MARSTON MEYSEY

ROUNDHOUSE FARM
WILTSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

THE OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

OAU

ROUNDHOUSE FARM, MARSTON MEYSEY, WILTS.

Report of Archaeological Evaluation

Introduction

The site (centred at SU 135 964) covers an area of c. 55 hectares, situated on the 1st gravel terrace on the N bank of the river Thames. An application to extract gravel was submitted by Greenham Construction Materials Ltd, and following the recommendations of a public enquiry they commisioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit to carry out an archaeological field evaluation, which took place in August and September 1991.

A variety of cropmark features was visible on aerial photographs of the site, and plots of these have been made by the Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record, Wiltshire County Council and by Simon Colcutt of Oxford Archaeological Associates (see Figure 1a). The most significant features were a putative Neolithic causewayed enclosure in the NW corner of the site, a pair of parallel ditches S of this, variously interpreted as a Neolithic bank-barrow or prehistoric trackway, several ring-ditches and an extensive system of ditches on the NE, interpreted as an enclosure and field system of probable Roman date. Simon Colcutt had also argued that large parts of the site were covered by alluvium.

Methodology

Largely on the basis of the cropmark evidence a scheme incorporating 80 trenches, mostly 50 m long and 1.8 m wide, was devised and implemented. This scheme was approved by the County Archaeological Officer for Wiltshire, Roy Canham. During the course of the evaluation archaeological features were revealed that did not show as cropmarks, and in order to define the extent of these an additional 26 trenches of varying length were dug (see Figure 1). Roy Canham or his deputy visited the site 6 times during the evaluation and inspected more than 90% of the trenches.

The trenches were dug using a 360° excavator. All deposits were planned, and a sample of the archaeological features hand-excavated. Large linear features were often dug by machine.

General Conditions

The site is extremely flat, with a variation of only 1.5 m in level across the whole area. Topsoil was thin, averaging 0.22 m, and over most of the site came down directly onto gravel. Water level was found at c. 1 m below the ground surface. A layer of yellow clayey silt subsoil survived over much of the N half of the site, being up to 0.2 m thick on the NE, but was only present in hollows in the most north-westerly field. The thin topsoil cover explains the high visibility of the cropmarks; in the S half of the site many of the linear features were clearly evident as grassmarks on the ground, and could be used to link

excavated features between the trenches.

On the basis of cropmark evidence it was assumed that a band up to 150 m wide running E-W across the middle of the site was covered by the alluvium of a former stream channel, and a further smaller channel was also identified in the SW part of the site (see Figure 1a). The evaluation demonstrated that the former stream course was a much narrower feature (not above 40 m wide), which is followed approximately by the line of the modern drain. Much of the supposedly alluvial area simply consists of topsoil over gravel, as elsewhere on the site, and the supposed smaller channel to the S does not exist. In the SW corner of the site however alluvium was present up to 0.2 m deep overlying prehistoric features.

A system of regular narrow fields on a N-S alignment was observed from cropmark photographs both N and S of the Thames and Severn canal, which ran W-E across the middle of the site. This system is post-medieval, and was recorded on the maps drawn up for the construction of the canal c.1787 (see Figure 2); some of the field boundaries still exist today. It may represent the enclosure of strip fields. Ditches of this system were found right across the site, but in view of their known date were not further investigated. This system is referred to as 'the canal system' hereafter.

Results

Table 1 lists the trenches and all the features by type, dimensions, profile (where excavated) and date. This can be found in the Appendix (Appendix 1). The trenches are described and illustrated in groups, relating to archaeological sites wherever possible. Not all of the trenches are illustrated; information upon the rest will be found in the Table of Features.

Groups of trenches:

1) Field immediately W of Roundhouse Farm (Trackway and medieval gullies: trenches 1-6 and 100.
2) NW field (site of supposed causewayed enclosure): trenches 7-11.
3) Iron Age enclosure: trenches 12, 13, 81-85.
4) Iron Age settlement: trenches 14-16, 89, 90, 105 and 106.
5) Medieval ditches: 15, 17, 23; 106, 15, 94, 18 and 78.
6) Bronze Age barrow: trenches 18, 19, 78-80, 87, 88, 94 and 104.
7) Bronze Age barrow: trenches 25, 91-93, 101, 31, 39.
8) Iron Age enclosure: trenches 26, 28, 95, 96, 102, 103 and 21.
9) Roman droveway: trenches 74, 86, 29, (26, 28), 42 and 40. Also field system to NE: trenches 52-56, 58-65, 70, 71 and 75-77.
10) Iron Age enclosure on the NE: trenches 57 and 66-68.
11) Cropmark enclosures at field junction: trenches 32-36 and 98.
12) Early Iron Age boundary ditches and occupation area: trenches 37, 38, 43-50, 51, 97 and 98.
13) Alluvial area: trenches 105, 90, 17, 20-22, 24, 102, 30, 42, 45 and 99.

Trench Descriptions

The trenches are described in groups. For the approximate position and order of description of the trench groups see Figure 1. For information about the cropmark evidence and its interpretation before the evaluation began, see Figure 1a.

Group 1. Field W of Roundhouse Farm: Trenches 1-6 & 100.

There were few cropmarks in this field, but some broad marks were interpreted as part of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, and another sinuous feature running N-S was interpreted as a stream course (see Figure 1a).

Six trenches were set out to investigate these features, grouped towards the N end of the area. Subsequently trench 100 was added to cover the S part of the field. The modern ploughsoil was thin, sealing a layer of silty clay subsoil which survived up to 0.15 m deep.

No trace of a Neolithic enclosure was found. Trenches 4,3 & 2 revealed several parallel ditches forming a trackway that meandered N/S; this was the cropmark feature previously interpreted as a stream. In trench 4 it was 9.0m wide, with two intercutting ditches, 4/6 & 4/7, on the west side and one, 4/8, on the east. 4/7, the later western cut, produced one sherd of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. These ditches were equivalent to 3/5, 3/6 and 3/10 in trench 3. In trench 2 there were also three trackway ditches, 2/11, 2/14 and 2/17. 2/17 cut across a wide and shallow hollow filled with alluvium 2/18, which may have been a silted stream course, hence perhaps the misinterpretation of the cropmarks. Only the eastern ditch of the trackway was seen in trench 100, feature 100/5.

Trackway ditch 2/14 was cut by a large ditch on a NNW/SSE alignment, 2/13. This feature was also present in trenches 5, 6 & 100, numbered 5/3, 6/8 and 100/10. Where excavated in trench 100 it contained Roman pottery dated 2nd century or later in a layer of alluvium in the upper fills. This feature was also seen further south in trench 17, where it cut through a silted stream course.

Gullies, small ditches pits and postholes were also recorded except at the N edge of the field. There were no particular concentrations and few finds. Roman pottery was recovered from a pit 3/16, and medieval sherds from gully 3/13; the other features were not dated, though burnt limestone was found in postholes 2/5, 6/4 and 6/6, perhaps indicating a Roman date. The gullies were predominantly oriented NNW or ENE, parallel or at right angles to Roman ditch 2/13, and these may have belonged to a Roman field system. Surface finds of medieval pottery in trenches 2 and 4 however support the evidence from 13/3 indicating some later medieval activity, and possibly the field system is of that date.

The water table was found c. 1.00 m down in the bottom of pit 5/4, and in feature 100/9, a probable tree hole, but only the latter contained preserved organic remains. Both features were undated. Several large ditches associated with the post-medieval canal system were also seen, 1/7 = 3/17 and 4/4 = 2/11, and pipe-trenches were uncovered in trenches 3 and 4.

Group 2. NW Field: Trenches 7-11.

This was the site of a supposed Neolithic causewayed enclosure, two curving dark bands visible on aerial photographs being interpreted as concentric arcs of ditch (see Figure 1a). Five trenches were laid out to cross the cropmark features and to investigate the supposed 'interior' area. The line of the former course of the E-W road past Westcote Cottage is also visible from the air.

In this field ploughing was deeper than in the fields further E, averaging 0.30 m, and had in general removed the silty clay subsoil, coming down directly onto dirty orange gravel. The two concentric curvilinear features proved to be thin deposits of silty clay subsoil surviving in natural hollows in the undulating gravel surface. The gravel was excavated by machine to a depth of over 1.2 m to check that no features had been missed, but none were found. The water table was reached at c. 1.00 m below modern ground surface.

Other features were few; those that were dated were Roman. Trench 8 had a small cluster of 6 or 7 pits, three of which were excavated. These averaged 0.70 m in diameter and 0.30 m deep. No dating was found in any of the pits excavated. Further W was an area of animal disturbance which may have masked a posthole and a gully. Trench 9 had a single posthole 9/5, containing one sherd of 1st - 2nd century Roman pottery. Trench 10 contained two possible pits, and one shallow posthole 10/8 at the very NW edge of the site. 10/8 contained 16 sherds of mostly late 2nd century Roman pottery, and large quantities of burnt limestone. Trench 7 contained one possible posthole.

N-S ditches of the post-medieval canal system were revealed, 7/3 = 8/6 and 10/6 (which was also seen further S as 12/13). Modern field drains were found in trenches 7 and 10. Trench 11 contained no archaeological features, but did locate the Thames water pipe.

Group 3. Iron Age Enclosure: Trenches 12, 13 and 81-85.

Trench 13 was dug to examine an ovoid cropmark seen on aerial photographs, and trenches 81-85 were added to establish the limits of this feature, to investigate other linear cropmarks running off to the W and SW and to locate the enclosure accurately with reference to the post-medieval canal system (see Figure 1a).

Ploughing in this area was on average 0.28 m deep, and had largely removed the silty clay subsoil. The N, S and W sides of

the enclosure were revealed, showing it to be sub-rectangular, approximately 9.0 m across internally and with a surrounding ditch 2.0 m wide (see Figure 4). In trench 81 there were two ditch cuts, 81/3 & 81/4, both V-profiled, 1.0 - 1.5 m wide and 0.65 - 0.8 m deep. The later cut 81/3, which was slightly deeper, had waterlogging in the bottom 0.25 m and contained Middle Iron Age pottery (see Figure 11). The water table is thus 0.75 m below ground level at this point. The absence of waterlogged material in the earlier cut at the same depth may indicate a rise in the water table during the Middle Iron Age. No postholes were seen within the interior of the enclosure, and no entrance to the enclosure was found within the trenches.

The S side of the enclosure overlay two phases of E-W ditch, also of Iron Age date, 13/8 = 85/5 and 13/9 = 85/9, which are visible as linear cropmark features running off to the W. 13/9 was overlaid by a layer of gravel 13/12, which was probably thrown out of the enclosure ditch when it was dug. This may imply that this enclosure had an external rather than an internal bank. Only 0.75 m north of the enclosure a large ovoid pit 13/5 measuring 2.22 m x 1.44m and 0.22 m deep was excavated.
It contained 64 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, a fired clay sling shot, large numbers of loomweight fragments and animal bones. Three postholes and a possible gully end were found at some distance scattered around the enclosure; 84/6 contained burnt limestone but none of the features was dated.

The enclosure was cut by a N-S shallow ditch 81/5, which continued northwards as 83/5 and southwards as 85/3. This ditch is probably also equivalent to ditch 12/5 some 50 m further N. A narrow gully 83/3 = 81/6 runs parallel to 81/5, and may therefore be contemporary. 81/5 contained Iron Age pottery and burnt limestone fragments. It is most likely another phase of Iron Age field system, though the finds could be residual, derived from the enclosure underneath.

In trench 12, ten probable postholes were recorded either side of ditch 12/5. All of these were excavated, but no dating evidence was recovered. Their average diameter was 0.30 m and the average depth 0.25 m. These may represent another focus of Iron Age activity.

Some 15.0 m south of the enclosure was the course of the Framilode to Inglesham canal (opened in 1789 and infilled in 1927). This was planned but was not excavated. Trench 84, to the east of the cropmark enclosure, exposed several large ditches of the post-medieval canal system, one of which, 84/5, continued in trench 13 as 13/3 and another, 84/3, also appeared in trench 12 as 12/13.

Group 4. Iron Age Settlement: Trenches 14, 15, 89, 90, 105, 106 and 16.

Trench 15 was positioned to investigate a linear cropmark running NE, which it was suspected might be part of an Iron Age trackway. The trench lay at the W edge of an area of well-drained gravel

surrounded, according to the cropmarks, by alluvium on the W and N (see Figure 1a). A dense concentration of Iron Age features was revealed, so trenches 89, 90 and 14 were dug to investigate the N limit of this. Trench 16 provided the limit on the E. Following the discovery that over much of the so-called alluvial areas the cropmarks simply reflected the survival of subsoil, trenches 105 and 106 were dug to the W to establish the limits of activity on this side, and to investigate if there was a direct link with the Iron Age settlement in trench 13.

The settlement area was confined to trenches 15 and 89, the S end of trench 90 and the E end of trench 106 (see Figure 5). The main area of Iron Age activity is c. 75 m N-S by 60 m E-W, with an additional area of postholes at the S end of trench 15. There are few diagnostic sherds, and the pottery could all belong to the Middle Iron Age.

On the N the settlement was bounded by a silted stream channel running W-E across trench 90; this channel is followed closely by the course of the modern drainage ditch, and is the same channel that appears in trenches 17 and 102. This channel was also found in trench 105 on the NW (see also below Group 13). No features were seen in the gravel at the S end of this trench, and although two ditches at right angles were observed in 105, neither was dated. These ditches were however within the edge of the channel, and on the analogy of those in trench 102 (see below) may have been Iron Age. On the E trench 16 contained no archaeological features or finds, simply a network of rabbit runs. The spread of archaeological features in trench 15 was interrupted by an area of alluvium, and this alluvium spread W and covered most of the E part of trench 106. Ditches containing burnt limestone were however found beneath the alluvium in trench 106 (see Figure 6), probably marking the W limit of the Iron Age settlement. No clear limit to the settlement was established to the S.

Topsoil cover was thin (generally 0.22 m), coming down directly onto gravel. The layer of alluvium in trench 106 was mixed with gravel, suggesting that this had been ploughed at some point.

Features found were ditches, gullies, postholes and shallow pits, most containing much occupation debris, in particular burnt limestones. Curving gullies with dark fills and much occupation debris (15/20, 15/21 and 15/39) may belong to roundhouses, especially as these surround the greatest concentration of postholes. The fills of the features are of three distinct types: dark and charcoally, orange and gravelly and very gravelly, almost white in colour. Features of all these types contained pottery, but the differences could indicate several phases of activity.

Few of the features were excavated, but these were generally shallow, implying that the archaeological deposits have been quite severely truncated. The postholes at the S end of the trench were around 0.12 m deep, those further N c.0.20 m deep, while gullies ranged between 0.13 m and 0.30 m deep. The deepest

features (at 0.45 m) were the ditches sealed beneath alluvium in trench 106, features 106/4 and 106/5 (see Figure 6), but even these were not deep enough to contain any waterlogged remains.

Further W in 106 groups of possible postholes were seen in the bottom of a slight hollow filled with alluvium, but none were dated. Ditches 106/15 and 106/17 cut some of the alluvium and were also filled with it; these ditches were undated but because of their relationship to the alluvium may have been Roman. A pit of probable Roman date, 89/12, was excavated at the E end of trench 89. Ditch 106/18, which is equivalent to 15/2, cut 106/17 and is medieval, 106/19 is one of the canal system ditches extant in 1787. Another of these ditches ran the length of trench 14 into trench 89 (feature 14/3=89/7), and had a recut alongside (89/6). At the N end of trench 15 the broad medieval ditch 15/42 runs alongside the line of the Thames Water pipe trench 15/43.

Group 5: Medieval Ditches: Trenches 15, 17, 23; 105, 106, 15, 94, 18 and 78.

Three linear cropmarks were evident crossing the SW part of the site and ending by the river Thames. Two ran parallel c. 12 m apart, and were tentatively interpreted as either a neolithic bank-barrow or a prehistoric trackway; the third, which lay further N, curved slightly and had a semicircular enclosure attached to the S side at its E end (see FIgure 1a). All these ditches were visible as bands of lush grass on the ground during the excavation.

The northernmost of these ditches was cut across by trenches 15, 17 and 23. In both trench 15 (feature 15/42) and trench 17 (17/13) it proved to be wide (2.6-2.9 m) and shallow with steep sides and a flattish bottom. 15/42 cut across ditch 15/43 of the Iron Age settlement. At the E end in trench 23 the ditch (23/9) had enlarged to 4.5 m wide and 0.80 m deep, and was clearly draining towards the river. The enclosure ditch on the S side (23/5) was of a similar size, 3.6 m wide and 0.7 m deep (see Figure 6). The ditches had been partly backfilled with limestone rubble; this consisted of irregular lumps without traces of mortar, and had probably not come from a building. Both ditches produced Medieval pottery of late 13th -15th century date and charcoal from the lower fills, the quantity perhaps indicating domestic activity nearby. No waterlogged deposits were found, but water level was found in the bottom of both ditches during excavation.

Both 23/9 and 23/5 were visible as depressions in the ground continuing down to the Thames, and the area surrounded by the ditches would have been a virtual island for most of the year. The broad and flat-bottomed character of the ditches may indicate that they were navigable by small craft, and were moored on this island, hence the name Boathouse field.

The medieval ditches were cut through by a N-S ditch of the canal system, 23/12.

The two parallel ditches were cut across in trenches 78 and 18. These were both broad and shallow with steep sides and flattish bottoms. Both ditches showed signs of recutting on occasions. The fills were gleyed like those of the linear ditch in trench 23, but contained no finds; gravel in the upper fills implies either deliberate backfilling or, more likely, the inwashing of contemporary ploughsoils. These ditches were also uncovered (but not excavated) at the N end of trench 94, running c. 12 m apart.

The southern ditch was also found crossing trench 15, but the northern one did not extend as far as this. On the projected line of the northern ditch there was a hollow filled with alluvium in trench 15, and it is possible that the ditch respected this. Three cuts were visible in 15/2, the southern ditch, the recuts moving progressively northwards.

The southern ditch was visible on the ground in the field to the W as a cropmark curving round northwards and running off to the NE. This was plotted on the ground (see Figure 16). It was exposed in trench 106 (feature 106/18) cutting through another ditch, 106/17, which itself cut into a layer of ploughed alluvium 106/3 (see Figure 6). Poorly-preserved peat was found in the lower fill of 106/18. The ditch was also cut across at the N end of trench 105, feature 105/6, where it was cut into the silted stream channel running W-E across the site (feature 105/7).

The alluvium in trench 106 sealed further ditches such as 106/4 and 106/5, which contained burnt limestone either belonging to or derived from the Iron Age settlement in trench 15 to the E. Alluvium elsewhere across the site was found to seal Iron Age features and occurred in the fills of Roman ones (see Groups 8 and 9 below), so that it is very probable that ditch 106/18 postdates the Roman period. The silting of the channel cut by the ditch in trench 105 seals features of the Iron Age in trench 102, also suggesting that this linear ditch is late. Cropmarks of the northern medieval ditch 23/9 = 15/42 suggest that this ended on the W just short of ditch 106/18 = 105/6, and the two may have been parts of a contemporary medieval field system.

Group 6. Bronze Age barrow: Trenches 18, 19, 78-80, 87, 88, 94 & 104.

This area beside the river Thames showed a circular cropmark or ring-ditch with two parallel curving ditches running off to the NE and joining a possible second ring-ditch in the adjacent field (see Figure 1a). Trenches 79 and 80 were dug to investigate the more westerly ring-ditch and the curving ditches, trench 78 to investigate the possible second ring-ditch. The second ring-ditch did not exist, and trench 78 is described with the medieval features in group 5. Two concentric ditches were found in trench 80, and trenches 87 and 88 were added to investigate the relationship between these and to clarify the relationship of the ring-ditch to the parallel curving ditches.

Topsoil was on average 0.25 m deep. An earlier ploughsoil survived up to 0.22 m deep in trench 79, but shallowed to 0.15 m in trench 87 and was not present at all in trench 80.

The barrow consisted of two circular ditches,a larger outer ditch and a smaller inner one (Figure 7). No trace of a barrow mound survived. The diameter of the inner circuit was c. 13.20 m, of the outer circuit c. 16.80 m. The inner ditch was numbered 80/7 on the W and 87/7 on the E. It was 0.60 m wide and 0.30 m deep on the W and 0.80 m wide and 0.45 m deep on the E. The outer ditch, numbered 80/6 and 80/9 on the W and 87/23 on the E, was sectioned in three places. On the W it was 2.10 m wide and 0.60 m deep, on the east 2.05 m wide 0.85 m deep (see Figure 8). One sherd of 2nd century Roman pottery was found in the top fill of 80/6, but no pottery from the earlier silting. Flint cores and flakes were recovered from both ditches. In trench 88 the outer and inner ditches ran very close together, but no relationship could be established.

At the S end of trench 80 the outer and inner ditches had been eroded by a former channel of the river Thames (see Figure 8). This was also picked up at the S end of trench 79. The channel ran NE parallel to the present course of the river and 30 m to the north. At the southern end of trenches 79 & 80 it was approximately 0.60 m deep, and was filled with a succession of gleyed silty clays, with some very degraded organic material at the very bottom. None of the channel silts produced any finds to date its silting up. The fills were overlaid below the ploughsoil by a thick deposit of fairly clean gravel, probably derived from dredging of the river.

In trench 87 the larger outer ditch is cut by an E/W ditch 87/22, which was also located as feature 79/9 further E (see Figure 8). This was 1.30 m wide and 0.40 m deep, and contained one sherd of 1st century AD Roman pottery in the upper fills. One metre further north was a parallel ditch 87/9, and this too was seen in trench 79, feature 79/8. 87/9 was 2.45 m wide and 0.38 m deep. 87/9 contained single sherds of Roman and Iron Age pottery, but a late medieval sherd was found in 79/8, so the earlier pottery is probably residual. Given that the ditches are parallel, it seems likely that both are of this date, rather than one Roman and one medieval. Neither ditch was found in trench 78 further E. The more northerly of the two appears from the cropmark photographs to turn S before the modern field boundary, the southern ditch continues up to that boundary but is not visible E of that. A third small ditch in trench 79, 79/7 was undated.

There were four small pits and one larger one in the interior of the barrow. None of these contained any dating evidence, but those which intersected with the inner barrow ditch, the large pit 80/8 and pit 80/14, cut the fill of the ditch. 80/14 contained an upturned horse skull. In trench 80 the outer ditch 80/9 was cut by a pit or ditch terminus 80/10 on the outer side; this was undated but like the barrow ditch was sealed by the silted river channel. To the north of the barrow a group of nine postholes and one pit 87/20 were found. All of these were

excavated; the average diameter of the postholes was 0.30 m and the average depth 0.45 m. Only one contained dating evidence, a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Pit 87/20 was 1.50 m wide and 0.40 m deep, and contained fragments of an Iron Age loomweight. Both the internal pits and the external features are seen as Iron Age.

This activity could extend as far E as trench 79. Ditch 79/7, a possible gully terminal 79/4 and a possible pit 79/10 were all undated, but could be associated. No activity was however found further E in trench 78. Trenches 104 and 94 were dug to define the extent of the features on the N and NW. No further postholes or other archaeological features were seen in trench 104, but a scatter were seen in trench 94, together with a ditch 94/10, a gully 94/4 and an irregular hollow 94/12. Only two of the postholes were excavated; both were shallow and neither was dated.

A separate group of eight shallow postholes (on average 0.15 m deep) was found towards the N end trench 18. No dating was recovered from these, but another outlying posthole with similar fill, 18/11, contained eight sherds of Iron age pottery. Trench 19 east of 18 also had a small cluster of pits and postholes, none of which could be dated. These were clustered in the middle of the trench and are probably not associated directly with those in trench 18. In the east end of this trench a NW-SE ditch 19/3 contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century AD.

Parallel medieval ditches were uncovered approximately 12 m apart in both trench 18 and 94, 94/2 = 18/12 N of 94/3 = 18/13 and /14. These are described in group 5 above.

Group 7. Bronze Age barrow: Trenches 25, 31, 39, 91-93 & 101.

Trench 25 was dug to investigate a circular cropmark or ring-ditch NE of the barrow in trench 80, but failed to locate it. Trench 91 did cross the ring-ditch, and trenches 92 and 93 were then dug to define it. A scatter of postholes was found E of the ring-ditch in trench 91, and trench 101 was added to establish the extent of this to the N.

In this area topsoil was only 0.2 m deep. It overlay an earlier ploughsoil, up to 0.2 m deep at the S but thinning to less than 0.1 m just N of the ring-ditch. The ring-ditch was exposed on the N, NW and around the S, and surrounds a central pit containing at least one burial, feature 92/3 (see Figure 9). The barrow has a diameter of c. 16 m, the ditch being approximately 1.80 m wide and 0.52 m deep (see Figure 8). No dating was recovered from the ditch itself, but a broken "leaf shaped arrow head" (SF 41) was found when the top of the ditch was cleaned. This could date anywhere from the Earlier Neolithic to the Later Bronze Age (3000 - 1000 BC). The central (and possibly double) grave 92/3 measured 3.30 m X 1.20 m. In the western half of the grave the bones of a crouched inhumation were seen but not disturbed. No finds were recovered from the grave.

