Land at Boulton Moor, east of Chellaston Lane (Phases 3 & 4), Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Prepared by:	Alex Davies (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Tim Allen (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Edward Biddulph (Senior Project Manager Post-excavation)
Approved for Issue by:	David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature:	....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

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

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Land at Boulton Moor, east of Chellaston Lane (Phases 3 & 4), Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Alex Davies

With contributions from Edward Biddulph, Lee Broderick, Lisa Brown, Sharon Cook, John Cotter, Julia Meen, Cynthia Poole, Ian R Scott and Ruth Shaffrey, and illustrations by Caroline Souday and Markus Dylewski

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Summary

An evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting for an area of land of *c* 14.5 hectares between Chellaston Road and the A6, Derby. Eighty-one trenches were opened in November and December 2017, representing a 3.6% sample of the two fields.

Pottery dating to both the earlier and later Iron Age was discovered, primarily from ditches concentrated in the central southern part of the site. Roman pottery, principally of later 2nd or 3rd century date, and worked stone were recovered from ditches and pits over a more extensive area, although concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site. A large feature of uncertain date and function containing a waterlogged deposit was found to the north. The nature of the Iron Age and Roman activity remains uncertain, although it appears that a system of land divisions and/or enclosures were present on the site. Settlement activity is also suggested for the Roman period by the variety of finds.

A large number of north-south aligned ditches and furrows were also discovered. These followed the prevailing orientation of the modern fields, and post-medieval finds were recovered in a number of these features. They appear to have been post-medieval sub-divisions of the field and related to agricultural activity.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed by Rebecca Peacock, who was supported by Ben Slader, Bernadetta Rzadek, Tamsin Jones, Omar Sharif Quadir and Jacob Spriggs. Survey and digitizing were carried out by Anne Kilgour. Thanks are also owed to the OA staff who washed, marked and packaged the finds under the supervision of Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Sharon Cook, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Persimmon Homes/Charles Church Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Boulton Moor, east of Chellaston Lane, Phases 3 & 4.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (planning ref. 9/2015/1104 South Derbyshire District Council). Although the local planning authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with CgMs established the scope of work required, and a written scheme of investigations (WSI) was produced outlining how OA would implement those requirements (OA 2017a)

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies east of the already developed estate of Boulton Moor, south of Alvaston and north-east of Chellaston, Derby (Fig. 1). It is a roughly rectangular area measuring *c* 14.5 hectares between Chellaston Lane on the west and the Derby Spur running north from the A6, and is bordered by open fields to the north and south. The site is divided into two fields by a north-south hedge, the larger field being to the east. The land is relatively flat, and lies at an elevation of around 41m aOD.

1.2.2 An access road has been created along the north edge of the site, leading to a new pumping station halfway along. The services leading to the pumping station run underneath the access road.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying geology of the area is Branscombe Mudstone Formation, overlain by sand and gravel (Allenton Terrace Deposit).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The Derbyshire historic environment record (HER) indicates that the area around the southern part of Derby is rich in prehistoric archaeology, with two scheduled sites close to the assessment area, including the Swarkestone Lows barrow cemetery, which lies around 2.5km south-west of Boulton Moor. No earlier prehistoric archaeology has been found in the excavations around the present site.

1.3.2 Trial trenching of Phases 1, 2 and 4 west of Chellaston Lane located archaeological remains of Iron Age date, including two pit alignments, one running ENE dated to the early Iron Age (OA 2017b), the other running north-west to south-east dated to the middle Iron Age (Hunt 2014a; 2014b). The projected line of the ENE pit alignment appears to lie just south of Phases 3 and 4 east of Chellaston Lane; the other pit alignment does not appear to cross east of the lane. Iron Age ditches, gullies and pits were also found in Phases 1, 2 and 4, some dated by pottery to the middle Iron Age.

1.3.3 A third pit alignment, this time a double line of pits of similar size and spacing on an ENE-WSW alignment, has been found at Swarkestone only 2.5km to the south-west of Boulton Moor, with a possible shorter alignment at right angles running NNW (Harvey 2012; Clay 2015; OA 2017c). This was again associated with Iron Age pottery.

1.3.4 Second or third-century Roman pottery was recovered from a pond in Phase 2 at Boulton Moor (Hunt 2014b), and a Roman enclosure and trackway was excavated at Swarkestone (Clay 2015).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the general nature of any remains present.
ii. To establish the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To produce an archive and report of any results
iv. To look for evidence of earlier prehistoric activity in the landscape surrounding the prehistoric burial mounds and other monuments.
v. To establish whether further Iron Age pit alignments exist; whether a system of land division was present in this area, and if any features were present that are related to the previously uncovered alignment to the west.
vi. To establish whether Roman activity, and particularly Roman settlement, was present within the site.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised 83 trenches measuring 30m by 2m, equivalent to a 3.6% sample of the 14.25 ha area (Fig. 2). Further trenches were planned for the northern central area, but this area was covered by the spoil from construction of the pumping station. Following inspection of the surrounding evaluation trenches, none of which contained archaeological features of significance, the Derbyshire Planning Archaeologist Stephen Baker determined that the excavation of these further trenches was not necessary.

2.2.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The machining was carried out carefully in level spits. Trenches were excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever was reached first. In a small number of trenches sondages were dug by machine into the natural to confirm that the right level had been reached.

2.2.3 All excavation by machine and hand was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to archaeological deposits or features that might appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ* or require more detailed excavation than is appropriate to evaluation, but no such deposits or features were found.

2.2.4 Where necessary, stripped trenches were cleaned by hand once machine excavation had finished to ensure that all archaeological features had been fully exposed. The trenches were open for several weeks, allowing weathering out of any features that might not have been visible at first. No additional features were however found by this means.

2.2.5 Any archaeological features or deposits located were planned at an appropriate scale.

2.2.6 Archaeological deposits were sample-excavated by hand to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. Possible postholes were very few, and only one other feature (a possible slot) was found that might represent structural evidence. All investigated features were carefully sorted in an attempt to recover economic and artefactual evidence, and

environmental samples were taken from deposits with visible or suspected environmental evidence.

2.2.7 The work was monitored by Planning Archaeologist Stephen Baker of Derbyshire County Council and Mike Dawson of CgMs Consulting.

2.2.8 As a result of the discovery of ditches containing prehistoric archaeological remains at the south end of the site, Stephen Baker asked for several trenches to be extended to establish whether these features continued. As a result, Trenches 43 and 51 were extended from 30m to 60m in length. In addition, Trench 48 was opened out at the north end to establish the relationship between two ditches. At the north end of the site, a large feature containing a waterlogged deposit was exposed in Trench 7, and at Stephen Baker's request this trench was extended on either side to expose the full extent of this feature.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds are reported upon, with dating where possible, in Appendix B, and environmental remains are reported upon in Appendix C.

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

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural Allenton Terrace geology was variable, with pockets of sand and gravel that in some cases obscured the identification of genuine archaeological features. However, uncertain features were explored, and on the basis of the recovered evidence the final plan of archaeological features is believed to be reliable.

3.2.2 The soil sequence between all the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural was overlain by subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good. The weather was at times very cold, with some frost and snow. Despite these problems, archaeological features were successfully planned and excavated.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The site can be divided into three parts, used below to describe the discovered deposits and features. These are the Western, Central and Eastern areas. The division between the Western and Central areas is marked by an existing hedge; that between the Central and Eastern areas does not correspond to existing field boundaries, and is arbitrary.

3.3.2 The vast majority of archaeological features were ditches or furrows on a north-south alignment. A small number of ditches were aligned NNW-SSE, and others on a ENE-WNW orientation. Ditches following these directions were found in each of the three areas, and in a number of cases the same ditch appeared to have been exposed in more than one trench. Only a limited number of pits was discovered.

3.3.3 The majority of the archaeological features did not contain datable material. Artefacts that were recovered could be split into four chronological groups. This included pottery probably dating to the earlier Iron Age, pottery dating to the late Iron Age, pottery from the middle/late Roman period, and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material (CBM).

3.4 Western Area (Figure 3)

3.4.1 The Western Area was located in the western field, comprising Trenches 1-3, 11-16, and 20-39.

3.4.2 In this area Trenches 1, 3, 11, 12, 16, 20, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 36 were devoid of archaeological features. Of these, Trench 1 was the only trench not to contain variations in the underlying geology.

Trench 2 *Plate 1*

3.4.3 Six discrete features were exposed in Trench 2. Pits 209, 211, 213 and 215 in the southern part of the trench were left unexcavated; pits 203 and 218 in the centre of the trench were investigated. Pit 203, which was only partially exposed within the trench, was modern as it cut the subsoil (Fig. 6). Pit 218 was located 0.80m to the south-west. Both of these pits contained a single fill of soft light grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, but no finds. Pit 218 was cut by ditch 220, which was recut as ditch 207 (Fig. 6 section 203). The last discrete feature was 205, which proved on investigation to be a tree-throw hole.

3.4.4 Ditches 220 and 207 were on a ENE-WSW alignment, and appear to represent two phases of the same feature. They were respectively 0.37m and 0.24m deep, both containing firm brown clayey silt with small pebbles (Fig. 6). The recut ditch 207 was 1.71m wide. Neither phase contained any finds. Ditch 207/220 is roughly in line with a ditch exposed in Trench 13, and this may have been a continuation of it.

Trench 13 *Plate 2*

3.4.5 Ditch 1303 was 2.60m wide and 0.40m deep (Fig. 6). Although no recut was evident, the section was stepped, one side being much deeper than the other, perhaps indicating that two phases were present here, similar to 220 and 207 in Trench 2. Irregular natural variation 1305 was the only other feature in Trench 13.

Trench 14 *Plate 3*

3.4.6 Ditch 1401 was discovered on a NNW-SSE alignment towards the west end of Trench 14. This was V-shaped, 0.65m deep and 1.30m wide with three fills (Fig. 6). The fills indicate rapid primary silting, then slower secondary silting, and final infilling. A single small sherd of pottery, possibly dating to the Roman period, was discovered in the middle fill of the ditch, 1403.

3.4.7 Ditch or furrow 1407 was immediately to the east of 1401. This was on a north-south alignment, was 1.70m wide and 0.20m deep with a single dark greyish-brown sandy clay and pebble fill, 1408, containing post-medieval brick (Fig. 7).

3.4.8 These features may have continuations in other trenches. Some 75m further south, a north-south soilmark was found at the west end of Trench 23 (feature 2305), and beyond that in Trenches 32 and 34. This may be a continuation of either 1401 or, more likely, 1407. Ditch 1401 was on the line of a NNW-SSE ditch found in Trenches 23, 32 and 34.

Trench 15 *Plates 4 and 5*

3.4.9 This trench contained four sub-circular small pits, of which two, 1507 and 1509, which lay nearly 5m apart, were excavated. Pit 1507 was 1.50m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 7), pit 1509 was 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. Both had depressions in the centre, possibly suggesting that they functioned as postholes. Both had single fills containing burnt stone, and 1507 had charcoal inclusions but neither contained any other finds. Two other soilmarks were also plotted close to these pits, but were less regular, and were considered more likely to be natural, so are not illustrated. The four pits may represent part of a localised pit cluster of uncertain date.

Trench 21

3.4.10 Soilmark 2103, which was a greyish-brown silty clay 0.97m wide, and crossed the trench on a NNW-SSE alignment, was the only possible archaeological feature in Trench 21, but was not excavated. This may have been a ditch, although no continuation was visible in Trench 15 to the north or Trench 24 to the south, and alternatively it may have been a band in the natural.

Trench 23

3.4.11 Three linear features were present in this trench. Features 2305 and 2309 were both aligned north-south some 13m apart, shared the same brown clayey silt and stone fill, and were respectively 0.90m and 0.98m wide. Neither was excavated, as they were considered probably to be furrows. Feature 2305 was in line with furrow 1407 further north.

3.4.12 Ditch 2303 further east was on a NNW-SSE orientation. This was 0.83m wide and 0.26m deep with a single fill, 2304, comprising light grey clayey sand. Ditches on the same alignment and line were exposed in Trenches 32 and 34 to the south, and presumably indicate a continuation of this boundary. To the north ditch 1401 was also in line, though this was more substantial, and had several fills.

Trench 24

3.4.13 A linear soilmark 2406 aligned north-south was discovered in the north-western part of the trench. This was 1.40m wide, but was not excavated. It was in line with feature 3301 in Trench 33, which was probably a furrow. A tree-throw hole, 2404, was also visible in the trench.

Trench 27

3.4.14 A narrow ditch 2703 on a NNW-SSE alignment was found, 0.50m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 7). It had a single fill but no finds.

Trench 32

3.4.15 This trench contained a single NNW-SSE aligned ditch, numbered 3204. This was 1.28m wide and 0.36m deep with gently sloping sides and had a single fill, 3203, comprising light grey friable silty clay with poorly sorted stone inclusions. A probable continuation of this ditch was seen in Trenches 23 (and possibly 14) to the north, and in Trench 34 to the south.

Trench 33

3.4.16 Trench 33 contained two furrows, 3301 and 3308, as well as a modern feature 3303. All were aligned north-south. Furrow 3308 was 1m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 7), and contained post-medieval pottery; 3301 was 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig. 8), and was heavily truncated. A probable continuation of 3301 was found in Trench 24 to the north, and of 3308 in Trench 39 to the south.

3.4.17 Feature 3303 cut the subsoil, and is therefore modern.

Trench 34 *Plate 9*

3.4.18 Trench 34 contained a single NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 3404. This was 1.28m wide and 0.42m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a V-shaped base. The ditch contained a lower fill, 3403, of blue grey sandy silt with moderate pebbles 0.08m thick, and an upper fill, 3402, of greyish brown, soft fine-grained sandy silt with infrequent pebbles (Fig. 8). Ditches on the same line and alignment were found in Trenches 32, 23 (and possibly 14) to the north.

Trench 35

3.4.19 Two linear features were present in Trench 35. Ditch 3503 was 1.40m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 8), ran on a NNW-SSE alignment, and contained pottery from the earlier Iron Age and the mid-late Roman period in its sole fill of brown clayey silt, 3504.

3.4.20 Soilmark 3505 was 2.12m wide and just 0.12m deep, and may have been a furrow. This was on a north-south alignment.

Trench 37

3.4.21 This trench contained a single north-south orientated ditch, 3703. This had steep sides, was 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 8). Its single fill, 3702, was a grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and very occasional large pieces of ironstone and charcoal.

Trench 38 *Plate 7*

3.4.22 Trench 38 contained a single north-south aligned furrow or ditch, 3803, that was 0.68m wide and 0.10m deep. The feature appeared to terminate within the trench, although it may simply have been truncated south of this. This feature was in line with 3905 in Trench 39 to the north, which contained post-medieval brick, and was probably a continuation of it. A representative section of the trench has been illustrated (Fig. 8).

Trench 39

3.4.23 Trench 39 contained two north-south aligned linear features. Feature 3903 was 1.00m wide and was less than 0.15m deep; it was probably a continuation of furrow 3308 in Trench 33 to the north. Feature 3905 was 0.95m wide, and its single fill of brown clayey silt, 3906, contained post-medieval brick. This feature was in line with shallow ditch or furrow 3803 in Trench 38 to the south, and was probably a continuation of it.

3.5 Central Area

3.5.1 The Central Area was located to the south of the pumping station, and included Trenches 17, 19, and 40-67.

3.5.2 The following trenches in the Central Area were devoid of archaeological features: Trenches 17, 42, 50, 55, 57, 61 and 63. Trenches 65 and 67 each contained only a single furrow.

Trench 19

3.5.3 This trench exposed two north-south aligned ditches, 1903 and 1907, nine to ten metres apart. Both were only 0.12m deep, but ditch 1903 was 0.40 wide whereas ditch 1907 was 0.60m wide (Fig. 9). Both contained single fills of clayey silt with some stone inclusions, but no finds. Feature 1907 was in line with another linear feature at the west end of Trench 40, which may have been a continuation (see below).

3.5.4 An irregular soilmark, 1905, was also exposed in this trench, but was judged to be natural, and so was not further investigated.

Trench 40

3.5.5 A single north-south orientated ditch, 4003, was discovered but was not excavated. The full width of the ditch was not exposed in this trench, but was at least 1.40m wide. This was filled by 4004, an orangey brown silty sand with gravel and pebbles and charcoal flecks.

It was thought on site that the ditch might continue as feature 1907 to the north, but in view of the very different size and fills, this seems unlikely.

Trench 41

3.5.6 Trench 41 contained two linear features aligned north-south: 4105 and, west of it, 4103. Only 4103 was excavated; this was 0.83m wide and 0.15m deep, but contained no finds. Linear soilmarks were exposed on the same line in Trenches 51, 43 and 45 to the south, and may represent continuations of the same furrow or boundary ditch.

3.5.7 Linear soilmark 4105 was 1.76m wide, and was in line with linear features 4305 and 4403 in Trenches 43 and 44 to the south, so was judged to be part of the same post-medieval furrow (see Trench 44 below).

Trench 51

3.5.8 This trench was extended westwards to double length to establish whether a NNW orientated ditch in Trenches 48, 49 and 43 to the south continued northwards. It uncovered three north-south aligned linear soilmarks: 5105, 5107 and 5109, as well as ditch 5111 that ran NNW-SSE. Although orientated north-south, ditch 5107 was judged likely to represent the continuation of the ditch to the south, and therefore Planning Archaeologist Stephen Baker deemed it unnecessary to excavate these features during the evaluation.

3.5.9 All of these linear features contained a brown silty sand. Soilmarks roughly in line with all but ditch 5109 were exposed in Trench 43 to the south, and either of soilmarks 4103 or 4105 could have represented continuations of feature 5111 in Trench 41 to the north.

3.5.10 Trench 51 also contained an irregular pit or tree-throw hole, 5103, towards the east end, which was around 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 10).

Trench 43

3.5.11 This was one of two trenches extended to double length to find whether a NNW orientated ditch in Trenches 48 and 49 to the south continued northwards. Five linear features were exposed. Four, 4303, 4305, 4307 and 4311, were orientated north-south, and a fifth, 4309, at a NNW-SSE angle. It was agreed with the Planning Archaeologist Stephen Baker that these features need not be excavated, as 4309 was judged to be the continuation of the ditch to the south.

3.5.12 Ditch 4303 was excavated and found to be 0.68m wide and 0.33m deep (Fig. 9). The subsoil in the trench only partially covered the sole fill of the ditch, 4304. There were no finds. Soilmarks due north of three of the linear features, 4303, 4307 and 4309, could be seen in Trench 51, and further soilmarks in line with ditch 4303 in Trench 41 to the north and Trench 45 to the south. Furrow 4404 in Trench 44 to the south was in line with feature 4305. Any or all of these may have been continuations, but without excavation this can only be speculative.

Trench 44 *Plate 8*

3.5.13 A north-south aligned furrow, 4403, was exposed over the entirety of the trench. This was 1.35m wide and just 0.07m deep (Fig. 9), and post-medieval pottery and brick was recovered from its sole fill, 4404. This probably continued north as soilmark 4305 and possibly soilmark 4105. It was narrowing to the south, probably indicating increased truncation, and nothing in line was evident in Trench 45 to the south.

Trench 45 *Plate 9*

3.5.14 Two north-south orientated furrows, 4507 and 4509, were exposed, as well as a ditch, 4503, on a similar alignment. The ditch, which was 0.33m deep, had sloping sides and a rounded base (Fig. 9), and its sole fill 4504 was composed of soft light bluish grey silty clay with infrequent poorly-sorted pebbles. Late Iron Age pottery was discovered in this fill. The trench also contained a tree-throw hole 4505.

Trench 46

3.5.15 Two linear soilmarks, 4603 and 4607, both following a NNE-SSW, orientation, were found crossing this trench. These were respectively 0.62m and 1.25m wide. Only 4603 was excavated, and was found to be a ditch 0.20m deep with a flat base. A moderate amount of charcoal and frequent pebbles were discovered in the orange brown sandy clay fill, 4604. A possible pit, 4605, was also uncovered. This was 1.00m in diameter, 0.26m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Trench 47

3.5.16 Three linear features were seen in Trench 47, numbered 4703, 4705 and 4707. Soilmarks 4705 and 4707 were on a broadly north-south alignment, 4707 being much wider than 4705 at 1.7m; neither was excavated. Feature 4707 was however in line with a large ditch excavated in Trench 48 to the north, and was judged to be a continuation of this.

