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Frasers Campus, Rugby, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by SDI Propco (100) Ltd (Frasers Group) to undertake a pre-determination stage archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed development to the south-east of Ansty, Warwickshire. The work comprised the excavation of 98 trenches and was carried out between 21st November 2022 and 17th January 2023. A further stage of trenching will be undertaken post-determination.

The pre-determination stage evaluation revealed three distinct areas of potentially settlement related activity. The largest of these was focused in the east of the site and comprised rectilinear field systems, apparently enclosing an area of activity that included two large pits that may have functioned as waterholes or wells. Based on a modest assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material, primarily recovered from these pits, this activity has been dated to the early/middle Roman period. To the west of the site, an isolated pit with a charcoal-rich fill and early Roman pottery was recorded in Trench 91. Although no related features were identified at this stage, the nature of the feature indicates that there was a second focus of activity in this area.

In the central northern area of the site, immediately south of the proposed Local Wildlife Site, a relatively dense concentration of undated pits and ditches were revealed in Trenches 38 and 39. Although these did not directly correspond with the results of the geophysical survey previously undertaken, they are immediately to the south and considered to be related. A small fragment of pottery was excavated from one of these features, but it disintegrated almost immediately. Given the nature of the remains in this area and the fragility of this pottery, this third focus is considered to be later prehistoric in date.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Steve Lawrence and Mark Dodd. The fieldwork was directed by Bob McIntosh, who was supported by Aidan Farnan, Charlotte Bishop, Emma Winter, George Gurney, Rosalind Davison, Jack Northrop, Mark Collins, Tomasz Neyman, Tom Lawrence and Kieran Sherlock. Survey was carried out by Aidan Farnan and digitising was undertaken by Sophie Lamb. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by SDI Propco (100) Ltd to undertake a trial-trench evaluation at the site of a proposed warehouse-led commercial development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of a planning application submission and is intended to inform the forthcoming Environmental Statement as part of the application. The work comprised the excavation of 98 trenches and was carried out between November 2022 and January 2023. A further stage of trenching will be undertaken post-determination.

1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and relevant standards and guidance (CIfA 2014b), and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the south of the village of Ansty, to the east of Coventry in Warwickshire. The limits of the 113ha site are bounded to the south and west by the M6 and M69 motorways with the B4065 extending along the north-west side and the B4029 along the eastern side. To the north are agricultural fields and part of the Oxford Canal.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development currently comprises mostly fields under arable cultivation within a broadly flat or very gently sloping topographical setting that ranges between 80–87m aOD. These are divided by series of 'wet' ditches that drain south-west towards the River Stowe.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the area is mapped as Mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. This is overlain by Diamicton of the Thrussington Member in the western part of the site, and by clay and silt of the Bosworth Clay Member to the east. Alluvial deposits comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel exist along the drainage routes feeding into the River Stowe (BGS online).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by RPS (2022). The written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the project included a summary of this information and this is repeated below.

Previous archaeological work

1.3.2 Previous archaeological investigations within the site boundary are limited to a watching brief undertaken in 1994 along the route of a water pipeline that traversed the south-west corner of the site. No features or artefacts were recorded in this section of the pipeline.

1.3.3 Within 1km of the site, the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) records 14 archaeological events. These included a 2004 watching brief by Warwickshire Museum during building work *c* 200m north of the study site at Ansty House. A negative 13-trench evaluation was undertaken at Prospero Ansty, Meggitt Ansty, *c* 900m to the south of the study site and the M6. A largely negative 2020 evaluation was undertaken ahead of commercial development to the west of Combe Fields at Rolls Royce, Rugby, *c* 800m south of the study site. This comprised 20 trenches with test pits to establish alluvium thickness. A 2019 Level 1 Historic Building Recording (HBR) exercise and a two-trench evaluation was undertaken to the rear of The White House at Ansty, *c* 170m north of the study site. Nearby to this, a photographic survey of Ansty House Farm and its associated buildings was undertaken in 2010.

1.3.4 A series of site visits in 1983 to Shilton and Hopsford by Warwickshire Museum included the Baptist Chapel at Church Road, Shilton, *c* 900m to the north of the study site, the site of a former windmill, *c* 350m to the north of the study site, and the former Hopsford Mill, *c* 900m to the east of the study site. A field visit was also undertaken to the former World War II Ansty Airfield, *c* 300m to the south of the study site, and in 1996 a visit was undertaken to Ansty Hall gardens, Ansty Hall, *c* 420m north of the study site.

Geophysical survey

1.3.5 In September 2022, Sumo Geophysics Ltd undertook a magnetometer survey of the proposed development area. Although their investigations concluded that no magnetic responses were identified that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest, possible enclosure-related ditches were identified within the southern pasture field in the central northern area of the site and in the eastern field of the site. Uncertain responses were marked across the site, which are likely to be due to a combination of natural and agricultural processes. Former field boundaries, modern ploughing, land drains and ridge-and-furrow earthworks were also recorded across the site. The routes of two service pipes were also plotted.

Prehistoric

1.3.6 No Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development. Although large areas of glacial-period geological deposits are present within site boundary, it is unlikely that *in situ* Palaeolithic archaeology is present. No finds of either Mesolithic or Neolithic date have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, and later prehistoric activity is also absent from the HER within the site and the surrounding 1km area. It is suggested in the DBA that this absence of evidence is likely to be the result of limited archaeological investigations taking place rather than an indication that human activity was not taking place in the area.

Roman

1.3.7 No Roman finds are recorded on the HER within the site boundary. In 2016, a Romano-British steelyard weight was found in a field *c* 550m to the south-east of the site. In 1991, a 2nd-century AD Roman coin was recovered by a metal detector in a field *c*

450m to the south-west of the site. These finds indicate the presence of Roman activity in the wider area.

1.3.8 The Coventry HER (MCT16526; ECT628) includes a 1991 casual observation of Roman building remains, which would most likely relate to the presence of a Roman villa associated with a farm estate, by the Coventry Museum Field Archaeology Group during works for the Cross Point Cinema Walsgrave site, some 400m to the south-west of the proposal site. This suggests a relatively high-status residence and therefore of social stratification across the local Romano-British farming landscape.

Anglo-Saxon and later medieval

1.3.9 An Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy and iron brooch (*c* AD 450–600) was recovered *c* 1km to the north of the site. No further finds of Anglo-Saxon date are known from the vicinity.

1.3.10 The Domesday Book lists Ansty along with Foleshill (which may also include Exhall) within the Hundred of Bumbelowe and the County of Warwickshire (Domesday Book online, accessed 30/05/22). It is impossible to distinguish any separate features of Ansty from Foleshill at that time (Stephens 1969). The entry records a population of 19 households being present in 1086 (estimated since multiple places are mentioned in the same entry). The households included 30 villagers, six smallholders and two slaves. There was sufficient arable for seven ploughlands with three lord's plough teams and 11 men's plough teams. Countess Godiva was the owner of the land in 1066 and was the tenant-in-chief in 1086, when its lord was Nicholas (the bowman).

1.3.11 The Grade II* listed Church of St James' Ansty, *c* 400m to the north of the study site, was originally built in the early 12th century although no remains of that church survive. Stephens notes that the origins can be traced via documentary sources to the reign of King Stephen, 1135–1155. The existing chancel dates to the 13th century, about the time of Henry III (with later alterations), the nave to *c* 100 years later in the 14th century (with later rebuilds) and the northern aisle to the 15th to early 16th century and later. The alterations, rebuilds and restorations are principally of 19th-century date.

1.3.12 The HER indicates that the settlement was a planned post-1066 expansion of the earlier village to the south of the church, within land that had been previously used for agriculture. The expansion was due to increased occupation and included the introduction of large tofts. The HER also records evidence for an area of medieval village settlement at Ansty to the south of the core area, *c* 200m north of the site. The evidence is based on extant earthworks including 'house platforms', a holloway (eroded route) and ridge and furrow some 200m to the south of Ansty Hall.

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.13 There are no post-medieval HER entries within the site boundary and the area appears to have remained in agricultural use throughout this period.

1.3.14 The 1886 Ordnance Survey map depicts a farm in the central-southern area of the site which is labelled as 'Cronies Buildings'. The farm is shown as two opposing, L-shaped buildings forming a quadrangle around the central yard. The buildings may have been present in 1850 but this area was not shown on the earlier tithe map.

1.4 Potential

1.4.1 Based on the archaeological background and the large area of the study site, the DBA asserted that there is a low potential for prehistoric remains to be present, including possibly Neolithic and early Bronze Age sites and monuments (RPS 2022). There is a low–moderate potential for settlement and/or field-systems of Bronze Age date and a moderate potential for Iron Age settlement. However, later prehistoric archaeology is likely to be thinly spread and/or localised across the study site.

1.4.2 Based on wider regional evidence, it was predicted there is a moderate potential for the presence of Roman-British field systems and a low–moderate potential for rural settlements of this date.

1.4.3 There was also considered to be a low potential for settlement of Anglo-Saxon or later medieval date, and a high (known) potential for ploughed-out or denuded ridge and furrow earthworks.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aim of the evaluation was to record the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and features within the impact zones of the proposed development site and to inform subsequent design and planning decisions.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

i. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present,
ii. to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains,
iii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence,
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 determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present,
vii. to determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental 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 assess the results and reliability of the geophysical survey and whether hints of possible archaeological features and enclosures suggested by the geophysics represent areas of interest,
x. to disseminate the results of the evaluation through the production of a fieldwork report, and
xi. to enable the LPA Archaeological Advisor to make an informed decision as to the requirement of any further archaeological work required on site.

1.1.1 The results of the archaeological investigation are to be considered in reference to relevant aspects of research parameters and objectives defined in *The archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research* (Watt 2011).

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The proposed development covers a total area of 112.5ha. This initial phase of investigation comprised the excavation of 98 trenches, each measuring 50m x 1.8m. These were excavated across the and were positioned to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, whilst providing an even coverage of the principal development impacts (Fig. 2). The trench layout also included appropriate safety buffers around known services and environmental constraints.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

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

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform and defined two distinct areas. The majority of the site comprised a natural geology of clay overlain in places by a subsoil and then the ploughsoil. In the eastern portion of the site, the natural clay geology was overlain by an alluvial deposit up to 0.5m thick below the subsoil and ploughsoil. This alluvium was observed within a broadly north-south aligned channel between trenches 24 and 72 and extended across the south-east edge of the site.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were mixed as the fieldwork was undertaken during the winter period. This resulted in periods of heavy rain and some light snow, which made conditions difficult for hand excavation and recording. The archaeological features were, however, easy to identify against the underlying natural geology and the changeable weather did help the features to 'weather-out'.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 17 of the 98 trenches, including Trenches 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 30, 38, 39, 44, 74, 76, 79, 89 and 91. The main focus of activity was revealed in the eastern portion of the site, on the elevated ground around Trenches 9, 20 and 11. This included a number of small enclosure ditches, a large pit or probable watering hole in Trench 17 and a stone-filled feature in Trench 20. The remaining features were more sparsely dispersed across the site and included historic field boundaries and apparently isolated features, including a Roman pit in Trench 91. There were also numerous ditches and two small pits revealed in Trenches 38 and 39 at the northern edge of the site. Two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from the subsoil of Trench 70, close to Crowner Fields Farm. This perhaps hints at another area of activity potentially including an undated ditch in Trench 30. All other trenches were devoid of archaeological remains other than the remnants of plough furrows that were present across the site as indicated by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).

3.4 Trenches 9, 18, 17, 11, 20, 16, 12 and 6 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 This group of trenches were located in the elevated eastern field adjacent to the B4029. The geophysical survey results highlighted several rectilinear anomalies, possibly representing archaeological features, and these were subsequently investigated.

Trench 9

3.4.2 Trench 9 was located at the south-western edge of this group, close to the southern field boundary. At the south-western end of the trench was a large NW-SE aligned ditch, 903. It measured 1.9m wide and 0.75m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. A ceramic drain was revealed near the base of the ditch, which had clearly been placed within after it had been open for a short period of time (Plate 1). It was overlain by a deliberate backfill deposit of mixed silty clay (905), followed by a naturally silted fill (908). A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from deposit (905), but this is clearly a residual find given the ceramic drain below. Historic mapping from the 19th century shows a small enclosure and a possible building in this corner of the field, immediately to the south-west of the trench. Although ditch 903 does not directly correspond to any of these mapped features, it was possibly related, perhaps part of an outer enclosure that was subsequently used for drainage.

3.4.3 Pit 906 was recorded at the north-east end of the trench. It was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.46m and a depth of 0.2m. It contained a charcoal-rich dump of clay silt (907) (Plate 2). Although some small flecks of charred bone were identified on the surface of this pit, these were present in very small quantities and not enough to suggest this was anything other than a dump of domestic or industrial waste.

Trench 18

3.4.4 This trench was targeted on two concentric L-shaped anomalies and a third curving feature to their south-west. At the north-east end of the trench was a shallow sub-circular pit, 1811 (Fig. 4, Section 17). It measured 0.9m in diameter with a flattish base, 0.14m deep. Within the pit was a deposit of dark brown, silty clay (1812). Ditch 1807 was approximately 10m to the south-west on a NW-SE alignment, corresponding with one of the L-shaped anomalies targeted by the trench. It was 1.5m wide and 0.26m deep with a shallow flat base (Fig. 4, Section 13; Plate 3). It contained two successive fills of sandy clay, 1808 and 1809. A small quantity of highly fragmented animal bone was recovered from fill, 1808. The second L-shaped anomaly was plotted a little more than 9m to the south-west of ditch 1807, but no corresponding feature was identified in the trench.

3.4.5 At the south-west end of the trench, ditch 1803 was recorded on a NW-SE alignment, similar to the curvilinear anomaly identified by geophysics. It measured 0.23m wide and 0.05m deep, containing a sterile fill of naturally accumulated sandy clay (1804). Immediately to the north-east was a N-S aligned ditch, 1805 (Fig. 4, Section 12). It measured 0.85m wide and 0.34m deep with two fills of sterile sandy clay (1810 and 1806). This ditch did not correspond with any of the geophysical anomalies or mapped historic field boundaries. Its alignment was also contrary to the other recorded features and existing field boundaries.

