Land at Fiddington
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Fiddington, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Robert Hitchins Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Fiddington, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SO 9198 3268) ahead of proposed development.

The work was undertaken between 18th March and 12th April and between 7th and 9th October 2013. A total of 52 trenches were excavated across the site.

Two areas with evidence of later prehistoric (probably middle Iron Age) activity were recorded and a third area contained evidence of early Roman activity. In all three cases, small subcircular enclosures, known from geophysical survey, were present. The range of artefacts associated with these features, including pottery, fragments of fired clay from oven structures and animal bone, indicates that they represent the remains of small-scale settlement activity rather than, for example, simple stock enclosures. Previous excavation in the area suggests that such scattered small-scale settlements were characteristic of this area in the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

Plough furrows, the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, were recorded as geophysical anomalies and remains across the site, with the exception of the low-lying area adjacent to the Tirle Brook. However, no evidence of medieval or later settlement was recorded on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Robert Hitchins Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Fiddington, Gloucestershire. This report has been prepared for Robert Hitchins Ltd and their immediate successors in title to the land.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for the development of the area.

1.1.3 Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions with Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer of Gloucestershire County Council, established the scope of work required. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2013) was submitted to, and approved by, Charles Parry.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (revised 2008) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies east of the M5 (south-east of Junction 9), south of the A46/A438 and west of the Cheltenham - Worcester railway line. To the north are further areas of arable land.

1.2.2 The site (centred on NGR SO 9198 3268) is approximately 49ha in extent (Fig. 1).

1.2.3 The site is low-lying, on arable land. The Tirle Brook forms the northern boundary of the site.

1.2.4 The Tirle Brook itself is within a small valley/floodplain. North of it the ground rises relatively rapidly from approximately 13m aOD to over 19m aOD. South of the brook the ground rises more gradually to *c* 19m aOD.

1.2.5 The underlying geology largely comprises deposits of Liassic Clay. A previous evaluation at the site demonstrated that the clay was variable over the area and there were pockets of silt, sand and gravel within it.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site lies within a landscape which contains a number of Scheduled Monuments, as well as a Registered Battlefield (Tewkesbury, to the west). The Scheduled Monuments include Margaret's Camp, a moated site with associated remains (to the west), Deerhurst monastic site and multi-period settlement (to the south-west), a deserted medieval village (to the west) and the site of St Mary's Abbey (to the west).

1.3.2 Archaeological investigations in 1996-7 along the route of the Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road (Walker *et al*. 2004), to the west, revealed a series of Bronze Age and Roman sites located along a low clay ridge, surrounded on three sides by the flood-plains of the Tirle Brook and the River Swilgate. Within the four excavation areas, three distinct locations also produced earlier prehistoric pottery (late Neolithic/Beaker/early Bronze Age), albeit in very small quantities.

1.3.3 Evaluation of land immediately to the north of the present site (Oxford Archaeology 2013) revealed a small settlement site of probable 1st-2nd century AD date as well as evidence of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.

1.3.4 As part of the construction of the Gloucester Security of Supply Pipeline, Oxford Archaeology carried out excavations and a watching brief. The nearest excavation site was at Fiddington, *c* 2.5km to the south-east, where a complex of enclosures, probably on the periphery of a more extensive rural settlement, was occupied from the 1st to the 4th century AD. A single early Saxon pottery sherd was also recovered.

1.3.5 A second similar site on the same project, was found at Pamington, 2.5km to the east, where two small mid to late Iron Age enclosures were recorded.

1.3.6 A recent evaluation 5km to the south at Cursey Lane, Hardwicke (Oxford Archaeology 2012) encountered no features of archaeological significance. It did confirm the presence of furrows within the full extent of the evaluation area. Artefacts recovered from these suggest that they were in use into the post-medieval period. Several abraded sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of *tegula* recovered from the furrow fills suggested a Roman presence within the vicinity although no features of this date were encountered.

1.4 Previous archaeological work at the site

1.4.1 **OA 1992:** The site was the subject of historical research, fieldwalking and an archaeological evaluation undertaken in January 1992 (Oxford Archaeology 1992). In general, the results of the earlier evaluation suggested that there were relatively few archaeologically significant features or finds, although a focus of activity was identified in the central and eastern area.

1.4.2 In the following summary of the results, and on Figure 2, the previous trench numbers have been prefixed with a 'P' (P1, P2 etc) to distinguish them from the current trenches.

1.4.3 In the central and eastern part of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches P59, P103 and P104, evidence of occupation, possibly of Iron Age date, was discovered. Fired clay and animal bone suggested a settlement sited on the south-west side of a low knoll. For topographic reasons, it seems unlikely to have extended much further onto the lower ground, and its extent therefore seemed quite circumscribed.

1.4.4 To the south, around Trenches P28, P29 and P89, was a similar enigmatic collection of small features, which might also indicate prehistoric occupation, although the features lacked datable material.

1.4.5 **Stratascan 2013:** Prior to the current evaluation a geophysical survey was undertaken across the site (Fig. 2). This identified linear features consistent with historic ridge and furrow cultivation across the much of the site, away from the floodplain of the Tirle Brook. There were also three foci of anomalies indicative of archaeological features.

1.5 Acknowledgements

A.1.1 Robert Hitchins Ltd funded the project and Steve Weaver of CgMs acted as consultant for the project. Charles Parry, the Archaeological Officer for Gloucestershire County Council, monitored the work. The fieldwork was conducted by Vix Hughes assisted by Al Zochowski, Matt Fenn, Alex Latham, Jim Harriss, Michael McLean, Ian Cook, Vicky Skipper, Nick Swift, Jim Mumford and Mike Simms. The report was written by Vix Hughes. The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Ken Welsh.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI, were:

(i) To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development;
(ii) To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
(iii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence;
(iv) To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of any proposed developments to be assessed;
(v) To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
(vi) To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of any proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
(vii) To disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Gloucestershire HER.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

(viii) To investigate and characterise various anomalies identified through geophysical survey that may represent archaeological features;
(ix) To examine areas identified by the geophysical survey and previous evaluation as being blank.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 An array of 52 trenches (numbered 1-22, 26-47 and 62-69), each 50m x 2m, was excavated across the site (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned in order to avoid known services and to investigate geophysical anomalies revealed by the January 2013 survey. Trenches were also located in blank areas where no geophysical anomalies were recorded and where there were no findings from previous evaluation.

2.3.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation proposed the excavation of a further seven trenches immediately to the west of the evaluated area. However, due to access restrictions, this area could not be examined.

2.3.3 All trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2.3.4 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with standard OAS practices (Wilkinson 1992).

2.3.5 Features correlating with furrows recorded during the geophysical survey were present in a number of trenches and were sampled. Such features were not excavated in every trench where they occurred.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, beginning with a summary of the trench results with an index of all trenches presented in an overview table (Table 1 below). This is followed by a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains, and full details are contained within Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The underlying geology consisted of a pale yellowish brown clay, which was seen in all trenches. Archaeological features were all cut into the pale yellowish brown clay layer and were sealed by the ploughsoil which was, on average, 0.3m thick. A subsoil was only present in a few locations: in Trench 6, in the area of Trenches 35, 38 and 41, around Trenches 67 and 69, and in the eastern-most field containing Trenches 43-47. The trenches were spread across seven fields.

3.2.2 The ground conditions were generally good although some trenches partially flooded following excavation.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Five Trenches, 37, 38, 41, 46, 65 and 67, contained significant features of late prehistoric to early Roman date.

3.3.2 The archaeological remains were cut from immediately beneath the topsoil, unless otherwise stated.

3.3.3 The remaining trenches contained no features other than furrows and field drains or features of natural geological origin.

3.4 **Trenches 1-6** (Fig. 2)

3.4.1 Of the six trenches in this field, Trenches 1, 4 and 5 contained furrows (eg Trench 4, Fig. 9) which accorded with the geophysical anomalies.

3.4.2 A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1 and three sherds of post-medieval pottery and an iron staple were recovered from a furrow (102), also in Trench 1.

3.4.3 No other significant archaeological features were encountered within the trenches.

3.5 **Trenches 7-17** (Fig. 2)

3.5.1 All of the 11 trenches in this field contained the remnants of furrows, aligned N-S, visible as soil marks with a regular spacing and consistent with the findings of the geophysical survey. Where excavated, the furrows were relatively shallow with one, and in several instances, two field drains inserted (eg Trench 15, Fig. 10 and Plate 1). The drains were segmented orange ceramic drains, in various forms.

3.5.2 Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 10 and 11.

3.5.3 No other significant archaeological features were encountered within the trenches.

3.6 **Trenches 18-22** (Fig. 2)

3.6.1 All of the five trenches in this field contained the remnants of furrows, aligned N-S. These were consistent with the findings of the geophysical survey. Excavation within Trench 18 demonstrated that the features were similar to those in the adjacent field (Trenches 7-17), with field drains inserted at regular intervals.

3.7 **Trenches 26-32** (Fig. 2)

3.7.1 None of the seven trenches contained significant archaeological features. Trench 26 contained N-S aligned furrows, into which field drains had been inserted (Fig. 11, Plate 2).

3.7.2 Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 26 and 31 and a fragment of post-medieval brick was recovered from a furrow (2602) in Trench 26.

3.8 **Trenches 33-42** (Fig. 2)

3.8.1 Of the 10 trenches in this field three contained significant archaeological remains (Trenches 37, 38 and 41). The remainder contained E-W aligned furrows, again with field drains inserted into them, that were consistent with the findings of the geophysical survey.

3.8.2 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 34 and a furrow (3604) in Trench 36.

Trench 37 *(Figs 3 and 12)*

3.8.3 This trench contained a WNW-ESE aligned ditch (3702) at the eastern end and coincident with a geophysical anomaly. The single fill (3703) did not produce any artefacts.

3.8.4 At the western end was a large NW-SE aligned ditch, 3704, coincident with a geophysical anomaly (Plate 3). The feature was over 0.9m deep and had steep, near vertical sides. The base of the feature, which filled with ground water, could not be reached due to its depth. Within the feature was a sequence of six fills (3708 – 3713). All, other than fill 3711, contained pottery dated to the later prehistoric-early Roman period (3rd century BC to 1st century AD). The fills had inclusions of animal bone, fired

clay and slag. One fill (3710) was rich in fired clay and had a notably red colouration. The debris probably derived from oven/furnace type activity in the area.

3.8.5 Through the central part of the trench was an E-W aligned furrow, 3706. No artefactual material was recovered from the single fill.

3.8.6 The remaining geophysical anomalies recorded in this area were not represented by corresponding archaeological features within the trench.

Trench 38 *(Figs 4 and 13)*

3.8.7 The trench contained six E-W aligned furrows and a possible E-W aligned ditch. Three furrows were excavated (3804, 3806 and 3808). These were all broad and shallow and broadly corresponded with the geophysical anomalies. Furrow 3806 corresponded to the location of a geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin as well as to the location of a furrow. It is therefore possible that it is of archaeological origin although, in character, it more closely resembled a furrow.

3.8.8 The possible ditch, 3802, was located at the northern end of the trench (Plate 4). It was deeper and had steeper sides than the furrows, although the position of the ditch was consistent with a furrow location. The single fill (3803) contained a sherd of early Romano-British pottery and a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material.

Trench 41 *(Figs 5 and 14)*

3.8.9 The trench contained two ditches and five E-W aligned furrows, of which two were excavated (4112 and 4116). Although feature 4112 was coincident with a geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin, there was nothing to indicate that it was anything other than a furrow. There were a number of field drains inserted into the earlier features (Plate 5).

3.8.10 Ditches 4108 and 4109 corresponded to the location of a geophysical anomaly forming a small enclosure (Plate 6). The ditches were between 1.75 and 3m wide and between 0.7 and 1.2m deep.

3.8.11 Ditch 4108 had four fills (4104 - 4107). The lower two fills contained artefactual material that included animal bone, several sherds of later prehistoric-early Roman pottery, and fragments of oven structure. The upper part of the feature (as represented by fills 4104 and 4105) is likely to be the remnant of a furrow, as suggested by a sherd of 16th century or later pottery from fill 4105.

3.8.12 The terminus segment of the enclosure, ditch 4109, contained a single fill, 4110, which also produced sherds of pottery of later prehistoric-early Roman date, fragments of oven structure and animal bone.

3.9 Trenches 43-47 (Fig. 2)

3.9.1 Only one trench (Trench 46) out of the five in this field contained any significant archaeological remains.

Trench 46 *(Figs 6 and 15)*

3.9.2 The trench contained a small pit/posthole (4603) and three ditches (4606, 4607 and 4610).

3.9.3 Two of the ditches are thought to be part of the same curving feature, possibly an enclosure ditch, recorded as a geophysical anomaly.

3.9.4 Ditch 4606 (Plate 8) was aligned NE-SW, while ditch 4607 was aligned NW-SE. Both ditches were of similar size: 1.5-1.75m wide and 0.6 to 0.7m deep.

3.9.5 Ditch 4606 contained a single fill, 4605, which produced a sherd of early Roman pottery, a fragment of fired clay and animal bone.

3.9.6 The western ditch, 4607, contained two fills. Fill 4608 produced a sherd of early Roman pottery and fill 4609 produced 17 sherds of pottery from the same period. Both fills produced fragments of oven structure as well as animal bone.

3.9.7 Ditch 4610 was N-S aligned and contained a single fill, 4611, which produced three sherds of early Romano-British pottery.

3.9.8 The small pit/posthole 4603 (Plate 7) was located within the confines of the enclosure. It was very shallow but the single fill (4604) was rich in charcoal and may represent the burnt remains of a post.

3.10 Trenches 62-69 (Fig. 2)

3.10.1 Two trenches, 65 and 67, contained significant archaeological remains. Four trenches, 63 (Fig. 16), 64 (Fig. 17 and Plate 9), 65 and 67, contained visible furrows.

Trench 65 *(Figs 7 and 18)*

3.10.2 This trench contained four N-S aligned furrows of which one, 6502, was excavated, and two N-S aligned ditches, 6504 and 6507.

3.10.3 Ditch 6504 (Plate 10) contained two fills, the upper (6505) of which produced 52 sherds of later prehistoric, probably middle Iron Age, pottery as well as fragments of oven structure/furniture and animal bone.

3.10.4 Ditch 6507 (Plate 11) contained three fills (6508-6510), all of which produced pottery dating to the later prehistoric-early Roman period as well as fragments of oven structure/furniture and animal bone. This feature was coincident with a geophysical anomaly in the form of a small enclosure. However, the putative western side of the enclosure was not present as an archaeological feature.

Trench 67 *(Figs 8 and 19)*

3.10.5 The trench contained a possible N-S aligned ditch (6707), a posthole/pit (6705), and five N-S aligned furrows, of which one was excavated.

3.10.6 Ditch 6707 (Plate 13) may have been a deeper furrow and the single fill contained no artefactual material.

3.10.7 Furrow 6703 produced fragments of ceramic building material that date from the medieval period onwards.

3.10.8 The small pit/posthole 6705 was 0.5m in diameter and 0.18m deep (Plate 12). The single fill, 6706, produced a single fragment of an undated metal object.

3.11 Finds summary

3.11.1 A moderate quantity of artefactual material was recovered from the features recorded in the evaluation. The range of material included pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), stone, metal, slag, glass and animal bone. A fuller description of the finds can be found in Appendix B.

3.11.2 The presence of the pottery is interesting and provides important dating evidence for any settlement activity. The assemblage is suggestive of scattered, low density, rural activity spanning the middle Iron Age to early Roman periods.

3.11.3 The pottery assemblage consists of 171 sherds (2720g) of pottery of later prehistoric and early Roman date and 23 sherds (458g) of medieval and post-medieval or modern date.

