Oakley Grove Phase 3, Harbury Lane, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Prepared by:	Kirsty Smith (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Steve Lawrence (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Andy Simmonds (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	David Score (Head of Fieldwork, OAS)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Oakley Grove Phase 3, Harbury Lane, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Kirsty Smith

With contributions from Paul Booth, John Cotter, Cynthia Poole, Ian R Scott, Ruth Shaffery, Mike Donnelly, Martyn Allen, Sharon Cook and illustrations by Matt Bradley and Lucy Gane

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by A C Lloyd to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development on land off Harbury Lane to the south of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire (SP 3167 6211). The evaluation comprised 44 trenches and was completed between the 3rd and 21st September 2018.

Three trenches contained features that were dated to the middle Iron Age (Trenches 24, 31 and 41) and these features were located towards the south-east of the site.

This evaluation found evidence of the medieval hamlet of Tachbrook Mallory. The evidence for this settlement included several large N-S ditches which may have separated the housing and garden plots from agricultural land to the west. A number of E-W ditches were also found and these may have divided housing plots fronting onto Oakley Wood Road. Medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow was found across most of the site, in several alignments.

A 17th-18th century brick kiln was found within Trench 9 and a charcoal deposit was found within Trench 44. The bricks from this kiln were dated to the 17th-18th century.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank the client, A C Lloyd, and the client's archaeologist, Naomi Field of Prospect Archaeology, for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to the planning archaeologist, Anna Stocks, who monitored the work on behalf of Warwickshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Gary Evans, who was supported by Jana Smirinova, Emma Powell, Camille Guezennec, Chris Pickard, Rachel Legge, Tom Lawrence and Christopher Richardson. Site survey was undertaken by Emma Powell and digitising was carried out by Matt Bradley. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicolson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by A C Lloyd to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development on land off Harbury Lane, to the south of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in support of a planning application. Although the LPA did not set a brief for the work, discussions between Anna Stocks, planning archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council, and Naomi Field of Prospect Archaeology, acting as the client's archaeological consultant, established the scope of work. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements and presents the results of the fieldwork.

1.1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 3rd September and the 21st September 2018. OA complies with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a). The fieldwork was also completed in accordance with local guidance and monitoring of the planning archaeologist.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located east of Grove Farm, on the southern edge of Royal Leamington Spa, north-east of Bishop's Tachbrook and west of the hamlet of Tachbrook Mallory (Fig 1). It encompassed parts of two arable fields which are bounded to the east by the B4087 Oakley Wood Road, and to the west by further arable fields.

1.2.2 The site occupies a relatively high plateau at *c* 70m aOD, bordered to the east by a small tributary valley which drains southwards into the Tach Brook. The brook itself flows west along the southern edge of the site at an elevation of *c* 55m aOD.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the area is predominantly Mercia Mudstone, although one small outcrop of dolomitic siltstone is also present. The bedrock geology is capped by river terrace gravels in the north-west of the area and by Thrussington member diamicton, fringed by Wolston gravels, to the east. A narrow band of alluvium lies alongside the stream located south of the site (British Geological Survey 2018).

1.3 Previous archaeological investigations

1.3.1 A heritage assessment of the development area was undertaken in 2013 (WA 2013). This established that there were no designated heritage assets within the boundary of the site, although it did identify the presence of Roman pottery, a possible cropmark trackway and two small quarry/marl pits. Immediately to the east is the site of the shrunken medieval village of Tachbrook Mallory.

1.3.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the Phase 1 and Phase 2 development area in 2013. This was subsequently followed by a trial trench evaluation of the Phase 1 development area, located 600m north-west of the current site. The geophysical survey and evaluation identified several historic features comprising medieval ridge

and furrow, a post-medieval field boundary and a post-medieval quarry pit (Chinnock 2013).

1.3.3 A further geophysical survey was conducted in 2014 covering *c* 50ha that included the Phase 3 development area and a large area to the north-west. The main area of archaeological activity was detected within the site where a linear spread of ditches and other archaeological features extended parallel to Oakley Wood Road (Fig. 2). These were identified as the remains of the shrunken medieval village of Tachbrook Mallory. This survey also detected four possible post-medieval brick kilns within the northern part of the site, perhaps associated with clay pits or quarries identified to the north and south. The survey also identified E-W aligned ridge and furrow across the site along with several 19th-century field boundaries (Walford 2014).

1.3.4 In 2016, Phase 2 of the development, located 200m north of the site, was subjected to a trial trench evaluation. This evaluation identified a possible pit and an urned cremation deposit of likely Bronze Age date located in close proximity to a pit containing early-middle Saxon pottery. Remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow were noted across the site, along with three quarry pits of post-medieval date. Several other linear features of uncertain date were identified, including two parallel ditches that appear to correlate with a previously known cropmark. Unstratified finds of prehistoric and medieval pottery provided further indications of past activity at the site (Reid and Muldowney 2016).

1.3.5 The Phase 2 area was subject to a targeted excavation in 2017 in the areas where the prehistoric and Saxon features had been identified. This comprised excavation of nine areas and a further six evaluation trenches. Prehistoric activity was restricted to a cluster of pits and a ditch dated to the middle-late Iron Age. These produced pottery, charred plant remains and a small assemblage of notable flint artefacts comprising a barbed and tanged arrowhead and two late Mesolithic/early Neolithic bladelets that may have been curated and placed in an Iron Age pit. No further Bronze Age activity was discovered.

1.3.6 No further evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found within the excavation. A trackway and a number of linear ditches probably relating to field divisions were revealed. The majority did not produce associated artefacts, although most conformed to the prevailing orientation of the modern field system. A number of undated postholes and pits were also recorded (Davies and Brown 2017).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

1.4.1 A brief overview of the history of the site has been summarised utilising the sources referenced above and the online Historic Environment Record information. The Warwickshire Historic Environmental Record numbers listed below (e.g. MWA) are from Heritage Gateway. It is recognised that this information is not the most current, but it is intended as an addition to the previous detailed record searches that have been completed.

1.4.2 The 2016 evaluation and 2017 excavation of the Phase 2 development indicated that the site may have some potential for prehistoric remains. Residual late Mesolithic/early Neolithic worked flints were found within an Iron Age pit. An isolated

Bronze Age cremation burial was also found. The majority of the prehistoric activity on the Phase 2 area comprised a cluster of pits and a ditch dated to the middle to late Iron Age, which may have been part of a settlement of this date.

1.4.3 The site is located 3.2km north-west of the Fosse Way Roman road and the nucleated settlement of Chesterton-on-Fosse. This settlement was dated to AD 150-400 from excavations in the 1920s and 1960s. It is likely that during the Roman period the site was administered from the nucleated settlement of Chesterton-on-Fosse and would have been part of the hinterland of this settlement. A number of finds spots of Roman date have been found within the parish of Tatchbrook Mallory, including sherds of pottery and tile (MWA4582).

1.4.4 During the late Anglo-Saxon period the settlement of Tachbrook was organised into two manors, Tachbrook Mallory and Bishops Tachbrook, as it is today. The site is located within Tachbrook Mallory, which the Domesday Book records as having 12 households, 6 ploughlands and 12 acres of meadow. The settlement of Bishops Tachbrook to the south was larger and had 28 households, 12 ploughlands 12 acres of meadow and 2 mills (Palmer 2018). During the 2016 evaluation a pit containing early-middle Saxon pottery was found. It is possible that the site contains evidence of Saxon activity.

1.4.5 During the medieval period the manors of Tachbrook Mallory and Bishops Tachbrook continued as separate manors until they were united in the 17th century. The manor of Tachbrook Mallory (MWA29670) had two owners in the early 16th century including the Abbey (formerly Priory) of Kenilworth and William Medley. In 1510 Tachbrook Mallory was enclosed and 60 inhabitants were ejected from the village. The population had partly recovered by 1518 but only four houses are recorded as part of this hamlet in 1640 (Salzman 1949). The 2014 geophysical survey of the site indicated that there may be remains of the shrunken medieval village of Tachbrook Mallory located west of and parallel to the Oakley Wood Road.

1.4.6 During the post-medieval period the site may have been associated with the Tachbrook Mallory House and The Grove located east of the site and the Oakley Wood Road. This large Grade II listed red brick house was constructed between 1570-1609 with 20th century additions (NHL 1364942). West of Mallory House and directly east of the Oakley Wood Road is a red brick outbuilding known as The Barracks. This building is Grade II listed and was constructed during the mid-17th century (NHL 1115759).

1.4.7 The 2014 geophysical survey noted the presence of four possible brick kilns (MWA29671) located towards the north of the site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

General aims

2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to identify any archaeological deposits and the potential impacts upon these. To do this the evaluation aimed to:

i. establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains;

ii. determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation or preservation;

iii. determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise;

iv. characterise any underlying archaeological strata down to undisturbed geology without significantly impacting upon younger (overlying) deposits where possible;

v. determine the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered where appropriate;

vi. recover suitable materials for scientific dating where appropriate;

vii. make available the results of the investigation to inform subsequent development designs or mitigation strategies;

viii. produce a factual report, full archive and HER data submission;

ix. disseminate the results of the investigation at a level appropriate to their importance.

Site-specific aims

2.1.2 Where appropriate the evaluation will also aim to assess the potential for any remains to address themes raised in the West Midlands Regional Research Framework. This research framework was updated in 2011 and identified the importance of dating of sites and establishing any possible continuity. The framework also indicates that while post-medieval urban structures such as pottery kilns are relatively well understood, rural industrial sites require more research (Watt 2011). In relation to this site the geophysical survey identified the possibility of a medieval settlement and kiln structures, therefore the specific aims of this evaluation are as follows:

x. identify the presence/absence of possible kilns structures;

xi. assess the preservation of the possible shrunken medieval village and related boundaries and the date of this settlement.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 An evaluation consisting of 35 trenches each measuring 50 x 1.8m was originally proposed and the methodology for this was detailed in the WSI (OA 2018). Prior to

the start of the fieldwork the scope was increased to 43 trenches following discussion between the planning archaeologist and the archaeological consultant. An additional 8m long trench (Trench 44) was added to the scope during the fieldwork phase to investigate a specific geophysical feature.

2.2.2 The trench layout is shown on Figure 2. The final excavated trench area comprised 3884m² representing a 3.2% sample of the 11.91ha site, excluding readjustments for areas of existing trees, services, hedgerows and other constraints.

2.2.3 The area of a proposed country park was excluded from this programme of evaluation as this will be developed separately by Warwickshire County Council. The northern part of the proposed Phase 3 housing development has already been evaluated during the Phase 1 process and was also excluded from this evaluation.

2.2.4 The trench layout targeted the features identified by the previous geophysical survey and to assess potential blank areas (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 9 targeted four possible brick kilns. Trenches 24, 25, 31-33, 39, 40 and 41 were located to target the possible shrunken medieval settlement of Tachbrook Mallory.

2.2.5 All trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to machine excavation. All trenches were excavated using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

2.2.6 Revealed features were hand cleaned and sampled by hand excavation. They were recording as outlined with the approved WSI. All finds were bagged by context throughout the evaluation and were recovered for further investigation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are presented in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 102 is a Cut within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a Cut within Trench 3.

3.1.3 An overview of the results for the northern part of the site is shown on Figure 3 (Trenches 1-22 and 44) and the southern part of the site is shown on Figure 4 (Trenches 23-43). Further detailed plans and sections of trenches with significant concentrations of archaeology are shown on Figs 5-16.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of Mercian Mudstone was overlain by a light grey brown silty clay/sandy silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by a grey brown sandy silty topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present were reasonably well defined against the underlying natural mudstone.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were located in Trenches 8, 9, 24, 28, 31, 32, 37-42.

3.3.2 Three trenches contained features that were dated to the middle Iron Age (Trenches 24, 31 and 41) and these features were located towards the south-east of the site.

3.3.3 The focus of the medieval roadside settlement appears to be defined by north-south and east-west ditches with Trenches 24, 31 and 32. These trenches were located towards the south-east of the site and are located close to the Oakley Wood Road.

3.3.4 A 17th-18th century brick kiln was found within Trench 9 and a charcoal deposit was found within Trench 44. It is likely that more of the brick kiln survives as in some parts of Trench 9 as eleven brick courses were recorded in section.

3.3.5 Furrows were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 14-17, 19-24, 26, 28, 34, 40 and 42. Several of the furrows contained finds with a date range of *c* 17th-19th century. This suggests they were abandoned and infilled or levelled during this period.

3.4 Trench descriptions

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 The only feature was undated pit 812, which was 6m wide and more than 1.5m deep and was partially excavated. This large pit with a moderately sloped north side is likely to have been a quarry pit.

Trench 9 (Figs 5 and 6; Plates 1 and 2)

3.4.2 Trench 9 encountered part of kiln structure 911, including a N-S orientated wall 908, E-W orientated wall 907 and brick surface 905. This kiln also included internal deposits 913-918. The construction cut for this structure (920) was not observed as the kiln structure was not fully excavated.

3.4.3 The trench exposed the west and north walls of the kiln (908 and 907). Wall 908 was 0.60m wide and 2.4m of this wall was exposed within the trench (Fig. 6 Section 903). Eleven brick courses were exposed but the base was not reached. The brick wall was set in an English garden wall coursing and had unfrogged and unstamped bricks that measured *c* 230 x 110 x 65mm and were bonded by brown/red clay. The wall contained an arched flue that had been blocked (919) (Fig. 6 Section 901 and Plate 1). The flue is likely to have been where the fuel was loaded for firing or to allow oxygen into the kiln. The wall that blocked the possible flue hole (919) was 0.43m wide and 0.65 high in elevation. This wall had random courses, headers, stretchers, and fragments. Wall 907 was partly exposed, including 2.4m of the internal elevation of the wall and 1.3m of the external part of the wall. This wall was 0.5m wide and three courses of bricks were exposed in an English cross/English garden wall style of coursing with a brown red clay bond. The base was not reached.

3.4.4 A sondage excavated within the kiln recorded a sequence of deposits (Fig. 6 Section 902 and Plate 2). Layer 923 was the basal layer and was 0.1m thick and was composed of grey brown sandy silt. Layer 924 was 0.10m thick and was a greyish brown sandy silt with burnt clay fragments and rubble. Layer 916 was 0.3m thick and was a purple red silty clay with charcoal flecks. Layer 915 was 0.21m thick and was a grey pink red clay silt. Layer 914 was 0.1m thick and was greenish grey sandy silt and was very compact, like mortar. Above this was brick surface 905, which was 0.32m wide and only one course was observed in section. This surface may have been the base of the kiln on which bricks may have been stacked. This surface was stratigraphically on the same level as layer 913 which was 0.12m thick and comprised black and white charcoal and ash. Bricks from layers 923 and 924 were dated to the 17-18th century.

