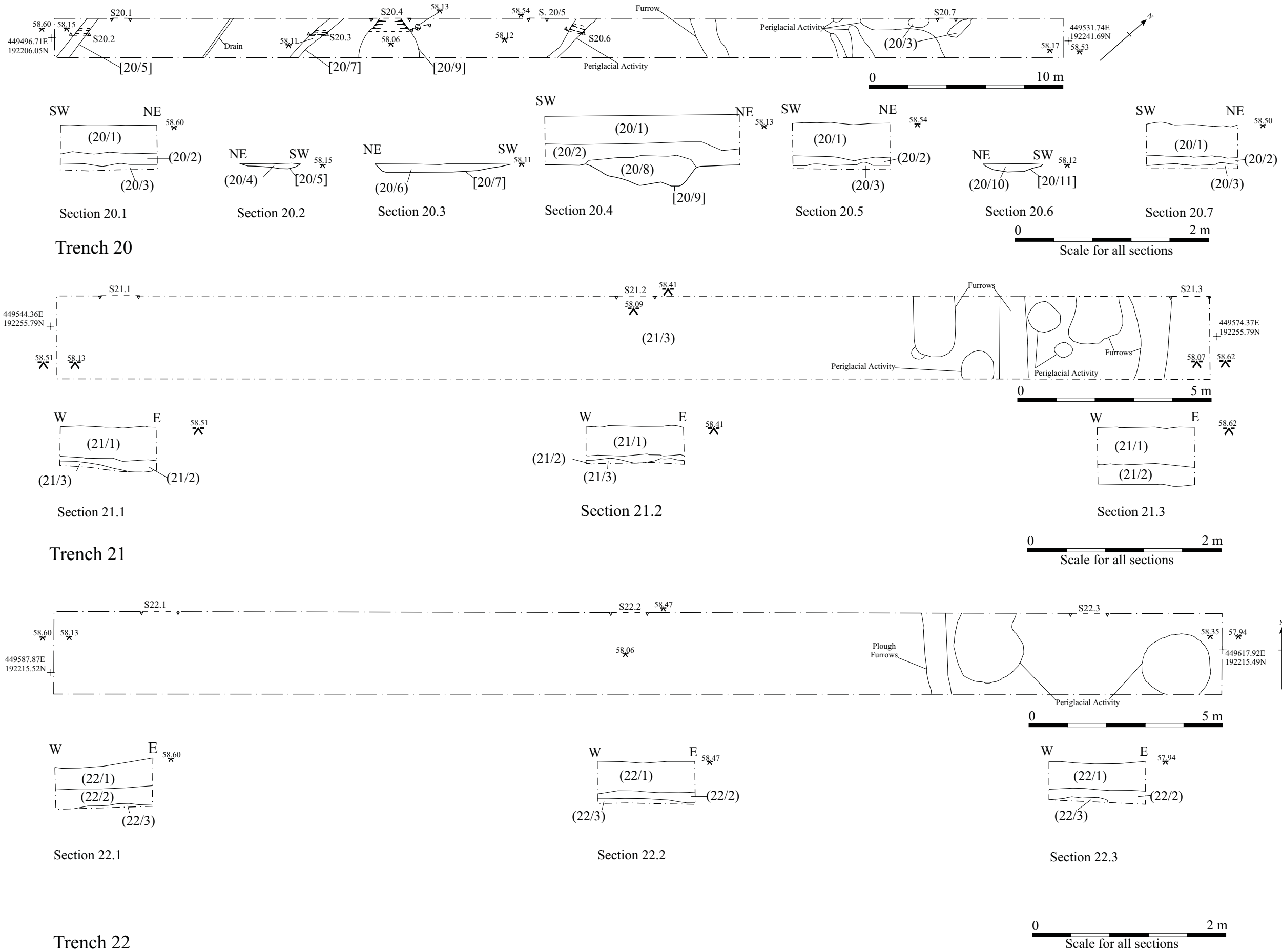


Figure 10. South of the mound. Trenches 20, 21 and 22

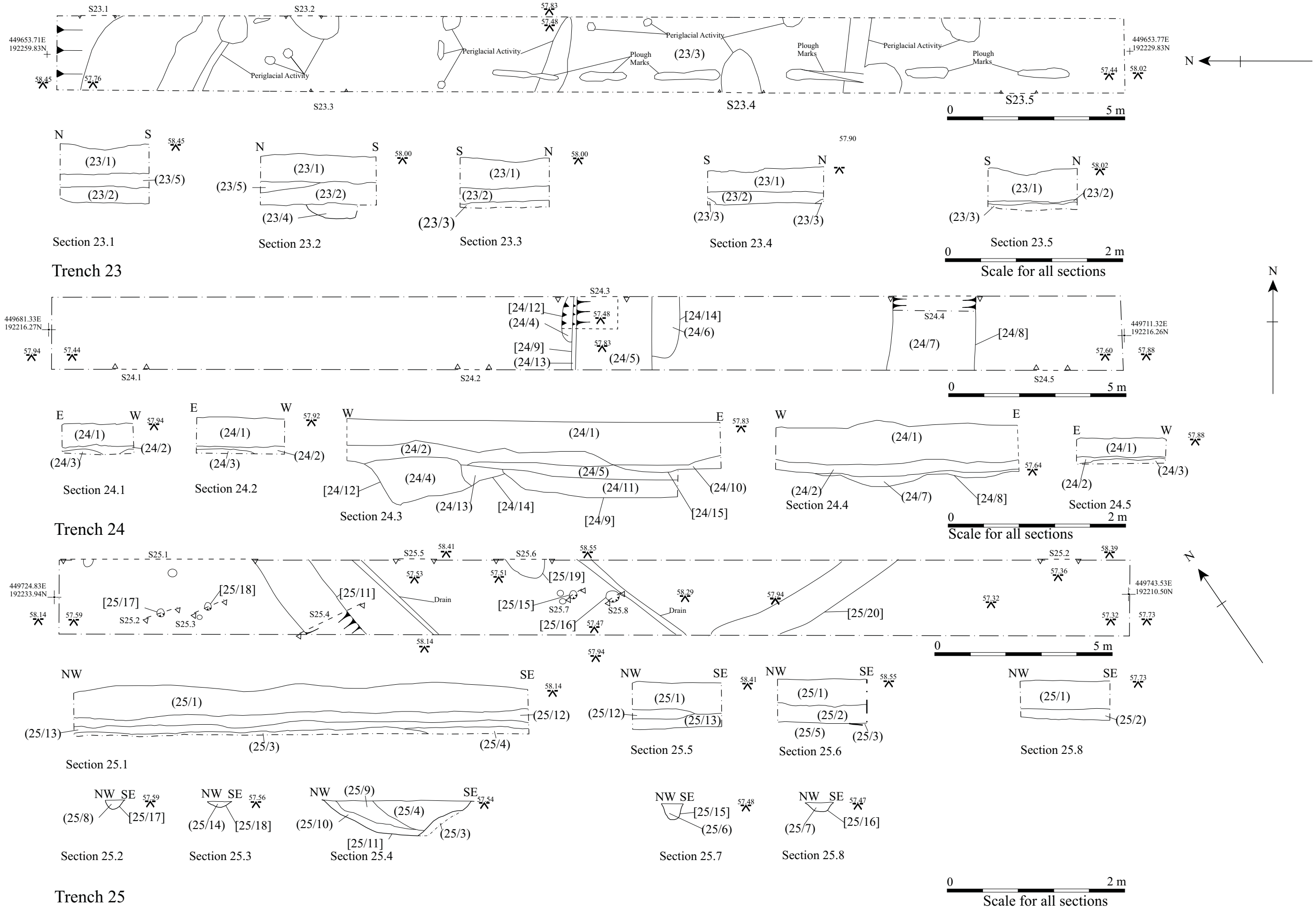


Figure 11. South of the mound. Trenches 23, 24 and 25

not observed during machining, but it appeared that (17/8) was a deposit of buried ploughsoil, which was sealed by soil creep from the mound as (17/2) was ploughed out; it varied in depth between 0.02m c. 11m from the north end of the trench to c. 0.4m at the south end of the trench. A deposit of compact silty clay (17/6) overlay (17/2) at the north end of the trench. The topsoil (17/1) sealed the trench. Unstratified early Saxon pottery was also recovered from this trench. All the other sampled features were natural.

4.1.6 South of the Mound (Figures 8, 9 & 10)

Trenches located south of the mound comprise Trenches 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Trench 19 (Fig. 9) was located east of Trench 18 and south of Trench 15; it was oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to the top of the gravel (19/3); three north/south aligned furrows [19/5, 19/7, and un-numbered] were observed cutting the top of natural gravel deposits (19/3). These were sealed by a thin band of subsoil (19/2), which was sealed by the topsoil.

East of Trench 19 was Trench 20 (Fig. 10), which was aligned northeast/southwest and measured 50m long. The trench was excavated to the natural (20/3), which evidenced some periglacial activity; a drain and three north/south furrows [20/5], [20/7] and [20/11], as well as an unnumbered northwest/southeast furrow were observed within the trench. The only archaeological feature of significance was possible ditch terminal [20/9], filled with (20/8), dating from the Iron Age, although this is not certain, given the small size of the only sherd recovered from the feature. The feature was sealed by (20/2) and the topsoil (20/1).

Trench 21 (Fig. 10) lay to the north of Trench 20 and south of Trench 17. The trench was aligned east/west. No archaeological features were observed, although possible plough furrows, or periglacial activity was observed at the east end of the trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 10) was located southeast of Trench 21. It was oriented east/west. Some periglacial activity was observed at the east end of the trench, but no archaeology was present.

Trench 23 (Fig. 11) was located east of Trench 22 and was oriented north/south. It was excavated to the top of the natural (23/3) to reveal some periglacial activity and extensive modern ploughing. The layer (23/5) seen in section at the north end of the trench was the southern edge of the mound. It extended c. 6.5m from the north end of the trench, overlying (23/2). The layer is similar to (17/2) observed at the south end of Trench 17. No other archaeological remains were present.

Trench 24 (Fig. 11) was located southeast of Trench 23 and oriented east/west. The trench was excavated to the natural (24/3); a furrow [24/8] filled with (24/7) was observed at the east end of the trench. To the west, in the middle of the trench were two cuts [24/12] and [24/14], filled with (24/4) and (24/6), respectively; these appear to be the east and west halves of a *grubenhous* which has been truncated by the later linear feature [24/9]. The west side of the feature, (24/4), was investigated. This deposit yielded a large quantity of early Saxon pot. The base of the cut [24/12] was uneven and the east side was truncated by the gully [24/14], filled with (24/13). This was truncated by [24/9], filled with (24/11) which cut [24/14] to the east. The fill (24/11) was sealed by (24/5). The subsoil (24/2) overlay the fill of [24/12] as well as

(24/5). The furrow [24/15], filled with (24/10) cut the subsoil and the top of (24/5). The subsoil was sealed by (24/1) which also yielded a single sherd of early Saxon pot.

