Corner Copse Solar Farm, Stanton Fitzwarren, Swindon, Wiltshire

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Corner Copse Solar Farm, Stanton Fitzwarren, Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between February and March 2020 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of JBM Solar to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed solar development to the east of Stanton Fitzwarren, Swindon, Wiltshire. A programme of 144 trenches were undertaken across the proposed development, representing a 2% sample of the area. The main purpose of this evaluation was to test the quality and date of a series of rectilinear enclosures identified through geophysical prospection and to investigate the presence of a large suspected Roman settlement complex. The evaluation identified a sequence of very late Iron Age through to late Roman activity on site, but the evidence suggests a large enclosed rural settlement rather than any villa/high status complex. The evaluation also identified two main foci of settlement activity, in the central and south-east parts of the site, and three discrete enclosures. The remains of a Roman rural settlement of early to middle Roman date was defined by ditches and small enclosures. At least two roundhouses were confirmed, and numerous pits, postholes and layers associated with the settlement were also recorded. There was a single deposit of an un-urned cremation burial and small collection of hobnails most likely from a shoe, situated within the settlement area and contemporary with its occupation. A trackway on an E-W alignment appeared to be in use from at least the first half of the 2nd century AD and pottery from the upper fill demonstrates that it was still being infilled into the 4th century AD. Sub-rectangular enclosures aligned on and immediately to the north and south of the roadside ditches were also in use into the late Roman period, after being constructed overlying the less regularly aligned enclosures in the first half of the 3rd century AD. Finally, the evaluation identified very limited early prehistoric flintwork of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Chris Morley, Pegasus Group, on behalf of JBM Solar for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger, who monitored the work on behalf of Swindon Borough Council, for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by John Carne, who was supported by BJ Wares, Victoria Green, Ashley Strutt and Mike Simms. Survey and digitising were carried out by John Carne and Conan Parsons. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca 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 Pegasus Group on behalf of JBM Solar to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed solar development to the east of Stanton Fitzwarren, Swindon, Wiltshire. A programme of 144 trenches were undertaken across the proposed development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was not set for the work but discussions between Chris Morley of Pegasus Group and Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger, the Archaeological Advisor to Swindon Borough Council, established the scope of work and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process the planning condition (OA 2019). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.1.3 The work follows on from a previous desk-based assessment (Morley 2018) and geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018) across the development area. The evaluation aimed to target specific areas where further clarification was required in the terms of the nature of the archaeological remains. A putative Roman settlement area was evaluated through targeted trenches to provide a more in-depth understanding of these remains, establish their significance and identify whether preservation in-situ should be considered. A series of other potentially associated enclosures were also targeted during the evaluation, along with testing blank areas of the site.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies *c* 5km to the north of Swindon and *c* 3km south-west of Highworth, in north-east Wiltshire (Fig. 1; SU 17904 90857).

1.2.2 The area comprises contiguous fields, the majority in arable use, covering a total area of *c* 95.5ha. The site includes much of the farmland between the eastern settlement boundary of Stanton Fitzwarren and the parish boundary further to the east, which is marked by the course of a minor watercourse, and by Corner Copse to the south-east. It is bounded to the south by the A361 Highworth Road and to the north by the Bydemill Brook.

1.2.3 The southern part of the site is located on top of a low limestone plateau (*c* 127m aOD), defined on all sides by vales associated with a series of spring-fed watercourses. To the east is the wide, shallow vale of a north-flowing tributary of the Bydemil Brook; this arcs to the north-east, defines the northern edge of the plateau and then continues towards its confluence with the River Thames south-west of Inglesham.

1.2.4 The northern part of the site comprises part of the plateau's shallow northerly slope as it descends towards the Bydemill Brook; at this point the SW-NE course of the brook forms a natural corridor for movement, today focused on the course of the B4019 from Blunsdon to Highworth. The watercourses defining the plateau have eroded the limestone to expose (primarily) the fertile underlying mudstones. Over time, the natural sedimentation and episodic flood events associated with these brooks have also resulted in the accretion of thick alluvial deposits along the banks.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following summary is derived from the desk-based assessment (Morley 2018) and has been supplemented by the results of the associated archaeological investigations as presented in the WSI (OA 2019).

Prehistoric (10,000 BC – AD 43)

1.3.2 No features or finds of prehistoric date have been recorded within the site, although features of prehistoric date are known in the immediate vicinity. The earliest evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area comprises stone tools of supposed Palaeolithic date. These were recovered in proximity to Kingsdown Crematorium, south of Great Wood, *c* 1km south-west of the site.

1.3.3 More concentrated evidence for prehistoric activity has been found *c* 1km to the south of the site, on the other side of the limestone plateau. Occupation on this south-facing valley slope associated with the River Cole and its catchment spanned the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods, and into the Romano-British period. At a local level, this occupation appears to have been focused upon the springhead and channel associated with a River Cole tributary.

1.3.4 Bronze Age activity in this location is represented by a pit and ditch to the north of the historic tributary. To the south-east of this, a round barrow and associated earthworks north of Burton Grove Farm are also of probable Bronze Age date. Of possible early Bronze Age date is a standing stone located within the site itself; this stone is located within a hedgerow adjacent to the public footpath east of The Avenue (Passmore notebook). There is no evidence for the age of this standing stone, and there are no others of a comparable nature within the surrounding landscape.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

1.3.5 To the south-east of the evaluation area lies the Roman town of Durocornovium (Scheduled Monument 1004684). Wanborough Road, which forms the north-eastern boundary of the town, is broadly aligned on Roman Ermine Street. The town is known to have been occupied from the mid-1st century AD to the mid-4th century AD (Anderson *et al*. 2001).

1.3.6 The South Marston area of the Cole Valley appears to have remained a focus of occupation during the Iron Age, though with a shift to the south of the Cole tributary. In particular, excavations at Viscount Way identified a substantial Iron Age and Roman settlement. A series of trial trench evaluations first revealed late Iron Age/ Roman pits, postholes and ditches, as well as spreads of late Roman pottery (Anthony 2005).

Subsequent area excavations confirmed that the settlement here was long-lived and of considerable size, spanning the middle Iron Age to late Roman period.

1.3.7 Other features identified included ring ditches, enclosures, ditches and a well. Two neonatal skeletons of Roman date have also been recovered locally (Evans and Alexander 2009). To the north-west of the South-Marston settlement, *c* 700m west of the site, a second focus of activity is recorded on the western banks of the Bydemill Brook. Principal among the features in this area was a substantial high-status residential complex or villa within Stanton Country Park, the remains of which are now scheduled. To the north of this are the locations of two other known buildings, as well as the course of a Roman road and the posited course of another. The activity in this area is of a different character to that of the nucleated rural settlement at South Marston; the settlement pattern is more dispersed, perhaps reflecting isolated farms or estate centres.

1.3.8 Settlement of both periods continued at South Marston, north of the Cole Valley, while a discrete Roman focus developed to the west and north of the Bydemill Brook, perhaps influenced by the proximity of the Blunsdon to Stratton St Margaret stretch of the Ermin Way Roman Road to the west.

1.3.9 Overall, the foci of prehistoric and Roman activity within the site was reasonably well defined prior to the evaluation based on the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018). The geophysical survey identified a number of sub-surface anomalies or probable prehistoric or Roman origin. These include:

- An area of settlement in the north-west of the site;
- Three discrete sub-rectangular enclosures, two in the north-west of the site and the other in the centre; and
- A second possible area of settlement in the south-east corner of the site.

1.3.10 The geophysical anomalies within the north-west of the site would appear to represent a series of sub-rectangular plots/paddocks, with possible associated round-houses, trackways and pits. The contiguous plots appear to have been regularly arranged to either side of an axial N-S oriented linear anomaly possibly representing a central trackway. The outer limits of the settlement appear to have been well-defined by a surrounding trapezoidal boundary, possibly abutting a second W-E oriented trackway to the north. Further linear anomalies arranged perpendicular to the northern settlement boundary may represent the vestiges of associated paddocks/fields.

1.3.11 The possible settlement remains within the south-eastern corner of the site are dissimilar, both in terms of their scale and morphology, to those in the north-west. The anomalies suggest a smaller, linear arrangement of contiguous rectangular plots, abutting a sinuous boundary to the south-east; the latter possibly represents a former trackway. There is also some indication of a partial sub-oval enclosure to the west of the plots, as well as a number of associated pits.

Medieval/post-medieval (AD 410 – present)

1.3.12 The site was probably in agricultural use throughout the early medieval period, as it was during the subsequent post-medieval period. Examination of the geophysical survey and LiDAR data would seem to corroborate this, revealing evidence for historic boundary arrangements, trackways and ploughing, some of clear medieval date. Remains associated with such agricultural features are therefore likely to survive widely within the site. This may include remains associated with the circular enclosure identified by the HER, although analysis of the LiDAR data suggests that this may be a conflation of natural features, including a local eminence and at least one palaeo-channel.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (OA 2020) were as follows:

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

2.2 Specific research aims

2.2.1 The specific research aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation works were:

xi. Ground-truth the geophysical survey to test its reliability.
xii. Establish the character of the Iron Age and Roman activity on the site: what is its form and function, at what date did it commence and how does it develop?
xiii. Evidence of post-Roman activity: was the site abandoned or did settlement activity continue within the area?

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A total of 144 trenches were undertaken across the proposed development, representing a 2% sample of the development area. As such, the works comprise the excavation of 95 trenches measuring 50m by 2m and 49 trenches measuring 25m by 2m. The trenches were positioned to provide an even coverage of the proposed development area and to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey.

2.3.2 The trenches were laid out as shown in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy, except where minor adjustments were required due to ground conditions, site obstruction or constraints.

2.3.3 Specifically Trenches 17-19 were relocated due to the presence of horses and a power substation. Trench 17 was moved just into the field to the north and Trenches 18 and 19 were relocated to the south of the development close to Trench 22.

2.3.4 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to but at a safe distance from the trench edges. Trenches and the upcast spoil were scanned with a metal detector.

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 and environmental data is presented in Appendix C.

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

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in all trenches was fairly uniform. Within the majority of trenches, the natural geology of light yellow-/orange-brown silt and clay was overlain by subsoil and, in turn, ploughsoil deposits. Where subsoil deposits were not observed, the ploughsoil directly overlaid the natural. The subsoil consisted of a light-mid orange-brown silty clay, *c* 0.04-0.58m thick, and the overlying ploughsoil was a dark brown-grey silty clay, *c* 0.14-0.40m thick. In a number of trenches towards the west of the site (Trenches 45, 46, 54, 68 and 72), layers of colluvium, consisting generally of mid-dark brown-grey sandy/silty clay and measuring *c* 0.20-0.28m thick, were encountered underlying the subsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the trenches generally remained dry throughout, though there was some flooding (Plates 1 and 2), especially in Trenches 32 and 105. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.2.3 Archaeological features encountered on site typically contained one to two fills of generally mid yellow-/orange-/grey-brown silty/sandy clay. Notable deposits are described below, particularly where pertinent to the understanding of the nature/function of a deposit or feature.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Of the 144 trenches excavated, the majority were targeted on geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of possible or probable archaeological origin and the distribution of archaeological features revealed during the evaluation was generally as predicted by the geophysical survey results (Magnitude Surveys 2018).

3.3.2 Archaeological features were present in 43 of the trenches (Trenches 29, 30, 32, 33, 37-9, 41, 42, 44-6, 48-54, 56-9, 61, 63, 64, 68-70, 73, 77, 79, 84, 87-9, 101, 105 and 119-22). The features comprised ditches, pits, postholes and possible occupational layers, the majority of which were concentrated towards the west of the site and slight concentrations towards the east and south-east. A moderate density of features was encountered, with a generally low inter-cut complexity observed.

3.3.3 The remaining 103 trenches were devoid of archaeological features, though a small number of modern plough furrows and natural features were observed in several trenches (Trenches 27, 31, 75, 76, 82, 83 and 106).

3.4 Western curvilinear enclosure - Trenches 32, 33 and 34 (Figs. 3 and 4)

3.4.1 Trenches 32 and 33 were located in the west of the site and positioned in order to investigate a curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted to be of probable archaeological origin. A single ditch (3207) corresponding with this anomaly was revealed crossing Trench 32 on a NNE-SSW alignment. Due to flooded conditions encountered during the evaluation, the ditch was not excavated and no finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. Continuations of this ditch were not seen in Trenches 33 and 34, though it is possible that the continuation of the ditch was located just to the north of Trench 33; blank Trench 34 was positioned in a break in the ditch as suggested by the geophysical survey results.

3.4.2 A small number of other features were revealed within Trenches 32 and 33, none of which had been detected as geophysical anomalies. A single pit (3303) was partially exposed within Trench 33, extending beyond the west trench limit (Fig. 4, section 3300). Although no dating evidence was recovered from its single fill, it contained burnt animal bone. Soil sample <4> collected from this fill yielded a moderate amount of charcoal as well as small quantities of residual broadly prehistoric worked flint, burnt animal bone and charred hazelnut shell. The remains of two parallel, adjacent plough furrows (3203 and 3205) crossed the centre of Trench 32 and NW-SE alignments. No finds were recovered from their shallow, single fills.

3.5 Western sub-rectangular enclosure - Trenches 37, 38 and 39 (Figs. 3 and 4)

3.5.1 Located in the west of the site, Trenches 37, 38 and 39 targeted a series of geophysical anomalies including two rectilinear anomalies and a curvilinear anomaly suggestive of enclosures. A single ditch was recorded across each of the three trenches (3703, 3805 and 3903) and together these ditches formed part of the sub-rectangular enclosure, corresponding with the geophysical anomaly. The ditches were broadly NE-SW and NW-SE aligned, and formed the eastern and southern sides of the enclosure. The northern side of the enclosure was not identified in the north end of Trench 37 as suggested by the geophysical survey results. Across the three trenches, the ditches measured 1.00-2.40m wide and 0.50-0.93m deep and contained one to three fills (Fig. 4, section 3700). No finds were hand collected from these features. Soil sample <3>, collected from ditch 3803, contained a piece of residual, broadly prehistoric worked flint, a small quantity of charcoal and a single charred cereal grain.

3.5.2 The other rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies targeted by Trenches 37 and 38 were not discerned as below-ground archaeological remains. A linear geophysical anomaly that coincided with the south-east end of Trench 39 correlated with the remains of a NE-SW plough furrow.

3.6 Main settlement enclosure - Trenches 29, 41-61 (Figs. 5- 7; Plate 3 and 4)

3.6.1 These trenches were located to the west of the site, targeting a number of rectilinear and discrete anomalies interpreted to be of possible/probable archaeological origin and suggestive of a large enclosure system and associated activity. A number of archaeological features, comprising ditches, pits and possible occupation layers, were recorded in these trenches, some of which correlated with the geophysical survey results. Several of the geophysical anomalies targeted by the trenches, however, were not discerned as below-ground archaeological features.

3.6.2 As suggested by the geophysical survey results, NW-SE aligned ditch 5103 appeared to have defined the western extent of the main enclosure system identified on site. Measuring 1.80m wide and 0.28m deep, it contained a single fill from which a small quantity of broadly Roman pottery was recovered (Fig. 7, section 5100). Located *c* 1.67m south of ditch 5103 was possible ditch terminal 5105. The geophysical survey results suggested it continued on a similar NW-SE alignment to ditch 5103 and perhaps formed part of the same enclosure/boundary ditch. No finds were recovered from the single fill.

3.6.3 Further to the south-east, two inter-cutting ditches (6103/6110 and 6105) in Trench 61 probably formed a continuation of the same enclosure/boundary ditch, corresponding with the geophysical survey results. Suggestive of the recut and modification of the enclosure/boundary ditch, ditches 6103/6110 and 6105 were up to 3m wide and 0.50m deep. They contained one to two similar fills from which a small quantity of broadly Roman pottery was recovered. Shallow pit 6108 appeared to cut ditch 6103/6110. Only 0.14m deep, it contained a single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. A moderate quantity of mid to late Roman pottery, the majority of which came from the same vessel, was recovered. Soil sample <5>, collected from the pit, contained a large quantity of cremated human bone, further fragments of pottery and moderate quantities of charcoal and molluscs. Although not clear during excavation, the material recovered from the soil sample suggests that this pit contained a cremation burial. The cremation deposit was fully recovered for analysis and contained numerous flecks of charcoal. The broken-up pottery sherds may have been the remains of a cremation urn.

3.6.4 An unexcavated and undated ditch (6112) was recorded crossing the east of the trench on a NW-SE alignment, correlating with the position of an irregular geophysical anomaly.

3.6.5 Ditch 4403 was located *c* 50m to the north-east of ditch 5103; however, based on the geophysical survey results, it most likely formed the eastern side of the same enclosure. The ditch was nearly 3m wide and in excess of 1m deep; its base was not reached due to health and safety restrictions. This ditch contained a moderate quantity of middle/late Roman pottery, as well as a piece of fired clay. The ditch cut small pit 4405, of which only the 0.10m-deep base survived (Fig. 7, section 4400). No finds were recovered from its single fill.

3.6.6 Several possible occupation layers/deposits were revealed within Trenches 44 and 51, perhaps having been defined by the enclosure/boundary ditches also recorded in these two trenches. In Trench 44, layers 4407 and 4408, which appeared to have been cut by ditch 4403, were exposed for up to 1.26m and comprised deposits of mid greyish/orangey brown silty clay no more than 0.30m thick (Fig. 7, section 4400). A small quantity of early Roman pottery was recovered from layer 4407. Two large deposits (5107 and 5108) were exposed for up to 6.7m in Trench 51, though these were not excavated and no finds were recovered from their surfaces.

3.6.7 To the east of enclosure ditch 4403, two roughly parallel ditches (4106 and 4109) were recorded in Trench 41, closely but not directly corresponding with the geophysical survey results. Rounded ditch terminal 4106 and ditch 4109 were roughly E-W aligned, spaced *c* 14m apart, and together perhaps formed part of the north side and internal subdivision of an enclosure. Ditch 4109 was 0.26m deep and contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered. Ditch terminal 4106 was unexcavated and no finds were retrieved from its surface. Three similar pits (4103, 4107 and 4111) were also recorded in Trench 41 and were no more than 0.65m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 7, section 4101). They generally contained similar fills of mid brownish grey sandy silt, though a second fill of light yellowish brown sandy clay was also recorded in pit 4103. A few sherds of early Roman and late Roman pottery were collected from pits 4103 and 4107, respectively; no finds were found in pit 4111.

3.6.8 To the south of Trench 41, Trench 53 targeted several geophysical anomalies, including a sub-circular anomaly that surrounded several discrete anomalies. Corresponding with the sub-circular anomaly, ditch 5313 was roughly NNW-SSE aligned and contained a small quantity of early Roman pottery (Fig. 7, section 5302). To the north-east of this was unexcavated possible ditch 5315. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. To the south-west of ditch 5313, possible ditch 5303 crossed the centre of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It was 1.38m wide and 0.14m deep, and no finds were recovered from its single fill. This feature was adjacent to or potentially cut by possible ditch 5305. It was exposed for more than 10m, extending beyond the trench limits. Where excavated, it was 0.18m deep and fragments of fired clay and burnt stone were recovered. These two possible ditches only roughly correlated with the plotted position of the anomalies targeted by the trench and they were not seen to continue into nearby trenches. Ditch 5303 cut pits 5309 and 5311, while ditch 5305 cut pit 5307 (Fig. 7, sections 5300 and 5301). These three pits were 0.28-0.64m wide and 0.16-0.28m deep, each with single fills. Only pit 5307 contained any finds: one sherd of early/middle Roman pottery.

Trench 29 (Fig. 8)

3.6.9 Trench 29 was located towards the north-west of the site and targeted two N-S aligned geophysical anomalies. The westernmost anomaly was not discerned as below-ground archaeological remains. Correlating with the anomaly in the centre of the trench was N-S aligned ditch 2903, which contained a few sherds of late Roman pottery in its two fills, as well as fragments of slag it its lower fill (Fig. 9, section 2900). A shallow, N-S aligned ditch (2906) was also recorded crossing the east end of the trench and contained broadly Roman pottery and slag (Fig. 9, section 2901). Although this ditch

was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey, perhaps due to its shallow nature, its projected alignment correlates with the plotted position of a similarly N-S aligned geophysical anomaly to the south.

Trench 30

3.6.10 Located to the west of Trench 29, Trench 30 did not target any geophysical anomalies, positioned in a seemingly blank area of the site. Revealed in the south-east half of the trench was pit 3003 and possible pit or ditch terminal 3005, which extended beyond the trench limits. Both features were no more than 0.13m deep and contained similar fills from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 42 (Fig. 11)

3.6.11 Located in the west of the site, Trench 42 was positioned roughly within the centre of the large enclosure system identified by the geophysical survey results and targeted two slightly curved anomalies. Crossing the centre of the trench was ditch 4203, which was E-W aligned and contained a single fill from which an assemblage of middle Roman pottery was recovered. A similarly aligned feature (4204) crossed the south-east end of the trench. The feature was not excavated and was distinguished as a stony area that perhaps represented a ditch or the remnants of a stone wall; no finds were recovered from the surface. Both features revealed in Trench 42 roughly correlated with the targeted geophysical anomalies, though they were not found to continue into nearby trenches.

Trenches 43 and 57 (Fig. 11)

3.6.12 Positioned towards the centre of the site, Trenches 43 and 57 targeted several linear and discrete anomalies interpreted to be of probable archaeological and suggestive of possible enclosure ditches. Located *c* 18m apart, two similar ditches (4307 and 5704) crossed the trenches on ENE-WSW alignments, corresponding with anomalies targeted by the trenches. The ditches probably formed part of the same rectangular enclosure. No more than 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep, they contained similar single fills. While no finds were recovered from ditch 4307, ditch 5703 contained early/middle Roman pottery and fired clay.

3.6.13 In Trench 43, animal burrow 4303 and plough furrow 4305 were recorded on either side of ditch 4307 (Fig. 12, section 4300). Both features cut the subsoil, demonstrating their recent date. Correlating with the discrete anomaly in the centre of the trench was unexcavated feature 4309, which may have been a pit or ditch terminal. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill.

3.6.14 No further archaeological remains were encountered within Trench 57, though a variation in the natural deposit coincided with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly in the east end of the trench.

Trenches 45 and 46 (Fig. 8)

3.6.15 Trenches 45 and 46 were located towards the west of the site and were targeted upon two E-W aligned parallel linear anomalies suggestive of a trackway, as well as a few discrete anomalies. Crossing the northern half of Trench 46 was E-W aligned ditch 4604, which correlated with an anomaly and delineated the north side of the possible trackway. The ditch contained two fills; a small quantity of late Roman pottery was retrieved from its upper fill. The westward continuation of this ditch was not seen in Trench 45 as suggested by the geophysical survey results.

3.6.16 Crossing the south end of Trench 46 was E-W aligned ditch 4609. In Trench 45, located to the west, were three E-W aligned ditches, two of which (4507 and 4509) were inter-cutting and suggestive of a recut; the third (4505) was situated *c* 0.60m to the south of ditch 4507 (Fig. 9, section 4500). In both trenches, these ditches cut layers of buried soil deposits (4511 and 4602) perhaps representing occupation debris accumulated prior to the laying out of the trackway. Together, these ditches recorded across the two trenches broadly correlated with the targeted geophysical anomalies and most likely formed part of the same ditch that defined the south side of the possible trackway. The ditches were no more than 0.92m wide and 0.40m deep. Finds recovered from the ditches comprised two pieces of residual, broadly prehistoric worked flint, a small quantity of early/middle and middle Roman pottery and a small amount of fired clay (some fragments with flat surfaces). Soil sample <1>, collected from ditch 4509, produced further fragments of pottery and fired clay, as well as moderate quantities of charcoal and charred cereal remains and grass/weed seeds.

3.6.17 In Trench 46, two overlapping layers/deposits (4607 and 4608) were exposed for *c* 5m and were located between possible trackway ditches 4604 and 4609. They perhaps constituted an associated trackway/road surface that was originally defined by the E-W aligned ditches to the north and south. Although the layers/deposits were not excavated, a few fragments of broadly Roman pottery were retrieved from the surface and a soil sample was collected (sample <2>), which yielded a small quantity of charcoal and a charred indeterminate cereal grain, together with fragments of pottery, iron and animal bone. A similar sequence of deposits was not encountered in Trench 45.

Trenches 48, 49, 50 and 54 (Fig. 8)

3.6.18 These trenches were located to the west of the site, targeting a number of rectilinear and discrete anomalies interpreted to be of possible/probable archaeological origin and suggestive of a large enclosure system and associated activity. A number of archaeological features, comprising ditches, pits and postholes, were recorded across these trenches, some of which correlated with the geophysical survey results. Several of the geophysical anomalies targeted by the trenches, however, were not discerned as below-ground archaeological features.

3.6.19 Crossing the north end of Trench 48 was 2.5m-wide ditch 4808, aligned roughly E-W. This feature was not excavated and no finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. Nevertheless, it correlated with a geophysical anomaly and probably formed an eastward continuation of ditches 4505, 4507, 4509 and 4609, defining the south side

of a possible trackway. Parallel to ditch 4808, *c* 20.5m to the south was ditch 4803. This ditch corresponded with the geophysical survey results and appeared to have formed part of an E-W aligned enclosure ditch. The ditch, which was no more than 0.38m deep, contained two fills from which middle/late Roman pottery was retrieved alongside a piece of worked stone. Situated between probable enclosure ditches 4803 and 4808 was possible pit 4809, measuring 3m wide. Not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey, the pit was not excavated and no finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. A possible shallow remnant of another ditch (4806), measuring 0.12m deep and containing a fragment of ceramic building material was recorded to the north of this possible pit; this does not correspond to a geophysical anomaly, probably due to its shallow depth.

