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Oxford Archaeology

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Berryfields, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

In March and April 2002, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Berryfields near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (NGR: SP 787 160, centred), on behalf of CPM Environmental Planning and Design. The site, comprising an area of land c 2.88 km² to the north of Aylesbury, has been identified as a Major Development Area for mixed development within the Aylesbury Vale District Plan (AVDC).

The evaluation followed a series of studies undertaken by CPM for the Berryfields Consortium, who are proposing to develop the site. The evaluation was to inform on the quality of archaeological remains within the proposed development area that had been identified previously by Geophysical Survey or were inferred from earlier assessments..

In the SW part of the site, evidence was recovered for a late prehistoric settlement. Geophysical survey had revealed circular dwelling or barrow-like structures and a possible enclosure ditch. Trial trenching indicated good preservation of features and the survival of animal bones and pottery sherds here was good. Environmental evidence from features here indicated that domestic crops and wild varieties were being grown at this time.

To the east of this area, the Geophysical Survey allied to fieldwalking results had identified what appeared to be a Romano-British roadside settlement, comprising a row of ditched plots adjacent to a NE/SW aligned trackway. Evidence was recovered to date some of the features associated with the settlement to the Roman period and to map its extent and character. A broad 1st-4th century date is suggested by the pottery recovered from features, though the slight predominance of 2nd century sherds recovered could suggest that the site was more intensively occupied at this time.

Trenching in the north part of the development area recovered ephemeral evidence from a complex series of linear features located by the geophysical survey. No firmly dated artefacts were recovered from these features though the site's limits were nonetheless confirmed.

Evidence of medieval activity across the site as a whole was limited to the recovery of a few sherds of pottery. A further area of the site was intensively trenched following the mapping of hitherto unrecorded earthworks identified during a walkover survey just south of Berryfields House. This area of earthworks, comprising ditched hollows and raised platforms, lay to the east of the development site, and proved to be of late post-medieval date, probably associated with a farm building in this period. An undated enclosure close to Quarrendon House Farm was also investigated. Trenching in the south of the development area revealed very few features of any date.

A notable aspect of the evaluation was the damage caused to underlying features by medieval and later ploughing: plough furrows were evident in the majority of the trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In March and April 2002, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Berryfields, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (NGR: SP 787 160, centred), on behalf of CPM Environmental Planning and Design of Cirencester for their client, the Berryfields Consortium. This site north of Aylesbury has been identified as a Major Development Area for mixed development within the Aylesbury Vale District Plan (AVDC).

1.1.2 In view of the archaeological potential of the site, which lies just NE of the line of Akeman Street Roman Road, the Berryfields Consortium commissioned a range of archaeological studies through CPM, to inform on the development proposals. This trial trench evaluation is the latest of these studies, based on a brief prepared by the Senior County Archaeologist at Buckinghamshire County Council.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2002) in respect of the Specification set by CPM, on behalf of the Berryfields Consortium (CPM 2002). Both documents were formally approved by the Senior County Archaeologist.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site of the development area is located to the north of the A41, *c* 3 km to the NW of Aylesbury (Fig. 1). The site comprises a number of arable/pasture fields between Berryfields Farm to the west and Quarrendon House Farm to the east, and lies at a general level of 80 m OD. The development area covers *c* 2.88 km^2.

1.2.2 The underlying geology is the Jurassic and Cretaceous clay of the Denchworth Soil Association (SSEW, 1983), sealed beneath clay soils and fine loam. Alluvium is present in two stream valleys at the east and west sides of the site. The river Thame runs from east to west marking the south end of the development area. Gravel deposits are recorded closer to the river Thame.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full desk-based archaeological assessment of the Berryfields Major Development Area (MDA) and its environs was undertaken by CPM Consulting as the first stage of the pre-planning determination relating to the development (CPM 1996). The assessment studied entries held at the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record, aerial photographs, tithe maps and included visual site inspections. The results of the assessment are not repeated fully here, but are summarised together with summaries of the other studies undertaken for the project.

1.3.2 There is little information for the prehistoric period in the area. It is possible that one or two possible barrows centred at SP 7787 1531 date to this period, though equally

they may represent post-medieval features (SMR 663). A 'D' - shaped soil mark (SMR 705) is of uncertain date.

1.3.3 For the Roman period there are more SMR entries. Akeman Street passes to the SW of the site (SMR 447 and 1050) and coins and metalwork have been found (SMR 656, 852, 853, 1025).

1.3.4 Some 2 km to the NW along Akeman Street is the reported Roman roadside settlement of Fleet Marston (Bucks County Museum PRN 0853). The settlement is known from surface finds including tegulae and pottery of 2nd-4th century date, and according to Ordnance Survey Records, possible Roman building materials and foundations were removed by a farmer here in 1941 (OS NMR, SP 79, NE). A possible villa site is also logged (SMR 5303).

1.3.5 The fields to the east of Quarrendon House contain extant earthworks, comprising the remains of a village and garden earthworks (SMR 560, SAM 12004). The almost completely overgrown remains of the 13th century St. Peters Church are also in this location, comprising two bays of the nave and north aisle (Pevsner 1960, 229). Near to the SAM, SE of the farm area, metal detectors located Roman coins, a Saxon buckle and a medieval seal (SMR 5897).

1.3.6 The area contains a number of deserted medieval villages (DMV) and other medieval and post-medieval earthworks (CPM, 1996, 6-9). Within the MDA, the sites of ozier beds are known, which were probably associated with the DMV nearby, while the fields exhibit the remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow agriculture, which have been plotted using aerial photographs (CPM 1996, Figure CPM 3). The aerial photographs also depict a possible trackway extending across the field north of Quarrendon House Farm (and see 1.3.13).

1.3.7 A programme of fieldwalking was undertaken in April 1998 and December 1999 in the fields between Quarrendon House Farm, Berryfields House and Berryfields Farm. A further area NE of Berryfields House was also field-walked. Small quantities of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered (Foundations Archaeology 1999).

1.3.8 A geophysical survey was undertaken of the area north and NE of Quarrendon House Farm to determine the extent of the DMV there. The results suggested that the DMV extended into part of the development area (GSB Prospection 1999a).

1.3.9 A second geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 1999b) was undertaken across the MDA and a total of 29 areas were subject to detailed gradiometer survey (Areas 1-15, stage 1, 16-29 stage 2 - Fig. 2). The results have been made available and demonstrate that areas of the MDA contain significant areas of archaeology.

1.3.10 At the time of the evaluation, two concentrations of anomalies had been considered to be of such importance that they would in principle be preserved *in situ*. In the NE of the site, an area of anomalies coincided with an area of high ground (Areas 6, 7 and 8). A series of linear features, probably ditches, enclosures and individual features (pits) suggested an area of occupation there. In the SE of the MDA, a regular series of anomalies indicative of domestic enclosures had been identified, aligned at

right angles to a possible trackway with flanking ditches (Area 16, "Ladder Settlement"). Further west, areas of anomalies suggestive of linear features and pits were plotted (Areas 5, 20, 18).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 OA extends its thanks to the following for their help and advice during the fieldwork and after: Sandy Kidd of BCC for invaluable insight and direction regarding the fieldwork, Ben Stephenson of CPM for solving access problems and stock control and Dominique de Moulins of English Heritage for advice on the environmental sampling strategy.

1.4.2 Farmers Mr J Thomas, Mr J Calcutt and Mr E Rhodes are thanked for allowing OA to upset their busy routines.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, significance, quality and state of preservation of any potential archaeological features, rather than to fully excavate all deposits down to the natural geology. In the event, it was clear at an early stage that ploughing across the site had left virtually all features visible only at the level of the underlying natural, and trenching therefore was taken to this depth across the site.

2.1.2 The trenches were located in order to determine the thickness, depth and depositional history of any archaeological and environmental deposits and also sought to characterise the nature of deposits encountered in terms of physical composition (e.g. Stone, gravel, sand etc) and their archaeological formation.

2.1.3 The investigation was to assess the overall survival and presence of structural remains associated with the archaeological periods represented. The potential for the recovery of additional structural information would be assessed in the light of, for example, later disturbances, such as plough damage.

2.1.4 The overall presence, condition and survival of artefactual evidence was to be assessed together with an overview of the overall presence, condition and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental remains (e.g. animal and human bone, plant remains, pollen, peat, charcoal, mollusca).

2.1.5 On the basis of the excavated features, an appraisal would be made of the relative value of the stratigraphic units identified by trench, in terms of their importance for preservation and conservation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation strategy and trench locations were devised by CPM Consulting. Originally 75 trial trenches were targeted across the development area. This figure was revised on the recommendations of Sandy Kidd of BCC during early site visits,

when further investigation was deemed necessary to elucidate the extent of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 The evaluation finally comprised 81 machine-excavated trenches located at specifically targeted places across the development area. In total 31 of the trenches measured 30 m in length (except Trench 80 which was 20 m long) with a basal width of 1.8 m, while the remaining trenches measured 50 m in length (Fig. 2).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The trenches were opened using a 360° mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. They were then cleaned by hand and the revealed 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.

3.2.2 All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 Environmental samples were taken on the advice of Dominique de Moulins of English Heritage. After a site visit and discussion, it was decided that the features present in Areas 18 and 19 were of suitable quality to sample for charred remains. Nine samples of 40 litres each were taken from a number of features.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 The results are presented trench by trench but are grouped according to individual numbered areas from the Geophysical Survey, which is presented as Figures 2-7 and is combined with the trench location plan.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on gently rolling pasture and set aside land. There is a tendency towards a south facing aspect of slope, particularly at the northern part of the development area though the rest of the development area is relatively flat. The soils are of a quite heavy clay loam that was not well drained and much of the development area is susceptible to flooding after light rain.

4.1.2 In general the wettest parts of the landscape were restricted to the flattest and lowest lying areas around Quarrendon House Farm. Services were restricted to a single below -ground gas main located in the SE part of the development area, and to the west a line

of overhead high voltage cables running roughly N-S across the middle of the development area. The relative absence of services caused minimal alterations to the original trench locations.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 The evaluation trenches located archaeological deposits across the development area but particularly in and around the geophysical anomalies (Figs 3-7 for details). The areas that contained the highest concentration of archaeological features and deposits were Areas 17 and 18 in the SW part of the development area. Here a number of features containing large quantities of prehistoric pottery almost certainly associated with settlement activity were investigated. It is likely that the anomalies observed in and around Area 16 also reflect settlement activity, though of a later date.

4.2.2 Although Areas 6, 7 and 8 showed a dense collection of linear trends and discrete pit like readings on the geophysical plan, the excavated evidence was less revealing. Below the surface the features were fewer in number and more diffuse and ephemeral in character; no firm dating was recovered.

4.2.3 The land covered by Areas 1 and 2 was also dense in archaeological features, in this case consisting mainly of well-preserved earthworks (Fig. 43). The earthworks appeared to consist of a number of rectangular plots or platforms surrounded by banks and ditches and associated remains of ridge and furrow agriculture.

4.2.4 A number of trial trenches were located around the fringes of the target areas and between them in order to test for the presence of features and to map the extent of the targeted sites. Other trenches were positioned to test the higher archaeological potential of gravel areas to the south of the MDA.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Areas 6, 7 and 8 (Trenches 1-8)

5.1.1 Areas 6, 7 and 8 were located on the top of a hill with a south-facing slope that lay at a general level of *c.* 83.5 m OD. The geophysical survey had revealed a large area of densely packed linear and discrete magnetic anomalies that appeared to cover the top of the hill (GSBa 1999). This pattern was suggestive of settlement, with peripheral field systems running downslope. Eight trenches (1-8) were located along the western, southern and eastern edges of Areas 6, 7 and 8. Trench 7 was an L-shaped trench that measured 20 m N-S with a 10 m leg orientated E-W at the southern end (Fig. 5). Trenches 1-6 and Trench 8 were 30 m long.

5.1.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 8) was the most northerly of the trenches. It was orientated NE-SW and measured 30 m long and 1.8 m wide. The earliest deposit in this trench consisted of pale yellowish brown clay, typical of the development area (102). This layer was cut at regular intervals across the trench by three remnant plough furrows approximately 8 m apart (103, 104 and 105). The furrows were orientated NW-SE and were heavily truncated by modern ploughing techniques, surviving only to a

depth of 0.08 m. None of the fills produced finds and they were sealed by a greyish yellow silty clay (101) that covered the whole trench. This context included a fairly high proportion of small rounded gravels. This layer was up to 0.15 m thick and has been interpreted as a plough soil associated with modern deep ploughing. Context 101 was overlain by a friable dark grey-brown clay loam up to 0.3 m thick (100). This horizon formed the modern topsoil.

5.1.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 9) was situated south of Trench 1 and was orientated NW-SE. It was 30 m long and 1.8 m wide. The depositional sequence in this trench was similar to that observed in Trench 1. The natural clay (202) was cut by two ditches and a gully. Ditch 205 was orientated E-W and measured 1.1 m wide and 0.12 m deep. The base of the feature was a wide 'V'-shape and the edges sloped gently at *c* 45°. The ditch was filled with 204, a dark blue-grey silty clay that contained 2 fragments of possible building stone and a quantity of animal bone. The ditch was truncated to the west by a plough furrow (203) and to the east by plough furrow 206. Ditch 209 was similar in most respects to ditch 205. It was orientated E-W and was 0.75 m wide with a shallow V-shaped base and gently sloping sides. The fill (208) produced no finds. Ditch 209 was truncated to the east by furrow (210). Gully feature 212 was situated towards the SE end of Trench 2. This gully was orientated SE-NW and was truncated to the west by furrow (210). The gully was 0.3 m wide and 0.1 m deep and filled with an undated grey-brown silty clay (211). Later ridge and furrow substantially truncated the gully and ditch features. The plough furrows were sealed beneath a grey silty clay (201) that contained heavily abraded fragments of Roman greyware pottery, and animal bone. This horizon was interpreted as a plough soil. Horizon (201) was sealed beneath a modern active topsoil (200). The earliest phase of activity in the trench was heavily truncated by later farming techniques but it appeared that the ditches 205 and 209 formed a pair of parallel features, perhaps the remnants of a field boundary or trackway. The relationship between the gully (212) and the ditches was completely destroyed by the ridge and furrow, but it may have formed the off-shoot of a field system.

5.1.4 Trenches 3, 4, and 5 (Figs 10 and 11) and Trenches 6 and 8 were located on the southern break of slope of Area 8. Each trench was 30 m long and 1.8 m wide and located in order to test the validity and character of the mainly linear trends depicted on the geophysical survey plot. Beyond the relatively well-preserved remains of ridge and furrow ploughing very little was discovered in these trenches. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 each had limited evidence for activity that pre-dated the ridge and furrow. A single ditch (406) was located in these trenches that ran across the slope of the hill. It was 0.5 m wide and 0.1 m deep and filled with a single grey-brown silty clay (405) that produced animal bone. A further ephemeral ditch was observed in Trench 4. Ditch 408 was orientated almost at a right angle to the main ditch (406). Ditch 408 was 0.7 m wide with a depth of 0.2 m. It had almost vertical sides and a flat base. The ditch was filled with a single light green-brown deposit (407) similar to that which filled ditch (408). Both ditches contained animal bones. It is likely that the long ditch observed in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 and Ditch 408 were contemporary and formed part of a system of field boundaries that ran across and down the south-facing hill slope.

5.1.5 Trench 7 was located at the eastern fringe of the geophysical anomaly in Area 6. Two plough furrows were observed - neither produced dateable finds. Trench 8 was devoid of archaeological features/deposits.

Area 27 (Trenches 11 and 12)

5.1.6 Area 27 was another targeted area located at the northern limit of the development area (Fig. 7). Area 27 was situated some 600 m west of Areas 6, 7 and 8 and occupied similarly high ground at *c* 85 m OD. The two areas are separated by a modern road that links Quainton to the A41. The geophysical survey had identified an L - shaped linear trend and a small number of less obvious linear features orientated N-S (GSBa 1999). Two trenches were located in this area (Trenches 11 and 12).

5.1.7 Trench 11 (Fig. 13) was 30 m long and 1.8 m wide and orientated NNW - SSE. The natural sequence of clay, ploughsoil and topsoil was similar to that found in Trenches 1-8. The natural clay was cut by 1106, a V-shaped ditch up to 0.55 m deep and 1.5 m wide, curving from the SW to the NE. The ditch was filled by a dark grey sandy clay (1105) that contained no finds. The ditch was re-cut by 1104 on the southern edge of the original ditch but was less deep and had a more rounded profile. Cut 1104 was 1.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep and filled with a single deposit of dark greenish silty clay: the fill produced a number of animal bones but no dateable finds. Three plough furrows were also observed within Trench 11, orientated N-S and 2.5 m wide. The furrows had no direct relationship with the ditches. The modern plough soil sealed all the features and was in turn sealed by a layer of topsoil. It would appear that the ditch and recut (1106 and 1104) were the turning point of the L-shaped feature observed on the geophysical survey and may have formed part of a small (undated) enclosure.

5.1.8 Trench 12 (Fig. 14) was located just south of Trench 11. Trench 12 was orientated ESE-WNW and measured 30 m in length. At the base was pale yellowish clay (1202) with bands of gravels overlain by 0.2 m of plough soil, in turn was overlain by 0.3 m of dark brown clayey loam topsoil (1200). The natural clay was cut by the terminus of a ditch (1205) that was orientated N-S and measured 0.6 m wide and 0.15 m deep. The sides had a regular 45° slope that broke on to a concave base. The ditch was filled with deposit (1204), a blue/grey silty clay that produced no finds. The ditch appeared to be aligned at a right angle to the only plough furrow (1203) in the trench though no stratigraphic relationship existed between them. Ditch 1205 may have formed the end of one of the less well-defined linear trends on the geophysical plot of the area.

Area 12 (Trenches 9 and 10)

5.1.9 Area 12 was situated 300 m south and slightly east of the centre of Areas 6, 7 and 8 at a level of *c.* 73.5m OD (Fig. 5). During the geophysical survey this area produced a slight increase in background magnetic response without any pattern (GSBa 1999). Topographically this area lies on the boundary between two different alignments of ridge and furrow earthworks separated by a headland bank. To the east of the bank the earthworks are orientated roughly N-S while to the west of the headland the

earthworks are orientated roughly E-W. This topographical pattern suggests a now defunct field system, possibly medieval. Two Trenches (9 and 10) were located within Area 12 in order to test both the geophysical results and the character and date of the earthworks.

5.1.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 12) was the more northern of the two trenches. The trench was 30 m long and orientated ENE-WSW. The underlying geology (902) was a light yellowish brown clay with occasional small angular flint gravels, overlain by a dark orange-brown silty clay plough soil (901) up to 0.2 m thick. The sequence was topped by up to 0.22 m of topsoil. The clay natural sloped gently from north to south and was cut by two N-S orientated plough furrows, separated by an area of natural clay and deeper plough soil that formed a headland bank. The natural was cut 16.5 m from the SW end of the trench by ditch (905). This ditch was orientated N-S and was 1.2 m wide and 0.45 m deep. The edges of the ditch were a regular 45° slope on to a concave base. The ditch was filled by (904), an undated grey-brown silty clay.

5.1.11 Trench 10 was situated 10 m south of Trench 9 and was orientated NNW-SSE. Trench 10 was devoid of archaeological features.

Area 20 (Trenches 15 and 16)

5.1.12 Area 20 lay in the SW quadrant of the Berryfields development area, 200 m north and east of Area 18 at a level of *c* 72 m OD (Fig. 3). The geophysical survey noted a small number of pit-like magnetic responses and due to the relatively close proximity to Area 18 it was considered appropriate to locate two trenches within this area. Trench 15 was located in order to pick up a series of weak linear signals from the geophysical plot, while Trench 16 was located in order to pick up some of the pit-like responses.

5.1.13 Trench 15 (Fig. 17) was located at the western edge of Area 20 and was orientated NW-SE. The natural was cut by two narrow gullies. Gully 1506 was orientated roughly N-S and was located 12 m from the NW end of the trench. The feature was 0.7 m wide with gently sloping sides breaking to a concave base. This gully/ditch was 0.6 m deep and filled with a red-brown silty clay with gravels (1505) that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. Gully 1504 was located 2 m from the SE end of the trench and was aligned NE-SW. This feature was thinner and more angular in form than 1506. The gully was 1.1 m wide and 0.5 m deep with straight 45° edges and a flat base, filled with a single undated light grey silty clay (1503).

5.1.14 Trench 16 was located 10 m east of Trench 15 and orientated NW-SE. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench.

Area 5 (Trenches 13, 14, 76 and 77)

5.1.15 Area 5 was located immediately west of the trackway that links Berryfields Farm to the A41 and lies at c 73 m OD (Fig. 4). During the geophysical survey the area was shown to have strong magnetic signals of the type usually associated with modern building debris scatters (GSBa 1999). The area included a series of random earthworks not readily attributable to ridge and furrow agriculture. Four trenches

were sited in this Area. Trenches 13, 14 and 77 were located close to the trackway, while Trench 76 was located further west.

5.1.16 Trenches 13 (Fig. 15), 14 (Fig. 16) and 77 were all positioned close to the trackway and orientated roughly E-W. All three of the trenches revealed the same soil sequences. The natural clay and gravels were overlain by up to 0.3 m of ploughsoil, in turn overlain by a dark brown modern topsoil. Where the trenches bisected earthworks the sequence was shown to be capped with a coarse gravel horizon that contained 20th-century artefacts, in turn covered by a recent topsoil.

5.1.17 Trench 76 was located 10 m east of Trenches 13, 14 and 77 and was orientated roughly N-S. The trench had to be abandoned as the topsoil sealed a 20th-century landfill dump over 1.2 m in depth. Among the objects within the dump was a 2-cylinder engine from a motorcycle (!).

Area East of Quarrendon House Farm (Trenches 65-75)

5.1.18 This area lay immediately east of Quarrendon House Farm and included the targeted geophysical Areas 13, 14 and 15 and occupied a level of *c* 72 m OD (Fig. 6). The area lay close to the scheduled earthwork remains of a DMV to the NE (SMR 560, SAM 120004). The A41 formed the SW boundary to this part of the development area. The Second Edition 25" OS map (1900) also records that this area was the site of water meadows. For this reason it was considered prudent to locate a number of 50 m long trenches across this area in order to locate features/deposits associated with the DMV or the water meadows. However, none of the trenches contained any archaeological features or deposits (Fig. 6).

Area North of Geophysical Survey Area E (Trenches 42 and 43)

5.1.19 Trenches 42 and 43 (Fig. 34) were located in the most eastern part of the development area just beyond a south flowing tributary of the River Thame (Fig. 6). Both trenches were 50 m in length and 1.8 m wide. Trench 42 was orientated E-W and Trench 43 was orientated NW-SE. The natural clay contained small patches of alluvial material that had not been integrated into the overlying plough soil. The plough soil consisted of mid-grey brown silty clay that contained *c* 25% alluvial silt. This horizon was 0.2 m thick and was overlain by a dark brown clay loam topsoil. No archaeological features/deposits were encountered in these trenches.

Area north of Quarrendon House Farm (Trenches 48-64 and 79)

5.1.20 This area occupied the single large field north of Quarrendon House Farm and incorporated Geophysical Areas A-E (Figs 3 and 6). This field ranged in level from 71.8 m to 72.3 m OD. The main focus of the geophysical results was the excellent responses given in Area E. The survey provided strong evidence for the continuation of the DMV northwards into the development area. The geophysical results in Areas A, B and C were weak and inconclusive (GSB 1999).

5.1.21 The Second Edition OS map (1900) shows a road or trackway on a N-S alignment and joining the manorial site within the DMV to the A41 (Akeman Street) at its southern end. This feature was also visible on aerial photographs of the area. Cartographic evidence also suggested that this area was composed of three smaller

fields until at least 1900. The two NW-SE orientated field boundaries also appear as cropmarks on the aerial photographs of the area although both are now ploughed out. Just south of the southern most of these boundaries is a sub-rectangular enclosure that is *c* 20 m x 40 m that again appears as a crop mark on aerial photographs.

5.1.22 Eighteen trenches were located across this area. Trench 57 (Fig. 37) was located in the north west corner and was sited in order to test the geophysical anomalies in Area B, which showed a collection of weak linear trends. The trench was orientated NW-SE in order to cover as much of the geophysical signal as possible. A single N-S aligned linear feature was observed within the trench. Ditch 5703 feature was 1.32 m wide and measured 0.56 m at its deepest part. The sides were regular (though slightly damaged by tree roots) with a 45° slope breaking cleanly onto a flat base. The ditch was cut through the underlying clay (5702) and sealed by the plough soil (5701). Three distinct fills were observed in the ditch. The primary fill (5706) was a grey silty clay up to 0.1 m thick; no finds were recovered. Deposit (5706) was overlain by a more substantial undated brown silty clay gley soil (5705). The latest deposit within the cut of the ditch was a dark brown silty clay that resembled the plough soil and probably represented a later slumped fill.

5.1.23 Trench 59 (Fig. 37) was located across two of the cropmarks identified towards to west side of the field (Fig 9). The first was the trackway leading to the DMV and the second was the eastern-most of the ploughed out field boundaries identified on the Second Edition OS map of 1900. The trench was orientated NW-SE and measured 50 m in length. The basic soil sequence was the same as that recorded in the other trenches in this field, consisting of clay natural overlain by a silty clay ploughsoil and topsoil. Three features were observed cut through the natural clay and these corresponded with the crop mark features. Two parallel ditches (5903 and 5905) orientated N-S were identified, set 22 m apart but heavily truncated by modern ploughing. Ditch 5903 had a maximum surviving width of 0.62 m and a depth of 0.3 m. The feature was filled by deposit 5904, a mottled red-grey silty clay that contained no finds. Ditch 5905 survived to a slightly greater extent with a maximum width of 0.8 m and a surviving depth of 0.6 m. This ditch was filled by 5906, which was identical to 5904 and produced no finds. These features might represent the remains of the former trackway, though no evidence of metalling or associated bank material survived between the ditches.

5.1.24 Ditch 5907 was orientated NE-SW and was located 16.5 m east of ditch 5905. This feature was 1.4 m wide with a depth of 0.3 m. The edges were regular and sloped at 45° to a slightly concave base. The ditch was filled with three distinct fills, none of which produced dateable finds, although a small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered from the latest fill (5908). The ditch was truncated along its length by a modern ceramic field drain. Ditch 5907 was cut partially through a feature (5911) interpreted as a tree throw pit.

5.1.25 Trench 60 (Fig. 38) was located *c* 60 m west of Trench 59 and was orientated NW-SE. The trench was positioned in order identify a possible track or road associated with the Romano-British settlement in Area 16 to the west. The trench was originally 50 m in length but this was extended to 80 m in order to intercept the trackway. Two heavily truncated gullies (6004 and 6006) were observed cut through the underlying

geology. These features were roughly parallel. Gully/ditch 6006 was located 16 m from the SE end of the trench and was 0.4 m wide with a surviving depth 0.03 m. The fill (6007) was a mottled reddish grey silty clay that contained no finds. Ditch/gully 6004 was situated 3 m to the NW of feature 6006. This feature was even less well preserved, with a surviving width of 0.25 m and a depth of 0.03 m. No finds were recovered from the fill.

5.1.26 Trench 61 (Fig. 38) was located across the eastern end of Geophysical Area A on a NW-SE orientation. The trench measured 50 m long and was 1.8 m wide. The geophysical survey had recorded a series of NW-SE aligned linear trends, thought to be the result of ridge and furrow agricultural activity. Further weak linear responses were detected but no real pattern observed. The trench was positioned across the line of the trackway depicted on the Second Edition OS map of 1900. A single ditch feature was observed running NW/SE across the trench close to the south eastern end. Ditch 6107 was 1.5 m wide and up to 0.35 m deep and was filled with a single fill (6108) of red-brown silty clay that produced no dateable artefacts. The fill was truncated along the eastern edge of the ditch by a field drain and this would suggest that the ditch feature might have represented a plough furrow.

5.1.27 Trench 62 (Fig. 39) was positioned across the central part of Geophysical Area A and was orientated E-W. Other than ridge and furrow features, a single linear feature was observed. The ditch (6207) was orientated N-S and measured 1 m in width. Due to weather constraints and the effect of ground water levels it was not possible to fully excavate this feature. The fill (6206) consisted of a stiff silty clay that produced no finds. The feature probably represented one of the weak linear trends highlighted by the geophysical survey.

5.1.28 Trench 63 (Fig. 40) was located 50 m south of Trench 61 and was orientated NE-SW. The natural clay was heavily disturbed in this area by field drains. Nearby was a deep, water filled field ditch still in use. The clay was overlain by a relatively thin layer of plough soil up to 0.1 m thick sealed under 0.3 m of modern topsoil. A single N-S orientated ditch was observed 13 m from the SW end of the trench. The ditch (6311) was 2 m wide and 0.6 m deep with regular sides breaking at 45° to an undulating base. The feature was filled by three distinct fills: the earliest fill (6310) was 0.14 m thick and consisted of a yellow-brown silty clay derived from erosion processes and forming a primary silt horizon. This deposit was overlain by 6309, which was a light brown silty clay, 0.32 m thick, and apparently deposited from the western side of the ditch. The latest fill was a light grey tenacious silty clay (6308), 0.22 m thick, which produced fragments of ceramic building material. This feature was almost certainly the same as ditch 5907 that was observed in Trench 59 and is therefore a redundant field boundary.