3.4.5 There were several demolition layers associated with the kiln. This included deposits 906, 917 and 918 to the west of wall 908. The basal demolition layer (918) was 0.12m thick and was red grey with black ash and charcoal. The bricks within this were dated to the 17-18th century and this layer also contained hammerscale. Layer 917 was located above 918 and was 0.36m thick and was a black/grey/white ash and charcoal rich sandy silt with burnt clay fragments. Layer 906 was 0.15m thick and was a greyish red silty clay with charcoal flecks and lenses and pottery dating to *c* 1600-1750. In, addition a demolition layer 904 was located above brick surface 905 and layer 913. This layer was 2.5m wide and 0.16m thick and comprised ceramic building material (CBM) fragments in a brownish red silty clay matrix with frequent charcoal.

3.4.6 A large pit (909) was exposed to the north-east of the kiln and was 9.65m wide. This pit is very likely to be associated with the kiln structure and may have been used as a quarry pit for the extraction of clay as raw material for the kiln.

3.4.7 In addition to the planned features there were several concentrations of charcoal and brick fragments that were observed in the south-west part of the trench. These were

excavated by machine and are likely to be part of the use of the kiln and or demolition layers associated with it.

Trench 24 (Figs 4 and 6)

3.4.8 Within Trench 24 a pit was recorded (2403) that was 2.6m wide and 0.54m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 6 Section 2401 and Plate 3). The fill contained three sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.9 Ditch 2405 was 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep and was orientated east-west. The ditch had steeply-sloped sides with a concave base (Fig. 6 Section 2402). It contained one fill 2406, a light brown silty clay which contained six sherds of pottery dating to *c* 1250-1350.

3.4.10 Ditch 2409 was also orientated east-west and was 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep and was shallow with gently sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 4, Fig. 6 Section 2403). The ditch contained one fill (2410), which contained one sherd of pottery dating to *c* 1150-1350 along with undated metal and medieval/post-medieval CBM, which indicates that it is of post-medieval date. Below ditch 2409 was layer 2413 which was a spread of green mottled slight grey silty clay 3.40m wide and 0.20m thick. This deposit contained four sherds of medieval/post-medieval CBM and residual middle Iron Age pottery and may represent a dump deposit.

Trench 28 (Fig. 4)

3.4.11 No archaeological features were exposed in this trench but a sherd of Roman pottery was found within furrow 2805.

Trench 31 (Figs 7 and 8; Plate 4)

3.4.12 Pit or posthole 3121 was 0.68m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloped sides and an irregular base (Fig. 8 Section 3101). The pit contained one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery within its sole fill (3122).

3.4.13 Pit 3107 measured 1.60 x 1.45m and was 0.5m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 8 Section 3102). Basal fill 3127 was a reddish brown silty clay with grey patches and contained four sherds of pottery with a date range of *c* 1400-1750. Upper fill 3108 contained 16 sherds of pottery dating to *c* 1400-1600. Pit 3107 truncated ditch 3104, which was 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep and was orientated E-W. It had gently sloped sides, but the base is unknown as it was not bottomed. The ditch was truncated by land drain 3102 (Plate 4).

3.4.14 There was a sequence of three intercutting ditches (3113, 3128 and 3131) (Fig. 8 Section 3104). The earliest ditch in the sequence was ditch 3131 which was 3m wide and 0.75m deep and was orientated N-S. This ditch had moderately sloped sides with a concave base. Upper fill 3114 contained five sherds of medieval pottery dating to *c* 1250-1450. Ditch 3131 was cut by ditch 3128, which was 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep and was also orientated N-S with steeply sloped sides and a flat base. Ditch 3128 was cut by ditch 3113 which was also in the same alignment and had steeply sloped sides and a flat base. Ditch 3113 was 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep and had one fill (3125), which contained one sherd of pottery dating to *c* 1200-1350.

3.4.15 Ditch 3115 was also orientated N-S and was 1.7m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 8 Section 3103). It contained one fill (3116), which contained medieval to post-medieval CBM and animal bone.

3.4.16 Several features within Trench 31 were undated including pits 3117 and 3119 and ditches 3111 and 3134. Pit 3119 was 0.44m in diameter and was sub-circular in plan. Pit 3119 was 0.6m wide and was also sub-circular in plan. Ditch 3134 was 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep and was orientated N-S (Fig. 8 Section 3105).

Trench 32 (Figs 9 and 10; Plate 5)

3.4.17 The dating of ditch 3204 was uncertain, but it may be Anglo-Saxon. It was 1.03m wide and 0.4m deep and was orientated E-W. It had moderately sloped sides and a flat base (Fig. 10 Section 3200; Plate 5). Five sherds of possible St Neots-type ware were found within fill 3205. However, the identification of these sherds was problematic and they may be an early Northamptonshire-type shellyware (*c* 1100-1400). Ditch 3207 was 2.22m wide and 0.89m deep and was also oriented E-W. It had steep sides and an undulating base. Fill 3210 was the basal fill, containing one sherd of pottery dating to *c* 1100-1350. Middle fill 3209 was slumped from the southern side and may have been a tip fill. Upper fill 3208 contained 12 sherds of pottery with a date range of *c* 1250-1400. A residual Roman sherd was also recovered from the ditch. Ditch 3202 was 0.8m wide and 0.11m deep and was orientated E-W. It had gently sloped sides and a slightly concave base with one fill (3203).

3.4.18 The trench also contained several undated pits (3224, 3229, 3231). The pits ranged in size from 0.4m to 2.85m wide and were circular or sub-oval in plan and the fills contained charcoal flecks. The pits were cut by later features; pit 3229 was cut by features 3228 and 3230, pit 3231 was cut by 3232, and pit 3224 was overlain by deposit 3221.

3.4.19 Three undated spreads of material that were not excavated but were recorded in plan. This included layer 3213, which was 3.7m wide and was a grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. This deposit was cut by later features 3212 and 3214. Layer 3215 was 7m wide and was also a greyish brown silty clay with charcoal that was cut by features 3216, 3217, 3218, and 3219. Layer 3221 was 2.45m wide, another spread of grey brown silty clay, which overlay pit 3224 and was cut by later features 3220, 3222, and 3223.

3.4.20 The trench also contained a large number of E-W linear features and most of these were recorded in plan but were not excavated. The majority of the features were 0.40-0.80m wide and the examples that were excavated (3220, 3222, 3223) were shallow in profile (Fig. 10 Section 3202). It may be that these features are of medieval or early-post-medieval date as gully 3223 contained a clay tobacco pipe dating to the late 17th century. They may be garden bedding features or boundary ditches relating to medieval or post-medieval housing plots and gardens.

Trench 33 (Fig. 4)

3.4.21 Trench 33 contained four ditches and a possible ditch terminus that were undated (3302, 3304, 3305 and 3306 and 3307). Ditch 3302 was 0.58m wide and 0.24m deep and was aligned NE-SW. The other features were not excavated. Ditch 3304 was

1.75m wide and was orientated NE-SW. It contained wood which looked fairly modern in origin so the pit is likely to be of recent date. Ditch 3305 was 0.25m wide and was a possible ditch terminus or pit. Ditch 3306 was 2m wide and was orientated NE-SW, and ditch 3307 was also orientated NE-SW.

Trench 37 (Fig. 11)

3.4.22 In addition to a large number of E-W aligned features that are probably furrows, Trench 37 exposed three discrete features, most likely pits. Pit 3719, which was 0.9m wide, and pit 3720, which was 0.7m wide, were both truncated by furrows. Pit 3712 was a rather amorphous feature near the north end of the trench and measured 1.7m across.

3.4.23 Two narrower E-W linear features (3713, 3714) that terminated within the trench may be furrows or shallow ditches.

Trench 38 (Fig. 4)

3.4.24 Trench 38 contained two undated ditches (3803 and 3805) and a probable natural feature (3807). Ditch 3803 was orientated N-S and was 0.40m wide and 0.30m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Ditch 3805 was 0.67m wide and 0.3m deep and was orientated NE-SW with moderately sloped uneven sides and a concave base. Feature 3807 was an amorphous, partially exposed feature that was 1.8m wide.

Trench 39 (Fig. 12)

3.4.25 Trench 39 contained seven undated features including pit 3903, gully 3905, pit 3909, posthole 3913, pit 3915, pit 3920 and posthole 3928.

3.4.26 Gully 3905, at the eastern end of the trench, was 2.1m long and 0.4m wide, truncated at the east end by unexcavated pit 3903, which was 2.1m across. Close to these features were several shallow pits (3907, 3909, 3913, 3940), none of which was more than 0.07m deep.

3.4.27 In the central part of the trench, ditch 3918 was a steep-sided, V-profiled feature 0.55m wide and 0.28m deep. It was cut by furrow 3937, which was in turn cut by unexcavated pit 3920. Ditch 3922 was a shallow feature, only 0.08m deep, possibly similar to ditch 3918.

3.4.28 Posthole 3928 was 0.26m wide and 0.17m deep and was sub-rectangular with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 40 (Fig. 4)

3.4.29 Trench 40 contained two undated ditches (4020 and 4022). Ditch 4020 was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep and was orientated N-S. This ditch had steeply sloped sides, and a flat base with one fill (4021). Ditch 4022 was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base and was also orientated N-S.

Trench 41 (Figs 13 and 14)

3.4.30 Several feature in Trench 41 may be of middle Iron Age date. At the western end of the trench, ditch 4126 was orientated NE-SW and was 2m wide and more than 0.50m

deep with steeply sloped sides clay (Fig. 14 Section 4101). The ditch was not fully excavated so the total depth is not known. It contained one fill (4127). The ditch contained no dating evidence but was cut by ditch 4120, which was 1.48m wide and 0.6m deep and was aligned N-S with steeply sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 14 Section 4101). Fill 4129 was probably the result of natural silting. The middle fill (4128) had slumped in from the west side. Upper fill 4121 contained five sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.31 The earliest features in the central part of the trench were ditch 4132 and gully 4112/4136. Ditch 4132 was 0.42m wide and 0.38m deep and was orientated N-S (Fig. 14 Section 4104). It had steeply sloped sides and a concave base and contained one fill (4133), a brown grey sandy silt. Gully 4112/4136 was a curvilinear feature 0.5m wide and 0.88m deep with steeply sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 14 Sections 4102 and 4101). It contained one fill which contained one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery. Both features were cut by ditch 4104/4134, which was 2.2m wide and 0.82m deep and was orientated N-S. This ditch had steeply sloped, slightly stepped, uneven sides with a concave base. The ditch contained one fill (4135), which contained one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery. In addition to the one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery within ditch 4112/4136, one sherd of St Neots-type ware was also found. This is slightly problematic in terms of phasing as this type of pottery dates from *c* 900-1100 and the sherd was fresh without signs of abrasion. It is possible that this one sherd could be intrusive. Alternatively, ditch 4112/4136 may have silted up during the 10th-12th century and as this is one of the earlier ditches in the sequence all of the ditches in Trench 41 may be medieval in date.

3.4.32 Trench 41 contained a number of undated features including ditches 4110, 4114, 4116, 4118, 4122 and 4124. Ditch 4110 was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep and was curvilinear in plan and in profile was gently sloped on the west side and near vertical on the east side, with a concave base. This ditch had one fill, 4111 a grey brown silty sand (Fig. 14 Section 4103). Ditch 4124 was 0.7m wide and 0.36m deep and was orientated NE-SW with steeply sloped uneven sides and a concave base (Fig. 14 Section 4100). Several features were not excavated but were recorded in plan, including ditches 4114, 4116, 4118, 4122 and 4124.

Trench 42 (Figs 15 and 16)

3.4.33 Trench 42 contained six undated features (ditches 4210, 4212, 4213 and 422, and pits 4221 and 4223). Ditch 4213 was 0.6m wide and was orientated NE-SW. This ditch was cut by possible ditch 4223 and pit 4221. Ditch 4223 was 0.8m wide and was oriented N-S and had moderately sloped sides, flat base. It was cut by ditch 4210. Ditch 4210 was curvilinear in plan and was 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep and was orientated NW-SE. It had moderately sloped sides and a flat base (Fig. 16 Sections 4202 and 4203). It contained a single fill (4217), which contained pottery dating to the Roman period (2nd century or later) and post-medieval CBM. Ditches 4212 and 4222 cut across ditch 4210.

3.4.34 Ditch 4212 was 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep and was orientated NE-SW with moderately sloped sides and a flat base (Fig. 16 Section 4202). Ditch 4222 was 1.6m wide and was orientated NE-SW and was observed to be truncated by furrow 4209.

3.4.35 Pit 4221 was 0.12m wide and was only partly exposed at the edge of the trench but was observed to truncate ditch 4213.

3.4.36 A shallow curving gully (4215) extended across the southern part of the trench (Fig. 16 Section 4201).

Trench 44 (Fig. 4)

3.4.37 Trench 44 was targeted on a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a brick kiln. Within Trench 44 the anomalous readings may have been caused by a deposit of clinker that was *c* 2m wide (4404; Plate 6). This clinker layer may or may not be associated with the 17th-18th century brick kiln or as it is located *c* 150m north-east of the kiln.

3.5 Finds summary

Iron Age and Roman pottery

3.5.1 Sixteen sherds (205g) of middle Iron Age date and three sherds (51g) of Roman date were recovered from nine contexts during the evaluation. The pottery was in moderate condition with an overall mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.5g. No sherds were specifically recorded as being abraded, and evidence for surface treatment such as burnishing survived occasionally. The 16 handmade sherds dated to the middle Iron Age are assigned to this period largely on the basis of fabric.

3.5.2 The three Roman pottery sherds were all from sources in Warwickshire. These were almost certainly from the production site at Wappenbury. The significance of the Roman pottery is unclear. Occurring as single sherds in three contexts they could represent stray material, perhaps even intrusive in the case of the sherd in context 4217. Alternatively, they derive from occupation in the vicinity but not focused on the area examined by trenching. All the sherds have a *terminus post quem* of the 2nd century, and could date later in the Roman period.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

3.5.3 A total of 66 sherds (523g) of medieval and later pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of 19 contexts. The range of pottery fabrics and vessel forms present appears to be typical of many sites in Warwickshire with relatively local (Warwickshire) medieval wares well represented, together with a few regional imports from neighbouring counties. The post-medieval coarse wares are also most probably from local sources.