Trench 17

3.4.6 Trench 17 was excavated to the north-east of Trench 18 and was targeted on a large sub-circular anomaly. Excavation revealed this to match the location of a substantial pit, 1705 (Fig. 4, Section 33). It had a diameter of at least 8m and a depth in excess of

0.8m. At the edge of the feature, a lower fill of dark brownish red, silt (1706) was recorded with several large fragments of stone also present (Plate 4). This deliberate backfill also produced a fragment of Roman ceramic building material (CBM). It was overlain by backfill deposit 1707, a dark greyish brown, clay silt which produced animal bone, and several sherds of Roman pottery dated to AD 150–200 and several pieces of Roman CBM, including a large fragment of tegula from the early/middle Roman period. A possible whetstone was also recovered from deposit 1707.

3.4.7 Ditch 1703 was recorded at the north-western end of the trench. It contained a single fill of naturally accumulated silty clay (1704) which produced a small sherd of Roman pottery. Situated on a NE-SW alignment, this feature is aligned with one of the L-shaped geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 18. Although these anomalies were not plotted as continuing this far to the north-east, the ditch potentially represents their continuation.

Trench 11

3.4.8 At the south-west end of the trench, ditches 1103 and 1106 were recorded on a NW-SE alignment, matching that of a linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch 1103 was the larger and earlier of the two and measured 2.7m wide and in excess of 1m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). Following some initial slumping of material down each side represented by deposits 1104 and 1110, the ditch naturally silted up with deposit 1105. It was later recut along its south-western edge by ditch 1106 (Plate 5). This was a much smaller feature, 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep with a single fill, 1107. Neither of the two ditches produced any artefacts or dating evidence.

3.4.9 Feature 1108 was a small ditch revealed on a NE-SW alignment running across the north-east half of the trench and terminating within the excavated area. It measured 0.45m wide and just 0.08m deep. It contained a sterile deposit of dark greyish-brown, silty clay.

Trench 20

3.4.10 At the centre of Trench 20 was a NW-SE aligned ditch, 2003. It measured 0.77m with a shallow concave profile and a depth of 0.17m. It contained a sterile deposit of greyish-brown silty clay.

3.4.11 Near the south-western end of the trench was a large spread of stones, 2007. They covered an area almost 4m wide (SW-NE) and extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Limited excavation demonstrated that the stones were deposited as rubble, without structure and were probably filling a hollow or pit, the full depth of which was not exposed (Fig. 4, Section 43). At the western edge of the exposed rubble and partially extending beyond the limits of the trench was a small circular pit, 2005. It measured *c* 0.8m in diameter and cut through stone deposit 2007 with near vertical sides. The full depth of the feature was not established, but the upper portion contained a dark, clay silt deposit of naturally accumulated material (2006).

Trenches 16, 12 and 6

3.4.12 This group of trenches were located along the northeastern periphery of this focus and correspondingly revealed a diminished density of archaeological features. In Trench 16, a single undated ditch was recorded. Ditch 1603 was a little more than 2m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two naturally accumulated, silty clay fills with deposit 1604 overlain by fill 1605.

3.4.13 In Trench 12, a small discrete feature was recorded at the south-western end of the trench. It contained a fill of greyish-yellow silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks throughout. It was initially recorded as a possible posthole, but due to its irregular shape in plan, it is possible that this was created by rooting rather than a post. No finds were recovered from the fill and no other features were identified in association.

3.4.14 Ditch 607 was recorded at the northern end of Trench 6, on a broad NE-SW alignment. It contained the junction of two land drains overlain by a sterile backfill of orangey brown, silty clay (Plate 7). This feature correlates with a long linear anomaly that geophysics recorded across the field and is evidently part of the drainage system.

3.4.15 To the south of ditch 607 were two shallow linear features, 603 and 605. Although these were recorded as ditches, they both contained sterile deposits of orangey-brown sandy clay and are more likely to represent natural variations than archaeological features.

3.5 Trenches 38, 39 (Fig. 5) and 44

Trench 38

3.5.1 Trench 38 revealed multiple features including both ditches and small pits. Ditch 3811 was recorded at the western end of the trench on a north-south alignment. It measured 1.34m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 11, Section 42). It was filled with an almost sterile deposit of silty clay (3812) and produced a small fragment of animal bone.

3.5.2 Pits 3807 and 3809 were revealed near the centre of the trench. They were 0.96m and 0.66m in diameter respectively and had shallow concave profiles (Fig. 11, Section 39). Both pits contained an orangey grey, silty fill and charcoal fragments were observed throughout both deposits. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from deposit 3810 in pit 3809 and an environmental sample was taken from deposit 3808, the fill of pit 3807. A small quantity of indeterminate animal bone was recovered from the sample residue, which also produced a charcoal-rich flot, but no identifiable fragments.

3.5.3 To the east of the pits were two ditches, 3803 and 3805. They were similar in appearance, with shallow concave profiles up to 0.22m deep and contained sterile, naturally accumulated deposits of silty clay (Fig. 11, Section 37).

Trench 39

3.5.4 A single ditch was revealed at the north-eastern end of Trench 39. Ditch 3903 had steep sides and a flattish base, 1m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 11, Section 36; Plate 8). It was filled with a deposit of greyish-orange silty clay (3904) with occasional charcoal flecks and a small amount of animal bone. A small fragment of later prehistoric pottery

was also observed during the excavation of this feature, but it was in a fragile condition and could not be recovered. Situated on a NW-SE orientation, its alignment can be extrapolated towards a short linear geophysical anomaly recorded to the north-west.

Trench 44

3.5.5 A small posthole was recorded near the centre of Trench 44 (Fig. 2). It had a sub-rectangular shape plan and contained a deposit of dark greyish brown, silty clay. Although no finds were found in association with this feature, its fill was noted to be very similar to the ploughsoil and perhaps indicative of a more recent accumulation.

3.6 Trench 30 (Fig. 6)

3.6.1 Trench 30 was excavated in the low-lying field to the east of Crowner Fields Farm. Towards the north-west end of the trench, ditch 3004 was revealed on a E-W alignment. It had a shallow concave profile, 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep. At the base of the ditch was a thin deposit dark purplish-grey clay sand (3007) with moderately frequent charcoal flecks throughout. This was overlain by gleyed silty clay deposits, 3006 and 3005. Significantly, these fills were then sealed beneath alluvial layers, 3008 and 3009, which had accumulated across this lower topography after ditch 3004 had gone into disuse (Fig. 7, Section 29).

3.6.2 Alluvial layer 3008 was truncated at the north-west end of the trench by feature 3010 which measured at least 4.7m wide and exceeded a depth of 0.65m. At the base of the feature was a dark blue-grey silty clay (3011), which was overlain by a lighter bluish-grey silty clay (3012). The full extent of the feature was not exposed, but the concentric nature of the deposits observed at its base suggests that it was sub-circular in plan. Given the gleyed appearance of the fills, the feature was probably a pond or an extraction pit exploiting the sandy gravels exposed at its base.

3.6.3 The surrounding trenches in this field also revealed alluvial layers similar to those sealing ditch 3004. The N-S alignment of this field appears to follow a natural channel that flowed across the site from North to South. Trench 27 was excavated across the centre of the field and exposed the natural geology at a depth of approximately 1m below ground level. This was overlain by successive alluvial layers totalling 0.55m thick followed by a subsoil and a thick ploughsoil (Fig. 7, Section 23). Towards the eastern and western edges of the field the combined alluvial layers were notably shallower where the natural topography was visibly higher, as in Trench 28 (Fig. 7, Section 25).

3.7 Trenches 74 and 76 (Fig. 8)

3.7.1 This pair of trenches were excavated to the west of Crowner Fields Farm. In the south-eastern end of Trench 74, an arc of seven postholes was recorded. They ranged from 0.15m to 0.25m in diameter, and postholes 7403 and 7405 were 0.05m and 0.1m deep respectively. No finds were recovered from these features, but they each had similar fills of loose, greyish-brown silty clay and are considered to represent the remains of post-medieval fence.

3.7.2 Trench 76 revealed a small NE-SW aligned ditch, 7603. It contained a fill of sterile yellow-grey silty clay. Recorded on perpendicular alignment to the ridge and furrow in this field, this feature does not correlate with any of the geophysical anomalies or elements from historic mapping.

3.8 Trench 79 (Fig. 9)

3.8.1 At the eastern end of the trench, ditches 7903 and 7904 were recorded truncating an earlier furrow, 7905. Ditch 7903 had steep, near vertical sides with a flattish base and was filled by two naturally silted deposits of silty clay, 7907 and 7906 (Fig. 11, Section 15). It was then recut by drainage ditch, 7904 which contained a large ceramic drain at its base.

3.8.2 Ditch 7910 was recorded near the centre of the trench on a broad north-south alignment. Its steeply sided, concave profile and contained a dark brownish-grey deposit of silty clay, 7911. This naturally silted fill produced both glass and metal fragments of post-medieval date and was later truncated by a land drain. The ditches recorded in this trench all correspond to historic field boundaries present on 20th-century mapping. The boundary created by ditches 7903 and 7904 were still present on the 1923–26 OS map and 7910 appears on the 1966–67 OS map.

3.9 Trenches 89 and 91 (Fig. 10)

3.9.1 Trenches 89 and 91 were positioned towards the western limit of the site, to the south of Home Farm. At the northern end of Trench 89, a shallow pit (8903) was partially revealed, extending beyond the edge of the trench (Plate 9). It measured at least 1.05m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with a fill of brownish grey, silty clay (8904) (Fig. 11, Section 18). To the south-west of the pit was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 8905. It measured 0.87m wide and 0.24m with two successive fills of naturally silted material. The position and alignment of the ditch matches that of a historic field boundary present on the 1887 OS map and a corresponding linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Two small fragments of CBM were recovered from deposit 8906 and were both post-medieval in date.

3.9.2 Trench 91 revealed a large sub-circular feature likely to represent the remains of a pit. Feature 9103 was 1.42m in diameter with steep sides leading to a rounded base, 0.69m deep (Fig. 11, Section 20). At the base of the pit was a thick layer of relatively sterile, naturally silted material, 9107. This was overlain by a dark organic clay silt deposit, 9106, and then a lighter grey clay silt, 9105 (Plate 10). Across the surface of deposit 9105, numerous, large river cobbles had been deposited and then buried beneath a deliberate deposit of orangey-brown silty clay, 9104. Seven sherds of early Roman (AD 50–150) pottery were recovered from deposit 9106, along with some indeterminate fragments of animal bone. A small fragment of CBM was also present in this pit.

3.10 Finds summary

3.10.1 The evaluation yielded a total of 51 sherds of pottery, weighing 676g. The majority of this material is attributed to the early and middle Roman periods, but a single sherd

of post-medieval pottery was also recovered. The Roman pottery comprised both locally made wares and a well-represented proportion of samian ware.

3.10.2 This evaluation has brought to light one struck flint, a stone fragment possibly used in Roman-British construction and a burnt unworked flint weighing 3g.

3.10.3 Other finds included a small assemblage of CBM comprising both tegula fragment, another Roman tile and some post-medieval brick. A possible whetstone was also found in association with the fragment of tegula. A small amount of undiagnostic fired clay was also recovered as well as post-medieval bottle glass and iron nails.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 On balance, the results of this investigation can be considered as a reliable indicator of the remains present. Although the conditions were challenging, features were rapidly identified and recorded, prior to any flooding. This enabled the team to revisit trenches and features that may otherwise have been missed.

4.1.2 The usual caveats should of course be applied, noting that discrete features and smaller perhaps unenclosed areas of activity are difficult to locate with trial trenching alone. But nevertheless, this phase of works has supported the evidence from the geophysical survey and highlighted several foci of archaeological activity.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation has provided an insight into the general nature of the remains present on the site, identifying several foci of activity and revealing a range of feature types. In correlation with the results of the geophysics, it also possible to determine the extent of the remains across the site.

4.2.2 A small assemblage of pottery and other diagnostic artefacts were recovered from a broad range of features, enabling the key areas of activity to be reliably dated. Excavation of the features has revealed a range of feature types in varying states of preservation. Due to the agricultural activity on the site, many of the features have been truncated by ploughing and are consequently shallow in nature with simple fill sequences. The large pit in Trench 17 and the spread of stones in Trench 20 show that larger, more complex features are also present on the site. Similarly, the charred remains and small quantities of fired clay suggests other complex structures such as ovens could be present.

4.2.3 Despite the cautious interpretation presented in the geophysical survey report, there has been an excellent correlation between these two phases of investigation. Aside from the furrows, the majority of linear anomalies were found to correspond with archaeological features or could be extrapolated to demonstrate the continuation of linear features. The geophysics was also successful in locating some of the larger discrete features, including pit 1705 and the stone spread in Trench 20.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Evidence for early prehistoric activity was limited to one worked flint recovered from the subsoil in Trench 1. Such a paucity of worked flint is unusual across a site of this scale as the robust nature of this material enables it to survive well, even residually within later contexts. This single piece does provide evidence for some transitory or short-term early prehistoric activity in the south-east of the site. But it was evidently not widespread.

4.3.2 The concentration of ditches and pits in Trenches 38 and 39 may be cautiously considered as late prehistoric. They were undated, except for some possible late prehistoric pottery, but they might be associated with the irregular curvilinear features recorded to the north, which appear superficially to be Iron Age in date.

4.3.3 Two of the main foci of activity were both Roman in date. The largest of these was recorded in the eastern field on the elevated area between trenches 9, 20 and 11. The combined results of the geophysical survey and this evaluation indicate a focused area of activity formed around a rectilinear enclosure revealed in Trenches 18 and 17. Other ditches recorded in Trenches 11, 16 and 20 were situated on perpendicular alignments to this enclosure and suggest it was part of a broader field system of contemporary date. Although these enclosures were undated, it is reasonable to consider them as part of the same Roman activity which includes pit 1705 and the stone spread, 2007.

4.3.4 Although the base of pit 1705 could not be reached during this phase of work, it seems likely that this was either an infilled extraction pit or a large waterhole. Similarly, it is possible that the seemingly unstructured stones in Trench 20 could be the remains of a disturbed, stone-lined well. Both would support the presence of a small farmstead or satellite livestock enclosures associated with the villa estate some 400m to the south-west of the site.

4.3.5 The small assemblage of pottery and few other artefacts provide little additional information about the types of activities being undertaken in this area. Proportionally, the amount of samian ware recovered from pit 1705 is suggestive of a settlement of above basic or low status and the fragment of tegula also points towards a more complex structure being present in the vicinity. But these have probably been deposited some distance from their original contexts. Whilst there is a defined area of activity represented by the remains in these trenches, there is a lack of artefactual material within the features and the overburden that would suggest more than a small farmstead. However, the lack of charred cereal grains suggests the range of activities may have focussed on livestock management.

