

East Tilbury and Linford Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**East Tilbury and Linford
Essex**

NGR TQ 670790 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Between 8th August and 26th September 2005 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land at East Tilbury and Linford, Essex on behalf of CgMs Consulting and Thamesgate Regeneration Ltd. The results of the evaluation are to be included in an Environmental Statement in support of a planning application to be submitted to Thurrock Council for a proposed housing development.

This evaluation exercise was concerned with Tranches 1 and 2 of Phase 1 of a programme that will be rolled out according to the phasing of the development. In addition to this, part of the corridor of a proposed spine road and an area of land belonging to the Bata Trust was also evaluated. At the time of the evaluation access was not available to part of the central and south-western parts of Tranche 2. This area will be evaluated at a future date when access becomes available.

The evaluation identified four main concentrations of archaeological features. A late Bronze Age settlement surrounded by a substantial enclosure ditch was identified in Trenches 385, 386, 388 and 390 on the land belonging to the Bata Trust. Features in the trenches around this may be the remains of fields and paddocks associated with the settlement.

In the northern part of Tranche 1 evidence was found for a complex of field boundaries dating from the Roman period. The presence of a number of pits and postholes in this area, combined with the evidence from the pottery assemblage, hints at the existence of a settlement in the vicinity.

Two further areas of field system were identified, located in the southern part of Tranche 1 and at the southern end of Tranche 2, the latter extending into the corridor of the proposed spine road. Ditches dating from both the late Bronze Age and the Roman period were recorded in the latter area, suggesting that superimposed field systems of both periods are present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 8th August and 26th September 2005 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land at East Tilbury and Linford, Essex on behalf of CgMs Consulting and Thamesgate Regeneration Ltd. The results of the evaluation are to be included in an Environmental Statement in support of a planning application to be submitted to Thurrock Council for a proposed housing development.

1.1.2 This evaluation exercise was concerned with Tranches 1 and 2 of Phase 1 of a programme that will be rolled out according to the phasing of the development. In addition to this, part of the corridor of a proposed spine road and an area of land belonging to the Bata Trust was also evaluated.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located at East Tilbury and Linford, Essex (Fig. 1), at NGR TQ 670 790 (centred). Phase 1 of the development encompassed approximately 400 ha, primarily focussed on land to the western side of East Tilbury and Linford.

1.2.2 The site occupies an area of floodplain and adjacent gravel terrace on the northern banks of the River Thames. Holocene deposits comprise Marine and Estuarine Alluvium interspersed with peat overlying Pleistocene river terrace deposits. The site is dissected by estuary channels, which have more or less filled with Head deposits. The solid geology is Upper Chalk.

1.2.3 The area of Thames floodplain is essentially level at *c* 2 m OD and extends *c* 1km inland from the eastern boundary of the site. Levels rise gradually from the edge of the flood plain to *c* 10 m OD at the southern boundary of the site and *c* 15 m OD at the western boundary. Within the northern part of the study site, a Thames tributary valley runs from east - west, broadening to the east where it meets the floodplain. From here, the topography ascends steeply to the Boyn Hill Terrace just below the 30 m contour.

1.2.4 Current land use is mostly arable with small areas of semi derelict land.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background of the site is considered in detail in a CgMs desk-based assessment that is currently under preparation, but is summarised in *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CgMs March 2005). Rog Palmer has completed a review and assessment of the aerial photographic evidence. GSB Prospection have undertaken a geophysical survey of a number of sample areas within the proposed settlement and along the proposed spine road, some areas of which have produced evidence for a possible ring ditch and also settlement enclosures of presumed Roman date.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 The absence of Swanscombe/ Orsett Heath or Lynch Hill Gravel Terraces within the site suggests that, while there is a theoretical possibility of Palaeolithic material being present, the likelihood of such finds occurring is limited, and any finds will be buried at depth and in a derived context.
- 1.3.3 Mesolithic finds within the site are restricted to the find of a single macehead and a collection of lithics. Within 1km of the study site, a Mesolithic tranchet axe has been recorded at the Orsett causewayed enclosure and a separate collection of lithics including a tranchet axe, a microlith and a blade, have been recovered during gravel extraction. These finds are indicative of sporadic low-level activity in the area but it is considered that the site has low potential for Mesolithic remains.
- 1.3.4 The Orsett causewayed enclosure is located *c* 100 m west of the site. Archaeological investigations at Mucking *c* 200 m north of the site recovered evidence of both early and late Neolithic activity. Neolithic finds within the site are restricted to two clusters of flint artefacts. The general pattern of Neolithic remains in the area suggests settlement/activity appears to occur from ground lying at 30m OD and above. Therefore, as the majority of the site lies below this level, the site is considered to have a low/moderate potential for remains of this date except where it rises above the 30m OD contour close to the Orsett causewayed enclosure where the potential increases to moderate.
- 1.3.5 Early Bronze Age settlement evidence is relatively rare in the area. Middle Bronze Age activity at Mucking comprised of a series of rectangular field-systems, which was later superseded by a single massive double ditched enclosure in the late Bronze Age which has been termed a 'mini-hillfort'. Contemporary with the appearance of the enclosure is the development of large-scale field systems. Within the study site there are three records of probable Bronze Age date including two recorded finds of Neolithic/Bronze Age lithics and the site of a cremation cemetery. Archaeological investigations recorded a Bronze Age barrow and aerial photographic survey has identified a second barrow in the area. It is likely that a number of the undetermined cropmark sites date to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.
- 1.3.6 Significant Iron Age settlement remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the site. Investigations at Mucking identified a settlement containing *c*110 roundhouses and a large ditch containing substantial quantities of Iron Age pottery suggestive of a small settlement was recorded at the Orsett causewayed enclosure. Long drove roads began to develop during the Iron Age, one of which has been identified on the line of High House Lane running up from Gun Hill in the south and crossing the study site south-east of Orsett causewayed enclosure. It is possible that the drove road served as a focus for settlement. Indeed, a number of cropmark sites, characteristic of Iron Age settlement, have been identified along the route, including the cropmark complex at Mill House Farm close to the western boundary of the study site. Therefore, there is a potential for the sub-surface remains of trackways and field systems within the north-western part of the site.

- 1.3.7 The only record of Iron Age remains within the study site is some pottery. However, it is likely some of the cropmarks within the site are either Iron Age or late Bronze Age. Therefore, it is considered that there is a high potential for Iron Age remains in the areas of known cropmarks and a low-moderate potential within the remainder of the site. The Thames floodplain is considered to have a moderate potential for evidence of salt production.

Roman

- 1.3.8 During the Roman period a road followed the alignment of the East Tilbury Road/Princess Margaret Road towards the current site of Coalhouse Fort. As this road aligns with a corresponding road approaching the north Kent coast at Higham, it has been suggested that there may have been crossing point by ferry or ford across the Thames at this point. The road appears to have served as a focus for settlement and trade in the area. Settlement has been identified at Mucking comprising 2 farmsteads and an area of metalworking and pottery production. Remains identified at Southfields comprising industrial activity including a pottery kiln and a furnace. Although Roman settlement has not been identified within the site, pottery was recovered from the surface of a cropmark complex and pottery sherds were recorded during gravel extraction in the area of Coalhouse Fort. In addition, elements of a cropmark complex at Millhouse farm may be of Roman date. A cremation cemetery has been identified during gravel extraction immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the study site and the Thames floodplain is considered to have potential to contain remains associated with salt-making. Therefore, the site is considered to have a high potential for Roman remains, particularly, in areas where cropmarks and pottery scatters have been identified. In addition, a moderate/high potential is identified for settlement and industrial activity on the floodplain within the eastern part of the study site.

Saxon

- 1.3.9 Excavations at Mucking identified a large Saxon settlement comprising 53 posthole buildings, 203 SFBs and 2 cemeteries containing *c* 800 cremations and inhumations. Saxon settlement has also been identified at Gun Hill *c* 1.2km west of the site. There are no Saxon sites or finds recorded within the site. However, it is likely that the Roman road/trackway and ferry crossing continued in use during this period. It has been suggested that there may be Saxon settlement adjacent to Coalhouse Fort.

Medieval

- 1.3.10 During the medieval period reclamation of the marshes gained momentum. Sea walls were constructed to protect the land from flooding and documentary evidence records the repair of the sea walls and embankments between Barking and East Tilbury in 1328 and 1353. East Tilbury developed as a linear settlement along the road/trackway north from the crossing point at Coalhouse Fort. St Catherine's Church at the southern end of the settlement dates to the early 12th century. As a result of French incursions in the late 14th century earthen ramparts were constructed to the south of

the Church. The Mucking excavations indicated that the site was abandoned as a settlement and had reverted principally to agriculture in the medieval period. There are no known sites or finds of medieval date recorded within the site. Away from known areas of medieval settlement there is a potential for small farmsteads with outlying field systems and it is possible that a number of the identified cropmarks sites represent such remains.

Post-medieval / modern

- 1.3.11 The most notable post-medieval features in the vicinity of the site all relate to the military history. Coalhouse Fort (a scheduled ancient monument located just to the south of the site) was first constructed by Henry VIII in 1539/40. It was subsequently largely rebuilt in 1799, 1847-55 and between 1861-74. Quick-fire guns and a rifle range were added in the 19th century and finally a low level radar tower was added during WWII. The nearby East Tilbury Battery (also Scheduled) was built in 1899/90 to support Coalhouse Fort with long-range fire. There are also records of many WWII anti-aircraft positions in and around the site including a Scheduled battery at Bowaters Farm just beyond the southern boundary of the site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Evaluation aims

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

2.2 Scope of fieldwork

2.2.1 The evaluation examined a 4% sample of a study area encompassing land within Tranches 1 and 2 of Phase 1, part of the corridor of a proposed spine road and an area of land belonging to the Bata Trust. (Fig. 2)

2.2.2 Of the 220 trenches originally programmed, a total of 190 trenches were excavated, equating to 4% of the land within Phase 1. Restrictions on access, local ground conditions, obstructions and overhead cables made it impossible to excavate 38 trenches, 8 of which were subsequently excavated in new locations. The trenches in the central and western parts of Tranche 2, to which access was not available at the time of the evaluation, will be investigated when access becomes available and reported on in due course.

2.2.3 In general trenches measured 40 m long by 2 m wide. Trenches 181, 182, 384, 386 and 388 were increased in length or boxed to allow further characterisation of specific features. Trenches 326, 381, 390, 397 and 398 were shortened due to limitations on the available space. Specific details are noted within trench descriptions. Significant changes to the trench layout were agreed with CgMs and Essex County Councils archaeologist prior to implementation.

2.3 Fieldwork methods and recording

2.3.1 The overburden was removed from each trench by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and working under close archaeological supervision. Excavation proceeded to the first archaeological horizon or to undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Spoil from the topsoil and subsoil were stored separately. The trenches were cleaned by hand and any revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All features and deposits encountered were issued a unique context number. A plan was drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:50, and each excavated feature was recorded in section at 1:20. Colour transparency and black-and-white photographs were taken of each feature, as well as more general shots of each trench. Spoil was scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and retained. All recording was conducted in accordance with the practices detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU 1992).

2.3.2 Trenches were backfilled using 360° mechanical excavators in accordance with specifications outlined by the land owners and their representative agencies.

2.4 **Finds**

2.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

2.5 **Palaeo-environmental evidence**

2.5.1 A total of 29 samples were taken from a range of features for the assessment of charred remains and the retrieval of bones and artefacts. Samples for molluscs were taken in increments of 20 mm through the fills of late Bronze Age enclosure ditch 38504.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Presentation of results

3.1.1 The stratigraphic sequences recorded are described by trench in section 3.4, followed by summaries of the artefactual and palaeo-environmental evidence in sections 3.5 and 3.6. The conclusions are presented in section 4. Detailed specialist reports can be found in appendices 2 to 6.

3.2 Soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 In the northern reaches of the investigation area the natural geology of the site consisted of river terrace gravel, encountered at an average 5.7 m OD. To the south of Muckingford Road this was overlain by glacial clays and sands and sloped down to a low point of 2.7 m OD near the railway that dissects the site. Alluvial deposits overlay the natural within several trenches near water courses. A plough-derived subsoil was present in all fields overlain by the modern topsoil. Depths of overburden for each trench are recorded in the trench inventory table (Appendix 1).

3.2.2 Ground conditions were generally good but in trenches within fields farmed regularly there was little moisture and archaeological deposits were found to be dry and compacted in nature.

3.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Four main concentrations of archaeological features were identified. Areas characterised by concentrations of field boundary ditches were present at the northern and southern ends of Tranche 1, separated by an area of empty trenches either side of the railway that bisects this Tranche.

3.3.2 A third concentration of features was recorded in the southern part of Tranche 2, extending into the western end of the corridor of the spine road. Ditches recorded further east along the proposed line of the spine road may be a continuation of this concentration.

3.3.3 A late Bronze Age settlement enclosure was identified on the land belonging to the Bata Trust.

3.4 Description of deposits

Corridor of the Proposed Spine Road (Figs 3, 4 and 9)

Trench 132

3.4.1 The Trench was oriented NE to SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. Natural geology was encountered at 2.757 m OD at the SW end, rising to 3.206 m OD at the NE end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below the current ground surface.

- 3.4.2 The natural (13203) was coarse gravel overlain by off white sands towards the SW end of the trench and was cut by several features.
- 3.4.3 Pit/posthole 13205 and pit 13208 were located at the south-western end of the trench and intersected with each other. Pit/posthole 13205 was V-shaped in profile and measured 0.27 m wide by 0.24 m deep. It contained a single fill (13206). Pit 13208, which was 0.58 m wide and 0.26 m deep, was filled by 13207. The fills of these two features were indistinguishable and so no stratigraphic relationship could be established between them.
- 3.4.4 Pit/posthole 13205 and pit 13208 lay within a curving gully (13209). The gully had a u-shaped profile and contained a single fill 13210. The cut survived to a depth of 0.14 m and was 0.38 m wide.
- 3.4.5 Ditches 13211 and 13213, filled by 13212 and 13214 respectively, extended on parallel N-S alignments. Ditch 13211 had a v-shaped profile and moderately sloping sides and was 0.7 m in width and 0.2 m deep. Ditch 13213 survived to a depth of 0.18 m and a width of 0.72 m and had steep sides and a flat base.
- 3.4.6 A spread of material 13204 overlay the natural within the trench at its SW end. This deposit is comparable to the fills within features 13205 and 13208 and appeared in section and plan towards that SW limit of the trench.
- 3.4.7 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 13202, which was overlain by the modern topsoil (13201).

Trenches 134 and 135

- 3.4.8 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 136

- 3.4.9 The Trench measured 40 m x 2 m and was aligned NNE-SSW. Natural geology was encountered at 3.69 m OD at the SSE end, rising up to 3.94 m OD at the NNE end, at an average 0.7 m below the current ground surface.
- 3.4.10 The natural within the trench was a soft patchy red and white sand (13602). Into this was cut a shallow NW-SE ditch 13605. The ditch measured 0.6 m in width and was 0.11 m deep, containing a single fill 13604 derived from erosion of the surrounding ground surface coupled with that of the unstable natural sands forming the feature edges.
- 3.4.11 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 13602, which was overlain by topsoil 13601.

Trench 137

- 3.4.12 The Trench was oriented ENE-WSW and measured 40 m x 2 m. natural geology was encountered at 3.99 m OD at the WSW end, rising to 4.27 m OD at the ENE end, an average of 0.6 m below the current ground level.

- 3.4.13 The natural (13703) consisted of soft patchy red and white sands and was cut by ditch 13705, which extended on a NNW-SSE alignment. The ditch measured 1.5 m in width and was 0.42 m deep containing a single fill 13704.
- 3.4.14 Tree-throw hole 13707 was irregular in shape. It was filled by 13706 and contained preserved root.
- 3.4.15 The features were all sealed by subsoil 13702, which was overlain by the modern topsoil (13701).

Trench 139

- 3.4.16 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 140

- 3.4.17 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.02 m OD at the north end of the trench, rising to 4.05 m OD at the south end. It was 0.63 m below current ground level on average.
- 3.4.18 The natural (14003) consisted of soft patchy red and white sands. This was cut by a NE-SW aligned ditch (14004). The ditch measured 1.35 m in width and was 0.46 m deep, containing a single fill 14005 derived from erosion of surrounding ground surface coupled with that of the unstable natural sands forming the feature edges.
- 3.4.19 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 14002, which was overlain by topsoil 14001.

Trench 141

- 3.4.20 The Trench was oriented NE-SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. Natural geology was encountered at 4.08 m OD at the NE end of the trench, rising to 4.34 m OD at the SW end. The average depth of the trench was 0.63 m from current ground level.
- 3.4.21 The natural (14103) consisted of soft patchy red and white sands. A ditch terminus (14104) extended into the middle part of the trench. The ditch measured 0.70 m in width and 0.20 m deep and contained a single fill (14105) derived from erosion of surrounding ground surface coupled with that of the unstable natural sands forming the feature edges.
- 3.4.22 A small circular posthole (14106) 0.40 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep was situated to the SW of ditch 14104. The posthole was filled by a single deposit of grey brown silty clay (14107) containing a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.
- 3.4.23 The features were sealed by subsoil 14102, which was overlain by topsoil 14101.

Trenches 142, 144, 145, 146 and 147

- 3.4.24 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 148

- 3.4.25 The Trench was oriented NE-SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.09 m OD at the NE end of the trench, rising to 6.19m OD at the SW end, at an average depth of 0.45 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.26 The natural (14803) consisted of a loose grey brown sand containing patches of coarse gravel. This was cut by a U-shaped E-W ditch (14804) and possible ditch terminus (14806). Ditch 14804 measured 0.70 m in width and was 0.15 m deep with moderate sloping sides. It contained a single fill (14805) that seems likely to have derived from erosion of surrounding ground surface material with a concentration of gravel inclusions along the northern edge. Ditch 14806 extended NW-SE and was 0.28 m deep. It was approximately 0.70 m wide with a concave, U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled by a loose brown sandy silt (14807) derived through silting from surrounding ground surface material.
- 3.4.27 These features were sealed by subsoil 14802, which was overlain by topsoil 14801.

Trenches 149 and 150

- 3.4.28 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 151

- 3.4.29 The Trench was oriented NE-SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.79 m OD at the south-western end of the trench, rising to 5.87 m OD at the north-eastern end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.30 The natural (15103) consisted of dark red/ brown clay sands. This was cut by ditch 15105, which was aligned NW-SE. The ditch was 1 m wide and 0.2 m deep with a U-shaped profile and a concave base. It was filled by a grey brown sandy clay (15104).
- 3.4.31 Ditch 15107 was aligned WNW-ESE. It was 0.4 m wide and 0.07 m deep. Excavation revealed a U-shaped profile with shallow sides sloping to a concave base. A grey brown sandy clay (15106) filled the gully.
- 3.4.32 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 15102 which was overlain by topsoil 15101.

Trench 152

- 3.4.33 The Trench was oriented NE to SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.89 m OD at the NE end of the trench, rising to 5.89 m OD at the SW end, at an average depth of 0.51 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.34 The natural (15206) comprised dark red/ brown clay sands. This was cut by an E-W ditch (15206) which was 0.77 m in width and 0.18 m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with moderate sides sloping and a concave base. Excavation of the ditch revealed a single fill of compact brown sandy silt (15209). The ditch was cut by stake hole

15207. The stake hole was 0.1 m in diameter and tapered to a depth of 0.14 m. It was filled by 15208, a grey brown silty clay.

3.4.35 To the south-west of these features was circular post hole 15204. The sides and base were concave and the cut was filled by a compact light grey brown silty sand (15205) containing possible struck flint.

3.4.36 These features were sealed by subsoil 15202 which was overlain by topsoil 15201.

Trench 153

3.4.37 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.80 m OD at the east end of the trench, rising to 6.00 m OD at the west end, at an average depth of 0.7 m below the current ground level.

3.4.38 The natural (15303) consisted of dark red/ brown clay sands. This was cut by several linear features (15304, 15306, 15308, 15310 and 15312).

3.4.39 15304 represented the terminal end of a N-S ditch extending into the trench from its northern edge. It measured 0.7 m in width and survived to a depth 0.18. Excavation revealed a U-shaped profile filled by a brown silty material (15305).

3.4.40 A narrow gully (15306) was aligned NE-SW and survived to a depth of 0.08 m. It was filled by 15307, a brown silty clay derived from erosion of surrounding ground surface material.

3.4.41 Ditches 15308 and 15310 ran NE-SW along side each other, intercutting slightly. They contained identical fills of greyish brown sandy silt (15309 and 15311). Cut 15308 was 1.2 m in width and survived to a depth of 0.24 m. 15310 was 0.19 m deep and 0.74 m wide. Due to the similarity of their fills it was not possible to establish a stratigraphic relationship between these features.

3.4.42 Ditch 15312, which was aligned NE-SW had a U-shaped profile and was filled by 15313, a grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.43 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 15302 which was overlain by topsoil 15301.

Trenches 154 and 155

3.4.44 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 156

3.4.45 The Trench was aligned NW-SE and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.07 m OD at the south-east end of the trench, rising to 7.18 m OD at the north-west end, at an average depth of 0.54 m below current ground level.

3.4.46 The natural consisted of dark red/ brown clay sands (15603). This was cut by a N-S ditch (15604) 0.58 m in width. The ditch had a U-shaped profile with moderate sides

sloping to a concave base at a depth of 0.12 m. Excavation of the ditch revealed a single fill (15605) a grey brown sandy silt derived from the erosion of surrounding ground surface material.

3.4.47 Pit/posthole 15606 was circular in plan. The sides and base of the feature were concave in nature and it was filled by 15205, a compact dark grey brown silty sand.

3.4.48 These features were sealed by subsoil 15602 which was overlain by topsoil 15601.

Trench 157

3.4.49 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 158

3.4.50 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.30 m OD at the east end of the trench, rising to 8.61 m OD at the west end, at an average depth of 0.36 m below current ground level.

3.4.51 The natural red/ brown silty sands (15803) were cut by several linear features.

3.4.52 Ditch 15804 was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.34 m wide by 0.13 m deep. Excavation revealed a v-shaped profile with moderate sides sloping and a narrow concave base. It was filled by 15805, a grey brown silty clay.

3.4.53 Ditch 15806 was also aligned NE-SW. It measured 0.36 m wide by 0.10 m deep. Excavation revealed a V-shaped profile with moderate sides sloping to a narrow concave base. It was filled by 15807, a grey brown silty clay that contained fragments of late Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.54 Ditch 15808 was a shallow linear feature aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.78 m wide by 0.16 m deep. Excavation revealed a U-shaped profile with shallow sides sloping to a broad concave base. It was filled by 15809, a grey silty clay.

3.4.55 Ditch 15810 was a N-S linear feature with a width of 0.68 m and a depth of 0.28 m. Excavation revealed a V-shaped profile with moderate to steep sides sloping to a narrow concave base. The cut was filled by 15811 a dark grey brown silty clay that may have derived through the erosion of surrounding ground surface material.

3.4.56 These features were sealed by subsoil 15802 which was overlain by topsoil 15801.

Trench 159

3.4.57 The Trench was oriented NE-SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.75 m OD at the north-eastern end of the trench, rising up to 8.78 m OD at the south-western end, at an average depth of 0.48 m below current ground level

3.4.58 The natural (15903) comprised dark red/ brown clay sands with patches of lighter material distributed throughout. This was cut by two N-S linear features that

terminated within the confines of the trench. Ditch 15604 extended into the trench from its western edge. It was 0.48 m wide and terminated within the trench.

Excavation revealed the feature to be 0.14 m deep with shallow concave sides sloping to a slightly concave base. The cut was filled by 15905, a grey brown silty clay. Ditch terminus 15906 was located near the northern end of the trench. It measured 0.46m wide and was 0.12 m deep. Its profile was similar to that of ditch 15904 and it was filled by a similar deposit of grey brown silty sand (15907).

3.4.59 The features were sealed by subsoil 15902 which was overlain by topsoil 15901.

Trench 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 165

3.4.60 No archaeological features were present.

Tranche 1 (Figs 5, 6, 7 and 8)

Trench 166

3.4.61 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 167

3.4.62 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.59 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 5.79 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.5 m below current ground level.

3.4.63 The natural gravel (16704) was cut by a NE – SW ditch terminus or oval shaped pit, (16705). Feature 16705 contained three fills (16706, 16707 and 16708). The cut was steep sided with a U-shaped profile and measured 1.03 m in width and 0.68 m in depth.

3.4.64 The ditch was sealed by a layer of alluvium (16703). This material was 0.45 m thick and extended throughout the length of the trench.

3.4.65 The ditch and alluvium were sealed by subsoil 16702 which was overlain by topsoil 16701.

Trench 168

3.4.66 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.16 m OD at the north end of the trench, rising to 5.9 m OD at the south end, at an average depth of 0.5 m below current ground level.

3.4.67 Revealed within the trench was evidence of a palaeochannel (16804), filled by a homogenous blue grey sandy silt (16805). A large feature (16806) which extended beyond the limits of the trench at the north end may be a second palaeochannel. This feature was filled by a light grey sandy silt (16807).

3.4.68 Palaeochannel 16804 was investigated by machine excavation. The fill of the feature was excavated to a depth of 1.20 m below the ground level. Auguring from this level indicated that the feature extended for a further depth of *c* 1 m.