3.5.4 The earliest pottery comprises sherds from two vessels in St Neots-type ware (OXR, c 900-1100) including a fresh rim sherd from a jar (Ctx 4109) and body sherds from a second jar (3205). These are the only sherds in their contexts and (if not redeposited) indicate a late Saxon or early post-conquest date for the start of the medieval sequence here. Pottery of the later 12th to 14th centuries is reasonably common but mostly in very poor condition making definite attribution to particular pottery industries difficult or subjective in a number of instances. Coarse grey sandy fabrics predominate. These include cooking pots and a few sherds probably from glazed pitchers in Coventry A ware (COVA, 12th-13th century), and cooking pot sherds in 13th-14th century reduced Deritend ware from the Birmingham area.

3.5.5 Midlands purple ware (MPUR) and Midlands orange ware (MORAN) was found and this likely dates to the late 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. A 17th- or early 18th-century bowl rim in plain white tin-glazed ware (TGW), probably from London, is probably the only post-medieval vessel from non-local sources.

Clay tobacco pipes

3.5.6 A total of twelve pieces of clay pipe weighing 31g were recovered from four contexts. The spot dates for these are 17th and 18th century.

Glass and metals

3.5.7 The only glass find from the evaluation is a single piece of vessel glass from context 1408, likely to be of 18th- or early 19th-century date.

3.5.8 There are just two metal finds, a small hand forged nail from context 2410 and fragment of copper alloy strip or sheet from context 906. Neither is closely datable.

3.5.9 There is a small quantity of possible spherical hammerscale recovered through soil sampling from context 918. The small samples are highly magnetic.

Fired clay and ceramic building material

3.5.10 A total of 188 fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay weighing 19811g was recovered from eleven trenches. The assemblage was dominated by post-medieval brick from Trench 9 with lesser quantities of roof tile from other areas. A single fragment may be Roman in date.

3.5.11 The bricks (48 fragments, 18288g) were all recovered from Trench 9 and were very similar in form. Several bricks from contexts 917 and 923 were heavily overfired to a dark grey – purple colour, some having a vitrified surface, usually a stretcher face. The size and character of the bricks suggests they are of 17th- to 18th-century date. The fired clay was mainly associated with the bricks from Trench 9 and had been made in the same orange-red sandy fabric Q.

3.5.12 The roof tile (20 fragments, 1082g) was recovered from seven trenches (1, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31 and 32) where they occurred as small broken fragments, moderately to heavily abraded. Dating the tile is necessarily imprecise, and inevitably, with the time lag between production, use and discard, it could have been produced and used at any point between the 15th and 18th centuries.

Stone

3.5.13 A total of 15 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis from contexts 4135, 2406, 4127 and 4115. None of these show any evidence for use, but all are heat affected.

Flint

3.5.14 A small assemblage of six pieces of struck flint was recovered from this evaluation. The assemblage was very mixed in nature and included three tools and one core. Although largely undiagnostic, several of the flints could be assigned to either early

or later prehistory suggesting that the flints may relate to several small, unrelated episodes of prehistoric activity.

Animal Bone

3.5.15 The evaluation produced 125 refitted animal bone specimens from 13 contexts and 20 fragments from one sieved sample. The preservation of the material was very variable and in some features the remains were highly fragmentary. Bones of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep/goats were identified.

3.6 Environmental summary

3.6.1 Five samples were taken during the evaluation.

3.6.2 Sample 1 (918) which is dated to the 17th -18th century originates within a layer adjacent to brick kiln 911 The material recovered is consistent with waste or demolition debris from this feature, which appears to have been coal fired.

3.6.3 Samples 4 (4137) and 5 (4121) both originate within ditch fills dated to the middle Iron Age. The samples were both of small volume (8 and 9L), although both produced small flots with few charred cereal grains and seeds. Sample 3 (4217), from a ditch fill, contains a similar suite of charred remains to the Iron Age samples with a combination of wheat and barley grains together with accompanying wild seeds.

3.6.4 Sample 2 (3210) was recovered from a ditch dated to the medieval period and produced the richest of the flots. This sample contained abundant grain and seeds of wild plants. As with the earlier samples, both wheat and barley are present, with the addition of legumes (pea/bean), possible rye (*Secale cereale*) and very small fragments of either nutshell or fruitstones.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The archaeological features were reasonably well defined against the Mercia Mudstone. There was also a strong correlation between the geophysical survey results and the archaeological features. No previously unidentified areas of archaeological feature concentrations were revealed by the evaluation. Combined, these provide a strong level of confidence in the results of the field evaluation in terms of identifying the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

4.2 Interpretation

Prehistoric

4.2.1 Three trenches contained features that were dated to the middle Iron Age, including curvilinear ditches in Trenches 41 and 42, linear ditches in Trench 41, and pits in Trenches 24 and 31. The curvilinear ditches may form parts of two enclosures along with other associated ditches, gullies and pits. In 2017, middle to late Iron Age activity was found during the excavation of the Phase 2 area, located 300m north-west of the site. Therefore this middle Iron Age activity could be part of a wider network of settlements of this date.

4.2.2 Ditch 4104/4134 was the largest of the middle Iron Age ditches, as it was 2.2m wide and 0.82m deep. This substantial size may indicate that the ditch was a boundary ditch, defining the eastern edge of the settlement. There is some confusion over the possible date of the ditches in this area of the site, as one sherd of St Neots-type ware was found within fill 4109 of ditch 4136/4108. This sherd was fresh and dated to from *c* 900-1100. It is currently unknown if this sherd is intrusive or whether it indicates that the ditches in Trench 41 are late Anglo-Saxon/medieval in date.

Roman

4.2.3 The three residual sherds of Roman pottery indicate that there could be low-level activity of this date close to the site.

Medieval Tachbrook Mallory

4.2.4 It is possible that the medieval village of Tachbrook Mallory was founded in the late Saxon period, as several sherds of pottery dating to *c* 900-1100 were found. As mentioned above, the dating of several features in Trench 41 is unclear and they may date to the late Anglo-Saxon period. Documentary evidence suggests that Tachbrook Mallory had 12 households (Palmer 2018) in the late 11th century.

4.2.5 The focus of the later medieval activity on the site was in trenches in the south-eastern part of the evaluation area, close to the Oakley Wood Road. The geophysical survey indicated that there were several linear N-S aligned features located 30 and 50m west of the road. Several of these were identified during the evaluation including ditches 3115, 3102, 3107 and 3918/3937. These N-S ditches may define the western boundary of the medieval hamlet of Tachbrook Mallory, forming the rear of housing

and garden plots that fronted onto the road. A number of E-W ditches within Trenches 24 and 32 may represent different phases of boundary plots. There may be evidence of medieval houses and occupation layers in close proximity to Trenches 24, 31, 32, 33 and 39. Interestingly most of the medieval pottery within these features has a date range of *c* 1100-1500. This ties in with the documentary information for the settlement, which notes that the 60 inhabitants of the village were evicted in 1510. However, it is likely that the area west of Oakley Wood Road was a small part of the village and more of it could have been located east of Oakley Wood Road.

4.2.6 It is likely that the ridge and furrow across much of the site was dated to the medieval/early post-medieval period and was associated with the settlement of Tachbrook Mallory. It is possible that the ridge and furrow continued in use after the village was abandoned until the furrows were levelled in the 18th or 19th century.

Post-medieval

4.2.7 It is likely that the hamlet of Tachbrook Mallory continued in use after the 16th century and this is indicated by documentary evidence which suggests by 1640, four houses remained in the hamlet (Salzman 1949). There may be further post-medieval evidence for occupation on the site as the OS 1:10,060 map of 1886 shows a building with associated garden at SP 31800 62042. This building was located adjacent to the Oakley Wood Road and would have been located just north-east of Trench 40. However, no substantive artefactual evidence was encountered for occupation of this period beyond occasional debris incorporated in to plough soil horizons or furrows.

4.2.8 The presence of the 17th-18th century brick kiln or brick clamp towards the north of the site is potentially significant. The exact form and dimensions of the kiln were not fully exposed during the evaluation. The bricks and kiln may have been used to construct buildings on the Mallory House estate; the main house is located east of the site and the Oakley Wood Road. The kiln may be contemporary with the construction of the main house as it was built between 1570-1609 or even with the Barracks (just west of the Mallory House) which was built during the mid-17th century

4.3 Evaluation objectives and results

4.3.1 The evaluation was able to successfully test the validity of the 2014 geophysical survey. This was confirmed by the evaluation which found a kiln site and associated features and layers in Trench 9 and the medieval/early post-medieval occupation features in Trenches 24, 31 and 32. The date of the medieval settlement appears to be the 12th-15th century with some pottery dating from the late Anglo-Saxon and early post-medieval period. In addition, there may be and middle Iron Age activity in Trench 41. There may be further Iron Age activity in Trench 42 as an undated curvilinear feature was identified.

4.3.2 The geophysical anomalies that were identified in the area of Trench 1 relate to localised magnetic debris in a furrow in this area. In Trench 44 a layer of clinker was found. Trench 44 is located *c* 150m north-east of Trench 9 so it appears to be unrelated to the brick producing activities.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The archaeology identified during the evaluation appears to indicate the presence of middle Iron Age activity within Trenches 24, 31 and 41, possibly associated with two curvilinear enclosures in Trenches 41 and 42. This could be significant, as Iron Age activity was also found to the north-west of the site in 2017 and therefore the site may have been part of a wider network of Iron Age settlements.

4.4.2 The presence of the medieval activity on the site is also significant as it relates to the shrunken medieval settlement of Tachbrook Mallory. The archaeological evidence suggests that part of the village continued into the 17th century and beyond.

4.4.3 The 17th-18th century brick kiln that was found within Trench 9 has some significance in that there are limited examples of this date that have been recorded in detail in England.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained seven furrows (five excavated, two unexcavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown silty clay.	-	-
102	Fill of 103	2.00	-	Fill of furrow 103. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-
103	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
104	Cut	1.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
105	Fill of 104	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 104. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-
106	Cut	1.90	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
107	Fill of 106	1.90	-	Fill of furrow 106. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-
108	Cut	2.90	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
109	Fill of 108	2.90	-	Fill of furrow 108. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	CBM.	-
110	Cut	2.40	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
111	Fill of 110	2.40	-	Fill of furrow 110. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-
112	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
113	Fill of 112	2.00	-	Fill of furrow 112. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-

114	Cut	1.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
115	Fill of 114	1.10	-	Fill of furrow 114. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one furrow and one modern drain. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown sandy clay.	-	-
202	Cut		-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-
203	Fill of 202	1.40	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 202. Light yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark brown manganese.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown and grey silty clay with mid red clay patches.	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two NW-SE furrows (unexcavated) and a modern drain. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-

401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay.	-	-
402	Cut	2.00	-	Modern drain, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
403	Fill of 404		-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 404. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
404	Cut	0.90	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
405	Fill of 406.		-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 404. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
406	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained NW-SE six furrows (unexcavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay and mudstone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay with mudstone.	-	-
502	Cut	0.90	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
503	Fill of 502	0.90	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 502. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
504	Cut	1.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
505	Fill of 504	1.10	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 504. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
506	Cut	0.40	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
507	Fill of 506	0.40	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 506. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
508	Cut	0.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
509	Fill of 508	0.80	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 508. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
510	Cut	1.30	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-

511	Fill of 510	1.30	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 510. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
512	Cut	0.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
513	Fill of 512	0.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 512. Light brown silty clay. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one modern drain. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay and mudstone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay and mudstone.	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay.	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained four furrows and one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay and mudstone.					**Length (m)**	55
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish red clay and mudstone.	-	-
802	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-

803	Fill of 802	2.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 802. Light brown silty clay. Occasional CBM. Unexcavated.	-	-
804	Cut	1.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
805	Fill of 804	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 802. Light brown silty clay. Occasional CBM. Unexcavated.	-	-
806	Cut	0.70	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
807	Fill of 806	0.70	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 802. Light brown silty clay. Occasional CBM. Unexcavated.	-	-
808	Cut	1.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
809	Fill of 808	1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 802. Light brown silty clay. Occasional CBM. Unexcavated.	-	-
810	Fill of 812	>6.00	>1.50	Upper fill of pit 812. Light brown silty clay.		
811	Fill of 812	3.50	>0.50	Lowest exposed fill of pit 812. Light brown silty clay. Frequent crushed CBM. Charcoal fragments.		
812	Cut	>6.00	>1.50	Pit, partially exposed. Possible quarry pit. Moderately sloped north side. Not Bottomed.	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one brick kiln and two possible pits. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay.	-	-
902	Cut	1.35	-	Pit, oval. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-