4.3.6 The pit of charred and cremated remains recorded in Trench 9 could not conclusively be interpreted as evidence of a human cremation, owing to the lack of identifiable bone fragments. The lack of associated dating evidence also limits the conclusions that can be drawn on the origins of this feature. Unurned cremations are fairly common in the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

4.3.7 In the west of the site, the isolated Roman pit recorded in Trench 91 was one of the richest features in terms of both finds and charred plant remains. Although no other contemporary remains were identified in this western portion of the site, it shows the presence of nearby settlement or area of activity that predates the main focus to the east.

4.3.8 The undated ditch in Trench 30 was sealed beneath a thin sequence of alluvium which would suggest it predates the present field system and the possible pond 3010 by some margin. Located in the lower-lying portion of the site and filled with a gleyed looking deposit it probably formed a drainage function, in addition to enclosing or delimiting an area. But given the evidence for at least seasonal waterlogging in this part of the site, this broad north-south swathe is unlikely to have been a focus for settlement or other permanent activities. The two sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the disturbed subsoil in Trench 70 perhaps hint at an area of activity extending

to the west of Trench 30, beneath the area occupied by Crowner Fields Farm. But they may equally have derived from manuring activities from either of the two Roman foci.

4.3.9 Post-Roman activity is limited to agricultural use of the land, as represented by the widespread ridge and furrow. This use of the land then continued through the post-medieval period with the establishment of Home Farm and Crowner Fields Farm.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Any further work on the site is likely to reveal more evidence for Roman activity in and around the currently identified areas. Although Romano-British sites are well documented from across the country, such evidence was previously absent from within the site. The nearest contemporary evidence was recorded less than 0.5km to the south-west with the discovery of a Roman villa and associated farm estate. The remains uncovered during this evaluation have the potential to provide information about the wider context of this site and an understanding of how the Roman landscape developed and functioned in this area. If the activity revealed in Trenches 38 and 39 is proven to be later prehistoric then there is also the potential to yield information on how the area transitioned into the Roman period.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.	Flint	Pre-historic
102	Layer				Natural. Mixed yellow silty clay and brownish-grey silty clay.		
103	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Light-mid yellowish-brown silty clay.		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer		2.1	0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
201	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
202	Layer		2.1		Natural. Mid brownish grey silty clay with yellowish patches		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over alluvial deposit. This overlies mixed clay geology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer		2.1	0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
302	Layer				Natural. Mix of orange sandy clay, light brownish-		

					grey clay and pink clay; stony throughout.		
303	Layer			0.3	Alluvial Layer. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay, some stones.		

Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil and clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt		
401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
402	Layer				Natural. Mixed deposit of orange sandy clay, yellowish-brown clay and light grey clay; stones throughout		
403	Layer			0.15	Alluvial Layer. Light brownish-grey silty clay with occasional stones		

Trench 5							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light-mid orangeish-brown silty clay with sandy admixture.		
502	Layer				Natural. Light orangeish-brown, yellowish-brown sandy clays, greyish-brown silty clay and pinkish-grey clay.		

Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed three ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1

					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
601	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
602	Layer				Natural. Mixed orange sandy clay, pinkish-grey silty clay and pink clay. Stones prevalent throughout.		
603	Cut		0.8	0.18	Ditch		
604	Fill	603	0.8	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown sandy clay.		
605	Cut		0.82	0.2	Ditch		
606	Fill	605	0.82	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown sandy clay.		
607	Cut		2.38	0.4	Ditch		
608	Fill	607	2.38	0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown, silty clay.		
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay geology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.	Flint	
702	Layer				Natural. Mixed yellow sandy clay and greyish-brown silty clay. Stoney throughout		
Trench 8							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt, some stones.		

801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
802	Layer				Natural. Yellow sandy clay, frequent stones.		

Trench 9

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch at SW end running NW-SE. Relatively modern with land drain at base. And one pit at NE end with burnt/charred material. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay		
902	Layer				Natural. Mixed light pinkish-brown silty clay, light brownish-grey silty clay and orange sandy clay with frequent stones.		
903	Cut		1.9	0.75	Ditch		
904	Fill	903	1.8	0.3	Deliberate Backfill. Dark brown grey, clayey silt		
905	Fill	903	1.5	0.35	Deliberate Backfill. Light orange yellow silty clay.	Pot, CBM	Roman
906	Cut		0.46	0.2	Pit		
907	Fill	906	0.46	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish black, clayey silt. Charcoal rich	Flint	
908	Fill	903	1.7	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 10

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.17	Ploughsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
1001	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
1002	Layer				Natural. Light-mid yellowish-brown silty clay and orange sandy clay, stones throughout.		

Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed 3 linears. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
1101	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
1102	Layer				Natural. Mixed yellow sandy clay with frequent stones and light grey silty clay.		
1103	Cut		2.7	1	Ditch		
1104	Fill		2.7	0.3	Primary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
1105	Fill	1103	2.4	1	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay		
1106	Cut		1.05	0.4	Ditch		
1107	Fill	1106	1.05	0.4	Secondary Fill. Dark blueish grey silty clay		
1108	Cut		0.45	0.08	Gully		
1109	Fill		0.45	0.08	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1110	Fill	1103		0.25	Primary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
Trench 12							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed a potential posthole. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay.		
1201	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Firm, light yellowish brown, silty clay.		
1202	Layer		2.1		Natural. Firm, mixed light brownish yellow and mid brownish pink, clay with rare sub-rounded stone.		
1203	Cut		0.17	0.04	Posthole		

1204	Fill	1203	0.17	0.04	Secondary Fill. Light grey yellow silty clay with frequent charcoal.		

Trench 13

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying the natural clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
1301	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
1302	Layer				Natural. Mixed yellow, pink and grey clays		
1303	Cut		0.18	1.06	Plough Furrow		
1304	Fill	1303	0.18	1.06	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown sandy clay.		

Trench 14

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.2

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
1401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light greyish-brown silty clay.		
1402	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey, pink and yellow clays.		

Trench 15

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.24

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.12	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		
1501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light greyish brown silty clay		

1502	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey, pink and yellow clays		
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer		2.1	0.2	Ploughsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay.		
1601	Layer		2.1	0.2	Subsoil. Firm, light yellowish brown, silty clay.		
1602	Layer		2.1		Natural. Firm, mixed light brownish yellow and mid reddish brown, clay with rare sub-rounded stone.		
1603	Cut		2.12	0.4	Ditch		
1604	Fill	1603		0.18	Secondary Fill. Firm mid orangey clay silty clay. Potential basal secondary fill formed by natural siltation. Slow silting.		
1605	Fill	1603		0.24	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid darkish grey silty clay.		
Trench 17							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench revealed one ditch and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.13	Ploughsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey clayey silt		
1701	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
1702	Layer				Natural. Mixed orange sandy clay with frequent stones and mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
1703	Cut		0.48	0.22	Ditch		
1704	Fill	1703	0.48	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey silty clay	Pot	AD 150-300
1705	Cut		8	0.8	Pit		
1706	Fill	1705		0.68	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish red, silty clay.	CBM	Roman

1707	Fill	1705		0.66	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, clay silt.	Pot, CBM, FC, Stone, A. Bone	AD 150-260

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed three ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt		
1801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
1802	Layer				Natural. Mix of orangeish-brown sandy clay and yellowish-grey silty clay.		
1803	Cut		0.23	0.05	Ditch		
1804	Fill	1803	0.23	0.05	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.		
1805	Cut		0.85	0.34	Ditch		
1806	Fill	1805	0.6	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish orange, sandy clay.		
1807	Cut		1.5	0.26	Ditch		
1808	Fill	1807	1.3	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown, sandy clay.	A. Bone	
1809	Fill		1.5	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid blackish grey, sandy clay.		
1810	Fill	1805	0.85	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid blackish grey, silty clay.		
1811	Cut		0.9	0.14	Pit		
1812	Fill	1811	0.9	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid blackish brown, silty clay.		

Trench 19

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		

1901	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
1902	Layer				Natural. Mixed deposit of medium grey clay, brownish pink clay and brownish yellow sandy clay.		

Trench 20							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.13	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
2001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Pot	Roman
2002	Layer				Natural. Mixed orangeish-brown sandy clay with stones, and pinkish-grey clay.		
2003	Cut		0.77	0.17	Ditch. Cut of ditch, NW/SE alignment.		
2004	Fill	2003	0.77	0.17	Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown, silty clay, moderate compaction.		
2005	Cut		0.86	0.35	Pit. Possibly centre of a well.		
2006	Fill	2005			Primary Fill. A friable blackish brown clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks	Pot	AD 50-250
2007	Structure		3	1.8	Other Structure. Spread of stone rubble. Angular stones up to 0.2m across. Possible structural remains for a well.		

Trench 21							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		

2101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light brownish-grey silty clay.		
2102	Layer				Natural. Mixed light pink, yellow and grey clays.		

Trench 22

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt		
2201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light-mid greyish-brown silty clay		
2202	Layer				Natural. Mixed deposit of light yellowish-grey and light pinkish-brown clays.		

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
2301	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Light-mid greyish-brown silty clay		
2302	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey, yellow and pink clays.		

Trench 24

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over natural clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid yellow brown clay silt		
2401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Light yellow brown clay silt		
2402	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown/grey clay		

Trench 25							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over natural clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay		
2501	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Light yellow brown clay silt		
2502	Layer				Natural. Yellow grey clay		

Trench 26							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over natural clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Yellow brown clay silt		
2601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown clay silt		
2602	Layer				Natural. Mottled yellow/grey clay		

Trench 27							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil over alluvium and natural clay					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt		
2701	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Yellow/grey clay silt		
2702	Layer				Natural. Yellow/grey clay		
2703	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey blue silty clay		
2704	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Mid murky blue grey silty clay		
2705	Layer			0.24	Alluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
2706	Layer			0.24	Alluvial Layer. Light grey blue silty clay		

2707	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Dark purply brown silty clay		
2708	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
2709	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Mid yellowish grey clay.		

Trench 28

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying alluvium and natural clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.7

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid yellow brown clay silt		
2801	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brown yellow clay silt		
2802	Layer				Natural. Yellow/brown/grey clay		
2803	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Light-mid orangeish-grey silty clay		
2804	Layer			0.23	Alluvial Layer. Mid greyish-brown silty clay		
2805	Layer				Alluvial Layer. Mid-dark bluish-grey clay; probable palaeochannel		
2806	Layer			0.08	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey silty clay		

Trench 29

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over natural clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid/dark brown grey clay silt		
2901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid yellow grey clay silt		
2902	Layer				Natural. Mottled grey/yellow clay		

Trench 30

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

Trench revealed a ditch sealed by alluvium and a large ditch or pond at the NW end. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying alluvium and natural geology.					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt		
3001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay		
3002	Layer				Natural. Mixed orange sands and grey silty clay		
3003	Layer			0.25	Alluvial Layer. Light-mid greyish-brown silty clay		
3004	Cut		0.7	0.18	Ditch		
3005	Fill	3004	0.7	0.04	Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown clay sand		
3006	Fill	3004	0.64	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid grey blue clay sand		
3007	Fill	3004	0.4	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark purply grey clay sand		
3008	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Light grey blue silty clay		
3009	Layer			0.12	Alluvial Layer. Dark purply grey sandy clay		
3010	Cut		4.7	0.65	Pond		
3011	Fill	3010	4.7		Secondary Fill. Dark blue grey, organic silty clay		
3012	Fill	3010	4.7		Secondary Fill. Light grey blue silty clay		
Trench 31							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over natural clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay		
3101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Light yellow grey brown clay silt		
3102	Layer				Natural. Yellow grey clay		
Trench 32							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.1	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
3201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay		
3202	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey clay, yellowish-brown silty clay and orange sandy clay.		

Trench 33

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.24

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.13	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt		
3301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
3302	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey clay, yellowish-brown silty clay and orange sandy clay.		
3303	Layer			0.25	Alluvial Layer. Alluvial layer of brownish-grey silty clay		

Trench 34

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer		2.1	0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
3401	Layer		2.1	0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
3402	Layer		2.1		Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay		

Trench 35

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

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

3500	Layer		2	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
3501	Layer		2	0.12	Subsoil. Greyish brown mottled light brown, silty clay, firm		
3502	Layer		2		Natural. Light reddish pink, clay, stiff		

Trench 36							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer		2	0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
3601	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Light greyish brown mottled light brown, silty clay, firm		
3602	Layer		2		Natural. Light reddish pink, clay, stiff		

Trench 37							
General description					Orientation	SW-NE	
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer		2	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
3701	Layer		2	0.12	Subsoil. Greyish brown mottled light brown, silty clay, firm		
3702	Layer		2		Natural. Light reddish pink mottled orange brown, silty clay, firm		

Trench 38		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed three ditches and two pits. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
3801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt.		
3802	Layer				Natural. Mid orangish red, clay.		
3803	Cut		0.8	0.22	Ditch. NW-SE running linear ditch.		
3804	Fill	3803	0.8	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish orange, silty clay.		
3805	Cut		0.74	0.1	Ditch. N-S running linear ditch.		
3806	Fill	3805	0.1	0.74	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish orange, silty clay.		
3807	Cut		0.96	0.1	Pit. Sub-oval pit.		
3808	Fill	3807	0.96	0.1	Primary Fill. Mid orangish grey silty clay with moderately frequent flecks of charcoal. Intentional dumping.	FC, A. Bone	
3809	Cut		0.66	0.12	Pit. Sub-oval pit.		
3810	Fill	3809	0.66	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mis orangish grey, silty clay.	A. Bone	
3811	Cut		1.34	0.32	Ditch		
3812	Fill	3811	1.34	0.32	Secondary Fill	A. Bone	

Trench 39

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silt.		
3901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown silty clay.		
3902	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish orange with patches of yellow, clay.		
3903	Cut		1	0.35	Ditch. NW-SE running linear ditch.		
3904	Fill	3903		0.35	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish orange, silty clay.	A. Bone	

Trench 40

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		2	0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
4001	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
4002	Layer		2		Natural. Light reddish pink and yellow mottled clay		

Trench 41							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer		2	0.27	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
4101	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay, firm		
4102	Layer		2		Natural. Light reddish pink mottled yellowish brown, silty clay, firm		

Trench 42							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer		2	0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
4201	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Greyish brown mottled light brown, silty clay, firm		
4202	Layer		2		Natural. Light reddish pink, clay, stiff		

Trench 43							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
4301	Layer		1.8	0.13	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay		
4302	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light yellowish red, silty clay		

Trench 44							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench revealed one posthole Consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer		1.8	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
4401	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay, firm		
4402	Layer				Natural. Light reddish pink mottled yellowish brown, silty clay, firm		
4403	Cut		0.21	0.07	Posthole. Cut of posthole		
4404	Fill	4403	0.21	0.07	Post-pad. Dark greyish brown with light reddish pink mottling, silty clay, firm.		