3.6.20 A ditch was recorded in Trenches 49 and 50 (4903 and 5002, respectively), corresponding with geophysical anomalies, and formed part of an enclosure ditch; the ditch was not seen to continue further westwards into Trench 54. The ditch was E-W aligned and no more than 1.46m wide and 0.54m deep (Fig. 9, section 5000). It contained a single fill from which broadly Roman pottery was recovered. In Trench 43 it also contained a copper-alloy bracelet fragment dating from the late 3rd century onwards and a residual piece of broadly prehistoric worked flint.

3.6.21 Also recorded in Trench 50 was N-S aligned ditch 5004 and ditch terminal 5006. Both features correlated with geophysical anomalies and appeared to have formed part of an internal sub-division of an enclosure. They were no more than 0.36m deep and contained similar fills, though a lower fill was recorded in ditch 5004 (Fig. 9, section 5001). A few sherds of late Roman pottery were recovered from ditch 5004, while ditch terminal 5006 was devoid of finds. Possibly associated with these two features was an undated, 0.23m-deep posthole (5008).

3.6.22 Although a westward continuation of the enclosure ditch recorded in Trenches 49 and 50 was not uncovered in Trench 54, a pit and two postholes were recorded. In the south-west end of the trench, pit 5404 and posthole 5406 were spaced *c* 0.45m apart and correlated with the position of a large discrete geophysical anomaly. Pit 5404 extended beyond the trench limits, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 9, section 5400). It contained a fill of dark black-grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions, from which a small quantity of broadly Roman pottery was retrieved. Posthole 5406 was 0.42m wide and 0.22m deep, and contained two fills similar to that of pit 5404. No finds were recovered from this posthole. In the north-east of the trench, posthole 5409 was of a similar size to posthole 5406, though it was shallower at only 0.06m deep. Its single fill was devoid of finds.

Trench 52 (Fig. 11)

3.6.23 This trench was positioned over two short linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey towards the west of the site. Narrow ditch 5203 crossed the north of the trench on an ENE-WSW alignment and contained a single fill from which a moderate quantity of early/middle Roman pottery was recovered. In the south of the trench were intercutting ditches 5205 and 5207, which were positions on NE-SW and NW-SE alignments, respectively. Both ditches were no more than 1.36m wide and 0.32m deep, and both contained similar single fills (Fig. 12, section 5201). Finds

recovered from these two ditches comprised pottery of middle Roman and broadly Roman date, and structural iron nails. Adjacent to ditch 5207, a deposit of mid yellow-brown clay sand (5209), 0.16m deep, was recorded for *c* 2m and contained a sherd of middle Roman pottery.

3.6.24 Ditches 5203 and 5205 did not directly correlate with the positions of the two anomalies targeted by the trench, though they shared similar alignments. None of the features revealed within the trench were found to continue into nearby trenches.

Trench 56 (Fig. 11)

3.6.25 Positioned over three anomalies identified by the geophysical survey towards the west of the site, only a single feature was encountered within Trench 56. Possible pit 5603 roughly corresponded with the position of the southernmost anomaly targeted by the trench. Extending beyond the trench limits, it contained a single fill from which a relatively large quantity of middle Roman pottery was retrieved (Fig. 12, section 5600). Two residual pieces of broadly prehistoric worked flint and an iron object, possibly a small reaping or pruning hook, were also recovered from this feature.

Trench 58 (Fig. 11)

3.6.26 Located towards the south-west of the site, Trench 58 targeted a series of short linear/discrete geophysical anomalies that are suggestive of a rectangular enclosure and associated activity. In the north-east of the trench was pit 5804, which extended beyond the trench limit, correlating with a discrete anomaly. It was 0.45m deep and contained a single fill from which a few sherds of early/middle Roman pottery were recovered. In the south-west of the trench were partially intercutting ditches 5806 and 5808, both of which were aligned WNW-ESE and only roughly corresponded with the anomaly targeted by this end of the trench. The two ditches were 0.65-0.75m wide and no more than 0.40m deep, and both contained single fills. Only ditch 5808 contained finds, comprising early/middle Roman pottery and fired clay.

Trench 59 (Fig. 11)

3.6.27 This trench was located towards the south-west of the site and positioned to target a number of rectilinear, linear and discrete anomalies. The linear anomaly near the centre of the trench corresponded with the remains of a plough furrow, which was recorded in plan only. To the west of the furrow was N-S aligned ditch 5909, which was on a similar alignment to the rectilinear anomaly. As suggested by the geophysical survey results, this ditch perhaps formed part of a large enclosure system, though continuations of this ditch were not identified in nearby trenches. The ditch contained two fills from which a relatively small assemblage of middle/late Roman pottery was retrieved, alongside a few fragments of burnt stone (Fig. 12, section 5902).

3.6.28 In the south-east of the trench were two features that correlated with two discrete anomalies. Pit 5903 was 0.94m wide and 0.80m deep and, unlike the majority of features encountered on the site, it contained a sequence of six fills suggestive of erosion and natural infilling of the pit, as well as deliberate backfill (Fig. 12, section 5900). Finds recovered from several of its fills comprise early Roman and early/middle

Roman pottery, fragments of fired clay (some with flat surfaces), burnt unworked stone and a residual piece of broadly prehistoric worked flint. Approximately 1m to the west was unexcavated feature 5912, broadly NE-SW aligned, which may have been a large pit or wide ditch. No finds were recovered from the surface of this feature.

3.7 Other features – Trenches 63, 64, 68, 69, 70 and 73 (Figures 13 and 14)

Trench 63

3.7.1 Located towards the west of the site, Trench 63 targeted three linear/curvilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin and a discrete anomaly of probable archaeological origin. Two features were revealed within the trench, both of which roughly correlated with anomalies. Crossing the north-east end of the trench was NW-SE aligned ditch 6305. It corresponded with the plotted positions of the discrete anomaly and one of the linear anomalies. No finds were recovered from either of its two fills. It was also probably cut by possible plough furrow 6304, which was devoid of finds (Fig. 6, section 6300).

3.7.2 In the south-west of the trench was a possible group of intercutting plough furrows (6308) on a roughly NW-SE alignment, which was not fully investigated or recorded. This possible group of features roughly correlated with the position of a curvilinear anomaly targeted by the trench. The continuations of these possible furrows were not seen in nearby trenches.

Trench 64

3.7.3 Trench 64 was towards the south-west of the site and was positioned in order to target a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin that appeared to extend from the south-west side of the main enclosure system and beyond the site boundary (Fig. 6). A single ditch was recorded within the trench, though it did not directly correspond with this anomaly. Ditch 6402 was located *c* 3.20m to the west of the plotted position of the anomaly and was on a similar NE-SW alignment. The only find recovered from this ditch comprised a single piece of broadly prehistoric worked flint.

Trenches 68 and 69 (Fig. 13)

3.7.4 Trenches 68 and 69 were positioned towards the south-west of the site, the former targeting a geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin and suggestive of an enclosure. A small number of ditches and plough furrows were recorded within these two trenches; only one ditch roughly correlated with the geophysical anomaly.

3.7.5 Located towards the centre of Trench 68 was NNW-SSE aligned ditch 6807, which roughly corresponded with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench, though it was on a different orientation. A small quantity of pottery of early/middle Iron Age date was recovered from the lower of its two fills. Undated ditch 6903 crossed the western half of Trench 69 on a roughly N-S alignment. Not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey, it is unclear if this formed a continuation of undated ditch 6804 to the south-west, which crossed the west end of Trench 68 on a NE-SW alignment. Ditches 6804 and 6903 were 1.10-1.54m wide and 0.22-0.45m deep with single fills that were devoid of finds.

3.7.6 Three parallel plough furrows (6905, 6907 and 6908), aligned NE-SW, crossed the western half of Trench 69, only one of which (6905) was excavated. No finds were recovered from the single fill of the furrow or from the surfaces of unexcavated furrows 6907 and 6908. Continuations of furrows 6907 and 6908 were recorded in plan only in Trench 68 to the south-west.

Trench 70 (Fig. 13)

3.7.7 Located in the centre of the site, Trench 70 was targeted upon a series of discrete geophysical anomalies in a roughly circular formation and outside the main enclosure system. Although interpreted to be of possible archaeological origin, no below-ground archaeological remains corresponding with these anomalies were encountered within the trench. Crossing the north-east of the trench was NE-SW aligned ditch 7005. The ditch was shallow, measuring 0.20m deep, and was undated, with no finds recovered from either of its two fills. It is possible that the feature constituted the remains of a plough furrow. It was not seen to continue into nearby trenches.

Trench 73 (Fig. 13)

3.7.8 Trench 73 was positioned towards the centre of the site, targeted upon several geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Situated in the western half of the trench were two adjacent pits that correlated with an irregular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Of these two features, only one was excavated. Pit 7306 contained a sequence of three fills, from which a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was retrieved (Fig. 14, section 7300).

3.7.9 Crossing the west end of the trench and extending beyond the trench limits was a large possible pit (7308). A sherd of pottery and an iron buckle, both of post-medieval date, were recovered from its single fill. This feature closely, but not directly, corresponded with two geophysical anomalies targeted by the trench.

3.8 Trackway or droveway - Trenches 77 and 79 (Fig. 10)

3.8.1 Trenches 77 and 79 were positioned to investigate several linear geophysical anomalies in the centre of the site that are suggestive of the continuation of the main enclosure system or a possible trackway. Crossing the south-west end of Trench 77 were intercutting ditches 7705 and 7707, which were roughly NE-SW and WNW-ESE aligned, respectively. Ditch 7707 closely correlated with two anomalies targeted by the trench. Both contained small quantities of middle Roman and broadly Roman pottery; a piece of probable Roman tile or brick and a whetstone were also recovered from ditch 7707. Another WNW-ESE aligned ditch (7703) was also recorded in the south-west end of the trench, but it was not excavated and no finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. A deposit of firm, mid brown-grey sandy clay (7710) was excavated in the centre of the trench. It was exposed for *c* 7.5m and contained a few sherds of broadly Roman pottery, as well as an iron object, possibly a knife blade with tang.

3.8.2 Contrary to the geophysical survey results, the south-westward continuation of ditch 7705 was not identified in the west end of Trench 79 to the south. Neither of the two linear geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 79 were identified as below-ground archaeological remains. A ditch (7903) on a similar NE-SW alignment, however, was

revealed in the trench, approximately 6m east of the western anomaly. The ditch contained a few sherds of early/middle Roman pottery and was truncated by a modern land drain on a similar alignment (7906). A large spread of probable colluvial deposits (7905) was identified across the centre of the trench, recorded for *c* 21m. No finds were recovered from this layer.

3.9 Small eastern rectilinear enclosure - Trenches 84, 87, 88 and 89 (Fig. 14; Plate 5 and 6)

3.9.1 Situated in the centre of the evaluation site, Trenches 84, 87, 88 and 89 were positioned to target a rectilinear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin and a short linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin, which together are suggestive of an enclosure with an internal subdivision.

3.9.2 A ditch (8403/8704) crossed Trenches 84 and 87 on a NE-SW alignment. The ditch closely, but not directly, corresponded with the plotted position of the rectilinear geophysical anomaly targeted by the trenches, which perhaps constituted part of an enclosure. The ditch was no more than 1.64m wide and 0.60m deep and contained two fills (Fig. 14, section 8400). A small quantity of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from ditch 8403. Soil samples <6> and <7>, collected from fills 8404 and 8405 of ditch 8403 respectively, contained no charred plants remains but the flots were dominated by the remains of terrestrial molluscs. A small amount of animal bone was also recovered from sample <7>.

3.9.3 Crossing the west of Trench 87 was similar ditch 8702, though it was positioned on a NW-SE alignment. Slightly shallower than ditch 8704 at 0.38m deep, no finds were recovered from its single fill (Fig. 15, section 8700). Continuations of this ditch were not seen in nearby trenches.

3.9.4 In Trench 88, NW-SE aligned ditch 8803 directly corresponded with the short linear anomaly targeted by the trench and perhaps formed an internal division of the possible enclosure. A piece of worked flint of early Neolithic date was recovered from this ditch; however, it was perhaps residual within the feature given the predominance of Roman features encountered on site.

3.9.5 Three ditches (8902, 8904 and 8906) crossed Trench 89 on similar NE-SW alignments and were not identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey. The ditches were of similar dimensions, 0.72-0.86m wide and no more than 0.10m deep, and contained similar single fills, all of which were devoid of finds. Continuations of these three ditches were not identified in nearby trenches.

3.10 Isolated features – Trenches 101 and 105

Trench 101

3.10.1 Located towards the east of the site, Trench 101 did not target any geophysical anomalies, being positioned in a seemingly blank area of the survey. Ditch 10103 crossed the east of the trench on a roughly N-S alignment. It contained a single fill typical of the site, from which no finds were recovered. Continuations of this ditch were not found in nearby trenches.

Trench 105

3.10.2 Located in the east of the site, Trench 105 did not target any geophysical anomalies, being positioned in a seemingly blank area of the survey adjacent to the site boundary. Two shallow, parallel ditches (10502 and 10504) crossed the east end of the trench on NNW-SSE alignments. Ditch 10502 was the wider of the two features, measuring 1.2m, while ditch 10504 was only 0.2m wide. The former contained a single sherd of possibly medieval pottery, as well as piece of potentially structural fired clay, and the latter was devoid of finds. Both contained similar single fills. Neither of these features was seen to continue into nearby trenches.

3.11 South-eastern rectilinear enclosure - Trenches 119, 120, 121 and 122 (Fig. 16; Plates 7-8)

3.11.1 Positioned in the south-east of the site, Trenches 120-2 was targeted upon linear and discrete geophysical anomalies interpreted as a series of rectilinear enclosures and possible associated activity. Ditches recorded in Trenches 121 and 122 corresponded with geophysical anomalies and probably formed part of the same enclosure system. Ditch 12103 crossed Trench 121 on a NE-SW alignment and ditch 12202 was aligned NW-SE. Both ditches, measuring 0.35-0.60m deep (Fig. 17, section 12200), contained relatively large quantities of generally middle Roman pottery, with some sherds of early/middle Roman date, as well as a few pieces of burnt unworked stone. A burnt piece of possible stone roof tile was also recovered from ditch 12103 and a large piece of slag from ditch 12202. Soil sample <8>, collected from ditch 12202, contained moderate amounts of charcoal and charred plant remains, including wheat, legumes and wild grass and weed seeds. Fragments of Roman pottery, animal bone and iron nails and hobnails were also recovered from this soil sample.

3.11.2 Located at the west extent of this group of trenches, ditch 11903 crossed the north of Trench 119 on a NE-SW alignment. No diagnostic dating evidence was recovered from its single fill (Fig. 17, section 11900), though a fragment of fired clay with a flat surface and possible wattle impressions was recovered. The ditch corresponded with a geophysical anomaly, though it was not seen to continue into nearby trenches. It is possible, however, that it formed part of an extension of the enclosures identified by the geophysical survey and recorded in Trenches 120-2. A modern plough furrow (11905), containing a residual piece of broadly prehistoric worked flint, was also observed crossing the trench.

3.11.3 In Trench 120, shallow ditch 12011, aligned NE-SW, was not identified as a geophysical anomaly, though the survey results indicate that it probably formed part of an internal division within the enclosure system, defining an area of activity. Measuring 0.18m deep, its two fills contained a sherd of broadly Roman pottery and two pieces of worked stone.

3.11.4 Across Trenches 120, 121 and 122, a number of discrete features and possible occupation layers were uncovered, indicative of activity within the enclosures

suggested by the geophysical survey results and ditches excavated in Trenches 120 and 121. Three probable pits (12003, 12007 and 12009) were excavated in Trench 120. Measuring 0.65-1.05m wide and 0.07-0.39m deep, pits 12007 and 12009 appeared to have been intercutting (pit 12009 also cut by ditch 12011) and both contained similar single fills, while pit 12003 contained a sequence of three fills (Fig. 17, section 12000). Finds recovered from these pits comprised small to moderate quantities of middle Roman and middle/late Roman pottery, as well as a few fragments of worked stone. A possible occupation layer 12013, which was 0.10m thick, contained a small quantity of early Roman pottery. In addition to this was a series of possible intercutting features, comprising possible ditches (12017), pits (12016, 12018, 12021 and 12022) and occupation layers (12015, 12019 and 12020) that were not excavated and were recorded in plan only; however, sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the surfaces of the majority of these features indicate their probable Roman date. In Trench 121, two shallow pits (12105 and 12107) were similar in size and form. Both contained similar single fills and neither contained any finds. Two further pits were recorded in Trench 122 to the south-west. Large pit 12208 corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and was 1.80m wide and 0.54m deep, cut by a modern land drain (Fig. 17, section 12202). It contained a sequence of three fills; the middle fill contained a small quantity of middle Roman pottery. Smaller, shallow pit 12205 contained two fills from which a single sherd of broadly Roman pottery was retrieved (Fig. 17, section 12201).

3.12 Finds summary

3.12.1 A large assemblage (1,029 sherds of pottery, weighing 12.93kg) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, with the majority dating to the middle Roman period, with lower amounts dating to the early and late Roman periods. The pottery is typical of a Roman rural assemblage, dominated by coarse ware jars and bowls but supplemented by a small amount of fine wares and table wares. The earliest dates are provided by a large limestone-tempered cauldron of late Iron Age to early Roman date and some grog-tempered E-wares, all probably of relatively local origin. The middle Roman assemblage is typical for the region, consisting largely of material of local origin, among which were sherds of North Wiltshire greywares and Savernake-type wares. Material from other regional industries included South Dorset black-burnished ware and South Midlands shell-tempered ware. Imports included a small amount of fine ware from Gaul. Other phases of activity were also represented by the pottery recovered on site, with very small quantities dating to the Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods. The latest Roman pottery dated to the 4th century AD.

3.12.2 The remaining finds retrieved during the evaluation comprised small quantities of ceramic building material, fired clay (some possibly structural), worked stone (including a whetstone and some possibly structural pieces), slag and metalwork (largely iron and some copper alloy), providing limited additional evidence for the nature of activities during the Roman and post-medieval periods.

3.12.3 Human remains were recovered from a single cremation deposit within Trench 61 accompanied by pottery of early to middle Roman date.

3.12.4 A small quantity of worked flint of broadly prehistoric date was recovered and was generally residual within later features.

3.13 Environmental summary

3.13.1 The animal bone assemblage was dominated by sheep/goat, followed by cattle with smaller quantities of pig and horse. The assemblage is typical of a rural assemblage of this period. Bones retrieved from samples included small species including frog and water vole.

3.13.2 A target range of samples were taken from the various enclosures identified across the site. The assemblage of charred plant remains recovered comprised small quantities of cereal grains (including wheat), hazelnut shell fragments, legumes and wild weed and grass seeds, exhibiting potential differences in the exploitation of resources during the Roman period.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The archaeological features were well defined against the underlying light-coloured natural. The site conditions were generally good, although wet weather and subsequent flooding meant that excavation could not be completed in Trenches 32 and 105.

4.1.2 The results are considered to be highly reliable and provide a good representation of the archaeological remains that exist within the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

Ground-truth the geophysical survey to test its reliability

4.2.1 There was a correlation in most cases between the features revealed by the trenches and anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018). In some instances the features excavated did not align perfectly, but the alignment and approximate position showed a strong correlation. In some cases shallow linear features were found that had not been identified in the geophysical survey, but this is not atypical in general, with deeper features more easily identified by this type of survey. Conversely in a small number of cases possible features highlighted by the geophysical survey were not found to be present within the trenches targeting them and it is possible that these anomalies were caused by natural ground variation or water retention within ground. It is also possible that the fills of these features were very similar to the underlying natural geology.

4.2.2 The geophysical survey identified concentrated areas of features suggesting settlement in the north-west and south-eastern part of the site, comprising series of sub-rectangular plots/paddocks, with possible associated roundhouses, trackways and pits, and this was confirmed by the evaluation results. The survey also defined the trapezoidal boundary of the settlement area and although the line of this boundary was confirmed in the west and south the line of the eastern boundary ditch was not found in Trench 57, which had been located to target it.

4.2.3 The geophysical survey also highlighted the potential position of an E-W trackway and plots located on either side of it. This was confirmed by the evaluation, which was also able to date the latest deposit in the roadside ditch and suggest that the activity alongside it took place later in date than the activity elsewhere on the site, suggesting a later phase of settlement focused along the trackway.

4.2.4 The evaluation confirmed the presence of another area of activity in the south-eastern part of the site, and several of the ditches bounding the plots were excavated. The evaluation also confirmed the presence of pits and occupation layers within one of the plots.

4.2.5 The evaluation confirmed the presence of three discrete enclosures and provided dates for the infilling of the ditch of one; the easternmost enclosure, targeted by Trench 84. The date of the other two remains unknown.

Establish the character of the Iron Age and Roman activity on the site: what is its form and function, at what date did it commence and how does it develop?

4.2.6 The results of the evaluation confirm that the archaeological features within the site represent two main foci of settlement activity, in the central and south-east parts of the site, and three discrete enclosures (Fig. 18). The remains of a Roman rural settlement of early to middle Roman date was defined by ditches and small enclosures. At least two roundhouses were confirmed, and numerous pits, postholes and layers associated with the settlement were also recorded. There was a single deposit of an un-urned cremation burial situated within the settlement area and contemporary with its occupation. A trackway on an E-W alignment appeared to be in use from at least the first half of the 2nd century AD and pottery from the upper fill demonstrates that it was still being infilled into the 4th century AD. Sub-rectangular enclosures aligned on and immediately to the north and south of the roadside ditches were also in use into the late Roman period, after being constructed overlying the less regularly aligned enclosures in the first half of the 3rd century AD.

4.2.7 A separate area of enclosures was confirmed in the south-east corner of the site with a similar form to the plots either side of the trackway in the north-western part of the site. No trackway features were excavated here but these plots may have been aligned on a trackway or road not so far identified.

Evidence of post-Roman activity: was the site abandoned or did settlement activity continue within the area?

4.2.8 Evidence of post-Roman activity was minimal and restricted to furrows, occasional sherds of medieval and post-medieval date from the topsoil and two intercutting pits containing a single sherd each of post-medieval glazed ware. The settlement appears to have been abandoned during or at the end of the 4th century and was not re-occupied thereafter.

4.3 Interpretation

Prehistoric

A.1.1 The earliest activity is suggested by the presence of a worked flint assemblage, mostly residual in later contexts. A single feature may possibly be of earlier prehistoric date; pit 3303 (Trench 33) was not dated by pottery, but contained charcoal, worked flint, burnt animal bone and a small amount of charred hazelnut shell; the latter is a common gathered wild food in this period, and is commonly found in pits of this date.

A.1.2 A single sherd of flint-tempered pottery of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date was residual in a middle Roman context in Trench 58, possibly deriving from an earlier feature that was truncated by the Roman activity.

Late Iron Age to early Roman

4.3.1 Three sub-rectangular or oval discrete enclosures were highlighted by the geophysical survey and targeted by trenches. Finds were only recovered from the ditch of one of

these, in the eastern part of the site. Large sherds from a cauldron-type pot of late Iron Age to early Roman date recovered from Trench 84 dated the infilling of the enclosure ditch.

Early Roman

4.3.2 A small number of pottery groups of early Roman date characterised by the presence of late Iron Age to early Roman E-wares alongside coarse ware sherds of certain post-conquest date suggest that there was a low level of settlement activity on the site in the early Roman period. These small early Roman groups came from two pits (in Trenches 41 and 59) in the north-western part of the site. There was also a small group from a probable roundhouse ditch in the same vicinity. The roundhouse ditch also contained fired clay and burnt stone, suggesting the presence of structural debris. These features date the establishment of the nucleated settlement that subsequently evolved into the middle Roman period. Further, the western side of the roundhouse was truncated by the enclosure ditch here, suggesting that at least some of the ditches of the enclosure system post-dated the use of this roundhouse. Some of the enclosure ditches may also date to this early Roman period, but it has not been possible to date the infilling of any to the early Roman period specifically, only more broadly to the early to middle Roman period or only to a broad Roman date.

Early to Middle Roman

4.3.3 The settlement expanded in this period with larger groups of pottery recovered from ditches, pits and layers. There were two foci of settlement; in the north-west and south-eastern parts of the site.

4.3.4 The north-western settlement area was defined by boundary ditches with a trapezoidal form. The western and southern ditches defining the settlement area were identified in Trenches 51, 61 and 59. Pottery was only recovered from the ditch in Trench 61, and this could only be dated broadly to the Roman period. There was also evidence from this trench that the boundary ditch had a been recut, suggesting maintenance and some longevity to this boundary. The ditch defining the eastern side of the settlement was identified by the geophysical survey but was not identified in Trench 57, which targeted it.

4.3.5 Another roundhouse ditch was identified and investigated in Trench 42. The ring gully defining it contained a small group of pottery dating to the middle Roman period, suggesting that the early Roman settlement continued in a similar form into the middle Roman period. A stony area, also in Trench 42 has been identified as the possible remains of a stone wall or a deposit of structural debris. Early to middle Roman pottery was also recovered from trenches in the area of those described above, including groups of early to middle Roman pottery, along with animal bone and fired clay with probable structural origin. Pits and postholes were also recorded, some of which had charcoal-rich fills, and contained finds including pottery, structural fired clay, animal bone and small finds such as iron nails, further suggesting the presence of buildings in the vicinity.

4.3.6 The majority of the more closely datable pottery from these features dated to the second quarter of the 2nd century AD and it is likely that this date defines the flourit of settlement activity in the north-western part of the site.