903	Fill of 902	1.35	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 902. Mid brownish, pinkish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
904	Layer	2.50	0.16	Possible demolition layer of kiln structure 911. Partially exposed. CBM fragments in brownish red silty clay matrix. Frequent charcoal.	-	-
905	Structure	>2.00	0.07	Brick surface, single course. Internal part of kiln structure 911. Brownish red clay bond.	-	-
906	Layer	>15.00	0.22	Possible demolition layer outside of kiln structure 911, west of wall 908. Greyish red silty clay. Charcoal flecks and lenses.	Pot. Metal	*c* 1600-1750 (metal undatable)
907	Wall	0.50	>0.21	Brick wall, runs E-W. Partially exposed. Three brick courses, English cross/English garden wall. Base not reached. Brownish red clay bond. Part of kiln structure 911.	-	-
908	Wall	0.60	>0.71	Brick wall, runs N-S. Partially exposed. Eleven brick courses exposed; base not reached. English garden wall coursing. Arched flue, blocked by 919. Part of kiln structure 911.	-	-
909	Cut	9.65	-	Possible pit, partially exposed. Possible a quarry pit. Unexcavated.	-	-
910	Fill of 909	5.00	-	Lowest exposed fill of pit 909. Brown clayey silt. Frequent stone rubble. Unexcavated.	-	-
911	Structure	>4.50	>0.71	Brick kiln. Consisting of brick walls 907 and 908, brick surface 905,	-	-

				and deposits 913 and 914. All bricks of same dimensions and aspect. Orange/red regular rectangular, average size of 230x 110x 65mm.		
912	Layer	>4.60	-	Upper fill of pit 909. Reddish brown silty clay. Frequent CBM fragments. Frequent charcoal. Unexcavated.	-	-
913	Layer	>1.00	0.12	Layer within kiln structure 911. Black and white charcoal and ash.	-	-
914	Layer	0.66	0.10	Layer within kiln structure 911. Greenish grey sandy silt. Very compact, like mortar.	-	-
915	Layer	>0.75	0.21	Layer within kiln structure 911. Greyish pink and red clayey silt.	-	-
916	Layer	0.65	0.30	Layer within kiln structure 911. Purplish red silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
917	Layer	>0.45	0.36	Layer to west of 908. Black/grey/white ash and charcoal rich sandy silt. Burnt clay fragments.	Brick	C17-C18
918	Layer	0.35	0.12	Layer to west of wall 908. Reddish grey with black. Ash and charcoal rich. Burnt clay fragments.	Brick. Hammerscale Sample 1.	Brick C17-C18. Hammerscale Undatable
919	Wall	0.43	0.65	Brick blocking of flue/stoke hole in wall 908. Random courses, headers, stretchers, and fragments. Abutted by surface 921. Part of kiln structure 911.	-	-
920	Cut	-	-	Construction cut for wall 908 or kiln	-	-

				structure 911. Unexcavated. Not seen.		
921	Structure	-	-	Brick and clay surface. Abuts 919. West of wall 908. Unexcavated.	-	-
922	Structure	-	-	Brick and clay surface. Within kiln structure 911, east of wall 908. Unexcavated.	-	-
923	Layer	0.30	0.10	Layer within kiln structure 911. Greyish brown sandy silt. Burnt clay fragments and rubble.	Brick	C17-C18
924	Layer	0.30	0.10	Layer within kiln structure 911. Red silty clay with whitish grey clay patches. Charcoal flecks.	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay.	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay and light brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
1101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown sandy clay with red clay patches and manganese to north,	-	-

				reddish brown clay to south.		
1102	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
1103	Fill of 1102	2.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1102. Light brown sandy clay. Frequent manganese. Unexcavated.	-	-
1104	Cut	1.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
1105	Fill of 1104	1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1102. Light brown sandy clay. Frequent manganese. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained six furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Reddish grey and brown silty clay.	-	-
1201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light mottled brown sandy clay.	-	-
1202	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
1203	Fill of 1202	2.00	-	Light brown sandy clay with brown mottling. Unexcavated.	-	-
1204	Cut	1.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
1205	Fill of 1204	1.00	-	Light brown sandy clay with brown mottling. Unexcavated.	-	-
1206	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
1207	Fill of 1206	2.00	-	Light brown sandy clay with brown mottling. Unexcavated.	-	-
1208	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
1209	Fill of 1208	2.00	-	Light brown sandy clay with brown mottling. Unexcavated.	-	-
1210	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-

1211	Fill of 1210	2.00	-	Light brown sandy clay with brown mottling. Unexcavated.	-	-
1212	Cut	>1.60	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-
1213	Fill of 1212	>1.60	-	Light brown sandy clay with brown mottling. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brownish red silty clay.	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one plough-scar, a possible quarry Cut, and eight furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silt.	-	-
1401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown sandy silt.	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Change of natural/quarry Cut. Light mottled reddish and greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
1403	Cut	0.50	-	Plough-scar, linear, runs NE-SW. Truncates furrows 1405 and 1414, and potential quarry Cut 1402. Unexcavated.	-	-
1404	Fill of 1403	0.50	-	Upper/sole fill of plough-scar 1403. Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

1405	Cut	1.85	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Truncated by plough-scar 1403. Unexcavated.	-	-
1406	Fill of 1405	1.85	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1405. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Truncated by plough-scar 1403	-	-
1407	Cut	1.55	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1408	Fill of 1407	1.55	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1407. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks.	Pot, glass.	C1250-1550? Res. Glass 18th or early 19th C
1409	Cut	1.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1410	Fill of 1409	1.80	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1409. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
1411	Cut	1.60	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1412	Fill of 1411	1.60	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1411. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
1413	Fill of 1414	1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1414. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1414	Cut	1.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Truncated by plough-scar 1403. Unexcavated.	-	-
1415	Fill of 1416	1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1416. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Truncated by plough-scar 1403. Unexcavated.	-	-
1416	Cut	1.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1417	Fill of 1418	1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1418. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1418	Cut	1.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1419	Fill of 1420	1.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1420. Light reddish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

1420	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one furrow and a modern land drain. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay with yellowish patches and degraded stone.	-	-
1502	Cut	-	-	Furrow, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Truncated by modern land drain. Unexcavated.	-	-
1503	Fill of 1502			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill. Asbestos.		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained seven furrows and a possible quarry Cut. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-
1601	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark brownish red sandy clay.	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Change in natural/possible quarry cut. East end of trench. Light mottled reddish and greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
1603	Cut	1.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1604	Fill of 1603	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1603. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1605	Cut	1.15	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-

1606	Fill of 1605	1.15	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1605. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1607	Cut	2.40	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1608	Fill of 1607	2.40	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1607. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1609	Cut	2.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
1610	Fill of 1609	2.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1609. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1611	Cut	1.55	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Truncates possible quarry Cut 1602. Unexcavated.	-	-
1612	Fill of 1611	1.55	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1611. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1613	Cut	1.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Truncates possible quarry Cut 1602. Unexcavated.	-	-
1614	Fill of 1613	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1613. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
1615	Cut	1.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Truncates possible quarry Cut 1602. Unexcavated.	-	-
1616	Fill of 1615	1.20	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1615. Light reddish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one furrow (not excavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown silty clay.		
1701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay.		
1702	Cut	-	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S.		
1703	Fill of 1702			Light yellowish brown fill.	Pot, CBM.	Pot *c* 1700-1800. CBM Med?

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained six furrows (one excavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Brown silty clay.	-	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red clay.	-	-
1802	Cut	1.60	0.13	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Gently sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
1803	Fill of 1802	1.60	0.13	Sole fill of furrow 1802. Light yellowish brown silty clay.	Pot, CBM.	Pot - c1600-1750. CBM – med/PM
1804	Cut	2.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S.. Unexcavated.	-	-
1805	Cut	1.85	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S.. Unexcavated.	-	-
1806	Cut	1.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S.. Unexcavated.	-	-
1807	Cut	3.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S.. Unexcavated.	-	-
1808	Cut	1.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S.. Unexcavated.	-	-
1809	Fill of 1804			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill		
1810	Fill of 1805			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill		
1811	Fill of 1806			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill		
1812	Fill of 1807			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill		
1813	Fill of 1808			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill		

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-

1901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Reddish brown sandy clay	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish red sandy clay.	-	-
1903	Cut	1.40	0.11	Furrow, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Gently sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
1904	Fill of 1903	1.40	0.11	Sole fill of furrow 1903. Light reddish brown sandy clay.	Pot, bone.	c1225-1500
1905	Cut	>2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-
1906	Fill of 1905	>2.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 1905. Light reddish brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	CTP. Pot. CBM	Pipe is mid-18th C

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained seven furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red and yellowish brown silty clays.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.		
2001	Layer	-	0.15	Natural. Red and light reddish/yellowish brown silty clays.		
2002	Cut	1.90	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2003	Cut	1.70	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2004	Cut	2.25	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2005	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2006	Cut	1.05	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2007	Cut	2.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2008	Cut	1.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2009	Fill of 2002			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2010	Fill of 2003			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		

2011	Fill of 2004			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2012	Fill of 2005			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2013	Fill of 2006			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.	Y?- CBM.	-
2014	Fill of 2007			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.	Y?- CBM.	Roman (res)
2015	Fill of 2008			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained seven furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil.	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2103	Cut	1.70	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
2104	Fill of 2103	1.70	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2103. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
2105	Cut	1.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
2106	Fill of 2105	1.80	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2105. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
2107	Cut	1.60	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
2108	Fill of 2107	1.60	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2107. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
2109	Cut	2.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		
2110	Fill of 2109	2.10	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2109. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	Roof tile	C16-18
2111	Cut	1.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
2112	Fill of 2111	1.80	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2111. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
2113	Cut	2.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-

2114	Fill of 2113	2.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2113. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
2115	Cut	1.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
2116	Fill of 2115	1.10	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2116. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two furrows (not excavated). Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red and yellow silty clays.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
2201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red and light reddish yellow silty clays.	-	-
2202	Cut	2.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
2203	Cut	2.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
2204	Fill of 2201			Light yellowish brown silty clay.		
2205	Fill of 2203			Light yellowish brown silty clay.		

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.15	Natural. Red silty clay.	-	-
2302	Cut	1.25	-	Furrow, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.		
2303	Fill			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.	CBM.	Med-PM

Trench 24		
General description	**Orientation**	SW-NE

Trench contained one natural hollow, one pit, two ditches, one furrow, a spread, one plough scar, and two modern land drains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
2401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay.	-	-
2402	Cut	-	-	Natural hollow.	-	-
2403	Cut	2.60	0.54	Pit, oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
2404	Fill of 2403	2.60	0.54	Sole fill of pit 2403. Light greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	Pot.	MIA
2405	Cut	0.42	0.20	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
2406	Fill of 2405	0.42	0.20	Sole fill of ditch 2405. Light brownish grey silty clay.	Pot.	c1250-1350
2407	Cut	0.35	0.10	Plough-scar, linear, runs E-W. Shallow.	-	-
2408	Fill of 2407	0.35	0.10	Sole fill of plough-scar 2407. Light brownish grey silty clay.	-	-
2409	Cut	0.60	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Shallow. Gently sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
2410	Fill of 2409	0.60	0.12	Sole fill of ditch 2409. Light greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	Pot, metal, CBM.	c1150-1350 (metal undatable). CBM – Med-PM
2411	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2412	Fill of 2411	1.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 2411. Light brownish grey silty clay. Unexcavated.	Pot, CBM.	Pot - c1650-1750. Pipe late 17th-early 18th. CBM Med and Med-PM
2413	Layer	3.40	0.20	Spread of material. Partially exposed. Green mottled light grey silty	Pot, CBM.	MIA (res). CBM – Med- PM

				clay. Frequent charcoal. Same as 2414		
2414	Layer			Same as layer 2413. Originally thought to be part of a feature but after excavation it was found to be the same layer as 2413.	Pot.	c1600-1750
2415				VOID		
2416				Same as layer 2413		
2417	Cut	1.5		Ditch E-W. Unexcavated. Recorded in plan only.		

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
2501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark brownish red silty clay.	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained four furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of red and reddish yellow silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown silty clay. In southern part of trench only.	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red and light brownish/reddish yellow silty clay.	-	-
2603	Cut	1.65	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2604	Cut	1.90	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2605	Cut	1.60	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-

2606	Cut	1.30	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2607	Fill of 2603			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2608	Fill of 2604			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2609	Fill of 2605			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2610	Fill of 2606			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Reddish brown clayey silt.	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark brownish red silty clay.	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained seven furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
2801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay with siltier patches.	-	-
2802	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2803	Cut	1.65	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.		
2804	Cut	2.85	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2805	Cut	2.25	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2806	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.		

2807	Cut	2.20	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2808	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
2809	Fill of 2802			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2810	Fill of 2803			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.	CTP	18th century
2811	Fill of 2804			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2812	Fill of 2805			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2813	Fill of 2806			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.	Pottery	Roman (C2 or later)
2814	Fill of 2807			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		
2845	Fill of 2808			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
2901	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay with siltier patches.	-	-
2902	Cut	0.55	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
2903	Fill of 2902			Yellowish brown silty clay fill.		

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3001	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish and yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-

				Frequent manganese. Red clay patches		

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches, one possible ditch, two furrows, one probable furrow, a modern land drain, a possible pit, and three small pits or postholes. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greyish red sandy clay with gravelly patches.	-	-
3102	Cut	0.76	0.50	Modern Land drain, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 3204 and layer 3106.	-	-
3103	Fill of 3102	0.76	0.50	Sole fill of land drain 3102. Mixed dark greyish brown sandy silt and brownish red silty clay.	-	-
3104	Cut	0.40	0.07	Possible ditch, linear, runs E-W. Shallow. Gently sloped sides, base not exposed. Truncated by land drain 3102 and pit 3107. Truncates layer 3106.	-	-
3105	Fill of 3104	0.40	0.07	Sole/lowest exposed fill of possible ditch 3104. Greyish brown sandy silt. Cut by land drain 3102 and pit 3107.	-	-
3106	Layer	-	0.09	Possible change in geology. Light greyish pink sandy silt. Cut by land drain 3102 and ditch 3104.	-	-
3107	Cut	1.45	0.50	Possible pit, rectangular. Vertical sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 3104.	-	-
3108	Fill of 3107	0.65	0.38	Upper fill of pit 3107. Greyish brown sandy clay.	Pot, bone.	c1400-1600
3109	Cut	2.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Truncates ditch 3134. Unexcavated.	-	-
3110	Fill of 3109	2.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3109. Brownish grey sandy	-	-

				silt. Manganese flecks. Unexcavated.		
3111	Cut	0.50	-	Probable furrow, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Unexcavated.	-	-
3112	Fill of 3111	0.50	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 3111. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3113	Cut	0.90	0.50	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncated by ditch 3128.	-	-
3114	Fill of 3131	1.80	0.10	Upper fill of ditch 3131. Dark brown sandy clay. Cut by 3128.	Bone.	c1250-1450
3115	Cut	2.50	0.25	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
3116	Fill of 3115	2.50	0.25	Sole fill of ditch 3115. Greyish brown with darker patches. Charcoal flecks.	Bone. CBM (roof)	Med-PM
3117	Cut	0.44	-	Pit or posthole, sub-circular. Unexcavated.	-	-
3118	Fill of 3117	0.44	-	Upper/sole fill of pit or posthole 3117. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
3119	Cut	0.60	-	Pit or posthole, sub-circular. Unexcavated.	-	-
3120	Fill of 3119	0.60	-	Upper/sole fill of pit or posthole 3119. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
3121	Cut	0.68	0.07	Pit or posthole, irregular. Shallow. Gently sloped sides, irregular base.	-	-
3122	Fill of 3121	0.68	0.07	Sole fill of pit or posthole 3121. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Pot.	MIA
3123	Cut	>4.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Not fully exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-
3124	Fill of 3123	>4.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3123. Brownish grey sandy silt. Manganese flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3125	Fill of 3113	0.90	0.50	Sole fill of ditch 3113. Light greyish brown sandy clay.	Pot, CBM.	c1200-1350
3126				VOID		

