

Archaeological Evaluation Report for the National Museum of Science and Industry Wroughton



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY WROUGHTON, WILTSHIRE

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Summary

In April 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at the National Museum of Science and Industry at Wroughton Airfield, Wiltshire. The work was commissioned in advance of proposals for the construction of a National Collections Centre and an associated landscaping project.

The evaluation revealed evidence for early Iron Age settlement comprising post-built circular structures and associated post holes and pits.

A number of large linear features were also revealed, although the exact nature and function of the features was difficult to establish within the confines of the evaluation trenches. A small quantity of pottery recovered suggested that they were backfilled in the Roman period, although they may be Iron Age in origin. If the tentative interpretation of these features as linear proves to be correct, a defensive function cannot be ruled out.

Numerous other linear features were identified which may have represented elements of field systems. Attributing a date and function to many of them was necessarily conjectural given the paucity of datable finds. A number of these may be Roman in origin, whilst others are tentatively interpreted as surviving elements of ridge and furrow.

Evidence for the 1940s landscaping of the site during construction of the airfield was also revealed. This appears to have comprised the levelling of certain areas of the site and the subsequent infilling of low lying areas with the resulting spoil. More recent landscaping was also apparent in places. There was some evidence to suggest that the levelling may have compromised the survival of archaeological features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In April 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at the National Museum of Science and Industry, Wroughton Airfield, Wiltshire (Figure 1). The evaluation site was 63 hectares in area and located at NGR SU 138 786 (centered).

1.1.2 The evaluation initially comprised 114 trenches measuring 30 m x 2 m, of which 103 were fully or partially opened (Section 3.1.1 and Table 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The north of the Airfield is bounded by Clouts Wood and the lower scarp of the Marlborough Downs. The south-east corner of the Airfield lies adjacent to Hackpen Farm and the south-west corner adjacent to Uffcott. The airfield stands on a relatively flat plateau that falls away steeply just beyond the northern perimeter into the Vale of White Horse.

1.2.2 The underlying Geology comprises lower chalk, which in turn overlies Upper Greensand and Gault clay in the scarp immediately north of the site. During the

evaluation, a number of geological variations were noted which are discussed in more detail below.

1.3 Previous work and project background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development covers an area of approximately 63 ha, that will form part of the Creative Planet Project. This evaluation has been required to be undertaken by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in response to an outline planning application, reference S/05/3110/RM. Following discussions with the Wiltshire County Archaeologist, a 2% sample of the areas to be affected by the proposed construction and landscaping scheme had been agreed.
- 1.3.2 In March of 2005, OA undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed new planting of woodland on the northern periphery of the airfield (OA 2005a).
- 1.3.3 The evaluation consisted of nine 3.5 m by 1.6 m trenches and one 5 m by 1.6 m trench, evenly distributed across the evaluation area but revealing no significant archaeological remains. The sole feature uncovered was a possible shallow ditch which ran NE-SW through the site. The survival of this feature suggested that extensive construction work on the airfield during the 1940s did not seem to have resulted in any significant truncation in this particular area.
- 1.3.4 In September 2005, OA carried out a further phase of evaluation on land north of the airfield (OA 2005b). This comprised 17, 30 m by 1.6 m trenches which revealed a limited quantity of recent features such as a probable hollow-way or former track-way, a quarry pit and the remains of a structure, possibly a gun emplacement, most likely dating to the Second World War.
- 1.3.5 The report concluded that, given the lack of later disturbance by the airfield's construction and the paucity of the archaeological features, it was unlikely that the proposed tree planting will impact upon any significant archaeological remains.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The following archaeological background is a brief summary of information contained within the Desktop Assessment carried out by OA in 2004 (OA 2004). Information on Barbury Castle was taken from The Ridgeway Historic Landscape Survey - Western Section (OAU, 1998). The section concerning the history of the airfield is predominantly a summary of the NMR entry for Wroughton (HOB UID: 1432155).
- 1.4.2 The desktop assessment identified a moderate potential for the survival of significant archaeological remains on the site pre-dating the construction of the airfield.
- 1.4.3 The wider study area comprises a rich relict landscape dating to the later Prehistoric and Roman periods. The area came under cultivation and settlement with Neolithic woodland clearances, intensifying into the Bronze Age. By the Bronze Age the area

was intensively settled with territorial divisions marked out and the land further subdivided into a patchwork of scattered farmsteads.

- 1.4.4 During the Iron Age, land use continued with a shift in settlement *foci* towards the clay vales, but with the upland areas remaining in use with enclosed grassland for pasture. This continued into the Roman period, when it seems that the original Bronze Age field systems were brought back into use with an intensification of arable farming. A single Roman coin has been found on the site, on the northern edge of the proposed plantations.
- 1.4.5 The Iron Age hillfort of Barbury Castle is around one kilometre from the southern edge of the Airfield and forms the core of a Country Park maintained by Swindon Borough Council. In addition to the hillfort, the complex also includes extensive field systems, a prehistoric boundary ditch and a number of barrows. English Heritage have carried out a geophysical survey on the hillfort and (as the former Royal Commission) an earthwork survey (July 1998).
- 1.4.6 In the vicinity of Barbury Castle are two well-preserved blocks of prehistoric or Romano-British fields. One field system lies immediately to the north of The Ridgeway and displays some particularly fine field blocks with integrated trackways. Just to the east of this field system lies Burderop Down which is one of the finest surviving ancient field systems on the Marlborough Downs.
- 1.4.7 The desktop assessment concluded that the presence of archaeological evidence from the Neolithic period onwards cannot be discounted, but the construction work for the airfield may have had an adverse effect on the survival of ephemeral features and soil scatters. Larger features may have survived but will in all probability have been damaged or buried by earthmoving associated with the construction of the airfield in the 1940s. It would appear from analysis of cartographic evidence that the site had been subject to very little later disturbance until the creation of the airfield (see below).
- 1.4.8 Construction work on the airfield began in 1939 and it was opened with a grass runway in 1940. In that year, perimeter defences were also constructed, as the airfield was also used as a factory for the assembly of aircraft to supply the Battle of Britain units and later for naval planes and gliders for the invasion of Europe.
- 1.4.9 A range of aircraft hangers were provided, dispersed around the edge of the airfield to minimise potential damage from enemy raids. Surviving hangers at Wroughton include four type D, 4 type L and 2 austerity versions of type C designs. During the war there were also 27 Robin aircraft hangars. More than 7,000 aircraft - of no less than 62 different types - were modified, serviced or repaired at Wroughton's maintenance unit (RAF designation MU No. 15).
- 1.4.10 Throughout the war, the airfield was improved with the addition of 3 concrete runways between 1941 and 1944.

- 1.4.11 After the war, 'de-mobbed' Lancaster bombers were sent to Wroughton - most to be scrapped - while work continued on Avro Lincoln and Meteor jets. In 1953, the first of many Canberra bombers arrived, and Wroughton was to provide support for this aircraft throughout the next 19 years. Mosquitoes and more Lancasters made their last flights to Wroughton during the 1950s, usually destined for the scrapheap, but one Lancaster - PA474 - came in for an overhaul in 1964, ready to join the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight, of which it is still a member.
- 1.4.12 The 1960s even saw work on Westland helicopters at Wroughton, but by 1972 its life as a maintenance unit was over. In 1978, the Science Museum unveiled Wroughton as the store for its aircraft collection and other large exhibits.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were:
- 2.1.2 To determine the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 2.1.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation on completion of the fieldwork.
- 2.1.5 To define relevant research priorities, if additional archaeological investigation was deemed necessary.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A total of 114 evaluation trenches measuring 30 m x 2 m were proposed. Following consultation with Roy Canham (WCC), a number of these trenches were either abandoned or partially opened as a result of health and safety considerations or access problems (Table 1).

Table 1: Abandoned and partially-opened trenches

<i>Field</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Comment</i>
3	115	Abandoned	Trench located on area of lawn by red barn gate
3	117-119	Partially opened	Trench depth in excess of 1.5 m
4	80/7	Abandoned/moved	no pegs laid out for either trench so amalgamated as trench 7
4	78+79 86+87	Partially opened	Trench depth in excess of 1.5 m
5	44	Abandoned	Trench located over tarmac and service inspection cover
5	37	Abandoned	Trench located over tarmac/access issue due to livestock
5	121	Abandoned	Trench located within standing brick and concrete structure

5	39+51	Abandoned	Pegs obscured by wheat crop - spraying of crop imminent
8	15	Abandoned	Trench located on lawn by houses and within belt of trees
8	18	Abandoned	Trench located within new planted trees
8	63	Abandoned	Trench located within trees and over service inspection cover
8	3	Abandoned	Access problem due to livestock

3.1.2 The trenches were evenly spaced across the area of proposed construction and landscaping. (Fig. 2).

3.1.3 The trench locations were CAT scanned and the overburden removed under close archaeological supervision by two 360° mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets. The trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of natural deposits or the top of any significant archaeological level, whichever was highest. The topsoil and subsoil layers were stored separately and checked for any finds of archaeological importance.

3.1.4 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures outlined in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992). The stratigraphy of the trench was recorded even where no archaeological features were encountered.

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation and bagged by context.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.3.1 A total of nine deposits were sampled during the evaluation, exclusively from the fills of pits and post-holes which were Early Iron Age in date.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The evaluation covered an area of 63 hectares under various types of land use (see Appendix 1). The 1940s landscaping associated with the construction of the airfield is reflected in the varying depth of deposits overlying the natural geology across the site which ranged between 0.2 m and 1.7 m. The archaeological horizon was predominantly encountered at the top of the lower chalk. However, in previously low lying areas within the site, the chalk appears to be overlain by clay rich deposits, through which

archaeological features were cut. The depth and nature of deposits overlying the archaeological horizon are discussed in more detail below.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 The results from all 3 phases of evaluation have suggested that truncation during the construction of the airfield in the 1940s has been less destructive than was previously supposed and archaeological features appear to survive across the site.
- 4.2.2 However, the varying depth of deposits overlying the archaeological horizon, and the relatively insubstantial nature of many of the features where the overburden was at its shallowest, does suggest a degree of truncation. Similarly, there appears to be a concentration of features where the overlying deposits are at their deepest. The implications of this are discussed in greater detail below (Section 6).

4.3 Presentation of results

- 4.3.1 The site was divided into 9 areas based on the field divisions created by the existing runways and service roads (Fields 1, 1a and 2-8 - Figure 2). The following descriptions are presented on this basis and the results from each field are presented chronologically where dating of the features was possible.
- 4.3.2 Details of current land use and the field locations of each trench are presented in the context inventory (Appendix 1), as are the heights at the top and base of each end of each trench. The field and trench locations are shown on Figure 2, and each field is also illustrated separately as indicated below.
- 4.3.3 Soil descriptions for all deposits are presented to the context inventory (Appendix 1), except where the composition of the deposit is considered to be integral to the interpretation of features and/or deposits.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Field 1 (Figures 4 and 5)

- 5.1.1 A total of eight trenches were opened in Field 1, of which 1 (Trench 31) contained no archaeological features.

Stratigraphy

- 5.1.2 The depth of the deposits overlying the natural geology increased significantly to the east of the field, reflecting the area of infilling predicted in the Desktop Assessment (Figures 2 and 3).
- 5.1.3 The trenches to the west were excavated to the top of the lower chalk which was directly overlain by modern topsoil an average of 0.3 m thick, possibly suggesting a degree of truncation during the construction of the airfield.

- 5.1.4 The trenches to the east of the field (82, 84 and 100) appear to have been originally in a low-lying area to the east which has subsequently been landscaped during construction of the airfield. The lower chalk sloped away to the south and east and was overlain by a layer of clay rich deposit (8202, 10017) which was also observed as irregular spreads in the top of the chalk. Where it overlies the chalk, this clay layer appeared to mark the archaeological horizon and increased in thickness to the south and east, reflecting the break of slope of the underlying chalk. The clay deposit was overlain by a layer of mid-brown silty clay (8401, 8202, 10002) which appeared to seal the archaeological features and may represent the pre-1940s ground surface which to the west and north may have been truncated during the landscaping. Further evidence for this was apparent from the levelling layer of re-deposited chalk (10001) which overlies these deposits in Trench 100 and is in turn overlain by the modern topsoil.
- 5.1.5 The origin of the clay rich deposit is uncertain, although the irregular spreads of this deposit in the top of the chalk indicate possibly indicate glacial activity. The presence of the erratic sarsen within the deposit(s) (ref. Trench 73, Field 1a) may also suggest that it is glacial in origin.

Iron Age Features - Trenches 30, 82, 84 and 100 (Figures 5a, 5b and 6)

- 5.1.6 Trench 30 contained a possible Iron Age pit (3002) which was filled by a single dark grey silty deposit (3003). The feature appeared to cut the tenacious, clay-rich fill (3005) of an earlier pit (3004). However, as 3002 appeared to be cut through the centre of the earlier feature, it is possible that this is a single feature with two distinct fills, with 3005 perhaps representing a clay lining. Alternatively, the interface between 3003 and 3005 (ie - 3002) may represent a post pipe within a large post hole. The pit(s) were truncated by an undated linear feature (3009 - see below).
- 5.1.7 Trench 82 contained two pits with very similar dark grey silty-clay fills (ie - 8205). One of these was excavated (8204) and produced pottery from the 5th-3rd century BC. Two fragments of human bone were also recovered. Trench 84 contained 3 pits (8403, 8411, 8413) with fills that were similar in composition to those seen in Trench 82. One of these was excavated (8403) and early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills.
- 5.1.8 Trench 100 contained a semi-circular arrangement of post holes (Group 10004) which probably represented the western extent of a circular, post built structure. Three of these post holes (10005, 10009, 10013) were excavated and environmental samples taken. Two sherds of early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Roman Features (Trenches 30, 53 and 91)

- 5.1.9 Two E-W aligned parallel linear features (3013 and 3015) were recorded in the SW end of Trench 30. Although the profiles of these features were significantly different, the similarity in the composition of the fills and of their alignment may suggest that

they were contemporary. A fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the fill (3014) of ditch (3013), and early Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of both ditches.

- 5.1.10 A ditch on a similar alignment was also recorded in the northern end of Trench 53 (5304). This also produced Roman pottery and may be the western continuation of the southernmost of the ditches in Trench 30 (3013), although the fills were significantly different.
- 5.1.11 The bottom of a shallow pit (9119) was recorded in Trench 91 which produced Roman pottery but was of indeterminate function.

Post-Medieval Features

- 5.1.12 A NW-SE aligned linear was recorded in the NW end of Trench 84 (8415), one of the fills of which (8416) produced a single sherd of post medieval pottery.

Undated Features (Trenches 30, 84, 91 and 101)

- 5.1.13 A number of undated features were also recorded within the trenches in Field 1. The pit(s) recorded in Trench 30 (see above) were truncated by a possible ditch terminus (3009) on a NW-SE alignment which appeared to have been re-cut by a second linear feature on an identical alignment (3006).
- 5.1.14 A total of five possible linear features were recorded in Trench 91, although only 2 of these proved to have any depth or regularity. Both 9116 and 9104 were aligned E-W and appeared fairly regular in plan and profile, although the fills of both were relatively sterile and produced no artifactual evidence. A number of possible post holes were also recorded in Trench 91, although none of these were particularly convincing and no finds were recovered.
- 5.1.15 Trench 101 contained a single undated post hole (10102), and a linear feature (10106) with an irregular profile and filled by a fairly sterile deposit (10107).

Field 1a (Figures 7-9)

- 5.1.16 A total of 13 trenches were opened in Field 1a (four only partially opened) of which six contained no archaeological features.

Stratigraphy

- 5.1.17 The depth of deposits overlying the natural geology continued to reflect the projected extent of the 1940s infilling shown on Figure 2, with the re-deposited material being at its deepest in the trenches to the NW of the field.
- 5.1.18 Although the depths of the deposits varied depending on the location of the trench within the infilled low lying area, the stratigraphic sequence appeared to be similar to that observed within Field 1. The lower chalk was overlain by a series of clay rich deposits (604, 703, 6702, 7403, 7503/7510, 7804, 7902, 8501/2 and 8704) which varied in colour from blue-grey to mid grey-brown with orange mottling.

- 5.1.19 The variation in the colour of these deposits made it difficult to distinguish between the clay and any overlying buried soils or material re-deposited as part of the 1940s landscaping. The top of each deposit was exposed using the mechanical excavator and if no archaeology was apparent the deposit was then removed to expose the top of the underlying layer. Whilst this proved effective as a means of identifying the archaeological horizon, the interpretation of the overlying deposits was still problematic. It is possible that deposits interpreted as pre-1940s buried soils may in fact form part of the 1940s landscaping as the latter were generally fairly homogenous.
- 5.1.20 As was the case in Field 1, where the clay rich deposits were removed or not present as distinct layers, they also appeared as irregular spreads in the top of the lower chalk (604, 7405, 7700). The clay deposits were overlain by a series of silty-clay layers (602, 7511 and 7803) which may represent the pre-1940s ground surface. These were in turn overlain by alternating deposits of re-deposited chalk (601, 7401, 7702, 7802, 7901, 8503/8506, 8602 and 8702) and fairly homogenous silty-clays which may represent a re-deposition of the pre-1940s ground surface (702, 7402, 8505/8504, 8603 and 8703).
- 5.1.21 The re-deposited material was then overlain by modern topsoil which was an average of 0.25 m thick.

Iron Age Features - Trenches 6, 67, 73, 75, 77 and 85

- 5.1.22 Trench 6 contained a single NW-SE aligned linear feature (605), 4.3 m wide and in excess of 0.7 m deep (the base of the feature was not established due to health and safety reasons as the depth of the overburden was 1.10 m). A total of five sherds of late prehistoric pottery was recovered from the partially excavated fill (606).
- 5.1.23 Trench 67 contained a cluster of post holes (6706, 6711, 6713, 6715, and 6719) in no discernible configuration and an isolated post hole (6704) at the south end of the trench. All these post holes were cut through a clay rich deposit (6703) which overlay the lower chalk.
- 5.1.24 Probable post pipe deposits and stone packing (6708/6717 and 6709/6717 respectively) were apparent in two of the post holes (6706 and 6715). The high charcoal content and burnt bone in the post pipes, together with a quantity of burnt stone within the packing, may suggest that the posts were burnt *in-situ*. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of 6704, 6706, 6713 and 6715, although five sherds of early Roman pottery was also recovered from the fill of 6706 (6707). Part of an amber bead was also recovered from this context. No evidence for 1940s landscaping was apparent and it seems likely that this trench was on the southern extent of the low lying area.
- 5.1.25 Trench 73 was excavated to the top of a clay rich deposit (7301) which appeared in irregular spreads in the top of the lower chalk (7300) and through which archaeological features were cut. The overlying deposits were in excess of 1.50 m deep and were predominantly loose re-deposited chalk. Consequently, none of the

features were excavated for health and safety reasons. The features were planned and finds recovered from the surface where it was safe to do so.

- 5.1.26 The trench contained three post holes (7306, 7307 and 7309), the first two of which appeared to lay within the SE corner of a possible rectilinear feature (7308).
- 5.1.27 A further two spreads of dark grey silty material (7310 and 7311) were observed towards the south of the trench but, as the trench was at its deepest at this point, the surface could not be cleaned to define the edges of these features. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of the fill of post hole 7309 (7312) and from one of the spreads of dark material (7310).
- 5.1.28 Additionally, a sarsen stone (7312) measuring at least 0.50 m by 1.00 m was observed within the clay rich deposit (7301). This did not appear to be within a cut feature but may have been an erratic within the deposit. The depth of the re-deposited material suggests that this trench lay within the deepest part of the low lying area.
- 5.1.29 Trench 75 was excavated to the top of a clay rich deposit (7510/7503) through which archaeological features were cut. The trench contained a roughly NE-SW aligned ditch (7504) which was not well defined but had a suggestion of being curvilinear. Early-middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature.
- 5.1.30 Two post holes were also excavated (7506 and 7508) but their function was uncertain within the confines of the trench. A decorated sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of 7506 (7507). Little evidence for landscaping was recorded although it is possible that the subsoil (7511) underlying the modern topsoil represents the pre-1940s ground surface.
- 5.1.31 Trench 77 was excavated to the top of the lower chalk which contained numerous irregular spreads of clay rich material (7700). This was cut by a pit (7704) which had very similar fills (7705 and 7712) to the pits observed within Trenches 82 and 84 in Field 1. These also produced early-middle Iron Age pottery and human bone and were sealed by approximately 1 m of re-deposited material associated with the construction of the airfield. A single sherd of possible early Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill (7705).
- 5.1.32 Trench 85 was excavated to the top of a clay rich deposit (8501) of blue grey clay which appeared to be overlain by a mottled brown clay (8502) variation at the northern end of the trench. Deposit 8502 was cut by a pit (8508) and post hole (8510) with similar fills to the pits seen in Trenches 77, 82 and 84 (see above). The features were overlain by landscaping deposits in excess of 1.60 m deep and were consequently not excavated for health and safety reasons. A sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of the post hole fill (8511). The depth of the re-deposited material suggests that this trench lies within the deepest part of the low lying area infilled in the 1940s.

Undated Features - Trench 81

5.1.33 Trench 81 contained 3 possible curvilinear features (8110, 8112 and 8114), with 8110 and 8112 possibly representing opposing termini. Although very shallow, these may have represented the bases of small circular enclosures. Three possible post-holes were also recorded (8104, 8108 and 8118).

5.1.34 This trench appeared to lie beyond the south-western limit of the low lying area.

Field 2 (Figures 10 and 11)

5.1.35 A total of 13 trenches were opened in Field 2, of which eight contained no archaeological features (22, 24, 32, 34, 45, 46, 89 and 96).

Stratigraphy

5.1.36 The trenches in Field 2 were excavated to the top of the lower chalk which was directly overlain by an maximum of 0.30 m of modern topsoil. The exceptions to this were Trenches 10 and 11, in which the chalk was overlain by a layer of mid brown silty clay subsoil (1001, 1101) which increased in depth from 0.2 m at the SE end of Trench 11 to 0.40 m within Trench 10 and was then overlain by the modern topsoil.

5.1.37 As with the western part of Field 1, the absence of any pre-1940s deposits beneath the topsoil may suggest that a degree of truncation has occurred during the construction of the airfield (although the survival of discreet features such as the post holes in Trench 14 would suggest that the truncation has not been as severe as was initially thought). The subsoil deposit in Trenches 10 and 11 may represent a low lying area in which pre-1940s deposits have survived.

Iron Age Features - Trench 14

5.1.38 Trench 14 contained five post holes (1402, 1404, 1406, 1413 and 1415) in a linear configuration with a slight suggestion of a semi-circular arrangement. A total of three were excavated (1402, 1404 and 1406) and the fills proved similar in composition to those in Fields 1 and 1a, comprising dark grey-brown silty clays (ie - 1403, 1405, 1407). The fills (1405 and 1407) produced pottery which may have been late Bronze Age in date, although a later Early-Middle Iron Age date could not be discounted.

5.1.39 Although spatially distant from the features in Fields 1 and 1a, the similarity of these fills to the Iron Age features revealed to the east may imply that they are associated with them. Other features within Trench 14 are discussed below.

Undated Features - Trenches 10, 11, 14 and 21

5.1.40 A number of potential linear features were recorded within these trenches (1003, 1005, 1007, 1103, 1409, 1411, 2103, 2105 and 2107) all of which were aligned N-S. A sample of these were excavated (1005, 1103, 1409 and 2103) and proved to be fairly shallow although relatively regular in profile. The fills of all these features were of similar composition, comprising predominantly pale greyish brown silts (ie - 1410) from which no finds were recovered. Given the similarity of the fills and alignment,

and the consistently insubstantial nature of these features, it is possible that they are furrows, although they seem to be confined to the western half of the field and do not appear to extend into Field 3 to the west. Steam ploughing competitions have occurred in this field within the last 10 years, although the relatively sterile fills of these features suggest that they pre-date the deposition of the existing topsoil. Alternatively they may represent remnants of negative lynchets which have been partially truncated during the construction of the airfield.

Modern Features - Trench 27

5.1.41 Trench 27 contained 2 square-cut pits (2702 and 2703), backfilled with mixed chalk and stone rubble with tarmac and mixed silty-clay deposits. These are almost certainly quarry pits and may have been backfilled during airport construction.

Field 3 (Figures 12 and 13)

5.1.42 A total of 21 trenches were opened in Field 3 (four only partially), of which 10 contained no archaeological features (4, 5, 8, 16, 109, 111, 112, 117, 118 and 119).

Stratigraphy

5.1.43 A number of the trenches within Field 3 displayed evidence for 1940s landscaping, some of which may reflect the projected area of infilling presented in the desktop assessment (Trenches 16, 17, 19 and 20 - Figures 2 and 3).

5.1.44 In four trenches to the east of the field (Trenches 16, 17, 19 and 20), this comprised a mixture of re-deposited chalk and silty clay deposits (1603, 1702, 1912, 2002 and 2003) which increased in thickness to the north and west. These overlay a possible buried soil (1602, 1703, 1913 and 2004) which overlay the chalk and may represent the pre-1940s ground surface. The re-deposited material was overlain by a c0.20 m thick layer of modern topsoil.

5.1.45 In addition, the trenches to the north of the field - in the vicinity of the hanger to the east of Red Barn Gate (Trenches 111, 112, 116 and 120) - contained layers of re-deposited chalk (11101, 11201, 11602, 12003) overlying a buried soil which probably represented the pre-1940s ground surface (11102, 11202, 11601 and 12006). The re-deposited material may have originated from ground reduction prior to the construction of the adjacent hanger and the subsequent deposition of the resulting spoil as a levelling layer. Trench 109, to the south of these trenches also contained a buried soil but this was directly below the topsoil and no evidence for re-deposited material was encountered. The survival of the buried soil in these trenches suggests minimal truncation in this area.

5.1.46 Trenches 117, 118 and 119 were excavated across two distinctly visible mounds to the south of Red Barn Gate. All three of these trenches were excavated through late 20th century made ground deposits up to 1.9 m deep but varying in thickness according to the location of the trench upon the mound. Where the base of these deposits was encountered they appeared to overlay a clayey silt material which probably represents a buried topsoil. The made ground almost certainly represents

late 20th century spoil heaps and is not related to the 1940s landscaping. Although the origin of the material is uncertain, it possibly relates to the occupation of the site by the Ministry of Defence. These trenches were only partially opened for health and safety reasons.

- 5.1.47 With the exception of the trenches described below (76 and 110), the remaining trenches in Field 3 were excavated to the top of the lower chalk through a layer of modern topsoil and an underlying subsoil (402, 502, 10204, 10402 and 10508) which may represent a buried ground surface.

Possible late Bronze Age features - Trench 19

- 5.1.48 A wide, shallow linear (1902) was recorded in Trench 19 and, although the function was unclear, produced a single sherd of late Bronze Age pottery.

Iron Age/Roman Features - Trenches 102 and 105

- 5.1.49 Trench 102 contained two shallow circular features (10205 and 10207). Whilst these were quite insubstantial, their regularity in plan and the recovery of possible early Iron Age and Roman pottery from the fills 10206 and 10208 may suggest that they represent the base of intercutting pits, although their function is unclear.
- 5.1.50 Approximately 80 m to the north of Trench 102, Trench 105 contained two post holes (10501 and 10503). The fill (10502) of post hole 10501 produced early-middle Iron Age pottery (this was bagged as 15002 in error and is listed as such on table 2 below).