3.5.17 Feature 4703 ran on a NNW-SSE orientation, and this was excavated. It was 0.93m wide and only 0.12m deep, and may have been a furrow (Fig. 9).

Trench 48 *Plates 10 and 11*

3.5.18 This trench exposed two ditches, 4802 on a NNW-SSE alignment, and 4806 on a NNE-SSW alignment. Both were also visible in Trench 49 to the north. Ditch 4802 was 1.73m wide and 0.51m deep with gradually sloping sides and a slightly pointed base, and had three fills (Fig. 9). Sample 9 was taken from the lower fill, 4803, although this produced only a single charred cereal grain. The uppermost fill, 4805, produced pottery probably dating to the earlier Iron Age, as well as a cattle femur and burnt stone.

3.5.19 The north end of Trench 48 was extended westwards to expose the junction between ditches 4802 and 4806 and clarify their relationship. The top fills of both ditches were indistinguishable, indicating that the final infilling of both had been contemporary.

Trench 49 *Plate 12*

3.5.20 Trench 49 exposed five linear features. The westernmost was judged to be a continuation of ditch 4802 continuing NNW, here numbered 4910. This was not excavated.

3.5.21 Further east were two adjacent narrow ditches on a NNE-SSW alignment, 4902 and 4904, both of which were excavated (Fig. 10). Both had very similar profiles, ditch 4904 being slightly wider and deeper than 4902, but there was no relationship between them. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from layer 4903, the fill of 4902. Both of these features were in line with ditch 4806 in Trench 48, and either or both may have been a continuation of this.

3.5.22 Adjacent to these on the east side was a broader soilmark aligned north-south, 4909, and a further north-south soilmark was partly exposed at the very east end of the trench, and

was numbered 4906. Both of these features were believed to represent furrows, and so were not further investigated.

Trench 51 (see after Trench 41 above)

Trench 52

3.5.23 North of Trench 51, circular pit 5205 was the only certain archaeological feature exposed in Trench 52. This was 0.88m in diameter and 0.17m deep and had gradual sides. Its sole fill, 5203, was a moderately compact dark grey clayey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, but no other finds. Another possible pit, 5204, 0.94m in diameter, was exposed 1.60m to the north, but was not excavated.

Trench 53

3.5.24 Trench 53 uncovered two possible gullies, 5303 and 5304, both running north-south. Both had pale, grey silty fills. Feature 5303 was excavated, and was 0.66m wide and 0.33m deep without finds; an environmental sample contained only one charred cereal fragment, possibly residual. Feature 5304, which was only 0.4m wide, was not excavated.

Trench 54

3.5.25 A ditch or furrow running north-south, 5403, was exposed in Trench 54. It contained stones and some charcoal, but was not excavated. An oval pit, 5405, 0.9m across and 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping sides, was the only other likely archaeological feature. This was only partially exposed, but its sole fill, 5406, was a firm light grey clayey silt with frequent stones and a small amount of charcoal. There were no finds.

Trench 56 *Plate 13*

3.5.26 Two adjacent linear features were present in Trench 56, ditch 5603 measuring 1.00 wide and 0.50m deep, and probable furrow 5605, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.02m deep (Fig. 10). Both of these were orientated NNE-SSW.

3.5.27 A curvilinear gully, 5607, was discovered in the western part of the trench. This was 1.00m wide and 0.18m deep with sloping sides and a cupped base (Fig. 10 section 5600), and was filled by 5606, a light grey soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal and pebbles, but no finds. If the feature were part of a circular ditch, it would have an approximate internal diameter of just 3m.

Trench 58

3.5.28 Two parallel linear features, 5802 and 5804, both 1m wide, were discovered crossing Trench 58 on an alignment between north-south and NNW-SSE. Feature 5802 was excavated and proved to be very shallow; this is interpreted as a furrow; feature 5804, which was just under 10m further west, was probably also a furrow. It is possible that a continuation of feature 5804 was exposed in Trench 60 to the south, though they are not strictly in alignment.

Trench 59

3.5.29 This trench produced three oval pits, 5903, 5905 and 5907. These were between 0.47-0.79m in diameter. Pits 5903 and 5905 were excavated (see Figs 10 and 11 respectively) and had sloping sides and a flat base. Both pits had similar single fills of friable brown grey clayey silt, with a moderate quantity of stones and a rare amount of charcoal, but no other finds. These pits did not form any clear alignment.

Trench 60

3.5.30 Two linear features were discovered in this trench. Ditch 6003 was on a NNW-SSE alignment and was 0.3m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base, whereas 6005 ran north-south and was left unexcavated. It possible that 6005 was a continuation of feature 5804 in Trench 58 to the north.

Trench 62

3.5.31 A single linear soilmark, 6203, was found on a NNW-SSE orientation. It was 1.10m wide and 0.16m deep with sloping sides and a flat base, and was probably a furrow.

Trench 64

3.5.32 The single gully found in this trench was unusual as it was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep with a bowl-shaped profile, and had a single fill of grey silty clay (Fig. 11).

Trench 66

3.5.33 This trench contained two linear north-south orientated soilmarks, 6603 and 6605. Ditch 6603 was 1.22m wide and was up to 0.14m deep, with an asymmetrical profile deeper on the west, where it was cut through by a modern field drain (Fig. 11). It had a single fill, 6604, of brown clayey silt with a moderate quantity of charcoal inclusions. Despite its profile this was probably a furrow.

3.5.34 Feature 6605 was narrower, 0.7m wide, and was not excavated. A linear feature just under 1m wide was exposed running north-south all along the length of Trench 65 in line with 6605, but was not plotted or investigated further, as it was believed to be a furrow. This may have been a continuation of 6605.

3.6 Eastern Area

3.6.1 The Eastern Area contained Trenches 7 and 68-90. Trenches 70, 81-84 and 86-90 did not contain any archaeological features. The majority of these empty trenches were in the north-eastern part of the site.

Trench 7 *Plate 14*

3.6.2 A large feature, 706, was discovered towards the east end of this trench, and following initial investigation by hand, the trench was widened to better characterise the feature, exposing a sub-oval pit measuring 4.45m wide and 8.25m long. This was 1.48m deep and contained five fills (Fig. 12). The basal fill, 714, was 0.30m thick and comprised loose pale brown grey sandy silt with very frequent gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. Environmental sample <6> was taken from 714. The overlying fill 705 contained a rich organic deposit, from which environmental sample <5> was taken. Samples 5 and 6 were waterlogged, and contained seeds from damp-loving plants such as rushes and sedges, commonly found in neglected or waste areas, suggesting that the pit contained water or was damp for much of the time. Toad bones from sample 5 support this interpretation.

3.6.3 Fill 705 was sealed by layer 704, from which environmental sample <2> was taken, and this was followed by the uppermost fill of the feature, 712. None of these fills produced any finds. Layer 712 was cut by a drain, 708, containing a modern circular ceramic pipe. The feature appeared to be cutting the subsoil 701, and was mostly covered by a localized deposit

of ploughsoil 711. The apparent relationship may have been due to slumping, given the size of this feature, and so does not necessarily indicate a very recent date for feature 706.

3.6.4 A second drain, 710, was cut through layer 711 sealing feature 706. This was 0.92m deep and contained a horseshoe-shaped ceramic field drain dated to 1800-1850, thus providing a *terminus ante quem* for the infilling of feature 706. It is possible that the same drain cut was seen in Trenches 68 and 71 as linear features 6807 and 7103 (see Fig. 5); all three were aligned north-west to south-east, although the dimensions of these possible continuations were not closely comparable.

3.6.5 West of feature 706 was a linear soilmark 715 on a NNW-SSE alignment. This was tested, and at the time it was not clear if the feature was natural or man-made. However, the feature appears to be a continuation of ditch 6807 and 7103, and on balance it is likely to be a ditch.

Trench 68 *Plate 15*

3.6.6 This trench contained three linear features: 6805, 6807 and 6809, and a pit 6803. Feature 6807 is in line with drain 710, but was substantially shallower at 0.22m deep. Feature 6805 was aligned north-south, was 0.59m wide and just 0.04m deep, so was probably a furrow. Feature 6809 was only 0.45m wide, and was not excavated. It was aligned north-west to south-east, and a possibly continuation may be represented by ditch 7203, which was on the same line, in Trench 72. Pit 6803 was oval, 0.59m wide and 0.14m deep with irregular sides (Fig. 13).

Trench 69

3.6.7 A single NNW-SSE aligned ditch was present in the eastern end of Trench 69. Its sole fill of brownish grey clayey silt contained middle-late Roman pottery. The ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 13).

Trench 71

3.6.8 Trench 71 contained three linear soilmarks, 7103, 7105 and 7107, and an irregular natural feature 7109. None of these was excavated. Feature 7103, which was 0.6m wide and ran on a NNW-SSE alignment, was on the same line as features 6807 and 715 to the north, and was presumed to be a continuation.

3.6.9 Features 7105 and 7107 were 10m apart, were both aligned north-south, and shared the same dark brown clayey sand fill, though they varied in width. These were interpreted as furrows. Irregular feature 7109 had the light blue and yellow-grey fill characteristic of natural clay patches in the sandy gravel.

Trench 72 *Plate 16*

3.6.10 A single linear feature, 7203, was found on a north-west to south-east alignment. This was 0.78m wide and 0.14m deep, contained post-medieval brick and was cut by a modern land-drain, 7205 (Fig. 13). A continuation of ditch 7203 may have been exposed in Trench 68 75m to the north.

Trench 73

3.6.11 Two small pits and a linear feature were found in Trench 73. Both pits were 0.36m in diameter. Pit 7303, which is illustrated (Fig. 13) was 0.18m deep with sloping sides and a flat

base (Fig. 13). Its sole fill, 7304, comprised a friable dark black clayey silt with stones and frequent charcoal. Roman pottery was discovered, and sample 3 was taken, though the sample was found to contain poor quality charcoal. The pit was disturbed by probable tree-throw hole 7307. Pit 7305 was only 0.12m deep, and had a dark brown clayey silt fill, but no finds.

3.6.12 A 2.00m wide north-south aligned ditch or furrow, 7311, was also discovered in the trench, but was not excavated.

Trench 74

3.6.13 A small pit 7403, only 0.3m in diameter, was discovered and excavated in Trench 74, but proved to be very shallow and contained no finds.

Trench 75 *Plate 17*

3.6.14 Trench 75 produced a large number of archaeological features and finds. Two adjacent pits, 7503 and 7506 were discovered in the western part of the trench, and were respectively 0.90m and 0.65m in diameter. Pit 7503 was 0.22m deep with shelving sides and a flattish base, and pit 7506 was 0.38m deep with vertical sides and a sloping base (Fig. 13). Both of the pits had single fills, and both contained mid-late Roman pottery and possible quern or millstone fragments. Additionally, fill 7507 from pit 7506 contained dressed sandstone and a sandstone block that probably had a structural function. Environmental sample <8> was taken from 7507, producing a large number of chaff fragments with charred wild plant seeds, possibly suggesting nearby domestic crop processing. Both of these pits were broadly contemporary, and may have been part of a larger cluster.

3.6.15 North-south linear feature 7509 was 0.79m wide, 0.12m deep and contained pottery dating to AD 220-300, and a cattle tooth. This may have been a ditch or a furrow. Two further undated linear features, both aligned broadly north-south, were also exposed. Feature 7511 was 2.4m wide, and was approximately aligned with a similar broad soilmark in Trench 73 to the north; feature 7513 was only 0.8m wide.

Trench 76

3.6.16 This trench contained four pits, 7605, 7607, 7609, and 7611. Pit 7605 was the largest with a diameter of 1.15m, a stepped profile and a maximum depth of 0.26m (Fig. 14 section 7601). Pit 7607 was cut by curvilinear ditch 7603 (Fig. 14). The sole fill of this ditch, 7604, was a soft brown grey clayey silt that produced middle Roman pottery.

Trench 77

3.6.17 This trench contained one furrow and one ditch, both orientated north-west to south-east. Furrow 7703 was 2.1m wide but only 0.12m deep, while ditch 7705 was 1.25m wide and 0.28m deep. Neither contained any finds.

Trench 78 *Plate 18*

3.6.18 A single narrow ditch 7806, 0.48m wide and 0.23m deep, was discovered running east-west. It contained two fills: the lower, 7808, contained late Iron Age pottery, whereas the upper, 7807, contained a redeposited, probably earlier prehistoric flint blade. Environmental samples <12> and <13> were respectively taken from these fills, producing a wide array of charred plant remains with charred seeds and cereal.

3.6.19 A large shallow tree-throw hole 7803 was also investigated (Fig. 14).

Trench 79

3.6.20 Ditch 7903 was aligned south-west to north-east, and was 0.80m wide and 0.46m deep with a single fill that did not produce any finds. A number of natural features were also exposed.

Trench 80

3.6.21 A single ditch, 8003, was found in this trench. It ran on a south-east-north-west alignment, was 0.86m deep and 0.24m wide. No finds came from the ditch, but sherds of probably earlier Iron Age pottery were discovered in the subsoil.

Trench 85

3.6.22 This trench contained a single north-south aligned ditch, 8503. This cut topsoil and contained 19th-century glass and 19th- or early-20th-century brick.

3.7 Finds summary

3.7.1 The pottery discovered at the site can be divided into four groups. Earlier Iron Age pottery was discovered in three contexts; later Iron Age sherds in three contexts; mid-late Roman Derbyshire ware was found in seven contexts; and there was also Midlands black ware dating AD 1600-1900 from three contexts.

3.7.2 Two Millstone Grit fragments were recovered, probably from one or more Roman querns or millstones, alongside two dressed Roman sandstone pieces. Only a single piece of worked flint was found.

3.7.3 The ceramic building material comprised 17th-19th century brick, and a field drain of early 19th-century date. A nail and sherd of glass from the 19th-century were the only other finds.

3.8 Environmental summary

3.8.1 A small number of animal bones from cattle and frog/toad were recovered.

3.8.2 Twelve environmental samples were taken, four producing appreciable quantities of charred plant remains. This included two from late Iron Age and one from a Roman context. Two contexts also produced waterlogged remains.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Despite cold conditions and a variable geology, archaeological features were excavated in the majority of the trenches opened, and numerous furrows and ditches could be recognised crossing multiple trenches. A reasonably coherent narrative of the site can be proposed, demonstrating that the field investigation was reliable.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation was successful in determining the general natural of the remains present, and a date could be suggested for a number of the excavated features.

4.2.2 The only evidence of earlier prehistoric activity comprised a single flint blade in a later feature. Due the local use of very similar fabrics over a long period of time it is possible that some of the pottery identified as earlier Iron Age may in fact date to the earlier prehistoric period. However, on balance it was deemed most likely that this was not earlier prehistoric. The lack of finds or features of earlier prehistoric date suggests a very limited presence prior to the Iron Age.

4.2.3 No clear pit alignments were discovered within the site, although at least two pits roughly in line were found in Trench 15, and two adjacent Roman pits in Trench 75. Neither appear to be related to previously known alignments.

4.2.4 Earlier Iron Age and later Iron Age pottery was discovered. This was associated with ditches, possibly suggesting the existence of one or more enclosures or fields of Iron Age date.

4.2.5 Mid-late Roman material was also discovered, associated with ditches and pits. The nature of this activity remains uncertain, although it is possible that this included enclosures or a larger system of landscape division, as well as settlement activity.

4.3 Interpretation (Fig. 15)

4.3.1 The site has clearly been subjected to a significant degree of truncation due to ploughing. Very few of the ditches had a depth of more the 0.35m, and many were somewhat less than this. However, the evaluation has demonstrated the survival of archaeological features despite this truncation.

4.3.2 Finds belonging to four main periods were recovered: the earlier Iron Age, late Iron Age, mid-late Roman period, and AD 1600-1900.

4.3.3 The vast majority of the exposed archaeological features were ditches. A large proportion of these were aligned north-south, as well as virtually all of the identified furrows. These followed the modern prevailing orientation of the surrounding landscape, and the site is currently divided into two by a north-south boundary. Where dating evidence was forthcoming from the north-south furrows and ditches, the material was almost always post-medieval (ditches 1407, 3308, 3905, 4403, 8503), although ditch or furrow 7509 contained Roman pottery. In a few cases, the north-south features cut subsoil (ditch 3303) or topsoil (ditch 8503), demonstrating their recent date. This suggests the possibility that most of the undated north-south ditches are also post-medieval, and may be related to earlier sub-divisions and agricultural activity within the site.

4.3.4 The second most common ditch alignment was NNW-SSE, and a few other ditches were discovered that were perpendicular to this orientation. Where dating evidence was recovered from these ditches, the material tended to be either Iron Age (ditch 4802, possibly 4503 and 7806), or Roman (ditches 1401, 3503, 6903). The exception to this is in Trenches 68 and 72 in the Eastern Area, where a shallow ditch apparently containing post-medieval brick was discovered on a NNW-SSE orientation. As this feature was very shallow, however, the brick could have been intrusive. It is therefore possible that the NNW-SSE alignment represents a much earlier system of land division, although the evidence is insufficient to be suggested with great confidence.

4.3.5 The Iron Age activity appears to cluster in the central southern part of the site. The pottery report indicates that material of two phases of the Iron Age may be present, although it must be remembered that the fabric used as an indicator of early Iron Age date was long-lived in the Midlands, and so although dated to the early Iron Age on the adjacent site, in the absence of sherds diagnostic of form a later phase in the Iron Age for this material cannot be ruled out. The largest group of material came from one of the NNW-SSE ditches, but a spur curving off north-eastwards potentially suggests an adjacent enclosure of some sort. Other than this, the character of Iron Age activity within the site is unclear. What is clear is that the size of the sherds found in the NNW-SSE ditch suggests material that had not suffered greatly from post-depositional damage, and is likely to indicate a focus of activity fairly close by.

4.3.6 The Roman activity was more widely spread in ditches, but had a concentration of features and finds in the south-eastern area, including several pits and a vertical-sided gully or slot. If a slot, this might indicate a Roman structure within the site. The adjacent pits in Trench 75 contained a variety of finds and environmental remains, and included large sherds of pottery that again suggest activity close by, rather than carried out onto field from a settlement. The finds include a mortarium, suggesting the processing of food or other materials, and the charred plant remains suggest small-scale crop processing, possibly for local consumption. Despite this emphasis on domestic activities, the Mancetter/Hartshill mortarium and the Millstone Grit fragments show the use of materials from a wider area of the Midlands.

4.3.7 Apart from these observations, it is difficult to define the nature of the Roman activity more clearly. The date of the activity lies within the later 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, although perhaps leaning towards the later part of this range. This is not dissimilar to the date of the previous Roman activity made within the Boulton Moor development, though appears to be the first concentration of such activity, albeit small, that has been recovered.

4.3.8 The date and function of the largest feature, 706, also remains uncertain. This was cut by a 19th century drain and might have been a pond or gravel extraction pit of almost any date. A similar feature found in Phase 2 west of Chellaston Lane was tentatively dated to the Roman period, although the quantity of pottery recovered was not large. Here, other than a Roman sherd recovered from a ditch in Trench 69 not far away, this feature is remote from the foci of prehistoric and Roman activity, and as it lies close to the northern boundary of the field, could as easily have been a post-medieval quarry. Waterlogged samples from the middle fills of the pit and charcoal from the basal fill produced material that could be suitable for radiocarbon dating if this was considered sufficiently important.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Iron Age and Roman features were discovered during the evaluation, complementing a range of other evidence from these periods recently discovered in the vicinity of the site (Clay 2015; Harvey 2012; Hunt 2014a, 2014b; OA 2017b, 2017c).

4.4.2 The Iron Age activity does not appear to be related to pit alignments, and is thus potentially of greater significance within the county as evidence of the location of other types of activity within the landscape divided by the pit-alignments.