3.11.4 A total of 28 pieces (861g) of certain and probable ceramic building material was recovered. The material is very mixed, but with examples ranging from probable Roman to modern. The majority is of medieval to post-medieval date.

3.11.5 The majority of the 56 fragments (1428g) of fired clay was recovered from features in Trenches 37, 41, 46 and 65. Much of the fired clay probably derives from oven structures. The material includes a few pieces which have finger marks more typical of the lower subsurface lining of ovens, elements of oven dome or suspended floor plates, and a small group with wattle impressions on the reverse, which are likely to represent some form of oven superstructure.

3.11.6 A total of 255 fragments of animal bone (3805g) were recovered, the vast majority from features of later prehistoric to early Roman date. The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog. These domestic taxa are common for Iron Age and Roman assemblages.

3.11.7 Eight metal objects were recovered, including nail fragments. A small assemblage of 36 fragments (417g) of undiagnostic slag was also recovered.

3.11.8 Three utilised stones were identified, along with 101 fragments of burnt stone.

3.11.9 There were also small quantities of glass and clay pipe.

3.11.10 A soil sample taken from a posthole in Trench 46 contained small quantities of fine modern roots. Charcoal was present, but the fragments were small and therefore unidentifiable although in good condition. The only identifiable charred seed was a single fragment of oat (*Avena sativa*). Another fragment of cereal grain was too damaged to be identified further.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in reasonable conditions, although groundwater affected some locations, in particular Trench 37. However, ground conditions were sufficiently good in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features.

4.1.2 It is therefore felt that the recorded density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate representation of the evaluation area as a whole.

4.2 Evaluation results in relation to the project objectives

4.2.1 The evaluation aimed to investigate and characterise the various anomalies identified by geophysical survey and thought to represent archaeological features. Trenches were also positioned to test areas thought to be blank.

4.2.2 Of the 52 trenches, seven (Trenches 35, 37, 38, 41, 46, 65 and 66) were positioned to examine anomalies thought likely to result from the presence of archaeological features other than the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture.

4.2.3 A focus of potential Iron Age to Roman activity had been located during the previous evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 1992) which was further defined by anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. The current evaluation confirmed that the features in this area were indeed of late prehistoric to early Roman date. However, the activity appeared to be of somewhat more limited extent than was indicated by the geophysical survey.

4.2.4 The evaluation also confirmed that there were very few archaeological features, other than the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture, across much of the site.

4.2.5 The anomalies in the area of Trench 66 were not represented by archaeological features and may be of natural origin. The anticipated feature in Trench 35 was probably a furrow with a more distinct fill.

4.2.6 No further features were found in the area of Trenches P28 and P89, where undated features had been found in 1992.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The results from the current evaluation confirm and enhance those of the previous investigations at the site. Evidence was found for activity dating to the late prehistoric/early Roman period in the central and eastern part of the site, and for agricultural activity of medieval and post-medieval date across the site.

Later prehistoric and early Roman

4.3.2 Evidence of later prehistoric activity (broadly middle Iron Age) was found in Trenches 37, 41 and 65. Activity of slightly later, early Roman date, was present in Trench 46.

4.3.3 The results of the geophysical survey show the presence of three small subcircular enclosures (targeted by Trenches 41, 46 and 65) and what may be parts of similar small enclosures in the area of Trench 37.

4.3.4 It is likely that the features represent small-scale settlement activity. Certainly, the presence of pottery, animal bone, slag and fragments of oven structures and furniture suggests that the enclosures were utilised as part of a pattern of scattered settlement rather than being, for example, simply stock enclosures.

4.3.5 The precise date of the activity in Trenches 37/41 and 65 is unclear as the ceramic evidence consists largely of Malvernian fabrics, the date of which could lie anywhere from the 3rd century BC to the early 1st century AD. It is possible that there is some chronological separation between the activity represented in Trench 65 and that in Trenches 37 and 41, although this is by no means certain.

4.3.6 In contrast, although similar in form, the small enclosure in Trench 46 produced a distinct ceramic assemblage of early Roman date.

4.3.7 Similar small enclosures were excavated on the Gloucester Security of Supply Water pipeline (Oxford Archaeology 2011). At Pamington, two middle-late Iron Age enclosures were partially excavated and produced a ceramic assemblage almost entirely consisting of Malvernian and related fabrics, similar to that in Trenches in 37/41 and 65. At the site known as Fiddington, activity dated to much of the Roman period, and early Roman ceramics, similar to those from Trench 46, were well represented.

4.3.8 Evaluation immediately to the north of the present site (OA 2013) produced a small early Roman assemblage from a limited area although here activity may have continued into the 2nd century.

4.3.9 Taken together, this seems to suggest that small-scale, scattered settlement activity was a characteristic pattern in the area during the later prehistoric and early Roman periods.

Medieval to post-medieval

4.3.10 Plough furrows were recorded as geophysical anomalies and in trenches across the site, with the exception of the low-lying area adjacent to the Tirle Brook. Small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery, along with occasional fragments of ceramic building material, glass and clay pipes were recovered from furrows and from the topsoil and subsoil. No evidence of medieval or later settlement was recorded on the site.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

A.1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single WNW-ESE aligned linear furrow/field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellowish brown clay, which overlay mid blueish grey clay at the western end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.3
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Pot	C 13-14th
101	Fill	0.6	0.09	Fill of 102; mid grey silty clay, rare CBM and charcoal flecks	Pot, metal	1760-1830
102	Cut	0.6	0.09	Furrow; WNW-ESE aligned, filled by 101	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural; pale yellowish brown clay	-	-
104	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid blueish grey clay	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. There were six E-W aligned furrows/field drains visible. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellowish brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	49.9
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
200	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. There were seven E-W aligned furrows/field drains visible. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellowish brown clay, which overlay mid blueish grey clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.1
Contexts						
context	**type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

no.		(m)	(m)			
300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.15	Natural; pale yellowish brown clay	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid blueish grey clay	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single E-W aligned feature interpreted as a furrow. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	CBM, metal	post-medieval
401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
402	Fill	2.6	0.4	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 403	-	-
403	Cut	2.6	0.4	Fill of 402; mid brownish grey clay, rare charcoal	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single N-S aligned feature interpreted as a furrow. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellowish brown clay, with patches of blue-grey clay and gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	49.8
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
500	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
502	Fill			Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 503	-	-
503	Cut			Fill of 502; mid brownish grey clay, rare charcoal	-	-

Trench 6		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a light orange-brown, sandy-silt subsoil which in turn overlies a mottled mid orange-brown clay with	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
	Width (m)	2

blue patches					**Length (m)**	49.8
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mottled orange blue clay. Contained eight N-S aligned furrows/field drains					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
700	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contained seven N-S aligned furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying mid orange clay with blue clay patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.95
					Length (m)	49.8
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
5700	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
5701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains six N-S aligned furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mottled orange clay with blue clay patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
900	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains eight N-S aligned furrows/field drains Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay with blue clay patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.95
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Pot clay pipe	1820-1900 Late C17- early C18th
1001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains seven N-S aligned furrows/field drains Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange silty clay with blue patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	49.8
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1100	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Pot	1790-1840
1101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology Contains seven N-S aligned furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange, silty-clay with occasional bluer patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains three N-S aligned furrows, one N-S aligned field drain and one N-S aligned linear, possibly a gully or unused field drain cut. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange silty-clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.3
Contexts						

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1302	Cut	1.45	0.46	Drainage ditch; N-S aligned, filled by 1303	-	-
1303	Fill	1.45	0.46	Fill of 1302; mid grey brown with occasional CBM flecks.	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains seven N-S aligned furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mottled grey-blue clay with occasional orange patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1400	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains eight N-S aligned furrows/field drains. One representative drainage feature was excavated and recorded.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.8
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1500	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1502	Cut	1.4	0.2	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 1503	-	-
1503	Fill	1.4	0.5	Fill of 1502; mid brown, silty-clay	-	-

Trench 16		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains five N-S aligned furrows/field drains Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid yellow-orange, silty-clay with occasional blue patches.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	50
Contexts		

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains six N-S aligned furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid brown-orange, silty-clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	49.8

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench contains one N-S aligned furrow. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid olive yellow, silty-clay changing to orange	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	49.8

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1802	Cut	0.56	0.12	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 1803	-	-
1803	Fill	0.56	0.12	Fill of 1802; orange-brown, silty-clay, rare charcoal flecks	-	-

Trench 19		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. A single field drain was seen, aligned NNW-SSE. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mottled grey-blue clay	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	49.9

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid yellow-orange clay with occasional grey patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mottled grey blue clay with orange patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay with blue patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench contains five N-S aligned furrows. One recorded as a representative sample. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay with irregular mid grey clay streaks					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Pot	C 18-19th
2601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2602	Cut	-	-	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 2603	-	-
2603	Fill			Fill of 2602; light grey clay	CBM	post-medieval

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. South of brook, low lying area. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale grey (yellow)-brown, clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.1
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains one N-S aligned field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellow-grey clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	49.65
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2800	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		-
2801	Layer	-	-	Natural		

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains two N-S aligned furrows/field drains Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale brown grey/grey-brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
2900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid brown orange clay with irregular mid grey patches					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology Contains two N-S aligned furrows/field drains and one NW-SE aligned field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale grey-brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Pot, CBM	C 16-17th and later C 18-19th
3101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellow-grey clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	49.8
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale grey-brown/mid brown-grey clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	49.8
Contexts						
context	**type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

no.		(m)	(m)			
3300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale brown-grey clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50.2
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Pot, fired clay	C18th
3401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying mid brown-grey clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.1
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil; mid yellow-grey brown, clay	CBM	Roman
3502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains four E-W aligned furrows Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid grey-brown clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.1
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3600	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3602	Cut	1.95	0.06	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3603	-	-

3603	Fill	1.95	0.06	Fill of 3602	CBM	post-medieval
3604	Cut	1.4	-	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3605	-	-
3605	Fill	1.4	-	Fill of 3604, unexcavated	Pot clay pipe	C 17-18th and later *c* 1690-1720
3606	Cut	2	-	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3607	-	-
3607	Fill	2	-	Fill of 3606, unexcavated	CBM	post-medieval

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Contains one NW-SE aligned ditch, one E-W furrow and one WNW-ESE aligned linear Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale grey to yellow and orange clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.3
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3700	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3702	Cut	1.5	0.4	Ditch; NW-SE aligned, filled by 3703	-	-
3703	Fill	1.5	0.4	Fill of 3702; mid grey silt-clay	-	-
3704	Cut	3.8	0.9	Linear; WNW-ESE aligned, filled by 3708-3713	-	-
3705	Layer	-		Subsoil; mid/dark brown silty-clay, occasional stones	-	-
3706	Cut	1.4	0.26	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3707	-	-
3707	Fill	1.4	0.26	Fill of 3706; mid brown-grey silt-clay, occasional stones	-	-
3708	Fill	1.16	0.16	Fill of 3704; yellow-green silt-clay, occasional stones	Pot	Late prehistoric/early Roman
3709	Fill	0.32	0.8	Fill of 3704; yellow clay, occasional stones	Pot, fired clay	Late prehistoric/early Roman
3710	Fill	1.4	0.16	Fill of 3704; mottled red/yellow-grey silt-clay, occasional stones	Pot, CBM, slag	Late prehistoric/early Roman
3711	Fill	2.6	>0.3	Fill of 3704; mid/dark grey	fired clay,	-

				silt-clay, occasional stones. Not excavated to full depth	animal bone	
3712	Fill	2.4	0.25	Fill of 3704; grey-yellow silt clay, occasional stones	Pot, slag	Late prehistoric/early Roman
3713	Fill	3.1	0.5	Fill of 3704; mid grey silt-clay	Pot, fired clay, animal bone, slag	Late prehistoric/early Roman

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains six E-W aligned furrows, of which three were excavated, and one E-W aligned post-medieval ditch Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of beige clay changing into grey clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3800	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3802	Cut	0.85	0.24	Ditch; filled by 3803	-	-
3803	Fill	0.85	0.24	Fill of 3802; mid grey brown silt-clay, <1% stones	Pot, CBM	Early Romano-British? C 18-19th
3804	Cut	1.46	0.18	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3805	-	-
3805	Fill	1.46	0.18	Fill of 3804; mid grey-brown silt-clay, <1% stones	-	-
3806	Cut	1.62	0.24	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3807	-	-
3807	Fill	1.62	0.24	Fill of 3806;mid brown-grey silt-clay	animal bone, slag	-
3808	Cut	2.1	0.18	Furrow; E-W aligned, filled by 3809	-	-
3809	Fill	2.1	0.18	Fill of 3808; dark green/grey-brown silt-clay	-	-
3810	Layer	-	-	Subsoil; mid/dark grey-brown silt-clay	-	-

Trench 39		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains one NE-SW aligned field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid blue-grey clay with irregular brown patches and white stone flecks.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	49.7

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	CBM	C 19-20th
3901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil/upper natural; pale grey-brown clay	-	-
3902	Layer			Natural	-	-

Trench 40

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellow-grey brown smooth clay with mid brown-grey stiff blocky/laminated clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	50.2

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
4001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 41

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains two E-W aligned ditches, four E-W aligned furrows of which two were excavated, and three E-W aligned furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale yellow-brown clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	50.5

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4100	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Pot	C 18th
4101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4102	Fill	0.3	>0.9	Fill of 4103; mottled grey-yellow brown, silt-clay	-	-
4103	Cut	0.3	>0.9	Field Drain; filled by 4102	-	-
4104	Fill	1.95	0.24	Fill of 4108; mid brown silt-clay	-	-
4105	Fill	1.7	0.25	Fill of 4108; mid orange-brown silt-clay	Pot, CBM, animal bone,	C 16th and later post-medieval

					metal	
4106	Fill	4	1.13	Fill of 4108; mid grey-brown silt-clay	Pot, fired clay, animal bone	Late prehistoric/early Roman
4107	Fill	0.75	0.08	Fill of 4108; mottled yellow-grey clay	Pot, animal bone	Late prehistoric/early Roman
4108	Cut	4	1.21	Ditch; Filled by 4104-4107	-	-
4109	Cut	1.75	0.7	Ditch terminus; Filled by 4110	-	-
4110	Fill	1.75	0.7	Fill of 4109; green-grey, sily-clay	Pot, fired clay, burnt stone, animal bone, metal and slag	Late prehistoric/early Roman
4111	Layer	-	-	Subsoil; mid grey-brown	-	-
4112	Cut	1.45	0.42	Furrow; filled by 4113	-	-
4113	Fill	1.45	0.42	Fill of 4112	-	-
4114	Cut	0.25	0.50	Field drain; filled by 4115	-	-
4115	Fill	0.25	0.50	Fill of 4114	-	-
4116	Cut	2.05	0.38	Furrow; filled by 4117	-	-
4117	Fill	2.05	0.38	Fill of 4116	-	-
4118	Cut	0.25	0.49	Field drain; filled by 4119	-	-
4119	Fill	0.25	0.49	Fill of 4118	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid yellow brown with light grey patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4200	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
4201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Small baulk was left in situ where a service crossed the trench (17-19m from the east end). Consists of ploughsoil overlying two layers of earlier weathered soil deposits, which overlie a natural of pale grey silty clay with stone inclusions.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.6
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil; earlier ploughsoil, mid brown silty clay	-	-
4302	Layer	-	0.17	Layer; buried soil horizon, pale yellowish grey silty clay	-	-
4303	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 44