Undated Features - Trenches 17, 19, 20, 102, 104, 107

- 5.1.51 A number of undated features were recorded in Field 3. Trench 17 contained a NW-SE aligned gully (1706) of indeterminate date and function. The edges of the feature were quite irregular, although this may have been due to the fragmentary nature of the chalk through which it was cut.
- 5.1.52 Trench 19 contained a substantial ditch (1907), also on a NW-SE alignment and re-cut to a greater depth by 1909. The full width of the feature was not revealed within the trench.
- 5.1.53 The origin of a large, shallow pit (1905) to the south of the trench is uncertain. The upper fill was similar to the topsoil which may suggest that this is a relatively recent feature.
- 5.1.54 Trench 20 contained a shallow linear (2005) on a N-S alignment. A small pit (2007) was also revealed although no artefactual evidence was recovered from either feature and the date and function of both is unclear.
- 5.1.55 To the south of the possible pits in Trench 102 was a c 5 m wide feature (10202) which appeared linear in plan, probably on a NW-SE alignment and approximately 1.3 m deep. The sides sloped at approximately 45° to a concave base. No finds were recovered.

- 5.1.56 A linear feature (10404) on a NE-SW alignment, with a very similar fill and at right angles to 10202 was recorded in Trench 104, c160 m to the north-west. This was approximately 3.90 m wide, and although considerably shallower than 10202 at 0.44 m, had a similar profile.
- 5.1.57 Lying approximately 120 m to the north-east, Trench 107 also contained a linear feature (10703) on a NE-SW alignment. This was considerably narrower (1.4 m wide) but of similar depth to 10404. The sides sloped at approximately 45° to a concave base. Despite the variance in the width of these two features, it is possible that 10703 is the north-eastern continuation of 10404.

Modern Features - Trenches 17, 76, 110 and 120

- 5.1.58 In addition to the evidence for landscaping described above (5.1.37) and the undated gully (1706), Trench 17 contained 2 square-cut features with very similar fills to the 'quarry pits' seen in Trench 27 in Field 2 and almost certainly of the same function. These also appeared to be overlain by a rubble rich variation in the 'landscaping' deposit 1702, which might suggest that the backfilling of these pits is contemporary with the construction of the airfield.
- 5.1.59 Trench 76 also contained features and deposits associated with the construction of the airfield. Two linear features were recorded at the base of a series of deposits comprising re-deposited chalk (7610) and very dark silty clay material (7605) which increased in thickness to the west reflecting a c 30° break of slope in the underlying lower chalk. This was initially thought to be further evidence of landscaping, possibly filling a depression in the chalk. However, the sharp angle of the break of slope - together with the two ditches at the base of this deposit and the lack of evidence for landscaping in adjacent trenches - suggested a cut feature. It is possible that the linears, which had similar fills to the overlying deposit 7605, represent services buried within a wide, deep trench. The recovery of an RAF mug and what was thought to be an egg poacher may suggest the proximity of a canteen, or that the trench has been partially backfilled with kitchen waste, possibly accounting for the dark, organic nature of deposit 7605.
- 5.1.60 Trench 110 was excavated through a rubble rich made ground deposit (11003), similar to the backfill of the quarry pits in Trenches 17 and 27. This increased in thickness from west to east and butted up against a concrete structure at the eastern end of the trench. It is likely that this structure is contemporary with the airfield, possibly an observation post or a bunker. Alternatively, if the made ground post-dates the airfield construction, it may be a pill box - of which several survive around the site - which has been buried as part of a later landscaping scheme.
- 5.1.61 Trench 120 contained what appeared to be a circular trench which had been backfilled by late-20th century material. It is possible that this was a foundation trench for a gun emplacement which has subsequently been removed and backfilled during the occupation of the site by the Ministry of Defence.

Field 4 (Figures 14 and 15)

5.1.62 A total of 10 trenches were opened in Field 4, of which six contained no archaeological features (54, 57, 61, 62, 65 and 70).

Stratigraphy

5.1.63 Field 4 lay to the south of Field 1a. The absence of the landscaping deposits which were observed within the latter, suggests that the trenches in this field lie beyond the south-eastern extent of the low lying area identified in the desktop assessment.

5.1.64 The trenches to the south of Field 4 were excavated to the top of the lower chalk, which was directly overlain by c0.20 m of topsoil, possibly suggesting truncation of the pre-1940s deposits, similar to that suggested in Fields 1 and 2.

5.1.65 In the trenches to the north of the field, a silty clay subsoil was also apparent, which was an average of 0.12 m deep and may have represented the pre-1940s ground surface which has been truncated to the south. This is borne out by the depth of the top of the lower chalk, which begins to drop away to the north of the field, reflecting the proximity of the infilled low lying area.

Iron Age features - Trenches 71 and 88

5.1.66 Trench 71 contained the terminus of a probable linear feature (Group 7114), aligned SSE-NNW, the trench was extended to the east to expose the full width of the feature which proved to be approximately 5 m wide and extended for 12 m from the northern end of the trench. The terminus was steep sided and 1.2 m deep. The primary fills comprised a series of compacted silts (7104, 7106 and 7108) and re-deposited chalk (7105) which had slumped/eroded from the edges of the feature, two sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposit 7108.

5.1.67 Overlying these deposits was a 0.40 m thick layer of chalk rubble (7109), some of which was up to 0.40 m by 0.30 m by 0.15 m in size. The considerable size of some of these chalk fragments suggested that this was a deliberate deposition rather than a slumped layer.

5.1.68 The upper fills comprised a layer of eroded chalk (7110) overlain by a fairly sterile silty layer (7111) which appeared to be the result of gradual deposition in the top of the partially backfilled feature. The recovery of Roman pottery from the upper fill may suggest that the final silting took place in the early Roman period.

5.1.69 An iron object approximately 0.04 m long comprising shaft with a flattened end was also recovered from this context. There was a suggestion of ridged decoration on the shaft which also had a noticeable curvature. This was originally thought to be part of a brooch, although it was not in any recognisable form (Paul Booth, pers. comm.) and no definitive conclusions could be drawn as to its function at this stage.

5.1.70 The lower fills and the edge of the lower part of the cut displayed some evidence of the re-cutting of the terminus (7103 re-cut by 7107) prior to the deposition of the

rubble layer (7109), with 7108 representing the fill of the re-cut. This was far from conclusive and further excavation would be required to verify this hypothesis.

- 5.1.71 Trench 88 contained a pit (8808) approximately 0.96 m in diameter and 0.45 m deep, the fill of which (8810) produced early Iron Age pottery. Immediately to the west of this pit was a possible linear feature (8806) which was cut by a post-medieval pit (8804 - see below). The later pit was initially thought to be part of the same feature due to the similarity of the upper fills. Consequently, it was uncertain which feature the artefactual assemblage had come from and the finds were attributed to the fills of the later feature, which also produced post-medieval pottery. It is therefore possible that some of the 16 sherds of early Iron Age pottery attributed to 8804 may well have originated from the earlier feature. Whilst it is acknowledged that they may have simply been re-deposited in the later pit, an Iron Age date for the linear feature cannot be ruled out, particularly as four sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were securely attributable to deposit 8807 along the eastern edge of the feature.
- 5.1.72 The pit (8804) had truncated the western edge of the possible linear feature (8806) but the remaining eastern edge displayed a near vertical edge sloping to a flat base. The fill (8807) comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay, not dissimilar to the lower fill of Group 7114 in Trench 71. Despite the distance between the two trenches, and the uncertain extent of both 8806 and Group 7114, it is possible that the former represents the northern continuation of the latter (this is discussed in greater detail below).

Post-Medieval features - Trench 88

- 5.1.73 In addition to Iron Age and Roman finds, pit 8804 produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, although this was well stratified within the fill (8805) and was almost certainly not intrusive. The function of this feature was uncertain.

Undated features - Trenches 68, 71 and 72

- 5.1.74 Trench 68 contained two possible truncated pits/post holes (6804 and 6806) and two shallow linears (6809 and 6811). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 6810, and a flint blade from 6813, although these may have been intrusive.
- 5.1.75 In addition to Group 7114, shallow linear (7112) was also revealed in the southern end of Trench 71. The date and function of this feature was unclear but its' insubstantial nature in comparison to Group 7114 suggests that the two are not directly associated.
- 5.1.76 Trench 72 contained four possible linears (7204, 7206, 7208 and 7210) of which only one (7206) was particularly convincing. This was approximately 1 m wide and 0.35

m deep and the sides sloped at 45° to a flat base. No finds were recovered and the date and function of the feature are unclear.

Field 5 (Figures 16 and 17)

5.1.77 A total of 17 trenches were opened in Field 5, of which 12 contained no archaeological features (1, 42, 43, 48, 50, 55, 56, 58, 69, 90, 94 and 122) with the exception of one possible post hole in Trench 43 (4303).

Stratigraphy

5.1.78 The trenches to the north of Field 5 were excavated to the top of the lower chalk which was directly overlain by modern topsoil, an average of 0.25 m thick. This may suggest a continuation of the possible truncation of pre-1940s deposits observed in the trenches to the south of Field 4.

5.1.79 In the trenches to the south of the field (south of Trenches 41 and 49) the topsoil overlay a clayey-silt subsoil (ie - 4101, 5802) up to 0.20 m which in turn overlay the chalk. This may represent the pre-1940s ground surface which has been truncated to the north of the field.

5.1.80 The trenches towards the southern perimeter fence of the airfield (Trenches 92, 90 and 58) displayed some geological variations as a number of irregular spreads of clay rich material were apparent in the top of the lower chalk, these were similar to those observed within Field 1a and suggest a low lying area which is reflected in the current topography of the site.

Iron Age/Roman Features

5.1.81 Trench 64 contained a roughly NNE-SSW aligned ditch terminus (6403). The northern edge of the trench was extended to expose the full width of the feature which proved to be 2.40 m wide and 0.66 m deep. The southern edge sloped at 45° and the eastern, terminal edge at 85° to a possible flat base (the full profile was not exposed within the original trench).

5.1.82 The fills comprised a series of gradually deposited silts (6404-6407), some of which contained chalk inclusions which were presumably the result of erosion from the ditch edges. A single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill (6407).

Post-Medieval features - Trench 40

5.1.83 An E-W aligned linear feature was revealed in the north-western end of Trench 40. This contained fragments of ceramic pipe suggesting that the fill was probably modern, although the ditch may have originated as an earlier field boundary.

Undated features - Trenches 41, 49 and 92

5.1.84 Few of the trenches in Field 5 displayed any evidence for archaeological features. The exceptions to this were a small pit in the eastern end of Trench 92 (9202), a shallow,

irregular but linear spread of silty material in the east end of Trench 49 (4903) which may represent a hedgeline. It is possible that the western continuation of this was exposed within the western end of Trench 41 (4105) where a similar linear spread of material was partially excavated. Given that the trenches to the north of Trenches 41 and 49 may have been subject to truncation during construction of the airfield, it is possible that this hedgeline represents the southern limit of the truncation.

- 5.1.85 Other possible features within these trenches were investigated but proved to be either modern (4107, 5502 and 5504), geological in origin (4904) or the result of bioturbation (ie - 4103, 5602).

Field 6 (Figures 18 and 19)

- 5.1.86 A total of nine trenches were opened in Field 6, of which four contained no archaeological features (38, 66, 97 and 106).

Stratigraphy

- 5.1.87 The deposits overlying the chalk in Field 6 were similar to those encountered in the southern half of Field 5 with the lower chalk displaying geological variations of irregular patches of clay-rich material overlain by *c* 0.20 m of clayey-silt subsoil (ie - 2302, 2801, 3801) which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil of an average depth of 0.25 m.

Undated Features - Trenches 23, 28, 36, 60, 83

- 5.1.88 A number of undated features were recorded within Field 6 which included a shallow E-W aligned linear feature in Trench 23 (2304); a pit, a possible gully terminus and a probable gully terminus in Trench 36 (3608, 3604 and 3610 respectively); and two shallow, parallel E-W ditches approximately 0.40 m apart in trench 60 (6002 and 6004). Other potential features in this field proved to be poorly defined and insubstantial (ie - 8306, 2803) with the following exceptions.
- 5.1.89 A shallow pit (8303) in Trench 83 was 1.04 m in diameter and 0.26 m deep and contained a sarsen stone. The sarsen measured 0.49 m by 0.52 m and was placed in the centre of the pit. There was no evidence for the stone having been worked, and although a number of small circular holes were visible along one side of it, these are likely to have been natural 'pitting' on the surface of the stone. It was overlain by a silty-clay deposit which appeared to be the result of gradual deposition. Given the apparent lack of truncation in this area of the site, and the relative dimensions of the pit and the stone, it seems likely that the pit was dug specifically for the deposition of the stone. No pottery was recovered and the date of the feature is uncertain.
- 5.1.90 A SE-NW aligned, shallow linear was recorded in Trench 36. This was filled by a mid-pale brown clayey-silt with 4-5% burnt stone and 5% chalk inclusions. This was very shallow although 2 parallel 'gullies' in the base of the feature may suggest ruts in a rudimentary trackway. This is very conjectural given the confines of the trench.

Field 7 (Figures 20 and 21)

5.1.91 A total of six trenches were opened in Field 7, of which two contained no archaeological features (12 and 59).

Stratigraphy

5.1.92 The deposits overlying the chalk in Field 7 were similar to those encountered in the southern half of Field 5 and in Field 6, with the lower chalk displaying geological variations of irregular patches of clay-rich material overlain by *c* 0.20 m of clayey-silt subsoil (ie - 2604, 2501, 1202) which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil of an average depth of 0.25 m. There was some evidence for the deposition of a thin layer of powdery asphalt (2602) and associated made ground (2603) in Trench 26 which was tentatively interpreted as being a storage area for the raw materials used to create the runways, as it appeared to be localised around the area of Trench 26.

Iron Age/Roman features - Trenches 2 and 26

5.1.93 Trench 26 contained NW-SE aligned, 4.40 m wide feature which appeared linear in plan (2606). Given the depth of similar features in adjacent trenches (see Trench 2, Field 7 and Trench 33, Field 8) - due to health and safety considerations and following consultation with Roy Canham - it was agreed to machine excavate a slot through the fills of this feature in an attempt to establish a profile and recover any finds which may give an indication of date. The feature proved to be in excess of 3.00 m deep and filled by a series of silty-clay deposits with varying degrees of chalk inclusions (2607-2610). There was the suggestion of a layer of loose, re-deposited chalk (2609) along the top half of the western edge. The edges themselves sloped at *c*80° although the base of the feature was not reached due to health and safety considerations (the chalkier elements within the lowest excavated fill (2610) and the narrowing of the profile suggested it was bottoming out). The upper fills produced a small amount of Roman pottery.

5.1.94 The fills (206 and 207) of a possible SW-NE linear feature (205) in Trench 2 were similar in composition to those of ditch 2606, although 205 appeared to have been re-cut by feature 203. Ditch 205/203 was only partially exposed in the southern end of Trench 2 so the full width of the feature(s) was not exposed. A total of three flint flakes were recovered although these may well have been residual. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (204) of the possible re-cut (203).

Undated Features - Trenches 13 and 25

5.1.95 Other features in Field 7 proved to be poorly-defined and of no great depth and these included a possible gully (1305) in Trench 13 and a possible shallow linear in trench 25 (2504).

Field 8 (Figures 22 and 23)

5.1.96 A total of six trenches were opened in Field 8, of which five contained no archaeological features (35, 103, 108, 113 and 114).

Stratigraphy

5.1.97 There was some evidence for landscaping along the eastern edge of Field 8, immediately to the west of the existing road (Trenches 33 and 103) and probably associated with the construction of same. This is visible on the ground as a barely discernible bank running parallel with the road. There was also a degree of chalk re-deposition to the north-west of the field in the vicinity of the hangars in the south-west corner of the site (Trench 35). Otherwise the chalk was overlain by a layer of clayey silt subsoil (ie - 11401, 11301, 10801) approximately 0.20 m thick which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil an average of 0.20 m thick.

Iron Age/Roman features - Trench 33

5.1.98 Only one feature was recorded in the trenches in Field 8. Trench 33 contained a 6.60 m wide, NE-SW aligned feature which appeared linear in plan (3303), although the south-eastern and north-western edges appeared to be on slightly different alignments which may indicate two separate features or a large discreet feature (see Section 6 below). Three slots were hand excavated across the feature(s) but excavation was limited due to health and safety considerations. A fragment of Roman storage jar was recovered from the single excavated fill (3304) which was similar in composition to the fills of the features in Trenches 2 and 26.

5.1.100 The north-western end of the trench was originally under-machined as the re-deposited chalk along the western edge of the existing road was mistaken for natural geology. This was subsequently re-machined and revealed a NE-SW aligned gully which was planned but not excavated.

5.2 Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Emily Edwards

5.2.1 A total of 272 sherds (2227 g) were recovered, of which one (5 g) sherd was identified as being late Bronze Age, 192 (1850 g) were identified as belonging to an early Iron Age phase of activity and 12 sherds (38 g) were either late Bronze Age or middle Iron Age. The early Iron Age phase included several fingernail decorated sherds, a sherd decorated with an incised motif, fragments of a shouldered jar and several fragments of angular bowl. The late Bronze Age or middle Iron Age sherds included the rim sherd of a closed, ovoid jar form common in the late Bronze Age and also within the middle Iron Age in certain parts of the Upper Thames Valley. The flint tempered late Bronze Age sherd was identified through fabric alone and several other flint tempered sherds (context 1407) could also be Bronze Age, although the firing and general appearance suggests early Iron Age.

5.2.2 The assemblage consists of small and abraded fragments but the variety of forms and decoration does suggest potential for good groups of diagnostic material, associated

with nearby settlement activity. Such an assemblage would contribute to the characterisation of the site and further regional studies. Should any further excavations be necessary as part of this project, it is recommended that opportunities for maximising the recovery of such groups be sought.

Table 2: Prehistoric pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
606	5	7	LPREH	
1405	12	38	LBA or MIA?	Simple rim of a closed, ovoid jar
1407	3	12	LPREH	Could be earliest Iron Age or Bronze Age
1903	1	5	LBA	Common fine flint
1904	2	26		Fired potting clay?
6707	18	61	EIA?	
6708	53	253	EIA	
6710	4	54	EIA?	
6714	5	40	EIA	Part of an angular, decorated bowl
6716	8	184	EIA	Jar rim with finger nail decoration
7108	2	8	EIA or MIA	
7310	1	21	EIA?	
7312	1	33	EIA?	
7505	11	29	EIA or MIA	
7507	1	7	LBAEIA or EIA	Decorated sherd - hanging triangle filled with impressed dots
7705	53	815	EIA	Fragment of small, carinated bowl
7712	1	19	EIA or MIA?	
8205	24	243	EIA	Fragment of 5-3rd BC carinated, furrowed bowl
8206	5	31	EIA or MIA?	One common ironstone fabric and finger nail decorated body sherds
8404	3	14	EIA	Rim with fingernail impression
8406	2	15	EIA or MIA?	
8407	5	53	EIA or MIA	
8409	7	53	EIA or MIA	Ironstone fabric
8511	4	23	EIA	Fragments of a shouldered vessel
8802	8	33	EIA or MIA	
8805	16	80	EIA?	
8810	7	6	PREH	
9120	3	13	LPREH	
10014	2	29	EIA	Part of an angular bowl
10208	3	13	EIA or MIA?	
15002	2	9	EIA or MIA	
	272			

Roman Pottery by Edward Biddulph

- 5.2.3 A total of 42 sherds of late Iron Age and Roman pottery, weighing 591 g, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was rapidly scanned, and each context group was weighed and counted. Fabrics were assigned codes from Oxford Archaeology's guidelines for Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- 5.2.4 Two contexts, 6802 and 8807, contained wares consistent with a late Iron Age or early Roman date. Fabric E80 was grog-tempered, while E60 was flint-tempered. The majority of the assemblage comprised body sherds in a range of Roman-period sandy wares. Sandy grey wares R20 and R30 were most common, but sand-tempered oxidised wares (O20) were also available. Coarse fabrics (O80 and R90), usually reserved for storage jars, were seen in a number of contexts. Most of this material could not be dated closely within the Roman period. However, context 3014 contained a bead-rimmed jar in fabric R30 that typically dates to the early Roman period. In addition, a storage jar fabric (Savernake ware (R95)), which was present in context 8807, is unlikely to date beyond the end of the 3rd century. A sherd tentatively identified as black-burnished ware (B10) may have dated from *c* AD 125 onwards.
- 5.2.5 Overall, the small assemblage has an early Roman emphasis, but activity in the 2nd or 3rd-century is also a possibility. The condition of the assemblage was reasonably good, having a mean sherd weight of 14 g. However, the paucity of diagnostic rims suggests that the pottery had undergone one or more episodes of disturbance before final deposition.

Table 3: Roman Pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
204	2	10	O80, ?B10	125-410
2608	1	3	R30	Roman
2609	2	20	R30	Roman
3014	5	36	R30 (bead-rimmed jar)	43-125
3016	1	23	R20/R90	Roman
3304	2	87	R90 (storage jar)	Roman
5303	5	81	R20	Roman
5305	1	132	R90 (storage jar)	Roman
6405	1	2	E20 (jar)	LIA/43-100
6707	5	69	R30	Roman
6802	3	45	E80	LIA/43-100
6810	2	9	R20	Roman
6813	3	33	R95, R30	43-300
7111	1	5	R30, O20	Roman
7705	1	12	O20	Roman
8805	1	3	R30 (?bowl body sherd with internal stabbing)	Roman
8807	4	7	E60	LIA/43-100
10206	2	14	R30	Roman
Total	42	591		
8416	2	25	Glazed earthenware	Post-med

Post-Medieval Pottery by John Cotter*Introduction and Methodology*

- 5.2.6 The assemblage comprises a total of four sherds of pottery weighing 224g.
- 5.2.7 All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

- 5.2.8 The assemblage comprises a minimum of two vessels. The earlier piece (context 8805) is a sherd of local post-medieval red earthenware with a slightly mottled brown glaze. It probably dates to the 18th century though could have been produced within a late 17th to 18th-century date range. The later piece (context 7609) is a modern coffee mug in an off-white porcellaneous earthenware. This bears an underglaze blue stamp showing the crowned logo of the RAF (Royal Air Force) within a circle. The base bears the Staffordshire maker's mark with the words 'Solian Ware' above the words 'Soho Pottery Ltd Corbridge England'. This identifies the mug as a product of the Soho Pottery's Elder works at Corbridge, Stoke on Trent (1906-1944) and the use of the name Solian Ware further refines the dating to the period c. 1930-1944 (internet source www.thepotteries.org/marks). Use of the mug during the Second World War therefore seems quite probable.

Potential of the Material and Recommendations for further work

- 5.2.9 The RAF mug with its close dating is of some historical and ceramic interest and should, at the very least, be photographed. Its existence should be drawn to the attention of a local museum or historical society who may wish to display it or research it further. Without further research it is difficult to assess just how rare this class of wartime artefact (with precisely these marks) is.

Animal Bone by Lena Strid

- 5.2.10 The animal bone assemblage from Wroughton Airfield comprised 97 bones (see Table 4 and 5). The bones were in a good condition (see Table 6), with a few traces of burning and gnawing. The species present were cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse. Dog is indirectly present, as evidenced by gnaw marks on bones.
- 5.2.11 The cattle femur and distal humerus were fused, indicating an age-at-death of 3.5+ years and 15-20 months respectively. There were also one calf mandible present. The sheep assemblage also displayed adult (mandible: 2-3 years old) and juvenile

(mandible: 0.5 year old, pelvis: juvenile) remains. The pig canine tooth derived from the permanent dentition, and would therefore belong to an animal of over 6-9 months of age. The horse metatarsal and radius were both fused distally, indicating an age-at-death of over 12-15 months and 3.5 years respectively.

5.2.12 The pig mandibular canine belonged to a sow. No other bones in the assemblage could be sexed.

5.2.13 Butchering marks were found on two ribs from medium mammals, which had been chopped off mid-rib and at the neck respectively.

Table 4: Anatomical distribution of all species, including NISP, MNI and weight. Skeletal element used for MNI is marked with an asterisk.

	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Small	Medium	Large	Indet.
Horncore		1						
Skull	1							
Mandible	3*	2*		1				
Loose teeth	1		1	1				
Atlas								
Axis								
Vertebra						2		
Sacrum								
Rib						13	3	
Scapula		3						
Humerus	1							
Radius		1		1				
Ulna		1						
Metacarpal	1							
Pelvis		2						
Femur	1							
Patella								
Tibia	1	1						
Fibula			1					
Calcaneus		1						
Astragalus								
Metatarsal		2		1				
Phalanx 1								
Phalanx 2								
Phalanx 3								
Longbone					4	8	3	
Indeterminable							2	33
Total (NISP)	9	14	2	4	4	23	8	33
MNI	2	2	1	1				
Weight (g)	625	116	4	290	2	42	53	40

Table 5: Assemblage phases and fragment count/species.

	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Small	Medium	Large	Indet.	TOTAL
Iron Age	8	14	2	2	4	22	8	33	93

Roman?	1			1					2
Post-med				1		1			2
TOTAL	9	14	2	4	4	23	8	33	97

Table 6: Preservation level for bones from all phases of the B2006_4 assemblage. See Lyman (1996) for description of preservation levels.

	n	0	1	2	3	4	5
Iron Age	93		12.9%	86.0%	1.1%		
Roman?	2				100%		
Post-medieval	2		50%	50%			

***Human Bone** by Louise Loe*

Methods

5.2.14 The remains were examined in accordance with standard osteological practice (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Examination involved assessment of the minimum number of individuals, condition, completeness, and estimation of biological parameters (age and sex) where possible. The remains were also examined for pathology which may be identified on human bone in the form of lytic or blastic lesions, or a combination of both (Ortner 2003).

Results

Context 7750

5.2.15 The skeletal material from this context comprised two small fragments of cranium, each less than 30mm in size. Both were judged to be in a fair condition; some of the cortical surfaces had broken post-mortem but there was minimal erosion. Owing to the size of the fragments it was impossible to identify the precise part of the cranium that they came from with any confidence. However, their morphological appearance suggests that they may be part of the occipital bone. It was not possible to say whether these remains belonged to that of an adult, child, male or female. No pathology was present on these remains. In the absence of any duplicated elements, it must be assumed that these fragments derive from the same cranium.

Context 8205

5.2.16 Two fragments, one representing approximately 40% of the frontal bone and one representing approximately 20% of the parietal bone, were present. Both pieces of bone were in a good condition having suffered minimal post-mortem damage. It was not possible to determine whether the fragment of parietal belonged to the right or left side. The overall morphology of the bones suggested that they represent the cranial vault of one adult. No pathology was identified and biological sex could not be estimated.

Concluding remarks

- 5.2.17 The human skeletal material described in this report represents the remains of two crania, one adult and one of unknown age. It was not possible to estimate the biological sex of these individuals and no pathology was identified.

Flint by *Rebecca Devaney*

- 5.2.18 A total of 13 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the evaluation at Wroughton Airfield (Table 7). In general, the flakes are reminiscent of later prehistoric flint working and probably date to the hard hammer industries of the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. Diagnostic characteristics include clear points and cones of percussion, pronounced ventral ripples and a flake with a hinge termination. In contrast, the blades are likely to have been removed from prepared blade cores, which are more commonly associated with earlier Prehistoric flint working, and are likely to be Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic in date. The blade from context 5303 exhibits some possible usewear, however, much has been obscured by later post-depositional damage. The multiplatform flake core is minimally worked with small removals taken from one side of an otherwise cortical nodule. At 58 g, it is quite small. The core is not chronologically diagnostic, but is consistent with the flake component of the assemblage. On the whole, the flint is in a good condition, with most pieces being fresh or exhibiting just slight post-depositional damage. Cortication is not present.

Table 7: Flint

Flint Category	204	1908	2505	3304	5303	6802	6813	7111	8805	Total
Flake	3	1		1		1		2	1	9
Blade					1		1			2
Irregular waste	1									1
Multiplatform flake core			1							1
Total	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	13

- 5.2.19 The technological characteristics of the flint from Wroughton suggests activity at the site during later Prehistory and possibly as far back as the Mesolithic, however, the small assemblage size limits the potential for more detailed dating or analysis.