Trench 25 (Fig. 11) was located east of Trench 24 and oriented northwest/southeast. It was excavated to the top of the natural where modern ploughing was visible cutting into the top of the natural. Two ditches [25/11] and [25/20] and several postholes [25/15], [25/16], [25/17] and [25/18] were investigated. The ditch [25/20] was located at the southern end of the trench; it was oriented east/west, but was not investigated. The ditch [25/11], which was at right angles to it, was filled with (25/10), (25/9) and (25/4). Possibly post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from (25/4); it is not clear whether the CBM is intrusive or not, as the ditch was sealed by (25/13) and (25/12), which appeared to be deposits associated with the mound. Whether it is intrusive to the ditch or not, the fact that the mound seals the fragment of CBM shows that the mound is dated to after the 17/18th century (see pottery report below).

The cuts [25/11] and [25/20] may form part of an enclosure. The postholes [25/17] and [25/18], which measured 0.25m diameter, were located west of [25/11]; the two postholes [25/15] and [25/16] and pit [25/19] were located between the ditches [25/11] and [25/20]. The relationship between the layer (25/13) and the cut [25/19] was unclear. The fill of [25/19] was (25/5) which yielded early Roman pottery from the top of the feature. It was not excavated. The archaeological contexts [25/19], (25/12) and (25/13) were all sealed by (25/2) which yielded two sherds of early Saxon pottery. The layer (25/2) was the buried ploughsoil, observed elsewhere, and so the pottery is more than likely residual. The topsoil (25/1) sealed all the trench deposits.

4.2 Reliability of results and methodologies

The evaluation was carried out under generally good conditions. The work was monitored by Paul Smith for OCAS and Chris Welch for English Heritage; a site-visit was made by Royston Clarke for EDP, Paul Smith, Chris Welch and John Moore on Thursday 11th September 2008.

5 FINDS

5.1 The Pottery by Paul Booth

The evaluation produced some 82 sherds (1165g) of pottery (including 6 sherds (18g) from a single soil sample), the most significant component of which is of early Anglo-Saxon date. This was scanned rapidly and recorded using codes in the Oxford Archaeology pottery recording system. Quantification was by sherd count and weight, with quantification of vessels by rim count (the full records are in archive). Roman pottery was divided into major ware groups, defined on the basis of significant common characteristics. Prehistoric and early Saxon fabrics were categorised in relation to the principal inclusion type(s) present.

The sherds were in variable condition in terms of size, but most were reasonably well-preserved, with surfaces in fairly unabraded condition. A notable characteristic of the group as a whole was the lack of rim sherds, which exacerbated the difficulties of dating in some cases. The pottery is summarised by context group below (Table 1).

Prehistoric

Prehistoric sherds occurred in a disparate range of fabrics, but it is likely that all the material except that from context (1/4) was of Iron Age date. The most striking piece was a sherd with eroded stamped decoration from context (15/2), in a sand-tempered fabric and perhaps of early Iron Age date. Context (1/4) produced a number of sherds, all very small, the majority of which were flint-tempered. This suggests a late Bronze Age date, but the material is so fragmented that this cannot be certain, since flint-tempered fabrics occur in this region in other periods as well.

Roman

Three of the four Roman sherds were in sandy reduced coarse ware fabrics (R20 and R30). The fourth was an eroded rim (fabric OF) which is likely to have been of Oxford colour-coated ware but with no surviving slip. If this is correct the vessel was probably a flanged bowl of Young (1977) type C51, dated AD 240-400.