- 3.4.69 The palaeochannels were overlain by layers of alluvium. Alluvial layer 16809 was a compacted mid brown sandy silt 0.21 m thick. It was overlain by layer 16808, which was 0.18 m thick.

Trenches 169 and 170

- 3.4.70 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 171

- 3.4.71 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.81 m OD at the north end of the trench, rising to 6.64 m OD at the south end, at an average depth of 0.7 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.72 The natural (17103) was cut by several features and comprised fine gravel coupled with meandering seams of silty sands. Ditch 17104 was a small narrow linear running NE-SW situated at the northern end of Trench 171. The ditch was filled by an alluvial deposit (17105) that stretched the length and width of the trench at an average depth of 0.2 m. Ditch 17104 was 0.4 m wide and survived to a depth of 0.11 m. Pit/posthole 17106 was 0.12 m deep and 0.46 m wide. It was filled by 17107, which was similar in character to the alluvial layer 17105.
- 3.4.73 Ditch terminus 17108 was the end of a NW-SE ditch filled by a single deposit (17109). The ditch was 0.86 m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.2 m.
- 3.4.74 Ditch 17110 ran perpendicular to 17108 on a NE-SW alignment. It was 0.9 m in width and survived to a depth of 0.26 m. It was filled by a single deposit (17105) that was similar to alluvial deposit 17105.
- 3.4.75 These features were sealed by subsoil 17102 which was overlain by topsoil 17101.

Trench 172

- 3.4.76 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 173

- 3.4.77 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.54 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 7.11 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.55 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.78 Ditch 17304 was aligned NE-SW. It had a V-shaped profile, and was 0.74 m wide and 0.25 m deep. It contained two fills. Primary fill 17305 was overlain by 17305, which seemed likely to have derived from alluvial deposits located in this area of the evaluation, though no such deposits survive in the trench stratigraphy.
- 3.4.79 Ditch 17307 was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.58 m in width and 0.23 m deep. It terminated within the trench and had a V-shaped profile containing a gravel rich fill 17308.

3.4.80 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 17302 which was overlain by topsoil 17301.

Trench 174

3.4.81 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 175

3.4.82 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.93 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 7.36 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.61 m below current ground level.

3.4.83 Ditch 17504 was aligned NE-SW and contained three fills. It had a V-shaped profile with sharp, well defined edges. The ditch was 0.92 m in width and 0.40 m deep. Characteristics are shared with 17304 within Trench 173 immediately to the east of Trench 175 and a partially excavated ditch in Trench 176 to the west.

3.4.84 Ditch 17508 was a shallow flat based NE-SW linear feature with a depth of 0.1 m and a width of 0.46 m. Its sides were concave and the contrast with the natural into which it was cut was sharp. It contained a single fill (17509).

3.4.85 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 17502, which was overlain by topsoil 17501.

Trench 176

3.4.86 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.86 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 7.13 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level.

3.4.87 Ditch 17604 was aligned NE-SW and was filled by 17604, an alluvial deposit which also extended throughout the length of the trench as a layer 0.25 m thick. This alluvial deposit was seen within other trenches in a lower lying area prone to flooding. Ditch 17606, which was aligned NW-SE, was not excavated. It ran on a perpendicular alignment to ditch 17604 and contained by a similar alluvial fill (17607).

3.4.88 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 17602 which was overlain by topsoil 17601.

Trench 177

3.4.89 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.41 m OD at the northern and of the trench, rising to 7.19 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.

3.4.90 Pit 17705 was located near the north end of the trench. It was oval in plan with a bowl-shaped profile and measured 1 m wide and 0.4 m. The pit was filled by a single

deposit (17704) derived from or as a result of the alluvial layer seen in the stratigraphy of this trench lying above the natural gravel.

- 3.4.91 A ditch 17707 was located in the central part of the trench is the same feature as ditch 17110, seen within Trench 171. It had a gentle U-shaped profile with a width of 1.4 m and depth of 0.4. It was filled by 17706, a compact sandy silt that derived either as a direct result of flooding or from the erosion of alluvial deposits. If the cut were made through the alluvium it could not be distinguished in the trench stratigraphy.
- 3.4.92 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 17702 which was overlain by topsoil 17701.

Trench 178

- 3.4.93 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.65 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 7.09 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.94 Tree-throw hole 17804 was located at the western end of the trench and was filled by redeposited material 17805. Pits 17808 and 17810 both extended beyond the confines of the trench. Pit 17808 was filled by 17809 a light grey sandy silt comparable to the alluvial deposits seen in other trenches. It was 0.9 m wide and 0.28 m deep. Pit 17810 measured 0.8 m wide and 0.18 m deep and was filled by a similar deposit (17811).
- 3.4.95 Ditch 17806 was aligned ENE-WSW and was the same feature as ditches 17110 and 17707 recorded in trenches 171 and 177. The ditch contained three fills (17807, 17812 and 17813) each comprising a sandy silt matrix but with colours differing slightly. The uppermost fill (17807) contained sherds from a jar dating from the 1st century AD.
- 3.4.96 Ditch 17806 was cut by a possible gravel surface or trackway. This consisted of a hollow 5.5 m wide which appeared to be broadly linear and aligned NNE-SSW (17818/17820), filled by a layer of compacted gravel (17819/17821). Two sherds of samian ware were recovered from this deposit.
- 3.4.97 Ditch 17816 was situated 2 m east of the possible surface and lay on a similar NNE-SSW orientation, with a distinct kink in its alignment. It was 0.8 m wide and 0.17 m deep and contained a single fill of light grey silty sand (17817). It was cut by pit/posthole 17814. This feature was circular in plan with a bowl-shaped profile and measured 0.6 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep. It was filled by a deposit of light grey sandy silt that contained a large sherd of mortarium.
- 3.4.98 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 17802 which was overlain by topsoil 17801.

Trench 179

- 3.4.99 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 180

- 3.4.100 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.28 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 8.00 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.101 The natural (18003) was cut by several ditches and comprised fine gravel coupled with meandering seams of silty sands. Ditch 18004 was aligned NE-SW. It was a shallow ditch with a U-shaped profile and measured 0.78 m wide and 0.12 m deep. It was filled by 18005, a grey brown silty sand.
- 3.4.102 Ditch 18006 ran NW-SE was 1.14 m wide and 0.33 m deep and exhibited a V-shaped profile. The cut was well defined and likely formed part of the ditch system dividing the landscape in this area of the site. It was filled by 18007 which was similar to fills found in ditches across the area of investigation.
- 3.4.103 Ditch 18008 also ran NW-SE. It was 1.16m wide, surviving to a depth of 0.32 m. The profile was broadly V-shaped with a narrow concave
- 3.4.104 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 18002 which was overlain by topsoil 18001.

Trench 181

- 3.4.105 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.66 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 7.89 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.71 m below current ground level. The trench was increased in size in order to investigate the character and nature of ditch 18106.
- 3.4.106 The natural (18103) was cut by several linear features. Ditch 18404 was aligned NE/SW and was 0.21 m deep and 0.64 m wide. It had moderate sloping sides and a well defined V-shaped profile. It was filled by 18105, an off white/ grey compact sandy silt, potentially alluvial in nature.
- 3.4.107 Ditch 18106 was a curving ditch 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile with well defined edges. Ditches 18104 and 18106 intersected but the stratigraphic relationship between them could not be established due to the similar nature of their fills.
- 3.4.108 Ditch 18108, filled by 18109, was aligned NE-SW and had ill-defined boundaries and indications of bioturbation. Ditch was aligned NW-SE and filled by 18111. This ditch was not excavated.
- 3.4.109 Above the natural and sealing or filling the features were alluvial sands 0.08 m thick that extended throughout the majority of the trench. The sands were then overlain by subsoil 18102 above which was topsoil 18101.

Trench 182

3.4.110 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.67 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 7.93 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level. The trench was increased in size towards the south in order to establish size and nature of cut 18205.

3.4.111 Present within the trench was a single archaeological feature cut into the natural gravel (18203). Pit 18205 was more than 2.5 m wide. For reasons of health and safety, excavation of this pit was terminated at a depth of 0.6 m (1.2 m from the ground surface) without reaching the base of the feature. Its fills derived from a variety of sources: unstable edge collapse and erosion (18212 and 18213) as well as from surrounding ground surface erosion (18206-18211).

3.4.112 The features were sealed by subsoil 18202 which was overlain by topsoil 18201.

Trench 183

3.4.113 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 184

3.4.114 The Trench was oriented NW-SE and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.04 m OD at the north-western end of the trench, rising to 7.13 m OD at the south-eastern end, at an average depth of 0.91 m below current ground level.

3.4.115 The natural gravel (18403) was cut by two ditches forming the most easterly mapped evidence for the extent of the field system discovered within this area of the evaluation. Ditch 18404 was aligned NE-SW ditch with a V-shaped profile and three distinct fills. The width of the ditch was 1.68 m and a depth 0.65 m. Primary fill 18405 was overlain by a deposit which appears to have entered the ditch from the north-western side (18406). The uppermost fill (18407) was indistinguishable from the overlying alluvial layer 18410. Layer 18410 extended throughout the trench and was 0.23 m thick.

3.4.116 Ditch 18409 was a small narrow NE-SW ditch, extending at right angles to the larger ditch 18404. This ditch was 0.46 m wide and 0.2 m deep with a single fill of compact off-white sand (18409) identical to the alluvial deposit 18410. The ditch had a V-shaped profile and terminated within the trench.

3.4.117 Alluvial layer 18410 was sealed by subsoil 18402 which was overlain by topsoil 18401.

Trench 185

3.4.118 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.49 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 7.583 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.61 m below current ground level.

3.4.119 The natural gravel was cut by NE-SW ditch 18504, which was not excavated. Ditch 18504 was filled by 18505, and sealed by alluvial sands (18506). Alluvium averaged 0.25 m in thickness and extended throughout the length of the trench.

3.4.120 It was overlain by subsoil 18402 above which was topsoil 18401.

Trenches 186 - 188

3.4.121 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 189

3.4.122 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.09 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 8.13 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.68 m below current ground level.

3.4.123 The natural consisted of coarse gravel interlaced with seams of red/ brown sandy clays and was cut by two shallow pits and a curving linear. Pit 18904 sub-circular in plan with a U-shaped profile and shallow sloping sides. It was 0.85 m wide with a depth of 0.21 m. It was filled by 18905, a dark silty clay with charcoal. Pit 18908 and its fill 18909 were identical in characteristics but measured 1 m in width and 0.14 m in depth.

3.4.124 Ditch 18906 represented a curving linear running broadly NW-SE. Primary fill 18910 was overlain by was an upper layer of dark silty clay (18909).

3.4.125 The features were sealed by subsoil 18902 which was overlain by topsoil 18901.

Trenches 190 - 191

3.4.126 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 192

3.4.127 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.26 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 8.30 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.67 m below current ground level.

3.4.128 Feature 19205 was a small oval pit cutting the natural gravel (19203). The pit had moderate sloping sides graduating down to a flat base and was 0.68 m wide and 0.18 m deep. It was filled by 19204 a light brown silty sand with no artefactual remains or inclusions present to indicate date or use.

3.4.129 The pit was sealed by subsoil 19202 which was overlain by topsoil 19201.

Trenches 193, 195, 196, 197 and 198

3.4.130 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 199

3.4.131 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.52 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 8.64 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level.

3.4.132 The only feature revealed by this trench was the terminus of a ditch aligned NW-SE (19904). It was *c* 1 m in width and survived to a depth of 0.32 m. The ditch contained a sequence of three fills. The earliest fill (19905) was a compact deposit of sandy gravel that had entered the cut from the north-east. This was overlain by a mid brown silty clay (19906) eroded from surrounding ground surface material, above which was a dark, organic upper fill (19907).

3.4.133 The features were sealed by subsoil 19902 which was overlain by topsoil 19901.

Trenches 200 and 201

3.4.134 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 202

3.4.135 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 9.36 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 9.45 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.46 m below current ground level.

3.4.136 The natural (20203) was cut by ditch 20204 at the northern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned NE-SW and was 0.5m wide and 0.1 m deep with concave base and sides. It was filled by 20205, a compact grey sandy silt.

3.4.137 Pit 20206 was 0.18 m in depth and 0.45 m wide. It was filled by 20207 a compact grey sandy silt.

3.4.138 The features were sealed by subsoil 20202 which was overlain by topsoil 20201.

Trenches 203 and 204

3.4.139 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 205

3.4.140 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.46 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 7.93 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.58 m below current ground level.

3.4.141 The natural comprised coarse gravel with a large band of yellow-orange sand towards the northern end of the trench. The natural was cut by two ditches (20504 and 20506) which extended across the trench on parallel NW-SE alignments. Neither ditch was excavated during the evaluation.

3.4.142 The ditches were sealed by subsoil 20502 which was overlain by topsoil 20501.

Trench 206

3.4.143 The Trench was oriented NW-SE and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.38 m OD at the north-western end of the trench, rising to 7.87m OD at the south-eastern end, at an average depth of 0.64 m below current ground level.

3.4.144 The natural (20603) comprised coarse gravel interlaced with seams of compact red sands/ clays. Ditch 20604 was aligned NE-SW and had moderate sloping sides creating a U-shaped profile. It was filled by 20605 a compact grey-brown silt clay. Feature 20606 was a small oval pit/ hollow with shallow sloping sides filled by a dark brown material with inclusions of charcoal and burnt flint (20607).

3.4.145 These features were sealed by subsoil 20602 which was overlain by topsoil 20601.

Trenches 207 and 208

3.4.146 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 209

3.4.147 The Trench was oriented NE to SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.89 m OD at the south-western end of the trench, rising to 9.07 m OD at the north-eastern end at an average depth of 0.64 m below current ground level.

3.4.148 The trench contained a single oval pit 20904, located towards the south-western end of the trench and cut into natural 20903. The pit measured 0.63 m in width by 0.2 m deep and was filled by a deposit of compact grey brown material containing no finds (20905).

3.4.149 The pit were sealed by subsoil 20902 which was overlain by topsoil 20901.

Trenches 210, 214, 215, 216, 217 and 218

3.4.150 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 219

3.4.151 The Trench was oriented NW-SE and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 9.78 m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench, rising to 9.89 m OD at the north-western end, at an average depth of 0.46 m below current ground level.

3.4.152 Ditch 21904 was aligned N-S ditch. It measured 0.7 m wide by 0.12 m deep and contained a single fill a brown sandy silt (21905). No significant inclusions were present and no artifacts recovered.

3.4.153 Ditch 21906 was cut into the natural gravel and ran N-S, measuring 0.74 m in width and 0.12 m in depth. It terminated within the trench and contained a similar fill (21907).

3.4.154 The features were sealed by subsoil 21902 which was overlain by topsoil 21901.

Trench 220

3.4.155 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 9.73 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 9.83 m OD at the southern end at an average depth of 0.52 m below current ground level.

3.4.156 Ditch 22004 was aligned NW-SE and had steep sloping sides and a narrow flat base. It was 0.7 m wide and 0.38 m deep. It was filled by 22005, a homogenous deposit with no significant characteristics. Feature 22006, located to the north of the ditch, was a small pit or posthole filled by a brown silty sand 22007.

3.4.157 The features were sealed by subsoil 22002 which was overlain by topsoil 22001.

Trenches 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231

3.4.158 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 232

3.4.159 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.76 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 8.97 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.61 m below current ground level.

3.4.160 The trench revealed three ditches and a small pit or posthole cut into the natural which consisted of coarse gravel interlaced with wide bands of red/ brown compact sandy clays. Ditch 23204 was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.98 m wide by 0.29 m deep. It contained two fills. The primary fill (23205) derived from erosion of the natural from the sides of the ditch was overlain by a light grey sandy silt (23206) deriving from the erosion of the surrounding ground surface material.

3.4.161 Ditch 23207 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.82 m wide and 0.16 m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (23208) that derived from the erosion of feature sides.

3.4.162 Ditch 23209 was cut into one of the natural sandy clay bands within the trench and contained a single fill (23210) derived from the erosion of this material. The ditch measured 0.83 wide m by 0.25 m deep and had a flat base and steep sloping sides.

3.4.163 Ditch 23211 was aligned NE-SW and contained two fills (23212 and 23213). It had a V-shaped profile and moderate sloping sides and was clearly defined against the coarse natural gravel within the trench.

3.4.164 The features were sealed by subsoil 23202 which was overlain by topsoil 23201.

Trenches 233, 234 and 235

3.4.165 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 236

- 3.4.166 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.01 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 8.24 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.75 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.167 Ditch 23605 was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.3 m in width and 0.4 m deep, cut into the natural gravel (23603). The ditch contained a single fill (23604) derived from the erosion of surrounding ground surface material. The profile of the ditch was V-shaped with slightly concave sides. Dateable artifacts were retrieved from 23605 which comprised sherds of Neolithic pottery coupled with struck flint.
- 3.4.168 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 23202 which was overlain by topsoil 23201.

Trench 237

- 3.4.169 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.50 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 8.68 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.170 The natural geology consisted of coarse gravel interlaced with bands of compact red sandy clays. This was cut by ditch terminus 23704. The ditch was 0.6 m wide and 0.18 m deep. It contains a fill of yellow grey silty sand (23705) that may have derived from the erosion of surrounding ground surface material.
- 3.4.171 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 23702 which was overlain by topsoil 23701.

Trench 238

- 3.4.172 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 239

- 3.4.173 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.82 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 8.98 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.63 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.174 Five apparent linear features excavated in this trench were interpreted as seams of red/brown sandy clay within the natural gravel (23904). The natural was overlain by a layer of alluvium 0.13 m thick (23903). This was sealed by subsoil 23702 which was overlain by topsoil 23701.

Trench 240

- 3.4.175 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.99 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 9.28 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.56 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.176 The natural geology (24003) was cut by ditch 24004, which extended on a NW-SE alignment. The feature has a well defined edge in plan but irregular sides and a U-shaped profile. It was 0.52 m wide and 0.16 m deep. A single fill was recorded

(24005) a compact yellow-brown sandy silt with no inclusions present or artifacts retrieved.

3.4.177 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 24002 which was overlain by topsoil 24001.

Trenches 241 and 242

3.4.178 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 243

3.4.179 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.69 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 9.30 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.56 m below current ground level.

3.4.180 The natural (24303) was cut by pit 24305. The pit was circular in plan measuring 0.8 m in width and 0.27 m deep. Its profile was u-shaped forming a bowl containing a single fill 24304, a compact brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions.

3.4.181 The pit was sealed by subsoil 24302 which was overlain by topsoil 24301.

Trench 244

3.4.182 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 8.63 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 8.63 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level.

3.4.183 The trench contains two possible circular archaeological features potentially indicating the presence of pits or post holes. Pit 24405 was 0.5 m wide by 0.12 m deep and contained a single fill of silty sand (24404). Pit 24407 was 0.52 m wide by 0.14 m in depth. It was filled by a similar light coloured sandy silt.

3.4.184 The two pits were sealed by subsoil 24402 which was overlain by topsoil 24401.

Trenches 245 and 246

3.4.185 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 247

3.4.186 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.70 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 7.94 m OD at the eastern end at an average depth of 0.88 m below current ground level.

3.4.187 Ditch 24704 was aligned NE-SW and terminated within the trench. The ditch measured 0.84 m wide by 0.15 m deep and contained a single fill 24705, a sterile yellow grey silty sand.

3.4.188 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 24702 which was overlain by topsoil 24701.

Trenches 248, 249, 250, 251, 252

3.4.189 No archaeological features were present.

Tranche 2 (Fig. 9)***Trenches 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 262, 264, 265 and 266***

3.4.190 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 314

3.4.191 The Trench was oriented NW to SE and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 3.70 m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench, rising to 3.73 m OD at the north-western end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level.

3.4.192 The natural within this trench varies from a dark red sand and coarse gravel mix in the northern half of the trench to a light grey sandy silt towards the southern end. It was the latter into which the features have been cut. Ditch 31411 was aligned E-W and measured 1 m wide and 0.27 m deep. It contained a single fill 31410 derived from the erosion of the surrounding ground surface material coupled with collapse of unstable feature edges.

3.4.193 This ditch was cut by three later postholes (31405, 31407 and 31409). Posthole 31407 was 0.45 m in diameter and had a depth approaching 0.17 m. Posthole 31409 had a diameter of 0.6 m and a depth of 0.2 m. Its fill consisted of a brown sandy clay with no significant inclusions. Posthole 31405 was located to the south of the other two and was much less well defined. It was 0.07 m deep with a diameter of 0.45 m.

3.4.194 The features were sealed by subsoil 31402 which was overlain by topsoil 31401.

Trench 316

3.4.195 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 317

3.4.196 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.27 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 4.55 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.48 m below current ground level.

3.4.197 The natural geology consisted of predominantly red-brown sandy clay with bands of coarse gravel. (31703). This was cut by ditch 31704 which was aligned NE-SW. The ditch was 0.66 m wide and survived to a depth of 0.18 m. The ditch was filled by 31705, a sterile deposit of compact grey brown silty clay.

3.4.198 Ditch 31706 was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.05 m in width and 0.23m deep. The cut was filled by deposit 31707 a yellow brown sandy silt.

3.4.199 Ditch 31708 was a narrow NW-SE ditch filled by a yellow brown sandy silt (31709). It measured 0.4 m in width and 0.14 m deep.

3.4.200 Ditch 31710 was also aligned NE-SW. It was 0.8 m wide and 0.1 m deep and was filled by deposit 31711, which was similar to the fills of ditches 31706 and 31708.

3.4.201 Ditch 31712 was aligned E-W and measured 0.46 by 0.14 m deep. Its fill (31713) contained sherds of late Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.202 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 31702 which was overlain by topsoil 31701.

Trenches 318, 319 and 322

3.4.203 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 324

3.4.204 The Trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 3.71 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 4.23 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.60 m below current ground level.

3.4.205 The natural within the trench consisted of bands of coarse and red/ brown sandy clay (32403). Into this was cut a NE-SW ditch 32405. The ditch measured 0.6 m wide and 0.13 m deep and contained a single fill (32404) of grey loose silty sand.

3.4.206 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 32402 which was overlain by topsoil 32401.

Trench 326

3.4.207 The Trench was oriented E-W for 33 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.23 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 5.40 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.58 m below current ground level.

3.4.208 The natural geology consisted of bands of coarse gravel and red/ brown sandy clay (32603). Into this was cut a V-shaped ditch aligned NW-SE (32604). The ditch measured 1.13 m wide and 0.43 m deep and contained a single fill of grey brown silty clay derived from erosion of surrounding ground surface (32605).

3.4.209 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 32602 which was overlain by topsoil 32601.

Trenches 328, and 329

3.4.210 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 330

3.4.211 The Trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.49 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 5.50 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.48 m below current ground level.

3.4.212 The natural geology was cut by a shallow pit (33006) which was 1.2 m wide and 0.12 m deep. The lower fill of the pit was a compact ashy material (33005) 0.06 m thick, overlain by a burnt deposit of clay and charcoal (33004). A plough mark distorted the edges of the feature in plan.

3.4.213 The feature was sealed by subsoil 33002 which was overlain by topsoil 33001.

Trenches 331, 332, 336, and 337

3.4.214 No archaeological features were present.

Land Belonging to Bata Trust (Figs 10, 11, 12 and 13)

Trench 367

3.4.215 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.15 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 8.20 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.53 m below current ground level.

3.4.216 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (36703). This was overlain by subsoil 36702 a light brown silt. Cut into the subsoil was pit 36704. The pit was circular with steep sides and a rounded base. The initial fill (36705) contained animal bones, indicating that this feature is a modern animal burial. This was overlain by a main back-fill (36706) The pit was sealed by topsoil 36701.

Trench 368

3.4.217 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.15 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 7.21 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.

3.4.218 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (36803). Cut into this layer was a small circular pit or post hole (36805). This had a diameter 0.42 m. It had moderate sides sloping to a flat base and a depth of 0.07 m. It was filled by a light brown silt (36802).

3.4.219 The pit/posthole was sealed by subsoil 36802 which was overlain by topsoil 36801.

Trenches 369 and 370

3.4.220 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 371

3.4.221 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.72 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 7.07 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.62 m below current ground level.

3.4.222 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (37103). This was cut by a NE-SW ditch or hedgerow (37104) with irregular sides and base. The feature survived to a depth of 0.08 m and a width of 0.5 m. Though the profile was irregular in plan the cut was well defined and was filled by a dark grey brown silt (37105).

3.4.223 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 37102 which was overlain by topsoil 37101.

Trench 372

3.4.224 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.80 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 7.14 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.53 m below current ground level.

3.4.225 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (37203). This was cut by two postholes (37204 and 37206). Posthole 37204 was a circular feature measuring 0.4 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep, situated some 9 m from the northern end of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled by a single of grey brown silt (37205). Posthole 37206 was also circular, with a diameter of 0.42 m and a depth of 0.18 m. It was filled by 37207, a deposit identical to 37205.

3.4.226 These features were sealed by subsoil 37202 which was overlain by topsoil 37201.

Trench 373

3.4.227 The trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.50 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 6.68 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.5 m below current ground level.