4.3.7 A single un-urned cremation burial was located in Trench 61 close to the western boundary of the settlement. It is not clear how the burial relates to a curvilinear enclosure that surrounds it, as identified by the geophysical survey, but the cremation burial was stratigraphically later than a ditch within the trench that was broadly dated to the Roman period. However, pottery found alongside the cremation deposit included several large sherds from a single bead rim jar in Savernake-type ware which is dated to the early to middle Roman period and therefore likely to be contemporary with the flourit of settlement activity in this part of the site.

4.3.8 It is likely that the trackway that is aligned across the northern part of this area was laid out in this period. The northern and southern sides of the trackway were defined by ditches, both excavated during the evaluation. The ditch on the southern side was found in Trenches 45 and 46. In Trench 45 the stratigraphic sequence suggests that there may have been three phases of ditch, and early to middle Roman and middle Roman pottery was recovered from two of them. In Trench 46 a metalled surface (4608) between the ditches was recorded suggesting a well-established and formalised route. This was overlain by a layer of occupation debris (4607) dated by pottery to the broad Roman period. Other finds from this locality associated with the trackway and flanking enclosures included slag indicating metalworking alongside the trackway as well as a fragment of copper alloy bracelet from Trench 49.

4.3.9 In the south-eastern part of the site a further area of regularly laid out enclosures was targeted by Trenches 119-122. The evaluation recorded a series of possibly six individual plots laid out on a NE-SW alignment, possibly with a trackway or road outside the limits of the site. Pottery from the ditches dated to the early to middle and middle Roman period. The interior of one of the plots was targeted by Trench 120. Not all the features were excavated but pottery recovered from the surface of pits and an occupation layer dated to the early Roman and middle Roman period, suggesting the occupation here was broadly of the same date as that in the north-western part of the site. Other finds from the enclosure ditches included slag, animal bone and a good charred plant remain assemblage including wheat and legumes, worked stone, including a fragment of whetstone, structural fired clay with wattle impressions and iron nails. A large number of hobnails were recovered from a ditch in Trench 22, suggesting that at least one Roman shoe was discarded in the ditch.

4.3.10 Two groups of pottery recovered from here, in Trenches 120 and 122, dates to the early part of the 3rd century, suggesting a similar date for the end of settlement in this area to that of the north-western settlement. No pottery of certain late Roman date was recovered from this south-eastern settlement area.

Middle to late Roman

4.3.11 The latest pottery associated with this phase of settlement dates to the latter part of the middle Roman period, in the early 3rd century AD, represented by sherds deposited in a ditch in Trench 56.

4.3.12 Enclosures on either side of the trackway were defined by straighter ditches and were more formally laid out in a ladder-type arrangement and these may have overlain the ditches of the settlement described above, although there were no incidences of intercutting ditches to test this hypothesis. Instead it is based on the different layout and the recovery of a small group of late Roman pottery from the upper fill of the northern trackway ditch (of 4th century date) and from the enclosure ditches on either side of it.

4.3.13 No pottery of certain late Roman date was recovered from elsewhere in this north-western settlement area, although some dating more broadly to the middle or late Roman period was recorded.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has confirmed and dated the presence of an enclosed rural settlement of Roman date in the hinterland of a Roman villa located to the west in Stanton Park and alongside Roman Ermin Street, the Roman road connecting Silchester and Cirencester. The site is also situated within the wider landscape of the small town of Wanborough, located to the south-east of Swindon. The settlement associated with the Stanton Fitzwarren villa site dated from the second quarter of the 2nd century AD up until the end of the Roman period, and a similar date from the establishment of the main phase of settlement within the present site is postulated. However, a small amount of activity pre-dates this, evidenced by a small number of pits and at least one roundhouse.

4.4.2 Connections to Ermin Street and the area of the villa are provided by a metalled trackway defined by ditches which provides evidence for a previously unknown routeway.

4.4.3 The settlement evidence adds to the growing body of research conducted in the area on smaller rural settlements, including the nucleated settlement at South Marston, the small farmstead site at Roves Farm, Swindon, and the recently excavated site at Coxwell Road, Faringdon. Such sites direct the focus of research to smaller lower status sites and their relationships to other types of sites such as villas and small towns.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					**Orientation**		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with patches of sand.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
101	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
102	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 2							
General description					**Orientation**		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of alluvial clay banded with sand with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark orange brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
201	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
202	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish orange silty clay with bands of blue clay and yellow sand		

Trench 3			
General description		**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with limestone inclusions.		**Length (m)**	50
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.58

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark orange grey clayey silt with no inclusions		
301	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid greyish orange silty clay with no inclusions		
302	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey alluvial clay with occasional limestone inclusions and patches of mid brownish orange silty sand		

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay banded with sand and limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.62

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark orange brown clayey silt with no inclusions	Pot	PMed
401	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Light brownish orange silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions		
402	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish orange silty sand with frequent small limestone inclusions		

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.66

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish orange clayey silt with no inclusions		

501	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
502	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish orange clay with limestone inclusions and patches of greyish blue clay		

Trench 6

General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with occasional limestone inclusions.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark orange brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
601	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Light orange yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey clay with light yellow orange and grey clay patches and occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 7

General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay and silty sand with occasional limestone inclusions.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark orangey yellow clayey silt with no inclusions		
701	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Mid greyish orange silty clay with no inclusions		
702	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish orange with frequent limestone inclusions and patches of blue grey clay		

Trench 8							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with occasional limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark orangey brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
801	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid orange yellow siltybclay with no inclusions		
802	Layer				Natural. Mid orangish yellow clay with bluish grey clay patches and limestone inclusions		

Trench 9							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
901	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
902	Layer				Natural. Light orange yellow clay with blue grey clay bands and occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 10							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with limestone and sand patches.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		

1001	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
1002	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange clay with patches of dark brownish orange sand and bluish grey clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 11							
General description					**Orientation**		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt		
1101	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Light orangey yellow clay with no inclusions		
1102	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 12							
General description					**Orientation**		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of alluvial clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.72
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
1201	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
1202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 13		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.74

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay with no inclusions		
1301	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Light greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
1302	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 14							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay with no inclusions		
1401	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clay with no inclusions		
1402	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 15							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of alluvial clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
1501	Layer			0.58	Subsoil. Light greyish yellow silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 16		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of alluvial clay.						**Width (m)**	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
1601	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
1602	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 17							
General description						**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of alluvial clay.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with no inclusions		
1701	Layer			0.39	Subsoil. Mid greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions		
1702	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow with occasional limestone inclusions		

Trench 18							
General description						**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology silty sand with limestone inclusions.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish orange clayey silt with no inclusions		
1801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light brownish orange silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions		

1802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish orange with frequent limestone inclusions.		

Trench 19							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
1901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional limestone inclusions		
1902	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish orange silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions		

Trench 20							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions		
2001	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Dark greyish yellow silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions		
2002	Layer				Natural. Dark greyish orange silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions		

Trench 21		
General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
2101	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Dark greyish orange silty clay		
2102	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish orange sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions		

Trench 22

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional limestone inclusions		
2201	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Light orange cream clayey silt with crushed limestone inclusions		
2202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish orange silt clay with frequent limestone inclusions.		

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Mid brown, silty clay		
2301	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, clay		
2302	Layer				Natural. Mid blue brown, clay with patches of sandy gravel		

Trench 24

General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed eight NW-SE evenly spaced furrows. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid brown, silty clay		
2401	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, clay		
2402	Layer				Natural. Mid grey brown, clay		

Trench 25

General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
2501	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, clay		
2502	Layer				Natural. Mid grey brown, clay		

Trench 26

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.66
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
2601	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, clay		
2602	Layer				Natural. Mid blue brown, clay with occasional sandy gravel patches		

Trench 27

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed a single NE-SW aligned furrow at the northwest end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Mid brown, silty clay	Pot	Med (res)
2701	Layer			0.44	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, silty clay		
2702	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown, clay with patches of orange silty clay		

Trench 28

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
2801	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, clay		
2802	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown, silty clay with patches of dark blue clay		

Trench 29

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealing a N-S ditch in the centre and a N-S running furrow at the eastern end. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of sandy clay with gravel inclusions.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Animal bone	
2901	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, Sandy clay		
2902	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, clayey sand		
2903	Cut		1.34	0.4	Ditch		

2904	Fill	2903	0.88	0.16	Primary Fill. Light blue yellow sandy clay	Pot, Slag, Animal bone	LR
2905	Fill	2903	1.34	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark mid grey brown sandy clay	Pot	LR
2906	Cut		1.68	0.12	Plough Furrow		
2907	Fill	2906	1.68	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy clay.	Pot, Slag	Rom

Trench 30

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed two charcoal-rich pits in the centre. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of silty clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, silty clay		
3001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, clay		
3002	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown, clay		
3003	Cut		0.48	0.13	Pit		
3004	Fill	3003	0.48	0.13	Primary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty clay		
3005	Cut		0.6	0.12	Pit		
3006	Fill	3005	0.6	0.12	Primary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty clay		

Trench 31

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench with NW-SE linear (possibly post med) at SW end. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and a colluvial deposit overlying natural geology of sandy clay with dark patches of manganese.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		

3101	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Mid yellow grey, silty clay		
3102	Layer			0.18	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey, clayey silt		
3103	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey, sandy clay with frequent manganese inclusions		
3104	Cut				Tree Throw. Line of hedgerow		

Trench 32

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench with two possible linear features at NW end. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of limestone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt		
3201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay with limestone gravel inclusions		
3202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty clay, >50% limestone inclusions. Changes to light yellow grey clay at SE end.		
3203	Cut		0.45	0.7	Plough Furrow. NW-SE alignment		
3204	Fill	3203	0.45	0.07	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey silty clay		
3205	Cut		0.4	0.09	Plough Furrow. NW-SE alignment		
3206	Fill	3205	0.4	0.09	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey silty clay		
3207	Cut				Ditch. UNEX DUE TO FLOODING		
3208	Fill				Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey silty clay		
3209	Cut				Posthole. Unexcavated due to flooding		

Trench 33

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
	Length (m)	25

Trench with single pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand and limestone.					**Width (m)**	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3301	Layer				Natural. Dark yellow gravely sand and limestone outcrops		
3302	Fill	3303	0.95	0.17	Primary Fill, dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal	Flint <4>, Animal bone	
3303	Cut		0.95	0.17	Pit, circular, regular sides, concave base		

Trench 34							
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology.					**Length (m)**	25	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		

Trench 35							
General description					**Orientation**	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		

Trench 36							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		

Trench 37							
General description					**Orientation**		NNE-SSW
Trench revealing two possible linear features and a discrete feature. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
3701	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid yellow grey, sandy clay		
3702	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		
3703	Cut		1.35	0.5	Ditch. On east-west alignment		
3704	Fill	3703	1.3	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
3705	Fill	3703	1.35	0.3	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 38			
General description		**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench revealing a NE-SW linear feature at the ENE end. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of light yellow-grey clay.		**Length (m)**	25
		Width (m)	1.8
		Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
3801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		
3803	Cut		1	0.5	Ditch. NE-SW alignment		
3804	Fill	3803	1	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Flint <3>, Animal bone	

Trench 39

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealing a linear feature at each end. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Brown silty clay		
3901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clayey silt		
3902	Layer				Natural. Yellow sandy clay with grey clay lenses		
3903	Cut		2.4	0.93	Ditch. Approx. N-S aligned		
3904	Fill	3903		0.32	Primary Fill. Light brown silt clay wilting deposit		
3905	Fill	3903		0.4	Secondary Fill. Yellow brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks		
3906	Fill	3903		0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark Yellow brown silty clay.		

Trench 40

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.46	Ploughsoil		
4001	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 41

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench revealing three pits, one ditch and an unexcavated ditch terminal. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay with limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
4101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
4102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, sandy clay with areas of limestone inclusions		
4103	Cut		0.52	0.18	Pit. Sub-circular pit with 2 fills		
4104	Fill	4103	0.46	0.06	Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown, sandy clay.		
4105	Fill	4103	0.52	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay with burnt stone inclusions	Pot	ER
4106	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Ditch. Possible ditch terminus		
4107	Cut		0.65	0.27	Pit. Pit cut		
4108	Fill	4107	0.65	0.27	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown sandy silt	Pot	LR
4109	Cut		1	0.26	Ditch. Ditch cut		
4110	Fill	4109	1	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay with poorly sorted inclusions		
4111	Cut		0.64	0.32	Pit. Pit cut		
4112	Fill	4111	0.64	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey sandy silt		

Trench 42							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of one curvilinear feature (4202), which has been excavated, and unexcavated stony patch 4204 at S end of trench. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural geology of clay.						**Length (m)**	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
4201	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm clay		
4202	Cut		1.08	0.24	Ditch		
4203	Fill	4202	1.08	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey slightly firm silty clay.	Pot	MR
4204	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Stony area at very S end of trench, possibly with E-W orientation. Could be a ditch or remnant of wall perhaps?		

Trench 43							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed two E-W aligned linear features, there was also a plough furrow and a probable animal burrow revealed. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.						**Length (m)**	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil		
4301	Layer			0.10	Subsoil		
4302	Layer				Natural	Pot	Rom
4303	Cut		0.7	0.3	Natural feature, animal burrow		
4304	Fill	4303		0.3	Fill of natural feature		
4305	Cut		2.1	0.3	Plough furrow		
4306	Fill	4305		0.3	Fill of plough furrow 4305, greyish brown silty clay		
4307	Cut		0.6	0.2	Ditch, aligned ENE-WSW		
4308	Fill	4307		0.2	Fill of ditch 4307. Dark yellow brown clay silt	Animal bone	
4309	Cut		0.12		Linear feature, not excavated		
4310	Fill	4309	-		Fill of 4309, dark grey brown clay silt		

Trench 44							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealing one linear feature in the centre along with an occupation layer. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil, overlying natural geology of sandy clay with limestone gravel						**Length (m)**	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
4401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown, silty clay		
4402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, sandy clay with limestone gravel inclusions		
4403	Cut		2.92		Ditch. not bottomed due to 1m limit reached, even after ploughsoil was taken off baulk		
4404	Fill	4403	2.92		Secondary Fill. dark greyish brown, silty clay	Pot, Fired clay, Animal bone	Rom
4405	Cut		0.28	0.1	Pit		
4406	Fill	4405	0.28	0.1	Secondary Fill. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay		
4407	Layer		1.26	0.3	Occupation Layer. mid greyish brown, orangey patches, silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	ER
4408	Layer			0.16	Occupation Layer. mid orangey brown, sandy clay	Pot, Animal bone	MR

Trench 45							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contains of three ditches running E-W and a large spread of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil, two layers of colluvium and a layer of hillwash archaeology overlying a natural geology of sandy clay.						**Length (m)**	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

4500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown, silty clay		
4501	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
4502	Layer				Natural. Dark brown grey firm sand clay		
4503	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Mind blue brown, clay		
4504	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. Dark black grey firm sandy clay. A layer of archaeology likely placed by hill wash.		
4505	Cut		0.92	0.4	Ditch		
4506	Fill	4505	0.92	0.4	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, firm sandy clay.	Flint	
4507	Cut		0.36	0.32	Ditch. Not fully excavated		
4508	Fill	4507	0.36	0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, firm sandy clay	Pot	MR
4509	Cut		1.62	0.36	Ditch		
4510	Fill	4509	1.62	0.36	Deliberate backfill. Mid yellow grey, firm, sandy clay	Pot, Fired clay, Animal bone	E-MR
4511	Layer			0.36	Colluvial Layer. Mid brown grey firm sandy clay	Flint	
4512	Unexcavated feature				Other Cut. A spread of archaeology. Dark brown grey firm sandy clay.	Pot	LR

Trench 46

General description	**Orientation**	NNE - SSW
Trench revealing 2 linear features, with an archaeological spread between them, overlying a possible metalled surface. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil, colluvium and a dark layer of hillwash overlying natural geology of silty clay.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.76

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4600	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Mid brown, silty clay		

4601	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
4602	Layer			0.25	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown, silty clay		
4603	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown, sandy clay		
4604	Cut		2.24	0.38	Ditch		
4605	Fill	4604	1.74	0.3	Primary Fill. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
4606	Fill	4604	0.64	0.21	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, silty clay	Pot	LR
4607	Layer		5		Occupation Layer. Possible occupation layer - unexcavated	Pot <2>, Animal bone	Rom
4608	Unexcavated feature		2.4		Other Cut. Possible metalled surface		
4609	Cut		1.25	0.19	Ditch. Probably Roman ditch cut		
4610	Fill	4609	1.2	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow brown, clayey silt, rare inclusions	Pot, Animal bone	ER
4611	Layer		14	0.2	Other Layer. Hillwash layer - dark brownish grey, clayey silt		

Trench 47

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
4701	Layer			0.35	Subsoil		
4702	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 48

General description	**Orientation**	NNE - SSW
	Length (m)	25

Trench revealing four linear features, three at the N end, one at the S. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay						**Width (m)**	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid brown clay silt, overlying subsoil		
4801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light yellow grey silt clay, overlying natural clay		
4802	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown clay		
4803	Cut		1.08	0.38	Ditch. Ditch cut with two fills - pottery and animal bone recovered.		
4804	Fill	4803	1.08	0.27	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown clay silt, contained pottery and animal bone.	Pot, Worked stone, Animal bone	Rom
4805	Fill	4803	0.72	0.07	Secondary Fill. Light yellow grey silt clay, transition to natural, pot and animal bone found.	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
4806	Cut		1.1	0.12	Plough Furrow. Cut of shallow furrow with a single fill. Small amount of pottery found.		
4807	Fill	4806	1.1	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silty clay, secondary deposit with a small amount of pottery recovered. Over lies natural.	Pot, CBM	Rom
4808	Unexcavated feature		2.5		Ditch. Unexcavated ditch at NE end of trench.		
4809	Unexcavated feature		3		Pit. Possible pit or large ditch terminus.		

Trench 49							
General description						**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench containing single ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of sandy clay.						**Length (m)**	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
4900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		

4901	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Light orange brown clay silt, underlying ploughsoil. Very thin layer.		
4902	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, sandy clay		
4903	Cut		0.58	0.2	Ditch. Ditch with one fill.		
4904	Fill	4903	0.58	0.2	Secondary Fill. Secondary fill, light yellowish brown clayey silt, with rare large stones 0.08-0.1m size.	Pot, Flint, Cu-alloy object (bracelet frag), Animal bone	Rom

Trench 50

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of 2 linear features, a posthole and a ditch terminal [5006]. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay with limestone.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay	Pot	PMed
5001	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm silty clay with limestone.		
5002	Cut		1.46	0.54	Ditch		
5003	Fill	5002	1.46	0.54	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey slightly firm silty clay.	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
5004	Cut		0.68	0.36	Ditch. Boundary or enclosure ditch.		
5005	Fill	5004	0.46	0.1	Primary Fill. Dark yellow grey firm clay with natural inclusions.		
5006	Cut				Ditch. Ditch Terminal		
5007	Fill	5006			Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey slightly firm silty clay with a lot of stone inclusions.		
5008	Cut		0.58	0.23	Posthole		
5009	Fill	5008	0.58	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey slightly firm silty clay with natural inclusions.		

5010	Fill	5004	0.68	0.28	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey slightly firm silty clay.	Pot, Animal bone	LR

Trench 51							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench revealing potential terminal/pit and E-W linear feature towards S end, with two large, unexcavated spreads towards centre and N end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil		
5101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
5102	Layer				Natural		
5103	Cut		1.8	0.28	Ditch		
5104	Fill	5103	1.8	0.28	Secondary Fill. mid greyish brown, silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
5105	Cut		1.4	0.3	Ditch		
5106	Fill	5105	1.4	0.3	Secondary Fill. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay		
5107	Unexcavated feature				Other Cut. Large, unexcavated spread in centre of trench. Has potential relationship with ditch 5103.		
5108	Unexcavated feature				Other Cut. Large, excavated spread continuing beyond N end of trench.		

Trench 52							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench revealed three ditches and a likely archaeological spread. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay sand with limestone.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		

5201	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid brown grey firm silty clay		
5202	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm clay with limestone		
5203	Cut		0.34	0.1	Ditch		
5204	Fill	5203	0.34	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey slightly firm sandy clay.	Pot, Animal bone	E-MR
5205	Cut		0.82	0.32	Ditch		
5206	Fill	5205	0.82	0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown slightly firm sandy clay.	Pot	Rom
5207	Cut		1.36	0.24	Ditch		
5208	Fill	5207	1.36	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark yellow brown slightly firm sandy clay.	Pot, Fe Nail	E-MR
5209	Layer		2	0.16	Other Layer. Archaeological layer, possibly hill wash. Mid yellow brown friable clay sand.	Pot, Animal bone	E-MR

Trench 53

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench revealing two N-S ditches and an archaeological spread. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. dark greyish brown, silty clay		
5301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. mid yellowish brown, silty clay		
5302	Layer				Natural. mid to light brownish yellow, sandy clay		
5303	Cut		1.38	0.14	Ditch		
5304	Fill	5303	1.38	0.14	Secondary Fill. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay	Animal bone	
5305	Cut			0.18	Ditch		
5306	Fill	5305		0.18	Secondary Fill. dark greyish brown, silty clay	Fired Clay, Animal bone	

5307	Cut		0.34	0.28	Pit		
5308	Fill	5307	0.34	0.1	Secondary Fill. dark greyish brown, silty clay	Pot	E-MR
5309	Cut		0.64	0.26	Pit		
5310	Fill	5309	0.64	0.2	Secondary Fill. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay		
5311	Cut		0.28	0.16	Pit		
5312	Fill	5311	0.28	0.12	Secondary Fill. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay		
5313	Cut		1.14	0.36	Ditch		
5314	Fill	5313	1.14	0.36	Secondary Fill. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	ER

Trench 54

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of one pit and two postholes. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil and an archaeological layer overlying a natural geology of clay.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		
5401	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid grey brown firm silty clay		
5402	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. An archaeological layer likely place by hill wash. Dark black grey firm silty clay with charcoal inclusions.		
5403	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm clay		
5404	Cut		0.5	0.16	Pit		
5405	Fill	5404	0.5	0.16	Secondary Fill. Dark black grey, firm, silty clay with natural and charcoal inclusions.	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
5406	Cut		0.42	0.22	Posthole		
5407	Fill	5406	0.24	0.22	Secondary Fill. Compact dark black grey silty clay		
5408	Fill	5406	0.34	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey firm silty clay with natural inclusions.		

5409	Cut		0.52	0.06	Posthole		
5410	Fill	5409	0.52	0.06	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown slightly firm silty clay.		

Trench 55

General description	Orientation	E-W
Blank trench consisting of ploughsoil and subsoil over sandy clay natural geology.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown friable sandy clay.	Pot	Med? (res)
5501	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid yellowish-brown soft sandy clay.		
5502	Layer				Natural. Mid orangey-yellow soft sandy clay.		

Trench 56

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealing one possible pit towards SW end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over sandy clay natural geology.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown friable sandy clay.		
5601	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid yellowish-brown soft sandy clay.		
5602	Layer				Natural. Mid orangey-yellow soft sandy clay, coming down onto light bluish-grey mottling.		
5603	Cut				Pit. Shallow, irregularly angled feature, poss. pit? Corresponds with apparent linear signal on geophysics.	Fe Obj	
5604	Fill	5603			Deliberate Backfill. Sole fill of poss. pit 5603.	Pot, Flint, Animal bone	MR

Trench 57

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench revealing NE-SW running ditch at the W end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
5701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay.		
5702	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm sandy clay.		
5703	Fill	5704		0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay - pottery recovered	Pot, Fired clay	E-MR
5704	Cut		0.75	0.14	Ditch. NE-SW ditch with single fill.		
5706	Fill				Fill of ditch 5704	Pot	E-MR

Trench 58

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealing one pit at NE end and one possible ditch at SW end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5801	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
5802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay with limestone inclusions		
5803	Fill	5804	0.6	0.45	Primary Fill	Pot, Animal bone	E-MR
5804	Cut		0.6	0.45	Pit		
5805	Fill	5806	0.65	0.18	Primary Fill		
5806	Cut		0.65	0.18	Ditch		
5807	Fill	5808	0.75	0.4	Primary Fill	Pot, Fired clay, Animal bone	E-MR
5808	Cut		0.75	0.4	Ditch		

Trench 59

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealing a pit at SE end, a ditch at the NW end, an unexcavated linear feature towards the SE and a furrow towards the NW. Consists of ploughsoil over natural geology of silty sand.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
5900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy clay ploughsoil.		
5901	Layer				Natural. Mid orangey-yellow silty sand with occasional small to medium limestone inclusion.		
5902	Fill	5903	0.74	0.15	Secondary Fill		
5903	Cut		0.94	0.8	Pit		
5904	Fill	5903	0.74	0.15	Deliberate Backfill	Pot, Animal bone	E-MR
5905	Fill	5903	0.52	0.25	Secondary Fill	Pot, Fired clay, Animal bone	ER
5906	Fill	5903	1	0.38	Primary Fill	Flint, Fired clay	
5907	Fill	5903	0.83	0.16	Primary Fill	Pot, Animal bone	E-MR
5908	Fill	5903	0.06	0.25	Primary Fill		
5909	Cut				Ditch. N-S ditch at NW end of trench.		
5910	Fill	5909			Deliberate Backfill	Pot, Fired clay, Animal bone	Rom
5911	Fill	5909			Secondary Fill	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
5912	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated feature *c* 1m west of pit 5903. Potential N-S linear.		