Ceramic Building Materials

John Cotter

- 5.2.20 Two pieces of worn roof tile (joining) weighing 18g were recovered from context 8805. These come from the corner of a flat roof tile in a orange sandy fabric with a grey core. The presence of moderate very coarse (up to 5 mm across) inclusions of tabular dark reddish-brown ironstone is distinctive. On the underside are specks of clear glaze - this and the general appearance of the piece indicate a medieval date - probably within the 13th-16th centuries.

Stone Gaming Marble

John Cotter

- 5.2.21 A single stone gaming marble weighing 3g was recovered from context 8805. This is perfectly spherical with a diameter of 12 mm. The marble is in light grey limestone with slight evidence of banding. The surface is smooth but matt, possibly due to the

effects of acid groundwater, originally it would have been polished. Stone gaming marbles such as this were imported from the Continent, mainly Holland, in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The grey limestone probably came from southern Germany and was fashioned into marbles in Holland.

Other Finds

5.2.22 Table 8 quantifies the other finds recovered during the evaluation.

Table 8 Other finds

Type	Context	Fragment count	Weight (grams)
CBM	3014	1	107
	5005	5	687
	6813	1	9
Clinker	1906	12	17
	7111	9	5
Fired Clay	6708	5	16
	7705	1	24
	10208	6	33
Glass	1906	1	2
	3306	3	47
	7609	3	353
Slag	204	4	11
	10105	16	68

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

By Seren Griffiths

Methodology

5.3.1 Nine samples were taken as part of the evaluation at Wroughton Airfield. The samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, molluscs, small bones and artefacts. Samples were taken from two series of associated postholes and two pits. All are thought to be Iron Age in date. The samples were floated onto a 250 micron mesh. The remaining material was then wet sieved through a column for the recovery of small bones and artefacts to 500 microns. The flots and residues were air-dried and the flots scanned under a binocular microscope at Oxford Archaeology. The residues were sorted for bones and artefacts down to 4 mm and the remaining material retained

5.3.2 Results

Charred plant remains

5.3.3 Flot sizes ranged from 10 to 100 ml. Charcoal with diameters >2 mm was present or frequent in all the flots. Charred seeds and chaff were rare in the samples. Grain was noted in 3 flots in quantities of less than five items per sample. The grain was generally poorly preserved and identified as hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) in samples 4 (context 3003) and 5 (context 6707). A single glume base of *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* and chaff several fragments were present in sample 9 (context 8809). Hulled barley, *Hordeum* sp., was present in sample 4 (context 3003) and sample 5 (context 6707). Other economic species were limited to *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut

shell fragments in sample 7 (context 6709). Weed seeds were present in five samples in low numbers, and were identified as *Galium* sp. (cleavers), *Rumex* sp. (docks) and Gramineae (grasses/cereals). A cotyledon of *Vicia/Lathyrus* (pea/vetch) was present in sample 9 context (8809). Molluscs were only present in sample 9 context (8809) and sample 6 (context 6708).

Finds recovered by sieving

5.3.4 Finds from sieving included burnt/cremated bone in samples 4 (context 3003), 5 (context 6707), 6 (context 6708) and 7 (context 6709). Bone was recovered from samples 4 (context 3003), 6 (context 6708) and 9 (context 8809). Fuel ash slag was recovered from sample 5 (context 6707) and 6 (context 6708). A broken amber bead was recovered from sample 5 (context 6707). Finds were passed to the Finds Department for inclusion in the compendium.

Discussion

5.3.5 The economic plant resources in these samples are generally present in too limited volumes to give insight into crop processing or production activities. The presence of hulled wheat is not surprising given the predominance of spelt wheat during the Iron Age in southern Britain (Campbell and Straker in prep.). The presence of barley is also unsurprising.

5.3.6 The spot dating of several of these features to the early Iron Age could provide insight into the regional variations in exploitation of hulled wheat species. Further work at the site should therefore include targeted sampling of a range of features, including post-holes, especially from four poster structures. The presence of some cereal chaff, albeit in low volumes in the studied samples, might give the opportunity to investigate the processing/production of these cereal species (cf. Jones, G. E. M. 1984). At present however these assemblages are too small, and probably represent the background scatter from crop processing and storage.

Table 9 Environmental Samples

<i>Sample No</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Flot vol (ml)</i>	<i>Type of context</i>	<i>Charc</i>	<i>Grain</i>	<i>Chaff</i>	<i>Weeds</i>	<i>Other charred</i>	<i>Vol. Floated (litres)</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Sieved finds</i>
1	10006	30	post hole [10005]	++			+ <i>Galium</i> sp, + other, + small Gramineae		1	5% volume modern plant matter. Burnt bone present in flot	
2	10010	10	Post hole [10009]	+			+ Gramineae		1	50% volume modern plant matter	
3	10014	15	post hole [10013] EIA	++					3	+ small mammal bones-	

Sample No	Conte xt No	Flot vol (ml)	Type of context	Charc	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other charred	Vol. Floated (litres)	Notes	Sieved finds
										<i>Mus/Arvicolinae</i> (mouse/vole), <i>Anura</i> (frog/toad). Insect pupae	
4	3003	100	pit fill (?IA)		+ <i>Triticum spelta</i> , + <i>Triticum spelta/dicocum</i> + Hulled <i>Hordeum</i>		<i>Galium</i> sp.		15		
5	6707	50	burnt/?cremated bone inclusions -upper fill post hole EIA?	++	+ cereal indet., + hulled <i>Hordeum</i>		<i>Rumex</i> sp, Gramineae		10	50% volume modern plant matter	+Amber bead
6	6708	75	burnt bone inclusions -post void EIA	++	+ cereal indet		+ <i>Rumex</i> sp		15	+silica/slag inclusions. 25% volume modern plant matter	
7	6709	50	Fill around postpacking	++				+ <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell frags.	8	40% volume modern plant matter	
8	6716	75	burnt bone inclusions -post void EIA	++					10	40% volume modern plant matter, +one element glassy coal	
9	8809	10	pit fill	+		+ Glume base and frags. <i>T. spelta/dicocum</i>		+ Cotyledon <i>Pisum/Lathyrus</i>	8	50% volume modern plant matter	

Key: +=present

6 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Site Specific Interpretation

Iron Age Settlement: Fields 1, 1a and 2

- 6.1.1 It seems likely that the post holes and pits revealed within the trenches in Fields 1, 1a and 2 represent evidence for early Iron Age settlement on the area now occupied by the airfield.
- 6.1.2 It is unclear whether the evidence from the three fields represents contemporary habitation, or if it reflects a “*gradual shift in location of a [nucleated settlement] within a defined and limited territory*” (Cunliffe, 1978, 14). The structural elements and associated pits revealed in the evaluation cover an area of some 1200 m along the northern limit of the evaluated area, from Trench 14 in the west to Trench 77 in the east. Although the extent to the north and south is uncertain, the results from 2005 evaluation (OA, 2005a and b) suggested that it did not extend as far north as the northern perimeter of the airfield. The evidence from the current phase of evaluation suggested that the area to the south of Fields 1 and 1a, and the eastern half of Field 2, had been subject to a degree of truncation during the construction of the airfield which may have compromised discrete features.

Iron Age Features: Field 3

- 6.1.3 The postholes and possible intercutting pits recorded in Field 3 may well be associated with the features in the fields to the east. However, the fills were significantly different and the features less substantial and there also appeared to be a greater concentration of Iron Age features within Fields 1, 1a and - to a lesser extent - Field 2. This may suggest that the possible Iron Age features in Field 3 are on the periphery of the main focus of activity to the east.

Shallow Linear Features

- 6.1.4 It is possible that a number of the shallow linear features recorded across the site may represent lynchets relating to field system(s) associated with this settlement, although little dating evidence was recovered and the dispersed nature of the trenches made the establishment of relationships between these features problematic.
- 6.1.5 It is possible, given their regular spacing and relative proximity that the shallow linear features in Field 2 may represent ridge and furrow. A similar function for other shallow linear features cannot be discounted although the Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from Trench 19 may suggest an earlier date for at least some of these features.

Iron Age Linear Features: Field 4

- 6.1.6 The large feature in Trench 71 (Group 7114) has been tentatively interpreted as a ditch terminus, possibly with evidence for either re-cutting or of a bi-vallate feature (7103 and 7107). Whilst the extent of this feature was not clear within the confines of the trench, the section that was revealed appeared linear in plan. Additionally, a potentially linear feature with a similar, steep-sided profile was revealed on the same alignment in Trench 88 (8806). The silty fills of the latter were also similar in composition to the primary silts within the terminus in Trench 71.
- 6.1.7 The chalk rubble backfill (7109) overlying the primary silts of the terminus in Trench 71 seems to be a deliberate deposition and may represent the levelling of an associated bank - although this can be no more than conjectural as no other evidence for a bank was revealed within the trench. The fact that the chalk rubble deposit was absent from the fills of feature 8806 may suggest that the two do not represent the same feature, or that the backfilling was localised in the area of the terminus. The truncation of 8806 by a post-medieval pit (8804) also made the characterisation of 8806 problematic and the interpretation of this feature as linear is necessarily tentative.
- 6.1.8 The steep sided profiles of both 8806 and Group 7114 may also suggest that the interpretation of these features as linear is somewhat dubious. Although a certain degree of slumped/eroded chalk was observed within the primary silts of Group 7114, this did not appear to be present in sufficient quantities to suggest that the feature was open for any significant period of time given the near verticality of the edges. However, it is feasible that the lack of slumped/eroded material may have been a result of regular re-excavation/cleaning of the feature and that this may account for the irregularity in the terminal edge of the 'ditch' which has been interpreted as a re-cut. It is also possible that the presence of a bank may have, at least partially, negated erosion along the edges of the feature(s). Additionally, the primary silts within Group 7114 and the relatively homogenous, silty fills of 8806 also suggested gradual deposition which would imply that the features were open for a considerable time.
- 6.1.9 Although the artefactual assemblage was small, the Iron Age pottery from the primary silts and the Roman material from the upper fill may also attest to the longevity of the 'ditch' as a feature in the landscape.
- 6.1.10 Other than the similarity in date of the artefactual assemblage from the discrete features to the north and the 'linear' features in Field 4, no direct relationship between the two could be established. If the latter should prove to be linear, the substantial width and depth might well imply a defensive function - this is discussed in greater detail below.

Possible Linear Features: Fields 7 and 8

- 6.1.11 The interpretation of the large, potential linear features recorded some 1000 m to the west is also problematic. The extent and nature of features in Trenches 2, 26 and 33 could not be established within the confines of the trenches. The problems of interpretation were also compounded by the depth of the features. The full profile of 3303 was not established due to health and safety concerns, although it was certainly

in excess of 1 m deep. Similarly, as 205/203 was only partially exposed within Trench 2, the full profile was not observed. The machine excavated slot through the feature in Trench 26 (2605) was halted at 3 m and the profile revealed was inconclusive in characterising the feature.

- 6.1.12 If these features are linear, then attributing a function to them is not straightforward. The 'alignment', profile, depth and relationships between the features is unclear. It seems unlikely that they would represent field boundaries, given their substantial nature (see below). They may have had a defensive function, although there is no evidence to support this other than their size.
- 6.1.13 It is possible that these features represent quarry pits, although the silty, homogenous fills - together with evidence for eroded material within these deposits in Trench 26 - may suggest a gradual deposition of material which would imply that the features were not deliberately backfilled. Conversely, the paucity of artefactual evidence would suggest that they were not open for any significant period, or that they were a considerable distance from any centre of activity. It is possible that, if these are quarry pits, they were excavated at the periphery of a settlement and left to silt up gradually. The small amount of Roman pottery recovered from the fills of 203, 3303 and 2605 would indicate that they silted up in the early Roman period, which may add weight to the suggestion that they are quarry pits as it would seem unlikely that chalk would be quarried in such quantities in association with an Iron Age settlement. However, the majority of the Roman finds came from the upper fills of these features and it is possible that they originated considerably earlier.

Roman Linear Features: Field 1

- 6.1.14 All three of the linear features recorded in Field 1 produced Roman finds. The function of these features was uncertain although it is possible that the ditch in Field 53 (5304) is the western continuation of the southernmost of the ditches in Trench 30 (3013). Although no evidence for the western continuation of the northernmost ditch (3015) was seen in Trench 53, it is possible, given its insubstantial nature in Trench 30, that it has been completely truncated within the former trench.
- 6.1.15 If this interpretation is correct, it is possible - if somewhat conjectural - that this represents a rudimentary trackway.

Undated Linear Features: Fields 3 and 5

- 6.1.16 Despite the variation in width, the alignment of the ditch seen in Trench 104 (10404) would suggest that it is the south-western continuation of that seen in Trench 107 (10703). A third ditch, running at right-angles to these, was recorded in Trench 102 (10202), although it was considerably more substantial.
- 6.1.17 It is possible that these features are part of a field system of indeterminate date, although this can be no more than conjectural given the limited evidence from the evaluation.

6.1.18 The function of the early Iron Age ditch terminus in Trench 64 (Field 5) is uncertain as the extent of the feature was not established and no associated features were revealed within the trenches.

General Interpretation

6.1.19 Settlements belonging to the period 1300-700 BC are fairly well known on the chalklands of southern Britain. Although the nature of these settlements varies, certain generalisations can be made (Cunliffe, 1978, 11). Settlement types vary from single enclosure habitations to what appear to be nucleated settlements. Although the evidence for settlement at Wroughton was compelling, more detailed knowledge of its extent and layout would be required to attribute any particular settlement characteristics. To the south of Wroughton early Iron Age settlements are known at places such as All Cannings Cross in the Vale of Pewsey, Potterne, Devizes and Erlestoke.

6.1.20 The interpretation of the large, Iron Age/Roman features as linear is uncertain (although more convincing in the cases of Trench 71 and 64). However, whilst exercising an appropriate amount of caution, it is worth briefly examining the evidence from a number of other sites which may aid interpretation of the evidence from Wroughton.

6.1.21 It is possible that the proximity of Barbury Castle may be significant in the location of these features, particularly as a number of them appeared to be aligned in the direction of the hillfort.

6.1.22 Although hillfort construction had begun by or soon after 900 BC, the tradition of building enclosures on hilltops, or of '*partially enclosing areas of upland by means of lengths of earthworks can be traced back to the 2nd millennium*' (Cunliffe, 1978, 17).

6.1.23 Whilst emphasising the uncertainty regarding their date, Cunliffe discusses a number of sites which he refers to as Plateau Enclosures, which he describes as areas relatively flat hilltop which have been defined by the partial enclosure of high hilltop locations by lengths of banks and ditch. Cold Kitchen Hill in Wiltshire is one example.

6.1.24 A number of hillfort sites have also been identified in association with substantial linear features interpreted by Cunliffe as 'ranch boundaries'. These seem to enclose large areas of land in proximity to the hillfort, and cut across earlier field systems, which Cunliffe interprets as a significant shift from an arable to a pastoral economy.

6.1.25 The fact that these enclosures appear to predominantly date to the later Iron Age may have some significance on the interpretation of the 'linear' features from Wroughton, particularly those with early Roman pottery in the later fills. However, the size of the features may still preclude this interpretation, even should they prove to be linear.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
FIELD 1 - Pasture								
30	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	193.12	193.50						
<i>Base</i>	192.87	193.09						
			3000	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			3001	layer				
			3002	cut	0.50	0.80	pit cut	?IA
			3003	fill	0.50		pit fill: friable, dark-grey silty-clay	
			3004	cut	0.60	1.00	pit cut? interface between lining of 3002 and fill 3003?	?IA
			3005	fill	1.00		pit fill/lining: tenacious, yellow-brown clay-silt	
			3006	cut	0.90	1.40	?re-cut of ditch terminus 3009	
			3007	fill	0.40		primary ditch fill: firm, grey-brown clay-silt	
			3008	fill	0.50		main ditch fill: firm, yellow-brown clay-silt	
			3009	cut	0.90	0.50	ditch terminus	
			3010	fill	0.90		ditch fill: firm, yellow-brown clay-silt	
			3011	cut	0.07	0.15	possible post hole	
			3012	fill	0.07		fill of possible post hole	
			3013	cut	0.30	0.60	ditch /gully	Roman
			3014	fill	0.30		ditch/gully fill: firm, dark brown-grey clay-silt	x
			3015	cut	0.05	0.40	ditch / gully base	
			3016	fill	0.05		fill of ditch/gully base: friable dark grey-brown clay-silt	x
31	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	191.73	191.88						
<i>Base</i>	191.47	191.49						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			3100	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			3101	layer			lower chalk	
53	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	194.49	194.65						
<i>Base</i>	194.10	194.30						
			5300	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			5301	layer			lower chalk	
			5302	cut	0.40	0.50	ditch cut	Roman
			5303	fill	0.40		ditch fill: firm mid-light grey clay-silt with 5% chalk fragments	x
			5304	cut	0.40	1.50	?re-cut of 5302	Roman
			5305	fill	0.40		ditch fill: firm, light grey clay-silt with 35% chalk fragments	x
82	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	192.64	192.75						
<i>Base</i>	191.89	192.02						
			8200	deposit			topsoil	
			8201	deposit	0.14		buried ?ploughsoil/landscaping: friable, mid brown clay-silt	
			8202	deposit	0.16		?buried ground surface: tenacious, mid-light grey clay	
			8203	layer			lower chalk	
			8204	cut	0.50	1.42	pit cut	?IA
			8205	fill	0.32		upper pit fill: friable, dark grey silty-clay	x
			8206	fill	0.14		secondary pit fill: compact dark beige-brown clayey-silt	x
			8207	fill	0.04		primary pit fill: soft, light greenish-grey silty chalk	
			8208	deposit	0.05		charcoal lens overlying ?alluvial deposit 8202 at NE end of trench	
			8209	cut			cut of unexcavated pit adjacent to 8204	?IA
84	NW	SE						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Top</i>	192.66	192.58						
<i>Base</i>	192.14	192.01						
			8400	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
			8401	deposit	0.34		?buried ground surface: tenacious, light grey clay	
			8402	layer			lower chalk	
			8403	cut	1.0+	1.50	pit cut	?IA
			8404	fill	0.40		pit fill: compact, dark-grey clayey-silt with 10% chalk	x
			8405	fill	0.30		pit fill: compact, dark-grey clayey-silt with 10% chalk	
			8406	fill	0.28		pit fill: 80% chalk fragments in dark-grey clayey-silt matrix	x
			8407	fill	0.50		pit fill: compact, dark-grey clayey-silt with 50% chalk	x
			8408	fill	0.10		pit fill: compact, dark-grey clayey-silt with 10% chalk	
			8409	fill	0.50		pit fill: compact, dark-grey clayey-silt with 50% chalk	x
			8410	fill	0.10		pit fill: compact, dark grey clayey-silt with <10% chalk	
			8411	cut		2.00	cut of unexcavated pit	?IA
			8412	fill			fill of unexcavated pit: compact, dark-grey clayey silt	
			8413	cut		1.20	cut of unexcavated pit	?IA
			8414	fill			fill of unexcavated pit: compact, dark-grey clayey silt	
			8415	cut	0.60	0.50 +	cut of ditch terminus	?Roman
			8416	fill	0.49		fill of ditch terminus: friable, mid-brown clayey-silt	x
			8417	fill	0.10		primary fill of ditch terminus: compact, mid-brown silty-clay	
91	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	193.97	194.03						
<i>Base</i>	193.62	193.74						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			9100	layer			lower chalk	
			9101	deposit	0.39		topsoil	
			9102	cut			post hole	
			9103	fill			post hole fill: brownish-grey silty-clay	
			9104	cut			ditch cut	
			9105	fill			ditch fill: brownish-grey clayey-silt with 10% chalk	
			9106	cut			ditch cut	
			9107	fill			ditch fill: brownish-grey clayey-silt with 5% chalk	
			9108	cut			post hole	
			9109	fill			post hole fill: light grey silty-chalk	
			9110	cut			stake hole	
			9111	fill			stake hole fill: light grey silty-chalk	
			9112	cut			possible linear/plough scar	
			9113	fill			fill of possible linear/plough scar: mid grey silty-chalk	
			9114	cut			post hole	
			9115	fill			post hole fill: brownish-grey silty-clay	
			9116	cut			ditch cut	
			9117	fill			ditch fill: grey-brown clayey-silt	
			9118	fill			ditch fill: mid grey silty-chalk	
			9119	cut			?pit base	?Roman
			9120	fill			fill of ?pit base: brownish grey silty-chalk	x
			9121	cut			possible linear	
			9122	fill			fill of possible linear:	
			9123	cut			linear	
			9124	fill			fill of linear	
100	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	192.18	192.24						
<i>Base</i>	191.74	191.36						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			10000	deposit			topsoil	
			10001	deposit			1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			10002	deposit			?buried topsoil: light grey clay	
			10003	layer			lower chalk	
			10004	group			group of post holes in semi-circular arrangement	?IA
			10005	cut	0.12	0.24	post hole	?IA
			10006	fill	0.12		post hole fill: dark grey-brown silty-clay with 20% charcoal	x
			10007	cut		0.25	unexcavated post hole	?IA
			10008	fill			unexcavated post hole fill	
			10009	cut	0.12	0.24	post hole	?IA
			10010	fill	0.12		post hole fill: mid-dark grey silty-clay with 5% charcoal	
			10011	cut		0.25	unexcavated post hole	?IA
			10012	fill			unexcavated post hole fill	
			10013	cut	0.22	0.40	post hole	?IA
			10014	fill	0.22		post hole fill: mid-dark grey silty-clay with 20% charcoal	x
			10015	cut		0.25	unexcavated post hole	?IA
			10016	fill			unexcavated post hole fill	
			10017	deposit			?geological variations/base of 10002: light grey clay	
101	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	192.01	192.21						
<i>Base</i>	191.71	191.74						
			10100	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			10101	layer			lower chalk	
			10102	cut	0.04	0.30	?post hole	
			10103	fill	0.04		?post hole fill: dark grey-brown silty-clay	
			10104	cut	0.06		bioturbation	
			10105	fill	0.06		bioturbation	x
			10106	cut	0.26	0.98	possible linear	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			10107	fill	0.26		fill of possible linear: mid-light grey-brown silty-clay	
FIELD 1A - Pasture / Paddock (Trench 7)								
6	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	188.64	188.69						
<i>Base</i>	187.54	187.59						
			600	deposit			topsoil	
			601	deposit			1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			602	deposit			?buried topsoil/landscaping: mid-dark brownish clay	
			603	layer			lower chalk	
			604	deposit			?alluvial clay deposit also visible as irregular spreads in top of 603: mottled brownish clay	
			605	cut			ditch?	?IA
			606	fill			ditch fill: mid-dark brown silty clay	x
7	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	186.31	186.78						
<i>Base</i>	185.41	185.93						
			701	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			702	deposit	0.40		?1940's landscaping: mid-dark grey-brown silty-clay	
			703	deposit	0.16		?buried ground surface: tenacious brown clay	
			704	layer			lower chalk	
			705	cut	0.08	0.30	post hole	modern?
			706	fill	0.08		post hole fill: loose mid-dark brown silty-clay	
67	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	190.56	190.78						
<i>Base</i>	190.32	190.40						
			6701	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			6702	deposit	0.05		?buried ground surface: grey-brown silty-clay	
			6703	layer			lower chalk	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			6704	cut	0.12	0.16	post hole	?IA
			6705	fill	0.12		post hole fill: dark brown clay-silt	
			6706	cut	0.44	0.50	post hole	?IA
			6707	fill	0.10		post hole fill: dark brownish-grey clay-silt	x
			6708	fill	0.30		post hole fill: very dark grey clay-silt: post pipe?	x
			6709	fill	0.34		post hole fill: stone packing in silty clay matrix	
			6710	fill	0.20		post hole fill: clay packing around edge of post hole?	x
			6711	cut	0.08		bioturbation?	
			6712	fill	0.08		bioturbation?	
			6713	cut	0.14	0.40	post hole	?IA
			6714	fill	0.14		post hole fill: dark brown clay-silt	x
			6715	cut	0.46	0.56	post hole	?IA
			6716	fill	0.42		post hole fill: very dark grey clay-silt: post pipe?	x
			6717	fill	0.4		post hole fill: stone packing in silty clay matrix	
			6718	fill	0.45		post hole fill: clay packing around edge of post hole?	
			6719	cut	0.36	0.30	post hole	?IA
			6720	fill	0.36		post hole fill: mid brown silty-clay	
73	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	189.93	189.91						
<i>Base</i>	188.80	188.36						
			7300	layer			lower chalk	
			7301	deposit	0.10 max		buried ground surface?: clay overlying lower chalk	
			7302	deposit	0.18		?buried topsoil: mid grey clay	
			7303	deposit	0.25 max		?1940's landscaping: mid grey silty-clay with orange-brown mottling	
			7304	deposit	1.00 max		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			7305	deposit	0.14		topsoil	
			7306	cut			unexcavated post hole	
			7307	cut			unexcavated post hole	
			7308	cut			unexcavated rectilinear feature	?IA
			7309	cut			unexcavated pit / post hole	
			7310	deposit			unexcavated fill of possible post hole / pit	x
			7311	deposit			fill of possible pit?	
			7312	stone			?erratic sarsen stone	
			7313	fill			fill of 7308	x
			7314	fill			fill of 7307	
			7315	fill			fill of 7306	
74	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	190.11	190.54						
<i>Base</i>	188.66	189.38						
			7400	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			7401	deposit	0.65		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			7402	deposit	0.20		?landscaping: mid-dark brown silty clay	
			7403	deposit	0.44		?buried ground surface: brownish-grey clay	
			7404	layer			lower chalk	
			7405	deposit			?geological variations/base of 7403: light grey clay	
75	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	190.07	190.33						
<i>Base</i>	189.74	189.90						
			7500	layer			lower chalk	
			7501	deposit	0.08		topsoil	
			7502	deposit	0.18		subsoil	
			7503	deposit	0.24		?buried ground surface: dark grey-brown variation in clay deposit overlying chalk (7510)	
			7504	cut	0.28	0.68	ditch cut	?IA