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Small baulk was left in situ where a service crossed the trench (9.5-11m from the east end). Consists of ploughsoil overlying two layers of earlier weathered soil deposits, which overlie a natural of pale grey silty clay with stone inclusions.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.6
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil: earlier ploughsoil, mid brown silty clay	-	-
4402	Layer	-	0.22	Layer: buried soil horizon, pale yellowish grey silty clay	-	-
4403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench contained one field drain aligned NNW-SSE. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil, overlying a natural of mid greyish brown with degraded stone flecks.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.7
	Width (m)	1.6
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil; mid yellowish grey clay	-	-

4502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three ditches; 4606, 4607 and 4610. The first two are thought to be part of the same curving feature, possibly a ring ditch; while the last ditch 4610 may be a boundary ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil, which overlies a natural of mid yellow brown with light grey patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4600	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	Pot, glass	1835-1900 C 18-19th
4601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil; mid yellowish grey clay	Pot	C 16-18th
4602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4603	Cut	0.22	0.07	Pit; filled by 4604	-	-
4604	Fill	0.22	0.07	Fill of 4603; dark grey-black silty clay with charcoal flecks and burnt clay	Stone	Processor (worn half cobble)
4605	Fill	1.75	0.6	Fill of 4606; mid yellowish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecking	Pot, CBM, fired clay, animal bone	Early Romano-British
4606	Cut	1.75	0.6	Ditch; curved segment, filled by 4605, NE-SW aligned	-	-
4607	Cut	1.5	0.7	Ditch; curved segment, filled by 4608 and 4609, NW-SE aligned	-	-
4608	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of 4607; mid grey clay with flecks of blue, green and yellow	Pot, animal bone, stone, metal, fired clay	Early Romano-British
4609	Fill	1.5	0.55	Fill of 4607; mid greyish brown clay with flecks of yellow	CBM, animal bone, metal	Post-medieval
4610	Cut	3.25	0.6	Ditch; filled by 4611, N-S aligned,	-	-
4611	Fill	3.25	0.6	Fill of 4610; mid greyish brown clay	Pot, animal bone	Early Romano-British

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single field drain aligned ENE-WSW at the east end. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid yellow brown with light grey patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
4700	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	Pot, CBM	1820 mix of poss Romano-British and post-medieval
4701	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil; mid yellowish grey clay	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale grey-yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
6201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains one N-S aligned hedge/ditch, three N-S aligned furrows and one NNW-SSE ceramic field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.3
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
6301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6302	Cut	3.04	0.18	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 6303		
6303	Fill	3.04	0.18	Fill of 6302; mid brown-grey clay		

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	E-
Trench contains two N-S aligned furrows. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay with irregular grey patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
6401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6402	Cut	2.7	0.14	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 6403	-	-
6403	Fill	2.7	0.14	Fill of 6402; mid grey-brown clay	animal bone	-

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains two N-S aligned ditches, four N-S aligned furrows and one N-S aligned field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid orange to mid orange grey clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.3
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	Pot	Late C 18th-19th
6501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6502	Cut	2.2	0.2	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 6503		
6503	Fill	2.2	0.2	Fill of 6502; mottled grey, silt-clay		
6504	Cut	2.1	0.65	Ditch; N-S aligned, filled by 6505-6506		
6505	Fill	-	0.45	Fill of 6504; mid green-brown, clay-silt	Pot, fired clay, burnt stones, animal bone	Middle Iron Age
6506	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of 6504; mid brown-grey silt-clay	slag	-
6507	Cut	3.45	0.7	Ditch; N-S aligned, filled by 6508-6510	-	-
6508	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of 6507; mid grey clay	Pot,	Late prehistoric/early Roman

					animal bone	
6509	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 6507; mid brown-grey clay	Pot fired clay, stone, animal bone	Late prehistoric/early Roman poss hammerstone
6510	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of 6507; mid grey clay-silt	Pot, fired clay, burnt stones, animal bone, slag	Middle-late Iron Age

Trench 66						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains two probable furrows/field drains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale grey-yellow clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains one N-S aligned ditch, one posthole/pit and one N-S aligned furrow. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of mid yellow-brown to orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.52
					Width (m)	1.95
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6700	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
6701	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil; mid brown-orange silt-clay	-	-
6702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6703	Cut	1.3	0.18	Furrow; N-S aligned, filled by 6704	-	-
6704	Fill	1.3	0.18	Fill of 6703; mid grey-orange silt-clay	Clay pipe, CBM, animal bone, metal and	C 18th- early 19th 2 medieval and 1 post-medieval

					slag	
6705	Cut	0.5	0.18	Pothole/pit; filled by 6706	-	-
6706	Fill	0.5	0.18	Fill of 6705; mid grey silt-clay	metal	Unstrat.
6707	Cut	1.1	0.4	Ditch; N-S aligned, filled by 6708	-	-
6708	Fill	1.1	0.4	Fill of 6707; mottled grey-orange silt-clay	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains one NW-SE aligned field drain. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of pale orange-grey					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50.25
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6800	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
6801	Layer	-	-	Natural		

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural of light grey-yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
6900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
6901	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil; light brown-yellow clay to loam	-	-
6902	Layer	-	-	Natural		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman pottery

by Paul Booth (identifications and dating of the post-Roman pottery by John Cotter)

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 The evaluation produced 199 sherds (3227g) of pottery, mostly of later prehistoric and early Roman (LP/ER) date but including 28 sherds (507g) of medieval and post-medieval-modern date. The pottery was scanned quite rapidly and quantified by period for each context group (Table 1). The fabrics of the later prehistoric pottery (probably all of middle to late Iron Age date) were recorded in terms of the principal inclusions present. General ware codes were noted for the Roman material, using a modified form of the standard OA recording system terminology (Booth 2011), cross-referenced to the national Roman pottery fabric codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) where appropriate. Standard terms (eg 'pearlware') were used for the post-Roman material. An assessment of the ceramic date of each context group, a terminus post quem, is also presented in Table 1.

B.1.2 The condition of the material was variable within both main chronological groupings. The later prehistoric and Roman sherds tended to be moderately worn; this was generally a consequence of soil conditions rather than repeated redeposition, although some of the material from top/ploughsoil contexts was affected in this way. The Mean Sherd Weights (MSW; 15.9g for the prehistoric and Roman and 19.1g for the post-Roman material) were relatively high, but in both groups were boosted somewhat by the presence of a few large sherds. Overall, however, the condition of the pottery was quite good.

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.1.3 The later prehistoric pottery occurred in a fairly wide range of hand made fabrics. These were defined in two slightly different ways. Pottery deriving from the Malvern area was recorded using 'ware' codes from the OA system (see further below), while the remaining later prehistoric sherds, not assigned to sources, were defined in terms (usually) of their two most common inclusion types, though detailed fabric description was not undertaken. Inclusions were identified by letter codes, as follows: A – quartz sand; L – limestone; M – mica; N – none; S – shell; V – organic; Z – uncertain voids. A numeric code defines the relative coarseness of the fabric, on a scale of 1 (very fine) to 5 (very coarse). Fabrics in the upper part of this range were common here. The following discussion is based largely on consideration of the principal inclusion type.

B.1.4 The Roman fabrics were defined in terms of OA ware codes, as mentioned above. The codes used for the principal Malvernian fabrics (C22 and G21) can apply equally to material of later prehistoric and Roman date. In the present site there was only a single case in which sherds of C22 occurred in association with early Roman pottery (in Trench 46, see further below), so these fabrics have been assigned to the later prehistoric period for present purposes.

B.1.5 Malvernian fabrics C22 (limestone) and G21 (igneous rock) dominated the later prehistoric assemblage, together accounting for 76.7% of the later prehistoric sherds (72.2% by weight). A further limestone-tempered fragment was recorded as OA code C20. Shell (S and SL – the distinction between shell and limestone here may be arbitrary since the shell was fossil-derived) fabrics totalled 8 sherds (298g); organic (V and VA) fabrics 2 sherds (24g) and assorted sand-tempered (A) fabrics totalled 19

sherds (335g). In this last group 15 sherds, probably all from a single vessel, were in a distinctive micaceous sand and limestone-tempered fabric (ALM3/4). The sources of these non Malvern fabrics are not known but may have been relatively local.

B.1.6 Only five vessels amongst this material were represented by rim sherds, all from simple jar forms. An upright rim in fabric ALM3/4 was from quite a large vessel. The remaining rims were all in Malvernian fabrics, three from barrel shaped jars in limestone fabric C22 and one from a similar form ('tubby cooking pot') in fabric G21. The latter was the only sherd from the entire group to carry decoration, with characteristic incised lines just below the rim.

Roman pottery

B.1.7 The Roman wares recorded (numbers of sherds in brackets) were:

E10 Organic-tempered 'Belgic type' ware (2, 32g)

E80 'Belgic type' grog-tempered wares (1, 2g)

O20 Coarse sandy oxidised wares (1, 2g)

O30 Moderately sandy oxidised coarse ware, ?North Wiltshire (1, 1g)

O40 Severn Valley ware (17, 260g)

R49 Reduced (black-surfaced) organic-tempered Severn Valley ware (1, 26g)

R22 'Romanised' Malvernian reduced coarse ware (2, 72g)

B.1.8 Severn Valley wares dominate this small group, as would be expected. Only one vessel, a wide mouthed jar, was represented by a rim sherd, and a carinated bowl was identifiable amongst the body sherds. One of the sherds of fabric E10 was from the shoulder of a squat high-shouldered jar or bowl.

Post-Roman pottery

B.1.9 The post-Roman pottery included one medieval sherd, a Malvernian cooking pot rim from context 100. All the remaining material was of post-medieval date, much of it in varieties of (usually glazed) red earthenware (GRE). The variety of date ranges assigned to this material in Table 2 reflects variations in the character and condition of the sherds affecting the extent to which close dating was possible.

Distribution and chronology

B.1.10 The distribution of the pottery across the site shows distinct spatial and chronological patterning. Later prehistoric pottery occurs in three localised areas. There is a small but distinct cluster of late prehistoric pottery in Trench 37, comprising 11 sherds (76g) from five different contexts, and similar material (29 sherds, 331g) comes from three contexts in Trench 41. The majority of the pottery of this date, 97 sherds weighing 1910g (82% of the later prehistoric assemblage by weight), comes from four context groups in Trench 65. These three locations, relatively close to one another, correlate with cropmark evidence suggesting scattered settlement features. The early Roman pottery is similarly concentrated in a single location, in this case in Trench 46, where five context groups (including topsoil 4601) contained 18 sherds (280g) of this pottery, with a further 9 sherds (35g) of fabric C22 associated with the material in context 4609. This concentration is located some 200m east of the late prehistoric material in Trenches 37 and 41. The few remaining early Roman sherds occur in small numbers in various ploughsoil context across the site, as does all the post-Roman pottery. There are no spatial concentrations of any of this material.

B.1.11 The pottery from the three locations of later prehistoric pottery may indicate activity of broadly similar date, but the complete absence of rim sherds from Trenches 37 and 41 makes this difficult to judge. Malvernian fabrics are prominent in all three areas. Fabrics

S/SL and ALM3/4 occur only in Trench 65, but it is uncertain if this has any chronological implications. All the material can be assigned broadly to the middle Iron Age (MIA) and assemblages of this character could belong to the period almost up to the Roman conquest. Close dating within a range of *c* 3rd century BC to early 1st century AD is not really possible on present evidence (LP/ER).

B.1.12 The small Roman assemblage from Trench 46, however, can be assigned with some confidence to the 1st century AD and might include a late Iron Age component as well, (ERB – early Romano-British) since fabrics E10 and E80 belong to a group produced either side of the conquest, and some Severn Valley production might also perhaps pre-date AD 43 (Timby 1990). Roman material probably of later date, including the Severn Valley ware wide mouthed jar and two sherds of 'Romanised' Malvernian fabric R22, occur elsewhere in topsoil contexts.

Local context

B.1.13 Evaluation of an area north of the present site in early 2013 produced a small early Roman assemblage, again from a limited area. This is broadly comparable to the material from Trench 46 in the present site, although slightly larger and perhaps indicating the continuation of activity into the 2nd century. Small discrete settlements of later prehistoric and/or early Roman date seem to be characteristic of the area. Work on the Gloucester Security of Supply pipeline a fairly short distance to the east of the present site examined parts of two settlements. A small group from Pamington contained almost entirely Malvernian and related later prehistoric fabrics, with only a minor component of late Iron Age/early Roman material comparable to that from Trench 46 here. The pipeline site known as Fiddington (located *c* 1km east of the present site) had a date range covering much of the Roman period, with no obvious pre-Roman component, though early Roman activity was well represented in context groups containing significant quantities of Malvernian wares (Oxford Archaeology 2011). Overall, the assemblages in this area suggest some variation of chronological trajectories, and a potentially dynamic settlement pattern.

	Later prehistoric/ early Roman		**Post-Roman**			
Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
1	4	57	1	11	17C+	
100			1	16	13-14C	Malvernian cooking pot rim
101			3	19	1760-1830	Creamware & GRE
1000			1	7	1820-1900	Stoneware
1100			1	17	1790-1840	Pearlware
2600			2	9	18-19C	Black glazed & flower pot
3100			1	17	16-17C+	GRE, poss Malvernian
3400	1	52	1	7	18C	Staffordshire slipware
3605			1	22	17-18C+	GRE skillet handle
3708	2	11			LP/ER	C22

	Later prehistoric/ early Roman		**Post-Roman**			
Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
3709	4	21			LP/ER	C22
3710	1	21			LP/ER	Briquetage?
3712	1	9			LP/ER	C22
3713	3	14			LP/ER	C22, G21
3803	1	2			ERB?	O20
4100			2	14	18C	Staffordshire slipware
4105			1	4	16C+	GRE?
4106	2	3			LP/ER	G21
4107	1	4			LP/ER	G21
4110	26	324			LP/ER	A, V, C22, G21
4600			1	177	1835-1900	Stoneware flagon
4601	3	108	1	6	16-18C	O30, O40, local pink/buff lid-seated jar rim
4605	1	1			ERB	O40
4608	3	43			ERB	E10, O40
4609	17	130			ERB	C22, E10, E80, O40, R49
4611	3	33			ERB	O40
4700	1	4	3	78	1820	Malvernian, GRE, drain pipe
6500			2	42	Late 18-19C	GRE, stoneware
6505	52	1143			MIA	A, S, C22, G21, 3 rims
6508	4	38			LP/ER	C22, G21
6509	13	399			LP/ER	S, C22
6510	28	330			LMIA	A, S, C20, C22, G21, 2 rims
Totals	**171**	**2720**	**23**	**458**		
MSW		**15.9**		**19.9**		

Table 1: Quantities of pottery by context

B.2 Clay pipes

by John Cotter

Introduction, date and nature of the assemblage

B.2.1 Three pieces of clay pipe weighing 16g were recovered from three contexts. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed but the material is described below.

B.2.2 **Context (1000) spot-date: late 17th to early 18th century**: 1 piece (7g). Worn stem fragment of fairly early 'chunky' type. Fairly large stem bore diameter of 3mm suggesting a fairly early date.

B.2.3 **Context (3605) spot-date: *c* 1690-1720**: 1 piece (7g). Near-complete but fairly worn pipe bowl with only the front area of rim surviving. Fairly standard southern type (Oswald 1975, fig. 8.15) but with prominent pointed spur. Rim clearly bottered (button-trimmed) internally indicating a date before c 1720.

B.2.4 **Context (6704) spot-date: 18th to early 19th century**: 1 piece (2g). Short fresh stem fragment (length 26mm). Fairly slender and of slightly elliptical cross-section. Stem bore diameter of 2.25-2.5mm suggesting a fairly late date. This piece has been over-fired in the kiln (though still white) and has rough patches of pipeclay and tiny specks of accidental clear glaze as well as a hairline crack down one side. The unusual curvature of the length suggests warping. These features indicate that the pipe is either a poor quality 'second' or more likely a waster. The rough patches of pipeclay and other features are commonly seen on waster pipes re-used as part of the kiln wall (muffle) of clay pipe kilns. These features point to the possibility of a clay pipe kiln somewhere in the vicinity - but more examples would be needed to demonstrate this convincingly.