Trench 45							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural 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
4500	Layer		1.8	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
4501	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay		
4502	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light pinkish red, clay		

Trench 46							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural 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
4600	Layer		1.8	0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
4601	Layer		1.8	0.12	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay		
4602	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light pinkish red mottled light grey, silty clay		

Trench 47							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural 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
4700	Layer		1.8	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
4701	Layer		1.8	0.12	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay		
4702	Layer				Natural. Light pinkish red mottled light grey, silty clay		

Trench 48							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer		1.8	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
4801	Layer		1.8	0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown, silty clay		
4802	Layer		1.8		Natural. Yellowish grey, clay		

Trench 49							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
					Length (m)	50	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil and clay natural.						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
4901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
4902	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay.		

Trench 50							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
5001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
5002	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay.		

Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil and clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
5101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
5102	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay.		

Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of any archaeology. Ploughsoil over subsoil and clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		

5201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
5202	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay		

Trench 53							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil and clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
5301	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
5302	Layer				Natural. Orangey, silty clay natural		

Trench 54							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer		1.8	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
5401	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay, firm		
5402	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light reddish pink mottled yellowish brown, silty clay, firm		

Trench 55							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archeology, consist of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposit.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer		1.8	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		
5501	Layer		1.8	0.15	Subsoil. Yellowish brown, silty clay, firm		

5502	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light reddish pink, clay, stiff		

Trench 56

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Light-mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
5601	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
5602	Layer				Natural. Mixed pink clay, orangeish-brown silty clay and yellowish-grey clay.		

Trench 57

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over the natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Light-mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
5701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
5702	Layer				Natural. Mixed pink and light greenish-yellow clays		

Trench 58

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over the natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.1	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
5801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
5802	Layer				Natural. Pink clay with patches of light brownish-yellow sandy clay		

Trench 59

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over thin subsoil over the 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
5900	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5901	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Light brown yellow silty clay		
5902	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay		

Trench 60

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over thin subsoil over the natural geology of clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6001	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Light brown yellow silty clay		
6002	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay		

Trench 61

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of any archaeology, consists of ploughsoil over thin subsoil and red clay natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6101	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Light brown yellow silty clay		
6102	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay		

Trench 62

General description						Orientation	SW-NE
Trench is devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

6200	Layer		1.8	0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
6201	Layer		1.8	0.12	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
6202	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light brownish grey clay		

Trench 63							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil and clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light brown yellow silty clay		
6302	Layer				Natural. Light mottled browny yellow and grey blue silty clay		

Trench 64							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of any archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil over natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6401	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay		

Trench 65							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil over subsoil and red clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
6502	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay		

Trench 66							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.13	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
6601	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
6602	Layer				Natural. Pinkish-brown and orangeish-brown clays.		
Trench 67							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
6701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
6702	Layer				Natural. Mixed pinkish-brown and yellowish-green clay.		
Trench 68							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.22
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.12	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt		
6801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay, some stones		
6802	Layer				Natural. Brownish-pink clay		
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1

					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.17	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
6901	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
6902	Layer				Natural. Pink clay, yellowish-brown clay and pinkish-brown silty clay		
Trench 70							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.1	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
7001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.	Pot	Roman
7002	Layer				Natural. Mixed pink clay, yellowish-brown silty clay and orange sandy clay		
Trench 71							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.1	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
7101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
7102	Layer				Natural. Mixed pinkish-brown silty clay, yellowish-brown sandy clay and pink clay		
Trench 72							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.1	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
7201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
7202	Layer				Natural. Mixed light grey clay and yellowish-brown silty clay.		

Trench 73

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of a ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
7301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
7302	Layer				Natural. Mixed pink clay, yellowish-brown silty clay and light greenish-grey clay.		

Trench 74

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed 7 postholes, possibly a modern fence line. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and natural clay geology	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
7401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
7402	Layer				Natural. Mixed brownish-pink silty clay, yellowish green clay and pink clay.		
7403	Cut		0.23	0.05	Posthole		
7404	Fill	7403	0.23	0.05	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7405	Cut		0.22	0.1	Posthole		
7406	Fill	7405	0.22	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7407	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Posthole. Mid greyish brown silty clay		

7408	Unexcavated feature		0.2		Posthole. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7409	Unexcavated feature		0.15		Posthole. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7410	Unexcavated feature		0.15		Posthole. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7411	Unexcavated feature		0.38		Posthole. Mid greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 75

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay	Length (m)	45
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
7501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
7502	Layer				Natural. Mid pinkish-brown clay.		

Trench 76

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed one gully. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil over natural clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt.		
7601	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
7602	Layer				Natural. Mixed light brownish-grey silty clay, greenish-grey clay and brownish-pink clay; occasional stones.		
7603	Cut		0.3	0.17	Gully		
7604	Fill	7603	0.3	0.17	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow grey silty clay		

Trench 77

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt.		
7701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.		
7702	Layer				Natural. Mixed brownish-pink clay, pink clay and light greenish-grey clay.		

Trench 78

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying the natural geology of clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
7801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
7802	Layer				Natural. Brownish yellow, silty clay		

Trench 79

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed one ditch running NW-SE direction in Eastern end of trench and one ditch aligned N-S towards western end. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
7901	Layer		2	0.07	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
7902	Layer		2		Natural. Brownish yellow, silty clay, firm		
7903	Cut		1	0.5	Ditch		
7904	Cut		1.51	0.47	Ditch		
7905	Cut		1.94	0.21	Plough Furrow		
7906	Fill	7903	1	0.16	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish pink, silty clay		
7907	Fill	7903	0.94	0.36	Primary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
7908	Fill	7904	1.51	0.47	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		

7909	Fill	7905	1.94	0.21	Other Fill. Light brown, silty clay		
7910	Cut		1.4	0.46	Ditch		
7911	Fill	7910	1.4	0.46	Primary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay	Metal, Glass	P-Med

Trench 80

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying the 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
8000	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
8001	Layer		2	0.15	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay		
8002	Layer		2		Natural. Yellowish red, silty clay		

Trench 81

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over undulating subsoil over the natural geology of 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
8100	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
8101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light grey brown, silty clay		
8102	Layer				Natural. Yellowish red, silty clay		

Trench 82

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consist of ploughsoil overlying subsoil over the natural geology of clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
8201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish, silty clay		
8202	Layer				Natural. Reddish clay		

Trench 83							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil and clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
8301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
8302	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay.		

Trench 84							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench was devoid of any archaeology. Ploughsoil over subsoil and clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
8401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
8402	Layer				Natural. Mixed mid pinky red silty clay and light browny yellow silty clay and gravel.		

Trench 85							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Ploughsoil overlies subsoil over red clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay.		
8501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay.		
8502	Layer				Natural. Mid pinky red silty clay.		

Trench 86							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of a ploughsoil, and subsoil covering 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
8600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay, friable		
8601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid brownish, silty clay, firm		
8602	Layer				Natural. Bright reddish clay		
Trench 87							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil over the natural geology of clay					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
8701	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
8702	Layer				Natural. Light pinkish red, clay		
Trench 88							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil over very thin truncated subsoil over the natural geology of clay					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
8801	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay		
8802	Layer				Natural. Light pinkish red, clay		
Trench 89							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench revealed a pit in NW end against baulk and one N-S ditch. Trench consists of a ploughsoil, and subsoil covering natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer		1.8	0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material, friable		

8901	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay, firm		
8902	Layer		1.8		Natural. Light pinkish red, clay		
8903	Cut		1.05	0.24	Pit		
8904	Fill	8903	1.05	0.24	Primary Fill. Brownish grey mottled light pinkish red, silty clay		
8905	Cut		0.87	0.24	Ditch		
8906	Fill	8905	0.77	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown mottled light pinkish red, clayey silt	CBM	
8907	Fill	8905	0.12	0.08	Primary Fill. Light brown mottled dark greyish brown, silty clay		

Trench 90

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of a ploughsoil, and subsoil covering natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
9001	Layer		2	0.07	Subsoil. Light brown, silty clay		
9002	Layer		2		Natural. Light brownish red, clay		

Trench 91

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed one pit. Consists of ploughsoil over subsoil over the natural geology of clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with organic material		
9101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid brownish, silty clay		
9102	Layer				Natural. Bright reddish clay		
9103	Cut		1.45	0.69	Pit		
9104	Fill	9103	1.42	0.18	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown mottled orangey brown, silty clay		

9105	Fill	9103	1.07	0.09	Secondary Fill. Dark grey, clayey silt		
9106	Fill	9103	1.2	0.18	Secondary Fill. Greyish black, clayey silt	FC, Pot, A. Bone	AD 50-150
9107	Fill	9103	1.45	0.22	Primary Fill. Orangey brown mottled light yellow, silty clay	CBM	

Trench 92

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consist of ploughsoil over subsoil overlying natural geology of yellowish 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
9200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
9201	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Yellowish brown, silty clay,		
9202	Layer				Natural. Orangey yellow mottled brown, silty clay		

Trench 93

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer		2	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay, inclusions: some organic material like grass roots, and stones occasional to moderate.		
9301	Layer		2	0.07	Subsoil. Yellowish brown, silty clay, inclusions: stones - occasional		
9302	Layer		2		Natural. Orangey yellow mottled brown, silty clay		
9303	Cut		2.9	0.17	Plough Furrow		
9304	Fill	9303	2.9	0.17	Other Fill. Light brown mottled greyish brown, silty clay, inclusions: stones - occasional to moderate, finds - post-medieval pottery and modern glass, cut by a land drain	Glass, Pot	c1650-1850
9305	Cut		3.2	0.2	Plough Furrow		

9306	Fill	9305		0.2	Other Fill. Light brown, silty clay, inclusions: stones - occasional		

Trench 94

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and deeper sequence of subsoil in the most NW end of the trench overlying the natural geology of silty clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.53

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
9401	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid brownish, silty clay		
9402	Layer				Natural. Mottled reddish and yellow silty clay		

Trench 95

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and a truncated sequence of subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.57

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
9501	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid brownish, silty clay		
9502	Layer				Natural. reddish clay		

Trench 96

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown, silty clay		
9601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid brownish, silty clay		
9602	Layer				Natural. Reddish clay		

Trench 97

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clayey silt		
9701	Layer			0.02	Subsoil. Mid brown clayey silt.		
9702	Layer				Natural. Silty clay. Varies in colour from light orangish brown to mid reddish brown.		
Trench 98							
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)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.		
9801	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid brown clayey silt.		
9802	Layer				Natural. Reddish brown silty clay.		
9803	Cut			0.07	Plough Furrow		
9804	Fill	9803		0.07	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown fill of plough furrow. some medium rounded stones.		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph and John Cotter

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 51 sherds of pottery, weighing 676g, were recovered from the evaluation. Roman-period forms and fabrics were assigned codes from Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth nd), fabrics being cross-referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998) where possible. The post-medieval pottery was assigned a code taken from the Museum of London's fabric series (MOLA 2014).

B.1.2 Within each context-group, fabrics were separated and quantified by sherd count and weight in grammes. Rims were additional quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE). A spot-date was assigned to each group (Table B.1.1).

B.1.3 The following fabrics were recorded (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- B30 Imitation black-burnished wares, unsourced
- O10 Fine oxidised ware, unsourced
- O40 Severn Valley oxidised ware (SVW OX 2)
- O51 Fine oxidised ware with inclusions of sand and orange/red clay pellets or grog
- R20 Sandy/gritty reduced wares, unsourced
- R30 Medium sandy reduced wares, unsourced
- R90 Coarse-tempered reduced wares, unsourced
- S30 Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- W10 Fine white ware, unsourced
- STRSB COAR Staffs/Midlands-type red-slipped glazed coarseware

B.1.4 The following forms were identified by rim:

- C Jar
- CM Wide-mouthed jar
- CN Storage jar
- FC Conical cup (Drag. 33)
- H Bowl
- HC Curving-sided bowl (Drag. 38)
- HD Necked bowl

Description

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Description	Group-date
905	1	11	1	0.06	Fabric R30: Jar (C) rim	AD 43–410
1704	1	11	1	0.05	Fabric O40: Wide-mouthed jar (CM) with hooked rim (cf.	AD 150–300

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Description	Group-date
					Webster 1976, fig. 5, nos 23-24)	
1707	9	136	1	0.15	Fabric R20: Narrow-mouthed storage jar (CN) with short neck and bead rim; misc. body sherds	AD 150–200
1707	3	147	1	0.04	Fabric S30: Cup (FC, Drag. 33) rim; flange from bowl (?Drag. 38); bowl, complete footring base	AD 150–200
1707	7	11			Fabric O10: body sherds	AD 150–200
1707	3	22			Fabric R20: body sherds	AD 150–200
1707	2	34			Fabric R30: body sherds	AD 150–200
1707	1	13			Fabric B30: base sherd, possibly from dish or bowl	AD 150–200
1707	1	6			Fabric W10: base sherd	AD 150–200
1707	4	7			Sample 3. Fabric R30: body sherds	AD 150–200
2001	2	31			Fabric R30: Body sherds from jar	AD 43–410
2006	2	16	1	0.15	Fabric O10: rim of necked bowl (HD); body sherd; fine sandy fabric	AD 50–250
2006	4	33			Fabric R20: body sherds	AD 50–250
2006	1	12			Fabric R30: body sherd, overfired	AD 50–250
7001	1	7			Fabric R20: body sherd	AD 43–410
7001	1	11			Fabric R90: body sherd (gritty fabric with sand and clay pellets/grog)	AD 43–410
9106	3	19	1	0.05	Fabric O51: Bowl (H) rim, and body sherd from separate vessel	AD 50–150
9106	4	61			Sample 2. Fabric R30: body sherds from high-shouldered necked jar or bowl	AD 50–150
9304	1	88	1	0.2	Fabric STRSB COAR: rim sherd from a plain jar (?storage jar, CN)	*c* 1650–1850
Total	51	676	7	0.7		

Table B.1.1: Pottery

B.1.5 The earliest group was recovered from context 9106 (fill of pit 9103). Body sherds in a medium sandy reduced ware (R30) belonged to a high-shouldered necked jar or bowl, a form that is typically of early Roman date (*c* AD 50–120/50). Also present was a bowl in a fine oxidised fabric (O51) that cannot be precisely identified to type. One possibility is that it is part of a small, hemispherical bowl (cf Lee and Lindquist 1994, fig. 33, no. O.330), but equally it could be a different bowl form, or even a cup or

beaker. Its distinctive fabric, with its fine quartz and orange/red grog inclusions, suggests a later 1st or 2nd century date, but this is very tentative.,

B.1.6 The largest group of Roman pottery was recovered from context 1707, a fill of pit 1705 in Trench 17. The samian ware (S30) present in the group – a Drag. 33 cup rim, a flange sherd, possibly from a Drag. 38 bowl, and a base from another bowl – date deposition to the second half of the 2nd century or later. The remaining pottery from the group, including a fragment from a black-burnished ware dish (B30) and white ware base (W10), is consistent with this date. It is possible that the white ware is a Mancetter-Hartshill product (Tomber and Dore 1998, fabric MAH WH), but the piece is too small to be certain of identification. The reduced wares R20 and R30 are unsourced but were probably made locally, including, potentially, at Mancetter-Hartshill.