Anglo-Saxon

Early Anglo-Saxon sherds comprised almost 86% of all the pottery by weight and were concentrated mainly in Trenches 17 and 24. A variety of fabrics was present, though most sherds were tempered exclusively with sand or with a mixture of sand and organic inclusions, the relative proportions of these being quite variable.

The greatest variety of fabrics, and the only featured sherds, were found in context (24/11). This material included three rims from different jars, and seven stamp-decorated sherds from five different vessels. The stamps were mostly of rosette type, and grooves and other decorative elements were present. One of the stamped sherds was in a calcareous grit tempered fabric not otherwise encountered in the assemblage. Overall the pottery is characteristic of assemblages of early Saxon date in the region, but because of the small size of the group it can only be assigned to a late 5th-7th century range.

Post-medieval

A single 17th/18th century or later sherd was recovered from context (7/4), and a small fragment of ceramic building material from context (25/4) may also have been of this date.

Discussion

The pottery suggests low-level use in parts of the area in the prehistoric period, particularly in the Iron Age. However, although the assemblage is small some of the sherds are of good size and in fresh condition and are thus likely to derive from settlement-related features rather than, for example, field boundaries located at some distance from contemporary foci of occupation.

The Roman pottery indicates no more than 'background noise' in this period, but the most significant component of the assemblage is the early Anglo-Saxon material, which clearly derives from settlement-related features. It is a useful addition to the growing regional corpus of such groups. The incidence of stamped sherds in this group is quite high, as 'decorated pottery rarely comprises more than 5% of the material from domestic sites' (Blinkhorn 2001, 192), and while the group is too small for arguments based on percentages to be more than tentative, the decorated sherds certainly support the early Saxon date and perhaps indicate a group of above-average importance.

Context	CERAMIC PERIOD				Context date	Fabrics etc/comment (vessel types represented by rims in brackets)
	Prehistoric	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Post-medieval		
1/4	12/31				Late Bronze Age??	sand, sand/grog and flint fabrics
1/7			1/5		Early Saxon?	Sand
3/4	2/61	1/6			1-2C?	sand, shell/grog, R30
3/15	1/37				Early Iron Age	Shell
7/4		1/9		1/3	17/18C or later	OF (?bowl rim), glazed red earthenware
15/2	1/16				Early Iron Age?	sand, unusual decoration, eroded
17/US			1/5		Early Saxon	Sand
17/3			1/74		Early Saxon	organic/sand
17/4		1/5	2/64		Early Saxon	R30, organic
20/8	1/2				Iron Age??	Sand
24/1			1/41		Early Saxon	sand/organic
24/11			52/796		Early Saxon	sand, calcareous, organic/sand, jars (3), 7 stamped sherds. Includes sherds from soil sample
25/2			2/5		Early Saxon	organic/sand
25/5		1/5			1-2C?	R20
TOTAL	17/147	4/25	60/1000	1/3		

Table 1: pottery quantities (no. sherds/weight) by context and period

5.2 Other Finds

A single struck flake of flint was recovered from (1/4); burnt stone was recovered from (24/11). No further analysis has been carried out on the flint; the burnt stone was counted, weighed and discarded.

A piece of daub was recovered from (24/11). This is not overly surprising given the overall domestic/settlement derived nature of the finds. Post-medieval tile was recovered from (13/2).

The large pit in Trench 3 also yielded a cylindrical loom-weight; this comprised a two-thirds of a single loom-weight with some conjoining fragments also recovered, in addition to a large quantity of pieces from at least one other loom-weight. A scrap of iron was recovered from the same feature.

The bone was recovered from a number of the contexts with pottery, although not exclusively so. The bone was counted and weighed, and no further analysis was undertaken.

Material	Context	No. Items	Weight (g)
Burnt stone/ flint	(1/4)	1	5g
	(24/11)	4	148g
Tile	(13/2)	1	45g
Tile	(25/4)	1	5g
Daub	(24/11)	1	65g
Metal	(3/15)	4	12g
Loom/thatch Weight	(3/4)	35	273g
	(3/4)	1	853g
Bone	(3/4)	50	694g
	(3/15)	5	396g
	(16/4)	6	45g
	(17/4)	68	688g
	(17/8)	1	8g
	(24/11)	29	273g
	(25/4)	25	221g
	(25/9)	5	149g
	(26/4)	30	259g

Table 2: Finds categories by amount and weight

5.3 The Environmental Evidence by Laura Evans

Five environmental samples were taken during the evaluation; the results are detailed below. The samples were floated, wet-sieved and the residues and flots were dried and sorted.

Seed remains

Seed and Plant remains results of an initial assessment of flots.

The scan produced carbonised remains dominated by charcoal. Free-threshing wheat was the most prominent with a few grains of barley being found. There were very few weed seeds. Possible fragments of *Pisum Sativum* (field pea) were recovered from contexts 7/04 and 24/11.

The scarcity of weed seeds most likely represents plants growing on, or near the site and are more than likely contemporary with wheat and barley grains found.

The barley remains were badly damaged and this made it impossible to give exact species identification. The remains of *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat) found produce strong flour suitable for bread making. Both the wheat and barley remains suggest that there was some form of domestic setting on the site, with the material most likely being accidentally burnt in a hearth.

The results are from (17/4), (24/11) and (25/4) are consistent with a Saxon date for the context of deposition. The deposit (7/4) is consistent with a Saxon date also; (16/4) appears to be more modern.

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SEED SPECIES FOUND	AMOUNT REPRESENTED	CONDITION
7/04	2	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. (Common or bread wheat)	*	Poor
		<i>Hordeum</i> (Barley)	*	Poor
		<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L. (Black Bindweed)	*	Good
		Possible fragments of <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Field pea)	*	Fragmented
		<i>Atriplex</i> sp. ((Orache family)	*	Very poor
16/04	6	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L. (Black Bindweed)	*	Good
		<i>Daucus corota</i> . (Wild carrot)	*	Very good, not carbonised
17/04	3	<i>Hordeum</i> (Barley)	*	Poor
		<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L. (Black Bindweed)	*	Partially carbonised
		<i>Galium aparine</i> L. (Goosegrass cleavers)	*	Good
24/11	4	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. (Common or bread wheat)	*	Average
		Possible fragments of <i>Pisum sativum</i> Field pea)	*	Fragmented
		<i>Chenopodium album</i> (Fat hen)	*	Good
		A piece of a fruit stone- unidentifiable	n/a	Fragmented
25/04	5	Cereal grains- unidentifiable most likely <i>Hordeum</i> (Barley)	*	Very poor and fragmented
		<i>Chenopodium album</i> (fat hen)	*	Good
		<i>Galium aparine</i> L. (Goosegrass cleavers)	*	Not carbonised
		<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. (Knot grass)		Partially carbonised
26/04	1	<i>Atriplex</i> sp. (Orache family)		Poor
		<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L. (Black Bindweed)		Good

Table 3: Seed species by amount and condition

Snail Remains

Snail remains

The snail remains found were all poorly preserved, with some specimens being unidentifiable. However overall the species represented suggests that the local environment was calcareous open grassland, suggesting that local environment was pastoral. A few species of woodland snails may have been brought in to the site through human intervention.