Trench 60

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
6001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid red brown, silty clay		
6002	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey, silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 61

General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench revealing three linear features and a discrete feature. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. mid to dark greyish brown, silty clay		
6101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. mid brownish yellow, silty clay		
6102	Layer				Natural. mid brownish yellow, clay		
6103	Cut			0.5	Ditch		
6104	Fill	6103		0.5	Deliberate Backfill. mid greyish brown, silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
6105	Cut		0.84	0.5	Ditch		
6106	Fill	6105	0.84	0.12	Secondary Fill. mid brownish yellow, silty clay		
6107	Fill	6105	0.84	0.24	Secondary Fill. mid to dark brownish grey		
6108	Cut		0.69	0.14	Pit		
6109	Fill	6108	0.69	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. dark brownish grey, silty clay	Pot <5>, human cremated bone	E-MR

6110	Cut			0.15	Ditch. same as 6103		
6111	Fill	6110		0.15	Deliberate Backfill. mid brownish grey, silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	Rom
6112	Unexcavated feature		3		Ditch. mid to dark brownish grey		

Trench 62

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
6201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay.		
6202	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm sandy clay limestone		

Trench 63

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains two furrows and one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying the natural geology of silty sand and limestone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
6301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty sand with limestone gravel inclusions		
6302	Fill	6304	2.15	0.42	Secondary Fill. Light reddish brown silty clay		
6303	Fill	6305	0.8	0.64	Secondary Fill. Reddish brown sandy silt		
6304	Cut		2.15	0.42	Plough Furrow. Furrow on NW-SE alignment		
6305	Cut		0.8	0.64	Ditch. NW-SE alignment		
6306	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light reddish brown silty clay		

6307	Fill	6305	7	0.35	Secondary Fill. Light reddish brown silt clay	Animal bone	
6308	Cut		0.35	7	Plough Furrow. Cut of multiple furrows?		

Trench 64							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench revealing a NE-SW aligned ditch and a furrow. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone gravel.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6400	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
6401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty clay with limestone gravel inclusions		
6402	Cut		0.75	0.24	Ditch. NE-SW linear with single secondary fill		
6403	Fill	6402	0.75	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid red brown silty clay	Flint	

Trench 65							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
6501	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey, silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 66		
General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
6601	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid red brown silty clay		
6602	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions. Mid orange grey clayey sand at ENE end of trench.		

Trench 67

General description	Orientation	NNW -SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
6701	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow grey, silty clay with limestone inclusions. NNE third of trench has mid orange yellow clayey sand.		

Trench 68

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
6801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm silty clay.		
6802	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid grey brown firm silty clay		
6803	Fill	6804	1.1	0.45	Primary Fill		
6804	Cut		1.1	0.45	Ditch		
6805	Fill	6807	0.7	0.25	Secondary Fill		
6806	Fill	6807	0.6	0.12	Primary Fill	Pot, Animal bone	E-MIA/ Sax?
6807	Cut		0.7	0.37	Ditch		

Trench 69							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench revealed one ditch and three plough furrows. Ploughsoil and subsoil overlaid the natural geology of sandy clay and limestone.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.75
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
6900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
6901	Layer			0.45	Subsoil. Dark orange brown firm silty clay.		
6902	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm sandy clay with limestone.		
6903	Cut		1.54	0.22	Ditch		
6904	Fill	6903	1.54	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown, silty clay with frequent medium sized stone inclusions.		
6905	Cut		0.38	0.05	Plough Furrow		
6906	Fill	6905	0.38	0.05	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown, silty clay		
6907	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Plough Furrow. Mid grey brown, silty clay		
6908	Unexcavated feature		0.37		Plough Furrow. Mid grey brown, silty clay		

Trench 70							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench revealed a single plough furrow. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
7001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Dark orange brown firm silty clay.		
7002	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm sandy clay.		
7003	Fill	7005	0.7	0.08	Secondary Fill		
7004	Fill	7005	0.75	0.12	Secondary Fill		
7005	Cut		2.3	0.2	Plough Furrow		

Trench 71							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
7101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay		

Trench 72							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of sandy clay. Colluvium only present in NW half of trench.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7200	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
7201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt		
7202	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown, sandy silt		
7203	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, sandy clay		

Trench 73							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench revealing one linear feature and possible discrete features. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7300	Layer				Ploughsoil		
7301	Layer				Subsoil		
7302	Layer				Natural		
7303	Fill	7306	1	0.16	Secondary Fill	Pot, Fe nail, Fe obj (knife), Animal bone	PMed

7304	Fill	7306	1	0.06	Secondary Fill		
7305	Fill	7306	0.8	0.16	Primary Fill		
7306	Cut		2.3	0.35	Pit		
7307	Fill	7308	0.7	0.4	Primary Fill	Pot, Fe obj (horse fitting)	PMed
7308	Cut		2.5	0.4	Pit		

Trench 74

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench revealed two NE-SW aligned furrows one at the western and one at the eastern end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.73

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.49	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, sandy silt		
7401	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
7402	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown, sandy silt with blue clay bands		

Trench 75

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed a single NE-SW aligned furrow (*c* 0.5m wide) at the SE end – not fully recorded. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.77

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
7501	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, clay		
7502	Layer				Natural. Mid blue brown, clay with occasional patches of sandy gravel.		

Trench 76

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE

Trench revealed a single N-S aligned furrow (1.7m width) at the southeast end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of Sandy clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
7601	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
7602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange brown, sandy clay with large dark blue clay patches.		

Trench 77

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench revealed three linear features, two in the centre and one at the SE end. An archaeological spread also revealed. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.51

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
7701	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, Sandy clay		
7702	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, clayey sand		
7703	Cut		0.7	0.28	Ditch		
7704	Fill	7703	0.7	0.28	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, firm, clayey sand.		
7705	Cut				Ditch		
7706	Fill	7705			Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey firm sandy clay	Pot	E-MR
7707	Cut				Ditch		
7708	Fill	7707			Primary Fill. Mid grey blue firm clay	Pot, CBM	Rom
7709	Fill	7707			Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey firm sandy clay	Pot, Animal bone	MR
7710	Layer				Other Layer. Mid brown grey firm sandy clay. This is a spread	Pot, Fe object (poss. knife	Rom

						blade and tang)	

Trench 78							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of clay with gravel inclusions.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
7801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty clay		
7802	Layer				Natural. Dark brownish grey, silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 79							
General description					**Orientation**		E-W
Trench revealing one clear linear feature cut by a land drain and one large archaeological spread. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
7900	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt		
7901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
7902	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		
7903	Cut		2.3	0.12	Ditch. Cut by modern land drain		
7904	Fill	7903	2.3	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark brown grey, slightly firm sandy clay. Mix deposit with natural and charcoal inclusions. Cut by land drain	Pot, Animal bone	E-MR
7905	Layer				Other Layer. A spread of possible archaeological deposits. Sitting at base of the small valley. Clearly hill wash.		
7906	Cut		0.4	0.14	Modern. Land drain		

7907	Fill	7906	0.4	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Dark yellow brown firm sandy clay with natural inclusions.		

Trench 80

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
8001	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty clay		
8002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey, silty clay		

Trench 81

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay sand.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid brown, silty clay		
8101	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mind orange brown, clayey sand		
8102	Layer				Natural. Mid orange, clayey sand		
8103	Void						

Trench 82

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealing one N-S running furrow are the SE end. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of clayey sand, changing into silty clay with limestone inclusions at the NW end.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

8200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt		
8201	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, Sandy clay		
8202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, clayey sand, patches of dark brownish grey silty clay with limestone inclusions at NW end.		

Trench 83

General description	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench revealing one possible N-S running furrow. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil and natural geology of clayey sand.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt		
8301	Layer			0.9	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, clayey sand		
8302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, clayey sand		

Trench 84

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consists of one ditch running roughly N-S. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay sand with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.33

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		
8401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid grey brown friable sandy clay		
8402	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow friable sand with limestone inclusions		
8403	Cut		1.64	0.6	Ditch		

8404	Fill	8403	0.22	0.16	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown friable clay sand	Pot <6>, Animal bone	-
8405	Fill	8403	1.42	0.6	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown friable clay sand. Freq stone inclusions.	<7>, Animal bone	

Trench 85

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
8501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
8502	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty sand with limestone inclusions.		

Trench 86

General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology of silty sand.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.6	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
8601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 87

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench revealed of two ditches. Consists of ploug soil overlying a natural geology of clay sand with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

8700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm sandy clay		
8701	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm limestone with clay sand		
8702	Cut		1.01	0.38	Ditch		
8703	Fill	8702	1.01	0.38	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown firm sandy clay		
8704	Cut		1.07	0.58	Ditch		
8705	Fill	8704	0.58	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark yellow brown firm sandy clay		
8706	Fill	8704	1.07	0.36	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown firm sandy clay		

Trench 88

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch running E-W. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay sand with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown friable silty clay		
8801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown friable sandy clay		
8802	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow friable sand with limestone inclusions.		
8803	Cut		0.74	0.26	Ditch		
8804	Fill	8803	0.74	0.13	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown friable clay sand	Flint	
8805	Fill	8803	0.5	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown friable clay sand		

Trench 89

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	25

Trench consists of three ditches, all running E-W. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural geology of clay sand and limestone.						**Width (m)**	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
8900	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown friable sandy clay		
8901	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow friable sand with limestone inclusions.		
8902	Cut		0.86	0.08	Ditch		
8903	Fill	8902	0.86	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay		
8904	Cut		0.68	0.06	Ditch		
8905	Fill	8904	0.68	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay		
8906	Cut		0.72	0.1	Ditch	Animal bone	
8907	Fill	8906	0.72	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay.		

Trench 90							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand with limestone inclusions.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
9001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid red brown silty clay		
9002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 91		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay sand.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		
9101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm clayey sand		
9102	Layer				Natural. Light orange yellow firm clayey sand		

Trench 92

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay sand.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown, silty clay		
9201	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Mid red brown, silty clay		
9202	Layer				Natural. Yellowish orange clay silt		

Trench 93

General description	Orientation	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay limestone.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		
9301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay		
9302	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm clay sand limestone		

Trench 94

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay.						**Width (m)**	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9400	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
9401	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid red brown, silty clay		
9402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown, silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 95							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay, with areas of limestone and quartz stones.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown clayey silt.		
9501	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay.		
9502	Layer				Natural. Light grey yellow sandy clay with bands of limestone and quartz.		

Trench 96							
General description						**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, subsoil, colluvium overlying a natural geology of clay sand limestone.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		
9601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid grey brown firm clay sand		
9602	Layer			0.4	Colluvial Layer. Dark orange brown firm sandy clay		
9603	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Dark orange brown firm sandy clay with limestone inclusions		

9604	Layer				Natural. Light orange yellow firm clay sand limestone brash		

Trench 97							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown silty clay		
9701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay		
9702	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 98							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9800	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown silty clay.		
9801	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay		
9802	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey sandy clay		

Trench 99							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay and limestone.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
9900	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown silty clay		
9901	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		

9902	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 100							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
10001	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light orange grey silty clay		
10002	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey clay		

Trench 101							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench contains one linear feature. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10100	Layer			0.17	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
10101	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
10102	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, silty clay		
10103	Cut		0.61	0.21	Ditch		
10104	Fill	10103	0.61	0.21	Secondary Fill. mid to dark brownish grey, clay		

Trench 102		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and natural.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt with 5% angular stone to 9cm		
10201	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 103							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil overlying the natural					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.67
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt with 5% angular stone to 9cm		
10301	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with 4% angular stone		
10302	Layer				Natural. Mid brown clay with very occasional patch of yellowish clay with some stone patches		

Trench 104							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10400	Layer			0.16	Ploughsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt with *c* 12% sub-angular stones to 12cm in size		
10401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay with *c* 15% angular stones to 0.15 cm in size		
10402	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with stone outcrops		

Trench 105		
General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW

Trench with at least three ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	**Length (m)**	
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay.		
10501	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey clay.		
10502	Cut		1.2	0.15	Ditch. No photographs as trench flooded after feature was excavated		
10503	Fill	10502	1.2		Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Pot, Fired Clay	Med?
10504	Cut		0.2	0.1	Ditch. Narrow ditch. No photographs as trench flooded		
10505	Fill	10504	0.2	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
10506	Cut				Ditch		

Trench 106

General description	**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench contains some natural features that were investigated and not recorded, as natural origins verified. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer		1.8	0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay		
10601	Layer		1.8	0.2	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm sandy clay		
10602	Layer				Natural. Light blue yellow firm clay		

Trench 107

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, overlying natural sandy clay and limestone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.18

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

10700	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
10701	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown sandy clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 108							
General description					**Orientation**		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, over subsoil overlying natural geology.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.31
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10800	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark brown grey clayey silt with 10% angular stone to 12 cm in size		
10801	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay with *c* 18% angular stone to 15cm		
10802	Layer				Natural. 60% natural stone with brown clay		

Trench 109							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil and natural geology.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
10900	Layer			0.16	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt with.10% sub angular stones		
10901	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay, *c* 15% angular natural stone		
10902	Layer				Natural. Sandy clay with 60% angular stone to 15cm in size with some solid bedrock showing		

Trench 110		
General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, over subsoil overlying natural sandy clay and limestone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11000	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light yellow grey silty clay		
11002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone		

Trench 111

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of sandy clay limestone cornbrash.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown firm silty clay.		
11101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown firm silty clay		
11102	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow firm silty clay limestone cornbrash		

Trench 112

General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil, overlying natural sandy clay and limestone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11201	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey sandy clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 113

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay and limestone.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay with limestone bedrock		

Trench 114							
General description					**Orientation**		W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay and limestone					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11400	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay with limestone		

Trench 115							
General description					**Orientation**		NNE-SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural sandy clay and limestone					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 116							
General description					**Orientation**		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

11600	Layer			0.30	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 117							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11700	Layer			0.30	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11701	Layer				Natural		

Trench 118							
General description					**Orientation**		NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11800	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
11801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 119							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench revealing linear running ENE-WSW. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
11900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark orange brown sandy silt		

11901	Layer				Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions		
11902	Layer			0.06	Natural. Mid yellow orange sandy silt with frequent limestone inclusions		
11903	Cut				Ditch		
11904	Fill	11903			Primary Fill	Fired clay, Animal bone	
11905	Unexcavated feature				Plough Furrow. Worked flint found when slot dug to confirm that it is a furrow. Residual.	Flint	

Trench 120

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealing multiple linear features, discrete features and spreads. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
12001	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown, silty clay		
12002	Layer				Natural. Light orange-brown, clay		
12003	Cut		0.65	0.39	Pit		
12004	Fill	12003	0.65	0.11	Primary Fill. Mid grey-orange clay		
12005	Fill	12003	0.65	0.19	Secondary Fill. Dark black-brown silty clay	Pot, Worked stone, Animal bone	MR
12006	Fill	12003	0.65	0.15	Secondary Fill. Dark black-brown silty clay	Pot, Worked stone, Animal bone	MR
12007	Cut		0.92	0.07	Pit		

12008	Fill	12007	0.92	0.07	Secondary Fill. Light grey-orange clay		
12009	Cut		1.05	0.2	Pit		
12010	Fill	12009	1.05	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey-orange silty clay	Pot, Animal bone	M-LR
12011	Cut		0.75	0.18	Ditch		
12012	Fill	12011	0.75	0.13	Primary Fill. Light orange-brown clay	Worked stone	
12013	Layer			0.1	Occupation Layer. Mid orange-brown clay	Pot, Animal bone	ER
12014	Fill	12011	0.75	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay	Pot, Worked stone, Animal bone	Rom
12015	Unexcavated feature				Other Cut. Occupation layer, mid brown silty clay	Pot	Rom
12016	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Dark brown silty clay	Pot	Rom
12017	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Mid brown, silty clay	Pot	Rom
12018	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Mid brown silty clay		
12019	Unexcavated feature				Palaeochannel. Layer, mid brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions	Pot	Rom
12020	Unexcavated feature				Other Cut. Layer, mid orange brown silty clay	Pot	Rom
12021	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Mid grey-orange silty clay	Pot	M-LR
12022	Unexcavated feature				Pit. Dark brown silty clay	Pot	MR

Trench 121		
General description	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench revealing two linear features and multiple discrete features. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark brown, silty clay		
12101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty clay		
12102	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown, clay		
12103	Cut		1.79	0.35	Ditch		
12104	Fill	12103	1.79	0.35	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Pot, Flint, Fe object (boot cleat), Fe nail, Animal bone	MR
12105	Cut		0.56	0.13	Pit		
12106	Fill	12105	0.56	0.13	Primary Fill. Mid orangish brown, silty clay	Animal bone	
12107	Cut		0.7	0.16	Pit		
12108	Fill	12107	0.7	0.16	Secondary Fill. mid greyish orange, clay		

Trench 122

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealing multiple linear features and discrete features. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty clay		
12201	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
12202	Cut		1.7	0.6	Ditch. NE-SW Roman ditch, two secondary fills		
12203	Fill	12202			Secondary Fill. Light yellow brown silty clay	Pot	E-MR

12204	Fill	12202			Secondary Fill. Dark brownish black clayey silt	Pot, Slag, <8>, Fe hobnails, Fe nail, Animal bone	MR
12205	Cut		0.54	0.14	Pit. Small Roman pit with two fills		
12206	Fill	12205	0.5	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish yellow, silty clay		
12207	Fill	12205	0.54	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid/dark greyish brown clayey silt	Pot	Rom
12208	Cut		1.8	0.54	Pit. Moderately large Roman pit with three fills		
12209	Fill	12208	0.8	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid/dark blackish brown silty clay		
12210	Fill	12208	0.8	0.36	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish grey silty clay	Pot	MR
12211	Fill	12208	0.8	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish black clayey silt		

Trench 123

General description	**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 124

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 125							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12501	Layer				Natural		

Trench 126							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
12600	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 127		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 128

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 129

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer			0.30	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
12901	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 130

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13000	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
13001	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey sandy clay and limestone inclusions		

Trench 131							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
13101	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 132							
General description					**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
13201	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
13202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 133			
General description	**Orientation**		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	**Length (m)**		50
	Width (m)		1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13300	Layer			0.19	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
13301	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
13302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 134							
General description					**Orientation**		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13400	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
13401	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
13402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 135							
General description					**Orientation**		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13500	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
13501	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
13502	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 136

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.23
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
13601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 137

General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
13701	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 138

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural of light yellow-brown silty clay with many limestone inclusions.					Length (m)		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
13800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
13801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 139

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.29

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
13901	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
13902	Layer				Natural. Mid brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 140

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
14001	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid red brown silty clay		
14002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 141

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of limestone gravel.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.24

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
14101	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions.		

Trench 142

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
14201	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 143							
General description					**Orientation**		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		25
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.26
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14300	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
14301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions		

Trench 144							
General description					**Orientation**		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay with limestone inclusions.					**Length (m)**		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
14400	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
14401	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish grey silty clay with limestone inclusions		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Kate Brady

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 1029 sherds of pottery, weighing 12.93kg, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates and generally characterise the material. The assemblage was also assessed in terms of its conservation, discard and retention. Later Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for material of that date (Booth 2016). Forms identified by rim were given codes from OA's system. Reference was also made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998), Young's (2000) type series of pottery from the Oxford region and the published assemblage recovered from Wanborough (Seager Smith 2001).

B.1.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes). Pottery data by context is provided in Table 1.

B.1.3 The following late Iron Age and Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- B11 Black burnished ware (DOR BB1)
- C11 South-Midlands shell-tempered ware
- C20 Limestone tempered ware
- E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sandy fabrics
- E50 Late Iron Age/early Roman limestone-tempered fabrics
- E60 Late Iron Age/early Roman flint-tempered fabrics
- E80 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- F22 South-Central England/ North-Wiltshire glazed ware
- F43 Central-Gaulish 'Rhenish' colour-coated ware (CNG BS)
- F51 Oxford red/brown colour-coated ware (OXF RS)
- O10 Fine oxidised ware
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- O80 Coarse (grog tempered) oxidised ware
- Q10 Fine white-slipped oxidised ware
- R10 Fine reduced ware
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R35 North Wiltshire greyware
- R90 Coarse tempered greyware
- R95 Savernake ware (SAV GT)
- S20 South-Gaulish samian ware
- S30 Central-Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- S40 East-Gaulish samian ware
- W10 Fine white ware
- W20 Sandy white ware

Table 1: Pottery by context group

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Spot date
400	1	26	Pmed brown glaze	Pmed
2700	1	39	medieval (with green worn glaze on interior) jar with bead rim and moulded neck, coarse sandy fabric	med
2904	1	62	Straight sided bowl, fabric R30, flanged bowl drop flange BBW copy	250-410
2905	1	48	F51 lower part of carinated bowl such as Young C77 or C79 roulette decoration under carination in two rows with remnants of slip.	270-410
2907	1	2	R20	40-410
4105	2	10	R30, E80	40-100
4108	1	8	F51	240-410
4203	39	565	Poppy-head beaker (Young R34), B11 body sherds, R95 body sherds, R95 bead rim jar with thick rolled rim flattened externally , O20, R10, R35 (nth wilts) streaky surface, medium-mouthed jar with everted rim fairly fine sandy	120-150
4302	1	121	C20 coarse temp jar with everted hooked rim (Young R20)	40-410
4404	48	680	R95 in Savernake tradition but darker grey than usual. R30, R90, R10 fine with pedestal base, 1x R30 everted rim, 1 xW10 fine body sherd with roulette decoration (import or nice local product?) from a possible beaker	100-410
4407	21	418	R95, R30 rim of jar/bowl E80 rim of jar/bowl	40-100
4408	3	14	B11, R10 body sherd with possible roundel decoration circle with dotsinside 'raspberry' same dec on a cup in phase 1B at Wanborough but this may be a carinated bowl or beaker, S20 flake, B11	120-150
4508	5	189	R20, R95, R30, R20	120-150
4510	11	461	R95 storage jar body sherds, quite oxidised interior white surface, lattice decoration burnished on body, Thick rolled rim storage jar R95.	40-150
4512	5	20	F51 footring base sherd worn, R30, E80 small sherd (residual)	240-410
4606	4	76	R30 narrow-mouthed hook rim jar, Straight sided C11 drop flange bowl South Midlands shell-tempered, rilled surface	300-410
4607	3	13	O10, R20	40-410
4610	1	10	S20 flat base drag 67. Rarer form M-L1C	40-110

4804	11	96	Lead glazed Roman. Also R30 curving sided dish	120-410
4805	2	24	R20, R90	40-410
4807	5	32	R30, R10	40-410
4904	17	133	R30, O80, R90, O20	40-410
5000	4	54	O30, R30 jar rim, Pmed flower ot fabric (Roman is residual)	Pmed
5003	6	33	O10 R30 Jar/bowl rim	40-410
5010	4	23	R20, R30, F51 worn sherd	240-410
5104	16	308	R35 jar, classic speckled and streaked surface quite a lots of a jar with everted overhanging rim, along with some R90, none closely dateable	40-410
5204	48	914	R95 Grey coarse fabric but appears like standard greyware except lumpy texture, fairly fine version of Savernake fabric.	40-150
5206	2	14	R30, O10	40-410
5208	3	48	R10 (Young R56) bowl with out-turned reeded and bifid rim, body sherd of probable 2C lead glazed ware oxidised with brownish green gaze. Matches fabric 114 at Wanborough	100-200
5209	1	7	Lead glazed ware? Oxidised with green brown slip as in context 5208.	100-200
5308	1	103	R95 thick body sherd	40-150
5314	8	154	C20, includes one with burnished horizontal lines on surface fine limestone incusions. Some with coarser occ flint inclusions E60, E30 bead rim jar thick coarse fabric	40-100
5405	4	39	R20, R30, jar/bowl rim	40-410
5500	1	20	med? Very coarse hard sandy. Small body sherd.	med?
5604	150	1401	R30 globular bowl with hooked rim, O80 body sherds with cross hatch decoration like savernake but oxidised. Samian body sherds, R90, Q10 with everted rim almost to flat, B11 body sherd from cooking pot with wide angled lattice	200-240
5703	3	24	R95, O20, R30	40-150
5706	25	454	C20 mostly including a large sherd of a bead-rim jar, fabric has dense limestone inclusions but is wheel thrown. Also R95	40-150
5803	3	68	W20 flagon handle frag, R30, R90 bead rim bowl curving sided prob quite early possibly E80	40-150
5807	23	144	R10 (Young R29.2) beaker, R30 bead rim jar, R30 poppyhead long neck sherd with cordon, 1 sherd residual preh flint temp, C10, R20	100-200

5904	3	91	C20 necked jar with upright rim slightly everted at the end. Prob L1-2C similar found at Wanborough in this period	70-200
5905	15	125	C20 bead rim jar/bowl, E80 body sherd from high shouldered jar black surface, R95 body sherds, R20 thin walled everted rim jar, C20 bead rim jar/bowl, R90	40-100
5907	12	432	C20 necked jar black surface smoothed surface, E30 very sandy body sherd, R95 everted rim necked jar	40-150
5910	28	219	W10 fine white body sherd, R20, R30 body sherds	100-410
5911	1	11	W10	100-410
6104	13	193	C20, R30	40-410
6109	47	676	O80/ R95 large bead rim jar mostly one vessel or possibly two, dark grey core, light oxidised surface athough hard and groggy like R95, same date if not actually R95. Some is more mid grey on surface with dark core. Single sherd of C20 with horizontal rilling on surface	40-150
6111	1	7	C20	40-410
6806	7	62	Organic and quartz sand tempered thick body sherds. EIA dense organci voids, seed/chaff shaped voids on surface	E-MIA
7303	1	3	Pmed glazed red ware	Pmed
7307	1	8	Pmed glazed red ware	Pmed
7706	5	36	B11, R30, S30	120-200
7708	6	32	W20, W10, R30	40-410
7709	17	152	R30, R35, R95, R30 bowl (poss carinated) with out-turned rim (Young R57?) B11 cooking pot rim	120-150
7710	4	26	R30 everted rim, jar/bowl, R20	40-410
7904	4	212	R95 storage jar body sherds, R20	40-150
8404	9	264	E50 Large thick cauldron type vessel with flat rim and boss on side. Sooted and with limescale concretions on inside	LIA-ER
10503	1	3	Vesicular fabric, hard, poss med	med?
12005	43	220	R35, R30, B11, O80, O20, O10, R30 jar with moulded/ bifid rim (not closely datable in Young), S30 Drag 27 cup or Drag 18/31 date is same,	120-160
12006	29	81	B11, R35, O30, F43 small body sherd, S20, W20, O10	150-200
12010	5	6	B11, R30, R20 very small sherds	120-410

12013	23	221	R95, R30 jar with cordon at base of neck, E80 worn body sherd could be residual, R10, R20	40-100
12014	1	2	R10	40-410
12015	6	41	R20, R30	40-410
12016	1	3	R35	40-410
12017	3	37	R30 R20	40-410
12019	2	24	R30 jar rim everted	40-410
12020	1	5	R30 thin everted rim jar/bowl	40-410
12021	1	4	B11	120-410
12022	9	42	B11 CK body sherd with right angle lattice, S30/S40, R30	180-240
12104	118	684	R90, R35, R20, R30, small bead rim curving sided miniature or very small beaker? R10 everted rim globular beaker, B11 CK body sherds with right angle lattice , O10 beaker with everted rim poppy head 2C, R90, S30 poss 18/31 rim R95 huge storage jar rim necked storage jar rolled evereted downturned rim, R30 jar/bowl rim, B11 body sherd	120-200
12203	17	689	R95 large storage jar bead rim squared, O80 thick body sherds with sketchy cross hatch decoration, R30 necked jar with everted rim, R35 two small body sherds	40-150
12204	95	1206	lots of R35, varied group, lots of vessels, B11 cooking pot body sherds with wide lattice, S40?, O80 thick storage jar body sherds, R30 copy of gallo-belgic platter with elaborate moulded drop flange rim e.g Hawkes and Hull fig 46.	200-240
12207	1	20	R35 jar rim, everted	40-410
12210	11	234	R95, jar body sherds, B11, R30, R35	120-150
Total	1027	12926		

Description

Prehistoric

B.1.4 The earliest pottery recovered from the site dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and was a single flint tempered body sherd. The sherd was recovered from a ditch in Trench 58 alongside sherds of Roman date and is certainly residual.