4.4.3 Evidence of Roman activity was widely distributed across the site, but was small-scale. The features in the south-east part of the site suggested a domestic focus, something that has not been found within the Boulton Moor development previously. On current evidence this may well be unenclosed, though possibly within a system of larger land divisions. This type of settlement pattern is less common than enclosed settlement, but is likely to be of only local significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles.	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Greyish-yellow silty sandy clay with moderate rounded pebbles.	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mixed. Mottled dark orangey-yellow clayish sand with light yellowish-grey patches of clay. Intermittent areas of gravels and clay, with manganese throughout.	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three pits, one posthole, one tree-throw and one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay. Some pebbles.	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with some pebbles.	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mid brownish-red, silty sand.	-	-
203	Cut	1.02	0.40	Small pit. Ovoid with shallow, even and concave sides and near flat base. Cuts through subsoil in places.	-	Modern
204	Fill of 203	1.02	0.40	Soft light grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.	-	Modern
205	Cut	2.20	0.51	Tree-throw cut. Irregular shape with uneven and irregular base and sides. Sides are also steep.	-	-

206	Fill of 205	1.20	0.16	Upper fill of tree-throw 205. Firm greyish-brown sandy silt. Occasional small pebbles.	-	-
207	Ditch	1.71	0.37	Ditch on alignment ENE-WSW. Shallow even sides with concave-near flat base. Truncates earlier ditch 220. Possible re-cut of 220?	-	-
208	Fill of 207	1.60	0.35	Upper fill of ditch 207. Firm light brownish-grey. Clayey silt with occasional small pebbles.	-	-
209	Cut	1.11	-	Unexcavated possible pit	-	-
210	Fill of 209	1.11	-	Light grey sandy silt.	-	-
211	Cut	0.66	-	Unexcavated possible pit	-	-
212	Fill of 211	0.66	-	Light grey sandy silt.	-	-
213	Cut	0.41	-	Unexcavated, possible posthole	-	-
214	Fill of 213	0.41	-	Light grey sandy silt	-	-
215	Cut	0.70	-	Unexcavated possible pit	-	-
216	Fill of 215	0.70	-	Light grey sandy silt.	-	-
217	Fill of 205	2.20	0.32	Middle fill of tree-throw 205. Firm grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.	-	-
218	Cut	0.96	0.24	Cut of ovoid pit with concave base and shallow sides. Truncated by ditch 220.	-	-
219	Fill of 218	0.96	0.24	Primary fill of pit 218. Soft light grey sandy silt. Occasional small pebbles.	-	-
220	Cut	1.41	0.32	Ditch on ENE-WSW alignment. Possibly later recut by 207? Shallow, even sides with concave, fairly regular base. Drainage ditch?	-	-
221	Fill of 220	1.41	0.32	Primary fill of ditch 220. Firm brown clayey silt with small pebbles.	-	-
222	Fill of 207	0.68	0.32	Primary fill of ditch 207. Firm greyish-brown clayey silt with small pebbles.	-	-

223	Fill of 205	0.68	0.51	Primary fill of tree-throw 205. Firm dark grey clayey silt with occasional small pebbles.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but had two tree-throws. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand with pebbles.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.20
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay with some pebbles.	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Brownish-red sandy silt with frequent pebbles.	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish-red silty sand with frequent pebbles.	-	-
303	Cut	1.38	0.74	Sub-ovoid tree-throw. Concave, slightly irregular base with steep, uneven sides.	-	-
304	Fill of 303	1.38	0.55	Top fill of tree-throw 303. Firm light grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.	-	-
305	Cut	0.83	0.16	Sub-ovoid tree-throw. Irregular base with moderate sides.	-	-
306	Fill of 305	0.83	0.16	Primary fill of tree-throw 305. Firm, fine-grained grey sandy silt with occ. pebbles.	-	-
307	Fill of 303	1.38	0.38	Primary fill of tree-throw 303. Firm brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one large ditch and modern drains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil. Fine-grained, soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand.	-	-

701	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Fine-grained, soft, light greyish brown, silty sand.	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Fine-grained, soft light greyish brown silty clay.	-	-
703	Fill of 706	>1.80	0.40	Upper fill of pit 706, over 704 and below 712. Fine-grained soft light blueish grey silty clay.	-	-
704	Fill of 706	>1.80	0.46	Middle fill of pit 706, over 705. Fine-grained soft light brownish grey with streaks of iron and flecks of charcoal.	<2>	-
705	Fill of 706	>1.80	0.40	Middle fill of pit 706, over 714. Fine-grained soft dark brownish grey sandy clay with rich organic deposit.	<5> Frog/toad bones	-
706	Cut	4.00	1.48	Large pit, slightly irregular oval.	-	-
707	Fill of 708	0.28	0.66	Fine-grained soft greyish brown silty sand.	Circular ceramic pipe.	Modern
708	Cut	0.28	0.66	Modern drain cut, linear, flat base vertical sides. Cuts upper fills of 706.	-	Modern
709	Fill of 710	1.26	0.92	Fine-grained soft grey brown silty sand.	Horseshoe-shaped ceramic drain	1800-1850
710	Cut	1.26	0.92	Drain, cuts ploughsoil 711.	-	1800-1850
711	Layer	-	0.10	Ploughsoil, fine-grained soft greyish brown. Over 712.	-	-
712	Fill of 706	-	0.20	Top fill of pit 706. Fine-grained soft light grey brown. Cut by 708.	-	-
713	Fill of 715	1.14	0.30	Fill of ditch or linear natural feature 715. Fine-grained soft yellowish brown silty sand.	-	-
714	Fill of 706	1.64	0.30	Basal fill of pit 706. Loose pale brown grey sandy silt, very frequent gravel, occasional charcoal flecks.	<6>	-
715	Cut	1.14	0.30	Linear natural feature or ditch. Runs NNW-SSE. Irregular base.	-	-

Trench 11

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Firm fine-grained soil. Brownish black sandy silt with occasional pebbles.	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Firm fine-grained soil. Brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles.	-	-
1102	Natural feature cut	0.72	0.18	Natural feature. Possible animal burrow. Irregular, moderately sloping sides with break of slop at NW end. Near flat-slightly sloping base.	-	-
1103	Fill of 1102	0.72	0.18	Firm blueish-grey clay. Rare manganese. Primary fill of natural feature 1102.	-	-
1104	Layer	-	-	Natural. Fine-grained soil. Light yellowish-brown with greyish-blue lenses. Sandy clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained irregular, probably natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional stone	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown clayey sand with occasional stone.	-	-
1203	Cut			Cut of irregular, probably natural feature.	-	-
1204	Fill of 1203			Grey silty clay.	-	-
1205	Cut			Cut of irregular, probably natural feature.	-	-
1206	Fill of 1205			Grey silty clay.		

1207	Cut			Cut of irregular, probably natural feature.	-	-
1208	Fill of 1207			Grey silty clay.	-	-
1209	Cut			Cut of irregular, probably natural feature.	-	-
1210	Fill of 1209			Grey silty clay.		

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained irregular natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Light brown silty clay.	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown clayey sand with stone.	-	-
1303	Cut	2.60	0.40	Ditch or possible natural feature, linear, runs ENE-WSW.	-	-
1304	Fill of 1303	2.60	0.40	Light grey clayey silt	-	-
1305	Cut	-	-	Cut of very irregular natural feature.	-	-
1306	Fill of 1305	-	-	Light yellowish brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, possibly visible in Trenches 23, 32, 34, 35 and 37, and a possible furrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1406	Layer	-	0.60	Topsoil.	-	-
1405	Layer		0.30	Subsoil	-	-
1400	Layer	-	-	Natural.		
1401	Cut	1.30	0.65	Ditch. NNW-SSE aligned. Sides sloping at 60^0 to concave base.	-	-
1402	Fill of 1401	0.50	0.10	Primary fill of ditch 1401. Orangey brown silty sand with frequent large pebbles.	-	-

1403	Fill of 1401	0.90	0.30	Secondary fill of ditch 1401. Friable pale grey sandy silt.	Pottery, Roman?	
1404	Fill of 1401	1.30	0.22	Upper fill of ditch 1401. Friable dark grey sandy silt and occasional pebbles.	-	-
1407	Cut	1.70	0.20	Cut of possible furrow.	-	Post-Med
1408	Fill of 1407	1.70	0.20	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay. Frequent large pebbles.	C17-19th brick	Post-Med

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains up to six pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay, friable, well sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Orangey brown silty sandy clay, friable, well sorted stone.	-	-
1502	Fill of 1503	1.15	-	Light orangey grey brown, friable, silty sandy clay.	-	-
1503	Cut	1.15	-	Pit. Unexcavated.	-	-
1504	Fill of 1505	1.30	-	Grey orangey brown silty clay, well sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
1505	Cut	1.30	-	Pit. Unexcavated.	-	-
1506	Fill of 1507	1.50	0.30	Fill of pit 1507. Dark grey brown, friable clay loam, stone and common charcoal inclusions.	Burnt stone <7>	-
1507	Cut	1.50	0.30	Pit. Semi-circular, shallow gently sloped side, steeper depression in centre – possibly posthole?	-	-
1508	Fill of 1509	0.85	0.35	Light orangey grey friable clay loam. Poorly sorted stone inclusions.	Burnt stone	-
1509	Cut	0.85	0.35	Pit. Circular, moderately steep sloping side, V-shaped.	-	-

Trench 16		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
	Length (m)	30.5

Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained two probably natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Width (m)**	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Loose fine grained soil, dark greyish brown, silt, occasional pebbles.	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Loose fine grained soil, orangey brown sandy silt, occasional pebbles.	-	-
1602	Cut	0.76	0.22	Cut of probable natural circular feature.	-	-
1603	Fill of 1602	0.76	0.22	Light greyish-white fine-grained sandy silt	-	-
1604	Cut	0.65	0.16	Cut of irregular natural feature.	-	-
1605	Fill of 1604	0.65	0.16	Light brownish orange soft, fine-grained sandy silt, occ pebbles	-	-
1606	Layer	-	-	Natural. Firm to soft fine grain, orangey brown/grey white, moderate pebbles.	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small gravel.	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil. Mixed sandy silt with frequent coarse sand and gravel inclusions.	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Sandy patches and pale grey silt patches. Brownish orange gravel with pale yellowish grey.	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and a natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown sandy clay with stones.	-	-
1903	Cut	0.40	0.12	Ditch. Shallow linear running N-S.	-	-
1904	Fill of 1903	0.40	0.12	Brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	-	-
1905	Cut	-	-	Cut of irregular natural feature.	-	-
1906	Fill of 1905	-	-	Grey silty clay with stone.	-	-
1907	Cut	0.60	0.12	Ditch. Shallow, runs N-S.	-	-
1908	Fill of 1907	0.60	0.12	Greyish brown clayey silt with stone.	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but had two unexcavated natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown clayey sand with stones.	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench probably devoid of archaeology. One possible linear, might be natural. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown sandy clay with stone.	-	-
2103	Cut	0.97	-	Possible ditch or band within the natural. Unexcavated.	-	-
2104	Fill of 2103	0.97	-	Friable greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained unexcavated natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty clay with stones.	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained up to three linear ditches, although some of these may have been natural. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt.	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown sandy clay with stone.	-	-
2303	Cut	0.83	0.26	Ditch, linear. Runs NNW-SSE.	-	-
2304	Fill of 2303	0.83	0.26	Light grey clayey sand.	-	-
2305	Cut	0.90	-	Possible ditch, or natural feature. Runs N-S. Not dug.	-	-
2306	Fill of 2305	0.90	-	Brown clayey silt with stone.	-	-
2307	Cut	-	-	Irregular natural feature.	-	-
2308	Fill of 2307	-	-	Light yellow silty clay.	-	-
2309	Cut	0.98	-	Possible ditch, or natural feature. Runs N-S. Not dug.	-	-
2310	Fill of 2309	0.98	-	Fill of possible ditch 2309. Brown clayey silt with stone.	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch and a tree-throw hole. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

2400	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil. Blackish brown, moderate pebbles, silty.	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil. Yellowish grey, rare pebbles, sandy silt, soft fine grained.	-	-
2402	Fill of 2404	0.82	0.12	Upper fill of tree-throw hole 2404. Grey, sandy silt, loose fine grain.	-	-
2403	Fill of 2404	0.82	0.22	Lower fill of tree -throw hole 2404. Mixed yellowish brown, moderate charcoal sandy silt.	-	-
2404	Cut	0.55	0.34	Tree-throw hole. Ovoid.	-	-
2405	Fill of 2406	1.40	-	Brown, loose fine grained, occasional pebbles, sandy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks. Not dug.	-	-
2406	Cut	1.40	-	Possible linear ditch. Runs N-S. Possibly visible in Trenches 33, 39 and 38.	-	-
2407	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellowish brown, frequent pebbles, loose fine grained sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 25

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Blackish brown, occasional pebbles, silt.	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Brown, frequent pebbles, sandy silt.	-	-
2505	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown, frequent pebbles, sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 26

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Blackish brown, occasional pebbles, silt.	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Greyish brown, frequent pebbles, sandy silt.	-	-

2602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown, frequent pebbles, sandy silt.		

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained three natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-
2703	Cut	0.50	0.18	Linear natural feature or ditch, runs NNW-SSE.	-	-
2704	Fill of 2703	0.50	0.18	Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-
2705	Cut	0.90	0.12	Irregular natural feature.	-	-
2706	Fill of 2705	0.90	0.12	Yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-
2707	Cut	-	-	Irregular natural feature.	-	-
2708	Fill of 2707	-	-	Yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	-	-

2901	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.		

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a possible ditch, although it may have been a natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30.5
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty sandy clay, stone inclusions.	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Orangey brown silty sandy clay, well sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
3203	Fill of 2304	-	0.20	Light grey silty clay, friable with poorly sorted stone inclusions.	-	-

3204	Cut	-	0.20	Shallow, V-profiled probable ditch.	-	-
3205	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey silty sandy clay, well sorted stone.	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and a linear geological feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3301	Cut	0.50	0.10	Possible ditch, but heavily truncated.	-	-
3302	Fill of 3301	0.50	0.10	Friable dark brownish grey clay silt and occasional pebbles.	-	-
3303	Cut	1.00	0.40	Probable base of furrow. Probably cut subsoil.	-	Modern
3304	Layer	1.00	0.10	Geological variation.	-	-
3305	Fill of 3303	1.00	0.30	Greyish brown clayey silt, occ pebbles	-	Modern
3306	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil.	-	-
3307	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil.	-	-
3308	Cut	1.00	0.16	Ditch. Linear, N-S aligned. Possible field boundary. Possibly the same as ditch in Trench 39.	C17-19th pottery	Post-Med
3309	Fill of 3308	1.0	0.16	Friable greyish brown clayey silt.	C17-19th pottery	Post-Med

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.15
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Blackish brown, silt, loose fine grained occasional pebbles.	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Yellowish brown, sandy silt, loose fine grained, moderate pebbles.	-	-
3402	Fill of 3404	1.28	0.36	Upper fill of ditch 3404. Greyish brown, soft fine grained, sandy silt, rare pebbles.	<10>	-

3403	Fill of 3404	0.70	0.08	Lower fill of ditch 3404. Blue grey sandy silt, moderate pebbles.	-	-
3404	Cut	1.28	0.42	Ditch. Linear on NNW-SSE alignment. Moderate steep sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
3405	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark orangey brown, frequent pebbles, sandy silt.		

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-
3502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown sandy clay with stone.	-	-
3503	Cut	1.40	0.28	Ditch. Linear, runs NNW-SSE.	-	M/LRB
3504	Fill of 3503	1.40	0.28	Brown clayey silt.	Earlier IA and Roman (AD150-350) pottery	M/LRB
3505	Cut	2.12	0.12	Ditch or furrow, shallow. Runs N-S. Linear.	-	-
3506	Fill of 3505	2.12	0.12	Brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
3602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.		

Trench 37		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
	Length (m)	30

Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Width (m)**	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown, occasional pebbles.	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Greyish yellow, sandy silt, occasional pebbles.	-	-
3702	Fill of 3703	-	0.30	Greyish brown, slightly sandy silt, occasional small pebbles, rare large ironstones, rare large charcoal pieces.	-	-
3703	Cut	1.20	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Concave base and steep sides.	-	-
3704	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown, frequent pebbles, sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Friable clayey silt, brown grey.	-	-
3801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
3802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
3803	Cut	0.68	0.10	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Terminal exposed.	-	-
3804	Fill of 3803	0.68	0.10	Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3900	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Brown grey friable clayey silt.	-	-
3901	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil. Brown friable clayey silt.	C17-19th pottery	-

3902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-
3903	Cut	1.00	-	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S.	-	-
3904	Fill of 3903	1.00	-	Brown friable clayey silt	-	-
3905	Cut	0.95	-	Possible ditch, linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	Post-Med
3906	Fill of 3905	0.95	-	Friable brown clayey silt.	C17-19th brick	Post-Med

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	N0S
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty gravel.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay with frequent sand and gravel inclusions, manganese flecks.	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellowish brown silty gravel.	-	-
4003	Cut	>1.40	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated. Full width not exposed.	-	-
4004	Fill of 4003	>1.40	-	Orangey brown silty sand with gravel and pebbles and charcoal flecks.	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Brownish grey friable clayey silt.	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil. Brown friable clayey silt.	-	-
4102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown orange, friable, sandy clay	-	-
4103	Cut	0.83	0.15	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. slightly sloping sides, concave.	-	-

4104	Fill of 4103	0.83	0.15	Friable dark brown grey clayey silt, frequent pebbles.	-	-
4105	Cut	1.76	-	Ditch, runs N-S.	-	-
4106	Fill of 4105	1.76	-	Fill of ditch 4105. ??	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brownish grey, friable clayey silt.	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil. Light brown, friable silty clay.	-	-
4202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown orange, friable clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained five ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	60
					Width (m)	2.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Brownish grey, friable clayey silt.	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Light brown, friable clayey silt.	-	-
4302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brown orange friable clayey silt.	-	-
4303	Cut	0.68	0.33	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Concave sides, flattish base.	-	-
4304	Fill of 4303	0.68	0.33	Friable greyish brown clayey silt. Covered partly by both topsoil and subsoil.	-	-
4305	Cut	1.40	-	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	-
4306	Fill of 4305	1.40	-	Brown sandy silt	-	-
4307	Cut	2.90	-	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	-
4308	Fill of 4307	2.90	-	Brown sandy silt.	-	-
4309	Cut	1.00	-	Linear, runs NNE-SSW. Not excavated.	-	-

4310	Fill of 4309	1.00	-	Brown sandy silt.	-	-
4311	Cut	2.00	-	Linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	-
4312	Fill of 4311	2.00	-	Brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4400	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
4402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish orange clayey sand.	-	-
4403	Cut	1.35	0.07	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Slight concave, shallow.	-	Post-Med
4404	Fill of 4403	1.35	0.07	Soft greyish brown silty clay, frequent pebbles.	C17-19th pottery C17-19th brick	Post-Med

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch, a treethrow and a furrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4500	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Orangey brown clayey silt.	-	-
4502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish orange clayey sand.	-	-
4503	Cut	0.85	0.33	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Concave, moderately steep sloping sides.	-	-
4504	Fill of 4503	0.85	0.33	Soft light bluish grey silty clay, rare poorly sorted pebbles.	LIA pottery	-
4505	Cut	0.64	0.14	Possible tree-throw hole.	-	-
4506	Fill of 4505	0.64	0.14	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
4507	Cut	1.10	-	Possible furrow. Runs N-S.	-	-

4508	Fill of 4507	1.10	-	Dark brownish-grey clayey silt, some stone	-	-
4509	Cut	-	-	Possible furrow. Runs N-S.	-	-
4510	Fill of 4509	-	-	Dark brownish-grey clayey silt, some stone	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4600	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil. Brownish grey friable clayey silt.	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil. Light brown friable clayey silt.	-	-
4602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brownish grey, friable sandy clay	-	-
4603	Cut	0.62	0.20	Ditch. Linear, runs NNE-SSW. Flattish base, concave sides.	-	-
4604	Fill of 4603	0.62	0.20	Friable orange brown sandy clay, frequent pebbles, moderate charcoal.	-	-
4605	Cut	1.00	0.26	Possible pit. Oval, flat base, sloping sides.	-	-
4606	Fill of 4605	1.00	0.26	Friable light greyish brown sandy clay, moderate pebbles, rare charcoal.		
4607	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
4608	Fill of 4607	1.25	-	Brown sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained up to three ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4700	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil.	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Reddish brown sandy clay with stone.	-	-
4703	Cut	0.93	0.12	Ditch. Linear, runs NNW-SSE. Slight concave, very	-	-

				shallow and gradually sloping.		
4704	Fill of 4703	0.93	0.12	Compact greyish brown clayey sand. Frequent pebbles.	-	-
4705	Cut	0.75	-	Ditch. Linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
4706	Fill of 4705	0.75	-	Greyish brown clayey sand with stone.	-	-
4707	Cut	1.70	-	Linear running N-S. Not excavated.	-	-
4708	Fill of 4707	1.70	-	Greyish brown clayey silt with stone.	-	-

