Land East of the A419, Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

January 2019

Client: EDP on behalf of Persimmon Homes

Issue No: 1

OA Reference No: 22538

NGR: SU 15763 89598

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

Client Name:	EDP on behalf of Persimmon Homes
Client Ref No:.	EDP 2719
Document Title:	Land East of the A419, Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	SU 15763 89598
Planning Reference:	S/OUT/17/1821
Site Code:	SWKI18
Invoice Code:	SWKINGEV
Receiving Body:	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Accession No.:	SWIMG:2018.77
OA Document File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\s\Swindon_Kingsdown\Reports
OA Graphics File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\s\Swindon_Kingsdown\010Geomatics\01 PDFs
Issue No:	1
Date:	January 2019
Prepared by:	Ben Slader (Supervisor); Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Checked by:	Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Chris Hayden (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 East of the A419, Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Ben Slader and Gerry Thacker

With contributions from Paul Booth, Lee Broderick, John Cotter, Geraldine Crann, Michael Donnelly, Cynthia Poole, Ian R Scott, Ruth Shaffrey and Helen Webb and illustrations by Charles Rousseaux

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

During September and October 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation comprising 105 trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies at land at Kingsdown to the north-east of Swindon, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 15763 89598). The site is bisected by the Bythemill Brook, and to the north of this the only dated features were a Roman posthole, a medieval ditch and a post-medieval ditch. A number of struck flints were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers in the trenches immediately to the north of the brook, but none were present in features, and no associated in situ archaeology was identified.

To the south of the Brook, features of Iron Age date, including a ditch, pit and posthole, were present in Trenches 68 and 69 within the centre of the site. These trenches also contained substantial ditches related to a sub-rectangular enclosure with an eastern entrance, which was identified by the geophysics. The enclosure proved to be of Roman date and contained a single instance of cremated human bone, and donkey bone.

To the south of the Roman enclosure, a ditch identified from the geophysical survey was investigated by Trenches 74 and 75. A single sherd of pottery recovered from its fill suggests that the ditch may be of early Anglo-Saxon date.

Within the southern part of the site, Trench 99 contained a ditch of probable Iron Age date, and Trenches 94 to 99 contained a fairly dense array of features of middle Roman date, perhaps indicating the origin of a late Roman ladder enclosure that extends to the east, and which was recorded during an earlier phase of evaluation in 2010.

As such, the trial trench evaluation has identified three localised, distinct and well defined concentrations of archaeological activity. The majority of the site produced either no archaeological remains, or a low level scatter of isolated features related to the agricultural use of the site in the Roman, medieval and later periods.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Matthew Morgan of EDP for commissioning this project on behalf of his client Persimmon Homes. Thanks is also extended to Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger who monitored the work on behalf of Wiltshire County Council for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Ben Slader, Mike Donnelly, and Tom Lawrence, who were supported by Andy Smith, Tom Oliver, Ben McAndrew, Grace Davies, Rachel Legge, Jody Bloom, Belle Neilson and Kelly Green. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Charles Rousseaux and Conan Parsons. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by EDP, on behalf of Persimmon Homes, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed new residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of resolution of an outline Planning Application (Ref: S/OUT/17/1821). A specification was agreed between the representatives of EDP and Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger, the Wiltshire County Archaeologist, and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (OA 2018a). At the request of Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger additional trenches were excavated within the southern part of the site to augment a previous trial trench evaluation (WA 2010). These trenches were the subject of an addendum to the written scheme of investigation (OA 2018b). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements, and details the results of the fieldwork.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north-east of Swindon, and to the east of the A419, and is centred on NGR SU 15763 89598. The site is bounded to the north-west by the B4019, and to the south by the A419. The site is bounded to the west and east by agricultural fields (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of a series of interconnected fields which are used for a combination of arable crops and grazing for livestock, as well as a caravan storage park (Fig. 2). The site is bisected by the Bydemill Brook.

1.2.3 The highest point of the site is in the north-west, in the vicinity of Trench 1 (see Fig. 2) at around 135m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). From here, the site slopes down to both the east and south, with Trench 10 at 124m aOD, Trench 21 at 120m aOD and Trench 27 at 115m aOD. The land continues to fall to the north of Bydemill Brook, to 112m aOD in the vicinity of Trench 33. On the southern side of the Brook (e.g. Trenches 59 and 53) levels are also recorded at 112m aOD, where the land starts to rise to the south, with 129m aOD recorded at Trenches 68 and 69, and 133m aOD at Trench 79. To the south of Kingsdown Lane the land levels out at 131m aOD, before dropping slightly to the south, with Trench 100 at 130m aOD, Trench 103 at 124m aOD and Trench 105 at 127m aOD.

1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as limestone of the Stanford Formation, which is divided by an area of Oxford Clay, and Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, which is located in roughly the centre of the site. The Oxford Clay is partly overlain by alluvium (BGS website).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a Heritage Statement (EDP 2017), the results of which are summarized below.

1.3.2 The site as a whole has been previously subject to a desk-based assessment, an aerial photographic survey, two phases of watching brief, three phases of geophysical survey, a trial trench evaluation and a small area of excavation. These have identified a number of features from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods.

1.3.3 In 2001, an aerial photograph analysis was undertaken along the route of a proposed pipeline, part of which included the northern edge of the site. This investigation identified only levelled ridge and furrow cropmarks within the site (APSUK 2001).

1.3.4 A watching brief was undertaken between July and October 2000 to monitor the installation of a water main which partially lies within the site boundary. This identified a Neolithic cooking pit, but otherwise only a medieval sherd of pottery and a scatter of stray post-medieval finds were located, which are likely to be the result of manuring deposits. No other features or deposits were identified by this investigation (FA 2001).

1.3.5 A second watching brief was undertaken between August and October 2001 during a gas pipeline installation. No *in situ* archaeological deposits were located, but a flint scraper and flint flake, probably of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, were recovered in the general locality of the previously identified Neolithic pit. Otherwise, unstratified artefacts of post-medieval and modern date were recovered, including pottery, nails and glass (CA 2002).

1.3.6 An initial 96 hectare (ha) 'reconnaissance' scan was undertaken across the site, of which 33.4ha was subject to a detailed magnetometer survey (WA 2008). Apart from field boundaries, amorphous and short linear anomalies and plough furrows, four anomalies/groups of anomalies were identified which are likely to be related to below ground remains that predate the post-medieval period.

1.3.7 A further geophysical survey in 2015 identified a series of undated ditches and pits in the north of the site. During the site walkover in October 2017 it was noted that a c. 25-30m wide easement had been excavated across this surveyed area for the installation of a new service pipe. These features have thus been removed since the 2015 survey was undertaken.

1.3.8 In 2008 and 2009, a trial trench evaluation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology to the south of Kingsdown Lane (and generally to the south of the trenches described in this document). Of the 88 trenches excavated, 78 lay within the current site boundary. The circular anomaly identified previously through aerial photograph analysis and geophysical survey was found to contain late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. Of the two trenches which were targeted on this feature, one identified a possible line of postholes inserted into the backfill of the circular ditch, although no evidence of this was found in the second slot (WA 2010).

1.3.9 The sub-rectangular enclosure-type anomaly around the circular feature was confirmed as an enclosure defined by a segmented ditch which also contained late

Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. This group of features was interpreted as a round house in an enclosure, a round barrow, or a hengiform monument. A crouched burial with an associated cremation dated to the Bronze Age was also uncovered. The anomalies identified as an earlier field system were interpreted as a Roman 'ladder pattern' settlement. This comprised a series of enclosures and field boundaries, aligned north-west to south-east, and extending for 125m. A large square enclosure was found at the south-east end, but no remains of structures or buildings were identified. Associated finds, including pieces of roof tile and hypocaust, dated the complex to the 2nd-4th century AD.

1.3.10 Otherwise, the remainder of the evaluation area identified post-medieval and modern features such as field boundaries. Indeed, the trial trenching confirmed the efficacy of the geophysical survey, as there was a strong correlation between the remains identified in the evaluation and the previously recorded anomalies.

1.3.11 The HER records an excavation in the north of the site in 1969 (EWI2843). There is no further information regarding this investigation.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
ii. To investigate the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.
iii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
iv. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
v. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
vi. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
vii. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
viii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
ix. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity.
x. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The trenches were laid out as indicated in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub 50mm accuracy. Minor adjustments to the original positions of Trenches 38, 42 and 44 were required due to the presence of overhead electricity cables. Trench 37 was shortened in length slightly due to the presence of a live service. Trench 98 was extended slightly to pick up an anomaly from the geophysical survey. Trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) prior to and during excavation.

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated using an appropriately powered mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, trench edges.

2.2.3 Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

2.2.4 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context.

2.2.5 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and evaluation work in general.

2.2.6 Plans were drawn at an appropriate scale with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All section drawings were located on the appropriate plan. The absolute height (mOD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, were calculated and indicated on the drawings.

2.2.7 The trench and sample sections were located using either a GPS unit or total station. Co-ordinates relative to Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Datum were obtained for each sampling location.

2.2.8 The majority of revealed features were sample excavated, unless with the agreement of Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger. Where features were undated then greater levels of hand excavation than outlined in the agreed WSI were undertaken, including 100% excavation of some smaller features.

2.2.9 Upon agreement with Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger, the trenches were backfilled.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

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

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 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.2.2 Subsoil (a buried plough soil) was present in the majority of trenches (see Appendix A), but was absent from a swathe of land in the western central and southern parts of the site, where any archaeological features were encountered directly below topsoil. Alluvium was only recorded in one trench (Trench 41), adjacent to the Brook, and colluvial deposits sealed by subsoil were present in Trenches 9, 25, 70 and 72.

3.2.3 The natural geology varied across the site, manifesting as a clay rich limestone brash with occasional patches of sand and gravel within the northern trenches. Within the lower areas of the site (Trenches 30 to 62), the geology was formed of pale clays with occasional sands and gravels, although a further band of limestone brash was encountered in Trenches 63 to 69. Within Trenches 70 to 83 pale clay was present, giving way to further limestone brash in the southernmost part of the site (Trenches 84 to 105).

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features within the northern part of the site (Trenches 1-47) were sparse and isolated, and although several ditches, possible pits and postholes were present, only three of these contained any dateable material: a ditch containing a sherd of medieval pottery in Trench 4, a ditch containing post-medieval material in Trench 19, and a posthole containing a sherd of Roman pottery in Trench 33.

3.3.2 Within the southern part of the site, to the south of Bythemill Brook (Trenches 48-105), archaeological features comprising Roman ditches and Iron Age ditches and a pit were present within Trenches 68 and 69, with more extensive evidence of mainly Roman date in Trenches 95-99. A ditch of possible Anglo-Saxon date was noted within Trench 75.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Towards the eastern end of Trench 1, an east-west aligned linear ditch, 103, had a single grey-brown clay fill, 104, containing fragments of limestone (Figs 2, 3 and 14).

The ditch, which had sides sloping at around 45° and a slightly convex base and probably represented a small periglacial fissure in the natural geology.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 A ditch terminus, 206, was located at the eastern end of Trench 2, and was orientated south-east to north-west, extending beyond the confines of the trench to the north-west (Figs 2, 3 and 14). The ditch had a shallow concave profile and moderately sloping sides. The single fill, 205, was a yellow-brown silty clay fill.

3.5.2 A second feature, 204, a tree-throw hole had a dark grey-brown silty clay fill, 203 (Figs 2, 3 and 14). Its irregular shape, with steep sides, a concave base and irregular top profile.

3.6 Trench 4

3.6.1 Trench 4 contained a linear ditch, 403, aligned south-east to north-west and located within the western part of the trench (Figs 2, 3 and 14). The ditch had an irregular concave profile, and the single fill, 404, was a dark grey-brown clay containing pieces of limestone and a small sherd of medieval pottery dating from the 11th-13th centuries.

3.6.2 Parallel and immediately to the west a shallow depression, 405, contained a limestone rubble surface, likely representing a modern trackway (Figs 2 and 3).

3.7 Trench 6

3.7.1 Towards the northern end of Trench 6, a possible pit, 603, was ovoid in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 2, 3 and 14). The single fill, 604, was a dark grey silty clay with frequent limestone fragment inclusions.

3.8 Trench 8

3.8.1 Towards the southern end of Trench 8, a tree-throw hole, 803, was ovoid in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 2, 4 and 14). The fill, 804, was a yellow-brown clay.

3.8.2 Adjacent to 803, a small roothole, 805, was circular in plan with a concave, regular profile (Figs 2, 4 and 14). The fill, 806, which was a dark grey-brown clay. A few metres to the north, a second roothole, 807, was also circular in plan with steep sides, shallowing out towards the base, which was flat. The fill, 808, was a dark grey-brown clay with flecks of charcoal and limestone fragments.

3.8.3 An irregular feature, 809, located towards the centre of the trench, had gently sloping sides and an uneven base (Figs 2, 4 and 14). The upper fill, 810, was a grey-brown clay exhibiting signs of both burning and bioturbation. The lower fill, 812, was a brownish-grey clay. The feature is interpreted as a tree-throw hole. A further possible feature, 811, proved to be of geological origin.

3.9 Trench 10

3.9.1 The only feature within Trench 10 was a tree-throw hole, 1003, that was located near the centre of the trench, and which had an elongated oval shape in plan, with

shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 2, 4 and 14). The fill, 1004, was a dark grey silty clay with limestone fragments throughout, very similar in composition to the overlying subsoil.

3.10 Trench 12

3.10.1 A small oval roothole, 1203, was located towards the western end of Trench 12. It had a flat base, with moderately sloping sides and a sharp top profile (Figs 2, 4 and 14). The fill, 1204, was a dark grey silty clay fill with limestone fragments. A second, deeper roothole, 1205, was located immediately to the south-east, and had steep sides and a flat, slightly irregular base. The fill, 1206, was a dark grey-brown silty clay with limestone fragments.

3.10.2 An tree-throw hole, 1207, was sub-oval in plan, and was located a few metres to the east of the rootholes (Figs 2, 4 and 14). This had a flat base, with moderately sloping sides, and the fill, 1208, was a dark reddish-brown silty clay with fragments of limestone, from which a fragment of burnt, unworked flint was recovered.

3.10.3 A second tree-throw hole, 1209, located next to the two rootholes, remained unexcavated. The fill, 1210, was a dark brown silty clay with fragments of limestone throughout.

3.10.4 A struck flint flake was recovered from the topsoil (1200).

3.11 Trench 15

3.11.1 Trench 15 was targeted on a pair of linear geophysical anomalies that appeared to converge to the south-east of the trench adjacent to Trench 19 (below). Ditch 1505 was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, and had fairly gently sloping sides and a flat, although slightly irregular, base that deepened on the north-eastern side (Figs 2, 4 and 14). The fill, 1506, was a light grey-brown sandy clay containing limestone fragments. The second ditch, 1507, was not excavated within this trench in agreement with Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger, but was excavated within Trench 19 (below). Here the ditch had a light grey-brown clay, 1508.

3.11.2 A tree-throw hole, 1503, was of a regular shape, with an almost flat base and moderately sloping sides, and the fill, 1504 was a dark yellow-brown sandy clay with limestone fragment inclusions (Figs 2, 4 and 14).

3.12 Trench 16

3.12.1 The only feature within Trench 16 was a tree-throw hole, 1603, located towards the western end of the trench (Figs 2, 5 and 14). The feature was ovoid in plan with a slightly uneven base and sides that varied between steep and gradually sloping. The basal fill, 1605, was a dark brown clay silt containing charcoal flecks. The upper fill, 1604, was a dark grey, clayey silt with more frequent charcoal flecks throughout.

3.13 Trench 18

3.13.1 The only archaeological feature within Trench 18 was a small ditch, 1804, which was on a north-east to south-west alignment (Figs 2, 5 and 14). The ditch had gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave, irregular base, perhaps

indicative of a recut although this was not evident from the fill, 1803, which was a grey-brown sandy silt with frequent limestone inclusions.

3.13.2 A trench containing what appeared to be a communications cable ran broadly west-east across the centre of the trench.

3.14 Trench 19

3.14.1 Within the northern end of Trench 19, a large ditch, 1903, was orientated south-east to north-west This ditch is most likely to be the same feature as 1507 within Trench 15 (above). The ditch, 1903, had gently sloping slightly stepped sides and a flat base (Figs 2 and 14). The basal fill, 1905, was a light grey clay silt with white clay patches and very frequent limestone fragments. The upper fill, 1904, was a dark brown clay silt with lighter brown clay patches within it, and limestone fragments throughout the deposit. Two small sherds of pottery recovered from 1904 dated from the 17th-18th century or later.

3.15 Trench 21

3.15.1 Trench 21 was placed to investigate a large penannular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The trench itself contained three features, a ditch, a posthole and a service trench (Figs 2, 5 and 14).

3.15.2 The ditch, 2103, was linear in plan with a concave, uneven base, shallow, regular sides and a sharp top profile (Figs 2, 5 and 14). The ditch was orientated south-east to north-west, and was located 5m from the south-western end of the trench. The ditch may represent the southern arm of the penannular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch contained three fills, of which the basal fill, 2106, was a light brown-grey sandy clay with occasional limestone inclusions. The central fill, 2105, was a light grey-brown clay silt, with frequent limestone fragments, and the upper fill, 2104, was a grey-brown clay silt, again with frequent limestone fragments.

3.15.3 A posthole, 2108, was located some 10m to the north of ditch 2103, and was oval in plan, with a flat base and steep sides (Figs 2, 5 and 14). The single fill, 2109, was a dark red-brown silty sand.

3.15.4 North of the centre of the trench was feature 2107, a yellow and red sandy spread. It contained an old service cable (2110). The northern arm of the penannular anomaly was not identified within the trench, and the presence of the service trench may have created a misleading geophysical plot.

3.15.5 A struck flint flake was recovered from the topsoil (2100).

3.16 Trenches 23 and 24

3.16.1 Both trenches were targeted on large linear geophysical anomalies which, on excavation, proved to be changes in the underlying geology, potentially of periglacial origin (Figs 2 and 6). Within Trench 23 this manifested as 2303, an irregular broad band of sterile red-brown sandy clay within the limestone brash geology.

3.16.2 Within Trench 24, a similar natural deposit, 2403, running across the trench in a south-east to north-west direction and beyond into Trench 27 was found which again, was identified by the geophysical survey. The deposit, 2403, was similar to 2303.

3.16.3 A single residual sherd of Roman pottery dating from the 2nd-3rd centuries AD was recovered from subsoil 2401, and pottery of 17th-18th century date from subsoil 2301 in Trench 23.

3.17 Trench 25

3.17.1 This trench contained one archaeological feature - a ditch - and a geological feature. The ditch, 2503, was shallow with concave sides and an undulating base. It ran on a north-east to south-west alignment towards the eastern end of the trench (Figs 2, 5 and 14). The single fill, 2504, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt with limestone inclusions throughout. The geological feature, 2506, was the same as that investigated in Trench 23.

3.18 Trench 27

3.18.1 Trench 27 also had a large geological feature running through it, which is the same as the feature seen in Trench 24 (Fig. 2). It crossed the trench in a south-east to north-west direction. The feature was numbered as 2704 and its fill as 2703, a reddish brown silty sand.

3.19 Trench 30

3.19.1 Trench 30 contained a single tree-throw hole, 3003, located within its north-eastern end (Figs 2, 5 and 14). This had a concave base, shallow sides and an irregular shape in plan. The only fill, 3004, was a dark reddish-brown silty clay, with small, sub-angular limestone inclusions.

3.20 Trench 33

3.20.1 A small posthole, 3303, was located towards the centre of the trench (Figs 2, 7 and 14). The feature was only partly present within the confines of the trench, and continued beneath the eastern baulk. The posthole had a concave base and steep sides, and the single fill, 3304, was a dark grey-brown clay with small sub-oval stone inclusions. The fill contained a single sherd of Roman pottery dating from the 2nd-3rd century AD.

3.21 Trench 36

3.21.1 At the north-eastern end of Trench 36 was an irregular linear feature, 3603, probably the remnant of a hedge line (Figs 2, 7 and 15). This had a concave base and shallow gently sloping sides to the west but was steeper to the east. The single fill, 3604, was dark greyish-black silty clay.

3.21.2 A plough furrow, 3605, was aligned south-east to north-west, with a concave base, moderately sloped sides and a gentle top profile (Figs 2 and 7). Its fill, 3606, was a light brownish-grey clay with small sub-angular stone inclusions.

3.21.3 A further three plough furrows, 3607, 3609 and 3611, with similar fills to 3606, lay to the south east of furrow 3605 and ran parallel to it. At least two of these had land drains running through the centre of their fills. These were not further investigated (Figs 2 and 7).

3.21.4 A tree-throw hole, 3607, lay adjacent to linear former hedge line 3603. It was very irregular in plan, and the single fill was a dark greyish-brown silty clay (Figs 2 and 7).

3.22 Trench 37

3.22.1 Trench 37 was marginally shortened due to the presence of a live service cable. The only feature found in the trench was a south-east to north-west orientated ditch, 3703, within the south-western end (Figs 2, 7 and 15) . The ditch matched a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey (although note that this was not present within Trench 84 to the south). The ditch had a regular concave base with a north-eastern side sloping at around 45°. The basal fill, 3706, was a light brown clayey silt, with no inclusions within it. This was sealed by 3705, a dark grey clayey silt, which in turn was overlain by upper fill 3704, a mid-brown clay silt

3.22.2 The ditch had been recut on the south-western side by smaller ditch 3707, which had a profile similar to 3703, with a regular, concave base, shallow, evenly sloped sides and a sharp top profile. The single fill of the later ditch was 3708, a light grey clay loam (Figs 2, 7 and 15).

3.23 Trench 39

3.23.1 A single tree-throw hole, 3903, was located at the north-eastern end of Trench 39. It had an irregular shape in plan and a concave base and sides that were fairly steep to the south and more gently sloping and irregular to the north (Figs 2, 5 and 15). The single fill, 3904, was a light yellowish-grey silty sand deposit with small sub-oval stone inclusions.

3.24 Trench 40

3.24.1 A shallow ditch or plough furrow, 4005, aligned broadly north-south, terminated within the confines of the trench, continuing to the north (Figs 2, 5 and 15). The ditch had a flat base and was steep sided at the point of the terminal. The single fill, 4006, was a dark grey-brown silty clay. The ditch had been cut by a land drain, of which there were eight within the trench, reflecting its relatively low lying position.

3.25 Trench 43

3.25.1 A large but shallow tree-throw hole, 4303, was present within the eastern end of Trench 43, and was irregularly shaped in plan, with an undulating base (Figs 2, 5 and 15). The fill, 4304, was a grey-brown silty clay with some flint, small pebbles and charcoal inclusions. A second tree-throw hole, 4306, lay a few metres to the west, and exhibited a similar irregular shallow profile. The fill, 4305, was a light yellow-brown slightly sandy silty clay loam, with charcoal flecks and small pebble inclusions. Several land drains were present within the trench.

3.26 Trench 44

3.26.1 Trench 44 contained a single north-east to south-west orientated linear ditch, 4403, which was located towards the southern end of the trench (Figs 2 and 15). The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 4404, was dark greyish-yellow sandy clay, with small sub-oval stone inclusions.

3.27 Trench 50

3.27.1 Trench 50 was targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted as plough furrows, and a single north-south oriented example was encountered within the trench but was not investigated any further. In addition, two tree-throw holes were present (Figs 2, 8 and 15).

3.27.2 Tree-throw hole 5003 had an irregular shape in plan, and also had an irregular base and sides (Figs 2, 8 and 15). The fill, 5005, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with very infrequent small stone inclusions. The second tree-throw, 5004, lay to west of 5003, and was also irregular in plan, with irregular undercutting sides and a diffuse top profile. It also had a single fill, 5006, a dark greyish brown silty clay with very infrequent small stone inclusions.

3.28 Trench 53

3.28.1 A plough furrow, 5303, was located within Trench 53. It had a flat base which sloped up to the north-east, and the sides were asymmetrical, the western one being much steeper than the eastern (Figs 2, 8 and 15). The top profile on the west was much more sharp than the east as a result. The fill, 5304, was a light grey-brown silty clay with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions.

3.28.2 A second plough furrow, 5305, had a similar profile, with the eastern side sloping more steeply and having a sharper break of slope than the western (Figs 2, 8 and 15). The base was concave. The sole fill, 5306, was a light grey-brown silty clay with rare gravel and very rare charcoal inclusions.

3.29 Trench 54

3.29.1 A north-south aligned plough furrow, 5402, ran across the eastern end of Trench 54 (Figs 2, 8 and 15). The furrow was linear in plan, with very shallow sides and a concave base. The fill, 5403, was a grey-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of fired clay, potentially exhibiting the impressions of grass stems (see Appendix B.3), although this could not be dated.

3.30 Trench 58

3.30.1 A small ovoid post-hole, 5803, lay at the northern end of Trench 58 (Figs 2, 9 and 15). It had a concave, even base with shallow, regular sides and a sharp top profile. The fill, 5804, was a dark grey clay silt with infrequent limestone inclusions. A single worked flint flake was recovered from 5804.