Around the ditch several pits were visible, some intersecting with the barrow ditch. Both the pits and the ditch had similar fills, and relationships were uncertain, though two pits appeared to cut the barrow. One pit 91/5 on the south east side was 0.68 m deep and contained small scraps of Bronze Age pottery.

There was a scatter of postholes and small pits around the barrow in trench 93, trench 91 and at the S end of trench 25, and a concentration some 30 m E at the end of trench 91 and in the S end of trench 101. Six postholes were excavated; these varied in depth from 0.08 m to 0.40 m. The only sherd of pottery recovered was probably Iron Age; also found in 91/16 was a flint scraper (SF42). One of the postholes 93/4 cut the fill of the barrow ditch. The pits were shallow and had similar fills to the postholes; some contained traces of burning. This is interpreted as an area of Bronze Age or Iron Age activity. The features did not extend further N, as the rest of trench 25 was bare, nor were features seen in trenches 23 or 24 to the SW or NW. To the E trench 30 contained an isolated posthole 30/4, and trench 31 the terminal of a shallow ditch at the very W end, 31/2. This must represent the E limit of the activity. E of trench 31 the N-S trench 39 was devoid of archaeological features, except for an undated treehole.

Group 8: Iron Age Enclosures: Trenches 26, 28, 95, 96, 102, 103 and 21.

The area covered by these trenches appeared from aerial photographs to be an island of gravel surrounded by alluvium. Within this island trench 28 was laid out to investigate a circular cropmark, and trench 26 to run E-W along the length of the island (see Figure 1a). Trench 28 failed to locate the cropmark enclosure, but this was revealed in parallel trench 96. Trench 26 contained a very high density of archaeological features for most of its length, but these appeared to peter out at the W end. Trench 26 was extended to recover the limits of archaeological activity on the E, and trenches 102 and 103 were dug to find the limits on the S and N respectively.

The area of activity was approximately 100 m E-W by 60 m N-S (Figure 10). Almost all the features were of Iron Age date; the pottery included both Early and Middle Iron Age forms. On the S side the settlement was bounded by a silted stream course; on the N there was no alluvium, but a layer of silty clay subsoil survived below ploughsoil, and this is likely to have been the cause of the dark cropmarks interpreted as alluvium. The Iron Age features appear to respect the edge of this subsoil layer, suggesting that it affected drainage adversely and was not thought suitable for settlement. The limit of settlement was marked on the W and N by a ditch numbered 26/114, 103/35 and 96/35. This feature was only 1.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep, and was thus not a substantial boundary to the settlement. On the E side no corresponding ditch was seen, although this may have been hidden beneath Roman trackway ditch 26/142, which appeared in the very E end of trench 26.

In all the trenches topsoil cover was thin, generally less than 0.20 m. Over most of the settlement area topsoil directly overlay gravel, but in the central part of trench 26 the topsoil sealed a thin layer (26/2) containing many burnt limestones and much pottery and other occupation debris (see Figure 10; Figure 11). This layer appeared to be confined to the area defined by gullies 26/80 and 26/39. Features were both cut into this layer and sealed by it, and it is interpreted as the truncated Iron Age topsoil. The fact that this layer does not stand proud of the area around it also implies that truncation of the features in the surrounding area is slight.

The features consisted of ditches, gullies, small pits and postholes; the water table was found at 0.70 m down in trench 102, so was too high for deep pits. The circular cropmark enclosure in trench 96 proved to be c.12 m across, surrounding a dense scatter of postholes and a central hearth-pit (96/26); this probably represents the ditches surrounding a house enclosure. Two other probable roundhouse enclosures were identified, one at the junction of trenches 26 and 102 (surrounded by gullies 26/80 and 26/124 = 102/13 on the W and 26/59 and 26/64 on the E) and the other immediately to the S in trench 102 (surrounded by ditches 102/16 and 102/34) (see Figure 10). Just within roundhouse gully 102/13 = 16/124 a thin soilmark was visible in trench 102 running parallel to the inner lip of the gully. This was also visible in section as a stakehole, and appears to represent the bottom of the wall-line of a roundhouse (see Figure 11). A fourth house enclosure may be represented by gullies 103/28, /29 and /31, which surround another dense cluster of postholes.

The postholes were generally between 0.20 and 0.45 m deep. There were several distinct fill types, and in some cases these intercut, suggesting that several phases of building were represented. Outside the ditches defining possible roundhouses there were equally dense scatters of postholes, particularly S of trench 96. Other structures are likely to exist amongst these, for instance including 26/15-21. A second hearth was found in the W part of trench 26.

Trench 102 cut across the silted stream channel S of the main area of features. Iron Age gullies and postholes containing Early Iron Age pottery were found across the bottom. These were filled with waterlogged peat deposits which included preserved fragments of wooden stakes c. 30 mm in diameter, some with sharpened ends. Sealing these features and infilling the channel were three distinct deposits of alluvium, the lower ones interstratified with occupation spreads from the adjacent settlement (see Figure 11). No Iron Age features were found in trench 102 B further S.

One large post-medieval ditch (26/128=/129) was found running N-S at the E end of trench 26; this also appeared in trench 29 further N (feature 29/4), and probably belongs to the canal system. A narrow drain-trench on the same alignment (26/16) was observed at the very W end of the trench.

Trench 21 ran N-S across a smaller gravel island visible from the air to the W. At the S end a series of shallow narrow soilmarks at right angles to ditch 21/6 were probably of recent date; at the N end a narrow gully 21/11 on a similar alignment was cut by a ditch of the canal system. 21/11 contained burnt limestone, and itself cut a possible small pit, 21/13; these features may be Iron Age, but activity on this 'island' appears to be slight.

Group 9. Roman Droveway: Trenches 26, 28, 29, 40, 42, 74 & 86 and Field System to the North East: Trenches 52-56, 58-65, 70, 71 and 75-77.

On the aerial photographs two linear cropmark features run roughly parallel NW-SE at a distance of 25 -35 m apart from beneath Roundhouse Farm towards the river (Figure 1a). These can be traced further NW as cropmarks up to a linear boundary, and appear to be contemporary. In the SE part of the site the cropmarks run into the silted channel area, where the more southerly cropmark disappears. To the NE a series of linear cropmarks roughly at right angles appear to form a field system, and this was suggested to be of Roman date.

The NW-SE cropmarks were investigated in several places across the site (see Figure 16). The NE ditch was excavated in trenches 74, 99 and 42, the SW ditch in trenches 86 and 96. 74/5 = 99/3 = 42/2 was between 3.2 and 3.6 m wide and was between 0.52 m and 0.80 m deep, the SW ditch 86/4 = 96/37 was between 2.5 and 3.6 m wide and was 0.7 m deep. The NW ditch was deepening as it approached the river. Both ditches were recut on two occasions, and had a gravel upcast bank on the outer side which survived up to 0.18 m high (see Figure 12). In most of the excavated sections the bank overlay the earlier phases of ditch cut, and in trenches 74 and 96 had been spread by ploughing over the latest cut, but the section in trench 42 shows that it was also present beside the earlier cuts. In this trench the ditch (42/5) cut through 0.28 m of alluvial silting in the former stream channel, showing that the stream had largely silted up when the ditch was dug. The gravel upcast was however overlaid by further alluvium from the stream, so that the site was still flooding after the ditch had silted up. The SW ditch also cut through a localised alluvial deposit 96/38/2 in trench 96, but was again sealed by further alluvium.

One sherd of Roman pottery was found in 74/5/2, dated 2nd century AD or later. Very few features apart from possible treeholes were seen in the area between these ditches. A third parallel ditch was visible as a cropmark between the two just N of the stream channel, and was uncovered in trenches 32 and 34. This feature, 32/9 = 34/10, was not excavated or dated. In trench 28 there were two undated postholes, 28/5 and 28/8, which were probably associated with the earlier Iron Age settlement to the SW. N-S and E-W post-medieval ditches of the canal system were also seen in trenches 28 and 29. At the SE corner of the site in trench 40 three parallel gullies were excavated but were not dated, and are probably caused by modern subsoiling.

Field System to the North East: Trenches 52-56, 58-65, 70, 71 and 75-77.

These trenches were set out to investigate the linear cropmarks in the northern fields. In this area topsoil was between 0.18 and 0.28 m deep, below which silty clay subsoil survived up to 0.15 m deep. Few features other than those visible as cropmarks were found, perhaps reflecting the greater depth of original clay subsoil cover.

The predominant alignment of the ditches was NNE (see Figure 16). Where excavated these were generally c. 0.40 m deep and just under 1 m wide, with a broad V-profile. Some of the ditches had been recut. The most easterly was traced as 53/5 = 55/3. W of this another was traced as 57/10 = 58/5 = 59/5, and then turned E to become 56/4. This ditch was steeply V-profiled and 0.80 m deep, with poorly-preserved traces of organic material in the primary fill. The cropmark turned S into trench 36, and is probably one of the six N-S ditches crossing this trench close to one another, none of which could be dated. Two cropmark ditches that join the NW-SE 'droveway' were traced as 64/5 = 67/3 = 68/4 and as 70/3. A linking cropmark ditch was also found, feature 65/6. No dating was recovered from any of these features, but in trench 67 ditch 67/3 was sealed by a ploughsoil from which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Associated features were few. Just S of the NW-SE ditches in trench 75 a series of small gullies and a posthole were excavated. The posthole, 75/11, produced burnt limestone and a flint flake; the other features were undated and may be modern. No certain archaeological features were found in trenches 76, 77 or 71.

Two small gullies at right angles were found in the middle of trench 66. Neither was dated; these are not on the same alignment as the linear cropmark ditches, so may not be associated. In trench 70 however a narrow ditch 70/4 was found at right angles to the cropmark ditch cut by a posthole 70/5 containing burnt limestone. This is probably more of the field system. Postholes were found in both trenches 64 and 65 in the angle between the cropmark ditches, five in all. None were dated, but 65/3 contained fragments of burnt limestone, and may thus be Roman. Two further possible postholes at the N end of trench 62 may be associated, as is probably feature 61/9 at the very N end of trench 61. This produced 12 sherds of Roman pottery, and is dated to the early 2nd century AD.

The N ends of trenches 61 and 62 seem to mark the limits of this activity. Further S in these trenches ditches on a WNW-ESE alignment was seen, but these are not aligned upon the cropmark system, and were not dated. Their alignment corresponds rather to that of the post-medieval canal system. Several ditches belonging to the post-medieval canal system were recorded in trenches 75, 76 & 77, one of which 75/6 contained a George V halfpenny, showing that these field boundaries were still present in the early 20th century.

An area of Iron Age occupation was found in trench 57 (see Group 10 below). Trenches 53-56 contained only treeholes such as 54/4, trench 52 an isolated posthole 52/3, which was undated.

Group 10. Iron Age Enclosure on the NE: Trenches 57, 66-68.

In trench 57 the S half of a small Iron Age enclosure was found. This was not visible as a cropmark. The enclosure gully was 0.45 m wide and 0.18 m deep; if circular its internal diameter would be 4.5 m. The gully contained much burnt limestone, pottery and animal bone. No internal features were seen, but much of the interior was masked by the corner of another gully 57/6 running NE and turning SE, which cut 57/7. This was 0.65 m wide and 0.25 deep,and also contained burnt limestone, pottery and animal bone. No other Iron Age features were found in the trench.

On the east 57/7 was cut by a N/S ditch 57/8, 0.9 m wide and 0.35 m deep. This was undated in this trench, but continued S as 58/4 and 59/5. From the surface of 59/5 came a single sherd of either Roman or medieval pottery. No relationship with the Roman field boundary 57/10 = 58/5 was established. In the N section 57/8 was cut by a deep pit or ditch terminal 57/9, with traces of waterlogged organic remains preserved at the very bottom 0.70 m down. This feature was not dated.

Two small gullies at right angles to each other, 66/3 and 66/4, were recorded in trench 66, but were not dated. However a pit 5.0 m east of 66/4, which was not excavated, had a sherd of medieval pottery on its surface. One of the Roman linear cropmark ditches was traced through trenches 67 and 68 (see Group 9 above), and also seen in trench 68 was one of the post-medieval canal ditches, but there were no other features.

Group 11. Cropmark Enclosures at Field Junction: Trenches 32-36 and 98.

Trenches 32-34 and 36 were dug to investigate an area of dense cropmarks adjacent to the NE ditch of the NW-SE 'droveway' ditches and E of the Iron Age settlement in trench 26. These were complicated, and precisely how these related to one another was not clear on the aerial photographs (see Figure 1a; Plate 1). There appear however to have been several strands running obliquely into the NE linear ditch from the N and S, and two small enclosures attached to its NE side, with ditches leading off to the NE which are themselves crossed by further curving enclosure ditches.

Topsoil was up to 0.30 m deep. The survival of subsoil was variable, non-existent in trenches 32 and 33, very thin in trench 35 and up to 0.15 m in trenches 34 and 36.

The NE linear ditch was traced from trench 29 through trenches 32 and 34 (see Figure 13). In these trenches it was part of a soilmark 5-6 m wide consisting of up to four ditches, 32/4, /5

and /6 and 34/3, /4, /6 and /7. In trench 32 the northernmost cut 32/4 is the latest, and cuts into the upcast 32/11 from the linear NW-SE ditch 32/5. 32/4 contained a single sherd of pottery which could be either Roman or medieval. The ditches were not excavated in trench 34, but from the fills 32/4 probably equates with the latest cut 34/7. S of the linear ditch a parallel cropmark ditch was found, 32/9 = 34/10. One of the curving cropmark ditches running in from the S, 32/10, intersected with this, but the fills were so similar that no relationship could be established. Neither ditch produced any dating evidence.

NE of the linear 'droveway' ditch the N side of one of the two small attached enclosures was traced as 32/2 = 33/2. This was 0.45 m deep with a flat bottom, but contained no finds. Running NE at right angles to the linear ditch was another of the cropmark features 32/3, which was of similar depth. This probably continued across trench 36, where six N-S ditches with similar fills were seen close together. 36/4 cut 36/5 which in turn cut 36/6; these three ditches were probably recuts of a single boundary. All of these ditches and 36/7 were between 0.30 and 0.45 m deep; 36/8 and /9 were much shallower. None of the ditches produced any pottery, but 36/7 contained burnt limestones. A medieval 12th/13th century rimsherd was found in the ploughsoil in trench 33.

The complete skeleton of a cow was recovered from a pit 32/4 at the junction of trenches 32 and 33. This was of recent date.

Trench 35 was dug to assess the blank area east of the cropmarks. Eleven postholes, a gully and several possible pits were revealed, and trench 98 was added to establish the limit of this activity on the N. This revealed two further postholes and three small pits. At the very N end the trench cut across an Iron Age boundary ditch 98/3 , which continues E as a cropmark and was traced in trench 50 and beyond (see Group 12 below).

Four of the postholes were excavated, and were between 0.16 and 0.27 m deep. None of these contained finds, but posthole 35/12 contained burnt limestone. In the west end of the trench an irregular shaped pit 35/16 was excavated, and produced a flint flake and a sherd of either Roman or medieval pottery from the top. In the absence of anything but a flint and burnt limestone the date of this activity is uncertain. It may however belong to the scattered evidence of Early Iron Age settlement alongside the linear ditches further E (see below).

Group 12. Early Iron Age Boundary Ditches and Occupation: Trenches 37, 38, 43 - 50, 51, 97, 98 and 40.

Cropmarks on the E edge of the site showed several meandering ditches on a different alignment to the NW-SE presumed Roman field system (Figure 1a). Trenches 44 and 47-50 were laid out to investigate these, and their relationship to the former E-W stream channel. A concentration of Iron Age postholes was

discovered in trench 43 to the E and in trenches 35 and 37 to the W, and the extent of these was further defined by additional trenches 97 and 98. Trench 99 was added to investigate the relationship of the linear Roman field boundary to the channel, and look for evidence of waterlogged deposits associated with the Iron Age features.

Topsoil in this area was thin (0.20 m). In the more southerly trenches this came down directly onto gravel, but in trenches 48-51 a thin deposit of silty clay subsoil survived. Two cropmark ditches were dated to the Iron Age (see Figure 14), 45/5 = 47/3 = 49/6 = 50/3 = 98/3 and 44/3-4 = 47/2 = 48/9. These features, which were up to 0.50 and 0.55 m deep respectively, were sealed by alluvium in trenches 44 and 45, and contained Early Iron Age pottery (see Figure 15). The bottom fills of the ditches were very slightly organic in these trenches, but no preserved waterlogged deposits were found. Trench 99 did not locate the continuation of these ditches through the deepest part of the stream channel. Another ditch was traced from trench 37 to trench 42; this, feature 37/37/10 = 49/12 = 44/8 = 42/4, was undated, but was overlain by alluvium in trench 42, so may also have been Iron Age. A cropmark ditch parallel to 48/9 was located in trenches 48 and 49, feature 48/10 = 49/9, but was undated. From its orientation it could belong either to the Roman or Iron Age ditch system.

Twelve postholes and a gully were found in trench 43, the excavated features containing Iron Age pottery (see Figure 14). The postholes were on average 0.35 m in diameter and survived 0.30 m deep. A larger ditch 43/16 was not excavated. In trench 97 to the NE no further postholes were found, but a recut large ditch 97/3-4 contained much occupation material. This may mark the boundary of the settlement area, as only two possible features, neither of them dated, were found in trench 46 further NE. Further groups of postholes were found to the W in trenches 47, 44, 38, 35 and 98, with outliers in trenches 48, 49 and 50. These tended to be shallower than those in trench 43; where dated they were Iron Age.

The postholes were generally scattered along the length of the trenches; apart from trench 43, concentrations were evident only in trenches 35 (eleven postholes) and perhaps 47 (eight postholes). Only a small proportion of the features was excavated, but the amount of occupation material recovered from these trenches was small. The evidence appears to indicate widespread but scattered settlement alongside the former stream course and the linear boundaries (see Figure 16). No evidence of activity was found in trench 39 SW of the boundary ditches.

Ditches of the canal system were found in trenches 50 (feature 50/4-5) and 51 (features 51/3 and 51/4).

Group 13. Alluvial Area: Trenches 105, 90, 17, 20-22, 24, 102, 30, 45, 99 and 42.

Cropmarks indicated a broad dark band running E-W across the middle of the site, which was interpreted by S.Colcutt and others as the braided course of a former alluvial channel up to 150 m wide, broken in places by upstanding 'islands' of gravel (see Figure 1a). The trenches listed above were laid out to cross this channel, and to investigate the relationships of cropmark features to it.

A silted stream channel was identified, but this was only 30m to 40 m wide; most of the area of dark marks visible on the aerial photographs proved to be caused by the survival of silty clay subsoil. Topsoil was also deeper than elsewhere immediately N of the channel, 0.30 m instead of 0.2 m. The silted channel is followed closely by the line of the modern field drain.

The channel was generally 0.35 - 0.40 m deep, filled with sticky clay fills, gleyed and blue-grey in colour at the bottom, oxidised yellow in places at the top. In trench 99 however, where the stream turned S, the channel was 0.73 m deep. The clay fills of the channel contained little gravel, implying slow silting. Thin spreads of overbank alluvium were also seen spreading out on either side of the channel proper.

In trench 102 the channel silts sealed Early Iron Age features 102/38 and /42, and a layer of occupation debris 102/37 (Figure 11). A thin dark band between the first two alluvial layers, 102/43 and 102/40, may represent further occupation derived from the Middle Iron Age settlement adjacent. In trenches 17 to the W and trenches 45 and 44 to the E the channel also sealed Iron Age ditches (see below), and in trench 20 alluvium overlay a treehole containing burnt limestone, 20/4. In trenches 42 and 99 however, where the channel was deepest, the majority of the silting was cut by Roman ditch 99/3 = 42/5, although the ditch and its gravel upcast was also overlaid by a further thin layer of alluvial clay (see Figure 12). It seems likely that the stream course largely silted up during the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, though a shallow hollow has remained wet ever since.

Neither trench 22 or trench 24 contained any alluvium. Below topsoil was an earlier ploughsoil which sealed all features. Trench 22 was crossed by a series of E-W ditches, the northernmost of which, 22/10, was equivalent to 24/3. Two ditches were also found running parallel to the stream in trench 102/B, and a similar series were found in trench 17 either side of the silted stream channel, and one in trench 90 on the S side of the channel. Some of these ditches are evident as cropmarks, and appear to have been field boundaries either side of the wet area (see Figure 16). 17/6 and 17/4, one either side of the channel, were sealed by alluvium from the stream and produced Iron Age pottery, 17/9 cut the alluvium and so is later. None of the other ditches was dated, but some, which follow the course of the drain exactly, must be post-medieval.

Significance of the archaeological deposits

Figure 16 summarises the results, showing the date and extent of archaeological deposits. There are seven areas of primary archaeological interest, A - G, and seven of lesser significance:

Areas of primary archaeological significance

Earlier prehistoric. Areas A and B
These are ring-ditches, both of which are surrounded by groups of later postholes and pits. The pits may be Bronze Age, but most features are probably of Iron Age date. Barrow A was surrounded by two concentric ditches, but whether these were contemporary or successive could not be established. In both cases all trace of the barrow mounds and of the prehistoric topsoil has been removed by later ploughing, but the central burial of barrow B, which was partly exposed, survives intact. Neither barrow ditch contained waterlogged deposits or other significant environmental evidence, even though barrow A lay adjacent to the Thames, and was partly eroded by it. The area of activity peripheral to the ring-ditches themselves appears to be small. Barrow A may have ben upstanding into the medieval period, as boundary ditches of that date were found running north-eastwards from it.

These two ring-ditches are part of a scatter alongside this stretch of the Thames; there are five in the fields immediately to the W.

The scatter of later pits and postholes could cover a large area, S to the river and E to trench 31, but the scale of activity appears to be slight.

Early Iron Age. Area C
This consists of a pair of ditches apparently forming a trackway or droveway, alongside which there is a wide spread of postholes with particular concentrations in trenches 43 and 47. Sufficient pottery was recovered from the ditches and postholes to suggest areas of domestic activity. Other areas of postholes such as those in trenches 35 and 98 were undated, but probably belong to this period as well.

The ditches were sealed by alluvium where they ran close to the former alluvial channels, but in the trenches investigated the alluvium had been ploughed, so that the ditches were truncated. Traces of organic remains were observed in the bottom of these ditches, but no deposits of usable quality were found in the evaluation. The potential for these in mid-channel (S of trench 99) however is high. On the gravel terrace the postholes and other features were truncated by ploughing, but their surviving depth suggests that this was not severe. No structures were positively identified, but the concentrations of postholes suggests that these would be found by area stripping. No sampling for charred remains was undertaken, but soils containing these were observed within the features.

Linear boundaries of the Early Iron Age are not common on the gravels of the Upper Thames valley, but have recently been

identified in excavations at Rough Grounds Farm and Butler's Field NW of Lechlade, Glos. Here too the ditches had scatters of settlement features alongside, but no waterlogged deposits have yet been recovered to throw light on the surrounding environment.

Early and Middle Iron Age. Area D - trench 26 etc.
This was an area of dense Iron Age settlement spread along the N side of the former alluvial channel. It may have been surrounded by lower-lying and wetter ground on the N and NW as well, sitting on a higher gravel 'island'. Both Early and Middle Iron Age pottery was found, showing that this site had a long life. This is borne out by the density of archaeological features, which demonstrate several phases of use. At least three roundhouses with surrounding ditches were identified, plus other ditched enclosures containing postholes. These are all Middle Iron Age; structures of the Early Iron Age were not positively identified, as in general these were not surrounded by ditches in the Upper Thames valley, and so are not so visible, but they are likely to exist within this settlement.

Preservation of this area was very good. Plough damage was in general slight, and in the centre of the site an area of truncated Iron Age topsoil survived. Traces of the stake wall of one of the roundhouses were seen within this area. On the S the features ran beneath the alluvial silting in the channel, and waterlogged organic remains including lengths of trimmed stakes were found in Early Iron Age ditches. No sampling for charred plant remains was undertaken, but soils containing these were common within the fills of the features. The potential for reconstructing the environment is very high.

A small assemblage of flintwork of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date was also found in the Iron Age features. It is possible that features of this date would be found if area excavation were undertaken.

The combination of concentrated activity over a long period, limited survival of the Iron Age ground surface and preserved environmental deposits makes this by far the best-preserved part of the site.