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			7505	fill	0.28		ditch fill	x
			7506	cut	0.20	0.18	stake/post hole	?IA
			7507	fill	0.20		stake/post hole fill	x
			7508	cut	0.14	0.16	post hole	
			7509	fill	0.14		post hole fill	
			7510	deposit	0.44		?buried ground surface: pale greenish-brown clay	
			7511	deposit	0.22		?buried ploughsoil: pale brown clayey silt	
77	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	188.72	189.20						
<i>Base</i>	187.70	188.26						
			7700	layer			lower chalk with mid brown clay ?alluvial spreads throughout	
			7701	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
			7702	deposit	0.25		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			7703	deposit	0.53		?buried ploughsoil/ landscaping: dark brown silty clay	
			7704	cut	0.86	1.35	pit cut	?IA
			7705	fill	0.58		main fill of pit 7704: tenacious, dark grey-brown silty-clay	x
			7706	cut	0.08	0.17	possible stakehole	
			7707	fill	0.08		fill of possible stake hole: dark grey-brown silty-clay	
			7708	cut	0.08	0.10	possible stakehole	
			7709	fill	0.08		fill of possible stake hole: dark grey-brown silty-clay	
			7710	cut	0.07	0.11	possible stakehole	
			7711	fill	0.07		fill of possible stakehole: greyish brown silty clay	
			7712	fill	0.18		primary fill of pit 7704: compact, brown silty-clay	x
78	N	S					part opened	
<i>Top</i>	187.16	187.15						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Base</i>	185.66	186.36 (step)						
			7800	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			7801	deposit	0.25		subsoil: brown silty-clay	
			7802	deposit	0.20		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			7803	deposit	0.50		?buried ploughsoil/landscaping: dark brown silty-clay	
			7804	deposit	0.30		?buried ground surface: mid- light brown clay	
			7805	layer			lower chalk	
79	E	W					part opened	
<i>Top</i>	188.00	188.14						
<i>Base</i>	186.52	187.64 (step)						
			7900	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			7901	deposit	0.50		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			7902	deposit	0.90		?buried ground surface: mid- dark brown clay	
			7903	layer			lower chalk	
85	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	192.79	192.61						
<i>Base</i>	191.21	191.03						
			8500	layer			lower chalk	
			8501	deposit			?buried ground surface: blue-grey clay	
			8502	deposit			?buried ground surface: mottled brown clay (variation in 8501?)	
			8503	deposit	0.25		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			8504	deposit	0.20		?1940's landscaping: dark brown silty-clay	
			8505	deposit	0.30		?1940's landscaping: mid- dark grey-brown silty-clay	
			8506	deposit	0.88 (max)		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			8507	deposit	0.20		topsoil	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			8508	cut		1.60	cut of unexcavated pit	?IA
			8509	fill			fill of unexcavated pit	
			8510	cut		0.50	cut of unexcavated post hole	IA
			8511	fill			fill of unexcavated post hole	x
86	E	W					<i>part opened</i>	
<i>Top</i>	192.06	192.40						
<i>Base</i>	191.74 (step)	190.99						
			8600	layer			lower chalk	
			8601	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
			8602	deposit	0.86		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			8603	deposit	0.54		?1940's landscaping: mid- dark grey-brown silty-clay	
87	NW	SE					<i>part opened</i>	
<i>Top</i>	191.73	191.70						
<i>Base</i>	191.28 (step)	190.37						
			8700	layer			lower chalk	
			8701	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
			8702	deposit	0.50 (max)		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			8703	deposit	0.91		?1940's landscaping: pale greyish-brown silty clay	
			8704	deposit	0.12		?buried ground surface/ landscaping: grey-brown clay	
FIELD 2 - Pasture								
10	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	204.74	205.67						
<i>Base</i>	204.05	205.03						
			1000	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			1001	deposit	0.40		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: brown clayey silt	
			1002	layer			lower chalk	
			1003	cut		c0.5	unexcavated ?linear	
			1004	fill			fill of unexcavated ?linear	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			1005	cut	0.13	0.53	ditch base/furrow	
			1006	fill	0.13		fill of ditch base/furrow: pale grey silty-clay	
			1007	cut		c0.5	unexcavated ?linear	
			1008	fill			fill of unexcavated ?linear	
11	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	208.54	206.48						
<i>Base</i>	208.10	206.71						
			1100	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			1101	deposit	0.20		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: brown clayey silt	
			1102	layer			lower chalk	
			1103	cut	0.08	1.10	cut of shallow ?gully	
			1104	fill	0.08		fill of shallow ?gully: light brown chalky silt	
14	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	205.68	205.99						
<i>Base</i>	205.46	206.35						
			1400	layer			lower chalk	
			1401	deposit	0.35		topsoil	
			1402	cut	0.17	0.35	post hole	
			1403	fill	0.17		post hole fill: tenacious, dark grey-brown silty-clay with 5-10% chalk inclusions	
			1404	cut	0.18	0.60	post hole	IA
			1405	fill	0.18		post hole fill: tenacious, dark grey-brown silty-clay with 40% chalk inclusions	x
			1406	cut	0.52	0.43	post hole	IA
			1407	fill	0.35		post hole fill: tenacious, dark grey-brown silty-clay with 2-5% chalk inclusions	x
			1408	fill	0.14		post hole fill: chalk 'packing' in mid greyish brown silty matrix	
			1409	cut	0.22	2.38	shallow ditch	
			1410	fill	0.22		fill of shallow ditch	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			1411	cut		3.60	cut of unexcavated linear	
			1412	fill			fill of unexcavated linear	
			1413	cut		0.20	unexcavated post hole	
			1414	fill			fill of unexcavated post hole	
			1415	cut		0.10	unexcavated post hole	
			1416	fill			fill of unexcavated post hole	
21	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	202.95	203.49						
<i>Base</i>	202.75	203.24						
			2100	layer			lower chalk	
			2101	deposit	0.18		topsoil	
			2102	deposit	0.08		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: brown clayey silt	
			2103	cut			cut of shallow linear/?furrow	
			2104	fill			fill of shallow linear: pale grey chalky silt	
			2105	cut			cut of unexcavated linear	
			2106	fill			fill of unexcavated linear	
			2107	cut			cut of unexcavated linear	
			2108	fill			fill of unexcavated linear	
22	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	196.93	196.45						
<i>Base</i>	196.50	196.27						
			2201	deposit	0.22 (avg)		topsoil	
			2202	layer			lower chalk	
24	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	201.93	201.43						
<i>Base</i>	201.65	201.15						
			2400	layer			lower chalk	
			2401	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			2402	deposit	0.12		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: dark brown chalky silt	
27	NW	SE						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Top</i>	200.81	200.91						
<i>Base</i>	200.58	200.64						
			2700	deposit	0.20 (max)		topsoil	
			2701	layer			lower chalk	
			2702	cut			modern quarry pit	
			2703	cut			modern quarry pit	
			2704	deposit	0.20 (max)		made ground overlying quarry pits	
32	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	195.73	196.01						
<i>Base</i>	195.48	195.71						
			3201	deposit	0.24 (max)		topsoil	
			3202	deposit	0.04		?residual buried ploughsoil at south end of trench: grey clay silt	
			3203	layer			lower chalk	
34	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	195.88	196.09						
<i>Base</i>	195.63	195.88						
			3401	deposit	0.17		topsoil	
			3402	deposit	0.02		?residual buried ploughsoil at south end of trench: grey clay silt	
			3403	layer			lower chalk	
45	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	195.97	195.69						
<i>Base</i>	195.68	195.53						
			4501	deposit	0.30 (max)		topsoil	
			4502	deposit	0.05 (max)		?residual buried ploughsoil at south end of trench: grey clay silt	
			4503	cut			modern service trench	
			4504	fill			fill of modern service trench	
			4505	layer			lower chalk	
46	E	W						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Top</i>	196.30	196.92						
<i>Base</i>	196.48	196.11						
			4601	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
			4602	VOID			VOID	
			4603	layer			lower chalk	
			4604	cut	0.64	6.50	probable glacial feature	
			4605	fill	0.10		fill of probable glacial feature	
			4606	fill	0.55		fill of probable glacial feature	
89	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>						
<i>Top</i>	194.38	194.75						
<i>Base</i>	194.00	194.36						
			8901	deposit	0.24 (max)			
			8902	deposit	0.11 (max)		?residual buried ploughsoil: grey clay silt	
			8903	layer			lower chalk	
96	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>						
<i>Top</i>	196.83	197.17						
<i>Base</i>	196.66	195.86						
			9601	deposit	0.24 (max)		topsoil	
			9602	layer			lower chalk	
FIELD 3 - Pasture								
4	<i>NE</i>	<i>SW</i>						
<i>Top</i>	211.84	211.38						
<i>Base</i>	210.95	210.65						
			400	layer			lower chalk	
			401	deposit	0.09		topsoil	
			402	deposit	0.17		subsoil/topsoil: pale grey-brown silty-clay	
5	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>						
<i>Top</i>	210.15	209.78						
<i>Base</i>	209.73	209.50						
			500	layer			lower chalk	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			501	deposit	0.08		topsoil	
			502	deposit	0.18		subsoil/topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt	
			503	deposit	0.09		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: brown clayey silt	
8	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	210.92	209.49						
<i>Base</i>	210.52	209.32						
			800	layer			lower chalk	
			801	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
16	NE	SW					<i>under-machined at NE end</i>	
<i>Top</i>	199.23	199.07						
<i>Base</i>	199.46	199.20						
			1600	deposit	0.2		topsoil	
			1601	layer			lower chalk	
			1602	deposit	0.2		?buried topsoil: pale greyish- brown silty clay	
			1603	deposit	0.15+		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
17	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	204.58	205.70						
<i>Base</i>	204.40	205.14						
			1700	deposit	0.2		topsoil	
			1701	layer			lower chalk	
			1702	deposit	0.2+		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			1703	deposit	0.2+		?buried topsoil: pale greyish- brown silty clay	
			1704	cut			modern quarrying	
			1705	cut			modern quarrying	
			1706	cut	0.2	0.37	gully	
			1707	fill	0.2		fill of gully: compact, light- mid grey silty clay	
19	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	200.79	202.25						
<i>Base</i>	200.54	201.82						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			1900	deposit			topsoil	
			1901	layer			lower chalk	
			1902	cut	0.21	1.00	linear/possible furrow	
			1903	fill	0.19		fill of linear: yellow-brown clay-silt	
			1904	fill	0.02		friable, pale brown cly-silt	
			1905	cut	0.28	3.50	shallow ?pit	
			1906	fill	0.28		fill of shallow ?pit: tenacious, mid-dark grey-brown clayey-silt	
			1907	cut	0.18		ditch	
			1908	fill	0.18		ditch fill: compact, brown silty clay	
			1909	cut	0.56		?re-cut of 1907	
			1910	fill	0.25		fill of ?re-cut: tenacious, brown silty-clay	
			1911	fill	0.34		fill of ?re-cut: compact, brown silty-clay	
			1912	deposit			?1940's landscaping: brown silty clay	
			1913	deposit			geological variation: degraded lower chalk?	
20	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	200.99	200.55						
<i>Base</i>	200.12	199.79						
			2000	layer			lower chalk	
			2001	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			2002	deposit	0.22		?1940's landscaping: yellow-brown sandy-silt	
			2003	deposit	0.20		?1940's landscaping: greyish-brown clayey-silt	
			2004	deposit	0.10		?buried topsoil: grey-brown silty clay	
			2005	cut	0.10	1.50	shallow linear/?furrow	
			2006	fill	0.10		fill of shallow linear: compact, grey-brown silty-clay	
			2007	cut	0.24	1.12	pit cut	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			2008	fill	0.24		pit fill: compact, dark grey-brown silty-clay	
76	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	204.19	204.36						
<i>Base</i>	203.69	204.82						
			7600	layer			lower chalk	
			7601	deposit	0.35		topsoil	
			7602	deposit	0.20		1940's landscaping: pale greyish-brown silty clay	
			7603	cut	0.06	0.45	?service trench	
			7604	fill	0.06		fill of ?service trench	
			7605	deposit	0.60		1940's landscaping: dark grey-brown silty-clay with 30% gravel inclusions	
			7606	cut	0.07	0.80	ditch cut	1940's
			7607	fill	0.07		ditch fill: dark grey-brown silty-clay with 15% charcoal	
			7608	cut	0.12	0.92	ditch cut	1940's
			7609	fill	0.12		ditch fill: dark grey-brown sandy-silt with 35% gravel inclusions	
			7610	deposit	0.30		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
102	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	210.15	209.70						
<i>Base</i>	209.80	209.26						
			10200	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			10201	layer			lower chalk	
			10202	cut	1.30	5.00	ditch cut	
			10203	fill	1.30		ditch fill: tenacious, yellow-brown silty-clay	
			10204	deposit	0.20		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: tenacious, grey-brown clay-silt	
			10205	cut	0.40	1.60	possible shallow pit	
			10206	fill	0.40		fill of possible pit: compact, brown chalky-clay	
			10207	cut	0.40	0.70	shallow pit	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			10208	fill	0.40		fill of shallow pit: compact, mid-pale brown silty-clay	
104	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	208.50	211.31						
<i>Base</i>	208.21	210.79						
			10400	layer			lower chalk	
			10401	deposit	0.18		topsoil	
			10402	deposit	0.22		subsoil/topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt	
			10403	deposit	0.24		?buried ploughsoil /landscaping: yellowish-brown clay-silt	
			10404	cut	0.44	3.90	ditch cut	
			10405	fill	0.44		ditch fill: yellowish-brown silty-clay	
			10406	deposit			possible lynchet: linear spread of siltier chalk	
105	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	214.27	213.42						
<i>Base</i>	213.81	213.11						
			10500	deposit			topsoil	
			10501	cut			post hole	
			10502	fill			post hole fill	
			10503	cut			post hole	
			10504	fill			post hole fill	
			10505	deposit			1940's landscaping: dark grey-brown silty-clay	
			10506	deposit			1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			10507	layer			lower chalk	
			10508	deposit			subsoil/topsoil: brownish-grey clayey-silt	
107	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	210.94	211.68						
<i>Base</i>	210.61	211.31						
			10700	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			10701	deposit	0.10		subsoil: pale brownish-grey silty-clay	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			10702	layer			lower chalk	
			10703	cut	0.50	1.40	ditch cut	
			10704	fill	0.50		ditch fill: compact, grey chalky-silt	
			10705	fill	0.15		ditch fill: compact, pale grey chalky-silt	
109	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	198.50	198.84						
<i>Base</i>	198.32	198.62						
			10900	deposit	0.18		topsoil	
			10901	layer			lower chalk	
110	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	198.42	197.69						
<i>Base</i>	197.98	197.15						
			11000	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			11001	layer			lower chalk	
			11002	deposit	0.20		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			11003	deposit	0.20		made ground: rubble rich deposit butting concrete structure (similar to fills of quarry pits (ie-trench 17))	
			11004	struct			concrete structure: pill box/bunker	
			11005	deposit	0.60 (max)		modern made ground	
111	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	198.82	198.37						
<i>Base</i>	198.45	198.17						
			11100	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			11101	deposit	0.03-0.10		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk (S end of trench)	
			11102	deposit	0.20		buried topsoil: compact, brown-grey clayey-silt	
			11103	layer			lower chalk	
112	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	194.41	196.24						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Base</i>	194.94	195.78						
			11200	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			11201	deposit	0.25 (max)		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk (SE end of trench)	
			11202	deposit	0.25		buried topsoil: compact, brown-grey clayey-silt	
			11203	layer			lower chalk	
115	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>abandoned</i>	
116	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>						
<i>Top</i>	201.67	201.90						
<i>Base</i>	201.38	201.19						
			11600	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			11601	deposit	0.22 (max)		buried topsoil: compact, brown-grey clayey-silt	
			11602	deposit	0.30 (max)		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk (S end of trench)	
			11603	cut	0.30	0.70	bioturbation	
			11604	fill	0.30		bioturbation	
			11605	layer			lower chalk	
117	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>part opened</i>	
<i>Top</i>	208.59	208.81						
<i>Base</i>	207.10	208.31						
			11701	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			11702	deposit	0.35- 0.90		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			11703	deposit	0.05- 0.10		late 20thC made ground: broken tarmac	
			11704	deposit	0.35		?buried topsoil/landscaping: grey clay-silt	
			11705	layer			lower chalk	
118	<i>E</i>	<i>W</i>					<i>part opened (E end only)</i>	
<i>Top</i>	206.13	206.02						
<i>Base</i>	204.18	-						
			11800	layer			lower chalk	
			11801	deposit	0.20		?buried topsoil/landscaping: mid-grey clay-silt	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			11802	deposit	1.70		1940/late landscaping: re-deposited chalk	20thC
			11803	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
119	N	S					part opened (N end only)	
<i>Top</i>	202.78	202.82						
<i>Base</i>	201.76	-						
			11900	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			11901	deposit	0.58		late 20thC made ground	
			11902	deposit	0.61		late 20thC made ground	
			11903	deposit	0.25		late 20thC made ground	
120	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	201.08	201.82						
<i>Base</i>	200.88	201.53						
			12000	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			12001	layer			lower chalk	
			12002	cut	1.20+	2.00	?circular foundation trench for demolished gun emplacement?	
			12003	fill	0.60+		late 20thC backfill of ?1940's foundation trench?	
			12004	fill	0.25		late 20thC backfill of ?1940's foundation trench?	
			12005	fill	0.20		late 20thC backfill of ?1940's foundation trench?	
			12006	deposit	0.20		?buried topsoil: brown-grey clay-silt	
			12007	cut	0.30	0.60	bioturbation	
			12008	fill	0.30		bioturbation	
FIELD 4 - Pasture								
54	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	195.25	195.14						
<i>Base</i>	195.01	194.93						
			5400	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			5401	layer			lower chalk	
57	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	195.28	195.31						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Base</i>	194.98	195.03						
			5700	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			5701	layer			lower chalk	
61	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	194.77	194.92						
<i>Base</i>	194.60	194.68						
			6100	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			6101	layer			lower chalk	
62	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	195.07	195.06						
<i>Base</i>	194.77	194.74						
			6200	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			6201	layer			lower chalk	
65	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	194.76	194.67						
<i>Base</i>	194.44	194.40						
			6500	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			6501	layer			lower chalk	
68	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	192.79	193.03						
<i>Base</i>	192.45	192.66						
			6800	deposit			topsoil	
			6801	deposit			subsoil: friable, mid-dark brown silt with 10% chalk	
			6802	deposit			?buried topsoil: mid-light greyish-brown silty-clay with 30% chalk	
			6803	layer			lower chalk	
			6804	cut	0.09	0.85	pit/post hole base	
			6805	fill	0.09		fill of pit/post hole base: compact, light brown silty clay	
			6806	cut	0.20		shallow/truncated pit	
			6807	fill	0.20		pit fill: compact, light brown, silty clay	
			6808	fill	0.15		pit fill: tenacious, grey-brown silty-clay	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			6809	cut	0.12		linear/?furrow	
			6810	fill	0.12		fill of linear: compact, grey-brown clayey-silt	
			6811	cut	0.18	2.86	linear/?furrow	
			6812	fill	0.18		fill of linear: tenacious, mid-pale brown clayey-silt	
			6813	fill	0.18		fill of linear: tenacious, mottled grey-brown clayey silt	
			6814	fill	0.02		fill of linear: chalky lens in top of 6811	
70	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	191.88	192.22						
<i>Base</i>	191.45	191.66						
			7000	deposit	0.18		topsoil	
			7001	deposit	0.10		subsoil: friable, mid-dark brown silt with 10% chalk	
			7002	deposit	0.16		?buried topsoil: mid-light greyish-brown silty-clay	
			7003	layer			lower chalk	
			7004	cut	0.25	0.88	bioturbation	
			7005	fill	0.25		bioturbation	
71	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	193.71	194.40						
<i>Base</i>	193.43	194.13						
			7100	layer			lower chalk	
			7101	deposit	0.08		buried soil	
			7102	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
			7103	cut	1.20	1.50	ditch terminus	?IA
			7104	fill	0.20		primary fill of ditch terminus	
			7105	fill	0.14		slumped/eroded chalk: primary fill of ditch terminus	
			7106	fill	0.20		secondary silting in base of ditch terminus	
			7107	cut	1.20	1.10 +	?re-cut of ditch terminus	IA
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>

			7108	fill	0.30		primary fill of ?re-cut of ditch terminus	x
			7109	fill	0.45		chalk rubble backfill of ditch termini	
			7110	fill	0.10		slumped/eroded chalk in top of ditch termini	
			7111	fill	0.50		final silting up of ditch termini in early Roman period	x
			7112	cut	0.18	2.00	cut of shallow linear	
			7113	fill	0.18		fill of shallow linear	
			7114	group	1.20	5.00	ditch termini	IA/ Roman
72	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	194.82	194.94						
<i>Base</i>	194.53	194.69						
			7200	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			7201	layer			lower chalk	
			7202	deposit	0.15		?late 20thC made ground: rubble rich deposit in east end of trench	
			7203	deposit	0.10		subsoil: grey-brown clay-silt	
			7204	cut	0.10	0.60	shallow linear	
			7205	fill	0.10		fill of shallow linear: tenacious, pale brown-grey clay-silt	
			7206	cut	0.35	1.00	ditch cut	
			7207	fill	0.25		top fill of ditch: firm, dark brown-grey silty-clay	
			7208	cut	0.08	0.50	shallow ?gully	
			7209	fill	0.08		fill of shallow ?gully: friable, dark brown-grey clay-silt	
			7210	cut	0.10	0.50	possible linear	
			7211	fill	0.10		fill of possible linear: friable, brown-grey clay-silt	
			7212	fill	0.10		primary fill of ditch 7206: firm, pale brown-grey clay-silt	
88	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	191.26	191.57						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Base</i>	191.08	191.20						
			8801	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			8802	deposit	0.15		subsoil: compact, grey-brown silty-clay with 10% chalk	x
			8803	layer			lower chalk	
			8804	cut	0.89	1.44	pit/ditch terminus	post-med
			8805	fill	0.89		fill of pit/ditch terminus: compact, dark grey-brown silty-clay	x
			8806	cut	0.76	2.30	probable linear	?IA
			8807	fill	0.76		fill of probable linear: compact, brown-grey silty-clay	x
			8808	cut	0.45	0.96	pit	?IA
			8809	fill	0.10 (max)		pit fill: compact, dark brown silty-clay	
			8810	fill	0.45		pit fill: compact, grey-brown silty-clay	x
FIELD 5 - Arable (N of Trench 41) / Paddock								
<i>1</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>SW</i>						
<i>Top</i>	180.79	181.05						
<i>Base</i>	180.18	180.48						
			100	layer			lower chalk with irregular spreads of light brownish grey clay	
			101	deposit	0.18		topsoil	
			102	deposit	0.10		made ground	
			103	deposit	0.30		subsoil:	
<i>37</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>					<i>abandoned</i>	
<i>39</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>					<i>abandoned</i>	
<i>40</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>						
<i>Top</i>	184.15	184.01						
<i>Base</i>	183.81	183.63						
			4000	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			4001	deposit	0.20		made ground/landscaping: re-deposited chalk of uncertain origin (1940's??)	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			4002	layer			lower chalk	
			4003	cut	0.23	1.50	ditch cut	
			4004	fill	0.23		ditch fill: friable, dark grey-brown clayey-silt	
41	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	187.34	187.68						
<i>Base</i>	186.96	187.42						
			4100	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			4101	deposit	0.20		subsoil: grey-brown clay-silt	
			4102	layer			lower chalk	
			4103	cut	0.05	0.40	possible ditch base	
			4104	fill	0.05		fill of possible ditch base: friable, yellow-brown clay-silt	
			4105	cut	0.10	1.10	bioturbation: (possible hedgline which may equate to that seen in trench 49?)	
			4106	fill	0.10		bioturbation	
			4107	cut		0.30	modern service trench	
			4108	fill			fill of modern service trench	
42	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	188.32	188.41						
<i>Base</i>	187.90	188.68						
			4200	layer			lower chalk	
			4201	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
43	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	191.82	191.34						
<i>Base</i>	191.33	190.94						
			4300	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			4301	deposit	0.20		subsoil: grey-brown clay silt	
			4302	layer			lower chalk	
			4303	cut	0.08	0.50	possible post hole	
			4304	fill	0.08		fill of possible post hole: tenacious, dark grey-brown clay-silt with 5% chalk	
			4305	cut	0.08	2.00	bioturbation	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			4306	fill	0.08		bioturbation	
44	E	W					<i>abandoned</i>	
48	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	191.44	191.29						
<i>Base</i>	191.06	190.98						
			4800	layer			lower chalk	
			4801	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
49	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	185.04	185.88						
<i>Base</i>	184.72	185.28						
			4900	layer			lower chalk	
			4901	deposit	0.35 max		buried soil	
			4902	deposit	0.25 max		topsoil	
			4903	cut	0.10 max	1.00	?hedgerow	
			4904	deposit	0.10 max		geological variations in lower chalk	
50	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	194.50	195.06						
<i>Base</i>	194.29	194.73						
			5000	layer			lower chalk	
			5001	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
51	NE	SW					<i>abandoned</i>	
55	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	194.66	194.07						
<i>Base</i>	194.30	193.86						
			5500	layer			lower chalk	
			5501	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			5502	cut	0.03	0.16	probable plough scar	
			5503	fill	0.03		fill of probable plough scar: greyish-brown silty-clay	
			5504	cut	0.05	0.18	probable plough scar	
			5505	fill	0.05		fill of probable plough scar: greyish-brown silty-clay	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
56	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	194.38	193.98						
<i>Base</i>	194.09	193.76						
			5600	layer			lower chalk	
			5601	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			5602	cut	0.07	0.36	possible gully base /bioturbation	
			5603	fill	0.07		fill of possible gully base	
58	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	181.72	181.94						
<i>Base</i>	181.44	181.40						
			5800	layer			lower chalk	
			5801	deposit	0.27		topsoil	
			5802	deposit	0.14		subsoil: pale brownish-grey clay	
64	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	181.99	182.42						
<i>Base</i>	181.56	181.93						
			6400	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			6401	deposit	0.20		subsoil: pale brownish-grey chalky-silt	
			6402	layer			lower chalk	
			6403	cut	0.66	2.40	ditch terminus	
			6404	fill	0.25		fill of ditch terminus: compact, pale brown clayey-silt with 40% chalk fragments	
			6405	fill	0.36		fill of ditch terminus: compact, brown clayey-silt with 10% small chalk inclusions	
			6406	fill	0.25		fill of ditch terminus: compact, pale brown clayey-silt with 40-50% chalk fragments	
			6407	fill	0.20		fill of ditch terminus: compact, brown clayey-silt with 5% chalk fragments	
90	E	W						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Top</i>	179.76	180.42						
<i>Base</i>	179.40	180.03						
			9000	layer			lower chalk	
			9001	deposit	0.12		subsoil: yellowish-brown clay with 10% chalk inclusions	
			9002	deposit	0.21		topsoil	
92	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	179.46	179.31						
<i>Base</i>	179.11	178.76						
			9200	layer			lower chalk: clay rich geological variations throughout	
			9201	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			9202	cut	0.38	0.38	pit cut	
			9203	fill	0.23		pit fill: tenacious, greyish-brown silty-clay	
			9204	fill	0.07		pit fill: tenacious, dark greyish-brown silty-clay	
			9205	deposit	0.22		?buried ploughsoil: brownish grey clay	
94	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	194.43	193.56						
<i>Base</i>	193.78	193.27						
			9400	layer			lower chalk	
			9401	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			9402	deposit	0.18		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			9403	deposit	0.15		?buried ploughsoil: dark grey-brown silty-clay	
121	E	W					<i>abandoned</i>	
122	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	180.99	180.79						
<i>Base</i>	180.48	180.33						
			12200	layer			lower chalk	
			12201	deposit	0.32		topsoil	
			12202	deposit	0.20		subsoil: brownish-grey chalky clay	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
FIELD 6 - Arable								
23	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	191.70	192.35						
<i>Base</i>	191.45	191.95						
			2301	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			2302	deposit	0.10		subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with 5-10% chalk	
			2303	layer			lower chalk	
			2304	cut	0.10	2.20	possible shallow linear	
			2305	fill	0.10		fill of possible shallow linear: yellow-brown silty clay with 5% chalk	
			2306	cut	0.07	0.50	possible shallow linear	
			2307	fill	0.07		fill of possible shallow linear: yellow-brown clay-silt with 5-10% chalk	
28	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	189.42	189.62						
<i>Base</i>	189.22	189.03						
			2800	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			2801	deposit	0.15		subsoil: compact, pale brown clayey-silt	
			2802	layer			lower chalk	
			2803	cut	0.08	0.60	possible gully base	
			2804	fill	0.08		fill of possible gully base: friable, pale brown clayey-silt	
36	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	189.36	188.81						
<i>Base</i>	188.76	188.07						
			3600	layer			lower chalk	
			3601	deposit	0.50 max		?buried ploughsoil: mid greyish-brown silty-clay	
			3602	deposit	0.20 max		subsoil: mid grey-brown clay silt	
			3603	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			3604	cut	0.03	1.00	base of possible ditch terminus	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			3605	fill	0.03		fill of possible ditch terminus	
			3606	cut	0.10 max	2.20	possible rudimentary trackway???	
			3607	fill	0.10		fill of possible trackway	
			3608	cut	0.20	0.55	pit	
			3609	fill	0.20		pit fill	
			3610	cut	0.22	0.80	ditch terminus	
			3611	fill	0.22		fill of ditch terminus	
38	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	185.34	184.52						
<i>Base</i>	184.99	184.23						
			3800	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			3801	deposit	0.20		subsoil: tenacious, dark brown clayey-silt	
			3802	layer			lower chalk	
60	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	188.97	189.73						
<i>Base</i>	188.50	189.46						
			6000	layer			lower chalk	
			6001	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			6002	cut	0.26	1.35	ditch cut	
			6003	fill	0.26		ditch fill: tenacious, pale brownish-grey silty-clay	
			6004	cut	0.22	1.45	ditch cut	
			6005	fill	0.22		ditch fill: tenacious, pale brownish-grey silty-clay	
66	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	193.44	193.05						
<i>Base</i>	192.82	192.55						
			6600	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			6601	deposit	0.25		subsoil: mid--dark brown silty clay	
			6602	deposit	0.25		?buried ploughsoil: dark grey clay	
			6603	layer			lower chalk: clay rich geological	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
83	E	W					variations throughout	
<i>Top</i>	186.87	187.67						
<i>Base</i>	186.50	187.17						
			8300	layer			lower chalk	
			8301	deposit	0.14		topsoil	
			8302	deposit	0.18		?buried ploughsoil: brown silty-clay	
			8303	cut	0.26	1.04	pit cut	
			8304	fill	0.26		pit fill: compact, dark greyish-brown silty-clay	
			8305	stone			sarsen stone in pit 8303	
			8306	cut	0.08	0.74	possible ditch	
			8307	fill	0.08		fill of possible ditch: compact, yellowish-brown silty-clay	
97	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	182.60	182.79						
<i>Base</i>	181.96	182.18						
			9700	deposit	0.10		topsoil	
			9701	deposit	0.40		?buried ploughsoil: compact, brown silty-clay	
			9702	layer			lower chalk	
106	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	192.08	192.38						
<i>Base</i>	192.01	191.81						
			10600	deposit			topsoil	
			10601	deposit	0.30		?buried ploughsoil: tenacious, brown clay	
			10602	layer			lower chalk: clay rich geological variations throughout	
FIELD 7 - Pasture								
2	N	S						
<i>Top</i>	194.75	194.50						
<i>Base</i>	194.17	193.83						
			200	deposit			topsoil	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
			201	deposit			subsoil: friable greyish-brown clayey-silt with <1% degraded chalk	
			202	layer			lower chalk	
			203	cut			re-cut of ditch 205	Roman
			204	fill			fill of re-cut: compact, orangey-brown clayey-silt	x
			205	cut			ditch cut	
			206	fill			primary ditch fill: tenacious, pale brown silty clay	
			207	fill			ditch fill: grey-brown silty clay with orange brown mottling	
12	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	193.24	192.27						
<i>Base</i>	192.60	191.96						
			1201	deposit	0.15-0.20		topsoil	
			1202	deposit	0.10-0.15		subsoil: friable yellowish-brown clayey-silt with 5% degraded chalk	
			1203	layer			lower chalk	
13	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	197.42	197.22						
<i>Base</i>	197.03	196.80						
			1300	deposit				
			1301	deposit				
			1302	deposit			?buried ploughsoil: grey-brown clayey-silt	
			1303	deposit			?buried ground surface: brown silty clay	
			1304	layer			lower chalk: clay rich geological variations throughout	
			1305	cut	0.04	0.40	shallow gully	
			1306	fill	0.04		fill of shallow gully: dark grey clayey-silt	
			1307	cut	0.22	0.72	bioturbation	
			1308	fill	0.22		bioturbation	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
25	NW	SE						
<i>Top</i>	203.35	202.35						
<i>Base</i>	202.74	202.02						
			2500	deposit			topsoil	
			2501	deposit			subsoil: mid-dark brown clayey-silt with 10% chalk	
			2502	cut		0.80	bioturbation	
			2503	fill			bioturbation	
			2504	cut	0.04	1.70	possible shallow linear	
			2505	fill	0.04		fill of possible shallow linear: brown clayey-silt	
			2506	layer			lower chalk	
26	NE	SW						
<i>Top</i>	202.13	202.36						
<i>Base</i>	201.63	201.81						
			2601	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			2602	deposit	0.05		made ground: powdery asphalt	
			2603	deposit	0.15		?made ground: yellow-brown silty-clay	
			2604	deposit	0.10		?buried ploughsoil: grey-brown silty-clay (predominantly clay)	
			2605	layer			lower chalk	
			2606	cut	3.00+	4.40	?ditch cut	Roman
			2607	fill	1.30 max		ditch fill: compact, yellow-brown silty-clay	
			2608	fill	0.70		ditch fill: compact, brown silty-clay with 25% chalk inclusions	x
			2609	fill	0.80		ditch fill: compact, dark brown silty-clay	x
			2610	fill	0.90		ditch fill: compact, yellow-brown silty-clay with 30% chalk fragments	
			2611	fill	0.06+		lowest excavated 'ditch' fill	
59	E	W						
<i>Top</i>	191.58	192.37						