3.31 Trench 60

3.31.1 Towards the northern-eastern end of Trench 60 was a small tree-throw hole, 6004 (Figs 2, 9 and 15). This was an elongated oval shape in plan and was very shallow with a concave base and sides. Its fill was 6005, a brown clay silt with darker patches of discolouration, possibly bioturbation. There were flecks of manganese throughout the fill.

3.31.2 A further potential feature, 6003, proved to be of geological origin.

3.32 Trench 63

3.32.1 Trench 63 was located to test a large geophysical anomaly that covered roughly the south-eastern half of the trench (Figs 2 and 9). This was determined to be a natural feature, 6305, likely of periglacial origin, and it was sample excavated. The fill, 6306, was a brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent limestone pieces.

3.32.2 An irregularly ovoid tree-throw hole, 6303, was located at the north-western end of the trench (Figs 2, 8 and 15). The feature had a slightly irregular concave profile, and the fill, 6304, was an orange-brown silty clay with small sub-angular stone inclusions.

3.33 Trench 64

3.33.1 Trenches 64, 65 and 66 (below) were targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly which coincides with a field boundary present on the 1925 OS map. The ditches uncovered within these three trenches are therefore of recent date.

3.33.2 A south-east to north-west aligned ditch, 6403, was located in the centre of Trench 64 (Figs 2, 9 and 15). The ditch was linear in plan with a concave base, steep, even sides and a sharp top profile. The basal fill, 6404, was a dark orange-brown silty clay and had infrequent stone inclusions. The upper fill, 6402, was a light orange-brown silty clay with frequent small stones.

3.34 Trench 65

3.34.1 A ditch, 6502, oriented north-south, was found towards the eastern end of Trench 65 (Figs 2, 9 and 15). It had a concave base, steep sides and a sharp top profile. The single fill, 6503, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with sub-angular stone inclusions.

3.35 Trench 66

3.35.1 Trench 66 contained a single ditch, 6603. The ditch had a flared V-shaped profile (Figs 2 and 9). The lower fill, 6605, was a light brown-grey clay silt with very frequent limestone inclusions. The upper fill, 6604, was a light brownish-grey clay silt also with frequent limestone inclusions.

3.36 Trenches 68 and 69

3.36.1 Trenches 68 and 69 were targeted to investigate the western (Trench 68) and northern (Trench 69) sides of a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a sub-rectangular

ditched enclosure with an entrance on the eastern side, and to look for internal features (Figs 2, 9, 15 and 16).

3.36.2 Within the eastern side of Trench 68, a small ditch, 6807, had a flared concave profile (Fig. 15). The fill, 6808 was a dark brownish-grey silty clay which contained pottery of early Iron Age date. An environmental sample (Sample 1: Appendix C.1) contained mainly modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal was in good condition but small in size. Charred grains were also present, and although most could not be precisely identified, some barley survived, as did the seeds of weeds. A narrower ditch, 6809, ran parallel and to the east. The ditch had a slightly irregular concave profile, and the fill, 6810 was a mid-brown clay (Fig. 15).

3.36.3 Ditch 6807 continues into the southern end of Trench 69 as 6918, which was orientated north-east to south-west with a single fill, 6917, a greyish brown silty clay, with small stone inclusions (Fig. 16).

3.36.4 To the north of ditch 6918, a circular pit, 6906 had steep sides and a flat base (Plate 3; Fig. 16). The basal fill, 6903, was a light orange-brown clay silt with infrequent charcoal flecks. This was sealed by 6905, a dark brown silty clay with large stone inclusions, and contained pottery of later middle Iron Age date and animal bone from cattle and sheep/goat. An environmental sample (Sample 5: Appendix C.1) contained mainly modern roots, straw and crop debris, although charcoal was in good condition but with minor external encrustation. Charred cereal grains were present although they were fragmented and glume base fragments were mostly small and not identifiable. The upper fill, 6904, a grey-brown silty clay, with small sub-angular stones, also contained pottery of later middle Iron Age date, and animal bones from cattle and sheep/goat.

3.36.5 Two postholes, 6908 and 6910, were located immediately to the north of pit 6906 (Fig. 16). Posthole 6908 was the larger of the two with a concave profile and a greyish-brown silty clay fill, 6909, with small sub-angular limestone inclusions. Posthole 6908 had an irregular undulating profile, and was deeper on the southern side, and the fill, 6907, was a grey-brown silty clay.

3.36.6 The western side of the enclosure, ditch 6803, was the largest ditch encountered during the evaluation. It was orientated SSE-NNW and was located towards the eastern end of the trench. The eastern (external) side was angled at around 45° and fairly regular, whilst the western side although descending at a similar angle exhibited a more stepped profile (Plated 1; Fig. 15). The base, although generally flat, had a deeper point towards the western side. The basal fill of the enclosure ditch, 6811, was a dark grey clay with reddish clay patches and limestone fragments. A quantity of calcined animal bone (indeterminate as to species) was recovered from the fill (Sample 2 - Appendix C.1; C.2) along with three small fragments of fired clay, one of which may have been a small sherd of pottery which could only yield a broadly prehistoric spot date. The environmental sample contained almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris, with occasional charcoal in good condition and several land snails. Fill 6811 was sealed by 6806, which was present on both sides of the ditch. It consisted of a light brownish-grey clay with limestone inclusions, and probably derived from the slumping of the ditch sides. It was in turn sealed by 6805, a dark

brownish-grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. The upper fill, 6804, was a brown-reddish clay silt containing small stones and limestone fragments.

3.36.7 Within Trench 69 the northern arm of the enclosure ditch, 6912, had a slightly irregular concave profile, and was shallower than its counterpart within Trench 68 (Plate 2; Fig. 16). The ditch was orientated west-east. The basal fill, 6916, was a dark reddish-brown silty clay with large stone inclusions and charcoal flecks containing sheep/goat and donkey bones (see Appendix C.3). This was overlain by 6915, an orange-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions, which only appeared in the northern side of the ditch and which contained horse or donkey bones. Roman pottery from this fill dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD. The next fill in the sequence, 6914, was a dark grey silty clay with small stone and charcoal inclusions, which contained Roman pottery dated to the early to mid-2nd century or later. The fill also contained cremated human bone (see Appendix C.3), and was sampled for additional environmental remains (Sample 6: Appendix C.1). As with Sample 2 above, the flots contained only modern roots, small fragments of charcoal and land snails. Fill 6911 was overlain by 6913, present within the southern side of the ditch, which consisted of a light orange-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. The upper fill was 6911, a greyish-brown, silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones, from which a struck flint flake, presumably residual, was recovered.

3.37 Trench 73

3.37.1 A pit, 7302, was located towards the eastern end of Trench 73. It was ovoid in plan, with a shallow concave profile (Figs 2, 9 and 16). The fill, 7303, was a dark greyish brown silty clay, with small sub-angular stone inclusions and animal bone indeterminate as to species.

3.37.2 A second pit, 7306, towards the centre of the trench also had a concave profile, but was deeper than 7302 (Figs 2, 9 and 16). The pit had a concave profile, and the basal fill, 7309, was a dark blackish-brown silty clay containing pig and sheep/goat bones. This was sealed by 7308, a light greyish-brown clay, in turn sealed by 7307, a dark grey-brown silty clay.

3.37.3 A Tree-throw hole, 7304, was located towards the western end of the trench and had an irregular shape in plan with an uneven base (Figs 2, 9 and 16). The fill, 7305, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with small to medium sub-angular stones.

3.38 Trenches 74 and 75

3.38.1 Trenches 74 and 75 were targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly that was orientated west-east before turning to the south at its eastern extent. Trench 74 was targeted on the north-south aligned section to the east, and Trench 75 on the west aligned section towards the western end of the anomaly.

3.38.2 Ditch 7402, within Trench 74, was orientated broadly north-south and had a shallow concave profile, which was slightly deeper on the northern side (Figs 2, 10 and 16). The fill, 7403 was a dark brown silty clay. Adjacent and to the east, a small pit, 7404, had a slightly irregular concave profile, and the single fill, 7405 was also a dark brown silty clay.

3.38.3 Within the northern part of Trench 75, ditch 7502 was orientated west-east, with fairly steep sides, becoming steeper with depth, and a concave base (Figs 2, 10 and 16; Plate 4). The lowest fill, 7509, appeared to have entered the ditch from the northern side, and was a dark brown clay silt. This was overlain by 7508, a light grey-brown silty clay, in turn sealed by 7507, a brown clay silt. The next fill in the sequence, 7504, was a light brown clay silt overlain by 7503, a mid-brown clay silt from which two small sherds of pottery were recovered. One of these sherds is likely to be of early-mid Anglo-Saxon date (see Appendix B.1), and whilst the second sherd could share this date, it may have a prehistoric origin.

3.38.4 A plough furrow, 7505, was located to the south of 7502, and was orientated north-west to south-east, terminating within the trench, and continuing to the south-east (Figs 2, 10 and 16). The furrow had a was flat based and the single fill, 7506, was a dark brownish-grey clay silt.

3.39 Trench 79

3.39.1 A plough furrow, 7904, was aligned ENE-WSW with a shallow slightly undulating profile was found in Trench 79 (Figs 2, 10 and 16). The fill, 7905 was a brown silty clay. To the north a tree-throw hole, 7902, had a steeper northern edge and an irregular, more gently sloping southern side, and a slightly flared 'V' shaped base. The fill, 7903, was a dark reddish-brown silty clay. A second plough furrow, 7606, within the southern end of the trench was aligned broadly west-east, and the fill, 7907, was a dark reddish-brown silty clay, which was not further investigated.

3.40 Trench 81

3.40.1 A single plough furrow, 8102, oriented west-east, was located towards the centre of Trench 81 (Figs 2, 10 and 16). The furrow had a shallow flat-based profile, and the fill, 8103, was an orange-brown sandy clay.

3.41 Trench 82

3.41.1 Trench 82 was targeted on an annular geophysical anomaly. Just to the north of the centre of the trench a WNW-ESE aligned narrow ditch, 8202, was steep sided with a flat base (Figs 2, 10 and 16). The fill, 8203, was a very dark brown silty clay. Around 8m to the south, a similarly aligned ditch, 8204, was slightly wider with a more irregular profile. The fill, 8205, was a dark brown silty clay. It is possible that the two ditches represent either side of the annular feature, although they did not appear to curve within the confines of the trench. The area between the two ditches contained a service trench and a larger area of modern disturbance.

3.42 Trench 83

3.42.1 A probable plough furrow, 8302, was located around the centre of Trench 83 and was orientated NNW-SSE. The furrow had a shallow flat-based profile, and the fill, 8303, was a yellow-brown sandy clay.

3.43 Trench 88

3.43.1 A north-west to south-east aligned linear feature, 8802, probably a plough furrow based on the geophysical survey interpretation, was located towards the western end of Trench 88. It had a wide, shallow and flat-based profile (Figs 2, 11 and 16). The fill, 8803, was an orange-brown clay.

3.44 Trench 89

3.44.1 A plough furrow, 8902, was located towards the northern end of Trench 89, and was aligned north-east to south-west, perhaps suggesting that it would have been in a different land plot to that in Trench 88 above (Figs 2, 11 and 16). The furrow had a wide, shallow flat based profile, and the fill, 8903, was an orange-brown clay.

3.45 Trench 94

3.45.1 Within the centre of Trench 94, a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 9406, had a very steep side to the north-west, and a more gently sloping side to the south-east and a flat sloping base (Figs 2, 12 and 16). The lower fill, 9407, was a dark brown clay. This was overlain by 9408, a light brown clay. Ditch 9406 had been recut on its south-eastern side by similarly aligned ditch 9409, which had sides sloping at around 45° and a flat base that sloped down to the north-west. The single fill, 9410, was a light brown clay containing a fragment of burnt flint, and was sampled for finds (see Appendix C.1).

3.45.2 To the north-west, a pit or ditch terminus, 9404, had a flared concave profile and was only partially present within the trench (Figs 2, 11 and 16). The lower fill, 9411, was a dark brown clay. This was overlain by 9405, a light brown clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal and a fragment of burnt flint, and was sampled for finds (see Appendix C.1).

3.45.3 A smaller elongated pit, 9402, was located 5m to the northwest of feature 9404 (Figs 2, 11 and 16). It was steep sided with a concave base, and the fill, 9403 was a mid- brown clay.

3.46 Trench 95

3.46.1 Trench 95 was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies, one of which was present within the trench as ditch 9502, which was aligned north-west to south-east (Figs 2, 11 and 17). A west-east aligned anomaly was not present within the trench. Ditch 9502 had a steep northern edge, a gentler and slightly irregular southern edge, and a flat base. The lower fill, 9505, was a mid-brown clay silt. This was overlain by 9504, a darker brown clay silt, in turn sealed by the upper fill, 9503, a dark brownish-grey clay silt which contained several sherds of Roman pottery dating from the late 2nd century or later, two fragments of imbrex roof tile, and cattle bones.

3.47 Trench 96

3.47.1 Trench 96 was targeted on three linear anomalies from the geophysical survey. At the eastern end of the trench a north-west to south-east aligned linear ditch, 9602, corresponded well with one of the anomalies. The ditch had a shallow, slightly

irregular concave profile, and the fill, 9603, was a dark brown silty clay (Figs 2, 11 and 17). Immediately to the west, a second ditch, 9604, also correlated well with a linear anomaly. It had a broadly concave profile, with the sides slightly steeper to the south-east (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The fill, 9605, was also a dark brown silty clay which contained several fragments of Roman pottery dating from at least the late 2nd century, a fragment of flat tile and an iron object, potentially strapping from a bucket or barrel.

3.47.2 A small pit or posthole, 9606, was located to the north-west. It had a shallow concave profile (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The fill, 9607, was a black silty sand containing a single fragment of burnt flint and charcoal flecks. The fill was sampled for finds (Sample 4: Appendix C.1).

3.47.3 An irregular pit, or tree-throw hole, 9616, was one of a cluster of features located towards the eastern end of the trench (Figs 2, 11 and 17). It had a shallow flat based profile, and the fill, 9617, was a dark brown silty clay containing several sherds of Roman pottery dating from the late 2nd to 3rd century. Adjacent were two small postholes, 9612 and 9614. The fills, 9613 and 9615 respectively, were both black silty clays and each contained pottery dating from at least the 2nd century.

3.47.4 A further feature, 9610 may represent the terminal end of the westernmost linear anomaly, or a tree-throw hole (Figs 2, 11 and 17). It had a shallow, slightly irregular concave profile, and the fill, 9611, was a mid-brown sandy clay containing Roman pottery from the late 1st to 2nd century.

3.48 Trench 97

3.48.1 Trench 97 was targeted on a north-west to south-east aligned linear anomaly which appeared to correspond with ditch 9710, located towards the north-eastern end of the trench (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The ditch had sides of approximately 45° and a flat base which sloped up towards the north-east. The fill, 9711, was a dark brown sandy clay. A small elongated probable tree-throw hole, 9708, was adjacent to the ditch. It had a shallow concave profile. The fill, 9707, was a dark grey clay silt containing Roman pottery of late 1st to 2nd century date.

3.48.2 Around 15 metres to the south-west, a north-west to south-east aligned plough furrow, 9704, terminated within the confines of the trench, continuing beyond the trench to the north-west (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The ditch had a shallow flat-based profile, with a more pronounced edge on the north-western side. The fill, 9705, was a brown sandy clay.

3.48.3 A north-west to south-east aligned plough furrow, 9706, was located a few metres to the west. It had a shallow profile, with a slightly convex base (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The fill, 9707, was a brown sandy clay.

3.48.4 A further SSE-NNW orientated ditch, 9702, was located within the north-eastern end of the trench. It had a flared, concave profile (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The fill, 9703, was a grey-brown silty clay.

3.49 Trench 98

3.49.1 Trench 98 was targeted on a dense area of geophysical anomalies, and contained numerous ditches and two small pits or postholes (Plate 5). Due to the number of features and the often intercutting relationships, excavation was necessarily circumspect.

3.49.2 Stratigraphically the earliest features in the trench were ditch 9827 and a spread of clay silt 9803, each of which was cut by a later feature (Figs 2, 11 and 17). Ditch 9827 was oriented broadly west-east with a shallow flat-based profile (Plate 6; Fig. 17). The fill, 9804, was a dark grey clay silt containing Roman pottery of mid-1st to 2nd century date and animal bone from an amphibian and a vole. An environmental sample (Sample 8: Appendix C.1) almost entirely comprised modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal was in good condition but small in size. Three indeterminate cereal grains were also present, but are in poor condition. Layer 9803, a dark grey clay silt was 5.2m in length and up to 0.21m deep. It contained pottery of mid-1st -2nd century date.

3.49.3 A further layer, 9809, was a dark grey clay silt deposit located a few metres to the north of 9803 and was up to 0.25m in depth (Fig 17). Pottery of mid-1st century date was recovered, and the deposit may represent a midden or another deliberate act of deposition. An environmental sample from the deposit (Sample 3: Appendix C.1) contained modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal was in good condition but small-sized. Twelve indeterminate cereal grains, seeds and two small glume base fragments were present, but are in poor condition.

3.49.4 Narrow ditch 9827 was located towards the southern end of the trench, and was aligned north-west to south-east (Figs 2 and 11). The fill, 9828, was a dark-grey clay silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and limestone fragments. The ditch was not further investigated, but appeared to be cut at its southern end by ditch 9829 (below).

3.49.5 Ditch 9813 was located towards the centre of the trench, and was aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The ditch had a gently sloping south-eastern side and a steeper north-western edge, and the base was generally flat, deepening slightly to the west. The fill, 9814, was a dark grey clay silt containing pottery of early 2nd-century date, an iron hobnail and animal bone from horse or donkey. An environmental sample (Sample 9: Appendix C.1) contained mainly modern roots, although small fragments of charcoal were present. Ten indeterminate cereal grains from the sample are in poor condition, and twenty-one glume base fragments and nine grass seeds were also noted.

3.49.6 A further ditch, 9815, ran to the south-east of ditch 9813, and the two appeared to intersect just to the west of the trench edge (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The ditch had steep sides and a flat base. The fill, 9816, was a dark grey clay silt containing pottery of early 2nd century date, a fragment of oyster shell, and bone from horse or donkey, sheep/goat and cattle. An environmental sample (Sample 10: Appendix C.1) contained modern roots, small fragments of charcoal, ten cereal grains in poor condition, nine glume base fragments and weed seeds.

3.49.7 Ditch 9807 cut through the southern edge of layer 9809, and was oriented broadly west-east (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The ditch had sides angled at around 45° and a flat base. The fill, 9808, was a dark grey clay silt containing pottery of early 2nd-century date and part of a glass long necked conical jug of late 1st -2nd century date (Appendix B.8), as well as animal bone from sheep/goat, dog and mouse or vole. Two fragments of fired clay were also recovered from the fill (Appendix B.3). An environmental sample (Sample 7: Appendix C.1) contained modern roots and small fragments of charcoal. Sixteen cereal grains, of which three may be wheat, were present, although their condition was poor. Over twenty-five glume base fragments and a single rachis internode fragment were also recovered as were a few seeds, eleven small grass seeds and a small fragment of hazel nutshell.

3.49.8 A pit, 9805, cut through layer 9803 (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The pit had steep sides which flared outwards towards the top, and a flat base. The fill, 9806, was a dark grey clay silt.

3.49.9 A pit, or ditch terminus, 9811, was located to the north of ditch 9813 (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The feature was shallow and flat based, and the fill, 9812, was a dark grey clay silt containing pottery of late 1st- to early 2nd-century date.

3.49.10 A posthole, 9817, was ovoid in plan, with steep sides and an undulating base (Figs 2, 11 and 17). The fill, 9818, was a dark grey silty clay which contained Roman pottery of 2nd-century or later date.

3.49.11 Several other ditches were recorded in plan, and their visible fills described, but were not otherwise investigated. Narrow ditch 9819 towards the northern end of the trench was oriented west-east, and the fill, 9820, was a dark grey clay silt from which an iron nail was recovered (Appendix B.9). Immediately to the south, a linear ditch, 9821, also oriented west-east, terminated within the confines of the trench. The fill, 9822, was a dark grey silty clay from which Roman pottery of 1st century date was recovered. Just to the south of ditch 9818, a pit or ditch terminal, 9825 extended into the trench from the west. The fill, 9826 was a dark grey silty clay from which pottery of mid to late 1st century date was retrieved. Towards the southern end of the trench two further west-east orientated ditches, 9829 and 9831, both had similar dark grey silty clay fills, 9830 and 9832 respectively. Within the extreme south of the trench (revealed when the trench was extended at the request of Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger), ditch 9833 entered the trench from the west, and was oriented north-west to south-east, terminating within the trench. The fill, 9834, was a was a dark grey silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks.

3.50 Trench 99

3.50.1 Trench 99 was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies, one towards the northern end of the trench and one towards the southern (Figs 2, 12 and 17). A tree-throw hole or pit, 9905, was located within the northern end of the trench. The feature had irregular, slightly undercut sides, and the lower fill, 9907, was a brown clay silt. This was overlain by 9906, a light brown silty clay. The feature was cut by 9903, a north-east to south-west aligned linear ditch. The ditch had a concave profile, and the fill,

9904, was a dark reddish-brown clay silt containing pottery of mid to late 1st century date and sheep/goat bone. The ditch correlates with the northernmost linear anomaly.

3.50.2 Around 9m to the south, ditch 9910, was orientated broadly west-east with gently sloping sides, becoming steeper at the centre where the ditch narrowed and deepened (Figs 2, 12 and 17). The lowest fill, 9913, was a brown clay silt, and was sealed by 9912, which was a darker brown hue. The upper fill, 9911, was a mid-brown clay silt, which contained pottery of Iron Age date. A further west-east oriented ditch, 9907, was located towards the southern end of the ditch, a good correlation with the southernmost linear anomaly. The ditch had a slightly flared concave profile, and the fill, 9909, was a dark brown sandy clay.

3.51 Trench 101

3.51.1 Trench 101 was in an area not previously covered by geophysical survey. At the western end of the trench, a tree-throw hole, 10101, appeared curvilinear in plan, defining a central area of 1.75m, with an undulating concave profile (Figs 2, 12 and 18). The fill, 10192, was a light grey-brown silty clay. A further tree-throw hole, 10103, was located a few metres to the west. This had a steep undercut side to the west and a more gently sloping side to the east, with an irregular concave base. The fill, 10104, was a light grey-brown silty clay.

3.52 Trench 103

3.52.1 A north-west to south-east oriented ditch, 10304, was located around the centre of Trench 103 (Figs 2, 13 and 18). The ditch had a steep side to the south-west, sloped more gently to the north-east and had an undulating base. The fill, 10305, was a dark brown silty clay. Immediately to the east of the ditch, a tree-throw hole, 10302, had an irregular profile, with a stepped side to the north-east. The fill, 10303, was a mid-brown silty sand.

3.52.2 Towards the western end of the trench, a further ditch, 10308, was also aligned north-west to south-east, with sides sloping at around 45°, and a flat base that sloped down to the north-west (Figs 2, 13 and 18). The fill, 10309, was a mid-brown silty clay. On either side of the ditch were further shallow tree-throw holes, 10310 to the west and 10306 to the east. Feature 10310 was flat based, and the fill, 10311, was a mid-brown silty clay. Feature 10306, had a more irregular profile, being deeper on the north-eastern side. The fill, 10307, was a dark brown silty clay.

3.53 Trench 104

3.53.1 At the southern end of Trench 104, a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 10403, most likely represents a former hedge line (Figs 2, 13 and 18). The ditch had a steep sided flat-based profile, which was undercut on the western side. The fill, 10404, was a mottled brownish-grey silty clay.

3.53.2 A further tree root, 10407, was located just to the north of the centre of the trench, and had an irregular undulating profile (Figs 2, 13 and 18). The feature had a grey-brown silty clay fill, 10408. Feature 10407 was associated with a small tree-throw

hole, 10405, at its southern end. This too was irregular in profile, with a dark grey-brown silty clay fill, 10406.

3.54 Trench 105

3.54.1 Trench 105 contained a series of broadly north-south oriented plough furrows: 10503, 10505, 10507 and 10509. These were all investigated and generally had shallow flat-based profiles, although 10507 was slightly narrower and deeper (Figs 2, 13 and 18). The fills, 10504, 10506, 10508 and 10510 respectively, were mid-grey clay silts. To the west of the centre of the trench a similarly aligned narrow ditch, 10513, had steep sides and a flat base. The fill, 10514, was a light yellowish-grey clay silt. Adjacent to the ditch, a small possible posthole, 10511, had a shallow concave profile, and the fill, 10512, was a dark grey clay silt.