B.1.7 Context 1704, a fill of ditch 1703, also in Trench 17, contained a rim sherd from a Severn Valley ware (O40) wide-mouthed jar. This dates to the mid-2nd to late 3rd century (Webster 1976, 27–8). Context 2006, a fill of pit 2005, contained a small group pottery dated to the early or mid-Roman period, based on the presence of a necked bowl in a fine sandy oxidised ware (O10).

B.1.8 The pottery from contexts 905 (fill of ditch 903), 2001 (subsoil) and 7001 (subsoil) was dated broadly to the Roman period.

B.1.9 The Staffs/Midlands-type red-slipped glazed coarseware (STRSB COAR) from context 9304 (fill of plough furrow 9303) comprises a fresh rim sherd from a plain jar (storage jar?) with a sub-squared/lid-seated rim. It has a very hard, buff-brown fabric with coarse coal measures inclusions. Its interior is covered with a lustrous purplish-brown glaze over a dark brown slip. Its exterior is unglazed but covered with a brown slip. The piece dates between the mid-17th and mid-19th centuries.

Discussion

B.1.10 The Roman assemblage is small, but nevertheless indicates Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. The dating has an early/mid-Roman emphasis, but it is possible that late Roman material is also represented. Pottery was recovered from across the site, pointing to a scattered and largely redeposited assemblage, and this is reflected in the fairly low mean sherd weight for the Roman pottery of 13g and a mean EVE of 0.1 (or 10%). However, trench 17 in the eastern part of the site contained relatively large fragments with (excluding pottery recovered by sieving from samples) an above-average mean sherd weight of 14.7g and a mean EVE value that was equal to the overall average. Potentially, the focus of any activity lies within or close to this part of the site. Given the size of the assemblage, samian ware is well-represented, potentially placing the settlement from which the Roman pottery derives above basic or low-status categories.

B.1.11 Having been found in a furrow, the post-medieval pottery is likely to have been redeposited through agricultural activity, but its condition suggests it was not found very far from where it was originally used, perhaps coming from a nearby farm.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.12 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and this it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016)

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

The assemblage

B.2.1 This evaluation brought to light a very small assemblage of one struck flint, a natural fragment possibly used in Roman-British construction material and a single piece of burnt unworked flint weighing 3g (Table B.2.1). The flint flake from subsoil layer 101 is of note as it looks to have been from a flake with a very complex dorsal scar pattern suggestive of axe or adze working. The burnt unworked piece originated in putative cremation pit 906, fill 907 but has not been burnt to the very high calcined levels usually associated with flints in a cremation and is likely to be just residual burnt domestic waste. The natural fragment was also found in the subsoil (701) and may relate to the shaping of nodules of flint for use as construction/foundation material during the Romano-British and Medieval periods.

B.2.2 Any further work in this evaluation area is unlikely to encounter any substantial flint assemblages or features associated with such material.

Context	type	sub-type	notes
101	Flake	Inner	Distal segment of flake with complex dorsal scar pattern suggestive of axe working
701	Natural		May be related to the use of flint in construction material especially foundation material
907	Burnt unworked	One fragment	From sample <1> possible cremation pit, flint not burnt to the levels expected in a cremation

Table B.2.1: Summary of flint

Methodology

B.2.3 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72–7; 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 Fired Clay

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

B.3.1 A small quantity of fired clay (FC) amounting to nine fragments weighing 18g was recovered from Trenches 17, 38 and 91. Overall, the assemblage has a very low mean fragment weight of 2g. The assemblage has been summarised in Table B.3.1 below.

Sample no.	Context	Sum of Nos	Sum of Wt (g)	Types of fired clay
3	1707	1	5	Amorphous fragment of grey silty clay 14mm thick
4	3808	1	1	Amorphous fragment of silty clay burnt black on one side. 8mm thick
3	9106	7	12	Orange silty clay fragments. Five are amorphous. Two frags fit together and are 8mm thick and 27mm wide, with a flat top surface
Total		9	18	

Table B.3.1: Summary of the fired clay assemblage

Indeterminate fired clay

B.3.2 The fired clay was indeterminate in nature and was 5–14mm thick and was highly abraded. The form and function of these fragments cannot be determined. Two fragments from context 9106 fit together and one flat surface was recorded.

Conclusions

B.3.3 The fired clay was recovered from contexts 1707, 3808 and 9106 which came from pit 7105, pit 3807 and pit 9103 respectively. The fired clay from context 3808 appears to have been subjected to heat as it was burnt on one side.

Recommendations

B.3.4 The indeterminate fired clay has been recorded and can be discarded.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

B.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 12 fragments (1306g) was recovered from Trenches 9, 17, 89 and 91 of the evaluation. The CBM is mostly Roman in date with two probable post-medieval fragments. The majority of the assemblage is moderately abraded with a mean fragment weight of 108g. Most of the fragments had only one complete dimension (thickness). One fragment (3g) from context 9108 could not be dated as it was so highly abraded.

B.4.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens.

B.4.3 The numbers and weights of fragments of CBM per trench are shown in Table B.4.1 and dating by class and form of the assemblage have been summarised in Table B.4.2 below.

Context	Count	Weight (g)
905	1	9
1706	1	69
1707	7	1050
8906	2	175
9107	1	3
	12	1306

Table B.4.1: Summary of CBM by number and weight per trench

Class	Form	Roman	Middle Roman	PM?	Unknown	Total
Brick	Brick			1		1
Roof tile	Flat tile	4				4
Roof tile	Tegula		1			1
Indeterminate		4		1	1	6
Total		8	1	2	1	12

Table B.4.2: Summary of CBM by numbers, class, form and spot dates

Fabrics

B.4.4 The probable Roman fabrics were an orange silty sandy clay with two different types of inclusions. One type had occasional ferruginous grits up to 1mm long and sometimes occasional clay pellets 0.5mm long. This is similar to Oxford Archaeology Roman CBM fabric B. Another type had frequent quartz flecks up to 0.1mm long and this was similar to Oxford Archaeology Roman CBM fabric C (Poole 2018, 463-70).

B.4.5 The two fragments of probable post-medieval material from context 8906 were made from an orange silty sandy clay which contained burnt cinders up to 4mm long, along with small pebbles and chalk flecks. The possible brick fragment was more roughly mixed than the possible drain or roof tile fragment.

Roman CBM

B.4.6 A total of nine fragments of CBM from contexts 905, 1706 and 1707 were identified as Roman. Context 903 was from a fill of ditch 903. Contexts 1706 and 1707 were from a fill of pit 1705. Several fragments of CBM from these three contexts indicated evidence of exposure to heat as some of the fragments were grey on one side.

B.4.7 One large fragment of tegula (715g) was recovered from context 1707. The main part of the tile was 25mm thick, 127mm+ wide and 195mm+ long. It had a flat top surface and a rough lower surface with one smooth side edge. It also had a flange (Type D) with a rounded top edge, and this was 52mm high. There was also a finger groove 11mm wide along base of the flange. A partly intact a lower cutaway was located at one end of the flange, and this had an upper vertical cutaway 7mm wide and 30mm

long combined with a lower diagonal cutaway 19mm long. This is the Oxford Archaeology type A3/C1 composite cutaway which is equivalent to Warry Type C5 which dates to AD 160–260 (Warry 2006, 63).

B.4.8 Four flat roof tile fragments were recorded in contexts 1706 and 1707 and these were 19-24mm thick with a flattish top and bottom surface but no side edges. These probably originated as flat sections of tegula. One flat tile fragment from context 1707 had a part of a small peg hole 6mm in diameter, this is not unusual for tegula tiles. One fragment had patches of dark brown organic material on it along with grey discolouration.

B.4.9 The other four fragments (of Roman CBM) were of indeterminate form.

Post-medieval CBM

B.4.10 The two fragments of probable post-medieval CBM came from context 8906, a fill of ditch 8905. One fragment had a slight curve and may have originated from part of a drain. The other fragment was roughly mixed and appeared to be part of a highly abraded brick.

Conclusions

B.4.11 The Roman CBM was recovered from the fill of ditch 903 and pit 1705 in Trenches 9 and 17. The large fragment of tegula from context 1707 was in good condition and the A3/C1 cutaway dates this tegula to AD 160–260 (Warry 2006, 63). Some of the Roman CBM was heat discoloured which may indicate secondary reuse of the material.

Recommendations

B.4.12 The diagnostic fragments of Roman CBM material should be retained, especially the large fragment of tegula, which can be dated to AD 160–260.

B.4.13 The two fragments of post-medieval CBM can be discarded.

B.4.14 The rest of the material has limited research value and is highly abraded, so can be discarded.

B.5 Glass

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 Five shards of glass weighing 172.6g were recovered from two contexts in two trenches during the evaluation. All finds were scanned during the present assessment and where possible broad period dates were assigned. Objects were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded in the table below.

Description

Trench	Context	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date
79	7911	Glass	2	83.7	Bottle	1850+

79	7911	Glass	1	54.8	Wine bottle	1850+
79	7911	Glass	1	23.9	Wine bottle	1750+
93	9304	Glass	1	10.2	Wine bottle	PM-Mod

Table B.5.1. Description of glass by context

Discussion

B.5.2 Four pieces of glass were recovered from the field boundary ditch 7910 in Trench 79. These are all quite large and are of relatively modern date. All are from wine or other alcohol bottles. One fragment in a dark olive-green glass is smaller and more abraded than the others, and may be of 18th-century date, however the remaining pieces are certainly of 19th or early 20th-century date.

B.5.3 A single brown glass shard from a cylindrical wine bottle was recovered from Trench 93. This is of later post-medieval or modern date.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.5.4 The glass assemblage is small and comprises late post-medieval and modern shards. All fragments have been recorded in an excel spreadsheet. There is no potential for further work so all the glass can be discarded.

B.6 Metals

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 Six iron objects weighing 211g were recovered from a single context during the evaluation. All finds were scanned during the present assessment and where possible broad period dates were assigned. Objects were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded in the table below.

Description

Trench	Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Type	Date
79	7911	Fe	5	54	Nail	PM-Mod
79	7911	Fe	1	157	Handle	PM-Mod

Table B.6.1. Description of metals by context

Discussion

B.6.2 Five large, hand wrought iron nails and a complete probable bucket handle were recovered from the fill of field boundary ditch 7910. All are likely to date from the later 19th or 20th century.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.6.3 The metal assemblage is small and comprises modern objects. All fragments have been recorded in an excel spreadsheet and as there is no potential for further work all the metalwork can be discarded.

B.7 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Discussion

B.7.1 A total of three pieces of stone were retained. These were examined by eye for signs of working or use and used pieces more closely examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens.

B.7.2 Two small pieces of quartzite from contexts 907 and 3808 are heat cracked but otherwise unworked (4g and 7g respectively). A single piece of naturally flat dark grey sandstone with broken edges was found in context 1707 (488g, 25–29mm in thickness). The slab is slightly worn on one surface which might suggest some use as a whetstone or similar. It is not intrinsically datable but was recovered from a feature dated to the Roman period.

B.7.3 The possible whetstone from context 1707 should be kept and the two small bits of heat cracked stone can be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of 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 residues in a 500µm mesh, both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) 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.

C.1.3 Nomenclature for identified species follows (Stace 2010) and cereal and chaff identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006) and charcoal identifications with reference to Schweingruber (1990).

Results

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature/Deposit	Trench	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Notes
1	907	906	9		38	145	++++			+			7.5YR 4/6 clay loam
2	9106	9103	91	RB	34	95	+++	+		++			7.5YR 2.5/3 clay loam
3	1707	1705	17	RB	36	15	++	+					7.5YR 4/1 sandy silt clay
4	3808	3807	38		4	30	+++						10YR 3/2 silty clay

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

Table C.1.1: Assessment of bulk samples.

C.1.4 Summary data for the samples and flots is presented in Table C.1.1, this includes sample volume and a brief soil description. Soil colour was determined using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart with soil texture described using published guidelines (Historic England 2015).

Trench 9

C.1.5 Sample 1 from fill 907 of pit 906 produced a charcoal-rich flot. Charcoal is in a condition where identifications are possible though many fragments are stained

and/or exhibit mineral concretions. Initial identification of a small number of fragments indicate the presence of both hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and possible alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and other taxa could potentially be present in the assemblage. A single charred sedge seed (Carex sp.) was also identified but the flot is otherwise lacking in other charred plant remains, apart from charcoal. Calcined bone and rare burnt flint were recovered from the heavy residues and the former could potentially be human, although the fragments are very small and identification uncertain.

Trench 17

C.1.6 Sample 3 from fill 1707 of pit 1705, produced a poor flot. The pit fill has been dated as Romano-British on the basis of ceramic finds. Apart from modern roots, some charcoal and rare charred grain fragments are present in the flot. Bone, pottery and fired clay were recovered from the residue.

Trench 38

C.1.7 Sample 4 from undated fill 3808 of pit 3807 produced a small charcoal dominated flot. The majority of the charcoal is <4mm, frequently <2mm in one or more planes and it is likely that many fragments are unidentifiable. Bone, fired clay and stone were recovered from the residue.