Middle Iron Age. Area E - trench 15 etc.
This was an area of settlement on the gravel terrace adjacent to the former alluvial channel on the N and to low-lying wet areas on the W. All of the pottery could belong to the Middle Iron Age. The density of archaeological features was much less than in Area D, and the finds were correspondingly fewer, but curving gullies suggest that roundhouses are present, and several phases of activity are evident within the Middle Iron Age.

The depth of the features suggests that truncation by ploughing is severe, though the bottoms of postholes and other small features do survive. There was no evidence from the evaluation of activity extending into the alluvial channel on the N; on the W ditches are sealed beneath alluvium, but the alluvium is ploughed and the features truncated. No waterlogged deposits were seen in this area, and the ditches contained very few finds.

Although no samples for charred plant remains were taken, soils containing these were common in the fills of the features.

Middle Iron Age. Area F - trench 13 etc.
This was a sub-rectangular enclosure N of the former alluvial channel, with a series of linear field boundaries attached to it. The enclosure was of two phases, and appears to have been superimposed on pre-existing fields and have been overlaid by others. The quantities of finds suggest domestic occupation, although no structures either within or outside the enclosure were identified by the evaluation. A few pits and postholes were found immediately outside the enclosure, but the area of settlement appears to have been small.

Ploughing had removed the subsoil and severely truncated the features. The external bank to the enclosure was observed slumped into the tops of earlier ditches, but had been completely removed elsewhere. Waterlogged organic remains were preserved in the bottom fill of the enclosure ditch, and the potential for reconstruction the surrounding environment is thus high.

A scatter of postholes to the N in trench 12 was undated, but may represent a small focus of further Iron Age activity.

Iron Age. Area G - trench 57.
Part of a small circular enclosure was revealed, overlaid by a second Iron Age enclosure. Sufficient occupation material was recovered to indicate domestic settlement, although no structures were identified within the trench. The area of activity did not extend into any of the adjacent trenches, and seems to be confined to the very N edge of the site. No sampling for charred plant remains was undertaken, but soils containing these were evident within the enclosure ditches. No waterlogged organic deposits were found in the Iron Age features, although traces of highly degraded organic remains were present in a later, undated pit.

Possible cropmark features are visible in the field immediately to the N, and Area H could represent the southern extent of these.

Areas of lesser archaeological significance:

Iron Age. Area H - trench 18 etc.
Groups of postholes were found in trenches 18 and 94, one of which contained Iron Age pottery. The features were shallow and considerably truncated by ploughing. The scarcity of finds and low density of features suggests low-level activity similar to that in parts of Area C further E. Another similar scatter was found in trench 19 further E (see N below).

Roman. Area J - enclosures in trenches 32 etc.
This was an area of complicated cropmarks including the Roman NW-SE 'droveway', several small enclosures and linear features on a NE alignment. The ditches of the 'droveway' have been shown

to be Roman, dated 2nd century or later. The NE ditch had a series of fields attached, the boundaries running NE roughly at right angles.
SW of the other ditch there are no fields, and the absence of features between the two suggest that both were contemporary, a droveway perhaps dividing arable from pasture.

Some of the enclosure ditches in Area J were shown to postdate the droveway, but only two sherds of pottery of indeterminate date were recovered from the whole area. Plough damage was variable, subsoil surviving in places. Hardly any postholes were found, but this cannot be ascribed to later truncation by ploughing. The absence of postholes and of finds suggests that this was not a settlement area. No soils containing charred plant remains nor any waterlogged organic deposits were found. Burnt limestone perhaps indicates that some of these features are Roman, associated with the droveway and its associated field system. Medieval pottery was however recovered from the ploughsoil in one of these trenches.

Medieval. Area K - trench 23.
In the medieval period the SW part of the site was crossed by several linear boundary ditches running ESE. Where the northernmost of these approached the river Thames it branched, enclosing a small semi-circular island of gravel. The island was not investigated in the evaluation, which concentrated upon the cropmark ditches. The ditches were wide and deep around the island, and must have held standing water when active, although no waterlogged organic deposits were found. Pottery of the 13th -15th centuries was found in sufficient quantity to suggest that there may have been domestic settlement close by, probably upon the island. Much limestone was found infilling the latest cuts of the ditches, although none of this was dressed or mortared. The field name is Boathouse Field, and this may preserve the memory of a building by the river in medieval times.

Medieval? Area L - trenches 1-4.
This was an area of scattered gullies, postholes and pits W of Roundhouse Farm. Ploughing was not severe in this area, subsoil survivng in all trenches. There were no particular concentrations of features, no structures were identified and there were very few finds; one or two features contained Roman or Medieval pottery. Some of the gullies were aligned approximately parallel to a Roman linear boundary running SSE, and may have formed a system of small Roman enclosures, but Medieval pottery was also recovered from the ploughsoil, and some features are clearly later. The character of the features and the scarcity of finds suggests that there was no domestic settlement in the immediate vicinity.

Undated. Area M - trench 8.
A group of pits was found in this trench, none of which was dated. There were few other features in the vicinity, and the archaelogical activity appears to be localised.

Undated. Area N - trench 19.
A small cluster of pits and postholes was found in the centre of the trench, none of which was dated. A layer of subsoil survived in this trench, and the features were little truncated. This is probably another localised area of Iron Age activity like those in trench 18 to the W (see Area A) and to the NE in Area C.

Undated (? Roman). Area P - trenches 64 and 65.
A group of postholes was found, none of which produced any dating evidence. One of the postholes was however packed with burnt limestone, and the postholes were confined within the angle of two of the Roman field boundaries, so this activity could be Roman. Other Roman features were found at the very N end of trenches 62 and 61, including a pit dated to the later 2nd century AD.

Overall Conclusions

Early Prehistoric activity is confined to two ploughed-out barrows and a possible small settlement area beneath the Iron Age settlement in Area D. The major features previously interpreted from cropmarks do not exist. The majority of the archaeological activity is of the Iron Age, concentrated along the former stream course that crossed the middle of the site. The evidence of Early Iron Age linear boundaries is of some local significance, building on recent discoveries close by, and is enhanced by the potential for information about the environment.

The Middle Iron Age settlement pattern is very similar to that excavated by the OAU at Claydon Pike, Lechlade, Glos., consisting of islands of settlement alongside watercourses. The level of preservation, varying from good to poor, is also comparable. A variety of settlement types appears to be represented among the several areas across the site, and environmental evidence offers the potential to distinguish between these. Only one of these sites is however particularly well-preserved, and this lies in the centre of the proposed extraction area.

The date of the onset of alluviation, and the silting of the stream course have been usefuly dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period by the evaluation. Roman features on the site appear to consist of a droveway and field system similar to those identified at other local sites such as Kempsford and Rough Grounds Farm, Lechlade, Glos. Occupation is extremely limited, scattered features indicating single episodes of activity.

Nothing was recovered of the Saxon or early Medieval period. Limited later Medieval activity is present in Boathouse Field and W of Roundhouse Farm.

Appendices:

1) Table of features
2) Pottery reports
3) Flint report
4) Report on the molluscan and waterlogged organic samples

OAU
October 1991

Appendix 1: Table of Features

Key to Table

Context Type	PH	Post Hole
Profiles	U	U-shaped
	V	V-shaped
	SU	Sloping U
	B	Bowl-shaped
	SA	Saucer-shaped
	IREG	Irregular
Date	EP	Early Prehistoric
	EIA	Early Iron Age
	IA	Iron Age
	R	Roman
	S	Saxon
	ME	Medieval
	P.ME	Post-Medieval

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
1/3	PH	0.7	0.3	0.2	U	
1/4	PH	0	0.3	0.3	U	
1/5	PH	0	0.45	0.26	U	
1/6	PH	0	0.35	0.17	U	
1/7	DITCH	0	1.75	0	U	P.ME
2/3	GULLY	0	0.9	0.38	V	
2/4	GULLY?	0.65	0.4	0		
2/5	PH	0	0.3	0.19	U	
2/6	PH	0	0.55	0.17	U	
2/7	PIT	0.95	0.9	0.33	SU	
2/8	GULLY	0	0.45	0.23	SU	
2/9	GULLY	0	0.55	0		
2/11	DITCH	0	2.6	0.6	SU	
2/12	PIT/TREE	2.15	1.15	0.35	SU	
2/13	DITCH	0	1.65	0		ME
2/14	DITCH	0	0.85	0		
2/15	GULLY?	0	0.5	0		
2/16	DITCH	0	1.9	0.6	V	R
2/17	DITCH	0	0.95	0.27	B	
2/18	HOLLOW	0	6.5	0.28	B	
3/3	DRAIN?	0	0.4	0		
3/4	DITCH	0	0.6	0		
3/5	DITCH	0	0.75	0		
3/6	DITCH	0	1.8	0		
3/7	GULLY	0	0.5	0.12	SU	
3/8	GULLY	0	0.45	0.13	SU	
3/9	GULLY	0	0.35	0.1	SU	
3/10	DITCH	0	1.55	0.3	SU	
3/11	GULLY/DITCH	0	0.4	0		
3/12	PIT	0	0.95	0.7	SU	
3/13	DITCH	0	0.95	0.3	SU	
3/14	PIT	1.5	1.35	0.26	SU	
3/15	GULLY	0	0.55	0.18	SU	
3/16	PIT	1.5	1.05	0.25	U	
3/17	DITCH	0	2.05	0		
3/18	GULLY	0	0.45	0.11	SU	

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
3/19	GULLY	0	0.5	0.16	SU	
4/3	PIT?	1.1	1	0.22	SU	
4/4	DITCH	0	1.9	0		
4/5	PH	0	0.52	0.07	SU	
4/6	DITCH	0	0.8	0.2	B	
4/6	DITCH	0	0.8	0.2	B	
4/7	DITCH	0	0.66	0.38	SU	
4/8	DITCH	0	0.92	0.22	SU	
4/9	DITCH?	3.2	0.95	0.35	SU	
4/10	THING???	0.7	0.8	0.08	B	
4/11	PIT	0	0.72	0.12	SA	
5/3	DITCH	0	2.6	0.52	SU	
5/4	PIT	0	1.4	0.85	U	
5/5	PIT?	0	0.9	0.16	SA	
5/6	DITCH/GULLY	0	0.6	0		
5/7	DITCH	0	1.8	0		
5/8	PIPE TRENCH	0	0.4	0		
5/9	GULLY	0	0.7	0.17	SU	
5/10	GULLY/DITHC	0	0.45	0		
6/3	PIT	0	0.7	0.36	SU	
6/4	PH	0	0.6	0.25	SU	
6/5	PIT	0	0.6	0.12	SA	
6/6	PH?	0	0.33	0.1	SU	
6/7	GULLY/DRAIN?	0	0.6	0		
6/8	DITCH	0	2	0		
7/3	DITCH	0	2.4	0.75	U	P.ME
7/4	GULLY/DRAIN	0	0.65	0.3	SU	
7/5	GULLY/DRAIN	0	0.65	0.3	SU	
7/7	PH	0	0.35	0.06	U	
8/3	PIT	0	0.65	0.28	U	
8/4	PIT	0	0.65	0.28	U	
8/5	PIT	0	0.72	0.27	U	
8/6	DITCH	0	1.8	0		
8/7	PIT?	0	0.7	0		
8/9	PIT	0	0.65	0.3		
8/10	GULLY/DRAIN	0	0.5	0.15	U	
8/11	PIT	0.6	0.37	0.11		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
8/12	PH? GULLY?	1.2	0.35	0.1	U	
8/13	GULLY	0	0.45	0.18	U	
8/14	PH	0	0.55	0.2	U	
8/15	PH	0	0.5	0.27	U	
8/16	TREE HOLE	0	0.85	0.23		
8/17	PH	0	0.25	0.23	U	
8/18	PIT	0	1.8	0.5	U	
9/4	FEATURE??	2.2	0	0.18	SA	
9/5	PH	0	0.25	0.15	U	P.ME
10/3	?	0	1.8	0.25	SA	
10/4	DITCH?	1.6	0.95	0.2	?	
10/5	GULLY	0	0.54	0.18	SU	
10/6	DITCH	0	1.5	0.34	SU	
10/7	DRAIN	0	0.4	0		
10/8	PH	0	0.5	0.08	SA	R
12/3	PH	0	0.37	0.22	U	
12/4	PH?	0	0.24	0.13	U	
12/5	DITCH	0	0.68	0.24	U	
12/6	PH	0	0.32	0.2	U	
12/7	PH?	0	0.45	0.1	SU	
12/8	PH?	0	0.35	0.08	U	
12/9	PH?	0	0.3	0.2	U	
12/10	PH?	0	0.3	0.25	U	
12/11	PH	0	0.3	0.16	U	
12/12	PH	0	0.28	0.31	U	
12/13	DITCH	0	1.8	0		
13/3	DITCH	0	2.3	0		
13/4	GULLY/DRAIN	0	0.4	0		
13/5	PIT	2.2	1.44	0.29	SU	IA
13/6	DITCH	0	2.7	0		
13/7	GULLY/DRAIN	0	0.4	0		
13/8	DITCH	0	1.8	0.26	SU	
13/9	DITCH	0	2.2	0.28	SU	
13/10	PH	0	0.5	0.07	SU	
13/11	CANAL	0	18	0		
13/12	DITCH	0	2	0.3	SU	IA
13/13	DRAIN	0	0.4	0.1	SU	

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
14/3	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
14/4	DITCH	0	4	0		
15/2	DITCH	0	4.2	0.7	IREG	
15/3	PH	0	0.25	0.1	U	
15/4	PH	0.45	0.33	0		
15/5	PH	0	0.26	0.14	U	
15/6	PH	0	0.27	0.1	U	
15/7	PH?	0	0.3	0		
15/8	PH/PA?	0.37	0.31	0.11	U	IA
15/9	PH	0	0.27	0		
15/10	PH	0	0.27	0		
15/11	PIT	0	0.47	0.24	U	
15/12	PH	0	0.24	0.13	U	
15/13	PH	0.37	0.25	0		
15/14	PH	0.29	0.24	0		
15/15	PH	0	0.22	0		
15/16	PH/PIT	0	0.5	0		
15/17	DITCH	0	1.1	0.41	SU	IA
15/18	GULLY	0	0.25	0		
15/19	GULLY	0	0.33	0.31	U	IA
15/20	GULLY	0	0.58	0.2	U	IA
15/21	GULLY	0	0.4	0.12	SU	IA
15/22	PH	0	0.3	0		
15/23	PH	0	0.35	0		
15/24	PH	0	0.32	0		
15/25	PH	0	0.32	0		
15/26	GULLY	0	0.5	0.26		
15/27	PIT	1.8	0.9	0.13	SA	IA
15/28	PIT	2	0.6	0		
15/29	GULLY	0	0.36	0		IA
15/30	PIT	1.7	0.88	0		IA
15/31	PH	0	0.32	0		
15/32	LINEAR?	3	0	0		
15/33	GULLY	0	0.3	0		
15/34	PH?	0	0.35	0		
15/35	PH?	0	0.4	0		
15/36	PH	0	0.37	0.19	U	

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
15/37	PH?	0	0.33	0		
15/38	GULLY	0	0.28	0.25	U	
15/39	DITCH	0	0.78	0.29	SU	
15/40	DITCH	0	0.87	0.27	SU	IA
15/41	GULLY	0	0.25	0		
15/42	DITCH	0	1.5	0.36	SU	
15/43	GULLY	0	0.7	0		
15/44	GULLY?	0	0.55	0		
15/45	GULLY	0	0.3	0		
15/46	DITCH	0	2	0.08	SA	
15/47	DITCH	0	0.6	0		
16/3	PH?	0	0.25	0.12	U	
16/4	PIT	0	0.4	0.11	U	
16/5	PIT	0	0.66	0.24	U	
16/6	PIT	0	0.5	0.13	SU	
16/7	PIT	0.9	0.7	0.33	U	
17/3	DITCH	0	2.9	0.5	SU	P.MED
17/4	DITCH	0	1.55	0.55	IREG	R-SA
17/5	DITCH	0	1.5	0.12	SU	
17/6	DITCH	0	1.3	0.44	U	IA
17/7	LAYER??	0	3.2	0.6	SU	
17/8	DRAIN MODERN	0	0	0		
17/9	DITCH	0	1.5	0.35	SU	
17/10	DITCH	0	1.45	0.28	SU	
17/11	PIT/PH	0	0.42	0.24	U	
17/12	DITCH	0	1.5	0		
17/13	PIT/DITCH TERM	0	1.1	0.25	SU	
17/14	DITCH TERM	0	0.8	0.45	SU	
18/2	PH	0	0.3	0.22	U	
18/3	PIT	0	0.67	0.21	U	
18/4	PIT?	0	0.58	0.14	SU	
18/5	PH	0	0.4	0.13	U	
18/6	PIT/DITCH TERM	0	0.38	0.12	U	
18/7	PH	0	0.2	0.13	U	
18/8	PH?	0	0.25	0.25	U	
18/9	PIT	0	0.83	0.19	U	
18/10	DITCH	0	0.9	0.4	SU	

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
18/11	PH	0	0.44	0.51	V	IA
18/12	DITCH	0	3.2	0.33	SU	
18/13	PIT	0	0.9	0.2	SA	
18/14	DITCH	0	2.2	0.6	U	
18/15	GULLY	0	1.2	0.5	U	
19/3	DITCH	0	1.3	0.46	SA	R
19/4	PH	0	0.4	0.25	U	
19/5	PH	0	0.39	0.23	U	
19/6	PIT	0	1.01	0.3	SA	
19/7	PITS	0	0	0		
19/8	PIT	0	0.94	0.28	SU	
20/4	HEARTH/BURNT	0	0	0		
21/3	PA/AEO CHANNEL	0	0	0		
21/4	PLOUGHMARK	0	0	0		
21/5	PLOUGHMARK	0	0	0		
21/6	DITCH	0	1.2	0.33	V	
21/7	PLOUGHMARK	0	0	0		
21/8	PLOUGHMARK	0	0	0		
21/9	PLOUGHMARK	0	0	0		
21/10	GULLY	0	0.3	0		
21/11	GULLY	0	0.38	0		
21/12	DITCH	0	1.5	0		
21/13	PIT?	0	0.94	0		
22/4	LINEAR?	0	0.9	0		
22/5	DITCH	0	1.75	0.6	V	
22/6	DITCH	0	0.8	0.26	IREG	
22/7	DITCH	0	1.8	0.64	U	
22/8	DITCH	0	0.6	0.18	SU	
22/9	DRAIN?	0	0	0		
22/10	DITCH	0	3	0.64	U	
23/3	DITCH	0	1.14	0.43	U	
23/4	DITCH	0	2.9	0.48	IREG	
23/5	DITCH	0	3.6	0.7	IREG	ME
23/6	GULLY	0	0.7	0.32	U	ME
23/7	PH?	0	0.73	0.07	IREG	
23/8	PH	0	0.7	0.42	U	R
23/9	DITCH	0	4.5	0.8	SU	ME