3.55 Finds and environmental summary

3.55.1 Finds (Appendix B) from the northern part of the site (Trenches 1-47 to the north of the Brook) were sparse and scattered. Struck flints were recovered from several contexts, but were nearly all unstratified finds from the topsoil or subsoil, and were broadly clustered around the south-facing slope dropping down to Bydemill Brook. Only a single Roman find was recovered from a feature: a small sherd of pottery from posthole 3303 (Trench 33), whilst a second sherd was found within the subsoil in Trench 24. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from ditch 403 in Trench 4, and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe from ditch 1903 in Trench 19, with a further sherd of similar date from the subsoil in Trench 22. No animal bone was recovered from the northern trenches.

3.55.2 Within the southern part of the site (Trenches 48-105), finds were recovered from three main areas: the sub-rectangular enclosure identified by geophysical survey (Trenches 68 and 69), the linear geophysical anomaly in Trench 74 and 75, and a dense cluster of features within Trenches 95 to 99.

3.55.3 Within Trenches 68 and 69, early Iron Age pottery and fired clay was recovered from ditch 6807, and later middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone and slag from pit 6906. The enclosure ditch (6803 and 6912) yielded calcined animal bone and fired clay, with a piece of struck flint from Trench 68, and pottery of Roman date, animal bone and cremated human bone from Trench 69.

3.55.4 Trench 75 contained a single sherd of pottery tentatively dated to the early-middle Anglo-Saxon period, and animal bone was recovered from what may be a continuation of this ditch within Trench 74.

3.55.5 The trenches immediately to the south of Kingsdown Lane (Trenches 95-99) contained numerous sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone, together with occasional metal finds, ceramic building material and a piece of glass.

3.55.6 Environmental samples (Appendix C.1) were taken from a range of features within the southern part of the site of Roman and prehistoric dates, or to search for smaller finds within undated features. These all contained quantities of modern roots, but charred grains, seeds and charcoal do survive within the site.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The geophysical survey results were generally accurate, and the enclosure in Trenches 68 and 69, the ditch in Trenches 74 and 75, and the denser array of linear features in Trenches 95-99 were all present in the ground. Smaller features like pits and postholes were not as well represented, but this is not unexpected. Some linear features plotted by the geophysics, for example within Trenches 23, 24, 25 and 27, proved to be of geological origin.

4.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken during fair weather conditions, and the archaeological features were generally easy to identify against the underlying geology.

4.1.3 The majority of the features uncovered were investigated, and where undated, were subject to additional hand excavation. The majority of the features interpreted as 'probable archaeology' from the geophysical survey did contain dateable material.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation was successful in determining the presence, absence, extent and state of preservation of the revealed archaeological remains, and where possible of determining the date range of these. The veracity of the geophysical survey was evaluated, and the site's potential to contain environmental remains was examined through soil samples from features of Iron Age and Roman dates.

4.2.2 The potential implications of the remains with reference to economy and status are discussed below.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The presence of a small quantity of worked flints on the south-facing slope within the northern part of the site was identified, but it should be noted that nearly all of these were not recovered from features, but rather were in the topsoil or subsoil (Appendix B.2). Furthermore, no particular concentration is identifiable, and no in situ prehistoric remains were located on this slope. Additionally, an OA flint specialist was involved in this stage of the works (but not in others) which may slightly skew the overall results. The flints are likely to range in date from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age, with several of the early forms found in the low-lying river valley bisecting the evaluation area and indicating transient early prehistoric activity along this potential routeway.

4.3.2 Otherwise remains of prehistoric date were confined to Trenches 68, 69 and 99, where Iron Age material was recovered. Within ditch 6808, ten sherds of pottery of early Iron Age date were associated with fragments of fired clay. The upper fills of pit 6906 contained pottery of later middle Iron Age date, including sherds from a fine, tall globular bowl (see Appendix B.1). Both cattle and sheep/goat were represented in the animal bone assemblage (Appendix C.3). The presence of both fired clay (Appendix B.3) and possible slag (Appendix B.7) may indicate that metal working was undertaken in the vicinity. Barley grains were preserved in an environmental sample (Appendix C.1), and are likely to represent a staple crop. A few sherds recovered from the upper

fill of ditch 9910 in Trench 99 also suggest a general Iron Age date, and a probable prehistoric sherd was present in colluvium in Trench 70 (7003).

4.3.3 A greater level of Roman remains was identified, although within the northern part of the site the period was only represented by a single posthole in Trench 33 (3304) contained a sherd dating from the 2nd-3rd century. The sub-rectangular enclosure was present in both Trenches 68 and 69 (6803 and 6912), and although datable material was only present within the ditch fills in Trench 68 in small quantities, these few sherds were securely from the central fills of the feature, and dated from the early 2nd to the 3rd century. Animal bone from sheep/goat, and more unusually donkey bone was present in the lowest fill, 6816. Donkey is generally thought to have been introduced to Britain in the Roman period but skeletal remains are rare. Bones from large mammal, including horse/donkey were present in fill 6915, and cremated human bone (see Appendix C.2) from an adolescent or adult was recovered from fill 6914. An environmental sample from this deposit (Sample 10; Appendix C.1) contained no charred plant remains. Fired clay was recovered from the upper fill, 6911. It is possible that the enclosure represents a livestock corral associated with the ladder enclosure to the south, although the presence of cremated human bone does not entirely fit with this interpretation.

4.3.4 Within the southern part of the site, Trenches 94 to 99 contained large numbers of ditches, which in combination with pits and postholes, indicate that activity did not extend beyond around AD 250 (see Appendix B.1). The features appear to form a continuation of the ladder-type series of enclosures uncovered during the previous phase of evaluation (WA 2010) to the east of the current evaluation. The results of the earlier trenching in combination with geophysics concluded that 'the survey clearly shows a typical ladder-pattern settlement comprising a series of rectilinear fields and paddocks defined by linear ditches with a main settlement enclosure at the eastern end. These ladder settlements often have an Iron Age origin with continued occupation into the Romano-British period, a date for occupation firmly placed in the later Roman period from the mid 3rd century' (WA 2010, 14). The dates and types of pottery recovered suggest that a low status ladder settlement may have started in the west and had then been extended to the east in the later 3rd century.

4.3.5 Environmental samples, although by no means conclusive, suggest that wheat may have replaced barley as a key crop. Animal bone again confirmed as donkey was present in fill 9816, as well as examples from dog, cattle and sheep/goat.

4.3.6 Metal finds, including a hobnail, and the quantity of pottery and bone recovered, taken with the very dark colour of the fills, indicate that settlement was present within the close vicinity. The general lack of the finer pottery fabrics suggests a lower status rural settlement.

4.3.7 Only a single sherd of possibly early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered, from a ditch in Trench 75, which from the geophysical survey ran west-east prior to turning to the south in the vicinity of Trench 74, where it remained undated. The ditch within Trench 75 was fairly substantial (although less so in Trench 74), and it is unclear whether this represents a field boundary, or part of an enclosure, although no evidence for any return was present within Trench 78 to the south.

4.3.8 Although some of the many plough furrows uncovered across the site may have had their genesis in the medieval period, only a single ditch within Trench 1 (103), probably a field boundary, was dated to this period, on the basis of a single small sherd of pottery potentially of 11th-13th-century date. The post-medieval period was also only represented by ditches in Trenches 15 and 19, with pottery and clay pipe recovered from the latter. Although undated, the alignment and association with other features suggests that ditches within Trenches 4, 18, 21, 25, 37, 44, 103 and 105 could well be the remains of post-medieval field boundaries. In general, the features uncovered during the evaluation were relatively close to the surface, and showed some degree of truncation.

4.3.9 In conclusion, the majority of the site did not produce any archaeological remains, other than a low level of scattered and isolated features typical of a continuously farmed landscape. Otherwise, three distinct and well defined concentrations of archaeological remains were identified, comprising the enclosure in Trenches 68 and 69, the large ditch in Trenches 74 and 75 and the edge of the ladder settlement in Trenches 94 to 99, within the centre and south of the south, and as predicted by the geophysical survey results.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

A.1.1 Dates of pottery in the tables below are given in the following formats. Prehistoric pottery: L prehist = late prehistoric; IA = Iron Age; EIA = early Iron Age; LMIA = later middle Iron Age. Roman and later pottery is dated by century AD, so 1st C = 1st century AD and the modifiers E, M and L indicate an early, middle or late date within that century, hence E-M 2nd C is early to middle 2nd century AD. The modifier + indicates a potential later date (as the style or fabric continues in use beyond the date provided). EAS = early Anglo Saxon, and 11th-13th C indicates a medieval date, with 17th-18th C a post-medieval date. Bone means animal bone unless specifically stated as human bone. CBM indicates that ceramic building material was recovered. Flint indicates struck flint of prehistoric date, unless specifically stated as burnt flint, which is unworked.

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a narrow linear ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash and light grey-brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	0.5	0.1	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of 103	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch and a tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Fill	0.72	0.11	Fill of 204	-	-
204	Cut	0.72	0.11	Tree-throw hole	-	-
205	Layer	0.72	0.04	Redeposited natural	-	-
206	Cut	0.55	0.10	Ditch terminus	-	-
207	Fill	0.55	0.10	Fill of 206	-	-

Trench 3		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch and a modern trackway. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravel and brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	1.3	0.25	Ditch	-	-
404	Fill	1.3	0.25	Fill of 403	Pottery	11th-13th C
405	Cut	3.2	-	Modern track surface	-	-
406	Fill	3.2	-	Hardcore surface of 405	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone and brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	Cut	1.3	0.12	Pit	-	-

604	Fill	1.3	0.12	Fill of 603	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash and brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a two tree-throws with associated rooting and a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow-brown clay.					**Length (m)**	43
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Cut	0.74	0.1	Tree-throw hole	-	-
804	Fill	0.74	0.1	Fill of 803	-	-
805	Cut	0.27	0.07	Root hole	-	-
806	Fill	0.27	0.07	Fill of 805	-	-
807	Cut	0.26	0.07	Root hole	-	-
808	Fill	0.26	0.07	Fill of 807	-	-
809	Cut	1.82	0.14	Tree-throw hole	-	-
810	Fill	1.82	0.14	Fill of 809	-	-
811	Cut	1.6	0.3	Natural feature	-	-
812	Fill	1.6	0.3	Fill of 811	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of orange limestone rich clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Layer	-	0.2	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 10		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW

Trench contained single tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravel.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	1.5	0.15	Tree-throw hole	-	-
1004	Fill	1.5	0.15	Fill of 1003	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone brash and brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	Flint	-
1101	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained two postholes and two tree-throws. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone rich orange clay					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	Flint	-
1201	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1203	Cut	0.44	0.06	Roothole	-	-
1204	Fill	0.44	0.06	Fill of 1203	-	-
1205	Cut	0.39	0.12	Roothole	-	-
1206	Fill	0.39	0.12	Fill of 1205	-	-
1207	Cut	1.36	0.08	Tree-throw hole	-	-
1208	Fill	1.36	0.08	Fill of 1207	Burnt flint	-
1209	Cut	1.45	-	Tree-throw hole unexcavated	-	-
1210	Fill	1.45		Fill of 1209	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of orange-brown gravel and clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash with patches of light brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches and a tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1503	Cut	1.43	0.23	Tree-throw hole	-	-
1504	Fill	1.43	0.23	Fill of 1503	-	-
1505	Cut	0.8	0.21	Ditch	-	-
1506	Fill	1.43	0.23	Fill of 1505	-	-
1507	Cut	2.6	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
1508	Fill	2.6	-	Fill of 1507	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained a single pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash and clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1603	Cut	1.17	0.26	Cut of tree-throw	-	-
1604	Fill	1.17	0.16	Upper fill of 1603	-	-
1605	Fill	0.98	0.2	Lower fill of 1603	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone brash and brown clay, with light yellow silty sand at the SE end.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch and a communications cable. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Fill	0.8	0.06	Fill of 1804	-	-
1804	Cut	0.8	0.06	Ditch	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained single curvilinear ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash and gravel.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1903	Cut	4.5	0.48	Ditch	-	-
1904	Fill	4.5	0.3	Upper fill of 1903	Pottery, Clay pipe	18th C
1905	Fill	3.9	0.12	Lower fill of 1903	--	

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash and light yellow sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-

2001	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches, one of which may be associated with an annular geophysical anomaly and a single posthole. A second ditch contained a modern service cable. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow-brown sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Flint	-
2101	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2103	Cut	2.17	0.22	Ditch	-	-
2104	Fill	1.24	0.18	Upper fill of 2103	-	-
2105	Fill	1.17	0.22	Central fill of 2103	-	-
2106	Fill	0.79	0.12	Lower fill of 2103	-	-
2107	Cut	3.25	0.1+	Cut of ditch	-	-
2108	Cut	0.35	0.12	Posthole	-	-
2109	Fill	0.35	0.12	Fill of 2108	-	-
2110	Fill	3.25	0.1+	Fill of ditch 2107	Electric cable	Modern

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	Flint	-
2201	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone brash and sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	Pottery	17th - 18th C +
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2303	Cut	10	0.3+	Natural feature	-	-
2304	Fill	10	0.3+	Fill of 2303	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Flint	-
2401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	Pottery, CBM	2nd-3rd C
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2403	Fill	8	0.4+	Fill of 2404	-	-
2404	Cut	8	0.4+	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a natural feature and a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil with colluvium at eastern end overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2503	Cut	1.45	0.25	Ditch	-	-
2504	Fill	1.45	0.25	Fill of 2503	-	-
2505	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-
2506	Cut	15	-	Natural feature	-	-
2507	Fill	15	-	Fill of 2506	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology, although a cable trench was present. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light brown sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	Flint	-
2601	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains single natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2703	Fill	12	0.65+	Fill of 2704	-	-
2704	Cut	12	0.65+	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of grey-brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	Flint	-
2801	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	Flint	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3003	Cut	1.6	0.1	Tree-throw hole	-	-
3004	Fill	1.6	0.1	Fill of 3003	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
					Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of orange-brown silty clay.					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid grey-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained a single small pit or posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-orange brown silty clay with patches of blue clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Flint	-
3302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3303	Cut	0.6	0.16	Posthole	-	-
3304	Fill	0.6	0.16	Fill of 3304	Pottery	2nd – 3rd C

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid grey-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid grey clay and yellow sand.					**Width (m)**	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a ditched hedge line and several plough furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3603	Cut	0.89	018	Former hedge line	-	-
3604	Fill	0.89	018	Fill of 3603	-	-
3605	Cut	0.8	0.11	Plough furrow	-	-
3606	Fill	0.8	0.11	Fill of 3605	-	-
3607	Cut	0.75	-	Plough furrow unexcavated	-	-
3608	Fill	0.75	-	Fill of 3607	-	-
3609	Cut	1.75	-	Plough furrow unexcavated	-	-
3610	Fill	1.75	-	Fill of 3609	-	-
3611	Cut	1.75	-	Plough furrow unexcavated	-	-
3612	Fill	1.75	-	Fill of 3611	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch, with what appears to be a later recut that with a much lighter fill. Trench cut short due to the presence of a modern service cable. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	19.50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3703	Cut	1.66	0.44	Ditch	-	-
3704	Fill	1.35	0.22	Top fill of 3703	-	-
3705	Fill	1.61	0.32	Central fill of 3703	-	-
3706	Fill	0.83	0.32	Lower fill of 3703	-	-
3707	Cut	1.08	0.38	Ditch	-	-

3708	Fill	1.08	0.38	Fill of 3707	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark grey silty clay in the west and light yellow sandy clay in the west.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3800	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	Flint	-
3801	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a single tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying alluvium in the SE and natural geology of yellow-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	Flint	-
3901	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Flint	-
3902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3903	Cut	0.7	0.2	Tree-throw hole	-	-
3904	Fill	0.7	0.2	Fill of 3903	-	-
3905	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	W-E
Trench contained a single ditch terminus and several modern land drain one of which was further examined. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4003	Cut	0.2	0.2	Land drain	-	-
4004	Fill	0.2	0.2	Fill of 4003	-	-
4005	Cut	0.45	0.12	Ditch	-	-
4006	Fill	0.45	0.12	Fill of 4005	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying alluvium and natural geology of grey-brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

4100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	Flint	-
4101	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4103	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvium	-	-
4104	Layer	-	0.1	Alluvium	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4200	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
4202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two tree-throws. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellow-brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4300	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil	Flint	-
4301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
4302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4303	Fill	2	0.12	Fill of 4304	-	-
4304	Cut	2	0.12	Tree-throw hole	-	-
4305	Fill	1.3	0.14	Fill of 4306	-	-
4306	Cut	1.3	0.14	Tree-throw hole	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow-blue sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4400	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	Flint	-
4401	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
4402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4403	Cut	0.8	0.12	Ditch	-	-
4404	Fill	0.8	0.12	Fill of 4403	-	-

Trench 45			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
		Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow-grey clay with gravels.					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	Flint	-
4501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
4502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
4602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow-brown clay and gravels.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 48						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid grey-brown silty clay with some limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
4802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid brown-grey clayey silt.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

4900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4901	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
4902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two tree throws. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark yellow silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
5002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5003	Cut	1.15	0.18	Tree-throw hole	-	-
5004	Cut	1.75	0.4	Tree-throw hole	-	-
5005	Fill	1.15	0.18	Fill of 5003	-	-
5006	Fill	1.75	0.4	Fill of 5004	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid grey-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
5101	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
5102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light grey-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
5201	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
5202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains two furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark grey-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

5300	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
5301	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
5302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5303	Cut	1.68	0.22	Plough furrow	-	-
5304	Fill	1.68	0.22	Fill of 5303	Fired Clay	-
5305	Cut	1.18	0.18	Plough furrow	-	-
5305	Fill	1.18	0.18	Fill of 5305	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark grey-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5400	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
5401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5402	Cut	1.5	0.1	Plough furrow	-	-
5403	Fill	1.5	0.1	Fill of 5402	-	-

Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid brown-grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5500	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
5501	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
5502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of dark brown-grey silty clay with patches of light yellow sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5600	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
5601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench marginally shortened due to presence of large water main. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid-yellow/ brown silty clay in the south, mid grey silty clay at north.					**Length (m)**	32
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
5701	Layer	-	0.58	Subsoil	-	-
5702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains one post-hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellow-grey sandy silt with patches of grey clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5800	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
5802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5803	Cut	0.31	0.15	Post-hole cut	-	-
5804	Fill	0.31	0.15	Fill of 5803	Flint	-

Trench 59						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench shortened due to large water main. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light brown-grey silty clay with patches of mid brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5900	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
5902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains a single tree-throw and has a band of natural geology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6000	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
6002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6003	Cut	2.53	-	Natural feature	-	-
6004	Cut	0.4	0.08	Cut of tree-throw	-	-
6005	Fill	0.4	0.08	Fill of 6004	-	-
6006	Fill	2.53	-	Fill of 6003	-	-

Trench 61		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid orange-brown sandy clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light orange sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6200	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
6201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a large natural feature and a small tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6300	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
6301	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
6302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6303	Cut	0.5	0.18	Tree-throw	-	-
6304	Fill	0.5	0.18	Fill of 6303	-	-
6305	Cut	11	0.54	Natural feature	-	-
6306	Fill	11	0.54	Fill of 6305	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
6401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6402	Fill	1.2	0.2	Top fill of 6403	-	-
6403	Cut	1.2	0.4	Ditch	-	-
6404	Fill	0.8	0.5	Lower fill of 6403	-	-

Trench 65

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contains a single ditch, a continuation of 6403. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid orange/brown sandy clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6500	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
6501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6502	Cut	1.2	0.8	Ditch	-	-
6503	Fill	1.2	0.8	Fill of 6502	-	-

Trench 66						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
6602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6603	Cut	0.85	0.32	Ditch	-	-
6604	Fill	0.85	0.19	Top fill of 6603	-	-
6605	Fill	0.61	0.16	Fill of 6603	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6700	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a large enclosure ditch, a smaller ditch on an SW/NE axis with a parallel gully running alongside it. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone and patches of light grey-brown clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6800	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
6801	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
6802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6803	Cut	4.6	1.25	Ditch	-	-

6804	Fill	4.6	0.31	Top fill of 6803	Flint	-
6805	Fill	3.65	0.55	Central fill of 6803	-	-
6806	Fill	2.4	0.45	East side fill of 6803	-	-
6807	Cut	0.87	0.25	Ditch	-	-
6808	Fill	0.87	0.25	Fill of 6807	Pottery, fired clay	EIA
6809	Cut	0.12	0.1	Ditch	-	-
6810	Fill	0.12	0.1	Fill of 6809	-	-
6811	Fill	1.25	0.28	Fill of 6803	Fired clay, bone	-

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a large enclosure ditch, the return of 6803, as well as two post-holes and a small ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone and patches of light grey-brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6900	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
6901	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
6902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6903	Fill	5.5	0.1	Lower fill of 6906	-	-
6904	Fill	1	0.1	Top fill of 6906	Pottery, slag, bone	LMIA
6905	Fill	0.6	1.15	Central fill of 6906	Pottery, bone, fired clay	LMIA
6906	Cut	1.2	0.6	Cut of pit	-	-
6907	Fill	0.3	0.08	Fill of 6908	-	-
6908	Cut	0.3	0.08	Cut of post-hole	-	-
6909	Fill	0.55	0.5	Fill of 6910	-	-
6910	Cut	0.55	0.5	Cut of post-hole	-	-
6911	Fill	2.6	0.2	Top fill of 6912	-	-
6912	Cut	3	0.9	Ditch	-	-
6913	Fill	1.2	0.3	South side fill of 6912	-	-
6914	Fill	0.9	0.11	Central fill of 6912	Pottery, human bone	E-M 2nd C
6915	Fill	1.5	0.4	North fill of 6912	Pottery, bone	2nd - 3rd C
6916	Fill	1.9	0.7	Lower fill of 6912	Bone	-
6917	Fill	0.65	0.16	Fill of 6918	-	-
6918	Cut	0.65	0.16	Ditch	-	-
6919	Fill	0.1	0.5	North side fill of 6906	-	-

Trench 70		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and a layer of colluvium overlying natural geology of light brown-grey silty clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7001	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
7002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7003	Layer	16	0.76	Colluvium	Pottery	L Prehist

Trench 71						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid brown-grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7100	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
7102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 72						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and a layer of colluvium overlying natural geology of light grey-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7200	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
7201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7203	Layer	18	0.30	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 73						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contains two pits and a tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7300	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
7301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7302	Cut	0.48	0.1	Pit	-	-
7303	Fill	0.48	0.1	Fill of 7302	Bone	-
7304	Cut	0.8	0.14	Tree-throw	-	-
7305	Fill	0.8	0.14	Fill of 7304	-	-
7306	Cut	1.30	0.4	Pit	-	-
7307	Fill	1.30	0.18	Top fill of 7306	-	-

7308	Fill	1.19	0.22	Central fill of 7306	-	-
7309	Fill	0.89	0.14	Lower fill of 7306	Bone	-

Trench 74						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains a pit and a ditch, which appears to be part of an enclosure and runs through Trench 75 as 7502. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid brown-yellow clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
7401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7402	Cut	0.9	0.34	Ditch	-	-
7403	Fill	0.9	0.34	Fill of 7402	-	-
7404	Cut	0.91	0.26	Pit	-	-
7405	Fill	0.91	0.26	Fill of 7403	-	-

Trench 75						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a plough furrow and a ditch, which is likely the return of 7402. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of light yellow-brown silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
7501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7502	Cut	1.98	0.94	Ditch	-	-
7503	Fill	1.63	0.17	Top fill of 7502	Pottery	E AS
7504	Fill	1.98	0.43	Upper central fill of 7502	-	-
7505	Cut	0.42	0.1	Plough furrow	-	-
7506	Fill	0.42	0.1	Fill of 7505	-	-
7507	Fill	1.44	0.38	Central fill of 7502	-	-
7508	Fill	0.98	0.50	Lower central fill of 7502	-	-
7509	Fill	0.58	0.26	Lower fill of 7502	-	-

Trench 76						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
7601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 77						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7701	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
7702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7800	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
7801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 79						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains two plough furrows, one of which was unexcavated, and a tree-throw. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7900	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
7901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
7902	Cut	0.99	0.33	Tree-throw	-	-
7903	Fill	0.99	0.33	Fill of 7902	-	-
7904	Cut	1.10	0.09	Plough furrow	-	-
7905	Fill	1.10	0.09	Fill of 7904	-	-
7906	Cut	2	-	Plough furrow. Unexcavated.	-	-
7907	Fill	2	-	Fill of 7906	-	-

Trench 80						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow-brown, sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8000	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
8001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 81						
General description					**Orientation**	0.32
Trench contains a single plough furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light red-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
8101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8102	Cut	0.8	0.09	Plough furrow	-	-
8103	Fill	0.8	0.09	Fill of 8102	-	-

Trench 82						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contains two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8200	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
8201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8202	Cut	0.32	0.18	Ditch	-	-
8203	Fill	0.32	0.18	Fill of 8202	-	-
8204	Cut	0.70	0.16	Ditch	-	-
8205	Fill	0.70	0.16	Fill of 8204		