B.1.5 Another seven body sherds (62g) from a single vessel are probably of prehistoric date. They were in a quartz sand tempered fabric with frequent voids, probably from an organic component (including seeds/chaff) of the tempering. They are the only sherds recovered from an enclosure ditch in Trench 68. An early to middle Iron Age date has been tentatively given for these sherds but it remains possible that they date to the early Saxon period due to the difficulty in differentiating between featureless organic tempered body sherd from these two periods.

Late Iron Age to early Roman

B.1.6 Some 0.9% of pottery by sherd count (9 sherds) was recovered from a single context-group from an enclosure ditch in Trench 84, and is dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. The pottery comes from a single large cauldron type vessel, in a fairly coarse limestone tempered fabric (E50). It is thick bodied, with a flat plain rim and a large roughly formed 'boss' on the side. It is sooted and concreted with limescale internally, suggesting its use in for heating water and possibly also food.

Early Roman

B.1.7 A total of 6% of the assemblage by sherd count (62 sherds) belonged to context-groups dated to the early Roman period (c AD 43-100). This material was recovered from trenches 41, 44, 46, 59 and 120 and included pottery of late Iron Age to early Roman tradition (in fabric E80) and South-Gaulish samian ware (S20) in combination with pottery of certain post-conquest date, in fabrics R20 (coarse sandy greyware) R30 (medium to fine sandy greyware), C20 (limestone tempered ware) and Savernake ware (R95). Identifiable forms are a bead rim jar in fabric C20 and a thin walled everted rim jar in fabric R20 from the same context as well as a jar in fabric R30 with cordon at the base of the neck and a rim sherd of a jar or bowl in fabric E80. The sherd of S20 is a fairly distinctive flat base, not common in this fabric, and probably come from a Drag.67 jar, one of the rarer forms, and dates to the mid to late 1st century (Webster 1996).

Middle Roman (AD 100/120-250)

B.1.8 A total of 53.5% of the assemblage by sherd count (551 sherds) belonged to contexts groups dated to the middle Roman period (*c* AD 100/120-250). This material was recovered from trenches 42, 44, 45, 52, 56, 58 and 77 in the north-west and trenches 120, 121 and 122 in the south-east of the site, which identifies two main areas of activity in this period.

B.1.9 The greywares included the distinctive material from the North Wiltshire industry (R35), with streaky and speckled surfaces, along with greywares of less certain origin (R30) but that are probably also fairly local or products of the Oxford Industry. Forms include a medium mouthed everted rim jar in fabric R35 and another with a moulded bifid rim. A poppy-head beaker (Young form R34), another with a notably elongated neck with a cordon at the base, curving sided bowl with out-turned rim, and a globular bowl with a hooked rim were all also in fabric R30. There is also one example of a copy of a gallo-belgic platter with an elaborate moulded S-shaped rim comparable to form 291 (Seager-Smith 2001, fig 91) where it was found in a 1st century context but they are found in 2nd century contexts elsewhere (Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig 46) and its presence alongside black-burnished ware confirms the 2nd century date here.

B.1.10 From the south-eastern area of enclosures was a small bead rim, possibly from a miniature vessel or very small beaker in fabric R10 and another globular form with a simple everted rim in fabric R10.

B.1.11 Finer greywares or uncertain source (R10) include a bowl with an out-turned reeded and slightly bifid rim and a body sherd from a carinated beaker or cup with an applied

roundel decoration (circle with dots inside). Similar decoration was recorded on a cup from the nearby Roman small town of Wanborough where it was described as a 'raspberry' motif and dated to the second century (Seager-Smith 1974).

B.1.12 Grog-tempered Savernake type grey wares were well represented in the middle Roman assemblage, with both the distinctive fabrics typical of the Savernake forest kilns with pale interiors and darker surfaces and darker grey fabrics that may be a more local product in the same tradition. A bead rim jar in this fabric had a thick rolled rim, flattened externally, and a body sherd in an oxidised coarse grog-tempered ware (O80) with burnished lattice decoration may also have been a fairly local product. One very large necked storage jar with a rolled everted rim was recovered from the enclosure area in the south-east of the site.

B.1.13 Oxidised ware were noticeably fewer and mostly amounted to a few body sherds. Only one vessel was represented by rim, a poppy-head beaker in a fine fabric (O10) dating to the 2nd century.

B.1.14 Other coarseware vessels from contexts dating to the middle Roman period include at least one Dorset black-burnished ware cooking pot, represented by a splayed rim and a body sherd with wide angle decoration, both chronological indicators of an early 3rd century or later date, suggesting that the ditches continued to be infilled at least into the later middle Roman period (AD 200-240).

B.1.15 Fine wares in this period included some white-slipped ware body sherds (Q10) of uncertain source and also a small amount of South-central England glazed ware, possibly a North-Wiltshire product, an oxidised lead glazed ware with a brownish slip dating to the 2nd century. The fabric of these sherds closely matches that described as fabric 114 at Wanborough (Seager-Smith 2001).

B.1.16 Imports in this period are represented by a few small sherds. A rim in this ware from the ditches in the south-eastern part of the site was from a Drag.27 cup or Drag.18/31 dish dating from AD 120-160. A small sherd of Central-Gaulish 'Rhenish' colour-coated ware (F43) came from the same region.

Late Roman

B.1.17 A total of 1.5% of the assemblage by sherd count (16 sherds) is from groups assigned to the late Roman period. Although small this group contained several diagnostic rims and was all recovered from a single area of the site, demonstrating a localised area for the latest phase of pottery deposition.

B.1.18 The pottery was recovered from Trenches 29, 41, 45, 46 and 50, and all from features associated a small road or trackway aligned E-W across the northern part of the north-west area of the site. The material was either recovered from the trackway ditches themselves, or from the enclosures directly extending from it on the north and south sides.

B.1.19 The group is characterised by the appearance of Oxford colour-coated ware, the predominant late Roman fine ware in the region. The forms included the lower part of a carinated bowl with roulette decoration in two rows below the carination (possible parallels are Young C77 or C79). There was also a worn fragment of a foot-ring base.

B.1.20 Distinctive late Roman forms included two drop-flange bowls copying the black burnished ware form; one in greyware fabric R30 and the other in South-Midlands/ Harrold shell-tempered ware, a distinctive fabric of 4th century date. This example also had a rilled surface, characteristic of products of the industry. There was also a narrow-mouthed jar with a hooked rim.

Roman

B.1.21 Some 35% of the assemblage by sherd count (365 sherds) was broadly dated to the Roman period of the slightly narrower early to middle Roman or middle to late Roman periods. This is mainly due to fabrics and forms that were available across these periods with no more closely dateable material from the same context. This assemblage was mostly made up of body sherds or small undiagnostic rim sherds but included a vessel recovered from a possible cremation burial (6108). The group included rim and body sherds from a bead rim jar in Pink Grog-tempered ware (O81), close to the southernmost limit of its distribution here (Booth and Green 1989). Interestingly, it is not one of the more widely distributed large storage jars, often with a painted shoulder, but a smaller vessel hitherto thought to be distributed close to the source of the ware in the south-midlands. The fabric dates to AD 160-410 but probably reached its widest distribution in the 3rd and 4th centuries and the form is not closely dateable beyond that so it is not clear whether this features is broadly contemporary with the main phase of activity on the site, and in the latter part of the middle Roman period or if it was a late Roman feature.

B.1.22 A large storage jar rim sherd in Savernake ware (R95), was recovered from Trench 122, which may date from AD 40-200 in this area, fairly local to its source in and around the area of the Savernake Forest, near Marlborough. There were also two necked jars from Trench 53 and a large storage jar from Trench 43 in limestone tempered ware (C20), again probably local, as there are frequent outcrops of limestone making up the underlying geology of the area (BGS 2020). A large portion of a medium mouthed jar with an everted overhanging rim in the distinctive local North-Wiltshire grey ware (R35) was recovered from Trench 51.

B.1.23 Other vessels represented in the wider Roman assemblage included the handle of a flagon or jug in fabric W20, a sandy white ware (possibly an Oxford product) and a fine whiteware body sherd (W10) dating to the earlier pat of the Roman period, probably from a beaker with rouletted decoration, this may be an import or a particularly fine more local product.

Post-Roman

B.1.24 Two sherds of pottery of probable medieval date were recovered from the site, one small sherd in coarse sandy ware was recovered from the ploughsoil in Trench 55 and one larger sherd from a jar with a bead rim and moulded neck was recovered from the ploughsoil in Trench 27.

B.1.25 Four sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the site. A sherd of post-medieval glazed red ware of 18th-19th century date was recovered from each of two

pits in Trench 73 and elsewhere there were two sherds of the same material from the ploughsoil.

Discussion

B.1.26 The pottery spans the prehistoric and Roman periods, from the single early to middle Iron Age body sherd from Trench 68 and the late Iron Age to early Roman limestone tempered vessel from Trench 84 to an increasing amount of early Roman material through to the largest period assemblage, deposited in the middle Roman period in ditches and associated features of settlement with two focal areas, which probably existed until the early 3rd century when the latest deposits in the ditches were made. A small group of late Roman date is associated with a track/roadway and enclosures either side of it. The latest Roman pottery was from the northern ditch of the trackway, suggesting that the route was visible and probably still in use in the 4th century.

B.1.27 Overall, the assemblage was in moderate condition. The mean sherd weight (weight divided by sherd count) is 12.6g, which is characteristic of an assemblage of medium sized fragments. This suggests that the pottery was deposited relatively near to its place of use, suggesting domestic activity within the site or very nearby.

B.1.28 The forms are consistent with those manufactured in the region and most vessels were paralleled in the Oxford corpus, likely to be representative of forms in use in the region and more locally several forms and fabrics were consistent with those found at Wanborough (Seager-Smith 2001).

B.1.29 The bulk of the assemblage dates to the middle Roman or could only be dated more broadly to the early to middle or middle to late Roman periods, although much of this material is most likely derived from the main period of activity in the middle Roman period.

B.1.30 The assemblage suggests the establishment of a settlement in the early Roman period, starting with a low level of activity and some deposition of E-wares and most notably the large cauldron type vessel in Trench 84. It was the only pottery associated with a sub-rectangular enclosure ditch identified in the geophysical survey. Other E wares were recovered in small amounts in early Roman groups in Trenches 44, 46 and 59 and may represent a concentration of early activity of 1st century AD date in this north-western part of the site in the area of a possible long-lived E-W trackway. Other sherds were residual in later contexts.

B.1.31 This earlier activity expanded to a flourit of settlement activity in the 2nd century AD and over 50% of the assemblage could be confidently dated to this phase. The pottery suggests that the features associated with this phase were largely infilled by the early part of the 3rd century AD but that pottery was being deposited throughout the 2nd century AD. The assemblage was typical of a middle Roman rural assemblage in the area, where there are many low status farmsteads recorded, using mainly utilitarian vessels such as cooking pots, storage jars and bowls and much fewer fine and specialist wares such as mortaria, amphora and tablewares suggesting. However, there was a small amount of fineware imports (samian ware and Central Gaulish colour coated wares demonstrating the adoption of Roman dining traditions within the settlement.

B.1.32 The late Roman assemblage suggests activity associated with enclosures either side of a road/ trackway. The small assemblage from the enclosure ditches included greyware vessels and Oxford colour-coated ware sherds from fineware vessels common in the region from AD 240. The latest Roman pottery was a flanged bowl in South-Midlands shell-tempered ware deposited in the upper fill of the northern trackway ditch sometime after AD300.

B.1.33 The assemblage appears typical of a settlement site of fairly low status. However, the presence of samian ware demonstrates access to imports in the early and middle Roman periods, and that Roman dining traditions and the use of table wares is evidenced.

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.1.34 Evaluation at Stanton Fitzwarren Swindon brought to light a small but significant assemblage of 16 pieces of struck flint and two pieces of Greensand chert that included six flints from context 3302 (Table 2). The assemblage was tool heavy and lacked topsoil/subsoil material and it is unfortunate that flints were not collected from these horizons as they can be very informative when significant flints are recovered from context as they can inform on the process of deposition for residual finds and also on likelihood of residuality. The flints recovered hint at a domestic or materials processing foci and are largely early prehistoric in character although none can be unequivocally dated to a single period.

Table 2: Worked flint

CATEGORY TYPE	Number
Flake	10
Blade	1
Bladelet	1
Blade index	16.67% (2/12)
Irregular waste	1
Core rejuvenation blade	5
Scraper end	2
Denticulate	2
Microdenticulate	1
Retouched other	1
Total	18

Burnt unworked (representative total)	0
No. burnt (%)	1/18 (5.56%)
No. broken (%)	6/18 (33.33%)
No cores and core dressing (%)	1/18 (5.56%)
No. retouched (%)	4/18 (22.22%)

B.1.35 The assemblage was largely in good condition but heavily corticated suggesting that while the flint is probably not all in situ, many have not moved far. It included a small but significant early component including a very fine dual microdenticulate (8804) on a crested blade that is almost certainly early Neolithic or possibly late Mesolithic in date. Other tools included an end scraper on a large blade of definite early date (4511), an awl combined with a microdenticulated edge on a preparation flake or blade (currently snapped, context 3804) and finally, an undiagnostic but complex sides-and-end denticulate on a squat flake from context 5604.

B.1.36 Context 3302 contained the only significant assemblage at six pieces. These comprised five flakes and a very fine core rejuvenation blade struck from an opposed platform core. This showed signs of platform edge abrasion and is very certainly early in date and the flakes recovered also included some that had early characteristics such as thin regular forms with parallel negative scars. This assemblage may well represent a group that is contemporary with context 3302.

B.1.37 This assemblage indicates low-moderate levels of flint-related activity, with all the datable component lying in the early prehistoric date range. While this could reflect a wide span of time and several periods it would appear most likely that the material is largely of one date with the early Neolithic being the most likely period, although a late Mesolithic date could also easily be argued for. The tool-heavy nature of the assemblage and the re-use of core rejuvenation pieces as tools suggests a potential domestic or task-based focus such as plant processing or given the presence of a scraper and an awl, material processing in general (hides, plants, butchery).

B.1.38 Any further works in this location would no doubt add to this lithic assemblage with the potential of identifying flint-rich deposits such as pit groups or buried soil horizons. This should be considered when devising any future WSI.

Methodology

B.1.39 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.1.40 A total of three pieces of ceramic building material were retained and submitted for analysis (Table 3). One is likely to be from a brick or tile but neither are large enough for function to be certainly determined. The fabrics and what can be determined of their form suggests a Roman date. They should be retained.

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material details

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	Notes
4807	1	13	Small fragment with one flat face. Fine-grained orange silty fabric
7708	2	119	One tile or brick fragment (25mm thick), other undiagnostic. Finely silty pale orange fabric. Probably Roman.

B.4 Fired clay

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.4.1 A total of 48 pieces of fired clay were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined by eye to determine possible function and with a x10 magnification hand lens for fabric analysis.

B.4.2 Amongst the small undiagnostic fragments are four pieces of fired clay with one flat face (11904, 5306, 10503). Flat pieces of fired clay, one with part of a return along one edge, were also recovered from context 4510. A single wattle impression is visible on a fragment from context 5306). These fragments of fired clay with one or more flat faces are certainly structural, although function has not been attributed to them.

B.4.3 The fired clay comprises three distinct different fabrics (Table 4). One of these is a very poorly mixed and laminated fabric (eg 11904), one is a gritty sandy fabric (eg 5905) and the third is a silty fabric.

Table 4: Details of fired clay

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	Notes
4510	15	29	Small undiagnostic pieces, no obvious wattle impressions or other signs of function
4510	2	261	Fragments of flat fired clay, one with the edge of a return visible along one edge. Structural. Pale silty fabric with ferruginous pellets of up to 3mm. **Retain.**
10503	1	56	Flat burnt piece, 18m thick, structural. Fabric as above.
11904	1	46	Fragment with one surviving flat face. Very poorly mixed, heavily laminated peach and cream fabric with some small flint inclusions. **Retain.**
4404	1	7	Undiagnostic fragment. Fabric as 11904
5306	3	64	Two larger pieces each with a surviving flat face. One has a probable wattle impression 3mm diameter, on the opposing surface. Sandy peach fabric with occasional quartz sand grit. **Retain.**
5703	1	10	Undiagnostic fragment. Fabric as 11904. Blackened
5807	8	33	Assorted small undiagnostic pieces of sandy fabric. Heavily burnt and blackened

5905	5	42	Assorted small undiagnostic pieces of gritty sandy fabric. Two have one flat face each. **Retain.**
5905	1	6	Undiagnostic piece. Fabric as 11904
5905	4	21	Undiagnostic pieces. Fabric as 11904
5906	4	13	Small fragments. Heavily burnt and blackened
5910	2	18	Undiagnostic pieces. Fabric as 11904

The fired clay with flat faces or possible wattle impressions should be retained (see Table 4). These include samples of each likely fabric type.

B.5 Metalwork

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 116 metal objects were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprises 115 iron objects and a single copper alloy object. The objects are in a reasonable condition, the copper alloy is stable and many of the iron objects are complete. A significant proportion of the assemblage was recovered during environmental processing. The majority of the objects came from features dated to the Roman period, from the fills of pits and ditches and from an occupation layer. Two objects are Post-Medieval in date.

B.5.2 The single copper alloy fragment recovered from context 4904 (fill of ditch 4903) is a curved tapering strip with a D-shaped section that could be from a simple bracelet. The fragment is undecorated. Bracelets became fashionable from the late 3rd century onwards and numerous examples were recovered from the nearby excavations at Warnborough Roman town (Hooley 2001, 80-4).

B.5.3 The iron assemblage from Roman features comprises a pruning hook, hobnails, a boot cleat and structural nails.

B.5.4 The small reaping or pruning hook (L:82mm) was recovered from context 5603 (deliberate backfill of pit 5603) it has a hooked blade (the very tip of which is missing) and a socketed tang. The implement would have had a wooden handle and could have been used for gardening or light agricultural tasks. Hooks of varying sizes are a common form of object from the Iron Age onwards (Manning 1985, 55).

B.5.5 A total of 89 hobnail/hobnail fragments were recovered from context 12204 (secondary fill of ditch 12202). They have the characteristic domed head and short tapering shank. The 27 complete examples have lengths in the range of 12-14mm. The remaining fragments are all separate heads and shanks. A single hobnail was recovered from occupation layer 4607. All of the hobnails were recovered during environmental processing no evidence of shoe leather survived.

B.5.6 The boot cleat from context 12104 (primary fill of ditch 12103) is oval in shape with a single spiked arm surviving.

B.5.7 Structural nails with circular, oval and sub-square flat, flanged heads were recovered from contexts 5208 (fill of ditch 5207), 7303, secondary fill of pit 7306), 12104, (primary fill of ditch 12103) and 12204 (secondary fill of ditch 12202).

B.5.8 An iron object from context 7710 (a layer) could be a knife blade with a tang but it is very corroded.

B.5.9 Iron objects of post-medieval date include a trapezoidal buckle frame with a sheet metal roller from context 7307 (primary fill of pit 7308), generally for use with horse harness and a section from a straight backed blade from context 7303 (secondary fill of pit 7306).

B.5.10 The metalwork assemblage is fairly small especially considering that 89 of the 116 objects are hobnails or hobnail fragments recovered from a single context. Without the presence of shoe leather it is not possible to date the hobnails as it is generally the pattern of the nails on the sole that indicate the type and date of the shoe. The only other notable Roman objects are the bracelet fragment and the small socketed hook.

B.5.11 The pruning hook and the bracelet fragment together with a sample of the complete hobnails and the boot cleat should be retained the remaining fragments can be discarded.

B.6 Slag

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.6.1 Three fragments of slag with a total weight of 289g were recovered from Trenches 29 and 122. The largest and heaviest fragment from context 12204 (fill of ditch 12202), is probably a fragment of smithing hearth cake. It has a concave upper surface and a convex lower surface. The outside edge is curved, the complete heath cake would have been circular or oval in plan. The fragments from contexts 2904 and 2907 do not join but are similar in appearance. They are smaller amorphous lumps of slag produced during the smithing process; the largest fragment has a flat vesicular upper surface.

B.6.2 Smithing heath cakes are produced in the base of the kiln during the working of Iron. Hammerscale will fall from a heated piece of iron into the fire and react with fuel ash, the hearth wall and any flux used. Droplets of slag accumulate in the hot region near the blowing hole and coalesce to form a lump, known as a smithing hearth cake If left in place, the cake will begin to impede the flow of air from the bellows and so it would be pulled out and discarded. Smithing slags can be found heaped near to the smithy or they could be transported farther away for dumping or reuse, for example in road construction (Historic England 2015, 36-7).

B.6.3 The assemblage of slag could be evidence of small-scale iron working taking place in the area, or the scattered nature of the pieces could just indicate that the slag has been dumped.

B.6.4 The assemblage should be retained and analysed with any additional slag recovered from the site if further excavation work takes place.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight samples were taken, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains and the recovery of bones and artefacts.

Method

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

Results

C.1.3 A summary of the samples and flot assessment is presented in Table 5. Nearly all samples include the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*. These are likely to be intrusive and so the abundance of this snail has not been quantified.

Trench 33

C.1.4 Sample 4 came from fill 3302 of pit 3303. A limited selection of material was recovered from this sample with a small quantity of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) being the only significant material present. Burnt animal bone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 38

C.1.5 Sample 3 came from fill 3804 of ditch 3803. Little charred material was recovered with some charcoal and a single damaged cereal grain present. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 45

C.1.6 Sample 1 was taken from fill 4510 of Roman ditch 4509. The flot produced a good quantity of charred material. Recovered charcoal includes some twig material. Grain is mostly damaged or fragmented, but several can be identified as far as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Recovered chaff is also usually damaged but some glume bases display the characteristics of spelt (*Triticum spelta*). The weed assemblage consists of single examples of several plant species and multiple examples of grass (Poaceae) seeds. Pottery and fired clay were recovered from the residue.

Trench 46

C.1.7 Sample 2 came from Roman occupation layer 4607. A small quantity of charred material was recovered in the flot with most in poor condition. The charcoal is often highly vitrified with some fragments almost coal-like. A single cereal grain was recovered but is not further identifiable due to damage/distortion. A mix of charred and modern goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) is also present. The mollusc assemblage consists of terrestrial snails including *Trochulus hispidus*, *Vallonia* sp. and *Oxychilus* sp. Pottery, iron and bone was extracted from the residue.

Trench 61

C.1.8 Sample 5 came from fill 6109 of Roman pit 6108 which is likely to be a cremation based on the recovered material. The majority of the flot comprises charcoal in good condition with many fragments of a size that will allow further identification some of which is ring porous. Molluscs include the catholic species *Trochulus hispidus*, as well as *Vallonia* sp. and *Discus rotundatus,* which is typically found in moist and sheltered or shady places (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 102). A large quantity of calcined or cremated bone and some pottery was extracted from the heavy residue.

Trench 84

C.1.9 Whilst geology on site appears to have been generally beneficial to mollusc survival, the samples from this trench had significant quantities of calcareous stone present and molluscs are well preserved.