5.1.29 Trench 78 (Fig. 41) was located across a sub rectangular cropmark and over an old field boundary identified on aerial photographs to the NE of Quarrendon House Farm (Fig. 6). The trench measured 50 m in length and was orientated NE-SW. Two ditches were observed in the trench, each relating to the separate crop marks. Much of the trench was obscured by a large clay-capped gas main that ran in a NW direction across the site. The eastern ditch (7803) was 1.4 m wide and 0.35 m deep. The edges were regular and sloped at 45° to a concave base. The earliest fill (7810)

represented a primary silting horizon and consisted of a dark grey silty clay 0.1 m thick. No finds were recovered from this deposit. The later fill (7804) was more substantial with a thickness of 0.3 m. This deposit consisted of a mid-grey mottled silty clay, which did not produce any artefacts. The western ditch (7805) was much the same as (7803), and contained two fills. The edges of the ditch were the same as in the previous section although the width was larger at 2.4 m with a recorded depth of 0.3 m. The primary fill (7806) was a dark grey silty clay 0.1 m thick and produced a small quantity of animal bone and tile fragments. The upper fill was 0.12 m thick and produced no finds. This feature may have represented a stock enclosure or pen structure. A further 'C'-shaped crop mark identified on the aerial photograph and located approximately 20 m south east of the enclosure was not observed in the evaluation trench.

5.1.30 The following trenches (48 to 56 inclusive, 58 and 64) contained no features/deposits of archaeological interest other than NE-SW orientated plough furrows. The trenches were all 50 m in length and 1.8 m wide. The sequence of deposition in these trenches was broadly similar throughout. The natural orange/brown clay was overlain by *c.* 0.3 m of reddish brown, silty clay plough soil that was sealed by up to 0.3 m of topsoil.

Area 16 (Trenches 22-40)

5.1.31 Area 16 was located at the south of the development area bounded by the A41 to the south and the Quainton road to the east at a level of *c* 73.5 m OD. The geophysical survey had revealed reasonably clear evidence of settlement in this area (Fig. 3). The results of the survey showed a row of regular, rectangular plots that formed a linear alignment based around a track or roadway orientated NE-SW. These regular trends were predominantly located on the NW side of the trackway feature with evidence on the opposite side limited to what appeared to be field systems. The individual plots all appeared from the geophysical results to show internal partitions and a NW limit to the structures. A number of pit-like responses were also detected along with a circular ?ditched feature in the middle of the trackway that suggested earlier and/or later phases of activity (GSBb 1999). Field walking in this area produced 40 sherds of pottery attributable to the Roman period (Foundations Archaeology 1999).

5.1.32 Area 17 was located *c* 200 m north of Area 16, and when surveyed appeared as a loose cluster of pit-like anomalies with no associated linear responses. The area was tentatively suggested to be of possible archaeological significance (GSBb 1999).

5.1.33 Nineteen trenches were located across and between Areas 16 and 17 (Fig. 3). The layout of the trenches, though targeted, was limited to the periphery of Area 16 in order to minimise destruction of the archaeological deposits whilst providing evidence for the degree of preservation and extent of the site. A number of trenches were located between the two areas in order to inform on the presence/absence of archaeological remains in the areas that were not subject to the gradiometer survey. Trenches 22-29 measured 30 m in length while Trenches 30-40 measured 50 m.

5.1.34 Trench 22 (Fig. 23) was located beyond the SE limit of Area 16. The trench was orientated NE-SW and measured 30 x 1.8 m. The only feature observed in this

trench was a pit (2215) that lay partially in the SE corner of the trench. The pit had an observed diameter of *c* 0.75 m and the edges were regular and sloped at 45°, breaking gently to a flat base. The earliest fill (2216) was a compact orange-brown silty clay composed of re-deposited natural material some 0.18 m thick. Whether this fill was a deliberate deposit or derived from erosion processes was unclear, but it contained no finds. Fill (2216) was overlain by a dark reddish brown silty clay 0.17 m thick (2217). This deposit contained a relatively high proportion of charcoal flecks and staining along with burnt stone lumps and sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st-2nd century. The latest fill within the pit (2218) was a pale grey silty clay 0.16 m thick that also contained burnt stone and 2 sherds of pottery of the same date. The nature of the fills along with the relatively high proportion of burnt stone suggested an episode of *in situ* burning. The feature may be one of the pit-like anomalies indicated in the geophysical survey.

5.1.35 Trench 24 (Fig. 24) was located at the southern end of Area 16. The trench was orientated NW-SE and measured 30 x 1.8 m. A number of linear features and a pit were observed. Pit 2422 was located in the SE corner of the trench. The pit was only partially exposed during the evaluation and would have had a complete diameter of *c* 1 m and a depth of 0.26 m. The edges were near vertical with a rounded break of slope to a flat base. The feature was filled by a deposit of grey-brown silty clay (2423) that produced a single sherd of Roman redware. A short length of ditch was located 1 m north of pit (2422). This ditch (2420) was orientated NW-SE and terminated 0.6 m from the SE end of the trench. At the northern end the ditch appeared to turn through 90°. The ditch was 0.62 m wide and 0.26 m deep with regular edges sloping at 50° breaking on to a flat base. The ditch was filled by a single grey-brown silty clay (2421) that produced 9 sherds of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century and some animal bone.

5.1.36 A linear ditch feature was observed running NE-SW across the trench 7.5 m from the NW end of the trench. This ditch (2405) was 1.25 m wide (though partially truncated by a later plough furrow) and up to 0.24 m deep. This feature contained two fills. The later fill (2407) appeared to be identical in composition to the fills of the nearby plough furrows and may therefore have represented a ploughed-in contamination of the original deposit. The earliest fill (2406) was a naturally derived silty clay that formed the primary silt of the feature, and it contained two sherds of Roman pottery. A large NE-SW linear feature was observed crossing the trench halfway down its length. The feature (2412) was 2.45 m wide and 0.55 m deep. The ditch was filled by three distinct deposits, the earliest of which (2413) consisted of a yellow-brown silty clay. This deposit was 0.14 m thick and produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. Fill (2413) was overlain by deposit (2414) which was a compact dark grey/black silty clay 0.14 m thick that contained a quantity of animal bones and seven sherds of Roman pottery. The latest surviving fill in the ditch was (2415), a 0.4 m thick compact black deposit that also yielded a number of Roman pottery sherds. The feature was sizeable and may have represented a major NE-SW axial field boundary ditch. The fills of ditch 2412 were cut by a narrow NW-SE orientated gully (2416). The gully was steep sided with a flat base and was 0.7 m wide and 0.34 m deep. It was filled by a dark grey, silty clay deposit (2417) that was not dated.

5.1.37 Trench 25 (Fig. 25) was located 20 m north of Trench 24, at the SE side of Area 16 and orientated E-W. The trench was 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide. Six discrete features were observed in Trench 25, ranging from ditch/gully features to irregular shaped pits. At the west end of the trench there were two large ditch features orientated NE-SW with a 2.3 m wide space between them. The western-most of the ditches (2514) was not fully exposed but was at least 2.5 m wide. The ditch was filled with a dark grey silty clay (2515) that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. The other ditch (2512) was 4.45 m wide and ran parallel with (2514). The ditch was filled with a single dark grey, compact silty clay at least 0.08 m thick that contained a single sherd of pottery of the same fabric as that found in (2515).

5.1.38 Approximately 14.5 m from the west end of the trench was a curvilinear gully (2510). This feature was orientated roughly NE-SW with a slight curve to the NE. The gully was 0.5 m wide and 0.3 m deep and was filled with a single mid grey silty clay (2511); no finds were recovered. Immediately east of (2510) was another NE-SW orientated ditch feature (2508). Ditch 2508 was 1.12 m wide and filled by (2509), a dark grey silty clay that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. A large irregular shaped feature (2506) was observed 7 m from the east end of the trench. The feature extended across the full width of the trench and was 1.8 m wide. The fill of this feature was very similar to the natural clay and as such was probably the remains of a tree-throw pit. Feature 2506 was cut on its eastern edge by an NNE-SSW aligned gully (2504). The gully was 1.2 m long and 0.44 m wide and terminated in a rounded end in the trench. The gully was filled with a friable, light greyish brown silty clay (2505) that produced no finds. A number of small tree throw pits were observed in the trench, but whether they relate directly to the archaeological phase of land use was not clear.

5.1.39 Trench 26 (Fig. 26) was located 20 m west of the Quainton Road and was orientated NNW-SSE. The trench was 30 m long and it was excavated in a very wet part of the field and ground water levels caused major problems for the mechanical excavator. The sequence in this trench differed slightly from that seen elsewhere. The natural clay and the fills of the cut features were sealed beneath a dark brown silty clay (2602) up to 0.3 m thick. This context was 'dirty' and contained a relatively large amount of flint inclusions as well as heavily abraded fragments of ceramic building material, pottery and animal bone too badly damaged to identify or date. The context initially appeared to be a ploughed out occupation horizon, but when the layer was removed it was found be sealing very little in the way of archaeological features. Context (2602) was overlain by 0.15 m of modern ploughsoil and this in turn was sealed below 0.36 m of topsoil.

5.1.40 A posthole feature 2604 was located 8 m from the northern end of the trench. The feature was circular with a diameter of 0.26 m and the sides were steeply sloped to a flat base. The feature was filled by (2605) a dark grey-brown silty clay that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. Halfway down the trench there was an E-W aligned linear feature (2606) that was 2.4 m wide. The feature was filled by two dark grey/black silty clay deposits each 0.15 m thick. No finds were recovered from either deposit. This feature may well be the same as, or associated with, the large NE-SW field boundary ditch located on the geophysical plot. A pair of ditch

terminals (2610 and 2614) were observed in the southern part of the trench. The ditches appeared to share a common alignment (E-W), as well as similar dimensions. Ditch 2610 was 1.2 m wide and the east end formed a rounded terminal. The ditch was 0.07 m deep and was filled with a mid-brown silty clay (2611) that contained no finds. The second ditch (2614) was located 5 m to the south and also had a rounded terminal at its east end. Ditch 2614 was 1.1 m wide and filled by two separate fills. The lower fill (2624) was a yellow-brown silty clay similar to the natural. This fill produced no dateable artefacts. This primary silt was overlain by 2615, a dark brown silty clay 0.07 m thick - no finds were recovered. The trench as a whole exhibited very heavy truncation from agricultural practices both ancient and modern. The large ditch (2606) was very heavily truncated by a plough furrow (2612) and the natural clay was deeply scarred by modern ploughing.

5.1.41 Trench 27 (Fig. 27) was located centrally in Area 16. This 30 m long trench was sited in order to gain maximum coverage of the presumed track or road here and was orientated NW-SE. A sub-rectangular pit (2711) was observed 4.5 m from the north west end of the trench. The feature was orientated NE-SW and a 0.9 m length was exposed in the base of the trench. The pit was 0.6 m wide but very shallow, being only 0.06 m deep. The fill (2712) was a mixed silty clay that resembled furnace debris and contained burnt clay, charcoal flecks and nine sherds of Roman pottery which included a possible imported fine ware, dated to the late 1st-2nd century. Approximately 15 m to the south east there was a curvilinear gully feature (2709) that was orientated NE-SW, curving to the north. The sides of the gully were sloped at 45° and broke on to a slightly rounded base. The gully was 0.52 m wide and 0.18 m deep and filled by a single dark grey deposit of silty clay (2910) that contained two sherds of Roman grey ware and a fragment of a copper alloy brooch dated to the 2nd century. A narrow ditch/gully feature (2706) was observed 2.5 m from the south east end of the trench. The gully was 0.28 m wide and 0.15 m deep with a rounded base it was filled by 2707, a greyish brown stiff silty clay. No finds were recovered. This feature may have been a drainage channel associated with the plots on the geophysical survey. A circular pit like feature (2708) was located half way along the trench. The pit had a diameter of 0.4 m and a depth of 0.04 m. This heavily truncated feature did not produce any dateable artefacts.

5.1.42 Trench 28 (Fig. 28) was located just outside the western side of Area 16 and was orientated NNE-SSW. The trench contained a single linear gully and two plough furrows. The gully (2806) was 0.3 m wide with regular edges and a concave base and it was orientated WNW-ESE. The feature was filled with a single mottled greyish brown silty clay (2805) 0.12 m thick, which produced no dating evidence.

5.1.43 Trench 29 (Fig. 29) was located on the northern edge of Area 16 and was orientated WNW-ESE. A single archaeological feature was observed in the base of the trench. Ditch/gully 2904 was roughly L-shaped in plan. The short leg of the feature was 1.3 m long and 0.3 m wide and was aligned to the SW. It turned through 90° before extending in a NW direction outside of the trench limits. The ditch was filled by 2903, a dark grey-brown clay silt that completely filled the feature; the fill was undated.

5.1.44 Trench 30 (Fig. 30) was orientated N-S. A linear ditch feature (3010) was located 8 m from the N end of the trench. The ditch was 1.4 m wide and filled by a light grey-brown silty clay (3009) that produced three sherds of Roman greyware. Towards the S end of the trench were two circular pit features. The more southerly of the two (3005) was 0.48 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. The sides were moderately steep and the base was concave. The pit was filled by 3006, a compact dark grey silty clay gley soil that included flecks of charcoal and small lumps of burnt clay. Two metres north of pit (3005) was a smaller pit feature. This pit (3007) was 0.3 m in diameter and was very shallow, being only 0.04 m deep. The fill (3008) was a mixed grey/yellow silty clay that contained no finds. This feature may have been all that remained of a posthole with only the very base surviving *in situ.* Two metres north of pit (3005) was a gully feature (3003). This feature was aligned NE-SW and had an visible length of 1.8 m and a width of 0.4 m. The NE end of the feature ended in a slightly diffuse rounded terminal. Feature 3003 was filled by a single homogenous light grey-brown silty clay that produced 18 sherds of mid-late 2nd century Roman greyware from a wide-mouthed jar. The features observed within this trench were wholly consistent with the geophysical plot for this part of Area 16.

5.1.45 Trench 33 (Fig. 31) was orientated N-S. At the south end of the trench there was a pit or possible ditch *terminus* (3303), which was very shallow (0.09 m) and measured 0.45 m in width and was 0.9 m in length. If the feature was a ditch it would have had an E-W orientation. The fill (3304) was devoid of finds and appeared to have formed a primary silting horizon within the feature. An E-W aligned gully/ditch was observed 11.6 m from the south end of the trench. The gully/ditch (3305) was 0.35 m wide and up to 0.37 m deep and contained two separate fills, the lower of which, 3306, comprised re-deposited natural clay material that was 0.22 m thick. The latest surviving fill (3307) was brown gley soil 0.15 m thick. No finds were produced from the deposit although a small amount of charcoal was recorded in the matrix. The trench was heavily scarred by modern deep ploughing techniques.

5.1.46 Trench 34 (Fig. 32) was orientated NW-SE. Five ditch features were observed within the trench including a single possible ring ditch. Ditch (3405) was observed at the north east end of the trench and it was 1.9 m wide and orientated NE-SW. The ditch contained two distinct fills comprising silty clay soils (3403 and 3404). Both fills were devoid of dateable evidence but the large quantity of fence post fragments within the fills suggests a recent date for the feature, which is probably a boundary ditch. Some 12 m west of ditch (3405) was a curved ditch feature (3408). The feature was 1 m wide although the full width was not exposed within the trench. The outer edge of the ditch was regular and sloped at 45° to a flat base. It was filled by two separate deposits (3421 and 3422): fill 3421 was a dark green-brown silty clay, 0.22 m thick, that lay in the base of the feature. The deposit contained a number of modern nails and a short length of barbed wire. The basal fill was overlain by (3422) a mid-grey brown silty clay that also produced iron fragments. It is likely that this feature was associated with the northern field boundary. Ditch (3408) was cut by a deep vertically sided trench with a sloped base (3423) that was filled with a single compact greenish grey silty clay (3424) containing charcoal and tree roots. No dating evidence was produced but the stratigraphy would indicate a recent date.

5.1.47 A large ditch (3411) was observed 4.5 m west of feature (3408) orientated NW-SE. The ditch was 2.1 m wide and contained two fills. Deposit 3410 was a dark yellowish brown silty clay forming the primary silt, and was overlain by deposit 3409, a yellow-brown clay that did not produce any artefacts. Ditch (3411) was very similar to ditch 3405 and probably also represented a field boundary.

5.1.48 West of ditch 3411 was a NE-SW orientated ditch feature (3414). This feature was roughly 3 m wide, however, the west side was obscured by a modern intrusion. The ditch was shallow with regular sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill (3413) was a yellowish brown silty clay and was overlain by 3412 a brown clayey silt that produced no finds. This ditch may have formed the return of a field boundary with ditch 3417, which was located immediately west of ditch 3414. The ditch was orientated NW-SE and was approximately 3 m wide, however, the east edge was truncated by a modern intrusion. The ditch was shallow and flat bottomed and filled by two deposits (3415 and 3416). The primary silting deposit (3416) was a yellowish brown silty clay that produced no finds. A deposit almost exactly similar to fill (3412) was observed overlying the primary silt. This deposit (3415) was a brown clayey silt that produced no finds.

5.1.49 The features observed in Trench 34 all appeared to be associated with field systems. The eastern half of the trench including the curved ditch (3408) formed the relatively modern remains of field boundaries. The ditches to the west (3414, 3411 and 3417) were all undated though they were truncated by a formless modern intrusion.

5.1.50 Trench 37 (Fig. 33) was orientated NW-SE and located in the western part of the field between Areas 16 and 17. The only feature observed in this trench was a rather diffuse feature that may have formed the *terminus* of a ditch. Located 20 m from the SE end of the trench, 3703 was exposed up against the north edge of the trench. The feature was 0.44 m wide and 0.1 m deep. It was filled with 3704, an orange-brown silty sand that did not yield any dating evidence.

5.1.51 Trench 38 (Fig. 33) was located immediately west of and parallel to the Quainton Road. Five small stake hole features were observed along the base of the trench. Feature 3807 was located 15 m from the north end of the trench. Only half of the sub circular feature was exposed in the trench. The feature had a projected diameter of 0.55 m and a recorded depth of 0.05 m. Context 3807 was filled by a single light greyish brown silty clay (3808) that contained no dateable artefacts. A similar feature was located 1.4 m west of (3807).

5.1.52 Feature 3809 was circular in plan and had a diameter of 0.4 m and a depth of 0.1 m. The base of the feature was concave and the sides were regular and sloped at 65°. Feature 3809 was filled by a single light greyish brown silty clay (3910) that produced no finds. A further circular feature was observed 19 m south of (3807) and (3809). This stakehole (3813) had a diameter of 0.5 m and a recorded depth of 0.12 m. The stakehole had a shallow, concave base and regular sides similar to the previous features. Stakehole 3813 was filled by (3814), which was a friable mid grey brown silty clay that contained a single abraded sherd of grog-tempered pottery dated to the late Iron Age or the early Romano-British period. Stakehole 3817 was located 6 m south of (3813). This feature was also circular and measured 0.36 m E-W and

0.5 m N-S with a depth of 0.07 m. As with the previous features (3817) contained a single mid-grey brown silty clay fill (3818), though no finds were recovered.

5.1.53 The only other feature located in this trench was 5.5 m north of the south end of the trench. This feature (3819) was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.4 m and a depth of 0.07 m. No finds were recovered from the single light grey brown silty clay fill (3820). It would seem that all of these small features represented the truncated remains of stake or post holes. The absence of associated construction evidence such as clay daub suggests that these more likely part of a fence line than a structure.

5.1.54 Trench 39 (Fig. 33) was located across Area 17 and orientated E-W. Two gully terminal ends were observed midway along the trench. Gully 3910 was orientated N-S and had a rounded terminal at the south end. The gully was 0.15 m deep and 0.35 m long with a visible length of 1.2 m. The sides were steeply sloped on to a 'V' shaped base. The gully contained a single fill (3909) composed of a light yellowish grey silty clay that was undated. A second gully with a rounded end was observed 0.4 m south of gully 3910. This gully (3908) was 0.35 m wide but only 0.2 m of its length was exposed in the trench. The gully was filled by 3907 a mixture of clayey silt and redeposited natural material. No finds were recovered. The gullies probably represent some of the weaker linear trends highlighted by the Geophysical Survey, though their exact function remains unknown.

5.1.55 Trenches 23, 31, 32, 35, 36 and 40 contained no features/deposits of archaeological interest and all exhibited the same soil sequence. The natural clays were overlain by 0.1-0.2 m of red-brown ploughsoil that was in turn overlain by up to 0.3 m of topsoil. Some of the trenches exhibited evidence of ridge and furrow activity with the furrows orientated N-S. Almost all of the trenches were deeply scarred by modern ploughing.

Area 18 (trenches 17 -21 and 79)

5.1.56 The geophysical survey revealed a number of strong magnetic anomalies in the SW corner of the development area (Fig. 4). A strong linear response was due to a modern raised road that connected Berryfields Farm to the A41. This road, however, appeared to bisect a series of anomalies that included two overlapping ring ditches and a density of pit-like responses. A total of five trenches each 30 m in length were located across the area in order to validate the geophysical results and assess the preservation of the archaeology.

5.1.57 Trench 17 (Fig. 18) was located in the NW corner of Area 18 and was orientated approximately NW-SE. The trench was situated across a series of pit like anomalies and a linear trend. Two relatively large ditch features were observed at the NW end of the trench aligned NE-SW. Ditch 1709 was 2.7 m wide and 0.34 m deep. The sides of the ditch were regular and broke cleanly on to a flat base. The ditch was filled by three separate deposits. The basal fill (1704) was a mid-grey silty clay with occasional rounded gravel inclusions and was 0.2 m thick. The fill contained seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery in a sand-tempered fabric. The basal fill was overlain by an undated grey silty clay gley soil (1705). It was overlain by (1706) which consisted of an orange-grey silty clay with a relatively high proportion of

gravel. This deposit resembled the natural and formed the latest fill of ditch (1709). The south east edge of ditch (1709) and its component fills were truncated by ditch 1708.

5.1.58 Ditch 1708 was not as deep nor as wide as 1709, being 1.8 m wide and 0.32 m deep. The edges of the feature were regular and sloped at 45° on to a flat base. The ditch was filled by three deposits: the earliest deposit (1703) was a dark grey silty clay gley soil some 0.1 m thick. The fill did not produce any dateable artefacts and it was overlain by up to 0.15 m of a dark greyish brown silty clay (1702). The latest fill of the ditch was a dark orange-grey silty clay with a relatively high proportion of gravel (1701), up to 0.12m in thickness. The stratigraphy suggests that there may have been a time lapse between the abandonment/disuse of ditch 1709 and the construction of ditch (1708), suggested by the character of layer 1707 that sealed the latest fill of ditch 1709 and was cut by 1708. The composition of layer 1707 was a dark orange-brown silty clay with gravel and thus very similar to the overlying ploughsoil horizon (1710). The rest of the trench appeared devoid of archaeological features though there was a degree of biological disturbance in the natural.

5.1.59 Trench 18 (Fig. 19) was situated 20 m east of Trench 17 and was orientated E-W and located across two of the circular geophysical anomalies. At the west end of the trench there was a curvilinear ditch feature (1816). The feature was 0.5 m wide with regular edges with a gentle slope breaking on to a slightly concave base. The ditch was filled by a single light greyish yellow silty clay (1815), 0.08 m thick. Three sherds of undated pottery were recovered and may have represented briquetage debris. Ditch 1816 was truncated at the east end by an irregularly shaped feature that was probably a tree throw pit (1814). The tree throw pit cut ditch (1816) and may once have formed part of a larger feature but was itself cut by a later ditch. The tree throw pit was filled by a single orangey grey silty clay (1813) that contained no finds. The tree throw pit was cut by ditch 1810, a more substantial feature than ditch 1816. Feature 1810 was orientated N-S and exhibited a demonstrable curve to the west. The ditch was 0.3 m deep and 0.85 m wide, the edges were regular and quite steep and the base was flat. The earliest deposit within the ditch was 1809 a mid-yellow brown silty clay up to 0.09 m thick. This deposit was well sealed and produced five sherds of sand-tempered pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age. Deposit 1809 was overlain by layer 1808, which was an undated dark orange-grey silty clay up to 0.1 m thick. The latest fill within ditch 1810 was a dark grey/black silty clay that was 0.2 m thick. This layer produced a large quantity of Middle Iron Age sand-tempered pottery and a slightly damaged fired clay loomweight. The two curvilinear features (1810 and 1816) may have represented the remains of the circular features highlighted by the geophysical survey.

5.1.60 Two small round features were located 2.5 m east of ditch 1810. The smallest (1829) had a diameter of 0.28 m. The fill (1830) was almost the same hue as the surrounding natural material and no finds were recovered. A little under 1 m SE of 1829 was a similar feature (1806). This feature had a 0.4 m diameter and a 0.18 m-deep U-shaped cross section. The fill (1805) was a mid-grey brown silty clay that contained no dateable evidence. To the east of 1806 was a large ditch terminal (1822). The feature was 1.6 m wide and had an exposed length of 1.2 m. The edges were regular

and sloped at 45° on to a V-shaped base. The ditch was filled by three separate deposits. The earliest fill (1821) was a compact brown silty clay up to 0.22 m thick that contained a number of sherds of sand tempered Middle Iron Age pottery, most likely from the same carinated vessel. A number of cattle and sheep bones were recovered. The basal fill was overlain by deposit 1820, which was a dark grey/black compact silty clay. Fill 1820 contained the largest assemblage of pottery from the entire project and comprised 53 sherds of shell and sand tempered fabrics dated to the Middle Iron Age. A relatively large quantity of cattle and sheep bones were also recovered, some of which exhibited butchery marks. The latest deposit in the ditch sequence was 1819 that appeared to be a slump of the overlying ploughsoil in the bowl of the settled feature; no finds were recovered. Immediately north of ditch 1822 were two inter-cutting posthole features. The earlier feature (1826) was round in plan with a diameter of 0.3 m and a maximum recorded depth of 0.05 m. The feature had almost vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (1825) was a compact light orange-grey silty clay that produced no finds and probably represented the primary erosion deposit. Fill 1825 was truncated by posthole 1824, another round feature with a diameter of 0.36 m and a depth of 0.08 m. This posthole feature was filled by a mid orangey grey silty clay (1823) that produced no finds and probably represented the primary silt deposit.

5.1.61 A possible ditch terminal was observed 10 m from the east end of Trench 18. The feature (1828) was orientated N-S and measured 1.05 m wide and 0.45 m deep. The sides were irregular and fairly steep, breaking on to a concave base. The feature was filled by a single mid grey brown silty clay (1827) that did not contain any finds.

5.1.62 Trench 19 (Fig. 20) was located 20 m south of Trench 17 and orientated N-S. The trench was sited over a number of pit-like geophysical anomalies and at least two major E-W aligned linear magnetic responses. A number of discrete features resembling postholes and a series of large E-W ditches were observed and investigated during the evaluation. A gully feature (1903) was observed 6 m from the north end of the trench. The feature was 1 m wide and 0.38 m deep. The edges were clearly defined against the natural clay and the sides sloped at 45° on to a flat base. The earliest fill (1910) was a light grey silty clay with a large proportion of medium sized gravel up to 0.08 m thick - no finds were recovered from this deposit. Fill 1910 was overlain by a dark grey silty clay (1909) that was 0.2 m thick and produced no dateable objects, although carbonised cereal grain was recovered from environmental samples. The latest deposit within the gully was 1908, a dark grey silty clay that was 0.18 m thick - no finds were recovered from this deposit.

5.1.63 Six metres south of gully 1903 was a series of E-W aligned linear ditch features (1900, 1901 and 1902). These ditches formed a sequence of intercutting features that appeared to favour a particular position within the immediate landscape. The earliest of the features within the sequence was ditch 1902. This feature was 1.5 m wide and up to 0.32 m deep. The basal fill was a mixed dark yellowish brown silty clay with gravel up to 0.12 m thick, which contained eight sherds of Middle Iron Age sand-tempered pottery and a small number of cattle bone fragments. The basal fill was overlain by deposit 1920, which consisted of dark grey clayey silts that probably represented a natural infill of the feature - no finds were recovered. Deposits 1921

and 1920 were truncated to the south by ditch 1901. This feature was on the same orientation as 1900 and was 1 m wide and 0.34 m deep. The ditch was filled by three deposits that appeared to be deliberate tip or dump layers. The earliest was 1919, which consisted of a very gravelly mid-brown clayey silt 0.16 m thick that produced no dateable artefacts. This deposit was overlain by 1918, an orange-grey silty clay with gravel that contained no finds. The latest horizon within the ditch was 1917. This deposit was 0.2 m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty clay with gravel, from which a small number of sand-tempered Middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered. Deposits 1917 and 1918 were truncated along the south edge of the ditch by a larger more irregularly shaped ditch (1900).

5.1.64 Ditch 1900 was also aligned E-W and was 2.6 m wide and 0.6m deep. Ditch 1900 was filled by five deposits. The earliest fills occurred at either edge of the feature though no stratigraphic relationship existed between the two. Deposit 1916 lay in the bottom of the ditch along the south edge. It was composed of a dark orange silty clay with gravel and may have constituted the primary erosion deposit within the feature. The deposit was 0.1 m thick and did not contain any finds. The basal fill along the north edge was a dark grey clay silt devoid of inclusions or finds that was 0.12 m thick. The earliest bulk fill of the ditch was 1914 an orange-grey very gravelly silty clay up to 0.18 m thick; no finds were obtained from this context. Fill 1913 above was a grey silty gley soil that had settled almost horizontally within the ditch. This fill was 0.14 m thick and did not contain finds. The latest fill was 1912, a mid brown undated clay silt, 0.22 m thick. The main part of the sequence of ditches was overlain by context 1911. This horizon was not confined to any particular ditch feature (although it had no relationship with ditch 1902 and appeared to fill a slump over the underlying deposits). Soil horizon 1911 was 3.2 m wide and consisted of dark grey clayey silt that was up to 0.25 m thick. A large quantity of cattle bones and 15 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this context. The whole sequence was topped by the typical modern plough horizon and topsoil found elsewhere on the site.