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SNAIL SPECIES FOUND	HABITAT	AMOUNT REPRESENTED	CONDITION
7/04	2	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Subterranean species, open calcareous ground, southern Britain	**	Average
		Others belonging to either <i>Zonitidae</i> or <i>Valloniidae</i> families	n/a	*	Very poor, mostly fragmented
17/04	3	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Same as above	**	Average
		<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Dry calcareous grassland	**	Average
24/11	4	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Subterranean species, open calcareous ground, southern Britain	**	Average
		<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	Very widespread, acid woodland	**	Average
		<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Dry calcareous grassland	*	Average
25/04	5	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Same as above	**	
		<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	Same as above	*	Badly damaged
		<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Same as above	**	Poor
		One usually snail shell unidentifiable, no mouth piece.	n/a	*	Badly damaged
26/04	1	<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Same as above	*	Average
		<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Same as above	*	Average
		One possible <i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>	Same as above	*	Poor
		One possible <i>Columella edentula</i>	Found in many habitats including low vegetation.	*	Poor

Table 4: Snail species and habitat by amount and condition

* =	1-25 pieces =	Present
** =	25-75 pieces =	Frequent
*** =	>75 pieces =	Abundant

Table 5. Frequencies used in the recording of the environmental data within the above results tables

6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological evidence from the evaluation on land north of Milton Park Industrial Estate spanned the late Bronze Age to early Saxon, with some possibly intrusive post-medieval material present in one feature. The prehistoric evidence was limited, as was the Roman. The quality of the Saxon evidence was good, indicating the presence of a possibly high status settlement in the vicinity. The mound itself appears to be post-medieval, if not modern as evidenced in Trench 25, where the mound material seals a ditch containing post-medieval CBM.



- Archaeology
- ?Archaeology
- Trend
- Ploughing
- ?Natural
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous
- Projected area of disturbance
- Location of evaluation trenches
- Area evaluated by trial trenching and geophysical survey in 2000 and 2001



The Environmental Dimension Partnership
 14 Inner Courtyard, Whitway Farmhouse
 The Whitway, Cirencester GL7 7BA

t 01285 640640
 f 01285 652545
 e info@edp-uk.co.uk
 w www.edp-uk.co.uk

client
MEPC

project title
Milton Park, Sutton Courtenay

drawing title
**Plan EDP 1:
 Location of Evaluation Trenches**

date 16 JULY 2007
 scale NTS
 drawing number EDP 238/01a
 drawn by MC/SW
 checked RC

The evaluation was carried out on that part of the scheduled monument which was not believed to evidence as many remains as are known to the east, by Sutton Courtenay Lane. Much of the scheduled area is empty in the central area of scheduling; the evaluation demonstrated that the apparent absence of significant archaeology is in many cases a real absence.

Extensive periglacial activity was recorded during the evaluation, which was not recorded on air photographs nor by the geophysical survey carried out by GSB Projections (2006); equally, those features which were recorded by the geophysical survey usually proved to be present. This should be understood to indicate that those areas where archaeology is suggested (pink features on EDP 2007, Plan EDP 1) have yielded results; it should be borne in mind, however, that Trench 5 on the north side of the evaluation area revealed a number of postholes, which were not recorded by the geophysical survey.

Paul Booth in his report has drawn attention to the fact that the flint-tempered wares are not exclusively late Bronze Age; it is therefore possible that the date for the activity observed ranges from the Iron Age to early Saxon. As a result, the late Bronze Age date is by no means certain for the trackway ditch [1/12] on the west side of the evaluation area, although the pottery comes from the latest fill. Clearly the silting up of the gully [1/16] on the western side of the site is more than likely Anglo-Saxon in date, as it was a single fill. The Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) evaluation (2000) indicated the “trackway was in use from the middle Iron Age period to the early part of the Romano-British period” (CAT, 2000:14). None of the postholes could be assigned a date.

The Iron Age dating of some of the sherds is also raised by Booth; at least two of the four Iron Age sherds are only questionably dated to that period. The ladder enclosure identified during the CAT (2000) evaluation was not located, although a possible Iron age ditch terminal [20/8] was located in Trench 20. There is a background presence of Roman activity, but it is clear that this is not significant within the evaluation area, as it consists of 4 sherds. One of these sherds was clearly residual, as it was associated with two Saxon sherds from the pit [17/9] beneath the mound. A second sherd from Trench 7 was associated with post-medieval pottery, although it is possible that the post-medieval red-ware was intrusive. The sherd from Trench 3 may be intrusive as it is associated with several other prehistoric sherds, as well as a cylindrical loom-weight or thatch weight; cylindrical loom weights are usually late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The fourth Roman sherd was from the top of a small pit on the east side of the site, not far from the densest part of the scheduled area.

The Saxon pottery is particularly interesting consisting of an unusually large number of decorated sherds from the domestic context of a *grubenhäus* which were frequently used for rubbish disposal after their abandonment. The largest body of data came from a feature in Trench 24, which was cut by a shallow linear feature. The feature was recorded as two separate features, but it is possible that this was a *grubenhäus* truncated by a later feature, which in turn was cut by a medieval or post-medieval furrow. The feature seemed to measure more than 3.4m east/west by 1.6m north/south – extending beyond the edges of excavation. The profile was heavily truncated to the west, and not investigated to the east; a piece of daub was recovered from the fill. It is a strong possibility, given the quantity of good quality pottery that further activity

was carried out in close proximity to the postulated *grubenhaus*. The pottery indicates the potential for a high status site.

Elsewhere on the site Saxon pottery was recovered from below the mound; the mound is post-Saxon, and that the pottery recovered from it is residual. The extent of the mound as observed during the evaluation is marked on Figure 1.

Residual pottery was recovered from the mound comprising a couple of sherds of early Saxon pottery, one of which was reasonably large, although possibly early Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the mound material. It is important to note that a dated pit and two, undated, ditches as well as undated postholes were recovered from beneath the mound in Trenches 16 and 17. Only 750m to the east by southeast Oxford Archaeological Unit excavated an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, with evidence of settlement evidenced by two *grubenhäuser* (Boyle & Mudd, 1995). Cemeteries have also been excavated at Sutton Courtenay by Leeds (1923, 1927 & 1947) and Milton (VCH, 1906:241). Extensive linear early Saxon settlements are known in the region with one at the Oxford Science Park, Littlemore (Moore 2001) extending for at least 265m; neither end has been established. Clearly, the south side of the site has a greater potential for *in situ* Anglo-Saxon remains.

The question of the date of the deposition of the soil horizons from the mound needs an answer. Neither medieval nor post-medieval activity was well evidenced from the site overall. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 7 – which may, moreover, be intrusive; no pipe or CBM was recovered from the topsoil during machining.

The mound failed to yield any medieval or post-medieval artefactual data, nor did the east/west trenches evidence any ridge and furrow, which was seen both north and south of the mound. A single small fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from the ditch [25/11], this indicates a medieval or post-medieval date for the fill (25/4). The ditch is sealed by soil identified as mound material. This has been shown to creep due to erosion and ploughing, in particular, elsewhere on the site.