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>		<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
<i>Base</i>	191.15	191.63						
			5901	deposit	0.18-0.25		topsoil	
			5902	deposit	0.05-0.10		subsoil: friable yellowish-brown clayey-silt with 5% degraded chalk	
			5903	layer			lower chalk	
FIELD 8 - Arable (west) / Pasture (east)								
<i>3</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>SW</i>					<i>abandoned</i>	
<i>15</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>					<i>abandoned</i>	
<i>18</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>					<i>abandoned</i>	
<i>33</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>						
<i>Top</i>								
<i>Base</i>								
			3300	layer			lower chalk	
			3301	deposit			topsoil	
			3302	deposit			?buried ploughsoil: brown clayey-silt	
			3303	cut	1.00+	3.66	?ditch cut	
			3304	fill	1.00+		ditch fill: compact brown silty-clay	
			3305	deposit	0.24		?1940's landscaping: mixed rubble, tarmac etc	
			3306	deposit	0.62		?1940's landscaping: mixed re-deposited chalk and ?buried ploughsoil (3302)	
			3307	deposit			?buried soil: pale grey-brown clayey-silt (same as 3302??)	
<i>35</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>						
<i>Top</i>	202.76	201.35						
<i>Base</i>	201.70	201.00						
			3500	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			3501	deposit	0.20		subsoil/?buried ploughsoil: brown clayey-silt	
			3502	deposit	0.50 (max)		1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk (NW end of trench)	
			3503	layer			lower chalk	

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Base of Trench (OD)</i>		<i>Context N°</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth/Width (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date (x-finds)</i>
103	NE	SW					
<i>Top</i>	194.28	194.60					
<i>Base</i>	193.78	193.81					
			10300	deposit	0.20	topsoil	
			10301	deposit	0.30-0.80	1940's landscaping: re-deposited chalk	
			10302	layer		lower chalk: some clay rich geological variations	
108	E	W					
<i>Top</i>	190.29	190.52					
<i>Base</i>	189.84	190.07					
			10800	deposit	0.25	topsoil	
			10801	deposit	0.20	subsoil/?buried ploughsoil: brown clayey-silt	
			10802	layer		lower chalk	
113	NW	SE					
<i>Top</i>	198.24	196.62					
<i>Base</i>	198.00	196.38					
			11300	deposit	0.20	topsoil	
			11301	deposit	0.10	subsoil/?buried ploughsoil: brown clayey-silt	
			11302	layer		lower chalk	
114	N	S					
<i>Top</i>	206.51	205.57					
<i>Base</i>	206.11	205.57					
			11400	deposit	0.10	topsoil	
			11401	deposit	0.20	subsoil/?buried ploughsoil: brown clayey-silt	
			11402	layer		lower chalk	

APPENDIX 2 FIELD LOCATION OF TRENCHES

Trench	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Field	5	7	Ab	3	3	1a	1a
Trench	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Field	3	-	2	2	7	7	2
Trench	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Field	Ab	3	3	Ab	3	3	2
Trench	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Field	2	6	2	7	7	2	6
Trench	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Field	-	1	1	2	8	2	8
Trench	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Field	6	Ab	6	Ab	5	5	5
Trench	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Field	5	Ab	2	2	-	5	5
Trench	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Field	5	Ab	-	1	4	5	5
Trench	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Field	4	5	7	6	4	4	Ab
Trench	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Field	5	4	6	1a	4	5	4
Trench	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Field	1a	4	1a	1a	1a	3	1a
Trench	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Field	1a	1a	Ab	1a	1	6	1
Trench	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Field	1a	1a	1a	1a	2	5	1
Trench	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Field	5	-	5	-	2	6	-
Trench	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Field	-	1	1	3	8	3	3

Trench	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
<i>Field</i>	6	3	8	3	3	3	3
Trench	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
<i>Field</i>	8	8	Ab	3	3	3	3
Trench	120	121	122				
<i>Field</i>	3	Ab	5				

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: National Museum of Science and Industry

Site code: B2006/4

Grid reference: SU 138 786

Type of evaluation: Trial Trenching

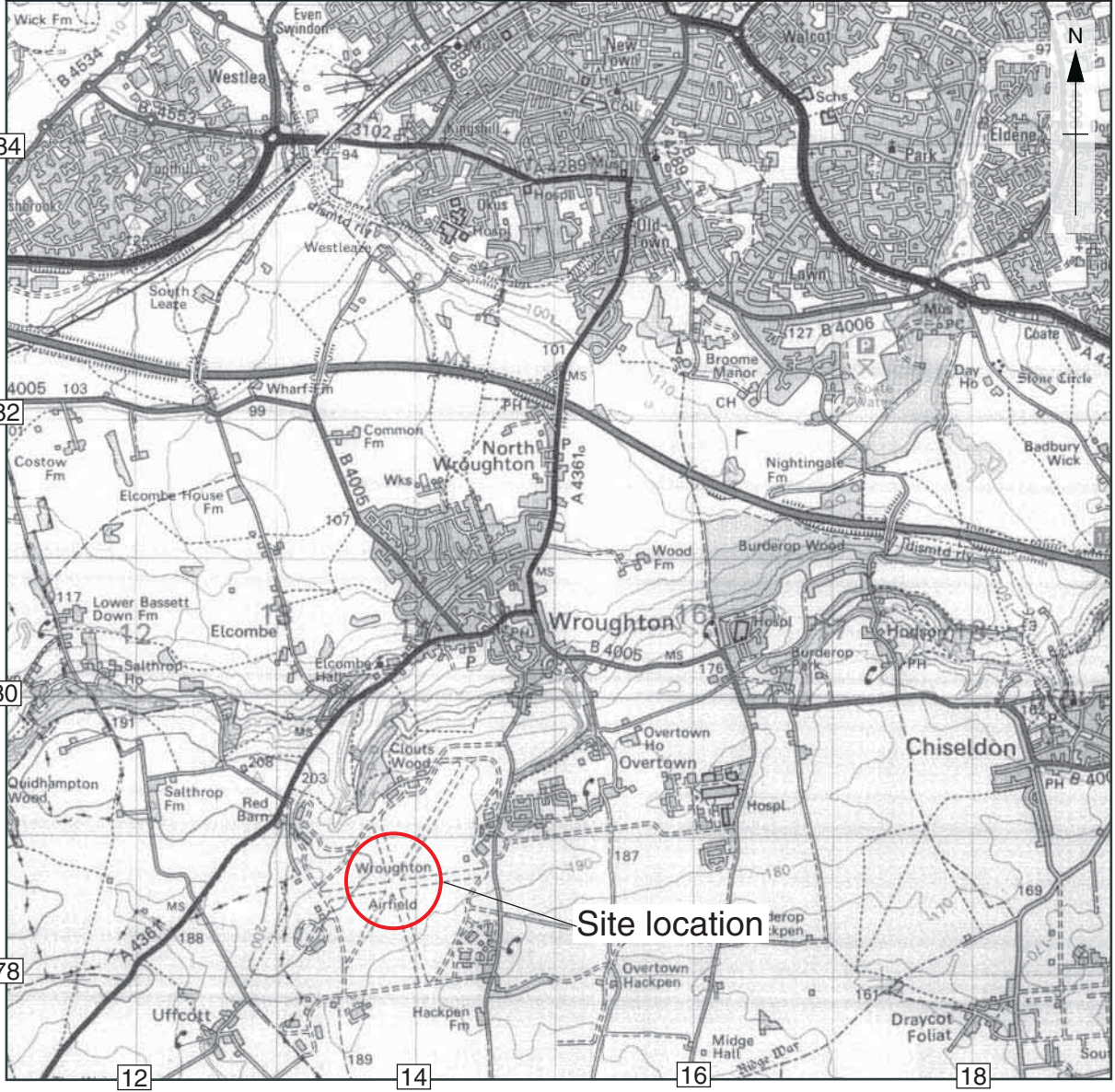
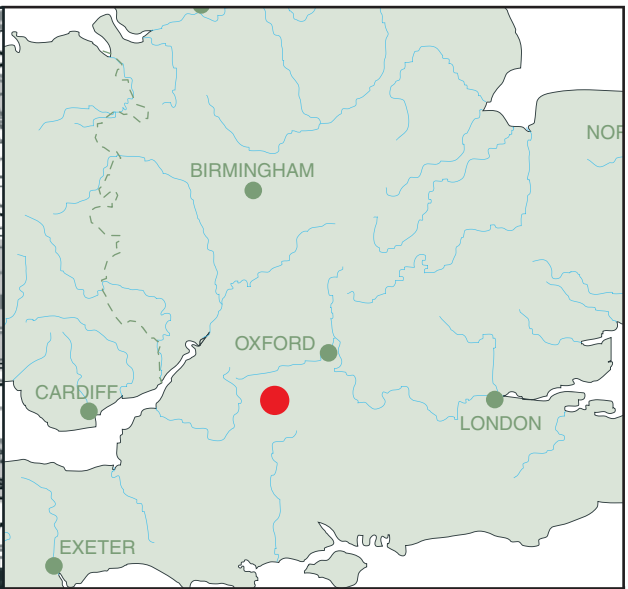
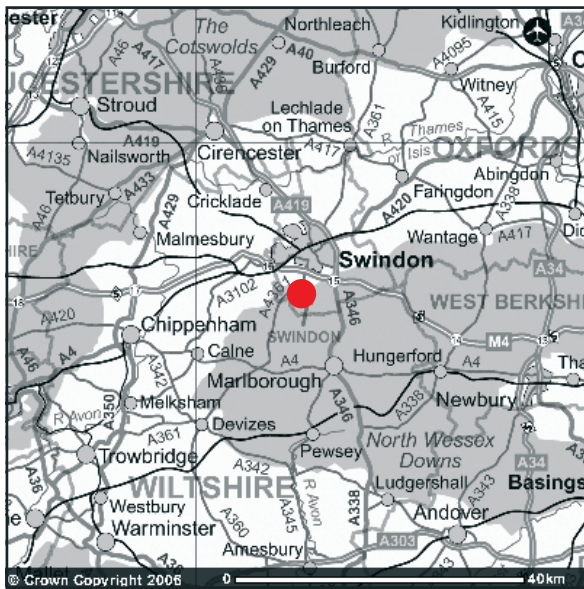
Date and duration of project: The fieldwork commenced in April 2006 and was completed within fifteen days

Area of site: 63 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation produced evidence for Early Iron Age settlement and numerous linear features of indeterminate function. A limited amount of early Roman material was also recovered

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

Servergo/oumpbs1_rhuz?B2006/4*WROSMUCO*Wroughton.Airfield*HC*11.05.06



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

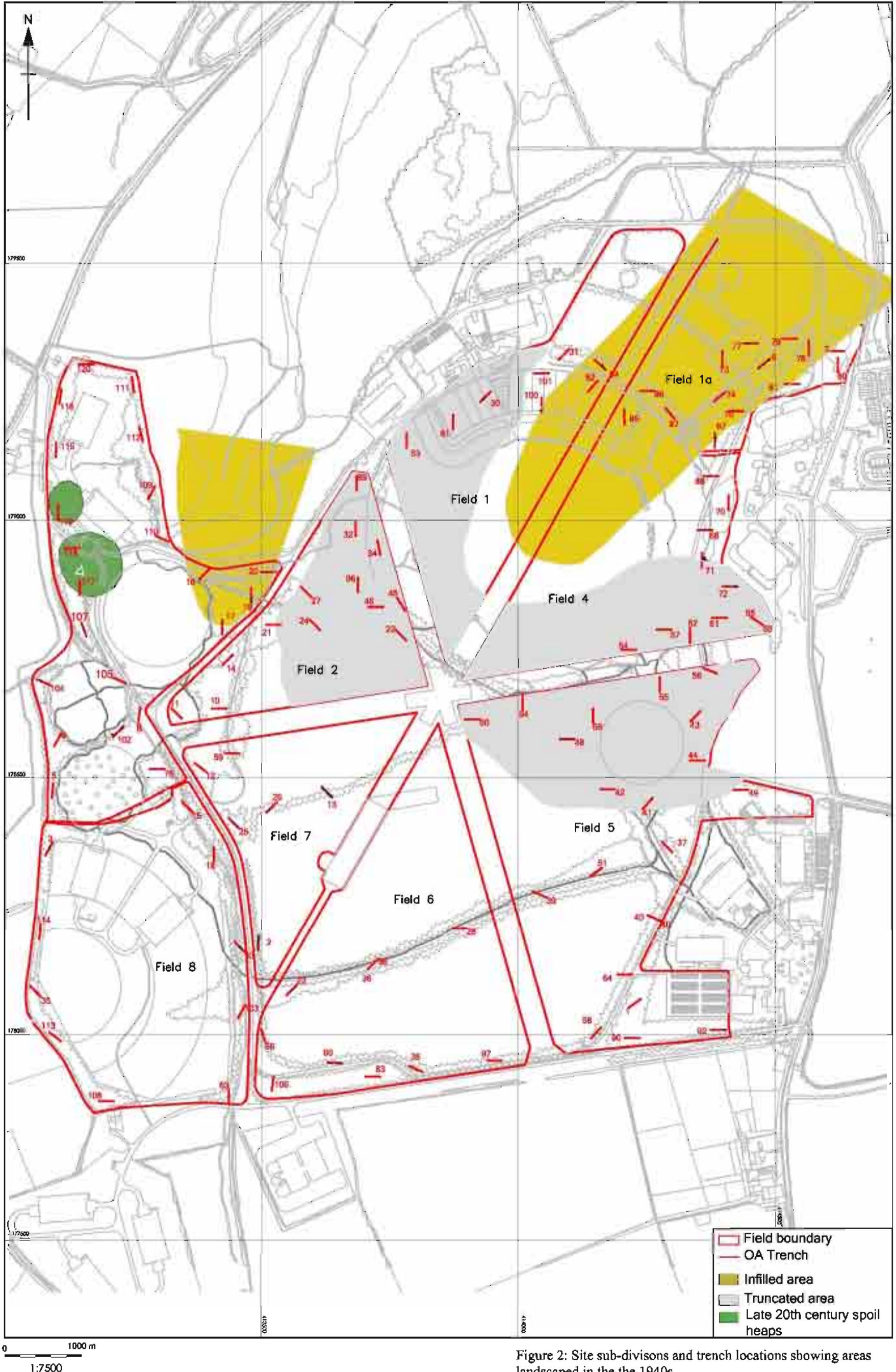
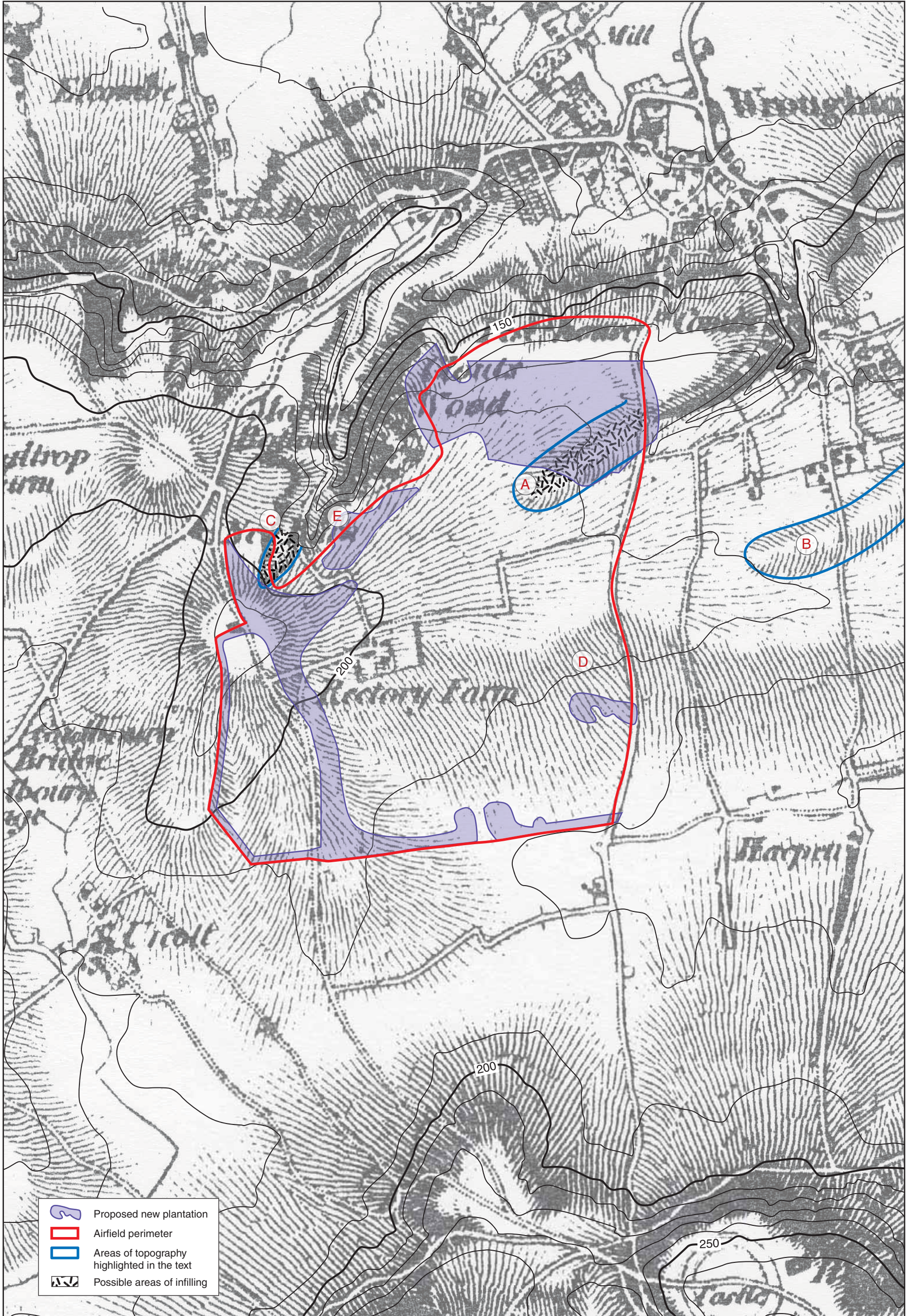


Figure 2: Site sub-divisions and trench locations showing areas landscaped in the the 1940s



0 |-----| 1 km

Figure 3: Areas of in-filling

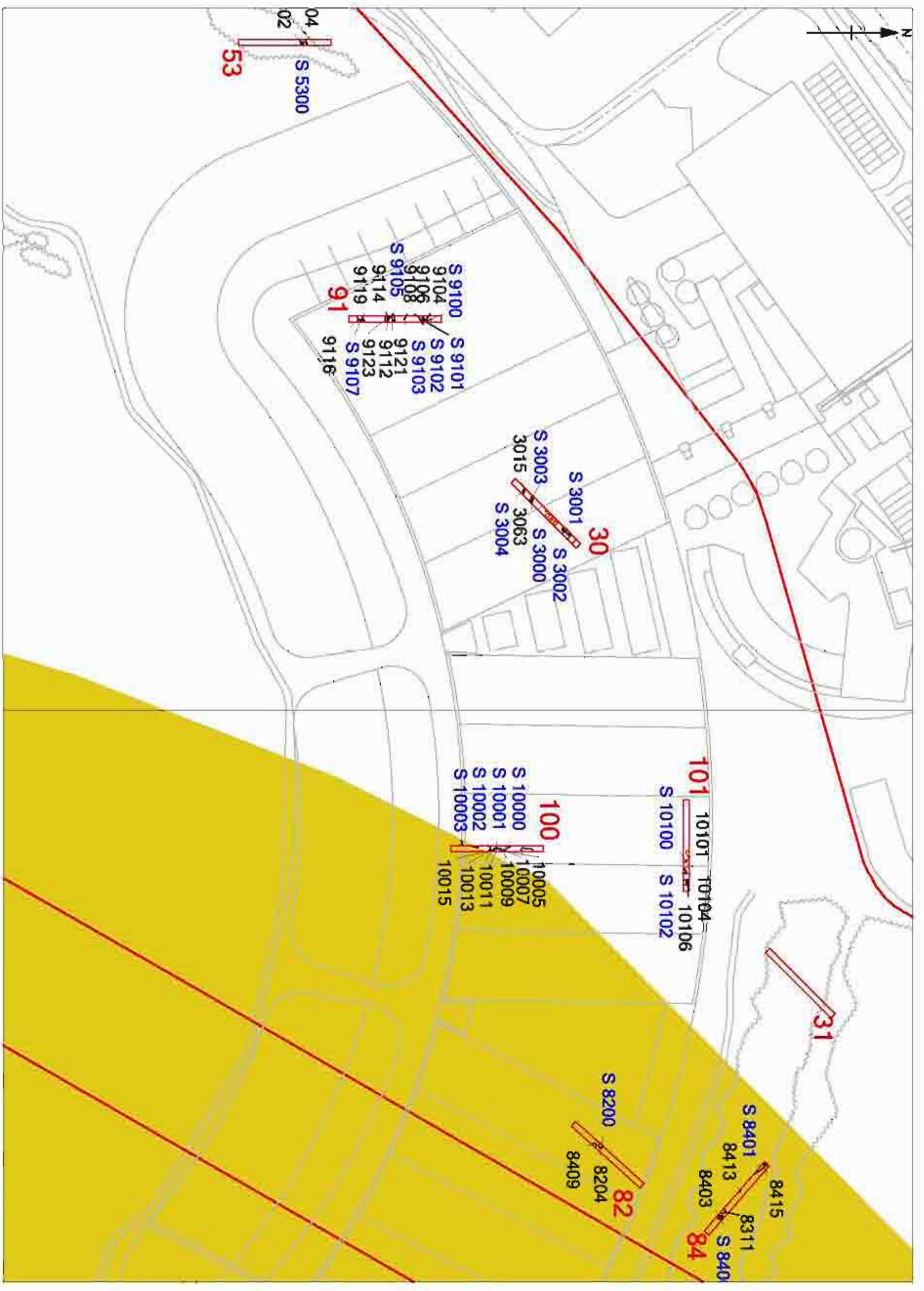


Figure 5: Trench plans 3000, 5300, 8200, 8400, 9100, 10000

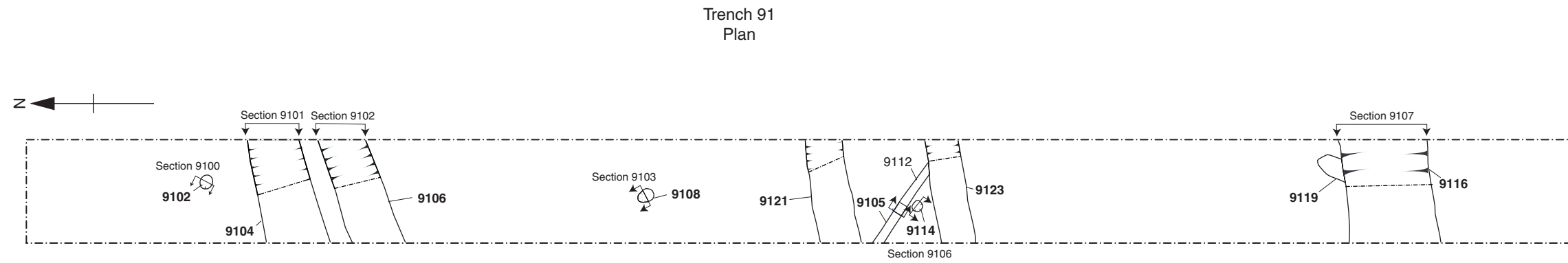
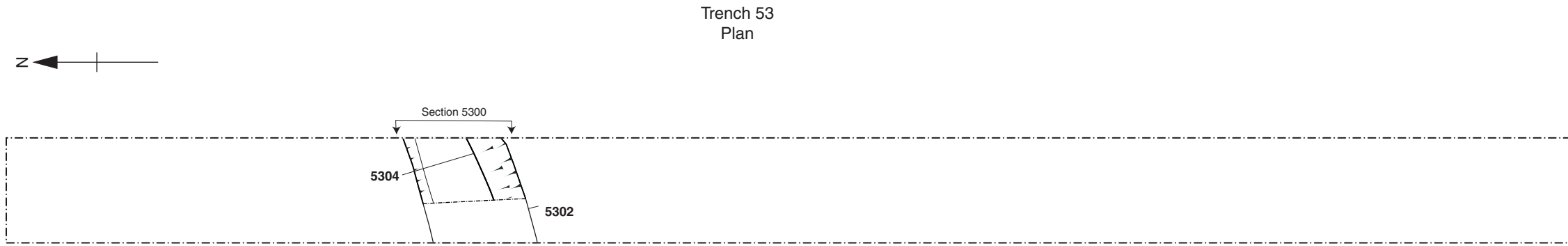
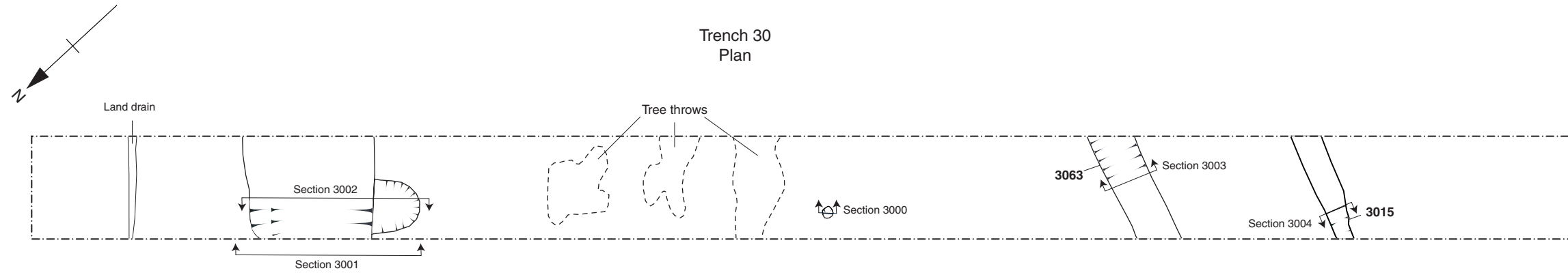