5.1.65 Two discrete features (1904) and (1905) were observed south of ditch 1900. Feature 1905 was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of 0.6 m and a recorded depth of 0.14 m. The feature was filled by 1922, which was a yellowish brown silty clay with gravel 0.14 m thick; no finds were recovered from this fill. Fill 1922 was truncated by feature 1904, a round feature with a diameter of 0.52 m and a depth of 0.1 m. This feature was filled by a dark brown clayey silt that contained animal bones and a sherd of unidentified pottery. These features almost certainly represented postholes.

5.1.66 Trench 20 (Fig. 21) was located 4 m south of Trench 18 and was orientated ENE-WSW. The trench lay across a series of strong geophysical signals that appeared to show a small rectangular enclosure with an east to west aligned linear as its north boundary. A NW-SE orientated gully was observed running across the trench 3 m from the NE end. The gully (2004) was 0.9 m wide and 0.3 m deep. The sides of the gully were regular and sloped at 45° on to a flat base. The feature was filled by a single deposit (2005), which was a compact dark brown silty clay gley soil. The fill contained a single sherd of sand-tempered Middle Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

5.1.67 A large pit or possible ditch terminal was located 2.5 m from the SW end of the trench. The feature (2008) was 3.5 m wide and had an exposed length of 0.6 m. The basal fill (2009) was a mid grey brown silty clay, 0.28m thick that did not contain any archaeological finds. Deposit 2009 was overlain by a mid brown silty clay gley soil (2010) that was 0.19 m thick. This context did produce a number of finds including 13 sherds of sand-tempered Middle Iron Age pottery and a quantity of animal bones from cattle, sheep and pig. The latest fill of the ditch was context 2011, which was a dark brown silty clay deposit that was 0.22 m thick. This context produced a single sherd of glazed white ware medieval pottery. The majority of the trench was disturbed by tree throw pits and late plough furrows.

5.1.68 Trench 21 (Fig. 22) was situated 30 m SE of Trench 20 and was orientated E-W. The trench was located in order to test the lack of geophysical anomalies in this part of Area 18. The natural clay in this trench was quite badly disturbed by tree root activity and later ploughing, but a ditch and pit were observed in the base of the trench. The ditch (2110) was 6 m from the west end of the trench and was orientated NE-SW and measured 0.4 m wide and 0.38 m deep. Ditch 2110 was heavily truncated by pit 2108 to the north and by a later plough furrow and animal burrow. The ditch was filled a single mid grey silty clay (2109) that produced 2 sherds of flint-tempered late Bronze/early Iron Age pottery, thus making this feature potentially the earliest in the area. Pit 2108 was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 0.97 m x 1.55 m and a depth of 0.36 m. The pit was filled by 2107, which consisted of a friable mid grey silty clay with occasional flint gravel and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this context. The discovery of the earlier pottery fragments from a sealed context in this trench would suggest that there might have been earlier activity, perhaps of a settlement nature in the area. It would not be improbable that earlier settlement was obscured or destroyed by the Middle Iron Age activity so far attested in the area.

5.1.69 Trench 79 (Fig. 42) was located just to the north west of Trench 18 and was orientated NW-SEW. This trench was added to the evaluation after discussion with the County Archaeologist deemed further evidence of the extent of the prehistoric activity was required. Trench 79 was therefore located in order to see if the archaeological features extended beyond the circular features highlighted by the Geophysical Survey. Archaeological evidence in this trench was limited to three definite stakehole features. A number of subsoil anomalies were identified and investigated however, these turned out to be naturally formed and probably periglacial in origin. The stakeholes formed an approximate line and were 2 m and 4 m apart respectively. Of the three stake holes identified one was fully excavated. Feature (7904) had a diameter of 0.3 m and a depth of 0.28 m. The stakehole was filled by (7905) which was a dark grey/black silty clay that produced two sherds of sand-tempered Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bones from red deer and sheep. Stakehole 7907 was located 2 m south east of (7905) and had a diameter of 0.3 m. Stakehole 7906 was located 4 north west of (7905) and also had a 0.3 m diameter.

Trenches 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 80 and 81

5.1.70 Trenches 41, 44, 45, 46 (Fig. 35), 47 (Fig. 36), 80 and 81 were located in a small field to the south of Berryfields house (Fig 5). The field contained a series of extant

earthworks that resembled settlement or building patterns. Landscape survey carried out by OA during the evaluation revealed size and shape of the earthwork banks and ditches (Fig. 43). The earthworks were concentrated in the SW corner of the field and comprised a rectangular ditched enclosure with associated banks with internal subdivisions. To the east of the enclosure was a wide hollow-way that appeared to link Berryfields House to a gate in the southern field boundary. To the east of the holloway there was a series of well preserved ridges and furrows. Geophysical survey had detected a number of discrete anomalies concentrated around the enclosure that suggested that there was a fairly high occurrence of buried ferrous material in the field indicating a relatively recent date (GSBb 1999).

5.1.71 Trench 80 was located in the SW corner of the field and was orientated NE-SW. The trench was 30 m long and 1.8 m wide at the base. The trench was located across the west bank of the enclosure and covered an area of reduced ground to the west. The bank was constructed by the digging of a ditch (8007) into the underlying gravelly clay natural and throwing the upcast (8004) to the east (inside). The resultant bank was not particularly high but was emphasised by the ditch. The ditch (8007) was filled by a firm greyish brown clayey silt that was unexcavated due to the presence of groundwater. The upcast (8004) was formed of brown silty gravel up to 0.26 m thick that tapered down towards the east (inside the enclosure). During the excavation of the trench a quantity of modern ironwork was recovered from the bank. To the west of ditch (8007) the ground had been markedly reduced and lay below the level of the surrounding fields. A single E-W orientated ?ditch (8003) was observed in the base of the trench at the west end. This feature was flooded and excavation was impossible though a number of modern red ceramic tile fragments were embedded within the fill.

5.1.72 Trench 47 was located between Trenches 80 and 81. The trench was orientated N-S and sited in order to investigate the northern earthwork banks and ditches of the enclosure. The trench revealed a similar construction of banks as that found in trench 80. The southern ditch (4706) was orientated E-W and joined the large hollow-way feature to the east and turned south as part of the enclosure to the west. Ditch (4706) was 2.9 m wide and 0.66 m deep. The ditch was cut in to the underlying geology and the upcast used to create a low bank. The ditch was filled by two deposits. The earliest deposit in the ditch (4705) was a pale greyish brown silty clay up to 0.66 m thick that filled the base of the concave ditch. Three poorly preserved and tenuously dated (Romano-British?) sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill as well as a large quantity of well preserved animal bone. The latest fill in the ditch was (4704) a dark grey brown silty clay 0.44 m thick that produced a fragment of thick blue plastic. The second ditch in this trench (4708) could more accurately be described as a holloway feature. This feature was a depression in the topsoil rather than a deliberately cut ditch. The fill (4707) was a very wet mid grey brown silty loam that contained a long square-section fence post of modern date.

5.1.73 Trenches 41, 44, 45, and 46 did not contain any features or deposits of archaeological significance beyond ridge and furrow remains. Trench 81 displayed no evidence of any kind except for a ploughsoil.

5.1.74 The earthworks in this field appeared to be of a relatively recent origin. The possible Roman pottery recovered from context 4705 is only very tenuously dated. The presence of a concrete platform in the south of the enclosure may also be associated with the construction of the earthworks.

6 FINDS

6.1 Prehistoric Pottery

by Edward Biddulph

Trenches 17-21 and 79

6.1.1 This area of the site consistently yielded sand-tempered middle Iron Age pottery. Trench 18 contained the largest proportion of pottery, including large sherds belonging to a carinated jar. The condition of the pottery was variable, providing a relatively low average sherd weight of 8 g. However, pottery from context 1821 was among the best preserved, with each sherd weighing an average of 24 g. The two sherds of flint-tempered pottery hint at late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Further excavation of this area can potentially yield good evidence of middle Iron Age (and earlier) deposits.

Prehistoric pottery by trench context

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
1704	7	47	MIA	Sand-tempered
1807	51	301	MIA	Sand-tempered
1809	5	28	MIA	Sand-tempered
1815	3	16	Undated	Possibly briquetage
1820	53	220	MIA	Sand/shell-tempered
1821	28	668	MIA	Sand-tempered carinated jar
1911	15	151	MIA	Sand-tempered
1917	4	27	MIA	Sand-tempered
1921	8	47	MIA	Sand-tempered
1923	4	10	Undated	Amorphous sherd - ?MIA
2005	1	9	MIA	Sand-tempered
2007	1	4	Undated	Amorphous sherd
2010	13	66	MIA	Sand-tempered
2011	1	48	Medieval	Glazed, white ware jug
2109	2	8	LBA/EIA	Flint-tempered
TOTAL	196	1650	-	-

Trench 79

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
7905	2	11	MIA	Sand-tempered

6.2 Romano-British Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Trench 2

6.2.1 The small amount of pottery recovered from this trench comprised undiagnostic body sherds. These were worn and abraded.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
201	3	40	Roman	Grey ware; shell-tempered

Trench 15

6.2.2 A very small sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from trench 15.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
1505	1	3	Roman	Grey ware

Trenches 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 35 and 38

6.2.3 These trenches yielded Roman pottery. Some of the largest amounts were recovered from Trench 27. The assemblage was largely devoid of rim sherds, making precise dating impossible. However, on mainly fabric grounds, most of the pottery appears to fall within the middle and late Roman periods, concentrating around the later 2nd and 3rd centuries. As might be expected, grey wares predominated, and much of this must be of local origin. Material from further afield was reaching the site, including pottery from the Hertfordshire/Essex region, Oxfordshire and Gaul. With an average sherd weight of 9 g, preservation was generally poor. However, the reasonably uniform dating provided by the pottery suggests the presence of relatively homogenous assemblages.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
2217	2	10	Mid 1st-mid 2nd	Verulamium region white ware
2218	2	16	Mid 1st-mid 2nd	Verulamium region white ware
2406	2	17	Roman	?Pink grog-tempered ware
2413	1	53	Roman	Black-surfaced ware lid
2414	7	109	?Late 2nd-4th	Pink grog-tempered ware storage jar sherds
2415	3	19	?2nd-4th	Pink grog-tempered ware
2421	9	11	2nd century	Grey ware, shell-tempered, ?Hadham ware
2423	1	5	Roman	Red ware
2509	1	2	Roman	Grey ware
2513	1	7	Roman	Grey ware
2515	1	3	Roman	Grey ware
2605	1	2	3rd-4th century	Hadham oxidised ware
2703	16	227	Late 3rd-4th	Bead rimmed grey ware dish; Oxfordshire white ware mortarium sherd
2710	2	8	Roman	Grey ware
2712	9	36	?Late 1st-2nd	?Imported fine ware sherd; grey ware
2901	2	8	Roman	Coarse grey ware
3004	18	215	Mid-late 2nd	Wide-mouthed grey ware jar
3009	3	11	Roman	Grey ware
3501	5	11	2nd century	Central Gaulish samian chip
3505	1	6	Roman	Red ware
3812	1	3	?LIA/early Roman	?Grog-tempered ware sherd
TOTAL	88	779	-	-

Trench 47

6.2.4 The small amount of pottery recovered from this area was very poor in terms of condition and dating.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
4701	1	9	Roman	Shell-tempered
4705	3	4	?Roman	Amorphous sherds
TOTAL	4	13	-	-

Trench 50

6.2.5 The flint-tempered pottery recovered from this trench suggests the presence of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age features in the vicinity; however, the unstratified context of the finds makes this a very tentative interpretation.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
5002	4	16	LBA/EIA	Flint-tempered

Trench 53

6.2.6 This trench yielded undiagnostic pottery, probably Roman in date.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
5302	1	4	?Roman	Shell-tempered

Trench 59

6.2.7 Undiagnostic material was recovered from Trench 59.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
5912	1	8	?Roman	Amorphous sherd

6.3 Conclusion

6.3.1 In summary a total of 304 sherds, weighing 2618 g, were recovered. The assemblage broadly divided into two periods - middle Iron Age and Roman - with the former taking the largest share. This chronological division is also reflected spatially, with the two periods deriving from separate areas of the site. This suggests a low level of contamination overall, hinting at the potential recovery of undisturbed deposits upon further excavation, especially around Trenches 18 and 27. However, the condition of the assemblage was generally poor, which, if representative of the pottery that remains buried, perhaps limits the range of information that could be gained from further analysis. Close dating, especially of Roman deposits, might prove difficult, providing only a broad indication of site chronology and development.

6.4 The medieval and post-medieval Pottery

By Jane Timby

6.4.1 A single sherd of a glazed jug recovered from context 2011 is likely to be Surrey ware dating to the 13th/14th century. A single sherd of brown-glazed red

earthenware dating from the 17th to the 19th century was recovered from context 7806.

Trench 80

6.4.2 This trench yielded the rim of a post-medieval vessel (type not yet identified). Surfaces were good, showing no obvious abrasion.

Context	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*	*Comments/diagnostic aspects*
8001	1	41	Post-medieval	Porcelain

6.5 Lithics

By Hugo Lamdin-Whymark

6.5.1 A total of two struck flints and 12 pieces (214 g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the evaluation. The struck flint comprised a thick and irregular flake from context 2010 and a piece of irregular waste from context 2109. Both flints exhibited a light bluish-white cortication. Neither flint exhibits any diagnostic traits to assist in dating, however, these flints are probably the product of a flake based industry, and therefore probably date from the later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

6.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Leigh Allen

6.6.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the excavations at Berryfields. The assemblage comprises 32 fragments weighing a total of 1877g, the material is very fragmentary and abraded. The majority of the fragments are plain, flat fragments with a thickness ranging between 9-14 mm. The one exception is a larger fragment with a short squat flange from context 2513. The fragment is from a Roman 'tegula' used in roof construction. One of the small fragments from context 2901 has part of an animal foot print, probably a dog on the upper surface where an animal has walked over it while it has been drying in the sun.

6.7 Animal Bone

By Bethan Charles

Trenches 17-21 and 79

6.7.1 The majority of the material from the site came from the SW of the sample area, most of which was from Trench 18, with 73% of the total number of bones recovered. The other concentrations of bone to a lesser degree were recovered in Trench 19 immediately to the east and Trench 20 immediately to the north. Cattle and sheep bones appear to be most numerous with a smaller quantity of pig and horse bones. A red deer radius from context 7905 may indicate that wild species contributed to the diet of the inhabitants during this period. Two frog bones recovered from an environmental soil sample from Trench 18 were probably the result of natural death and not part of the human diet or economy.

6.7.2 The rest of the site as a whole produced relatively little in the way of animal bones. The assemblage was dominated by the presence of cattle bones though this may have been due in part to a bias through hand collection for the bones of the larger species.

6.7.3 The material recovered from the site was in particularly good condition and further excavation would allow the recovery of a large assemblage of material. This would provide far more detailed information regarding animal husbandry techniques in the past, the ancient economy of the site as well as an indication of the status of the site. The implementation of an environmental sampling strategy would recover a more accurate sample of material including the recovery of smaller elements such as the small mammal, bird and fish bones that are often missed during excavation and which can provide information on the variety in diet and environmental changes at the site.

6.8 Small Finds

The metalwork

By Leigh Allen

6.8.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the excavations at Berryfields. The assemblage comprises 1 copper alloy object and 7 iron objects (4 of which are nails). The metal is in poor condition and it is highly corroded and fragmentary.

Copper alloy

6.8.2 The upper part of the bow from a Polden Hill type brooch was recovered from context 2710. Most of the spring the pin and the lower half of the bow including the catchplate are missing. The surviving fragment has the characteristic semi-cylindrical wings open to the rear to take the well-hidden spring. Pierced circular plates at the wing tips hold the axis bar. Anchorage of the chord is by a simple back facing hook. The upper part of the bow is decorated with two raised ridges, which appear to be crosshatched. Polden Hill type brooches date to the second half of the 1st century AD (Hattatt, 1982, 69-70).

Iron

6.8.3 Fragments from the arms of two horseshoes were recovered from contexts 4407 and 4906. Both have plain profiles, wide webs and no calkins. The fragments are too corroded to discern the number or shape of the nail holes, but the horseshoes are probably of late Medieval date. Nails were recovered from contexts 2421, 2605, 3422 and 8001. A fragment of modern barbed wire was recovered from context 3422.

6.9 Palaeo-environmental remains

By Elizabeth Huckerby

6.9.1 Nine samples were taken during the evaluation for the recovery of charred plant remains. Samples 1-8 were from the main bulk fills from probable ring ditch sections and in the case of numbers 6 (1920), 7 (1919), and 8 (1914) from an enclosure ditch. Sample 9 (1704) was taken from a feature of uncertain type. The samples were

8 ASSESSMENT OF EVALUATION AIMS

8.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, significance, quality and state of preservation of potential archaeological features on the site, in the knowledge that previous geophysical survey had indicated the likely presence sites within the MDA. Sampling of the first archaeological horizon was deemed the preferred methodology for assessing the archaeological remains on the site, but from an early stage it was apparent that any "occupation horizons" had been completely removed by ploughing, most probably beginning in the medieval period with ridge and furrow practises, but possibly earlier. Trenching therefore was taken to the level of the underlying natural, and all features planned and recorded at that level.

8.1.2 As such the evaluation trenches in some areas of the MDA demonstrate the potential for those features that have survived ploughing. The density of features where present per trench was readily identifiable and dating was recovered from enough features in Areas 18 (prehistoric) and 16 (Roman ladder settlement) to confirm previous interpretations of the date of these areas. The evaluation demonstrated that the potential trackway through the Roman ladder settlement was probably mostly removed by ploughing, with the geophysical survey picking up the `ghost' of the ditches as a faint anomaly. The probable trackway extending towards the MDV east of the site may likewise have been affected, with only shallow traces of the flanking gullies being present.

8.1.3 Areas 6, 7, and 8 to the north of the MDA are less well understood. Trenching was probably at the very margins of the archaeological activity here, and no secure dating evidence was recovered from any of the sampled features to allow firm interpretations to be made about either the date, character, or significance of the deposits sampled. Additional trenching in the area of the newly plotted earthworks was sufficient to demonstrate the late date of the earthworks, and it was clear that preservation of these features was good.

8.1.4 Because of the regular and uniform series of soils across the site and the level to which the trenches were excavated, a clear level for the archaeological horizon has been established. Excavation of selected features has provided depths of survival that may be expected to be fairly consistent across the whole MDA given the level of later truncation. Good survival of prehistoric pottery and animal bone in deep ditch features to the west of the MDA enabled a clear environmental strategy to be targeted. Soil formation processes were elucidated, and the heavy clays and silty clay soils across the site were similarly found within the archaeological features excavated.

8.1.5 The investigation was to assess the overall survival and presence of structural remains associated with the archaeological periods represented. Post and stakeholes in a number of trenches suggest that some structures may be present (either as fence lines or buildings), though no coherent structures could be determined on the basis of the excavated evidence from this evaluation.

8.1.6 The condition and survival of artefacts was variable across the site. Preservation was good in the prehistoric area, but generally poor in the area of the Roman ladder settlement. To the north (Areas 6, 7, 8) preservation was poor but should be noted in relation to the limited number of artefacts recovered. No human bones were identified anywhere on site and following advice from English Heritage and Buckinghamshire's County Archaeological Officer it was concluded that environmental remains appeared too be best preserved only in the area of prehistoric archaeology to the west of the MDA.

8.1.7 Little stratigraphy survives across the site as a whole, save for a few inter-cutting linear features and the fills of pits and some postholes. The best preserved remains were located to the west of the MDA where survival of prehistoric features (Area 18) below the ploughsoil, though truncated, was nonetheless good. The trenches within the Roman ladder settlement area proved less informative than the geophysical survey might have suggested, though trenching was targeted at more peripheral parts of the site here. The finds evidence, taken at face value, suggests a low status settlement.

8.1.8 The earthworks (Area 1, south of Berryfields House) to the east proved to be of later post-medieval date and otherwise have little archaeological significance in terms of their stratigraphy. Trenches 48-64 to the SE and those in Area 13 contained little of archaeological interest, except for an enclosure known from aerial photography. Of the remaining areas (Areas 27, 12, 5, 20 and 19), the evaluation demonstrated low levels of archaeological activity with isolated features corresponding to the Geophysical Survey results.

	702	Layer			Gravelly brown/yellow silty clay natural			
	703	Group	2.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	704	Group	3.7		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	705	Group	1.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	706	Group	1.5		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	707	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
008								
	800	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	801	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	802	Layer			Gravelly grey silty clay natural			
009								
	900	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	901	Layer		0.08	Subsoil			
	902	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	903	Group	3		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	904	Fill		0.45	Fill of 905			
	905	Cut	1.2	0.45	Ditch (N-S)			
	906	Group	2.8	0.12	Plough furrow (NW-SE)			
	907	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
010								
	1000	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	1001	Layer		0.2	Plough soil			
	1002	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	1003	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
011								
	1100	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	1101	Layer		0.12	Plough soil			
	1102	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	1103	Fill		0.3	Fill of 1104			
	1104	Cut	1.2	0.3	Ditch (E-W). Cuts ditch 1106			
	1105	Fill		0.6	Fill of 1106			
	1106	Cut	1.5	0.6	Ditch (E-W). Cut by 1104			
	1107	Group	3.8		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	1108	Group	3		Plough furrow (E-W)			

	1109	Group	2		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	1110	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
012								
	1200	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	1201	Layer		0.12	Plough soil			
	1202	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	1203	Group	2	0.08	Plough furrow (E-W)			
	1204	Fill		0.15	Fill of 1205			
	1205	Cut	0.6	0.15	Ditch (N-S)			
	1206	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
013								
	1300	layer		0.25 m	Topsoil			
	1301	layer		0.11m	Ploughsoil			
	1302	layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
014	1400	Layer		0.23 m	Topsoil			
	1401	Layer		0.12 m	Ploughsoil			
	1402	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
015	1500	layer		0.24 m	Topsoil			
	1501	Layer		0.13 m	Ploughsoil			
	1502	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	1503	Fill		0.5 m	Fill of gully 1504			
	1504	Cut	1.1 m	0.5 m	Gully			
	1505	Fill	0.7	0.6	Gully fill in 1506			
	1506	Cut	0.7	0.6	Gully			
016	1600	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	1601	Layer		0.12	Ploughsoil			
	1602	layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
017	1700	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	1701	layer		0.11	Ploughsoil			
018								
	1800	Layer		0.26	Topsoil			
	1801	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	1802	Layer			Gravelly yellow/orange silty clay			

					natural			
	1803	Fill		0.07	Fill of 1804			
	1804	Cut	0.10	0.07	Gully (NW-SE)			
	1805	Fill		0.18	Fill of 1806			
	1806	Cut	0.4	0.18	Post hole			
	1807	Fill		0.20	Fill of 1810			
	1808	Fill		0.10	Fill of 1810			
	1809	Fill		0.09	Fill of 1810			
	1810	Cut	0.6	0.3	curving Ditch			
	1811	Fill		0.19	Fill of 1812			
	1812	Cut	0.62	0.19	Tree throw? Cut by 1810			
	1813	Fill		0.05	Fill of 1814			
	1814	Cut	0.51	0.05	Tree throw? Cut by 1810. Cuts 1816.			
	1815	Fill		0.08	Fill of 1816			
	1816	Cut	0.28	0.08	Curving Ditch			
	1817	Fill		0.52	Fill of 1818			
	1818	Cut	0.94	0.52	Tree throw			
	1819	Fill		0.09	Fill of 1822			
	1820	Fill		0.36	Fill of 1822			
	1821	Fill		0.22	Fill of 1822			
	1822	Cut	0.87	0.59	Ditch			
	1823	Fill		0.06	Fill of 1824			
	1824	Cut	0.36	0.08	Post hole. Cuts 1826			
	1825	Fill		0.05	Fill of 1826			
	1826	Cut	0.3	0.05	Post hole. Cut by 1824			
	1827	Fill		0.36	Fill of 1828			
	1828	Cut	0.45	0.36	Ditch (N-S)			
	1829	Cut	0.28		?Post hole. Not excavated			
	1830	Fill			Fill of 1829			
019								
	1900	Cut	2.6	0.6	E-W Gully			
	1901	Cut	1.0	0.36	E-W Gully			
	1902	Cut	1.4	0.3	E-W Gully			
	1903	Cut	1.0	0.38	E-W Gully			
	1904	Cut	0.5		Posthole			
	1905	Cut	0.4		Posthole			
	1906	Dep			Topsoil			

	1907	Dep			Ploughsoil			
	1908	Fill		0.2	Fill of 1903			
	1909	Fill		0.2	Fill of 1903			
	1910	Fill		0.05	Fill of 1903			
	1911	Dep	3.2	0.24	Slump layer			
	1912	Fill		0.26	Fill of 1900			
	1913	Fill		0.16	Fill of 1900			
	1914	Fill		0.12	Fill of 1900			
	1915	Fill		0.03	Fill of 1900			
	1916	Fill		0.03	Fill of 1900			
	1917	Fill		0.16	Fill of 1901			
	1918	Fill		0.14	Fill of 1901			
	1919	Fill		0.14	Fill of 1901			
	1920	Fill		0.22	Fill of 1902			
	1921	Fill		0.1	Fill of 1902			
	1922	Fill		0.10	Fill of 1905			
	1923	Fill		0.10	Fill of 1904			
020								
	2000	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	2001	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	2002	Layer		0.08	Buried subsoil			
	2003	Layer			Gravelly yellow/orange silty clay natural			
	2004	Cut	0.9	0.3	Gully (NW-SE)			
	2005	Fill		0.3	Fill of 2004			
	2006	Cut	1.6	0.13	Hedgerow (E-W)			
	2007	Fill		0.13	Fill of 2006			
	2008	Cut	0.88	0.7	Ditch			
	2009	Fill		0.28	Primary fill of 2008			
	2010	Fill		0.19	Second fill of 2008			
	2011	Fill		0.22	Tertiary fill of 2008			
021								
	2101	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	2102	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown clay natural			
	2103	Fill		0.22	Fill of 2104			
	2104	Cut	0.8		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	2105	Fill		0.25	Fill of 2106			

	2106	Cut	0.65		Tree throw			
	2107	Fill		0.36	Fill of 2108			
	2108	Cut	0.97		Pit. Cut by 2104. Cuts 2110			
	2109	Fill		0.38	Fill of 2110			
	2110	Cut	0.4		Ditch (NE-SW). Cut by 2104 and 2108.			
022								
	2200	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	2201	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	2202	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	2203	Cut	0.45		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2204	Fill		0.02	Fill of 2203			
	2205	Cut	0.45		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2206	Fill			Fill of 2205			
	2207	Cut	0.15		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	2208	Fill			Fill of 2207			
	2209	Cut	0.5		Plough furrow (NW-SE)			
	2210	Fill			Fill of 2209			
	2211	Cut	0.4		Plough furrow			
	2212	Fill			Fill of 2211			
	2213	Cut	0.36		Plough furrow (NW-SE)			
	2214	Fill			Fill of 2213			
	2215	Cut	0.62	0.4	Pit			
	2216	Fill		0.18	Primary fill of 2215			
	2217	Fill		0.17	Second fill of 2215			
	2218	Fill		0.16	Tertiary fill of 2215			
023								
	2300	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	2301	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	2302	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	2303	Cut	0.38		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2304	Fill			Fill of 2303			
	2305	Cut	0.5		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2306	Fill			Fill of 2305			
024								
	2400	Layer		0.4	Topsoil			

	2401	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	2402	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
024								
	2400	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	2401	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	2402	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	2403	Cut	0.95		Plough furrow (NW-SE)			
	2404	Fill		0.09	Fill of 2403			
	2405	Cut	1.25		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	2406	Fill		0.15	Fill of 2405			
	2407	Fill			Fill of 2405			
	2408	Cut	0.84		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	2409	Fill		0.06	Fill of 2408			
	2410	Cut	1.47		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	2411	Fill		0.1	Fill of 2410			
	2412	Cut	3.45	0.55	Ditch (E-W). Cut by 2417			
	2413	Fill		0.14	Primary fill of 2412			
	2414	Fill		0.14	Primary fill of 2412			
	2415	Fill		0.4	Top fill of 2412			
	2416	Cut	0.7	0.34	Ditch/gully (N-S). Cuts 2412.			
	2417	Fill		0.34	Fill of 2416			
	2418	VOID						
	2419	VOID						
	2420	Cut	0.7	0.12	Gully			
	2421	Fill		0.12	Fill of 2420			
	2422	Cut	0.43	0.26	Pit			
	2423	Fill		0.26	Fill of 2422			
	2424	Layer			Yellow brown clay loam. Natural band of gravel.			
025								
	2500	Layer			Topsoil			
	2501	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	2502	Layer			Gravelly orange/light brown silty clay natural			
	2503	Layer		0.03	Discrete silt clay soil spread in SE area of trench			
	2504	Cut	0.44		Linear (N-S). Cuts 2506			