Trench 83						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contains one ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8300	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
8301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8302	Cut	0.92	0.11	Plough furrow	-	-
8303	Fill	0.92	0.11	Fill of 8302	-	-

Trench 84						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-

8401	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
8402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 85						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone at south, light grey-brown silty clay at north.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8500	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
8501	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
8502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 86						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of mid brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
8601	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
8602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 87						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8700	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
8701	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
8702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 88						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains one plough furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
8801	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8802	Cut	0.9	0.11	Plough furrow	-	-
8803	Fill	0.9	0.11	Fill of 8802	-	-

Trench 89						
General description					**Orientation**	
Trench contains one plough furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8900	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
8901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8902	Cut	0.9	0.08	Plough furrow	-	-
8903	Fill	0.9	0.08	Fill of 8902	-	-

Trench 90						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of light brown clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
9001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 91						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9100	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
9101	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 92						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
9201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 93						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
9301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 94						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench two ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9400	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	Burnt flint	-
9401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9402	Cut	0.35	0.15	Pit	-	-
9403	Fill	0.35	0.15	Fill of 9402	-	-
9404	Cut	1.14	0.52	Pit	-	-
9405	Fill	1.14	0.34	Top fill of 9404	Burnt flint	-
9406	Cut	0.64	0.50	Ditch	-	-
9407	Fill	0.58	0.26	Top fill of 9409	-	-
9408	Fill	0.56	0.25	Bottom fill of 9409	-	-
9409	Cut	1.4	0.34	Ditch	-	-
9410	Fill	1.4	0.34	Fill of 9409	-	-
9411	Fill	0.85	0.30	Lower fill of 9404	-	-

Trench 95						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
9501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9502	Cut	1.1	0.46	Ditch	-	-
9503	Fill	1.1	0.29	Top fill of 9502	Pottery, bone, iron, CBM	L 2nd C
9504	Fill	0.98	0.36	Central fill of 9502	-	-
9505	Fill	0.74	0.22	Lower fill of 9502	-	-

Trench 96			
General description		**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contains two ditches, one pit, two tree-throws, one plough furrow and two post-holes. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone and mid yellow-brown sandy clay.		**Length (m)**	50
		Width (m)	2
		Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	2nd C
9601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9602	Cut	1.73	0.28	Ditch	-	-
9603	Fill	1.73	0.28	Fill of 9602	Bone	
9604	Cut	2	0.42	Ditch	-	-
9605	Fill	2	0.42	Fill of 9604	Pottery, iron, CBM	L2nd C
9606	Cut	0.48	0.08	Pit	-	-
9607	Fill	0.48	0.08	Fill of 9606	Burnt flint	-
9608	Cut	0.41	0.17	Plough furrow	-	-
9609	Fill	0.41	0.17	Fill of 9608	-	2nd C
9610	Cut	2.10	0.21	Tree-throw	-	-
9611	Fill	2.10	0.21	Fill of 9610	Pottery	L1st – 2nd C
9612	Cut	0.35	0.07	Post-hole	-	-
9613	Fill	0.35	0.07	Fill of 9612	Pottery	2nd C
9614	Cut	0.47	0.14	Post-hole	-	-
9615	Fill	0.47	0.14	Fill of 9614	Pottery	2nd C
9616	Cut	1	0.16	Tree-throw	-	-
9617	Fill	1	0.16	Fill of 9616	Pottery	L 2nd -3rd C

Trench 97

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains two ditches, two plough furrows and a tree-throw. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of mid yellow-brown sandy clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
9701	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9702	Cut	1.14	0.35	Ditch	-	-
9703	Fill	1.14	0.35	Fill of 9702	Bone	-
9704	Cut	1.08	0.16	Plough furrow	-	-
9705	Fill	1.08	0.16	Fill of 9704	-	-
9706	Cut	1.34	0.15	Plough furrow	-	-
9707	Fill	1.34	0.15	Fill of 9706	-	-
9708	Cut	0.43	0.18	Tree throw	-	-
9709	Fill	0.43	0.18	Fill of 9708	Pottery	L 1st – 2nd C
9710	Cut	1.18	0.32	Ditch	-	-
9711	Fill	1.18	0.32	Fill of 9710	-	-

Trench 98

General description	Orientation	N-S

Trench contains six ditches, three ditch termini, two pits, two post holes and two spreads of material. Three ditches, the termini, one spread and one post-hole were unexcavated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow-grey gravelly clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	Pottery	L1st-2nd C
9801	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil	-	-
9802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9803	Layer	5.20	0.21	Spread	Pottery, bone	M1st – 2nd C
9804	-	-	-	Void	-	-
9805	Cut	0.71	0.31	Pit	-	-
9806	Fill	0.71	0.31	Fill of 9805	-	-
9807	Cut	1.40	0.42	Ditch	-	-
9808	Fill	1.40	0.42	Fill of 9807	Pottery, glass, bone, fired clay	E2nd C
9809	Layer	3.10	0.25	Spread	Pottery	M1st +
9810	-	-	-	Void	-	-
9811	Cut	1.20	0.12	Pit	-	-
9812	Fill	1.20	0.12	Fill of 9811	Pottery	L1st- 2nd C
9813	Cut	1.02	0.19	Ditch	-	-
9814	Fill	1.02	0.19	Fill of 9813	Pottery, bone, iron, burnt flint	E2nd C +
9815	Cut	1.63	0.33	Ditch	-	-
9816	Fill	1.63	0.33	Fill of 9815	Pottery, oyster shell, bone	E2nd C +
9817	Cut	0.52	0.17	Post-hole	-	-
9818	Fill	0.52	0.17	Fill of 9817	Pottery	2nd C +
9819	Cut	0.61	-	Ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
9820	Fill	0.61	-	Fill of 9819	Iron	-
9821	Cut	0.65	-	Ditch terminus. Unexcavated.	-	-
9822	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of 9821	Pottery	1st C
9823	Cut	0.47	-	Post-hole. Unexcavated.	-	-
9824	Fill	0.47	-	Fill of 9823	-	-
9825	Cut	0.80	-	Ditch terminus. Unexcavated.	-	-
9826	Fill	0.80	-	Fill of 9825	Pottery	M-L 1st C
9827	Cut	0.49	-	Ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
9828	Fill	0.49	-	Fill of 9827	-	-
9829	Cut	2.65	-	Spread. Unexcavated.	-	-
9830	Fill	2.65	-	Fill of 9829	-	-

9831	Cut	2.50	-	Ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
9832	Fill	2.50	-	Fill of 9831	-	-
9833	Cut	0.65	-	Ditch terminus. Unexcavated.	-	-
9834	Fill	0.65	-	Fill of 9833	-	-

Trench 99						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains three ditches, one of which is large and another that cuts a tree-throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9900	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
9901	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
9902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
9903	Cut	0.51	0.14	Ditch	-	-
9904	Fill	0.51	0.14	Fill of 9903	Pottery, bone, CBM	M-L 1st C
9905	Cut	0.92	0.36	Tree-throw	-	-
9906	Fill	0.92	0.19	Fill of 9905	-	-
9907	Fill	0.76	0.26	Fill of 9905	-	-
9908	Cut	0.61	0.18	Ditch	-	-
9909	Fill	0.61	0.18	Fill of 9908	-	-
9910	Cut	3.88	0.73	Ditch	-	-
9911	Fill	3.88	0.41	Fill of 9910	Pottery	IA
9912	Fill	1.36	0.32	Fill of 9910	-	-
9913	Fill	0.63	0.26	Fill of 9910	-	-

Trench 100						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of mid grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10000	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
10001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 101						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains two tree-throws. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of light brown-grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
10101	Cut	1.75	0.2	Tree-throw	-	-

10102	Fill	1.75	0.2	Fill of 10101	-	-
10103	Cut	1	0.35	Tree-throw	-	-
10104	Fill	1	0.35	Fill of 10103	-	-
10105	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 102						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of light brown-grey silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
10201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains two ditches and three tree-throws. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light yellow-brown sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10300	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
10301	Layer	-	0.15	Natural	-	-
10302	Cut	1.22	0.28	Tree-throw	-	-
10303	Fill	1.22	0.28	Fill of 10302	-	-
10304	Cut	1.40	0.24	Ditch	-	-
10305	Fill	1.40	0.24	Fill of 10304	-	-
10306	Cut	1.34	0.20	Tree-throw	-	-
10307	Fill	1.34	0.20	Fill of 10306	-	-
10308	Cut	1.30	0.21	Ditch	-	-
10309	Fill	1.30	0.21	Fill of 10308	-	-
10310	Cut	1.38	0.24	Tree-throw	-	-
10311	Fill	1.38	0.24	Fill of 10310	-	-

Trench 104						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains a hedge line and two tree-throws. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone and patches of light yellow silty clay.					**Length (m)**	26
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10400	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
10401	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
10402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
10403	Cut	0.75	0.34	Hedge line	-	-
10404	Fill	0.75	0.34	Fill of 10403	-	-
10405	Cut	1.05	0.1	Tree-throw	-	-

10406	Fill	1.05	0.1	Fill of 10405	-	-
10407	Cut	0.7	0.1	Tree-throw	-	-
10408	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of 10407	-	-

Trench 105						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains four plough furrows, a ditch and a post-hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of degraded limestone with patches of light yellow-grey sandy clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10500	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
10501	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
10502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
10503	Cut	2.13	0.15	Plough furrow	-	-
10504	Fill	2.13	0.15	Fill of 10503	-	-
10505	Cut	1.98	0.11	Plough furrow	-	-
10506	Fill	1.98	0.11	Fill of 10505	-	-
10507	Cut	0.98	0.16	Plough furrow	-	-
10508	Fill	0.98	0.16	Fill of 10507	-	-
10509	Cut	1.73	0.14	Plough furrow	-	-
10510	Fill	1.73	0.14	Fill of 10509	-	-
10511	Cut	0.21	0.05	Post-hole	-	-
10512	Fill	0.21	0.05	Fill of 10511	-	-
10513	Cut	0.71	0.33	Ditch	-	-
10514	Fill	0.71	0.33	Fill of 10513	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 329 sherds (5194g; 4.60 REs, the latter figure excluding post-Roman material) of pottery were recovered during the evaluation and fully recorded. These comprised 30 sherds (375g, 0.22 REs) of later prehistoric (probably mostly middle Iron Age) date, 293 sherds (4724g, 4.38 REs) of late Iron Age and Roman date, two sherds (6g) possibly of Anglo-Saxon date, a single fragment (3g) of medieval pottery and three sherds (86g) of post-medieval glazed red earthenware. A further 52 sherds (254g) recovered from soil samples from features of later prehistoric and Roman date were noted but were not recorded in terms of fabric and are not included in the quantification in Table B1.2. In three cases, however, these sample assemblages were from contexts not represented amongst the hand-excavated material so the relevant spot dates are included in the table. Otherwise the pottery recovered from the samples added nothing to understanding of the features from which it derived.

B.1.2 The pottery was recorded by context group using the system employed for later prehistoric and Roman pottery from OA projects (Booth 2014). Details of fabrics, vessel forms and decoration etc were recorded using standardised codes which allow ready comparison between assemblages in the region. Quantification was by sherd count, weight and rim equivalents (REs). The methodology is in line with recently-published standards (PCRG *et al.* 2016). The full records are on paper sheets and on an Excel spreadsheet which are contained in the project archive.

B.1.3 The pottery was in variable condition. The moderate mean sherd weight (MSW) of 15.8g was boosted by two large sherds of fabric O80 (see below). In view of this it is unsurprising that the MSW of the prehistoric sherds was lower than for the Roman, but at 12.5g was still reasonable. A few sherds were specifically noted as being abraded, but this was not generally the case. Nevertheless, evidence for surface treatment (such as burnishing or colour-coating) did not survive well. A large proportion of the assemblage (c. 53% of the total sherds, 48% by weight) came from a single context (9808) of early 2nd-century date. This group included some fairly substantial (if fragmented) parts of a small number of vessels, but otherwise presented no unusual characteristics in terms of condition.

Iron Age

B.1.4 Prehistoric fabrics, all probably of Iron Age date, were defined on the basis of their principal inclusion types (occasionally a single inclusions type, but more commonly two or three) identified by alphabetic codes and qualified by a numeric code indicating the fineness of the fabric on a scale of 1 (very fine) to 5 (very coarse). These fabrics were by definition hand made. The inclusion types present were: A quartz sand; C calcareous grit; I iron oxides; L limestone; N none visible; P clay pellets; S shell; V vegetable/organic; Z uncertain voids. The numerous combinations of

inclusion types recorded are not listed in detail here (the data are in the project archive), but in terms of principal inclusion type the quantities of later prehistoric pottery are as follows:

B.1.5 A fabrics 15 sherds, 229g

B.1.6 C fabrics 1 sherd, 49g

B.1.7 L fabrics 3 sherds, 36g

B.1.8 S fabrics 11 sherds, 61g

B.1.9 Sand-tempered sherds were most numerous; this is broadly characteristic of the region in the middle Iron Age, but perhaps more so in the later part of this period. Early Iron Age and earlier middle Iron Age assemblages are more likely to have been dominated by shell- or limestone-tempered fabrics. These were apparently less common here, but the overall size of the prehistoric assemblage is such that arguments based on relative proportions of fabric groupings have to be treated with extreme caution.

B.1.10 Only three vessels were represented by rim sherds, one each in fabrics CS4, LS4 and AN2. The first two of these were from simple jar or jar/bowl forms, but the last was more notable, comprising a fairly large part of the profile of a very finely finished (burnished, but otherwise undecorated) open form broadly reminiscent of the globular bowls found a little further down the Thames Valley, but less rounded and rather deeper in profile. A 2nd-1st century BC date is perhaps most likely for this vessel. The lack of other diagnostic sherds makes it impossible to be certain if the rest of the later prehistoric pottery was also of this date (as is possible) or whether it covered a wider range.

Late Iron Age and Roman

B.1.11 Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics were identified in relation to a series of major ware groups, usually at an intermediate stage of the fabric/ware definition hierarchy assigned to each group. The major ware groups represented in the Kingsdown assemblage are: S - samian ware, W - white wares, Q – white-slipped fabrics, E – late Iron Age-early Roman 'Belgic type' fabrics, O - oxidised 'coarse' wares, R - reduced 'coarse' wares, and B - black-burnished ware. Many sherds were assigned to subgroups of these categories (eg R30, a general grouping for moderately sandy reduced wares), but specific codes were also used where possible (eg R35 for North Wiltshire reduced coarse wares). Fine wares, amphorae and mortaria were completely absent from this assemblage.

B.1.12 Brief descriptions of the fabrics present in the assemblage, or familiar names of well-known wares, are given with quantification in Table B1.1 below. Fuller descriptions can be found in the documentation of the recording system contained in the project archive. Fabric codes from the national Roman pottery fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) are given in the table in bold, but most local fabrics

are not recorded in that collection. The total quantities of pottery are such that presenting percentages of the different fabrics by each measure would be of limited value. Percentages are therefore only given for the totals of each ware group, treating the 'fine and specialist' wares (ware groups S, W and Q) as a single group.

Table B1.1: Quantification of late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

Ware	**Summary description**	**No.sh.**	**% sherds**	**Weight (g)**	**% weight**	**REs**	**% REs**
S30	Central Gaulish samian ware (**LEZ SA2**)	3		38		0.12	
W10	Fine white ware	1		1			
W20	Sandy white ware	2		21			
Q22	South-west white slipped ware (**SOW WS**)	1		2			
Fine and specialist wares		***7***	***2.4***	***62***	***1.3***	***0.12***	*2.7*
E30	Coarse sand-tempered 'Belgic type' wares	3		46		0.13	
E80	Grog-tempered 'Belgic type' wares (**SOB GT**)	5		86		0.18	
E subtotal		*8*	*2.8*	*132*	*2.8*	*0.31*	*7.1*
O30	North Wiltshire fine/medium sandy oxidised ware	12		92			
O40	Severn Valley ware (**SVW OX 2**)	3		42			
O80	Coarse (mainly grog-tempered) oxidised fabrics	2		742		0.20	
O subtotal		*17*	*5.8*	*876*	*18.5*	*0.20*	*4.6*
R10	Fine reduced coarse ware fabrics	17		279		0.40	
R20	Sandy reduced coarse ware fabrics	4		164			
R30	Medium sandy reduced coarse ware fabrics	6		87			
R35	North Wiltshire medium sandy reduced ware	174		2175		2.81	
R90	Coarse (mainly grog-tempered) reduced fabrics	15		230			
R95	Savernake ware (**SAV GT**)	32		571		0.45	
R subtotal		*248*	*84.6*	*3506*	*74.2*	*3.66*	*83.6*
B11	*Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1, **DOR BB 1**)*	*13*	*4.4*	*148*	*3.1*	*0.09*	*2.1*
TOTAL		293		4724		4.38	

B.1.13 The assemblage consisted almost entirely of local or regional products. Three sherds of Central Gaulish samian were the sole Continental imports, while definite extra-regional imports were confined to black-burnished ware (BB1, OA fabric B11)

from south-east Dorset. The source of the white ware fragments is unknown. Fabrics such as Q22, O40 and R95 are all regional in origin.

B.1.14 The E ware (late Iron Age to early Roman) fabrics are likely to be of relatively local origin, but as is characteristic of this period (and is also the case with the later prehistoric pottery) no production sites are known in the area. Most sherds in the O and R ware groups derived from the north Wiltshire industry, which can be considered local to Kingsdown with production sites at Purton, Whitehill Farm and Toothill Farm all less than 10km distant to the west (Anderson 1979). The dominant reduced ware fabric R35 is characterised by common-abundant fine sand inclusions, while the sherds assigned to the general R30 group were less densely sandy. It is possible that these were also North Wiltshire products, but other unknown sources may account for these sherds and also those in the R10 and R20 groups. Sherds assigned to the R90 group have characteristics in common with the Savernake industry (fabric R95) but did not seem to be sufficiently closely matched to allow certain attribution to that industry. The sherds that were recorded as R95 in any case showed considerable variation in the proportion of sand inclusions, for example, and in firing.

B.1.15 The black-burnished ware sherds included four that were oxidised – presumably accidentally – and a single sherd of slightly atypical appearance from context 9808 (see further below).

Vessel types and chronology

B.1.16 The late Iron Age and Roman vessel types consist largely of jars, as would be expected for a broadly early Roman assemblage. The overall breakdown of vessel types is, however, largely determined by that of ditch fill context 9808, which produced almost 58% of all late Iron Age and Roman REs (73.3% of all REs came from Trench 98). A feature of that context was the presence of significant parts of three carinated bowls (one in fabric R10 and two in fabric R35), which together accounted for 23.3% of the total late Iron Age and Roman REs from the site, leaving a still apparently high, but in fact rather depressed, figure of 72.7% of total REs consisting of jars. These three vessels aside, the only vessels represented by REs from the entire assemblage that were not jars were a single cup (Drag form 33 in Central Gaulish samian ware), two bowls (in fabrics S30 and R35, the former a rim from either Drag 37 or Drag 38) and a single dish in black-burnished ware (see below), although forms such as a poppyhead beaker (also from context 9808) were represented by body sherds. Without the context 9808 carinated bowls, therefore, the preponderance of jars would have been even more marked than it is.

B.1.17 Close dating of North Wiltshire industry vessel types is difficult. The general character of the vessels present suggests that most can be assigned to the 2nd century, but later dates are also possible. Ditch group 9808 may be more closely datable, however. Consisting principally of North Wiltshire products, it also included sherds of Fabrics R10, R20, Savernake fabric R95 and the possibly related R90. Fine wares and samian ware were notably absent and black-burnished ware was represented by a single small sherd in a slightly atypical fabric (mentioned above) with apparently almost vertical burnished lattice decoration. This might predate the relatively

widespread appearance of BB1, dated around AD 120 in this region, and the absence of the latter material, while not necessarily indicative of a pre-AD 120 date for the group, does suggest a date in the earlier part of the 2nd century.

B.1.18 Black-burnished ware provides a few more indicators of assemblage chronology. A fragmentary bowl or dish rim (with the outer part of the rim missing, so not measured by REs) was of a type with a groove on the top of the rim, datable to the later 2nd or early 3rd century (eg Gillam 1976, 70, type 42). A similar date might apply to a simple upright rimmed dish from context 9617. This form is broadly dated to the 3rd-4th centuries, but is known to occur at least as early as the later 2nd century (Holbrook and Bidwell 2001, 99), with possible examples of that date in this region (eg Booth 2017, 460).

Post Roman

B.1.19 Context 7503 produced two very small sherds of which one (4g) was in a heavily organic-tempered fabric with a micaceous clay matrix, quite unlike anything else in the assemblage. This suggests an early-middle Saxon date. The second sherd (2g) from this context was in a less distinctive fabric (AV3). A Saxon date for this sherd is possible but less certain.

B.1.20 A single rim fragment (3g) in calcareous early medieval west Oxfordshire ware (Oxford fabric OXAC; Mellor 1994, 44-52) from context 404 is dated to the 11th-13th century. Post-medieval glazed red earthenware sherds came from contexts 1904 and 2201.

Discussion

B.1.21 Although some of the later prehistoric pottery occurred residually in contexts of Roman date in Trench 98, small quantities of this material were found in contemporary contexts in Trenches 68, 69 and 99. Two small Roman sherds from different contexts in Trench 69 perhaps hint at later occupation in the vicinity, but the clearest indication of continuity of occupation from the middle into the late Iron Age comes from Trench 99, where context 9903 contained sherds assigned to both periods while context 9911 was assigned a broad Iron Age date.

B.1.22 Roman pottery was almost exclusively concentrated in Trenches 95-98. The assemblage contains a small component of fabrics for which a late Iron Age date is possible. These include the 'E' wares, and Jane Timby has argued that both Severn Valley ware and Savernake ware could have had pre-Conquest origins (Timby 1990 and 2001). At Kingsdown the few sherds of Severn Valley ware are likely to be at least later 1st century, but an earlier, even pre-Conquest, date for some of the Savernake ware may be possible. Overall, however, the quantity of E wares is such that all could belong to a phase of early Roman (typically pre-Flavian) activity when such fabrics were still in common use, and late pre-Roman Iron Age activity is on balance unlikely or occurred at a very low level. The Savernake industry remained important into the 2nd century. Meanwhile, the North Wiltshire industry may have begun production in the later 1st century AD (Seager Smith 2001, 298) and dominated local supply in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, but close dating of the vessel forms is difficult. Occupation at Kingsdown in

the later 2nd century is indicated by the samian ware, black-burnished ware and (probably) fabric Q22, and probably continued at least into the early 3rd century. While arguments based on absence of evidence in such a small assemblage can be problematic there is a very clear lack of characteristic late Roman vessel forms, although some black-burnished ware sherds discussed above could date to the first half of the 3rd century. The suite of later mortaria and fine wares from the Oxford industry, ubiquitous in the region from the middle of the 3rd century, is totally absent here. On the basis of the pottery evidence it is very unlikely that activity at Kingsdown identified during this phase of trenching, continued after about AD 250 at the latest.

B.1.23 The small size of the assemblage, and the particular character of the one dominant feature group, may mean that assessment of site character based on aspects of the associated pottery assemblage (eg Booth 2004; 2018) is not very meaningful. However, the percentage of 'fine and specialist' wares (here comprising ware groups S, W and Q), a potential measure of site status, is very low by all measures (2.4% of sherd count), and taken at face value strongly suggests that this is a lower status rural settlement.

Table B1.2: Summary of pottery quantities and ceramic dating by context

	Prehistoric		Roman		Post-Roman			
Context	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Ceramic date	Comment
404					1	3	11th-13th century?	
1904					2	2	17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
2201					1	84	17th-18th century or later	Glazed red earthenware
2401			2	2			2nd-3rd century	R35
3304			1	14			2nd-3rd century	R35
6808	10	100					Early Iron Age?	SA4, CS4
6904	6	58					Later middle Iron Age	See 6905
6905	4	146					Later middle Iron Age	AN2 fine tall globular bowl?
6914							Early/mid 2nd century or later	SAMPLE RESIDUE
6915			1	2			2nd-3rd century	Q22
7003	1	1					Later prehistoric?	LA4
7503					2	6	Early Anglo-Saxon?	One sherd organic tempered, second sherd possibly prehistoric
9503			13	313			Late 2nd century or later	B11, R35 etc
9600			1	9			2nd century or later	O30
9605			18	699			Late 2nd century or later?	B11, R35, O80 large storage jar rim
9609			1	12			2nd century or later	R35
9611			2	38			late 1st-2nd century	R35, R95
9613			1	21			2nd century or later	R35
9615			1	2			2nd century or later	R35
9617			15	109			Late 2nd-3rd century?	S30, B11, R35
9709			5	46			late 1st-2nd century	R95?, W20

9800	1	3	12	139			late 1st-early/mid 2nd century	R35, R95
9804							late 1st-2nd century	SAMPLE RESIDUE
9804							Mid 1st-2nd century?	SAMPLE RESIDUE
9808	1	7	174	2480			early 2nd century	R35 dominant
9810			2	21			Mid 1st century or later?	E80, R95
9812			9	88			late 1st-early 2nd century	R20, R95, O40 etc
9814			8	82			Early 2nd century or later	R10, R90, B11 etc. Single sherd of B11 looks later than other material
9816			16	370			Early 2nd century?	O40, B11, R35, R95
9818			1	2			2nd century or later	R35
9822			1	20			1st century?	R95?
9826			6	100			Mid-late 1st century?	R95, E30, E80
9904	4	18	3	55			Mid-late 1st century	AZ3, E30, E80
9911	3	42					Iron Age?	LA4, AA2/3, AI3, body sherds
TOTAL	**30**	**375**	**303**	**4724**	**6**	**95**		

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage of 22 pieces of struck flint and sixteen burnt unworked fragments weighing 46g was recovered from this evaluation. Nearly all the flint was recovered as stray topsoil or subsoil finds but a few originated in features. The assemblage has a notable number of blade tools including two quite fine burins and clearly has early characteristics. There were also one or two tools that probably date from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Several of the early forms were found in the low-lying river valley at the centre of the evaluation area and indicate transient early prehistoric activity along this potential routeway, although no in situ prehistoric features were found in this location.