Trench 91

C.1.8 Sample 2 from fill 9106 of pit 9103, spot-dated to the Romano-British period, produced a poor flot and most of the volume is modern root. A small quantity of charcoal was recovered, and the finer material includes small twig/stem fragments <2mm in cross section. A few indeterminate charred cereal grains were recovered but these are fragmented and/or lack their external surface. A small mix of charred wild plant seeds include sedges (Cyperaceae), a damaged charred cleaver (*Galium aparine*) and a probable charred grass seed (Poaceae). Bone, pottery and fired clay were extracted from the residue.

Discussion

C.1.9 Assessment of these samples suggests potential for the recovery of charred material from across the site. Charcoal preservation is variable but identifications are possible when a sample produces a good quantity of material. None of the sampled features produced a large quantity of charred wild plant seeds or cereal grains, and there is no obvious cereal chaff, but these samples may not be representative of features from across the wider site. The sampled deposits probably represent dumps of waste from burning activities, but the lack of cultivars and associated weeds would suggest possibly not from cooking activity or disposal of crop processing waste.

C.1.10 If sample 1 is considered to be a human cremation then further charcoal analysis would be warranted in order to characterise the fuels used. The hazel charcoal would allow a radiocarbon determination if merited.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

C.1.11 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete. The samples may contribute to the full analysis of the site as part of a larger assemblage and the final archiving recommendations should be considered upon completion of all works.

C.1.12 Further work on site should continue to follow standard sampling guidelines for paleoenvironmental remains (Historic England 2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Adrienne Powell

Introduction

C.2.1 The evaluation produced 63 fragments (659g) of hand-recovered animal bones and a further 19 fragments (27g) retrieved from the >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm residues fractions from the environmental samples, none of which were identifiable.

C.2.2 The material was recorded in full, with the aid of the OA skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Conjoining recent fragments were counted as one specimen. Taphonomic and demographic information has been recorded and measurements have been taken following Driesch (1976). The condition of the bone has been graded on a scale of 1 = excellent, to 5 = very poor, just identifiable as 'bone'.

Description

C.2.3 The bone is in good to moderate condition although very fragmented. All identifiable bones are cattle and the largest group, from context 1808 (ditch 1807), contained several fragments which could be from the same specimens although could not be joined unambiguously: three fragments from an adult male pelvis and three fragments from a fused distal femur. No ageable teeth were present and no specimens could be measured. Two bones exhibited carnivore gnawing and one specimen, a calcaneus from context 1707 (pit 1705) showed butchery in the form of several transverse anterior cuts just proximal to the articular surface for the astragalus, evidence for disarticulation of the carcass.

Cremated bone

C.2.4 The environmental sample recovered from deposit 907, contained 50 small fragments of white calcined bone, weighing 15g. Due to the fragmented nature of the material and the lack of identifiable traits, it cannot at this stage be determined if these represent cremated human bone, or animal remains.

Conclusion

C.2.5 The assemblage, though small and fragmented, demonstrates the survival of bone in good condition on the site such that future excavation may recover a useful assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

A.1.1 With the exception of the possible human bone from deposit 907, the assemblage has no research potential and, having been fully recorded, may be discarded.

Context	Date	No.	Cattle
1707	AD 150–200	3	1
1808		50	9
3810		2	1
3812		16	1
3904		5	1
Total		76	13

Table C.2.1: Hand retrieved animal bone

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Frasers Campus, Rugby, Warwickshire
Site code:	ANALP22
Grid Reference	SP 40065 82666
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	November 2022 (7 weeks)
Area of Site	113ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead Industrial Estate, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum in due course, under the following accession number: T/1988.
Summary of Results:	The pre-determination stage evaluation revealed three distinct areas of potentially settlement related activity. The largest of these was focused in the east of the site and comprised rectilinear field systems, apparently enclosing an area of activity that included two large pits that may have functioned as waterholes or wells. Based on a modest assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material, primarily recovered from these pits, this activity has been dated to the early/middle Roman period. To the west of the site, an isolated pit with a charcoal-rich fill and early Roman pottery was recorded in Trench 91. Although no related features were identified at this stage, the nature of the feature indicates that there was a second focus of activity in this area. In the central northern area of the site, immediately south of the proposed Local Wildlife Site, a relatively dense concentration of undated pits and ditches were revealed in Trenches 38 and 39. Although these did not directly correspond with the results of the geophysical survey previously undertaken, they are immediately to the south and considered to be related. A small fragment of pottery was excavated from one of these features, but it disintegrated almost immediately. Given the nature of the remains in this area and the fragility of this pottery, this third focus is considered to be later prehistoric in date.

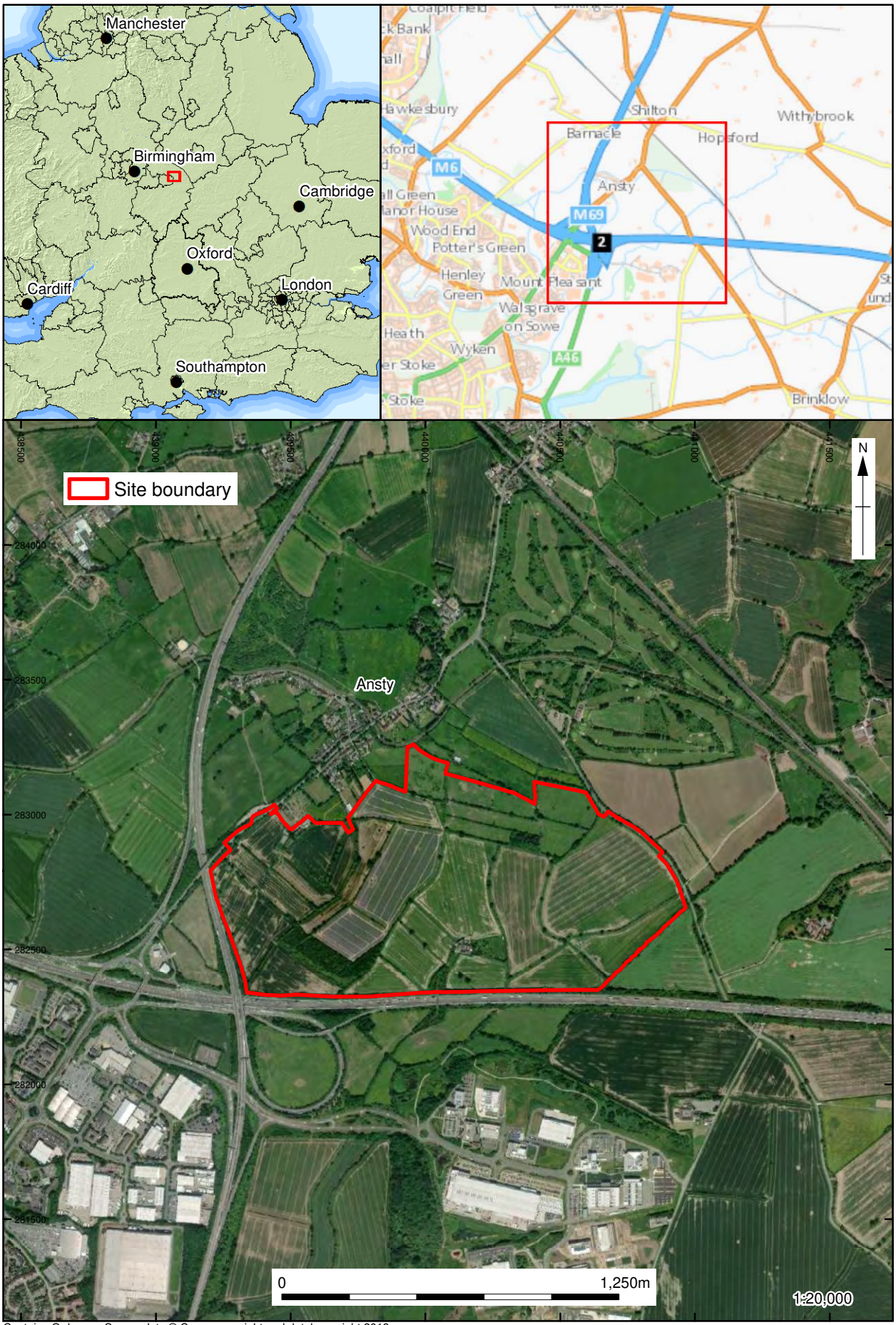

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Figure 1: Site location

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Archaeological features
Geophysical anomaly

N

439500
440000
440500
283000
282500

Tr1 Tr2 Tr3 Tr4 Tr5 Tr6 Tr7 Tr8 Tr9 Tr10 Tr11 Tr12 Tr13 Tr14 Tr15 Tr16 Tr17 Tr18 Tr19 Tr20 Tr21 Tr22 Tr23 Tr24 Tr25 Tr26 Tr27 Tr28 Tr29 Tr30 Tr31 Tr32 Tr33 Tr34 Tr35 Tr36 Tr37 Tr38 Tr39 Tr40 Tr41 Tr42 Tr43 Tr44 Tr45 Tr46 Tr47 Tr48 Tr49 Tr50 Tr51 Tr52 Tr53 Tr54 Tr55 Tr56 Tr57 Tr58 Tr59 Tr60 Tr61 Tr62 Tr63 Tr64 Tr65 Tr66 Tr67 Tr68 Tr69 Tr70 Tr71 Tr72 Tr73 Tr74 Tr75 Tr76 Tr77 Tr78 Tr79 Tr80 Tr81 Tr82 Tr83 Tr84 Tr85 Tr86 Tr87 Tr88 Tr89 Tr90 Tr91 Tr92 Tr93 Tr94 Tr95 Tr96 Tr97 Tr98

0 1:5,000 @ A3 500m

X:\aANALP22\010Geomatics\02_GIS Projects\Figures\2023-01-06\ANALP22_Figure2Anotation.mxd'aidan.farnan'02/03/2023

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

Figure 2: Trench layout

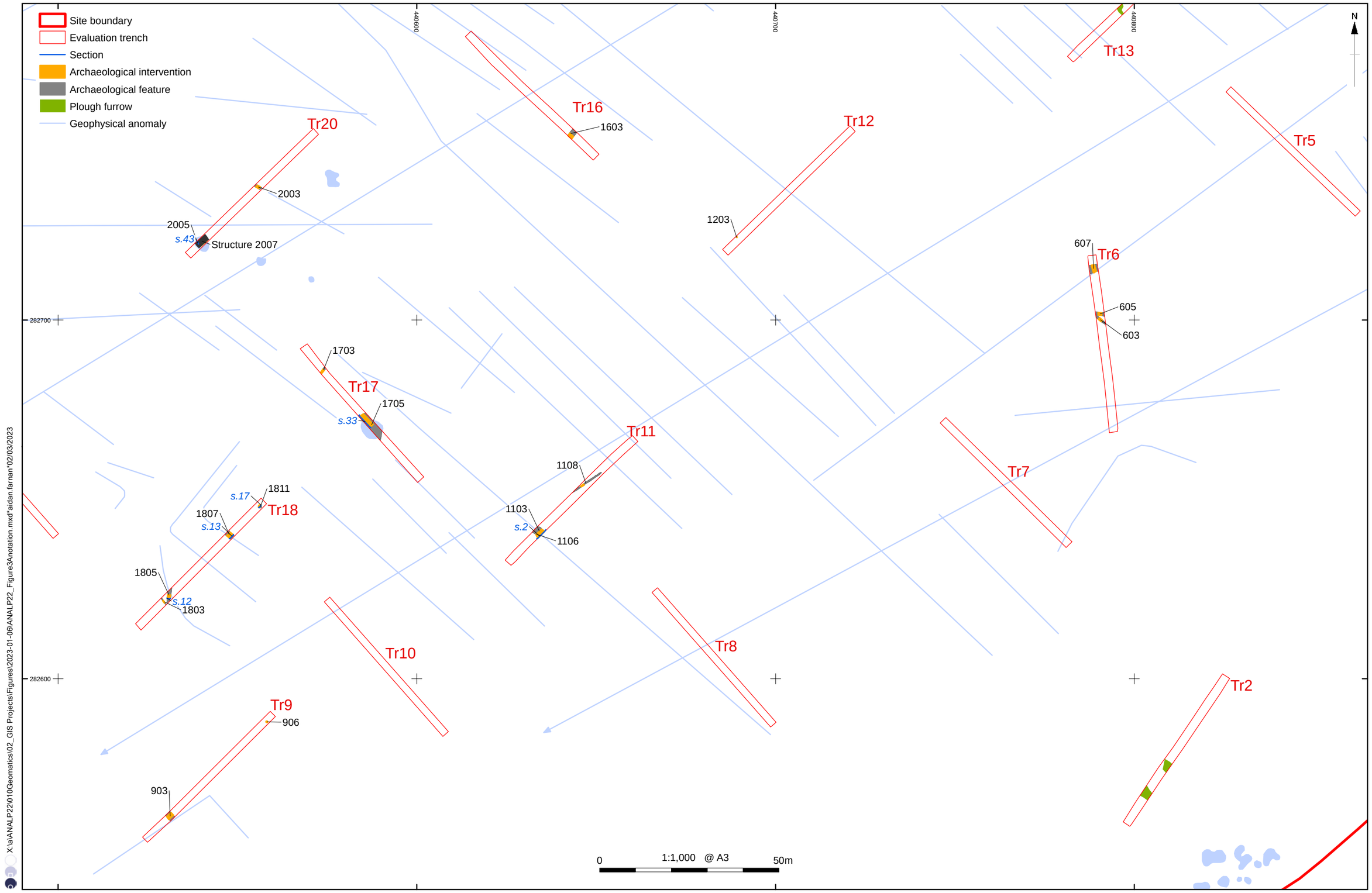


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 9, 18, 17, 11, 20, 16, 12 and 6