B.3 Fired clay and ceramic building material (CBM)

by Cynthia Poole

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A small quantity of fired clay and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the evaluation amounting to 56 fragments of fired clay (1428g) and 28 fragments of CBM (861g). The assemblages have been recorded on a spreadsheet, which forms part of the archive and are summarised by context in Tables 2 and 3. Fabrics were examined with a x10 hand lens to assess their broad characteristics but no detailed analysis has been made, nor a fabric type series produced. The assemblages are distinct and unrelated in terms of date and spatial distribution.

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.3.1 **The fired clay**: Fired clay was in use throughout the prehistoric period and continued to be used well into the medieval period. Characteristics exhibit little change throughout this time span, except for certain diagnostic artefacts that can be related to specific periods. Fabrics comprise fine silty clay (fabric A) sometimes tempered with chaff (AV) and sandy clay (Q), both probably derived from local sources close to the site.

B.3.2 The overall character of the assemblage is indicative of a prehistoric date, which would fit with the one dateable artefact. This is a piece of oven furniture from context 6510, probably a rectangular or prismatic pedestal of late Bronze-early Iron Age date, of which only the perforated corner fragment survives. A second example may be represented from the same context by a possible base fragment.

B.3.3 The remaining fired clay is probably all derived from oven structures. Most pieces only have a single moulded surface, roughly smoothed and fairly flat. A few pieces have finger marks which is more typical of the lower subsurface lining of ovens. Some pieces of flat slab with a moulded surface on both sides could be part of oven dome or suspended floor plates. A small group from context 4106 had wattle impressions on the reverse, and are likely to represent some form of oven superstructure.

B.3.4 The fired clay was found in features in Trenches 37, 41, 46 and 65. The mean fragment weight of 25g is high for fired clay, suggesting the pieces had been deposited fairly rapidly following disuse, though the level of abrasion suggests some time lag between the two events. The absence of portable oven/hearth furniture such as triangular perforated bricks and circular discs, which would be expected in an assemblage of middle–late Iron Age and early Roman date in this area also points to an earlier date for the fired clay assemblage. The assemblage is indicative of domestic ovens or crop processing structures rather than industrial activity.

B.3.5 The ceramic building material

B.3.6 The assemblage of ceramic building material is very poorly preserved with a very low mean fragment weight of 31g, consisting of small broken fairly abraded fragments, frequently of uncertain form and date. The only complete dimension surviving is thickness and even this is incomplete in several cases. The material is very mixed, but with examples ranging from probable Roman to modern. The majority is of medieval – post-medieval date, though it is not possible to place many pieces more precisely within this timescale. Fabrics are generally sandy, ranging from fine to coarse, some with additional inclusions of limestone or shell, flint grit or red ferruginous grits. Most is likely to represent locally or regionally produced fabrics, though a Fletton type represents a modern mass-produced fabric.

B.3.7 The majority of pieces are flat roof tile, presumably peg tile or brick fragments. A fragment with a light greenish amber glaze is probably from a ridge tile of 13th-15th century date. A nib-like fragment is from the end of a decorative architectural feature on a finial or wall plaque and is probably of later post-medieval date. A few pieces of flat tile were tentatively identified as possibly Roman, of which two could be Roman brick on the basis of thickness. Most pieces were concentrated in topsoil in Trench 47 and one from Trench 35.

B.3.8 The assemblage does not suggest any significant concentrations indicative of occupation and most is likely to have become incorporated in the deposits as a result of general agricultural practices, such as manuring, maintenance of tracks etc.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Date	Comments
3400	1	52		Indeterminate		On box list, but not seen
3709	4	54	A	Indeterminate		
3711	5	785	A	Oven str		Blocks of oven structure up to 70mm thick; thinner slab 30-38mm thick possibly dome or floor plate.
3713	7	68	Q	Oven		Flat moulded surface
4106	3	40	Q	Oven: wattle panel		Fragments of oven structure with wattle impressions 12, 13 and 16mm dia.
4110	2	13	Q Fe V	Oven FC1		Flat moulded surface

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Date	Comments
4605	1	4	Q	Indeterminate		
4608	9	20	Q Fe	Oven FC1		Flat moulded surface
4609	8	28	QV	Oven FC1		Flat moulded surface
6505	6	51	A	Oven: wall/lining		Flat or undulating moulded surface with finger marks.
6505	2	18	AV	Oven furniture	IA?	Two flat surfaces at right angles. Possibly triangular perforated brick or other portable furniture.
6509	2	8	AV	Oven FC1		Flat moulded surface
6510	2	203	A	Oven furniture: pedestal	LBA-EIA	Corner of prismatic pedestal pierced by a perforation 11mm dia.
6510	1	61	A	Oven furniture: pedestal?	LBA-EIA?	Fragment possibly from end of a pedestal of prismatic form.
6510	3	23	A	Oven FC1, FC7		Two flat moulded surfaces forming slab 18-25mm thick

Table 2: Fired clay

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Date	Comments
400	1	31	D: fine sandy	Roof: flat	Post med-Emod	
2603	1	31	C: sandy	Brick	Post med	
3100	1	19	B: fine sandy with red fe ox grits	Architectural decorative feature	C18-C19	Possibly fragment of finial or decorative wall plaque
3501	3	63	L: sandy with limestone grit	RB Brick?	RB?	
3603	1	19	C: sandy	Indet.	Pmed?	
3607	1	93	C: sandy	Brick	Pmed	
3710	2	13	E: sandy plus clay pellets	Indet.	U	
3803	1	136	A: fine clay	Brick	C18-C19	Stock moulded; unfrogged
3900	1	57	E: sandy plus clay pellets	Roof: flat	C19-C20	Machine made
4105	1	10	B: sandy with red ferruginous grits	Roof: flat?	Pmed-Emod	
4609	1	8	F: fine sandy	Brick	Pmed	
4700	1	94	C: sandy	Flat	RB	
4700	2	48	G: coarse sand/grit	Flat	?RB or Med-Epmed?	Quite thick for peg tile, so possibly RB

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Date	Comments
						variety.
4700	2	31	Modern: fine Fletton type	Curved tile	C20	Probably roof tile eg pantile or double Roman type
4700	1	34	B: sandy with red ferruginous grits	RB brick	RB	
4700	2	64	B: sandy with red ferruginous grits	Paviour	Pmed	
6704	3	42	C: sandy	Brick	Med-Pmed	
6704	1	9	L: sandy with limestone grit	Roof: flat	Med-Pmed	
6704	1	36	C: sandy	Roof: ridge	C13-C15	Light green-amber glaze
6704	1	23	C: sandy	Roof: flat	Med	May be unglazed ridge tile

Table 3: Ceramic building material

B.4 Animal bone

by Lena Strid

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A total of 255 hand-collected animal bones was recovered from the Fiddington site. The majority of fragments could be identified to species (Table 4).

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Species
3711	1	90	Horse
3711	1	68	Cattle
3713	2	17	Large mammal
3713	1	1	Sheep/goat
3713	1	8	Sheep/goat
3807	1	12	Sheep/goat
3807	1	2	Large mammal
3807	1	2	Medium mammal
4105	1	12	Large mammal
4105	1	9	Cattle
4105	1	38	Large mammal
4106	1	10	Large mammal
4106	1	0	Medium mammal
4106	1	4	Sheep/goat
4106	1	75	Cattle
4107	1	6	Medium mammal
4110	1	4	Large mammal
4110	3	6	Medium mammal
4110	1	12	Horse

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Species
4110	1	7	Large mammal
4110	1	4	Dog
4110	1	13	Pig
4110	1	4	Pig
4110	2	5	indet.
4110	27	75	indet.
4110	1	6	Sheep/goat
4110	2	10	Sheep/goat
4110	1	45	Horse
4605	1	18	Cattle
4608	1	101	Cattle
4608	4	34	Large mammal
4608	9	35	indet.
4609	2	16	Large mammal
4609	1	2	Sheep/goat
4609	4	20	indet.
4609	11	37	indet.
4609	2	7	Large mammal
4609	1	26	Horse
4609	1	2	Sheep/goat
4609	2	9	Large mammal
4609	1	40	Cattle
4609	1	12	Sheep/goat
4609	1	17	Cattle
4609	1	37	Cattle
4611	1	5	indet.
4611	1	313	Horse
4611	1	12	Cattle
6403	1	73	Large mammal
6505	1	20	Sheep/goat
6505	1	7	Sheep/goat
6505	1	120	Horse
6505	1	351	Horse
6505	2	37	Cattle
6505	2	29	Cattle
6505	1	132	Cattle
6505	1	26	Horse
6505	1	7	Sheep/goat
6505	1	113	Cattle
6505	1	8	sheep
6505	1	84	Cattle
6505	1	19	Large mammal
6505	2	3	Medium mammal
6505	1	3	Medium mammal
6505	8	121	Large mammal
6505	1	8	indet.
6505	30	200	indet.
6505	1	11	Horse

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Species
6505	1	33	Cattle
6505	1	29	Sheep
6505	1	4	Sheep/goat
6505	1	3	Sheep/goat
6505	1	4	Sheep/goat
6505	1	11	Cattle
6506	1	35	Cattle
6508	1	11	Sheep/goat
6509	1	14	Sheep/goat
6509	1	144	Cattle
6509	1	16	Large mammal
6509	1	3	Large mammal
6509	1	9	Large mammal
6509	1	94	Cattle
6509	1	22	Horse
6509	2	33	indet.
6510	1	3	Sheep/goat
6510	8	140	Large mammal
6510	1	5	Pig
6510	1	9	Sheep/goat
6510	1	15	Sheep/goat
6510	2	4	Medium mammal
6510	6	21	Medium mammal
6510	1	11	Cattle
6510	2	24	Cattle
6510	1	19	Cattle
6510	1	158	Cattle
6510	1	194	Cattle
6510	5	14	indet.
6510	2	11	Large mammal
6510	3	113	Large mammal
6510	1	9	Pig
6704	3	5	indet.
6704	1	26	Cattle
6704	2	5	Medium mammal

Table 4: Hand-collected animal bone catalogue

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.4.2 The bone condition was varied: the early Roman assemblage was in a good condition, whereas the post-medieval and the undated features contained very poorly-preserved bones. The middle Iron Age/late Iron Age assemblage ranged from very well-preserved bones to very poorly-preserved bones (Table 5). This latter assemblage was the only one containing bones with traces of burning and gnawing. All gnaw marks came from carnivores, probably dogs.

B.4.3 The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog. These domestic taxa are common for Iron Age and Roman assemblages, although due to the

small sample size it is not possible to extrapolate the frequency of cattle, sheep/goat and pig and their contribution to the economy and diet.

B.4.4 A small number of bones from the middle Iron Age/late Iron Age assemblage could be attributed a minimum age at death (Table 3-4). Cattle show a wide range of slaughter ages, suggesting that they were killed both as surplus young animals and as adults. Sheep/goat show less variation, but may have been subjected to similar husbandry practices. The general young age at death shown by the tooth wear is common in contemporary sites and suggests that sheep were kept for a variety of products, possibly primarily meat (van Dijk and Groot 2013, 184). Horses were killed as adults, indicating their main use as riding or pack animals.

B.4.5 The greatest length of a horse radius and horse metacarpal, both from the middle Iron Age/late Iron Age assemblage, indicate withers' heights of 133.2cm and 121.7cm respectively (May 1985).

B.4.6 Butchery marks were noted on three middle Iron Age/late Iron Age cattle bones, representing disarticulation of the mandible and portioning and filleting respectively of two humeri. Pathologies include infection of a sheep/goat mandible and exostoses around the joint of a proximal horse metatarsal; both bones are from the middle Iron Age/late Iron Age assemblage. A cattle pelvis from the early Roman assemblage displayed eburnation in the hip socket, indicating osteoarthritis, probably caused by age related wear and tear.

B.4.7 No further information can be gained from such a small sample of bones. However, if further excavations take place on the site, the bones should be included in the full excavation report.

Species	**Middle to late Iron Age**	**Early Roman**	**Post-medieval**	**Undated**
Cattle	20	6	1	2
Sheep/goat	19	3		1
Pig	4			
Horse	8	2		
Dog	1			
Medium mammal	16			3
Large mammal	30	10	2	2
Indeterminate	67	25		3
Total number of fragments	**165**	**46**	**3**	**11**
Weight (g)	**2984**	**743**	**59**	**149**

Table 5: Bone assemblage showing number of fragments per period

Period	**N**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Burnt**	**Gnawed**
Middle to Late Iron Age	165	1.2%	16.3%	55.8%	2.4%	24.2%		3	6
Early Roman	46		67.4%	32.6%					

Post-medieval	3					100.0%			
Undated	11					100.0%			

Table 6: Bone preservation and number of bones with traces of burning and gnawing

Species	dp4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	Estimated age
Sheep/goat	g	c			9-11	6-12 months
		g	d		22-29	1-3 years
				c	29-34	2-3 years
Pig			e	V	30	Sub-adult

Table 7: Tooth wear and estimated age of sheep/goat and pig in the middle Iron Age/late Iron Age assemblage, following Grant (1982), O'Connor (1988) and Payne (1973)

Species		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion		1	
	Late fusion	1		1
Sheep/goat	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion			3
	Late fusion			
Pig	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			1
	Late fusion			
Horse	Early fusion			2
	Mid fusion			1
	Late fusion			1

Table 8 Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse in the middle Iron Age/late Iron Age assemblage, following Habermehl (1975). Fusion stages follow Serjeantson (1996)

B.5 Metal finds

by Ian Scott

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 There are 8 metal finds from 6 contexts. All items were hand collected during the excavation process.

Date and nature of the assemblage

B.5.2 None of the finds are closely datable.

Context	Identification/Description

101	1 clamp or staple, iron strip narrowed and folded over at both ends, slightly bent. L: 143mm
400	Handmade nail with small flat circular head, tapering rectangular section stem. L: 72mm
4105	Nail with tapering rectangular section stem, flat oval head, hand made. L: *c* 99mm. Nail with tapering square section stem, flat sun rectangular head, hand made. L: 36mm
4110	A single lead shot,1g
4609	2 pieces of ?iron fitting, 29g
6706	Iron nail, 2g

Table 9: Metal finds

B.6 Slag

by Ian Scott

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 There are 36 pieces of slag from 8 contexts.

B.6.2 The assemblage is generally of low potential.

Context	Number	Weight (g)	Description
3710	7	55	fragments vesicular slag, ? hearth bottom,
3712	9	111	fragments cinder/slag,
3713	9	37	fragments vesicular slag, ? hearth bottom,
3807	1	4	fragment slag,
4110	1	47	fragment vesicular slag, ? hearth bottom,
6506	7	131	fragments slag/cinder,
6510	1	9	piece of iron slag,
6704	1	23	fragment undiagnostic glassy slag,
Totals	**36**	**417**	

Table 10: Slag finds

B.7 Glass

by Ian Scott

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 There are 2 pieces of vessel glass and a sherd of window glass from 2 contexts.

B.7.2 **Context 1** – 1) **Wine bottle**, thick-walled sherd from the heel of a free blown squat wine bottle of early to mid 18th-century date. Dark green metal. D: *c* 130mm.

B.7.3 **Context 4600** - 2) **Wine bottle**, thick walled body sherd of dark green glass. From a cylindrical bottle possibly of late 18th- but probably of 19th-century date.
3) **Window glass**, colourless with flat surfaces and regular thickness, probably modern.

B.7.4 The only closely datable glass is the wine bottle sherd from context 1 (unstratified). The glass from context 4600 is probably of 19th-century or later date.