Description

B.2.2 The flints were spread over 20 contexts, only two of which contained more than one flint, with two pieces each in topsoil 1100 and 4300. Several trenches produced more than one flint, with two each from Trenches 11, 12, 24, 29, 39 and 43. Both the flints from Trench 39 were burins on blades, while Trench 38 had another blade tool, this time a microdenticulate. These were found in adjacent trenches in a low-lying riverside location that also yielded several blade forms. The remaining two tools were found away from this low-lying area with a scraper on a blade from Trench 11 (topsoil 1100) and a broken knife from Trench 22 (topsoil 2200).

B.2.3 Other early forms included blades recovered from Trenches 11 (1100), 29 (2901), 41 (4100), 43 (4300) and 45 (4500). These blades, the burins, the end of blade scraper and the microdenticulate are all likely to date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic period. The recovery of two burins from the same trench is of note, although no associated buried features were identified. There is an outside chance that these could be late Upper Palaeolithic in date but the blade blanks on which they have been fashioned are actually quite narrow and short and are therefore on balance likely to be Mesolithic in date.

B.2.4 Later flintwork included one broken, backed knife from Trench 22 (2200) that is probably later Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date. There was also two very squat, hard-hammer struck flakes that could represent a limited phase of post Neolithic flintwork. A small cluster of burnt unworked fragments from contexts 9401, 9405, 9607 and 9814 were recovered in Iron Age or Roman features in the northern part of the site and may indicate quite limited use of flint as potboilers for heating water or cooking food.

Category Type	Total
Flake	11
Blade	4
Bladelet	1

Blade index	31.25% (5/16)
Irregular waste	1
Burin	2
End scraper	1
Microdenticulate	1
Backed knife	1
Total	**22**
Number burnt (%)	2/22 (9.09%)
Number broken (%)	8/22 (36.6%)
Number retouched (%)	5/22 (22.73%)

Table B2.1 Flint categories

Discussion

B.2.5 This small assemblage is of note for the recovery of early prehistoric blanks and tools, sometimes in good condition. The good condition of the two burins recovered does suggest material that has only recently been disturbed, and potentially the material may have eroded out of colluvial horizons that have held the material in relatively good condition. The remainder of the assemblage is of little note but does indicate sporadic activity here during both early and later prehistory.

Methodology

B.2.6 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 (Ohnuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	Type	Date	Notes
1100	Blade	EPH	Inner
1100	End scraper	EPH	Inner blade
1200	Flake	LPH?	Side trimming
1208	Unworked		Burnt
2100	Flake		Distal trimming
2200	Backed knife	Neo - EBA	Inner flake
2400	Flake		Inner flake
2401	Flake		Miscellaneous trimming

2600	Flake		Distal trimming
2800	Flake		Distal trimming
2900	Waste		Irregular waste
2901	Blade	EPH	Inner
3300	Flake	LPH	Distal trimming
3800	Microdenticulate	EPH	Single inner blade
3900	Burin	EPH	single angle on concave truncation inner blade
3902	Burin	EPH	Multiple angle natural surface side trimming blade
4100	Blade	EPH	Inner
4300	Bladelet, 2 x flake	EPH	Inner
4400	Flake		Preparation
4500	Blade	EPH	Distal trimming
5804	Flake		Miscellaneous trimming
6804	Flake		Inner
9400	Unworked		Burnt
9405	Unworked		Burnt
9607	Unworked		Burnt
9814	Unworked		Burnt

Table B2.2 Flint by type and date. EPH = early prehistoric; LPH = late prehistoric; Neo-EBA Neolithic – early Bronze Age

B.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay (FC) was found in nine trenches. The fired clay amounted to 19 fragments weighing 67g, including two sieved samples and the CBM five fragments weighing 962g, all recovered by hand excavation. The assemblage has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The terminology for Roman tile follows Brodribb (1987). Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic characteristics supplemented by a x20 hand lens for finer inclusions.

Roman CBM

B.3.2 All the CBM was Roman in date and comprised imbrex, brick and flat tile. The brick measured 38-39mm and was made in a light orange clay fabric, strongly laminated and marbled with cream streaks and pellets. These characteristics are a feature of tile produced at Minety to the north-west of Swindon.

B.3.3 Imbrex fragments from two different tiles (ctx 9503) were made in different fabrics, one a cream-buff grog tempered fabric and the other an orange finely laminated sandy clay. The remaining tile fragments were plain flat tile both made in an orange, fine sandy laminated clay with fine cream streaks. One measured 19mm thick and had the ends of two finger grooves forming a wide V, which may be part of a signature mark, which may indicate it is a fragment of tegula.

/

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Type	Thickness	Comments
2400	1	43	Flat tile	19mm	Possible signature mark: two linear finger grooves set at 110°
9503	1	160	Imbrex	17-24mm	Angular profile
9503	1	135	Imbrex	19-20mm	Curved profile
9605	1	8	Flat tile	>11mm	
9904	1	616	Brick RB	37-39mm	Corner fragment
Total	**5**	**962**			

Table B3.1. Quantification of ceramic building material

Fired Clay

B.3.4 The fired clay consisted largely of indeterminate undiagnostic fragments that cannot be dated. The only shaping present was a deliberately moulded flat surface and a flat edge surface.

B.3.5 Most fragments were made in a fine silty or sandy clay, fired red, orange or brown with a grey or black core and sometimes containing small stone grits or lumps of chalk up to 16mm. The only exceptions were a couple of pieces (ctx 6808) made in a shelly fabric.

B.3.6 A very thin fragment (ctx 6811) measuring only 3-5mm thick may be a sherd from some sort of vessel, possibly pottery or briquetage.

B.3.7 None of the fired clay is diagnostic, nor can it be dated. Function is uncertain, but apart from the possible vessel sherd, most is likely to derive from oven or hearth structures. It was found in a pit, ditches and a plough furrow and associated dateable artefacts from three of the features suggest the assemblage could extend across a range of periods from early Iron Age to mid-Roman.

Table B3.2 Quantification of fired clay

Context	S. no.	Nos	Wt (g)	Type	Fabric	Comment
5403	~	9	8	Indeterminate	Sandy	Small ?grass stem impressions
6808	~	2	20	Furniture?	Shelly	Flat surface
6811	<2>	3	21	Indeterminate	Silty with chalk grits	Two surfaces at right angles
6811	<2>	1	1	Vessel	Silty with stone grits	Very thin walled vessel?
6905	~	2	13	Indeterminate	Sandy	Flat surface and edge
9808	<7>	2	4	Indeterminate	Silty with chalk grits	Flat surface
Total		19	67			

B.4 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.4.2 A total of 25 pieces of burnt stone weighing 601g were submitted for analysis. These are a mixture of limestone and flint but none show any signs of having been worked or used, and all can be discarded.

B.5 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Cotter

Table B5.1 Clay pipe

Context	Description	Date
1904	One broken pipe bowl base, London 'New Type' with prominent spur. Rim missing. No maker's mark. Fairly worn condition. 4g	c.1740 - 1800

B.5.1 No further work is recommended.

B.6 Shell

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Table B6.1 Shell

Context	Description	Date
9816	Single oyster (Ostrea edulis) left valve, 6g	-

B.6.1 No further work is recommended.

B.7 Slag

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Table B7.1 Slag

Context	Description	Date
6804	8 fragments of vesicular slag-like material including 2 pieces from environmental sample 1, 27g	-

B.7.1 No further work is recommended.

B.8 Glass

By Ian R Scott

B.8.1 There is a single piece of glass from context 9808, the fill of a ditch. This sherd in blue green glass comes from a long necked conical jug with angular ribbon handle and dates to the period from last third of the 1st century to third quarter of the 2nd century. The sherd comprises the extended tail with pinched projections that attached the bottom of the ribbon handle to the body of the conical jug.

B.9 Metals

By Ian R Scott

B.9.1 There are six pieces of iron, none of which is closely datable. They include four wood nails, three (Nos 1-3 & 6) from context 9503, and the fourth (No. 6) from context 9820. The nails could be Roman but they are not sufficiently distinctive to be diagnostic.

B.9.2 The other metal objects are a hobnail (no. 5) from context 9814, which is almost certainly Roman, and a fragment of possible bucket or barrel binding (no. 4) which is not closely datable.

Context 9503	(1) (2) (3)	Nail, hand forged, tapering square section stem and flat head. Fe. L: 89mm. Nail, hand forged, tapering square section stem and slightly domed square head. Almost complete. Fe. L: c 42mm. Nail, hand forged, tapering square section stem and flat almost circular head. Incomplete. Fe .Not measured.
Context 9605	(4)	Binding. Possible bucket or barrel hoop fragment. Comprises broad strip fragment with two nail holes. The curvature of the piece suggests a possible fragment of bucket or barrel binding. Not closely datable. Fe. L extant: 66mm; W: 35mm.
Context 9814	(5)	Hobnail, Roman. Fe. Not measured. Sample <9>
Context 9820	(6)	Nail, hand forged, square section stem, incomplete. Flat possibly oval head. Fe. L extant: 35mm.

Table B9.1 metal

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Twelve samples were taken from the evaluation at Kingsdown in Swindon. The samples were taken primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts, and varied from silty sand to a silty clay with sub-angular stony inclusions.

Method

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

C.1.3 Identifications were carried out using standard morphological criteria for the cereals (Jacomet 2006); identification of wild plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and by comparison with modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature of plant material follows Stace (2010). Where fewer than twenty-five individuals are present for any material type, these have been fully quantified.

Results and Discussion

C.1.4 Table C1.1 lists the charred taxa identified from each CPR sample. The flots are generally poor in CPR content with the majority of flot material comprising fine modern roots, straw and modern crop debris. Charcoal is generally clean with the exception of that from samples 5 and 11 which have some external encrustation caused by mineral precipitation.

C.1.5 Grain in the majority of flots is in very poor condition being 'clinkered', fragmented and in many cases at least partially vitrified. The grain in sample 1 is the best preserved and the only one in which the majority of the grains are identifiable. Sample 1 contains the only certain barley (*Hordeum* sp.) in the samples. The remainder of identifiable grain is probably wheat (*Triticum* sp.) although the poor condition of the grains and the fragmentary nature of the glume base fragments mean that it is not possible to identify these beyond glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*).

C.1.6 The difference in grain types between the early Iron Age sample and those from the later periods seems quite striking and may be an indication of changes in cultivated crop types over time, but with relatively few samples at this stage there is insufficient data to reach any firm conclusions.

C.1.7 The charred seeds from uncultivated plants are also in poor condition as well as being few in number. The majority of those present are small grass seeds but occasional vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) are present and these are likely to be weeds of crop.

C.1.8 The lack of dating for these features unfortunately hampers any further interpretation of the assemblage at this time.

C.1.9 The large amounts of modern crop debris within the samples is notable, and demonstrates the possibility of intrusive material being present, which would be a particular concern if stubble burning has taken place in recent years.

C.1.10 From the sorted residues the following finds were extracted: Pottery from samples 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; mammal bone from samples 2, 5, 7, 8 and 9; calcined (possible cremated) bone from sample 6; fired clay from samples 2 and 7; iron from sample 9 and burnt stone from samples 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12. A small quantity of fuel ash slag was extracted from sample 1.

Discussion and Recommendations

C.1.11 Despite the poor condition of the cereal grains, which is largely a result of the burning process, charred material clearly does survive well on this site and as such a comprehensive sampling strategy would be warranted if any further excavation takes place, in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. Historic England 2011).

C.1.12 The presence of molluscs in good condition in the majority of samples is noteworthy; although they are not especially abundant in any of these samples and the burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* is probably a modern intrusive species.

Sample	Context	Trench	Feature	Date	Notes
1	6908	68	Fill of ditch 6807	EIA	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal in good condition but small in size. Grain mostly indet but c20 barley grains in mixed, although not clinkered, condition. 1 *Galium aparine* & 1 3 sided *Rumex/Carex* missing exteriors and partly fragmented. 25+ land snails including *Cecilioides acicula.*
2	6811	68	Fill of ditch 6803	u/d	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal in good condition but thin. 25+ land snails including *Cecilioides acicula*.
3	9804	98	Layer	2nd C Roman	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal in good condition but small-sized. 12 indet cereal grains. 2 small glume base fragments in poor condition. Seeds broken and in poor condition. 1 *Brassica cf rapa*, 2 small grass seeds, 1 *Rumex/Carex* (3 sided). 1 indet seeds. 5 land snails.
4	9607	96	Fill of pit 9606	u/d	C50% of flot volume is modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal in good condition. No other CPR present. Snails are *Cecilioides acicula* only.
5	6905	69	Fill of pit 9606	MIA	80% of flot volume is modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal in good condition but with minor external encrustation. 12 indet cereal grains, clinkered, fragmented and with some vitrification. 25+ glume base fragments mostly small and not identifiable. 1 *Vicia/Lathyrus*, 2 small grass seeds and 3 indet. 25+ land snails including *Cecilioides acicula*.
6	6914	69	Fill of ditch 6912	2nd – 3rd C Roman	50% of flot volume is modern roots. Charcoal generally small. C.20 land snails. No other CPR.

7	9808	98	Fill of ditch 9807	Roman 2nd C	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small. 16 cereal grains – 3 may be wheat but condition is poor, clinkered and some vitrification. 25+ glume base fragments & 1 rachis internode fragment. Few seeds – 11 small grass seeds, 1 Galium aparine, 1 Vicia/Lathyrus, 3 indet. 1 small hazelnut shell fragment. 25+ land snails.
8	9804	98	Layer	2nd C Roman	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal in good condition but small. 3 indet cereal grains in v poor condition – some vitrification. 4 glume base fragments. 1 Vicia/Lathyrus & 1 indet seed.
9	9814	98	Fill of ditch 9813	Roman 2nd C	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small. 10 indet cereal grains in poor condition. 21 glume base fragments. 9 grass seeds, 1 Carex sp., 1 Vicia/Lathyrus, 2 indet seeds. C.25 land snails.
10	9816	98	Fill of ditch 9815	Roman 2nd C	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots. Charcoal generally small. 10 cereal grains in v poor condition, some vitrification, 1 may be wheat. 9 glume base fragments. 3 Rumex sp., 1 Vicia/Lathyrus, 1 grass seed, 2 Juncaceae., 1 Plantago lanceolata.
11	9405	94	Fill of pit 9404	u/d	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal small with some external encrustation. No other CPR. 1 Cecilioides acicula.
12	9410	94	Fill of ditch 9409	u/d	Flot volume almost entirely modern roots, straw and crop debris. Charcoal small. No other CPR.

Table C.1.Environmental remains

C.2 Human bone

By Helen Webb

Introduction and Provenance

C.2.1 Burnt human bone was recovered from the third of five fills (6914), a firm, dark grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions, within enclosure ditch 6912. The ditch is thought to date, from pottery fragments recovered, to the 2nd-3rd century AD, thus the cremation deposit is almost certainly Roman in date.

Methodology

C.2.2 As noted above, a 10-litre sample was recovered for wet sieving but, given that the deposit was only revealed within an intervention through enclosure ditch 6914, it is unclear what proportion of the total deposit this represents. Following wet sieving, the sample was sorted into >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm fractions and the cremated bone was separated from extraneous material (e.g. stones). The cremated bone was examined in accordance with the recommendations set out by the CIfA and BABAO (Brickley and McKinley 2004; McKinley 2004; 2017). The 2-0.5mm unsorted residue was rapidly scanned to give an overall impression of the quantity of bone present within it.

Results

C.2.3 A summary of the results is presented in Table C2.1. The total weight of deposit 6914 was 18.7g. Only a very small quantity of bone was present in the unsorted 2-0.5mm residue (probably <1% by volume) and this is unlikely to have had a significant effect on the overall weight of the deposit.

C.2.4 The maximum fragment size was 23mm and this was a probable mandible fragment. Other identified fragments included cranial vault, part of a vertebral arch, a rib fragment and part of a radial shaft (forearm bone). The overall size and thickness of identified fragments was in keeping with an adult or adolescent and, in the absence of repeated elements, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented was one. There were no indicators of a more specific age or sex, and no pathological lesions were observed.

C.2.5 The colour of the cremated bone was notably mixed, comprising approximately 50% white fragments, 30% grey fragments and 20% black fragments. The fragments exhibited cracks, fissures and warping, all features consistent with the cremation of a fleshed body.

Deposit 6914							
Total weight	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Maximum fragment size	Colour	Identified fragments	MNI; age; sex; other comments

18.7g	**4.7g**	**7.3g**	**6.7g**	**23mm (?mandible)**	**White 50% Grey 30% Black 20%**	**Cranium, ?mandible body, vertebral arch, rib, radius shaft**	**MNI = 1** **Age: Adult/adolescent** **Sex: ?** **No pathology observed**

Table C2.1: Osteological Summary

Discussion

C.2.6 Interpretation of a cremation deposit largely relies on the total weight. To give some perspective, the expected weight range for archaeologically recovered cremation burials is 600-900g (McKinley 2013, 154), whilst for modern cremated adults, the weight ranges from 1000g to 2400g, with an average of c. 1650g (McKinley 2000b, 269). As such, interpretation of deposit 6914 is problematic. However, the fact that the deposit contained a significant amount of charcoal may indicate that it comprised, at least in part, pyre debris. Redeposited pyre debris generally comprises a mixture of bone fragments and fuel waste. Pyre debris deposits are frequently encountered in archaeological contexts and are not specific to a time period. They may be found in deliberately excavated features, in pre-existing features (e.g. ditches, as in this case), as unenclosed spreads or in grave fills (McKinley 2004, 10; 2000b).

C.2.7 The colour of cremated bone depends on the temperature of the firing, the oxygen supply and the duration of exposure of the body to the flames (McKinley 2000a, 66). Both the length of time that the pyre will burn and the temperature attained are largely dependent on the quantity of fuel used in construction (McKinley 2000b, 269). The cremated bone from deposit 6914 was notably mixed in colour, ranging from white black (charred, c. 300 ºC), through hues of grey (incompletely oxidised, up to 600 ºC), to white (fully oxidised, >600ºC; McKinley 2000a, 66). This indicates that the cremation process was not wholly efficient, either because the temperature achieved across the pyre was uneven, or that the burning process was curtailed, either deliberately or perhaps through inadequate fuel or unfavourable weather conditions. It has previously been noted that the efficiency of cremation is consistently poorer in Romano-British burials than in those of other periods, with Roman-period deposits often containing significant quantities of non-white fragments (McKinley 2000a, 66; 2000b, 268-9).

C.2.8 All possible osteological information has been obtained from deposit 6914, thus no further osteological analysis is recommended. If further burials are recovered from this site in the future, this deposit should be considered as part of the wider burial landscape, with a review of similar burials in type and date within the Wiltshire and surrounding regions.

C.3 Animal bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 139 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site, most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds, mostly to the middle Iron Age or early to late Romano-British periods.

C.3.2 The hand-collected material was recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.

Description

C.3.3 Preservation on the site was very poor, likely due to acid soils (Table C3.2). No doubt this affected the size of the recovered assemblage and also the proportion which could be identified. What could be identified consisted of domestic mammals, with the exception of some small rodent bones which were in noticeably better condition than the rest of the assemblage and are, therefore, probably intrusive.

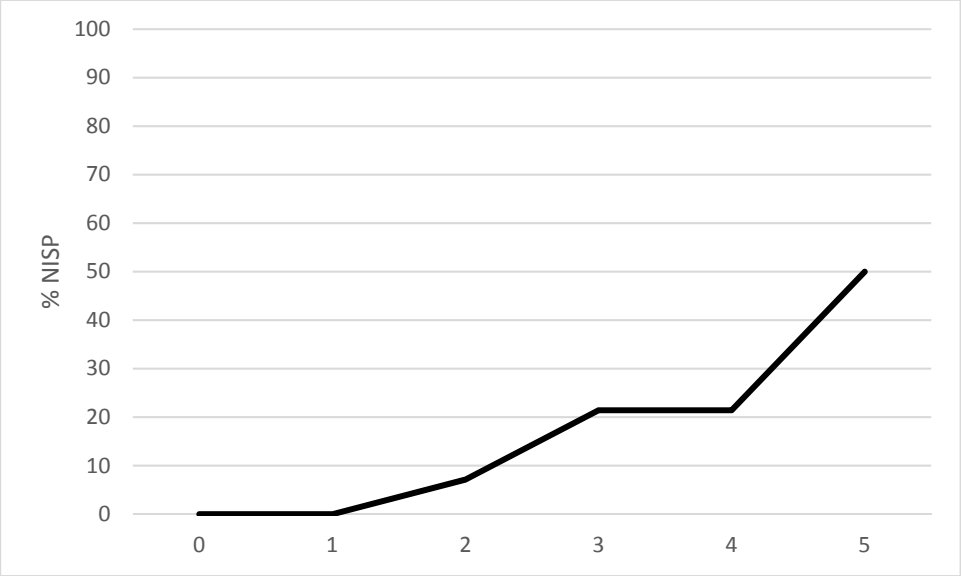
C.3.4 Among the domestic mammal specimens identified, caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*] – the former was definitely present on the site) is the most common, followed by domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) (Table C3.1; Table C3.3). Also present is pig (*Sus domesticus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and donkey (*Equus asinus*). The latter was identified confidently on the basis of biometrics carried out on a 1st phalanx, biometrics of a metatarsal, and enamel fold morphological criteria of a mandibular molar were also checked but these were more equivocal.

Conclusions

C.3.5 Little can be read into such a small assemblage. Domestic cattle and sheep, in particular, are the mainstay of the rural economy in Iron Age and Romano-Britain and so this site fits that pattern. The recovery of donkey specimens, however, rarer. This species is generally thought to have been introduced to Britain in the Roman period but skeletal remains from Britain are still infrequent. This adds important new information to our understanding of the timing and spread of its introduction to Britain.

Table C3.1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site.

	MIA	M/L C1	E C2	L C2+	C2-3	Undated		E C2 (Sieved)	L C2+ (sieved)	undated (unsieved)
domestic cattle	**3**		**1**	**1**		2				
caprine	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**		5		**1**	**1**	
sheep	**1**					1				
pig						2				
horse/donkey			**1**		**1**			**1**		
donkey			**1**			1				
dog								**1**		
small rodent								**5**		
bank vole/field vole/common vole										**1**
medium mammal	42		1			10				
large mammal	9	12		8	6	6				
Total Mammal	60	13	5	11	7	27		8	1	1
frog/toad										**1**
Total Amphibian	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1
Total NISP	60	13	5	11	7	27		8	1	2
Total NSP	60	13	5	11	7	32		8	1	2



C3.2: Condition of identified specimens, expressed as a percentage of NISP (following Behrensmeyer 1978).

Context	Species	Element
6811	Calcined indet.	Indet.
6904	Medium large mammal	Indet.
6904	Mammal	Indet.
6904	Cattle	Mandible
6904	Sheep / goat	Radius
6904	Sheep / goat	Tibia
6905	Large mammal	Rib
6905	Medium mammal	Indet.
6905	Sheep /goat	Tooth
6905	Sheep	Humerus
6905	Large mammal	Indet.
6905	Mammal	Indet.
6905	Sheep /goat	Mandible
6905	Sheep /goat	Tooth
6905	Cattle	Mandible
6905	Cattle	Mandible
6915	Horse / donkey	Metapodial
6915	Large mammal	Indet.
6915	Large mammal	Indet.
6916	Sheep /goat	Tibia
6916	Donkey	Tooth
7303	Indet.	Indet.
7309	Medium mammal	Indet.
7309	Large mammal	Rib
7309	Medium mammal	Rib
7309	Pig	Tooth
7309	Pig	1st phalanx
7309	Sheep /goat	Metatarsal
7309	Sheep /goat	Metatarsal
7309	Sheep /goat	Humerus
7309	Sheep	Mandible
9503	Large mammal	Indet.