3.4.228 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (37303). This was cut by ditch 37307, which was U-shaped in profile and aligned N-S. The ditch was 0.75 m wide and 0.22 m deep. and contained a single fill 37306, a compact brown sandy silt. This contained a small sherd of prehistoric pottery.

3.4.229 Feature 37304 was a small circular pit. It was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.26 m deep. The base of the cut was broadly flat and sides were steep. The pit had a single, charcoal-rich fill (37305).

3.4.230 The features were sealed by subsoil 37302 which was overlain by topsoil 37301.

Trench 374

3.4.231 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 375

- 3.4.232 The trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 7.02 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 7.18 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.66 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.233 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (37503).
- 3.4.234 This was cut by ditch 37504, which was aligned N-S. the ditch had a U-shaped profile and was 0.6 m wide and 0.09 m deep. Its fill 37505 was a dark grey sandy silt containing a small assemblage of late Bronze Age pottery.
- 3.4.235 Stakehole 37506 was located 3.1 m from the western end of the trench. This stakehole was straight sided tapering to a point at a depth of 0.06 m. It was 0.07 m in diameter and contained a single fill similar to the topsoil within the trench and thus indicating a modern date.
- 3.4.236 The features were sealed by subsoil 37302 which was overlain by topsoil 37301.

Trench 376

- 3.4.237 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.41 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 6.89 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.52 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.238 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (37603). The archaeology within the trench consisted of two shallow ditches 37604 and 37606 running perpendicularly to one another, both cutting the natural.
- 3.4.239 Ditch 37604 was aligned NW-SE and had moderate sides sloping to a flat base. It was 0.45 m wide and 0.18 m in depth, and was filled by a single deposit of dark grey brown mottled clay silt (37605). Ditch 37606 was aligned NE-SW and was 0.51 m wide and 0.05 m deep with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Its single fill 37607 was identical to deposit 37605.
- 3.4.240 The ditches were sealed by subsoil 37302 which was overlain by topsoil 37301.

Trench 378

- 3.4.241 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2.2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.34 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 6.82 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.52 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.242 The natural within the trench was coarse gravel with intermittent patches of compact red/ brown silty sand (37803). This was cut by ditch 37806, which was aligned NW-SE. The ditch was 0.7 m wide and 0.2 m deep with a U-shaped profile. The cut had shallow sides sloping to a flat base and was filled by 37807 a brown clay silt.

3.4.243 Also present in the trench was a circular pit 37804. This pit was 1.2 m in diameter and 0.75 m deep with a concave base and steep sides. The pit was cut into the subsoil (37802) and was contained by a fill similar to the topsoil (37801).

Trench 379

3.4.244 The trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2.3 m. The natural geology was encountered at 6.30 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 6.34 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.5 m below current ground level.

3.4.245 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (37903). This was cut by a U-shaped ditch (37806) aligned NE-SW. Ditch 37806 was 0.56 m in width and 0.15 m deep with moderate sides sloping to a flat slightly concave base. It was filled by 37905, a grey brown silty clay.

3.4.246 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 37902 which was overlain by topsoil 37901.

Trench 380

3.4.247 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology remained at 6.33 n OD throughout the length of the trench at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.

3.4.248 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (38003). This was cut by ditch 38004. The ditch was aligned NE-SW and had a single fill 38005, a grey brown silty clay. The cut was 0.47 m wide and 0.15 m deep with moderate sides sloping to a flat, slightly concave base.

3.4.249 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 38002 which was overlain by topsoil 38001.

Trench 381 and 382

3.4.250 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 383

3.4.251 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of 0.5 m below current ground level.

3.4.252 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (38303).

3.4.253 The natural was cut by two ditches (38304 and 38306). Ditch 38304, which was aligned E-W, measured 1 m in width and was 0.48 m deep. Its profile was V-shaped and it contained a single fill 38305, a grey brown sandy silt.

3.4.254 Ditch 38306 was orientated NE-SW.. It was 0.8 m wide and 0.32 m deep with a u-shaped profile. It was filled by 38307, a grey brown sandy silt material similar to the fills of many features throughout the area.

3.4.255 The ditches were sealed by subsoil 38302 which was overlain by topsoil 38301.

Trench 384

- 3.4.256 The trench was oriented NE-SW and measured 40 m x 2.3 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.31 OD at the south-western end of the trench, rising to 5.86 m OD at the north-eastern end, at an average depth of 0.69 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.257 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (38403) with patches of subsoil situated in hollows and depressions its surface.
- 3.4.258 The archaeology within the trench comprised several features cut into 38403. Ditch 38404 was aligned E-W. The ditch had a u-shaped profile and measured 0.93 m wide x 0.22 m deep. It had moderate angled sides sloping to a concave base. A compact yellow brown sandy silt (38405) filled the ditch.
- 3.4.259 Pit 38406 was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.9 m. Its sides sloped gently to a concave base at a depth of 0.3 m. The feature was filled by 38407 a compact light brown sandy silt.
- 3.4.260 Ditch 38408 ran N-S across the trench. filled by 38409. The ditch was 0.28 m wide and 0.13 m in depth and contained a to those other features within the trench.
- 3.4.261 The features were sealed by subsoil 38402 which was overlain by topsoil 38401.

Trench 385

- 3.4.262 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.70 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 6.08 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.48 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.263 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel becoming predominant towards the southern end of the trench (38503). Several linear features had been cut into 38503, the most notable a large boundary ditch 38504.
- 3.4.264 Ditch 38504 was a large E-W feature some 3.51 m in width situated towards the southern end of the trench. Its sides were steep and slightly with a narrow base giving the ditch a V-shaped profile. It was 1.65 m deep. The initial fill (38609) derived from the stabilisation of the feature sides in the period immediately after its construction. This was overlain by 38608 which had been deposited within the ditch during wet or damp conditions. The subsequent fills represented the slow process of silting interrupted by deposit 38506, a dump of material comprising charcoal, burnt flint and a large assemblage of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age.
- 3.4.265 Ditch 38510 was aligned E-W, parallel with ditch 38504. It was 0.6 m in width and 0.25 m deep. Its steep concave sides sloped to a concave base providing a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a grey brown sand silt (38511) that derived from erosion of surrounding ground surface material during the period at which the ditch silted.

3.4.266 Feature 38512 was a ditch or hedgerow running NW-SE. Its profile and edges were irregular with sides sloping down to a flat base at a depth of just 0.25 m. The cut was filled by 38513 a greenish brown sandy silt that contained medieval pottery fragments.

3.4.267 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 38502 which was overlain by topsoil 38501.

Trench 386

3.4.268 The trench was oriented E-W for 45 m x 2.3 m. The natural geology was encountered at 5.60 m OD at the western end of the trench, rising to 5.99 m OD at the eastern end, at an average depth of 0.61 m below current ground level.

3.4.269 The natural within the trench was predominantly coarse gravel with intermittent patches of compact red/ brown silty sand (38603). Toward the eastern end of the trench the natural was cut by a possible hedgerow 38604. This feature was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.68 m wide x 0.08 m deep. It contained a loose dark fill (38605).

3.4.270 Ditch 38606 was exposed at the western end of the trench. It was the same enclosure ditch as 38504 in Trench 38, 38806 in Trench 388 and 39009 in Trench 390, and was aligned N-S with a width of *c* 3 m. The ditch was not excavated in this trench as it had already been characterised by hand excavation in Trenches 385 and 390.

3.4.271 The features were sealed by subsoil 38602 which was overlain by topsoil 38601.

Trench 387

3.4.272 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 388

3.4.273 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 53.1 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of 0.38 m below current ground level. The trench was extended to the north to expose a further length of the boundary ditch 38504, recorded in trench 385 to the east. The ditch was found to curve from the E-W alignment recorded in Trench 385 to a more N-S alignment.

3.4.274 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (38803). The natural gravel was cut by E-W ditch 38804. The ditch terminated within the trench. It was 0.48 m wide and survived to a depth of 0.14 m. It had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping sides and a single fill (38805).

3.4.275 Ditch 38806 was a continuation of the settlement boundary ditch recorded in trenches 385 and 386. It was recorded in plan but not excavated in this trench. The uppermost fill was a grey brown sandy silt (38807).

3.4.276 Tree-throw hole 38808 was 2.5 m wide and 0.96 m deep.

3.4.277 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 38802 which was overlain by topsoil 38801.

Trench 389

3.4.278 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 390

3.4.279 The trench was oriented NW to SE for 13 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level. The trench was re-positioned in order to investigate the projected line of the enclosure ditch identified within Trench 385.

3.4.280 The natural was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (39003). This was cut by the terminus of the enclosure ditch (39009).

3.4.281 The ditch was 2.26 m wide and c 2 m deep. The cut had a V-shaped profile similar to that recorded in Trench 385. The sequence of fills was also similar. Primary fill 39010 represented material derived from the initial collapse or stabilisation of the feature sides. This was overlain by 39008, a layer deposited during a period of damp, wet conditions with material eroding from the ditch sides coupled with surrounding ground surface material. Above 39008 was fill 39007, which had a colour suggestive of cess material. This was overlain by 39006, a deposit of silting, which was overlain by an layer of humic material (39005). The latest fill (39004) was a return to the silting seen previously with 39006

3.4.282 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 38802, which was overlain by topsoil 38801.

Trenches 391, 392, 393 and 394

3.4.283 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 395

3.4.284 The trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 3.92 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 4.31 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.55 m below current ground level.

3.4.285 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (39503). The trench exposed several linear features, 38504, 39510, 39512 and 39516 as well as pits 39506, 39508 and 39514.

3.4.286 Ditch 39504 was a NE-SW ditch measuring 0.85 m wide and 0.20 m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill (39507). Deposit 39507 was a grey brown silty sand containing fragments of Neolithic pottery and flint debitage.

3.4.287 Pit 39508 was circular in plan and measured 0.76 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep. It was filled by grey brown sandy silt (39509) and contained no artefactual evidence.

- 3.4.288 Ditch 39510 was aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.3 m in width and was 0.14 m deep. The profile of the ditch was V-shaped with a narrow concave base. It was filled by a light grey brown sandy silt (39511).
- 3.4.289 Ditch 39512 lay on the same NW-SE alignment as 39510. It measured 0.34 m in width and was 0.07 m deep and was filled by 39513, an identical material to 39511.
- 3.4.290 Pit 39514 measured 1.7 m in diameter and was 0.4 m deep. It contained a single fill (39515) containing an assemblage of late Bronze Age pottery and flint debitage.
- 3.4.291 Ditch 39516 was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.25 m wide and 0.10 m deep. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a fill of light grey brown sandy silt.
- 3.4.292 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 39502 which was overlain by topsoil 39501.

Trench 396

- 3.4.293 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.39 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 4.19 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.57 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.294 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (39603). This was overlain by the subsoil (39602), which was cut by a modern pit with a single fill (39605). The feature was investigated by machine and excavation terminated at a depth of 1.05 metres, with the discovery of bicycle parts, screw tops and fragments of leather boots. The pit was sealed by topsoil 39601.

Trench 397

- 3.4.295 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 398

- 3.4.296 The trench was oriented NW to SE for 26 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.31 m OD at the south-eastern end of the trench, rising to 4.62 m OD at the north-western end, at an average depth of 0.48 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.297 The natural within the trench was predominantly coarse gravel with intermittent patches of compact red/ brown silty sand (39803). Cut into 39803 was a narrow curving linear gully running E-W (39804). Excavation of the ditch revealed a U-shaped profile filled by 39805 was a light brown compact sandy silt (39805).
- 3.4.298 The gully was sealed by subsoil 39802 which was overlain by topsoil 39801.

Trench 399

- 3.4.299 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 400

3.4.300 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2.3 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.67 m OD at the southern end of the trench, rising to 4.85 m OD at the northern end, at an average depth of 0.6 m below current ground level.

3.4.301 The natural within the trench was predominantly coarse gravel with intermittent patches of red/ brown compact sandy silts (40003). Overlying this was a layer of light greenish grey silt 0.15 m thick (40004), which contained flint debitage and burnt flint. This layer was interpreted as either a buried soil layer or a hill-wash deposit.

3.4.302 The alluvium sealed by subsoil 40002 which was overlain by topsoil 40001.

Trench 401

3.4.303 The trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.61 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 4.79 m OD at the western end, at an average depth of 0.63 m below current ground level.

3.4.304 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (40105). This was cut by ditch 40104, which was aligned NE-SW. The ditch was 0.95 m wide and 0.3 m deep with moderate to steep sides and a flat, slightly concave base. It was filled by a grey brown sandy silt (40103).

3.4.305 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 40102 which was overlain by topsoil 40101.

Trench 402

3.4.306 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 404

3.4.307 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.18 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 4.26 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.40 m below current ground level.

3.4.308 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (40205). It was cut by an E-W, U-shaped ditch (40403) which was 1.1 m wide. Moderate concave sides sloped to a concave base and it was 0.25 m deep. The ditch was filled by 40404, a red brown sandy silt containing worked flint.

3.4.309 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 40402 which was overlain by topsoil 40401.

Trench 405

3.4.310 The trench was oriented NE to SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.11 m OD at the north-eastern end of the trench, rising to 4.24 m OD at the south-western end, at an average depth of 0.7 m below current ground level.

- 3.4.311 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (40506).
- 3.4.312 Ditch 40505 was aligned NE-SW. It was U- shaped in profile with moderate sides sloping to a narrow concave base. The ditch was 0.3 m deep and was filled by a grey brown sandy silt filling (40505) containing flint fragments.
- 3.4.313 Pit 40508 was circular in plan with gently sloping sides diving to a point 0.19 m deep. It was filled by a mottled brown silty sand (40507).
- 3.4.314 These features were sealed by a layer of light grey material 0.24 m thick that extended throughout the trench (40503). This was interpreted as hillwash and was sealed by subsoil 40502 which was overlain by topsoil 40501.

Trench 406, 407 and 409

- 3.4.315 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 409

- 3.4.316 The trench was oriented NE to SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.58 m OD at the south-western end of the trench, rising to 4.84 m OD at the north-eastern end, at an average depth of 0.49 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.317 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (40909).
- 3.4.318 Ditch 40907 was aligned E-W. It was 0.40 m and 0.07 m deep. Shallow concave sides sloped to concave base. The ditch was filled by a pale red/ brown sandy silt (40908).
- 3.4.319 Stakehole 40905 was 0.17 m in diameter with steep edges diving to a point 0.1 m deep. It was filled by red/brown silty sand (40904).
- 3.4.320 Pit/posthole 40905 was 0.46 m in diameter with steep edges diving to a point 0.11 m deep. It was filled by a light grey silty sand containing charcoal flecks (40906).
- 3.4.321 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 40902 which was overlain by topsoil 40501.

Trench 411

- 3.4.322 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 412

- 3.4.323 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.52 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 4.59 m OD at the southern end, at an average depth of 0.65 m below current ground level.

- 3.4.324 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (41207).
- 3.4.325 Ditch 41204 was U-shaped in profile and aligned NE-. Moderate concave sides sloped to slightly concave base 0.14 m deep. It was filled by a pale yellow grey sandy silt (41203).
- 3.4.326 Ditch 41206 was aligned E-W. It was 0.07 m. deep, filled by 41205 a compact yellow brown sandy silt.
- 3.4.327 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 41202 which was overlain by topsoil 41201.

Trench 413

- 3.4.328 The trench was oriented N-S and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.12 m OD at the northern end of the trench, rising to 4.43 m OD at the southern end at an average depth of 0.55 m below current ground level.
- 3.4.329 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (41311). Cut into this were three ditches (41304, 41308 and 41303).
- 3.4.330 Ditch 41304 was a curving linear 0.35 m wide. Moderate sides sloped to a narrow concave base at a depth of 0.15 m. It had been filled by 41303 a grey brown sandy silt containing burnt flint.
- 3.4.331 Ditch 41308 was aligned E-W. It was 0.3 m wide and 0.13 m deep with steep sides sloping to a flat, slightly concave base. It was filled by a grey brown moderate clay silt containing sparse flecks of charcoal (41307).
- 3.4.332 Ditch 41310 was U -shaped in profile and extended E-W. It was 0.5 m wide and 0.19 m deep. The sides of the ditch were steep graduating to a concave base. It was filled by a grey brown sandy clay with patches of re-deposited natural dispersed throughout (41309).
- 3.4.333 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 40902 which was overlain by topsoil 40501

Trenches 414 and 415

- 3.4.334 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 416

- 3.4.335 The trench was oriented NE-SW and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.51 m OD at the north-eastern end of the trench, rising to 4.61 m OD at the south-western end, at an average depth of 0.52 m below current ground level.

3.4.336 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (41607).

3.4.337 Ditch 41603 was aligned E-W. It was 0.92 m wide and 0.09 m deep, with moderate concave sides which sloped to a concave base. It was filled by a light brown sandy silt (41604).

3.4.338 Posthole 41605 was 0.2 m in diameter and 0.08 m deep with concave edges sloping to a concave base. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty sand (41606).

3.4.339 The features within the trench were sealed by subsoil 40902 which was overlain by topsoil 40501.

Trenches 417, 419 and 420

3.4.340 No archaeological features were present.

Trench 422

3.4.341 The trench was oriented E-W and measured 40 m x 2 m. The natural geology was encountered at 4.90 m OD at the eastern end of the trench, rising to 5.19 m OD at the western end at an average depth of 0.54 m below current ground level.

3.4.342 The natural within the trench was a compact red/ brown silty sand with intermittent patches of coarse gravel (42205).

3.4.343 Ditch 42204 was aligned NE-SW. It measured 0.4 m wide and 0.15 m deep. An irregular profile characterises the cut within the excavated terminus. It was filled by a pale red/ brown sandy silt (42203).

3.4.344 The ditch was sealed by subsoil 42202 which was overlain by topsoil 42201.

Trench 423, 424

3.4.345 No archaeological features were present.

3.5 Finds

Prehistoric pottery

- 3.5.1 The evaluation produced a total of 437 sherds (c 4 kg) of prehistoric pottery that ranges in date from early Neolithic to possibly Iron Age. However, the majority of the pottery can be assigned a LBA date and placed within Barrett's plain ware phase (1150-900 cal BC) (1980). Most of the pottery (by weight/count) was recovered from just three contexts in trench 385. This group of pottery is characterised by large sherds, some refitting, in good condition, while most of the remaining assemblage is represented by small and abraded sherds. Earlier prehistoric pottery is represented by possible scraps of early Neolithic bowl, a few sherds of middle Neolithic Mortlake/Fengate ware, some late Neolithic Grooved ware and a single Beaker sherd. A single piece of a possible briquetage salt container was noted.

Roman pottery

- 3.5.2 A total of 50 sherds, weighing 313 g, of Roman or later pottery was recovered from the site. The pottery points to late Iron Age and Roman activity at the site, with a particular emphasis on the 1st and late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD. The presence within a very small assemblage of a mortarium in an unrecognised, possibly local, fabric and samian ware is significant and hints at the existence of a reasonably large settlement in the vicinity.

Medieval pottery

- 3.5.3 A small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was encountered, included four sherd of the ubiquitous Mill Green ware (AD 1270-1450) and tile fragments.

Worked flint.

- 3.5.4 A total of 145 pieces of worked flint were recovered 31 contexts in 23 trenches. Most contexts contained less than six pieces of flint, but concentrations of between 15 and 31 pieces occurred in four contexts (38511, 39507, 39515 and 4004). A further 431 fragments (10078 g) of burnt unworked material were also recovered. Although no chronologically diagnostic pieces were present the is reminiscent of later Prehistoric flint working. Neolithic and Bronze Age ceramics were also recovered from many of the flint-bearing contexts and may provide more specific dates.

Slag

- 3.5.5 A single small fragment of slag weighing 6 g was recovered from context 13505. The fragment was too small to allow it to be attributed to either smelting or smithing.

Fired clay

- 3.5.6 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of fired clay. Large fragments (9 fragments, 614 g) from one or more cylindrical loomweights were recovered from context 38505 and further small fragments (2 fragments, 56 g) came from 38506.

These objects tend to be more common in the late Bronze Age. Part of a possible Iron Age loomweight (114 g) was recovered from context 20605. Amorphous fired clay (17 g) was recovered from 38507 and a small piece of ?post-medieval tile (15 g) came from 14301.

3.6 Palaeo-environmental remains

Carbonized plant remains and charcoal

3.6.1 A total of 29 samples were taken to assess the preservation of charred plant remains and snails. Charred plant remains generally proved to be fairly sparse and poorly preserved. The exceptions include wood charcoal from the fill of pit 37304 and alluvial layer 16808, which probably contains several species of cereal grain, as well as fill 20607 of undated pit 20606 and fill 38506, the uppermost fill of enclosure ditch 38504, which both contained fragmentary chaff .. These samples are of interest because of the rarity of sites with multiple Bronze Age contexts, and the paucity of regional information for Bronze Age plant utilisation.

Snails

3.6.2 Only very occasional specimens of snails were present in the samples processed.

4 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Reliability of the field investigation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation successfully investigated Tranche 1 and much of Tranche 2 of Phase 1, as well as the corridor of the proposed spine road south-east of this and an area of land belonging to the Bata Trust. The trenches covered a 4% sample of the area under investigation and were located to provide an even coverage. Ground conditions were good and did not hamper the investigation.
- 4.1.2 At the time of the evaluation access was not available to part of the central and south-western parts of Tranche 2. This area will be evaluated at a future date when access becomes available and a separate report issued.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological features were generally well defined, although across most of the site they had clearly been truncated by modern ploughing. The exception to this was the northern part of Tranche 1, where archaeological features were sealed beneath layers of alluvium and thus protected from truncation or contamination with modern materials. In many cases the feature fills appeared to be identical with the overlying alluvium. Few instances of intercutting features were encountered, but in those that were found it was extremely difficult to establish stratigraphic relationships due to the similarity of the material filling the features.
- 4.1.4 Beyond the areas of possible settlement in the vicinity of Trench 178 and trenches 385, 386, 388 and 390, datable artefacts were very sparse. As a result of this many features could not be assigned a date, and there is a possibility that small assemblages of material used as dating evidence could be residual.

4.2 Overall interpretation

- 4.2.1 An area of Roman occupation was identified in the northern part of Tranche 1. Trenches in this area identified ditches oriented NW-SE and NE-SW, forming part of a rectilinear field system and including pairs of parallel ditches in Trenches 175 and 181 likely to represent droveways. Within this concentration of features, pits and postholes and a possible gravel surface or trackway were recorded in Trenches 178, 189 and 206, indicating the possible presence of settlement in this vicinity. The evidence from Trench 178, in which a ditch containing 1st century pottery was cut by the gravel surface and a second ditch was cut by a pit/posthole, represents more than one phase of Roman activity. The ceramic assemblage from these trenches includes domestic material such as East Gaulish samian ware and a large sherd from a mortarium, and is consistent with the presence of settlement. The pottery indicates a date range starting in the 1st century and concentrating in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries. The remains of charred grains and chaff identified in soil samples from features in Trenches 168 and 206 provide evidence for the processing of crops in this area. Alluvial layers were recorded in most of the trenches in this area, sealing and in

many cases filling the archaeological features. This alluvium has acted as a buffer protecting the features below from the truncating effects of ploughing.

- 4.2.2 An area of archaeological features was identified in the southern part of Tranche 1, separated from the features in the northern part by an area of blank trenches on either side of the railway that bisects the Tranche. Although some pits were recorded, the majority of the features in this area are ditches and this, combined with the total absence of finds from any of these features, indicates that these remains do not represent domestic activity and are more likely to be part of a field system.
- 4.2.3 A third concentration of archaeological features was located at the southern end of Tranche 2, and extending into the western part of the corridor of the proposed spine road. Ditches were recorded in this area dating from both the late Bronze Age and Roman period, indicating that the features in this area may represent superimposed field systems dating from both periods. Further ditches identified in trenches within the corridor of the proposed spine road may be a continuation of these field systems.
- 4.2.4 Significant evidence was found for a late Bronze Age settlement located on the area of land belonging to the Bata Trust, in the form of a large ditched enclosure. The southern side of the enclosure was traced through trenches 385 and 388, with the western side being revealed in Trench 386. Trench 390 exposed the southern terminus of an east-facing entrance, but the north side of the enclosure was not identified. The enclosure ditch was up to 3.5 m wide and 2 m deep and contained dumps of domestic refuse including the majority of the pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation. Ditches recorded in the trenches north of this feature and to the south-east in Trench 395 may represent field or paddock boundaries associated with this settlement.
- 4.2.5 A layer containing worked flint and burnt unworked flint was recorded extending throughout Trench 400. This appears to be a fairly localised deposit as it was not seen in the adjacent trenches. The nature of this layer is uncertain, although it may be a buried soil layer or colluvial deposit.