Trench 48						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light brown orangey clayey silt sand.	-	-
4802	Cut	1.73	0.51	Ditch. Linear, runs NNW-SSE. Concave, gradual sloping sides.	-	-
4803	Fill of 4802	1.73	0.22	Lower fill of ditch 4802. Moderately compact brown greyish yellow sandy gravel.	<9>	-
4804	Fill of 4802	1.50	0.29	Middle fill of ditch 4802. Moderately compact orange brown clayey sand.	-	-
4805	Fill of 4802	0.97	0.19	Upper fill of ditch 4802. Loose moderately compact dark brown clayey sand. Occasional small stones and charcoal.	?Earlier IA pottery Cattle femur; Fossil; Burnt stone	-
4806	Cut	1.80	-	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Not excavated.	-	-
4807	Fill of 4806	1.80	-	Fill of ditch 4806. Greyish-brown clayey sand.	-	-
4808	Layer	-	-	Natural. Clayey sand, moderately compact, patchy reddish orange, gravelly.	-	-

Trench 49

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and three furrows. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown, clayey silt, moderately compact rare small stones.	-	-
4901	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Light brown orangey clayey silt sand.	-	-
4902	Cut	0.55	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Concave, moderate sloping sides.	-	Later IA
4903	Fill of 4902	0.55	0.22	Moderately compact greyish brown clayey sand. Frequent small stones.	Later IA pottery	Later IA
4904	Cut	0.62	0.26	Ditch. Linear, runs NNE-SSW. Concave, moderate sloping sides.	-	-
4905	Fill of 4904	0.62	0.26	Moderately compact greyish brown clayey sand, occasional small stones.	-	-
4906	Cut	-	-	Furrow, not excavated.	-	-
4907	Fill of 4906	-	-	Firm grey clayey sand, some gravel	-	-
4908	Cut	-	-	Furrow, not excavated.	-	-
4909	Fill of 4908	-	-	As 4907	-	-
4910	Cut	-	-	Furrow, not excavated.	-	-
4911	Fill of 4910	-	-	As 4907	-	-
4912	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange with brownish patches, gravel, clayey sand.	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a tree-throw hole. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	61
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt, moderately compact rare small stones.	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Light brown orangey clayey silt sand.	-	-

5002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange with brownish patches, gravels, clayey sand.	-	-
5003	Cut	-	-	Irregular tree-throw hole.	-	-
5004	Fill of 5003	-	-	Light blue grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained four ditches and a possible pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
5101	Layer	-	>0.40	Subsoil.	-	-
5102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Brownish orange clayey sand.	-	-
5103	Cut	0.80	0.30	Tree-throw hole or pit. Irregular.	-	-
5104	Fill	0.80	0.30	Light bluish grey silty clay	-	-
5105	Cut	0.67	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
5106	Fill of 5105	0.67	-	Brown silty sand.	-	-
5107	Cut	1.60	-	Linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	-
5108	Fill of 5107	1.60	-	Brown silty sand.	-	-
5109	Cut	1.00	-	Linear, runs N-S. Not excavated.	-	-
5110	Fill of 5109	1.00	-	Brown silty sand.	-	-
5111	Cut	1.62	-	Linear, runs NNW-SSE. Not excavated.	-	-
5112	Fill of 5111	1.62	-	Brown silty sand.	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Dark brown, clayey silt.	-	-

5201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Light brown orange clayey silt sand.	-	-
5202	Cut	0.88	0.17	Pit, circular, shallow, gradual sides.	-	-
5203	Fill of 5202	0.88	0.17	Moderately compact dark grey clayey sand. Rare small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal.	-	-
5204	Cut	0.94	-	Possible pit. Circular, not excavated.	-	-
5205	Fill of 5204	0.94	-	Grey, flecks of charcoal, rare small stones.	-	-
5206	Layer	-	-	Clayey sand, moderately compact orange with some grey patches.	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains two gullies. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
5301	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Light brown orange clayey silt sand.	-	-
5302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Clayey sand moderately compact patchy reddish orange.	-	-
5303	Cut	0.66	0.32	Possible gully or furrow. Irregular. Runs N-S.	-	-
5304	Fill of 5303	0.66	0.32	Pale brown grey, sandy silt with rare small flint gravel pebbles.	<1>	-
5305	Cut	0.40	-	Gully, not excavated.	-	-
5306	Fill of 5305	0.40	-	Pale grey silty sand, occasional small flint and sandstone gravel pebbles.	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and a possible pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Friable brownish grey, clayey silt.	-	-

5401	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil. Friable light brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
5402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
5403	Cut	0.84	>0.03	Ditch or furrow. Linear, runs N-S.	-	-
5404	Fill of 5403	0.84	>0.03	Friable greyish brown clayey silt, frequent stones, frequent charcoal.	-	-
5405	Cut	0.96	0.31	Possible pit. Oval, steep sloping sides.	-	-
5406	Fill of 5405	0.96	0.31	Firm light grey clayey silt. Frequent stones, rare charcoal	-	-

Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained two natural features. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Darks grey sandy silt.	-	-
5501	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown clayey sand.	-	-
5502	Cut	0.34	>0.60	Natural feature, linear. Very steep side, bottom not reached.	-	-
5503	Fill of 5502	0.34	>0.60	Soft light bluish grey silty clay.	-	-
5504	Cut	1.70	-	Irregular natural feature	-	-
5505	Fill	1.70	-	Fill of natural feature 5504	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and a furrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5600	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown, loose fine grain silt.	-	-
5601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Greyish brown rare charcoal loose fine grain sandy silt.	-	-
5602	Fill of 5603	1.00	0.50	Greyish brown silty clay friable well sorted stone inclusions.	<4>	-

5603	Cut	1.00	0.50	Ditch, linear, runs NNE-SSW. Steep sides, flat narrow base.	-	-
5604	Fill of 5605	0.70	0.20	Orangey brown well sorted stone inclusions, friable.	-	-
5605	Cut	0.70	0.20	Furrow, linear, runs NNE-SSW.	-	-
5606	Fill of 5607	1.00	0.18	Light grey, soft fine grained sandy silt, occasional charcoal and pebbles	-	-
5607	Cut	1.00	0.18	Curvilinear ditch, shallow sides.	-	-
5608	Layer	-	-	Natural. Firm fine grains sandy silt, occasional pebbles, orangey brown.	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
5701	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Light brown orangey clayey sand.	-	-
5702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown sandy clay, occasional small stones.	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained up to two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil. Light brown orangey clayey sand.	-	-
5802	Cut	1.04	0.09	Furrow, linear. Runs NNW-SSE. Shallow.	-	-
5803	Fill of 5802	1.04	0.09	Moderately compact brownish orange clayey sand, occasional small stones.	-	-

5804	Cut	1.00	-	Ditch or furrow, linear. Runs NNW-SSE. Not excavated.	-	-
5805	Fill of 5804	1.00	-	As 5803	-	-
5806	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange red sandy clay.	-	-

Trench 59						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5900	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil. Friable light grey clayey silt.	-	-
5902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown clayey silt.	-	-
5903	Cut	0.68	0.21	Pit, oval flat base.	-	-
5904	Fill of 5903	0.68	0.21	Friable brownish grey clayey silt, moderate stones, rare charcoal.	-	-
5905	Cut	0.42	0.07	Pit, oval, flat base, sloping sides.	-	-
5906	Fill	0.42	0.07	Fill of pit 5905. Friable brown grey clayey silt, rare stones and charcoal	-	-
5907	Cut	0.70	-	Pit, oval, unexcavated	-	-
5908	Fill of 5907	0.70	-	Similar to 5906	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brown grey friable clayey silt.	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Light grey brown friable clayey silt.	-	-
6002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown friable sandy clay.	-	-
6003	Cut	1.07	0.30	Ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Flat base, concave sides.	-	-

6004	Fill of 6003	1.07	0.30	Friable greyish brown clayey silt, moderate stones and charcoal.	-	-
6005	Cut	1.50	-	Linear feature running N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
6006	Fill of 6005	1.50	-	Fill of feature 6005.	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Grey black silt.	-	-
6101	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Dark brown loose fine grained silt	-	-
6102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Soft fine grained orangey brown, sandy silt.		

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6200	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Loose fine grained greyish black occasional stones.	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Loose fine grained dark brown occasional stones.	-	-
6202	Fill of 6203	1.10	0.16	Loose fine grained sandy silt, brown, occasional pebbles.	-	-
6203	Cut	1.10	0.16	Ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE. Shallow flat base, moderate sloping sides, possible furrow.	-	-
6204	Layer	-	-	Natural. Soft fine grained orangey brown, sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 63		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	-	-
6301	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
6302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a gully. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6400	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil. Friable brown grey clayey silt.	C19 nail	-
6401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Friable brown clayey silt.	-	-
6402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6403	Cut	0.75	0.21	Gully, runs NE-SW.	-	-
6404	Fill of 6403	0.57	0.21	Friable grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a furrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6500	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt.	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent sandstone gravel.	-	-
6502	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-
6503	Cut	0.90	-	Furrow, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
6504	Fill of 6503	0.90	-	Brownish orange sandy silt with moderate rounded gravel pebbles.	-	-

Trench 66			
General description		**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	2.3

					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil. Friable clayey silt brown grey.	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Friable clayey silt, grey.	-	-
6602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable sandy silt light orange brown.	-	-
6603	Cut	1.22	0.14	Ditch, linear, runs N-S, irregular sides.	-	-
6604	Fill of 6603	1.22	0.14	Friable brown clayey silt, moderate stones and charcoal inclusions.	-	-
6605	Cut	0.70	-	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Unexcavated.	-	-
6606	Fill of 6605	0.70	-	Brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a furrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6700	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt, occasional small sandstone gravel.	-	-
6701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Yellow brown sandy silt with frequent sandstone gravel.	-	-
6702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown sandy gravel with iron pan/manganese and silty brown yellow patches.	-	-
6703	Cut	>1.2	-	Furrow, runs NNW-SSE. Unexcavated.	-	-
6704	Fill of 6703	>1.2	-	Dark orangey brown sandy silt with charcoal.	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three ditches and a possible pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

6800	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Friable brownish grey clayey silt.	-	-
6801	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Friable grey clayey silt.	-	-
6802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Friable light orange brown clayey silt.	-	-
6803	Cut	0.59	0.14	Possible pit. Oval, flat base, irregular sides.	-	-
6804	Fill of 6803	0.59	0.14	Friable brownish grey clayey silt. Moderate stone and charcoal inclusions.	-	-
6805	Cut	0.59	0.04	Ditch, linear, runs N-S. Flat base, concave sides.	-	-
6806	Fill of 6805	0.59	0.04	Friable brown clayey silt, frequent stones and charcoal inclusions.	-	-
6807	Cut	0.88	0.22	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Steep sides, sloping base.	-	-
6808	Fill of 6807	0.88	0.22	Friable light grey/orange brown clayey silt. Frequent pebbles.	-	-
6809	Cut	0.45	-	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	-
6810	Fill of 6809	0.45	-	Brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6900	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt with stones.	-	-
6901	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Dark brown clayey silt with stones.	-	-
6902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown clayey sand with stones.	-	-
6903	Cut	0.80	0.13	Ditch, linear, shallow, runs NNW-SSE.	-	M/LRB
6904	Fill of 6903	0.80	0.13	Brownish grey clayey silt with stones.	Roman (AD 150-350) pottery	M/LRB

Trench 70		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained probable natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey.	-	-
7001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Dark brown clayey silt with stone.	-	-
7002	Layer	-	-	Light orangey yellow sandy silt with gravel.	-	-
7003	Cut	0.38	0.14	Probable natural linear feature, runs NE-SW.	-	-
7004	Fill of 7003	0.38	0.14	Soft light bluey grey silty clay.	-	-
7005	Cut	0.25	-	Probable land-drain.	-	-
7006	Fill ofd 7005	0.25	-	Dark greyish sandy clay with some stone.	-	-
7007	Cut	-	-	Irregular natural feature.	-	-
7008	Fill of 7007	-	-	Light blueish grey sandy clay	-	-

Trench 71

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a probable ditch, a furrow and a natural feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3
	Avg. depth (m)	0.40

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silt.	-	-
7102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown clayey sand.	-	-
7103	Cut	0.60	-	Probable linear ditch, runs NW-SE.	-	-
7104	Fill of 7103	0.60	-	Grey clayey sand.	-	-
7105	Cut	0.45	-	Probable furrow, runs N-S.	-	-
7106	Fill of 7105	0.45	-	Dark grey clayey sand.	-	-
7107	Cut	0.85	-	Probable furrow, runs N-S.	-	-
7108	Fill of 7107	0.85	-	As 7106	-	-
7109	Cut	1.10	-	Irregular natural feature.	-	-
7110	Fill of 7109	1.10	-	Light yellow and blueish grey sandy clay	-	-

Trench 72

General description	Orientation	N_S
Trench contains a ditch and a land-drain. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.3

					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7200	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
7201	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil. Brown clayey sand.	-	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange brown silty sand with gravel.	-	-
7203	Cut	0.78	0.14	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE, flat base with shallow sloping sides.	-	Post-Med
7204	Fill of 7203	0.78	0.14	Friable greyish brown clayey silt. Cut by land-drain 7205.	C17-19th brick	Post-Med
7205	Cut	0.22	0.36	Land-drain, linear, runs NW-SE. Concave base, very steep sloping sides. Cuts 7203.	-	-
7206	Fill of 7205	0.22	0.36	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 73						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three pits and a ditch or gully. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7300	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Brown grey friable clayey silt.	-	-
7301	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Brown friable clayey silt.	-	-
7302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown friable.	-	-
7303	Cut	0.36	0.18	Pit, oval, flat base moderately sloping sides.	-	RB
7304	Fill of 7303	0.36	0.18	Friable black clayey silt with moderate stones and frequent charcoal.	Roman (AD 43-410) pottery <3>	RB
7305	Cut	0.36	0.12	Pit, oval.	-	-
7306	Fill of 7305	0.36	0.12	Dark brown clayey silt.	-	-
7307	Cut	0.50	0.18	Natural feature or tree-throw hole.	-	-
7308	Fill of 7307	0.50	0.18	Fill of natural feature 7307.	-	-
7309	Cut	-	-	Pit, small, unexcavated.	-	-
7310	Fill of 7309	-	-	Brown clayey silt	-	-

7311	Cut	2.00	-	Ditch or furrow, linear, runs N-S, shallow.	-	-
7312	Fill of 7311	2.00	-	Fill of ditch or furrow 7311.	-	-

Trench 74						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a possible pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
7401	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil.	-	-
7402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orange silty sand with stone and ironstone.	-	-
7403	Cut	0.30	0.06	Pit, shallow, sub-oval.	-	-
7404	Fill of 7403	0.30	0.06	Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-

Trench 75						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two pits and up to three ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
7501	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt with stone.	Roman (AD 150-350) pottery	-
7502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow reddish brown silty sand with gravel.	-	-
7503	Cut	0.90	0.22	Pit, sub-circular, irregular sides.	-	M/LRB
7504	Fill of 7503	0.90	0.22	Soft blackish grey silty sand.	Roman (AD 150-350) pottery; Possible quern	M/LRB
7506	Cut	0.65	0.38	Pit, sub-circular, steep sides.	Roman (AD 150-350) pottery	M/LRB
7507	Fill of 7506	0.65	0.38	Soft dark grey sandy silt, frequent pebbles.	Roman (AD 150-350) pottery; Possible quern; Dressed stone; <8>	M/LRB
7509	Cut	0.79	0.12	Ditch, linear, runs N-S, shallow sides.	-	-

7510	Fill of 7509	0.79	0.12	Soft greyish brown clayey sand, frequent pebbles.	Roman (AD 220-300) pottery; Cattle tooth	-
7511	Cut	2.40	-	Possible ditch, linear.	-	-
7512	Fill of 7511	2.40	-	Brownish grey sandy clay with stones.	-	-
7513	Cut	0.80	-	Possible ditch, linear, runs NNW-SSE.	-	-
7514	Fill of 7513	0.80	-	Dark grey clayey sand with stones.	-	-

Trench 76						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a ditch and up to four pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
7601	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil. Brown sandy silt with stone.	-	-
7602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey yellow gravel sand clayey silt.	-	-
7603	Cut	0.84	0.15	Ditch, curvilinear, steep sides, flat base. Cutting 7607.	-	MRB
7604	Fill of 7603	0.84	0.15	Soft brownish grey clayey silt.	Roman (AD 150-250) pottery	MRB
7605	Cut	1.15	0.26	Pit, sub-oval, irregular sides.	-	-
7606	Fill of 7605	1.15	0.26	Soft greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
7607	Cut	0.24	0.09	Pit, small, circular, moderately sloping sides. Cut by 7603.	-	-
7608	Fill of 7607	0.24	0.09	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
7609	Cut	0.60	-	Probable pit, circular. Not excavated.	-	-
7610	Fill of 7609	0.60	-	Dark grey clayey silt with small stones.	-	-
7611	Cut	0.60	-	Probable pit, circular. Not excavated.	-	-
7612	Fill of 7611	0.60	-	Dark grey clayey silt with small stones.	-	-

Trench 77		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch and a furrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2.3

					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.	-	-
7701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-
7702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown silty sand with stone.	-	-
7703	Cut	2.10	0.12	Furrow, runs NW-SE.	-	-
7704	Fill of 7703	2.10	0.12	Greyish brown sandy silt.	-	-
7705	Cut	1.25	0.28	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE.	-	-
7706	Fill of 7705	1.25	0.28	Brown clayey silt.	-	-

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a ditch and a treethrow. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7800	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt.	-	-
7801	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
7802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light brown sandy silt, some brown/red clay patches.	-	-
7803	Cut	1.91	0.23	Tree-throw hole.	-	-
7804	Fill of 7803	1.91	0.23	Upper fill of tree-throw hole 7803. Brown sandy silt.	-	-
7805	Fill of 7803	1.91	0.10	Lower fill of tree-throw hole 7803. Light yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
7806	Cut	0.48	0.27	Ditch, linear, runs E-W. Flat base, steep sides.	LIA	-
7807	Fill of 7806	0.48	0.14	Upper fill of ditch 7806, soft dark brown sandy silt.	LIA pottery; <11>	-
7808	Fill of 7806	0.42	0.12	Lower fill of ditch 7806, soft dark grey sandy silt.	?Early prehistoric blade. <12>	-

Trench 79						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and natural features. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

7900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil. Brown grey friable clayey silt.	-	-
7901	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil. Brown friable clayey silt.	-	-
7902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orange brown, friable, silty sand.	-	-
7903	Cut	0.80	0.46	Ditch, linear, runs NW-SE.	-	-
7904	Fill of 7903	0.80	0.46	Brown silty sand.	-	-
7905	Cut	0.50	0.06	Natural linear feature.	-	-
7906	Fill of 7905	0.50	0.06	Greyish brown silty sand.	-	-
7907	Cut	1.80	-	Circular tree-throw hole.	-	-
7908	Fill of 7907	1.80	-	Brownish grey silty sand	-	-
7909	Cut	-	-	Linear natural feature, unexcavated.	-	-
7910	Fill of 7909	-	-	Brown silty sand	-	-
7911	Cut	1.00	-	Tree-throw hole.	-	-
7912	Fill of 7911	1.00	-	Brown silty sand	-	-

Trench 80

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30.5
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown silty sandy clay, poorly sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
8001	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil. Orangey brown silty sandy clay, well sorted stone inclusions.	?Earlier IA pottery	-
8002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orangey brown sandy clay, well sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
8003	Cut	0.86	0.24	Ditch, linear, runs SE-NW, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	-	-
8004	Fill of 8003	0.86	0.24	Loose fine grained greyish brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles.	-	-

Trench 81

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
	Length (m)	30.5

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Width (m)**	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Grey brown silty sandy clay, poorly sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
8101	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil. Orangey brown silty sandy clay, well sorted stone inclusions.	-	-
8102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light orangey brown sandy clay, well sorted stone inclusions.	-	-

Trench 82						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8200	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil. Dark grey clayey silt, infrequent pebbles.	-	-
8201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil. Dark brown/red, sandy silt, frequent pebbles.	-	-
8202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Dark brown/red silty sand, patches of grey/yellow sandy clay.		