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
23/10	GULLY/DITCH	0	0.32	0.32	SU	
23/11	DITCH	0	0.47	0.49	U	
23/12	DITCH	0	1.7	0.61	U	ME
23/13	DITCH	0	0.56	0.5	U	
23/14	GULLY	0	0.2	0		
23/15	GULLY?	0	0.29	0		
23/16	GULLY?	0	0.24	0		
23/17	DITCH	0	0.85	0		
24/3	DITCH	0	1	0		
24/4	PIT	0.9	0.65	0.35	U	
24/5	DITCH	0	1.6	0.28	SU	
24/6	PH	0	0.3	0.17	U	
25/3	PH	0	0.32	0.17	V	
25/4	PIT	1.4	0.55	0		
25/5	PIT	0	0.7	0.3	V	
26/2	LAYER	0	0	0.12		
26/4	PH	0	0.35	0		
26/5	PH?	0	0.3	0		
26/6	PH?	0.28	0.13	0		
26/7	PH	0	0.17	0		
26/8	PH?	0	0.39	0		
26/9	PH	0	0.16	0		
26/10	PH	0.55	0.38	0		
26/11	PH	0.55	0.5	0		IA
26/12	PIT	0	0.45	0		
26/13	PH	0.28	0.23	0		
26/14	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/15	PH	0	0.25	0		
26/16	PH	0	0.26	0		
26/17	PH	0	0.24	0		
26/18	PH	0.28	0.23	0		
26/19	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/20	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/21	PH	0.28	0.23	0		
26/22	PH	0.2	0.15	0		
26/23	PH	0	0.22	0		
26/24	PH	0	0.23	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
26/25	PH	0	0.55	0.43	U	
26/26	PH	0	0.38	0.18	U	
26/27	PH	0	0.23	0		
26/28	PH	0	0.21	0		
26/29	PH	0	0.16	0		
26/30	PIT	0	0.9	0		
26/31	PH	0	0.17	0		
26/32	PH	0	0.26	0		
26/33	PH	0.19	0.15	0		
26/34	PH	0	0.24	0		
26/35	PH	0.38	0.32	0		
26/36	PH	0.33	0.3	0		
26/37	PH	0.26	0	0.22		
26/38	PH	0	0.15	0		
26/39	DITCH	0	0.75	0		
26/40	PH	0.45	0.4	0		
26/41	PH	0	0.19	0		
26/42	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/43	PH	0	0.13	0		
26/44	PH	0.17	0	0		
26/45	PH	0	0.32	0		IA
26/46	PH	0	0.28	0		EIA
26/47	PH	0	0.27	0		
26/48	PH	0	0.27	0		
26/49	PH	0.32	0.26	0		
26/50	PH	0.24	0.18	0		
26/51	PH	0	0.54	0		
26/52	PH	0	0.35	0.22	U	
26/53	PH	0	0.27	0		
26/54	PH	0	0.54	0.2	U	
26/55	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/56	PH	0	0.36	0		
26/57	PH	0.36	0.3	0		
26/58	GULLY	0	0.65	0.2	V	IA
26/59	GULLY	0	0.5	0.17	V	IA
26/60	PH	0	0.29	0		
26/61	PH	0.25	0.2	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
26/62	PH	0	0.16	0		
26/63	PH/PIT	0	0.55	0		
26/64	GULLY	0	0.35	0		IA
26/65	PH	0	0.25	0		
26/66	PH	0.7	0.5	0.28	U	IA
26/67	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/68	PH	0	0.22	0		
26/69	PH	0	0.26	0		
26/70	GULLY	0	0.4	0		
26/71	PH	0.73	0.45	0		IA
26/72	PH	0	0.28	0		
26/73	PH	0	0.22	0		
26/74	PH	0	0	0		
26/75	PH?	0	0.3	0		
26/76	PH	0	0.28	0		
26/77	PH	0	0.4	0		
26/78	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/79	PH	0	0.5	0		
26/80	GULLY	0	0.65	0		IA
26/81	PH	0	0.5	0		
26/82	PH	0	0.29	0		
26/83	PH	0	0.35	0.28	U	IA
26/84	PH?	0	0.21	0		
26/85	PH	0	0.25	0		
26/86	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/87	PH?	0	0.4	0		
26/88	PH	0	0.38	0		
26/89	PH	0	0.25	0		
26/90	PH	0	0.26	0		
26/91	PH	0	0.28	0		
26/92	PH	0	0.28	0		
26/93	P/STAKE/HOLE	0.16	0.11	0		
26/94	P/STAKE/HOLE	0	0.13	0		
26/95	NAT	0	0	0		
26/96	PH	0	0.22	0		
26/97	PH	0	0.66	0		
26/98	PH	0	0.36	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
26/99	HEARTH	1	0.6	0		
26/100	PIT/GULLY	0	0.8	0		
26/101	PH	0	0.26	0		
26/102	PH	0	0.5	0		
26/103	GULLY	0	0.35	0.06	U	IA
26/104	PH	0	0.35	0		
26/105	DITCH	0	1.1	0.3	SU	IA
26/106	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/107	GULLY	0	0.37	0		
26/108	GULLY TERM	1.3	0.6	0		
26/109	PH	0	0.27	0		
26/110	PH	0.25	0.16	0		
26/111	NAT	0	0	0		
26/112	PH	0	0.24	0		
26/113	NAT	0	0	0		
26/114	DITCH	0	0.6	0		
26/115	PIT	1.05	0.6	0		
26/116	GULLY	0	0.3	0		
26/117	GULLY	0	0.33	0		
26/118	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/119	PH	0	0.17	0		
26/120	PH	0	0.26	0		
26/121	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/122	GULLY	0	0.5	0.22	SU	IA
26/123	PH	0	0.25	0		
26/124	GULLY	0	0.4	0.13	U	
26/125	PH	0	0.22	0.14	U	
26/126	PIT	0	0.9	0		
26/127	BLOB??	0	0	0		IA
26/128	DITCH	0	1.2	0.45	U	
26/129	DITCH	0	1.15	0.35	SU	
26/130	PH	0	0.4	0.4	U	
26/131	PIT	0	0.89	0		
26/132	PH	0	0.34	0		
26/133	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/134	PH	0	0.16	0		
26/135	PH	0	0.28	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
26/136	PH	0	0.2	0		
26/137	PH	0	0.45	0		
26/138	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/139	PH	0	0.5	0		
26/140	GULLY	0	0.3	0		
26/141	PH	0	0.3	0		
26/142	DITCH	0	5	0.42		
28/3	PH	0	0.25	0		
28/4	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
28/5	PH?	0	0.35	0		
28/6	PIT? TREE?	1	0.7	0		
28/7	PIT? TREE?	1.1	0.6	0		
28/8	PH	0	0.23	0		
28/9	DITCH	0	1.2	0		
28/10	PIT? TREE	0	1	0		
28/11	LAYER/STREAM/AL	0	2.5	0		
29/3	DITCH	0	1.7	0		
29/4	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
30/4	PIT/PH?	0.4	0.45	0		
30/5	DITCH?	0	0.6	0		
30/6	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	25	0		
31/2	DITCH	0	1.2	0.12		
32/2	DITCH	0	1.1	0.43	SU	
32/3	DITCH	0	1.3	0.47	U	
32/4	DITCH	0	2.5	0.4	SU	R?ME?
32/5	DITCH	0	1.1	0		
32/6	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
32/7	PIT?	0.3	0.65	0		
32/8	PIT	1	0.85	0		
32/9	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
32/10	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
32/11	LAYER	0	0	0		
33/2	DITCH	0	2.1	0		
33/3	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
33/4	PIT/GRAVE	2.5	1.2	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
33/5	BOVINE SKELETON	0	0	0		
34/3	DITCH	0	0.6	0		
34/4	DITCH	0	0.7	0		
34/5	PH?	0	0.5	0		
34/6	DITCH	0	1	0		
34/7	DITCH	0	2	0		
34/8	PIT/PH?	0	0.6	0		
34/9	DITCH TERM	0.6	0.4	0		
34/10	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
34/11	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	5	0		
34/12	PH?	0	0.12	0		
35/3	PH?	0	0.24	0		
35/4	PH/PIT?	0.4	0.45	0		
35/5	PH	0	0.35	0.16	U	
35/6	PH	0.3	0.25	0		
35/7	RECTANGULAR PIT	0	0.3	0.22	U	
35/8	PIT	1.4	0.7	0		
35/9	DITCH TERM?	0	0.9	0		
35/10	PH	0	0.2	0		
35/11	PH	0.16	0.2	0		
35/12	PH	0	0.28	0		
35/13	PH	0	0.2	0		
35/14	PH?	0.2	0.16	0		
35/15	PH?	0.3	0.4	0		
35/16	PIT?	1.2	0.7	0		R?SA?
35/17	DITCH	0	0.75	0		
36/4	GULLY	0	0.45	0.3	U	
36/5	DITCH	0	0.8	0.44	U	
36/6	DITCH	0	0.9	0.36	SA	
36/7	DITCH	0	0.9	0.4	U	
36/8	GULLY	0	0.5	0.13	SA	
36/9	GULLY?	0	0.25	0.15	SU	
36/10	GULLY	0	0.75	0		
37/3	PH	0	0.3	0		
37/4	PH?	0	0.1	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
37/5	PH	0	0.3	0		
37/6	PH	0	0.15	0		
37/7	PH/PIT	0	0.44	0		IA
37/8	PH	0	0.15	0		
37/9	PH?	0	0.15	0		
37/10	DITCH	0	1.66	0		
37/11	PH	0	0.22	0		IA
37/12	PH	0	0.43	0		
37/13	PH	0	0.34	0		
38/3	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	0	0		
38/4	DITCH	0	1.7	0		
38/5	PH	0	0.3	0		
38/6	PIT	0.85	0.7	0		
38/7	PIT??	0.4	0.25	0		
38/8	PH	0.35	0.4	0		
38/9	PH	0	0.2	0		
38/10	PIT	1.2	0.7	0		
38/11	PH	0	0.3	0		
38/12	PH	0.2	0.11	0		
38/13	PH	0.2	0.11	0		
38/14	PIT	0	0.45	0		
39/4	PIT/TREE	0	1.5	0		
40/4	PIT	1	0.6	0		
40/5	GULLY	0	0.32	0		
40/6	GULLY	0	0.27	0		
40/7	GULLY	0	0.35	0		
42/2	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	0	0		
42/3	NAT	0	0	0		
42/4	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	0	0		
42/5	DITCH	0	2.5	0.7	U	
43/3	PH	0.46	0.4	0.19	U	
43/4	PH	0	0.38	0.32	U	
43/5	PH	0.45	0.35	0.38	U	IA
43/6	PH	0.3	0.25	0		
43/7	PH	0.3	0.2	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
43/8	PH	0	0.3	0.27	U	
43/9	PH	0.25	0.2	0.2	U	IA
43/10	PH	0	0.4	0.25	U	
43/11	PH	0	0.42	0.42	U	R?
43/12	PH	0.48	0.3	0		
43/13	GULLY	0	0.3	0.3	U	LIA
43/14	PH	0.26	0.22	0		
43/15	PH	0.26	0.18	0		
43/16	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
44/2	DITCH	0	0.7	0.4	SU	EIA
44/3	DITCH	0	1.4	0.65	U	IA
44/4	DITCH	0	1.38	0.4	SU	IA
44/5	PIT	1.2	0.9	0		
44/6	PIT?	0	0.7	0		
44/7	PH	0	0.25	0		
44/8	DITCH	0	1.25	0		ME
45/2	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	0	0		
45/3	PIT	0	1.4	0		
45/4	PIT	0	0.9	0		
45/5	DITCH	0	1.6	0		
46/3	PIT/TREE	0	1	0		
46/4	PIT?	0.3	0.2	0		
46/5	GULLY	0	0.35	0		
46/6	PH	0	0.2	0		
47/2	DITCH	0	1.3	0.5	U	
47/3	DITCH	0	2.2	0		
47/4	PH	0	0.4	0		
47/5	PH	0	0.6	0		
47/6	PH	0	0.4	0		
47/7	PH	0	0.4	0		
47/8	PH?	0.36	0.24	0		
47/9	PH	0	0.15	0		
47/10	PH	0	0.15	0		
47/11	PH?	0	0.25	0		
47/12	PH?	0	0.3	0		
48/3	PIT/NAT?	0.6	0.5	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
48/4	TREE	2	0.5	0		
48/5	PH	0	0.25	0.1	U	
48/6	PIT/PH?	0.45	0.25	0		
48/7	PH	0	0.5	0		
48/8	PH	0	0.4	0		
48/9	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
48/10	DITCH	0	1.5	0		R
48/11	DITCH	0	0.7	0		
49/3	GULLY	0	0.35	0		
49/4	PH	0.6	0.4	0		
49/5	PH	0	0.6	0		
49/6	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
49/7	PIT/PH?	0	0.3	0		
49/8	PH	0	0.6	0		
49/9	DITCH	0	1.8	0		
49/10	PH	0	0.4	0		
49/11	PH?	0	0.3	0		
49/12	DITCH	0	1.3	0		
49/13	PIT?	0	0.6	0		
49/14	PIT/PH?	0	0.5	0		
50/3	DITCH	0	1.3	0.5	U	
50/4	DITCH	0	1	0.5	U	
50/5	DITCH	0	2	0.7	U	PME
50/6	PIT?	0.5	0.35	0		
50/7	PH	0.5	0.3	0		
51/3	DITCH	0	1.4	0.5	U	
51/4	DITCH	0	2.5	0.65	SU	
51/5	PIT/PH?	0.4	0.55	0		
52/3	PH	0	0.3	0		
53/3	PIT?	0.9	0.35	0		
53/4	PIT?	1.5	0.6	0		
53/5	DITCH	0	1.1	0		
54/4	TREE?	2.1	0.7	0		
55/3	DITCH	0	0.9	0		
56/4	GULLY	0	0.7	0.4	U	
56/5	PIT	0	1	0		
57/3	ALLUVIUM	0	0	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
57/4	ALLUVIUM	0	0	0		
57/6	DITCH	0	0.65	0.25	U	IA
57/7	DITCH	0	0.35	0.14	U	IA
57/8	DITCH	0	0.9	0.36	U	IA
57/9	PIT	0	1	0.7	U	IA
58/4	DITCH	0	1.4	0.42	V	
58/5	DITCH	0	0.8	0.82	V	
58/6	ALLUVIUM	0	0	0		
59/4	DITCH	0	1.2	0		
59/5	DITCH	0.9	0	0		R?ME?
61/4	DITCH	0	1	0		
61/5	PIT/TREE	1.2	0.65	0		
61/6	GULLY	0	0.6	0		
61/7	PIT	1.5	1	0		
61/8	PIT?	3	0.6	0		
61/9	DITCH?	0	1.5	0		R
62/4	DITCH	0	0.95	0		
62/5	PIT	0	0.6	0.15	SU	
62/6	PIT	1.2	0.6	0		
63/4	DITCH	0	1.4	0.16	U	
63/5	DITCH	0	0.5	0		
64/3	PH	0.27	0.33	0		
64/4	PH	0	0.22	0		
64/5	DITCH	0	0.8	0.45	SU	
65/3	PH	0.3	0.35	0		
65/4	PIT/TREE?	0	0	0		
65/5	PIT	0	0.75	0		
65/6	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
66/3	DITCH	0	0.3	0		
66/4	DITCH	0	0.5	0		
66/5	PIT/TREE	0	1	0		PME
67/3	DITCH?	0	1.2	0		
68/2	TREE	0	0	0		R
68/3	DITCH	0	0.7	0		
68/4	DITCH	0	2.1	0		
68/5	TREE	0	2.21	0		
70/3	DITCH	0	1.4	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
70/4	DITCH	0	0.7	0		
70/5	TREE	0	0	0		
71/3	TREE	0	0	0		
74/3	DITCH	0	2	0.6	U	
74/4	DITCH	0	1.6	0		
74/5	DITCH	0	2.9	0.52	SU	R
74/6	PIT?	0	1.9	0.15	SA	
75/3	GULLY/DRAIN	0	0.38	0.28	SU	
75/4	GULLY	0	0.6	0.16	?	
75/5	GULLY	0	0.5	0.3	U	
75/6	ASH LAYER	0	0	0		
75/7	DITCH	0	2	0		
75/8	LAYER	0.5	0.3	0.05	?	
75/9	GULLY?	0	0.65	0.2	?	
75/10	GULLY?	0	0.65	0.2	SU	
75/11	PH	0.7	0.5	0.1	U	
75/12	DITCH	0	0.5	0.12	U	
76/3	DITCH	0	1	0		
77/3	DITCH	0	0.35	0.18	U	
77/4	DITCH	0	1.9	0.58	U	
77/5	DITCH?	0	0.45	0.16	SU	
78/3	DITCH	0	2.8	0.32	SA	
78/4	DITCH	0	2.05	0.5	SU	
78/5	NAT	0	1.75	0.35	U	
78/6	TREE	0	2	1.1		EP?R?
78/7	STREAM CHANNEL	0	1.9	0		
79/3	STREAM CHANNEL	0	0	0		
79/4	GULLY TERM?	1.05	0.5	0.2	U	
79/5	PH	0.58	0.4	0.24	U	
79/7	NAT?	0	0	0		
79/8	DITCH	0	1.7	0.32	SU	ME
79/9	DITCH	0	1.16	0.26		
79/10	PIT?	0	0.75	0		
80/6	RING DITCH	0	2.08	0.6	U	R
80/7	RING DITCH	0	0.6	0.3	U	
80/8	PIT	1.6	1.3	0.3	IREG	
80/9	DITCH	0	1.2	0.13	SU	

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
80/10	DITCH	0	1.05	0.32	SU	
80/11	STREAM CHANNEL	0	0	0		
80/12	PIT	0	0.76	0		
80/13	PIT	0	0.4	0.15	U	
80/14	PIT	0	0.7	0.09	SA	
81/3	DITCH	0	2	0.8	SU	E-MIA
81/4	DITCH	0	0.85	0.65	SU	IA
81/5	GULLY/DITCH	0	1.2	0.4	U	IA
81/7	GULLY	0	0.5	0.2	U	
82/3	PIT/ANIMAL DIST	0.8	0.35	0.15	IREG	
83/3	GULLY	0	0.3	0		
83/4	GULLY?	0	0.2	0		
83/5	DITCH	0	0.8	0		
84/3	DITCH	0	1.7	0		
84/4	DITCH	0	1.7	0		
84/5	DITCH	0	1	0		
84/6	PH	0	0.32	0.25	U	
86/3	DITCH	0	2.2	0.5	SU	
86/4	DITCH	0	2.3	0.44	SU	
87/3	DITCH	0	1.4	0		
87/4	PIT	0	0.5	0.25	U	
87/5	DRAIN/GULLY	0	0.2	0		
87/6	PIT	0.8	0.55	0.28	U	
87/7	RING DITCH	0	0.8	0.4	U	
87/8	PH	0.34	0.3	0.25		
87/9	DITCH	0	2.45	0.38	SU	IA?R?
87/10	PH	0	0	0		
87/11	PH	0	0.3	0.37	U	
87/12	PH	0	0.3	0.45	U	
87/13	PH	0.38	0.3	0.45	U	
87/14	PH	0	0.35	0.48	U	IA/R
87/15	PH	0	0.36	0.42	U	
87/16	PH	0.34	0.27	0.36	U	
87/17	PH? AD	0	0.5	0		
87/18	PH? AD	0	0.7	0		
87/19	PH	0.38	0.34	0.27	U	

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
87/20	PIT	0	1.5	0.4	SU	
87/21	PH/STAKE	0.2	0.22	0.2	U	
87/22	DITCH	0	1.3	0.4	SU	R
87/23	RING DITCH	0	2.05	0.85	SU	
87/24	PIT	0.75	0.35	0.25	SU	
88/3	RING DITCH	0	0.4	0.4	SU	EIA
88/4	RING DITCH	0	2.05	0.8	SU	
88/5	DITCH	0	0.6	0		
89/3	GULLY	0	0.16	0		
89/4	ANIMAL BURROW	0	0.38	0		
89/5	GULLY	0	0.38	0.15	U	
89/6	DITCH	0	1.4	0.54	SU	
89/7	DITCH	0	1.5	0.45	IREG	
89/8	PIT/PH	0	0.5	0.35	U	
89/9	PIT	0	1	0.68	SU	
89/10	PIT	0	1	0		
89/11	TREE	0	0	0		
89/12	GULLY	0	0.5	0.28	U	
89/13	DITCH/GULLY	0	0.6	0.1	SU	
89/14	GULLY TERM	0	0.38	0.24	U	
89/15	PH?	0	0.3	0.18	U	
90/2	PH	0	0.6	0.08	U	
90/3	PH	0	0.3	0.28	U	
90/4	PH	0	0.3	0		
90/5	PIT/PH	0.9	0.6	0		
90/6	PH	0	0.29	0.2	U	
90/7	DITCH	0	0.4	0.2	U	
90/8	DITCH	0	0.75	0.2		
90/9	STREAM COURSE	0	30	0		
90/10	PH	0	0.33	0.13	U	
91/3	PIT	1	0.6	0		
91/4	RING DITCH	0	1.7	0.52	SU	
91/5	PIT	0	1.2	0.68	U	IA
91/6	PIT	0	1	0		
91/7	PH	0	0.38	0		
91/8	PH	0	0.4	0		
91/9	DITCH	0	2	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
91/10	PIT	0.9	0.65	0		
91/11	PH	0.45	0.4	0		
91/12	PH	0	0.22	0		
91/13	PH	0	0.3	0.21	U	IA
91/14	PH	0	0.38	0.4	U	
91/15	PH	0.2	0.17	0		
91/16	PIT	0.56	0.42	0.17	SU	
91/17	PH	0.35	0.3	0		
91/18	PIT	0	0.8	0		
91/19	PIT	0	0.6	0		
92/3	GRAVE	3.27	1.22	0		
92/4	GULLY?	0	0.32	0		
92/5	GULLY?	0	0.34	0		
92/6	RING DITCH	0	1.3	0		
93/3	RING DITCH	0	1.45	0		
93/4	PH	0.18	0.15	0		
93/5	PIT	0	0.6	0		
93/6	PIT	0	0.25	0		
94/2	DITCH	0	2.9	0.5	SA	
94/3	DITCH	0	2.4	0.47	SA	
94/4	GULLY	0	0.5	0		
94/5	PIT	0	1	0		
94/6	PH	0	0.35	0		
94/7	PH	0	0.5	0		
94/8	PH	0	0.27	0.1	SU	
94/9	PH	0	0.25	0.08	SU	
94/10	DITCH	0	1.5	0.4	SU	
94/11	GULLY/DITCH	0	0.6	0		
94/12	GULLY?	2.4	0.8	0		
94/13	PH	0	0.37	0		
94/14	PIT	0	1	0		
94/15	STREAM COURSE	0	12	0		
94/16	GULLY TERM	0	0.45	0		
94/17	PIT	0	0.6	0		
95/3	PH	0	0.21	0		
96/2	PH	0.8	0.45	0		
96/3	PH	0.35	0.25	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
96/4	PH	0.3	0.12	0		
96/5	PH	0.25	0.22	0		
96/6	PH	0	0.25	0		
96/7	PH	0.7	0.55	0.32	U	IA
96/8	PH	0	0.35	0		
96/9	PH	0	0.2	0		
96/10	PH	0	0.15	0		
96/11	PIT	0.75	0.4	0		
96/12	PH	0	0.25	0		
96/13	RING DITCH	0	1.63	0.85	SU	IA
96/14	PH	0	0.45	0.37	U	
96/15	PIT	0.45	0.39	0		
96/16	PH	0.2	0.22	0		
96/17	PH	0	0.3	0		
96/18	PH	0.32	0.2	0		
96/19	PH	0	0.27	0		
96/20	PH/PIT?	0.54	0.5	0		
96/21	PH	0.3	0.2	0		
96/22	PH	0	0.22	0		
96/23	PH	0	0.3	0		
96/24	PH	0	0.3	0		
96/25	PH	0.25	0.15	0		
96/26	HEARTH	0.7	0.42	0		IA
96/27	PH	0.17	0.15	0		
96/28	PH	0.5	0.42	0		
96/29	PH	0.32	0.22	0		
96/30	PH	0.36	0.3	0		
96/31	PH	0.22	0.14	0		
96/32	PH	0.29	0.25	0		
96/33	PH	0	0.15	0		
96/34	RING DITCH	0	1.2	0.6	V	IA
96/35	DITCH	0	1.65	0.47	U	IA
96/36	PH	0	0.26	0		
96/37	DITCH	0	2.4	0.64	SU	
96/38	STREAM COURSE	0	4.4	0		
97/3	DITCH	0	0.75	0.5	SU	EIA
97/4	DITCH	0	1.6	0.52	SU	EIA

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
97/5	NAT	0	0	0		
98/3	DITCH	0	1.15	0		
98/4	PH	0	0.4	0.27	U	
98/5	PIT	1.8	1.5	0.26	IREG	
98/6	PH	0	0.2	0		
98/7	PH	0	0.46	0.28	U	
98/8	PIT	0.5	0.4	0.44	U	
99/3	DITCH	0	1.9	0		
99/4	ALLUVIUM	0	0	0		
99/5	ALLUVIUM	0	0	0		
99/6	ALLUVIUM	0	0	0		
100/3	STREAM COURSE	0	0	0		
100/4	STREAM COURSE	0	0	0		
100/5	DITCH	0	0.8	0.2	SA	
100/6	GULLY	0	0.4	0		
100/7	DITCH	0	1.25	0		
100/8	DITCH	0	0.95	0		
100/9	TREE	0	0	0		
100/10	DITCH	0	1.75	0.45	U	R
100/11	GULLY	0	0.45	0		
101/3	DITCH	0	0.7	0.29	U	
101/4	PH	0.45	0.35	0.07	SA	
101/5	PIT	0.97	0.9	0.14	SU	
102/3	OCCUPATION LAY	0	0	0.06		
102/4	PH	0	0.3	0		
102/5	PH	0	0.25	0		
102.6	PH	0.25	0.15	0		
102/7	PH	0.35	0.3	0		
102/8	PH	0.45	0.3	0		
102/9	PH	0.25	0.15	0		
102/10	PH	0.3	0.25	0		
102/11	PH	0.32	0.29	0		
102/12	PH	0.3	0.2	0		IA
102/13	GULLY	0	0.4	0		
102/14	GULLY	0	0.2	0		
102/15	PIT?	0	0.55	0		
102/16	GULLY	0	1.25	0		IA

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
102/17	PH	0.25	0.21	0		
102/18	PH	0.33	0.3	0		
102/19	PH	0	0.3	0		
102/20	PH	0.45	0.3	0		
102/21	PIT	0.8	0.4	0		IA
102/22	PH	0.35	0.3	0		
102/23	PH	0	0.2	0		
102/24	PH	0.23	0.2	0		
102/25	PH	0.45	0.35	0		IA
102/26	PH	0.35	0.25	0		
102/27	PH	0	0.4	0		
102/28	LAYER	0	0	0		
102/29	LAYER	0.75	0	0		
102/30	PH	0.32	0.3	0		
102/31	PIT	0.77	0.52	0		
102/32	PIT?	0.61	0.4	0		
102/33	PH	0.25	0.22	0		
102/34	DITCH	0	2.25	0		IA
102.35	PH	0.35	0.24	0		
102/36	PH	0	0.46	0		
102/37	LAYER	2.16	0	0		IA
102/38	PITS	0	2.2	0.3	SU	IA
102/39	GULLY	0	0.25	0		IA
102/40	STREAM COURSE	0	0	0		IA
102/41	GULLY	0	0.4	0.31	U	IA
102/42	ALLUVIAL LAYER?	0	0	0.1		IA
102/43	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	0	0		
102/44	ALLUVIUM/STREAM	0	0	0		
102/45	GULLY?	0	0.1	0		
102/46	PIT?	0.8	0.6	0		
102/47	LAYER	0	0	0		
102/48	PH?	0.45	0.21	0		
102/49	PH	0	0.3	0.29	U	
102/50	PIT	0	0.85	0		
102/51	PIT?	0	0	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
102/52	PH	0.35	0.39	0		
102/B4	DITCH	0	1.25	0		
102/B5	DITCH	0	1.9	0.5	U	
103/2	PH	0	0.35	0		
103/3	PH?	0.3	0.25	0		
103/4	PIT	0.6	0.3	0.14	U	
102/5	PIT	1.2	0.8	0		EP
102/6	PIT	0.65	0.3	0		
103/7	PH	0	0.25	0		
103/8	PH	0	0.35	0		
103/9	PH	0.5	0.45	0		
103/10	GULLY TERM	0.95	0.55	0		
103/11	PH	0.35	0.25	0		
103/12	PH	0	0.3	0		
103/13	PH	0.25	0.15	0		
103/14	PH	0	0.25	0		
103/15	PH	0	0.3	0		
103/16	PH	0.5	0.45	0		
103/17	PH	0.27	0.25	0		
103/18	PH	0.25	0.17	0		
103/19	PH	0.3	0.25	0		
103/20	PIT?	0.5	0.1	0		
103/21	PH?	0.3	0.25	0		
103/22	PH	0.4	0.35	0		
103/23	GULLY	0	0.2	0		
103/24	PH?	0.25	0.1	0		
103/25	PH	0.15	0.1	0		
103/26	PH	0.25	0.2	0		
103/27	PH	0.45	0.4	0		IA
103/28	DITCH	0	0.65	0		IA
103/29	GULLY	0	0.21	0		
103/30	PH	0	0.25	0		
103/31	GULLY	0	0.41	0		
103/32	PIT	0.85	0.45	0		
103/33	PIT	1.1	0.8	0.18	U	
103/34	PH	0.35	0.25	0		
103/35	DITCH	0	0.9	0		

CTX	TYPE	LENGTH	DIA/BRE	DEPTH	PROFILE	DATE
103/36	PH	0.45	0.35	0		
103/37	DITCH	0	1.05	0		
103/38	PH	0.3	0.15	0		EIA
103/39	PIT	0.6	0.4	0		
104/3	DITCH	0	2.7	0		
104/4	DITCH	0	0.5	0		
104/5	DITCH	0	2	0		
105/3	DITCH	0	1.15	0		
105/4	DITCH	0	1.1	0		
105/5	DITCH	0	1.6	0		
105/6	DITCH	0	1.5	0		
105/7	CANAL	0	0	0		
106/4	DITCH	0	1.35	0.38	SU	
106/5	DITCH	0	1.15	0.45	U	
106/6	PIT	0	0.75	0.1	U	
106/7	PIT/TREE?	0	1.3	0		
106/8	PH	0	0.4	0		
106/9	PH?	0	0.4	0		
106/10	PH	0	0.45	0.18	U	
106/11	GULLY	0	0	0		
106/12	PH	0	0.15	0		
106/13	PH	0	0.15	0		
106/14	PH	0	0.15	0		
106/15	DITCH	0	2	0		
106/16	DITCH	0	1.25	0		
106/17	DITCH	0	2	0		
106/18	DITCH	0	2.1	0.55	U	
106/19	DITCH	0	1.9	0		

Appendix 2: Pottery Report

Methodology

Over 6 kilos of pottery were recovered from the evaluation. This was counted and weighed, and sorted by visual examination into periods, and within periods into principal fabric groups. The post-medieval sherds were only counted, not weighed or sorted further.