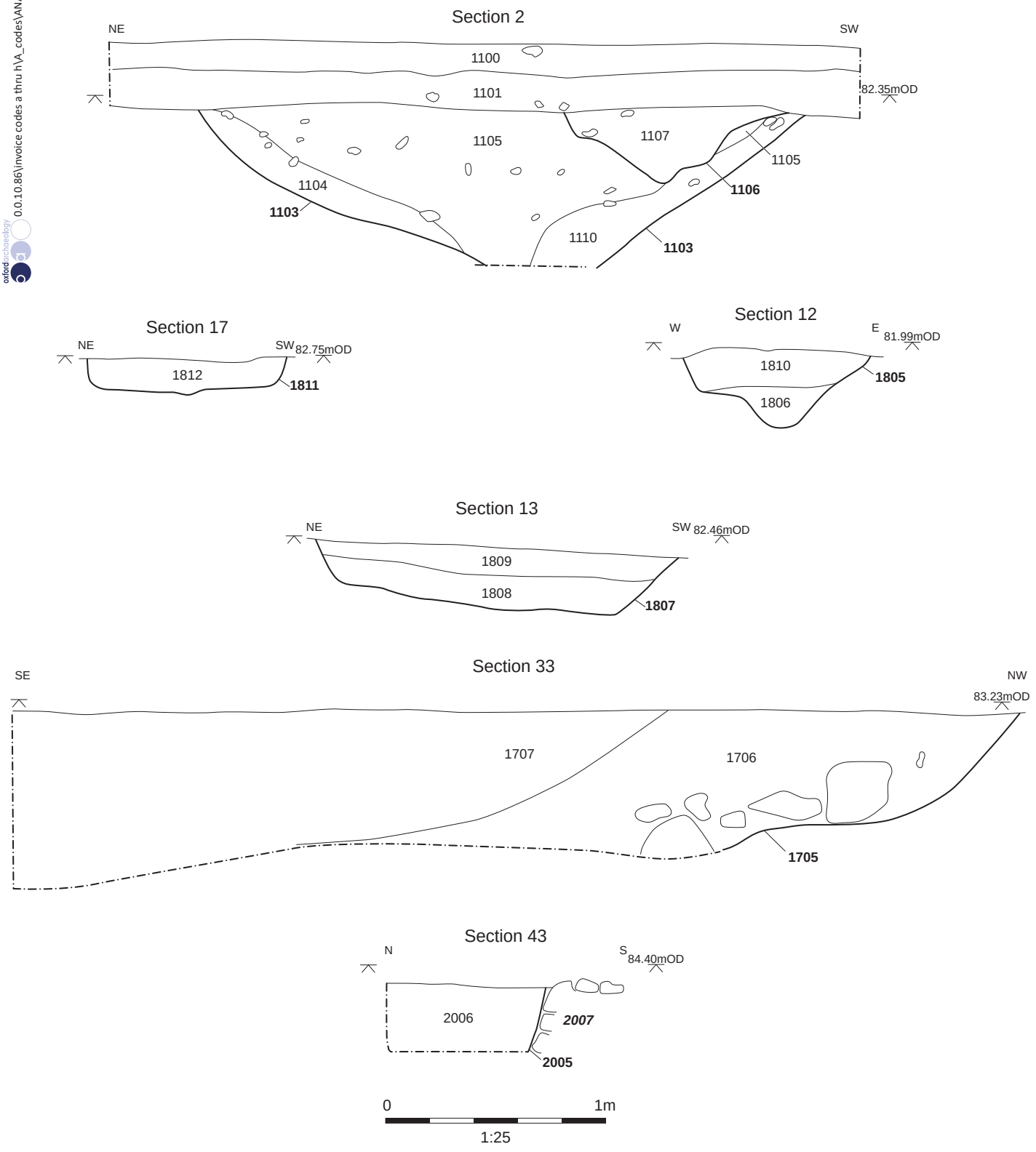


Figure 4: Sections 2, 17, 12, 13, 33 and 43

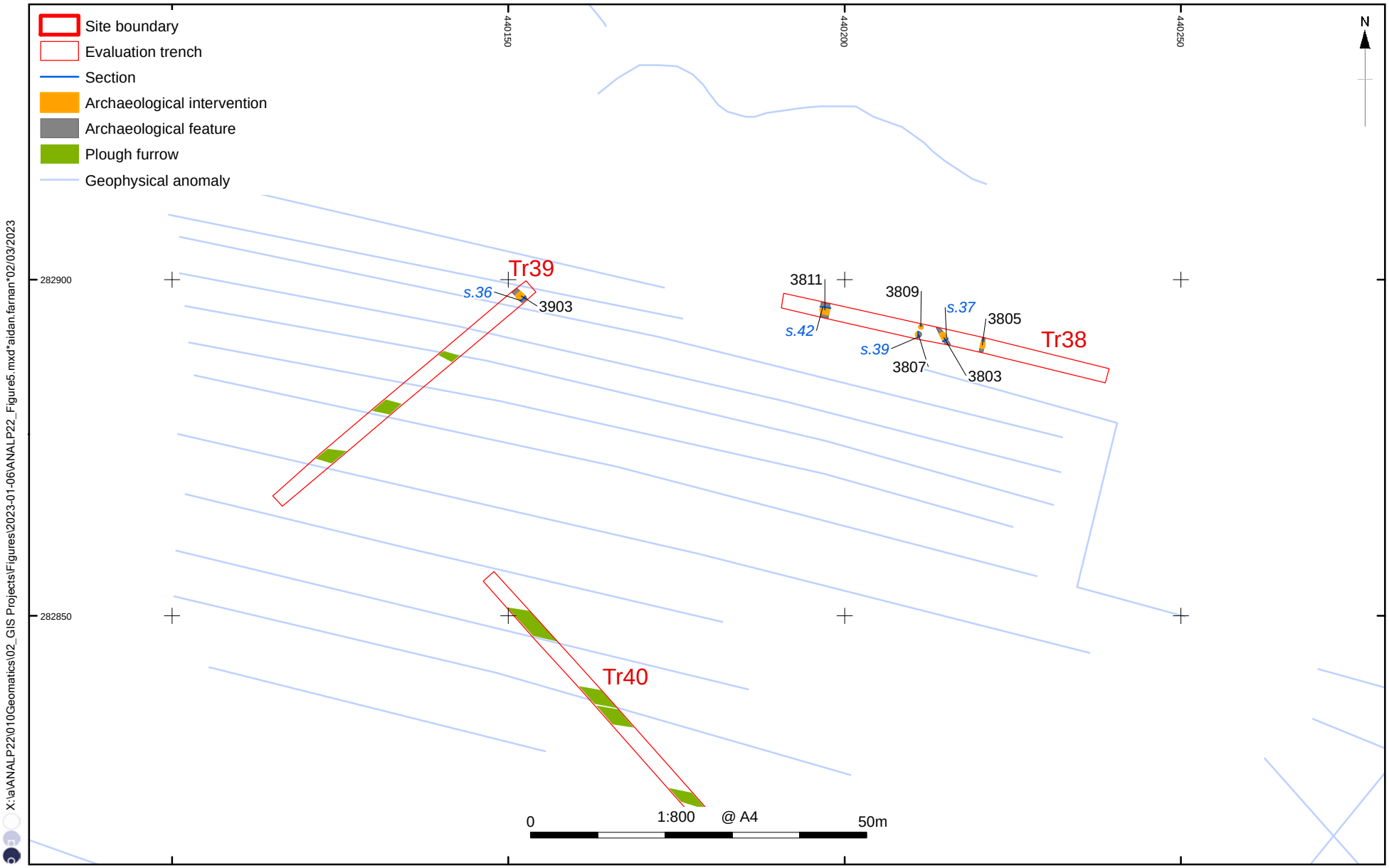


Figure 5: Plan of Trenches 38 and 39

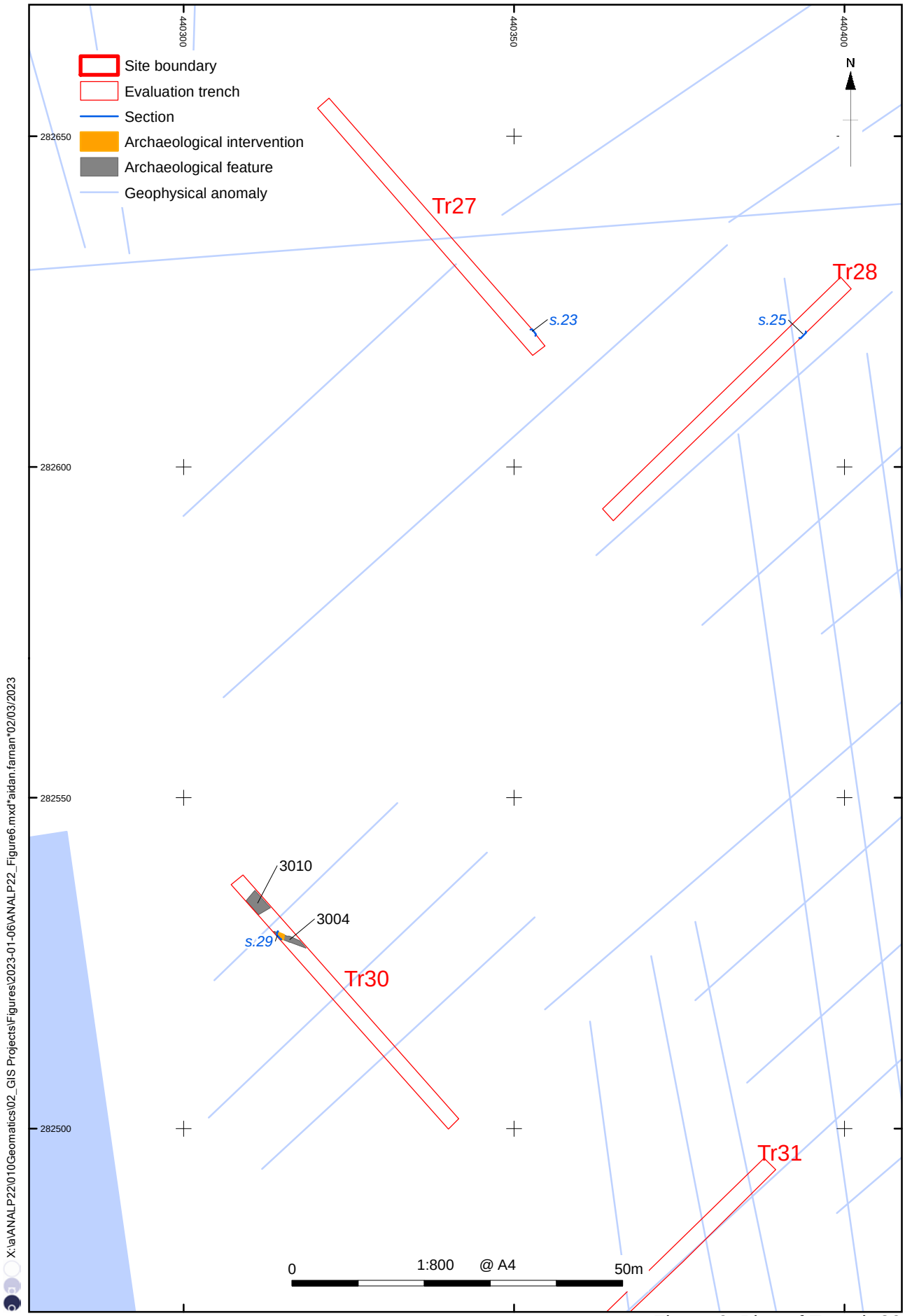
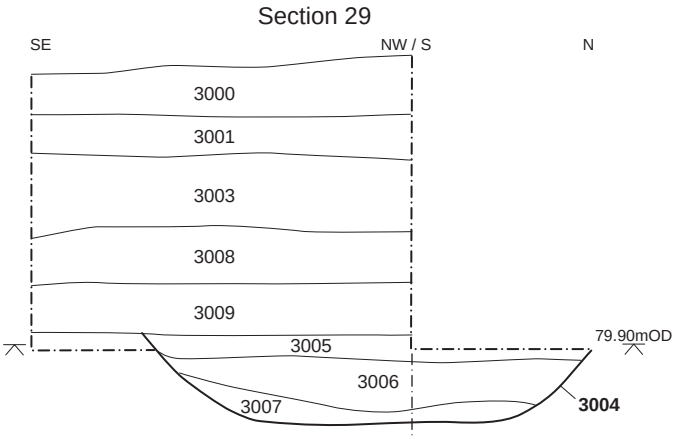
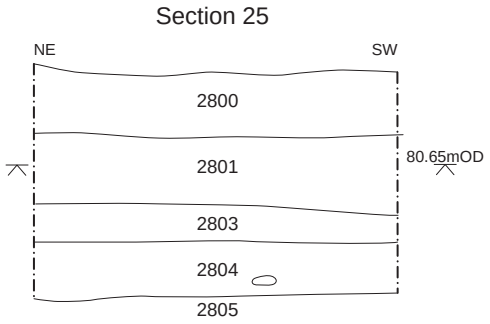