9503	Cattle	1st phalanx
9603	Cattle	Metacarpal
9703	Large mammal	Indet.
9703	Cattle	Scapula
9804	Vole	Maxilla
9804	Amphibian	Humerus
9808	Dog	Tooth
9808	Mouse / vole	Tibia
9808	Mouse / vole	Femur
9808	Mouse / vole	Tooth
9808	Sheep / goat	2nd phalanx
9814	Horse / donkey	Astralagus
9816	Horse / donkey	Metatarsal
9816	Donkey	1st phalanx
9816	Sheep / goat	Tibia
9816	Cattle	Radius
9904	Large mammal	Indet.
9904	Sheep / goat	Metatarsal

Table C3.3 Animal bone species and element by context. Indet = indeterminate

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACBMG 2007 Ceramic building material, minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication

Anderson, A S, 1979 *The Roman pottery industry in North Wiltshire*, Swindon Archaeol Soc Rep **2**

Anderson-Whymark, H, 2015, the flint, *in* Allen, T, Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Anderson-Whymark, H, Parker, A, Robinson, M, and Jones, G, *Opening the wood, making the Land; The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, Vol 1*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **38**

APSUK 2001, *Farmoor to Blunsdon Main Stage 1: Aerial Photographic Interpretation & Mappin*g. Air Photo Services UK unpublished

Bamford, H., 1985 *Briar Hill: excavation 1974-1978*, Northampton: Northampton Development Corporation. Archaeological monograph **3**

Behrensmeyer, A. K. (1978). Taphonomic and Ecologic Information from Bone Weathering. Paleobiology, 4 (2), pp.150–162.

Booth, P, 2004 Quantifying status: some pottery data from the Upper Thames Valley, *J Roman Pottery Stud* **11**, 39-52

Booth, P, 2014 Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction, unpublished OA internal document 1992, regularly revised

Booth, P, 2017 Pottery [from Arkells Land], in C Hayden, R Early, E Biddulph, P Booth, A Dodd, A Smith, G Laws and K Welsh, *Horcott Quarry, Fairford and Arkell's Land, Kempsford: Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement and burial in the Upper Thames Valley in Gloucestershire*, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **40**, Oxford, 451-477

Booth, P, 2018 Pottery, in P Booth and A Simmonds, *Gill Mill Later prehistoric landscape and a Roman nucleated settlement in the lower Windrush valley near Witney, Oxfordshire*, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. **42**, Oxford, 259-395

Bradley, P, 1999 The worked flint. In A. Barclay and C. Halpin. Eds. *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **11**: 211-227.

Brickley, M, and McKinley, J I (eds), 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7, British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) and IFA

Brodribb, G, 1987 Roman brick and tile, Alan Sutton Gloucester
Warry, P, 2006 Tegulae manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain BAR British Series 417

CA, 2002, Cricklade to Broad Blunsdon Gas Pipeline, Wiltshire: Programme of Archaeological Recording. Cotswold Archaeology unpublished

Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Reading

EDP, 2017, Land at Kingsdown, Swindon Appendix 9.1: Heritage Statement. Environmental Dimension Partnership unpublished

FA, 2001, *Blunsdon to Honda Water Main, Swindon: Archaeological Watching Brief.* Foundations Archaeology unpublished

Gillam, J P, 1976 Coarse fumed ware in North Britain and beyond, *Glasgow Archaeol J* **4**, 57-80

Harding, P, 1990 The worked flint, in *The Stonehenge environs project*, (ed J C Richards) London, English Heritage

Healy, F, 1988 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hil, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the seventh to second Millennia BC, East Anglian Archaeological reports 38

Historic England, 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2nd edition). Centre for Archaeology guidelines.

Holbrook, N, and Bidwell, P T, 1991 *Roman finds from Exeter*, Exeter Archaeol Rep No **4**, Exeter

Inizan, M.-L, Reduron-Ballinger, M, Roche, H and Tixier, J, 1999 *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques, CNRS, Nanterre

Jacomet, S 2006 Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites (2nd edition). Archaeobotany Lab, IPAS, Basel University.

McKinley, J I 2000a Funerary practice, in B Barber and D Bowsher, *The Eastern Cemetery of Roman London. Excavations 1983-1990, 60-81,* MoLAS Monograph **4**

McKinley, J I, 2000b Cremation burials, in *The Eastern Cemetery of Roman London. Excavations 1983-1990* (B Barber and D Bowsher), 264-277, MoLAS Monograph **4**

McKinley, J I, 2000b Phoenix rising; aspects of cremation in Roman Britain, in *Burial, Society and Context in the Roman World* (J Pearce, M Millett and M Struck eds), 38-44, Oxford, Oxbow Books

McKinley, J I, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone, in M Brickley and J I McKinley 2004, 9-13

McKinley, J I, 2013 Cremation: excavation and analysis. In *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial* (S. Tarlow and L. Nilsson Stutz eds.), 147-72, Oxford, Oxford University Press

McKinley, J I, 2017 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone, in P D Mitchell and M Brickley, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, 14-17, British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) and CIfA

Mellor, M, 1994 Oxfordshire Pottery: A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region, *Oxoniensia* **59**, 17-217

Ohnuma, K and Bergman, C A, 1982 Experimental studies in the determination of flake mode, *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, London* **19**, 161-171

OA, 2017 Sampling guidelines. Oxford Archaeology Unpublished

OA, 2018a, Land East of the A419, Kingdown, Swindon, Wiltshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology unpublished

OA, 2018b, Land East of the A419, Kingdown, Swindon, Wiltshire. Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation. Oxford Archaeology unpublished

PCRG, SGRP and MPRG, 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group for Historic England

Saville, A., 1980 On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools, Lithics **1**, 16-20.

Seager Smith, R, 2001 The coarse pottery, in A S Anderson, J S Wacher and A P Fitzpatrick, *The Romano-British 'small town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire: excavations 1966-1976*, Britannia Monograph Series No. **19**, London, 232-300

Serjeantson, D. (1996). Animal Bone. In: Needham, S. and Spence, T. (Eds). Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2: Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede. London: British Museum Press. pp.194–223.

Silver, I. A. (1969). The Ageing of Domestic Animals. In: Brothwell, D. R. and Higgs, E. S. (Eds). Science in Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research. London: Thames & Hudson. pp.283–302.

Stace, C 2010 New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd Edition. Cambridge: CUP.

Timby, J, 1990 Severn Valley wares: a reassessment, *Britannia* **21**, 243-251

Timby, J, 2001 A reappraisal of Savernake ware, in P Ellis (ed.), *Roman Wiltshire and after: Papers in honour of Ken Annable*, Wiltshire Archaeol and Nat Hist Soc, Devizes, 73-84

Tomber, R and Dore, J, 1998 *The national Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook*, Museum of London Archaeol Services Monograph No **2**

WA, 2008, *Land at Kingsdown, Swindon: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report* Wessex Archaeology unpublished

WA, 2010, *Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results.* Wessex Archaeology unpublished

APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land east of the A419, Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire
Site code:	SWKING18
Grid Reference	SU 15763 89598
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	September – October 2018
Area of Site	85.20 Ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the appropriate museum in due course, under the following accession number: SWIMG:2018.77

During September and October 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation comprising 105 trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies at land at Kingsdown to the north-east of Swindon, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 15763 89598). The site is bisected by the Bythemill Brook, and to the north of this the only dated features were a Roman posthole, a medieval ditch and a post-medieval ditch. A number of struck flints were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers in the trenches immediately to the north of the brook, but none were present in features, and no associated in situ archaeology was identified.

To the south of the Brook, features of Iron Age date, including a ditch, pit and posthole, were present in Trenches 68 and 69 within the centre of the site. These trenches also contained substantial ditches related to a sub-rectangular enclosure with an eastern entrance, which was identified by the geophysics. The enclosure proved to be of Roman date and contained a single instance of cremated human bone, and donkey bone.

To the south of the Roman enclosure, a ditch identified from the geophysical survey was investigated by Trenches 74 and 75. A single sherd of pottery recovered from its fill suggests that the ditch may be of early Anglo-Saxon date.

Within the southern part of the site, Trench 99 contained a ditch of probable Iron Age date, and Trenches 94 to 99 contained a fairly dense array of features of middle Roman date, perhaps indicating the origin of a late Roman ladder enclosure that extends to the east, and which was recorded during an earlier phase of evaluation in 2010.

As such, the trial trench evaluation has identified three localised, distinct and well defined concentrations of archaeological activity comprising the enclosure in Trenches 68 and 69, the large ditch in Trenches 74 and 75 and the edge of the ladder settlement in

Trenches 94 to 99, within the centre and south of the south, and as predicted by the geophysical survey results.

The majority of the site produced either no archaeological remains, or a low level scatter of isolated features related to the agricultural use of the site in the Roman, medieval and later periods.

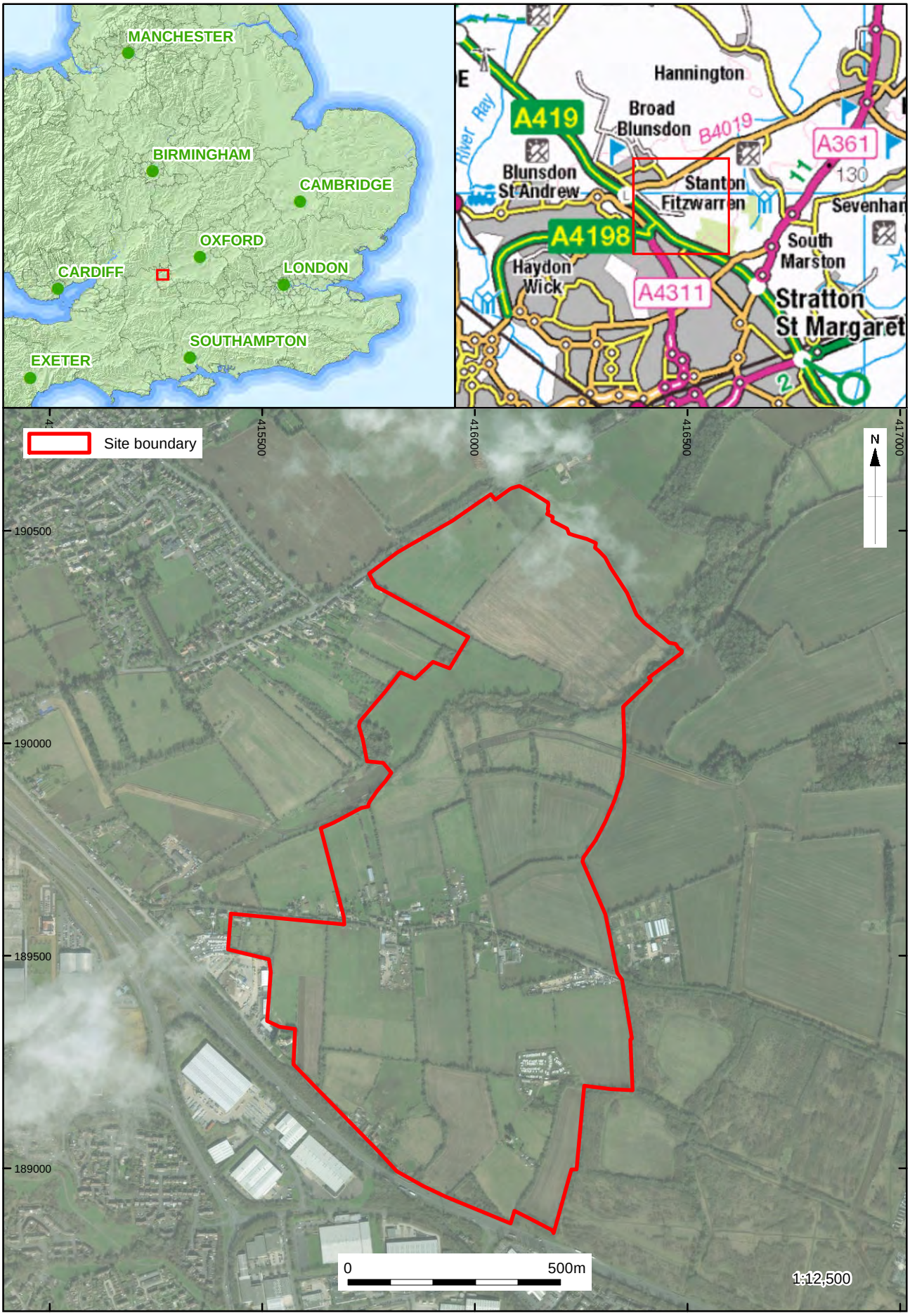


Figure 1: Site location

X:\s\Swindon_Kingsdown\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\SWKINGEV_Fig1_2018-11-28.mxd*conan.parsons*28/11/2018