The alternative explanation for the origin of the mound is that it dates from very recently and is associated with either the construction of part of Didcot Power Station, or landscaping at Milton Park Industrial Park. The layers of the mound are clay silts and silty clays, which may indicate an origin from over Gault Clay, rather than terrace gravels. The coalyard at Didcot power Station was recently shown to have been excavated as part of the construction of the power station; the removal of topsoil from this site is a possible source for the mound material, as might landscaping associated with Milton Park Industrial Park. Clearly the date of the mound is unresolved, although it appears to be post-medieval in date, with a strong likelihood of it being post-war.

Notwithstanding the presence of the mound and the archaeological deposits detailed, it is clear that there is not the density of archaeological features within the proposed area north of the mound, as has been demonstrated to exist on the west side of the site and particularly on the east. The archaeology which is present on the west, south and east sides of the site is located at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.45m.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blinkhorn, P 2001 Anglo-Saxon pottery, in J Moore, Excavations at Oxford Science Park, Littlemore, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **66**, 189-197.

Boyle A et al 1995 Two Oxfordshire Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: Berinsfield and Didcot

Boyle, A & Mudd A 1995 An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Didcot Power Station 199-259 in Boyle, A et al 1995

Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2000 Land to the North of Milton Park, Milton near Didcot, Oxfordshire Archaeological Evaluation Unpublished Client Report

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*

GSB Projections 2006 Geophysical Survey 2006/87 Milton Park, Didcot, Oxfordshire Unpublished Client Report

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1994 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations

Leeds, TE, 1923, A Saxon village at Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, *Archaeologia*, 73, 146-92

Leeds, ET, 1927, A Saxon village at Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, *Archaeologia*, 76, 59-80

Leeds ET, 1947, A Saxon Village at Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, *Archaeologia*, 92, 79-9

Moore, J 2001 Excavations at Oxford Science Park, Littlemore, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **66**, 189-197.

The Environmental Dimension Partnership 2007 *Milton Park, Didcot, Oxon. Archaeological Evaluation Specification*

Young, C J 1977 The Roman pottery industry of the Oxford region, British Archaeological Report (British Series) 43, Oxford.

Victoria County History of Berkshire 1906 Vol.1

APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
Trench 1						
1/1	Deposit	Dark brown loam	0.1m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
1/2	Deposit	Dark brown clay silt	0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
1/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	N/a	>2m	>30m	Natural
1/4	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown sandy clay silt	0.3m	1.2m	>2m	Fill of [1/12]
1/5	Fill	Mid brown grey, silty clay, gravel inclus.				Not feature very shallow; possibly periglacial activity
1/6	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay	0.3m	2.4m	>2m	Upper fill of [1/15]
1/7	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay	0.06m	0.32m	>2m	Fill of [1/16]
1/8	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay	0.04m	0.25m		Fill of dubious posthole [1/13]
1/9	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay	0.13m	0.3m		Fill of [1/14]
1/10	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy clay	0.5m	Unk.	>2m	Primary fill of [1/15]
1/11	Fill	Firm, mid orange brown, silty clay with gravel inclus.	0.1m	Unk.	>2m	Fill of [1/17]
1/12	Cut	Linear, fairly steep curving sides onto flat base, filled by (1/4)	0.3m	1.20m	Slot-length 2.20m	Ditch aligned NW-SE
1/13	Cut	Circular, shallow filled by (1/8)	0.04m	0.25m		Dubious posthole
1/14	Cut	Circular, moderately steep curving sides onto curving base, filled by (1/9)	0.13m	0.3m		Possible posthole
1/15	Cut	Linear, fairly steep sides onto curving 'v' base filled by (1/10)	0.8m	2.8m	>2m	Ditch aligned N-S
1/16	Cut	Linear, shallow curving sides onto curving base, filled by (1/7)	0.06m	0.32m	>2m	Shallow gully aligned N-S
1/17	Cut	Linear, shallow curving sides onto flat base, filled by (1/11)	0.1m	0.6m	>2m	Possible shallow gully aligned NW-SE
1/18	Fill	Red brown sandy silt and pea grit. Fill of [1/19]	0.22m	1.85m	>2m	Fill of plough furrow

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
1/19	Cut	Linear and shallow feature. Concave sides, flat bottom. Runs NW-SE. Filled by (1/18)	0.22m	1.58m	>2m	Cut of plough furrow aligned NW-SE
1/20	Fill	Brown sandy silt and peagrit gravel	0.3m	1.3m	>2m	Fill of ditch
1/21	Fill	Yellow silty sand and peagrit gravel	0.22m	0.35m	>1.2m	Slumping of possible bank material in tot ditch
Trench 2						
2/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
2/2	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay silt	0.15-0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
2/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
2/4	Fill	Loose, mid red brown gravel silt	0.14m	0.4m	Unk	Periglacial
2/5	Fill	Not excavated fill of [2/07]	Unk.	c.3m	>2m	Three parallel features excavated [2/8] [2/10] [2/12] plough furrows
2/6	Fill	Hard, orange brown, gravel silt	0.1m	3m	>2m	Fill of plough furrow [2/08]
2/7	Cut	Linear not excavated, filled by (2/5)	Unk.	c.3m	>2m	Cut of plough furrow N-S
2/8	Cut	Linear, shallow with flat base, filled by (2/6)	0.1m	3m	>2m	Cut of plough furrow N-S
2/9	Fill	Hard, orange brown, gravel silt	0.15m	2.5m	>2m	Fill of plough furrow [2/10]
2/10	Cut	Linear, gentle shallow sides to flat base, filled by (2/9)	0.15m	2.5m	>2m	Cut of plough furrow
2/11	Fill	Hard, orange brown, gravel silt	c. 0.15m	2.6m	>2m	Fill of plough furrow [2/12]
2/12	Cut	Linear, gentle sides to flat base, filled by (2/11)	c. 0.15m	2.6m	>2m	Cut of plough furrow
Trench 3						
3/1	Deposit	Loose dark brown silt	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
3/2	Deposit	Loose dark grey brown silt with gravel inclus	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
3/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
3/4	Fill	Medium hard, dark brown clay silt	0.8m	1.6m	>1m	Fill of [3/10]
3/5	Fill	Soft, mid brown silty clay, root action	0.09m	0.70m	>1.5m	Fill of [3/9]
3/6	Fill	Firm, yellow brown clay sand with gravel inclus.	0.6m	c. 2m	>1.8m	Tertiary fill of [3/10] cut by [3/16]
3/7	Fill	Soft, grey brown silty sand	0.12m	0.45m	>0.7m	Fill of [3/12]
3/8	Fill	Soft, light brown orange silty clay with root action	0.23m	0.8m	1.5m	Fill of [3/11]