B.7.5 The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

B.8 Stone

by Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 A total of 121 fragments of stone were retained. These were briefly examined for signs of use and (unless unworked) recorded into an Access database. Only three stones were classified as utilised and a further 101 stones were either burnt or heat shattered.

Description

B.8.2 The three items of utilised stone comprise a possible hammerstone, a processor and a fossil. The possible hammerstone is a large quartz cobble with some possible use wear (6509). The processor is half a flat cobble with wear from rubbing across one edge (4604). A single fossil shell was also retained (6505). This shows no evidence of use but may have been a personal item.

Discussion

B.8.3 The assemblage of stone from the site is not intrinsically dateable but the burnt stone and possible tools indicate that domestic activities such as cooking, were taking place nearby.

Context	Lithology	Fragment	Burnt-type	Weight (g)	Description
4110	Quartzite	4	Shattered	259	-
6505	Assorted	13	Combination	436	Some are heat shattered cobbles, others are grey limestone
6505	Assorted	13	Combination	2060	-
6510	Assorted, including oolitic limestone	25	Combination	2301	Some are heat shattered cobbles, others are grey limestone
6510	Assorted	10	Shattered	2326	-
6510	Assorted	26	Combination	1141	Greyed mostly, odd shattered one
6510	Assorted	14	Combination	2235	Some are heat shattered cobbles, others are grey limestone

Table 11: Stone finds

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

by Sharon Cook

Introduction and methodology

This report describes a sample taken from the evaluation at Fiddington, Tewkesbury, in October 2013.

Sample 4600 (4604) was taken from the fill of a posthole of unknown date in Trench 46. The posthole may be associated with a curvilinear ditch within the same trench that has been dated to the Roman period.

Methodology

This sample was processed for charred plant remains (CPR) by water flotation using a modified Siraf-style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

The dried flot was scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification. Seed identifications were made with reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

Results

Sample 4600 (4604) was a dark grey silty clay (5YR 4/1) and was only 5L in size. No artefacts or bones were recovered from the residue. The sample yielded approximately 20ml of flot material of which 100% was scanned.

The flot for this sample contains small quantities of fine modern roots. Charcoal is present; but the fragments are mostly <4mm, and so considered unidentifiable although they are in good condition. The only identifiable charred seed is a single fragment of oat (*Avena sativa*). Another fragment of cereal grain is too damaged to be identified further.

Discussion

While the sample contained very little material, the preservation of charred remains is good which indicates that this site has some potential for the recovery of charred remains. The lack of charred seeds is likely to be an indication that this is the remnant of a fire, or that the feature was at a distance from areas of human habitation. It is possible that the charcoal is the remnants of a post burnt *in situ,* although in this scenario larger fragments would be expected.

Conclusions and recommendations

The flot from sample 4600 contained well-preserved charcoal despite the lack of other plant materials. Charred remains are evidently preserved at the site and any future excavations should incorporate a sampling policy in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg Oxford Archaeology 2005 and English Heritage 2011).

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Appendix E. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Land at Fiddington, Gloucestershire

Site code: FIDD 13

Grid reference: SO 9198 3268

Type: Evaluation

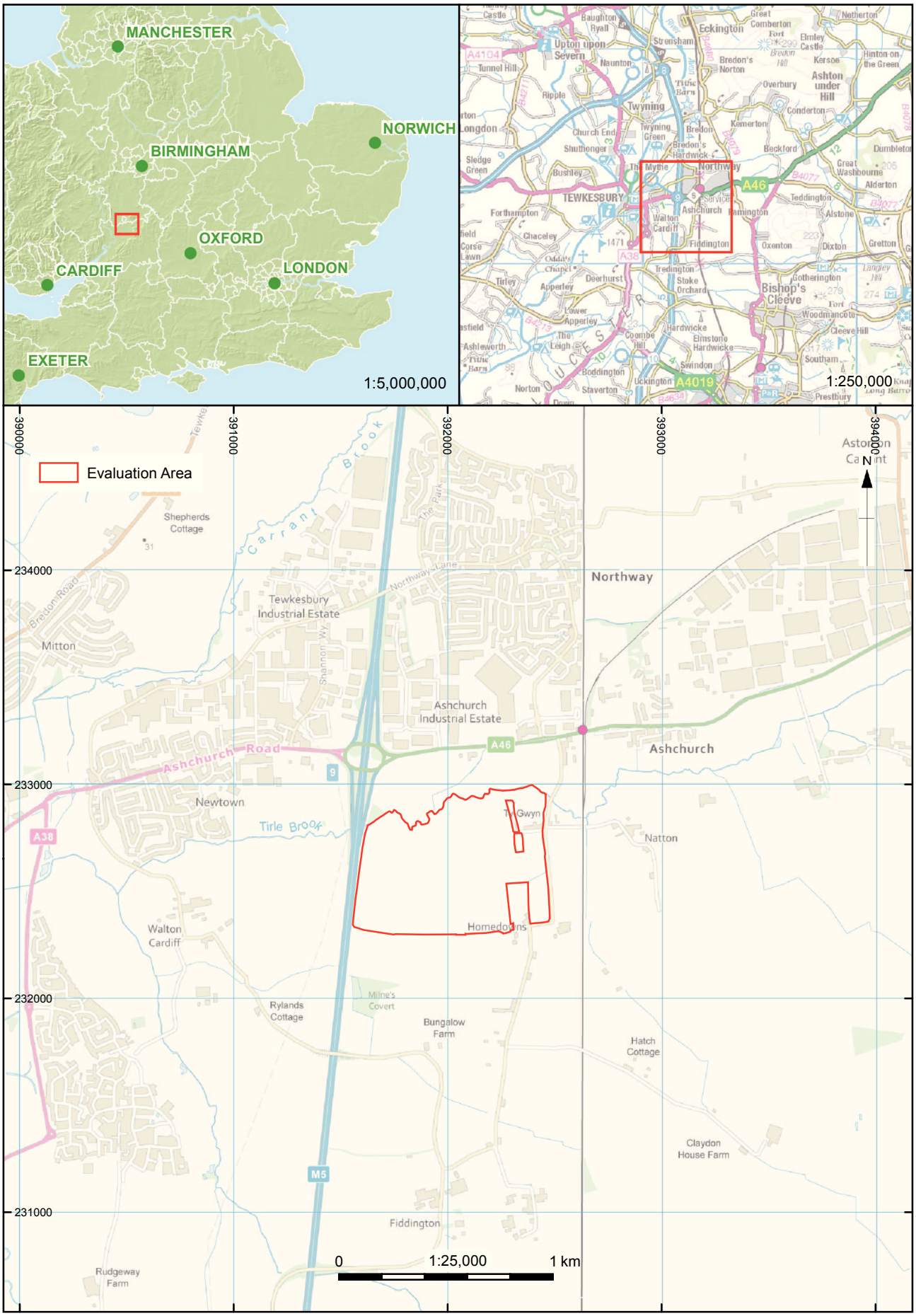
Date and duration: 8th March - 12th April and 7th - 9th October 2013

Area of site: 49 hectares

Summary of results: Two areas with evidence of later prehistoric (probably middle Iron Age) activity were recorded and a third area contained evidence of early Roman activity. In all three cases, small subcircular enclosures, known from geophysical survey, were present. The range of artefacts associated with these features, including pottery, fragments of fired clay from oven structures and animal bone, indicates that they represent the remains of small-scale settlement activity rather than, for example, simple stock enclosures. Previous excavation in the area suggests that such scattered small-scale settlements were characteristic of this area in the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

Plough furrows, the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, were recorded as geophysical anomalies and remains across the site, with the exception of the low-lying area adjacent to the Tirle Brook. However, no evidence of medieval or later settlement was recorded on the site.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Tewkesbury Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TEWM2013/054.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

Figure 1: Site location plan

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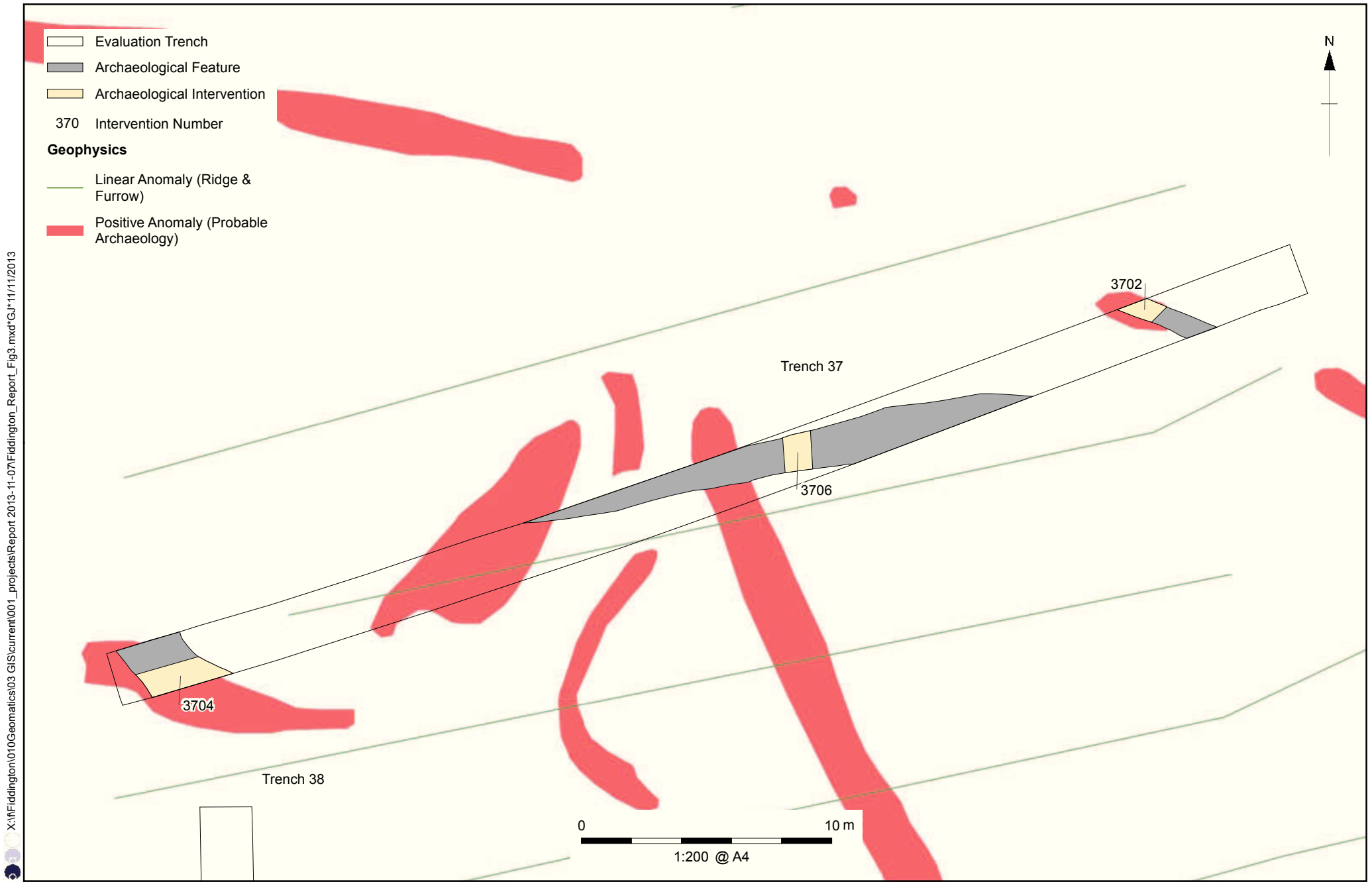