C.1.10 Sample 6 was taken from lower fill 8404 of Roman ditch 8403. The flot contains no significant charred material and is dominated by molluscs. A mix of terrestrial species are present including open woodland or hedgerow species *Pomatias elegans*, shade-loving *Discus rotundatus*, the catholic species *Trochulus hispidus*, *Vallonia* sp. and particularly the catholic species *Carychium tridentatum* which is typically found in well-vegetated places (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 58*)*. No bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residue.

C.1.11 Sample 7 came from main fill 8405 of ditch 8403. Again, the flot contains no significant charred material and is dominated by molluscs. More commonly represented species again include *Pomatias elegans, Discus rotundatus* and *Carychium tridentatum*. Bone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 122

C.1.12 Sample 8 came from fill 12204 of Roman ditch 12202. Whilst a quantity of charcoal was recovered in the flot, the majority of the fragments fall into the 4-2mm size category which has implications for further identification as it increases the likelihood of fragments having one or more planes <2mm. The recovered grain, which includes wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is often damaged and fragmented. Not all fragments have been quantified in Table 5. Other charred seeds include grasses (Poaceae) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) as well as a single small (<4mm) legume. Additional uncharred, modern, examples are also present. Bone, pottery and a large quantity of iron hobnails was extracted from the residue.

Discussion and Recommendations

C.1.13 The potential for recovery of charred material on site is generally good, although the often clay-rich soils may have caused high levels of fragmentation. The grain appears to be in fairly poor condition and is generally sparse, but this is more likely to be a reflection of the kinds of features sampled rather than post-depositional degradation. The cereal remains that can be identified are of spelt, which is consistent with a Roman date. There is no clear evidence for settlement activities such as crop processing in the immediate vicinity of the excavated trenches.

C.1.14 Molluscs are present in nearly all the samples and the calcareous geology which was particularly noticeable in the samples from trench 84 means that conditions on site are favourable for the preservation of land snails. The assemblages are broadly indicative of a fairly open local landscape, with areas of longer damp vegetation and possible open woodland/scrub. Molluscs are an excellent tool for investigating the environmental history of an area and targeted sampling from suitable deposits, particularly where soils are noticeably calcareous, should be considered in the event of further work.

C.1.15 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011). A dedicated sampling strategy for terrestrial molluscs would be worthwhile.

C.1.16 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but further work is not expected to be required at this time.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	4510	45	4509	RB	40	30	+++	++	+++	++	++		10YR 5/2 silty clay. Frequent modern roots.
2	4607	46	4607	RB	40	50	++	+		++	+++		2.5Y 4/3 silty clay. Mostly modern roots.
3	3804	38	3803		35	25	++	+					10YR 5/6 silty clay. Mostly modern roots.
4	3302	33	3303		8	25	+++			+	++	++	10YR 4/3 silty clay. Some modern roots.
5	6109	61	6108	RB	40	55	++++		+		+++		10YR 4/3 sandy clay. Modern roots present.
6	8404	84	8403	RB	20	40					++++		10YR 6/8 sandy silt loam. Frequent modern roots.
7	8405	84	8403		20	30					++++		10YR 5/8 sandy silt loam. Frequent modern roots.

8	12204	122	12202	RB	36	75	+++	+++	+	++	+++		10YR 3/3 silty clay loam. Frequent modern roots.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+).
Table 5: Assessment of bulk CPR flots.

C.2 Human remains

By Louise Loe

Introduction and provenance

C.2.1 One unurned cremation deposit (6109) was received for analysis. The bone was recovered from earth cut pit 6108, cut into enclosure ditch 6110. In addition to the bone, the pit also contained numerous flecks of charcoal and a relatively large amount of early Roman to early middle Roman single bead rim jar of local fabric.

Methodology

C.2.2 Excavation was in accordance with recommended practice (Roberts and McKinley 1991) for urned and unurned cremations. Deposit 6109 was processed by wet sieving which sorted it into fractions of >10mm, 10-4mm, 4-2mm and 2–0.5mm. The two largest fractions were further sorted to separate the bone from extraneous material (e.g. stones). Bone from a 20% sample of the total weight of the 4-2mm sieve fraction was separated and the weight used to estimate the total proportion of bone present. No bone was present in the 2-0.5mm sieve fractions.

C.2.3 All bone was analysed to record colour, weight and maximum fragment size. Each fraction was examined for identifiable bone elements and the presence of pyre and/or grave goods. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present was estimated based on the identification of repeated elements and/or the presence of juvenile and adult bones in the same deposit. Where possible, estimation of age and sex was attempted following published methods (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, Scheuer and Black 2000).

Results

C.2.4 A summary of the findings is given in Table 6. Information on fragmentation and skeletal elements represented is provided in Tables 7 and 8 respectively.

C.2.5 The total deposit weight was 520.9g. All regions of the skeleton – skull, axial and upper and lower limbs - were represented. The greatest proportion of bone was from the skull (46.8g), followed by the lower limb (32.7g) and axial skeleton (10.7g). Identified fragments included cranial vault, teeth, possible clavicle, vertebra, an incomplete lateral epicondyle of a left humerus, hand phalanges, fragments of lower limb and trabecular bone from the joints of major limb bones.

C.2.6 A moderate to low level of fragmentation was observed. The largest proportion of bone was from the 10-4mm fraction (226.3g), followed by the >10mm fraction (195.6g). Only 99.0g from the 4-2mm fraction. The largest bone fragment was a piece of unidentified long bone shaft which measured 43mm.

C.2.7 The bone was predominantly white (c.85% of the deposit). Approximately 10% and 5% of the deposit was black and grey respectively. Grey was observed on the internal and external surfaces of parts of two bones - an unidentified fragment of longbone and a flat bone (?innominate) - both from the >10mm fraction. The black bone (it was entirely black) was predominantly from the 10-4mm fraction and included small unidentified long bone shaft fragments, unidentified fragments and the head of a hand phalanx. The hand phalanx was one of two identified in the assemblage. The other one was observed to be white.

C.2.8 Two fragments of unburnt non-human animal bone (0.8g) and a fragment of shell (0.6g) were observed. No charcoal was observed in the deposit.

C.2.9 The deposit represents at least one individual. Fully closed tooth roots and a fused humeral epicondyle indicate a minimum age of late teens and a maximum age of elderly adult (50+ years). It was not possible to estimate the sex of the individual, because there were no diagnostic features present. No pathology or non-metric traits were observed.

Discussion

C.2.10 The weight of the cremation (520.9g) is below the expected range for modern cremations (1,000-2,400g, with an average of 1,650g, McKinley 2000b, 269) and just below the lower end of the expected range for archaeologically recovered cremation deposits (600-900g, McKinley 2013, 154). Together, the material represents at least one late adolescent/adult. No pathology was observed. That the greatest proportion of bone was from the skull is not uncommon and reflects the fact that skull fragments are more easily identified from cremation deposits, than fragments from the rest of the skeleton. In addition, it is important to note that a large proportion (278.5g) of the deposit could not be identified. Despite these caveats, most of the skeleton is represented, suggesting no selection of certain parts from the pyre over others for burial. The relatively low to moderate level of fragmentation reflects limited or no attempt to further fragment the bone following cremation. Fragmentation was, evidently, not considered important.

C.2.11 Overall, the bones were well burnt, or predominantly white (fully oxidised), indicating pyre temperatures in excess of 600ºC (McKinley 2004, 11). This suggests that the corpse (or corpses) had been placed on the pyre in such a way as to maintain a consistent high temperature and oxygen supply (McKinley 2013, 158). A high proportion of fully oxidised bone is a common observation in archaeological cremation burials (McKinley 2006, 84). The presence of grey and black bone indicates exposure to lower temperatures. This may have been due to a number of reasons, including these areas of the corpse being further away from the heat source or insulated from oxygen and heat because of thicker areas of soft tissue and/or objects/clothing on the corpse (McKinley 1989, 65; McKinley 2013, 158). It is interesting to observe that two hand bones showed different degrees of heat exposure. It was not possible to say whether the bones were from the same or different hands, but if the latter, this could indicate that their position at the time of cremation had not been uniform.

C.2.12 No pyre goods were observed. The unburnt animal bone may refer to an offering which was deposited with the human bones following cremation, but it is such as small amount that it is likely to be an accidental inclusion. The lack of pyre goods and charcoal suggests that an attempt had been made to exclude pyre debris from the material selected for burial, with a proportion of the cremation either being left in situ at the pyre site, or redeposited elsewhere (McKinley 2013, 153-4).

C.2.13 A variety of different types of cremation deposit are encountered from the Roman period and the archaeological record more generally. Formal cremation burials, pyre debris deposits and token deposits are some of the main ones and may be identified by considering the deposit weight, the bones present, the presence/absence of charcoal and the archaeological context (type of feature), among other such aspects (McKinley 2013). However, these observations may be hampered if the deposits have suffered post-depositional disturbance resulting in truncation and loss of bone and other material. The present context had not been truncated, so may be considered to represent the original deposit. Its weight is low for an archaeologically recovered formal cremation burial, but it is higher than the amount of bone that tends to be found in symbolic 'token' deposits (usually less than 100g; McKinley 2013).

C.2.14 According to Mckinley (2000a) the quantity of bone recovered from cremation burials varies widely with a range of 57 to 3000g observed for adult burials of all periods. Thus, deliberately collecting bone for formal burial typically did not include the entire cremated remains, the remainder being used for some other purpose, such as for scattering or distributing amongst the mourners of the deceased (ibid.). The lack of pyre debris, the concentration of bone and range of bones represented in the present deposit would also support the interpretation that this is a formal cremation burial. This had been made in an earth cut pit and, although it had not been placed inside an urn, it may have originally been placed in an organic container, such as a leather bag or wooden box, which has since decomposed.

C.2.15 In general, these findings are in keeping with those reported for other archaeological cremations from the locality and wider region. For example, six urned cremations, from the Romano British cemetery west of Ermin Street, Wanborough, comprised one individual each, including one young adult, three adults and two of unknown age (Cameron *et al*. 2000, 342). Their weights were mostly similar to the present cremation, at 601g, 164g, 375g, 454g and 580g (the weight of one is not given) (ibid.). In addition, an undated, unurned cremation was found at Roves Farm, South Marston, Swindon and, in keeping with the present cremation, comprised one incomplete individual, represented by skull, upper and lower limbs and thorax (Leonard 2016, 15-16).

C.2.16 Cremation 6109 is currently held at Oxford Archaeology with the rest of the archive. The cremation is considered to hold important research value (especially when considered alongside others from the locality and wider region) and should be retained in a museum for future study.

C.3 Animal bone

By Lee Broderick

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 391 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (**Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.**), 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 (seriation), mostly to the Romano British period.

C.3.2 The assemblage was assessed on a context level basis in line with current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019), i.e. no material has yet been recorded in full. Each bag of hand-collected material was counted, weighed and assigned a condition value (using Behrensmeyer 1978), characteristic of the majority of the material in that bag. The number of specimens potentially identifiable to each of the domesticated mammals and birds as well as the principal wild-food mammals was also counted and recorded on the same record, along with sub-totals for those that could provide biometric, sex, age or pathology data. Material from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified.

C.3.3 Taxonomy follows Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals and Gill and Donsker (2019) for birds. The word 'caprine' is used when referring to an animal that may be a sheep or a goat.

C.3.4 The assemblage studied is presently kept by Oxford Archaeology.

Description

C.3.5 Preservation on the site was very mixed. Among specimens identified, caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) is the most common, followed by domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Also present is pig (*Sus domesticus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*). Environmental samples added micro mammals (voles, including water vole) and frogs/toads to the assemblage.

Table 9: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material

	IA	R	PM
Domestic cattle		**29**	
Caprine		**61**	
Pig		**6**	
Horse		5	
Small rodent		1	
Water vole		1	
Bank vole/field vole/common vole		2	
Total mammal	0	105	0
Common frog/common toad		2	

Total amphibian	0	2	0
Total NISP	0	107	0
Total NSP	6	376	9

Table 10: Deposit 6109 - Osteological Summary

Context	*Date*	*Sample no.*	*Total weight (g)*	*Colour*	identification	*Age*	*Sex*	*Inclusions/ staining*	*Non-metrics/ pathology/ burnt and unburnt animal bone*
Unurned, within pit 6108	Early-mid Roman	5	520.9g	White: c.85% Black: c.10% Grey: 5%	human	Adult/late adolescent	?	0.8g unburned animal bone; fragment of shell (0.6g)	MNI = 1

Key: ?=indeterminate.

Table 11: Summary of Fragmentation

Deposit	*Total weight (g)*	*>10mm (g)*	*10-4mm (g)*	*4-2mm (g)*	*Max. frag. size*
6109	520.9g	195.6g	226.3	99.0g*	43mm: unidentified long bone shaft fragment

* Estimated weight based on sorting bone from a 20% sample of the total residue (see methods statement)

Table 12: Summary of identified elements

	Skeletal Element						
Deposit	*Skull*	*Axial*	*Upper Limb*	*Lower Limb*	*Unid. Long Bone*	*Unid. Other*	*TOTAL*
6109	Cranial vault, including fragment of orbital rim (42.5g); permanent tooth roots (3.6g): 1 1st or 2nd mandibular premolar, 1 ?3rd maxillary molar, 1 2nd maxillary	? clavicle shaft fragment (4.1g); vertebra fragments (6.6g)	Left humerus lateral epicondyle fragment(4.6g); 2 x heads of hand phalanges (0.8g)	x 2 fragments ?proximal tibia, femoral (or humeral) head, 1 x fragment of proximal femur (18.9g); ? innominate fragments (13.8g)	146.8g	Trabecular bone (joints from major long bones) (30.9g); Other (247.6g)	

	premolar; 5 fragments of tooth (?crown) (0.7g)						
Total	46.8g	10.7g	5.4g	32.7g	146.8g	278.5g	520.9g

Conclusions

C.3.6 Little can be read into such a small assemblage. Domestic cattle and sheep, in particular, are the mainstay of the rural economy in Romano-Britain and so this site fits that pattern. Despite the poor preservation, however, the assemblage is relatively large for an evaluation and it should be studied fully and considered alongside the material recovered from any future excavations.

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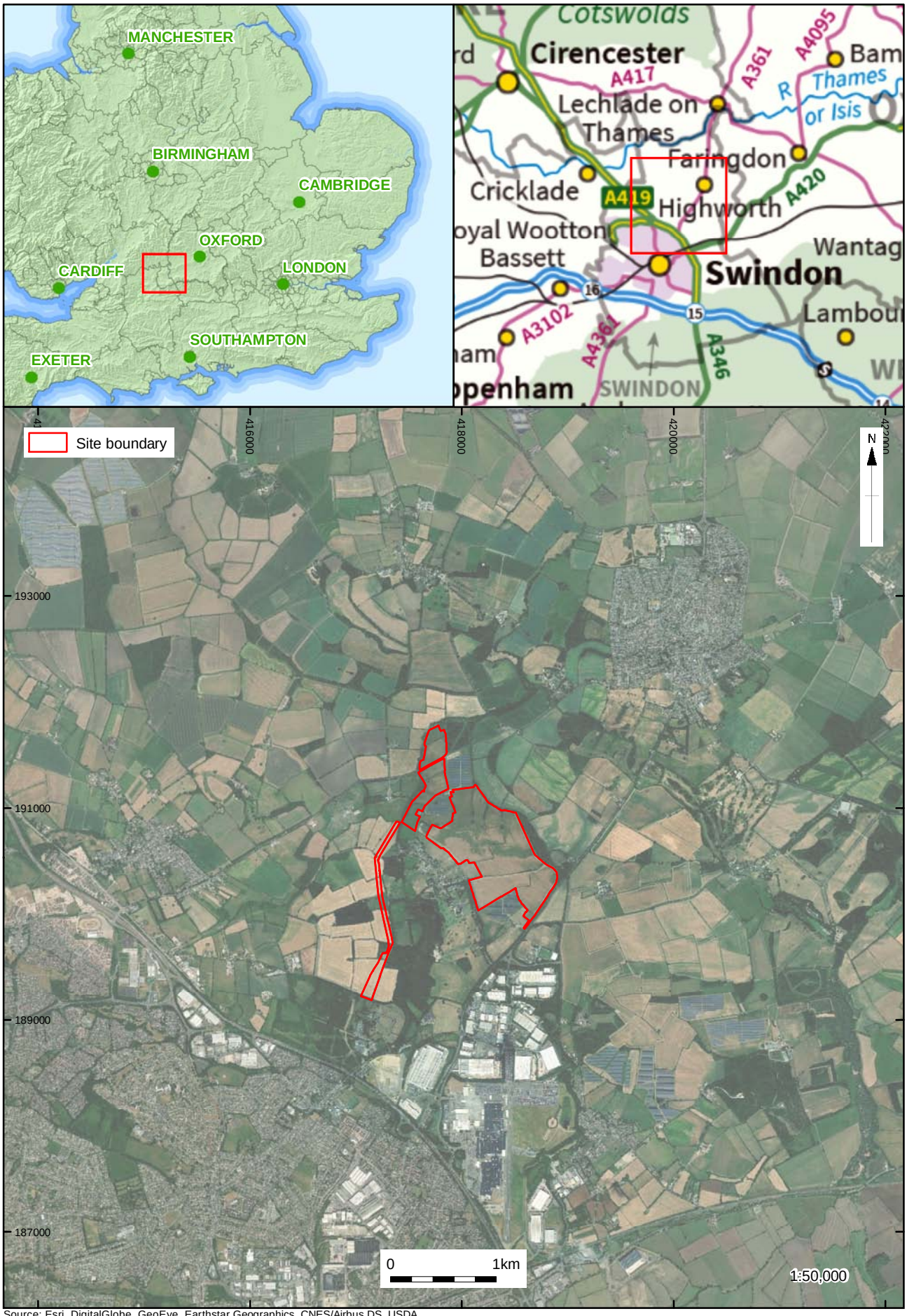
APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	SWIMG:2019.175
Site code:	SWING19
Grid Reference	SU 17904 90857
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	February – March 2020
Area of Site	95.5 Ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Devise Museum in due course, under the following accession number: SWIMG: 2019.175.
Summary of Results:	Between February and March 2020 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of JBM Solar to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed solar development to the east of Stanton Fitzwarren, Swindon, Wiltshire. A programme of 144 trenches were undertaken across the proposed development, representing a 2% sample of the area. The main purpose of this evaluation was to test the quality and date of a series of rectilinear enclosures identified through geophysical prospection and to investigate the presence of a large suspected Roman settlement complex. The evaluation identified a sequence of very late Iron Age through to late Roman activity on site, but the evidence suggests a large enclosed rural settlement rather than any villa/high status complex. The evaluation also identified two main foci of settlement activity, in the central and south-east parts of the site, and three discrete enclosures. The remains of a Roman rural settlement of early to middle Roman date was defined by ditches and small enclosures. At least two roundhouses were confirmed, and numerous pits, postholes and layers associated with the settlement were also recorded. There was a single deposit of an un-urned cremation burial and small collection of hobnails most likely from a shoe, situated within the settlement area and contemporary with its occupation. A trackway on an E-W alignment appeared to be in use from at least the first half of the 2nd century AD and pottery from the upper fill demonstrates that it was still being infilled into the 4th century AD. Sub-rectangular enclosures aligned on and immediately to the north and south of the roadside ditches were also in use into the late Roman period, after being constructed overlying the less regularly aligned enclosures in the first half of the 3rd century AD. Finally, the evaluation identified very limited early prehistoric flintwork of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

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418000

191000

N

Archaeological features
Evaluation Trench
Geophysics

0 1:6,000 @ A3 400 m

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Figure 2: Trench layout

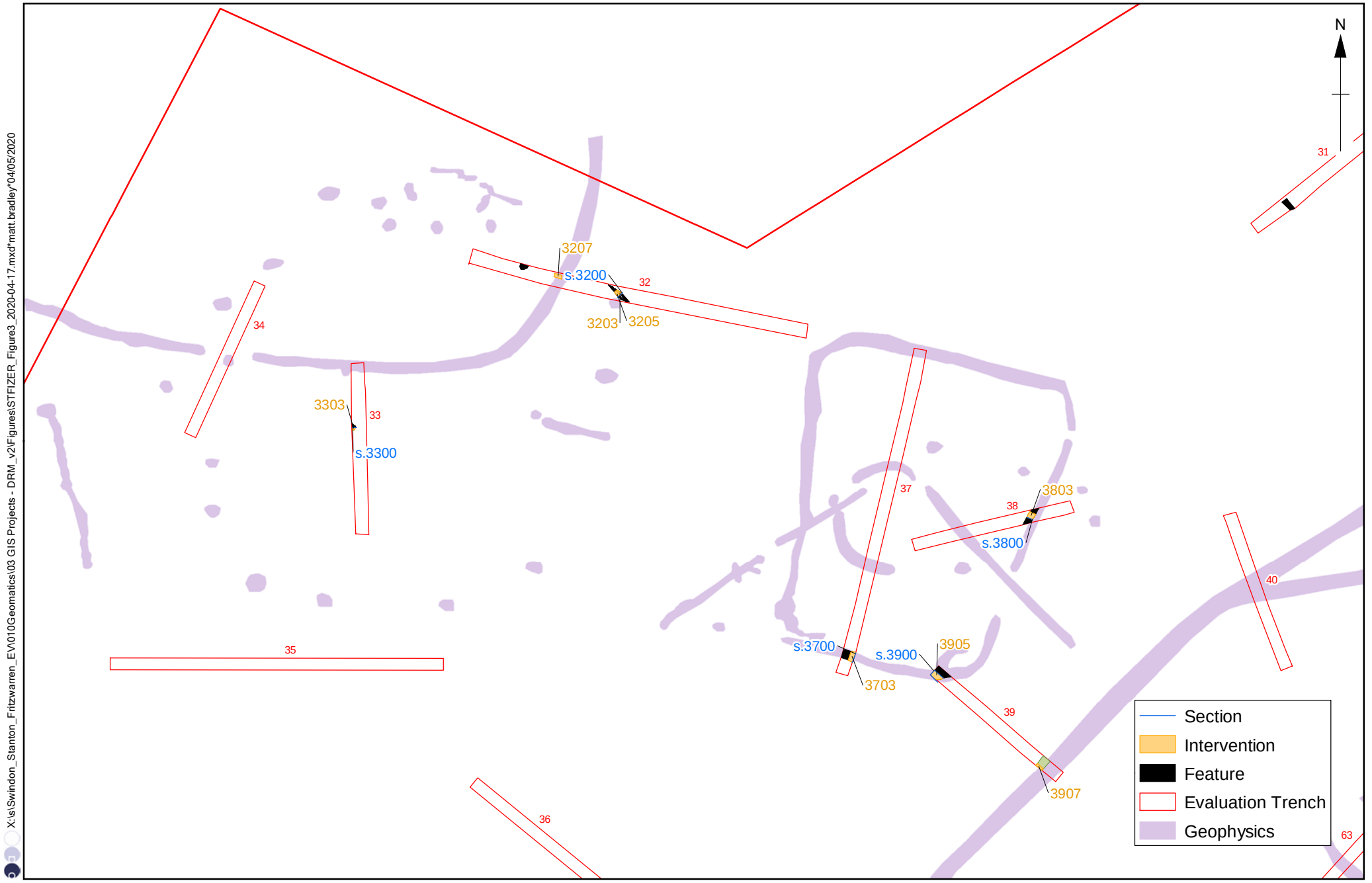
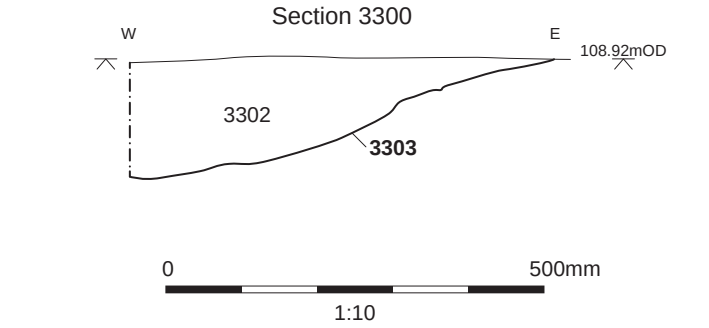