	2505	Fill			Fill of 2504			
	2506	Cut			?Pits. Cut by 2504			
	2507	Fill			Fill of 2506			
	2508	Cut	1.12		Ditch (NE/SW)			
	2509	Fill		0.06	Fill of 2508			
	2510	Cut	0.5	0.03	Curvilinear gully (NE/SW)			
	2511	Fill		0.03	Fill of 2510			
	2512	Cut	4.45		Ditch (E/W)			
	2513	Fill		0.08	Upper fill of 2512			
	2514	Cut	2.5		Ditch (E/W)			
	2515	Fill			Upper fill of 2514			
	2516	Layer		0.02	Alluvial soil spread			
026								
	2600	Layer		0.36	Topsoil			
	2601	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	2602	Layer		0.33	Subsoil			
	2603	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	2604	Cut	0.26	0.04	Post hole			
	2605	Fill		0.04	Fill of 2604			
	2606	Cut	1.27		Linear (E-W)			
	2607	Fill		0.15	Fill of 2606			
	2608	VOID						
	2609	VOID						
	2610	Cut	1.3	0.07	Ditch (E-W)			
	2611	Fill		0.07	Fill of 2610			
	2612	Cut	1.05	0.05	Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2613	Fill		0.05	Fill of 2612			
	2614	Cut	1.2		Ditch (E-W)			
	2615	Fill		0.07	Fill of 2614			
	2616	Cut	0.4	0.05	Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2617	Fill		0.05	Fill of 2616			
	2618	Cut	0.3		Plough furrow			
	2619	Fill			Fill of 2618			
	2620	Cut	0.45		Plough furrow			
	2621	Fill			Fill of 2619			
	2622	Cut			Plough furrow (E-W)			

	2623	Fill			Fill of 2622			
	2624	Fill			Fill of 2614			
	2625	Fill		0.15	Fill of 2606			
027								
	2700	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	2701	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	2702	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	2703	Layer			Dark orange/brown silt clay natural			
	2704	Cut	2	0.08	Sub circular feature			
	2705	Fill		0.08	Fill of 2704			
	2706	Cut	0.28	0.15	Gully (N-S)			
	2707	Fill		0.15	Fill of 2706			
	2708	Layer		0.04	Patches of silt in WSW half of trench			
	2709	Cut	0.52	0.18	Curvilinear gully (N-NW)			
	2710	Fill		0.18	Fill of 2709			
	2711	Cut	0.6	0.08	Pit			
	2712	Fill		0.08	Fill of 2711			
028								
	2800	Layer		0.35	Topsoil			
	2801	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	2802	Layer			Gravelly orange-yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	2803	Group			Plough furrow			
	2804	Group	6		Plough furrow			
	2805	Fill		0.12	Fill of 2806			
	2806	Cut	0.3	0.12	Gully (E-W)			
	2807	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
029								
	2900	Layer		0.32	Topsoil			
	2901	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	2902	Layer			Gravelly orange-yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	2903	Fill		0.23	Fill of 2904			
	2904	Cut	0.7	0.23	Ditch (E-W turning on N-S alignment)			
	2905	Fill		0.18	Fill of 2906			
	2906	Cut	1	0.15	Tree throw			
	2907	VOID						

	2908	Group			Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2909	Group	6		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	2910	Group			Plough furrow (N-S)			
030								
	3000	Layer		0.24	Topsoil			
	3001	Layer		0.14	Subsoil			
	3002	Layer			Gravelly orangey/brown silty clay natural			
	3003	Cut	0.4		Gully (E-W)			
	3004	Fill			Fill of 3003			
	3005	Cut	0.48	0.16	Pit			
	3006	Fill		0.16	Fill of 3005			
	3007	Cut	0.3	0.04	Pit			
	3008	Fill		0.04	Fill of 3007			
	3009	Fill			Fill of 3010			
	3010	Cut	1.3		Linear (NW-SE)			
031								
	3100	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	3101	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	3102	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	3103	Group	3.5		Plough furrow (SSE-NNW)			
	3104	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
	3105	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay. Overlies 3102 and 3103			
032								
	3200	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	3201	Layer		0.22	Subsoil			
	3202	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
033								
	3300	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	3301	Layer		0.21	Subsoil			
	3302	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	3303	Cut	0.45		Pit			
	3304	Fill		0.15	Fill of 3303			
	3305	Cut	1.35		Linear (E-W)			
	3306	Fill		0.22	Primary fill of 3305			

	3307	Fill		0.15	Second fill of 3305			
	3308	Cut	0.1		Plough furrow (NE-SW)			
	3309	Fill			Fill of 3308			
	3310	Cut	0.3		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	3311	Fill			Fill of 3310			
034								
	3400	Layer		0.35	Topsoil			
	3401	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	3402	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	3403	Fill			Upper fill of 3405			
	3404	Fill			Primary fill of 3405			
	3405	Cut	1.9		Ditch (NE-SW)			
	3406	Fill			Fill of 3408			
	3407	Fill			Fill of 3408			
	3408	Cut	1.8		Ring ditch			
	3409	Fill			Upper fill of 3411			
	3410	Fill			Primary fill of 3411			
	3411	Cut	2.1		Ditch (NW-SE)			
	3412	Fill			Upper fill of 3414			
	3413	Fill			Primary fill of 3414			
	3414	Cut	3		Ditch (NE-SW)			
	3415	Fill			Upper fill of 3417			
	3416	Fill			Primary fill of 3417			
	3417	Cut	3		Ditch (NNW-SSE)			
	3418	Layer		0.4	Lens of yellow silty clay overlaying all features.			
	3419	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
	3420	Cut	1	0.38	Curvilinear ditch (E-W)			
	3421	Fill		0.22	Primary fill of 3420			
	3422	Fill		0.12	Secondary fill of 3420			
	3423	Cut	0.2	0.48	Ditch. Cuts 3420			
	3424	Fill		0.48	Fill of 3423			
035								
	3500	Layer		0.31	Topsoil			
	3501	Layer		0.16	Subsoil			
	3502	Layer			Gravelly yellow/orange silty clay natural			

	3503	Fill		0.14	Fill of 3504			
	3504	Cut	1.9	0.14	Tree throw			
	3505	Fill		0.04	Fill of 3506			
	3506	Cut	0.22	0.04	Tree throw			
036								
	3600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	3601	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	3602	Layer			Gravelly orange/yellow silty clay natural			
	3603	Layer			Plough soil			
	3604	Layer			Mottled blue/grey clay natural			
	3605	Layer			Green/grey clay natural			
	3606	Group	8		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	3607	Layer			Alluvium			
	3608	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
037								
	3700	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	3701	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	3702	Layer			Gravelly orange/yellow brown silty clay natural			
	3703	Cut	0.44	0.10	?Ditch terminus			
	3704	Fill		0.20	Fill of 3703			
038								
	3800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	3801	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	3802	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	3803	Cut	0.12		Plough furrow (NE-SW)			
	3804	Fill			Fill of 3803			
	3805	Cut	0.2		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	3806	Fill			Fill of 3805			
	3807	Cut	0.16	0.05	Post hole			
	3808	Fill		0.05	Fill of 3807			
	3809	Cut	0.3	0.1	Post hole			
	3810	Fill		0.1	Fill of 3809			
	3811	Cut	0.3		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	3812	Fill			Fill of 3811			
	3813	Cut	0.4	0.12	Post hole			

	3814	Fill		0.12	Fill of 3813			
	3815	Cut	0.6		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	3816	Fill			Fill of 3815			
	3817	Cut	0.36	0.07	Post hole			
	3818	Fill		0.07	Fill of 3817			
	3819	Cut	0.38	0.07	Post hole			
	3820	Fill		0.07	Fill of 3819			
039								
	3900	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	3901	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	3902	Layer			Gravelly orange/yellow brown silty clay natural			
	3903	Fill			Fill of 3904			
	3904	Cut	0.15		Tree throw			
	3905	Layer			Orange/yellow sandy clay gravel lens. Natural. Above 3902			
	3906	Layer			Orange/yellow brown sandy clay gravel lens. Below 3902			
	3907	Fill			Fill of 3908			
	3908	Cut	0.35		Ditch terminus (NE-SW)			
	3909	Fill		0.15	Fill of 3910			
	3910	Cut	0.35		Ditch terminus (NE-SW)			
	3911	Layer			Orange/yellow brown sandy clay gravel lens Natural. Below 3902.			
	3912	Layer			Orange/yellow brown sandy clay gravel lens. Natural. Below 3902			
	3913	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
040								
	4000	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	4001	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	4002	Layer			Gravelly yellow/brown silty clay natural			
	4003	Fill			Fill of 4004			
	4004	Cut	1.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	4005	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
044								
	4400	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	4401	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	4402	Cut	0.3	0.24	Land drain (NW-SE)			

	4403	Fill		0.24	Fill of 4402			
	4404	Cut	1.68	0.18	Plough furrow (NW-SE)			
	4405	Fill		0.18	Fill of 4404			
	4406	Layer			Yellow clay and gravel natural with patches of blue clay			
045								
	4500	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	4501	Layer		0.28	Subsoil			
	4502	Layer			Orange light grey clay natural			
046								
	4600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	4601	Layer		0.3	Subsoil			
	4602	Layer			Mid brown/grey clay natural			
Trench 47 became trench 80 and 81								
048								
	4800	Layer		0.38	Topsoil			
	4801	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	4802	Layer			Dark orange gravelly silty clay natural			
049								
	4900	Layer		0.36	Topsoil			
	4901	Layer		0.09	Subsoil			
	4902	Layer			Gravelly orange/yellow silty clay. Natural			
	4903	Cut	1.1		Plough furrow (NE-SW)			
	4904	Fill			Fill of 4903			
	4905	Cut	3		Plough furrow (NE-SW)			
	4906	Fill			Fill of 4905			
050								
	5000	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	5001	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	5002	Layer		0.16	Ploughsoil			
	5003	Layer			Orange/yellow silty clay natural			
051								
	5100	Layer		0.31	Topsoil			
	5101	Layer		0.19	Subsoil			
	5102	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
052								

	5200	Layer		0.36	Topsoil			
	5201	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	5202	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural			
	5203	Layer			Gravelly orange/brown silty clay natural (less gravel than 5202)			
053								
	5300	Layer		0.26	Topsoil			
	5301	Layer		0.20	Subsoil			
	5302	Layer			Gravelly grey clay natural			
	5303	Layer			Gravelly brown/grey silty clay natural			
054								
	5400	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	5401	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	5402	Layer			Orange/brown gravelly silty clay natural			
055								
	5500	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	5501	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	5502	Layer			Orange/brown gravelly clay natural			
056								
	5600	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	5601	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
057								
	5700	Layer		0.22	Topsoil			
	5701	Layer		0.23	Subsoil			
	5702	Layer			Orange/yellow brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	5703	Cut	1.32	0.56	Ditch			
	5704	Fill			Top fill of 5703			
	5705	Fill		0.20	Second fill of 5703			
	5706	Fill		0.10	Primary fill of 5703			
	5707	Layer		0.08	?Medieval plough soil			
	5708	Layer			?plough soil			
058								
	5800	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	5801	Layer		0.08	Subsoil			
	5802	Cut	1.3	0.1	Plough furrow			

	5803	Fill		0.1	Fill of 5802			
059								
	5900	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	5901	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	5902	Fill		0.03	Mixed fill of 5903			
	5903	Cut	0.62	0.03	Ditch (NE-SW)			
	5904	Fill		0.03	Fill of 5903			
	5905	Cut	0.8	0.06	Trackway ditch (NE-SW)			
	5906	Fill		0.06	Fill of 5905			
	5907	Cut	1.4	0.3	Ditch (NW-SE)			
	5908	Fill		0.16	Top fill of 5907			
	5909	Fill		0.09	Second fill of 5907			
	5910	Fill		0.03	Primary fill of 5907			
	5911	Cut		0.4	Pit			
	5912	Fill		0.2	Primary fill of 5911			
	5913	Fill		0.2	Top fill of 5911			
060								
	6000	Layer		0.28	Topsoil			
	6001	Layer		0.1	Subsoil			
	6002	Layer			Dark orange gravelly silty clay natural			
	6003	Layer		0.04	Mottled orange/grey/light brown clay silt between 6000 and 6001			
	6004	Cut	0.25	0.03	Gully (NE-SW)			
	6005	Fill		0.03	Fill of 6004			
	6006	Cut	0.4	0.03	?Gully (NE-SW)			
	6007	Fill		0.03	Fill of 6006			
061								
	6100	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	6101	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	6102	Layer			Orange/yellow brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	6103	Cut	1.8	0.15	Plough furrow (NW-SE)			
	6104	Fill		0.15	Fill of 6104			
	6105	Cut	0.2		Field drain (N-S). Cuts 6107			
	6106	Fill			Fill of 6105			
	6107	Cut	1.5	0.35	Ditch (N-S). Cut by 6105			
	6108	Fill		0.35	Fill of 6107			

062								
	6200	Layer		0.12	Topsoil			
	6201	Layer		0.35	Subsoil			
	6202	Layer			Yellow/brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	6203	Group	2.5		Tree throw			
	6204	Group	1.5		Plough furrow (NE-SW)			
	6205	Layer	10		?Plough furrow. Cut by 6207			
	6206	Fill			Fill of 6207			
	6207	Cut	1		Linear feature. Cuts 6205			
	6208	Layer			Possible plough soil			
	6209	Layer			Possible plough soil			
	6210	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
063								
	6300	Layer		0.3	Topsoil			
	6301	Layer		0.06	Subsoil			
	6302	Layer			Yellow brown gravelly clay natural			
	6303	Layer			Disturbed lens of mixed natural and plough soil			
	6304	Group	3.5		Plough furrow (N-S)			
	3605	Group	4.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	3606	Group	6.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	6307	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
	6308	Fill		0.22	Top fill of 6311			
	6309	Fill		0.32	Second fill of 6311			
	6310	Fill		0.14	Primary fill of 6311			
	6311	Cut	0.2		Ditch/gully (NE-SW)			
064								
	6400	Layer		0.20	Topsoil			
	6401	Layer		0.80	Subsoil			
	6402	Layer			Orange/yellow brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	6403	Group	4.8		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	6404	Group	3.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	6405	Group	4.5		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	6406	Group	2.8		Plough furrow (E-W)			
	6407	Trench	2.2		Evaluation trench			
065								

	6500	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	6501	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	6502	Layer			Plough soil			
	6503	Layer			Yellow brown gravelly silty clay natural			
066								
	6600	Layer		0.1	Topsoil			
	6601	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	6602	Layer			Plough soil			
	6603	Layer			Yellow brown gravelly silty clay natural			
067								
	6700	Layer		0.15	Topsoil			
	6701	Layer		0.2	Subsoil			
	6702	Layer			Plough soil			
	6703	Layer			Yellow brown gravelly silty clay natural			
068								
	6801	Layer		0.25	Topsoil			
	6802	Layer		0.2	Plough soil			
	6803	Layer			Yellow gravelly clay natural			
	6804	Cut	1.5		Plough furrow			
	6805	Fill			Fill of 6804			
069								
	6900	Layer		0.1	Topsoil			
	6901	Layer		0.23	Subsoil			
	6902	Layer			Light brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	6903	Layer			Yellow/brown gravelly silty clay natural			
070								
	7000	Layer		0.17	Topsoil			
	7001	Layer		0.19	Subsoil			
	7002	Layer			Light orange brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	7003	Layer			Mid brown/orange gravelly silty clay natural			
071								
	7100	Layer		0.17	Topsoil			
	7101	Layer		0.19	Subsoil			

	7102	Layer			Light orange brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	7103	Layer			Mid brown orange gravelly silty clay natural			
072								
	7200	Layer		0.18	Topsoil			
	7201	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	7202	Layer			Dark orange/brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	7203	Layer			Mid brown/orange gravelly silty clay			
073								
	7300	Layer		0.17	Topsoil			
	7301	Layer		0.17	Subsoil			
	7302	Layer			Mid brown/orange gravelly silty clay natural			
	7303	Layer			Mid brown/orange gravelly silty clay natural			
074								
	7400	Layer		0.17	Topsoil			
	7401	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	7402	Layer			Orange/brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	7403	Layer			Mid brown/orange gravelly silty clay natural			
075								
	7500	Trench	1.8		Evaluation trench			
	7501	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	7502	Layer		0.15	Plough soil			
	7503	Layer			Orange brown gravelly silty clay natural			
076	Trench was abandoned due to it's location over a 20th century dump.							
077								
	7701	Layer		0.2	Topsoil			
	7702	Layer		0.36	Dump layer			
	7703	Layer		0.18	Ploughsoil			
	7704	Layer			Pale gravelly grey clay natural			
	7705	Layer		016	Unbonded topsoil			
	7706	Layer		0.18	Subsoil			
	7707	Layer		0.18	Plough soil			
	7708	Layer			Pale gravelly grey clay natural			

078								
	7800	Layer		0.19	Topsoil			
	7801	Layer		0.25	Subsoil			
	7802	Layer			Orange/brown gravelly silty clay natural			
	7803	Cut	1.4	0.35	Ditch (N-S)			
	7804	Fill		0.3	Upper fill of 7803			
	7805	Cut	2.7	0.3	Ditch (N-S)			
	7806	Fill		0.2	Primary fill of 7805			
	7807	Fill		0.25	Fill of 7808			
	7808	Cut	1.5	0.4	Tree throw			
	7809	Fill		0.12	Upper fill of 7805			
	7810	Fill		0.10	Primary fill of 7803			
079								
	7901	Layer			Topsoil			
	7902	Layer			Plough soil			
	7903	Layer			Natural			
	7904	Cut			Posthole			
	7905	Fill			Fill of 7904			
080								
	8001	Layer			Topsoil			
	8002	Layer			Subsoil			
	8003	Layer			Natural			
	8004	Deposit			Upcast from ditch			
	8005	Layer			Modern deposit overlays 8009			
	8006	Fill			Unexcavated fill			
	8007	Cut	1.76		Linear (N-S)			
	8008	Layer			Modern deposit overlaying 8006			
	8009	Fill			Fill of 8007			
081								
	8101	Layer		0.33	Topsoil			
	8102	Layer		0.33	Subsoil			
	8103	Layer			Yellow/orange gravelly silty clay natural			
	8104	Layer			Mid brown orange/grey blue clay with gravel natural			

APPENDIX 2 ANIMAL BONE

By Bethan Charles

Introduction

A total of 369 fragments of bone were recovered by hand during selected excavation across Berry Fields by OA. Many of the fragments were re-assembled reducing the fragment count to 285. An additional 891 fragments of bone were recovered from environmental samples retrieved from meshes of >10 mm and 10 - 4 mm. The finer residues collected were scanned but did not contain identifiable fragments that might contribute to the information recovered from the larger residues and were therefore discarded.

Condition

The condition of the bone was measured by grading it from 1 to 5 using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996): grade 1 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. The majority of bone from the site was in very good condition between grade 1 and 2. As a result, the surfaces of the bones were good allowing the recording of butchery marks and carnivore gnaw marks. 19 hand collected fragments had tooth marks, most of which were from the prehistoric contexts. Seven fragments had butchery cut marks, again mostly from prehistoric contexts. The majority of the burnt bone from the site was recovered from the sieved material including 43 fragments from context 1807.

Methodology

The calculation of the species recovered from the site was done through the use of the total fragment method. All fragments of bone were counted including elements from the vertebral centrum, ribs and long bone shafts.

It was attempted to separate the sheep and goat bones using the criteria of Boessneck (1969), Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material kept in-house at OA. However, since no goat bones were positively identified all caprine bones have been recorded as sheep.

The ageing of the animals was based on tooth eruption and epiphyseal fusion. Silver's (1969) tables alone were used to give timing of epiphyseal closure for cattle, sheep, pigs and horses. There were not enough elements recovered to provide meaningful data. All information can be found in the primary record sheets.

Sheep's tooth eruption and wear was measured using a combination of Payne (1973) and Grants (1982) tables. Cattle tooth eruption and wear was measured using Halstead (1985) and Grants (1982) tables. Pig tooth eruption and wear was measured using Higham (1967), Bull and Payne (1982) and Grant (1982), defined by Hambleton (1999).

Metrical data was recorded on all suitable complete and fragmented bones as defined by von den Driesch (1976). All measurements can be found on the primary record sheets.

Results

It can be seen from table 1 that the majority of the material from the site came from the south west of the sample area, most of which was from trench 18, with 73% of the total number of bones recovered. The other concentrations of bone to a lesser degree were recovered in trench 19 immediately to the east and Trench 20 immediately to the north.

Cattle and sheep bones appear to be most numerous through both main periods of occupation. It is likely that the animals were valued more for their secondary products and as work animals than for their meat. A horse tooth from context 1704 indicates that the animals were present at the site and a Red Deer Radius from context 7905 (prehistoric) may indicate that wild species contributed to the diet of the inhabitants during this period.

The ageing of the animals from tooth wear stages was recorded for sheep and pig from the prehistoric contexts. Two sheep mandibles from context 1809 and 1821 were aged to between 1 - 2 years of age and a pig mandible from context 1809 was aged to between 7 - 14 months. It is unlikely that pigs would have been kept beyond 2 years of age since they provided little in the way of secondary products.

Table 1. Total number of hand collected fragments according to period, context and species identification

Period	*Context*	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*Sheep*	*Pig*	*Red Deer*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
Prehistoric	1704	1	2	1	0	0	2	6
Prehistoric	1807	0	1	6	1	0	28	36
Prehistoric	1808	0	3	0	1	0	13	17
Prehistoric	1809	0	1	3	3	0	16	23
Prehistoric	1815	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Prehistoric	1820	0	14	16	0	0	99	129
Prehistoric	1821	0	2	2	0	0	7	11
Prehistoric	1911	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
Prehistoric	1921	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Prehistoric	1923	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Prehistoric	2005	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Prehistoric	2007	0	0	1	0	0	6	7
Prehistoric	2010	0	2	2	1	0	5	10
Prehistoric	2109	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prehistoric	7905	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Unphased	201	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
Roman	2415	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Roman	2421	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Roman	2712	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Med/Post Med	7806	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Unphased	3702	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unphased	4705	0	12	0	0	0	2	14
	Total	1	45	34	6	1	198	285

The sieved material appears to show a greater number of sheep and pig bones in comparison with those of cattle. This may indicate that there was a slight bias in the recovery by hand of the larger fragments of bone. Dog phalanx bones were recovered from context 1807 and 1809, which may relate to the same skeleton. The frog bones from the assemblage are almost certainly natural fatalities and unlikely to be directly connected with human activity at the site.

Table 2. Total number of sieved fragments according to period, context and species identification

Period	*Context*	*Cattle*	*Sheep*	*Pig*	*Dog*	*Frog*	*Unidentified*	*Total*
Prehistoric	1704	0	1	0	0	0	18	19
Prehistoric	1807	7	9	3	1	0	282	302
Prehistoric	1809	2	3	3	1	2	52	63

Prehistoric	1821	3	6	3	0	0	190	202
Prehistoric	1909	0	1	0	0	0	81	82
Prehistoric	1819	1	7	0	0	0	192	200
Prehistoric	1914	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prehistoric	1919	1	2	0	0	0	8	11
Prehistoric	1920	1	0	0	0	0	10	11
	Total	15	29	9	2	2	834	891

Conclusion

The material recovered from the site was in particularly good condition and further excavation is likely to allow the recovery of a large assemblage of material. This will provide far more detailed information regarding the animal husbandry techniques at the time, the economy at the site in addition to the indication of the status of the site. The implementation of an environmental sampling strategy would recover a more accurate sample of material including the recovery of smaller elements such as the small mammal, bird and fish bones that are often missed during excavation and which can provide information on the variety in diet and environmental changes at the site.

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APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Berryfields, Aylesbury
Site code: AYBF02
Grid reference: SP 787 160 centred
Type of evaluation: Trial Trenching
Date and duration of project: March - April 2002/ 5 weeks
Area of site: 2.88 km²
Summary of results: Evidence was recovered for a late prehistoric settlement identified initially by geophysical survey, including circular ditches and a possible enclosure ditch. A Romano-British roadside settlement, comprising a row of ditched plots adjacent to a NE/SW aligned trackway was identified. A broad 1st-4th century date is suggested by the pottery recovered from features. Evidence of medieval activity across the site as a whole was limited to evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture. A further area of the site was intensively trenched following the mapping of hitherto unrecorded earthworks identified during a walkover survey just south of Berryfields House. This area of earthworks, comprising ditched hollows and raised platforms was probably of post-medieval to modern date. A notable aspect of the evaluation was the damage caused to underlying features by medieval and later ploughing: plough furrows were evident in the majority of the trenches.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museums Service in due course under the following accession number: AYBCM 2002.33

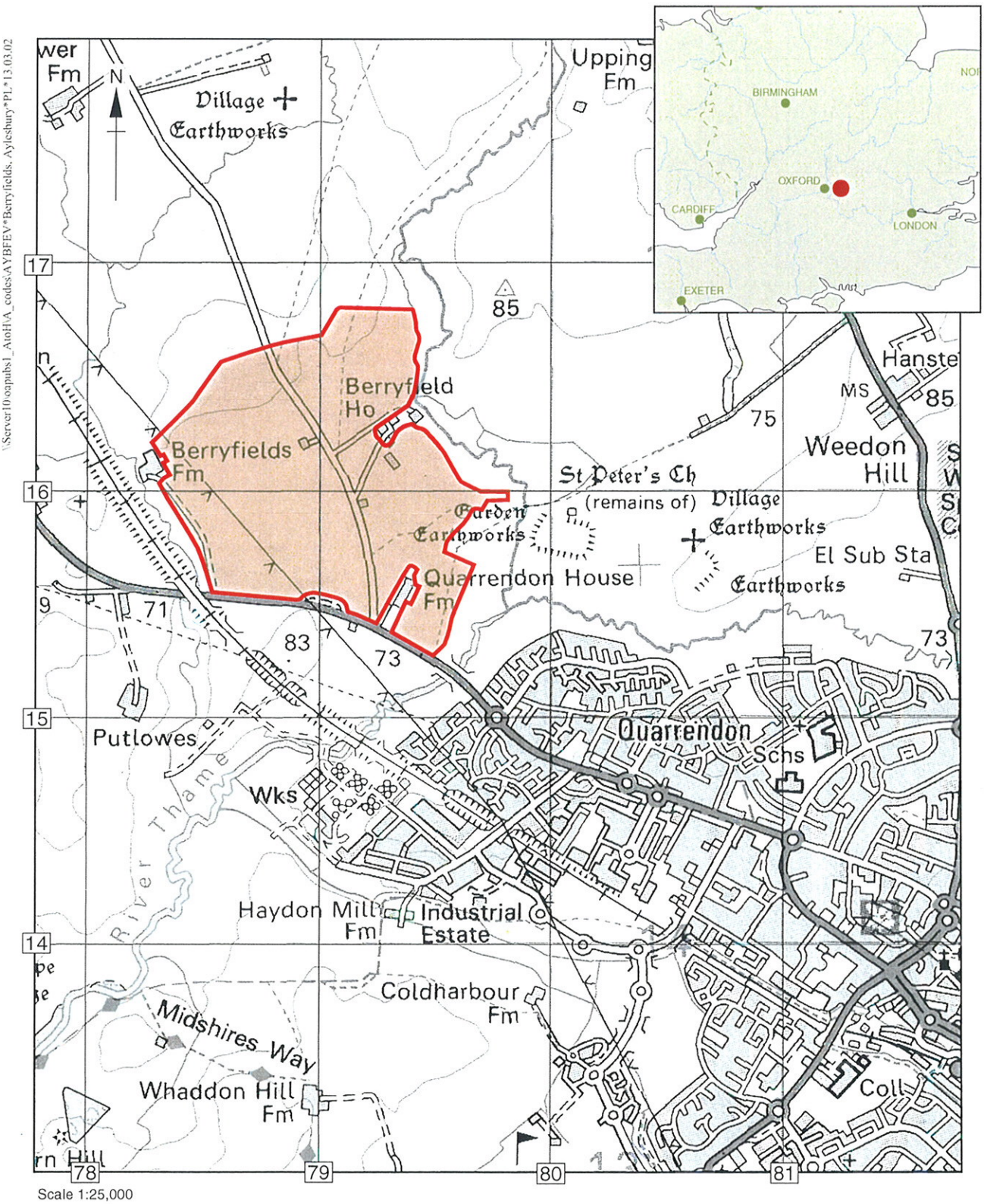


Figure 1: Location of Berryfields MDA

Figure 2: Location of archaeological evaluation trenches (whole site)

Figure 3: Location of archaeological evaluation trenches (south)

Figure 4: Location of archaeological evaluation trenches (south-west)