The medieval and earlier pottery weighed 5,600 grams. 79% of this was Iron Age, 10% Roman and 11% Medieval. A very few sherds may belong to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods, but these were all small and none was diagnostic. A separate report on the Medieval pottery is appended.

Earlier Prehistoric

Possibly earlier prehistoric pottery is represented by small sherds in flint- or corky shell- and grog-tempered fabrics. One very small sherd from 91/5 is decorated with oval impressions, but this is in a shelly limestone fabric, and may instead be Iron Age.

Iron Age

The Iron Age pottery included both Early and Middle Iron Age forms and fabrics. Most of the 28 rims were simple, the walls finishing in rounded, squared or tapered ends, but there were T-shaped and internally thickened rims characteristic of the Early Iron Age (Harding 1972, Plate 45) and also upright rims springing from incurving globular vessels, which are Middle Iron Age. In some cases the simple rims could be shown to belong to vessels with long upright or flaring necks, which are Early Iron Age forms (Harding 1972, Plates 48-51), but others could belong to barrel jars, which can be either Early or Middle Iron Age. Decoration included fingernail impressions on the rims, incised geometric designs, pushed-in dimples and short slashes. The first three of these are considered to be Early Iron Age (Lambrick 1984, 172). Several bodysherds from vessels with a sharp carination at the shoulder were also noted, another Early Iron Age characteristic.

The Early Iron Age is thus better represented than the Middle Iron Age amongst the diagnostic pottery, but Lambrick has pointed out that the sharp definition of Early Iron Age forms, in contrast to the slack profiless of Middle Iron Age ones, biases identification in favour of the former (Lambrick 1984, 164-167). The predominant fabric is shelly limestone, followed by sand and then shell, but work at Claydon Pike, Fairford (Palmer in prep) and at Lechlade (Hingley 1986; Hingley in press) has shown that shelly limestone predominates in both the Early and Middle Iron Age in this part of the Upper Thames Valley. The sandy fabric is however generally fine and is used for thin-walled vessels, which is more akin to Early than to Middle Iron Age sandy pottery on these other sites. One of these thin-walled sandy vessels is apparently haematite-coated.

The pottery assemblage from trenches 43, 4 and 97 (1.415 kilos) is predominantly Early Iron Age, except for a possibly Late Iron Age grog-tempered rim. The assemblage from trenches

26, 96, 102 and 103 (1.910 kilos) contains both Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, while the smaller assemblages from trenches 13, 81, 85 (0.593 kilos) and from trench 15 (0.400 kilos) could both date purely to the Middle Iron Age. A small group of pottery from trench 57 (0.059 kilos), from another settlement area, could not be dated within the Iron Age.

Roman

Only two features contained more than single sherds of Roman pottery, 10/8 and 61/9, and in both cases the assemblages were small. They included sherds of Savernake-type and Severn Valley wares, BB1 and South Gaulish Samian, and date to the late 1st or 2nd century AD. Roman activity appears to be present only at a very low level. There is nothing diagnostic of the later Roman period from the evaluation.

Medieval

The medieval pottery is largely confined to the S end of the site, focussed upon trench 23 in Boathouse Field and upon the barrow in trench 80, both close to the river Thames. The pottery belongs to the West Oxfordshire tradition of coarse calcareous or flint and chalk fabrics, dating between the later 13th and the 15th centuries. Another area in which medieval sherds were found was trenches 2-4 NW of Roundhouse Farm, but these were few, and were featureless body sherds.

References:

Harding, D.W. 1972 The Iron Age in the Upper Thames Basin.

Hingley, R. Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Allen, T.G., Darvill. T.D., Green, L.S. and Jones, M.U. Excavations at Rough Grounds Farm, Lechlade, Glos.; a prehistoric and Roman landscape (forthcoming).

Lambrick, G. 1984 Pitfalls and possibilities in Iron Age pottery studies - experiences in the Upper Thames Valley, in Aspects of the Iron Age in Central Southern Britain, eds. B.Cunliffe and D. Miles, 162-177.

An Assessment of Medieval Pottery by Cathy Underwood-Keevill

A total of 78 sherds weighing 0.662 kg was analysed. These have been divided into fabric groups and form types if possible. The main fabric types are limestone and shell tempered wares, fabric types 4, 40 and 41. The predominant fabric is fabric type 4, a soft light orange-brown limestone and shell tempered with occasional grey flint and clear angular quartz. This is present mainly in 23/6/1 and 23.9A. The everted short splayed bevelled rim bowl in 23/6/1 compares well with rim forms found at Cirencester in an oolitic limestone tempered fabric; fabric type 202 which is dated to the twelfth/thirteenth century. The tall upright rolled rim form in the same fabric in trench 23 is

typologically later, probably thirteenth/fourteenth century.

It is suggested at Cirencester that the oolitic limestone ware is replaced by a reduced limestone tempered ware that is similar to the material found in North Wiltshire and from the Minety kiln products. Reduced limestone tempered wares: fabric types 40, 41 and 42 are present in the Marston Meysey assemblage. Fabric type 40, with the wide flanged pan form from context 44/8/1 and the wide strap jug handle from context 33 compares well with typical Minety products dated to the fourteenth-fifteenth centuries. Fabric type 42 is also paralleled with the Gloucester type fabric 44, the North Wiltshire pitcher fabric, with characteristic wavy line combed pitcher decoration as evident in a sherd from 3/13/1. Limestone tempered Minety type wates have been dated at Bristol and Gloucester from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries.

Flint tempered fabrics are also present in small quantities. The more numerous of these is fabric type 20, a micaceous fabric with fine moderate ground-down flint and clear quartz with a soft white-grey surface. The rim types indicate short necked, rolled rimmed cooking pots with "bulging" necks. No parallels have been observed from Cirencester. It is possible that this may be similar to the twelfth-thirteenth century North Wilts/Berks flint tempered and quartz wares. A small amount of a coarse flint and limestone tempered fabric are present, which could be equivalent to the "Cotswold type" noted elsewhere at Worcester. The clubbed rim cylindrical-bodied cooking pots noted as the Cotswold form and dated to the eleventh-early twelfth century at Gloucester and Hereford do not appear to be present.

The majority of the material appears to derive from the North Wiltshire area, with typical Minety type products. Most of the material has parallels with assemblages in the major towns such as Gloucester, Cirencester and Witney and dates from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries.

Appendix 3: Flint report - General Comments on the Nature of the Assemblage

Raw Materials

Mainly a variety of different coloured gravel flint. This is characterised by its range in colour in reddish-brown, yellow and some darker brown. Cortex where present is thin and generally worn; the cortex is also sometimes stained reddish-brown or pink. Some very heavy iron staining also occurs on the flint. The flint contains many inclusions, some of which would have caused problems during knapping.

There appears to be a small amount of better quality flint containing fewer inclusions and living better knapping properties. The presence of a chalky cortex where exposed the flint is very dark brown/black, could indicate a chalk source for some of this material although better quality flint can also be found in small deposits in the gravels.

Both the gravel flint and the better quality, possibly chalk flint, are heavily
corticated.

Technology

Four cores and fragments (1 burnt) were found, also 3 flaked lumps.

The cores and flaked lumps are small and are therefore probably residual, no further flaking being possible. However, the small size of the cores could merely reflect the size of pebbles available for flaking. Larger cobbles may have been available, as some of the larger non-cortical flakes are likely to be derived from larger parent material.

53 flakes (35 complete, 3 complete burnt, 15 broken) were found. There appeared to be little attempt to prepare platforms to facilitate flake removal. Both hard and soft hammers appear to have been used, as evidenced by the presence of prominent and diffuse bulbs. Indeed the collection of hammerstones and rubbers seems to have included some examples specifically for knapping (see below).

No metrical analysis ofthe flint was undertaken for this assessment, but the majority of the flakes are small, square and sometimes irregular with relatively few larger, broader examples.

Some irregular waste together with cores, hammerstones, flaked lumps etc, including non-bulbar chips indicates in situ knapping, possibly just small scale.

Tools

The majority of the tools were scrapers (4 end and 3 end and side scrapers). Unfortunately scrapers are notoriously difficult to date. However, the perfunctory retouch could indicate a later

neolithic through later bronze age date although this is tentative.

The possible leaf-shaped arrowhead has equally broad time span - 3500 bc to approximately 1200 bc (Green 1984, 19). The presence of some blades (4) and blade-like flakes may also be indicative of slight earlier neolithic presence; but probably not mesolithic as there was little evidence for platform preparation or careful/controlled knapping.

Hammerstones and Rubbers

Amongst the pounders and rubbing stones there were a few pebbles which exhibited traces consistent with knapping; for example 84, very localised crushing at one end; 50, crushing at both ends; 92, possible use as a hammerstone. Some other examples are less convincing (80, 66). 48 exhibits a large area of crushing but would appear to be too large to be (single) hand held except perhaps for elementary cobble breaking. Possibly used as a rounder.

Overall Impressions

Flint knapped on an "ad hoc" basis with very little platform preparation. Both hard and soft hammers were used. Gravel flint was used for the majority of the artefacts but with a small amount of better quality flint. Dating was probably mainly Later Neolithic and some could be as later as Later Bronze Age. A few Earlier Neolithic pieces including the possible leaf arrowhead are present (but see above).

References:

Green, H S 1984. Flint Arrowheads. Typology and Interpretation. Lithics No 5 pp 19-39.

Appendix 4: Environmental Assessment by Dr Mark Robinson

Nine samples were assessed for the presence of macroscopic plant and invertebrate remains. Sub-samples were sieved over a 0.5 mm mesh and scanned under a binocular microscope. They can conveniently be divided into three groups: the waterlogged fills of Iron Age ditches (S1 - 81/3/3, S5 - 102/38/3, S6 - 102/41), various deposits of Roman and post-Roman date (S2 - 79/3/3, S7 - 100/10/3, S8 - 100/9/3) and inorganic fills of Medieval ditches (S3 - 94/2/2, S4 - 94/3/2, S9 - 106/18/2).

The Iron Age Samples

Sample 1, from an Iron Age enclosure ditch contained relatively well preserved organic remains. The ditch itself seems to have held stagnant water. There were numerous seeds of Ranunculus S. Batrachium sp. and the beetle Tanysphyrus lemnae which feeds on Lemna sp. There were also many seeds from plants of damp nutrient-rich disturbed ground as is typical of low-lying Iron Age settlements in the Thames Valley, particularly Hyascyamus niger, Chenopodium rubrum and Urtica dioica. The beetles present included Megasternum obscurum, which feeds on dung.

Preservation in Sample 5, which was from an Early Iron Age gully was poor and only unidentifiable waterlogged fragments of wood survived.

Organic survival in Sample 6 from another Early Iron Age ditch was mediocre. In contrast to Sample 1, almost all the seeds were from aquatic and marginal plants. R. S. Batrachium sp. was again abundant but the other seeds included Zannichellia palustris, Potamogeton sp. and Callitriche sp. Mollusc shells survived and the presence of such species as Bithynia tentaculata and Valvata cristata suggests that the ditch carried flowing water or was at least periodically flushed by the Thames.

Roman and other Samples

Sample 2 comprised river silts of the Thames over a Bronze Age barrow. Organic preservation was poor, but there were seeds from an appropriate riverine flora such as Oenanthe sp. Schoenoplectus lacustris and Alisma sp. Water beetle fragments were present and although mollusc shells did not survive, opercula of Bithynia sp. were recovered.

There was reasonable survival of organic remains in Sample 8 from a Roman pit. There was seeds of aquatic plants such as R. S. Batrachium sp. and Callitriche sp. but the majority of the seeds were from hedgerow or scrub species including Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna, Cornus sanguinea and Moehringia trinerva. Perhaps a mixed hedge stood beside the pit. Insect remains including the dung beetle Aphodius sp. were present.

Sample 7 comprised pale grey slightly sandy alluvial clay filling the top of a Roman ditch. It contained flowing water mollusc shells such as Bithynia tentaculata and Valvata cristata and is similar to Roman and Medieval alluvium from elsewhere in the Upper Thames Valley.

The Medieval Samples

The Medieval ditch samples all comprised inorganic somewht gravelly clay. Mollusc shells survived to a greater or lesser extent. They were mostly from *Trichia hispida*, a terrestrial species, and the marsh and stagnant water species *Lymnaea palustris* and *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp. Flowing water species were absent.

Conclusions

Although none of the samples was exceptionally well-preserved, the quality of the environmental evidence is good. The Iron Age samples are of most interest, and the general environment appears to match that from sites investigated in the Oxfordshire Upper Thames Valley. Locally the results provide additional information not available from sites such as Claydon Pike, Fairford, Glos, where only Late Iron Age waterlogged material was preserved.

2965
5·654ha
13·97

3862
1·924ha
4·75

5666
125ha
·31

76·6m

Drain

76·4m G P

10

55

57

66

68

67

71

77

BM 77·26m

1146
·461ha
1·14

58

59

54

64

4546
5·885ha
14·54

65

70

9

76

2444
5·139ha
12·70

53

76·7m

7943
758ha
1·87

0047
·085ha
·21

56

52

BM 78·01m

0440
4·171ha
10·31

86

74

75

62

61

63

6737
14·993ha
37·05

48

51

50

49

49B

47

46

36

11

98

33

35

29

95

28

96

103

32

34

37

12

97

100

Round House

Drain

Canal (dismtd)

Marston Meysey Bridge

1028
049ha
·12

1530
368ha
·91

26

102A

102B

8

13

21

30

38

45

44

99

43

42

40

39

31

14

89

4

17

20

24

22

25

92

93

7

101

91

Caravan Site
8112
·693ha
1·71

6506
·486ha
1·20

8106
040ha
·10

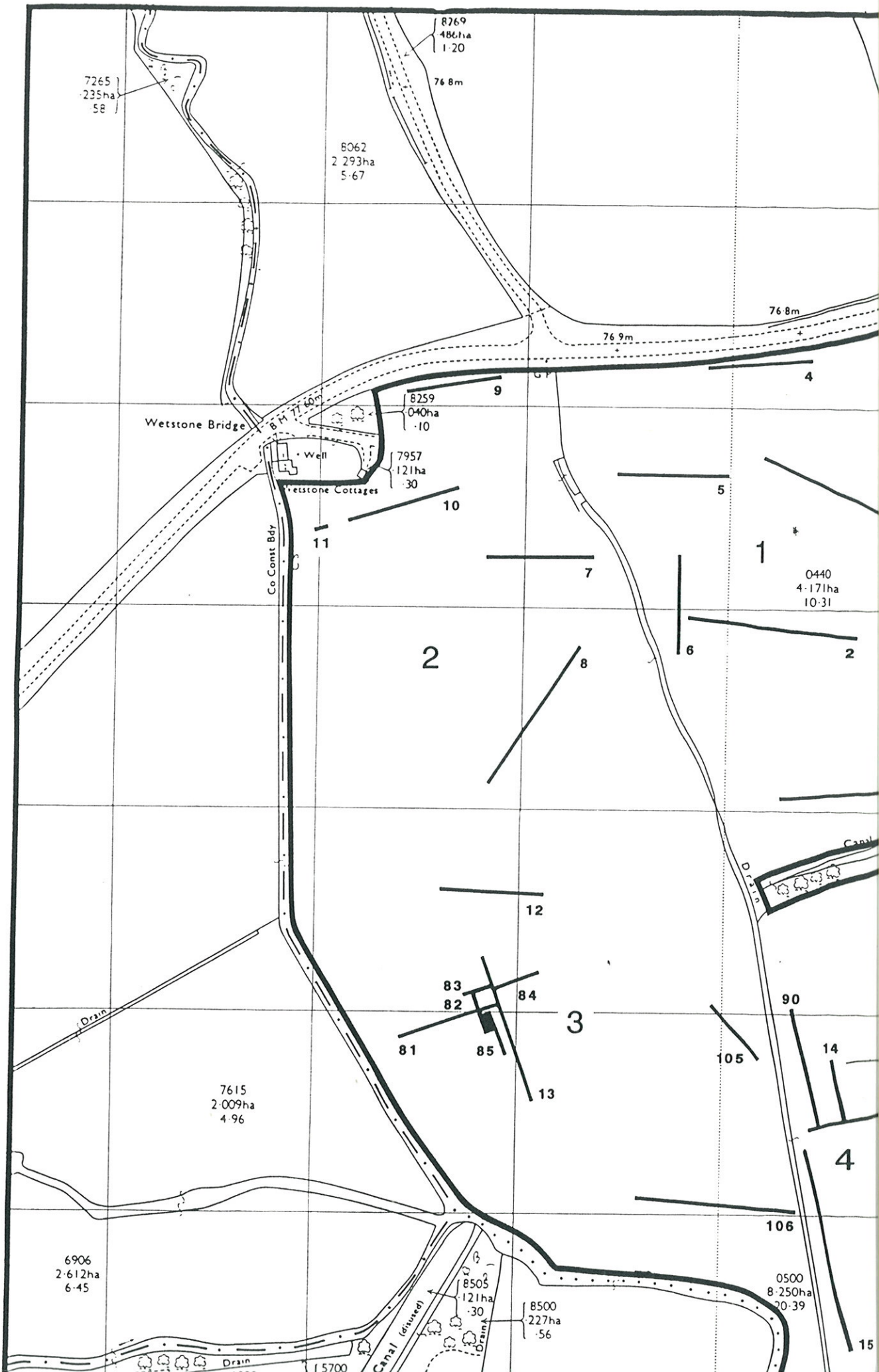
River Thames or Isis

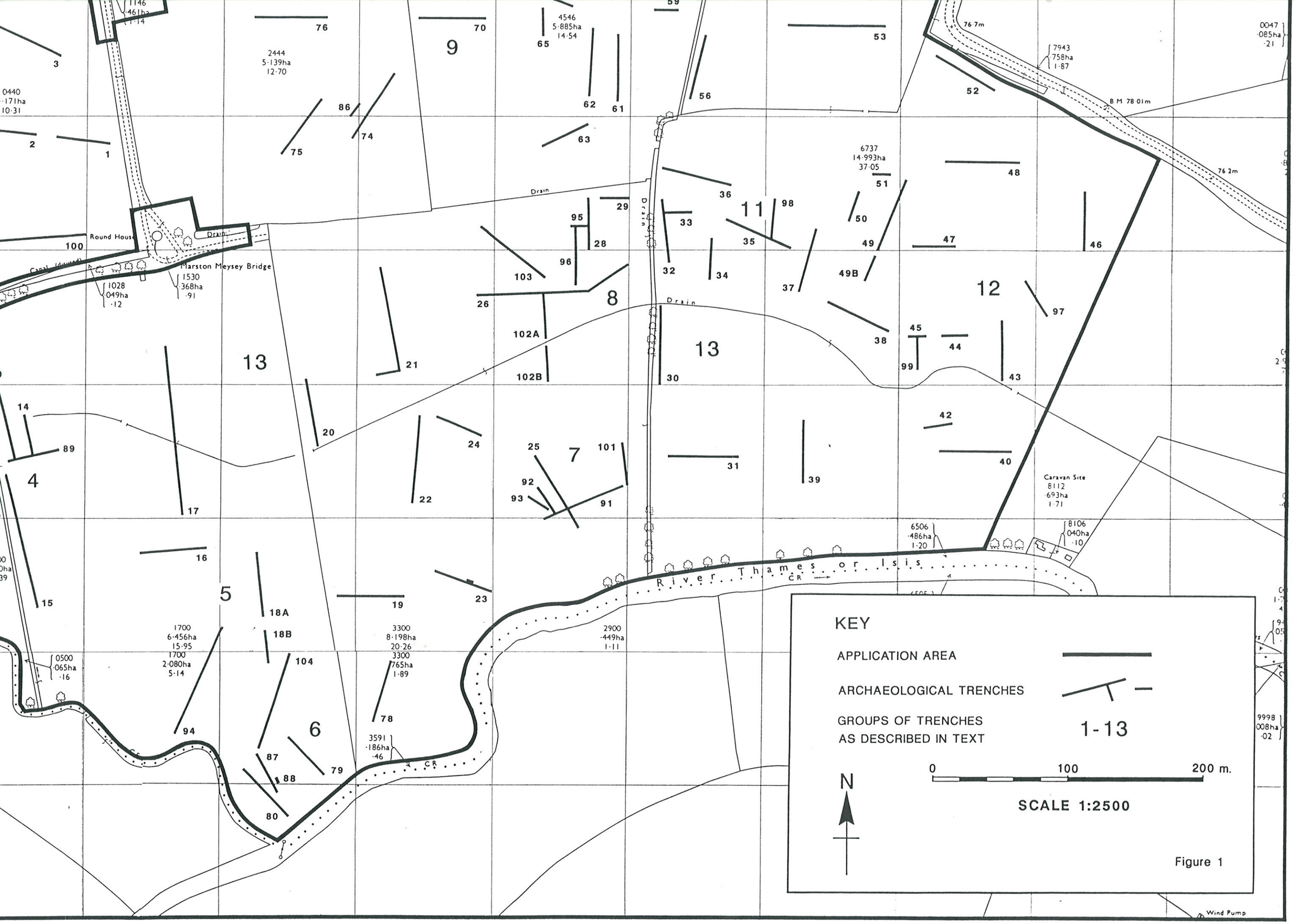
CR

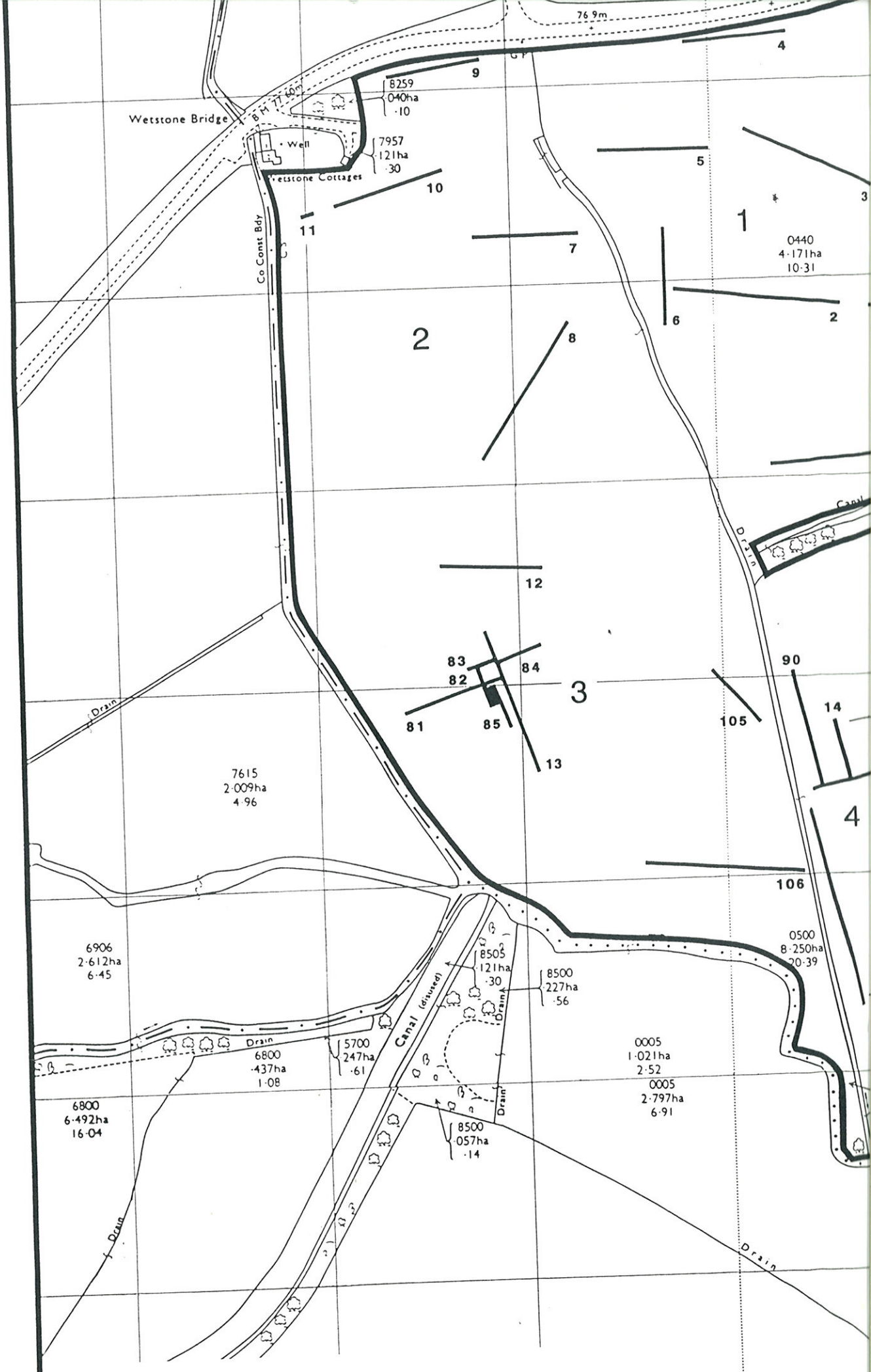
16

5

23


8769
486ha
1·20
7265
·235ha
58
8062
2 293ha
5·67
76·8m
76·9m
8259
040ha
·10
Wetstone Bridge
BM 77·60m
Well
7957
121ha
·30
Wetstone Cottages
Co Const Bdy
9
10
11
7
5
4
1
0440
4·171ha
10·31
2
8
6
2
12
Canal
Drain
83
82
84
81
85
3
13
90
14
105
7615
2·009ha
4·96
Drain
4
106
6906
2·612ha
6·45
8505
121ha
·30
8500
227ha
·56
0500
8·250ha
20·39
Canal (disused)
Drain
Drain
15