4.2.6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
132	13201	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	13202	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	13203	Layer			Natural	
	13204	Fill			Spread	
	13205	Cut	0.27	0.24	Pit/posthole	
	13206	Fill	0.27	0.24	fo 13205	
	13207	Fill	0.58	0.26	fo 13208	
	13208	Cut	0.58	0.26	Pit	
	13209	Cut	0.38	0.14	Curving gully	
	13210	Fill	0.38	0.14	fo 13209	
	13211	Cut	0.7	0.2	N - S ditch	
	13212	Fill	0.7	0.2	fo 13211	
	13213	Cut	0.72	0.18	N - S ditch	
	13214	Fill	0.72	0.18	fo 13213	
134	13401	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	13402	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	13403	Layer			Natural	
135	13501	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	13502	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	13503	Layer			Natural	
	13504	Cut			Modern	
	13505	Fill			Modern	
136	13601	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	13602	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	13603	Layer			Natural	
	13604	Fill	0.55	0.11 - 0.59	fo 13605	Late Bronze Age
	13605	Cut	0.45	0.11 - 0.60	NW - SW Gully	
137	13701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	13702	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	13703	Layer			Natural	
	13704	Fill	1.5	0.42	fo 13705	
	13705	Cut	1.5	0.42	NNW - SSE Ditch	
	13706	Fill	1.5	0.24	fo 13707	
	13707	Cut	1.5	0.24	Tree throw hole	
138	13801	Layer			Topsoil	
	13802	Layer			Subsoil	
	13803	Layer			Natural	
139	13001	Layer		0.44	Topsoil	
	13902	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	13903	Layer			Natural	
140	14001	Layer		0.39	Topsoil	
	14002	Layer		0.24	Subsoil	
	14003	Layer			Natural	
	14004	Cut			NE - SW Ditch	
	14005	Fill			fo 14004	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
141	14101	Layer		0.29	Topsoil	
	14102	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	14103	Layer			Natural	
	14104	Cut	0.7	0.2	NW - SE ditch terminus	
	14105	Fill	0.7	0.2	fo 14104	
	14106	Cut	0.44	0.12	Posthole	
	14107	Fill	0.44	0.12	fo 14106	Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age
142	14201	Layer		0.38	Topsoil	
	14202	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	14303	Layer			Natural	
144	14401	Layer		0.27	Topsoil	
	14402	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	14403	Layer			Natural	
145	14501	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	14502	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	
	14503	Layer			Natural	
146	14601	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	14602	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	14603	Layer			Natural	
147	14701	Layer		0.38	Topsoil	
	14702	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	
	14703	Layer			Natural	
148	14801	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	14802	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	14803	Layer			Natural	
	14804	Cut	0.7	0.2	E - W Ditch	
	14805	Fill	0.7	0.2	fo 14804	
	14806	Cut	0.76	0.28	NW - SE ditch terminus	
	14807	Fill	0.76	0.28	fo 14806	
149	14901	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	15902	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	14903	Layer			Natural	
150	15001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	15002	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	15003	Layer			Natural	
151	15101	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	15102	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	15103	Layer			Natural	
152	15201	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	15202	Layer		0.24	Subsoil	
	15203	Layer			Natural	
	15204	Cut	0.32	0.12	Posthole	
	15205	Fill	0.32	0.12	fo 15204	
	15206	Cut	0.77	0.18	E -W ditch	
	15207	Cut	0.1	0.14	Stake hole	
	15208	Fill	0.1	0.14	fo 15207	
	15209	Fill	0.77	0.18	fo 15206	Post-medieval
153	15301	Layer		0.43	Topsoil	
	15302	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	15303	Layer			Natural	
	15304	Cut	0.7	0.18	N - S ditch	
	15305	Fill	0.7	0.18	fo 15304	
	15306	Cut		0.08	NE - SE gully	
	15307	Fill		0.08	fo 15306	
	15308	Cut	1.2	0.24	NE - SW ditch	
	15309	Fill	1.2	0.24	fo 15308	Medieval
	15310	Cut	0.74	0.19	NE - SW ditch	
	15311	Fill	0.74	0.19	fo 15310	
	15312	Cut	0.84	0.2	NE - SW ditch	
	15313	Fill	0.84	0.2	fo 15312	
154	15401	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	15402	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	
	15403	Layer			Natural	
155	15501	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	15502	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	
	15503	Layer			Natural	
156	15601	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	15602	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	
	15603	Layer			Natural	
	15604	Cut	0.58	0.12	N - S ditch	
	15605	Fill	0.58	0.12	fo 15604	
	15606	Cut		0.15	Pit/ Posthole	
	15607	Fill		0.15	fo 15606	
157	15701	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	15702	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	15703	Layer			Natural	
158	15801	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	15802	Layer		0.1	Subsoil	
	15803	Layer			Natural	
	15804	Cut	0.34	0.13	NE - SW linear	
	15805	Fill	0.34	0.13	fo 15804	
	15806	Cut	0.36	0.1	NE - SW linear	
	15807	Fill	0.36	0.1	fo 15806	Late Bronze Age or Iron Age
	15808	Cut	0.78	0.16	N - S ditch	
	15809	Fill	0.78	0.16	fo 15808	
	15810	Cut	0.68	0.28	N - S ditch	
	15811	Fill	0.68	0.28	fo 15810	
159	15901	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	15902	Layer		0.17	Subsoil	
	15903	Layer			Natural	
	15904	Cut	0.48	0.14	N - S ditch	
	15905	Fill	0.48	0.14	fo 15904	
	15906	Cut	0.46	0.12	N - S ditch	
	15907	Fill	0.46	0.12	fo 15906	
160	16001	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	16002	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	
	16003	Layer			Natural	
161	16101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	16102	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	16103	Layer			Natural	
162	16101	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	16202	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	16203	Layer			Natural	
163	16301	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	16302	Layer		0.17	Subsoil	
	16303	Layer			Natural	
164	16401	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	16403	Layer		0.17	Subsoil	
	16403	Layer			Natural	
165	16501	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	16502	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	16503	Layer			Natural	
166	16601	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	16602	Layer		0.27	Subsoil	
	16603	Layer			Natural	
167	16701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	16702	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	16703	Layer		0.42	Alluvium	
	16704	Layer			Natural	
	16705	Cut	1.05	0.68	Ditch terminus or oval pit	
	16706	Fill	0.86	0.24	fo 16705	
	16707	Fill	0.9	0.22	fo 16705	
	16708	Fill		0.25	fo 16705	
168	16801	Layer		0.41	Topsoil	
	16802	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	
	16803	Layer			Natural	
	16804	Cut			Natural Feature	
	16805	Fill			fo 16804	
	16806	Cut			Natural Feature	
	16807	Fill			fo 16806	
169	16901	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	16902	Layer		0.31	Subsoil	
	16903	Layer			Natural	
170	17001	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	17002	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	17003	Layer			Natural	
171	17101	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	17102	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	17103	Layer			Natural	
	17104	Cut	0.42	0.1	NE - SW ditch	
	17105	Fill	0.42	0.1	fo 17104	
	17106	Cut	0.46	0.12	Pit/ Posthole	
	17107	Fill	0.46	0.12	fo 17106	
	17108	Cut	0.84	*0.20	Ditch terminus	
	17109	Fill	0.84	*0.20	fo 17108	
	17110	Cut	0.9	0.26	NE - SW ditch	
	17111	Fill	0.9	0.26	fo 17110	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
172	17201	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	17102	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	17103	Layer			Natural	
173	17301	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	17302	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	17303	Layer			Natural	
	17304	Cut	0.74	0.25	NE - SW Ditch	
	17305	Fill	0.74	0.21	fo 17304	
	17306	Fill	0.66	0.04	fo 17304	
	17307	Cut	0.58	0.23	NE - SW ditch	
	17308	Fill	0.58	0.23	fo 17307	
174	17401	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	17402	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	17403	Layer			Natural	
175	17501	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	17502	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	17503	Layer			Natural	
	17504	Cut	0.93	0.4	NE - SW ditch	
	17505	Fill	0.53	0.1	fo 17504	
	17506	Fill	0.82	0.12	fo 17504	
	17507	Fill	0.78	0.18	fo 17504	
	17508	Cut	0.46	0.1	NE - SW ditch	
	17509	Fill	0.46	0.1	fo 17508	
176	17601	Layer		0.27	Topsoil	
	17602	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	17603	Layer			Natural	
	17604	Cut	0.93		NE - SW ditch	
	17605	Fill	0.93		fo 17604	Beaker
	17606	Cut	0.9		NE - SE ditch	
	17607	Fill	0.9		fo 17606	
	17608	Layer			Layer	
177	17701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	17702	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	17703	Layer			Natural	
	17704	Fill	1	0.4	fo 17705	
	17705	Cut	1	0.4	Pit	
	17706	Fill	1.4	0.4	fo 17707	Late Bronze Age
	17707	Cut	1.4	0.4	ENE - WSW ditch	
178	17801	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	17802	Layer		0.32	Subsoil	
	17803	Layer			Natural	
	17804	Cut	1.45		Tree throw hole	
	17805	Fill	1.45		fo 17804	
	17806	Cut	*1.34	0.43	NE - SW ditch	
	17807	Fill	0.86	0.14	fo 17806	AD 1-100
	17808	Cut	*1.64	0.14	Pit	
	17809	Fill	1.64	0.14	fo 17808	
	17810	Cut	*1.2	0.26	Pit	
	17811	Fill	1.2	0.26	fo 17810	
	17812	Fill	1.2	0.16	fo 17806	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	17813	Fill	1.34	0.22	fo 17806	
	17814	Cut	0.6	0.18	Pit	
	17815	Fill	0.6	0.18	fo 17815	AD 160-240
	17816	Cut	0.68	0.19	N - S ditch	
	17817	Fill	0.68	0.19	fo 17816	
	17818	Cut		0.1	Cut for gravel surface	
	17819	Fill		0.1	Gravel surface	AD 160-240
	17820	Cut		0.18	Cut for gravel surface	
	17821	Fill		0.18	Gravel surface	
179	17901	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	17902	Layer		0.38	Subsoil	
	17903	Layer			Natural	
180	18001	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	18002	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	18003	Layer			Natural	
	18004	Cut	0.78	0.12	NE - SW ditch	
	18005	Fill	0.78	0.12	fo 18004	
	18006	Cut	1.14	0.33	NW - SE ditch	
	18007	Fill	1.14	0.33	fo 18006	
	18008	Cut	1.16	0.32	NW - SE ditch	
	18009	Fill	1.16	0.32	fo 18008	AD 43-410
181	18101	Layer		0.43	Topsoil	
	18102	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	18103	Layer			Natural	
	18104	Cut	0.64	0.21	NE - SW ditch	
	18105	Fill			fo 18104	
	18106	Cut	0.5	0.2	Curving ditch	
	18107	Fill	0.5	0.2	fo 18106	
	18108	Cut	0.4	0.1	NE - SW ditch	
	18109	Fill	0.4	0.1	fo 18109	
	18110	Cut	0.5	Unexcavated	NW - SE ditch	
	18111	Fill	0.5	Unexcavated	fo 18110	
	18112	Fill		0.08	Sands	
182	18201	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	18202	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	18203	Layer			Natural	
	18204	Void			Void	
	18205	Cut	2.5	0.6	Pit	
	18206	Fill		0.26	fo 18205	
	18207	Fill		0.12	fo 18206	
	18208	Fill		0.34	fo 18207	
	18209	Fill		0.56	fo 18208	
	18210	Fill		0.2	fo 18209	
	18211	Fill		*0.34	fo 18210	
	18212	Fill		0.24	fo 18211	
	18213	Fill		*0.32	fo 18212	
183	18301	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	18302	Layer		0.23	Subsoil	
	18303	Layer			Natural	
184	18401	Layer		0.43	Topsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	18402	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	18403	Layer			Natural	
	18404	Cut	1.68	0.65	NE - SW ditch	
	18405	Fill	1.68	0	fo 18404	
	18406	Fill	1.15	0.06	fo 18405	
	18407	Fill	0.65	0.16	fo 18406	Late Bronze Age
	18408	Cut	0.46	0.2	NE - SW ditch	
	18409	Fill	0.46	0.2	fo 18408	Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age
	18410	Layer		0.23	Alluvium	
185	18501	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	18502	Layer		0.16	Subsoil	
	18503	Layer			Natural	
	18504	Cut		Unexcavated	NE - SW ditch	
	18505	Fill		Unexcavated	fo 18504	
	18506	Layer		0.25	Alluvium	
186	18601	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	18602	Layer		0.22	Subsoil	
	18603	Layer			Natural	
	18604	Layer		0.1	Alluvium	
187	18701	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	18702	Layer		0.23	Subsoil	
	18703	Layer			Natural	
	18704	Layer		0.11	Alluvium	
188	18801	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	18802	Layer		0.42	Subsoil	
	18803	Layer			Natural	
189	18901	Layer		0.38	Topsoil	
	18902	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	18903	Layer			Natural	
	18904	Cut	0.83	0.22	Pit	
	18905	Fill	0.83	0.22	fo 18904	
	18906	Cut	0.94	0.24	NW - SE ditch	
	18907	Fill	0.94	0.16	fo 18906	
	18908	Cut	1.0	0.16	Pit	
	18909	Fill	1.0	0.16	fo 18908	
	18910	Fill	0.58	0.12	fo 18906	
190	19001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	19002	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	19003	Layer			Natural	
191	19101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	19102	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	19103	Layer			Natural	
192	19201	Layer		0.37	Topsoil	
	19202	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	19203	Layer			Natural	
	19204	Fill	0.68	0.18	fo 19205	
	19205	Cut	0.68	0.18	Oval Pit	
193	19301	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	19302	Layer		0.38	Subsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	19303	Layer			Natural	
195	19501	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	19502	Layer		0.44	Subsoil	
	19503	Layer			Natural	
196	19601	Layer		0.42	Topsoil	
	19602	Layer		0.43	Subsoil	
	19603	Layer			Natural	
197	19701	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	19702	Layer		0.41	Subsoil	
	19703	Layer			Natural	
198	19801	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	19802	Layer		0.46	Subsoil	
	19803	Layer			Natural	
199	19901	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	19902	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	19903	Layer		*0.25	Natural	
	19904	Cut	1	0.32	NW - SE ditch	
	19905	Fill	*0.6	0.12	fo 19904	
	19906	Fill	1	0.32	fo 19905	
	19907	Fill	0.65	0.08	fo 19906	
200	20001	Layer		0.44	Topsoil	
	20002	Layer		0.32	Subsoil	
	20003	Layer			Natural	
201	20101	Layer		0.47	Topsoil	
	20102	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	20103	Layer			Natural	
202	20201	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	20202	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	
	20203	Layer			Natural	
	20204	Cut	0.5	0.1	NE - SW ditch	
	20205	Fill	0.5	0.1	fo 20204	
	20206	Cut	0.45	0.18	Pit	
	20207	Fill	0.45	0.18	fo 20206	
203	20301	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	20302	Layer		0.32	Subsoil	
	20303	Layer			Natural	
204	20401	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	20402	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	20403	Layer			Natural	
205	20501	Layer		0.33	Topsoil	
	20502	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	20503	Layer			Natural	
	20504	Cut	1.25	Un-excavated	NW - SE ditch	
	20505	Fill		Un-excavated	fo 20504	
	20506	Cut	2.05	Un-excavated	NW - SE ditch	
	20507	Fill		Un-excavated	fo 20506	
206	20601	Layer		0.48	Topsoil	
	20602	Layer		0.16	Subsoil	
	20603	Layer			Natural	
	20604	Cut	1.7	0.48	NE - SW ditch	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	20605	Fill	1.7	0.48	fo 20604	
	20606	Cut	0.6	0.08	Oval pit	
	20607	Fill	0.6	0.08	fo 20606	AD 43-100
207	20701	Layer		0.48	Topsoil	
	20702	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	20703	Layer			Natural	
208	20801	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	20802	Layer		0.36	Subsoil	
	20803	Layer			Natural	
209	20901	Layer		0.43	Topsoil	
	20902	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	20903	Layer			Natural	
	20904	Cut	0.63	0.2	Narrow hollow	
	20905	Fill	0.63	0.2	fo 20904	
210	21001	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	21002	Layer		0.19	Subsoil	
	21003	Layer			Natural	
214	21401	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	21402	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	21403	Layer			Natural	
215	21501	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	21502	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	21503	Layer			Natural	
216	21601	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	21602	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	21603	Layer			Natural	
217	21701	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	21702	Layer		0.32	Subsoil	
	21703	Layer			Natural	
218	21801	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	21802	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	21803	Layer			Natural	
219	21901	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	21902	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	21903	Layer			Natural	
	21904	Cut	0.7	0.12	N - S ditch	
	21905	Fill	0.7	0.12	fo 21904	
	21906	Cut	0.74	0.12	N - S ditch	
	21907	Fill	0.74	0.12	fo 21906	
220	22001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	22002	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	22003	Layer			Natural	
	22004	Cut	0.7	0.38	SE - NW ditch	
	22005	Fill	0.7	0.38	fo 22005	
	22006	Cut	0.48	0.1	Pit/ Posthole	
	22007	Fill	0.48	0.1	fo 22006	
	22008	Cut			Tree throw hole	
	22009	Fill			fo 22008	
221	22101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	22102	Layer		0.36	Subsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	22103	Layer			Natural	
223	22301	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	22302	Layer		0.33	Subsoil	
	22303	Layer			Natural	
224	22401	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	22402	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	22403	Layer			Natural	
225	22501	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	22502	Layer		0.44	Subsoil	
	22503	Layer			Natural	
226	22601	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	22602	Layer		0.36	Subsoil	
	22603	Layer			Natural	
227	22701	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	22702	Layer		0.45	Subsoil	
	22703	Layer			Natural	
228	22801	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	22802	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	22803	Layer			Natural	
229	22901	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	22902	Layer		0.34	Subsoil	
	22903	Layer			Natural	
230	23002	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	23002	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	3003	Layer			Natural	
231	3101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	23102	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	23103	Layer			Natural	
232	23201	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	23202	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	23203	Layer			Natural	
	23204	Cut	0.98	0.29	NW - SE Ditch	
	23205	Fill	0.98	0.22	fo 23204	
	23206	Fill	0.6	0.07	fo 23204	
	23207	Cut	0.82	0.16	NW - SE ditch	
	23208	Fill	0.82	0.16	fo 23207	
	23209	Cut	0.83	0.25	Pit/ Posthole	
	23210	Fill	0.83	0.25	fo 23210	
	23211	Cut	1.08	0.36	NE - SW ditch	
	23212	Fill	1.08	0.25	fo 23211	
	23213	Fill	0.54	0.1	fo 23211	
233	23301	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	23302	Layer		0.22	Subsoil	
	23303	Layer			Natural	
	23304	Cut			Tree throw hole	
	23305	Fill			fo 23304	
234	23401	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	23402	Layer		0.23	Subsoil	
	23403	Layer			Natural	
	23404	Cut		0.18	Tree throw hole	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	23405	Fill		0.18	fo 23404	
	23406	Cut	0.12	0.08	Pit/ Posthole	
	23407	Fill	0.12	0.08	fo 23406	
235	23501	Layer		0.42	Topsoil	
	23502	Layer		0.31	Subsoil	
	23503	Layer			Natural	
236	23601	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	23602	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	23603	Layer			Natural	
	23604	Fill	1.3	0.4	fo 23605	Middle Neolithic (3350-2800 BC)
	23605	Cut	1.3	0.4	NE - SW ditch	
237	23701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	23702	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	AD 43-410
	23703	Layer			Natural	
	23704	Cut	0.6	0.18	NE - SW ditch terminus	
	23705	Fill	0.6	0.18	fo 23704	
238	23801	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	23802	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	23803	Layer			Natural	
239	23901	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	23902	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	
	23903	Layer		0.13	Sands	
	23904	Fill			Natural	
	23905	Cut	0.82	0.42	ESE - WSW Ditch	
	23906	Fill	0.82	0.42	fo 23905	
	23907	Cut	1.03	0.2	Pit/ Hollow	
	23908	Fill	1.03	0.2	fo 23907	
	23909	Cut	1.38	0.2	Pit/ Hollow	
	23910	Fill	1.38	0.2	fo 23909	
	23911	Cut	0.78	0.08	NNW - SSE Ditch	
	23912	Fill	0.78	0.08	fo 23911	
	23913	Cut	0.74	0.08	Pit/ Hollow	
	23914	Fill	0.74	0.08	fo 23913	
	23915	Cut	0.68	0.09	Pit/ Hollow	
	23916	Fill	0.68	0.09	fo 23915	
240	24001	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	24002	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	24003	Layer			Natural	
	24004	Cut	0.52	0.14	NW - SE ditch terminus	
	24005	Fill	0.52	0.14	fo 24004	
241	241001	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	24102	Layer		0.45	Subsoil	
	24103	Layer			Natural	
242	24201	Layer		0.37	Topsoil	
	24202	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	24203	Layer			Natural	
243	24301	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	24302	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	24302	Layer			Natural	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	24303	Fill	0.8	0.27	fo 24304	
	24304	Cut	0.8	0.27	Pit/ Posthole	
244	24401	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	24402	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	24403	Layer			Natural	
	24404	Fill	0.5	0.12	fo 24405	
	24405	Cut	0.5	0.12	Pit/ Posthole	
	24406	Fill	0.52	0.14	fo 24407	
	24407	Cut	0.52	0.14	Pit/ Posthole	
245	24501	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	24502	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	24503	Layer			Natural	
246	24601	Layer		0.37	Topsoil	
	24602	Layer		0.45	Subsoil	
	24603	Layer			Natural	
247	24701	Layer		0.38	Topsoil	
	24702	Layer		0.5	Subsoil	
	24703	Layer			Natural	
	24704	Cut	0.84	0.15	NE - SW Ditch	
	24705	Fill	0.84	0.15	fo 24704	
248	24601	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	24602	Layer		0.43	Subsoil	
	24603	Layer			Natural	
249	24901	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	24902	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	24903	Layer			Natural	
250	25001	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	25012	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	25003	Layer			Natural	
251	25101	Layer		0.38	Topsoil	
	25102	Layer		0.43	Subsoil	
	25103	Layer			Natural	
252	25201	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	25202	Layer		0.45	Subsoil	
	25203	Layer			Natural	
253	25301	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	25302	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	25303	Layer			Natural	
254	25401	Layer		0.43	Topsoil	
	25402	Layer		0.49	Subsoil	
	25403	Layer			Natural	
255	25501	Layer		0.454	Topsoil	
	25502	Layer		0.47	Subsoil	
	25503	Layer			Natural	
257	25701	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	25702	Layer		0.43	Subsoil	
	25703	Layer			Natural	
258	25801	Layer		0.34	Topsoil	
	25802	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	25803	Layer			Natural	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
262	26201	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	26202	Layer		0.38	Subsoil	
	26203	Layer			Natural	
264	26401	Layer		0.42	Topsoil	
	26402	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	26403	Layer			Natural	
265	26501	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	26502	Layer		0.45	Subsoil	
	26503	Layer			Natural	
266	26601	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	26602	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	26603	Layer			Natural	
314	31401	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	31402	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	31403	Layer			Natural	
	31404	Fill	0.45	0.07	fo 31405	
	31405	Cut	0.45	0.07	Pit/ Posthole	
	31406	Fill	0.45	0.17	fo 31407	
	31407	Cut	0.45	0.17	Pit/ Posthole	
	31408	Fill	0.6	0.2	fo 31409	
	31409	Cut	0.6	0.2	Pit/ Posthole	
	31410	Fill	1.0	0.27	fo 31411	
	31411	Cut	1.0	0.27	E - W ditch	
316	31601	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	
	31602	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	31603	Layer			Natural	
317	31701	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	
	31702	Layer		0.24	Subsoil	
	31703	Layer			Natural	
	31704	Cut	0.66	0.18	NE - SW ditch	
	31705	Fill	0.66	0.18	fo 31704	
	31706	Cut	1.05	0.23	NE - SW ditch	
	31707	Fill	1.05	0.23	fo 31706	
	31708	Cut	0.4	0.14	SE - NW ditch	
	31709	Fill	0.4	0.14	fo 31708	
	31710	Cut	0.8	0.1	NE - SW ditch	
	31711	Fill	0.8	0.1	fo 31711	AD 43-410
	31712	Cut	0.46	0.14	E - W ditch	
	31713	Fill	0.46	0.14	fo 31712	Late Bronze Age
318	31801	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	
	31802	Layer		0.29	Subsoil	
	31803	Layer			Natural	
319	31901	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	31902	Layer		0.29	Subsoil	
	31903	Layer			Natural	
322	32201	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	32202	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	32203	Layer			Natural	
324	32401	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	32402	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	32403	Layer			Natural	
	32404	Cut	0.6	0.13	NE - SW ditch	
	32405	Fill	0.6	0.13	fo 32404	
326	32601	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	32602	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	32603	Layer			Natural	
	32604	Cut	1.13	0.43	NW - SE ditch	
	32605	Fill	1.13	0.43	fo 32604	
328	32801	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	32802	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	32803	Layer			Natural	
329	32901	Layer		0.42	Topsoil	
	32902	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	32903	Layer			Natural	
330	33001	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	33002	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	33003	Layer			Natural	
	33004	Fill	0.9	0.06	fo 33006	
	33005	Fill	1.2	0.06	fo 33006	
	33006	Cut	1.2	0.12	Natural hollow	
331	33101	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	33102	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	33103	Layer			Natural	
332	33201	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	
	33202	Layer		0.64	Subsoil	
	33203	Layer			Natural	
336	33601	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	33602	Layer		0.52	Subsoil	
	33603	Layer			Natural	
337	33701	Layer		0.4	Topsoil	
	33702	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	33703	Layer			Natural	
367	36701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	36702	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	
	36703	Layer		*0.10	Natural	
	36704	Cut	1.64	0.62	Pit	
	36705	Fill		0.12	fo 36704	
	36706	Fill		0.46	fo 36704	
368	36801	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	36802	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	36803	Layer		*0.11	Natural	
	36804	Cut	0.42	0.07	Pit	
	36805	Fill		0.07	fo 36804	
369	36901	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	36902	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	36903	Layer			Natural	
370	37001	Layer		0.31	Topsoil	
	37002	Layer		0.27	Subsoil	
	37003	Layer			Natural	
371	37101	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	37102	Layer		0.39	Subsoil	
	37103	Layer			Natural	
	37104	Cut	0.5	0.08	Ditch	
	37105	Fill	0.5	0.08	fo 37104	
372	37201	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	37202	Layer		0.23	Subsoil	
	37203	Layer			Natural	
	37204	Cut	0.4	0.1	Posthole	
	37205	Fill	0.4	0.1	fo 37204	
	37206	Cut	0.42	0.18	Posthole	
	37207	Fill	0.42	0.18	fo 37207	
373	37301	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	37302	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	37303	Layer			Natural	
	37304	Cut	0.5	0.26	Cremation Cut	
	37305	Fill	0.5	0.26	fo 37304	
	37306	Fill	0.75	0.22	fo 37306	Prehistoric
	37307	Cut	0.75	0.22	N-S ditch	
374	37401	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	37402	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	37403	Layer			Natural	
375	37501	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	
	37502	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	37503	Layer			Natural	
	37504	Cut	0.6	0.09	NE - SW ditch	
	37505	Fill	0.6	0.09	fo 37504	
	37506	Cut	0.07	0.06	Stake hole	
	37507	Fill	0.07	0.06	fo 37506	
376	37601	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	
	37602	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	37603	Layer			Natural	
	37604	Cut	0.45	0.18	NW - SE ditch	
	37605	Fill	0.45	0.18	fo 37604	
	37606	Cut	0.51	0.05	NE - SW ditch	
	37607	Fill	0.51	0.08	fo 37606	
378	37801	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	37802	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	37803	Layer		*0.1	Natural	
	37804	Cut	1.2	0.75	Pit	
	37805	Fill	1.2	0.75	fo 37804	
	37806	Cut	0.7	0.2	NW - SE ditch	
	37807	Fill	0.7	0.2	fo 37806	
379	37901	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	
	37902	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	37903	Layer		*0.5 (sondage)	Natural	
	37904	Cut	0.56	0.15	NE - SW ditch	
	37905	Fill	0.56	0.15	fo 37904	
380	38001	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	
	38002	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	38003	Layer			Natural	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	38004	Cut	0.47	0.15	NE - SW ditch	
	38005	Fill	0.47	0.15	fo 38004	
381	38101	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	38102	Layer		0.19	Subsoil	
	38103	Layer			Natural	
382	38201	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	38202	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	38203	Layer			Natural	
383	38301	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	38302	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	38303	Layer			Natural	
	38304	Cut	1.0	0.48	E - W ditch	
	38305	Fill	1.0	0.48	fo 38304	
	38306	Cut	0.88	0.32	NE - SW ditch	
	38307	Fill	0.88	0.32	fo 38306	
384	38401	Layer	0.88	0.29	Topsoil	
	38402	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	38403	Layer			Natural	
	38404	Cut	0.93	0.22	E- W ditch	
	38405	Fill	0.93	0.22	fo 38404	
	38406	Cut	0.9	0.3	Pit	
	38407	Fill	0.9	0.3	fo 38406	
	38408	Cut	0.28	0.13	N - S ditch	
	38409	Fill	0.28	0.13	fo 38408	
385	38501	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	38502	Layer		0.22	Subsoil	
	38503	Layer			Natural	
	38504	Cut	3.51	1.65	E - W ditch	
	38505	Fill	3.51	0.55	fo 38504	Late Bronze Age
	38506	Fill	1.75	0.12	fo 38505	Late Bronze Age
	38507	Fill	2.7	0.48	fo 38506	Late Bronze Age
	38508	Fill	2.05	0.15	fo 38507	
	38509	Fill	0.88	0.28	fo 38508	
	38510	Cut	0.6	0.25	E- W ditch	
	38511	Fill	0.6	0.25	fo 38510	Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age
	38512	Cut	1.56	0.25	NW - SE Hedgerow / ditch	
	38513	Fill	1.56	0.25	fo 38513	AD 1270-1450
386	38601	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	
	38602	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	38603	Layer			Natural	
	38604	Cut	0.68	0.08	NE - SW Hedgerow/ ditch	
	38605	Fill	0.68	0.08	fo 38604	
	38606	Cut	3.5	Un-excavated	NW - SE ditch	
	38607	Fill	3.5	Un-excavated	fo 38607	
387	38701	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	38702	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	38703	Layer			Natural	
388	38801	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	38802	Layer		0.1	Subsoil	
	38803	Layer			Natural	
	38804	Cut	0.48	0.14	E - W ditch	
	38805	Fill	0.48	0.14	fo 38804	
	38806	Cut	3.5	Un-excavated	Turning ditch	
	38807	Fill	3.5	Un-excavated	fo 38806	
	38808	Cut	2.6	0.96	Tree throw hole/ Pit	
	38809	Fill	1.7	0.66	fo 38808	
	38810	Fill	0.84	0.18	fo 38808	
	38811	Fill	1.6	0.22	fo 38808	
	38812	Fill	0.68	0.14	fo 38808	
	38813	Fill	0.74	0.14	fo 38808	
	38814	Fill	0.84	0.32	fo 38808	
	38815	Fill	0.3	0.1	fo 38808	
	38816	Fill	1.16	0.14	fo 38808	
	38817	Fill	0.6	0.24	fo 38808	
	38818	Layer			Natural gravel	
389	38901	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	38902	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	38903	Layer			Natural	
390	39001	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	
	39002	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	39003	Layer			Natural	
	39004	Fill	2.26	0.34	fo 39009	
	39005	Fill	0.78	0.18	fo 39009	Late Bronze Age
	39006	Fill	1.46	0.28	fo 39009	
	39007	Fill	1.06	0.18	fo 39009	Prehistoric
	39008	Fill	0.86	0.24	fo 39009	
	39009	Cut	3.75	1.38	NE - SW Ditch terminus	
	39010	Fill	1.4	0.52	fo 39009	Late Bronze Age
391	39101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	391902	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	39103	Layer			Natural	
392	39201	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	39202	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	Late Bronze Age
	39203	Layer			Natural	
393	39301	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	
	39302	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	39203	Layer			Natural	
394	39401	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	39402	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	39403	Layer			Natural	
395	39501	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	39502	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	39503	Layer			Natural	
	39504	Cut	0.85	0.2	NE - SW ditch	
	39505	Fill	0.85	0.2	fo 39504	
	39506	Cut	0.87	0.14	Pit/ post hole	
	39507	Fill	0.87	0.144	fo 39506	Late Neolithic (2900-2500 BC)