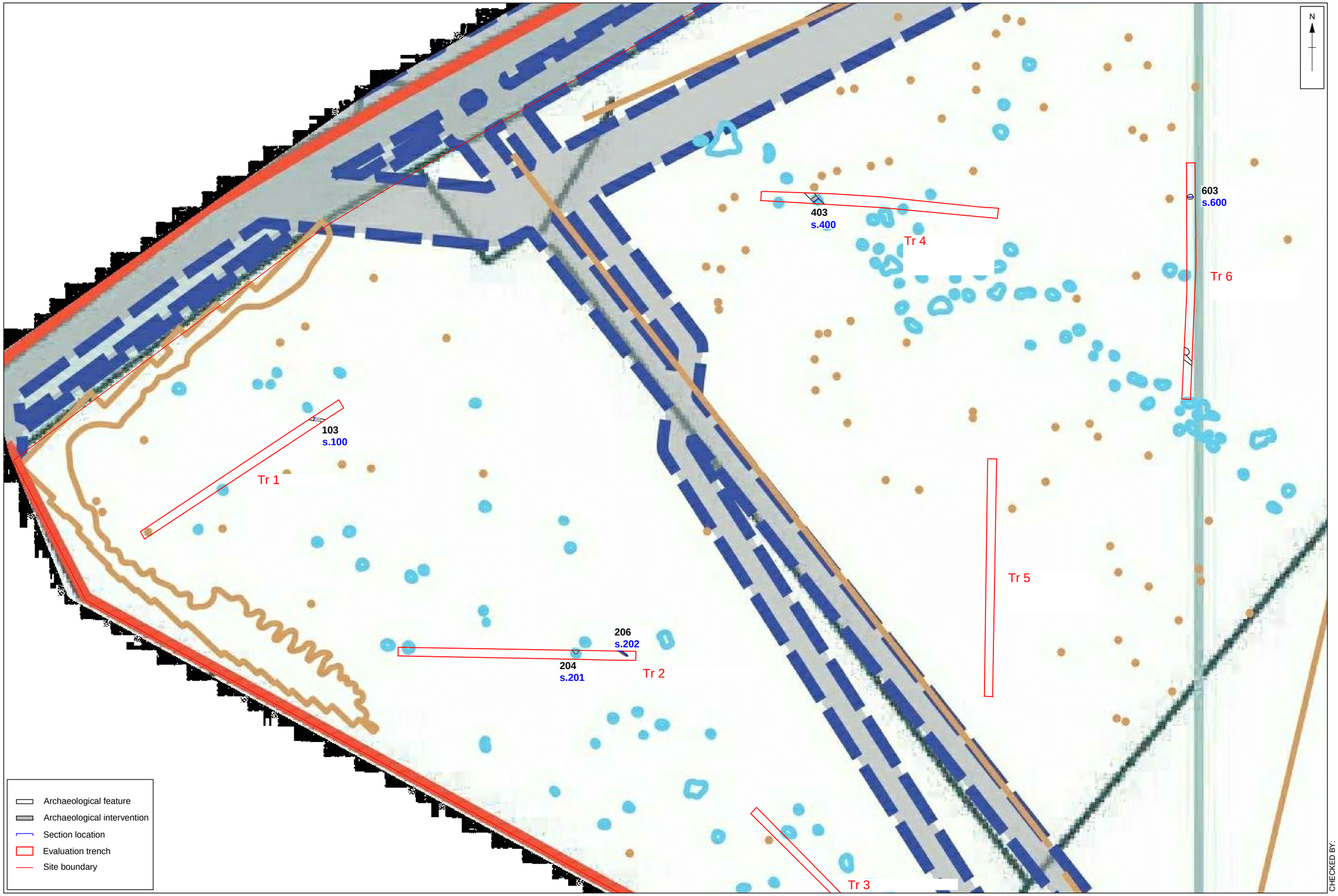


Figure 3: Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 6

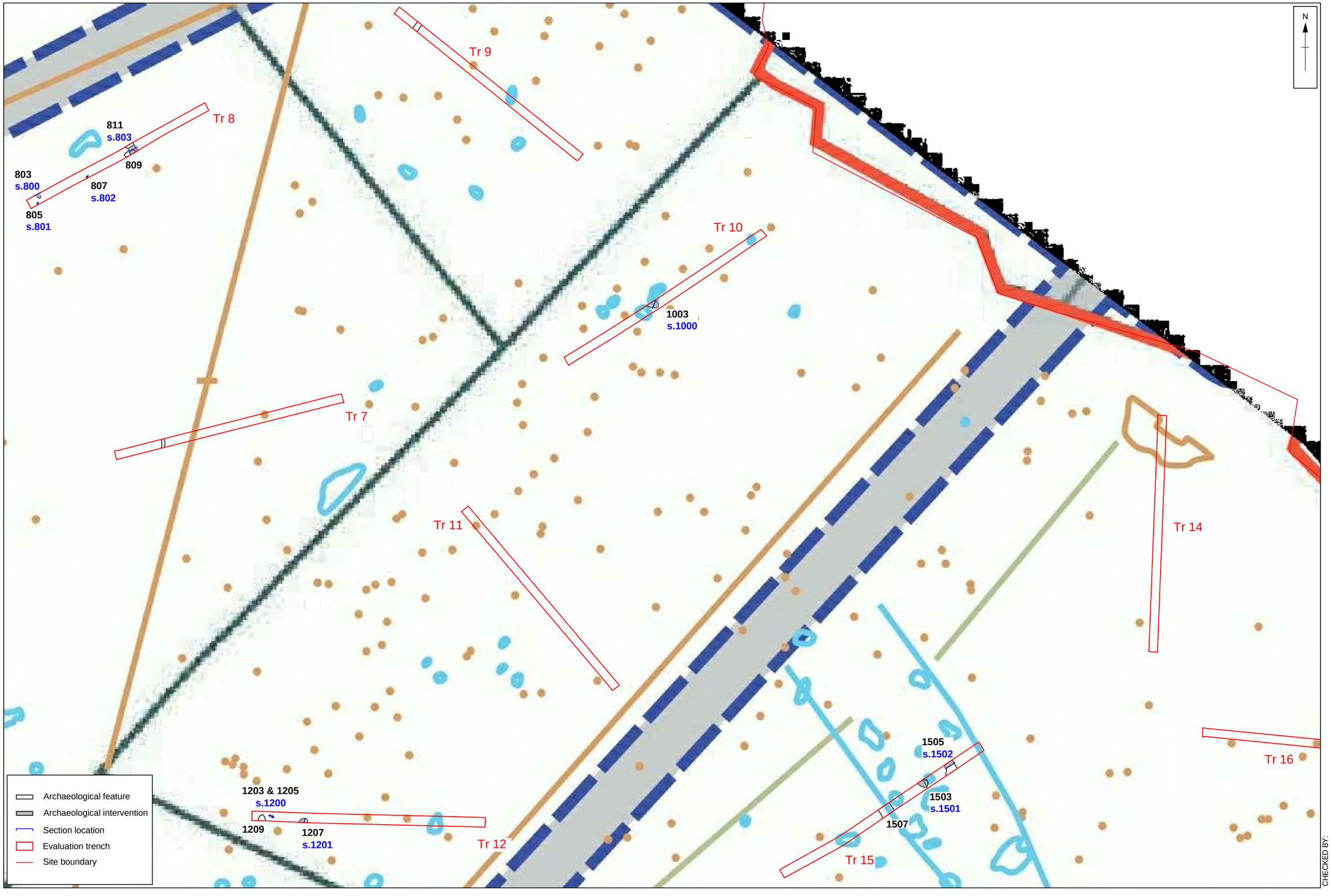


Figure 4: Trenches 8, 10, 12 and 15

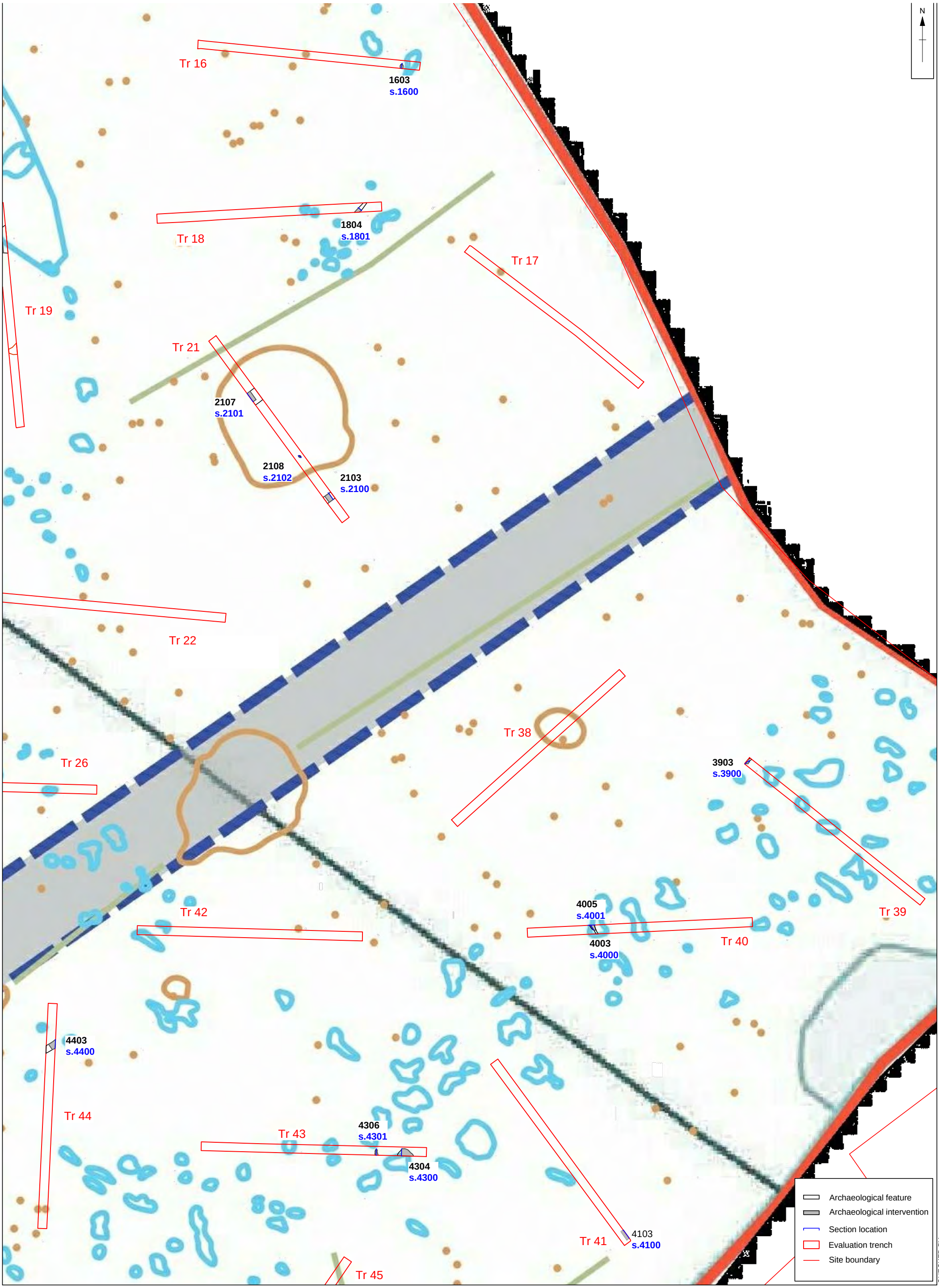


Figure 5: Trenches 16, 18, 21, and 39-44

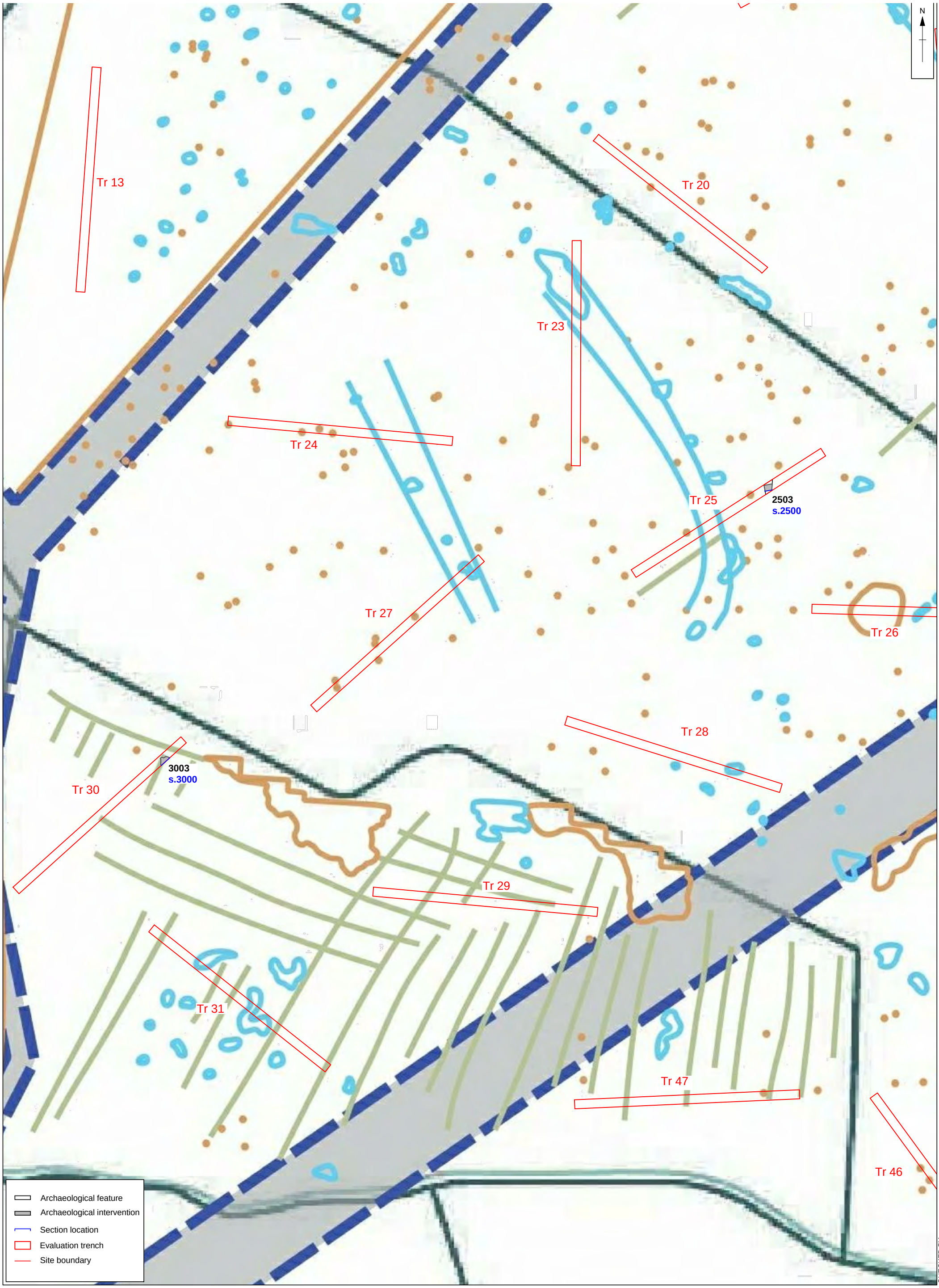


Figure 6: Trenches 25 and 30

Figure 7: Trenches 33, 36 and 37

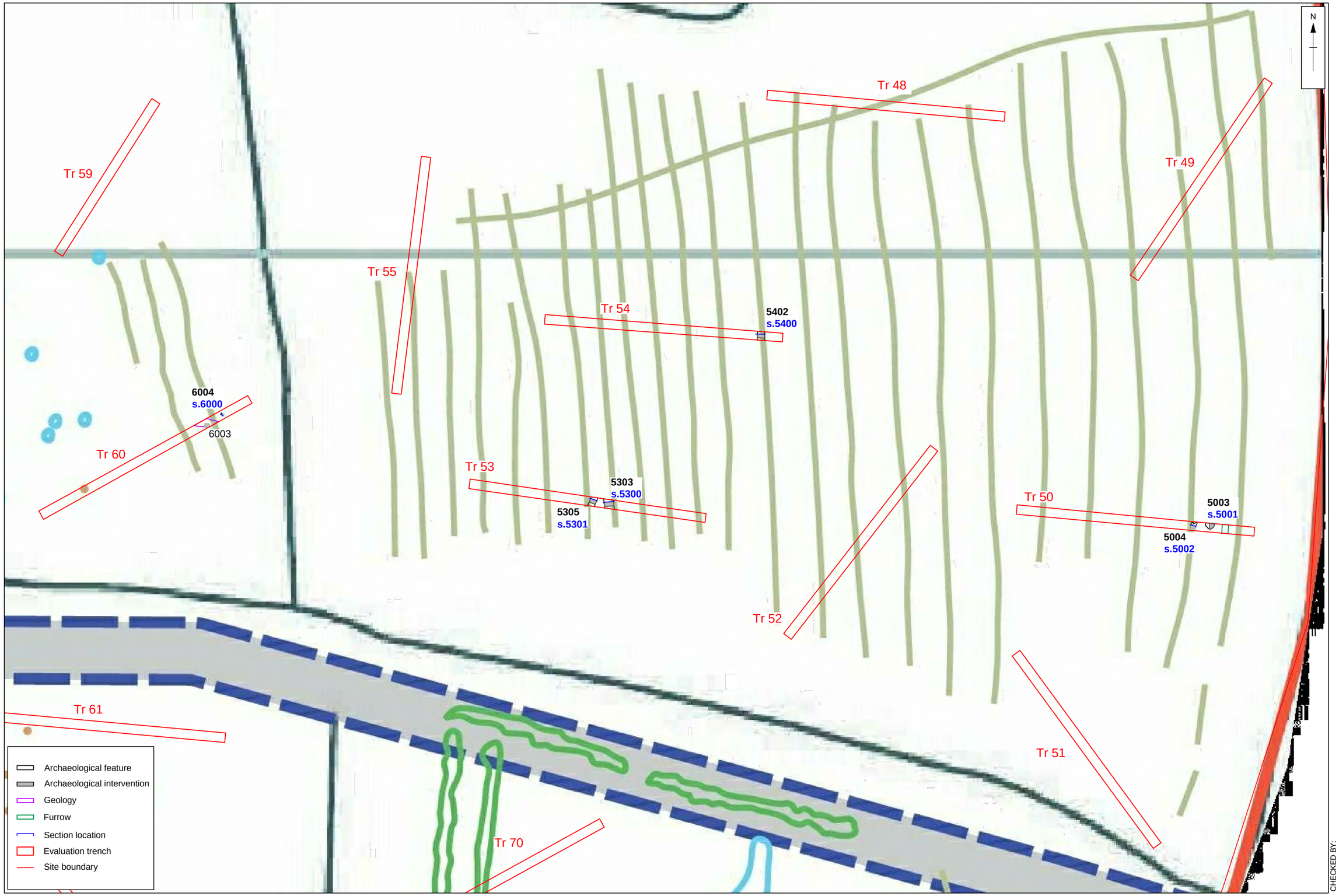


Figure 8: Trenches 50, 53, 54 and 60

Figure 9: Trenches 58, 63-65, 68-69 and 73

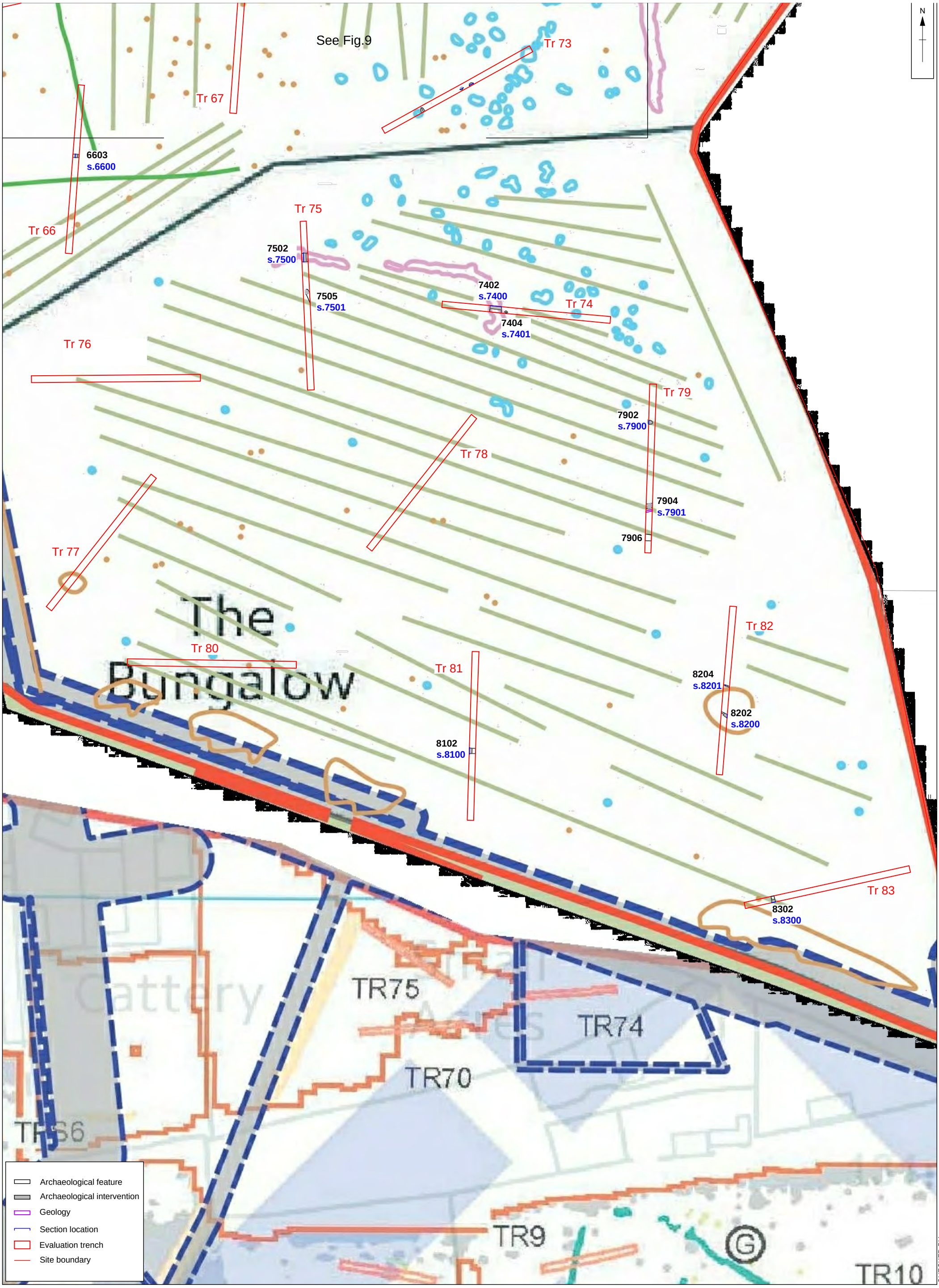


Figure 10: Trenches 66, 74-75, 79 and 81-83

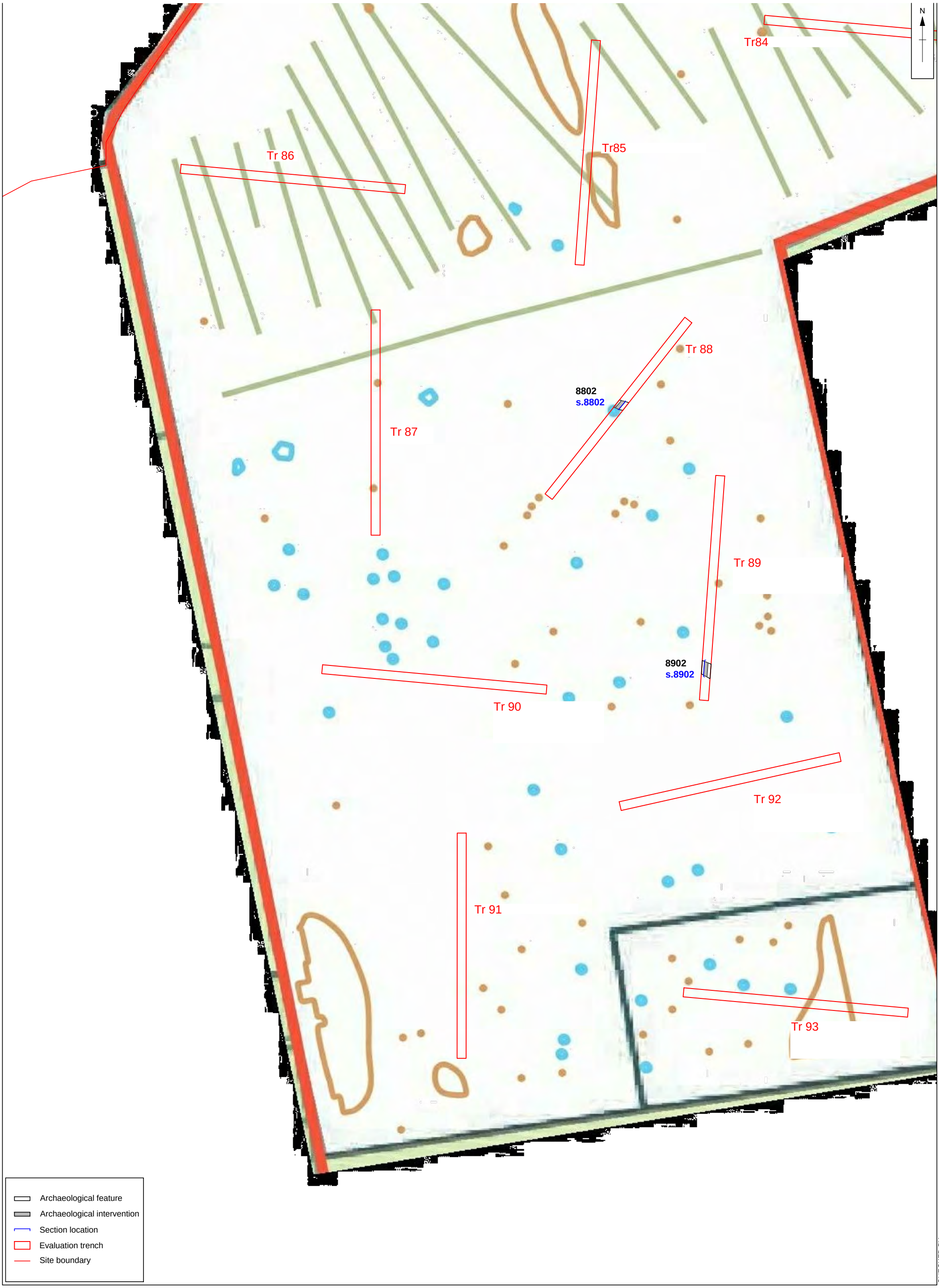


Figure 11: Trench 88 and 89

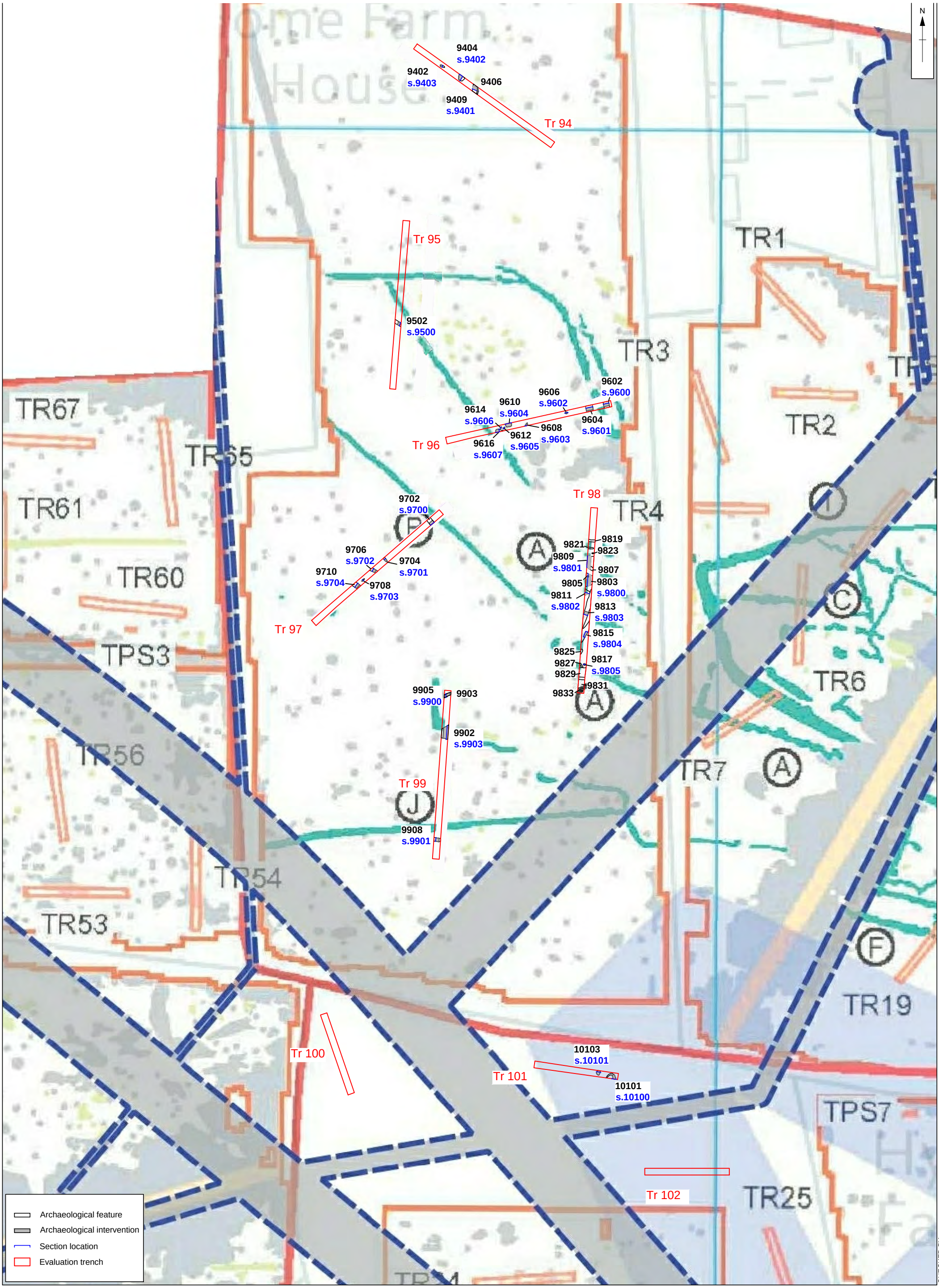


Figure 12: Trenches 94-99 and 101

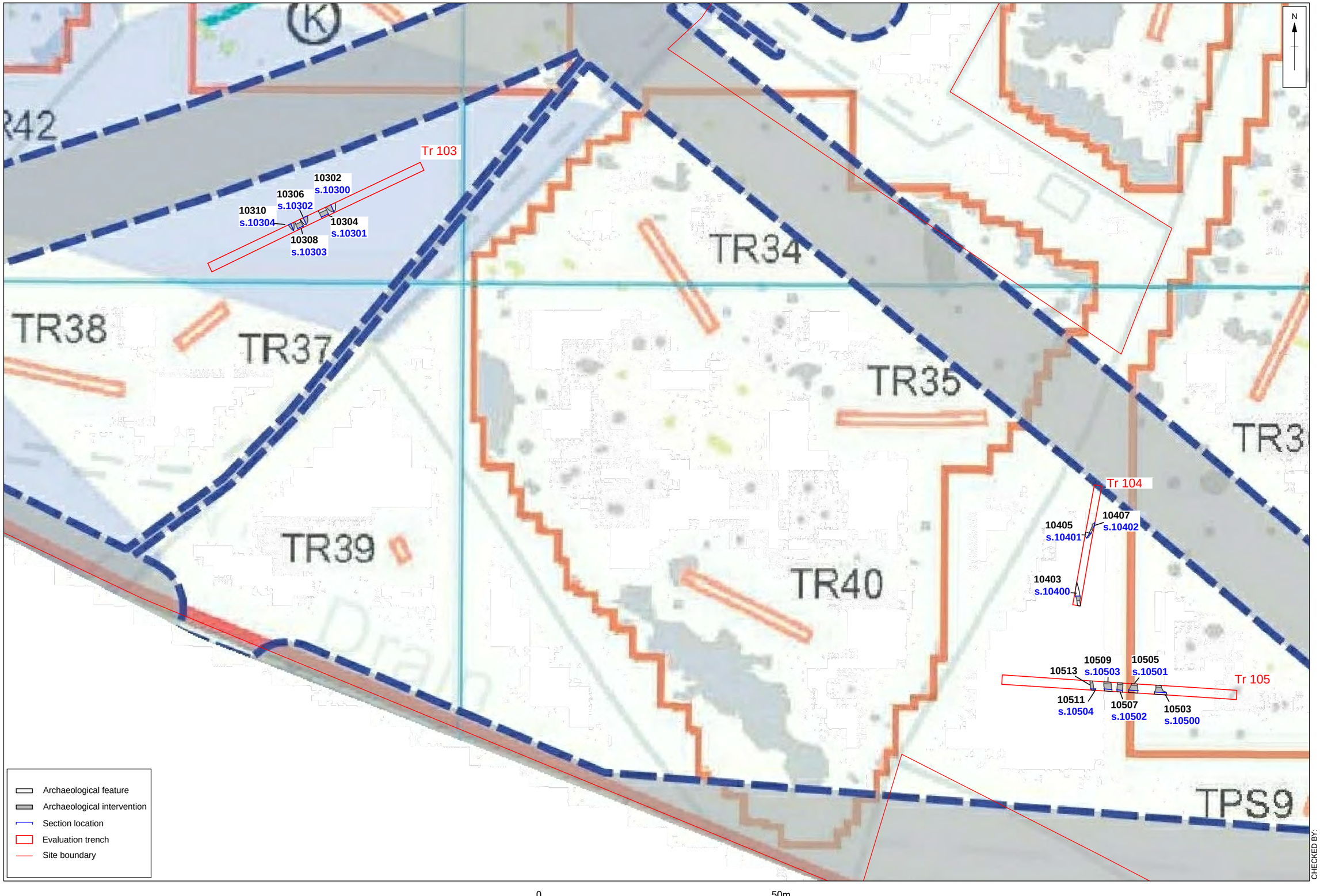
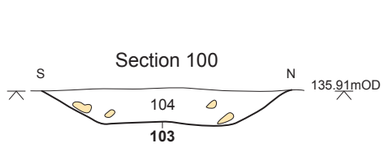
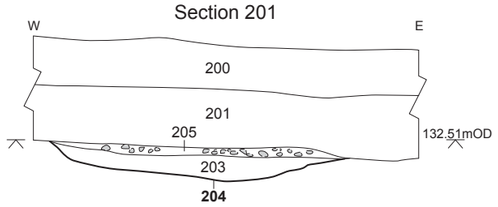
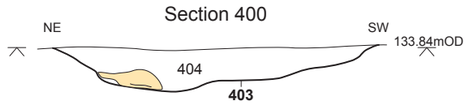
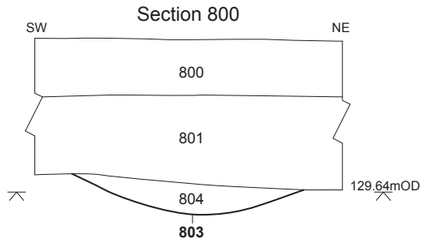