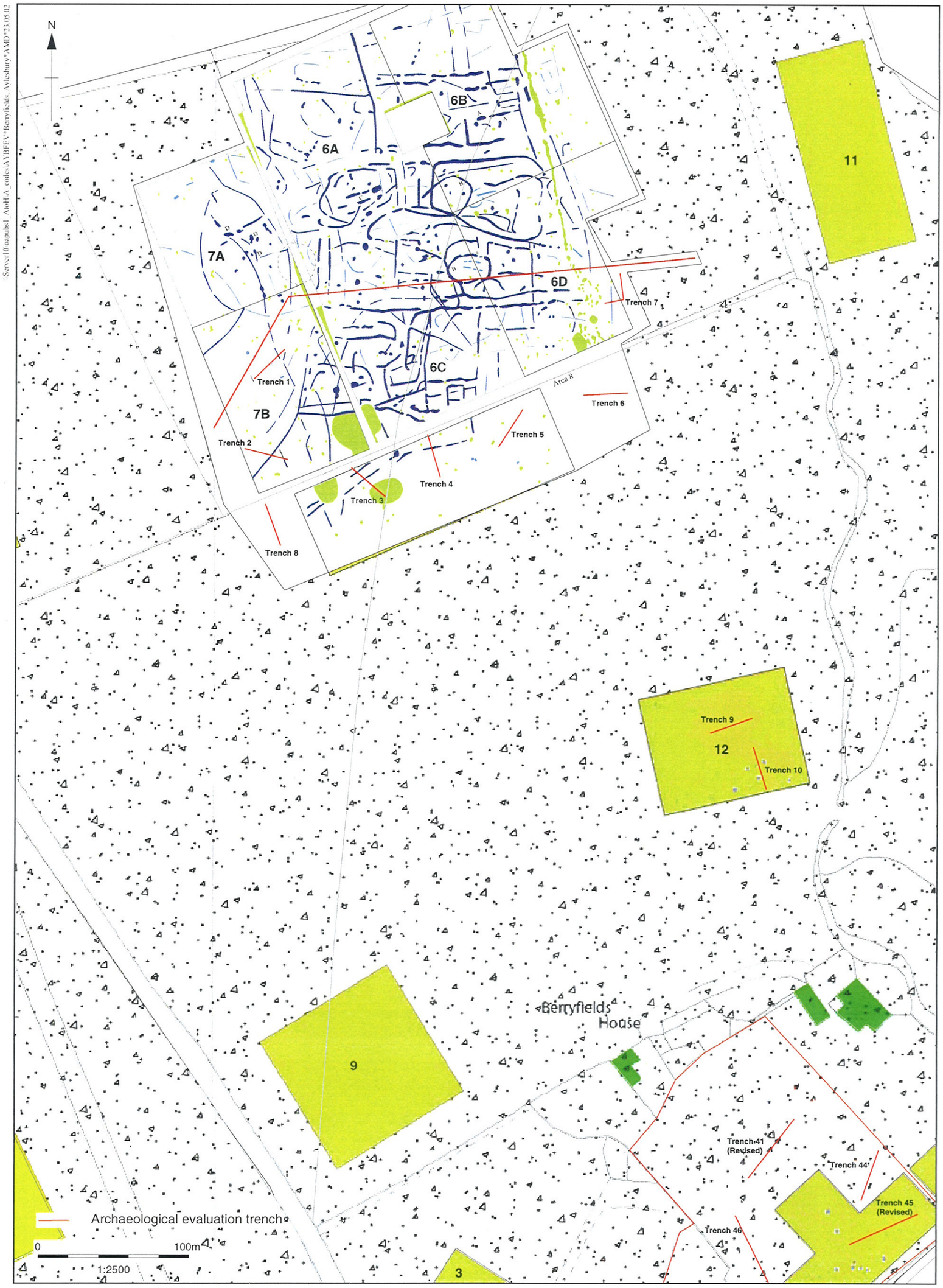


Figure 5: Location of archaeological evaluation trenches (north)

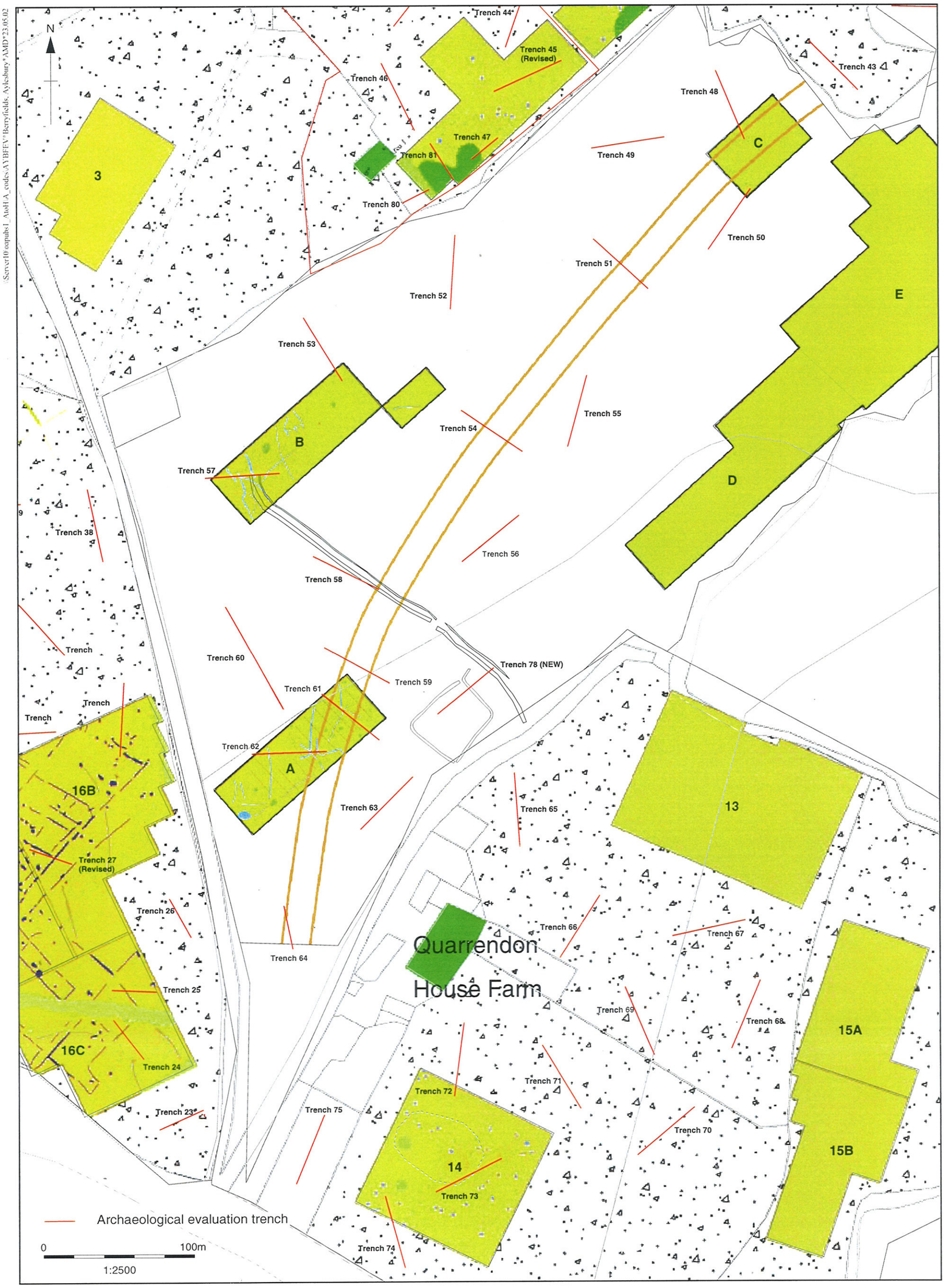


Figure 6: Location of archaeological evaluation trenches (south-east)

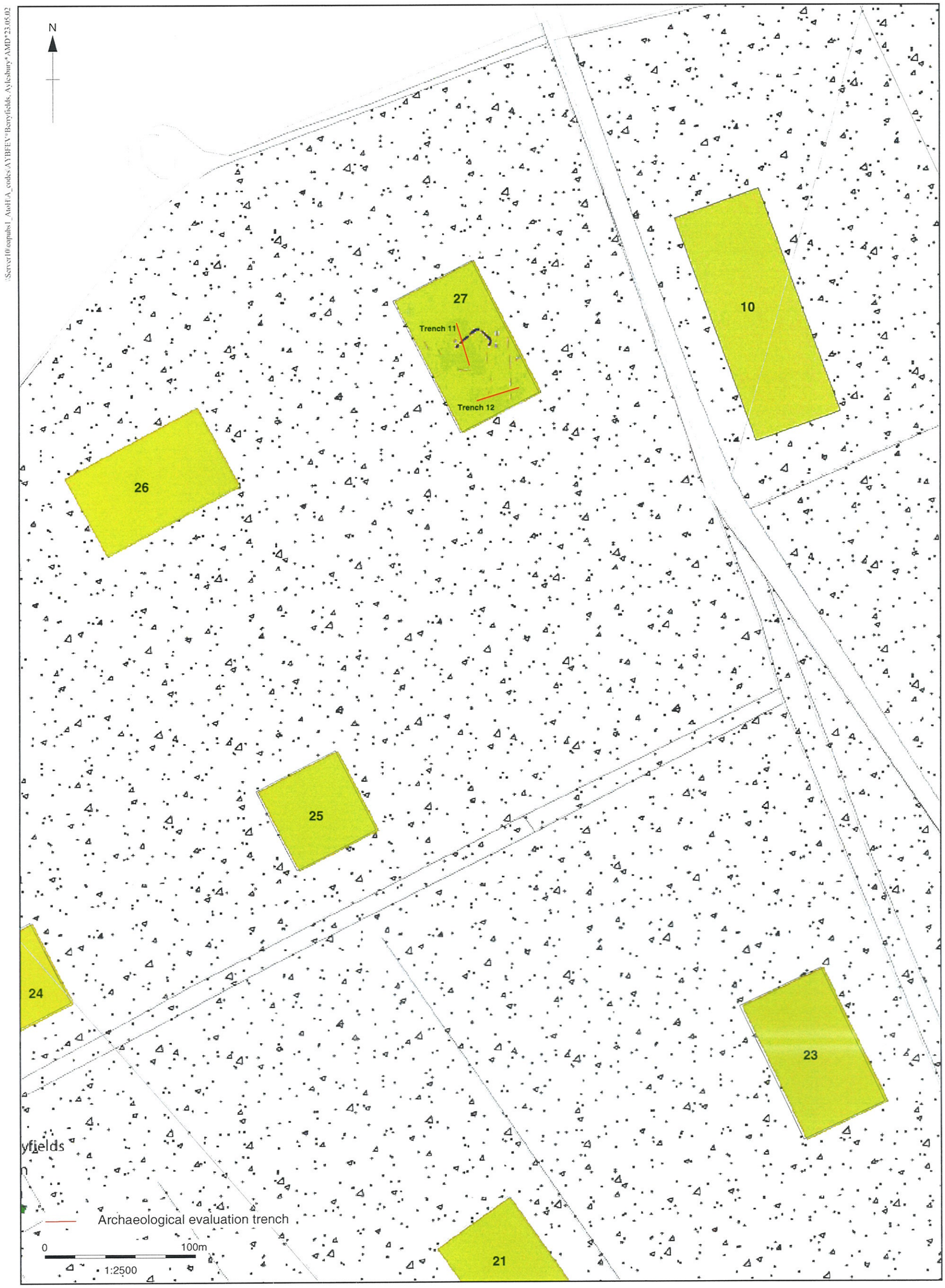


Figure 7: Location of archaeological evaluation trenches (north-west)

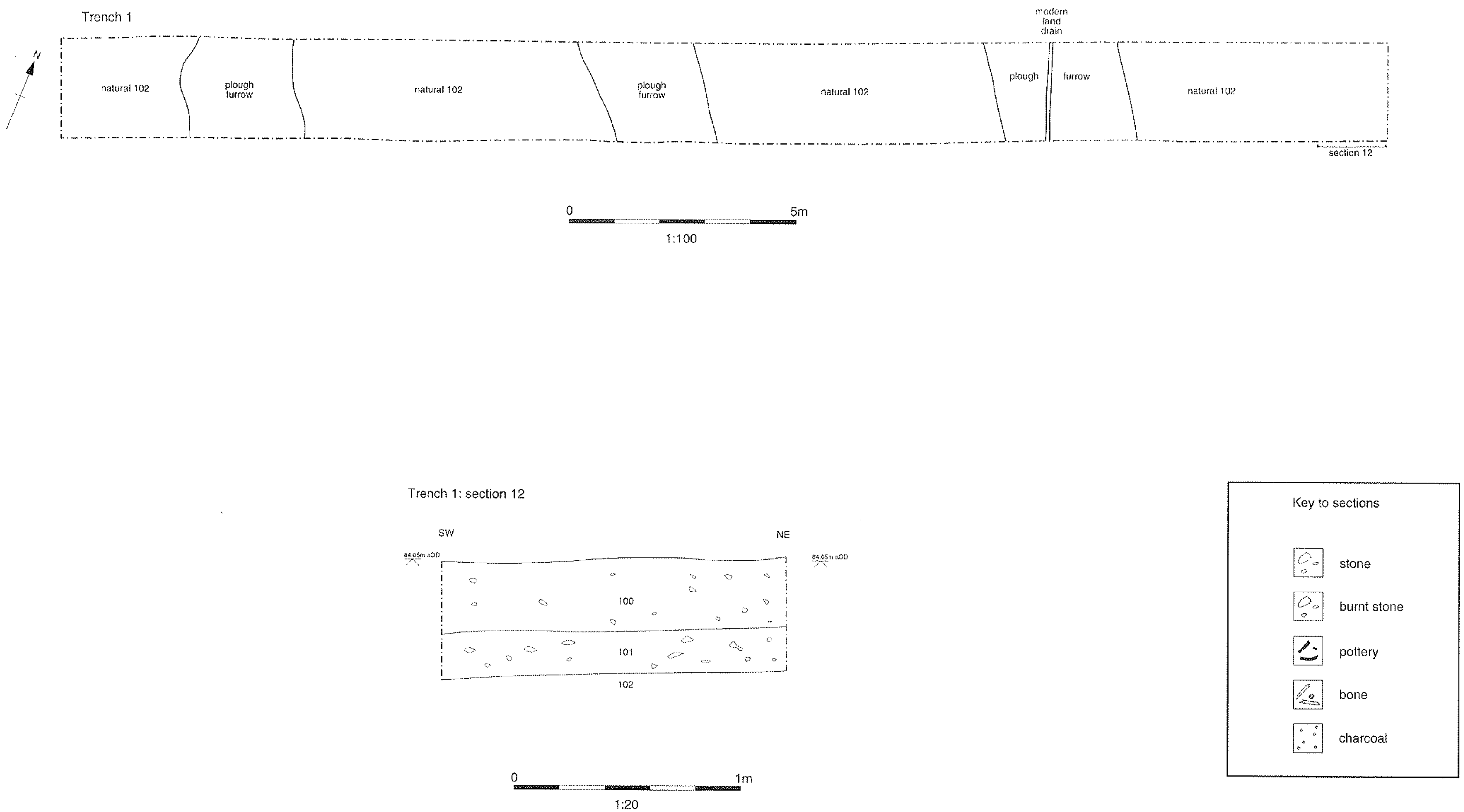
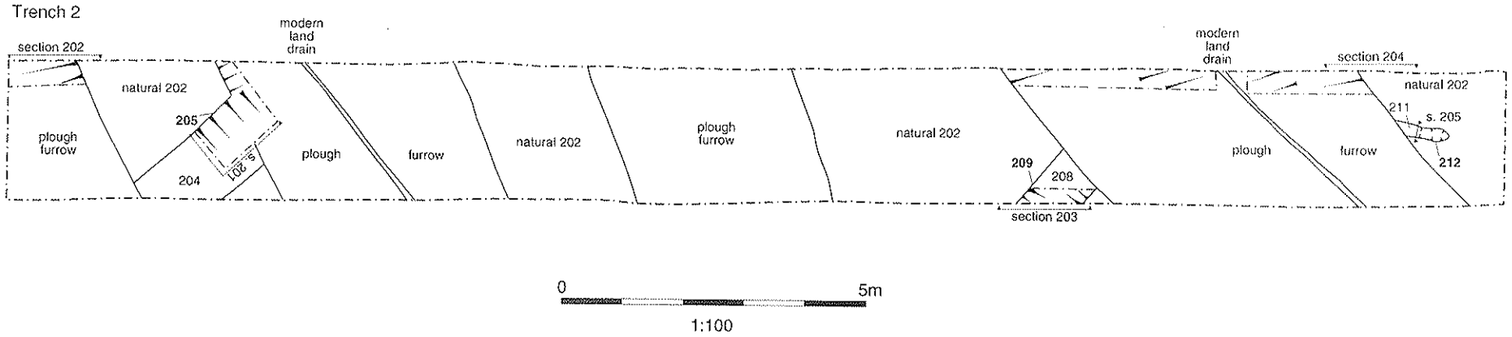
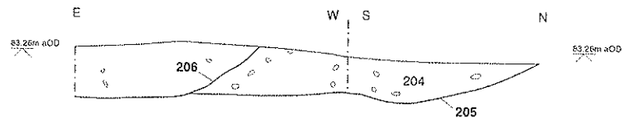


Figure 8: Trench 1, plan and section

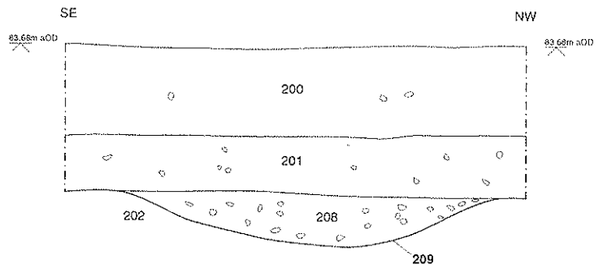
Trench 2



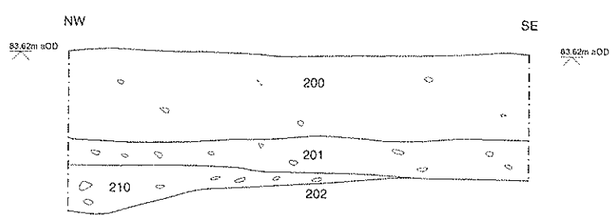
Trench 2: section 201



Trench 2: section 203



Trench 2: section 204



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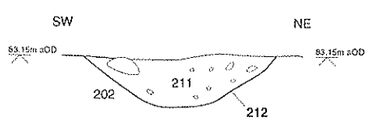


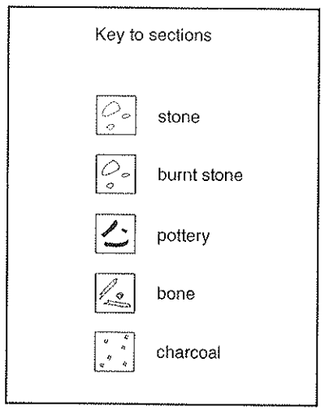
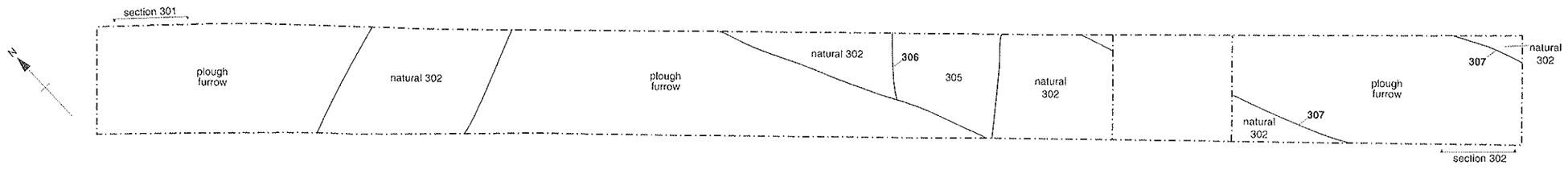


Figure 9: Trench 2, plan and sections

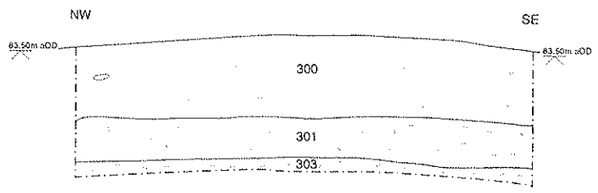
Trench 3



0 5m

1:100

Trench 3: section 301



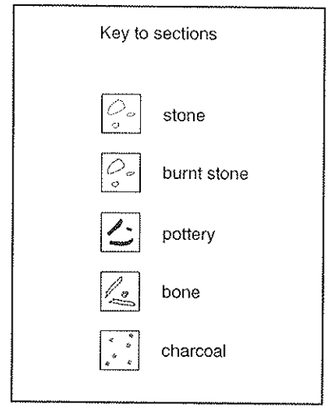


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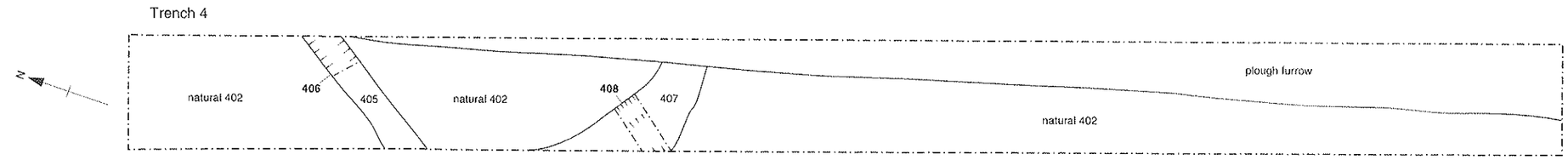
Figure 10: Trench 3, plan and section



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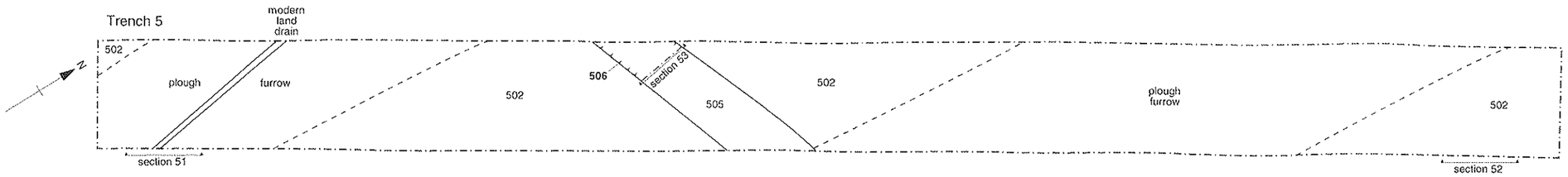
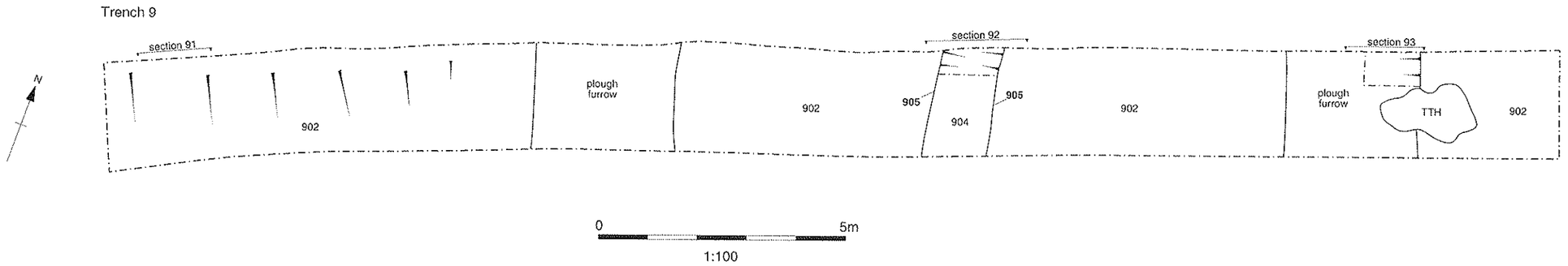
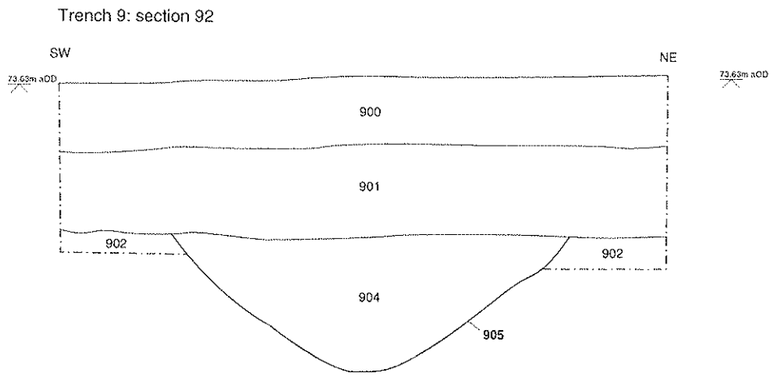
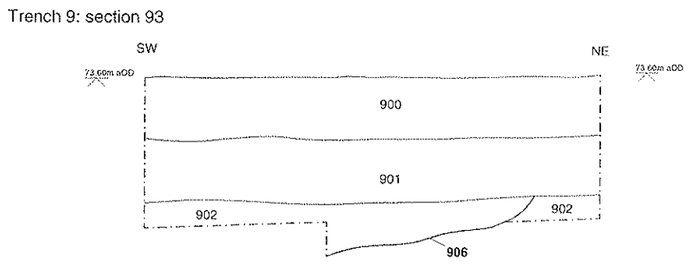


Figure 11: Trenches 4 and 5, plans







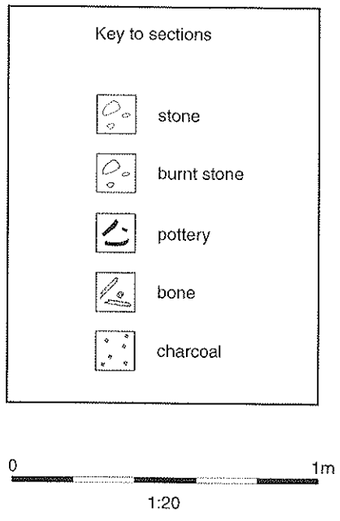
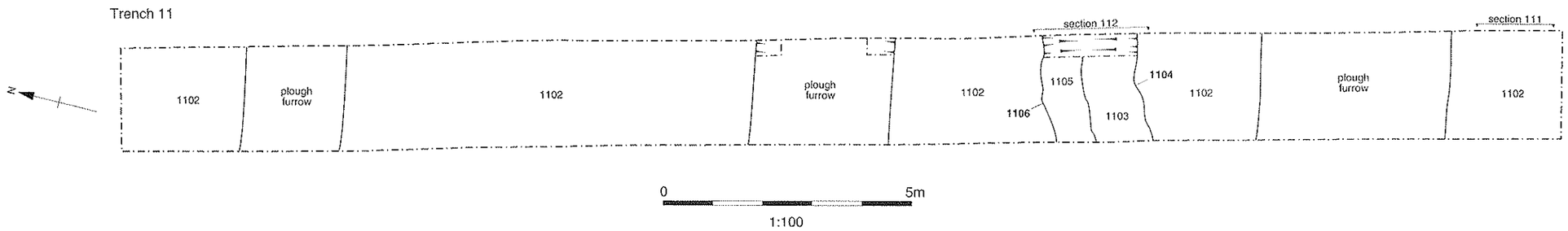
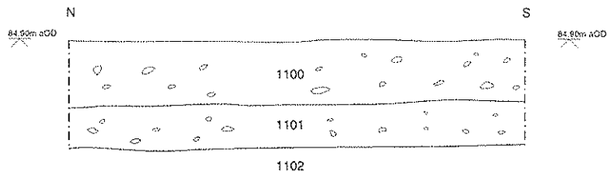


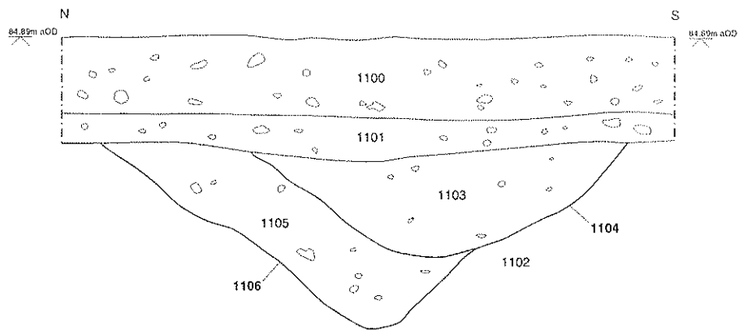
Figure 12: Trench 9, plan and sections



Trench 11: section 111



Trench 11: section 112



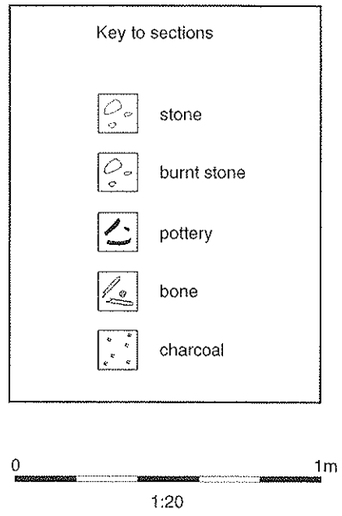
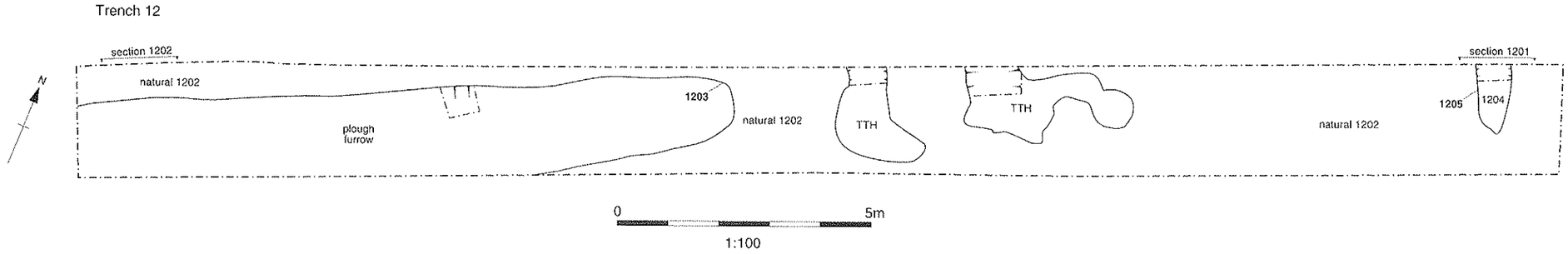
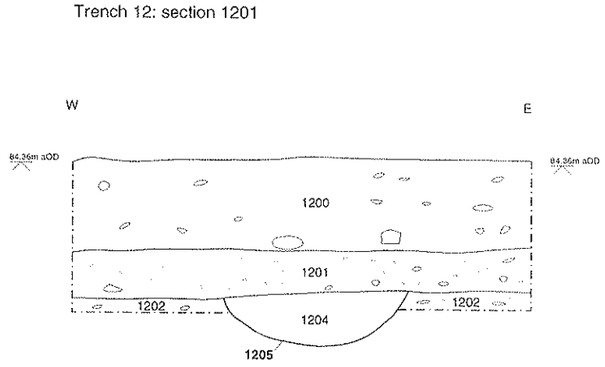