Figure 3: Plan of Trench 37

Figure 4: Plan of Trench 38

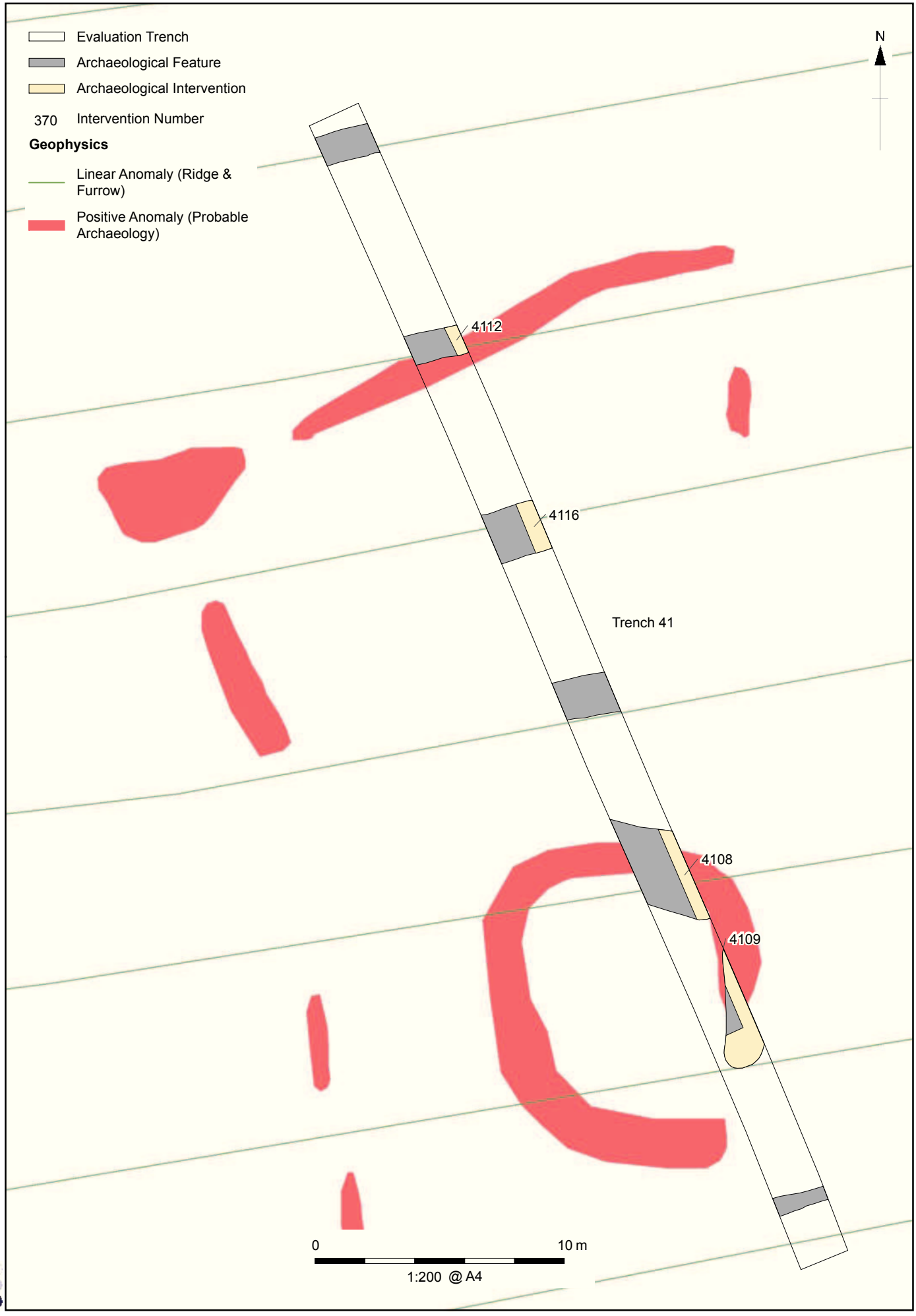

Figure 5: Plan of Trench 41

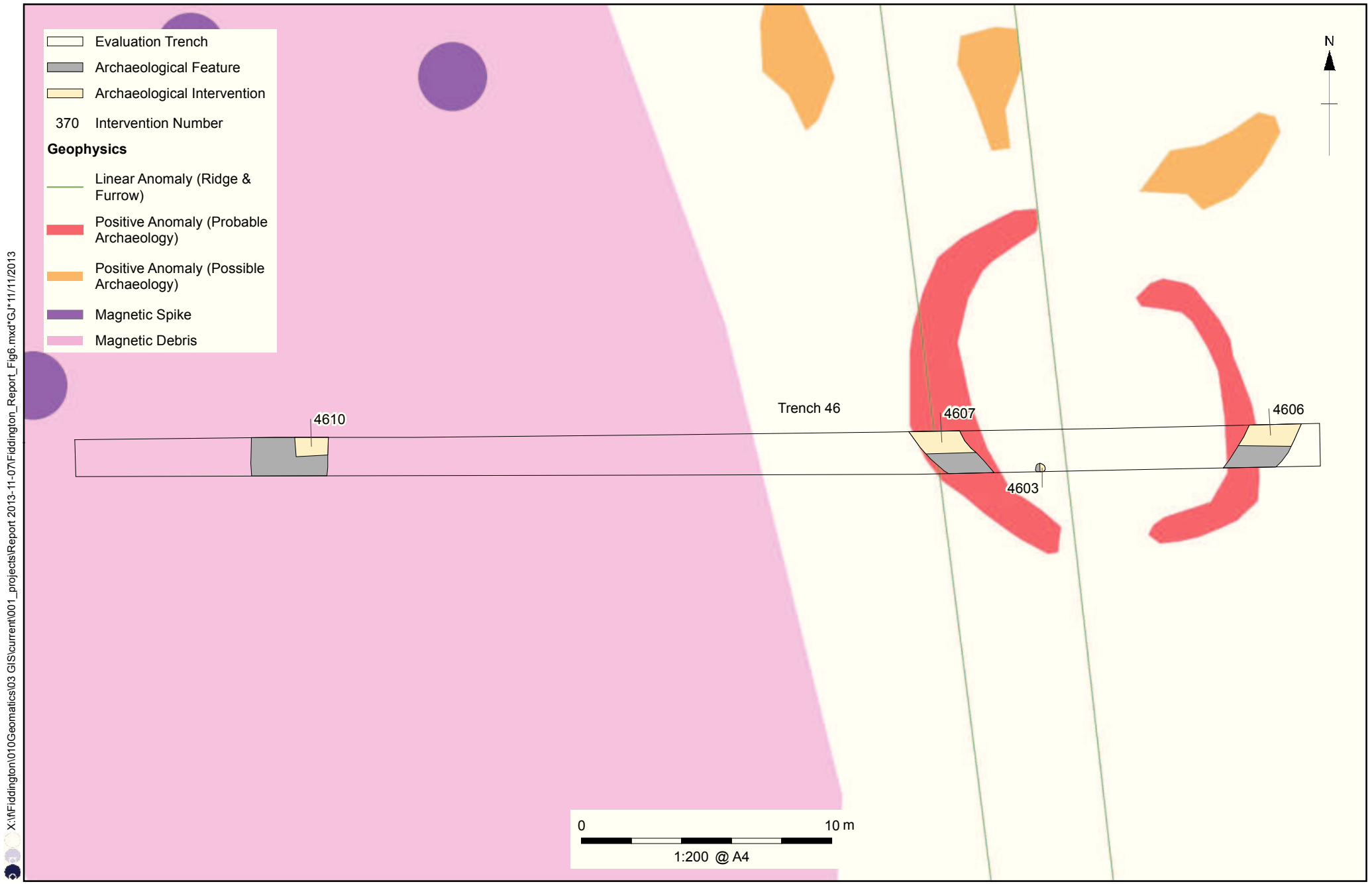

Figure 6: Plan of Trench 46

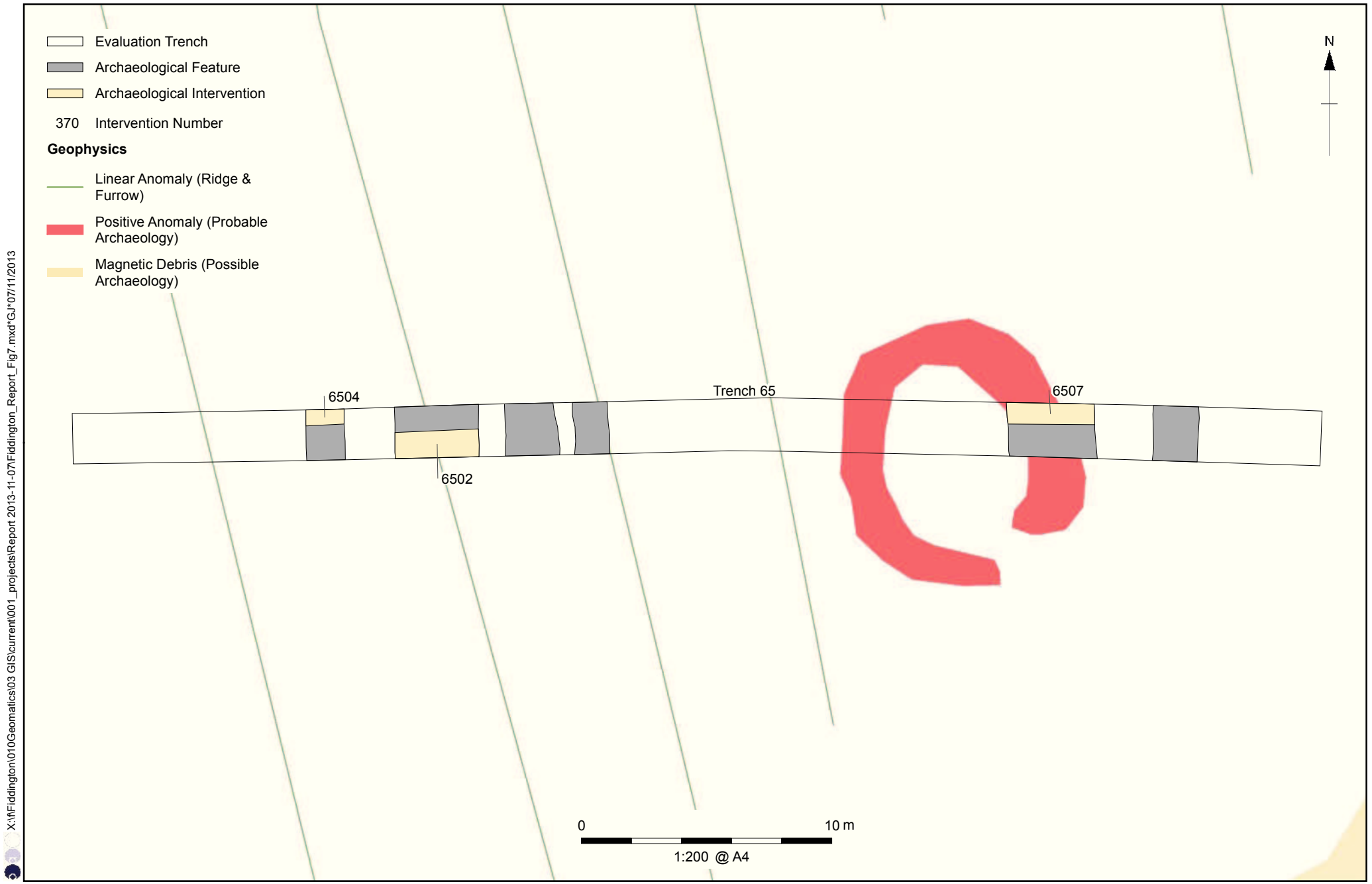

Figure 7: Plan of Trench 65

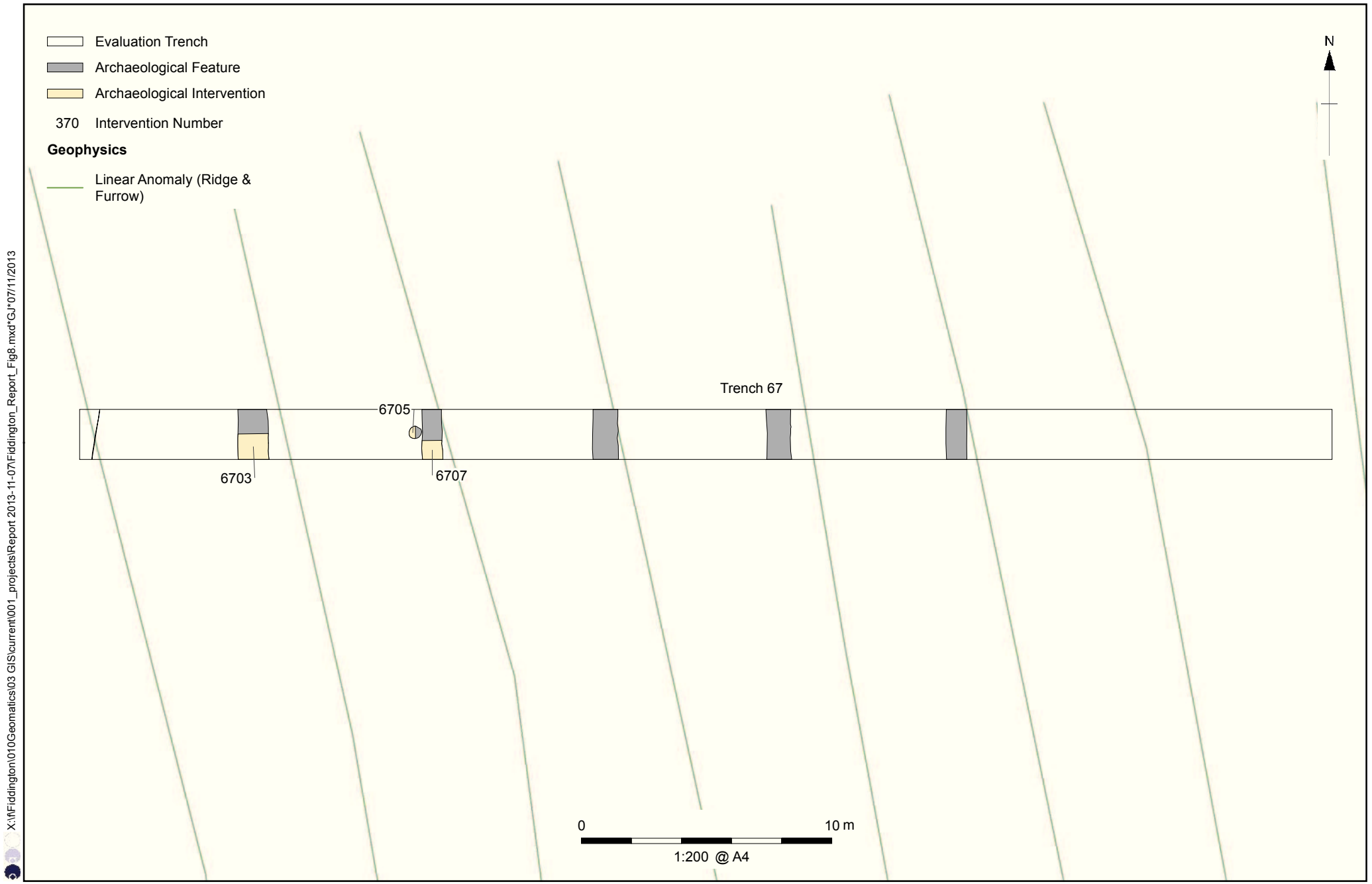

Figure 8: Plan of Trench 67

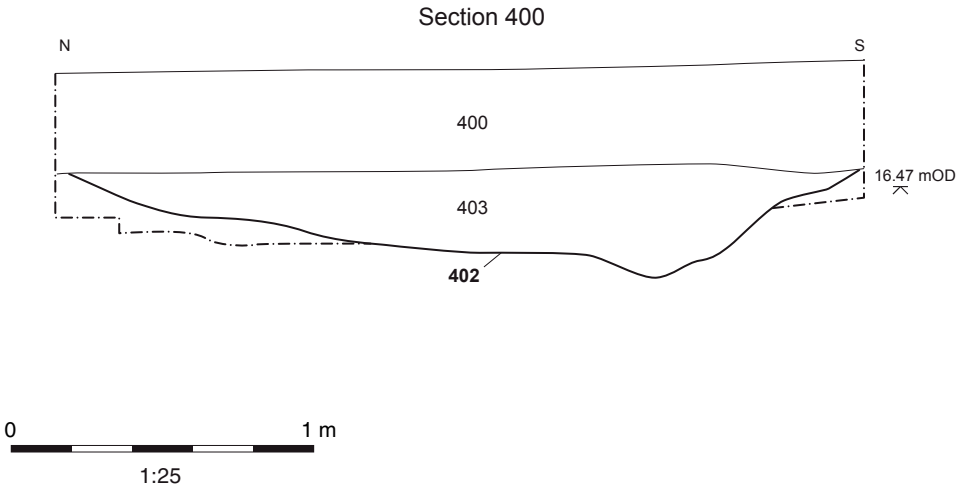

Figure 9: Trench 4, section of furrow 402

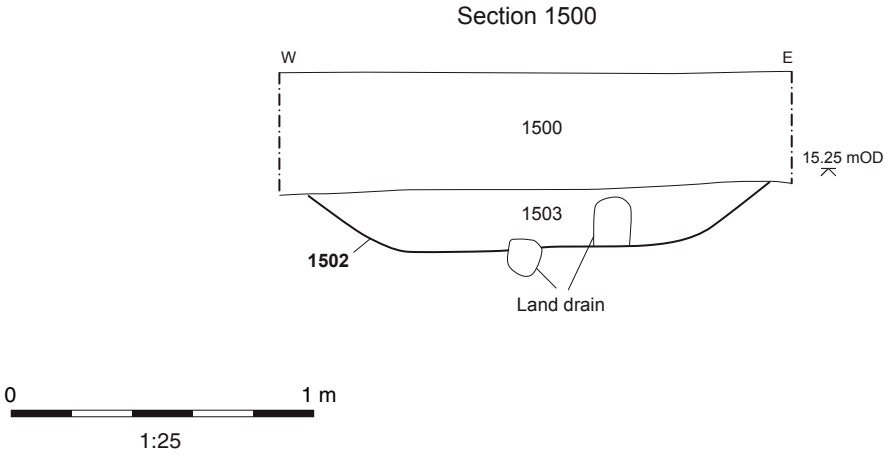

Figure 10: Trench 15, section of furrow and field drain 1502

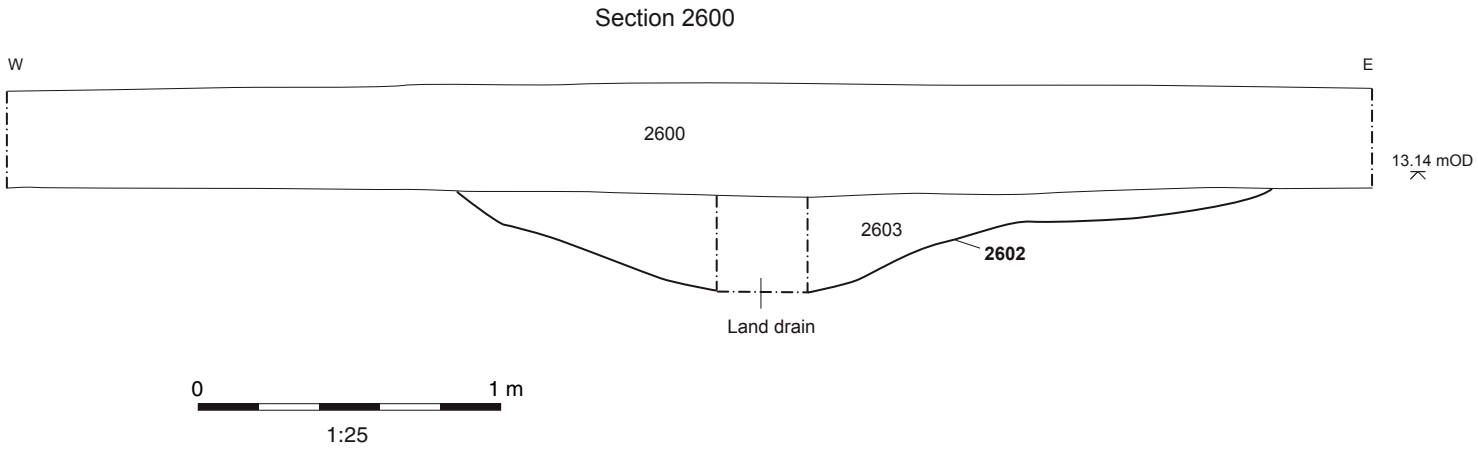

Figure 11: Trench 26, section of furrow 2602

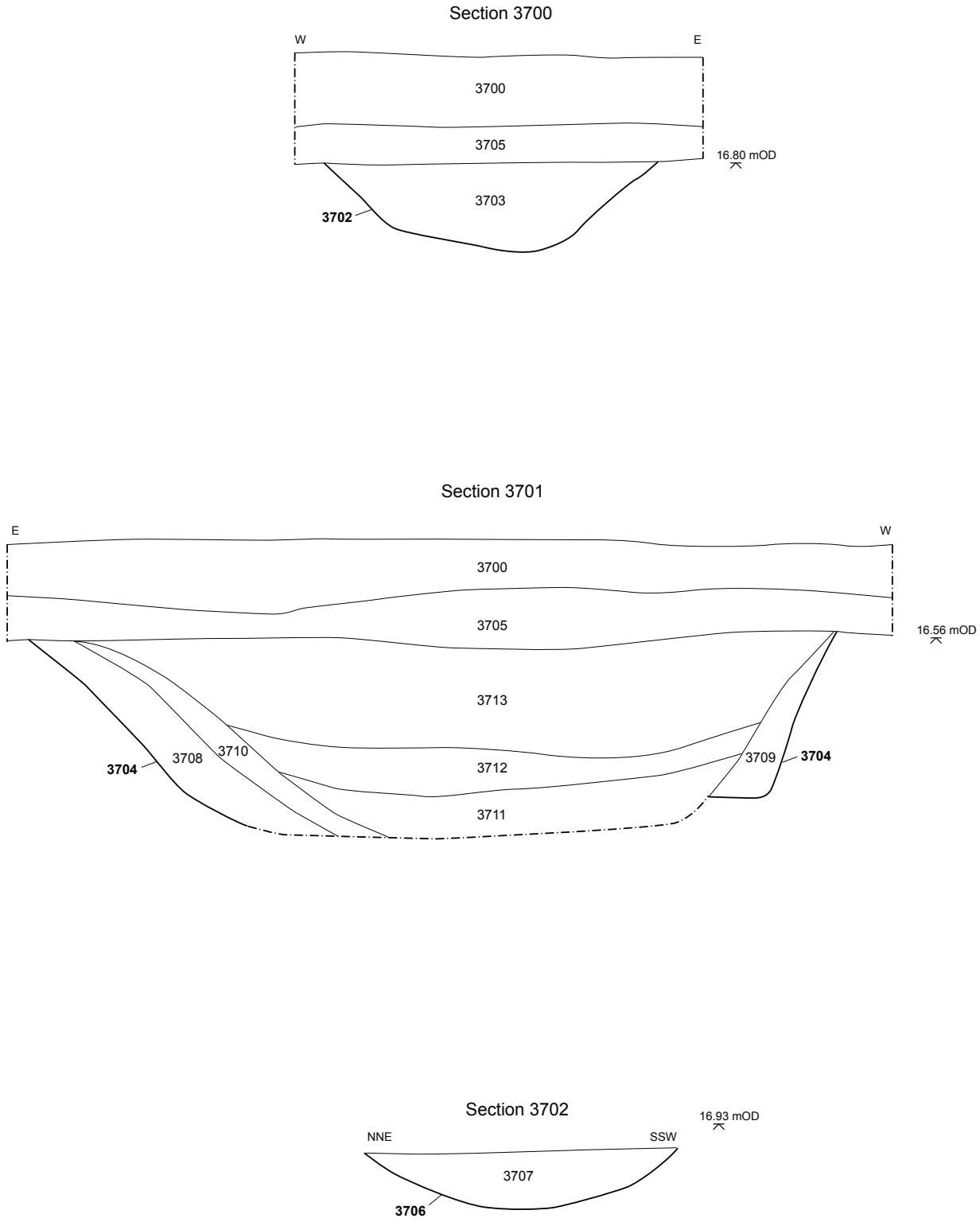