Trench 83						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8300	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt, occasional pebbles.	-	-
8301	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil. Orangey brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles.	-	-
8302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellow brown sandy gravel with darker brown patches and orangey brown patches.	-	-

Trench 84						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil. Sandy silty clay, dark red brown.	-	-
8401	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil. Dark brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
8402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Very mixed and varied sandy clay with sandy gravel patches. Dark brownish orange and manganese patches.	-	-

Trench 85						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a modern ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8500	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles.	-	-
8501	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty sand with moderate pebbles.	-	-
8502	Layer	-	-	Natural. Orangey brown silty sand and gravel with silty sand patches.	-	-
8503	Cut	2.83	-	Modern ditch. Cuts topsoil. Runs N-S, not excavated.	-	Modern
8504	Fill of 8503	2.83	-	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles.	C19 glass bottle; C19-E20th brick	Modern

Trench 86						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown soft fine clayey silt with pebbles.	-	-
8601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil. Dark orangey brown clayey sand. Moderate stone inclusions,	-	-

				occasional manganese and charcoal flecks.		
8602	Layer	-	-	Natural. Yellowish orange sand with light yellow grey mottles patches, variable sandy clay patches.	-	-

Trench 87						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained three modern postholes still containing timber. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8700	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil. Dark grey brown fine silty sandy clay.	-	-
8701	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Mottles brown yellow silty sand, moderate pebbles inclusions.	-	-
8702	Layer	-	-	Natural. Clayey sand and sandy clay with gravelly areas. Dark orange and yellow variations. Manganese patches.	-	-

Trench 88						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a modern posthole with the remains of a timber. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8800	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil. Fine-grained soft dark brown grey silty sand.	-	-
8801	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil. Fine-grained soft light grey brown silty sand.	-	-
8802	Layer	-	-	Natural. Fine-grained soft light grey yellow silty sand.	-	-

Trench 89						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, but contained a modern posthole with the remains of a timber. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8900	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil. Fine-grained soft dark brown grey silty sand.	-	-

8901	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Fine-grained soft silty sand, light grey brown.	-	-
8902	Layer	-	-	Natural. Fine-grained soft silty sand, light grey yellow.	-	-

Trench 90						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Fine-grained soft dark brown grey silty sand.	-	-
9001	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil. Fine-grained soft silty sand, light grey brown.	-	-
9002	Layer	-	-	Natural. Fine-grained soft silty sand, light grey yellow.	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph, Lisa Brown and John Cotter

Introduction

B.1.1 Eighty-eight sherds (1676g) of pottery recovered from the evaluation were dated to the prehistoric, Roman or post-medieval periods. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates, and make recommendations for the treatment of the material. The prehistoric pottery was examined to characterise and date the fabrics, and brief descriptions are provided in Table B.1.1. Roman-period fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for Roman pottery (Booth 2016). Reference was also made the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998). Post-medieval pottery fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MOLA 2014).

B.1.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%).

B.1.3 The following Roman-period fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- B11 Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)
- FA3 Medium coarse fabric with flint and sand
- M23 Mancetter-Hartshill (fine) white ware mortarium (MAH WH)
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- R Indeterminate reduced ware
- R211 Derbyshire coarse ware (DER CO)
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R90 Coarse-tempered reduced ware

Description

Table B.1.1: Description of the pottery by context

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
1403	1	3	Indeterminate fabric. Possibly Roman	undated
3309	1	31	Midlands black ware (Fabric code: BLACK). Flat base sherd possibly from a wide dish/bowl or jar. Pinkish fabric with typical Coal Measures inclusions. Internal black glaze overlying a dark red-brown slip.	AD 1600-1900
3504	11	243	Body sherds (5 sherds, 48g): slightly micaceous, sandy fabric with red ferrous oxides incorporating common to abundant angular and subangular white and translucent quartzite up to 3mm; uniform dark grey colour; wall thickness of 10mm indicates a vessel (probably a jar) of moderate (not large) size;	AD 150-350 (residual ?earlier Iron Age)

			outer surfaces are pulled or wiped, producing a striated finish. Other body sherds: fabrics R211, R90	
3901	1	4	Midlands black ware (Fabric code: BLACK). Rim sherd (0.03 EVE) probably from a wide dish/bowl with a flanged rim. Pinkish fabric as in (3309) above with internal black glaze overlying a dark red-brown slip.	AD 1600-1900
4404	3	22	Midlands black ware (Fabric code: BLACK). 1x larger body sherd from a bunghole jar or jug with part of the bunghole perforation surviving. Bunghole jars/jugs (also known as cisterns) were fairly large vessels made for brewing and/or storing ale and other alcoholic beverages. Pinkish fabric as in (3309) above with internal black glaze overlying a dark red-brown slip. 2x small joining sherds (worn) from the body of another vessel in this fabric, probably from the unglazed area of a vessel with traces of internal red slip	AD 1600-1900
4504	1	56	Base in coarse sand- and grog-tempered fabric, faint scoring on external surface of lower wall	Later Iron Age
4805	4	49	Micaceous, sandy fabric with red and black ferrous oxides incorporating moderate to common angular and subangular white and translucent quartzite up to 3mm. Dark reddish surfaces, dark grey interior. Three sherds are body sherds, with a maximum wall thickness of 10mm. Single tiny rim sherd (0.02 EVE) is plain, upstanding with flattened rim top, too small to classify vessel type. Outer surfaces roughly smoothed. Sherds probably represent a single vessel	?Earlier Iron Age
4903	1	82	Body sherd in coarse sand- and grog-tempered fabric	Later Iron Age
6904	1	5	Body sherd in fabric R211	AD 150-350
7304	1	3	Worn rim sherd from indeterminate vessel, fabric R (0.02 EVE)	AD 43-410
7501	1	17	Body sherd in fabric R211	AD 150-350
7504	1	31	Lid-seated or cupped-rim jar (CJ), fabric R211 (0.1 EVE)	AD 150-350
7507	8	64	Curving-sided dish with groove below plain rim (JB), fabric R30 (0.02 EVE), fabric R211	AD 150-350
7510	13	447	Hammerhead mortarium (KC), fabric M23 (0.22 EVE); necked jar with thickened everted rim (C), fabric R211 (0.16 EVE); plain-rimmed, curving-sided dish (JB), fabric B11 (0.05 EVE); fabrics R30	AD 220-300
7604	21	346	Curving-sided dish with triangular bead rim (JB), fabric O20 (0.25 EVE); fabrics R30, R211	AD 150-250
7807	11	268	Globular jar (CG) with stubby everted rim, coarse sand- and grog-tempered fabric (0.25 EVE), sooting on external surface of body and neck	Late Iron Age
8001	8	5	Slightly micaceous, very sandy fabric with red ferrous oxides incorporating common to abundant angular and subangular white and translucent quartzite up to	?Earlier Iron Age

			3mm. All body sherds, maximum size 15mm. Uniform dark grey. Vessel type indeterminate.	
Total	88	1676		

B.1.4 The slight variations in the prehistoric fabrics of the three context groups 3504, 4805 and 8001 are insignificant, and represent only the expected variation within a single potting clay recipe used in different but contemporary vessels. All sherds are of the quartzite-tempered variety recorded as one of two fabric varieties at an earlier phase of work at Chellaston (CHBM17; OA 2017b). The pottery from this earlier investigation contains quartz inclusions and ferrous components identified by David Williams in Fengate Wares at Potlock Cursus, Derbyshire (Williams 1978), and by Johnson and Whitbread (1998) in Neolithic and early Bronze Age pottery from Wilmington, Derbyshire. The pottery fabrics from some sites in the region contain similar inclusions, but in later Bronze Age and Iron Age forms, for example Mam Tor (D Knight pers. comm.) and the recently published Gardom's Edge (Barnatt *et al.* 2017). Similar ferrous inclusions have been noted in a sand-tempered Iron Age jar from a nearby site on Boulton Moor (Hunt 2014c). The stratigraphic evidence and a radiocarbon date of 760-420 cal BC obtained on material from a pit at CHBM17 (OA 2017b) suggest that the pottery from that site, and, by extension the present site, is most likely to date to the first half of the Iron Age (earlier Iron Age) rather than the earlier prehistoric period.

B.1.5 A jar from context 7807 with a stubby, everted rim – almost a bead rim – is likely to date to the late Iron Age. The pottery from 4504 and 4903, which included a sherd with a short pedestal base, is in a 'lumpy' sand- and grog-tempered fabric similar to that seen in context 7807. In the absence of form, a broad later Iron Age (mid/late Iron Age) date is given here, but the sherds are likely to be contemporary with the jar. The jar and the base are paralleled at the Derby Racecourse site. That material, also in a 'lumpy' sand-tempered fabric, was dated more generally to the Iron Age (Dool 1985, 208).

B.1.6 None of the Roman-period ceramic groups need date before the mid-2nd century AD. All groups with the exception of context 7304 contained Derbyshire ware (R211), which was manufactured at a variety of sites, including Derby Racecourse (Dool 1985) and Hazelwood (Leary 2003), from the mid/late 2nd to 4th century. A bead-rimmed dish may limit deposition of group 7604 to the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century, while a mortarium in fabric M23 in group 7510 dates to the 3rd century.

B.1.7 The pottery from context groups 3309, 3901 and 4404 is all of post-medieval date.

Discussion

B.1.8 The condition of the pottery is mixed. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (weight divided by number of sherds) of 19g, indicating a well preserved assemblage of relatively large sherds. However, the condition of both the earlier Iron Age and post-medieval pottery is poor and fragmentary. The mean sherd weight for the prehistoric pottery is 4.5g (although the value rises to 10g when the tiny fragments in context 8001 are excluded), while that for the post-medieval pottery is 11g. In contrast, the later Iron Age and Roman pottery is in much better condition, with values of 31g and 20g respectively. Two vessels, the mortarium from 7510 and the Iron Age jar from

7807, each comprising several large fragments, were particularly well-preserved, and this is also reflected in the relatively high proportion of the surviving rim.

B.1.9 With these factors in mind, it is reasonable to conclude that the later Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered fairly close to areas of use and initial discard. The earlier Iron Age and post-medieval pottery has undergone a greater degree of redeposition. Indeed, in context 3504 the prehistoric pottery is clearly residual.

B.1.10 The distribution of the pottery suggests that the focus of settlement activity changed over time. The Iron Age pottery was largely recovered from trenches in the central southern part of the investigation area, while the Roman pottery was recovered from trenches in the south-east corner of the site.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.11 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.2.1 A single piece of struck lithic material was recovered from this evaluation. The piece is most likely Greensand chert and was recovered from a bulk sample taken from context 7808, most probably a Romano-British feature. The piece is very fresh and has clearly not moved far. Blade forms tend to be early in date but accidental blades do occur in all prehistoric periods. As such, this blade is likely to be early but this is not certain

B.2.2 A single stray find of lithic material reveals little about past activities here. This piece could just as easily be a casual loss by an individual or group passing the area by as it could relate to domestic or other social activities here. Based on the evaluation results significant flint-related prehistoric activity is not expected in this evaluation area. However, care should be taken as such sites often have a very small footprint (such as a pit or pit cluster) and could easily be missed by evaluation.

Methodology

B.2.3 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985,

72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Table B.2.1: Description of the flint by context

Context	Type	Sub-Type	Notes	Date
7808	Blade	Inner	Probable blade segment in Greensand chert, likely to be early in date	?EPH

B.3 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.3.1 A total of 24 fragments of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. Seventeen of these are unworked and can now be discarded (4805, 1506, 1508). Five further stones are pieces of Millstone Grit that may have been used as querns, and represent two items if so. However, they do not retain any certain diagnostic features such as pecked surfaces or worked edges (7504, 7507). Millstone Grit does not occur at the site and although the bedrock exists within a few kilometres of the site, these pieces must have been brought on to the site, making it likely that they were utilised in some way. Millstone Grit was exploited for saddle querns (so these could be prehistoric in date) but was mainly used for rotary querns and millstones making a Roman date more likely. They were discovered in contexts also containing Roman pottery. These pieces should be retained in case further fragments of more certain identification come to light during further phases of work.

B.3.2 One further piece of sandstone has pock marks on one face and grooves on the edge at right angles to it (7507). The stone is roughly oblong shaped and is most likely to be a piece of building stone, or just possibly a millstone, perhaps reworked. This is most likely to be Roman or later in date. The same context produced a large block of sandstone with one flat face and two flat edges. This was presumably used as building stone but does not retain any tool marks to indicate that it was dressed.

Table B.3.1: Description of the stone by context

Context No.	Summary	Notes
4805	Fossil	Fossilised coral. Not worked, 168g
4805	Burnt, unworked	Grey limestone, 3 frags, 20g
1506	Burnt, unworked	Grey limestone, 9 frags, 262g
1508	Unworked	Quartzite and sandstone, 4 frags, 253g
7504	Possible quern or millstone fragment	Millstone Grit, two adjoining pieces. One possible tooled face, but no edges or centre. Weighs 1884g + 1689g
7507	Possible quern or millstone fragment	Millstone Grit, slightly finer grained. Three adjoining fragments of flat stone. Both faces possibly worked and worn but no obvious pecking nor edges or centre. Weighs 1618g

7507	Dressed stone or millstone?	Roughly oblong piece with deep spaced pock marks on one face and grooves on what might be the edge, fine grained sandstone, c3000g
7507	Block	Large block/slab with one flat worn face and two flat edges. Presumably used structurally, although no evidence of tool marks survives. Medium – coarse grained, well-sorted micaceous sandstone with occasional small rounded quartz clasts

B.4 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

B.4.1 A small assemblage of ten fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 191g together with a complete field drain tile (2773g) was recovered from six contexts. The assemblage has been briefly recorded in Table 1 below.

B.4.2 Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x10 hand lens and can be broadly equated with those found in the earlier evaluations.

- Fabric A: Coal Measures clay: Hard red or orange well fired clay containing medium-coarse quartz sand and common dark red or grey angular and rounded grits 1-5mm, possibly ironstone.
- Fabric B: Orange, dark red, pinkish red fine sandy clay containing frequent quartz sand <1mm, occasionally up to 2mm, and coarser grits up to 6mm of quartzite, ironstone or red ferruginous grits and cream siltstone.

B.4.3 All the fragments appear to derive from bricks, which can be broadly dated to the 17th-19th century. There is a variety in the surface finish indicative of rough handmade, stock moulded and possibly machine made bricks. With no complete dimensions surviving it is not possible to categorize the bricks further.

B.4.4 The complete field drain is of 'horseshoe' type, which has an inverted U profile and was often set on a flat sole plate to prevent it sinking into the ground. It measures 310-320mm long, 104-107mm wide, and 110mm high and had walls measuring 18mm thick. It is handmade and would have been made by shaping the flat slab of clay over a bender or 'horse'. The surface is finely striated from wiping longitudinally and there are also two shallow finger grooves accidentally swiped across it. The tile had been placed somewhere to dry, where a cat was able to walk along its apex leaving a line of about ten paw prints, some overlapping. The paw prints are quite small at about 24mm wide suggesting the perpetrator was a fairly young cat. Animal paw prints are not particularly common on post-medieval tile and an array such as this is unusual at any period.

B.4.5 This type of drain tile generally dates to the first half of the 19th-century. As the tile is unstamped it is likely to date before 1826, when an exemption to the brick tax was introduced for field drain tiles, so long as they were clearly stamped 'DRAIN' and which remained in force till 1850.

B.4.6 It is recommended that the drain tile should be retained as part of the archive, but other material may be discarded other than to retain fabric samples, dependent upon the possibility that better examples are recovered during future work at the site.

Table B.4.1: Description of the ceramic building material

Ctxt	Nos	Wt (g)	Form	Dimensions	Fabric	Spot Date	Description
709	1	2773	Field drain	18mm th 104-107mm w, 310-320mm L, 110mm H	B	1800-1850	Complete U-shaped field drain with series of cat paw prints, where a cat has walked along the apex of the tile whilst it was drying. At least 10 prints, some overlapping; individual paw and pad marks are quite small so fairly young animal.
1408	1	5	Brick?	>10mm th	B	C17-19	Small scrap with rough surface
3906	2	56	Brick	>24mm th; >55mm w	A	C17-19	Rough, coarsely sanded surface with fingertip depression from handling.
4404	1	12	Brick	>23mm th	B	C17-19	Corner fragment of neatly made brick, all surfaces flat and even and one , probably the base, coated in coarse moulding sand.
7204	5	94	Brick	>29mm th	B	C17-19	Broken worn fragments with single flat even surface present on most.
8504	1	24	Brick	>38mm th	A	C19-EC20	Two smooth flat surfaces; possibly machine pressed brick.

B.5 Metals and Glass

By Ian Scott

B.5.1 There are just two finds from this evaluation and they comprise a quite large hand-forged nail, which is likely to be 19th century in date, and a single piece of vessel glass from a bottle of similar date:

Table B.5.1: Description of metal and glass by context

Ctxt	Description
6400	Large nail with a T-head and a chisel tip. Nails are not usually easily dated. The chisel tip is found on many 19th-century nails. L: 112mm
8504	Bottle, body sherd from just below the shoulder of a cylindrical bottle in green glass. Although the sherd diagnostic features to aid dating, there are marks on the outer surface which might indicate that the vessel was formed in a turn mould or a dip mould. Probably of 19th-century date. Not measured.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Twelve bulk samples were taken during the recent phase of evaluation at Boulton Moor, Chellaston in Derbyshire. These were taken for the retrieval of charred plant remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

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

C.1.3 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006), identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010). Cereal grains and the seeds of wild plants were only quantified for items of which more than half was observed; this means that all cereal and seed counts may be used to reach an MNI. For chaff, awns and nutshell fragments the count is for all observed fragments, which means these figures are not suitable for use in calculating MNI.

Results

C.1.4 Table C.1.1 lists the charred taxa identified from each sample.

C.1.5 With the exception of samples <3>, <7>, <11> and <12> the flots contain only small quantities of charred material with the majority of the flot volume comprising fine modern roots. Samples <5> and <6> proved to contain waterlogged plant material (WPR) and so their taxa are listed separately (Table C.1.2) to prevent confusion between charred and uncharred material.

Table C.1.1: Charred plant remains

Sample No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context No		5304	704	7304	5602	705	714	1506	7507	4803	3402	7807	7808
Feature		5303	706	7303	5603	706	706	1507	7506	4802	3404	7806	7806
Trench		53	7	73	56	7	7	15	75	48	34	78	78
Description		Furrow/ gully	Middle Pit fill	Pit fill	Ditch fill	Middle Pit fill	Basal Pit fill	Pit fill	Pit fill	Lower Ditch fill	Upper Ditch fill	Upper Gully fill	Lower Gully fill
Phase		P Med?	U/D	Roman	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	150-350AD	EIA?	U/D	LIA	LIA
Volume (L)		35	35	5	38	37	21	27	38	40	20	10	18
Flot Volume (ml)		2	20	250	5	50	25	150	35	5	5	12	150
Flot scanned		100%	100%	100ml	100%	50%	50%	100ml	100%	100%	100%	100%	100ml
Charcoal													
	>4mm			****				***					*
	2-4mm			****				****	*			*	**
Cereal grain													
Triticum sp.	wheat								1#				
cf Triticum sp.	*cf* wheat								4#			1#	1#
Avena/Bromus	oat/brome								2#			4#	
Cerealia	indet cereal		1#						22#	1#		6#	5#
Chaff													
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt glume base	1#							59#				1#
Avena sp.	Oat awns								4#				
Wild Species													
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	buttercups												1
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. >2 mm	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc												1#
Vicia/Lathyrus sp. <2 mm	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc												1#
Trifolium/Medicago	clover/medick											8#	5#
Rumex sp.	docks								1#				
Caryophyllaceae	pink family											1	
Silene flos-cuculi	ragged robin											1	
Veronica hederifolia	ivy-leaved speedwell								11~	1~			
Plantago lanceolata	ribwort plantain								1				
Lamiaceae	dead-nettle family												2#
Prunella vulgaris	selfheal											1#	
Cyperaceae	sedge family											8#	16#
Carex sp.	sedges (3 sided)											1#	17#
Poaceae	grass seeds (various)								5#			13#	3#
Other													
Indet.	seed/fruit								8#			34#	47#

~ Possibly modern. # Fragmented, vitrified or missing some external indicators. *1-5, **5-25, ***25-50, ****50-100, *****100+

Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	buttercups	5	16
Ranunculus subgen Batrachium	crowfoots	25#	38#
Potentilla cf norvegica	ternate-leaved cinquefoil	2	3
Potentilla anserina/anglica	silverweed/trailing tormentil	15	29
Urtica dioica	common nettle	165	51
Linium cathaticum	fairy flax	3	2
Rorippa palustris	marsh yellow-cress	39	9
cf Persicaria	knotweeds	2#	17#
Polygonum sp.	knotgrass	6#	
Rumex sp.	docks		9#
Rumex acetosella	sheep's sorrel	10#	57#
Caryophyllaceae	pink family	48#	24#
Stellaria sp.	stitchworts	5#	3#
Cerastium sp.	mouse-ears	4#	
Silene flos-cuculi	ragged robin	3	3
Amananthaceae	goosefoot family		3#
Chenopodium sp.	goosefoots	1	14
Montia fontana	blinks		2#
Hyoscyamus niger	henbane	1	
Lamiaceae	dead-nettle family	2	
Prunella vulgaris	selfheal		3
Mentha aquatica	water mint		1
Carduus/Circium	thistles	1	2
Apiaceae	carrot family	2#	5#
Juncus sp.	rushes	3	
Eleocharis palustris	common spike-rush	1	
Isolepsis setacea	bristle club-rush	1	1
Carex sp.	sedges (3 sided)	7	18
Carex sp.	sedges (2 sided)	9	
Other			
Indet.	seed/fruit	6#	3#
# Fragmented or missing some external indicators.			