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	39508	Cut	0.76	0.08	Pit/ post hole	
	39509	Fill	0.76	0.08	fo 39508	
	39510	Cut	0.3	0.14	NW - SE ditch	
	39511	Fill	0.3	0.14	fo 39510	
	39512	Cut	0.34	0.075	NE - SE ditch	
	39513	Fill	0.34	0.075	fo 39512	Prehistoric
	39514	Cut	0.7	0.4	Pit	
	39515	Fill	0.7	0.4	fo 39514	Early Neolithic or Late Bronze Age
	39516	Cut	0.25	0.1	NW - SE ditch	
	39517	Fill	0.25	0.1	fo 39516	
396	39601	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	39602	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	39603	Layer			Natural	
	39604	Cut		*1.05	Modern pit	
	39605	Fill		*1.05	fo 39604	
397	39701	Layer		0.21	Topsoil	
	39702	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	39703	Layer			Natural	
398	39801	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	39802	Layer		0.2	Subsoil	
	39803	Layer			Natural	
	39804	Cut	0.43	0.1	Curving gully (NE- SW)	
	39805	Fill	0.43	0.1	fo 39804	
399	39901	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	39902	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	39903	Layer			Natural	
400	40001	Layer		0.3	Topsoil	
	40002	Layer		0.28	Subsoil	
	40003	Layer			Natural	
	40004	Layer	*15	*0.16	Buried surface	
401	40101	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	
	40102	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	40103	Fill	0.95	0.3	fo 40104	Late medieval +
	40104	Cut	0.95	0.3	NE - SW ditch	
	40105	Layer			Natural	
402	40201	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	40202	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	40203	Layer			Natural	
404	40401	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	40402	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	
	40403	Cut	1.1	0.25	E - W ditch	
	40404	Fill	1.1	0.25	fo 40103	
	40405	Layer			Natural	
405	40501	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	
	40502	Layer		0.22	Subsoil	
	40503	Fill		0.24	Colluvium	
	40504	Fill	1.5	0.37	fo 40505	
	40505	Cut	1.5	0.37	NW - SE ditch	
	40506	Layer			Natural	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	40507	Fill	0.5	0.19	fo 40508	
	40508	Cut	0.5	0.19	Pit/ post hole	
406	40601	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	40602	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	40603	Layer			Natural	
407	40701	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	
	40702	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	40703	Layer			Natural	
408	40801	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	
	40802	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	
	40803	Layer			Natural	
409	40901	Layer		0.2	Topsoil	
	40902	Layer		0.19	Subsoil	
	40903	Cut	0.17	0.1	Stake hole	
	40904	Fill	0.17	0.1	fo 40903	
	40905	Cut	0.38	0.11	Stake hole	
	40906	Fill	0.38	0.11	fo 40905	
	40907	Cut	0.4	0.07	E - W ditch terminus	
	40908	Fill	0.4	0.07	fo 40907	
	40909	Layer			Natural	
411	41101	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	41102	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	
	41103	Layer			Natural	
412	41201	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	
	42102	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	41203	Fill	0.52	0.17	fo 41204	
	41504	Cut	0.52	0.17	NE - SW ditch	
	41505	Fill	0.36	0.07	fo 41206	
	41506	Cut	0.36	0.07	E - W ditch	
	41507	Layer			Natural	
413	41301	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	41302	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	41303	Fill	0.42	0.15	fo 41304	
	41304	Cut	0.42	0.15	E - W ditch (curving)	
	41305	Fill			fo 41306	
	41306	Cut			Root disturbance	
	41307	Fill	0.43	0.13	fo 41308	
	41308	Cut	0.43	0.13	ENE- WSW ditch	
	41309	Fill	0.5	0.19	fo 41310	
	41310	Cut	0.5	0.19	E - W ditch	
	41311	Layer			Natural	
414	41401	Layer		0.27	Topsoil	
	41402	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	41403	Layer			Natural	
415	41501	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	41502	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	
	41503	Layer			Natural	
416	41601	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	41602	Layer		0.27	Subsoil	
	41603	Cut	0.92	0.09	WNW - ESE ditch	

TRENCH	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE	WIDTH. (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	DATE
	41604	Fill	0.92	0.09	fo 41603	
	41605	Cut	0.2	0.08	Pit/ posthole	
	41606	Fill	0.2	0.08	fo 41605	
	41607	Layer			Natural	
417	41701	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	41702	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	41703	Layer			Natural	
419	41901	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	41902	Layer		0.4	Subsoil	
	41903	Layer			Natural	
420	42001	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	42002	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	42003	Layer			Natural	
422	42201	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	
	42202	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	
	42203	Fill		0.15	fo 42204	
	42204	Cut		0.15	NE - SW ditch	
	42205	Layer			Natural	
423	42301	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	42302	Layer		0.3	Subsoil	
	42303	Layer			Natural	
424	42401	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	
	42402	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	
	42403	Layer			Natural	

APPENDIX 2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Alistair Barclay

Introduction

The evaluation produced a total of 437 sherds (c 4 kg) of prehistoric pottery that ranges in date from early Neolithic to possibly Iron Age. However, the majority of the pottery can be assigned a LBA date and placed within Barrett's plain ware phase (1150-900 cal BC) (1980).

Most of the pottery (by weight/count) was recovered from just three contexts. This group of pottery is characterised by large sherds, some refitting, in good condition, while most of the remaining assemblage is represented by small and abraded sherds. Earlier prehistoric pottery is represented by possible scraps of early Neolithic bowl, a few sherds of middle Neolithic Mortlake/Fengate ware, some late Neolithic Grooved ware and a single Beaker sherd. A single piece of a possible briquetage salt container was noted.

Methodology

The entire assemblage was scanned with the pottery from each context quantified by fragment count (including fresh breaks) and weight. Fabrics, the presence of decoration, diagnostic forms and condition were noted. Broad dates were assigned on the basis of fabric, form and appearance.

Discussion

A number of contexts (14107, 18409, 38511, 39010, 39515) contained small quantities of generally worn and abraded flint-tempered pottery. Only one featured sherd, a simple slightly expanded rim, was recovered from 39515. It is possible that some of this material is earlier Neolithic in date as it differs in appearance from those groups assigned to the LBA. However, in the general absence of more diagnostic pieces the dating remains uncertain.

A small group of middle Neolithic (3350-2800 cal BC) Mortlake/Fengate style sherds were recovered from 23604. A small quantity of Clacton style Grooved ware of late Neolithic date (2900-2500 cal BC) was recovered from 39507. This included a pointed decorated rim. A single small plain grog-tempered Beaker sherd was recovered from 17605.

A significant group of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from contexts 38505-7. This material is characterised by principally plain ovoid and straight-sided jars. Most are relatively thin-walled and some have hooked-rims. One thin-walled straight-sided jar has a pointed rim with internal finger-nail decoration. At least one base has an expanded 'foot'. This material is likely to represent the earliest type of plain ware and is therefore an important group for both the region and nationally. The presence of large unabraded sherds, some refitting, from recognisable forms, and the observation that charred residues survive on the pot surfaces all indicate the likely potential of this part of the site. Smaller quantities of similar pottery were recovered from other contexts (see Table 1).

A single flint-tempered sherd with a distinct pink discolouration (context 17809) is likely to derive from a briquetage salt container indicating that salt was imported to the site in the late Bronze Age.

A single ovoid jar in a principally sand-tempered fabric is more likely to be middle Iron Age in date. However, as this represents the only Iron Age find, and given the presence of LBA material from the site, this date remains uncertain.

The possible presence of small abraded early Neolithic sherds, Fengate/Mortlake, Grooved ware and Beaker sherds indicates at least low-level habitation in the general vicinity. The significant quantity of early LBA plain ware indicates the presence of an important occupation site.

Table A2.1: a quantification (fragment count, weight) and breakdown of the total prehistoric assemblage by context.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
13604	3	14 g	LBA	
14107	1	2 g	?LBA	Could be early Neolithic
15807	14	100 g	?LBA/IA	Sandy and flint-tempered fabric. Ovoid form. Could be IA rather than LBA
17605	1	1 g	LNEBA	Beaker sherd
17706	1	4 g	LBA	
17809	1	6 g	LBA	Pink coloration indicates that this could be part of a briquetage salt container
18407	7	38 g	LBA	
18409	1	5 g	?LBA	Could be early Neolithic
23604	12	45 g	MN	Decorated sherds from two Mortlake/Fengate style vessels
31713	3	15 g	LBA	
37306	2	5 g	?Epreh	
38505	41	360 g	LBA	Sherds from several ovoid jars
38506	190	2398 g	LBA	As above- also straight-sided jar with finger-nail decoration
38507	27	282 g	LBA	As above
38511	1	2 g	?LBA	Could be early Neolithic
39005	10	20 g	LBA	
39007	4	13 g	?Lpreh	?base fragment
39010	5	4 g	?LBA	Could be early Neolithic
39202	2	5 g	LBA	
39507	17	35 g	LN	One or more Grooved ware vessels
39513	2	7 g	?Lpreh	Could be LBA or IA- date uncertain
39515	6	12 g	Neo/?LBA	Either Neolithic or mixed ENeo/LBA
Total	437	3964 g		

APPENDIX 3 ROMAN POTTERY*By Edward Biddulph*

A total of 55 sherds, weighing 343 g, of Roman or later pottery was recovered from the site. The Roman pottery was recorded using Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system (Booth, nd); all was examined with the occasional use of a microscope at x20 magnification and counted and weighed within its context groups.

The remains of a shell-tempered jar (fabric E40) in context 17807 dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. The fabric is well-known in the region, being produced at sites close to East Tilbury, for example at Mucking (Going 1987, 10). A mortarium rim from context 17815 belongs to a common Essex type, but the fabric - a sand and grog matrix (M20) - is unusual and does not appear to derive from well-known mortarium production sites, such as Colchester. The mortarium instead may have been made locally. An East Gaulish samian bowl (fabric S40) shares a later 2nd or early 3rd century date with the mortarium. The remaining Roman-period pottery comprises undiagnostic grey wares (fabric R30). Interestingly, the base of a jar from context 20607 was incised with three parallel lines. These had been scored before firing and must therefore represent the mark of the potter. The purpose of the mark may be related to that of incised lines often found on shell-tempered jars produced in south Essex (see Jones 1972).

The pottery points to late Iron Age and Roman activity at the site, with a particular emphasis on the 1st and late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD. The presence within a very small assemblage of a mortarium in an unrecognised, possibly local, fabric and samian ware is significant and hints at the existence of a reasonably large settlement in the vicinity.

Table A3.1: Summary of Roman Pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
17807	30	27	Very small fragments from jar, fabric E40	AD1-100
17815	1	135	Hammerhead mortarium (Going form D11), fabric M20	AD160-220
17819	2	16	East Gaulish samian ware (fabric S40); rim and body sherds from bowl	AD160-240
18009	3	7	Body sherds, fabric R30	AD43-410
20607	9	114	Jar base and lower body sherds, fabric R30; three pre-fired incised lines on base	AD43-410
23702	1	6	Abraded ?base sherd, fabric R30	AD43-410
31711	2	2	Abraded grey ware and oxidised ware body sherds	?AD43-410
TOTAL	48	307		

APPENDIX 4 WORKED FLINT*By Rebecca Devaney***Introduction**

A total of 145 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the evaluation at East Tilbury (Table 1). The material was spread between 31 contexts in 23 trenches. Most contexts contained less than six pieces of flint, however, concentrations of between 15 and 31 pieces occurred in four contexts (38511, 39507, 39515 and 4004). A further 431 fragments (10078 g) of burnt unworked material were also retrieved from 17 contexts (Table 2). Chronologically diagnostic pieces were not present in the assemblage, however, the debitage is reminiscent of later Prehistoric flint working.

Table A4.1. Summary of worked flint

Category	Total
Flake	122
Blade	2
Blade-like flake	6
Bladelet	2
Chip	2
Irregular waste	3
Single platform blade core	1
Multiplatform flake core	2
Core on a rejuvenation flake	1
End and side scraper	1
Other scraper	1
Piercer	1
Retouched blade	1
Total	145

Methodology

The flint was catalogued according to a broad debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning and breaks was recorded and where identifiable raw material and technological characteristics were also noted. Where possible dating was attempted. The data was entered into an MS Access database.

Raw material

The majority of pieces of an identifiable raw material are gravel flint. These are identified by a thin and abraded cortex. It is likely that the material is locally derived, perhaps coming from river gravel Deposits. On the whole, the assemblage is composed of fairly small pieces of flint, which possibly suggests the exploitation of small nodules. A few pieces of chalk derived flints, characterised by a thick white cortex, are also present. As the site is located on chalk bedrock and these are also likely to be locally derived.

Condition

The majority of pieces exhibit slight to moderate post-Depositional damage, with just two pieces being heavily damaged. The damage is most frequently seen on vulnerable unretouched edges and implies the occurrence of post-Depositional disturbance. Conversely, about one quarter of the assemblage can be said to be in a fresh condition. These are spread between the contexts alongside pieces exhibiting more post-Depositional damage and are therefore not indicative of a less disturbed feature. The amount of surface alteration is minimal. Only four pieces of flint are corticated and four have been iron stained. A total of 41 pieces are broken and three are burnt.

Technology and dating

Unretouched debitage dominates the assemblage with 129 pieces (*Table 1*). In general, the material is characteristic of hard hammer technology. Indicative features include pronounced cones of percussion and clear ripples on the ventral surface. On the contrary, platform edge abrasion was only seen on two pieces. These characteristics suggest a later Prehistoric date which is supported by the low proportion of blades (8% excluding chips and irregular waste).

The single platform blade core utilises a small cylindrical nodule (weighing 63 g). Platform preparation is present at one end and three tentative parallel blade removals have been made along one side. The core appears to have been abandoned at a very early stage. This piece cannot be definitively dated, but would not be out of place in a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic assemblage. The multiplatform flake cores are quite small in size, weighing just 23 g and 47 g each. Both are fairly irregular and minimally worked. They are chronologically undiagnostic, but are not out of place with the rest of the later Prehistoric assemblage. The core on a rejuvenation flake is an unusual piece. There is a clear core platform and an abraded edge on the dorsal surface. It was possible that the intention was to remove a series of prematurely terminated removals and the negative of a removal with a hinge termination. A series of large flakes were then removed from the ventral surface of the rejuvenation flake. Like the multiplatform flake cores, this piece is chronologically undiagnostic.

Just four tools are present. The end and side scraper is of a chunky nature with fairly abrupt direct retouch around the edges. The other scraper is quite crude and utilises an irregularly shaped nodule. Abrupt retouch is present at one end. The piercer is quite small and has a broken tip and the retouched blade has a small area of direct retouch on the proximal left. None of the tools are chronologically diagnostic.

Discussion and significance

The flint from East Tilbury can be broadly dated to the later Prehistoric period. This date is based on the technological characteristics of the assemblage. The lack of any chronologically diagnostic pieces means that this date cannot be further refined using the flint. However, Neolithic and Bronze Age ceramics were also recovered from many of the flint bearing contexts and may provide more specific dates. The low density spread of worked flint across the site probably results from small scale Prehistoric activity. The larger numbers of pieces in some contexts (38511, 39507, 39515 and 4004) may indicate more concentrated activity.

Table A4.2. Summary of burnt/unworked flint

Context	Count	Weight (g)
13207	1	19
16708	1	4
17706	2	15
17811	2	21
23702	1	27
38505	64	2779
38511	128	672
40004	13	134
41604	11	113
17809	2	3
38506	160	5765
20607	14	12
37315	3	22
37305	7	70
37309	11	115
16808	3	1
38507	8	306

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
Total	431	10078

APPENDIX 5 ANIMAL BONE

By Fay Worley

Introduction

This report presents the results of analysis of a small assemblage of animal bone (217 refitted fragments weighing 2751 g) from an 201 trench archaeological evaluation at East Tilbury and Linford excavated in August and September 2005 (ETL 05). Animal bone was only recovered from five contexts. Provisional dating for three of these features suggests late Bronze Age and Roman activity.

The animal bone assemblage was predominantly hand collected with only two fragments recovered from sieved residues (processed using a 500 µm residue mesh and 250 µm flot mesh). The hand collected assemblage had been washed and marked prior to analysis and is stored grouped by context in one archive box (250 x 400 x 220 mm).

The animal bone was analysed and recorded by Fay Worley at Oxford Archaeology (OA). A full record of the assemblage, documented in a *Microsoft Access* database, can be found with the site archive.

Methodology

Faunal material was identified by comparison with textual sources (Hillson 1986; 1992; Lavocat 1966; Schmid 1972) and the OA faunal reference collection. Specimens were identified as specifically as possible to element and taxon with siding information included where appropriate. Species classes of large mammal (horse, cattle and red deer sized) and medium mammal (sheep/goat, pig, roe deer, large dog sized) were utilised where identification to more specific taxon was not possible.

Indicators of age-at-death such as bone fusion and tooth eruption (following Silver 1969), equine tooth attrition (following Levine 1982) and general observations on size and bone porosity were noted.

Evidence for post-mortem variation (butchery marks, fresh breaks and burning) was noted and described when present. No gnawing was identified in the assemblage.

Fragmentation was recorded using bone zones suggested by Serjeantson (1996). Fragment condition was recorded using a six point graded scale based on Lyman (1996, 355).

The weight of each specimen was recorded; the weight of any specimens less than 1 g was recorded as "0 g". Fragment counts in this report refer to refitted fragment counts.

Metric data was recorded for all skeletally mature and suitably complete elements following von den Driesch (1976).

Results

A total of 217 fragments (2751 g) of animal bone were recovered from excavations at East Tilbury including fragments identified as horse, cattle, pig, large and medium mammal (see Table 1). No bird, fish or micro-fauna elements were recovered. The animal bone was recovered from five contexts. Contexts 15811, 17819, 17821 and 36705 contained only hand

collected animal bone and the fifth context 38506 contained only two fragments of animal bone which were recovered from the 4 - 10 mm sieved fraction.

The condition of the animal bone fragments varied from good to very poor with the majority fair to poor (see Table 2).

Species and element representation, condition of fragments, evidence for secondary data and post-mortem modification are discussed by context below and presented in Tables 3 to 5.

Context 15811

A cattle left tibia mid diaphysis and pig maxilla were recovered from this undated ditch fill. Tooth eruption of the first and second pig molar suggest that this animal was over 17-22 months old at death. Both specimens were in poor condition.