Figure 5a: Plan for Trenches in Field 1

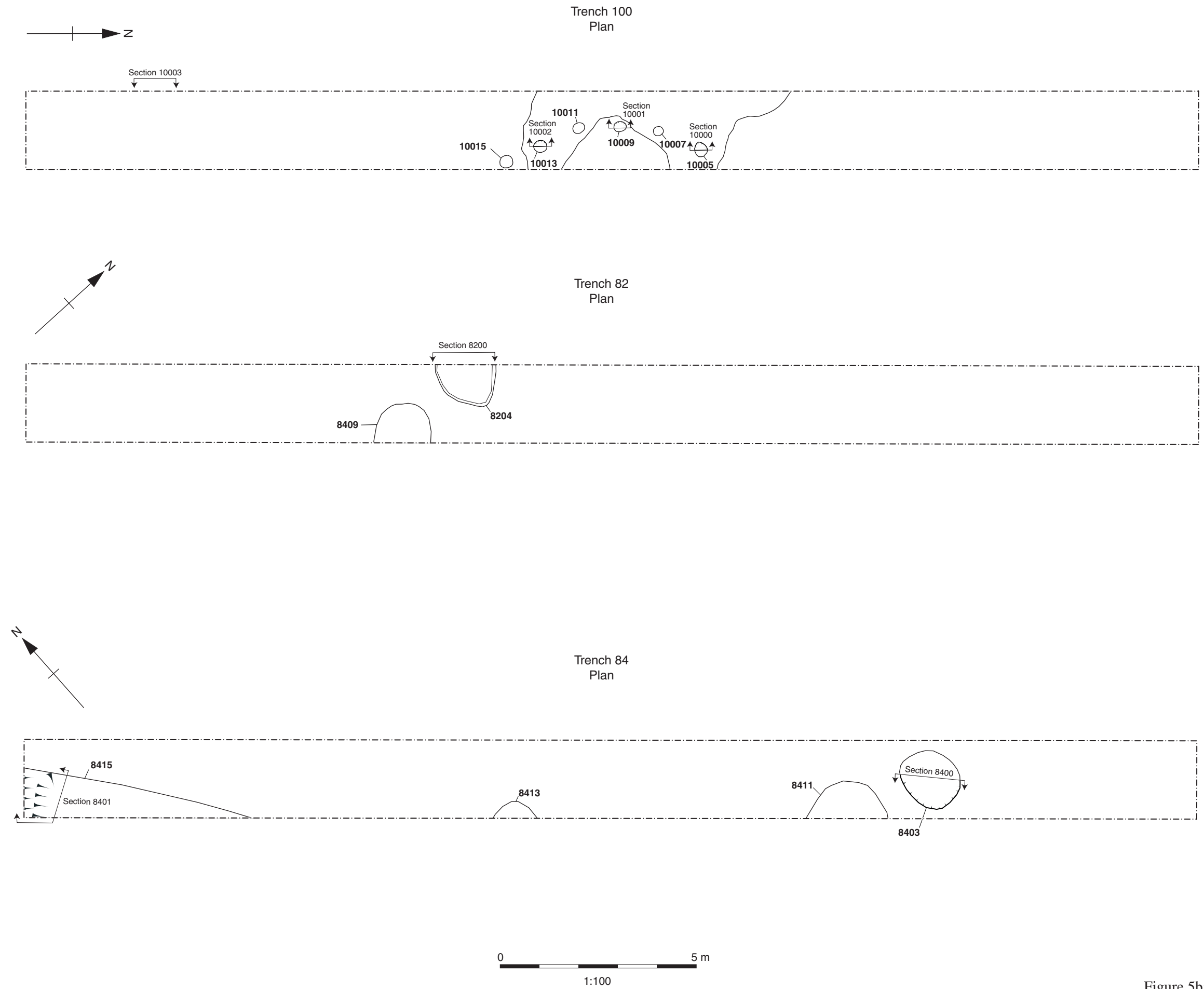


Figure 5b: Plan for trenches in Field 1

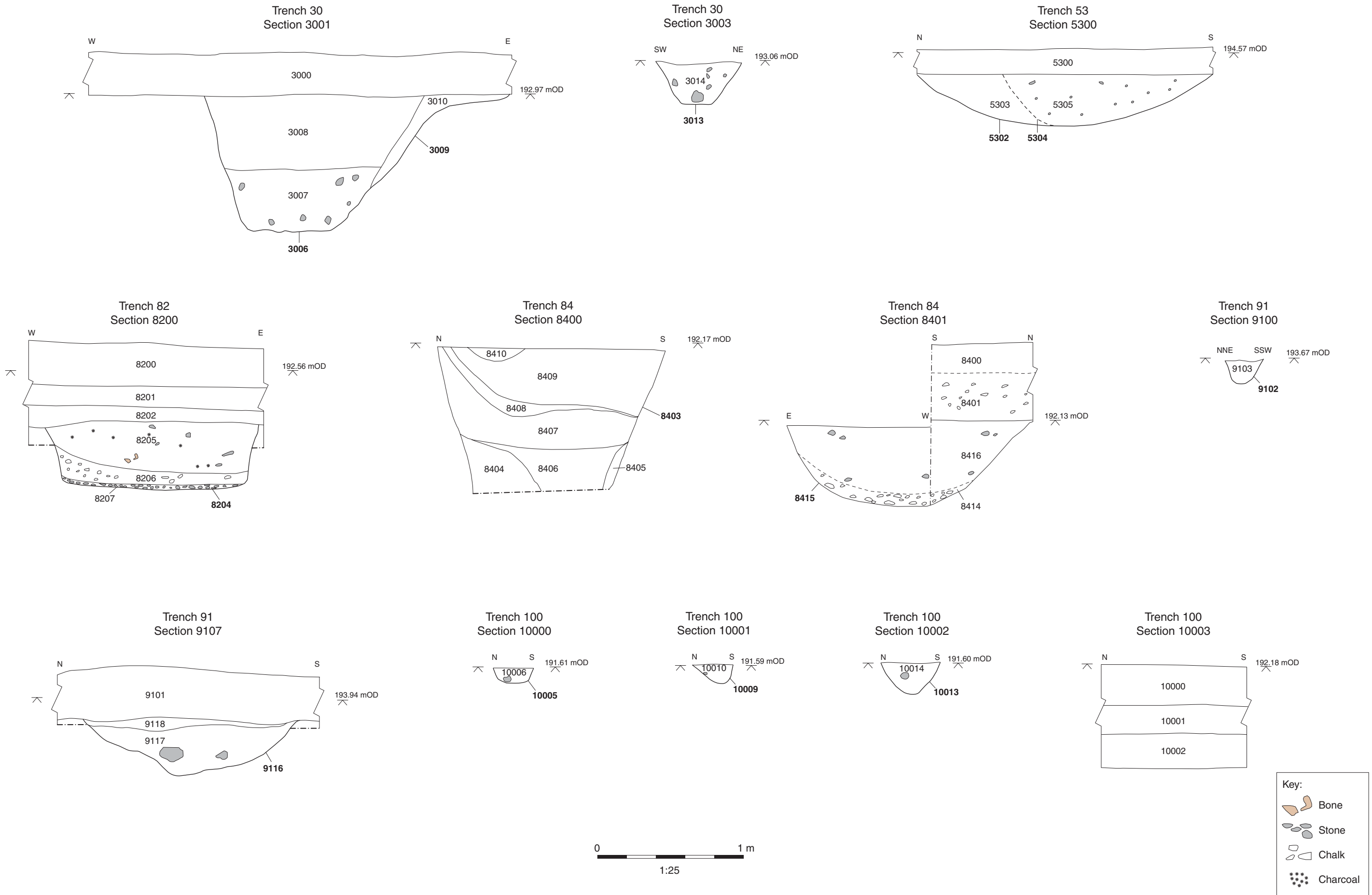


Figure 6: Trenches 30, 53, 82, 84, 91, and 100; selected sections

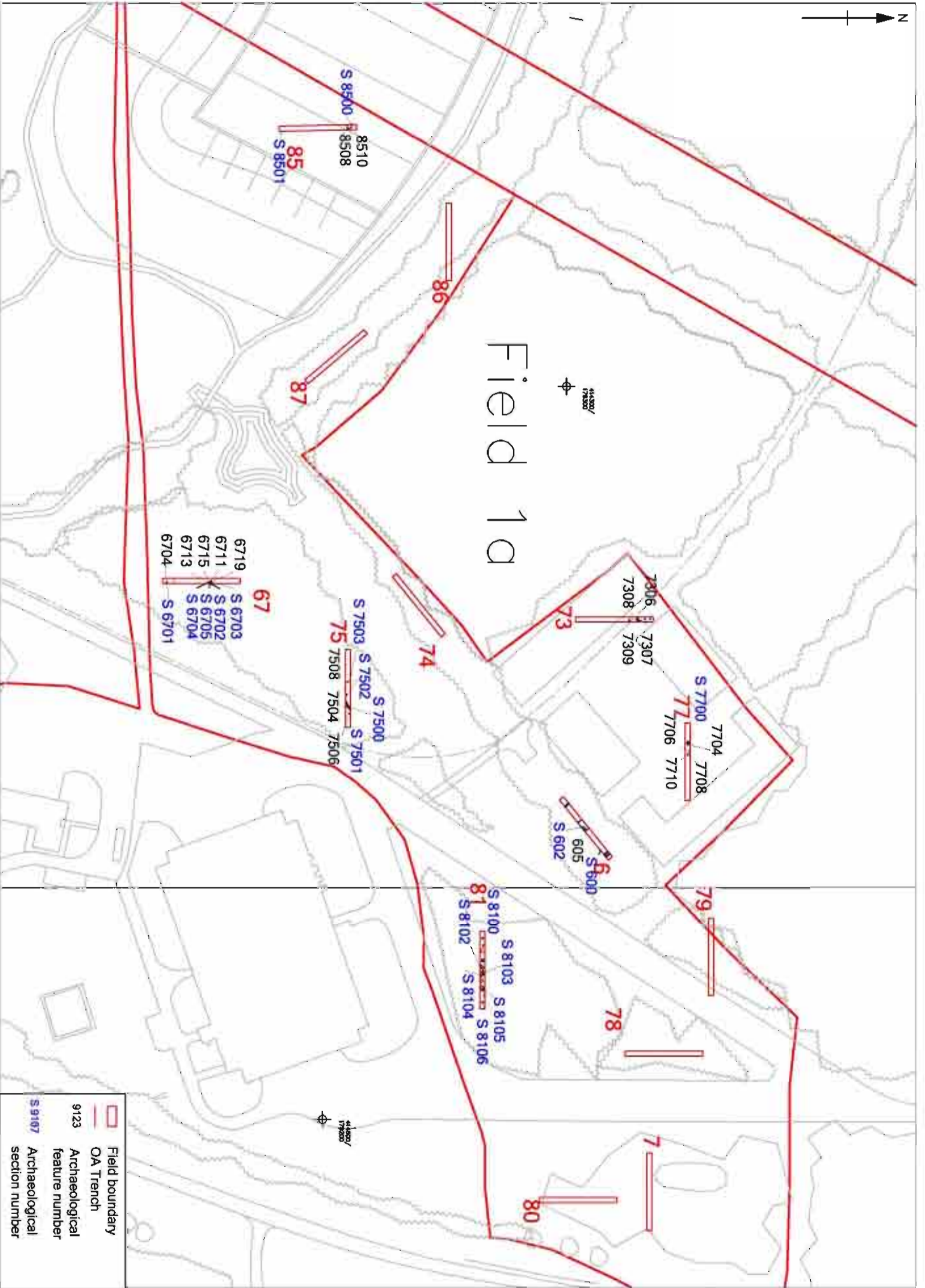


Figure 7: Field 1a: Distribution of archaeological features

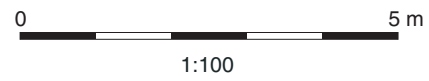
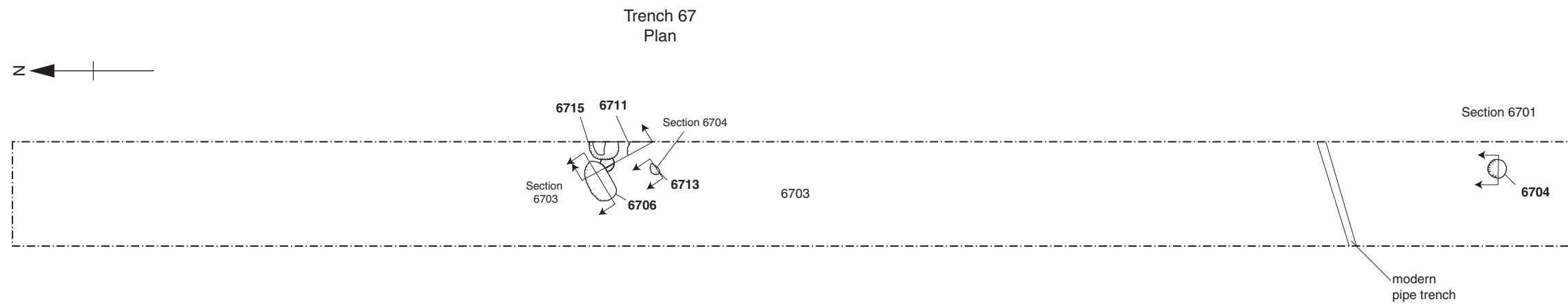
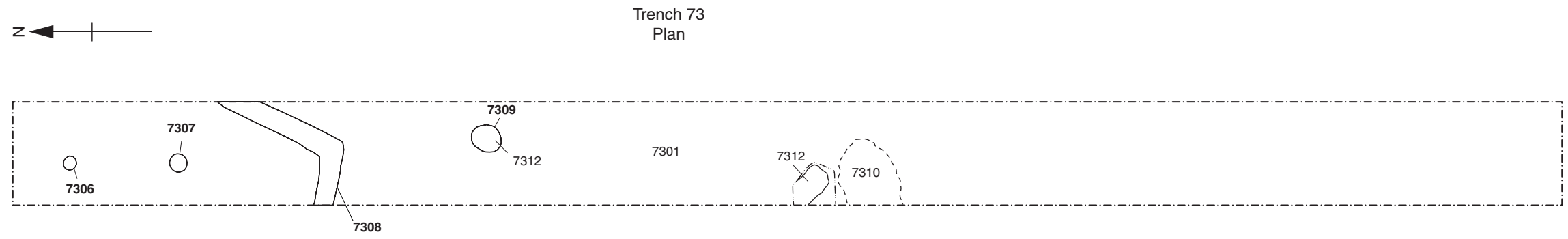


Figure 8a: Plans of field 1a

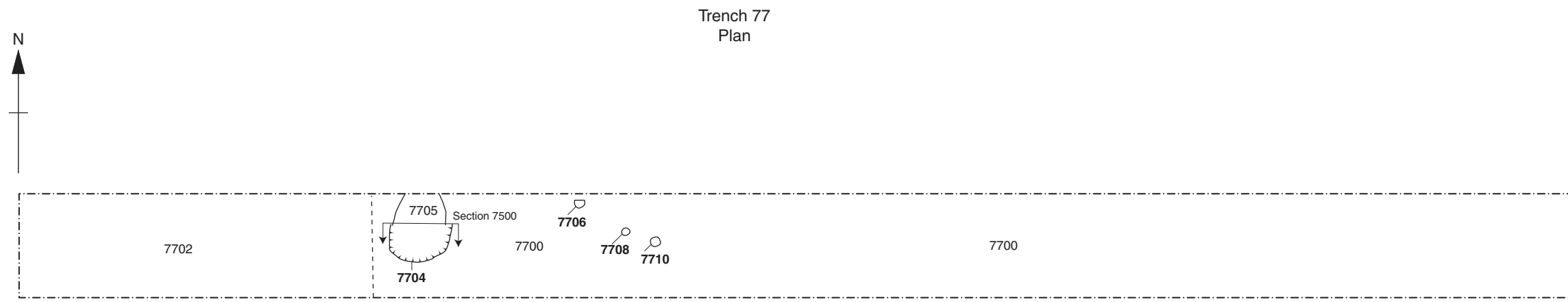
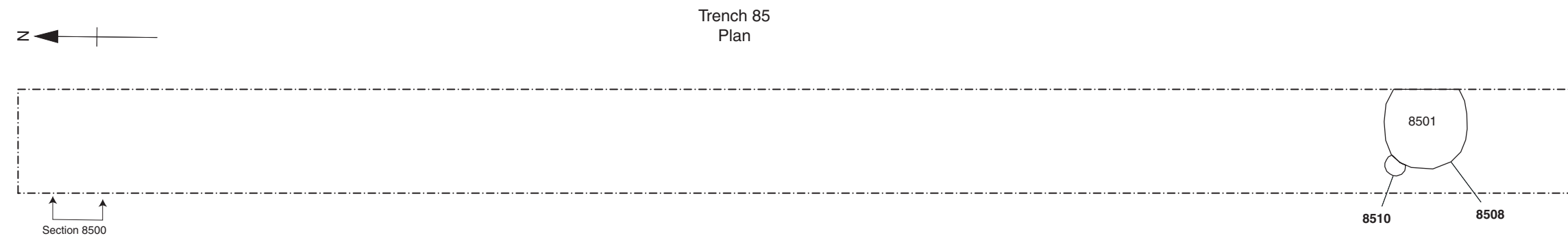
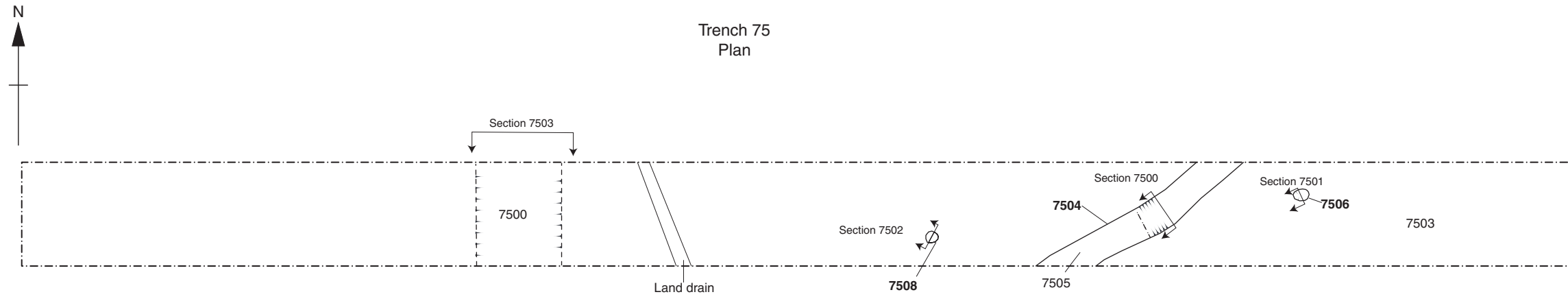


Figure 8b: Plans of field 1a

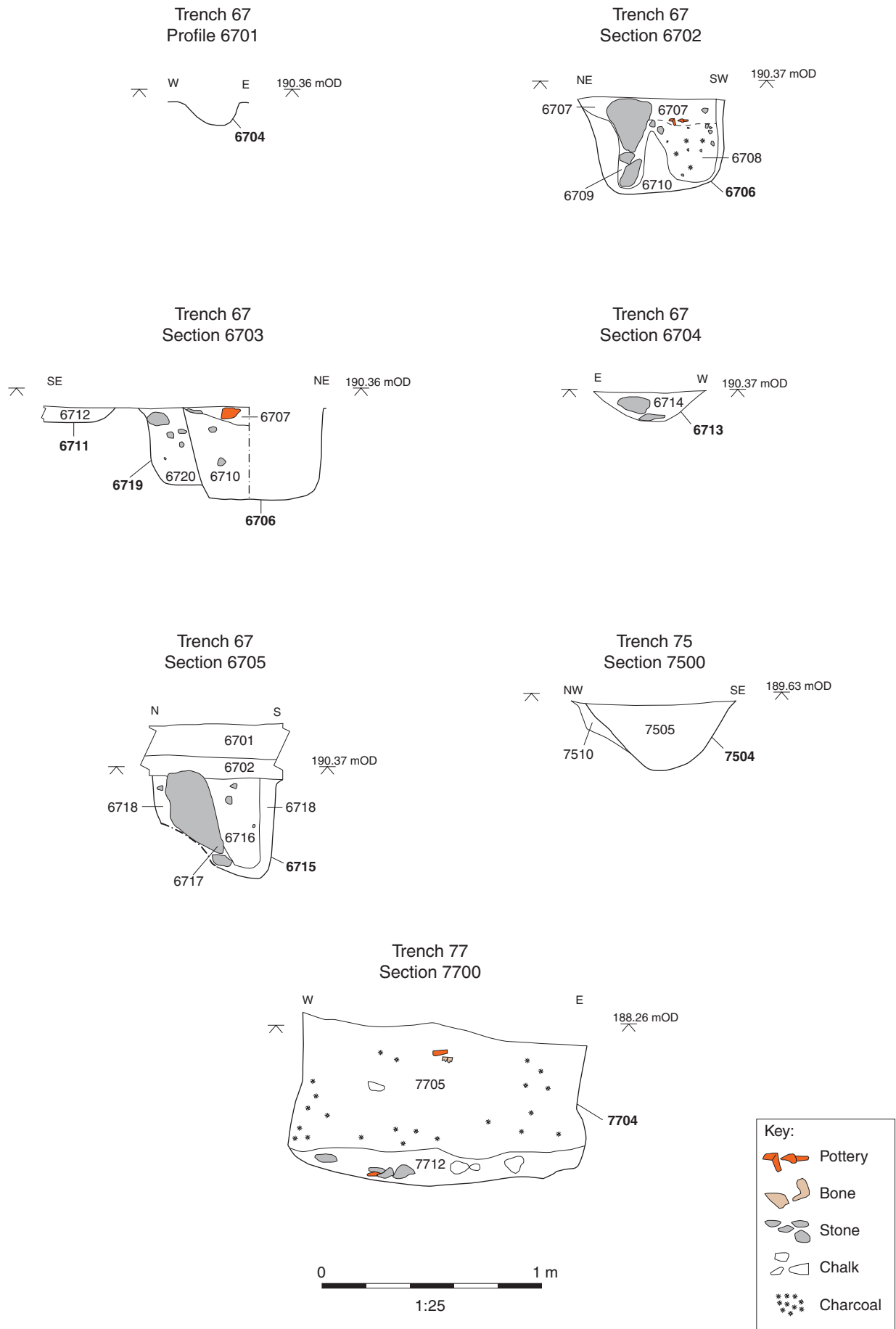


Figure 9: Trenches 67, 75, and 77; selected sections

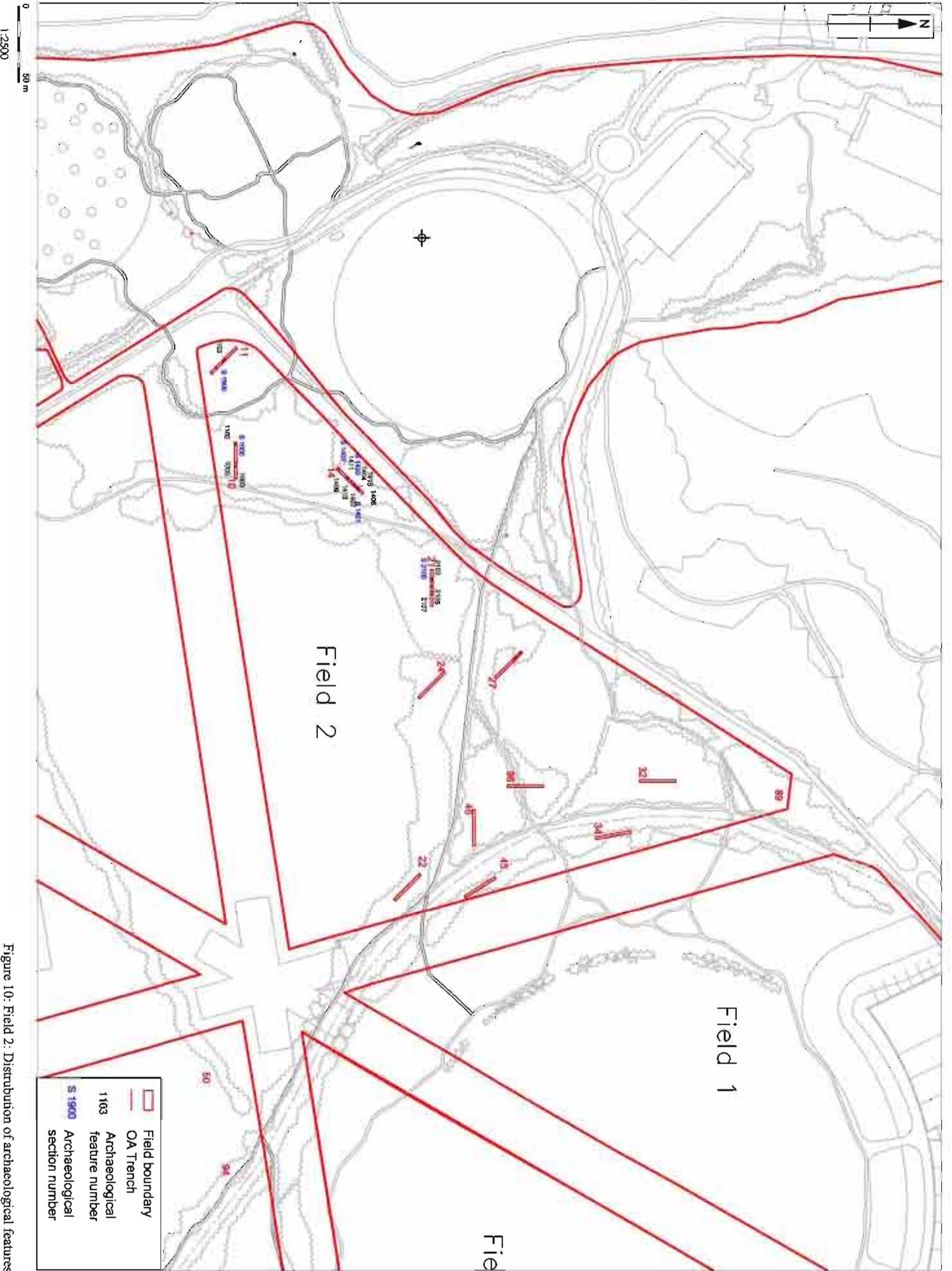


Figure 10: Field 2: Distribution of archaeological features



Trench 14 Plan

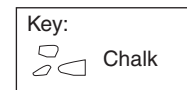
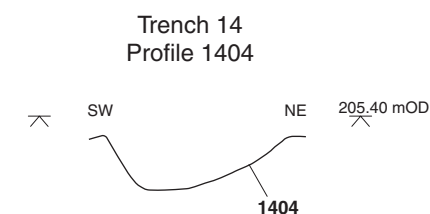
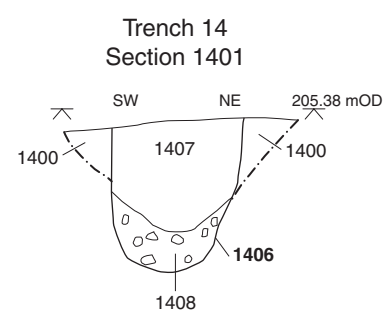
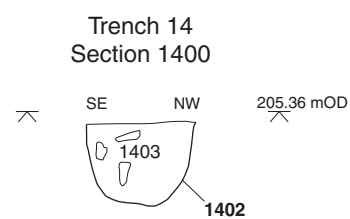
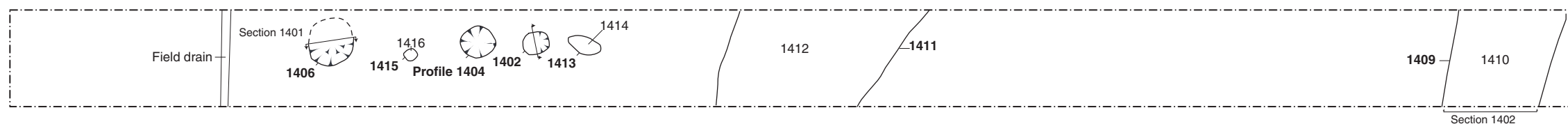