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
3/9	Cut	Irregular circle, N slope shallow S slope steep with flat base, filled by (3/5)	0.09m	0.7m	>1.5m	Cut most likely result of root action
3/10	Cut	Circular with concave sides and base, filled by (3/4) (3/6) (3/14) (3/15)	0.8m	2.8m	>1.5m	Pit
3/11	Cut	Long oval, steep concave sides with concave base, filled by (3/8)	0.23m	0.8m	1.5m	Cut aligned NE-SW natural?
3/12	Cut	Terminus of linear, S side steep, N side gentle, uneven base, filled by (3/7)	0.12m	0.45m	0.70m	Natural, very shallow
3/13	Fill	Loose, yellow brown sandy gravels	0.6m	1.1m	Unk.	Fill of [3/16]
3/14	Fill	Firm, mid brown clay sand	1m	2.5m	1m	Secondary fill of [3/10]
3/15	Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt gravel	0.5m	0.65m	N/A	Primary fill of [3/10]
3/16	Cut	Irregular cut, concave base cuts (3/6)	0.6m	1.1m	Unk.	Cut through (3/6)
Trench 4						
4/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown loam	0.4m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
4/2	Deposit	Medium, light brown orange clay silt	0.25m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
4/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 5						
5/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.25m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
5/2	Deposit	Medium, brown clay silt	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
5/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
5/4	Fill	Loose, very dark brown clay with charcoal inclus.	0.16m	0.4m		Fill of [5/5]
5/5	Cut	Circular, S slope steep, N side gentle, concave base, filled by (5/4)	0.16m	0.4m		Cut of poss. posthole
5/6	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay with charcoal inclus.	0.16m	0.26m		Fill of [5/7]
5/7	Cut	Circular, steep concave sides into concave base, filled by (5/6)	0.16m	0.26m		Cut of poss. posthole
5/8	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay	0.04m	0.18m		Fill of [5/9]
5/9	Cut	Circular, very gentle sides into concave base, filled by (5/8)	0.04m	0.18m		Cut of shallow feature, dubious posthole

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
5/10	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay; charcoal.	0.2m	0.24m		Fill of [5/11]
5/11	Cut	Circular, steep sides concave base, filled by (5/10)	0.2m	0.24m		Cut of poss. posthole
5/12	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay with charcoal inclus.	0.1m	0.22m		Fill of [5/13]
5/13	Cut	Circular, gentle slope into V shape base, filled by (5/12)	0.1m	0.22m		Cut of poss. posthole
5/14	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay with charcoal inclus.	0.1m	0.3m		Fill of [5/15]
5/15	Cut	Circular, concave sides to flat base, filled by (5/14)	0.1m	0.3m		Cut of poss. posthole
5/16	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay	0.04m	0.3m		Fill of [5/17]
5/17	Cut	Circular, very shallow gentle sides into flat base, filled by (5/16)	0.04m	0.3m		Cut of shallow feature, dubious posthole
5/18	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silt clay with charcoal inclus.	0.1m	0.22m		Fill of [5/19]
5/19	Cut	Circular, concave gentle sides into concave base, filled by (5/18)	0.1m	0.22m		Cut of dubious posthole
Trench 6						
6/1	Deposit	Medium, brown loam	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
6/2	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay silt	0.2-0.25m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
6/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
6/4	Cut/Fill	Ovoid, irregular sides and base, fill was red brown silty gravel	0.1m	0.4m	1.4m	Probable periglacial activity
6/5	Cut/Fill	Linear, fill was red brown silty gravel	0.2m	0.2m	0.6m	Probable periglacial activity
6/6	Cut/Fill	Sub circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	0.15m	0.35m	N/a	Probable periglacial activity
Trench 7						
7/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
7/2	Deposit	Medium, brown/dark brown clay silt	0.15-0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
7/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
7/4	Fill	Hard, grey brown silty clay with two phases of slumping on SW edge	0.7m	2.10m	>9.5m	Fill of [7/5] slumping suggests different fills but was very diffuse.

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
7/5	Cut	Possible linear, SW side vertical to flat base, filled by (7/4)	0.7m	2.10m	>9.5m	Possible linear/pit extending to SE and N under trench bulk
Trench 8						
8/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.15-0.2m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
8/2	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay silt	0.1-0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
8/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
8/4	Cut/Fill	Circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
8/5	Cut/Fill	Ovoid, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
8/6	Cut/Fill	Ovoid, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
8/7	Cut/Fill	Irregular linear? Fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Trench 9						
9/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.1m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
9/2	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay silt	0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
9/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
9/4	Cut/Fill	Sub circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
9/5	Cut/Fill	Sub circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
9/6	Cut/Fill	Linear, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
9/7	Cut/Fill	Sub ovoid, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
9/8	Cut/Fill	Circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Trench 10						
10/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown loam with clay	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
10/2	Deposit	Medium, dark brown loam with clay	0.2-0.25m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
10/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
10/4	Cut/Fill	Irregular sides and base, red brown silty gravel fill	N/a	N/a	N/a	
10/5	Cut/Fill	Ovoid, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
10/6	Cut/Fill	Circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
10/7	Cut/Fill	Circular, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
10/8	Cut/Fill	Terminus, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
10/9	Cut/Fill	Linear, fill was red brown silty gravel	N/a	N/a	N/a	
Trench 11						
11/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.15m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
11/2	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay silt	0.15-0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
11/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 12						
12/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.25-0.3m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
12/2	Deposit	Medium, brown clay silt	0.08-0.48m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material
12/3	Deposit	Firm, red brown clay silt	N/a	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material; Same as (16/3).
12/4	Natural	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 13						
13/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.2-0.3m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
13/2	Deposit	Medium, brown clay silt	0.15-0.2m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material; Same as (12/2).
13/3	Deposit	Firm, red brown clay silt	0.1m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material; Same as (12/3).
13/4	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 14						
14/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	c. 0.25m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
14/2	Deposit	Medium, brown clay silt	0.1-0.3m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material; Same as (12/2).
14/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
14/4	Deposit	Firm, red brown clay silt	0.2m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material; Same as (12/3).
14/5	Deposit	Firm, red brown sandy clay	0.1m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material
Trench 15						
15/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.3m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
15/2	Deposit	Medium, brown clay silt	0.16-0.3m	N/a	N/a	Deposit of mound material; Same as (12/2).
15/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
15/4	Fill	Dark brown clay silt with charcoal flecks	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [15/5]
15/5	Cut	Unclear extends under trench, filled by (15/4)	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Unclear feature
15/6	Deposit	Soft, mid red brown clay silt	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit of mound material; Same as (12/3).
Trench 16						
16/1	Deposit	Loose, dark grey brown silt with pebbles	0.4m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
16/2	Deposit	Friable, mid brown sandy clay with pebbles	0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
16/3	Deposit	Hard, light brown orange gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
16/4	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay occasional pebbles	0.35m	N/a	N/a	Deposit under (16/2)
16/5	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt	0.2m	N/a	N/a	Deposit under (16/4)
16/6	Fill	Firm/friable, dark brown grey silty clay	0.08m	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [16/7]
16/7	Cut	Circular, shallow slightly curving sides onto slightly curving base, filled by (16/6)	0.08m	0.4m		Cut of small pit/posthole within bank earthwork feature, evidence of burning (charcoal)
16/8	Deposit	Loose, yellow brown sandy silt with pebble inclus.	0.1m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit under (16/5)
16/9	Deposit	Loose, red brown silty sand with occ. Stone	0.2m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit under (16/4)
16/10	Deposit	Loose, yellow brown silty sand with pebble inclus.	0.1m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit under (16/8)
16/11	Deposit	Loose, yellow brown silty sand with pebble inclus.	0.2m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit under (16/4)
16/12	Deposit	Loose, yellow brown clay silt with pebble inclus.	0.5m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit under (16/4)
16/13	Deposit	Loose, red brown silty sand with occ. Stone	0.2m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit under (16/12) same as (12/3).
16/14	Cut	Circular, NW side steep, SE side gentle, concave base, filled by (16/15)	0.05m	0.2m		Possible posthole
16/15	Fill	Compact, orange brown silty sand	0.05m	0.2m		Fill of [16/14]
16/16	Cut	Circular, gentle sides into concave base, filled by (16/17)	0.1m	0.25m		Possible posthole
16/17	Fill	Compact, orange brown silty sand	0.1m	0.25m		Fill of [16/16]
16/18	Cut	Circular, concave sides with flat base, f. by (16/19)	0.1m	0.15m		Possible posthole
16/19	Fill	Compact, orange brown silty sand	0.1m	0.15m		Fill of [16/18]
16/20	Cut	Linear, S side steep, N moderate side, concave base, filled by (16/21) (16/22)	0.3m	1.1m	>2m	Cut of linear