Figure 3: Detail of Trenches 32-35, 37-39



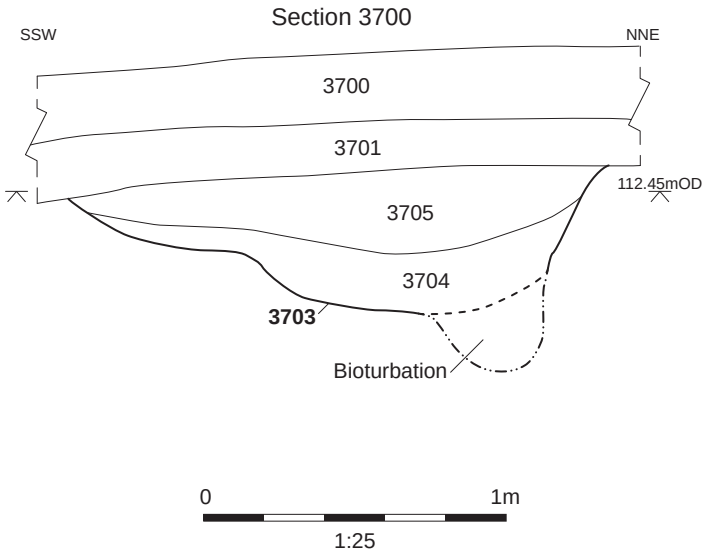


Figure 4: Sections 3300 and 3700

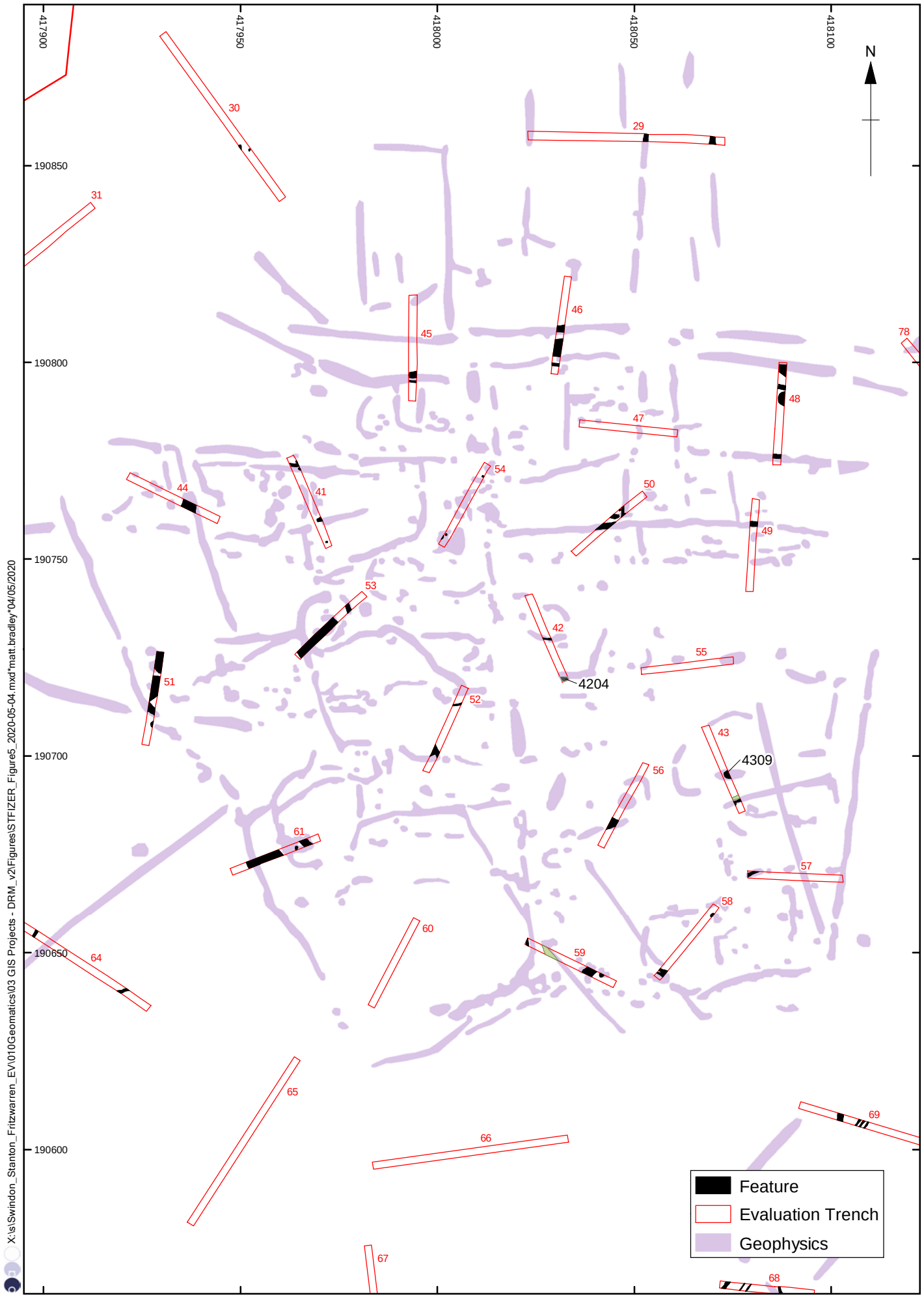


Figure 5: Plan of main site enclosure

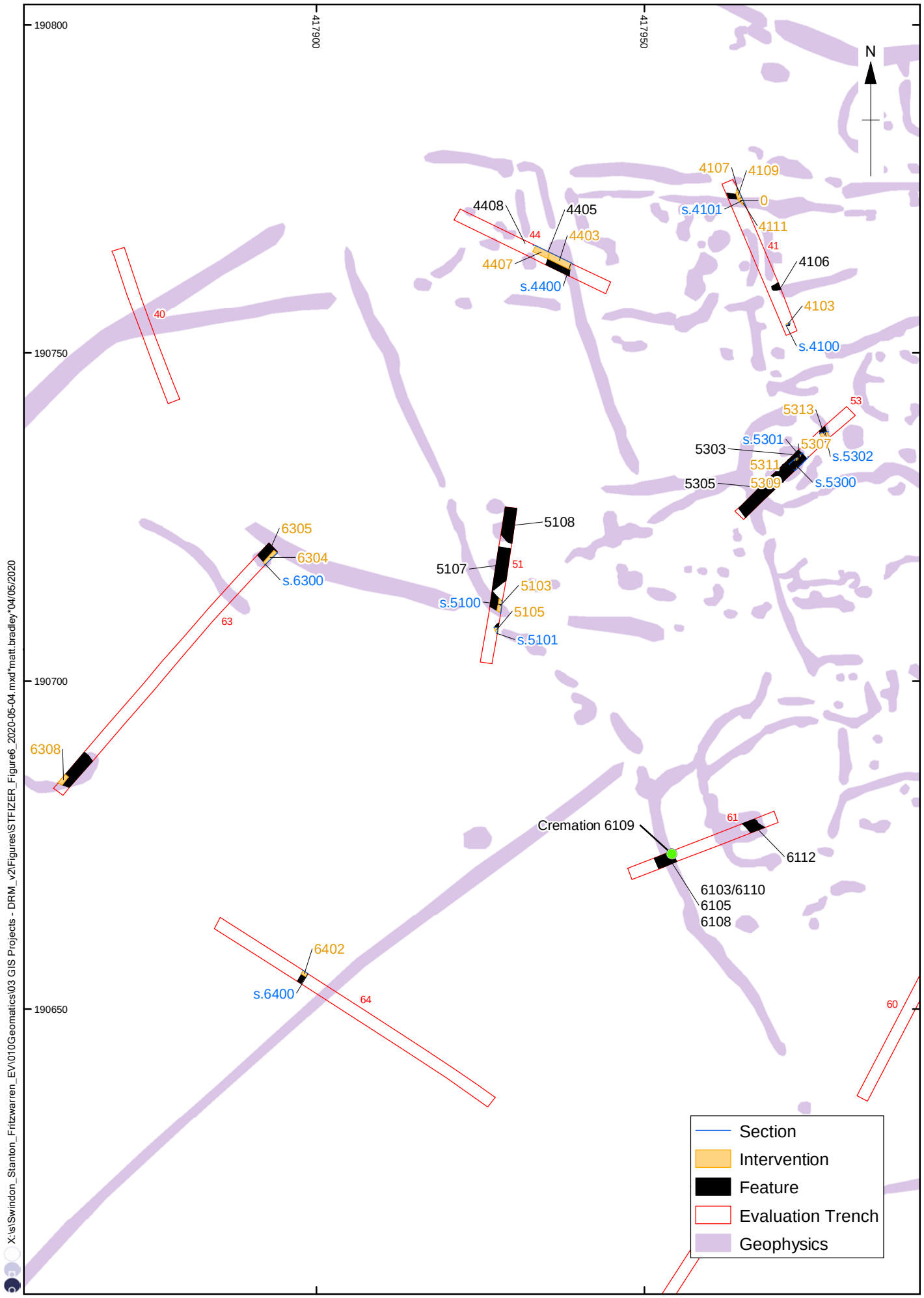
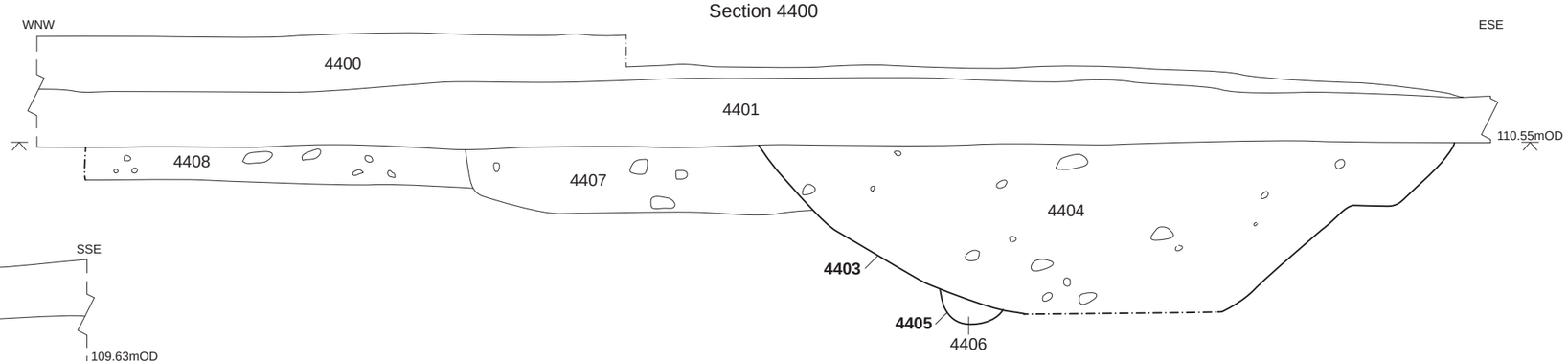
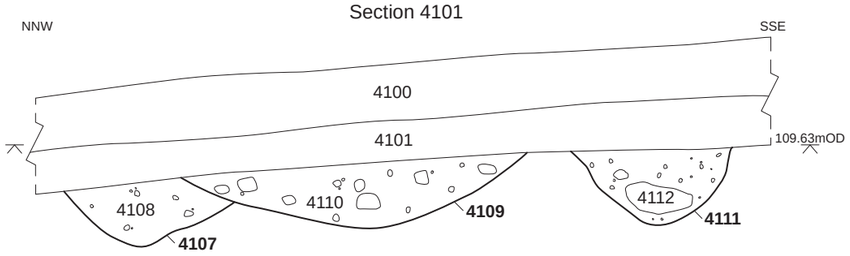


Figure 6: Detail of Trenches 40, 41, 44, 51, 53, 61, 63, 64

Section 4400



Section 4101



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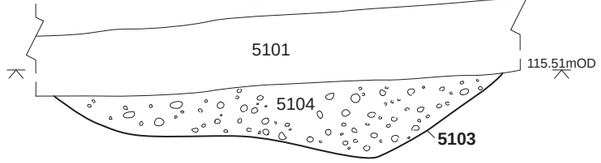
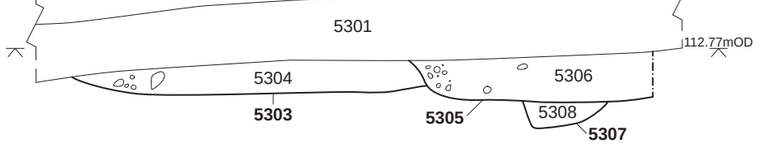
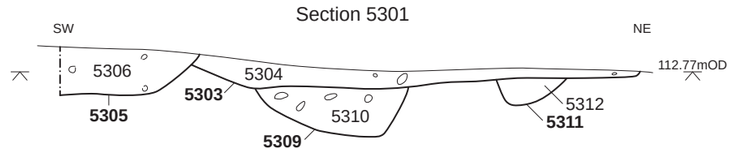