Contexts 17819 and 17812

This material derives from a possible gravel surface or trackway dated to AD160-240. Context 17821 contained only a horse maxillary third molar and further tooth enamel fragment, both in poor condition. 17819 contained five near complete horse maxillary teeth including left and right third molars and further cheek teeth from the left and right sides. In addition the context included 71 horse tooth enamel fragments which probably represent less than 10 complete teeth. All these teeth and tooth fragments may originate from a single horse head which has lost bone tissue to decay. The teeth, which can survive hostile burial conditions better than bone, are recorded as in fair condition but highly fragmented. Following Levine (1982), three of the complete teeth from the right hand side maxilla could be assigned an age-at-death from tooth attrition measured through crown height (see Table 4). If all three teeth are from one individual the horse can be aged at 9-9.5 years at death. If 17819 and 17912 are indeed the same material, the presence of three horse maxillary third molars indicates that there was a minimum of two horses represented in the assemblage.

Four fragments of mineralised large mammal bone were recovered from 17819. These are recorded as being in very poor condition and not further identifiable.

Context 36705

This was a modern animal burial (see Table 3). The large mammal elements were all rib and vertebral fragments which were not distinguished to species but are probably also cattle. Identified cattle elements included an atlas and axis, left and right scapulae, left and right humeri, right radius and ulna fragments. Large mammal specimens included fragments from at least 11 ribs, (six from one side of the body and five from the other), five near complete thoracic vertebra with several fitting but unfused vertebral plates, one further cervical vertebra and several vertebral fragments, five unfused sternebra and ten fragments of ossified cartilage. This distribution of elements indicates the disposal of a significant proportion of a bovid including a complete axial section (rib cage and associated vertebrae) and both proximal forelimbs. The left forelimb was broken when fresh in the mid diaphysis region but the right limb was broken to include the complete humerus and part of the proximal radius and ulna. The presence of all these elements including articulating unfused vertebral plates indicated that the partial carcass was articulated, with at least some soft tissue covering, when deposited. The presence of the atlas and axis but only one cervical vertebra before the thoracic vertebrae indicates that some connecting cervical vertebrae are missing from the partial carcass.

Fusion of the cattle scapulae and humeri provided evidence of age at death (see Table 4). Assuming that the elements do represent a single individual, it was at least 3.5 to 4 years old at death. The animal was well muscled with pronounced muscle attachment on the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus. It is not possible to calculate a withers height for the bovid due to

fragmentation and condition of the elements. Only one measurement could be recorded (see Table 5).

Context 38506

Two calcined fragments of medium mammal sized bone were recovered from sampled sieved residues from this dump Deposit in a ditch. Pottery from suggests a late Bronze Age date.

Conclusion

The faunal assemblage from the 2005 evaluation at East Tilbury indicates the utilisation of horses, cattle and pigs during the late Bronze Age to Roman periods. The small size of the assemblage from such a large evaluation can be attributed to unfavourable preservation which is reflected in the condition of the surviving bone. On the whole, the animal bone assemblage does not appear to be disposal of general domestic refuse but rather discrete animal deposits; a horse head in Roman hollow way deposit 17819, and possibly a second in 17821, and a partial cattle carcass, articulated at time of deposition in modern pit fill 36705 and two fragments of burnt animal bone with flint and pottery in Late Bronze Age ditch fill 38506.

Table A5.1: Quantification of animal bone assemblage and species present

<i>Context</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Large mammal</i>	<i>Medium mammal</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Total</i>
15811	Number of fragments Weight (g)	1 96				1 24	2 120
17819	Number of fragments Weight (g)		77 357	4 101			81 458
17821	Number of fragments Weight (g)		2 24				2 24
36705	Number of fragments Weight (g)	18 1222		112 923			130 2145
38506	Number of fragments Weight (g)				2 4		1 2
Total number of fragments		19	79	116	2	1	217
Total Weight (g)		1318	381	1024	4	24	2751

Table A5.2: Condition of animal bone quantified by percentage of fragments in context

<i>Context</i>	<i>Total number of fragments</i>	<i>Condition</i>			
		2 (good)	3 (fair)	4 (poor)	5 (very poor)
15811	2	0%	0%	100%	0%
17819	81	0%	95%	0%	5%
17821	2	0%	0%	100%	0%
36705	130	0%	33%	67%	0%
38506	2	100%	0%	0%	0%
Total	217	1%	55%	42%	2%

Table A5.3: Post-mortem modification

<i>Context</i>	<i>Number of fragments</i>	<i>Number with fresh breaks</i>	<i>Number burnt</i>	<i>Number butchered</i>
15811	2	2 (100%)	-	-
17819	81	-	-	-
17821	2	-	-	-
36705	130	112 (86%)	-	1 (1%)

38506	2	-	2 (100%)	-
Total	217	114 (53%)	2 (1%)	1 (0%)

Table A5.4: Evidence for age-at-death

<i>Context</i>	<i>Taxon</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Age-at-death</i>
15811	Pig	Maxillary molar tooth row	Tooth eruption	> 17 - 22 months
17819	Horse	Maxillary cheek tooth	Height (attrition)	= 7.5 - 9.5 years
17819	Horse	Maxillary cheek tooth	Height (attrition)	= 7.5 - 9.5 years
17819	Horse	Maxillary cheek tooth	Height (attrition)	= 9 - 11.5 years
36705	Cattle	Scapula	Fused bicipital tuberosity	> 7 - 10 months
36705	Cattle	Scapula	Fused bicipital tuberosity	> 7 - 10 months
36705	Cattle	Humerus	Fused proximal epiphysis	> 3.5 - 4 years
36705	Cattle	Humerus	Fused proximal and distal epiphyses	> 3.5 - 4 years

Table A5.5: Metric data

<i>Context</i>	<i>Taxon</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Measurements</i>	
			Levine (1982)	von den Driesch (1976)
17819	Horse	Maxillary cheek tooth	Height = 46.0 mm	
17819	Horse	Maxillary cheek tooth	Height = 51.5 mm	
17819	Horse	Maxillary cheek tooth	Height = 53.6 mm	
36705	Cattle	Scapula		SLC = 51.7 mm

APPENDIX 6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

By Dawn Irving, Liz Stafford and Seren Griffiths

Methodology

Twenty-nine samples were taken as part of the evaluation at East Tilbury. Samples were taken to assess the preservation of charred remains and snails. Two litre snail samples were taken in increments of 20 mm through the fills of late Bronze Age enclosure ditch 38604. Bulk samples ranging from 0.5 litres to 20 litres were taken for the assessment of charred remains and the retrieval of bones and artefacts. The bulk samples were processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, the flot being collected onto a 250 micron mesh and the residue retained to 500 microns. One litre from each of the snail samples was hand flotted onto 500 micron mesh with the residue retained on 500 micron mesh. Samples were also taken in 20 mm spits from a charcoal-rich pit unearthed at the site. Each spit was hand flotted onto 250 micron mesh and the residues dried on 500 micron mesh for the retrieval of charred plant remains and small bones and artefacts. The samples were air-dried and the flots scanned under a binocular microscope at Oxford Archaeology. Initial assessment was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology by Seren Griffiths and Dawn Irving.

Results

Charred Plant Remains and Snails

The flots produced ranged in size from *c* 20ml to 200ml. Charcoal was present in all the flots, although it was often comminuted and frequent only in a very few samples. Sample 30 (context 38506) contained abundant charcoal, including *Quercus* sp (oak), Maloideae (apple sub-family, including hawthorn, apple, pear) and *Corylus avellana* (Hazel). Cereal seeds, chaff and weed seeds were also present in this sample. Samples 11 (context 37305) and 10 (context 37305) also contained Maloideae and *Quercus* sp charcoal, though no other charred remains were present. Charred grain probably representing at least two species was present in sample 005 (context 16808), and at least one species featured in sample 4 (context 20607). Charred weed seeds were present in samples 003 (context 18207), sample 008 (context 17819) and in sample 004 (context 20607).

Snails were generally absent from the flots, with the exception of *Cecilioides acicula*, a burrowing species likely to be intrusive and therefore not indicative of contemporary environment. Very occasional specimens (1-4) of *Trichia hispida* and *Vallonia* cf. *pulcella*, were present in three bulk sample flots 003 (context 18207), 005 (context 16808), and 008 (context 17819). The snail samples are excluded from the table below because of the absence of contemporary specimens.

No waterlogged deposits were encountered in this evaluation.

Finds

Flint was recovered from sample 014 (context 17821), 010 (context 373015), 006 (context 17706), 030 (context 38506), 009 (context 37305), 005 (context 16808), 004 (20607), 008 (context 17819) and 011 (context 37305). Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from sample 011 (context 37305) and 030 (context 38506).

Discussion

The charred plant material in the assemblages from East Tilbury is generally sparse and poorly preserved. The exceptions include the wood charcoal from samples 10 (context 37305) and 11 (context 37305) as well as sample 005 (context 16808) which probably contains several species of cereal grain and samples 4 (context 20607) and 30 (context 38506) which contain fragmentary chaff.. These samples are of interest because of the rarity of sites with multiple Bronze Age contexts, and the paucity of regional information for Bronze Age plant utilisation.

Table A6.1- a summary of the charred plant remains.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), +=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (>100)

Sample No	Context No	Flot vol (ml)	Type of context	Charcoal	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other charred	Molluscs
003	18207	15	Pit	+ <2mm			+		+
005	16808	40	Layer	+	+ Gramineae, at least 2 species		+		+ <i>Cecilioides ac</i>
006	17706	80	Ditch	+ <2mm					++ <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> + other
008	17819	60	Layer	+ <2mm			+		+
004	20607	20	Pit	++ >2mm	+	++	+		+
030	38506	80	Ditch	++++ >2mm	+	++	+		++ <i>Cecilioides acicula</i>
009	37305	200	Pit spit	+++ +++, Maloide ae, Quercus sp (oak)					
010	37305	200	Pit spit	++ > 2mm ++ Maloide ae , +++ Quercus sp (oak)					
011	37305	200	Pit spit	+++, Maloide ae, Quercus sp (oak)					

APPENDIX 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 8 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: East Tilbury and Linford

Site code: ETL05

Grid reference: TQ 670 790 (centred)

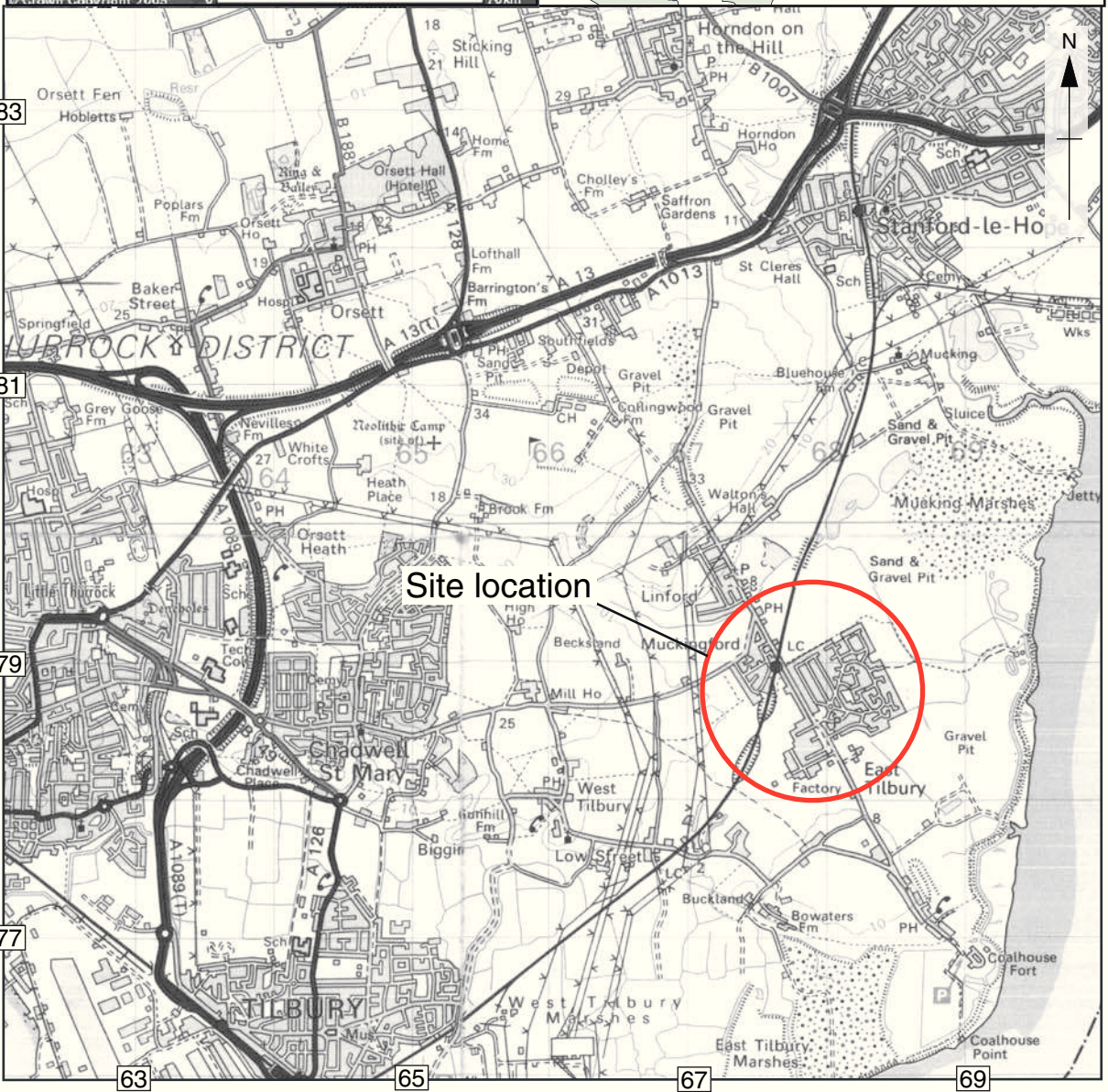
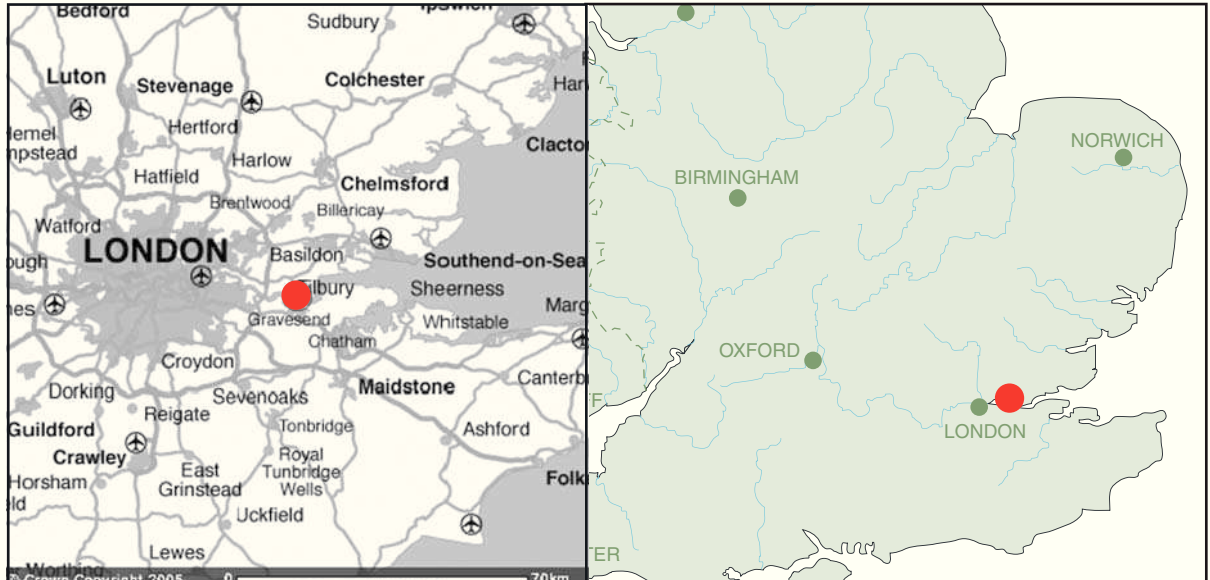
Type of evaluation: 190 trenches (av. 40m x 2m)

Date and duration of project: Fieldwork began on the 9th August 2005 and was completed on the 21st September 2005.

Area of site: *c* 400 ha

Summary of results: A late Bronze Age settlement surrounded by a substantial enclosure ditch was identified in the eastern part of the area evaluated. Part of a field system dating from the Roman period was recorded in the northern part. The presence of a number of pits and postholes in this area, combined with the evidence from the pottery assemblage, hints at the existence of a settlement in the vicinity. Two further areas of field system were identified, possibly representing superimposed systems dating from both periods.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Thurrock Museum in due course.



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

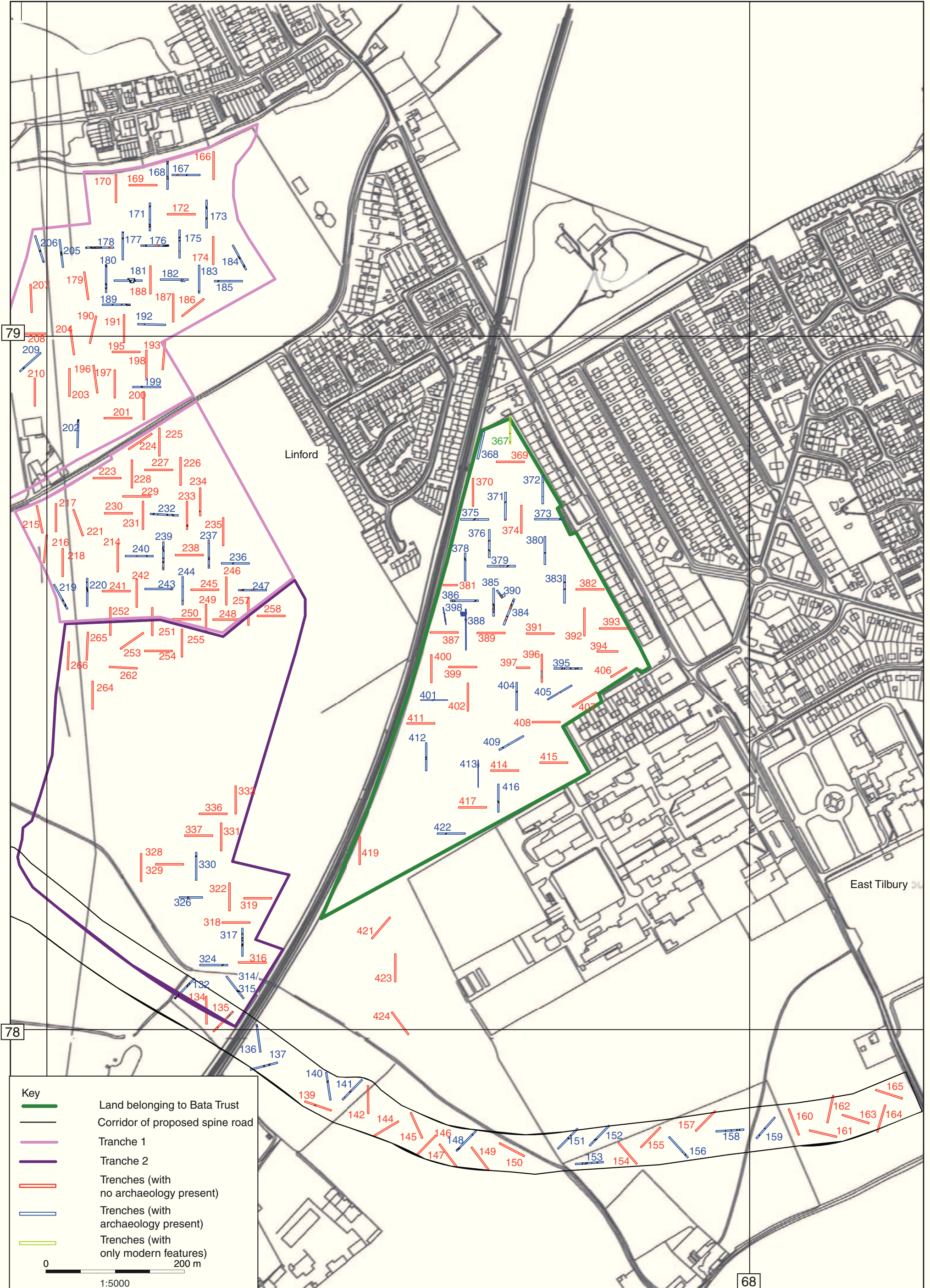


Figure 2: Trench location plan

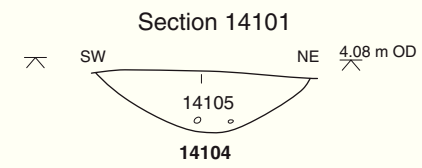
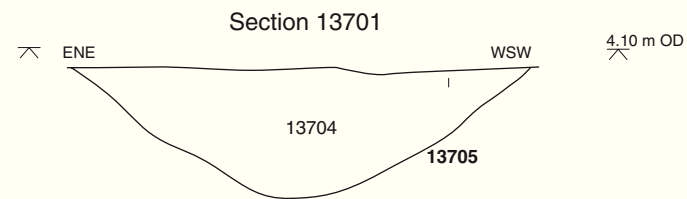
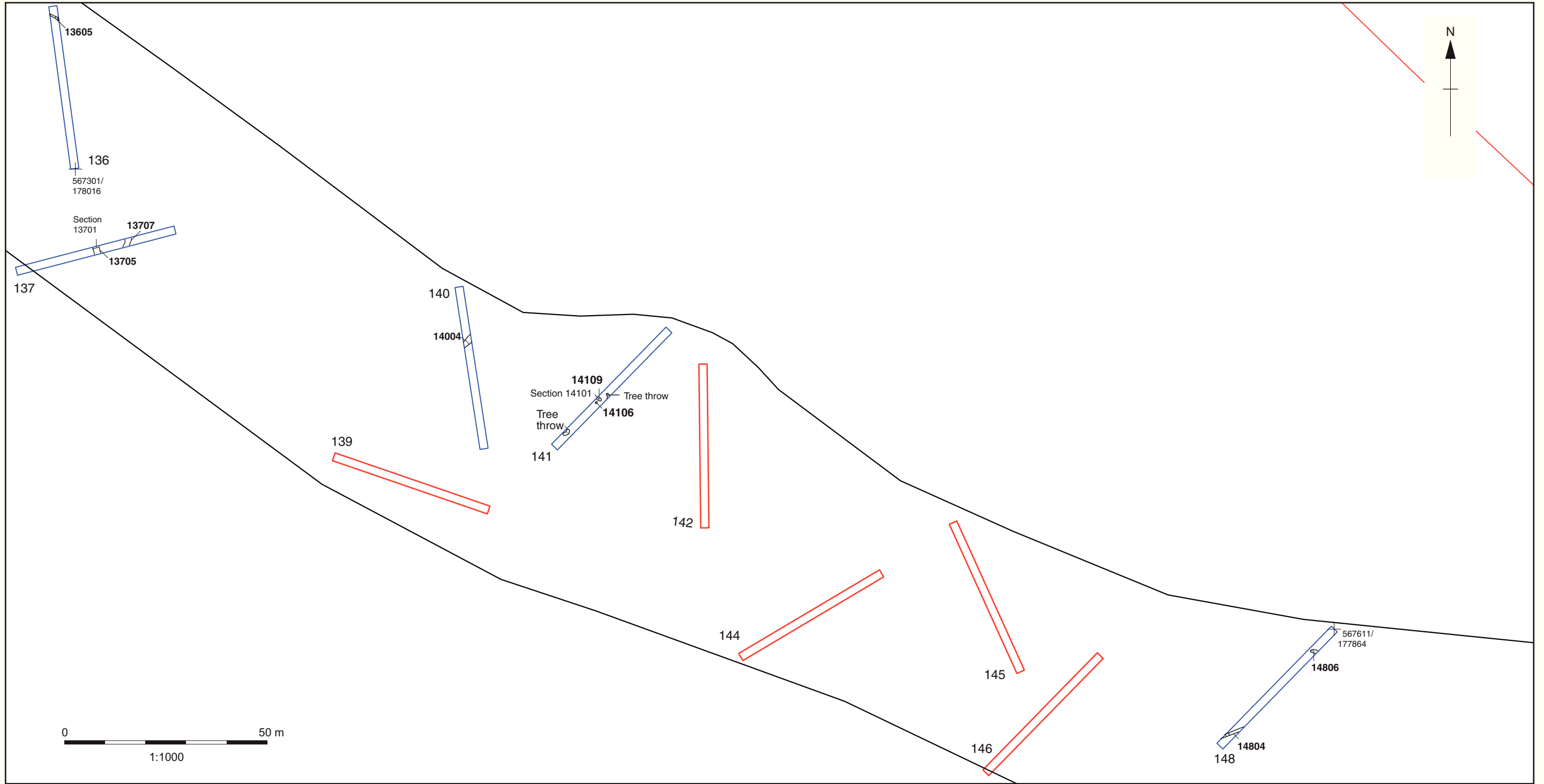