Figure 13: Trench 11, plan and sections





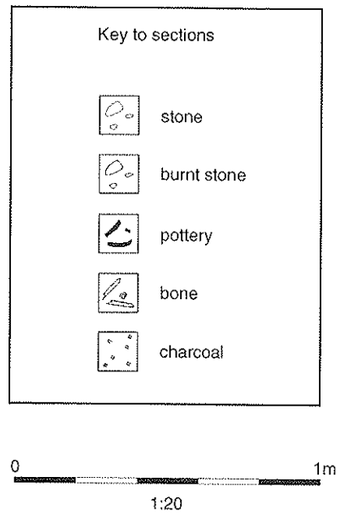
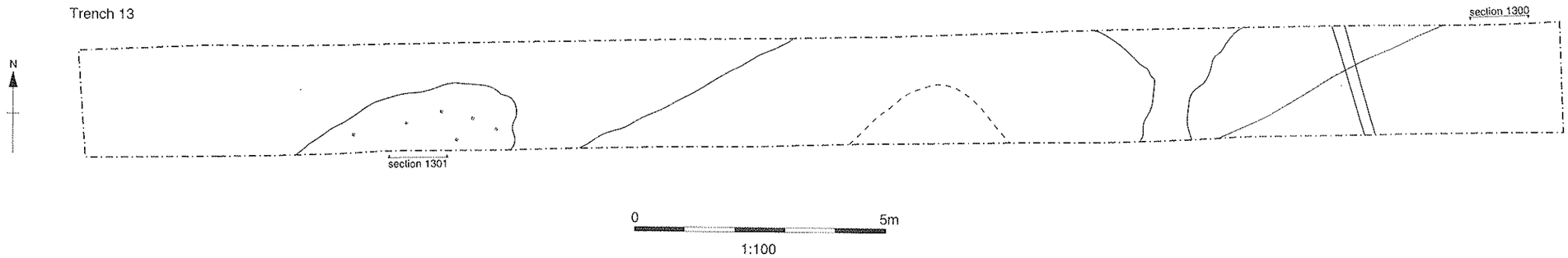
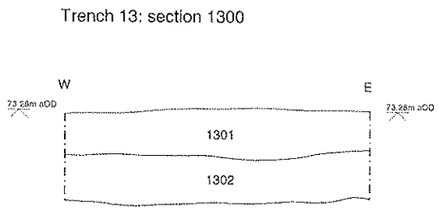
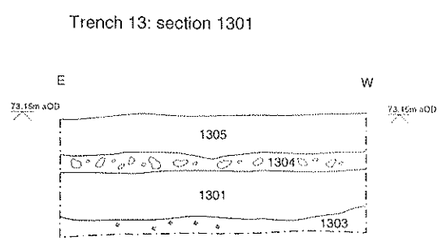


Figure 14: Trench 12, plan and section







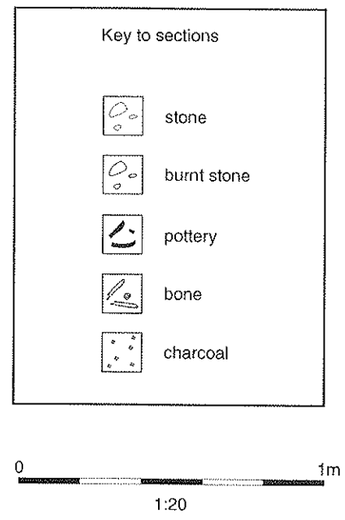
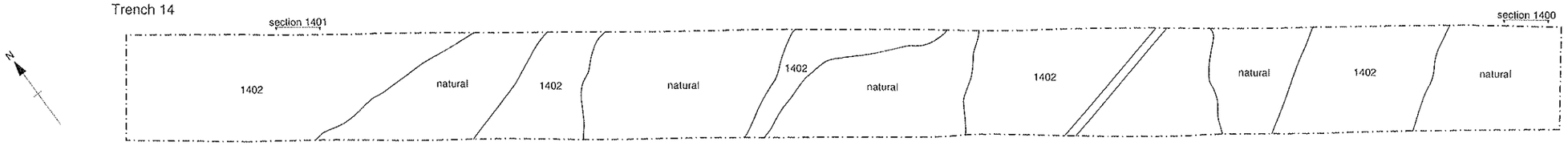


Figure 15: Trench 13, plan and sections

Trench 14



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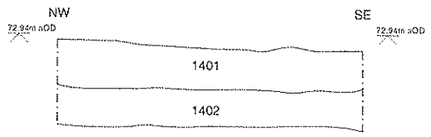
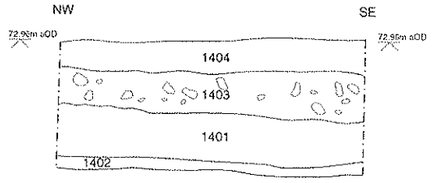
Trench 14: section 1400



Trench 14: section 1401



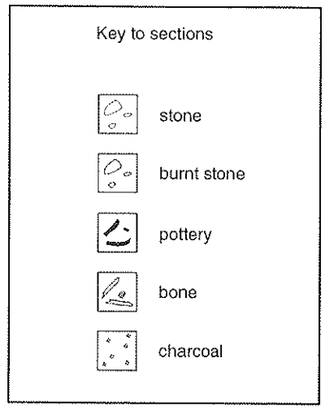


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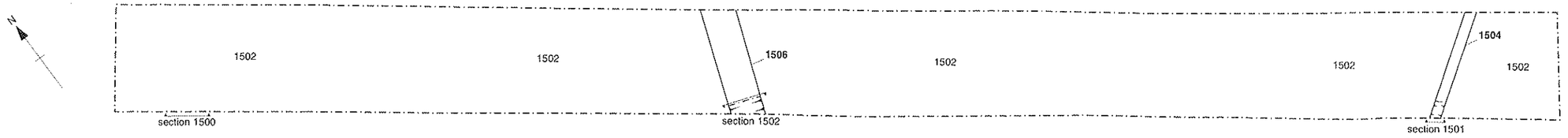
Figure 16: Trench 14, plan and sections

Trench 15



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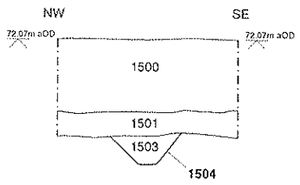
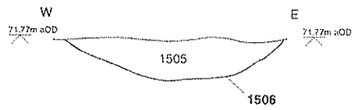
Trench 15: section 1501



Trench 15: section 1502



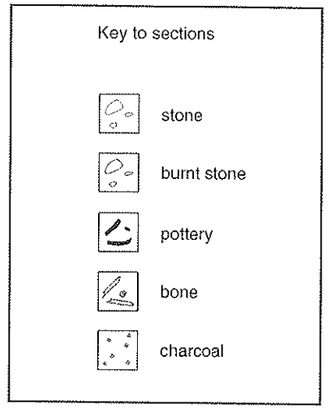


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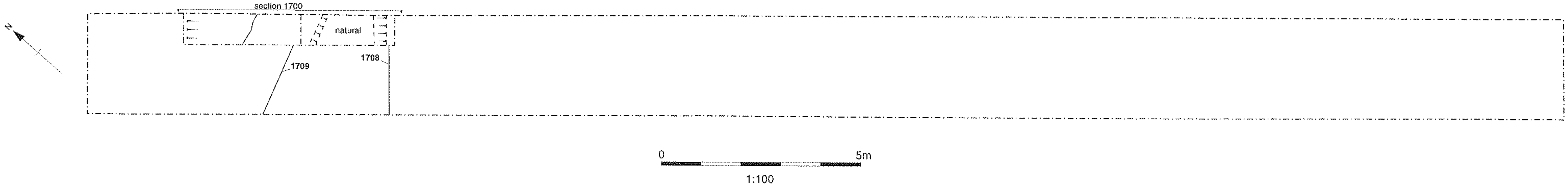
Figure 17: Trench 15, plan and sections

Trench 17



Trench 17: section 1700

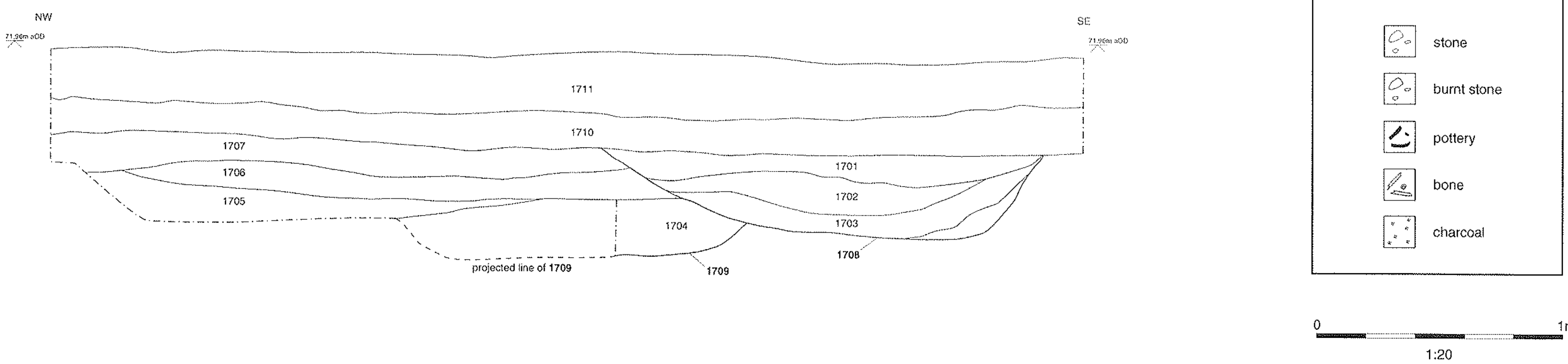
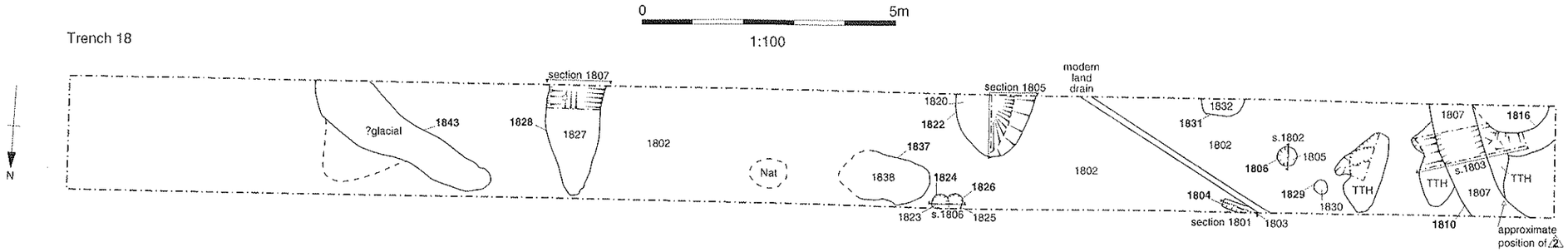
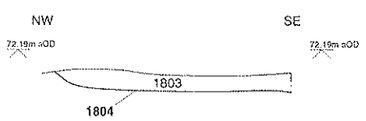


Figure 18: Trench 17, plan and section

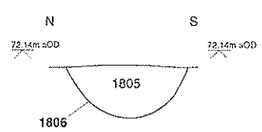
Trench 18



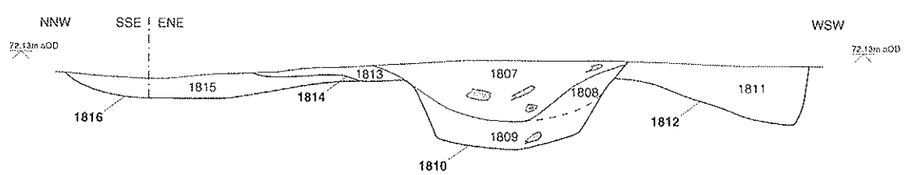
Trench 18: section 1801



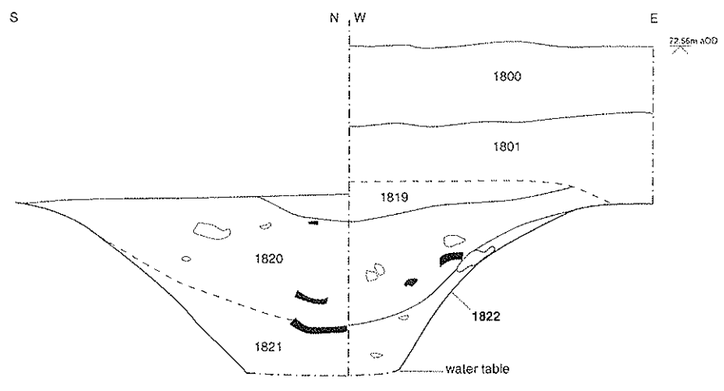
Trench 18: section 1802



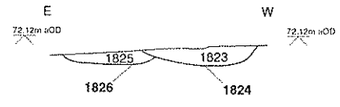
Trench 18: section 1803



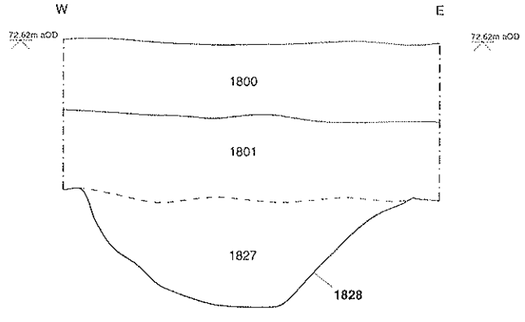
Trench 18: section 1805



Trench 18: section 1806



Trench 18: section 1807



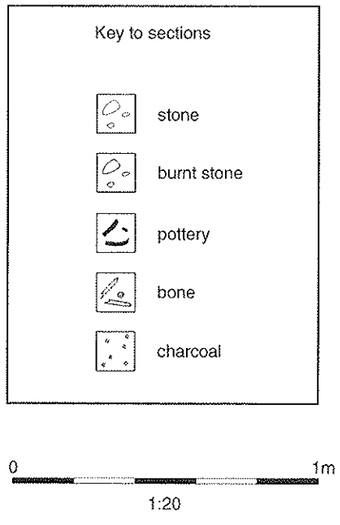


Figure 19: Trench 18, plan and sections

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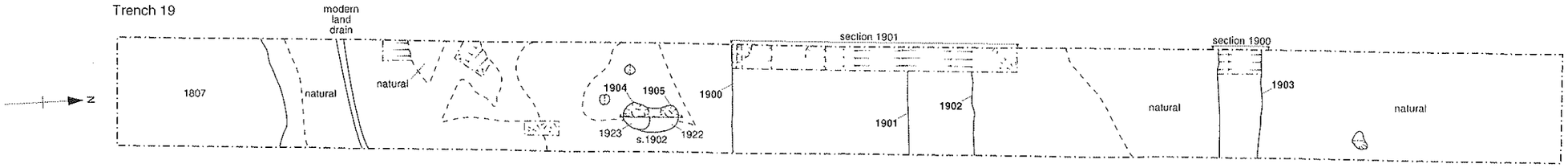
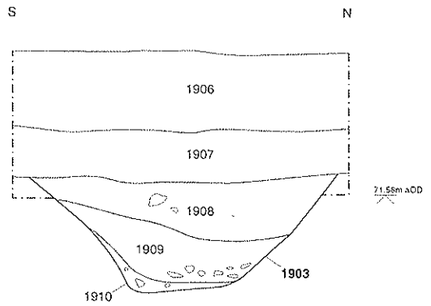
Trench 19

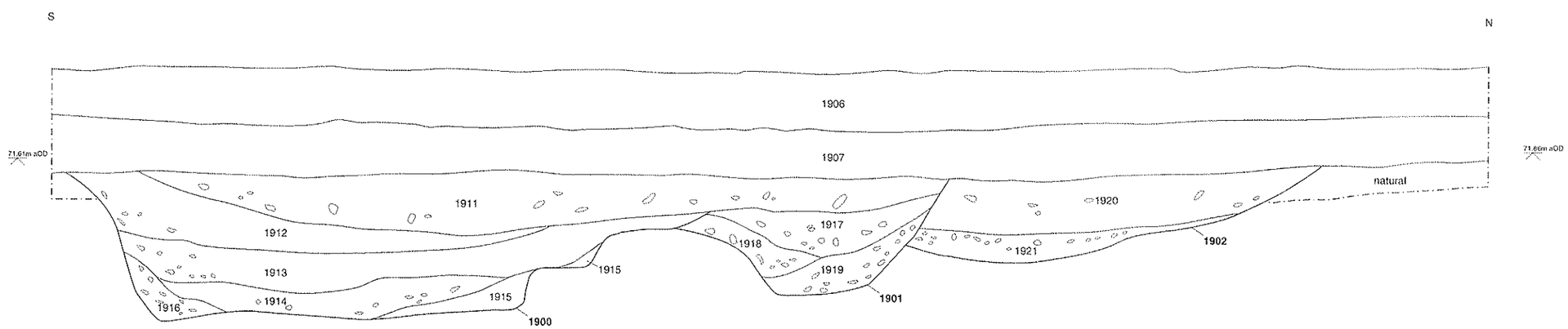


Trench 19: section 1900



Trench 19: section 1902

Trench 19: section 1901



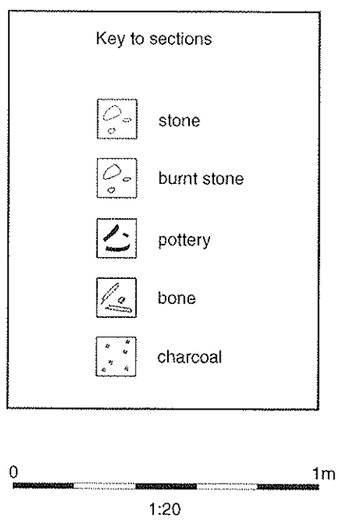
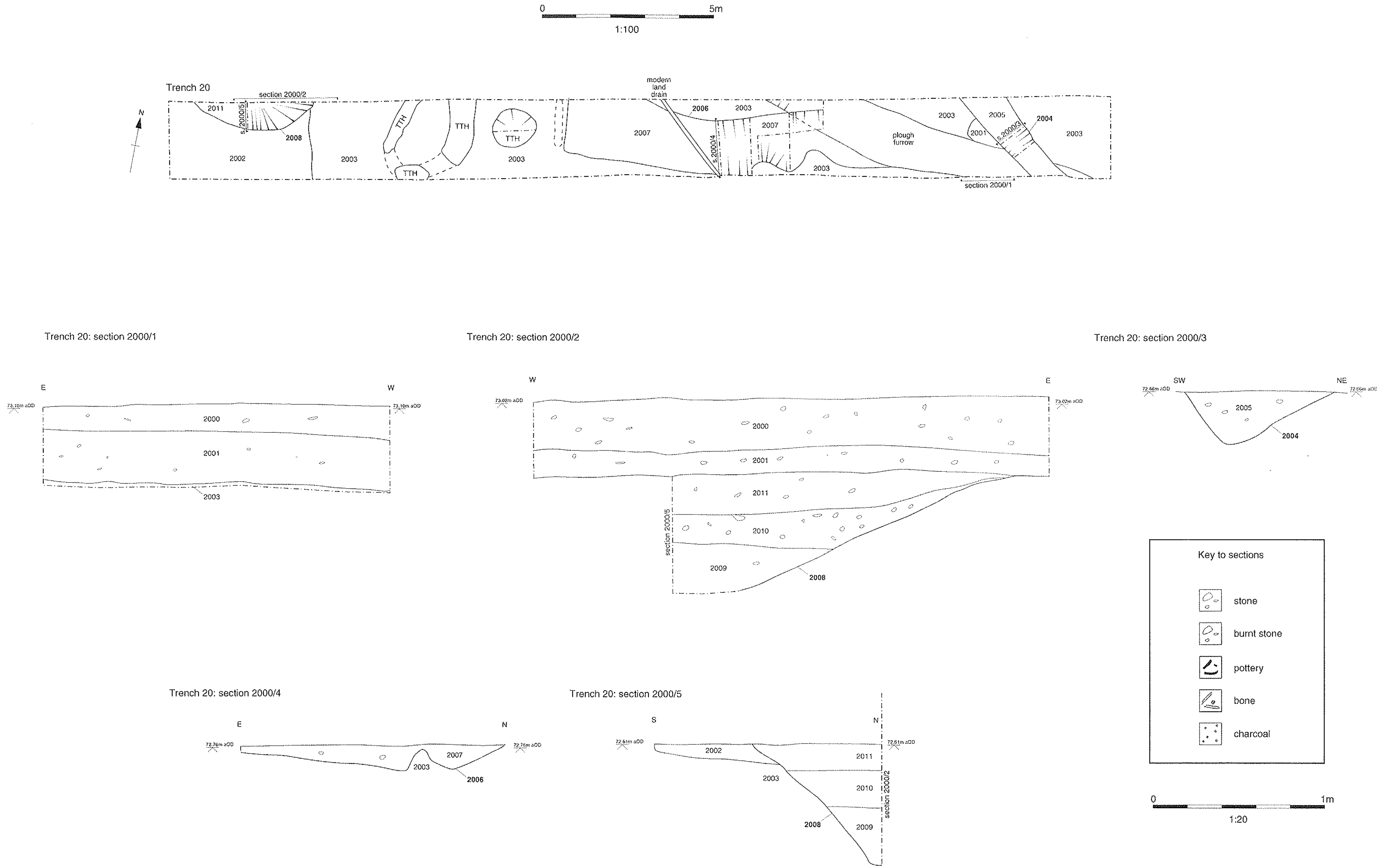
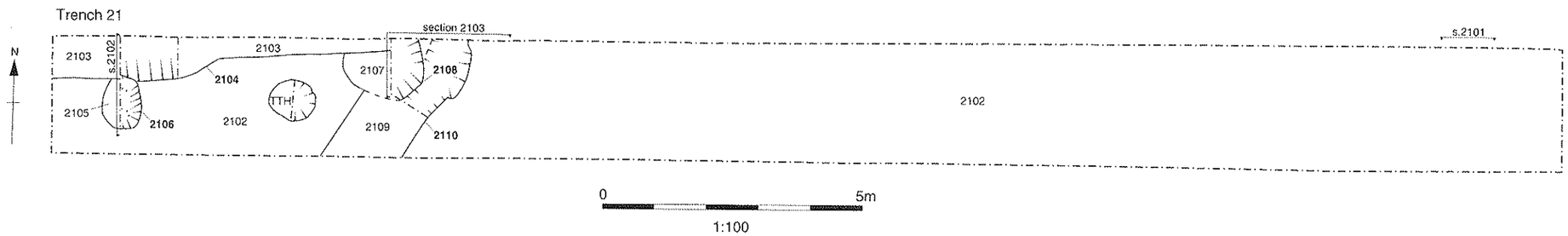


Figure 20: Trench 19, plan and sections

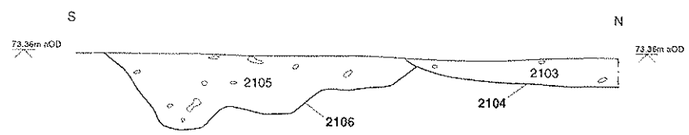


0
5m
1:100
Trench 20
section 2000/2
modern
land
drain
N
2011
s.2000/5
2008
2002
2003
TTH
TTH
TTH
TTH
2003
2006
2003
2007
2007
s.2000/4
2003
2003
2005
2004
2001
s.2000/3
plough
furrow
2003
section 2000/1
Trench 20: section 2000/1
E
W
73.10m aOD
2000
2001
2003
Trench 20: section 2000/2
W
E
73.02m aOD
2000
2001
2011
2010
2009
2008
section 2000/5
Trench 20: section 2000/3
SW
NE
72.66m aOD
2005
2004
Trench 20: section 2000/4
E
N
72.76m aOD
2007
2003
2006
Trench 20: section 2000/5
S
N
72.61m aOD
2002
2011
2003
2010
2008
2009
section 2000/2
Key to sections
stone
burnt stone
pottery
bone
charcoal
0
1m
1:20

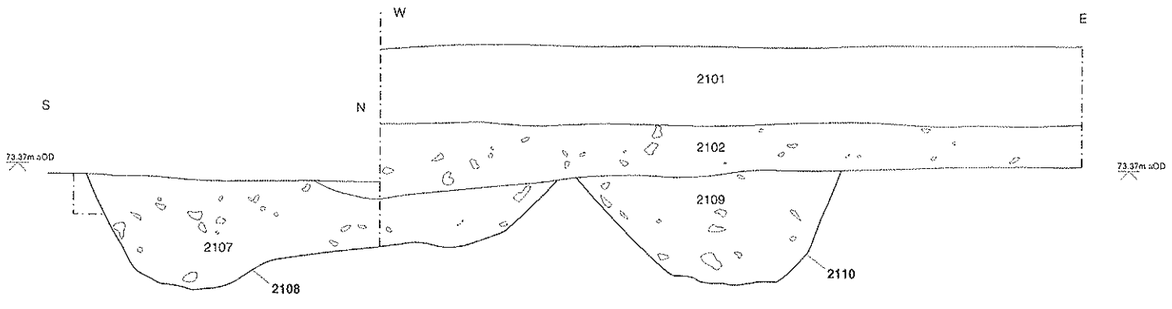
Figure 21: Trench 20, plan and sections



Trench 21: section 2102



Trench 21: section 2103



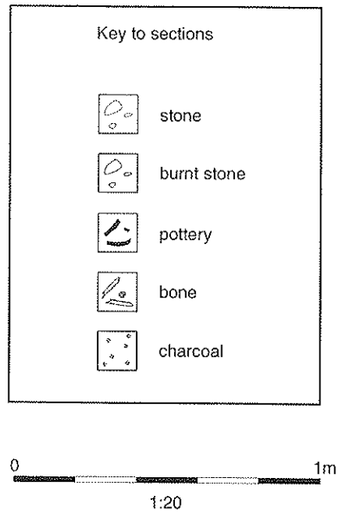
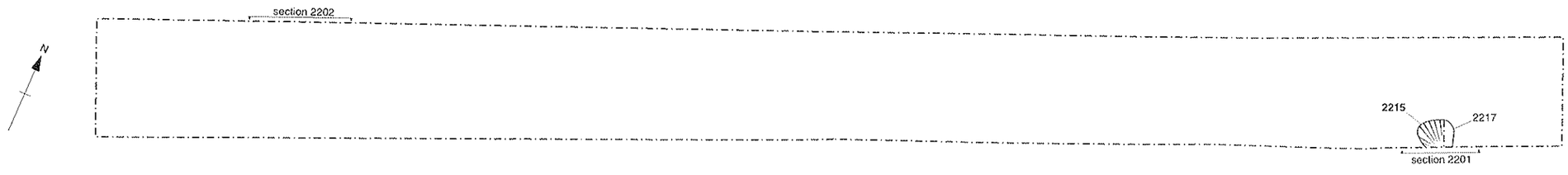
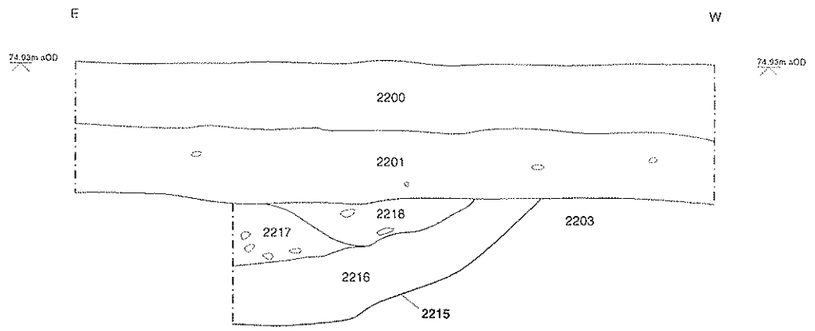