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
16/21	Fill	Firm, dark black brown silty clay, pebble inclus.	0.25m	0.8m	>2m	Secondary fill of linear [16/20] main fill
16/22	Fill	Friable reddish brown silty clay, pebble inclus.	0.05-0.1m	1.1m	>2m	Primary fill of [16/20] possibly initial silting
16/23	Fill	Medium/hard, dark brown red sandy clay	0.28m	1.2m	2.3m	Fill of [16/30]
16/24	Cut	Circular, sharp sides to flat bottom with stone, filled by (16/25)	0.2m	0.35m		Natural
16/25	Fill	Loose, grey brown silty sand, charcoal inclus.	0.2m	0.35m		Fill of [16/24]
16/26	Cut	Circular, gentle sloping sides, filled by (16/27)	0.05m	0.2m		Natural
16/27	Fill	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay	0.08m	0.28m		Fill of [16/26]
16/28	Cut	Ovoid, shallow gentle sides into concave base, filled by (16/29)	0.1m	0.26m	0.31m	Possible posthole
16/29	Fill	Friable, mid reddish brown silty clay	0.1m	0.26m	0.31m	Fill of [16/28]
16/30	Cut	Linear, gentle sides into rounded base	0.28m	1.2m	2.3m	Ditch aligned E-W
Trench 17						
17/1	Deposit	Slightly compact, mid brown silty clay	0.1-0.42m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
17/2	Deposit	Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay	0.0-0.44m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
17/3	Deposit	Very compact, mid green brown silty sand	<0.28m	>2m	>30m	Another deposit possibly subsoil
17/4	Fill	Compact, mid red brown silty sand	0.42m	4m	>1m	Fill of [17/9]
17/5	Deposit	Compact, light yellow brown sandy gravel	Unk	>2m	>30m	Natural
17/6	Deposit	Very compact, light brown silty clay	0.1m	>2m.	c.8m	Possible layer of subsoil between [17/1] [17/2]
17/7						Number Deleted
17/8	Deposit	Very compact, mid red brown silty sand	0.4m	Unk.	Unk.	Possibly natural deposit
17/9	Cut	Irregular, sharp break of slope, irregular sides into flat bottom, filled by (17/4)	0.3m	1m	5m	Irregular pit or groups of pits under mound
17/10	Fill	Very compact, mid green brown silty sand	0.22m	1.16m	Unk.	Periglacial
17/11	Cut	Sub linear, N side gentle, S side steep, concave bottom, filled by (17/10)	0.22m	1.16m	>2.2m	Periglacial
17/12	Fill	Very compact, mid green brown silty sand	0.28m	0.58m	0.65m	Animal Disturbance
17/13	Cut	Sub circular, steep slopes sharp concave bottom, filled by (17/12)	0.28m	0.58m	0.65m	Natural feature possible root disturbance or animal burrow

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
17/14	Fill	Very compact, mid green brown silty sand	0.08m	0.25m		Fill of [17/15]
17/15	Cut	Circular, shallow sloping sides with concave base, filled by (17/14)	0.08m	0.25m		Natural feature possibly animal burrow
17/16	Fill	Compact, mid green brown silty sand	0.1m	0.25m	0.43m	Fill of [17/17]
17/17	Cut	Sub circular, shallow bowl shape, filled by (17/16)	0.1m	0.25m	0.43m	One of two shallow bowls adjacent to each other, maybe animal or root disturbance
17/18	Cut	Sub circular, shallow bowl shape, filled by (17/19)	0.08m	0.3m	0.4m	See [17/17]
17/19	Fill	Compact, mid green brown silty sand	0.08m	0.3m	0.4m	Fill of [17/18]
Trench 18						
18/1	Deposit	Loose, mid brown silty clay	0.4m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
18/2	Deposit	Light red brown, clay silt with stone inclus.	0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
18/3	Deposit	Compact, pale brown gravel silt	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
18/4	Cut/fill	Dark brown, clay silt and gravel;	Unk.	c. 3.5m	>2m	W linear on geophysical survey
18/5	Cut/fill	Dark brown, clay silt and gravel;	Unk.	c. 3.5m	>2m	E linear on geophysical survey
18/6	Cut/fill	Dark brown, clay silt and gravel;	Unk.	c. 1.5m	>2m	Linear not shown on geophysical survey
Trench 19						
19/1	Deposit	Loose, mid brown silty clay	0.35m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
19/2	Deposit	Light red brown, clay silt with stone inclus.	0.15m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
19/3	Deposit	Compact, pale brown gravel silt	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
19/4	Fill	Firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with gravel inclus.	0.16m	2.25m	>2m	Fill of [19/05]
19/5	Cut	Linear, shallow slightly irregular sloping sides onto flat base, filled by (19/4)	0.16m	2.25m	>2m	Possible shallow ditch or large shallow pit aligned N-S
19/6	Fill	Firm, mid grey brown, silty clay with gravel inclus.	0.16m	3m	>2m	Fill of [19/7] identical to (19/4)
19/7	Cut	Linear, shallow slightly irregular sloping sides onto flat base, filled by (19/6)	0.16m	3m	>2m	Shallow wide ditch or large pit aligned N-S
Trench 20						
20/1	Deposit	Loose, black brown silt	0.35m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
20/2	Deposit	Mid red brown silty clay	0.1m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
20/3	Deposit	Compact, pale brown with gravel.	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
20/4	Fill	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.04	0.6m	Unk.	Fill of [20/5]
20/5	Cut	Linear, gentle sides and flat base, filled by (20/4)	0.04	0.6m	Unk.	Very shallow ditch
20/6	Fill	Medium, mid brown clay loam	0.08m	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [20/7]
20/7	Cut	Linear, gentle sides and flat base, filled by (20/6)	0.08m	1.1m	Unk.	Shallow ditch
20/8	Fill	Medium/friable, light grey sandy clay	0.34m	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [20/9]
20/9	Cut	Linear, gentle sides with rounded base, filled by (20/8)	0.34m	1.6m	Unk.	Large ditch
Trench 21						
21/1	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silt	0.4m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
21/2	Deposit	Loose, red brown silt	0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
21/3	Deposit	Compact, light brown gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 22						
22/1	Deposit	Loose, brown grey silt	0.3m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
22/2	Deposit	Orange brown silty clay, gravel inclus.	0.2m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
22/3	Deposit	Compact, light brown gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 23						
23/1	Deposit	Slightly compact, mid brown silty clay	0.38m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
23/2	Deposit	Compact, mid greeny brown silty sand	0.14m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
23/3	Deposit	Very compact, mid yellow brown silty gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
Trench 24						
24/1	Deposit	Loose, black brown silty clay	0.35m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
24/2	Deposit	Loose, mid brown gravel silt	0.3m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
24/3	Deposit	Compact, white pale brown gravel inclus.	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
24/4	Fill	Medium, red brown sandy clay	0.42m	1.2m	1.3m	Fill of [24/12]
24/5	Deposit	Medium/hard, brown sand clay	0.14m	Unk.	Unk.	Layer sealing fill (24/11)
24/6	Fill	Slightly compact, red brown clay	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Not excavated