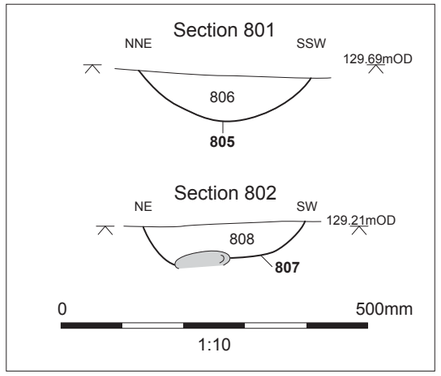
Figure 13: Trenches103-105

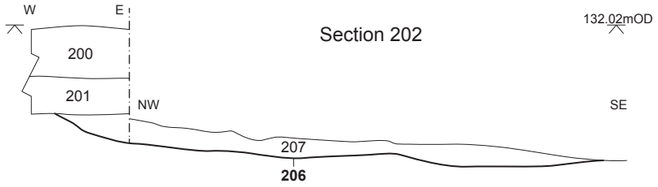


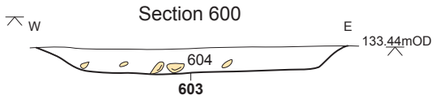


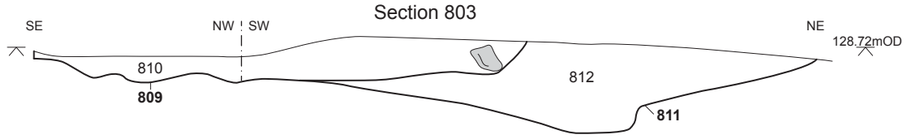


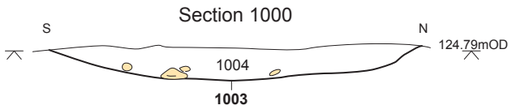


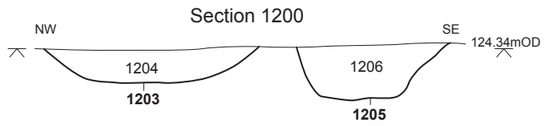


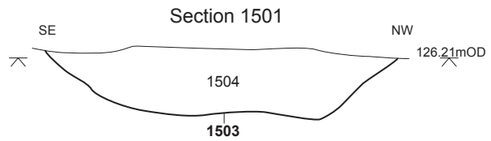


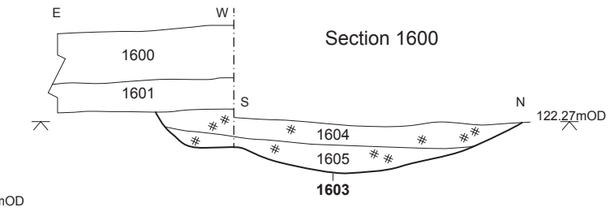


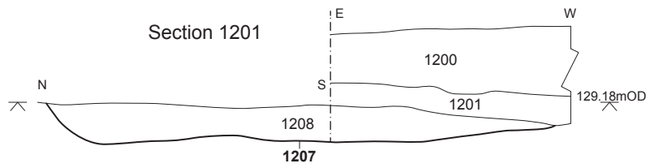


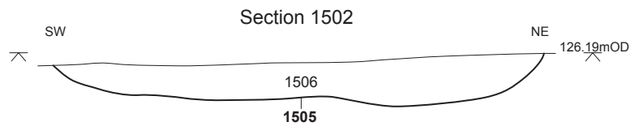


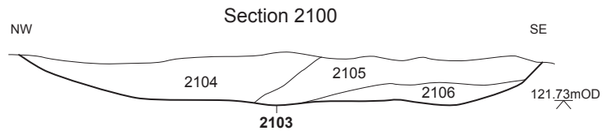


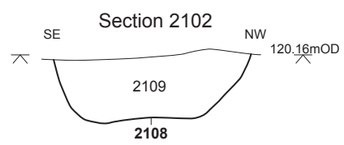


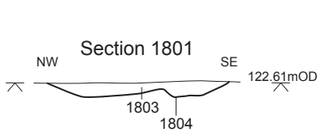


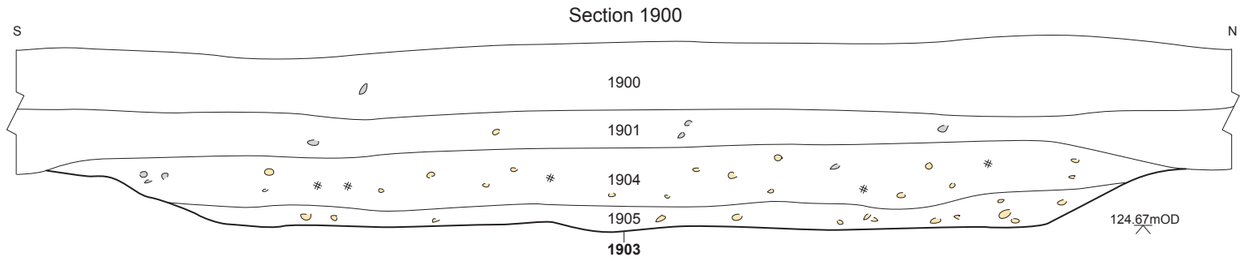


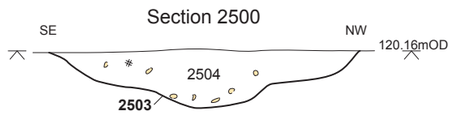


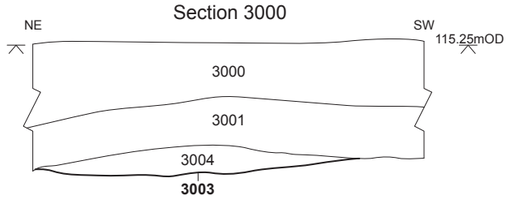












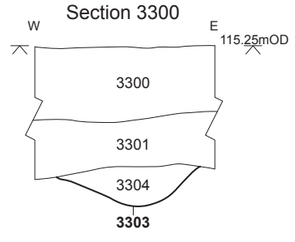
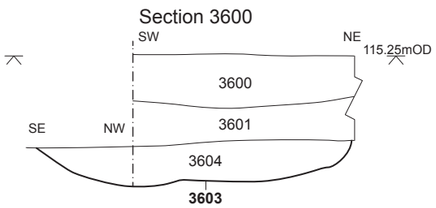
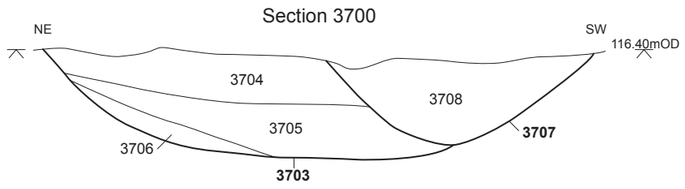
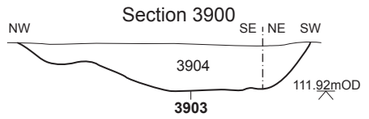
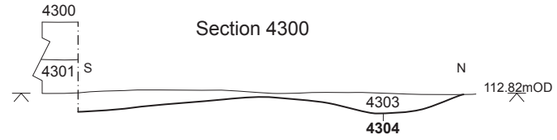


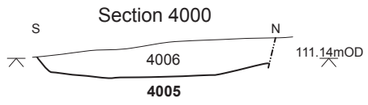
Figure 14: Trenches 1-33

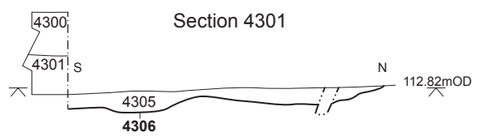


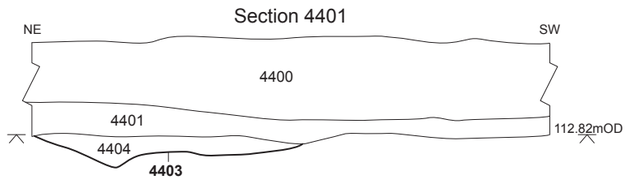


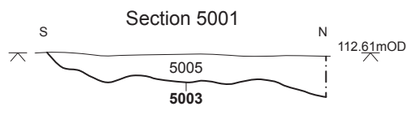


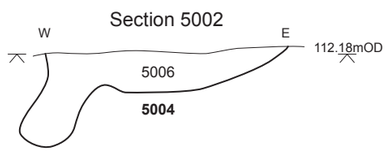


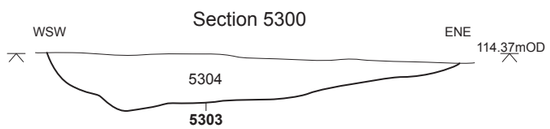


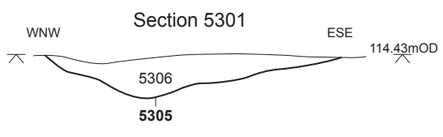


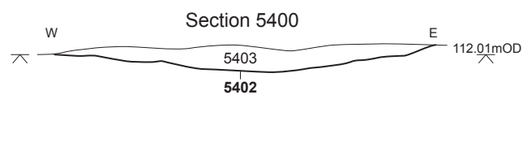


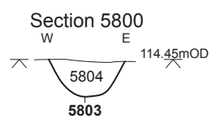


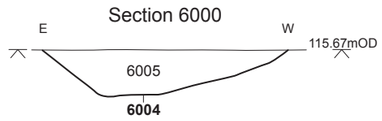


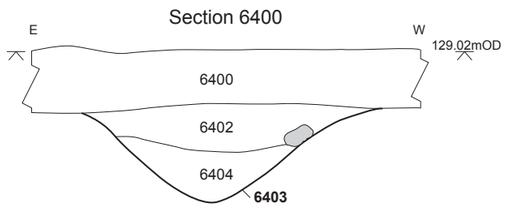


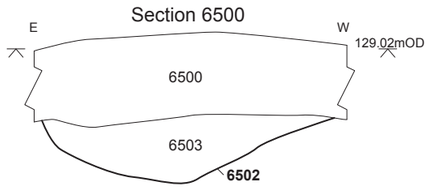


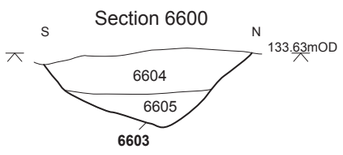


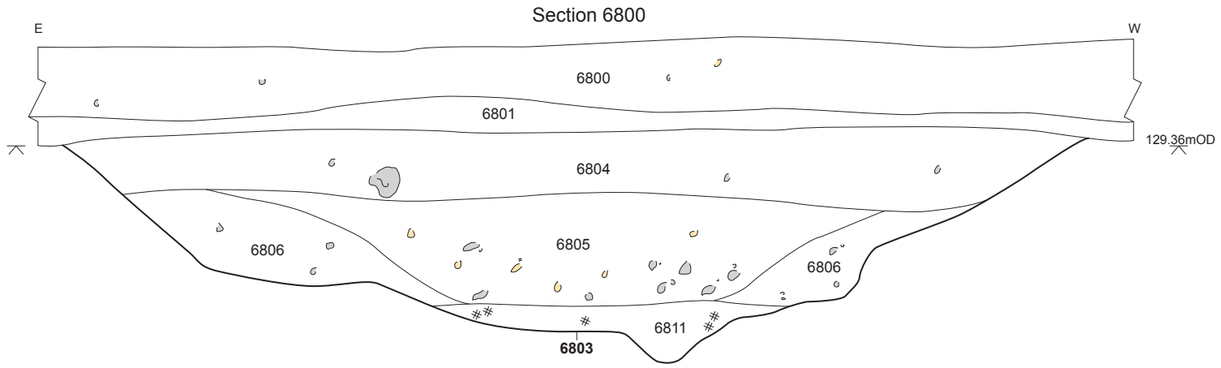


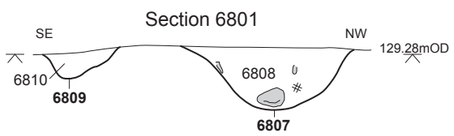












Charcoal
Limestone
Stone

0 1m
1:25

Figure 15: Trenches 36-68

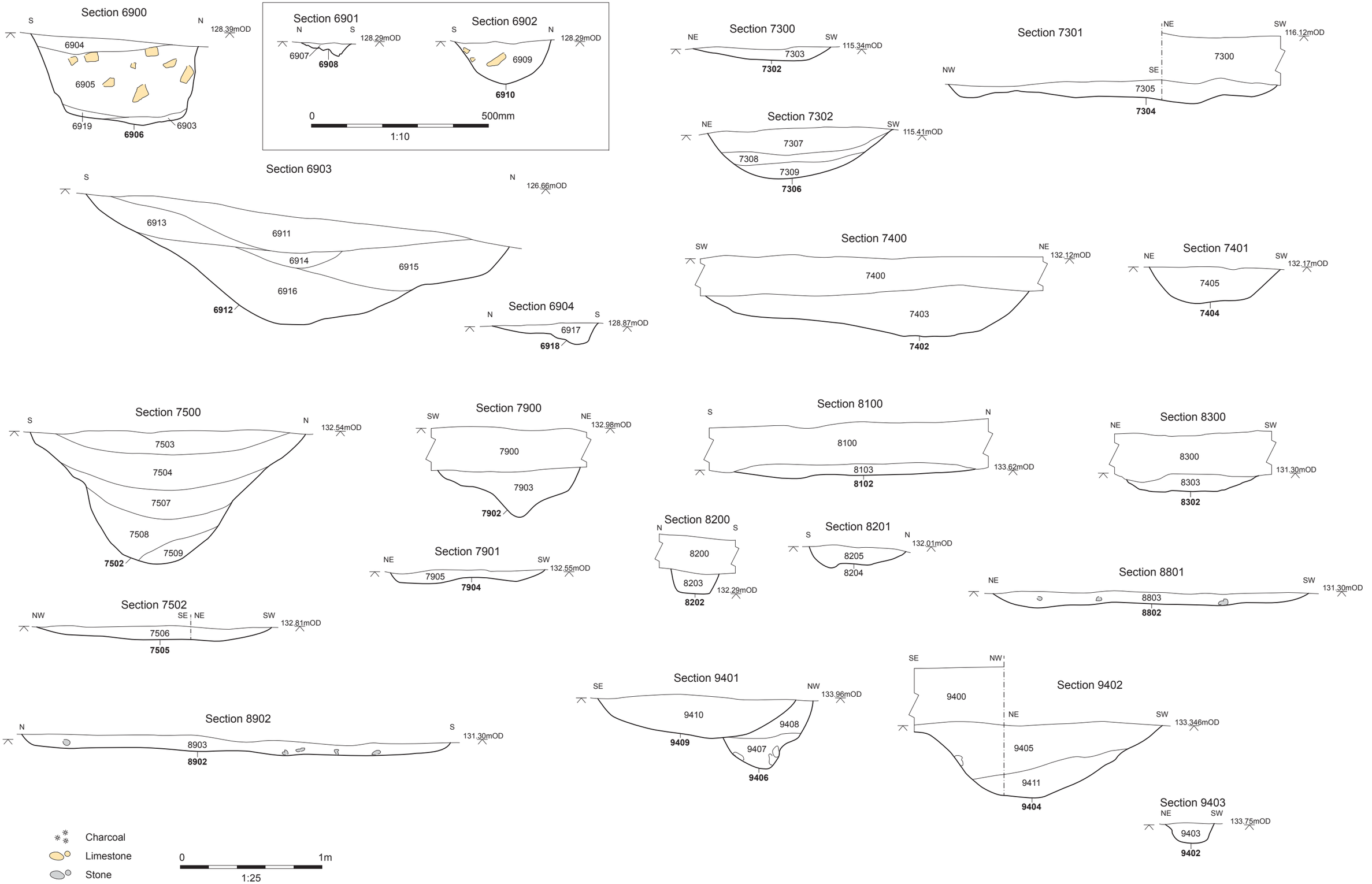
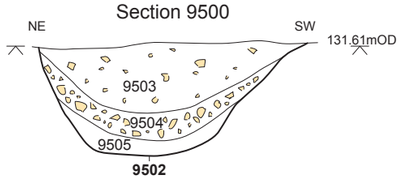
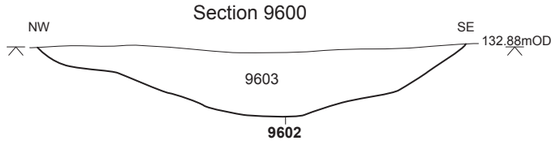


Figure 16: Trencehs 69-94

Section 9500



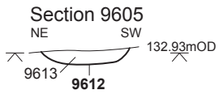
Section 9600



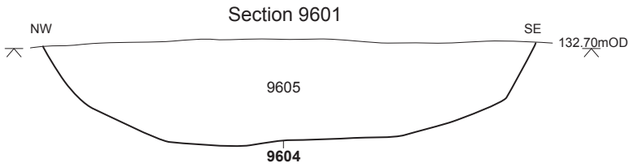
Section 9602

Section 9604

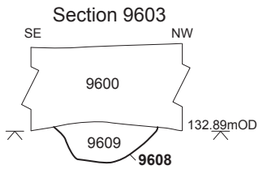
Section 9605



Section 9601

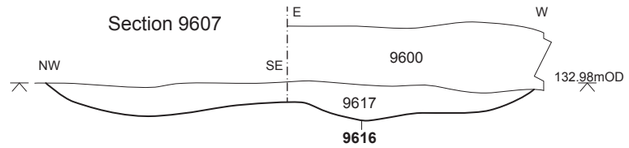


Section 9603

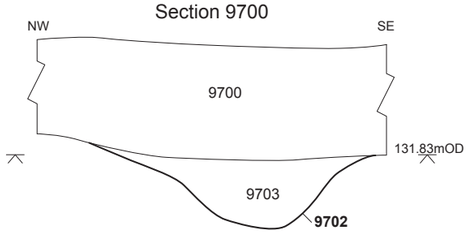


Section 9606

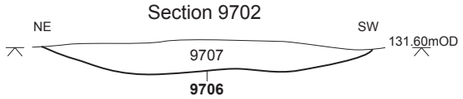
Section 9607



Section 9700

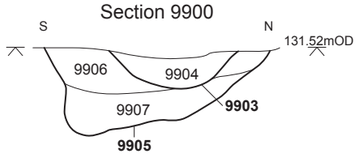


Section 9702

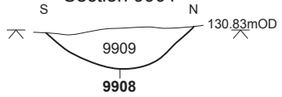


Section 9703

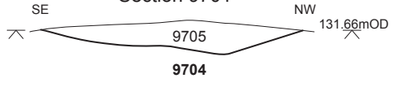
Section 9900



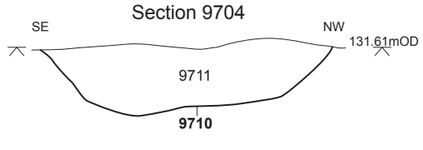
Section 9901



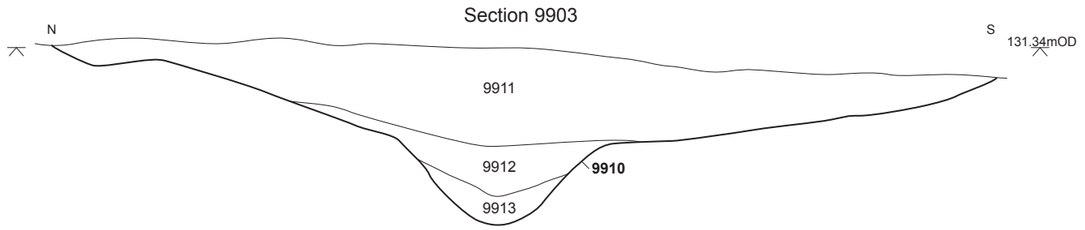
Section 9701



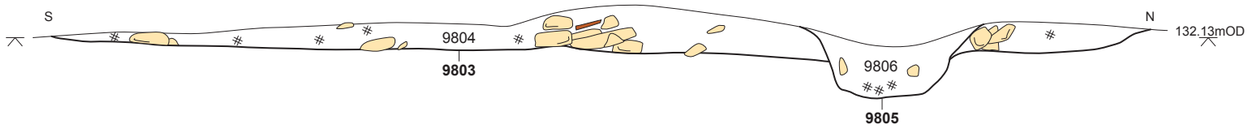
Section 9704



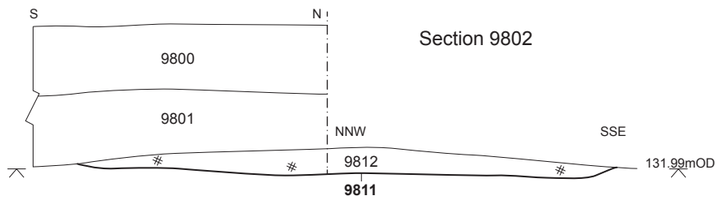
Section 9903



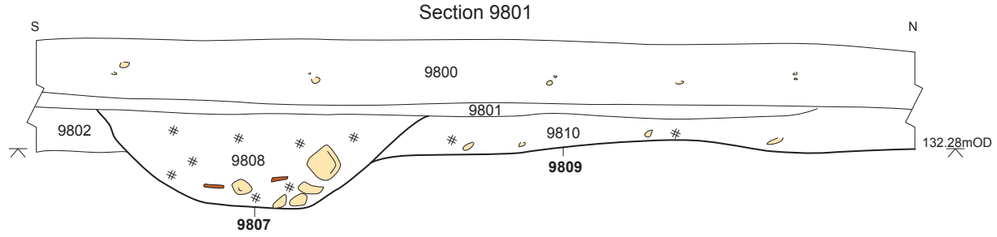
Section 9800



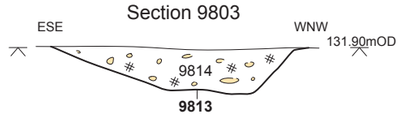
Section 9802



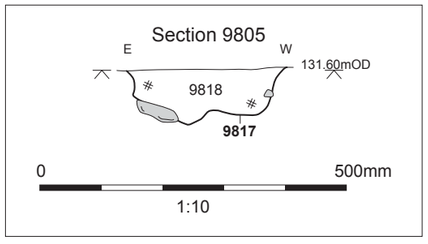
Section 9801



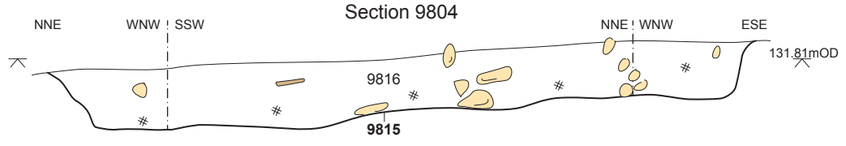
Section 9803



Section 9805



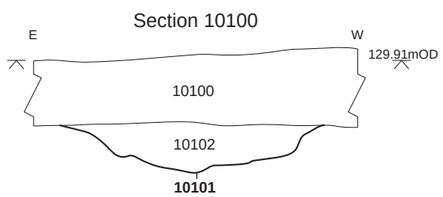
Section 9804

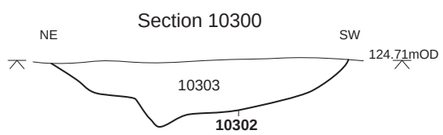


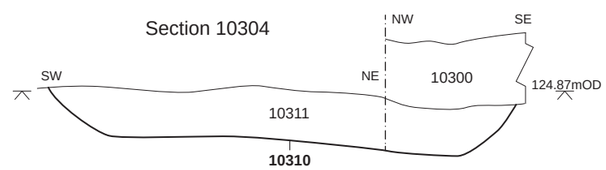
Stone
Limestone
Pottery
Bone

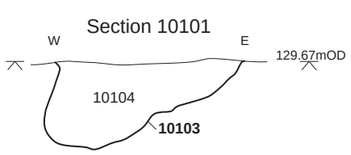
0 1m
1:25

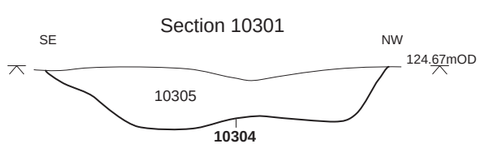
Figure 17: Trenches 95-99

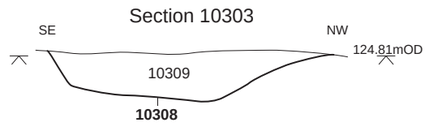


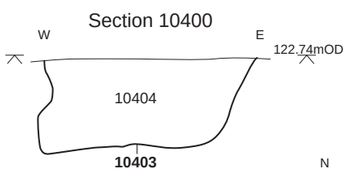


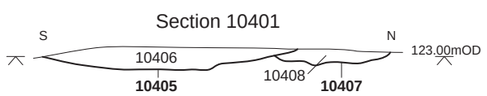


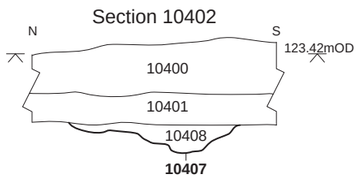


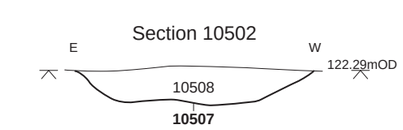


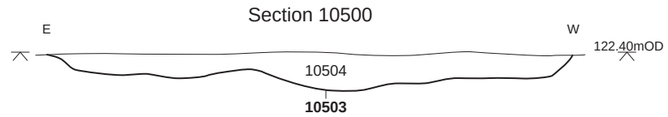


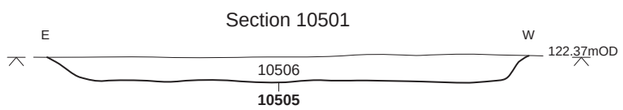


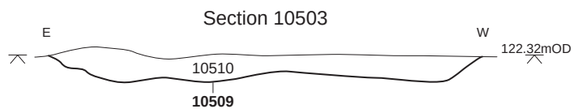


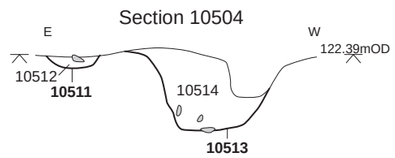












Stone

0 1m

1:25

Figure 18: Trenches 101-105

Plate 1: Trench 68 ditch 6803

Plate 2: Trench 69 ditch 6912

Plate 3: Trench 69 pit 6906

Plate 4: Trench 75 ditch 7502

Plate 5: Trench 98 general view of Roman features

Plate 6: Trench 98 ditch 9803

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