Figure 3: Western part of spine road, trench plans and sections

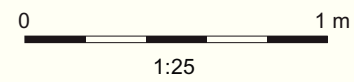
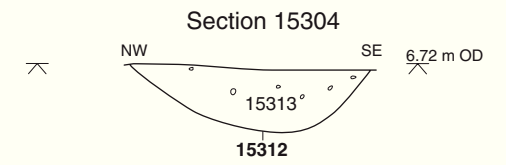
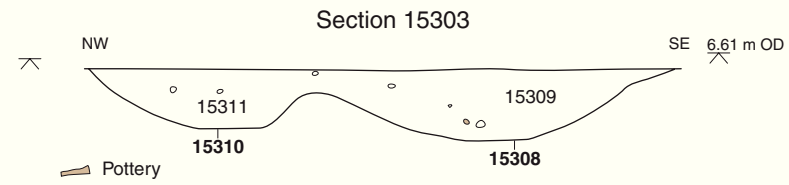
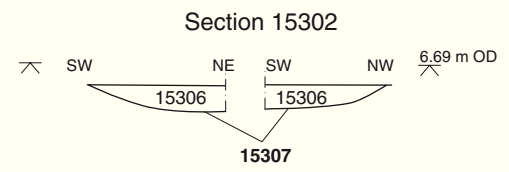
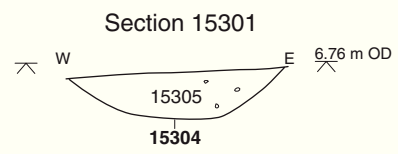
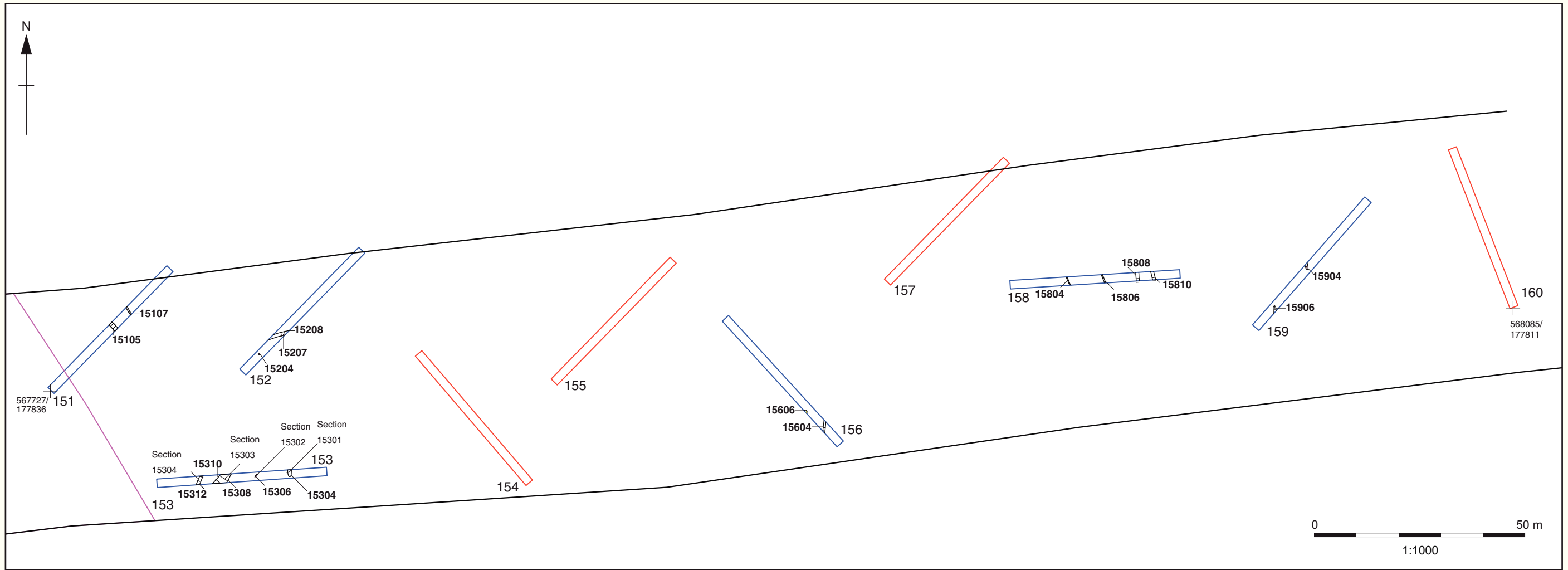


Figure 4: Eastern part of spine road, trench plans and sections

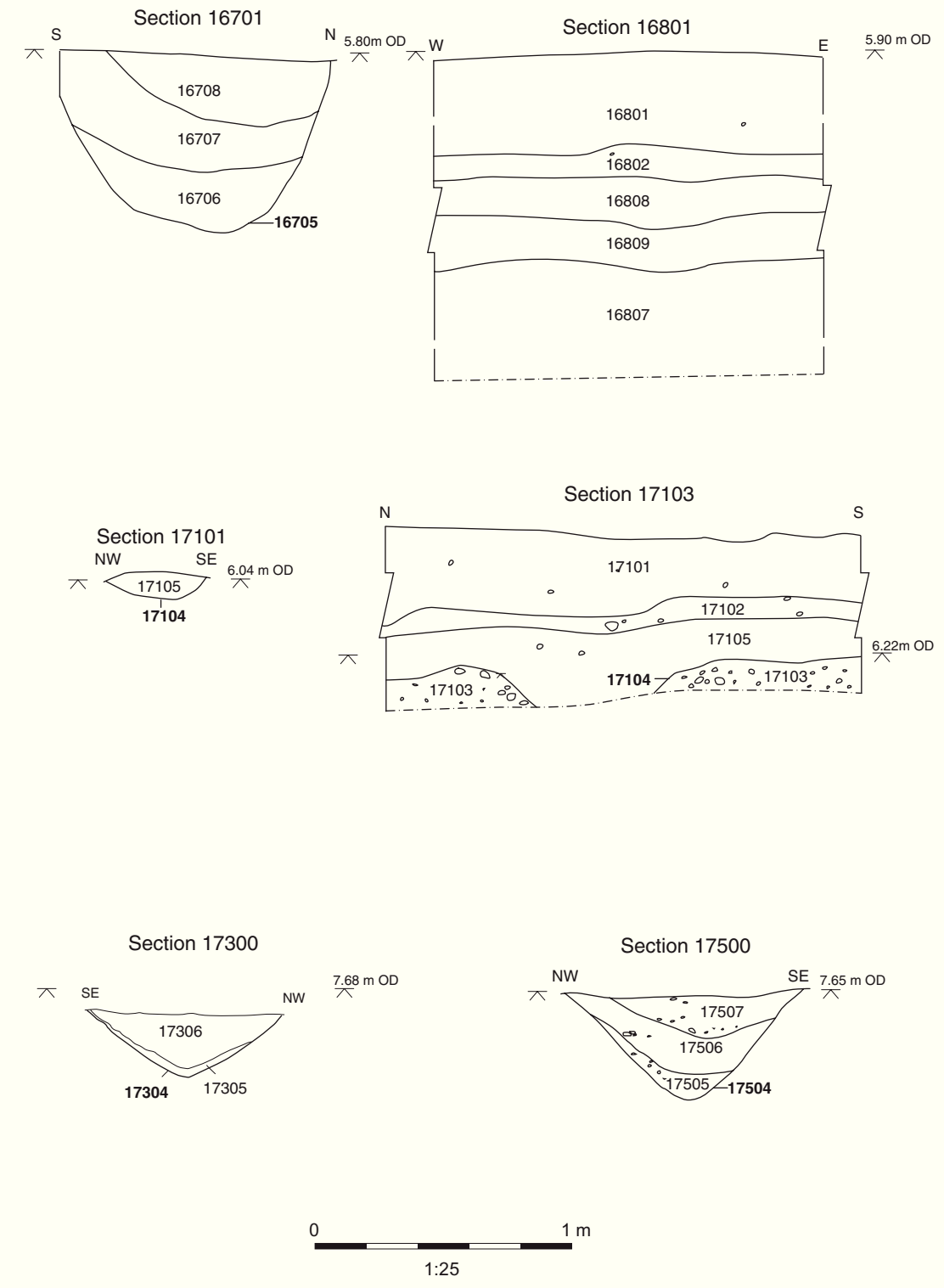
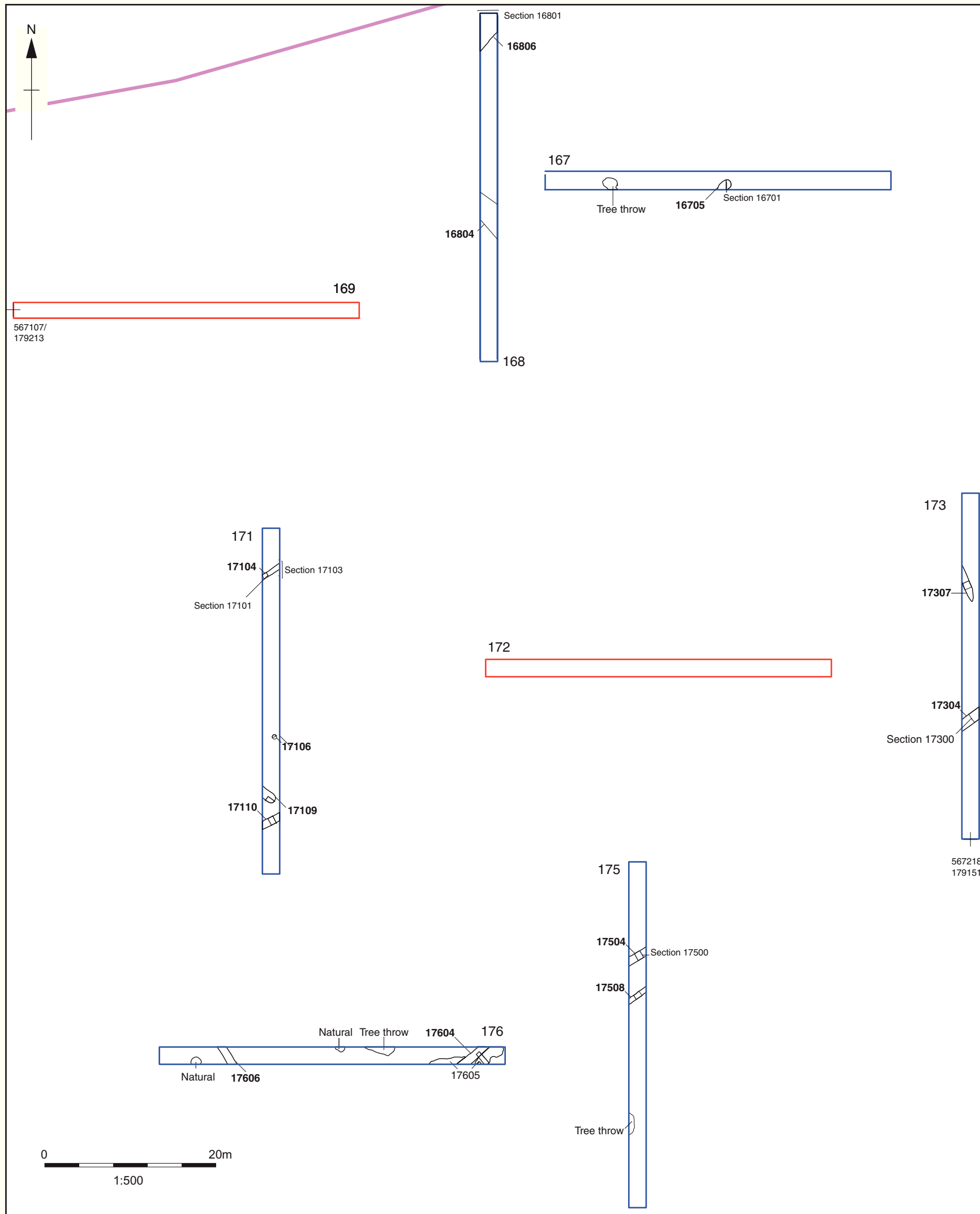


Figure 5: Northern part of Tranche 1, trench plans and sections

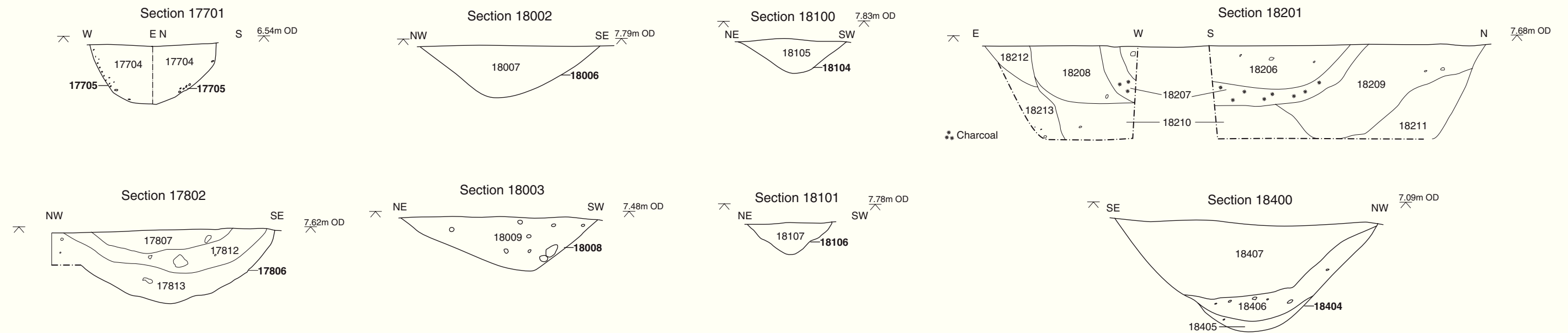
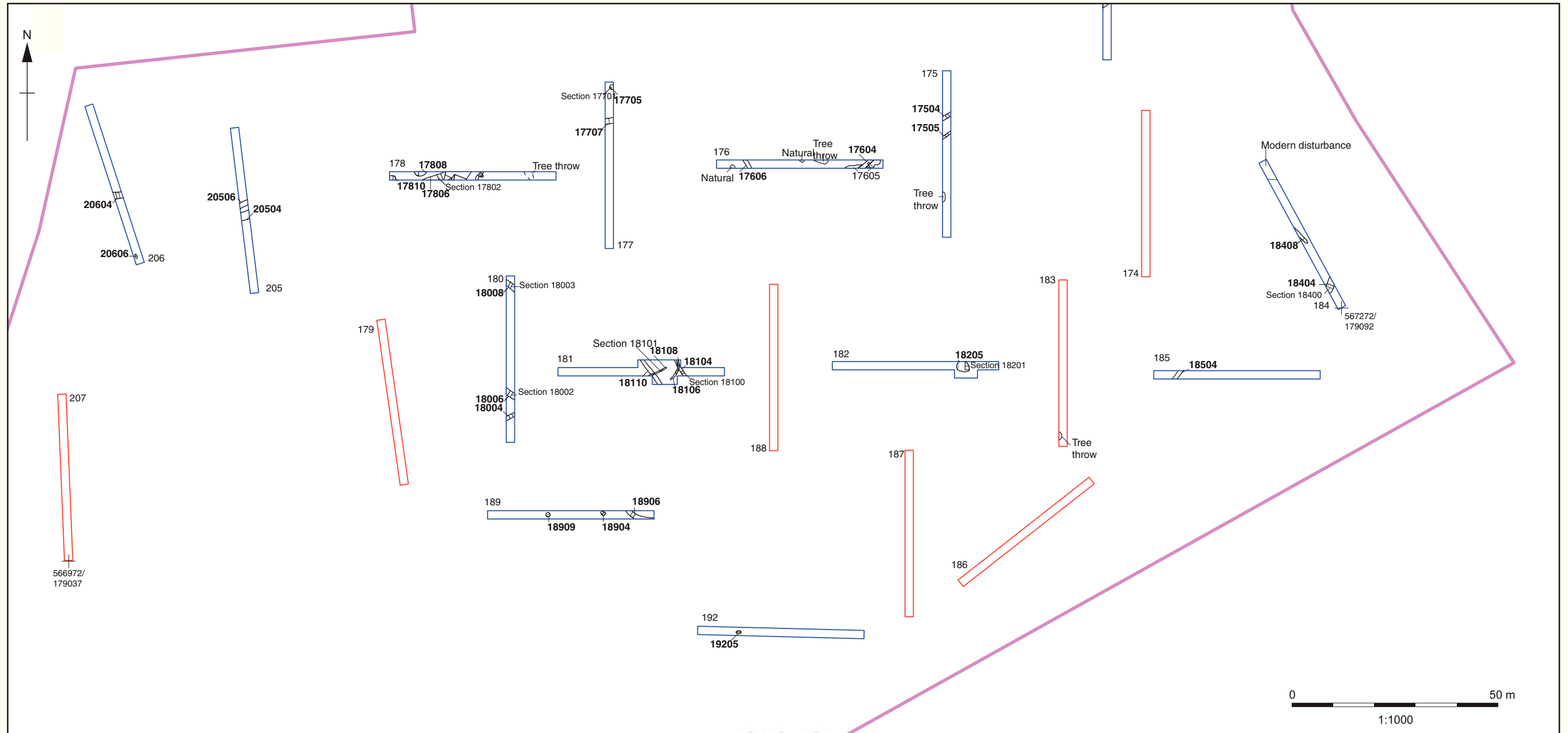


Figure 6: Central part of Tranche 1, trench plans and sections

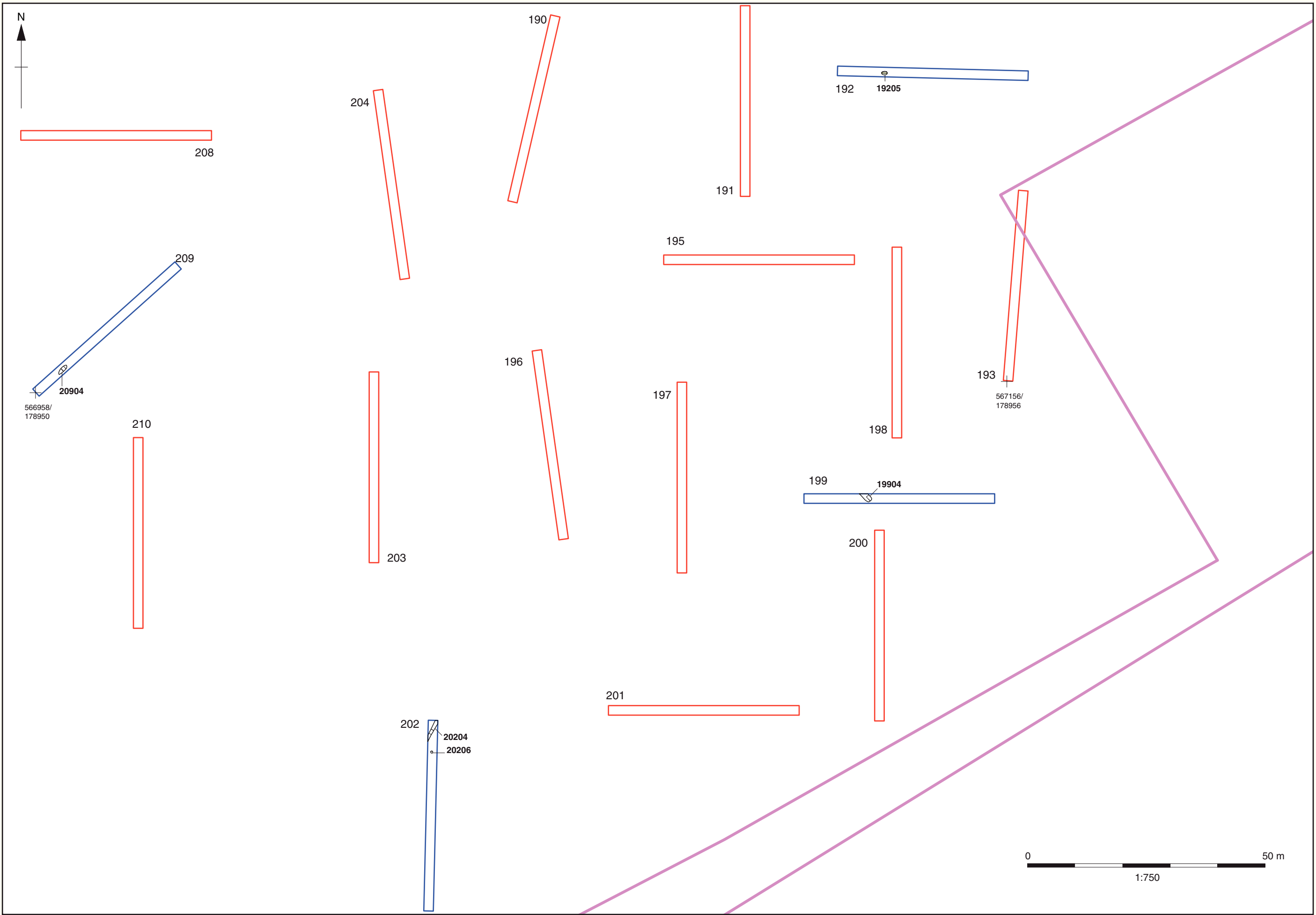


Figure 7: Southern part of Tranche 1, trench plans and sections

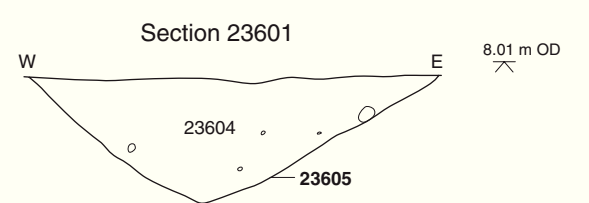
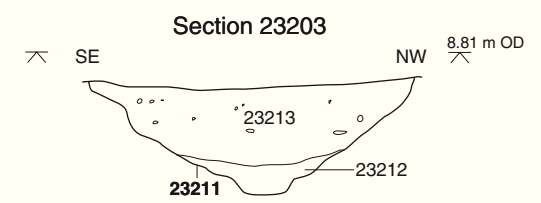
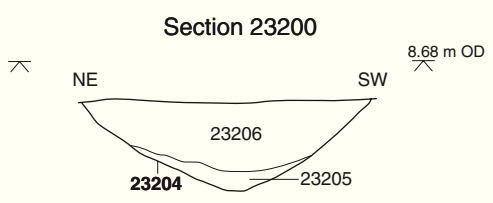
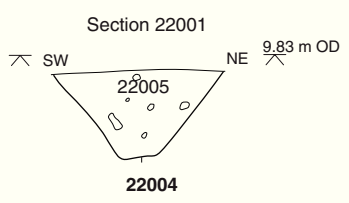
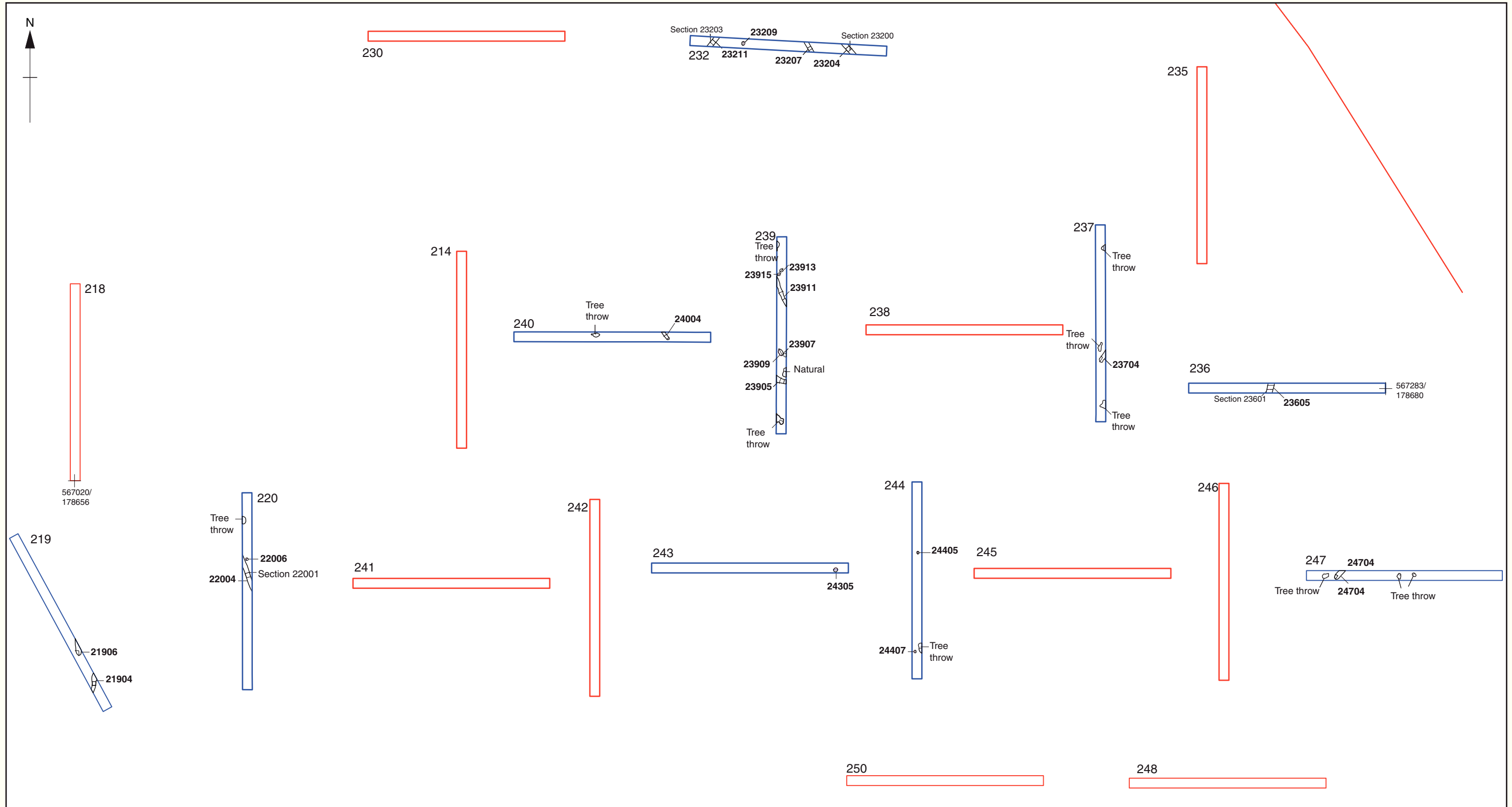