The Iron Age features

C.1.6 Sample <9> is the only sample to have been given an earlier Iron Age date. The single piece of cereal grain present is in very poor condition and likely to be a result of secondary deposition. By contrast samples <11> and <12> from the late Iron Age contain a wider array of CPR with charred seeds as well as cereal. The seeds and grain are in generally poor condition, with fragmentation and vitrification common, leading to difficulty in identification.

The Roman features

C.1.7 Sample <3> has been dated to the Roman period, and contains only charcoal with no other charred material present. The charcoal is generally in poor condition with external encrustation although a large number of fragments larger than 4mm are present.

C.1.8 Sample <8> from the mid-late Roman period is much richer in material but, as with the Iron Age samples, this is largely vitrified and in poor overall condition. The large number of chaff fragments together with the charred wild plant seeds may indicate that the fill of this pit contains the results of crop processing, although it would seem likely that this was on a small and probably domestic level. The small fragments of oat awn are not distinguishable as either wild (*Avena fatua*) or cultivated (*A. sativa*) oat.

The Post-Medieval features

C.1.9 Sample <1> contains only a single small fragment of glume wheat chaff. It is particularly small and is likely to be residual in origin.

The Undated features

C.1.10 The majority of samples were taken from undated features. Samples <2>, <5> and <6> all originate from the large feature 706, with sample <2> from an upper fill, <5> a middle/lower fill, and <6> the basal fill. Sample <2> contains very little charred material with a very small quantity of charcoal, all less than 2mm in size, and a single unidentifiable cereal grain fragment.

C.1.11 Samples <5> and <6> both produced waterlogged material, devoid in charred material but very rich in waterlogged seeds. The material in both samples is very similar and largely comprises damp loving plants such as rushes and sedges and plants which are commonly found in neglected or waste areas. This may indicate that the pit customarily contained water or was damp for a majority of the time.

C.1.12 Sample <7> from pit 1507 contains only charcoal, which is generally of a good size with a number of fragments larger than 4mm, although as with sample <3> from pit 7303 this is heavily mineral encrusted and preservation is relatively poor.

C.1.13 Sample <4> from ditch 5603 contains only a small quantity of charcoal, the majority of which is less than 2mm in size.

Discussion and conclusion

C.1.14 The majority of charred seeds lack exterior details; this is especially true of the grain and so these cannot be further identified as the majority of the morphological

characteristics used for identification are not present. The more complete grains give the general appearance of wheat and the presence of glume wheat chaff fragments in samples <8> and <12> indicates that these are likely to be emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). In the south and east of Britain spelt wheat would be the more likely candidate as the more common cultivar during the late Iron Age and Roman periods; however, in the north and west of the country barley was often the staple crop with emmer wheat rather than spelt as the second crop (van der Veen 2016).

C.1.15 Earlier work on the adjacent site (Cook 2017) produced material predominantly dating to the early Iron age. This also contained sparse charred remains, including glume wheat chaff and rare indeterminate cereal grains. It would appear that there is a continuation in farming practices between the Iron Age and Roman periods; however, the sparsity of remains may be an indication that arable farming in this area was carried out at a small and probably domestic scale only. The large percentage of chaff and grain within sample <8>, together with the lack of crop contaminants, is an indicator that second stage processing (the processing of semi-cleaned spikelets) may be responsible for this deposit, although the large percentage of grain makes it likely that this is a producer rather than a consumer site (van der Veen 1992).

C.1.16 The wild plant seeds within the late Iron Age assemblage are likely to be crop contaminants. The predominance of sedges within the assemblage may be an indication that drainage was an issue on this site (van der Veen 1992) during the Iron Age. The fact that alder is present within the charcoal assemblage for the Roman period and for the undated pit fill may indicate that drainage on or around this site continued to be a problem into the Roman period.

C.1.17 No further work on these flots is warranted at the present time, but if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that further sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. OA 2010 and English Heritage 2011).

Recommendations for retention/discard

C.1.18 The samples from Boulton Moor have produced only small quantities of charred plant remains of limited interpretable value and are unsuitable for further analysis. It is possible that material from the waterlogged contexts may prove suitable for radiocarbon dating, thereby enabling the unphased pit to be dated. This should be taken into account before any discarding of material.

C.1.19 In addition, it may be desirable for further work to be done on the charcoal from samples <3> and <7> as a comparison to material found during other phases of excavation. Radiocarbon dating would be possible on charcoal from sample <7>.

C.1.20 The flots do warrant retention until all works on this site are complete and the relationships of these features are better understood, at which point a firm decision on discard and retention will be more easily made.

C.2 Charcoal

By Julia Meen

Introduction

C.2.1 Assessment of the charred plant remains recovered from the twelve bulk samples from Boulton Moor showed that only two contained wood charcoal in any significant quantity. These were sample <3>, from context 7304, and sample <7>, from context 1506. The charcoal from these two samples has been further examined in order to provisionally identify the range of wood taxa present and evaluate potential for further analysis.

C.2.2 Species identification was attempted on a selection of charcoal from each of the two samples. Each fragment was examined for diagnostic anatomical characteristics on the transverse, tangential and radial sections using a Brunel Metallurgical SP-400BD microscope at up to x400 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Schweingruber (1990).

Description

Sample <3> Roman pit fill, context 7304

C.2.3 Much of the charcoal is in a fairly poor state of preservation, with many items either showing signs of vitrification or otherwise encrusted with a mineral precipitate. Presumably for these reasons, most of the larger items were too dense to float and were recovered from the heavy residues. The flot contained abundant smaller charcoal fragments, particularly in the 4-2mm size range. Due to the poor state of preservation, many of the diagnostic anatomical characteristics of the charcoal had been burnt away or were obscured. Identification was therefore difficult and many of the examined pieces could not be identified to species. Of the eight examined pieces, only two were conclusively identified. These were alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), with a further two cf alder and two pieces hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*). The final two pieces could not be identified beyond being from a diffuse porous taxon. A key characteristic used to differentiate members of the Betulaceae family, which includes hazel and alder, are the presence of scalariform perforation plates, with the number of 'bars' in each plate varying between species in the family. However, with charcoal in a poor state of preservation such as in this sample, the perforation plates are often damaged or destroyed, and this important indicator is lost. That said, despite a relatively small number of pieces having been examined, the initial results hint that much or all of the charcoal from this sample is likely to be alder. Alder tends to be found on damp ground, often growing alongside watercourses or in wet woodland.

Sample <7> undated pit fill, context 1506

C.2.4 Again, much of the charcoal in this sample was heavily mineral encrusted, so that most of the charcoal greater than 4mm in size was retained in the heavy residues. The state of preservation again made identification to species more difficult. Of the ten items examined, two were hazel (*Corylus avellana*), one cf hazel, three hazel/alder and one cf alder. Two were identified as Pomoideae (a category difficult to separate wood taxa

with similar anatomical characteristics, which includes whitebeam, apple, hawthorn and rowan), while the final fragment was indeterminate.

C.2.5 In terms of potential for further work, both samples contain sufficient material for full analysis (usually identification of 50-100 items). The poor preservation seen in both samples would make full analysis more time-consuming and a high proportion of items might be indeterminate. As pit fill 1506 is currently undated, sample <7> is of low priority of further work. Further analysis of sample <3>, currently assigned a Roman date, could be beneficial in order to confirm whether the sample entirely consists of alder charcoal. Alder makes a poor timber and, unless very well-seasoned, does not burn well; however, it is durable under water and is often used for revetments (Edlin 1973, 23). It may have been a convenient fuel source for activities taking place close to water: Gale (2003, 40) notes the use of alder as a fuel for Roman salterns at Morton Fen, Lincolnshire, and alder has been found in quantity as fuel from prehistoric 'burnt mounds' (e.g. Boardman *forthcoming*).

C.3 Animal bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 15 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table C.3.1), mostly collected through environmental sampling (sieved at 10mm, 4mm and 2mm fractions).

Description

C.3.2 The majority of the assemblage (86.7%, NSP=13) came from an environmental sample recovered from context 705 from large pit 706, which was undated (Table C.3.1). This consisted of thirteen frog/toad bones (*Bufo bufo*/*Rana temporaria*), of which three were identifiable as toad, which suggests a locally damp environment.

C.3.3 Just two specimens were recovered by hand and these were both from contexts which were dated on the basis of associated ceramics (seriation) and both of these were domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*). A left femur shaft, which was in poor condition (Behrensmeyer 1978, 150–162; weathering stage = 4) was recovered from a context producing earlier Iron Age pottery, 4805, and a tooth fragment was recovered from context 7510, dated to AD 220-300.

Conclusions

C.3.4 Given the very small size and poor condition of the assemblage it is difficult to draw any further conclusions beyond the presence of domestic cattle on the site in the Iron Age and Romano-British period. The toad specimens recovered from the undated feature suggest that this was a damp environment in the past but cannot help date the feature.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.3.5 The assemblage should be considered a low priority for retention and no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Table C.3.1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from the site.

	EIA	AD 220-300	Undated (Seived)
domestic cattle	**1**	**1**	
Total Mammal	1	1	0
frog/toad			10
common toad			3
Total Amphibian	0	0	13
Total NISP	1	1	13
Total NSP	1	1	13

Table C.3.2: NSP and total mass per context.

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
705	13	0
4805	1	62
7510	1	1

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land at Boulton Moor, east of Chellaston Lane (Phases 3 & 4), Derby
Site code:	CHE17
Grid Reference	440025 331550
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	November and December 2017
Area of Site	14.5ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery in due course.
Summary of Results:	An evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting for an area of land *c* 14.5 hectares between Chellaston Road and the A6, Derby. Eighty-one trenches were opened in November and December 2017, representing a 3.6% sample of the two fields. Pottery dating to both the earlier and later Iron Age was discovered, primarily from ditches concentrated in the central southern part of the site. Roman pottery and worked stone from ditches and pits was found over a more extensive area, although concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site. A large feature, formerly waterlogged, but of unknown date and function, was found to the north. The nature of the Iron Age and Roman activity remains uncertain, although it appears that a system of landscape divisions and/or enclosures was present on the site. Settlement activity is suggested by the state of preservation of some of the Iron Age and Roman pottery, either within or very close to the site. A large number of north-south aligned linear ditches and furrows were also discovered. These followed the prevailing orientation of the modern fields, and post-medieval finds were recovered in a number of the features. These appear to relate to post-medieval sub-divisions of the field and related agricultural activity.

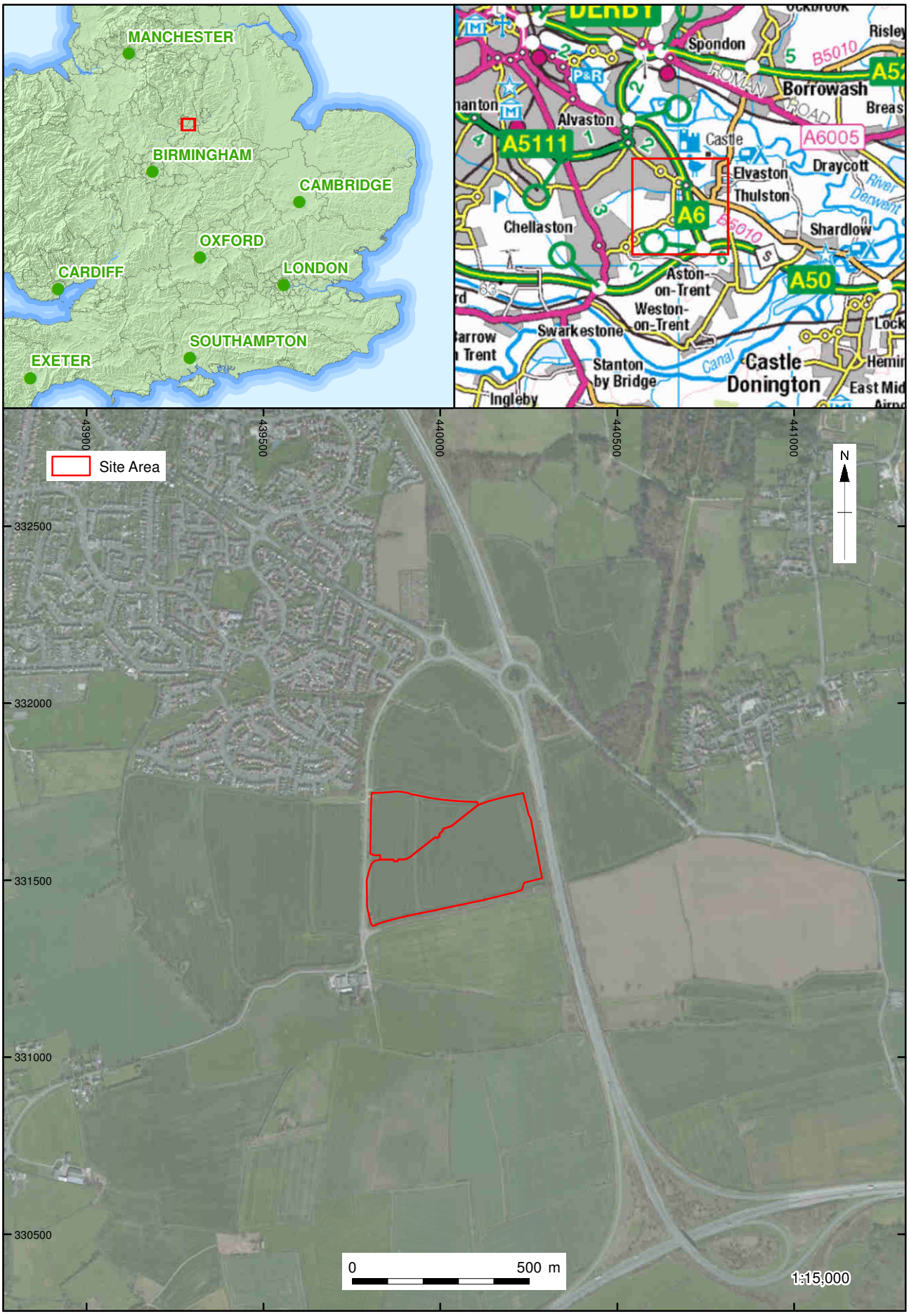

Figure 1: Site location

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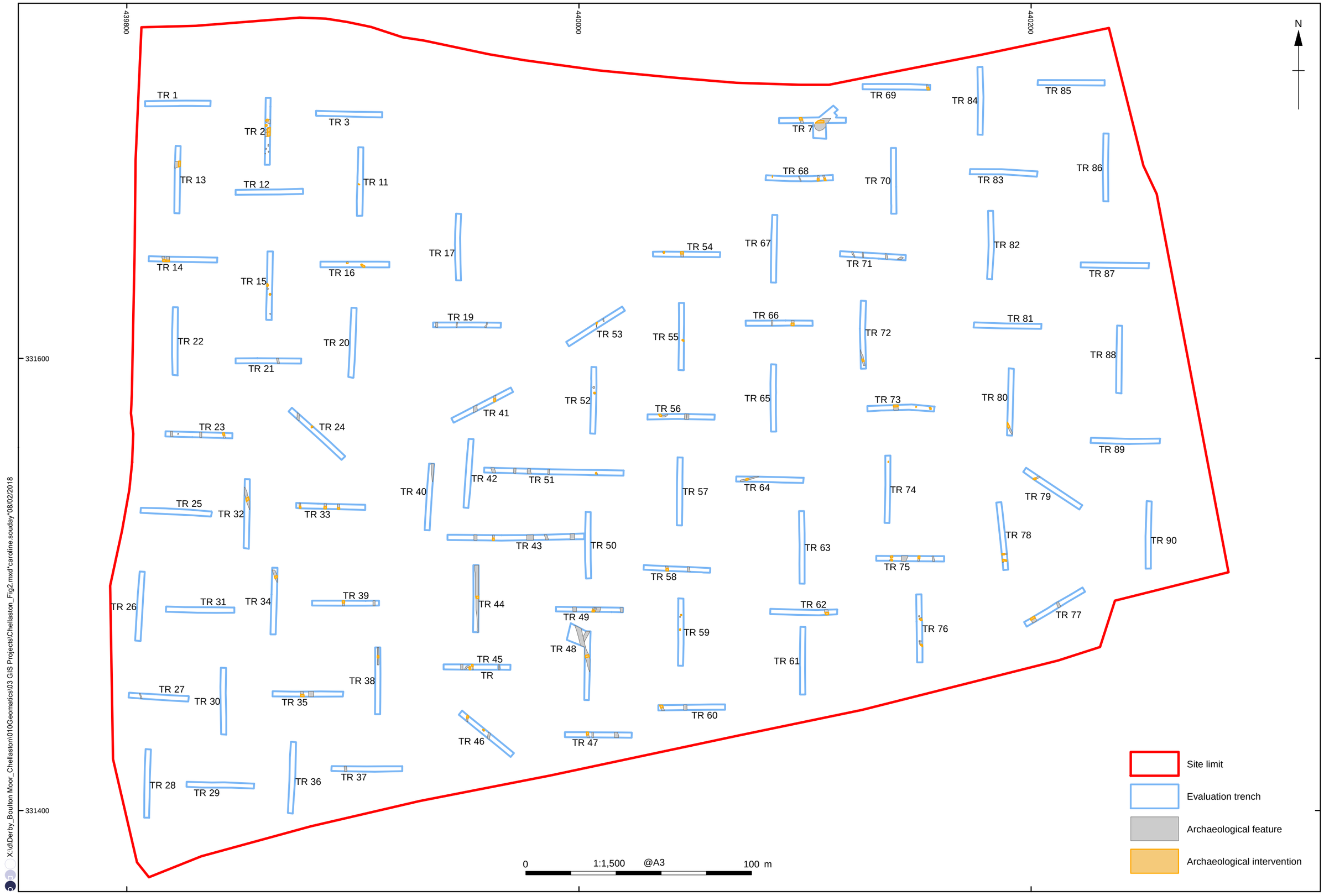