3127	Fill of 3107	0.90	0.28	Basal fill of pit 3107. Reddish brown silty clay with grey patches.	Pot.	c1400-1750
3128	Cut	1.10	0.40	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 3131, truncated by ditch 3113.	-	-
3129	Fill of 3131	2.20	0.46	Middle fill of ditch 3131. Light brown sandy clay. Cut by 3128	-	-
3130	Fill of 3131	1.00	0.30	Basal fill of ditch 3131. Grey sandy clay.	-	-
3131	Cut	3.00	0.75	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by ditch 3128.	-	-
3132	Fill of 3128	1.10	0.40	Sole fill of ditch 3128. Light brown sandy clay. Cut by ditch 3113.	-	-
3133	Fill of 3134	0.40	0.40	Sole fill of ditch 3134. Reddish brown sandy clay. Cut by furrow 3109.	-	-
3134	Cut	0.40	0.40	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base. Truncated by furrow 3109		

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three ditches, twenty linears or furrows, six pits, four possible pits. The majority of these features were not excavated so were only given cut numbers. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay.	-	-
3202	Cut	0.80	0.11	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Shallow. Gently sloped sides, slightly concave base.	-	-
3203	Fill of 3202	0.80	0.11	Sole fill of ditch 3202. Brownish grey silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	-	-
3204	Cut	1.03	0.40	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Moderately sloped sides,	-	-

				flat base. Truncated by 3207.		
3205	Fill of 3204	1.03	0.32	Upper fill of ditch 3204. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Cut by 3207.	Pot, bone.	c900-1100
3206	Fill of 3204	0.76	0.11	Basal fill of ditch 3204. Mottled red and greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3207	Cut	2.22	0.89	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Steep sides, undulating base. Truncates ditch 3204. Not bottomed to west of intervention.	-	-
3208	Fill of 3207	2.00	0.42	Upper fill of ditch 3207. Dark greyish brown silty clay with some red mottling. Charcoal flecks.	Pot, bone.	Roman 2C or later (residual) and c1250-1400
3209	Fill of 3207	1.60	0.32	Middle fill of ditch 3207. Greyish brown silty clay with frequent red mottling. Grainy.	Bone, flint.	-
3210	Fill of 3207	1.30	0.35	Basal/ lowest exposed fill of ditch 3207. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	Bone. Pot from sieved sample <2>	c1100-1350?
3211	Cut	0.40	-	Linear, runs E-W. Terminus. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3212	Cut	0.40	-	Linear, runs E-W. Terminus. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates layer 3213.	-	-
3213	Layer	3.70	-	Spread, amorphous. Greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Cut by linears 3212 and 3214.	-	-
3214	Cut	0.40	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates layer 3213.	-	-
3215	Layer	7.00	-	Spread, amorphous. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-

				Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Cut by linears 3216, 3217, 3218, and 3219.		
3216	Cut	0.68	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates layer 3215.	-	-
3217	Cut	0.42	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates layer 3215.	-	-
3218	Cut	0.50	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates layer 3215.	-	-
3219	Cut	0.60	-	Linear, runs E-W. Terminus. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates layer 3215.	-	-
3220	Cut	0.80	0.26	Linear, runs E-W. Shallow. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncates layer 3221.	-	-
3221	Layer	2.45	-	Later, amorphous. Greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Cut by linears 3220, 3222, and 3223. Overlies pit 3224.	-	-
3222	Cut	0.40	0.20	Linear, runs E-W. Shallow. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncates layer 3221.	-	-
3223	Cut	0.40	0.17	Linear, runs E-W. Shallow. Moderately sloped sides, concave base. Truncates layer 3221. Filled by 3244.		
3224	Cut	0.40	-	Pit, circular. Light greyish brown silty clay fill. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncated by linear 3225. Overlain by spread 3221.	-	-
3225	Cut	1.25	-	Linear, runs E-W. Terminus. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal	-	-

				flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates pit 3224.		
3226	Cut	0.39	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3227	Cut	0.40	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3228	Cut	0.29	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates pit 3229.	-	-
3229	Cut	2.85	-	Pit, sub-oval. Light greyish brown silty clay fill. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncated by linears 3228 and 3230.	-	-
3230	Cut	0.21	-	Linear, runs E-W. Terminus. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates pit 3229.	-	-
3231	Cut	0.40	-	Pit, sub-oval. Light greyish brown silty clay fill. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncated by linear 3232.	-	-
3232	Cut	0.59	-	Linear, runs E-W. Terminus. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Truncates pit 3239.	-	-
3233	Cut	0.54	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3234	Cut	0.50	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3235	Cut	1.50	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3236	Cut	0.85	-	Pit, sub-circular. Light greyish brown silty clay fill.	-	-

				Charcoal flecks. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.		
3237	Cut	0.50	-	Pit, circular. Dark greyish brown silty clay fill. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Uncertain relationship with ditch 3204.	-	-
3238	Cut	1.10	-	Pit, sub-oval. Light greyish brown silty clay fill. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3239	Cut	1.25	-	Pit, sub-oval. Light greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3240	Cut	0.50	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill with charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
3241	Layer	0.40	-	Spread, sub-oval. Greyish red silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Unexcavated. Overlies linear 3218.	-	-
3242	Fill of 3220	0.80	0.26	Sole fill of linear 3220. Brownish grey silty clay.	-	-
3243	Fill of 3222	0.40	0.20	Sole fill of linear 3222. Brownish grey silty clay.	-	-
3244	Fill of 3223	0.40	0.17	Sole fill of linear 3223. Brownish grey silty clay.	Pottery. CTP. CBM.	c 1250-1400 res. CTP Mid to late 17th century. CBM Med-PM

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained four ditches and a possible ditch terminus or pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3301	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish red silty clay with light yellowish red patches.	-	-

3302	Cut	0.58	0.24	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
3303	Fill of 3302	0.58	0.24	Sole fill of ditch 3302. Brown silty clay.	-	-
3304	Cut	1.75	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Brown silty clay fill. Modern wood in fill.	-	-
3305	Cut	0.25	-	Possible ditch terminus or pit. Partially exposed sub-semicircle. Brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3306	Cut	2.00	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Reddish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3307	Cut	7.00	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained five furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Brownish grey sandy silt with orangey lenses.	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Greyish red silty clay with grey silty and gravelly patches.	-	-
3403	Cut	2.70	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
3404	Fill of 3403	2.70	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3403. Brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
3405	Cut	3.65	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
3406	Fill of 3405	3.65	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3405. Brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
3407	Cut	1.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-

3408	Fill of 3407	1.10	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3407. Brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
3409	Cut	1.40	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
3410	Fill of 3409	1.40	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3409. Brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
3411	Cut	1.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
3412	Fill of 3411	1.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 3411. Brownish grey sandy silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay with light reddish yellow and brown patches.	-	-
3502	Cut	0.80	-	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
3503	Fill of 3502			Light yellowish brown silty clay fill.		

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of reddish silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Light greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish and yellowish brown silty clay. Frequent manganese flecks.	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three possible pits, two possible terminating linears, and fifteen linears or furrows. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer	-	0.48	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3701	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish red silty clay.	-	-
3702	Cut	0.50	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3703	Cut	0.35	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3704	Cut	0.90	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3705	Cut	1.80	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated. Truncates possible pit 3719	-	-
3706	Cut	0.36	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3707	Cut	0.70	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3708	Cut	0.20	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3709	Cut	0.28	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3710	Cut	1.60	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3711	Cut	0.40	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated. Truncates possible pit 3720.	-	-
3712	Cut	0.90	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3713	Cut	0.30	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-

3714	Cut	0.52	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3715	Cut	1.40	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3716	Cut	0.60	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3717	Cut	0.94	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3718	Cut	0.42	-	Linear, runs E-W. Greyish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
3719	Cut	0.90	-	Possible pit, possibly circular. Partially exposed. Unexcavated. Truncated by linear 3705.	-	-
3720	Cut	0.70	-	Possible pit, possibly oval. Partially exposed. Unexcavated. Truncated by linear 3711.	-	-
3721	Cut	2.00	-	Possible pit, sub-oval. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three linears, two of which are possibly ditches, and a probable natural Cut. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3801	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown clay with light grey patches.	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3803	Cut	0.40	0.30	Linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
3804	Fill of 3803	0.40	0.30	Sole fill of linear 3803. Light grey silty clay.	-	-
3805	Cut	0.67	0.30	Probable ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped		

				uneven sides, concave base.		
3806	Fill of 3805	0.67	0.30	Sole fill of probable ditch 3805. Light greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3807	Cut	-	-	Probable natural Cut. Amorphous, partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-
3808	Fill of 3807	-	-	Upper/sole fill of probable natural Cut 3808. Light yellowish grey. Unexcavated.	-	-
3809	Cut	1.80	-	Possible ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
3810	Fill of 3809	1.80	-	Upper/sole fill of possible ditch 3809. Light yellowish grey clay.	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contained eight linears, two furrows, three pits, one possible pit, two postholes, and one possible posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
3901	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay.	-	-
3902	Fill of 3903	0.80	-	Upper/sole fill of possible pit 3903. Brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
3903	Cut	0.80	-	Possible pit, sub-oval. Partially exposed. Unexcavated.	-	-
3904	Fill of 3905	0.55	0.15	Sole fill of linear 3905. Dark brown silty clay.	-	-
3905	Cut	0.55	0.15	Possible linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Relationship with 3903 uncertain.	-	-
3906	Fill of 3907	0.60	0.07	Sole fill of pit 3907. Brown sandy clay.	-	-
3907	Cut	0.60	0.07	Pit, sub-rectangular. Partially exposed. Moderately sloped sides, flat base.	-	-

3908	Fill of 3909	0.40	0.06	Sole fill of pit 3909. Greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
3909	Cut	0.40	0.06	Pit, sub rectangular. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncates furrow 3911.	-	-
3910	Fill of 3911	1.60	0.03	Sole fill of furrow 3911. Light brown sandy clay. Cut by pit 3909.	-	-
3911	Cut	1.60	0.03	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. shallow. Truncated by 3909.	-	-
3912	Fill of 3913	0.25	0.06	Sole fill of possible posthole 3913. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3913	Cut	0.25	0.06	Possible posthole, sub-rectangular. Shallow. Steeply sloped sides, slightly concave base.	-	-
3914	Fill of 3915	0.50	-	Upper/sole fill of possible pit 3915. Light grey sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
3915	Cut	0.50	-	Possible pit, amorphous. Unexcavated.	-	-
3916	Fill of 3918	0.55	0.28	Sole fill of linear 3917. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
3917	Fill of 3937	1.60	0.08	Sole fill of furrow 3937. Yellowish brown sandy clay with brown patches. Cut by pit 3920.	-	-
3918	Cut	0.55	0.28	Linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
3919	Fill of 3920	0.30	-	Upper/sole fill of pit 3920. Brown sandy clay.	-	-
3920	Cut	0.30	-	Pit, possible circular. Partially exposed. Unexcavated. Truncates linear 3937.	-	-
3921	Fill of 3922	0.32	0.08	Sole fill of linear 3922. Light greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
3922	Cut	0.32	0.08	Linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-
3923	Fill of 3924	1.10	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 3924. Light brown sandy silt. Unexcavated. Cut by linear 3926.	-	-
3924	Cut	1.10	-	Linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Truncated by linear 3926.	-	-

3925	Fill of 3926	2.30	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 3924. Dark brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
3926	Cut	2.30	-	Linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Truncates linear 3924.	-	-
3927	Fill of 3928	0.26	0.17	Sole fill of posthole 3928. Greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
3928	Cut	0.26	0.17	Posthole, sub-rectangular. Near vertical sides, slightly concave base.	-	-
3929	Fill of 3930	1.70	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 3930. Brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
3930	Cut	1.70	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated. Truncates linear 3932	-	-
3931	Fill of 3932	1.70	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 3932. Light brown sandy clay. Unexcavated. Cut by 3930.	-	-
3932	Cut	1.70	-	Linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated. Truncated by 3930.	-	-
3933	Fill of 3934	0.60	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 3934. Light brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
3934	Cut	0.60	-	Possible linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
3935	Fill of 3936	2.10	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 3936. Light greyish brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
3936	Cut	2.10	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
3937	Cut	1.70	0.08	Furrow, linear, runs N-S. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncates linear 3918.	-	-
3938	-	-	-	Natural. Light yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	-
3939	Fill of 3940	0.14	0.05	Sole fill of posthole 3940. Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
3940	Cut	0.14	0.05	Posthole, sub rectangular. Shallow. Near vertical sides, flat base.	-	-

Trench 40		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE

Trench contained seven linears, one of which is modern, one furrow, and three natural Cuts. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of reddish brown clay and gravel.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
4001	Layer	-	-	Natural. reddish brown clay and gravel.	-	-
4002	Cut	1.50	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Modern. Unexcavated.		-
4003	Fill of 4002	1.50	-	Upper/sole fill of modern ditch 4002.	Glass, frogged Bricks.	-
4004	Cut	1.25	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.		-
4005	Fill of 4004	1.25	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 4004. Unexcavated.	-	-
4006	Cut	1.00	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
4007	Fill of 4006	1.00	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 4006. Unexcavated.	-	-
4008	Cut	-	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
4009	Fill of 4008	-	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 4008. Unexcavated.	-	-
4010	Cut	2.75	-	Natural Cut.	-	-
4011	Fill of 4010	2.75	-	Upper/sole fill of natural Cut 4010. Unexcavated.	-	-
4012	Cut	1.75	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
4013	Fill of 4012	1.75	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 4012. Unexcavated.	-	-
4014	Cut	1.50	-	Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
4015	Fill of 4014	1.50	-	Upper/sole fill of linear 4014. Unexcavated.	-	-
4016	Cut	-	-	Natural Cut.	-	-
4017	Fill of 4016	-	-	Upper/sole fill of natural Cut 4016. Unexcavated.	-	-
4018	Cut	-	-	Natural Cut.	-	-
4019	Fill of 4018	-	-	Upper/sole fill of natural Cut 4018. Unexcavated.	-	-
4020	Cut	0.60	0.15	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, flat base.	-	-
4021	Fill of 4020	0.60	0.15	Sole fill of ditch 4020. Greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
4022	Cut	0.40	0.10	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, concave base.	-	-