Figure 22: Trench 21, plan and sections

Trench 22



Trench 22: section 2201



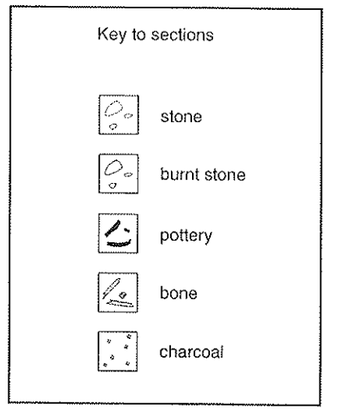
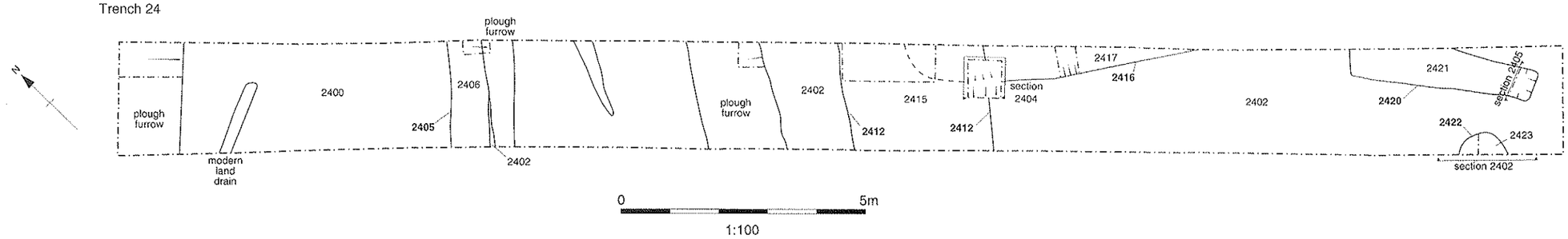
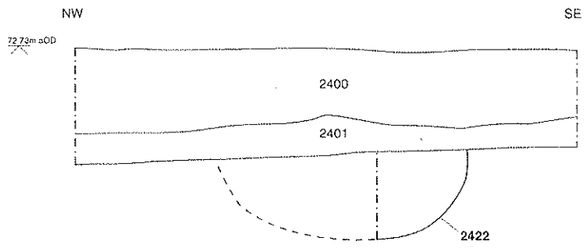


Figure 23: Trench 22, plan and section

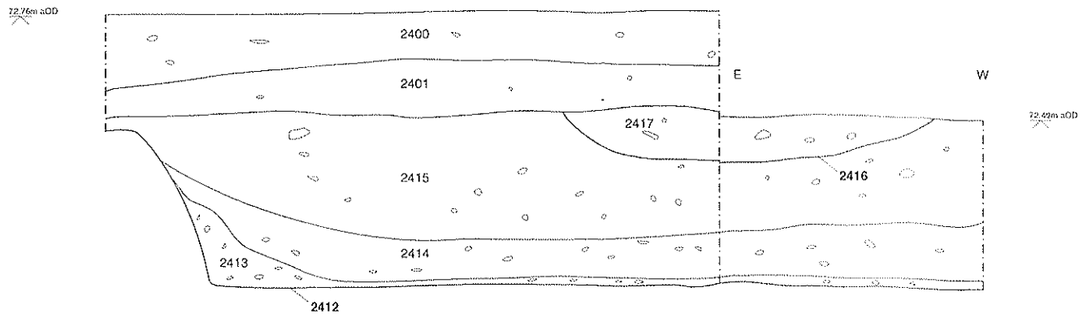
Trench 24



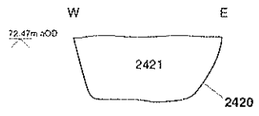
Trench 24: section 2402



Trench 24: section 2404



Trench 24: section 2405



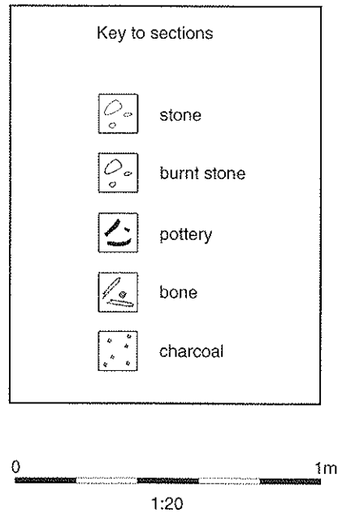
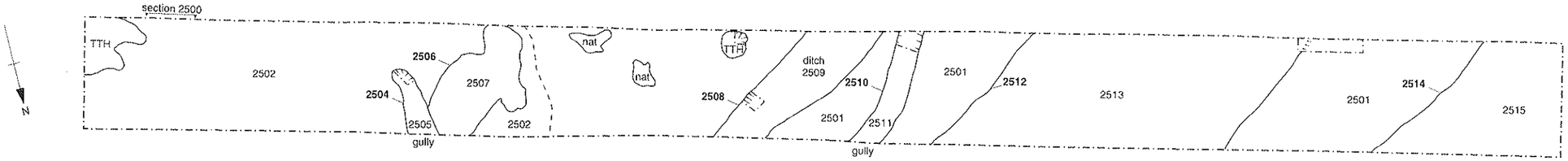


Figure 24: Trench 24, plan and sections

Trench 25



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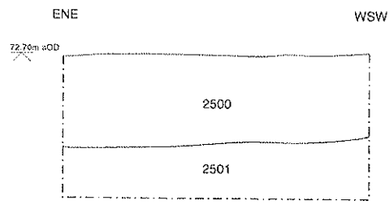
Trench 25: section 2500



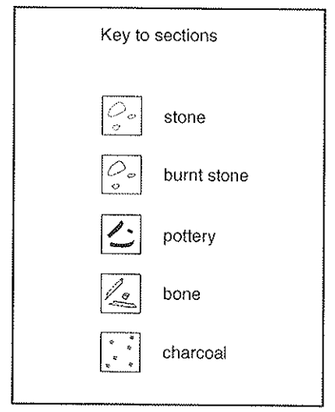


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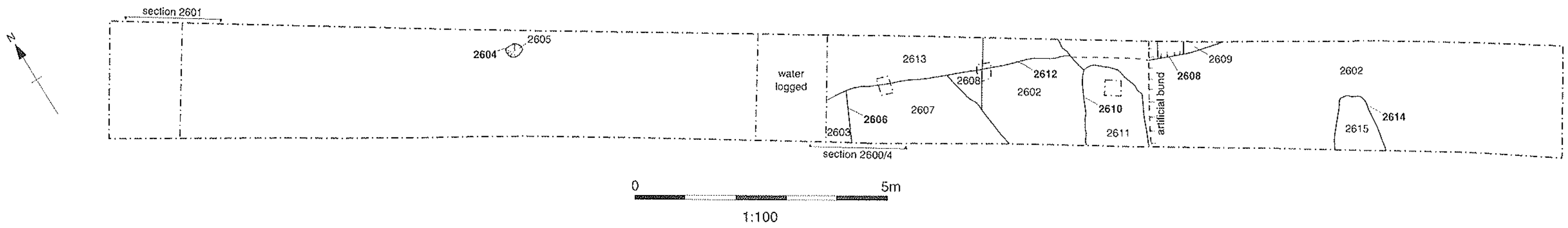
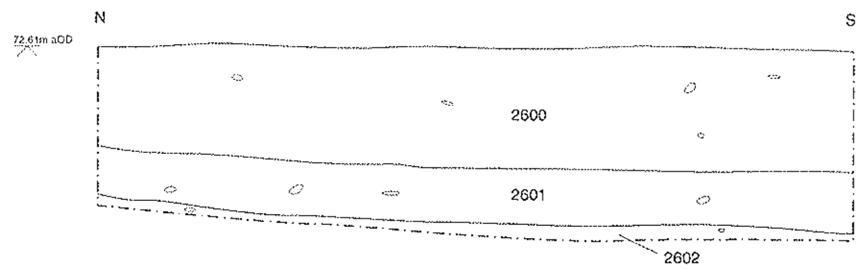
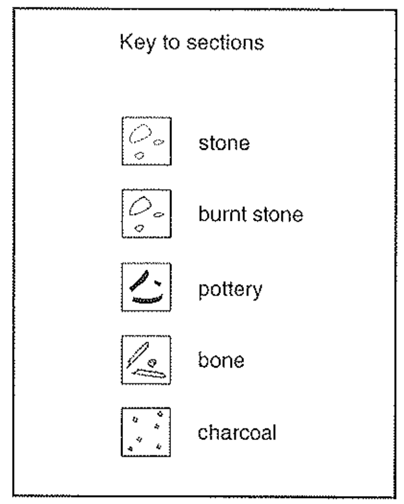
Figure 25: Trench 25, plan and section

Trench 26



Trench 26: section 2601





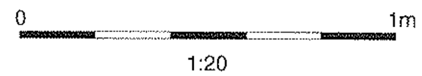
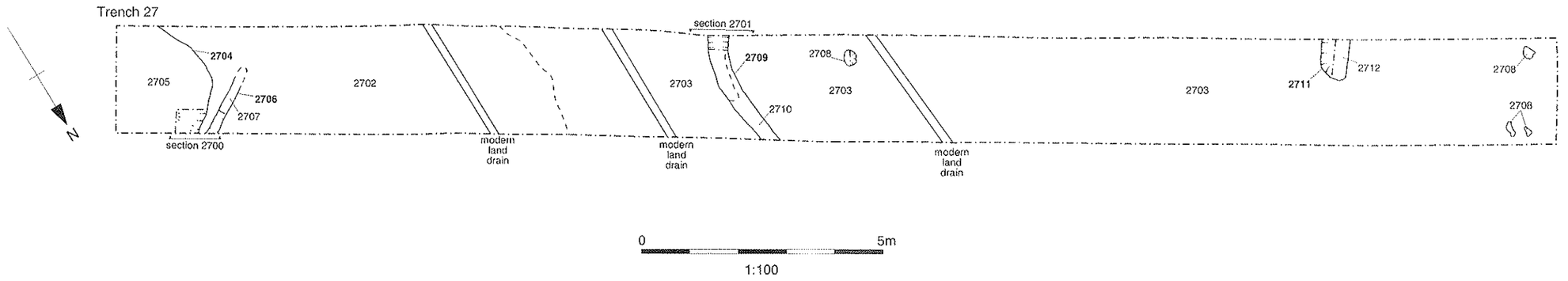
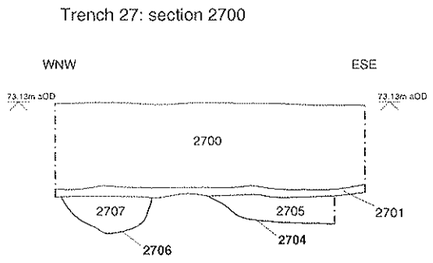
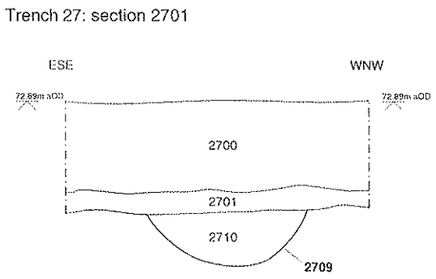


Figure 26: Trench 26, plan and section







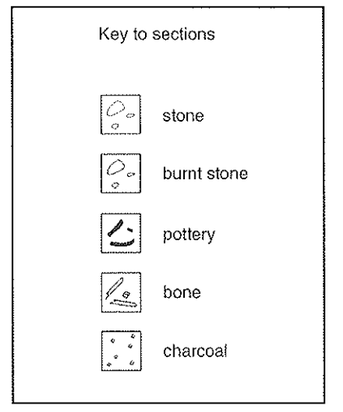


Figure 27: Trench 27, plan and sections

Trench 28

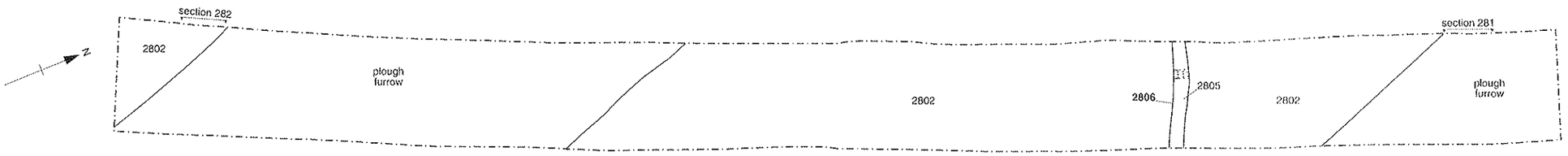


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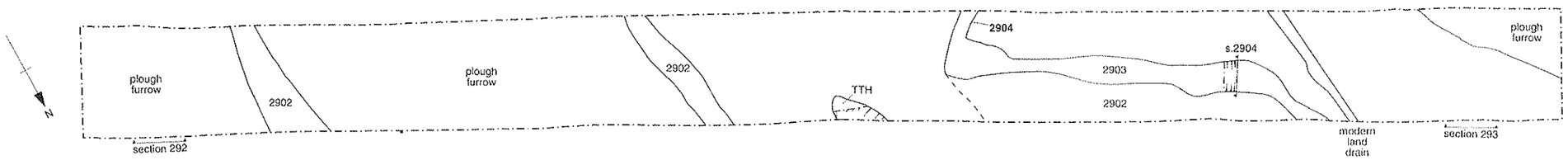
Figure 28: Trench 28, plan

Trench 29



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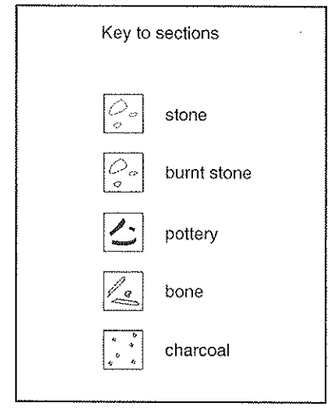
Trench 29: section 2904



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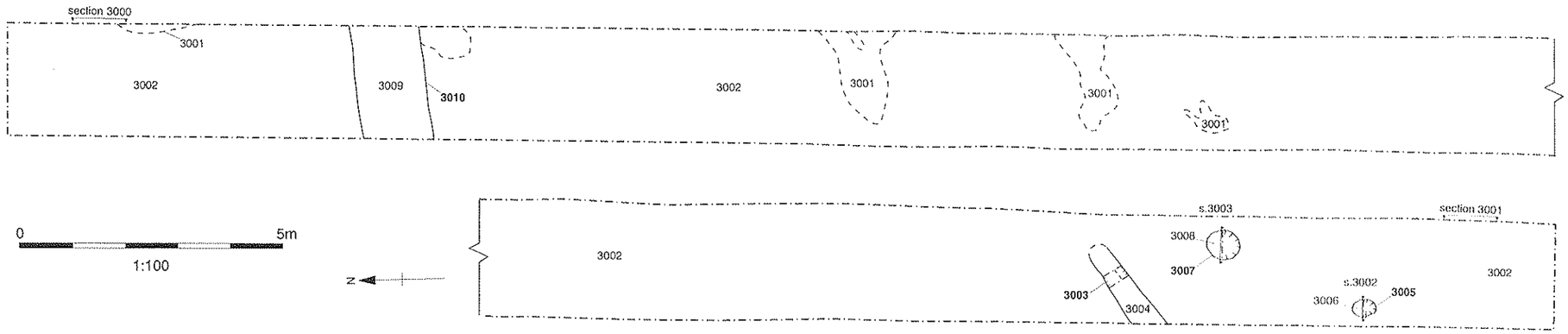
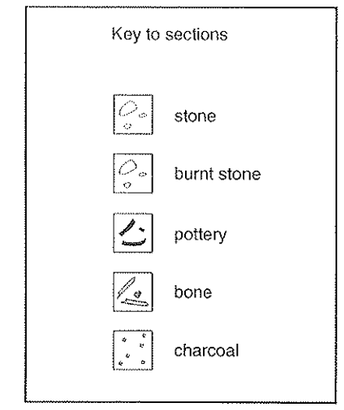
1:20

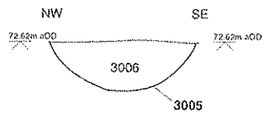
Figure 29: Trench 29, plan and section

Trench 30





Trench 30: section 3002



Trench 30: section 3003

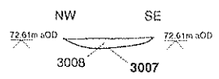
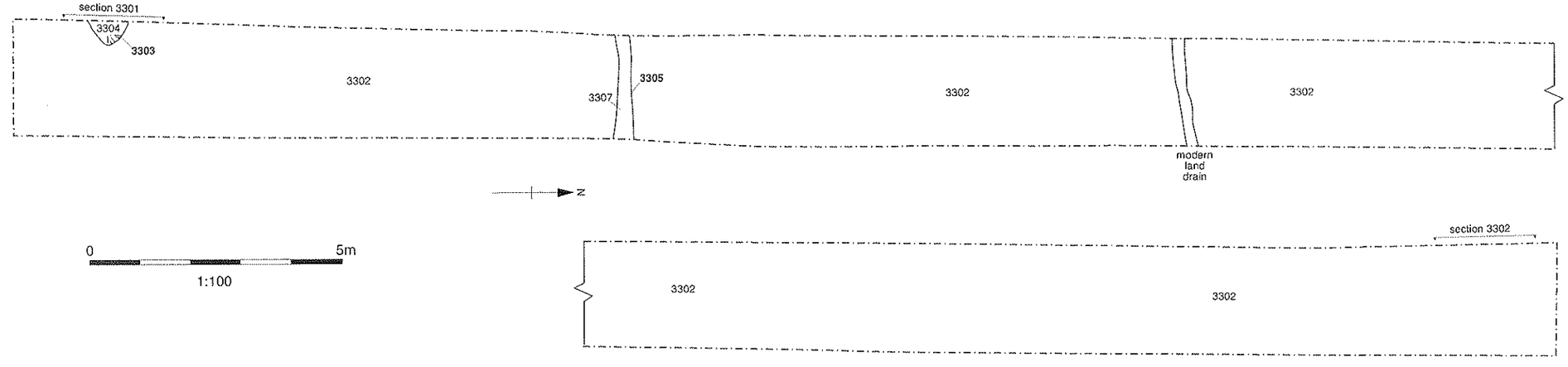
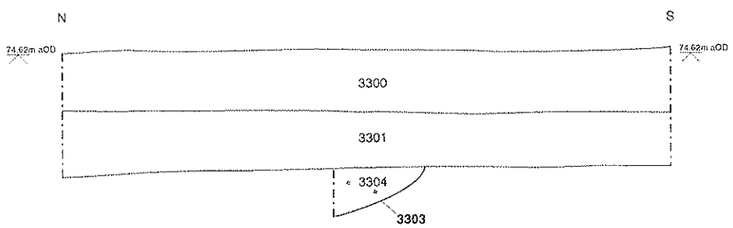


Figure 30: Trench 30, plan and sections

Trench 33



Trench 33: section 3301



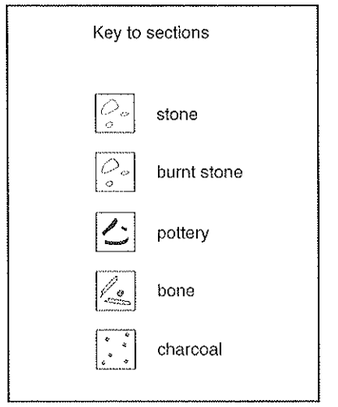
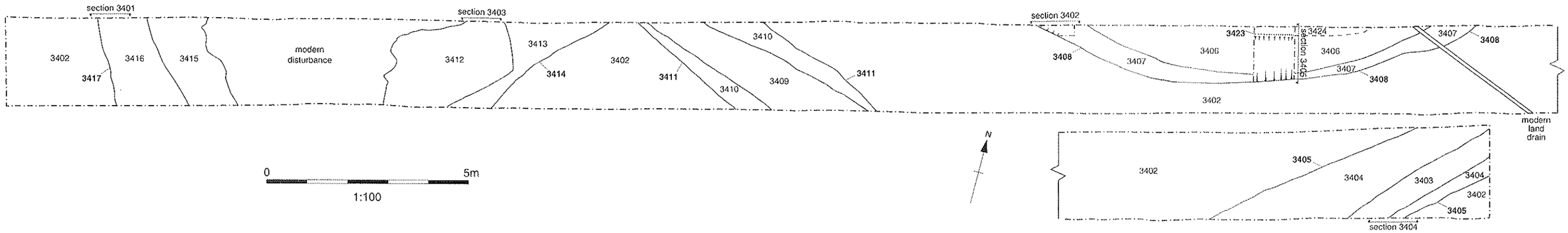
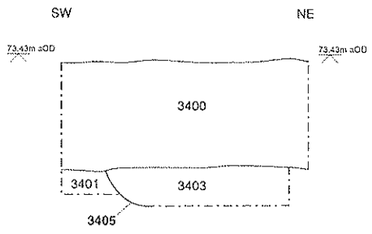


Figure 31: Trench 33, plan and section

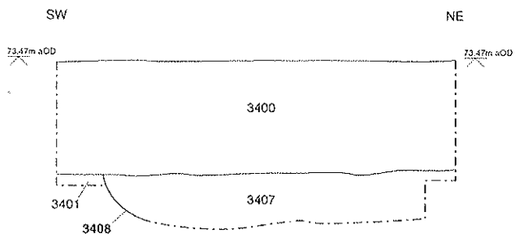
Trench 34



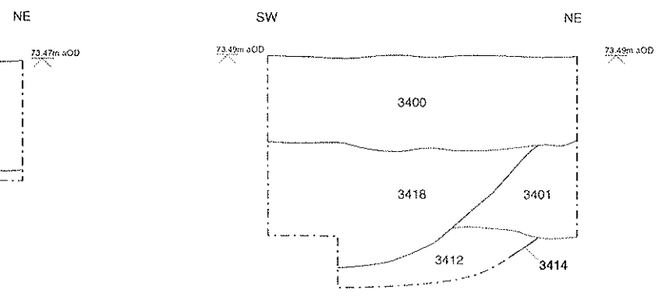
Trench 34: section 3401



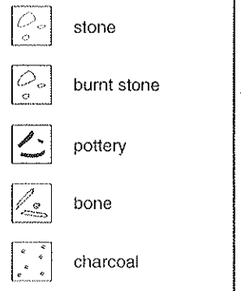
Trench 34: section 3402



Trench 34: section 3403



Key to sections



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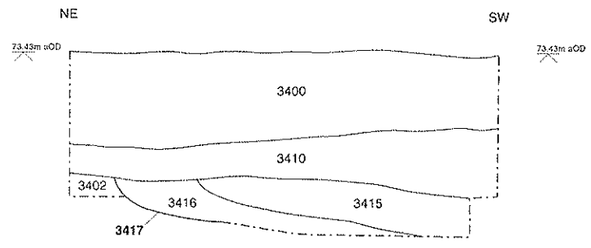
Trench 34: section 3404



Trench 34: section 3405

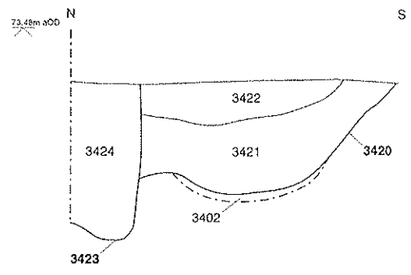
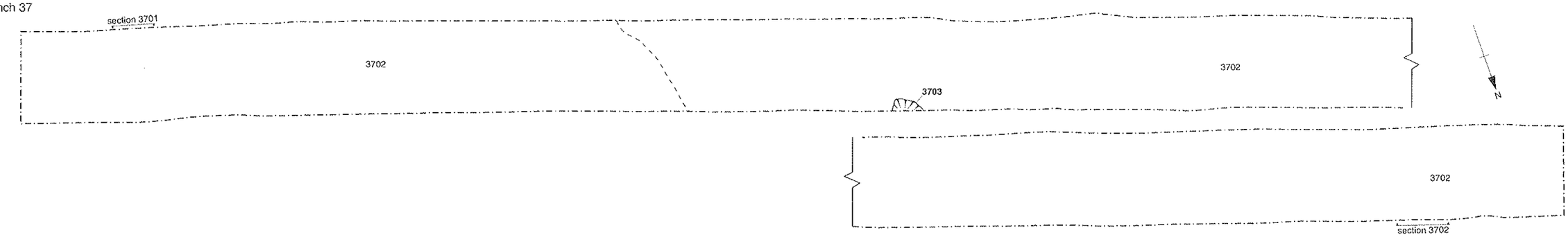
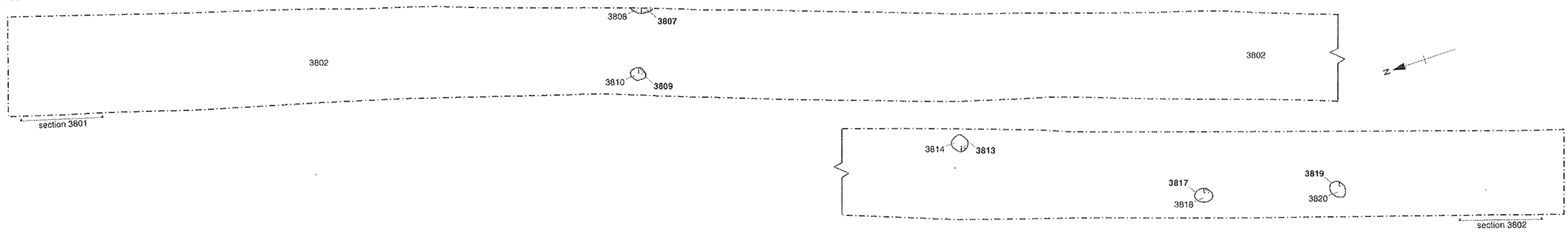


Figure 32: Trench 34, plan and sections

Trench 37



Trench 38



Trench 39

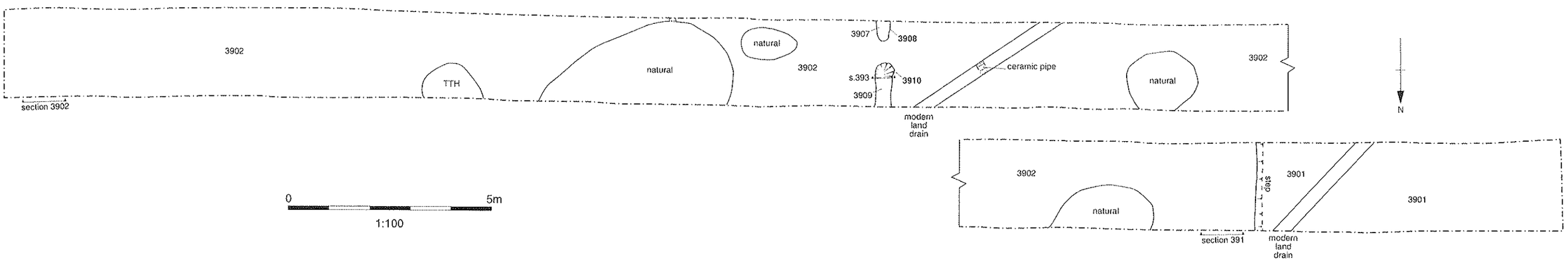
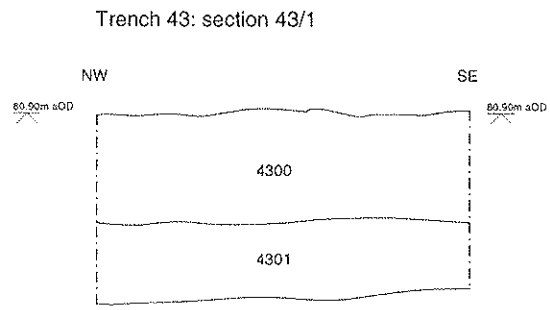
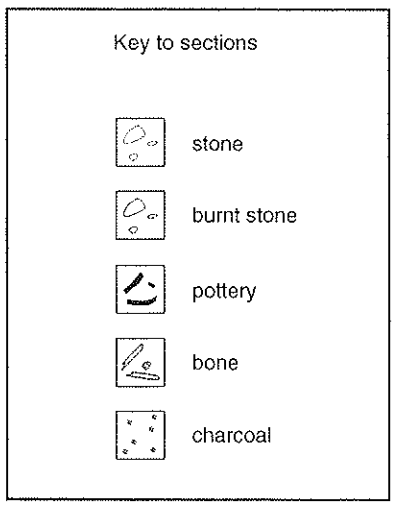


Figure 33: Trenches 37, 38 and 39, plans





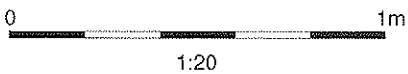
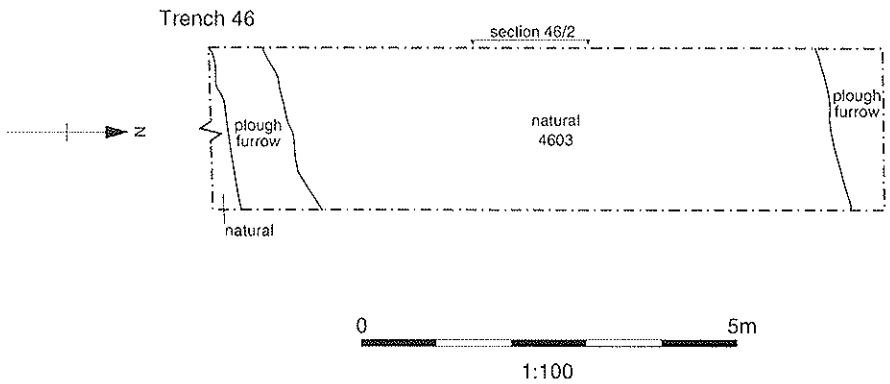
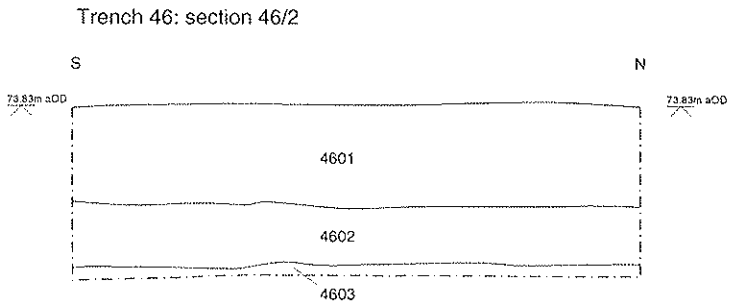