KEY
APPLICATION AREA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHES
GROUPS OF TRENCHES AS DESCRIBED IN TEXT
1-13
0 100 200 m.
SCALE 1:2500
N
Figure 1
River Thames or Isis
Drain
Round House
Marston Meysey Bridge
Caravan Site
Wind Pump
BM 78.01m
76.7m
76.2m
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18A 18B 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 49B 50 51 52 53
56 59 61 62 63 65 70 74 75 76 78 79 80 86 87 88
89 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102A 102B 103 104
0440 ·171ha 10·31
2444 5·139ha 12·70
4546 5·885ha 14·54
6737 14·993ha 37·05
7943 758ha 1·87
0047 ·085ha ·21
1146 ·461ha ·14
1028 ·049ha ·12
1530 ·368ha ·91
1700 6·456ha 15·95
1700 2·080ha 5·14
3300 8·198ha 20·26
3300 ·765ha 1·89
2900 ·449ha 1·11
3591 ·186ha ·46
0500 ·065ha ·16
6506 ·486ha 1·20
8106 ·040ha ·10
8112 ·693ha 1·71
9998 ·008ha ·02



SNC14

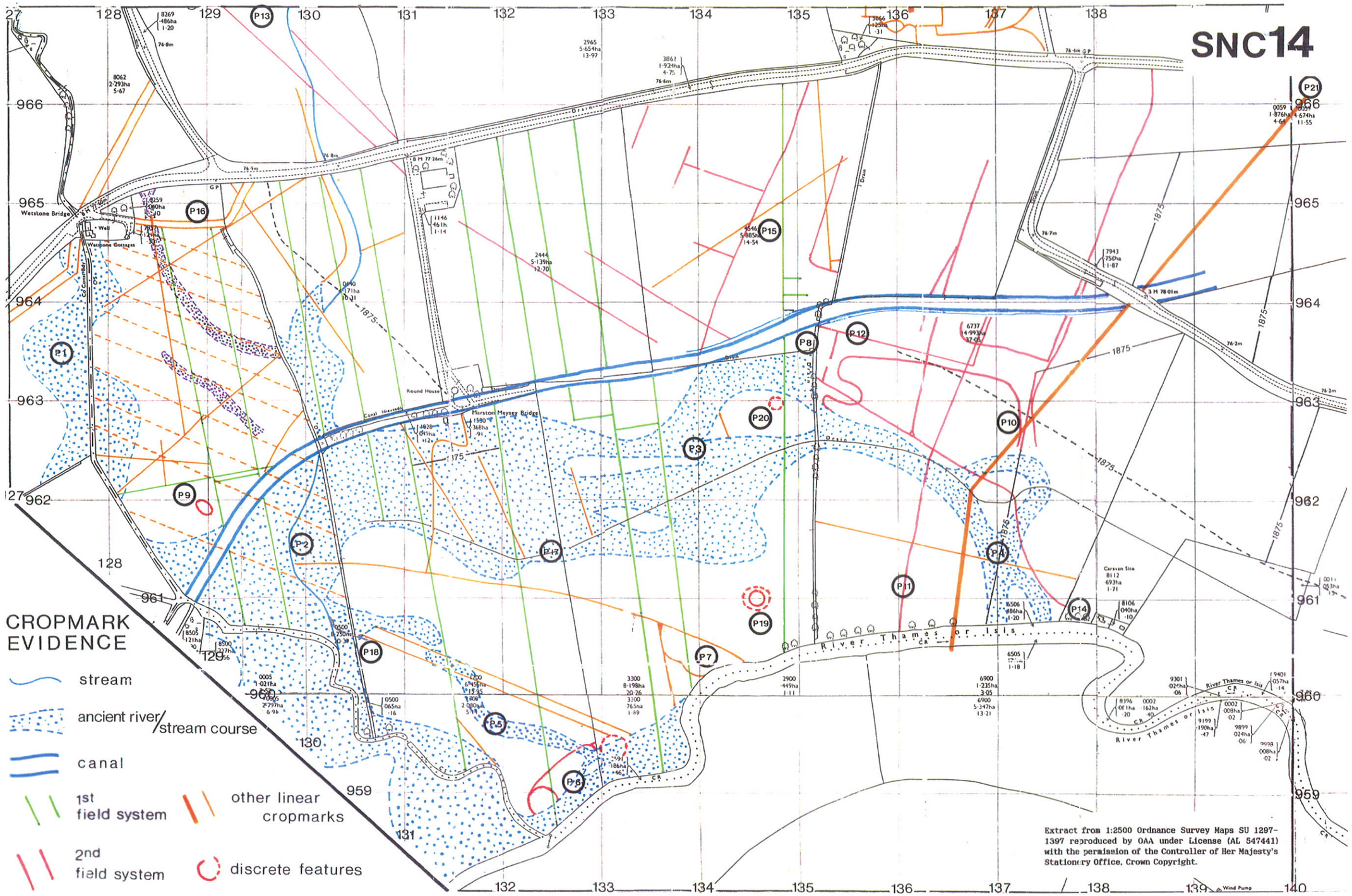


Figure 1a

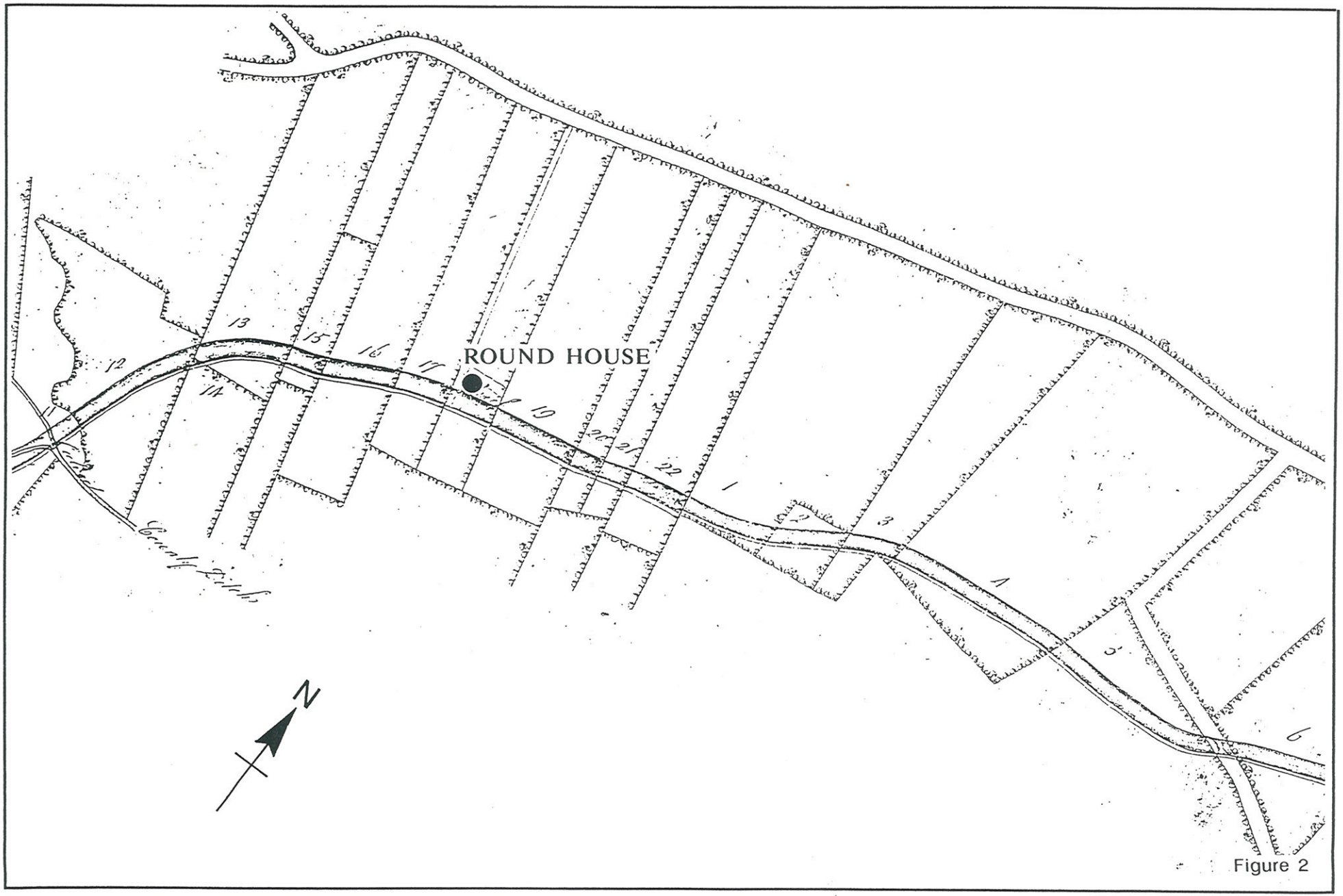


Figure 2

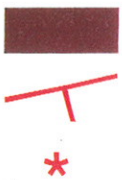
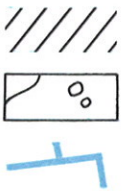
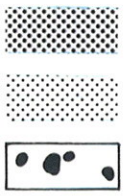
KEY	TRENCH PLANS	OVERALL SITE PLAN
	PREHISTORIC FEATURES PREHISTORIC CROPMARKS	EARLIER PREHISTORIC CROPMARKS —
	IRON AGE FEATURES IRON AGE CROPMARKS — —	INTENSIVE OCCUPATION (IRON AGE) AREA OF SCATTERED FEATURES (IRON AGE) IRON AGE CROPMARKS
	ROMAN FEATURES — —	— ROMAN CROPMARKS ROMAN FINDSPOT
	MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL CROPMARKS — —	— — AREA OF SCATTERED FEATURES (MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL) CROPMARKS (MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL)
	— FEATURES (UNDATED) —	SCATTERED FEATURES (UNDATED) — CROPMARKS (UNDATED)
	STREAM CHANNEL EXTENT OF FEATURE 26/2 (TRENCH 26) POST HOLES	STREAM CHANNEL — —

Figure 3

Trenches 13, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 MMRH 91

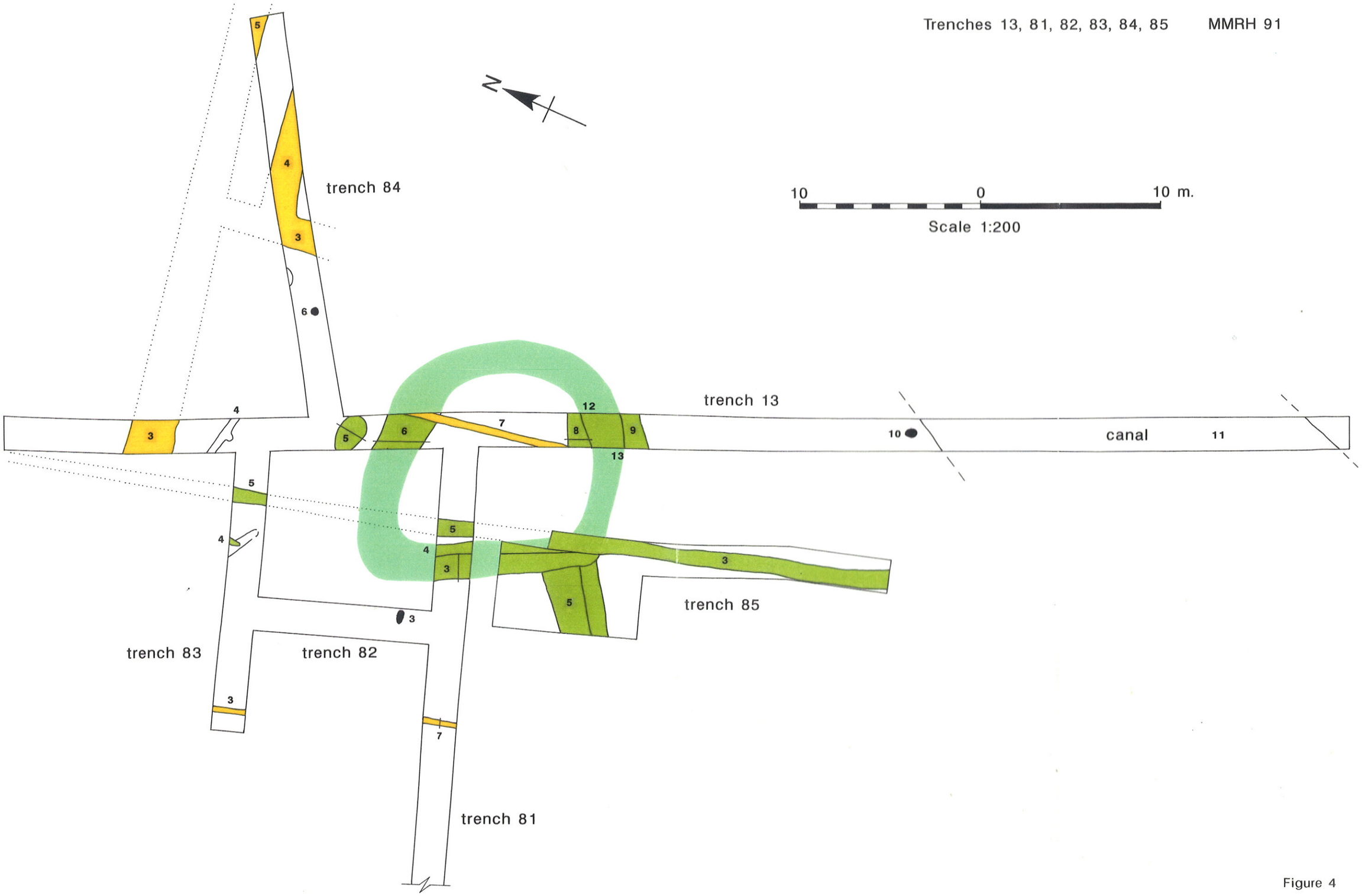
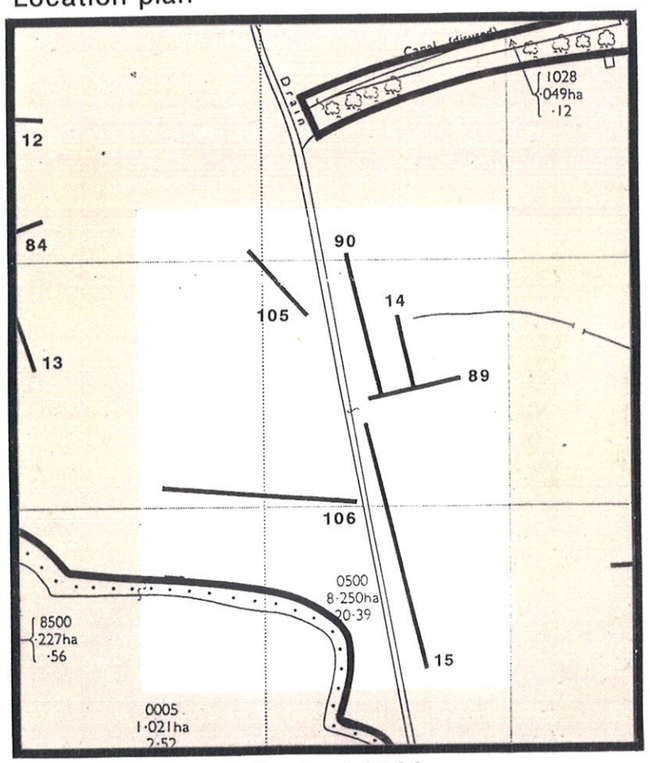


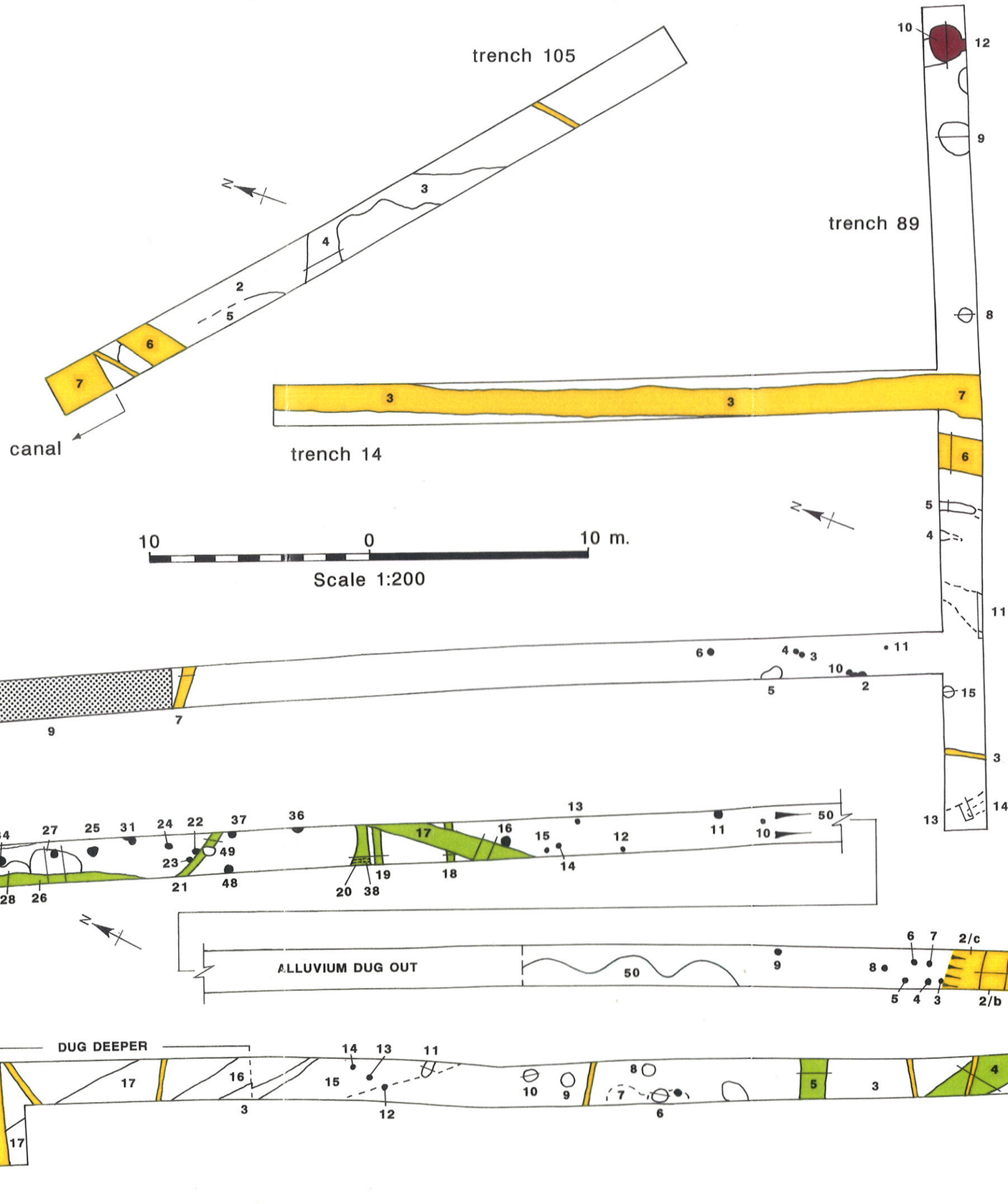
Figure 4

Trenches 14, 15, 89, 90, 105, 106 MMRH 91

Location plan



Scale 1:2500

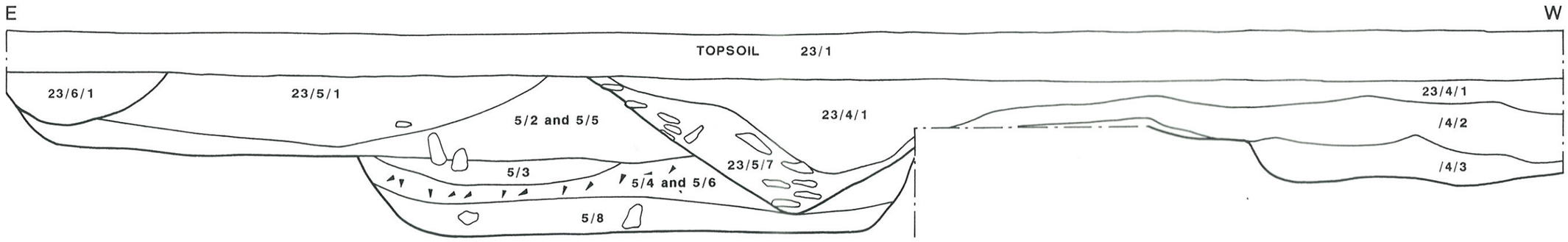


10 0 10 m.