4023	Fill of 4022	0.40	0.10	Sole fill of ditch 4022. Greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
4024	Cut	2.50	-	Furrow, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
4025	Fill of 4024	2.50	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 4010. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained fourteen ditches, one terminating ditch, and one pit. Not all of the features were excavated so these features only have cut numbers. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of yellow and red sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
4101	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light yellow and red sandy clay.	-	-
4102	Cut. Same as 4132	0.42	0.38	See 4132.	-	-
4103	Fill of 4102	0.42	0.38	See 4133	-	-
4104	Cut. Same as 4134	2.20	0.82	See 4134	-	-
4105	Fill of 4104	2.20	0.82	See 4135	-	-
4106	Cut	0.40	0.24	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Steep sides, concave base.	-	-
4107	Fill of 4106	0.40	0.24	Upper/sole fill of ditch 4106. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
4108	Cut. Same as 4136	0.50	0.88	See 4136	-	-
4109	Fill of 4108	0.50	0.88	See 4137	Pot	c900-1100
4110	Cut	1.30	0.40	Ditch, curvilinear. Gently sloped W side, near vertical E side, concave base.	-	-
4111	Fill of 4110	1.30	0.40	Sole fill of curvilinear ditch 4110. Greyish brown silty sand.		-

4112	Cut	0.64	0.10	Terminating ditch, curvilinear, runs NW-SE. Gently sloped sides, concave base. Possible starts to curve. Same as 4136.	-	-
4113	Fill of 4112	0.64	0.10	Sole fill of ditch 4112. Greyish brown sandy clay.	-	-
4114	Cut	1.70	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S, but twists slightly W. Unexcavated	-	-
4115	Fill of 4114	1.70	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 4114. Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.		-
4116	Cut	1.64	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
4117	Fill of 4116	1.64	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 4116. Greyish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-
4118	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch terminus, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
4119	Fill of 4118	0.60	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 4118. Brownish grey clayey silt. Charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	-	-
4120	Cut	1.48	0.60	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncates ditch 4126.	-	-
4121	Fill of 4120	1.40	0.50	Upper fill of ditch 4120. Greyish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks.	Pot. Sample 5.	MIA
4122	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated	-	-
4123	Fill of 4122	0.60	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 4122. Unexcavated.	-	-
4124	Cut	0.70	0.36	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped uneven sides, concave base.	-	-
4125	Fill of 4124	0.70	0.36	Sole fill of ditch 4124. Greyish brown silty clay.	Bone.	-
4126	Cut	2.00	>0.50	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Steeply sloped sides. Not bottomed. Truncated by ditch 4120.	-	-
4127	Fill of ditch 4126	2.00	0.40	Upper fill of ditch 4126. Greyish brown sandy clay. Degraded limestone. Cut by ditch 4120.	Bone.	-

4128	Fill of ditch 4120	0.10	0.60	Upper fill of ditch 4120, NW edge only. Brownish red sandy clay.	-	-
4129	Fill of ditch 4120	0.60	0.11	Basal fill of ditch 4120. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
4130	Fill of ditch 4126	>0.23	0.05	Middle fill of ditch 4126. Brownish red sandy clay.	-	-
4131	Fill of ditch 4126	>1.04	>0.18	Lowest exposed fill of ditch 4126. Yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	-
4132	Cut. Same as 4102	0.42	0.38	Gully, linear, runs N-S. Steeply sloped sides concave base. Truncated by ditch 4134	-	-
4133	Fill of 4132	0.42	0.38	Sole fill of gully 4138. Brownish grey sandy silt. Cut by 4134.	-	-
4134	Cut. Same as 4104	2.20	0.82	Ditch, linear, runs N—S. Steeply sloped, slightly stepped, uneven sides, concave base. Truncates gully 4132 and curvilinear ditch 4136.	-	-
4135	Fill of 4134	2.20	0.82	Sole fill of ditch 4134. Dark brownish grey silty sand.	Pot, bone.	MIA
4136	Cut. Same as 4108	0.50	0.88	Ditch, curvilinear. Steeply sloped sides, concave base. Truncated by ditch 4134. Same as terminating ditch 4112.	-	-
4137	Fill of 4136	0.50	0.88	Sole fill of curvilinear ditch 4136. Light yellowish grey sandy silt. Cut by ditch 4134.	Pot, flint. Sample 4.	MIA
4138	Cut	0.55	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Unexcavated.	-	-
4139	Fill of 4138	0.55	-	Upper/sole fill of ditch 4138. Greyish brown clayey silt. Unexcavated.	-	-

Trench 42		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains eleven furrows, five ditches, and two possible ditches or pits. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of red silty clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.90
	Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
4201	Layer	-	-	Natural. Red silty clay with sandier patches.	-	-
4202	Cut	0.52	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4203	Cut	0.25	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4204	Cut	0.35	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4205	Cut	1.30	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4206	Cut	1.25	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4207	Cut	1.35	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4208	Cut	1.75	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4209	Cut	1.15	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4210	Cut	0.70	0.18	Ditch, curvilinear linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncated by ditches 4222 and 4212, and furrows 4209 and 4211. Truncates 4223.	-	-
4211	Cut	1.75	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated.	-	-
4212	Cut	0.75	0.14	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 4210. Truncated by furrow 4211.	-	-
4213	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. Brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated. Truncated by furrow 4214, and possible ditches 4223 and 4221.	-	-

4214	Cut	1.10	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated. Truncates ditch 4213.	-	-
4215	Cut	0.70	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Moderately sloped NE side, flat base. Truncated by furrow 4216.		
4216	Cut	1.15	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Yellowish brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated. Truncates ditch 4215.	-	-
4217	Fill of 4210	0.70	0.18	Sole fill of ditch 4210. Brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Cut by furrows 4209 and 4211, and ditches 4212 4222.	Pot, bone, CBM.	Pot Roman C2 or later (res). CBM PM
4218	Fill of 4215	0.70	0.22	Sole fill of ditch 4215. Brownish grey silty clay. Cut by furrow 4216.	-	-
4219	Fill of 4212	0.75	0.14	Sole fill of ditch 4212. Brown silty clay. Cut by furrow 4211.	-	-
4220	Fill of 4223	0.80	0.22	Sole fill of possible ditch 4223. Reddish brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Cut by ditch 4223.	Flint.	-
4221	Cut	0.12	-	Possible ditch or pit. Partially exposed. Unexcavated. Truncates 4213.	-	-
4222	Cut	1.60	-	Ditch, linear, runs NE-SW. brown silty clay fill. Unexcavated. Truncated by furrow 4209.	-	-
4223	Cut	0.80	-	Possible ditch or pit, running N-S. Moderately sloped sides, flat base. Truncates ditch 4213.	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of Brownish red silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.90
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

4300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.47	Subsoil. Reddish brown silty clay.	-	-
4302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish red silty clay with manganese flecks.	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one furrow and a possible layer of clinker. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	8.30
					Width (m)	2.00
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Light greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
4401	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown silty clay with manganese mottling	-	-
4402	Cut	2.00	-	Furrow, linear, runs E-W. Unexcavated.	-	-
4403	Fill of 4402	2.00	-	Upper/sole fill of furrow 4402. Light brown sandy clay. Unexcavated.	-	-
4404	Layer	1.5		Layer of black/grey burnt coal – possibly clinker.	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction

B.1.1 Sixteen sherds (205g) of middle Iron Age date and three sherds (51g) of Roman date were recovered from nine contexts during the evaluation. The pottery was recorded by context group using the system employed for later prehistoric and Roman pottery from OA projects (Booth 2018). Details of fabrics, vessel forms and decoration etc. were recorded using standardised codes within this system. Quantification was by sherd count, weight and rim equivalents (REs). The methodology is in line with recently-published standards (PCRG *et al*. 2016). The full records are on paper sheets which are contained in the project archive.

B.1.2 The pottery was in moderate condition with an overall mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.5g. No sherds were specifically recorded as being abraded, and evidence for surface treatment such as burnishing survived occasionally. The pottery is summarised by context in Table 1.

Table 1: Iron Age and Roman pottery

	Iron Age		Roman			
Ctxt	**No. sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**No. sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**Ceramic date**	**Comment**
2404	3	21			middle Iron Age	Fabric LA5
2413	1	1			middle Iron Age	Fabric AN3
2813			1	4	2C or later	Fabric W13
3122	1	10			middle Iron Age	Fabric AN3
3208			1	13	2C or later	Fabric R30, jar rim
4121	5	132			middle Iron Age	Fabric AN3, jar rim
4135	1	14			middle Iron Age	Fabric AN3
4137	1	10			middle Iron Age	Fabric AN3
4217	4	17	1	34	2C or later	Fabric AN3, fabric R30 jar rim
TOTAL	**16**	**205**	**3**	**51**		

B.1.3 The 16 hand-made sherds dated to the middle Iron Age are assigned to this period largely on the basis of fabric. The range of inclusions (defined by letter codes in the OA recording system) was limited, comprising quartz sand of various sizes (A) and probable limestone (L). Since the recording system usually notes at least two principal inclusion types the absence of a second one is indicated by (N). Very occasional organic material was noted but appeared to be incidental and was not included in the fabric codes. The coarseness of the fabric is indicated by a numeric suffix on a scale from 1 (very fine) to 5 (very coarse. With the exception of the fragmented sherds in context 2404, in a fabric combining large subrounded limestone inclusions with smaller quantities of quartz sand, all the material was in a fairly consistent sand-tempered fabric (coded as AN3). Sherds in this fabric from context 4121 included a simple slightly thickened and insloping rim from a fairly substantial jar of barrel shaped form. Two sherds in fabric AN3 had carbonised residues on the interior, indicating the use of the vessels from which they derived as cooking pots.

B.1.4 The three Roman pottery sherds were all from sources in Warwickshire. These comprised a single fragment of Mancetter-Hartshill fine white ware (fabric W13) and two jar rims, both recorded as fabric R30, a moderately sandy reduced coarse ware. These were almost certainly from the production site at Wappenbury (Stanley and Stanley 1964).

B.1.5 By contrast with the Roman sherds the sources of the Iron Age fabrics are not known, but are likely to have been relatively local. The substantial (unpublished) Iron Age pottery assemblages from relatively nearby Avon valley sites at Wasperton and Tiddington, for example, included significant proportions of sand-tempered fabrics. The single Iron Age rim sherd is of a type characteristic of the middle Iron Age in this area, but such a simple form is not closely datable within the period. The potential date range of this material could be anything from the mid-4th to the end of the 1st century BC.

B.1.6 The significance of the Roman pottery is unclear. Occurring as single sherds in three contexts they could represent stray material, perhaps even intrusive in the case of the sherd in context 4217. Alternatively, they derive from occupation in the vicinity but not focussed on the area examined by trenching. All the sherds have a terminus post quem of the 2nd century, and could date later in the Roman period. Taken at face value, they indicate a hiatus in activity between the middle Iron Age and the middle Roman period.

B.2 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 66 sherds (523g) of medieval and later pottery were recovered from 19 contexts. By sherd count around two-thirds of this is medieval (42 sherds) and the remaining third is post-medieval (after *c* 1480, including the late med/post-med Fabrics MORAN and MPUR). A range of pottery fabrics from the Late Saxon (or Saxon-Norman) period up to the 18th century was present. No obvious 19th- or 20th-century material was noted.

B.2.2 All the pottery was scanned during the assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spreadsheet. The medieval pottery is generally in a very poor and fragmentary, often abraded, condition making definite identification difficult in many cases, particularly for very small sherds. The post-medieval pottery is in much better condition, mostly occurring as fairly large and fresh sherds (and therefore heavier), but no complete or nearly-complete vessel profiles.

B.2.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Medieval pottery fabrics were checked against the limited number of Warwickshire fabric samples in the Oxford Archaeology pottery fabric reference collection. Fabric

codes or common names referred to for the medieval wares are based on those of the Warwickshire county type series (WCTS, Rátkai 2008), or are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994). Post-medieval fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in Table 2 and therefore only summarised below.

Description

Table 2: Description of post-Roman pottery by context

Ctxt	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
906	c1600-1750	1	5	Midlands Black ware (BLACK). Plain upright/flaring rim from fairly large conical mug (tyg?). Slight ribbing and cordons ext. Hard red fabric with glossy black glaze all over int/ext
1408	c1250-1550?	1	4	Body sherd (bo) coarse sandy cream-coloured whiteware. Fairly thin-walled wheel-thrown vessel, probably jug. Rare tiny specks of glaze ext (showing reddish). Possibly Coal Measures fabric, containing rare white mica and some coarse red iron oxide inclusions. Resembles (coincidentally) Surrey/Hants Coarse Border ware (CBW) and Kingston-type ware (KING). Possibly Chilvers Coton whiteware (Nuneaton)?
1702	c1700-1800	1	35	Fresh body sherd probably from a large jar shoulder. Int thick black glaze overlying thick red slip, Staffs-type red-slipped glazed ware (STRSB). Coarse orange-buff Coal Measures fabric. Thin red-brown slip or wash allover ext
1803	c1600-1750	1	1	Small bo BLACK. Thin-walled, probable drinking vessel. Otherwise 16-E17C Cistercian-type ware (CSTN, c1480-1600)?
1904	c1225-1500	2	1	Two small scraps. Largest (c 0.75g) is worn bo in a fine orange-buff ware with off-white surfaces and decayed traces of green glaze ext, probably a jug and possibly Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM, c1225-1625) or something very similar. The other bo (c 0.25g) is a tiny scrap of grey sandy ware - unidentifiable (MISCM) - but possibly medieval
1906	Undatable	5	1	Tiny scraps from the same vessel in very fine cream sandyware. Original surfaces lost and now covered in traces of brown deposit - probably post-deposition staining? Possibly Potterspury ware (Northants, OX68)? But not impossibly a Roman fine ware (Seen by Paul Booth)? Unidentifiable (MISCM or MISCPM)
2406	c1250-1350?	6	25	Joining body sherds (2 large and the rest are scraps). Probably from lower wall of a large jug - fairly crude possibly handmade? Fairly soft, brown sandy fabric with grey core and with splashes and specks of clear glaze ext. Rounded quartz sand and sparse brown mica. Possibly Deritend ware (L12-14C, Birmingham), or less likely Malvernian ware (MALV)?? [5 other tiny scraps 2g in this context are probably natural mudstone - extracted/removed]
2410	c1150-1350?	1	3	Worn body sherd. Poss jug. Fabric pale brown and coarser/gritty with some coarse mudstone. Speckled green glaze ext. Possibly Coventry A?