Figure 34: Trench 43, section





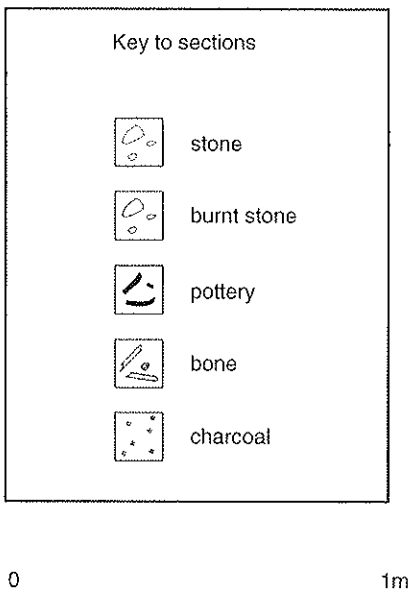
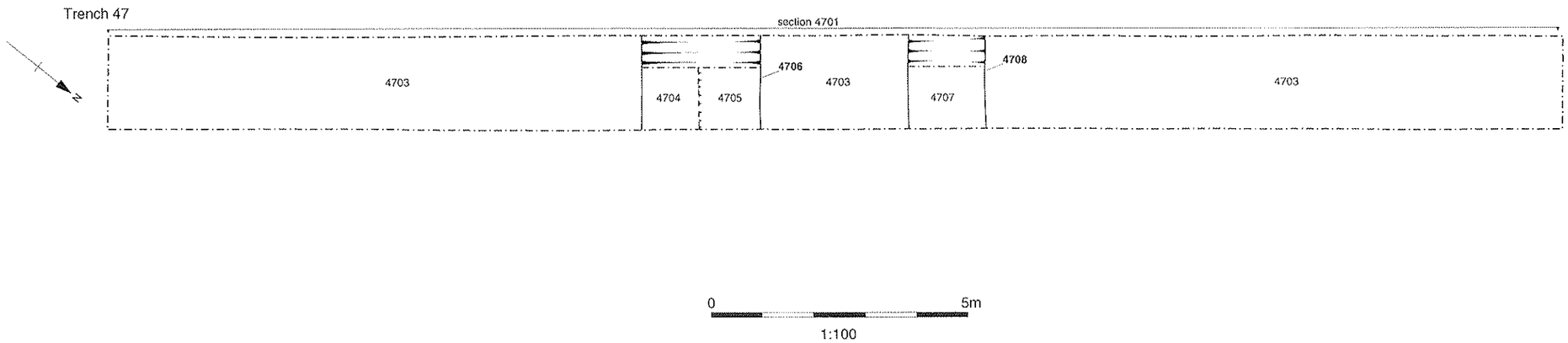


Figure 35: Trench 46, plan and section



Trench 47: section 4701

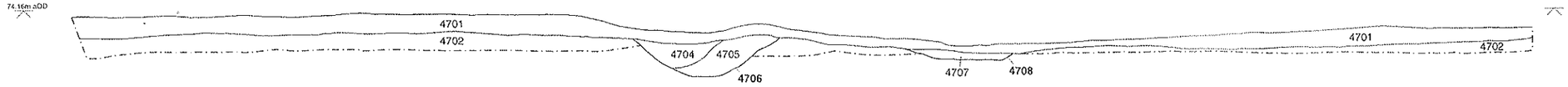
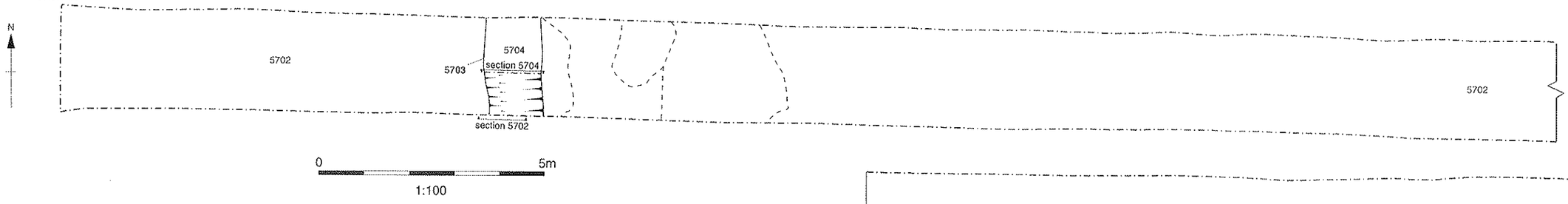
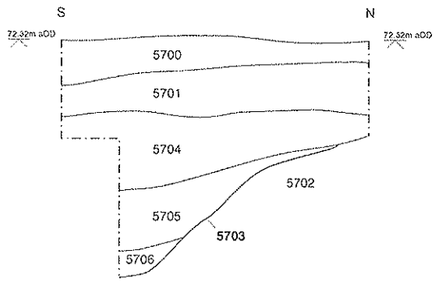


Figure 36: Trench 47, plan and section

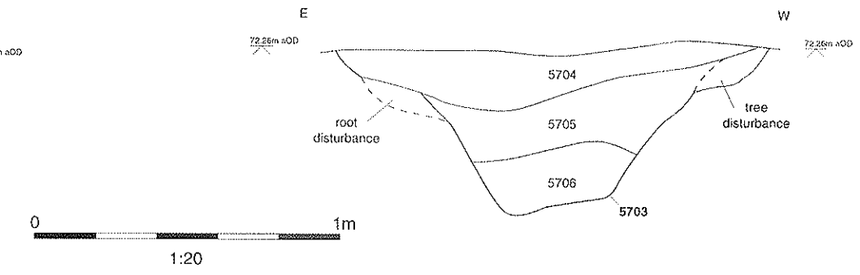
Trench 57



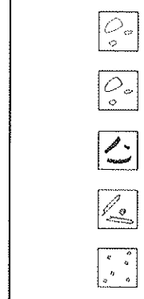
Trench 57: section 5702



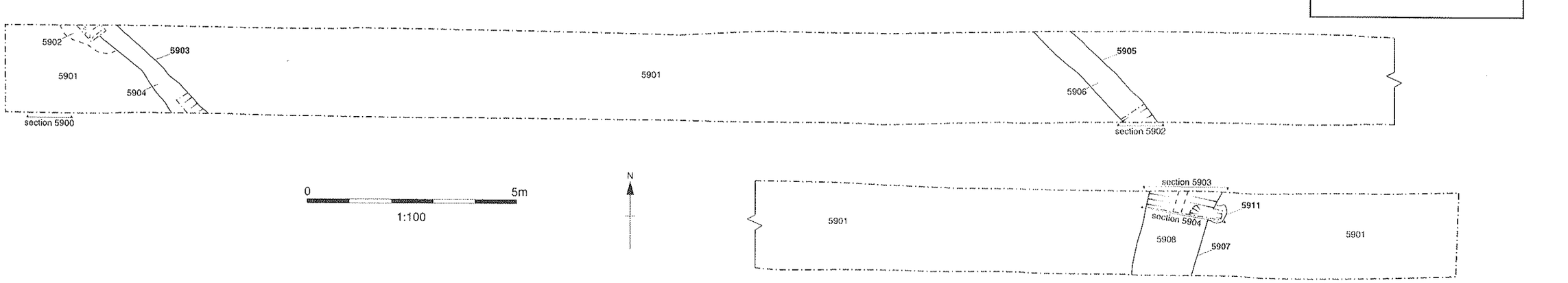
Trench 57: section 5704



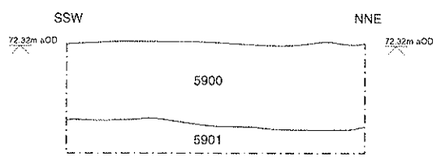
Key to sections



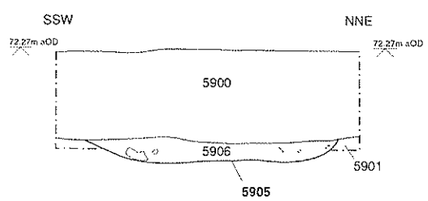
Trench 59



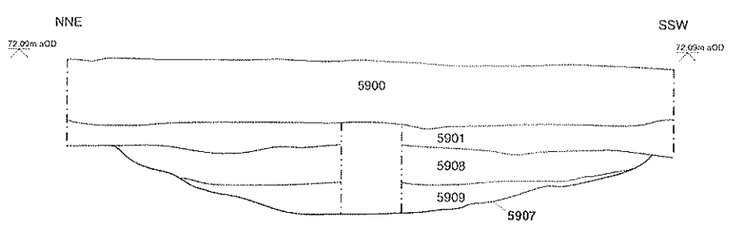
Trench 59: section 5900



Trench 59: section 5902



Trench 59: section 5903



Trench 59: section 5904

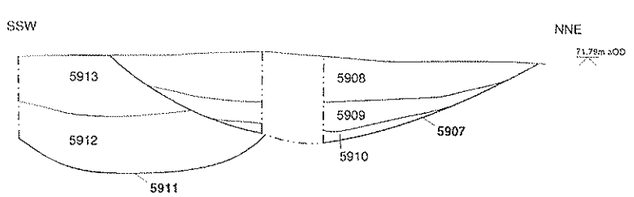


Figure 37: Trenches 57 and 59, plans and sections

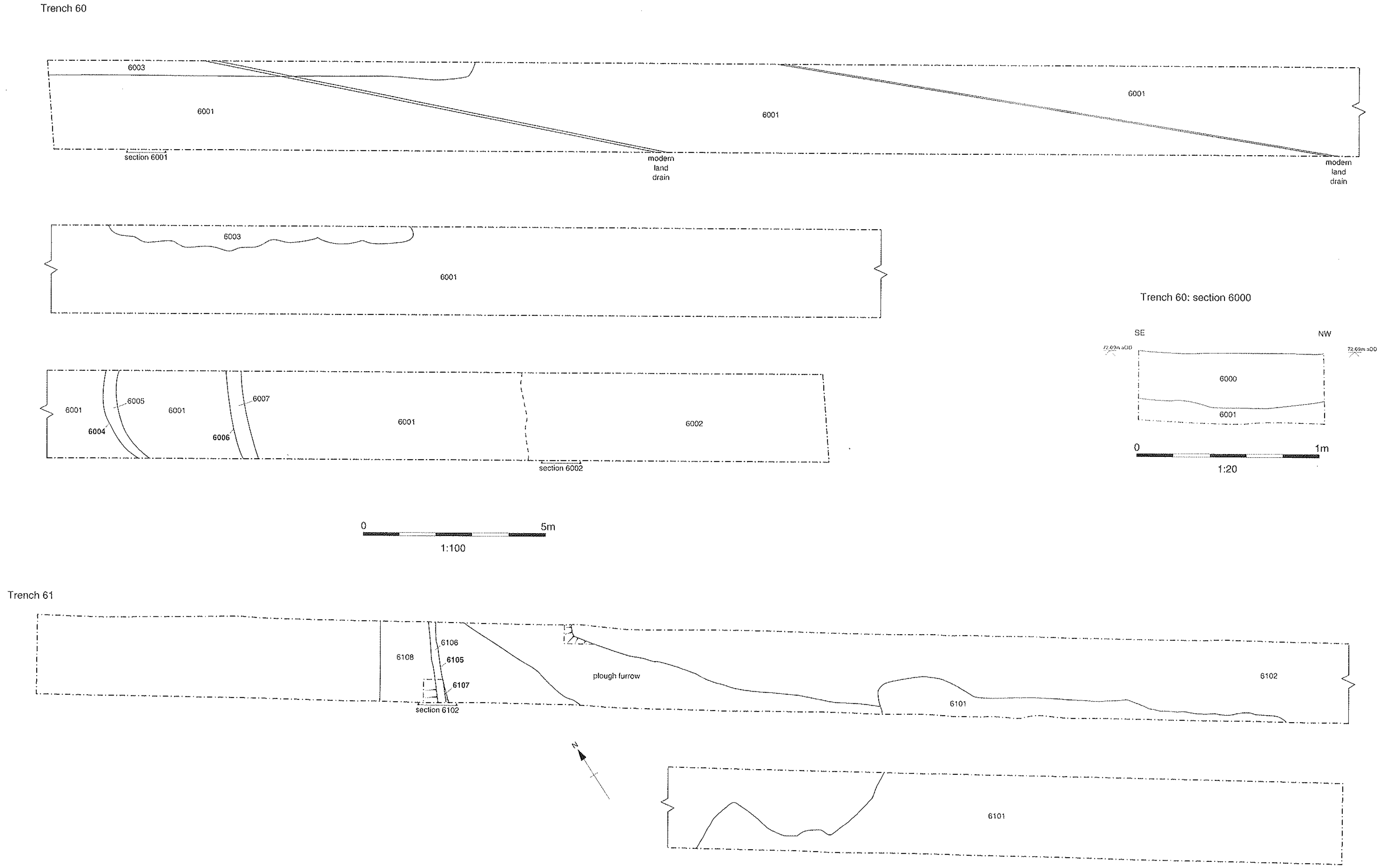
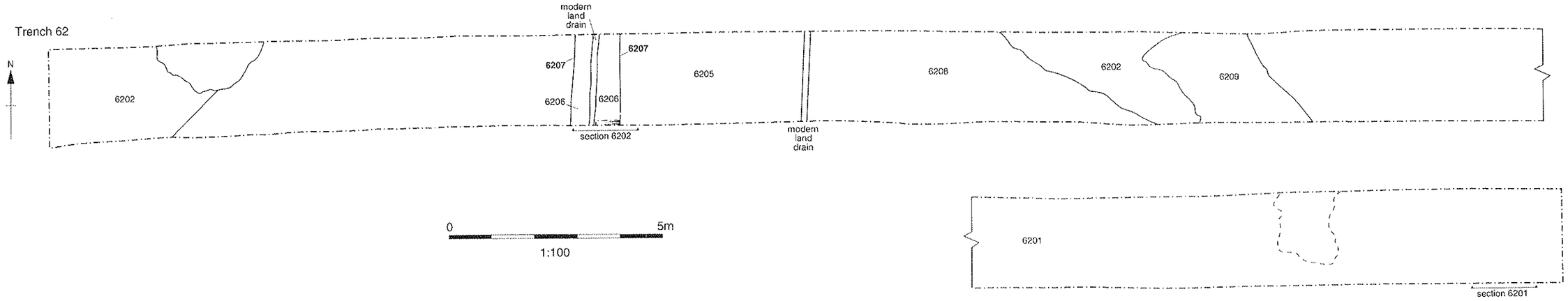


Figure 38: Trenches 60 and 61, plans and section



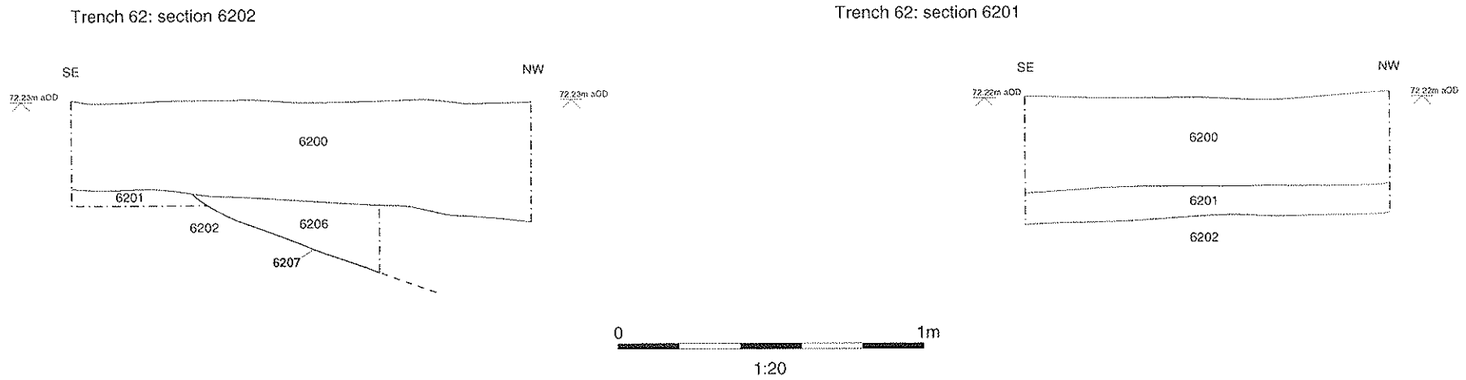
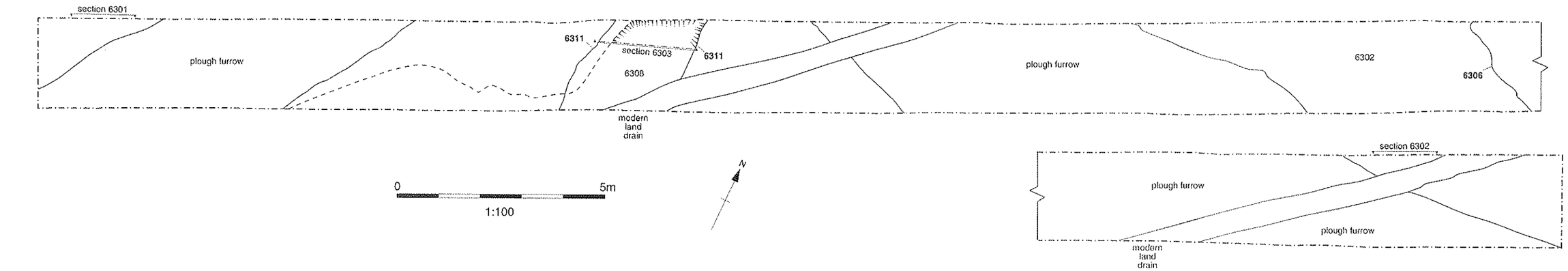
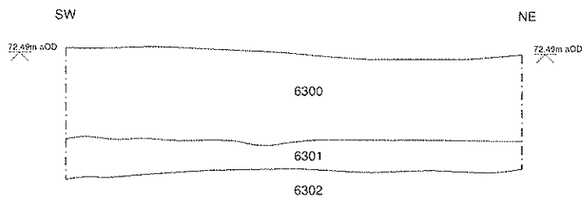


Figure 39: Trench 62, plan and sections

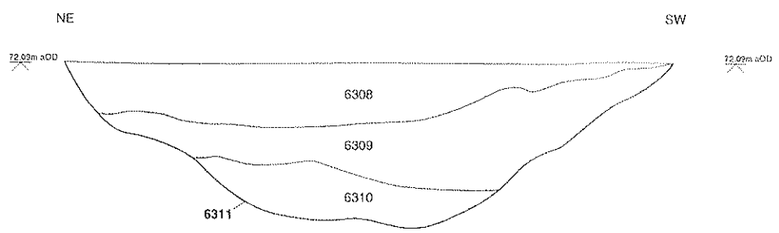
Trench 63



Trench 63: section 6301



Trench 63: section 6303



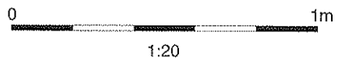
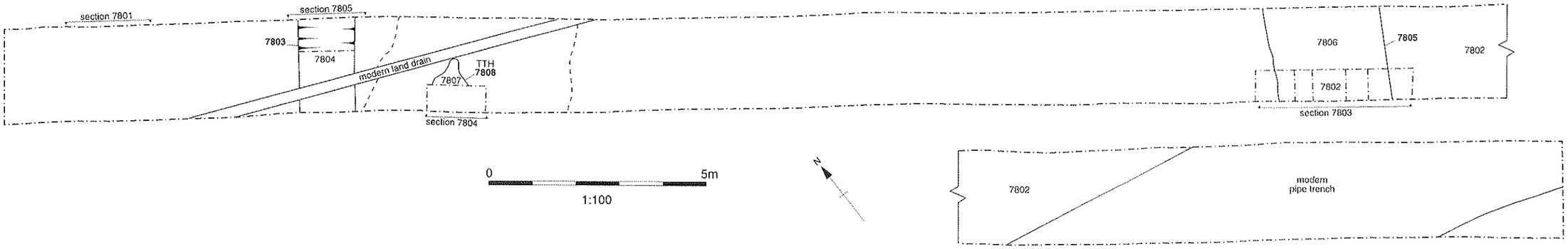
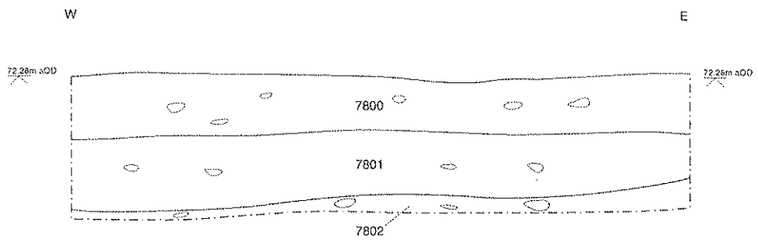


Figure 40: Trench 63, plan and sections

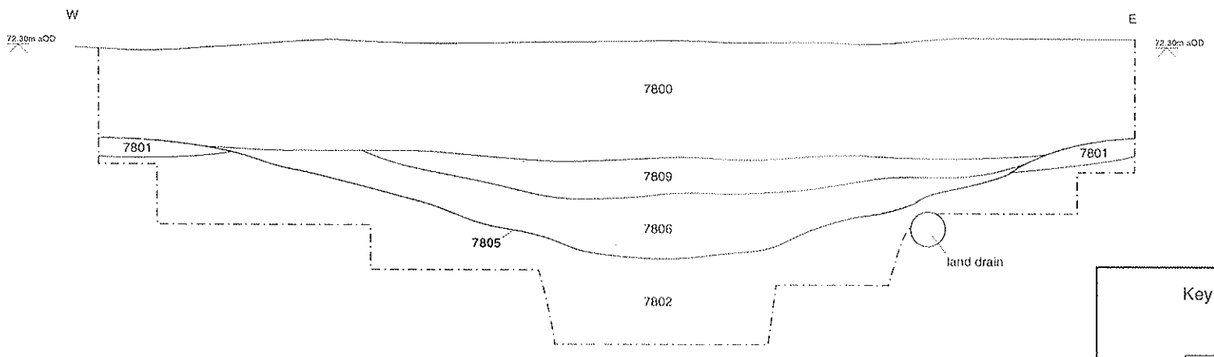
Trench 78



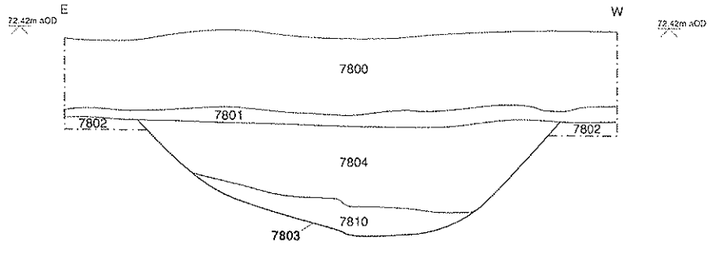
Trench 78: section 7801



Trench 78: section 7803



Trench 78: section 7805



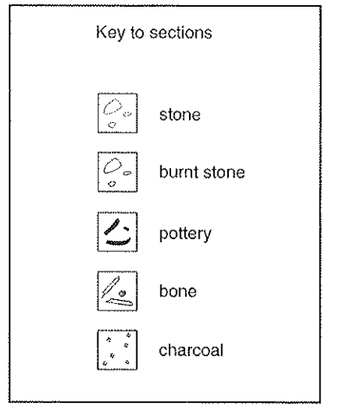
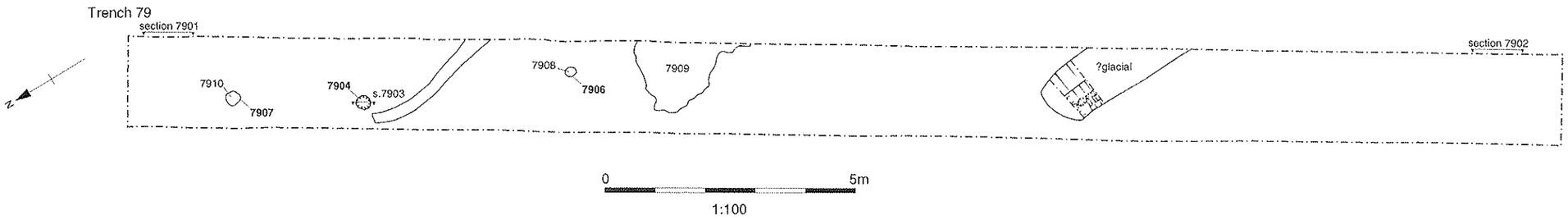
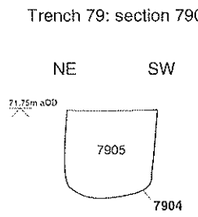
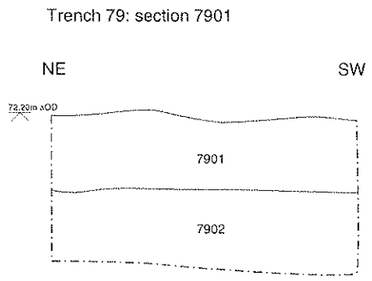
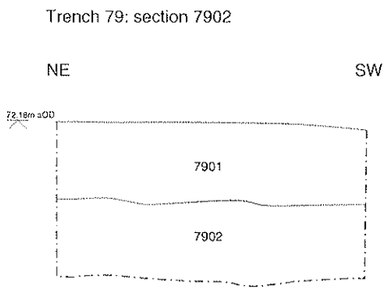


Figure 41: Trench 78, plan and sections









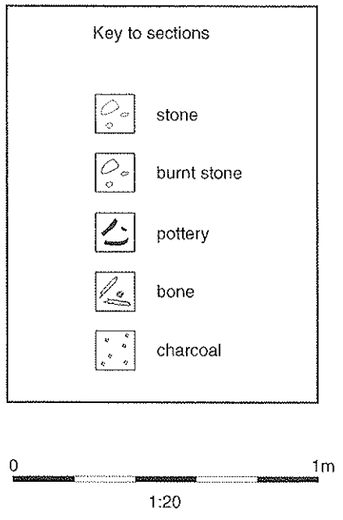


Figure 42: Trench 79, plan and sections

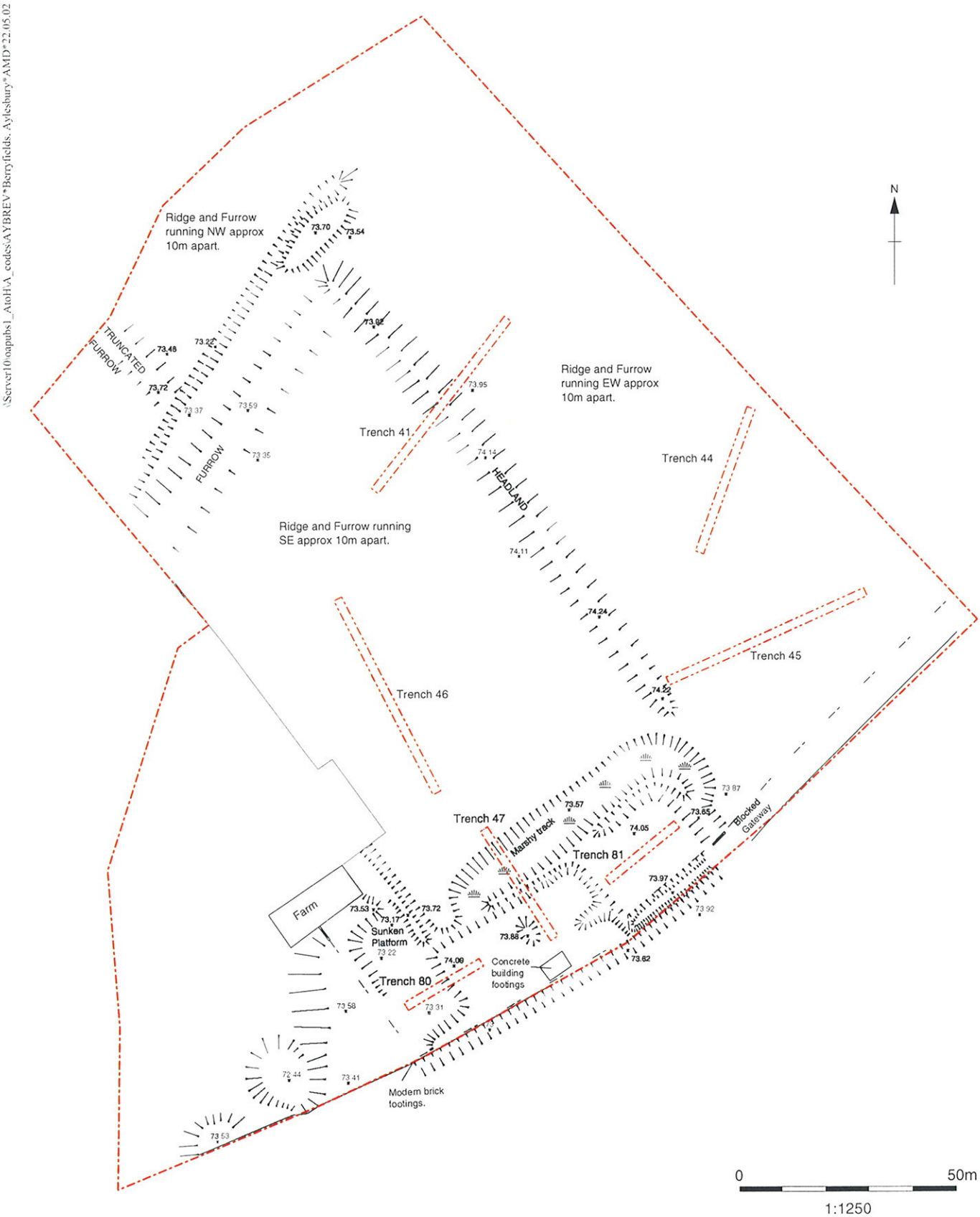


Figure 43: Landscape survey of Berryfields Paddock

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