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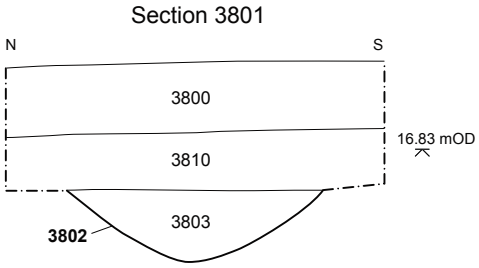
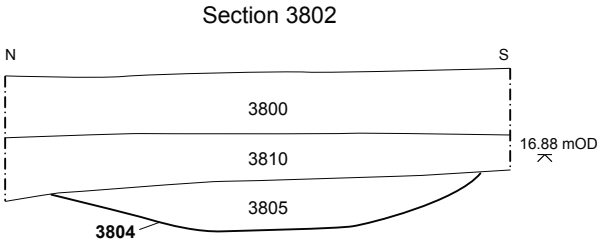
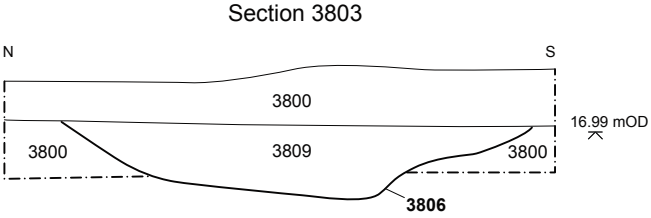
Figure 12: Trench 37, sections of features 3702, 3704 and 3706







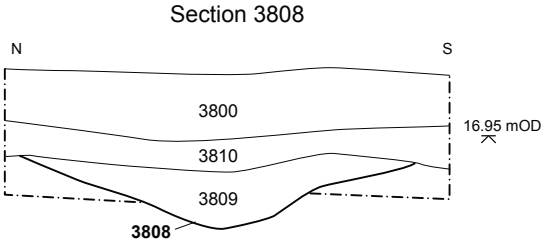


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Figure 13: Trench 38, sections of features 3802, 3804, 3806 and 3808

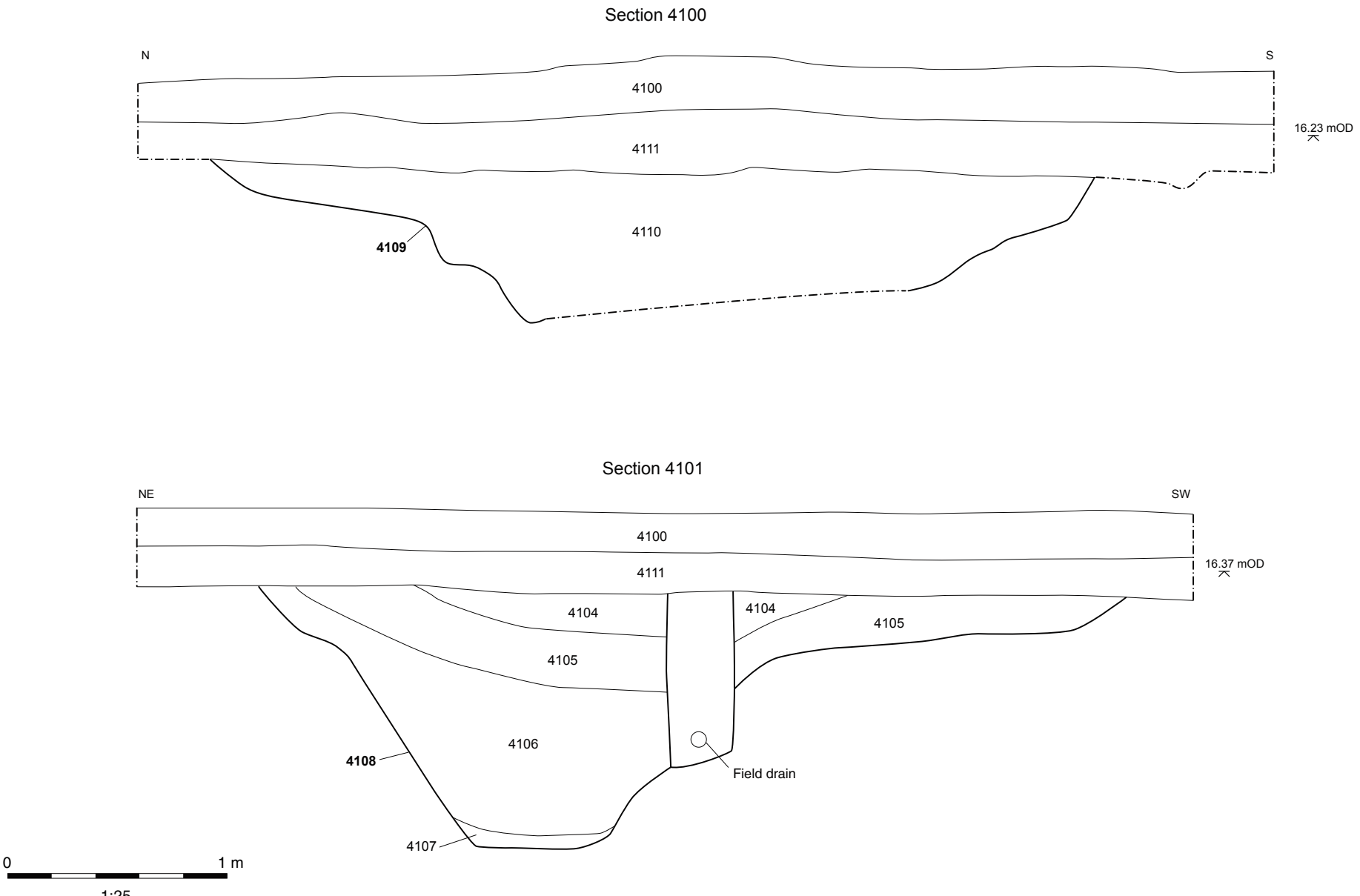

Figure 14: Trench 41, sections of features 4108 and 4109

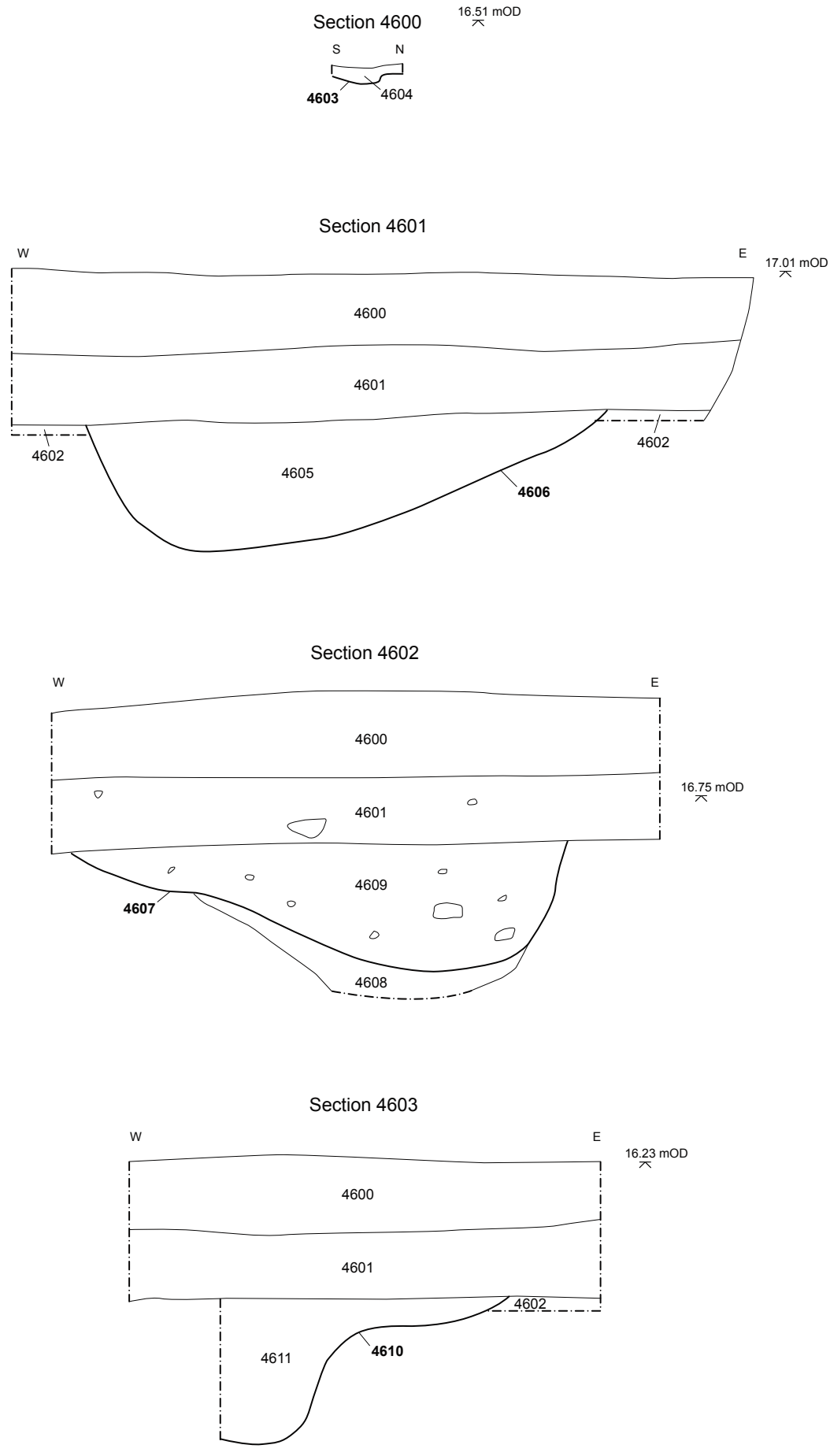

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Figure 15: Trench 46, sections of features 4603, 4606, 4607 and 4610