Ctxt	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
2412	c1650-1750?	2	24	1x plain upright rim in white tin-glazed ware (TGW) with a yellow fabric; possibly from a teabowl-shaped cup or smallish hemispherical bowl? 1x heavily potted jar with squared rim in orange-buff Coal Measures fabric with no visible glaze - Midlands late medieval orange ware (Fabric code MORAN, c1400-1820)
2414	c1600-1750?	1	7	Body sherd in unglazed overfired dark grey near-stoneware - Midlands purple ware (MPUR c 1400-1750), possibly from a butterpot c1600-1750?
3108	c1400-1600?	16	264	Mostly 1 vessel (13 sherds) present as 1 large body sherd & several smaller sherds, all fresh; very hard purplish-brown near-stoneware with a grey-brown sandwich core, Midlands purple ware (MPUR c 1400-1750, or overfired MORAN? Basic Coal Measures fabric). Possibly a tall storage jar or butterpot-like form. Also 3 small probably medieval grey sandyware cooking pot sherds (13g) from minimum 2 vessels, some with ext sooting - possibly Deritend or unidentified medieval (MISCM)?
3114	c1250-1450?	5	5	Small joining body sherds from a thin-walled ?jug in wheel-thrown fine light grey sandyware with browner surfaces and an allover ext clear reduced yellow-brown glaze, sooted ext and possibly int. Possibly Potterspury ware (OX68, Northants)?
3125	c1200-1350?	1	2	Body sherd. Coarse brown sandyware with black ext surface from sooting/cooking. Fabric contains much medium-sized brown and white mica. Possibly early Malvernian ware (MALV, mainly c1380-1500, but this example probably 13/14C?)
3127	c1400-1750	4	15	Joining sherds from a jar with a thin squared or horizontal flanged rim on a neckless vessel. Orange MORAN fabric with browner ext surface & speck of brown glaze on rim. Fresh
3205	c900-1100?	3	7	Joining sherds from a globular ?jar. Thin-walled with light grey-brown surfaces and a dark grey/black core with Jurassic shell inclusions (some dissolved). Probably St Neots-type ware (NEOT), otherwise an early Northamptonshire-type shellyware (c1100-1400)?
3208	c1250-1400?	12	85	2x jug rims: the latest-looking one possibly in Deritend ware - fairly fine/smooth sandy fabric with orange surfaces and a dark grey/black reduced core (some organic inclusions), splashes of decayed greenish-yellow glaze on top of handle and underneath; thickened or beaded rim with a narrow strap handle (stub) attached to rim - handle with typical medieval slashed decoration down the central shallow furrow - probably 13/14C. Most other sherds in sandier fabric - probably Coventry A ware (COVA) including 1 jug or pitcher rim (worn) with flaring neck and thickened flat-topped/internally bevelled rim in orange sandy fabric with traces of white slip or decayed glaze allover int (coarse white chert inclusion). 7x grey cook pot sherds incl sagging base with orange-brown int surface, sparse chert inclusions, all sooted ext (probably COVA). 2x small cookpot body sherds (3g) in Costwold-type ware (OXAC) but with

Ctxt	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
				most of the small rounded limestone inclusions dissolved-out
3210	c1100-1350?	1	3	Sieved Sample <2>. Body sherd in coarse grey sandy cook pot fabric (COVA?). Sooted ext
3244	c1250-1400?	2	26	Joining sherds from flat or slightly sagging base of a wide cook pot or bowl in a dense hard-fired sandy fabric with orange-brown ext surfaces and light grey core with specks of clear glaze ext, sooted ext. Possibly Deritend? Or Cannon Park ware (Coventry, c 1250-1350)? Some rounded mudstone inclusions
4109	c900-1100?	1	10	Fresh everted thickened/beaded rim from a cooking pot in St Neots-type ware (NEOT). Brownish surfaces visible int but blackened by sooting. Rim diameter 140mm (11%). Different vessel to that in (3205)
TOTAL		**66**	**523**	

B.2.4 The range of pottery fabrics and vessel forms present appears to be typical of many sites in Warwickshire with relatively local (Warwickshire) medieval wares well represented, together with a few regional imports from neighbouring counties. The post-medieval coarse wares are also most probably from local sources. A single fine ware vessel, however, from London.

B.2.5 The earliest pottery comprises sherds from two vessels in St Neots-type ware (OXR, c 900-1100) including a fresh rim sherd from a jar (Ctx 4109) and body sherds from a second jar (3205). These are the only sherds in their contexts and (if not redeposited) indicate a late Saxon or early post-conquest date for the start of the medieval sequence here. Also present are two small body sherds of Cotswold-type ware (OXAC) from the Cotswolds area, or north Oxfordshire. This widespread tradition commenced in the late Saxon period but at Oxford is commonest during the period c 1050-1250. The two sherds here may already be residual as they occur alongside 13-14th century pottery (3208).

B.2.6 Pottery of the later 12th to 14th centuries is reasonably common but mostly in very poor condition making definite attribution to particular pottery industries difficult or subjective in a number of instances. Coarse grey sandy fabrics predominate. These include cooking pots and a few sherds probably from glazed pitchers in Coventry A ware (COVA, 12th-13th century), and cooking pot sherds in 13th-14th century reduced Deritend ware from the Birmingham area. An oxidised jug rim with traces of a decorated handle is also probably a Deritend product (3208). A coarse whiteware jug sherd may be from the Chilvers Coton kilns near Nuneaton. A few other small glazed jug sherds probably represent the products of regional industries such as Potterspury ware (OX68, Northamptonshire) and Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM, Buckinghamshire).

B.2.7 No obvious late medieval wares are present but Midlands purple ware (MPUR) and Midlands orange ware (MORAN) both have their origins in the 15th century but only become commoner in the post-medieval period. These are both relatively common here, mostly as large coarse ware storage vessels, although most probably date from the late 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. A related black-glazed variant of these (BLACK) is also present in the form of coarse ware storage vessels and a couple of sherds from

fine ware cups or mugs. A 17th- or early 18th-century bowl rim in plain white tin-glazed ware (TGW), probably from London, is probably the only post-medieval vessel from non-local sources. No mass-produced Staffordshire-type table wares of the late 18th and 19th centuries were recovered and the local coarse wares do not seem to be as late as this either.

Discussion

B.2.8 The pottery is mainly of use for the dating of the site. Other than this appears to be a fairly ordinary domestic assemblage with very little in the way of luxury or refinement.

B.3 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of twelve pieces of clay pipe weighing 31g were recovered from four contexts. Given the small amount these have not been separately catalogued but are described below. The few bowl forms present have been paralleled, where possible, by codes based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London pipes typology with bowl types assigned to an abbreviated code (eg. AO22). Maker's marks have been checked against Oswald's national list of pipe makers (Oswald 1975).

Description

B.3.2 Context (1906) Spot-date: Mid-18th century? Description: 7 pieces (2g). Crushed joining pieces from the base of a single heel bowl pipe including a complete short cylindrical (or circular) heel and part of the stem. Stem bore diameter c 2.25mm suggesting a mid to late 18th century dating. The heel is flat based with a diameter of 9mm and is impressed with the maker's mark 'I:B' in relief capitals (serifed) with two dots or pellets above and below the centre-line, the whole mark within a shallow circular countersunk field. The style and position of the mark suggest a late 17th- to 18th-century dating. Oswald's list of Warwickshire pipe makers lists three makers with the initials IB (Oswald 1975, 197). The first, Joseph Boyce, was apprenticed at Birmingham in 1762; he seems the more likely candidate, the other two being 19th-century makers. It cannot ruled-out, however, that this may be a regional import from another county but further work would be required to establish this.

B.3.3 Context (2412) Spot-date: Late 17th century to early 18th century. Description: 2 pieces (20g). From two separate pipes. The latest is a short length of fairly abraded pipe stem (4g) from near the bowl-end. This is of 'chunky' early type with a stem bore diameter of c 2.7mm, suggesting a late 17th to early 18th century dating. The other piece is a complete pipe bowl (16g) with a short length of stem attached. It has a short stubby spur or narrow heel and a faint line of decorative milling below the rim. The form is datable c 1660-1680 (AO15) and the large stem bore diameter of c 3.2mm is compatible with this date. The bowl is fairly weathered/abraded and probably residual.

B.3.4 Context (2810) Spot-date: 18th century. Description: 1 piece (5g). A short length of very abraded pipe stem from near the bowl-end. Fairly 'chunky' early type with a stem bore diameter of c 2mm.

B.3.5 Context (3244) Spot-date: Mid to late 17th century. Description: 2 pieces (4g). Joining pieces from the front of a thick-walled mid- to late- 17th-century bowl with a faint band of milling positioned well below the rim. Fairly good burnish. Broken edges fairly abraded.

B.4 Glass

By Ian R Scott

B.4.1 A single fragment of vessel glass was recovered. This is a body sherd from a wine bottle in dark green glass from context 1408. The sherd is quite thick and its surfaces a little eroded. It probably comes from 18th- or early 19th-century bottle, but cannot be more closely dated.

Table 3: Glass

Context 1408	(1)	Wine bottle. Small body sherd, thick-walled with eroded our surface slight iridescent weathering on inner face. Probably from bottle of 18th-century or early 19th-century date. Dark green glass. Nor measured.

B.5 Metal

By Ian R Scott

B.4.1 There are just two metal finds, a small hand forged nail from context 2410 and fragment of copper alloy strip or sheet from context 906. Neither is closely datable.

Table 4: Metal finds

Context 906	(1)	Strip of cu alloy, possibly a label. It has slightly irregular possibly eroded sides with at least two nail or pin holes near one edge and possibly three holes on opposite edge, and at least one pin hole at one end. L: 49mm; W: 20mm: Th: < 1mm. Sf 1.
Context 2410	(2)	Nail with small head and tapered square section stem. Probably hand-forged. L: 44mm.

B.6 Metalworking debris

By Ian R Scott

B.5.1 There is a small quantity of possible spherical hammerscale recovered through soil sampling from context 918. The small samples are highly magnetic.

Table 5: Metalworking debris

Context 918	(1)	Probable hammerscale. Numerous small and very small fragments. They display a strong magnetic reaction. Sample <1>.

B.7 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 A total of 188 fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay weighing 19811g was recovered from eleven trenches. The assemblage was dominated by post-medieval brick from Trench 9 with lesser quantities of roof tile from other areas. A single fragment may be Roman in date.

B.7.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish and dimensions. Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic Cuts and with the aid of x20 hand.

Fabrics

B.7.3 The whole assemblage consisted of orange – red sandy clay fabrics. Fabric Q contained a high density of medium-coarse quartz sand and was used predominantly for brick, which frequently contained scattered large sandstone grits and pebbles up to 50mm in size. A few pieces also contained small dark red iron oxide inclusions 1-2mm in size (Qfe). Fabric QM was used for roof tile: it contained moderate densities of quartz sand and variable quantities of fine-medium mica plates. A few pieces, which may be fired clay, were made in a fine micaceous clay (fabric M).

Bricks

B.7.4 The bricks (48 fragments, 18288g) were all recovered from Trench 9 and were very similar in form. They were solid hand-made bricks with a fairly regular finish: the upper surface was usually fairly smooth often with fine striations from wiping or striking off surplus clay. The edges and base were generally rougher with a coating of moulding sand, though generally fairly even and some edges were quite smooth. A few pieces had grass or straw impressions in the base and edges and finger or thumb depressions from handling the bricks were also in evidence. The bricks measured between 63 and 73mm thick, with the bricks often varying by several millimetres across the brick. Breadths ranged from 104mm to 119mm with 110-112mm being the most common. The greatest surviving length was 215mm, and the site records show that complete bricks observed on site measured *c* 230mm in length. Several bricks from contexts 917 and 923 were heavily overfired to a dark grey – purple colour, some having a vitrified surface, usually a stretcher face consistent with use in a kiln structure. There were two from context 923 that were distorted and blown with one split open and curled back on itself.

B.7.5 All the larger brick fragments retained the impression of diagonal skintling marks on one of the stretcher faces with either one or two shallow depressions resulting from the bricks stacked on top during the drying stage. One single impression indicated a brick of 70mm width, whilst examples with two brick depressions show the bricks were set 12-22mm apart. Occasionally there were marks on other surfaces where the

angle of another brick had accidentally pressed into the soft clay leaving a narrow V-shaped grooved. The size and character of the bricks suggests they are of 17th- to 18th-century date.

Roof tile

B.7.6 The roof tile (20 fragments, 1082g) was recovered from contexts within seven trenches (1, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31 and 32) where they occurred as small broken fragments, moderately to heavily abraded. These were all made in micaceous sandy clay fabric QM, all orange or occasionally pinkish red in colour. All pieces were very thick ranging from 15-18mm and had a fairly regular, even finish with fine striations on the upper surface from wiping or smoothing. Edges were generally rough with rounded arrises. The form of roof tile is uncertain, but in this area of the country, there is a strong possibility they derive from rectangular nib tiles, rather than peg tiles. No evidence of either nibs or peg holes survived, though one fragment looks as though a circular hole c 18mm dia may have been chipped post firing, but the tile is too worn to be certain of this. The roof tile is quite crudely finished and thick, which may indicate a medieval date, but nib tile from the west Midlands tends to remain thick well into the post-medieval period. Dating the tile is necessarily imprecise, and inevitably, with the time lag between production, use and discard, it could have been produced and used at any point between the 15th and 18th centuries.

Roman tile

B.7.7 A single flat tile fragment (53g) from Trench 20 (cx 2014) may be of Roman date. It was made in the same sandy fabric Q as found in the later material and had fairly smooth flat even surfaces with a slightly rougher base. There was little to differentiate it from the other tile except its thickness of 25mm, which is more compatible with Roman forms such as tegula. However, it was recovered from the fill of a furrow (2007) and so may be a later form, such as a plain crudely made floor tile or sole plate for the base of a field drain.

Fired clay

B.7.8 The fired clay was mainly associated with the bricks from Trench 9 and had been made in the same orange-red sandy fabric Q. Most pieces were irregular and amorphous, but a number of pieces from layer 918 formed thin flat slabs between 10 and 17mm thick that had formed layers of bedding between bricks in the kiln structure. Remnants of clay bedding were observed on several bricks. The other fragments probably formed lining or infilled gaps in other areas of the kiln structure. In addition, there were three small indeterminate amorphous fragments (53g) from furrow 1905 and ditch 3115 made in fine micaceous clay. It was unclear whether these were fired clay or fragments of CBM, such as the broken core of bricks. The difference in fabric could indicate that they are fired clay though of unknown function or date.