Figure 2 - Overall plan of the trenches

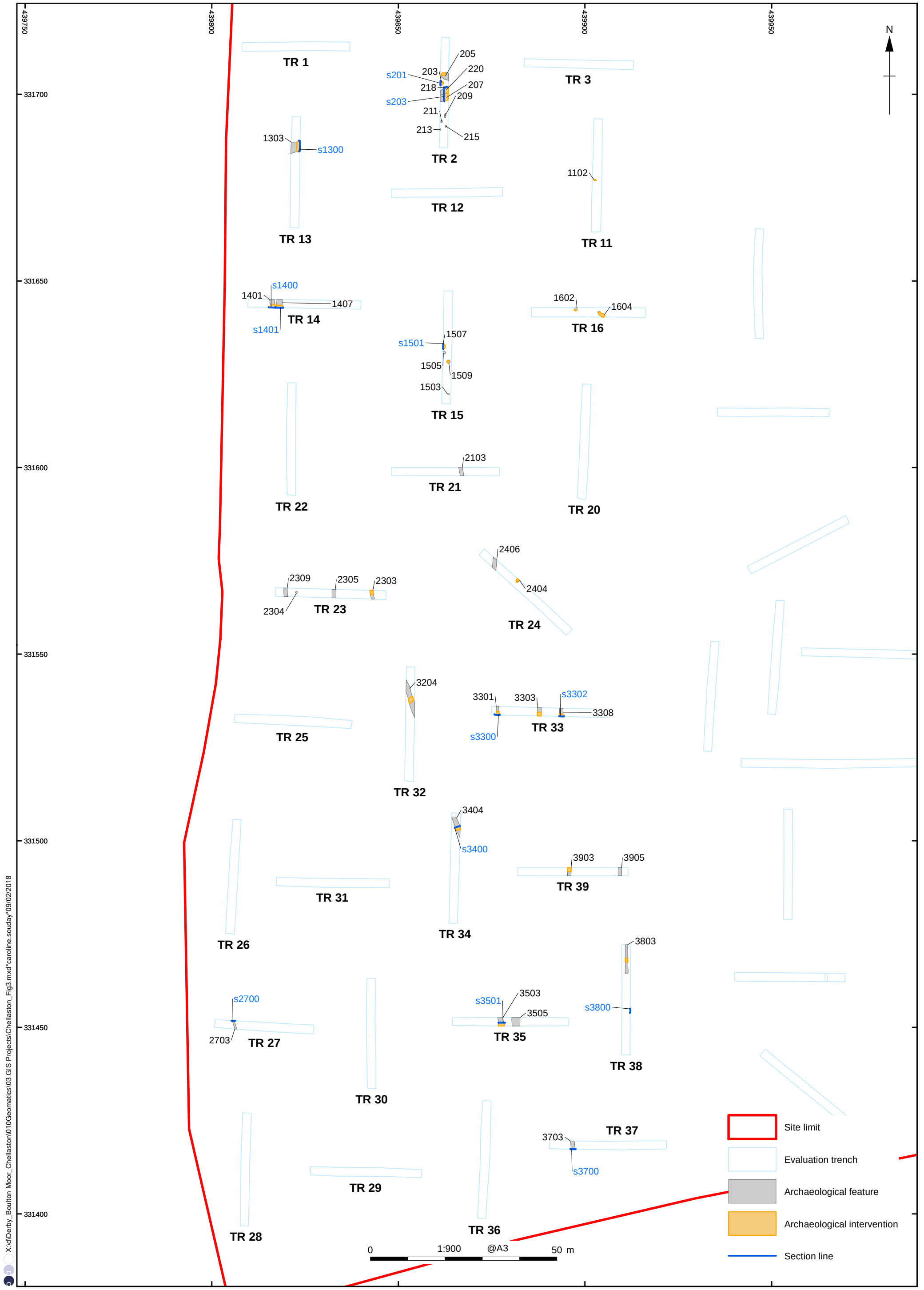


Figure 3 - Detailed plan of the Western Area

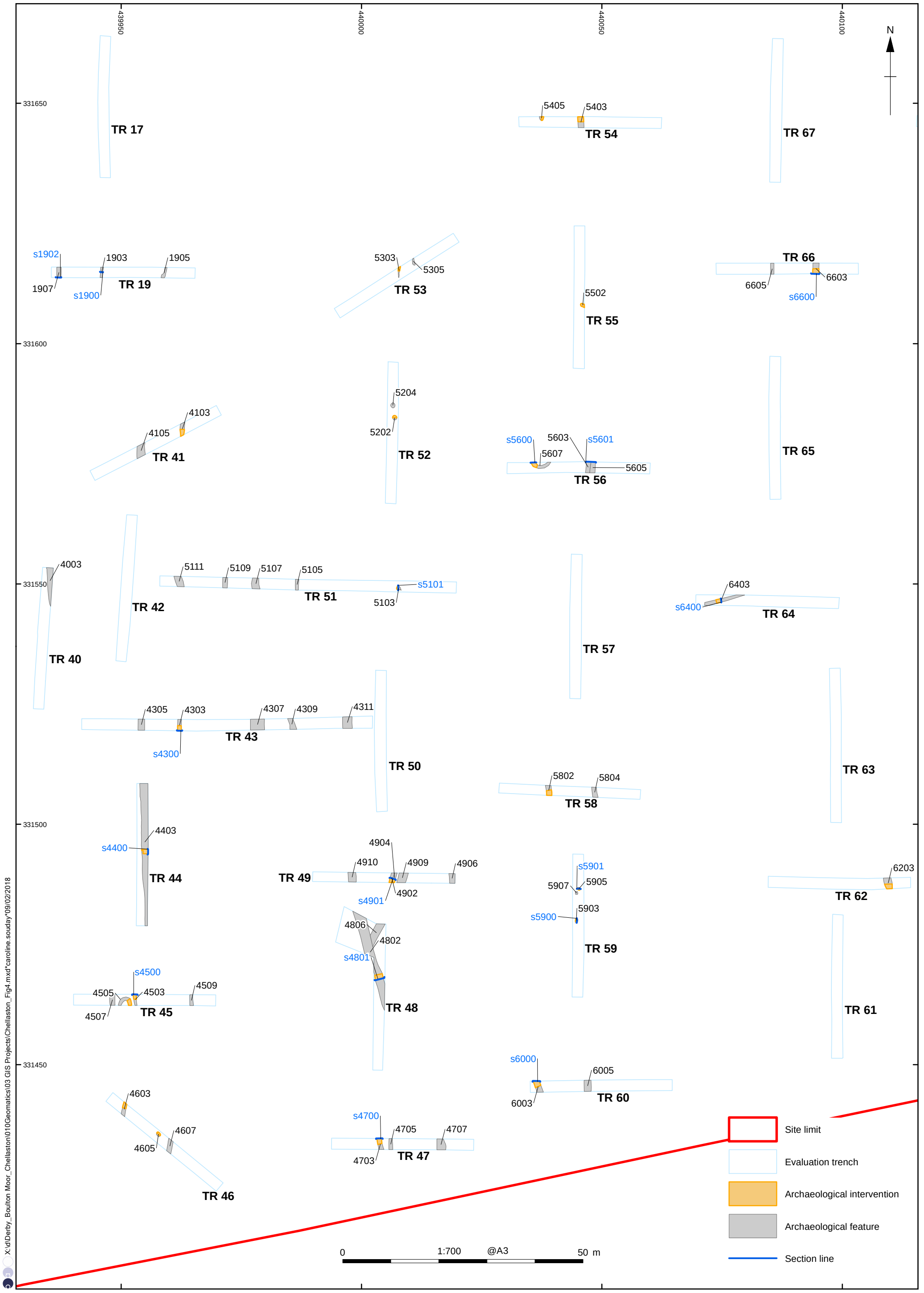


Figure 4 - Detailed plan of the Central Area

Figure 5 - Detailed plan of the Eastern Area

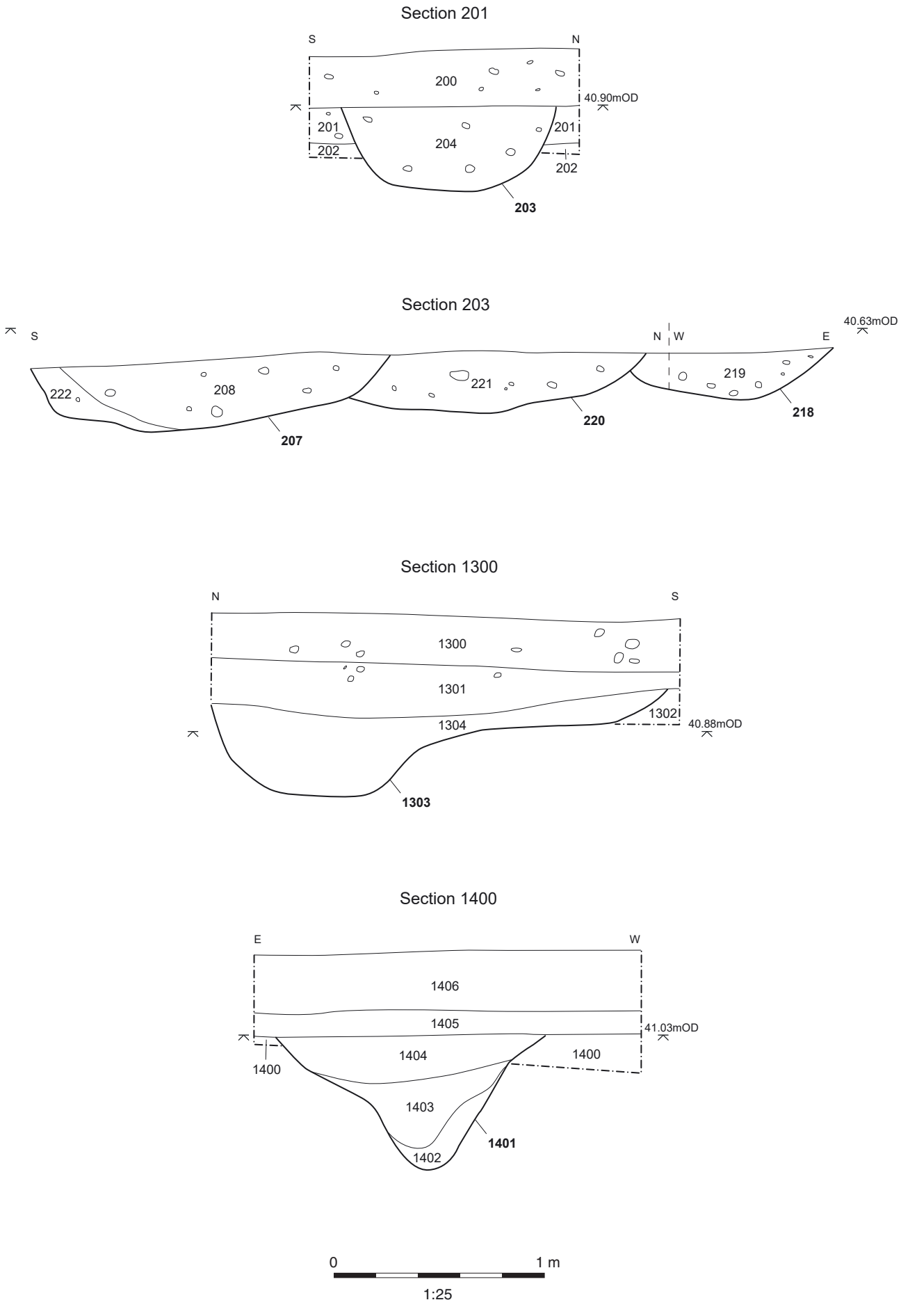
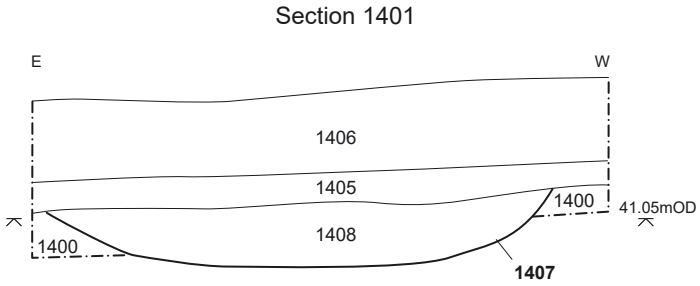
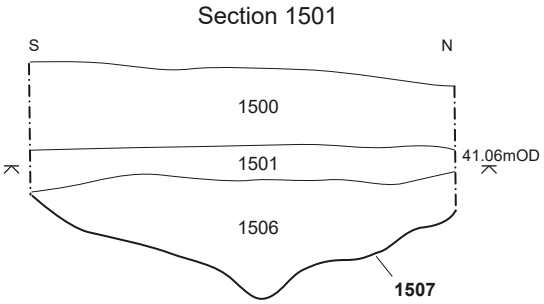
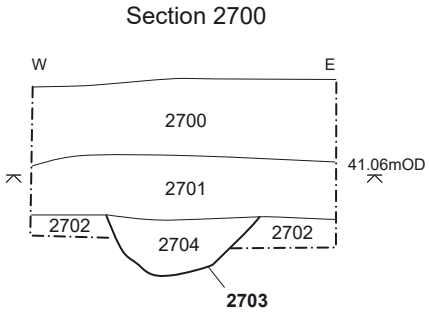
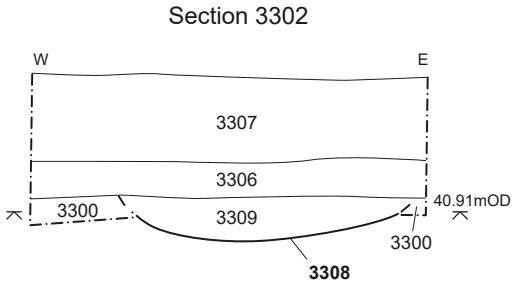


Figure 6: Western Area sections 201, 203, 1300 and 1400









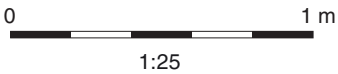


Figure 7: Western Area sections 1401, 1501, 2700 and 3302

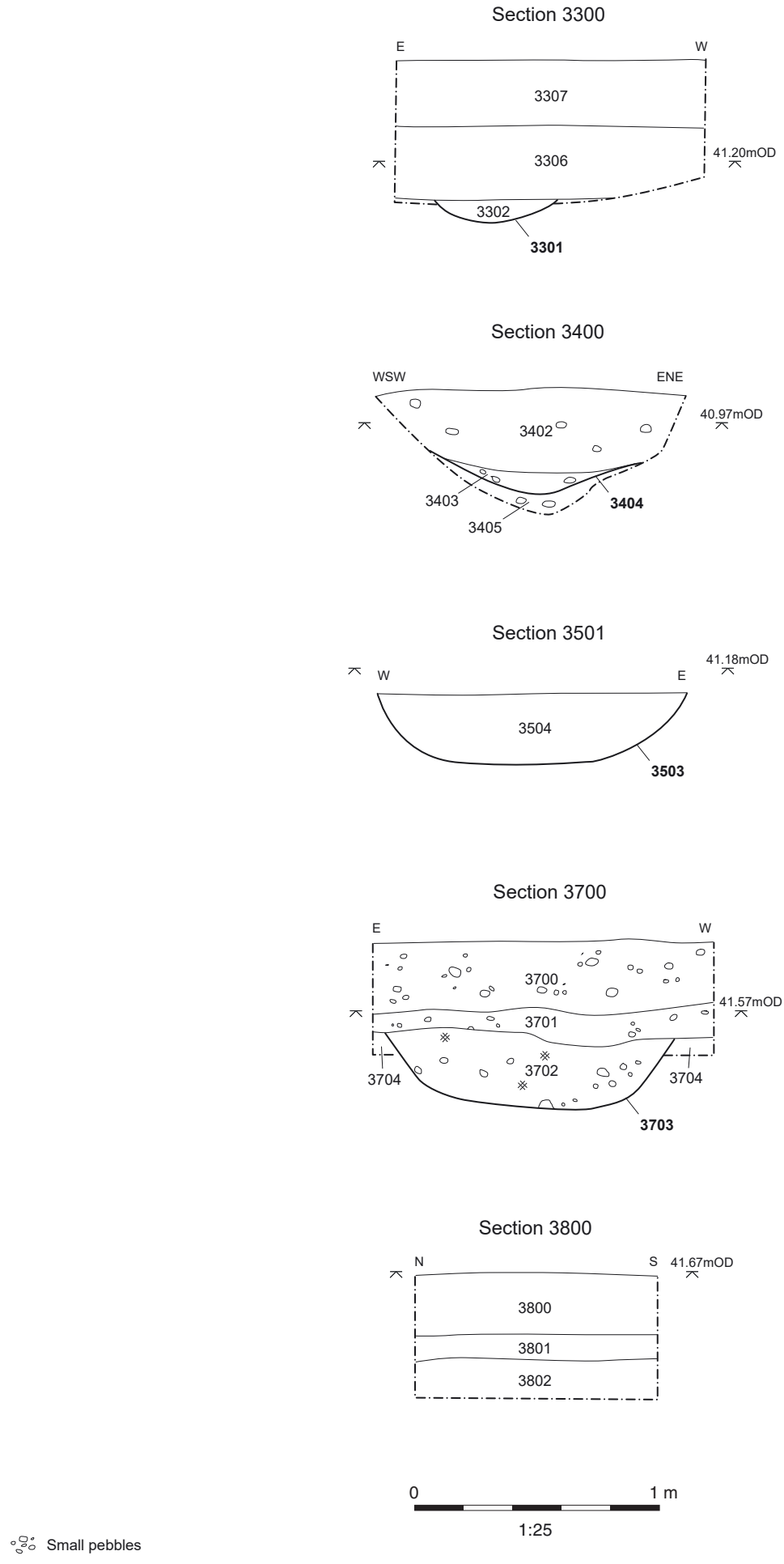


Figure 8: Western Area sections 3300, 3400, 3501, 3700 and 3800

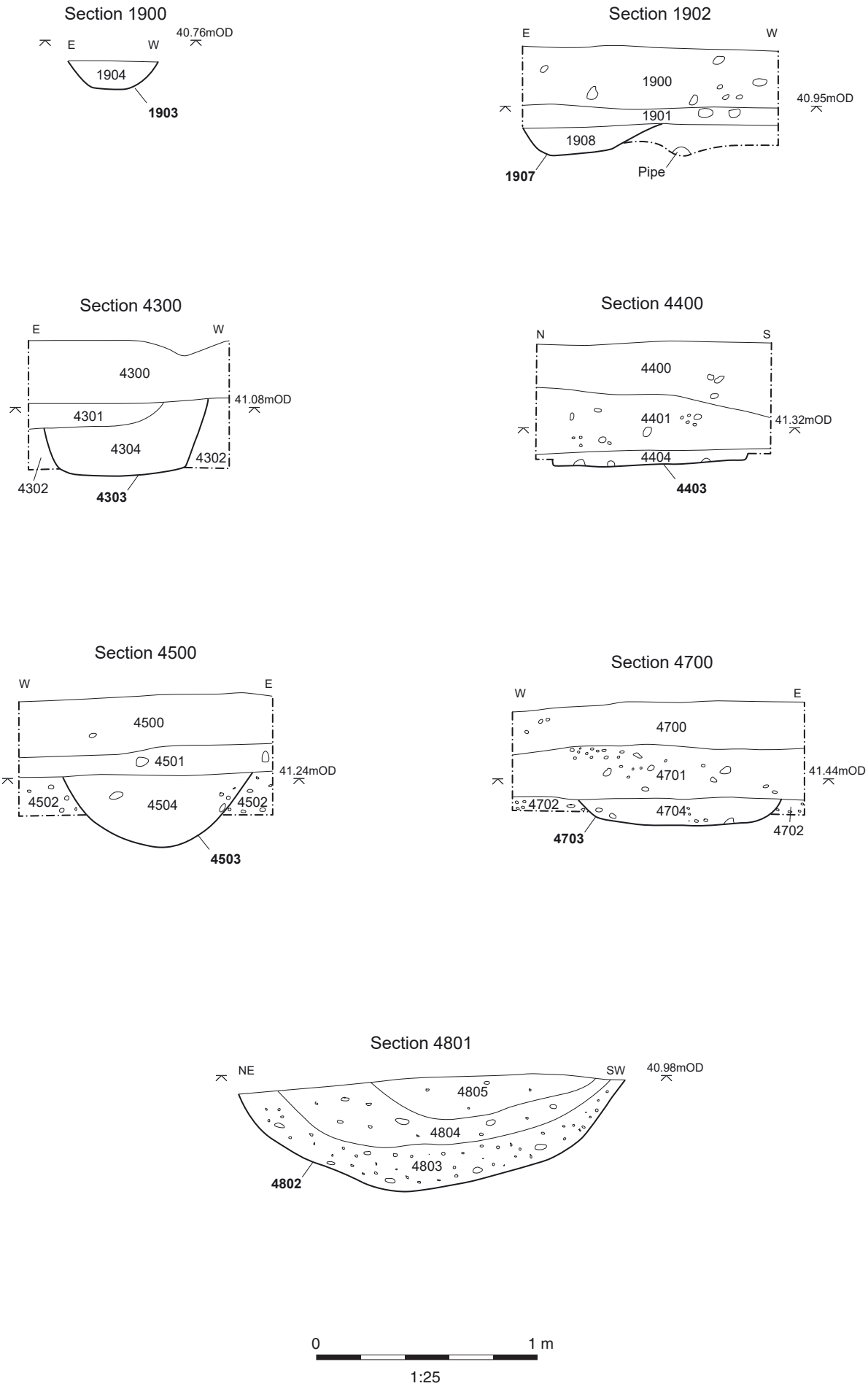


Figure 9: Central Area sections 1900, 1902, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4700 and 4801