Figure 11: Trench 14; plan and selected sections

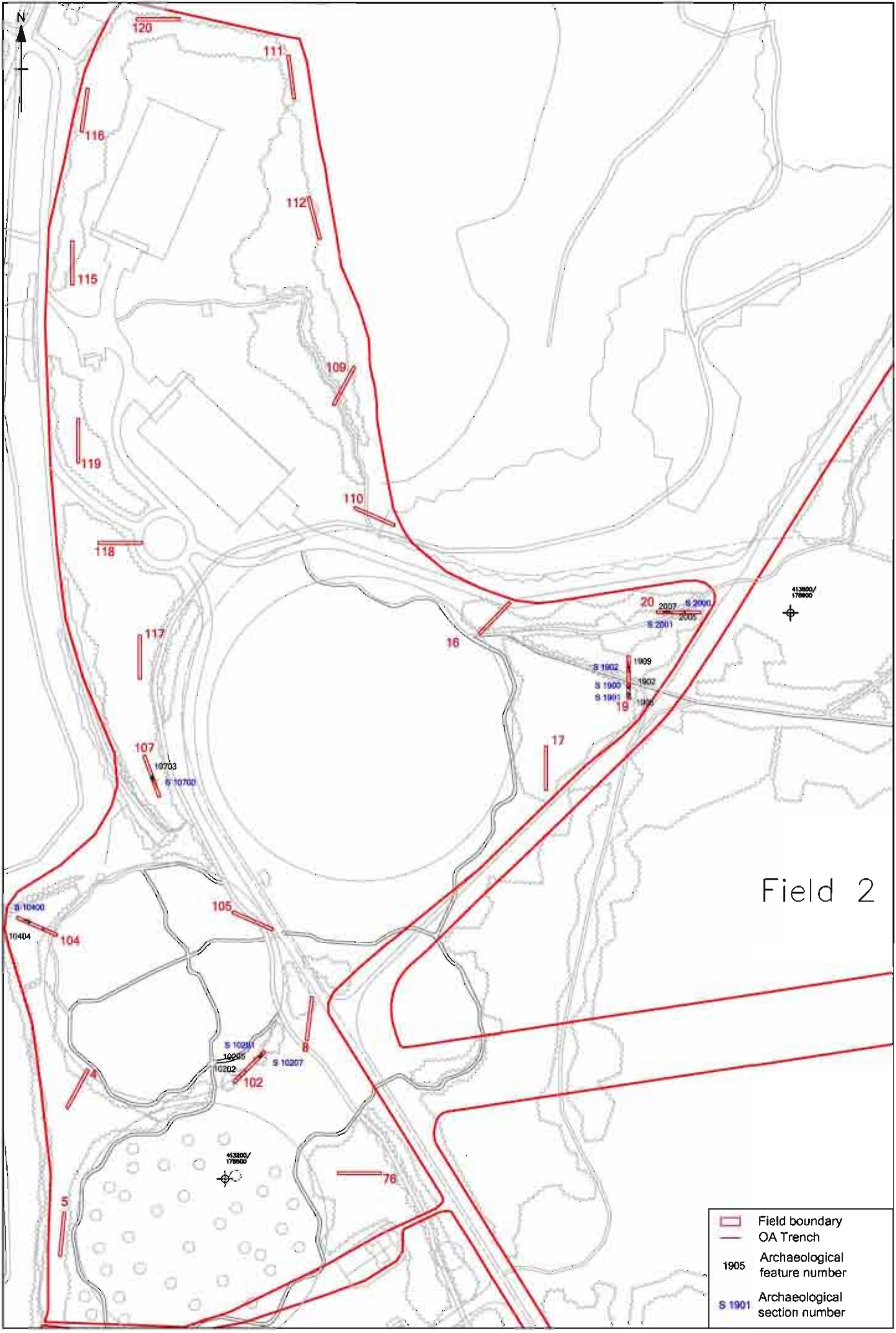
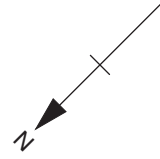
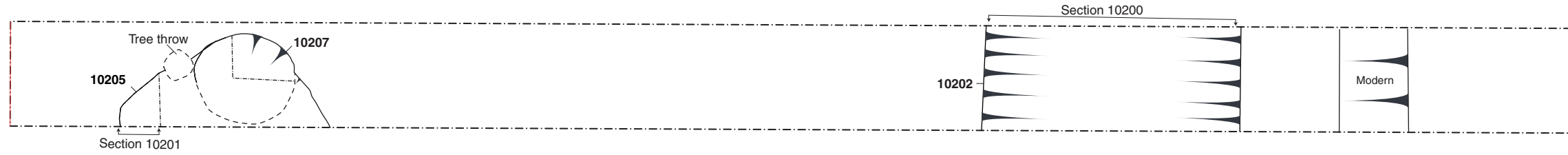


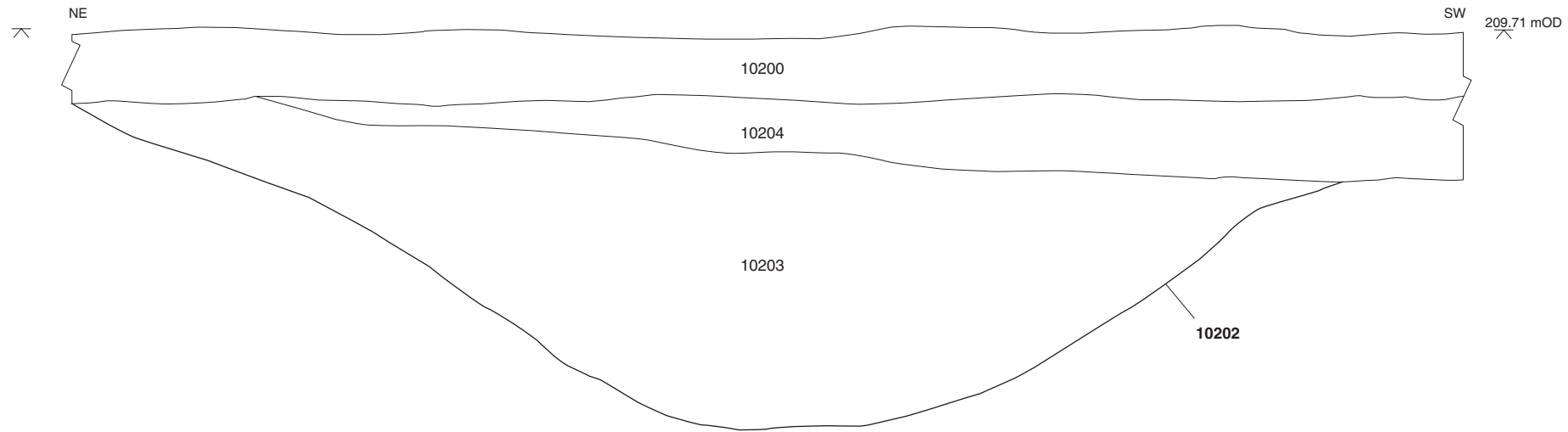
Figure 12:Field 3: Distribution of Archaeological features



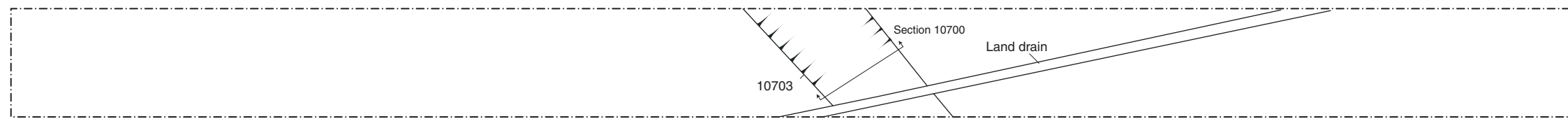
Trench 102 Plan



Trench 102 Section 10200



Trench 107 Plan



Trench 107 Section 10700

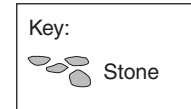
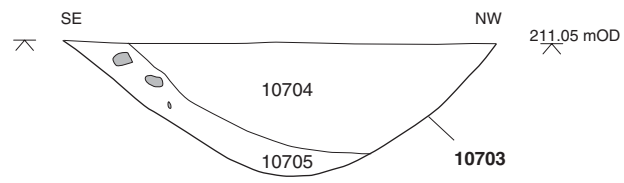


Figure 13: Trenches 102 and 107; plans and selected sections

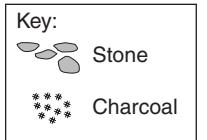
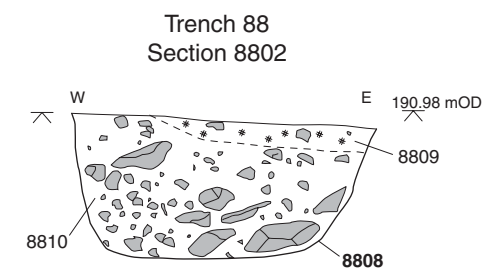
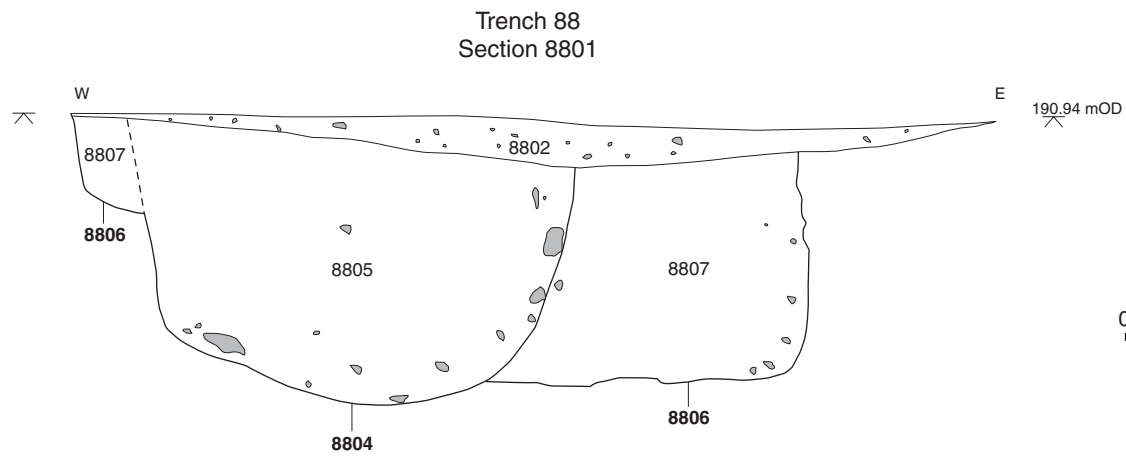
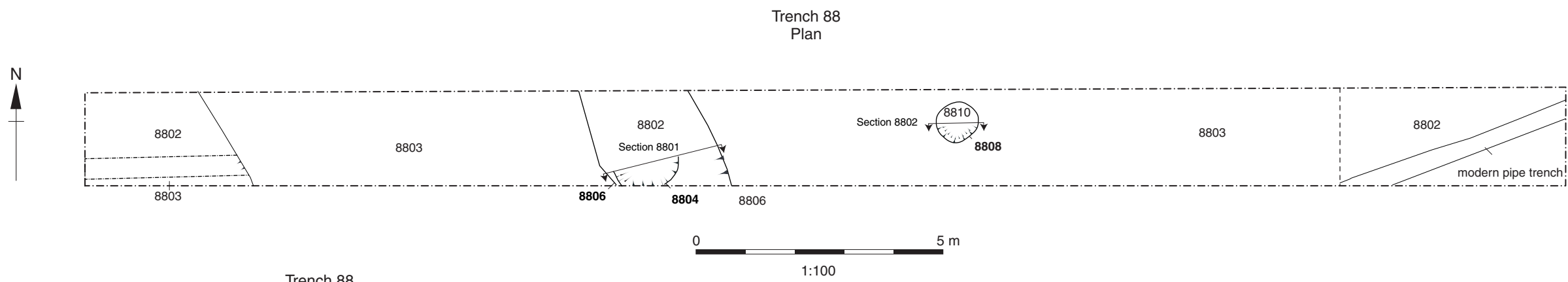
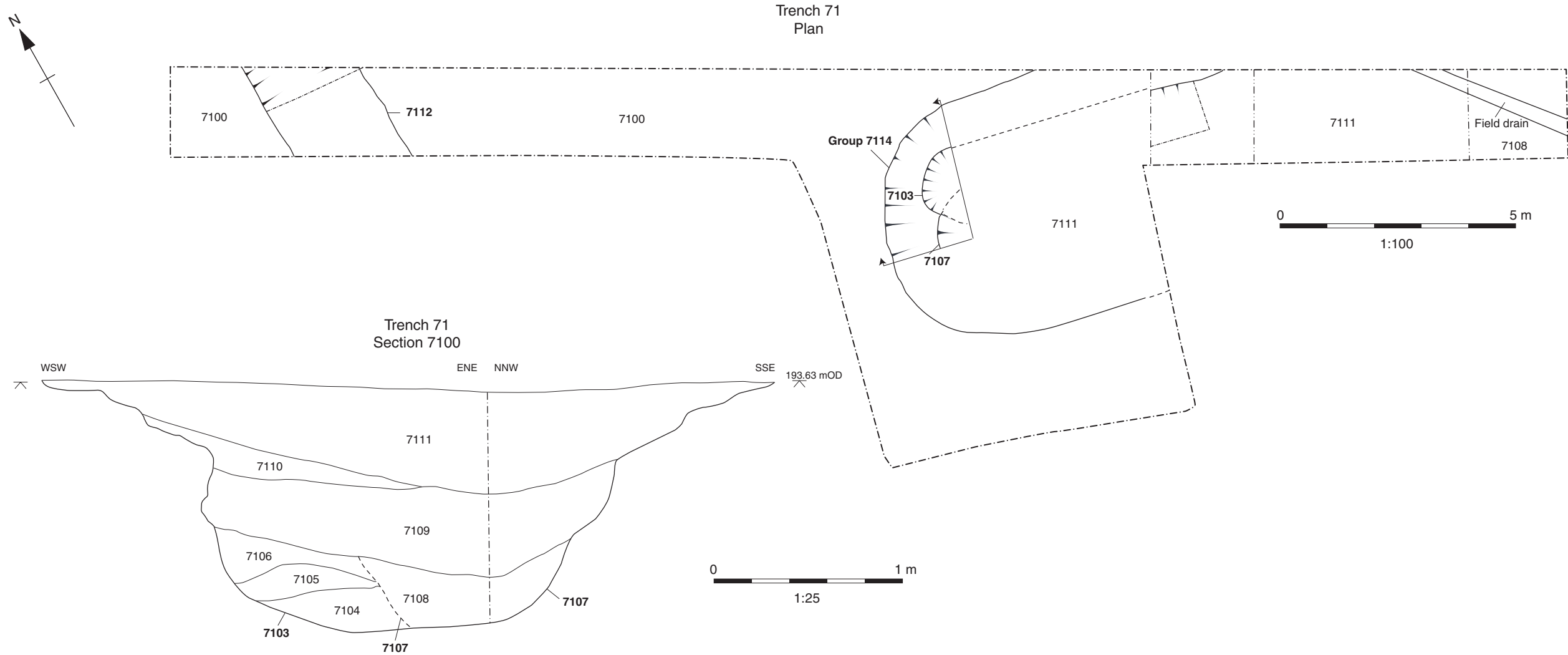
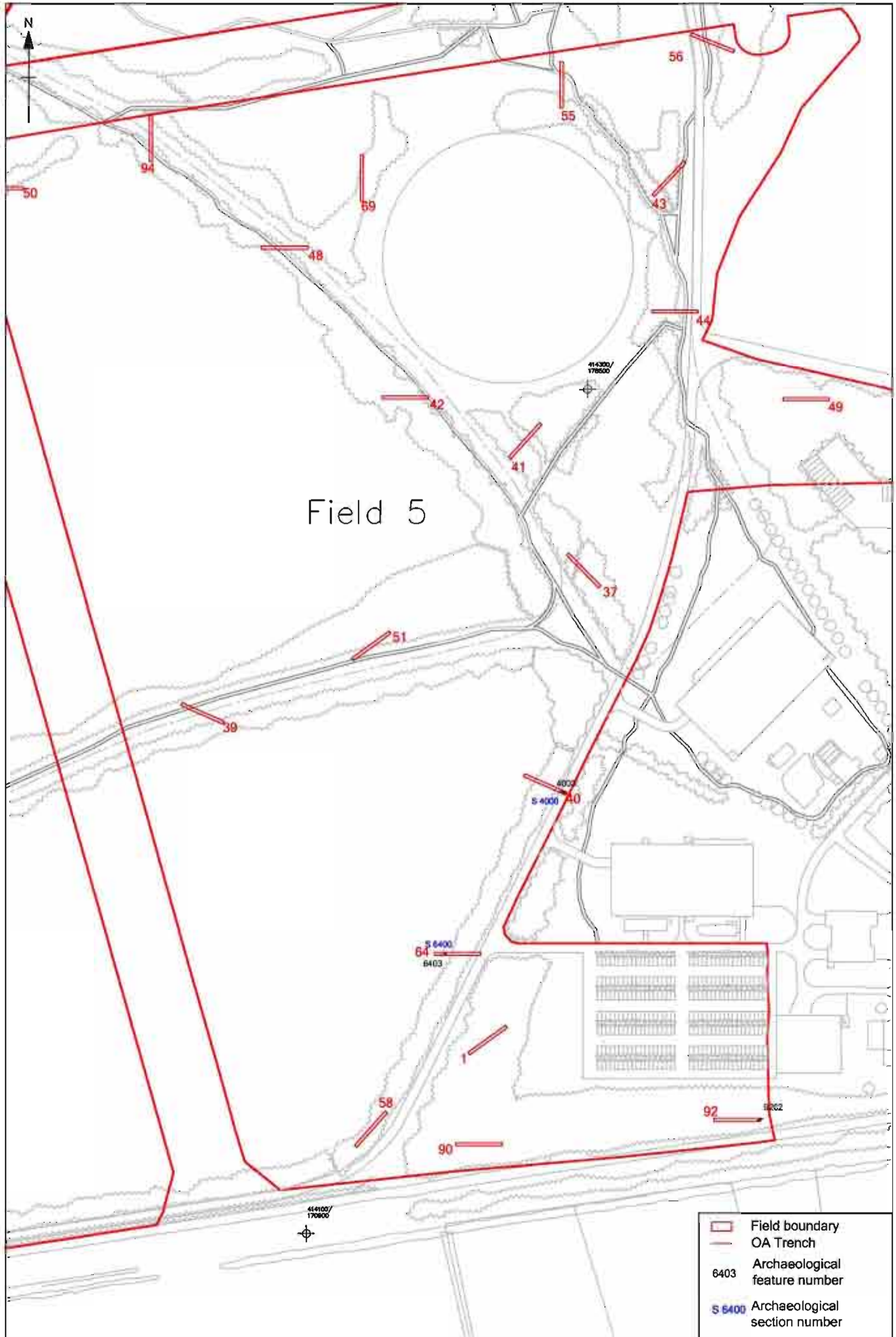


Figure 15: Trenches 71 and 88; plans and selected sections



	Field boundary
	OA Trench
6403	Archaeological feature number
S 6400	Archaeological section number

Figure 16: Field 5: Distribution of Archaeological features

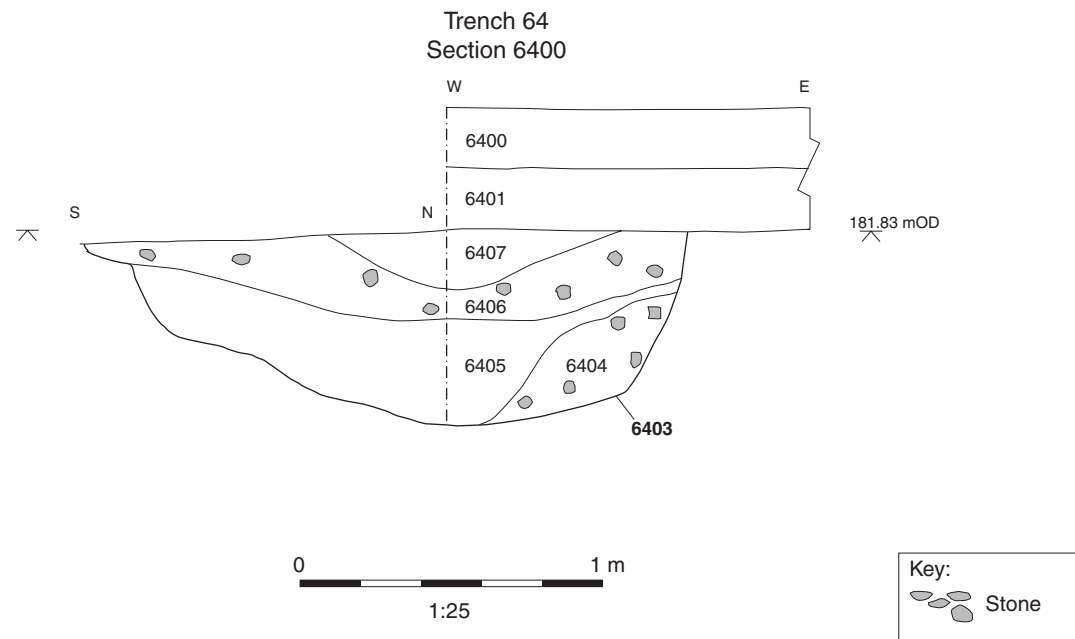
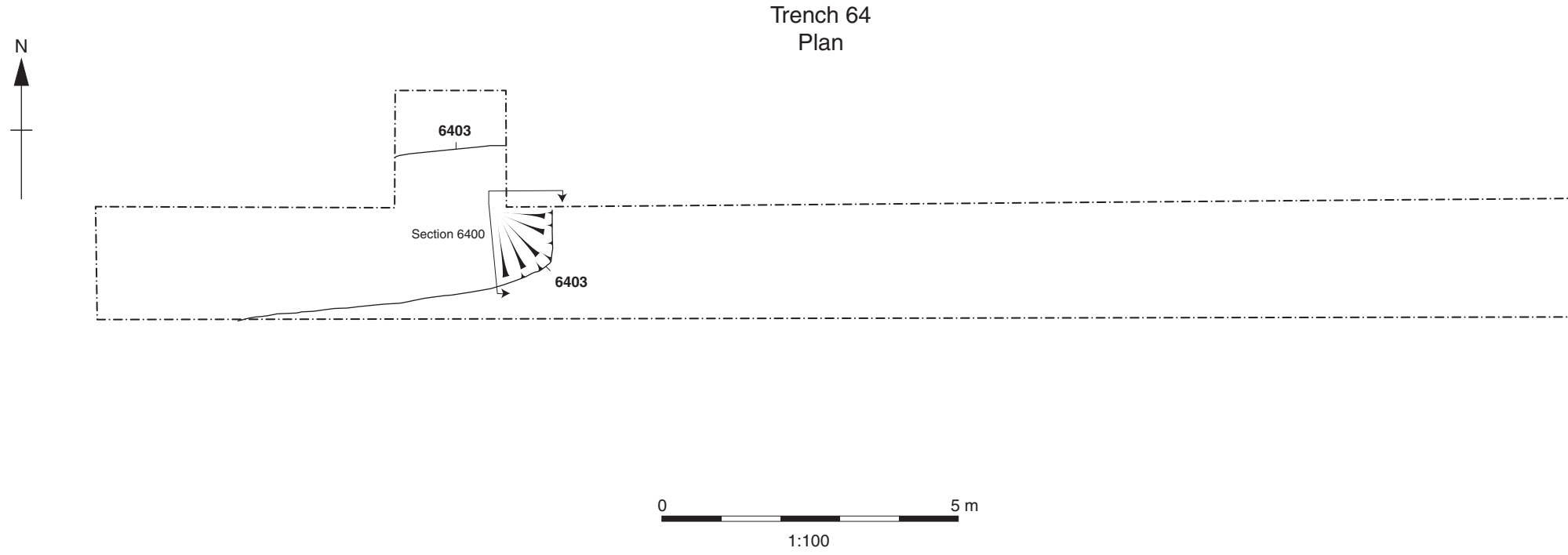