Discussion

B.7.9 The CBM consists almost entirely of medieval or post-medieval brick and roof tile. The brick derives from layers associated with a post-medieval brick kiln of which areas of the brick structure are well preserved within Trench 9. Several bricks with vitrification on the stretcher face indicate they had been built into the kiln structure, whereas others that were heavily distorted may represent overfired wasters from one of the kiln loads. All the bricks are of the same form and size, suggesting the bricks produced just the one standard product, though more extensive excavation may produce evidence of a wider range of products. The character of the bricks suggest the kiln was in production sometime during the 17th or 18th century.

B.7.10 The roof tile does not appear to be related to the brick kiln in any way, and the distinct difference in fabric suggests it was made at another production site. Its distribution scattered across the area in furrows and ditches suggest it was incorporated into the ploughsoil as a result of manuring or other incidental agricultural practices.

B.7.11 The evidence for earlier material is minimal, possibly non-existent, as the only piece that might be Roman was found in a medieval/post-medieval furrow and could be an indeterminate later form.

Table 6: Summary of CBM by context

Ctxt	No.	Weigh (g)	Spot date	Forms	Fabrics	Notes
109	1	70	Pmed: C16-C18	Roof	Q fe	
917	14	12885	Pmed: C17-C18	Brick	Q; Q fe	Diagonal skintling marks; straw/grass impressions
918 <1>	25	456	Pmed C17-C18	Brick	Q	
918 <1>	115	332	U	Structural fired clay	Q	Thin slabs of bedding from between bricks
923	9	4947	Pmed: C17-C18	Brick	QM	Includes heavily overfired and distorted fragments. Diagonal skintling marks
1703	1	236	Med?	Roof	QM	
1803	4	237	Med-Pmed	Roof	M	
1906	1	3	U	Indet	Q	May be fired clay or CBM
2007	1	53	RB?	Flat tile	QM	
2303	1	37	Med-Pmed	Roof	QM	
2410	1	10	Med-Pmed	Roof	QM	
2412	4	313	Med, Med-Pmed	Roof	QM	
2413	4	118	Med-Pmed	Roof	QM, M	
3116	5	79	Med-Pmed	Roof; Indet	QM	Indeterminate fragments may be fired clay
3244	1	32	Med-Pmed	Roof	Q	
4217	1	3	Pmed	Indet	Q fe	
Total	188	19811				

B.8 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Description

B.8.1 A total of 15 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. None of these show any evidence for use, but all are heat affected (see Table 7).

B.8.2 All the stone can be discarded.

Table 7: Details of stone

Ctxt	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
4135	1	305	Lias
2406	1	34	Mudstone
4127	12	58	Mudstone
4115	1	80	Mudstone

B.9 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.9.1 A small assemblage of six pieces of struck flint was recovered from this evaluation. The assemblage was very mixed in nature and included three tools and one core. Although largely undiagnostic, several of the flints could be assigned to either early or later prehistory suggesting that the flints may relate to several small, unrelated episodes of prehistoric activity.

Methodology

B.9.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Table 8: Flint assemblage by concentration

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
3209	Core fragment	Flakes	Core fragment or exhausted complex core, multiple platforms	LPH
4127	Bladelet	Distal trimming	Snapped distal segment of early bladelet form	EPH
4137	Flake	Preparation		
4137	Core	Multiplatform flakes	Very complex, small core indicative of areas with a shortage of flint,	Meso-Neo

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
			complexity suggests very probably early	
4220	End scraper	Inner flake	Fairly regular proximal end scraper on regular short flake, possibly accidental; as it cuts the patina	?L Neo/ EBA
4220	End scraper	Inner flake	Distal segment of heavily burnt scraper formed on a regular flake. Re-sharpened at least once	?L Neo/ EBA

Description

B.9.3 Context 3207 contained one large tool, a heavy borer or awl formed on a natural thermal fragment. This piece is very likely to be later prehistoric in date.

B.9.4 Contexts 4127 and 4137 yield one and two flints respectively. Of these, a bladelet from 4127 and the core from 4137 that was unusually small and complex are both likely to be early prehistoric in date.

B.9.5 Context 4220 contained two flints, both of which were small end scrapers. One was heavily burnt and only its distal segment remains but it looks to have been re-sharpened while the second is a rarer proximal end scraper on a regular inner flake. Both could be seen as being typically late Neolithic-early Bronze Age in date.

Discussion

B.9.6 This small assemblage is unusual in that it suggests a range of dates with early bladelet forms, late Neolithic-early Bronze Age scrapers and a later prehistoric expedient tool formed on a thermal chunk. Its core and tool heavy nature suggests selective recovery. Overall, the assemblage indicates very limited flint-related activity and suggests that the likelihood of encountering denser or more complex activity is low.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Five bulk samples, varying in volume from 8 to 23 litres, were taken. The samples all consisted of a sandy loam which produced moderate sized residues. These samples were taken primarily for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The bulk samples were processed in their entirety using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.1.3 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006), identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010).

Results and Discussion

C.1.4 Table 9 gives full details of the samples and the charred taxa identified from them.

C.1.5 The flots all contain charcoal although in sample 1 this was very much overwhelmed by the large quantity of coal present. Quantities of grain and seeds are variable with most material in mixed condition.

C.1.6 Sample 1 (918) which is dated to the 17th -18th century originates within a layer adjacent to brick kiln 911 The material recovered is consistent with waste debris from this feature, which appears to have been coal fired.

C.1.7 Samples 4 (4137) and 5 (4121) both originate within ditch fills dated to the middle Iron Age. The samples were both of small volume (8 and 9L) and this will inevitably have limited the quantity of material recovered from them: both produced small flots with few charred cereal grains and seeds. The cereal present appears to be mostly wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with a single possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain contained within sample 4. Small amounts of uncultivated plant seeds are present including occasional oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) which are likely to be crop contaminants. The small quantity of material recovered is a reflection of the fact that the samples were taken from ditch fills which are generally not rich in remains however the small size of the sample may have been contributory to the small amount of material retrieved.

C.1.8 Sample 3 (4217), from a ditch fill dated to the Roman period, contains a similar suite of charred remains to the Iron Age samples with a combination of wheat and barley

grains together with accompanying wild seeds. A single small charred fruit is present which has an appearance similar to sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), however this identification is provisional only at this time.

C.1.9 Sample 2 (3210) which is also from a ditch, has been dated to the medieval period and produced the richest of the flots. This sample contains abundant grain and seeds of wild plants. As with the earlier samples, both wheat and barley are present, with the addition of legumes (pea/bean), possible rye (*Secale cereale*) and very small fragments of either nutshell or fruitstones. The large number of uncultivated plants include species present in the earlier samples, probably an indication of cultivation in the same areas, although the dataset for the earlier samples is very limited. A seed head from a rush (*Juncus* sp.) may be an indicator of the cultivation of damp ground, or the inclusion of domestic debris including rushes, however the majority of plants present are commonly found as crop contaminants and general plants of waste ground.

Table 9: The charred plant material

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

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature/Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	918	9	10	Layer		500	**						100ml only scanned. Flot rich in clinker, anthracite and coal. Charcoal generally small. No seeds or grain observed.
2	3210	32	20	Fill of ditch [3207]	1100-1350 Med	50	***	****	**	***		**	Charcoal generally in clean condition with slight external encrustation. 100+ cereal grains in mixed condition – mostly indet although wheat is common. Occasional possible barley and rare possible rye. Oat/brome. Rich in seeds incl. *Anthemis cotula*, *Tripleurospermum* sp., chenopods, *Rumex* sp., *Medicago/Trifolium*, *Juncus* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*, *Fallopia convolvulous*, *Leucanthemum* sp., *Galium aparine* and *Malva* sp. Legumes >4 & >8 mm. Nutshell/Fruitstone fragments. Oat awns and rachis internode fragments. *Juncus* seedhead.
3	4217	42	23	Fill of ditch [4210]	Roman 2nd C+	50	***	**	*	**		*	Charcoal in generally clean condition with some external encrustation. Some indeterminate organic material. Cereal grains mostly indet – generally poor condition. 2 *cf* wheat, 2 *cf* barley. Seeds inc *Rumex* sp., *Anthemis cotula*, Asteraceae seeds, *Juncus* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus*. Two small rachis internode fragments. One small fruit – possibly sloe.
4	4137	41	9	Fill of ditch [4136]	MIA	12	***	**		*			Charcoal mostly clean although some heavily externally encrusted. Few cereal grains – 3 wheat, 1 *cf* barley, 3 oat/brome. 1 grass seed, 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus*.
5	4121	41	8	Fill of ditch [4120]	MIA	10	***	**		**		*	Charcoal generally clean although fragments are generally small. Cereal grains generally poor condition but include 4 wheat, 1 oat/brome. Seeds few – 1 Cyperaceae, 2 *Anthemis cotula*, 2 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 2 Asteraceae. One small hazelnut shell frag.

C.2 Animal bone

By Martyn Allen

Introduction

C.2.1 The evaluation produced 125 refitted animal bone specimens from 13 contexts and 20 fragments from one sieved sample. The preservation of the material was very variable and in some features the remains were highly fragmentary. Bones of cattle, horses, pigs and sheep/goats were identified.

Methods

C.2.2 The assemblage was analysed at Oxford Archaeology South using the in-house skeletal reference collection to aid identification of taxa and elements. Two specimens provided measurements, including a horse metacarpal and a (very large) cattle 1st phalanx. The measurements taken followed von den Driesch's (1976) standards. Ageing data were recorded from evidence of epiphyseal fusion of the long bones, though no age estimates were made. Butchery marks were recorded following Maltby's (2010) criteria. Evidence of burning, carnivore gnawing and pathologies was not found.

Results

C.2.3 A total of 125 animal bone specimens were recovered by hand and analysed. Almost all were recovered from ditch fills, except for a cattle pelvis fragment from medieval pit fill 3108 and four unidentified fragments from the fill (1904) of a furrow (Table 10). Most of the faunal material derived from contexts spot dated to the medieval period, ranging from the 10th–11th centuries to the 15th–16th centuries. Two fragments were recovered from middle Iron Age ditch fill 4135 and three from the 2nd century AD+ ditch fill 4217.

C.2.4 Of the 125 specimens examined, 21 were identified as either cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse (Table 11). Cattle remains were recovered from eight contexts. Middle Iron Age ditch fill 4135 contained a shaft fragment from a cattle femur that had been superficially chopped in an axial direction. Roman ditch fill 4217 contained a cattle molar. Medieval Cuts included fragments of cattle horncore, teeth, humerus, ulna, pelvis, femur and tibia. Only one juvenile (or neonatal) cattle bone was identified. This, a tibia shaft, was recovered from ditch fill 3114. A cattle pelvis from pit fill 3108 had cut marks on the ilium shaft and had been heavily chopped across the surface of the acetabulum in a motion that would have cut through femoral head, removing the rear leg from the hip of the animal. A 1st phalanx from undated ditch fill 3116 was exceptionally large, measuring 70mm long and over 30mm across at the proximal and distal ends (Table 12). The specimen almost certainly derives from an adult bull.

C.2.5 The sheep/goat bones from medieval contexts were all tooth fragments. An axis bone that had been chopped through the centre in a cranio-caudal direction was recovered from undated ditch fill 3116.

C.2.6 Middle Iron Age ditch fill 4135 contained a large part of a pig ulna and medieval ditch fill 3208 contained a pig's upper incisor.

C.2.7 Roman ditch fill 4217 contained two poorly preserved upper horse molars. Undated ditch fill 4107 contained a broken but complete horse metacarpal. The measurements taken from this specimen are presented in Table 12.

C.2.8 The environmental samples produced two sheep/goat tooth fragments and numerous small, unidentifiable mammal bone fragments.

Table 10: Number of animal bones in each context

Ctxt	Feature type	Spot date	NISP
4135	ditch	middle Iron Age	2
4217	ditch	2nd century AD+	3
3205	ditch	900-1100	27
3210	ditch	1100-1350	1
2406	ditch	1150-1350	2
3114	ditch	1150-1400	3
1904	furrow	1225-1500	4
3208	ditch	1250-1400	66
3108	pit	1400-1600	1
3209	ditch	(medieval)	1
3116	ditch	no date	5
4107	ditch	no date	2
4125	ditch	no date	8
Total			**125**

Table 11: Number of animal bones identified to taxon (*middle Iron Age context; **Roman context)

Ctxt	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Large	Medium	Unid.	Total
1904							4	4
2406		2						2
3108	1							1
3114	3							3
3116	1	1			3			5
3205		1			1		25	27
3208	2	1	1		58	4		66
3209	1							1
3210	1							1
4107				1	1			2
4125						8		8
4135*	1		1					2
4217**	1			2				3
Total	**11**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**63**	**12**	**29**	**125**

Table 12: Biometric data

Spec.	Ctxt	Taxon	Element	Dimension	Meas./mm
15	4107	horse	metacarpal	Greatest length	207.5
15	4107	horse	metacarpal	Breadth of proximal end	44.6
15	4107	horse	metacarpal	Smallest width of diaphysis	35.3
15	4107	horse	metacarpal	Breadth of distal end	45.9
15	4107	horse	metacarpal	Depth of distal articulation	25.2
21	3116	cattle	1st phalanx	Greatest length	70.0
21	3116	cattle	1st phalanx	Breadth of proximal end	31.1
21	3116	cattle	1st phalanx	Breadth of distal end	34.6

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Oakley Grove Phase 3, Harbury Lane, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire
Site code:	BTHAL 18
Grid Reference	SP 3167 6211
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	3rd - 21st September 2018 (3 weeks)
Area of Site	11.9 ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum in due course. The accession number will be generated by the museum at the point of deposition.
Summary of Results:	Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by A C Lloyd to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development on land off Harbury Lane to the south of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire (SP 3167 6211). The evaluation comprised 44 trenches and was completed between the 3rd and 21st September 2018. Three trenches contained features that were dated to the middle Iron Age (Trenches 24, 31 and 41) and these features were located towards the south-east of the site. This evaluation found evidence of the medieval hamlet of Tachbrook Mallory. The evidence for this settlement included several large N-S ditches which may have separated the housing and garden plots from agricultural land to the west. A number of E-W ditches were also found and these may have divided housing plots fronting onto Oakley Wood Road. Medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow was found across most of the site, in several alignments. A 17th-18th century brick kiln was found within Trench 9 and a charcoal deposit was found within Trench 44. The bricks from this kiln were dated to the 17th-18th century.

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com