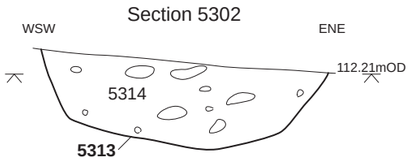
Section 5300



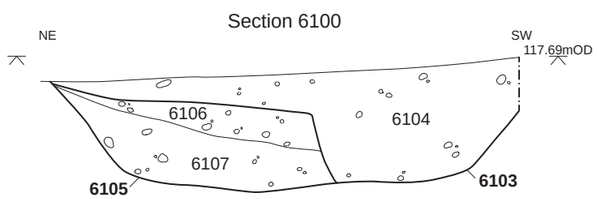
Section 5301



Section 5302



Section 6100



Section 6300

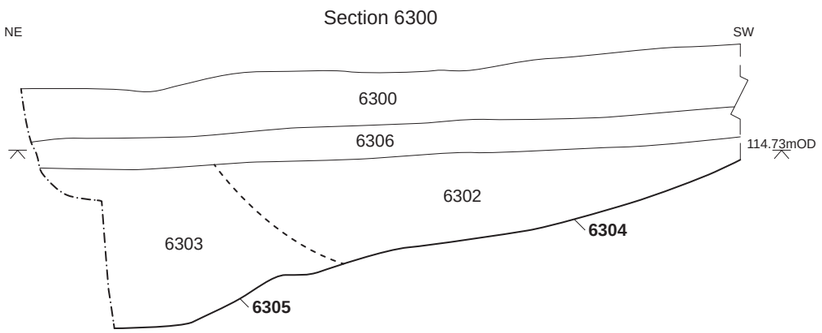


Figure 7: Sections 4101, 4400, 5100, 5300, 5301, 5302, 6100 and 6300

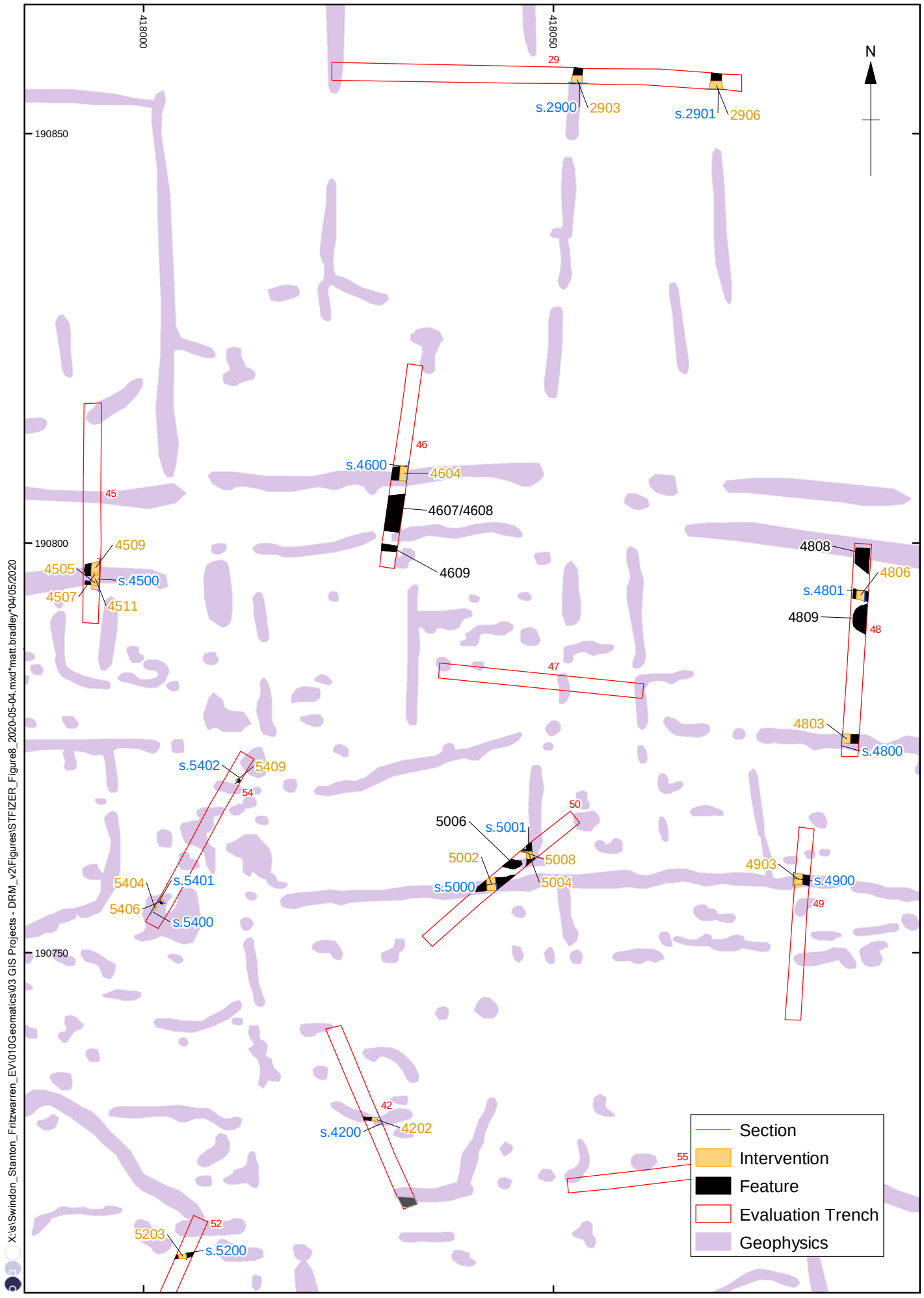


Figure 8: Detail of Trenches 29, 45-50, 54

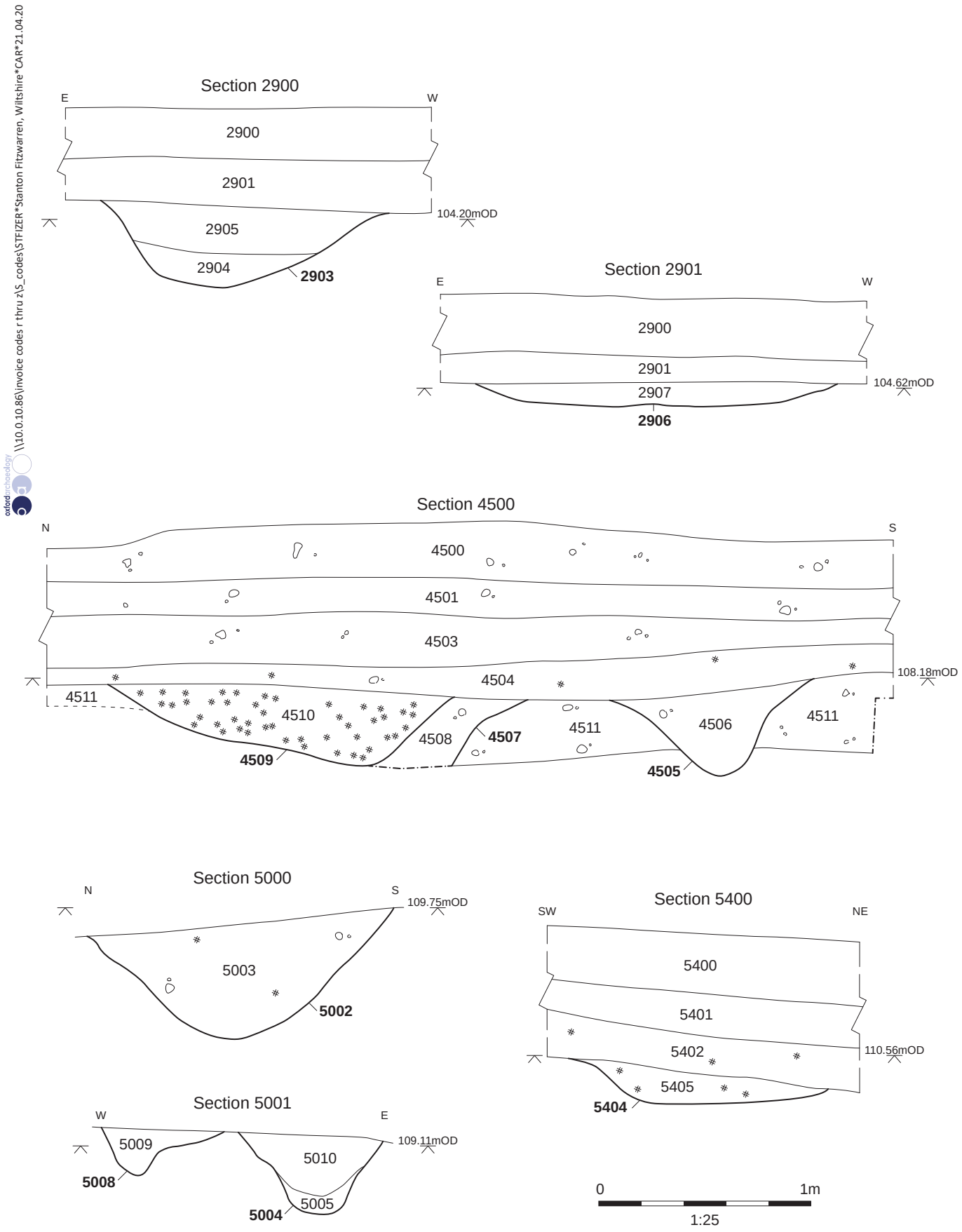


Figure 9: Sections 2900, 2901, 4500, 5000, 5001 and 5400

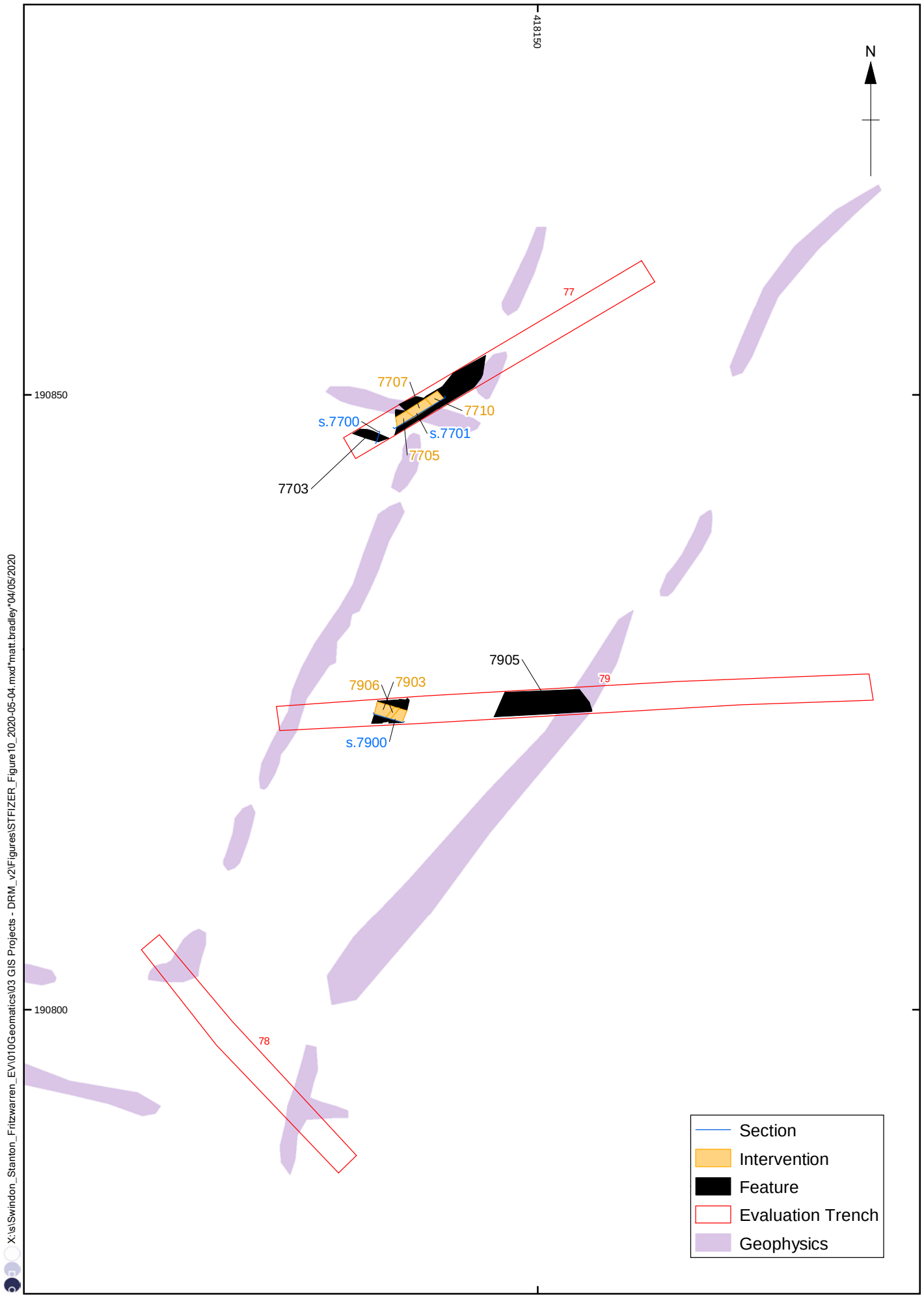


Figure 10: Detail of Trenches 77-79

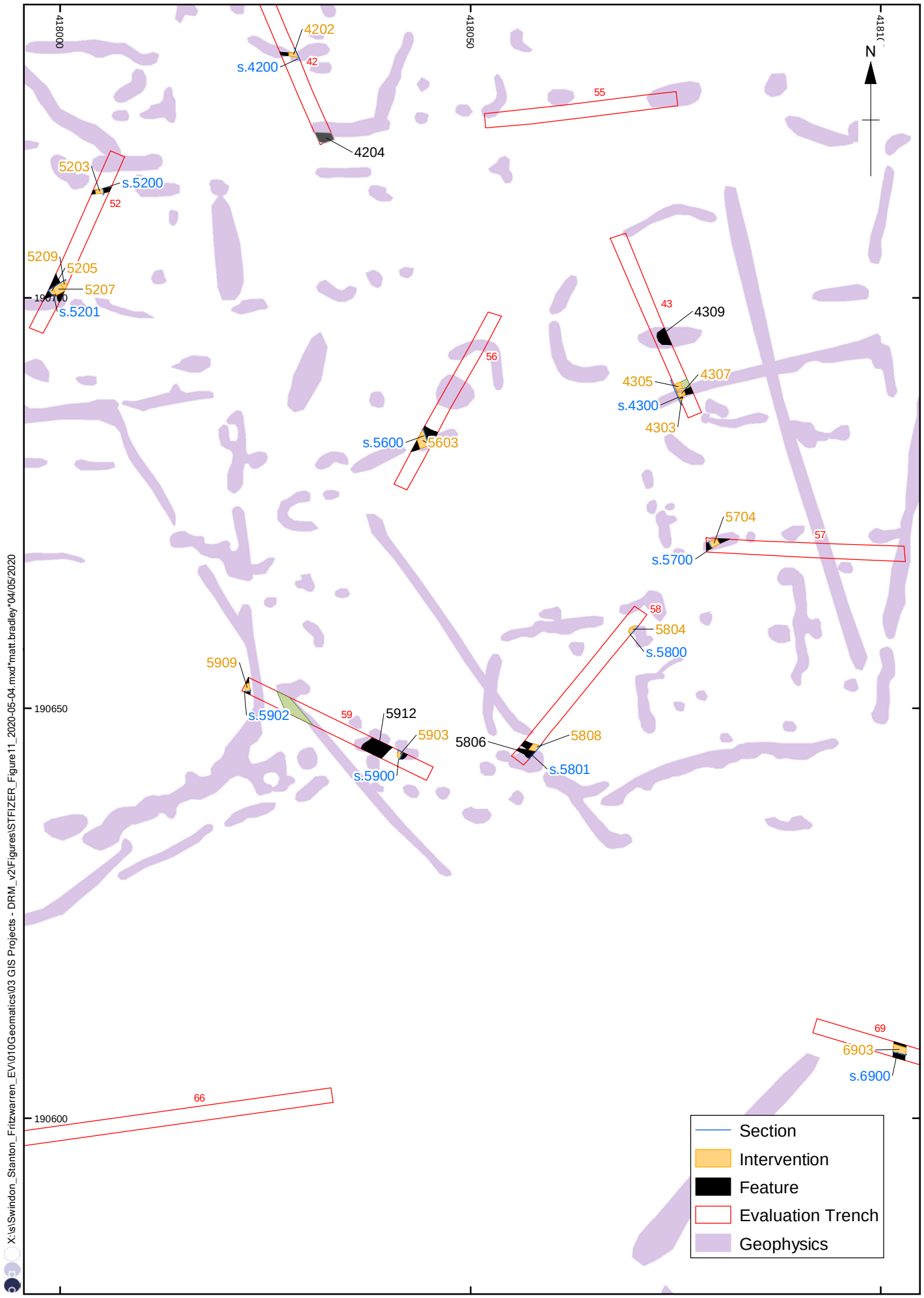


Figure 11: Plan of Trenches 42, 43, 52, 55-59

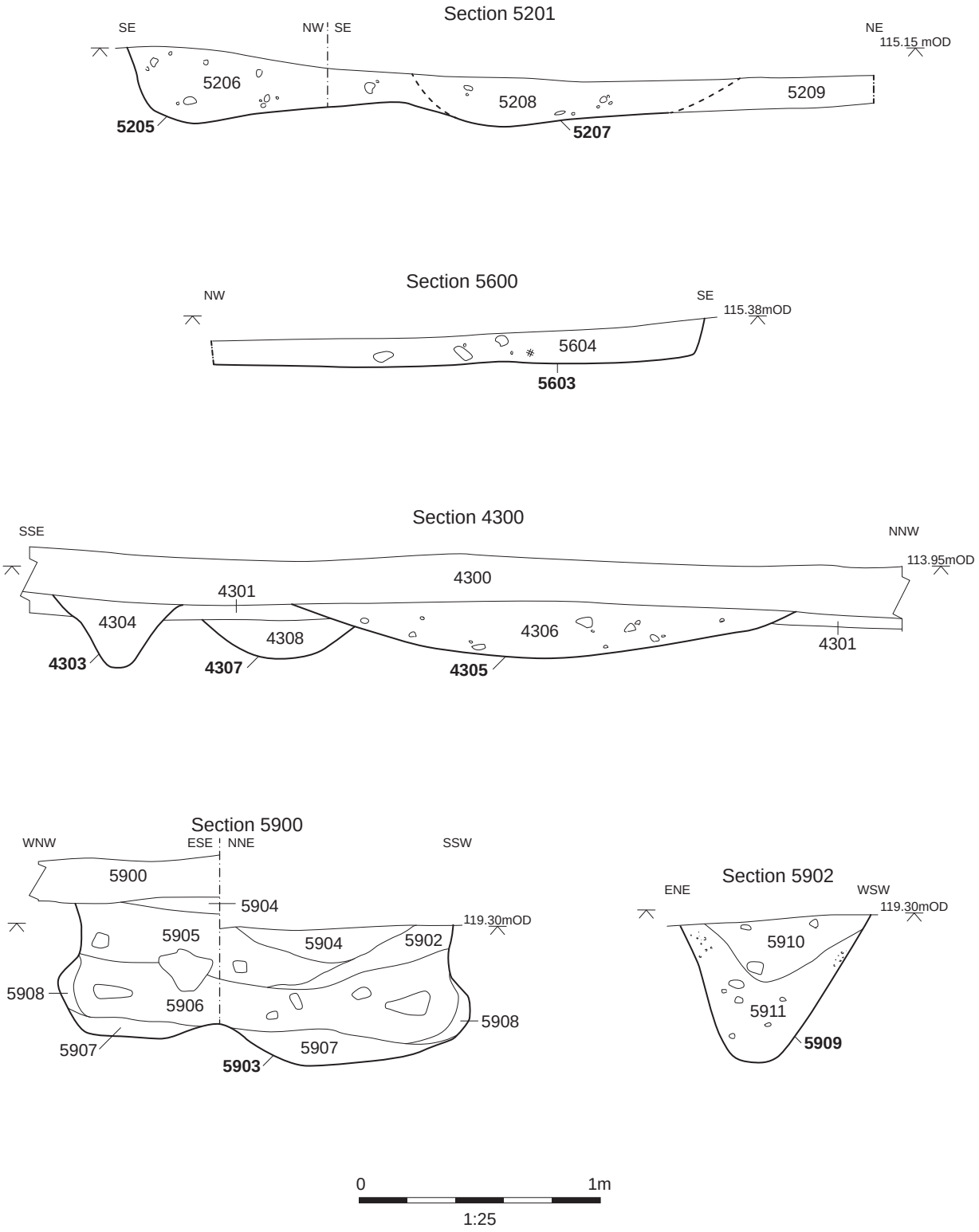


Figure 12: Sections 4300, 5201, 5600, 5900 and 5902

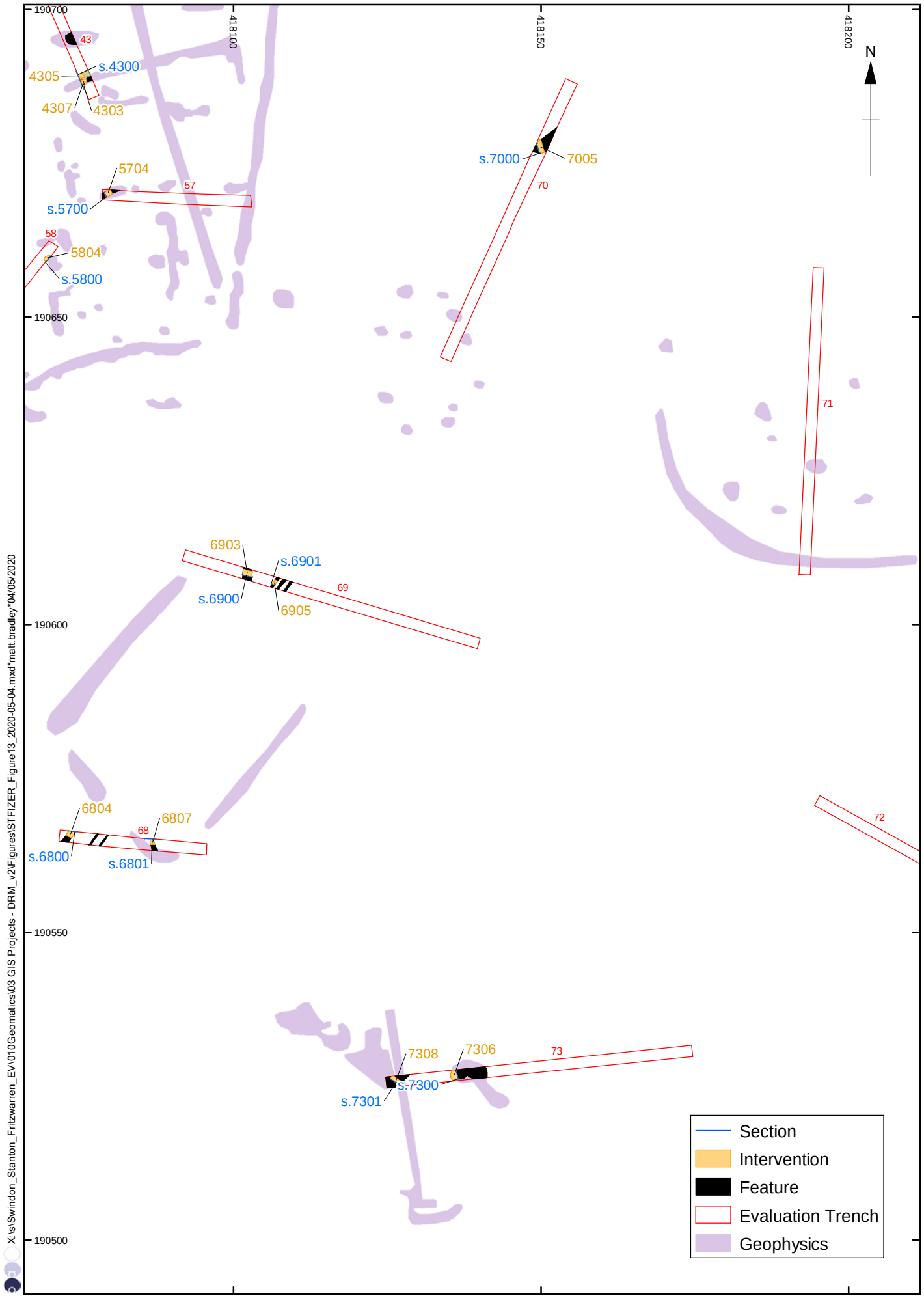


Figure 13: Plan of Trenches 68-70 and 73

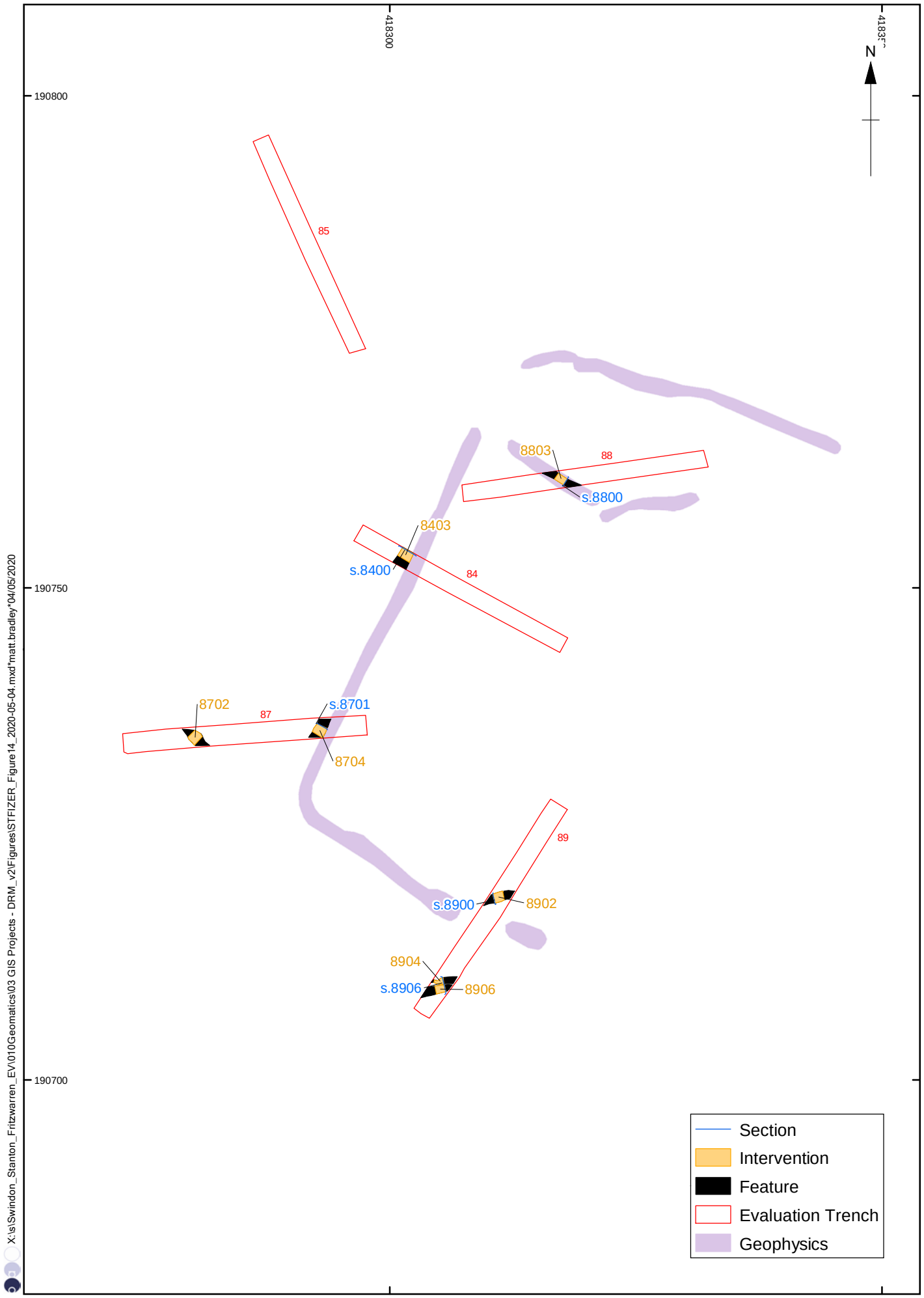


Figure 14: Plan of Trenches 84-89

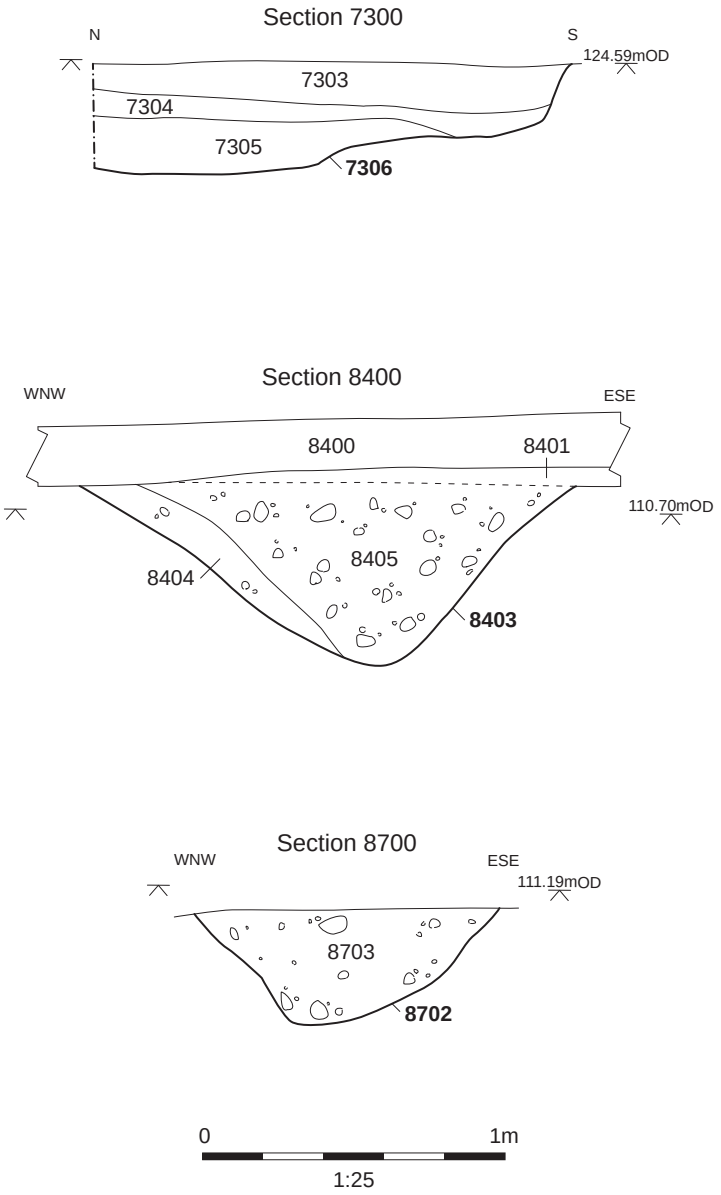


Figure 15: Sections 7300, 8400 and 8700

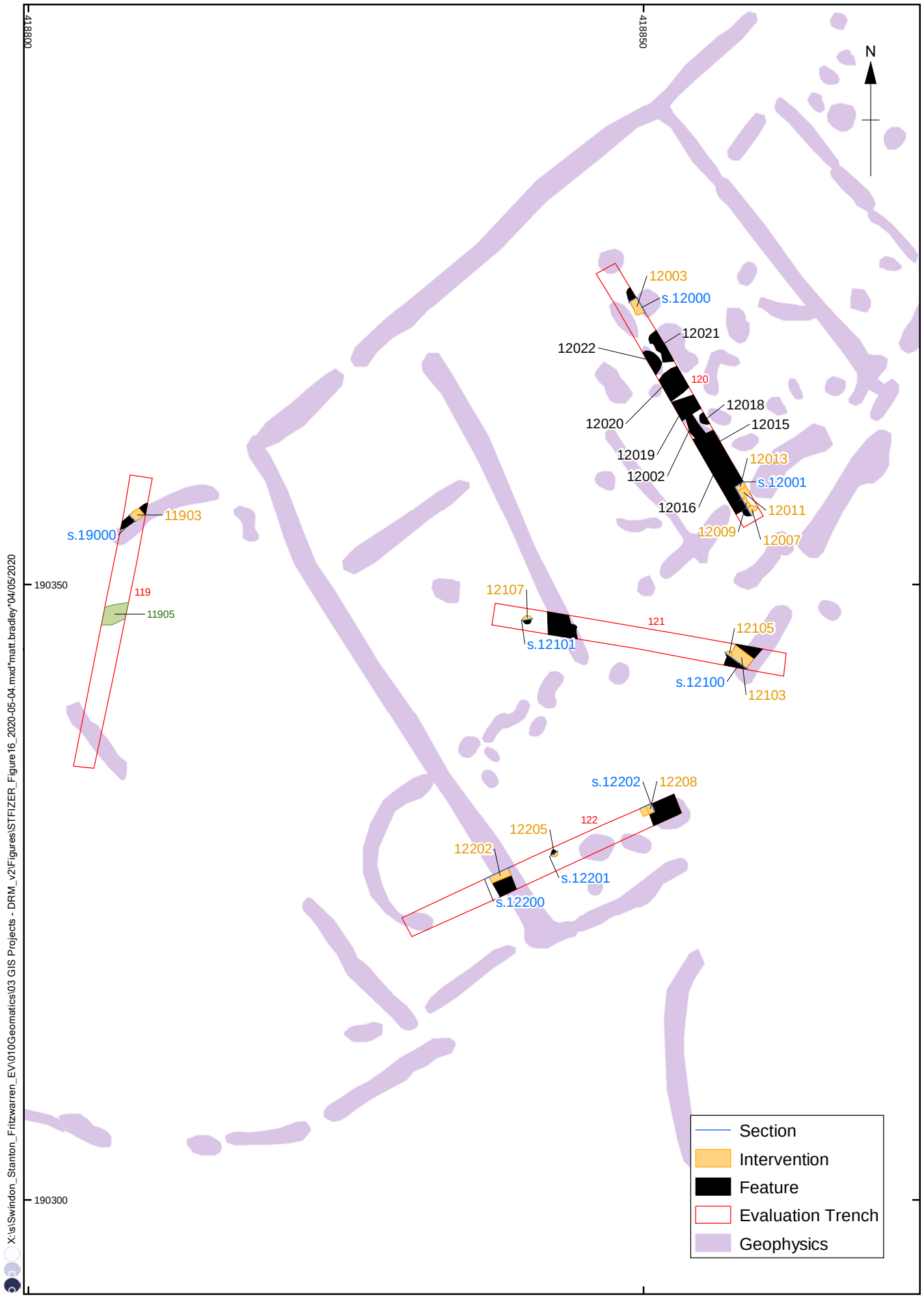


Figure 16: Detail of Trenches 119-122

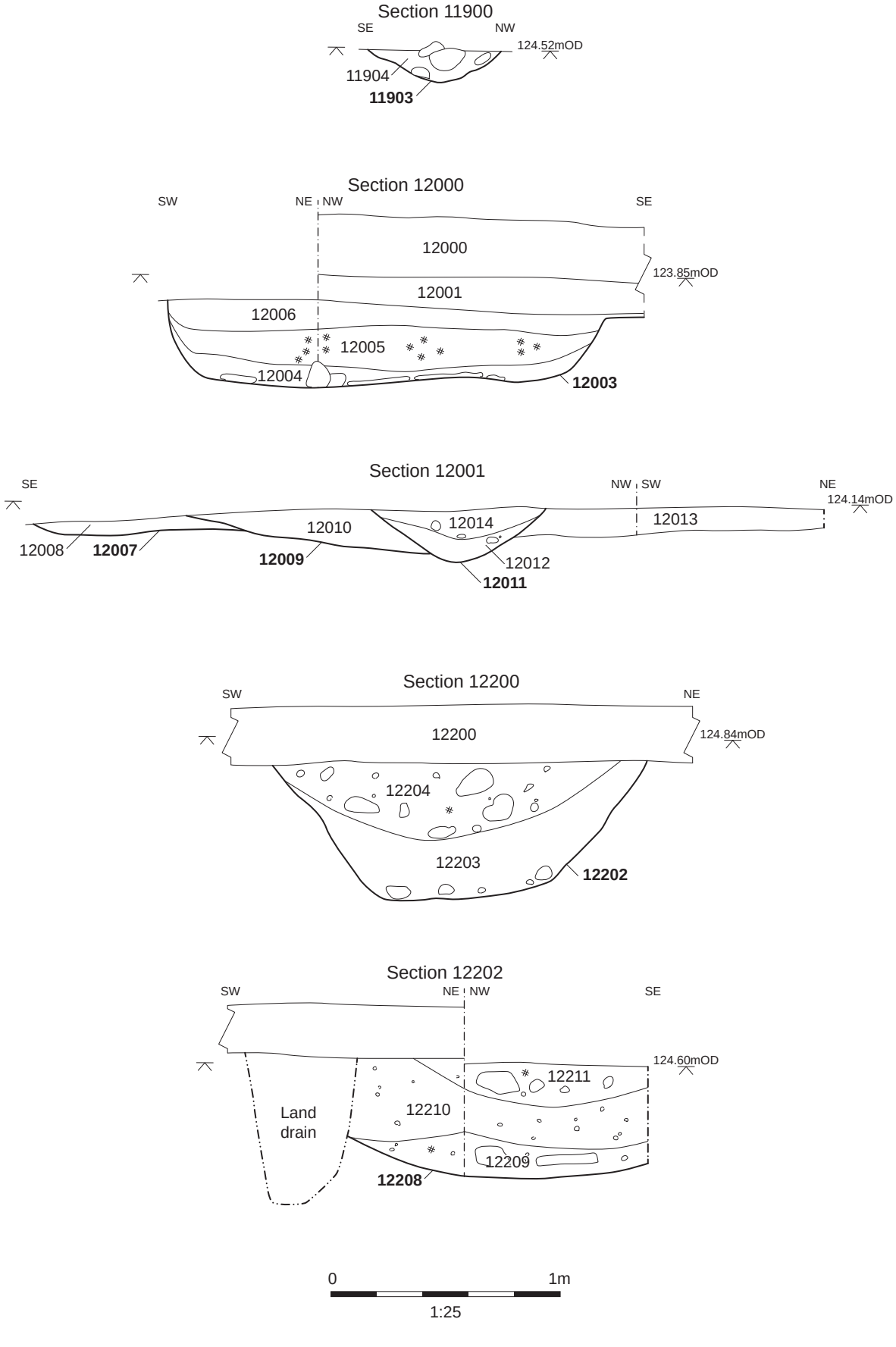


Figure 17: Sections 11900, 12000, 12001, 12200, 12202

418000

191000

190000

Existing Solar Farm

Stanton Fitzwarren

Stanton Park

North Farm

Ferrous (Spike)
Agricultural (Spread/Drain)
Agricultural (Strong/Line)
Agricultural (Weak)
Ferrous (Strong/Line)
Service (Line)
Agricultural (Strong/Line)
Agricultural (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Strong/Line)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Ferrous (Spread)
Ferrous (Strong/Line)
Natural (Spread)
Natural (Strong/Line)
Natural (Weak)
Quarrying
Quarrying (Spread)
Geophysics survey extent
Service
Foul Drain (TW)
Water (TW)
Service from geophysics
Overhead Electric
Roundhouse?
Archaeological features
Activity areas

N

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Figure 18: Plan of site showing archaeological activity areas

0 1:6,000 @ A3 400 m

Plate 1: Trench 22 looking west (2x 1m scale)

Plate 2: Trench 133 looking south-east (2x1m scale)

Plate 3: Trench 56, Ditch 56003 looking south-east (1m scale)

Plate 4: Trench 59, Ditch 5902 looking south (0.5m scale)

Plate 5: Trench 84, Ditch 8403 looking north (1m scale)

Plate 6: Trench 88, Ditch 8803 looking east (0.5m scale)

Plate 7: Trench 121 looking northwest (2x 1m scale)

Plate 8: Ditch 12208 looking north (1m scale).

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