Figure 8: Part of Tranche 1, south of railway, trench plans and sections

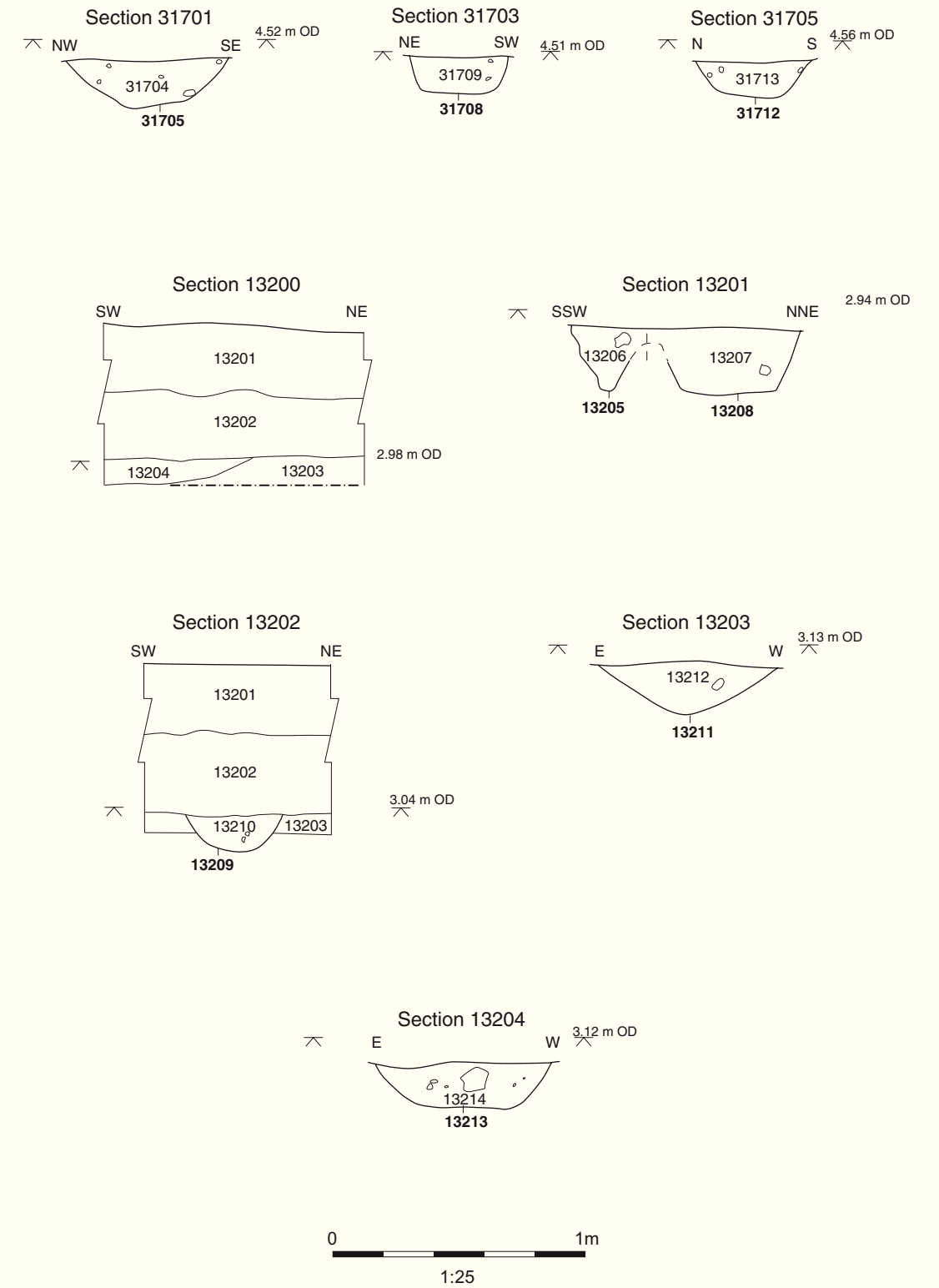
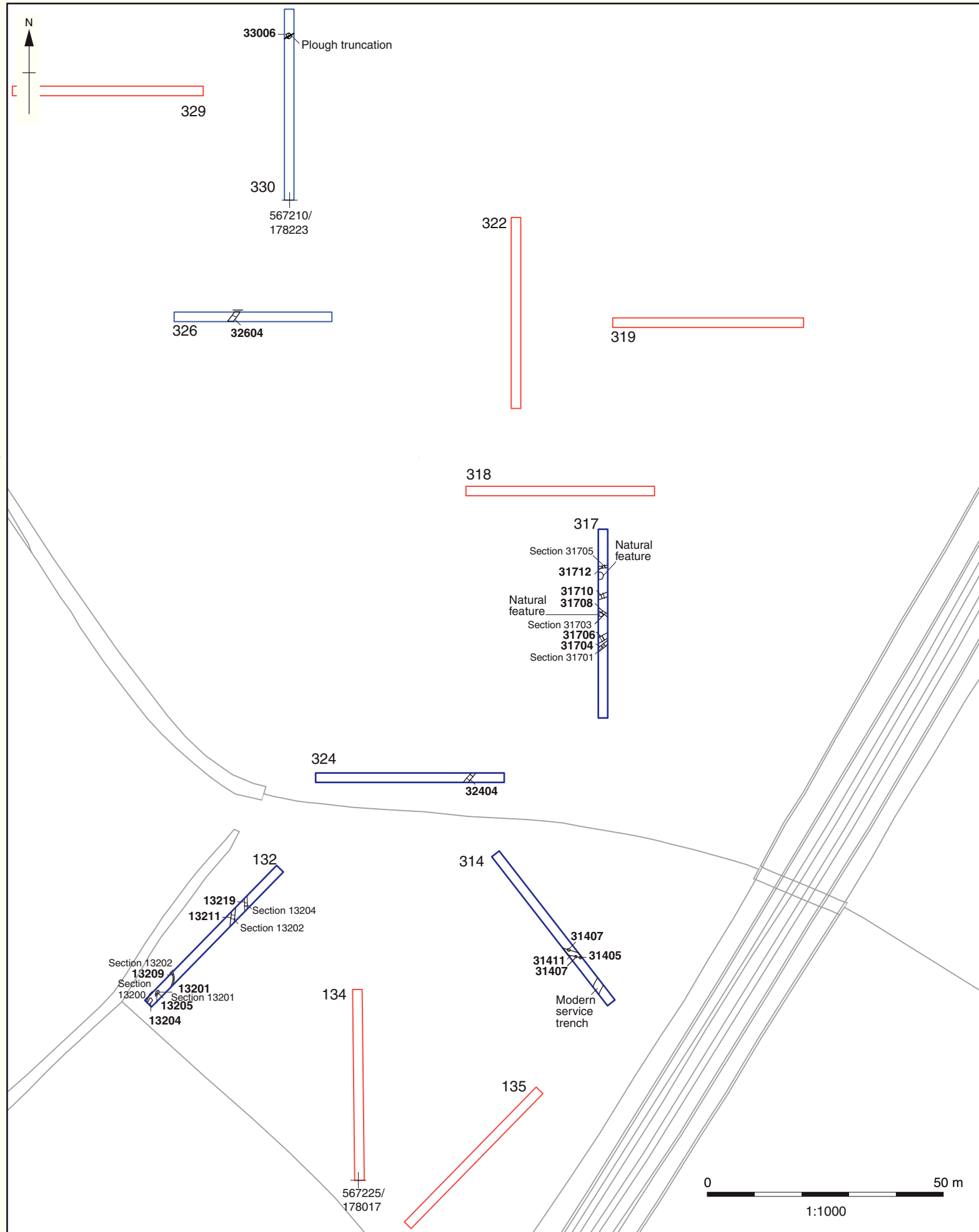


Figure 9: Southern part of Tranche 2, trench plans and sections

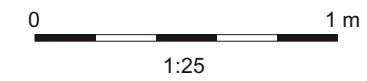
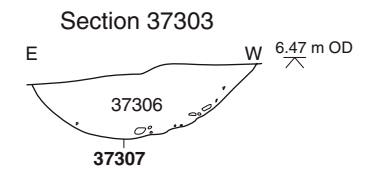
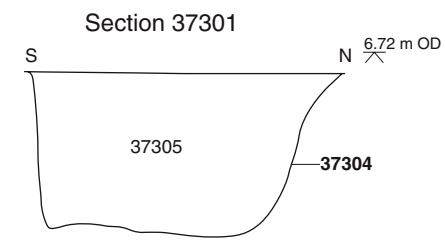
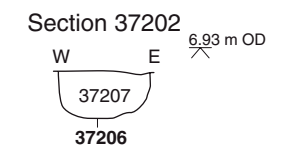
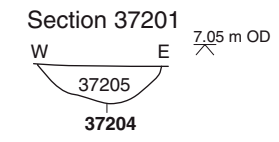
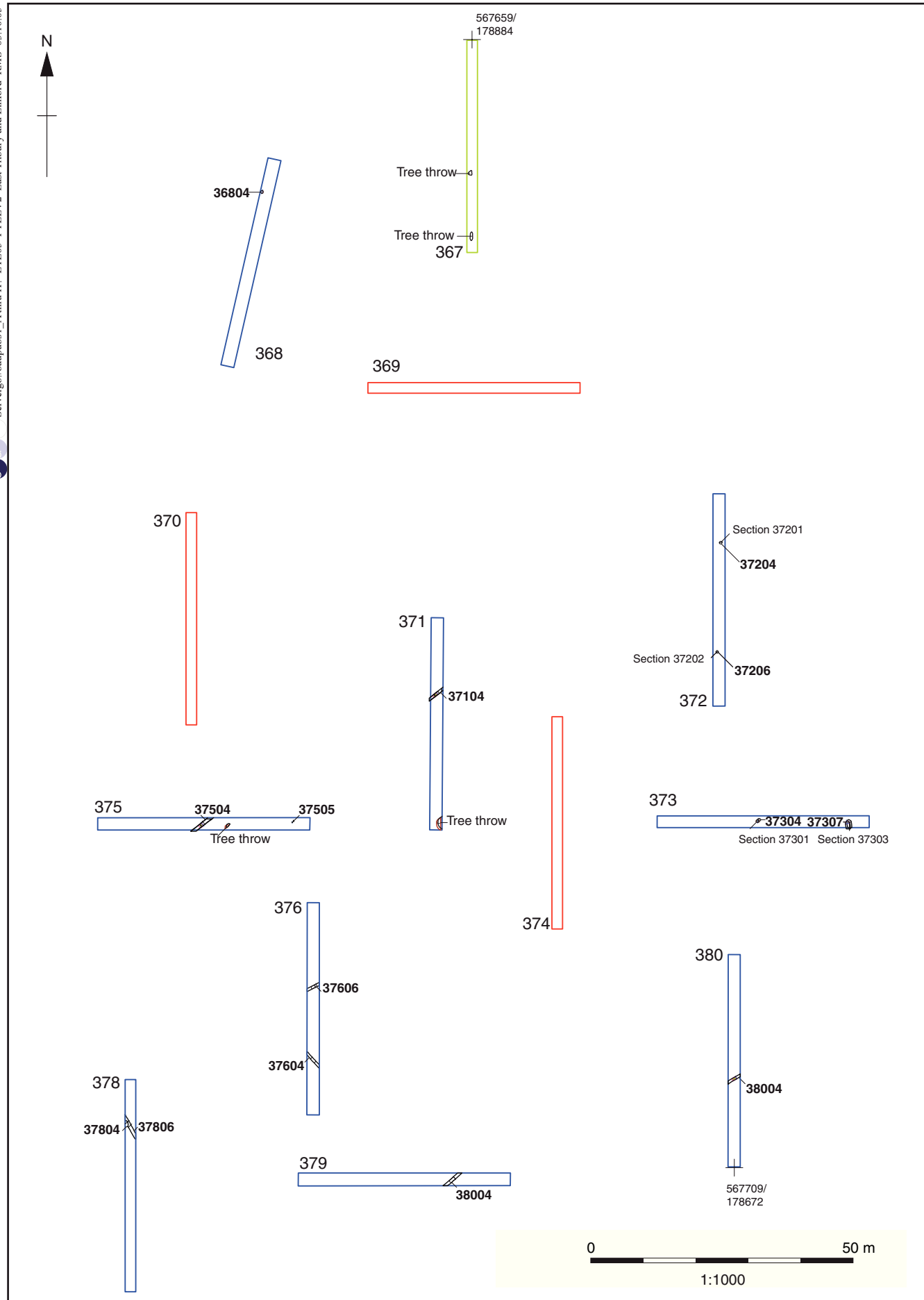


Figure 10: Northern part of land belonging to Bata Trust, trench plans and sections

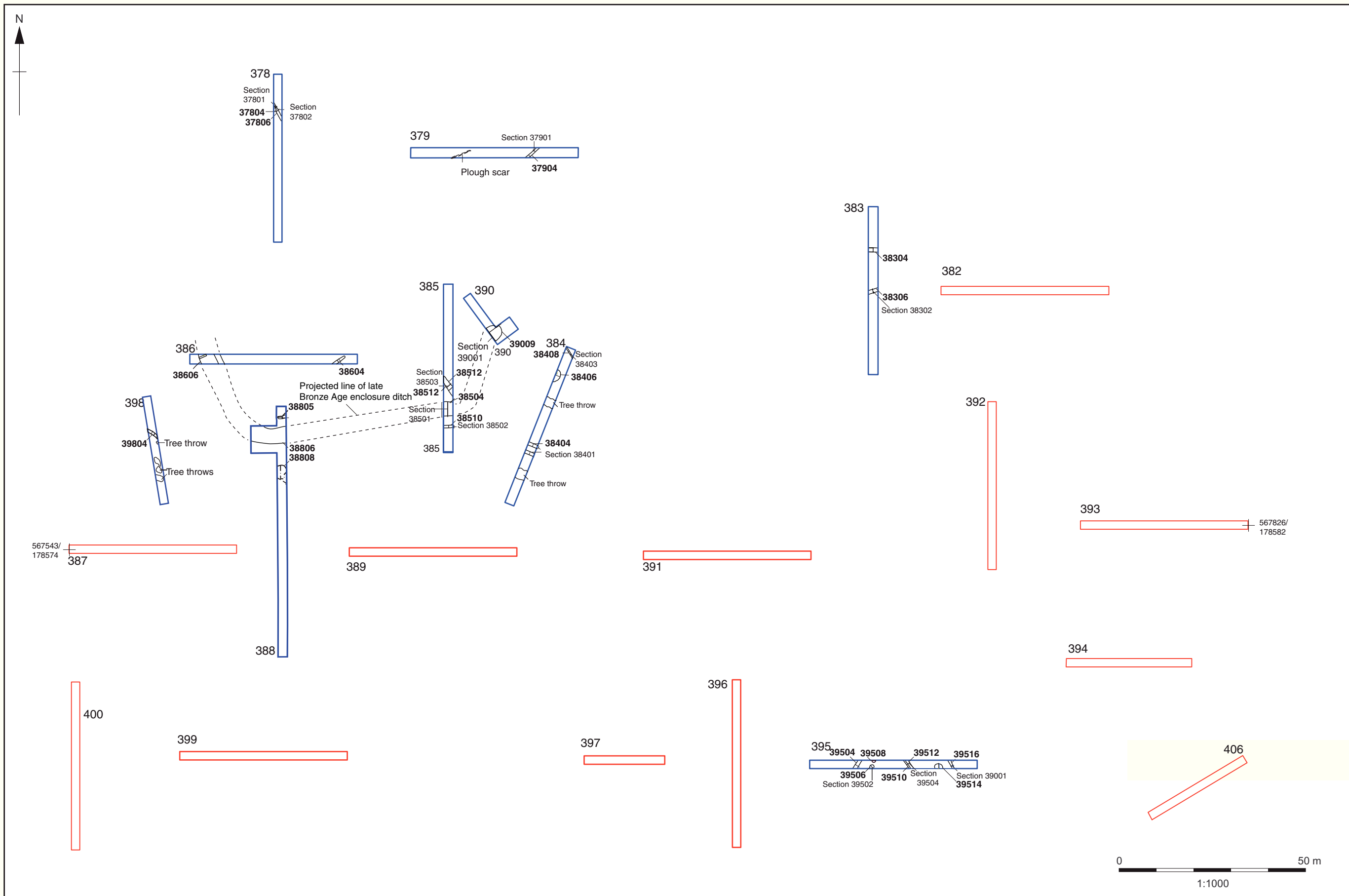


Figure 11: Central part of land belonging to Bata Trust, trench plans

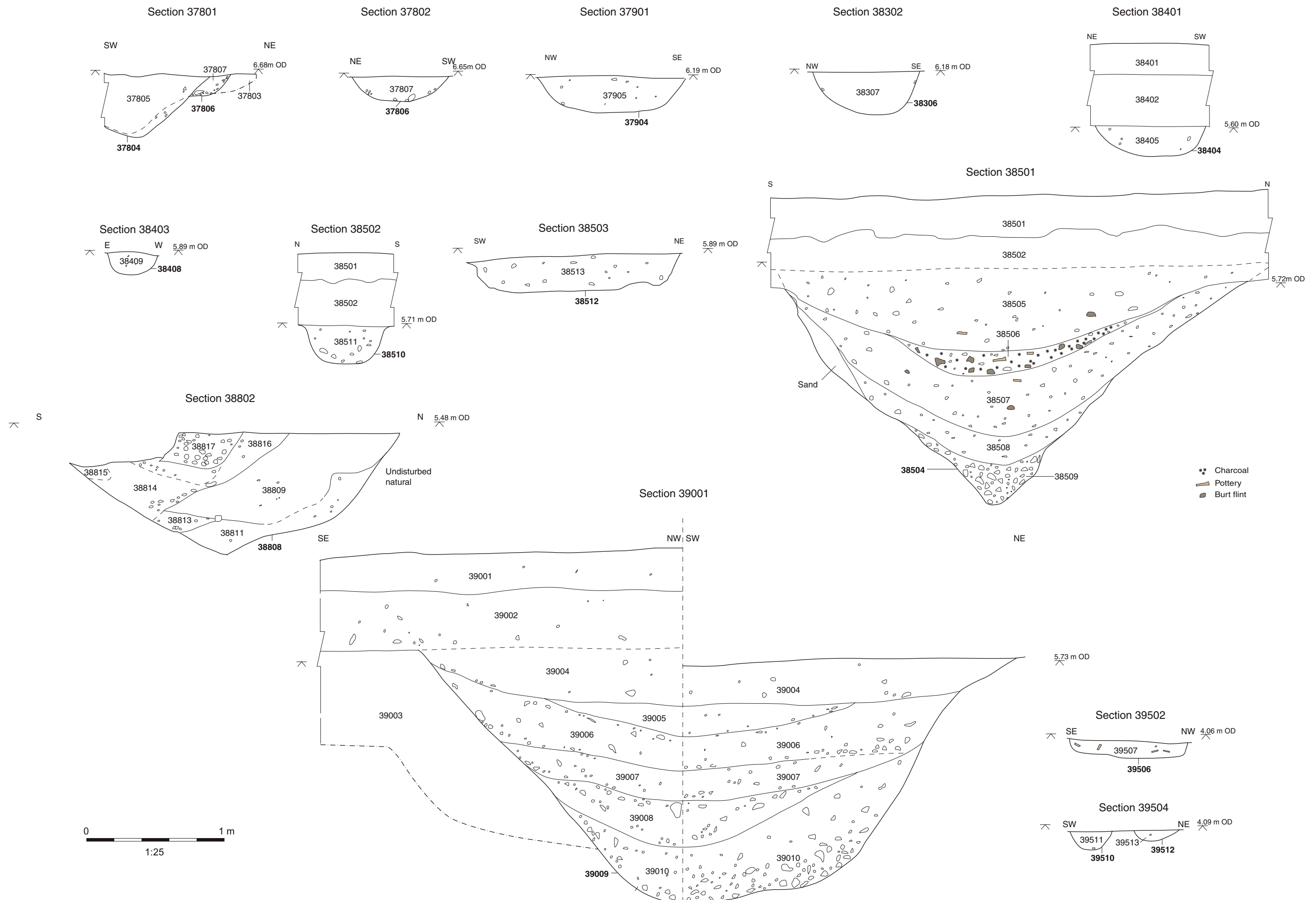


Figure 12: Central part of land belonging to Bata Trust, sections

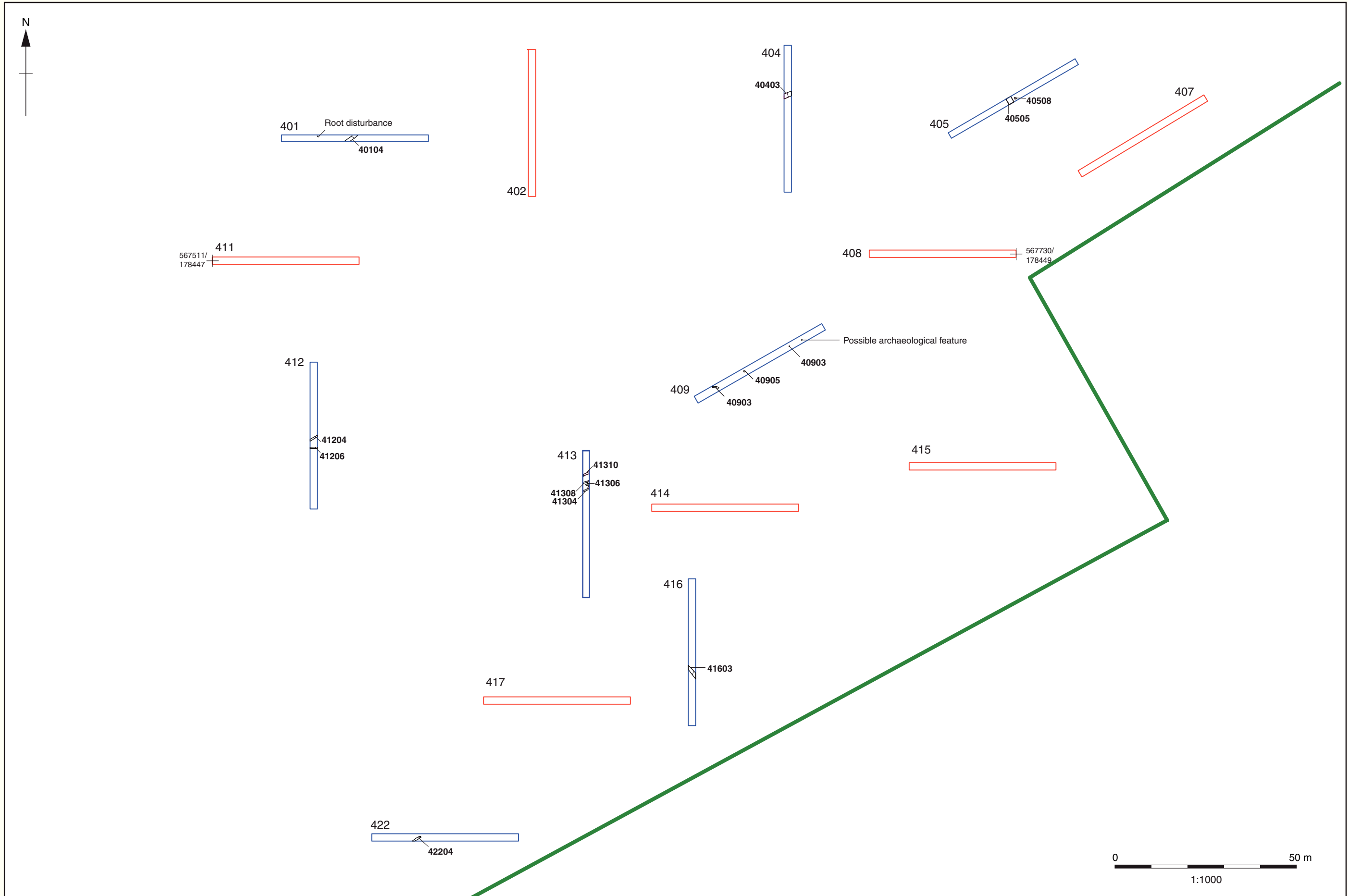


Figure 13: Southern part of land belonging to Bata Trust



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