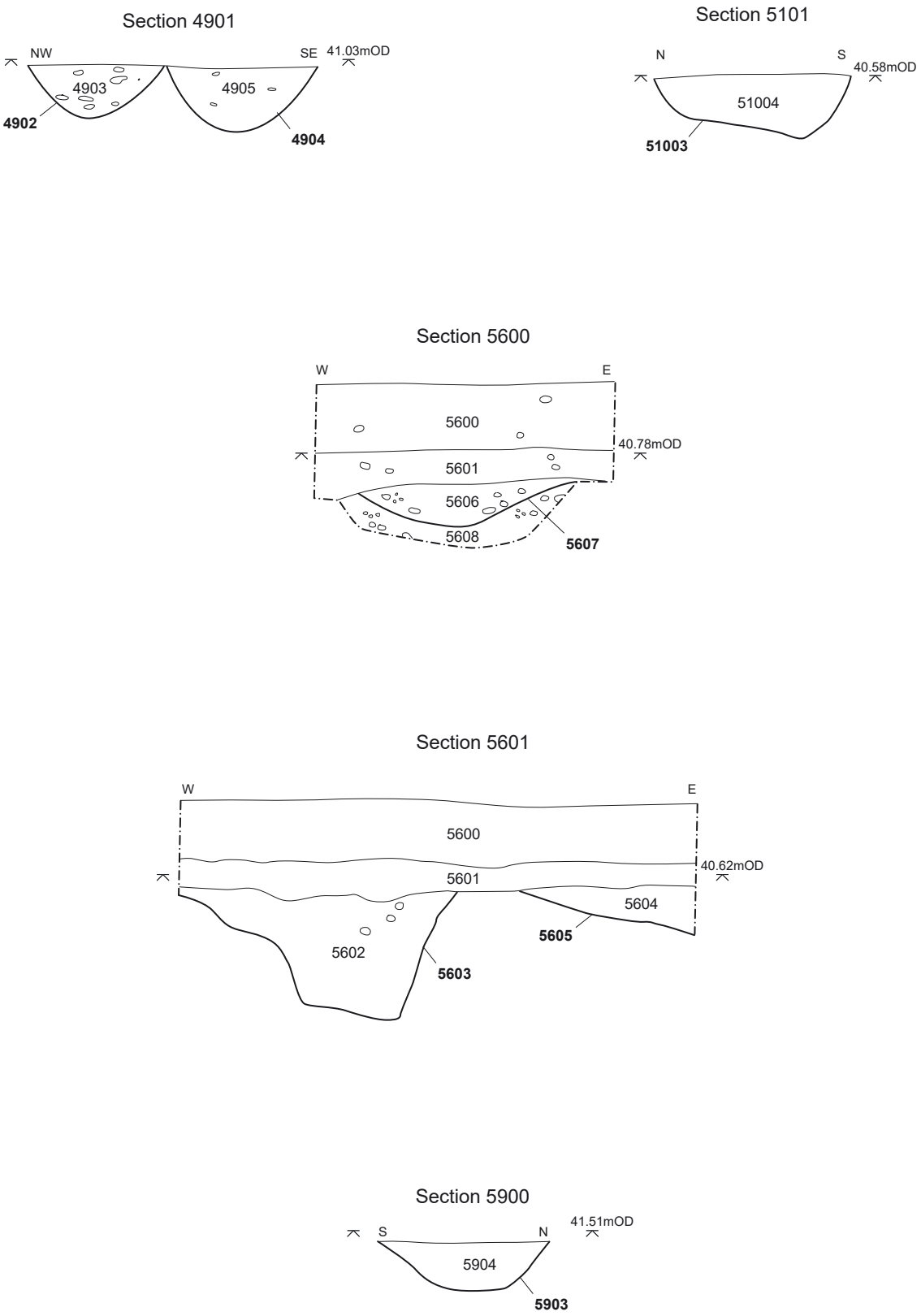


Figure 10: Central Area sections 4901, 5101, 5600, 5601 and 5900

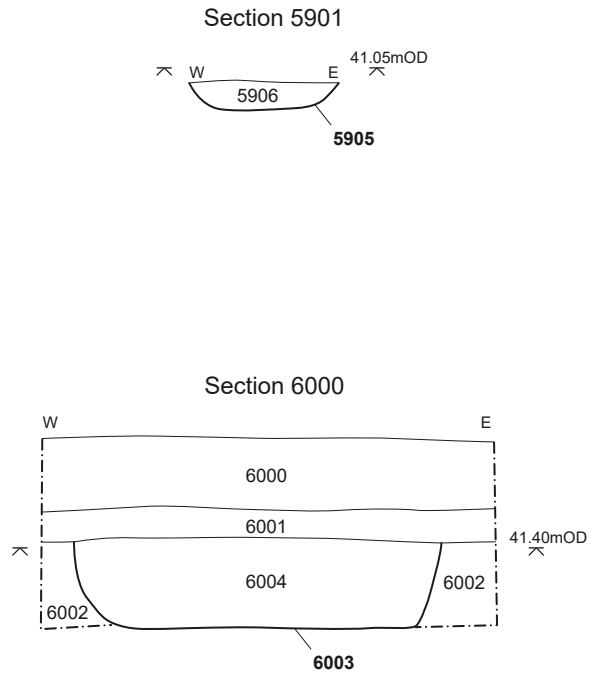


Figure 11: Central Area sections 5901, 6000, 6400 and 6600

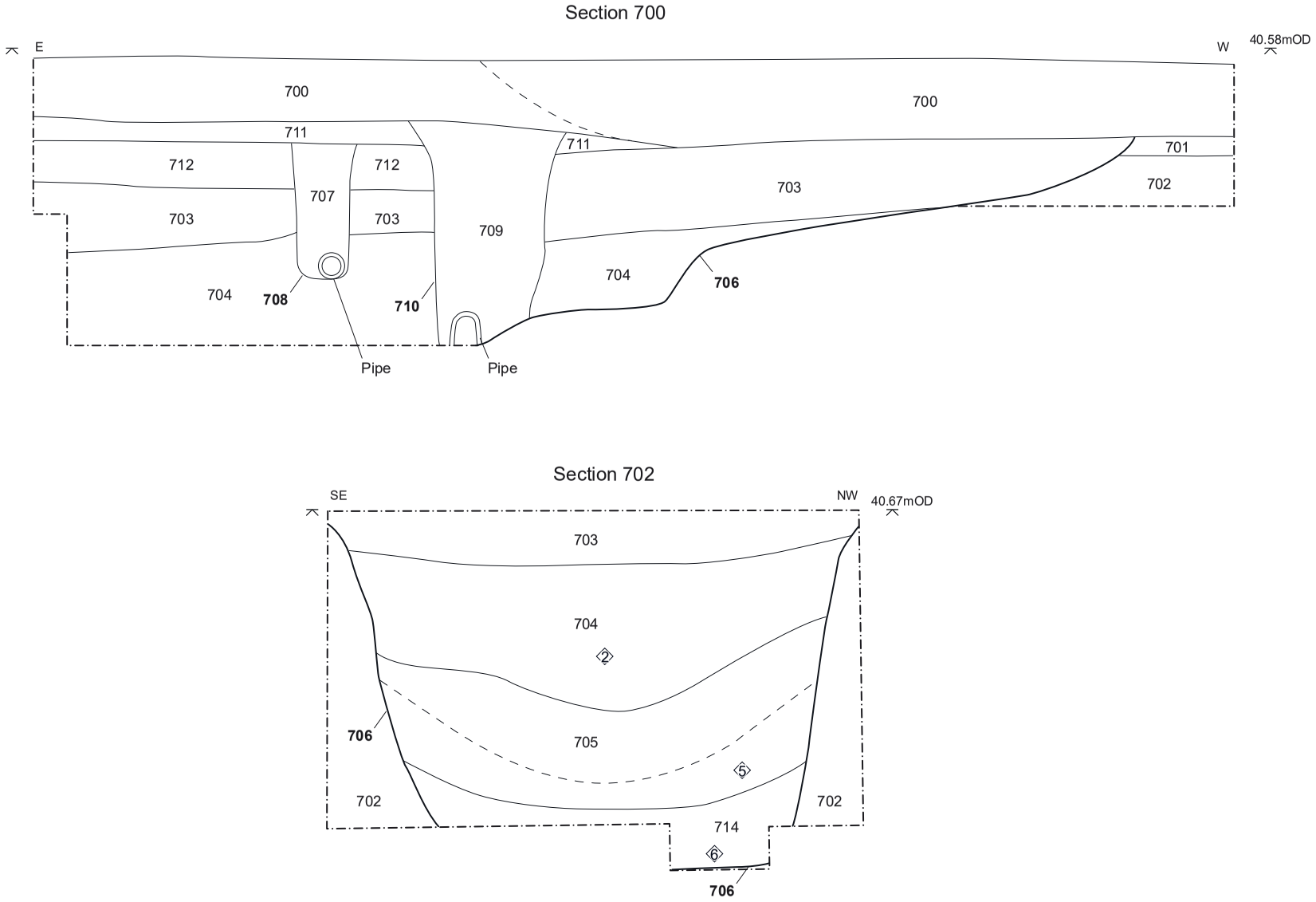


Figure 12: Eastern Area sections 700 and 702

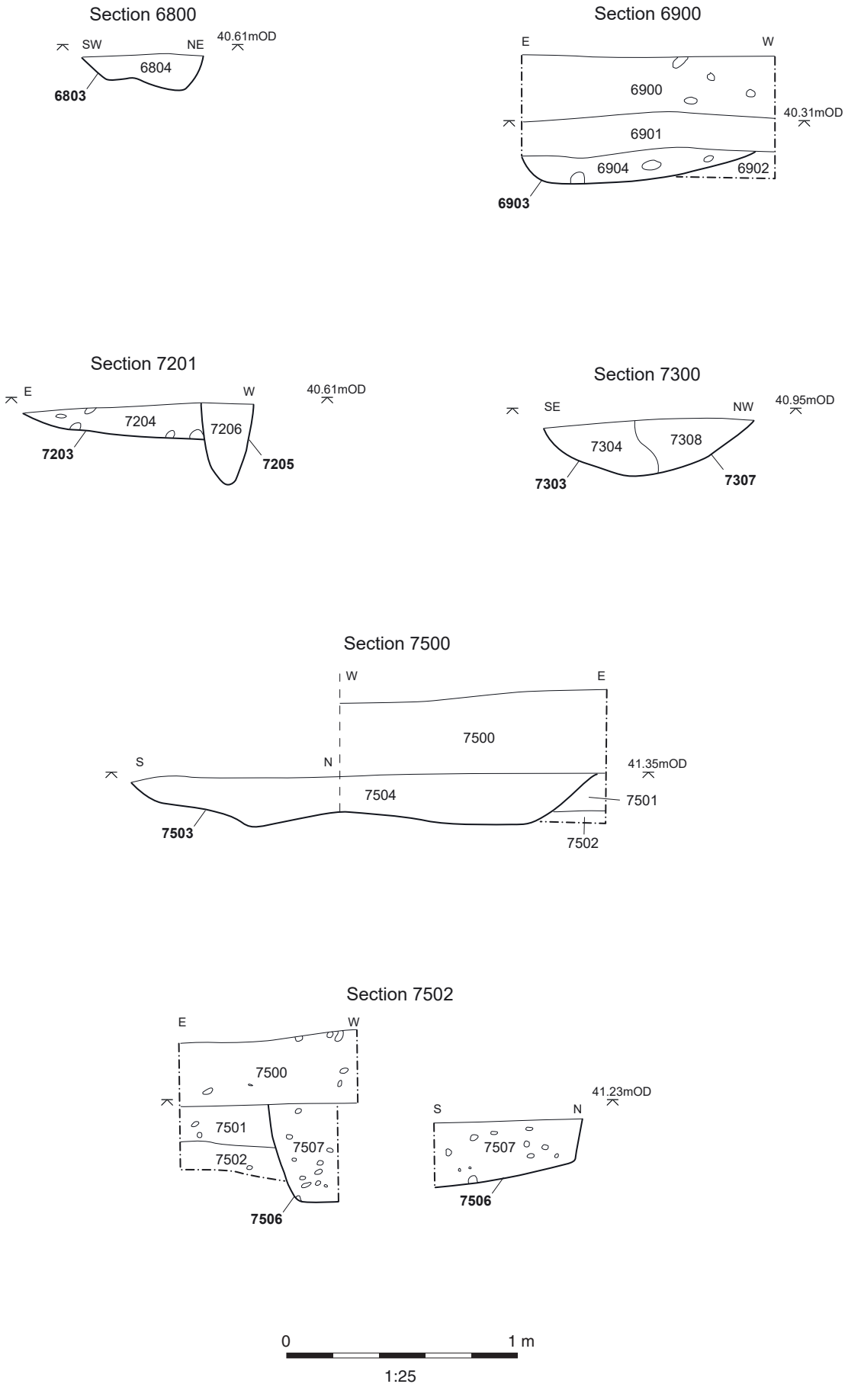


Figure 13: Eastern Area sections 6800, 6900, 7201, 7300, 7500 and 7502

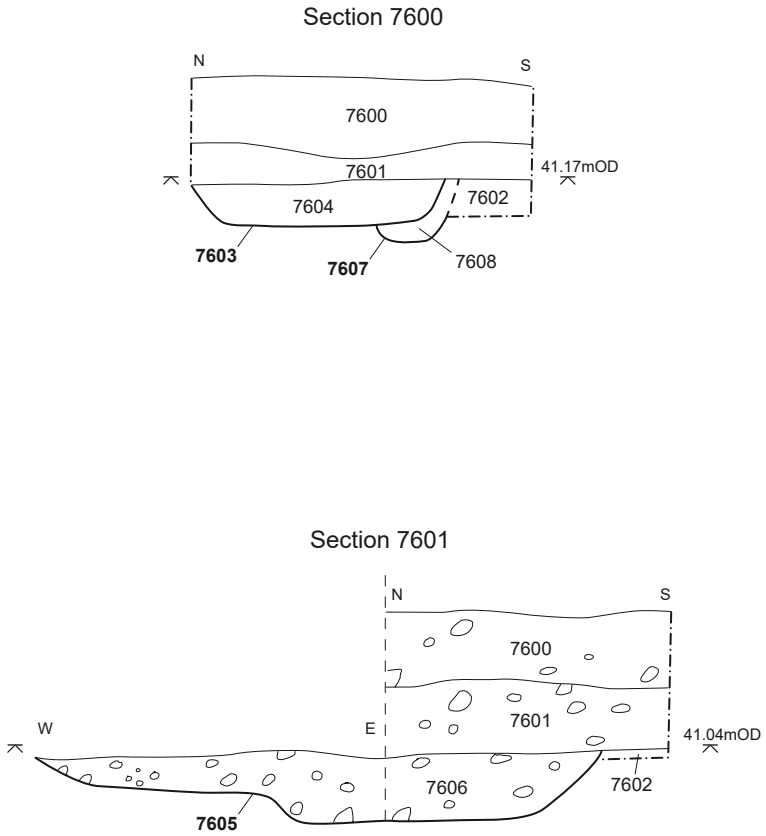


Figure 14: Eastern Area sections 7600, 7601 and 7801

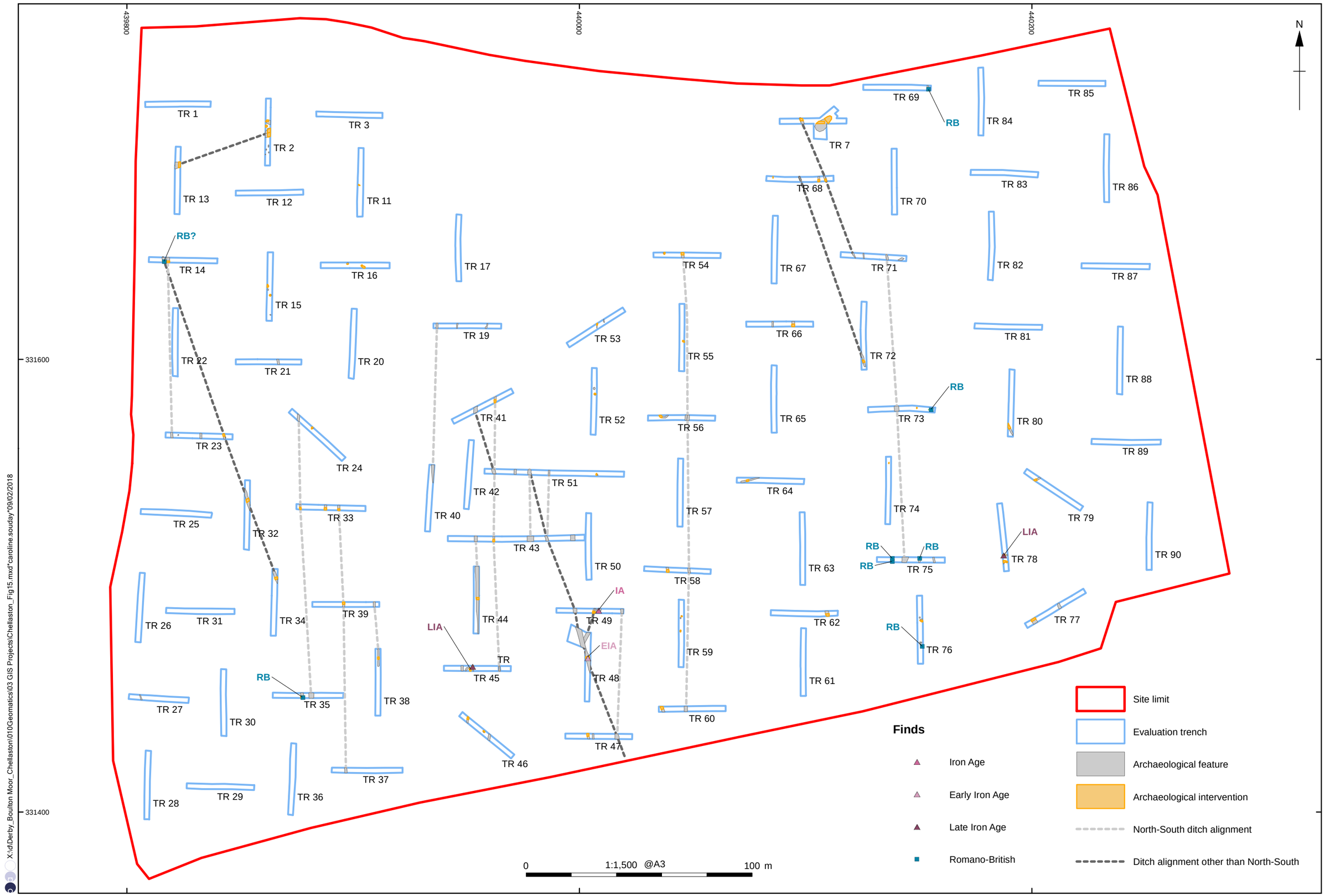


Figure 15 - Plan showing linear alignments and the location of every finds from the excavation

Plate 1: Trench 2, looking north

Plate 2: Ditch 1303. Looking east

Plate 3: Ditch 1401, looking south

Plate 4: Pit 1507, and Trench 15 section

Plate 5: Pit 1509, looking north-east

Plate 6: Ditch 3404, looking north

Plate 7: Trench 38, looking north

Plate 8: Trench 44, looking south

Plate 9: Ditch 4503, looking south

Plate 10: Trench 48, looking south

Plate 11: Ditch 4802, looking SSE

Plate 12: Ditches 4902 and 4904, looking north-east

Plate 13: Ditch 5607, looking north

Plate 14: Pit 706, looking south

Plate 15: Ditch 6807, looking north-west

Plate 16: Ditch 7203 and drain 7205, looking south

Plate 17: Pit 7506, looking west

Plate 18: Trench 78, looking north

Plate 19: Ditch 7806, looking east

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

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