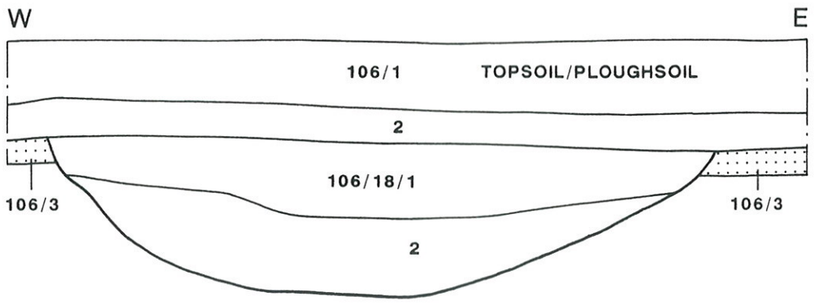
Scale 1:200

Figure 5

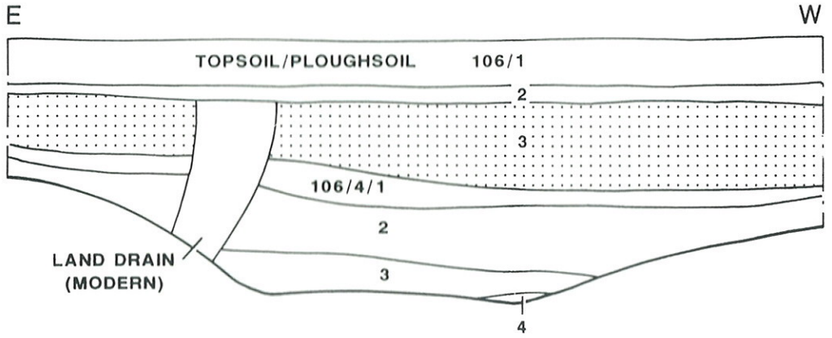
Trench 23



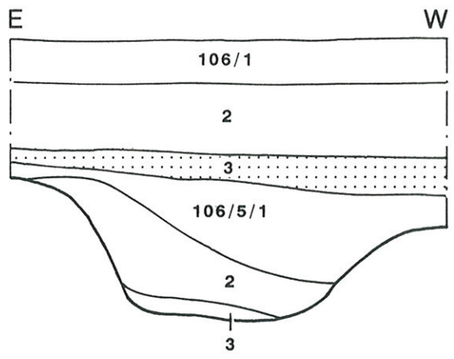
Trench 106



Trench 106



Trench 106



Scale 1:20

Figure 6

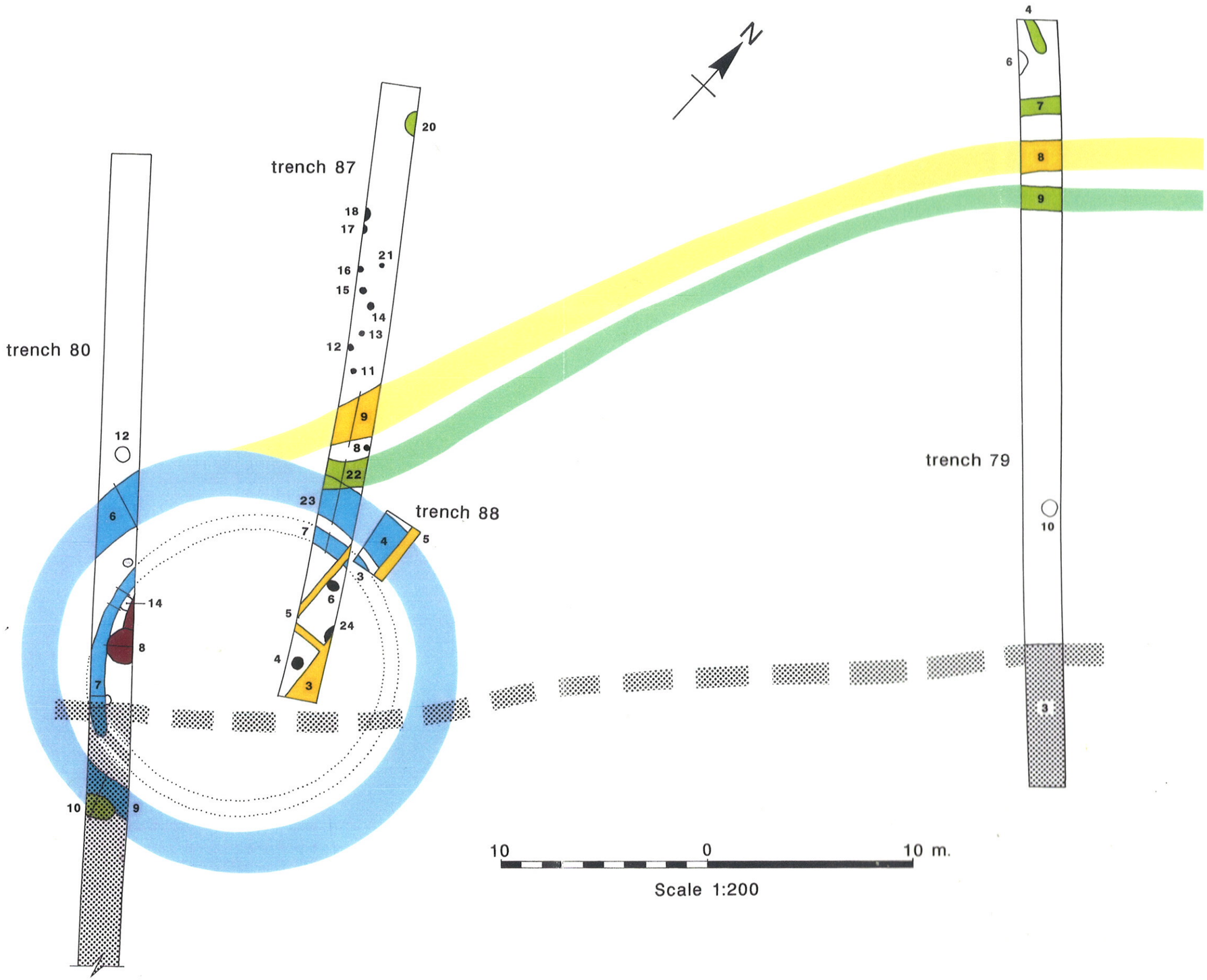
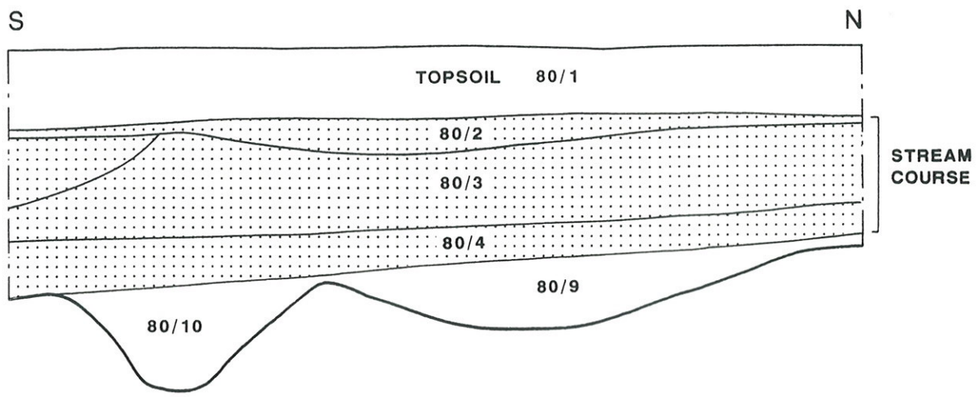
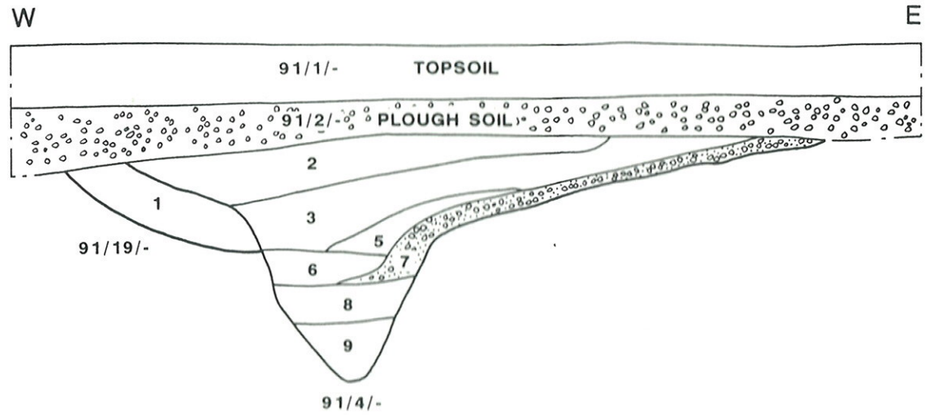


Figure 7

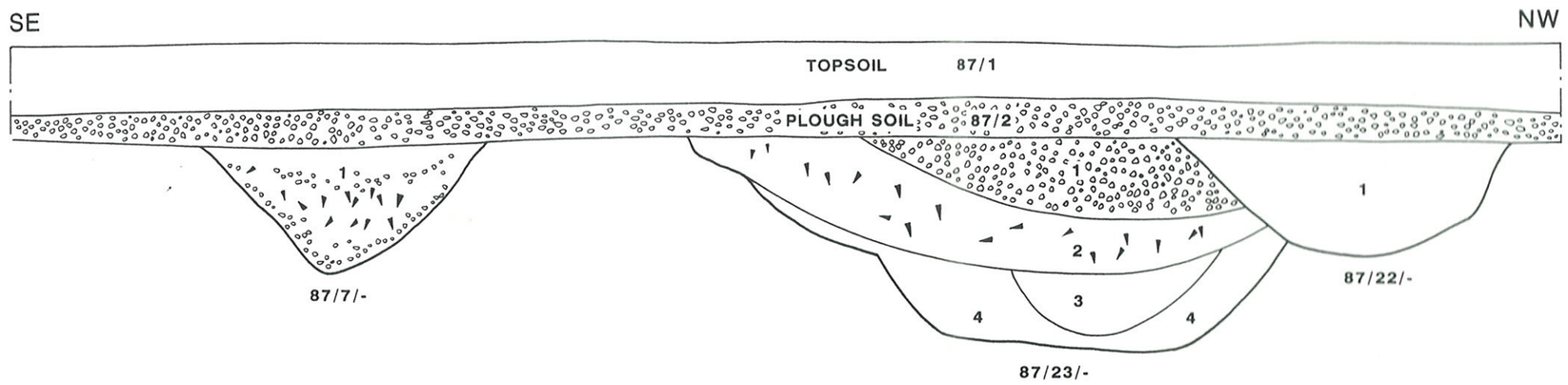
Trench 80



Trench 91



Trench 87



Scale 1:20

KEY

- Alluvium
- Gravel
- Sand
- Charcoal
- Silt
- Peat (waterlogged)

Figure 8

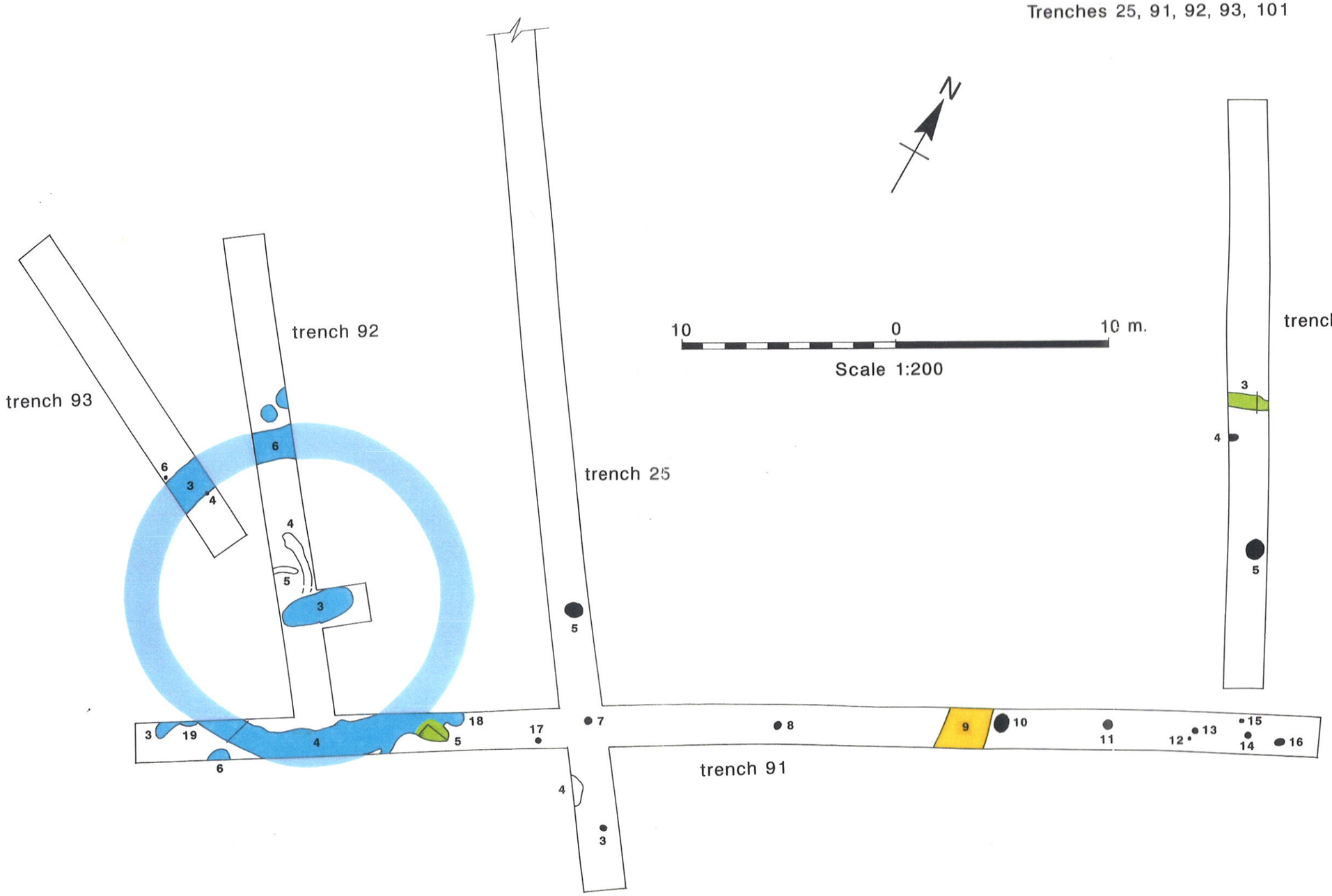

N
10 0 10 m.
Scale 1:200
trench 92
trench 93
trench 25
trench 101
trench 91
6
3
4
5
19
18
17
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

Figure 9

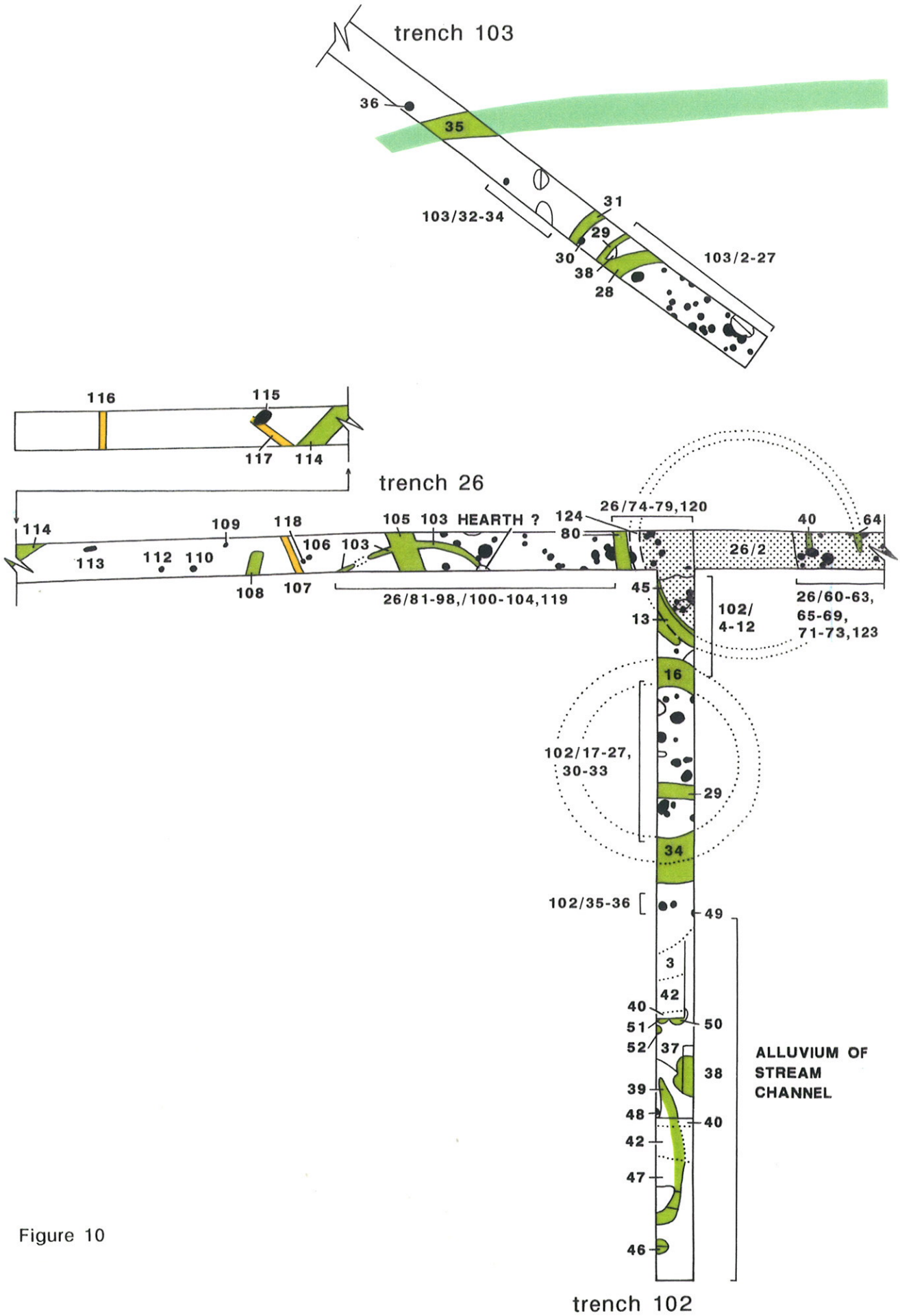
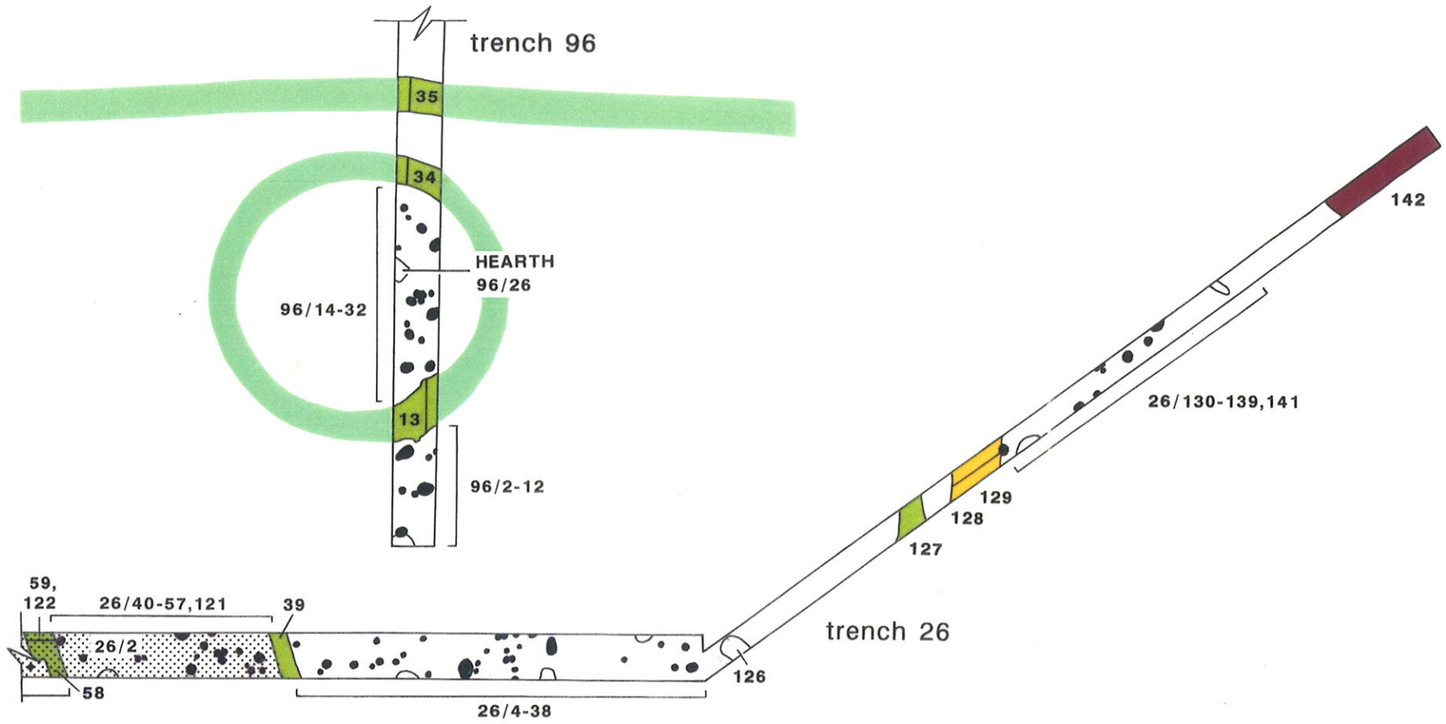

trench 103
36
35
31
29
30
38
28
103/32-34
103/2-27
116
115
117
114
trench 26
114
113
112
110
109
118
106
108
107
105
103
HEARTH ?
124
80
26/74-79,120
26/81-98,/100-104,119
40
64
26/2
26/60-63,
65-69,
71-73,123
45
13
102/
4-12
16
102/17-27,
30-33
29
34
102/35-36
49
3
42
40
51
52
50
37
38
39
48
40
42
47
46
ALLUVIUM OF
STREAM
CHANNEL
trench 102

Figure 10



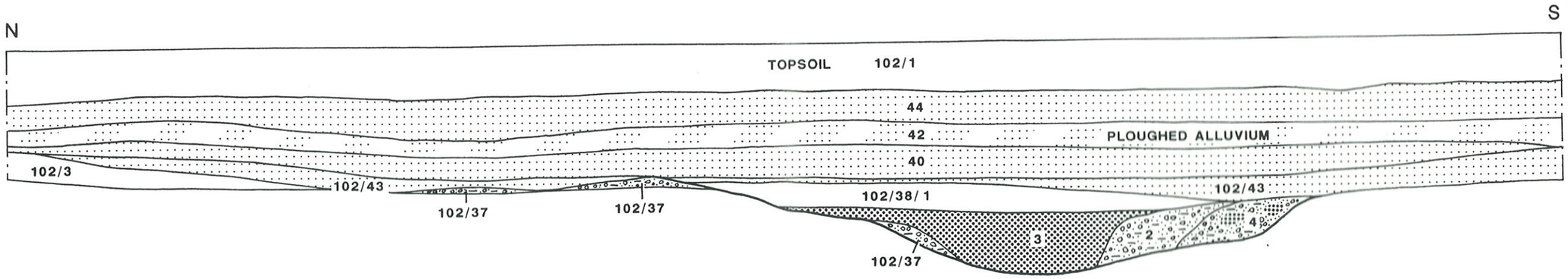
10 0 10 20 m.