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
24/7	Fill	Loose, orange brown silty sand, gravel inclus.	0.1m	c. 2m	Unk.	Fill of [24/8]
24/8	Cut	Linear, gentle sides, uneven base, filled by (24/7)	0.1m	c. 2m	Unk.	Shallow linear aligned N-S most likely plough furrow
24/9	Cut	Linear, gentle sides, flat base, filled by (24/11)	0.22m	2.3m	4.5m	Linear aligned N-S
24/10	Fill	Hard, light brown grey sand clay	0.1m	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [24/15]
24/11	Fill	Medium/friable, dark brown loam, charcoal inclus.	0.18m	2.3m	4.5m	Fill of [24/9]
24/12	Cut	Ovoid, irregular sides rounded base, filled by (24/4)	0.42m	1.2m	1.3m	Ovoid feature
24/13	Deposit	Medium, brown sandy clay, gravel inclus.	0.3m	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [24/13]
24/14	Cut	Linear rounded W side, cut E side, irregular base	0.2m	0.25m	>2m	Gully
24/15	Cut	Linear feature aligned north-south; U shaped base	0.1m	c.0.3m	1.3m	Possible post-med furrow
Trench 25						
25/1	Deposit	Loose, black brown silt	0.4m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
25/2	Deposit	Orangey brown silty clay, gravel inclus.	0.3m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
25/3	Deposit	Loose, light brown, gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
25/4	Fill	Loose, brown grey silty sand	0.35m	1.65m	Unk.	Fill of [25/11]
25/5	Fill	Loose, black brown silty sand	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [25/19]
25/6	Fill	Loose, black brown silty sand	0.17m	0.25m		Fill of [25/15]
25/7	Fill	Loose, black brown silty sand	0.1m	0.3m		Fill of [25/16]
25/8	Fill	Compact, orange brown silty gravel inclus.	0.1m	0.22m		Fill of [25/17]
25/9	Fill	Very compact, grey sandy clay with gravel inclus.	0.25m	0.9m	Unk.	Fill of [25/11] most likely second phase of silting
25/10	Fill	Soft, dark brown grey silty clay	0.1m	1.2m	Unk.	First fill of [25/11] no fnds, first silting phase
25/11	Cut	Linear, concave sides into flat base, filled by (25/10) (25/9) (25/4)	0.4m	1.65m	Unk.	Ditch aligned NE-SW may connect to ditch [
25/12	Deposit	Compact, yellow brown silty clay with gravel inclus.	0.14m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit underlying (25/1) extends c. 13m from NW trench edge, most likely human activity to build up the bank earthwork feature crossing W-E
25/13	Deposit	Black brown, silty clay with small gravel inclus.	0.12m	Unk.	Unk.	Deposit underlying (25/12) maybe the first deposit of the bank earthwork feature

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Interpretation
25/14	Fill	Compact, grey brown silty clay with gravel inclusions	0.1m	0.27m		Fill of [25/18]
25/15	Cut	Circular, steep sides into flat base, filled by (25/6)	0.17m	0.25m		Possible posthole
25/16	Cut	Circular, gentle concave sides into flat base, filled by (25/7)	0.1m	0.3m		Possible posthole
25/17	Cut	Circular, slightly steep concave sides with concave base, filled by (25/8)	0.1m	0.22m		Possible posthole
25/18	Cut	Circular, gentle sides with concave base, filled by (25/14)	0.1m	0.27m		Possible posthole
25/19	Cut	Not excavated, sub circular in plan, filled by (25/5)	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Possible pit, roman pottery
25/20	Cut	Not excavated, linear	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Linear aligned W-E may connect with [25/11] outside of TR 25 making possible enclosure
Trench 26						
26/1	Deposit	Medium, dark brown clay loam	0.3m	>2m	>30m	Topsoil
26/2	Deposit	Medium, mid brown clay loam	0.1-0.15m	>2m	>30m	Subsoil
26/3	Deposit	Light brown to orange sandy silt gravel	Unk.	>2m	>30m	Natural
26/4	Fill	Medium/hard, brown sandy clay	0.86m	Unk.	Unk.	Fill of [26/5]
26/5	Cut	Linear, irregular side with rounded base, filled by (26/4)	0.86m	Unk.	Unk.	Possible ditch aligned N-S

Appendix 2

Height OD of topsoil and natural

<u>Trench number</u>	<u>Orientation</u>	<u>Topsoil (m OD)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Topsoil (m OD)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Natural (m OD)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Natural (m OD)</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	E-W	58.34	E end	58.44	W end	58.01	E end	58.09	W end
2	E-W	57.89	E end	58.13	W end	57.61	E end	57.74	W end
3	N-S	57.93	N end	57.92	S end	57.53	N end	57.65	S end
4	N-S	58.38	N end	58.47	S end	58.00	N end	58.10	S end
5	E-W	58.15	E end	58.29	W end	57.79	E end	57.88	W end
6	N-S	58.04	N end	58.17	S end	57.56	N end	57.57	S end
7	NE-SW	57.85	NE end	58.19	SW end	57.44	NE end	57.70	SW end
8	NE-SW	58.46	NE end	58.46	SW end	58.10	NE end	58.10	SW end
9	E-W	58.34	E end	58.46	W end	58.04	E end	58.06	W end
10	N-S	58.27	N end	58.30	S end	57.87	N end	57.93	S end
11	E-W	57.96	E end	57.95	W end	57.58	E end	57.61	W end
12	N-S	58.45	N end	59.06	S end	58.12	N end	58.17	S end
13	E-W	58.39	E end	58.56	W end	58.16	E end	58.18	W end
14	N-S	58.04	N end	58.77	S end	57.62	N end	57.86	S end

15	E-W	58.63	E end	58.61	W end	58.16	E end	58.04	W end
16	N-S	58.91	N end	58.60	S end	57.91	N end	57.92	S end
17	N-S	58.93	N end	58.49	S end	58.05	N end	58.05	S end
18	E-W	58.48	E end	58.60	W end	58.08	E end	58.04	W end
19	E-W	58.45	E end	58.42	W end	58.16	E end	58.13	W end
20	NE-SW	58.53	NE end	58.57	SW end	58.17	NE end	58.15	SW end
21	E-W	58.56	E end	58.51	W end	58.07	E end	58.13	W end
22	E-W	58.32	E end	58.60	W end	57.94	E end	58.13	W end
23	N-S	58.46	N end	58.02	S end	57.76	N end	57.65	S end
24	E-W	57.89	E end	57.94	W end	57.60	E end	57.44	W end
25	NW-SE	58.09	NW end	57.78	SE end	57.59	NW end	57.32	SE end
26	NE-SW	57.92	NE end	58.06	SW end	57.47	NE end	57.57	SW end