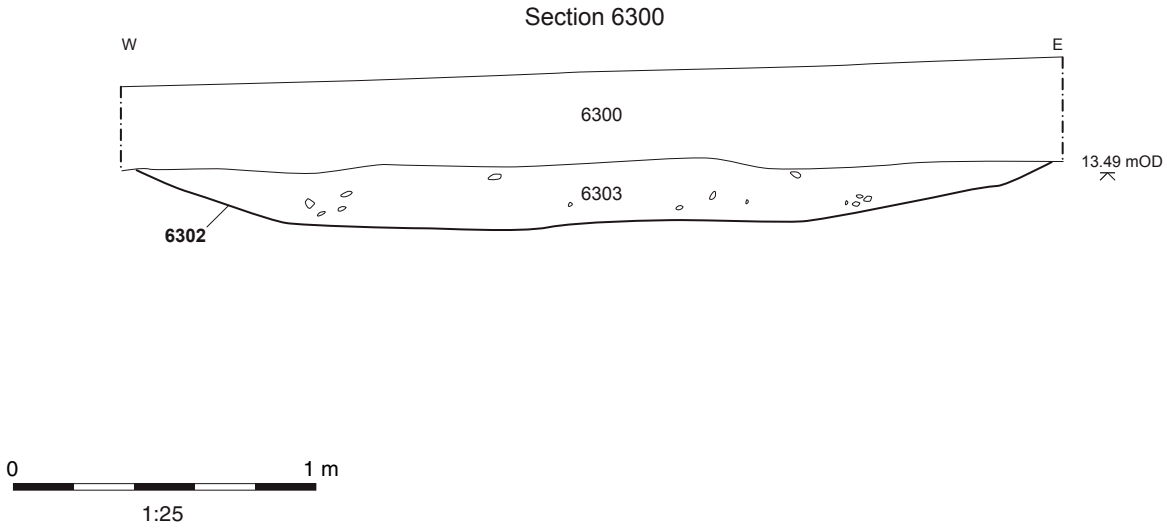


Figure 16: Trench 63, section of 6302

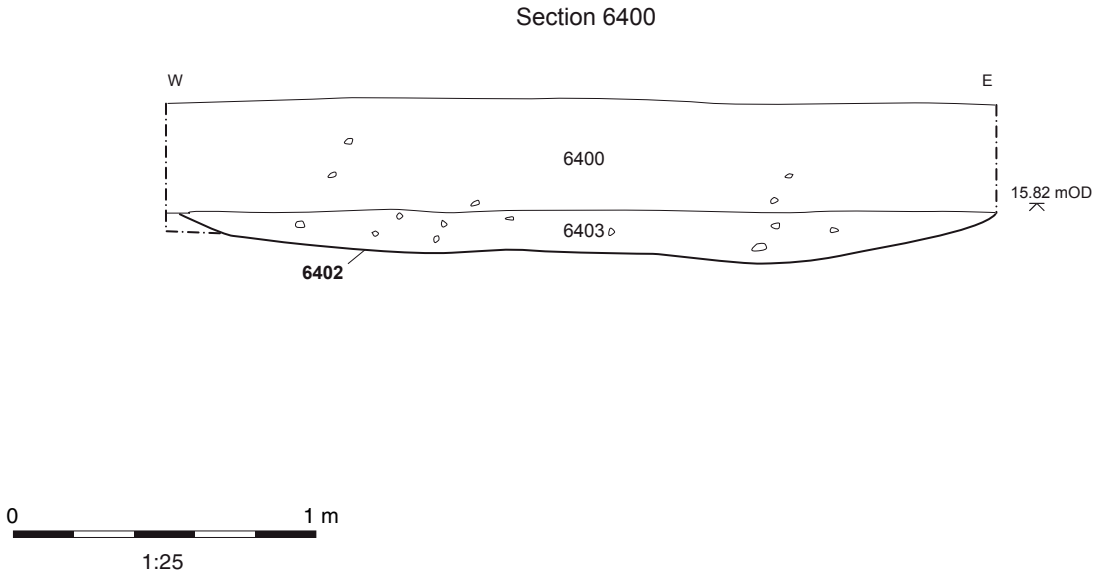
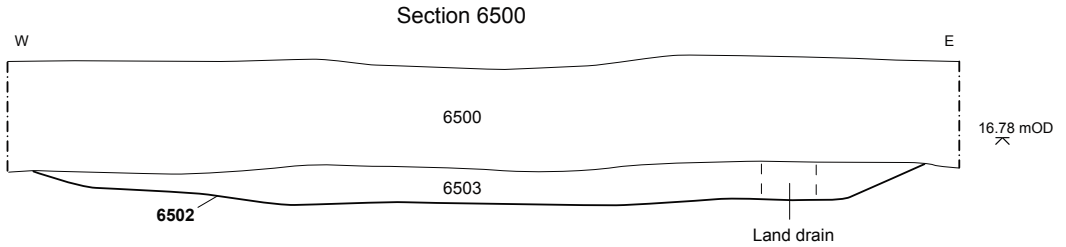
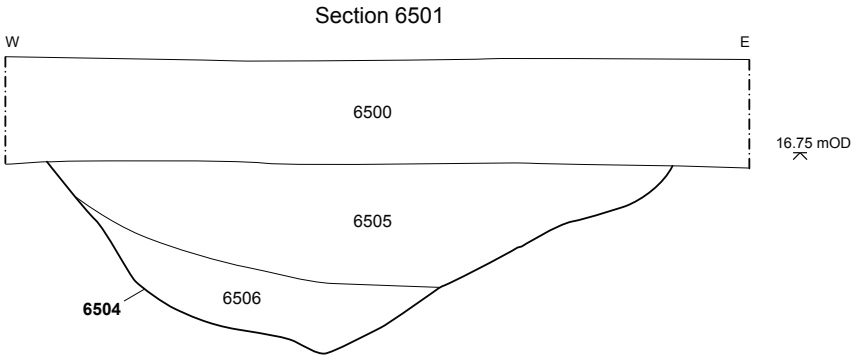
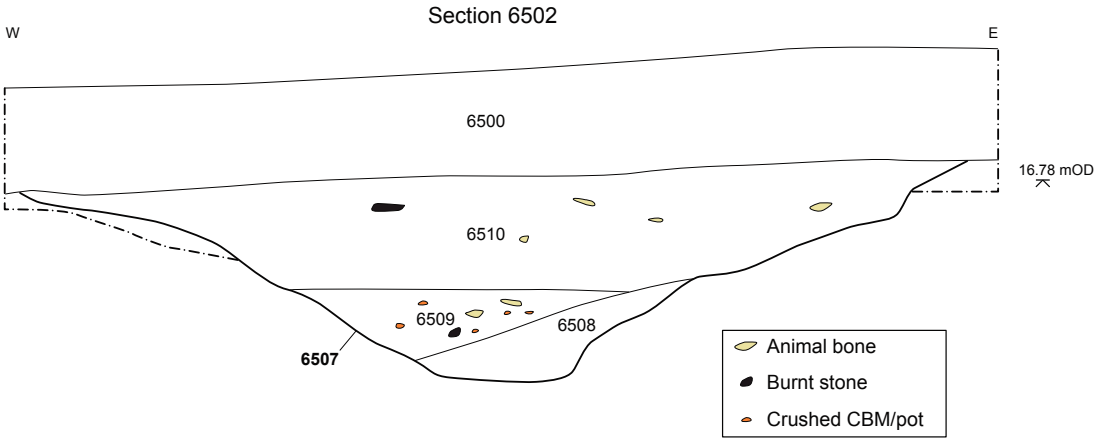


Figure 17: Trench 64, section of 6402







0 1 m

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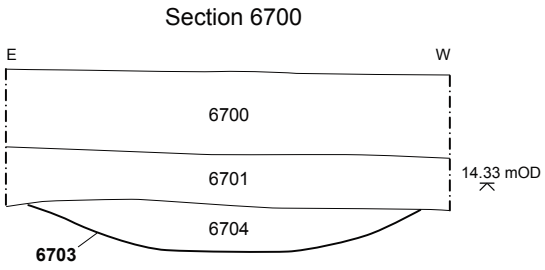
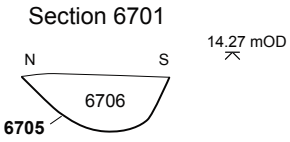
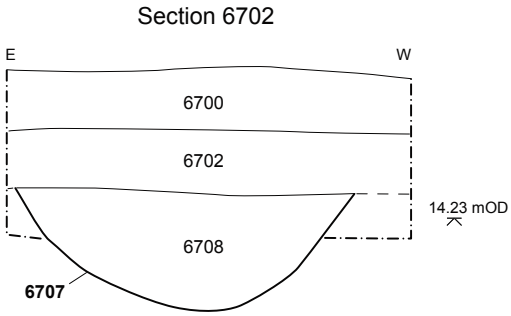
Figure 18: Trench 65, sections of features 6502, 6504 and 6507







0 1 m

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Figure 19: Trench 67, sections of features 6703, 6705 and 6707

Plate 1: Trench 15: Feature 1502, looking north

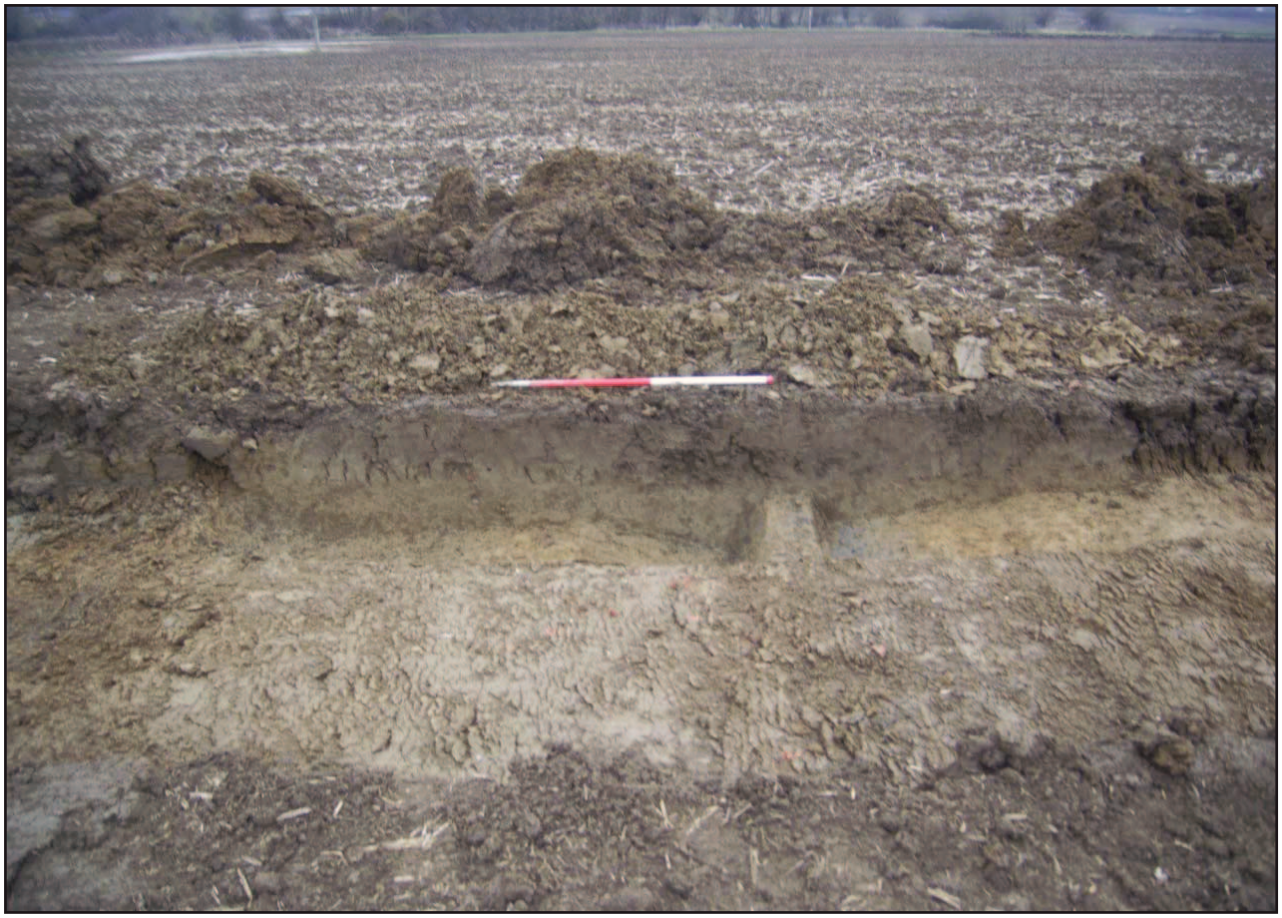

Plate 2: Trench 26: Feature 2602 cut by 2604, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 37: Feature 3704, looking south

Plate 4: Trench 38: Feature 3802, looking east

Plate 5: Trench 41: Feature 4108 cut by 4103, looking east

Plate 6: Trench 41: Feature 4108 and 4109, looking north-east

Plate 7: Trench 46: Feature 4603, looking west

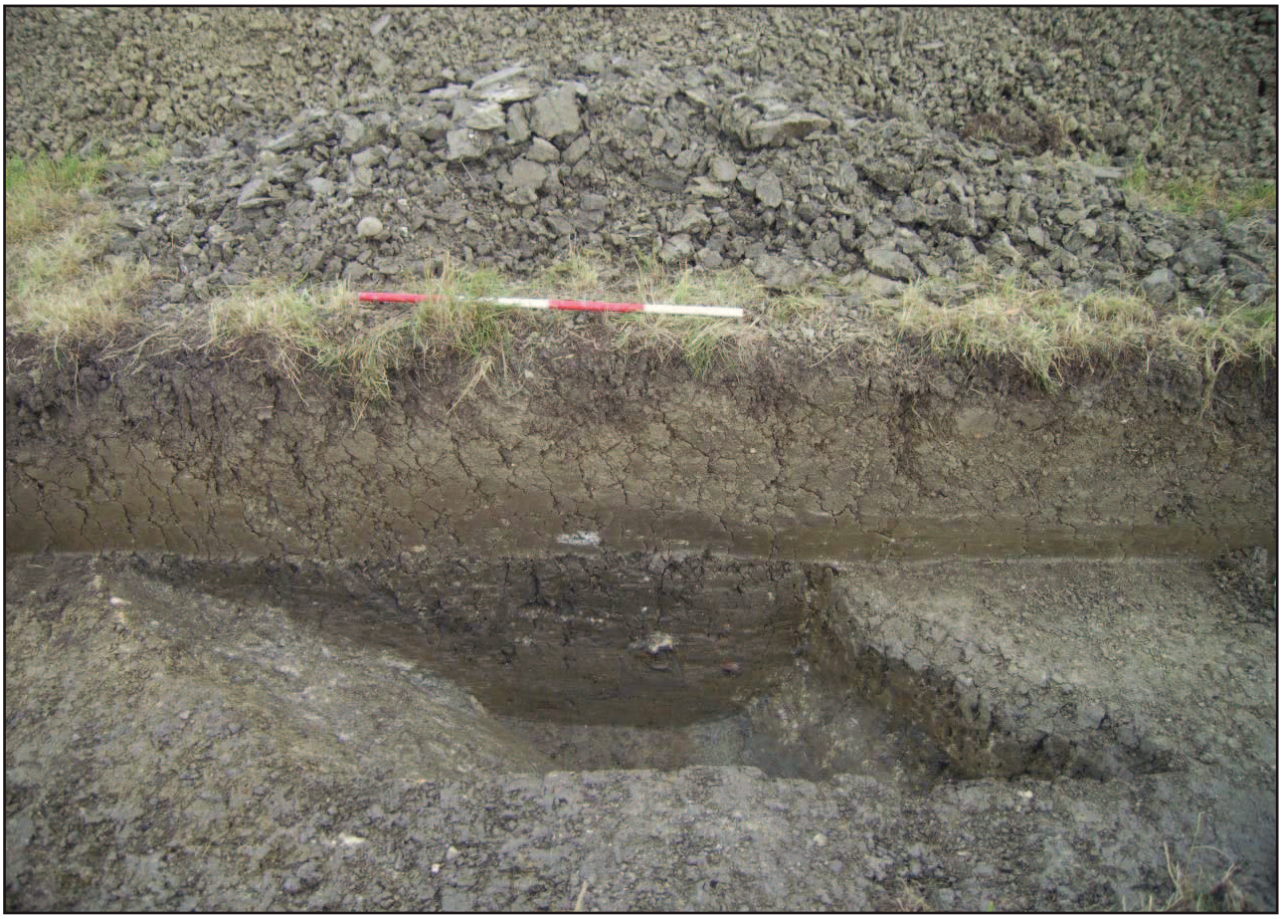

Plate 8: Trench 46: Feature 4607, looking north

Plate 9: Trench 64: Feature 6402, looking north

Plate 10: Trench 65: Feature 6504, looking north

Plate 11: Trench 65: Feature 6507, looking north

Plate 12: Trench 67: Feature 6705, looking east

Plate 13: Trench 67: Feature 6707, looking south

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