Scale 1:250

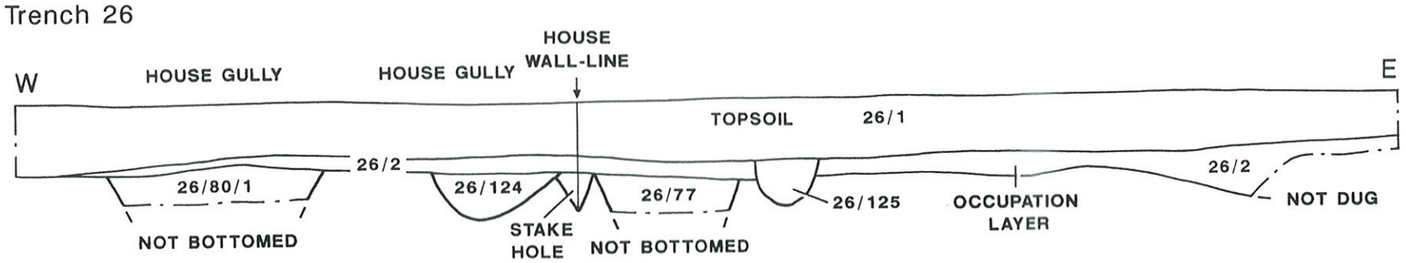
Trenches 26,96,102,103

Figure 10

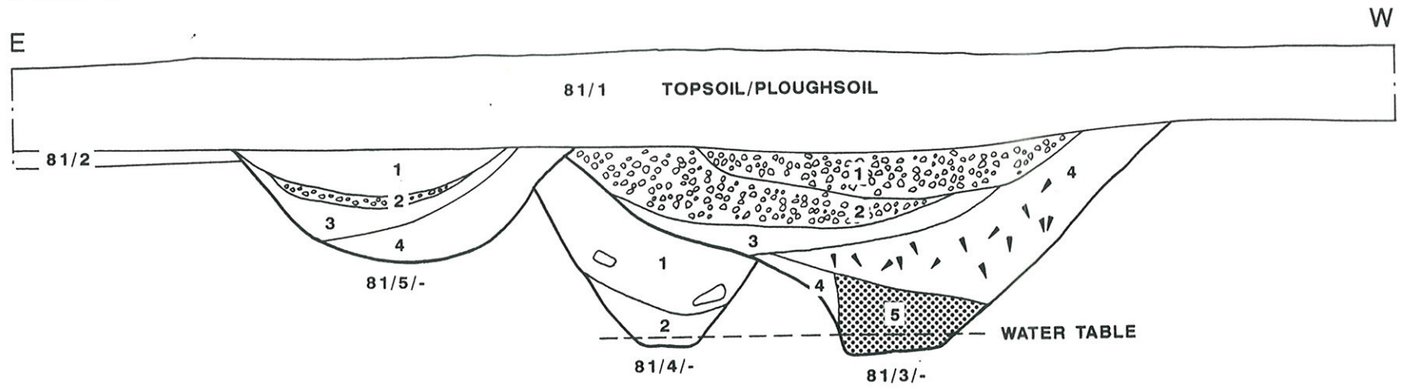
Trench 102

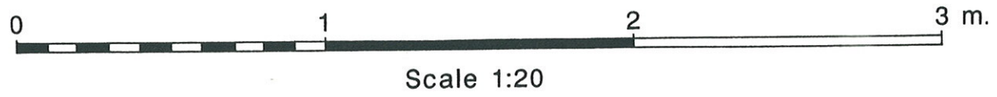


Trench 26



Trench 81

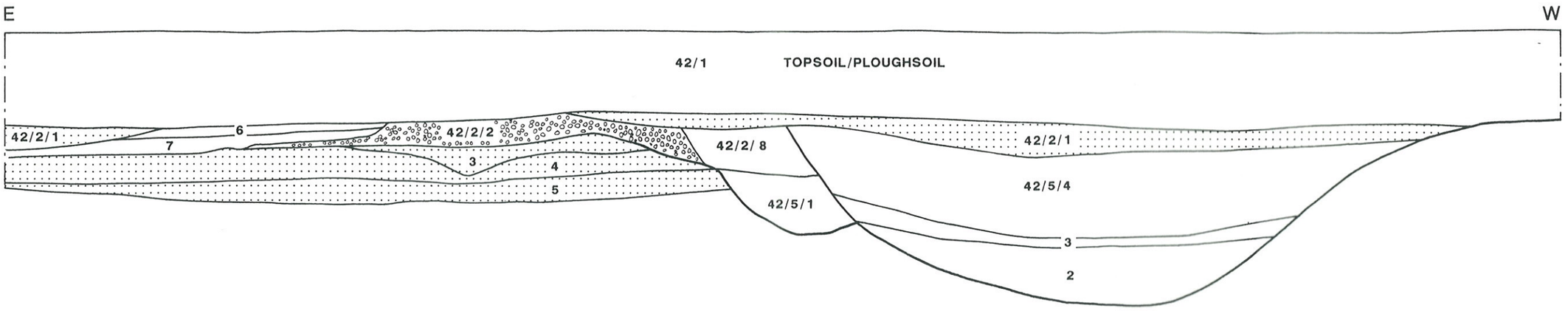




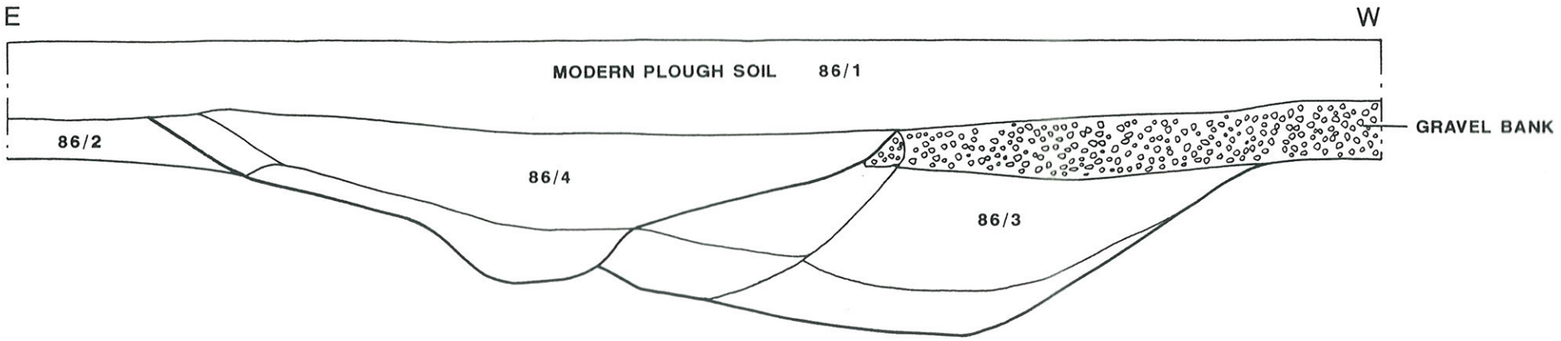
Scale 1:20

Figure 11

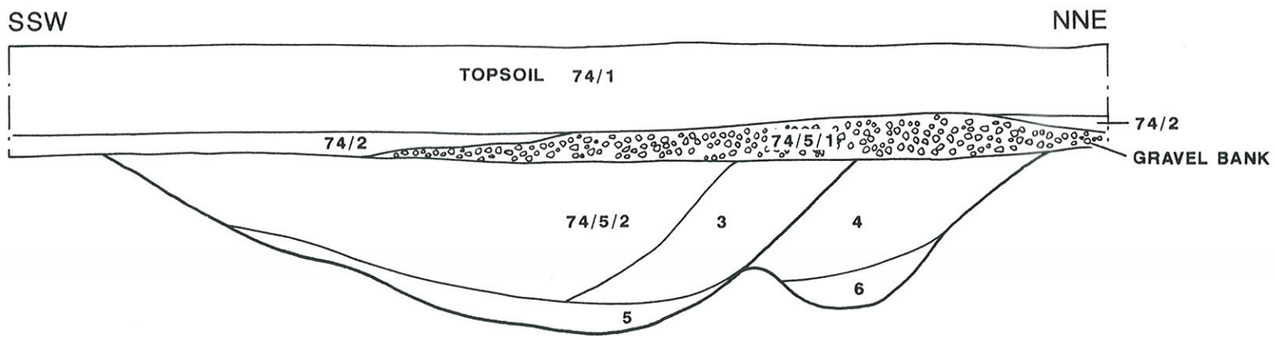
Trench 42



Trench 86



Trench 74



Scale 1:20

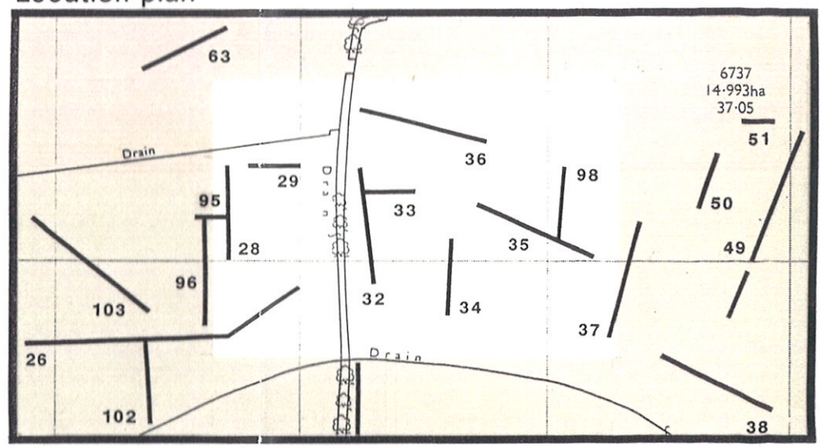
Figure 12

Trenches 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 98 MMRH 91

10 0 10 m.

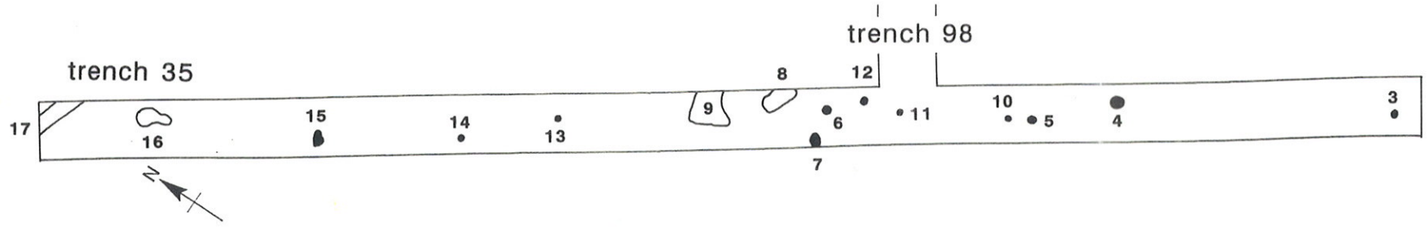
Scale 1:200

Location plan

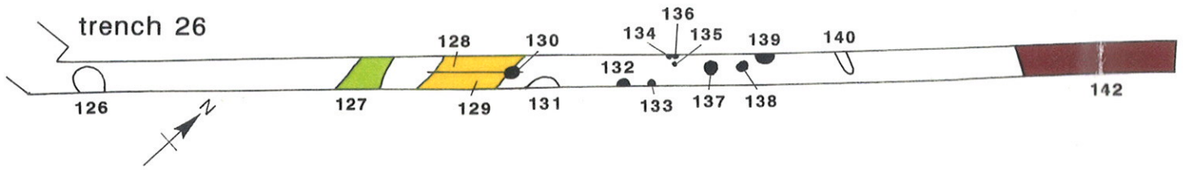


Scale 1:2500

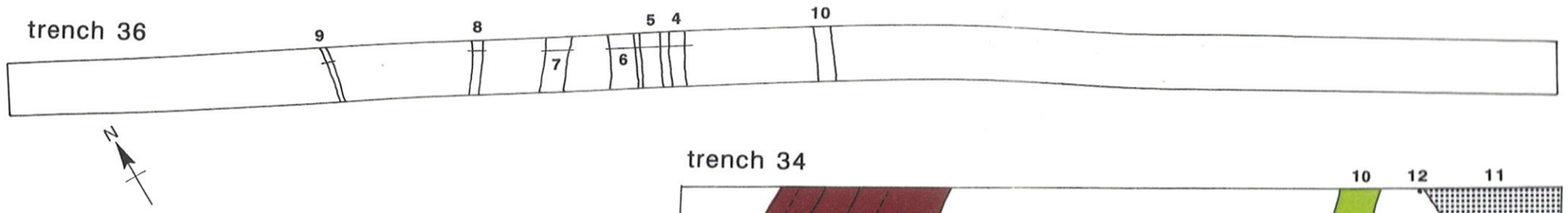
trench 35



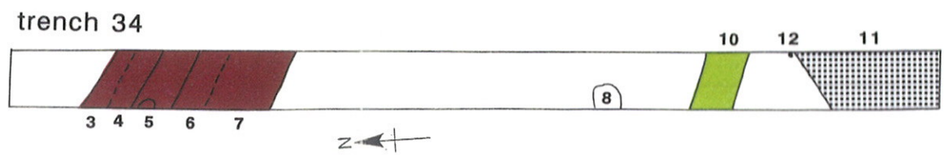
trench 26



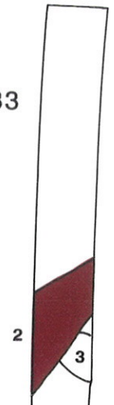
trench 36



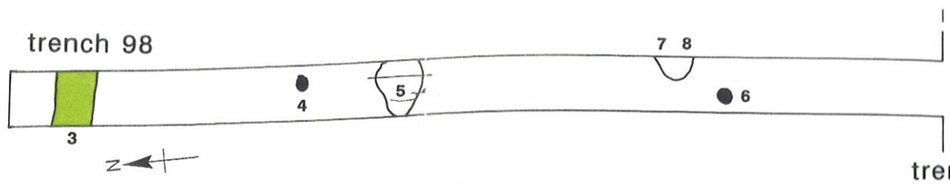
trench 34



trench 33

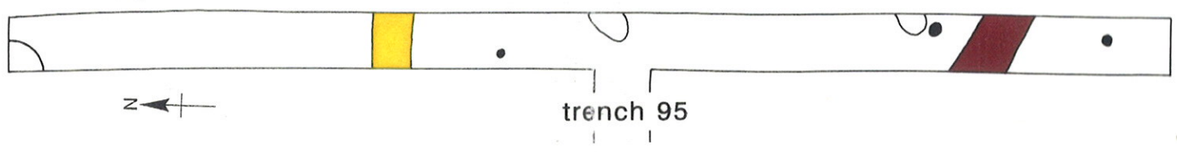


trench 98



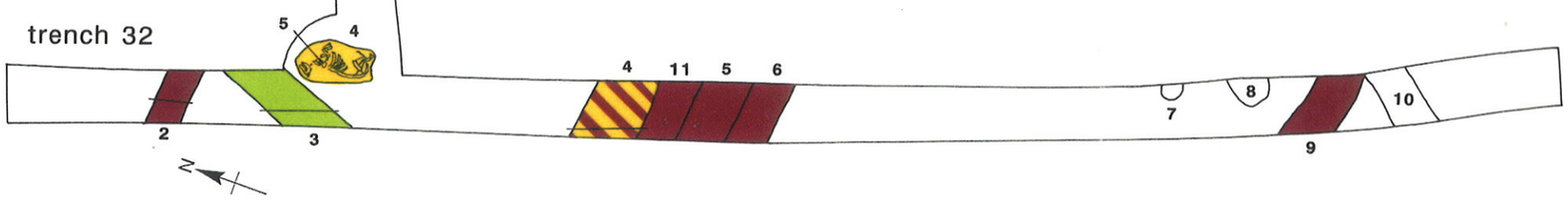
trench 35

trench 28



trench 95

trench 32



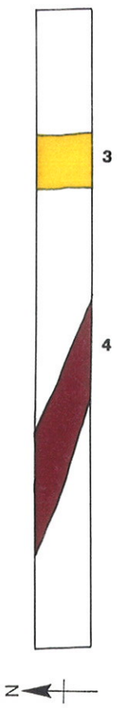
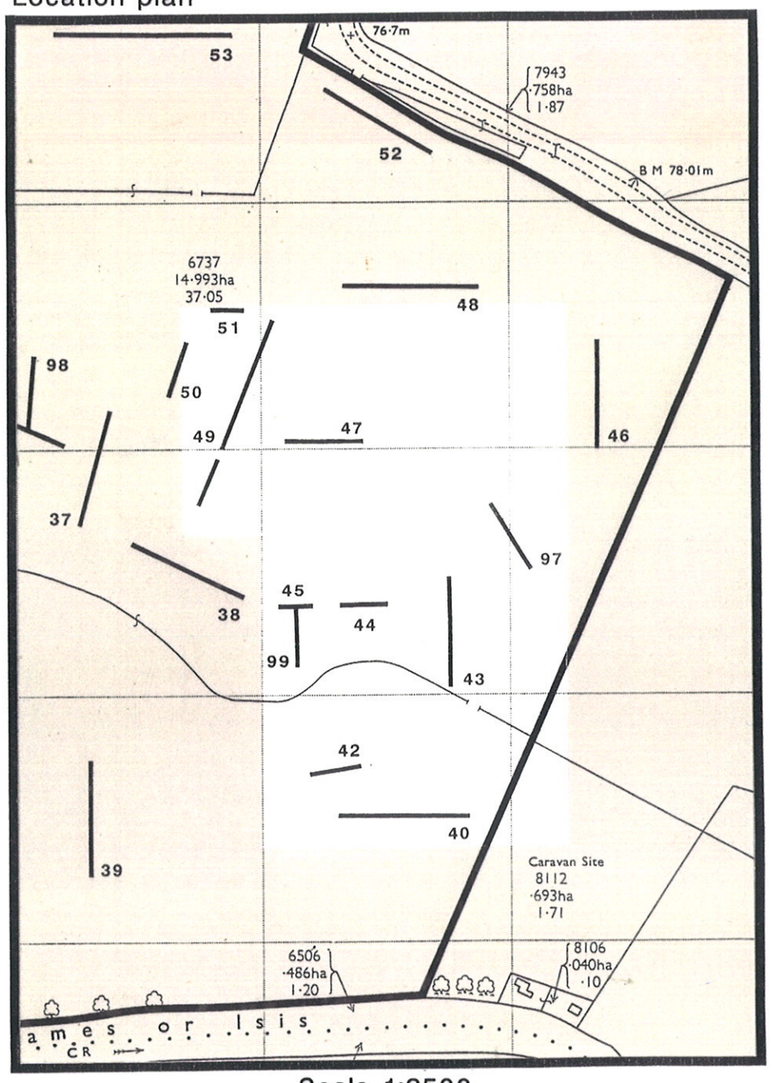


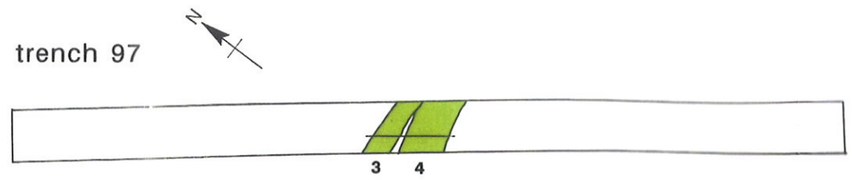
Figure 13

Location plan

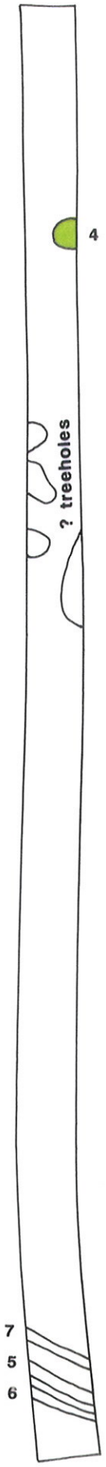


Scale 1:2500

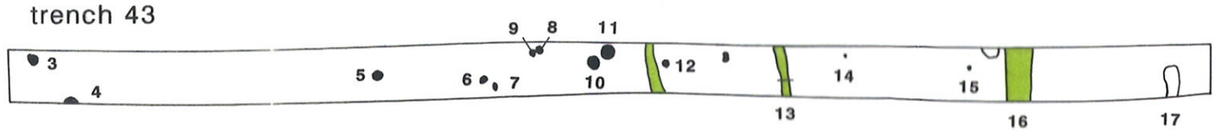
trench 97



trench 40



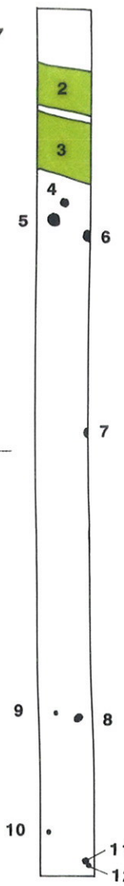
trench 43



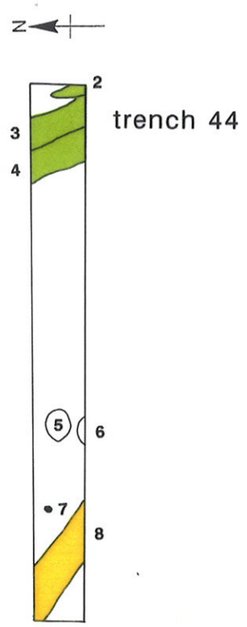
10 0 10 m.

Scale 1:200

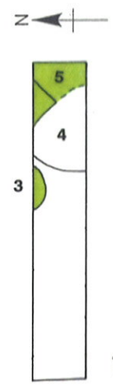
trench 47



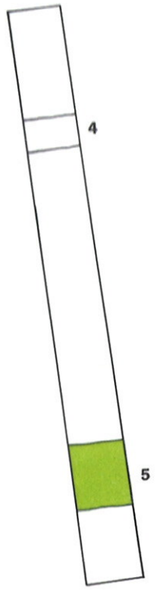
trench 44



trench 45



trench 42



trench 49

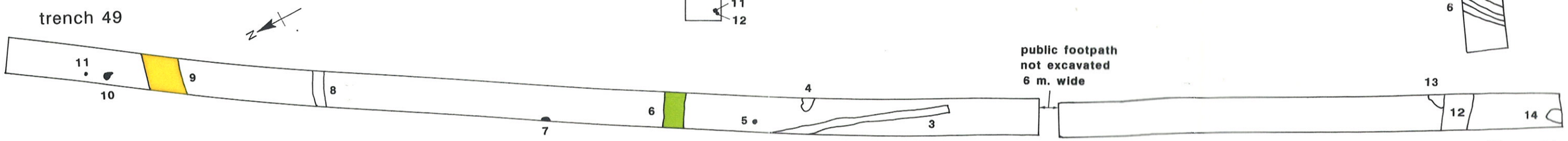
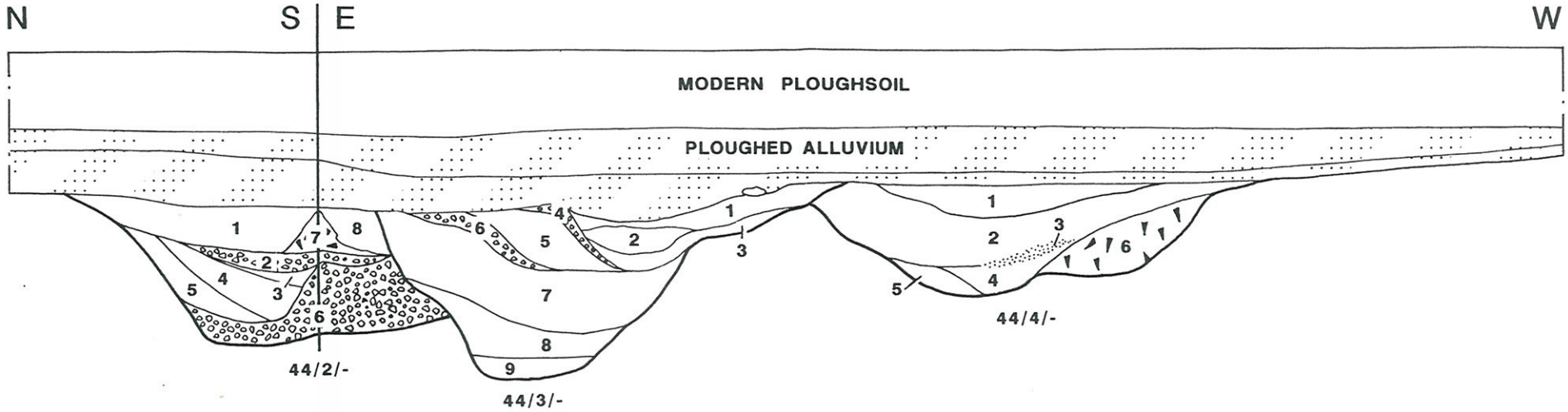


Figure 14

Trench 44



Scale 1:20

Figure 15

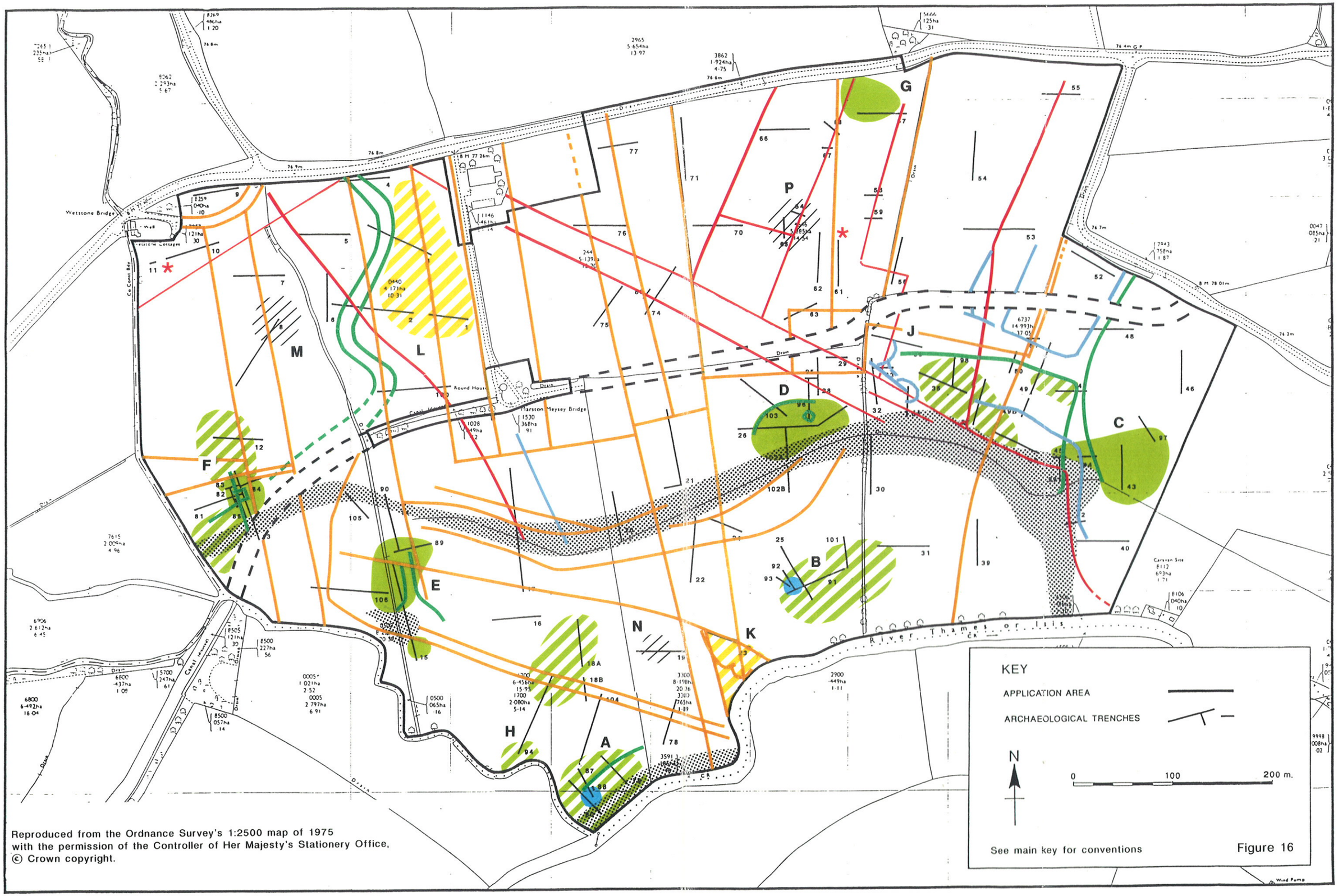


Figure 16

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