Figure 17: Trench 64; plan and selected section

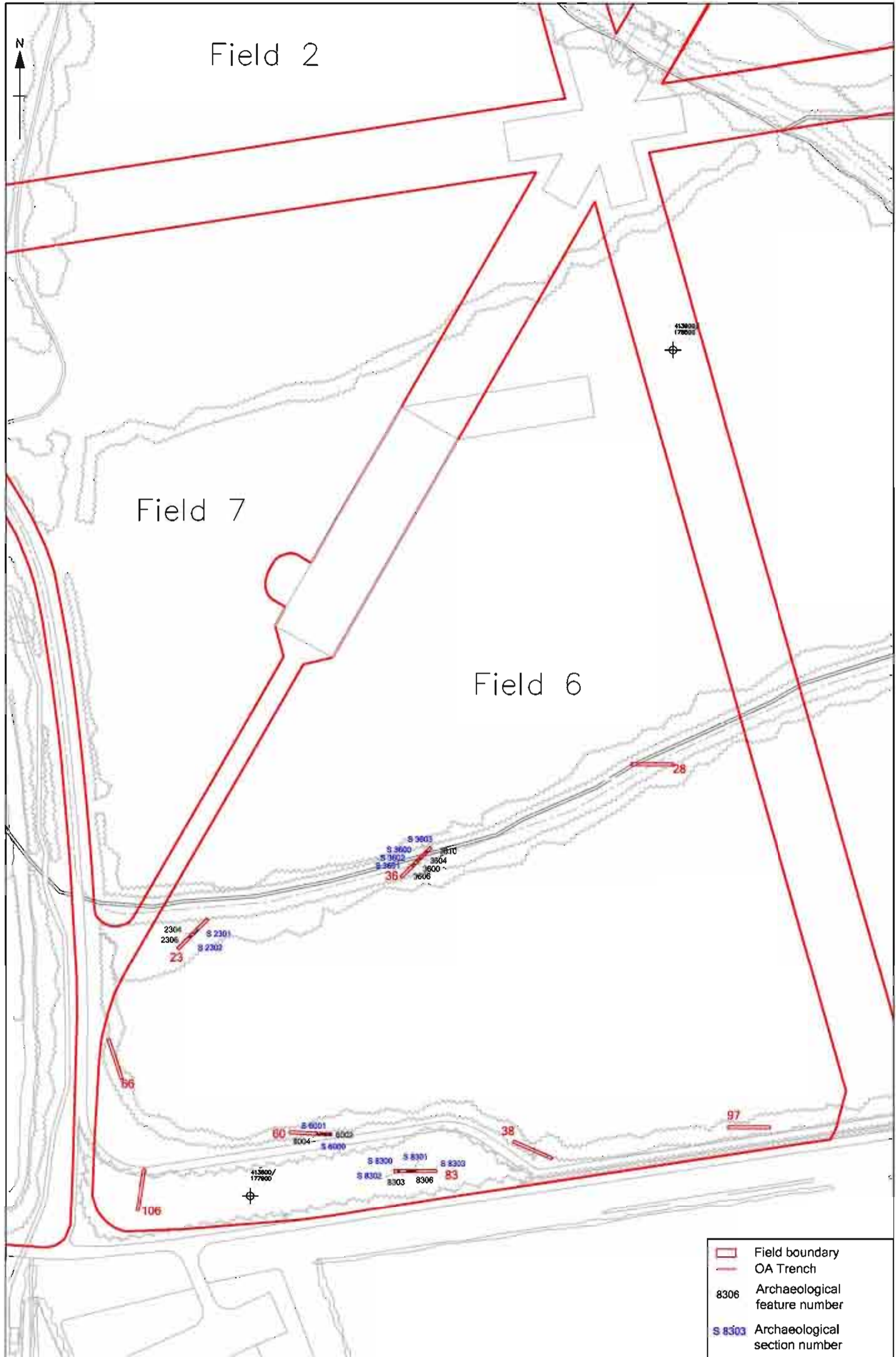


Figure 18: Field 6: Distribution of archaeological features

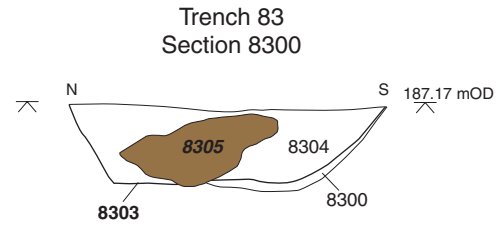
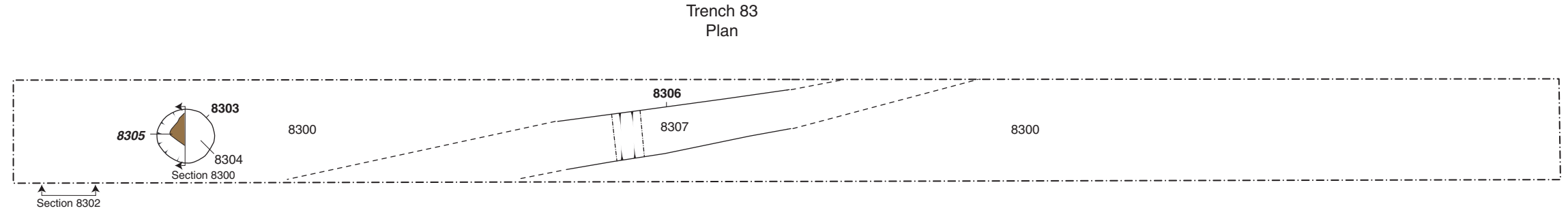


Figure 19: Trench 83; plan and selected section

0 50 m
1:2500

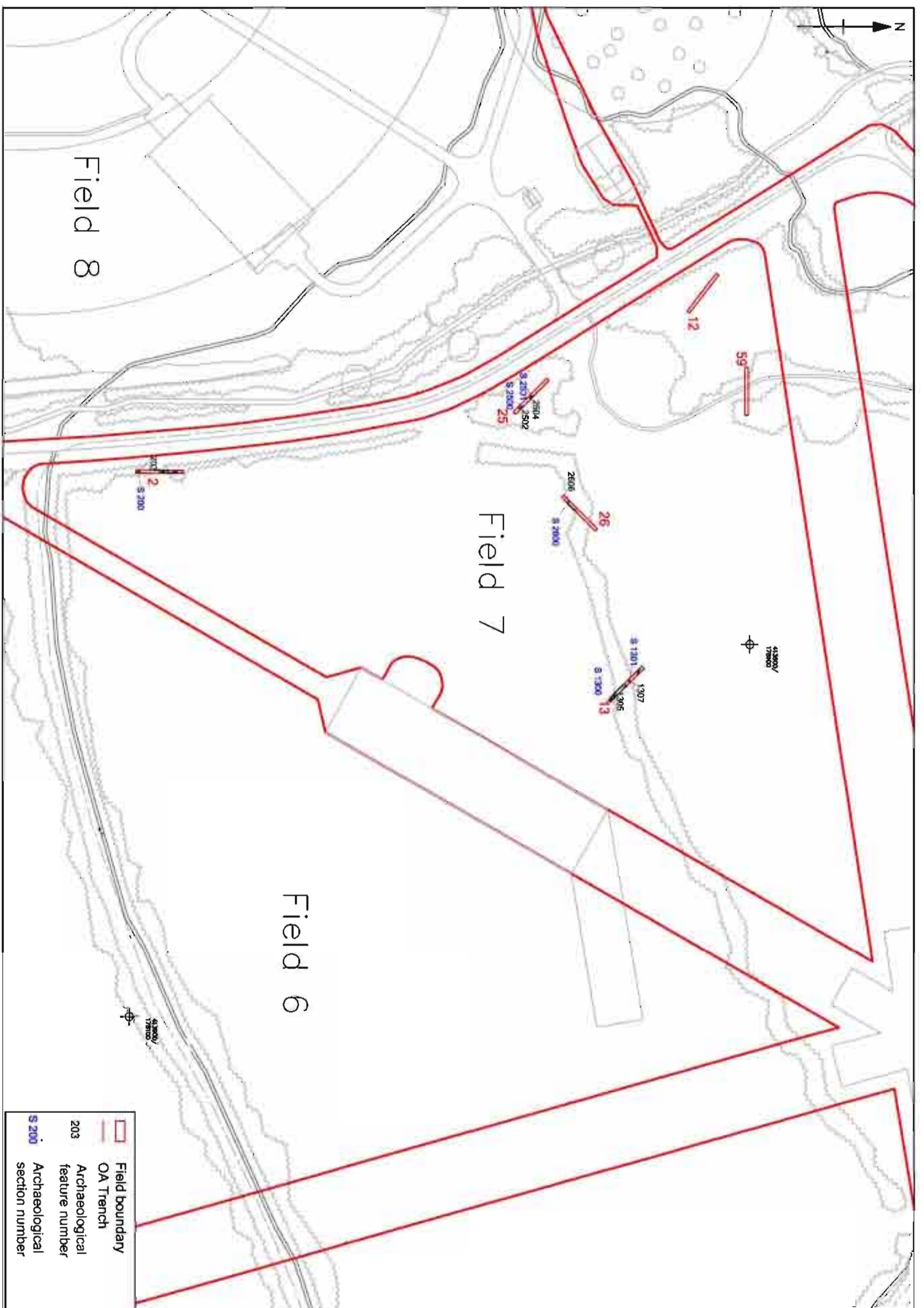
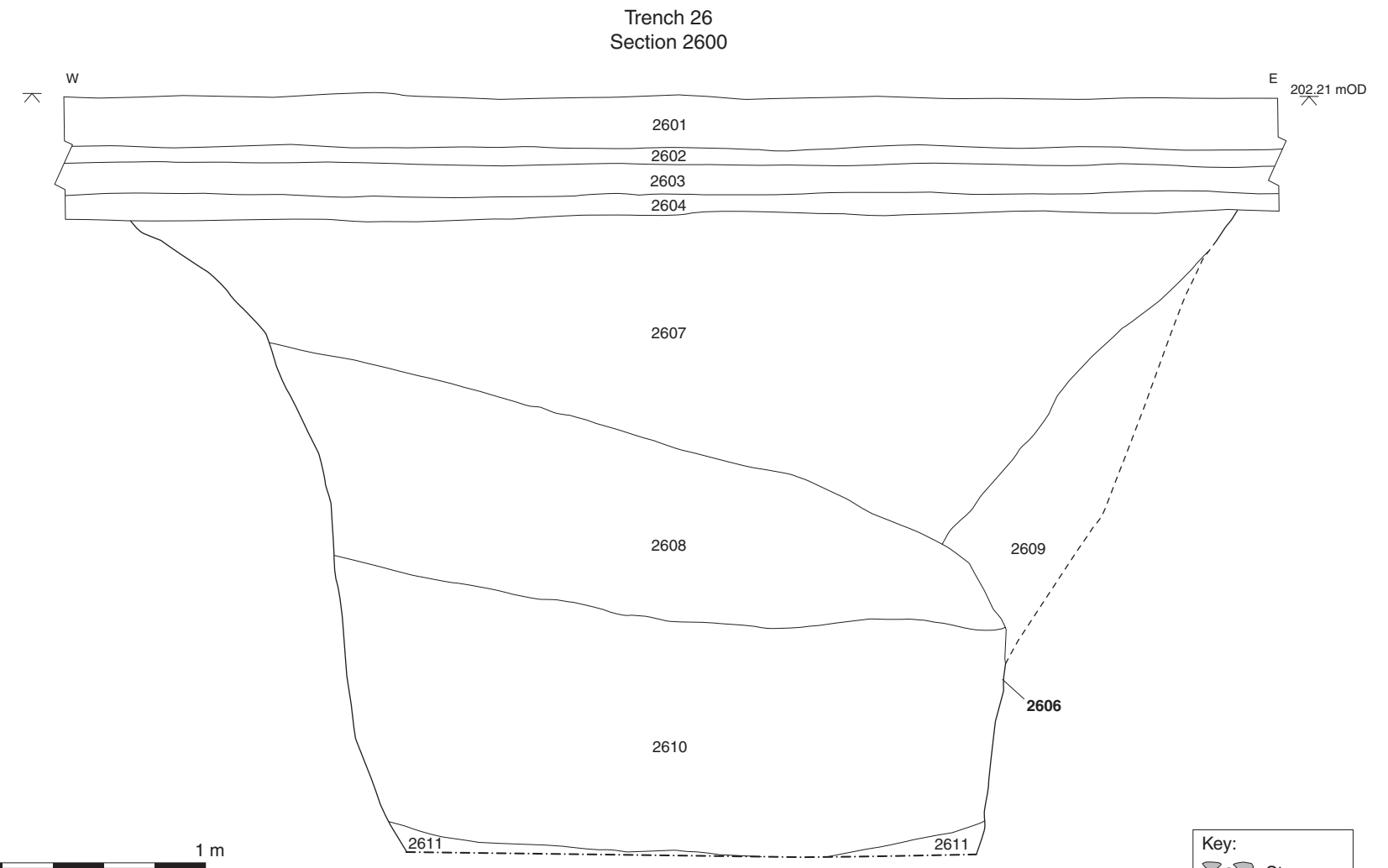
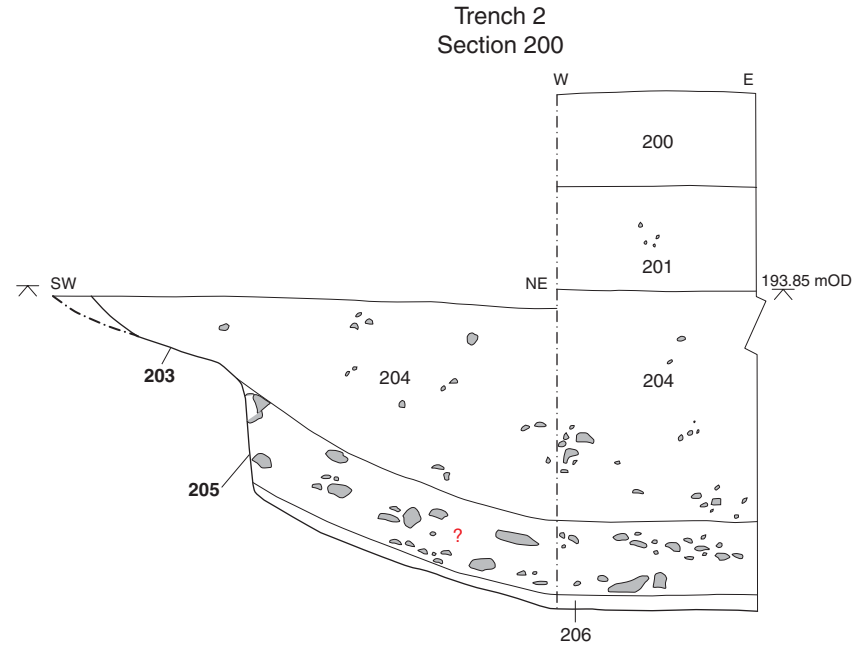
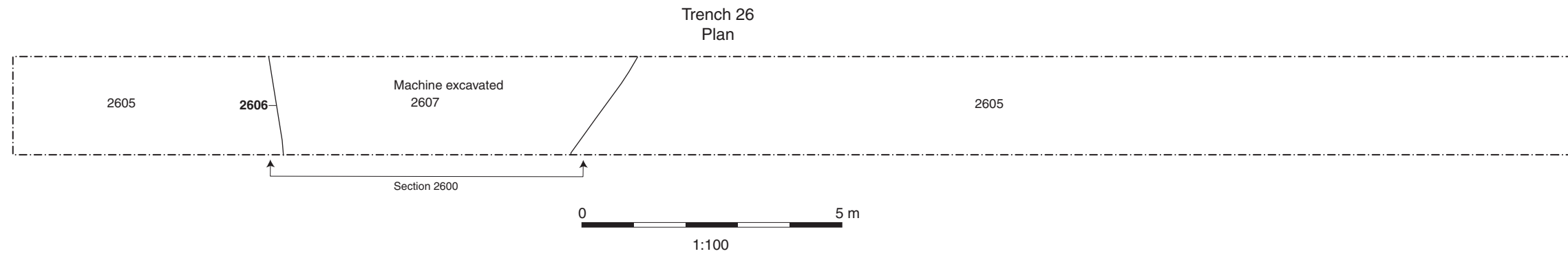
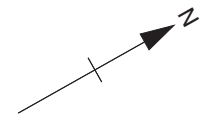


Figure 20: Field 7: Distribution of archaeological features



Trench 2 Plan

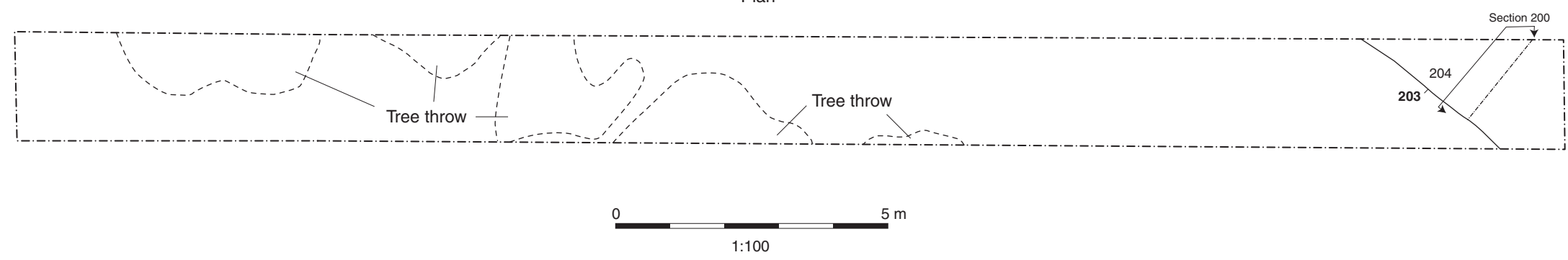
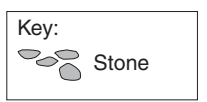


Figure 21: Trenches 2 and 26; plans and selected sections

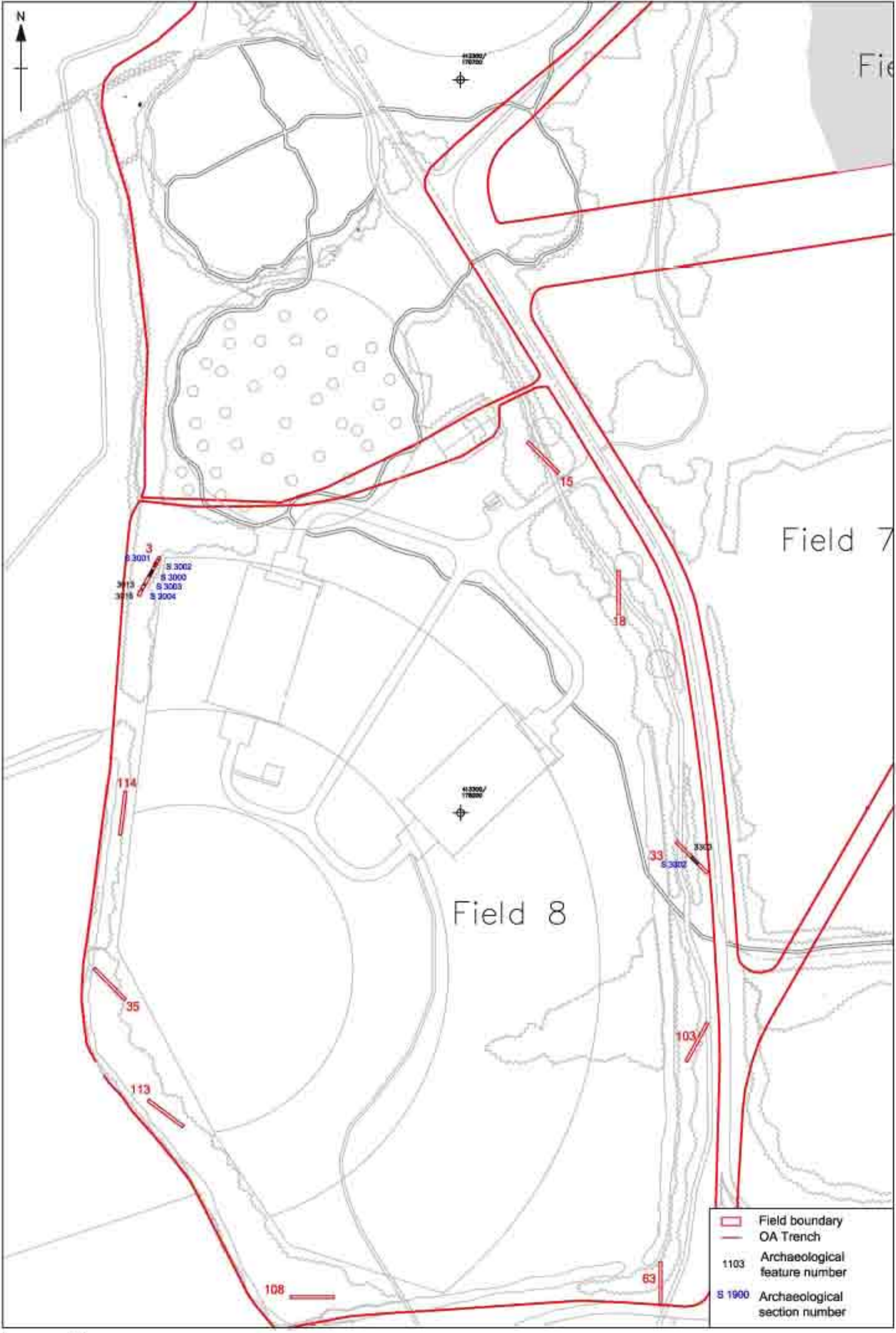


Figure 22: Field 8: Distribution of archaeological features

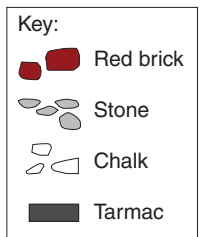
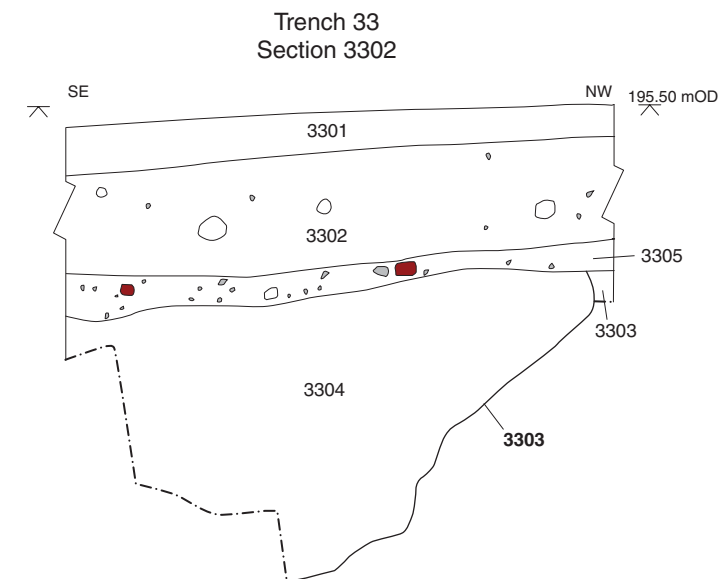
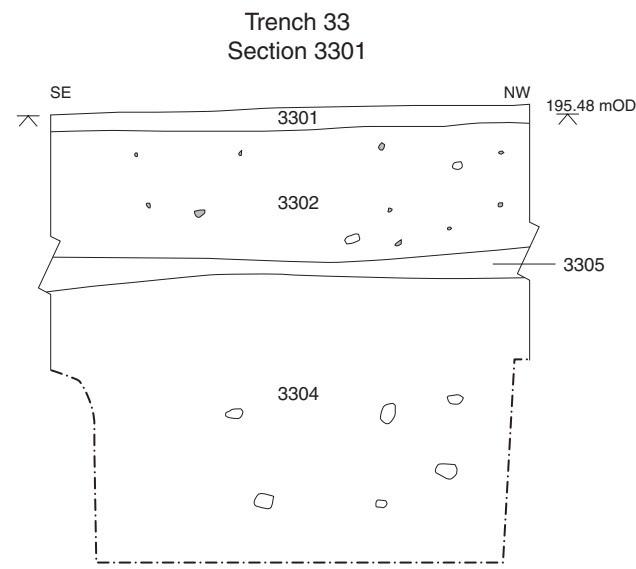
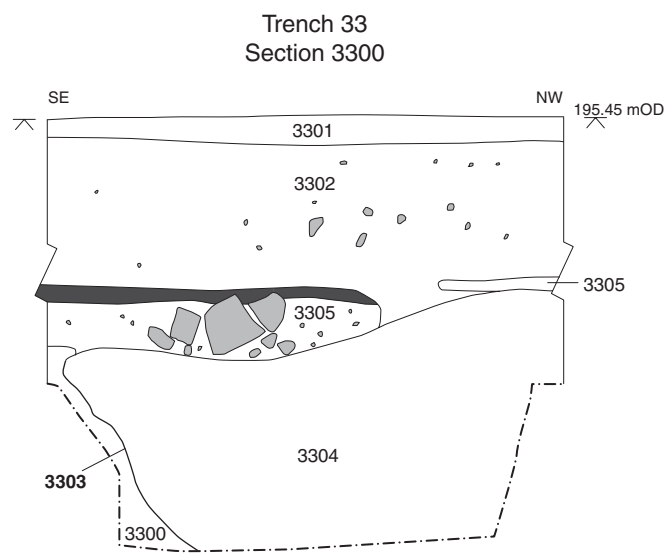
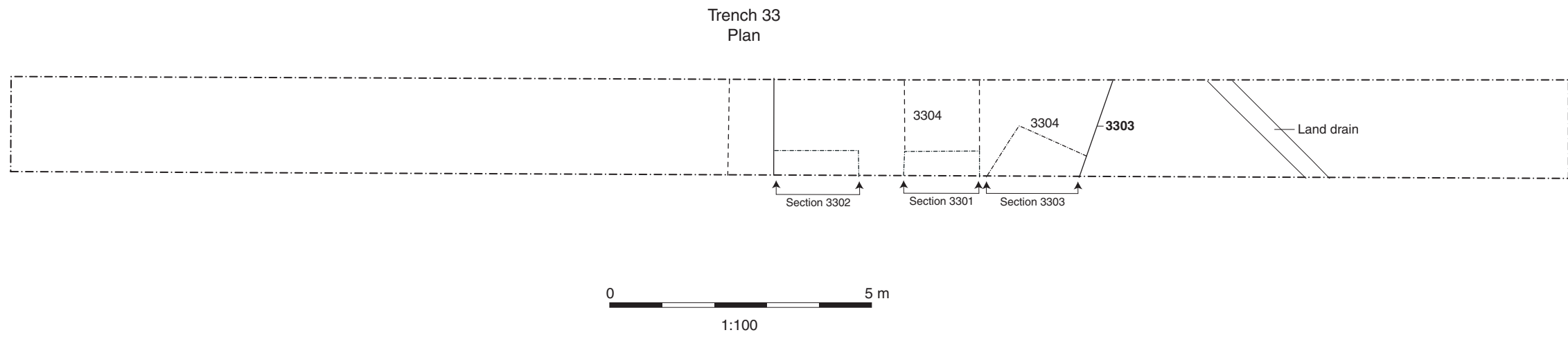
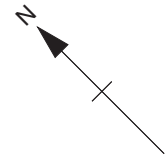


Figure 23: Trench 33; plan and selected sections



Plate 1: Section 7100 (south facing), ditch terminus (group 7114)



Plate 2: Ditch terminus (group 7114) with Barbury Castle in background



Plate 1: Pit 8403



Plate 1: Post-hole group 10004