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 30





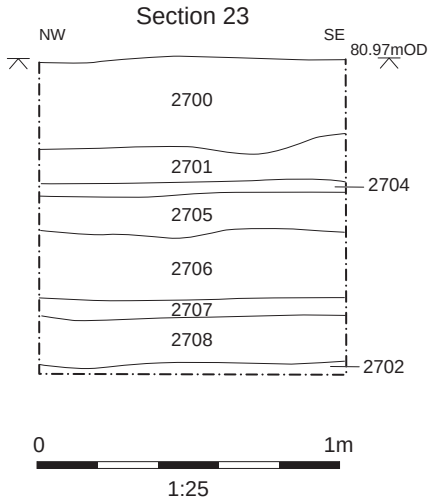


Figure 7: Sections 29, 23 and 25

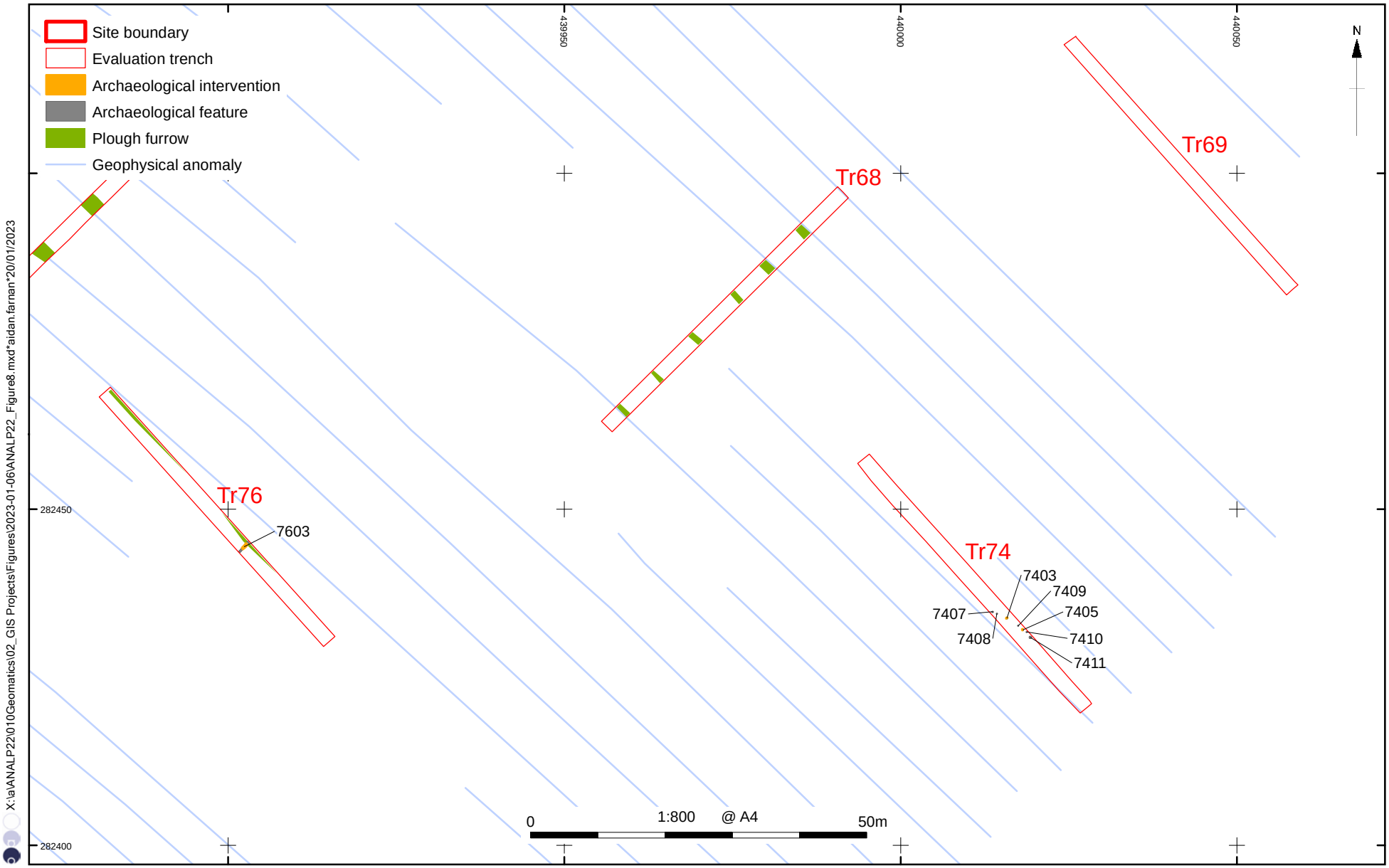


Figure 8: Plan of Trenches 74 and 76

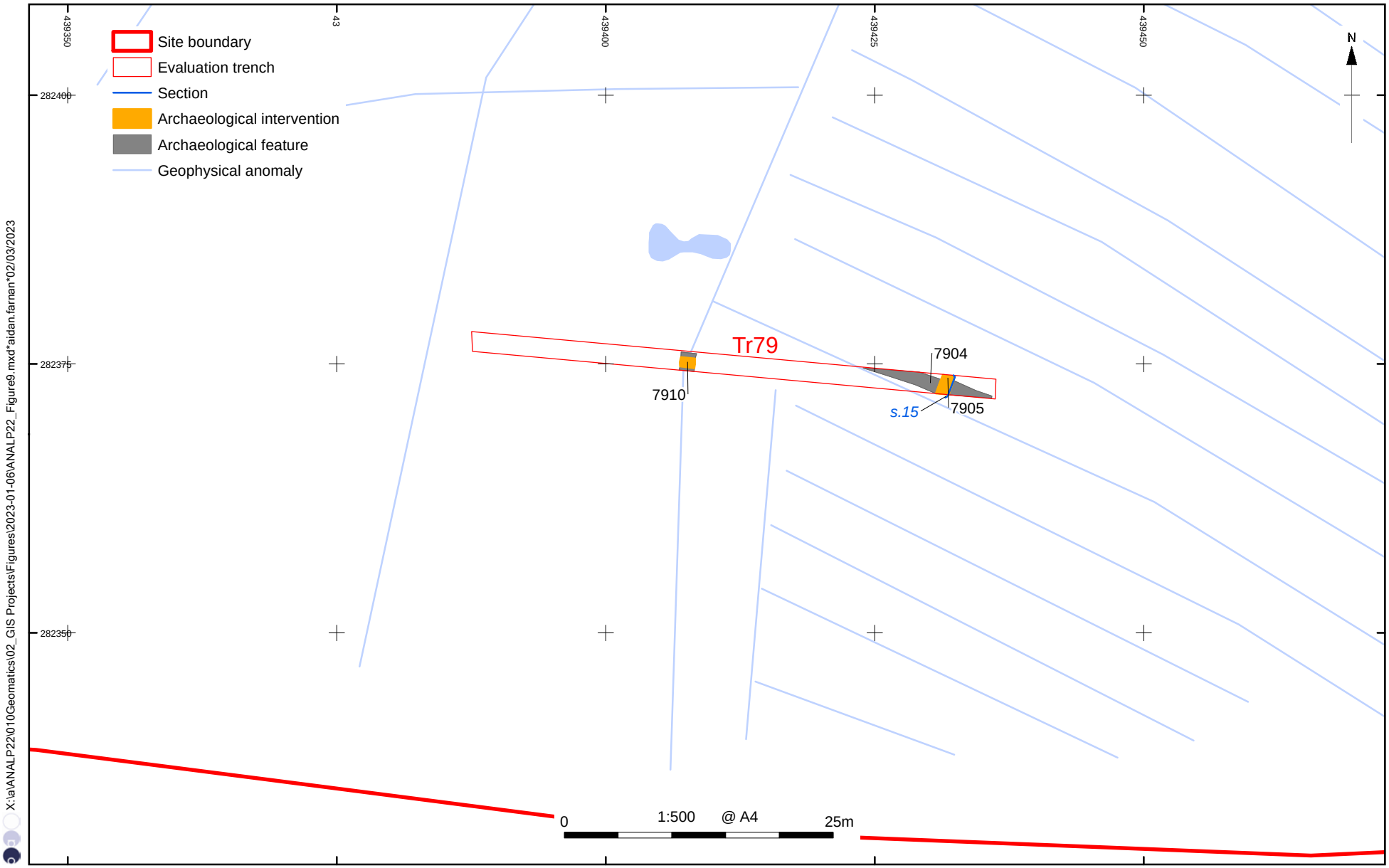


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 79

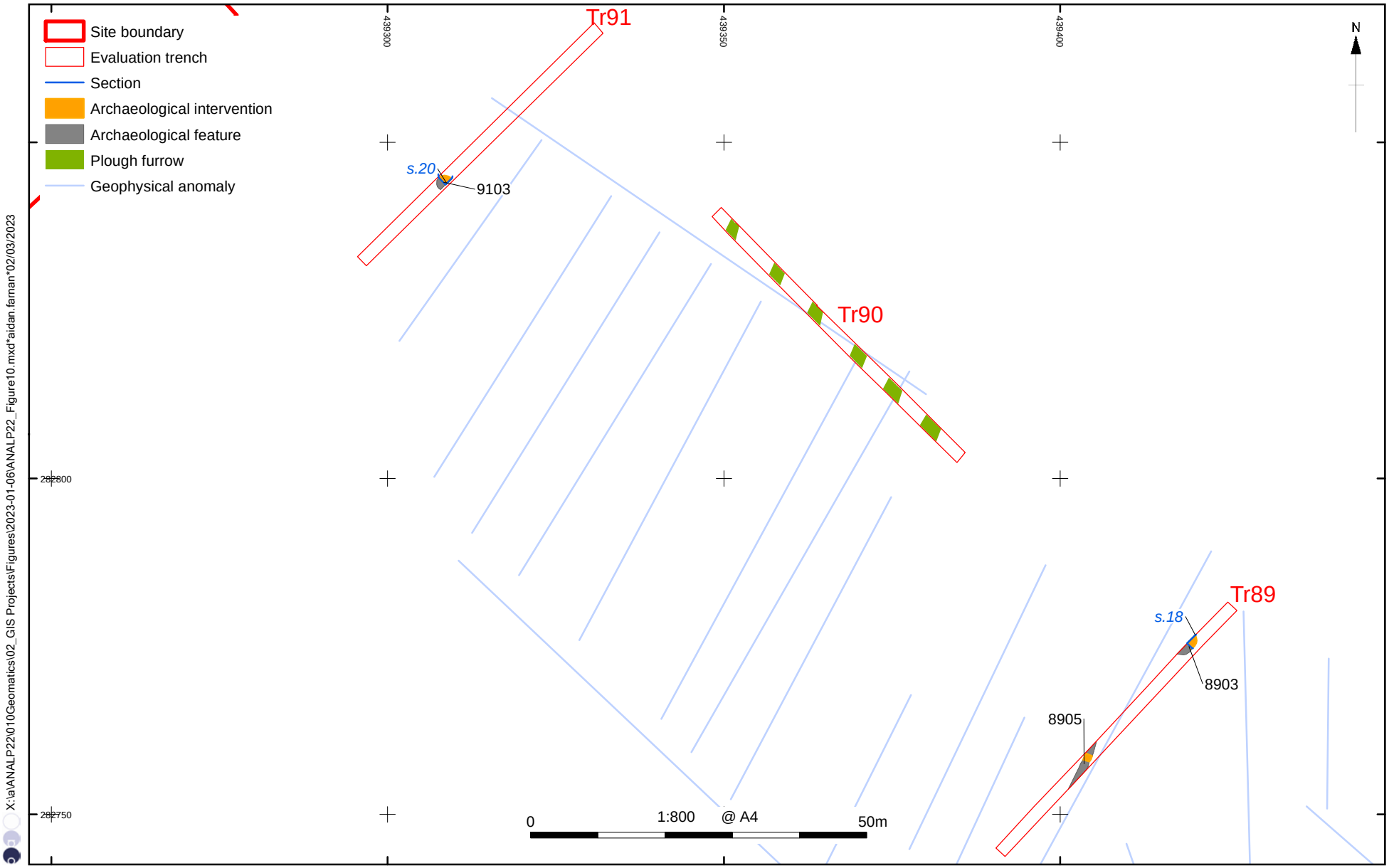


Figure 10: Plan of Trenches 89 and 91

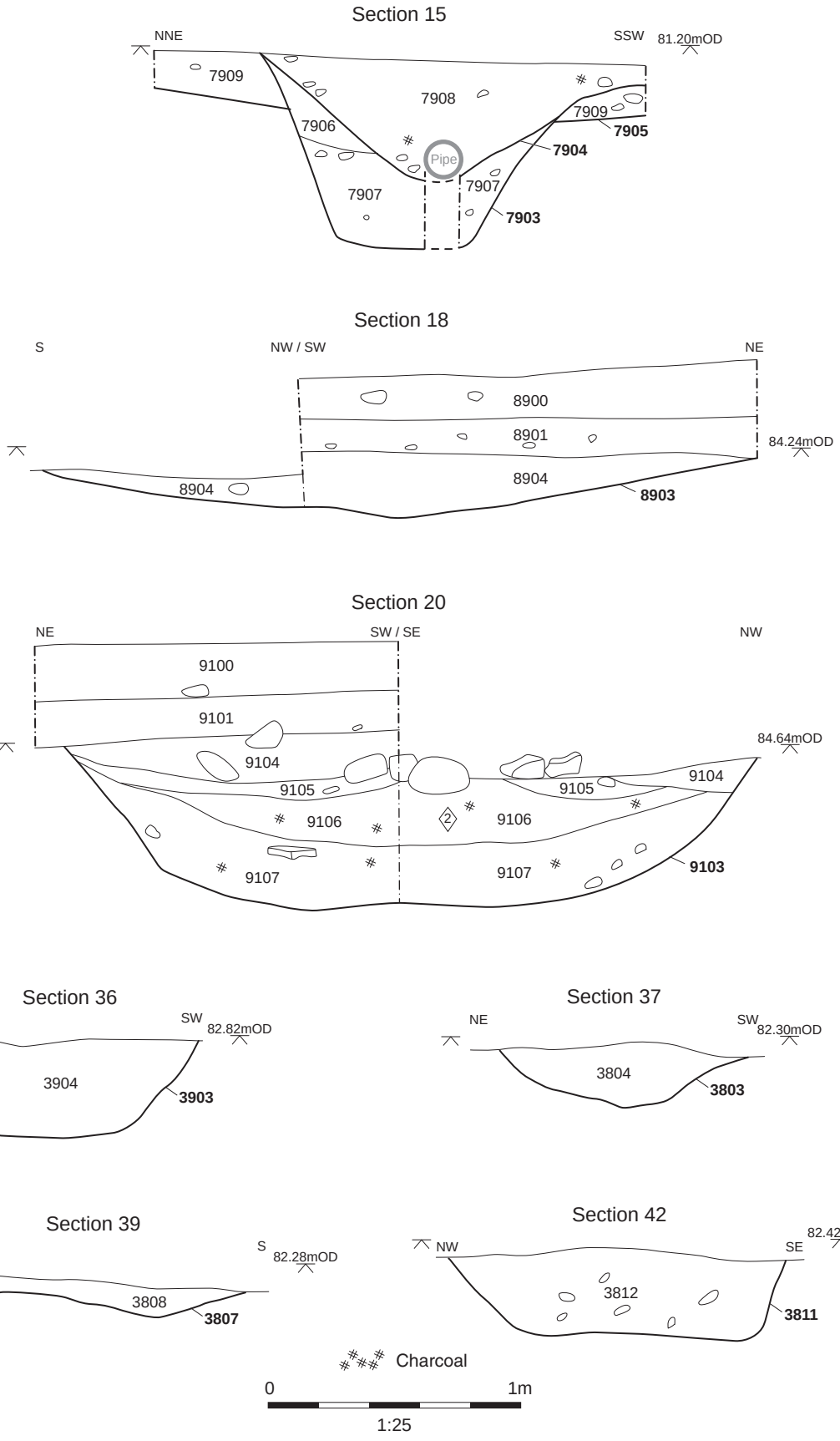


Figure 11: Sections 15, 18, 20, 36, 37, 39 and 42

Plate 1: Ditch 903, view to south-east

Plate 2: Pit 906, view to north-east

Plate 3: Ditch 1807, view to south-east

Plate 4: Pit 1705, view to west

Plate 5: Ditches 1103 and 1106, view to south-east

Plate 6: Pit 2005 cutting through 2007, view to north-east

Plate 7: Land drains in ditch 607, view to east

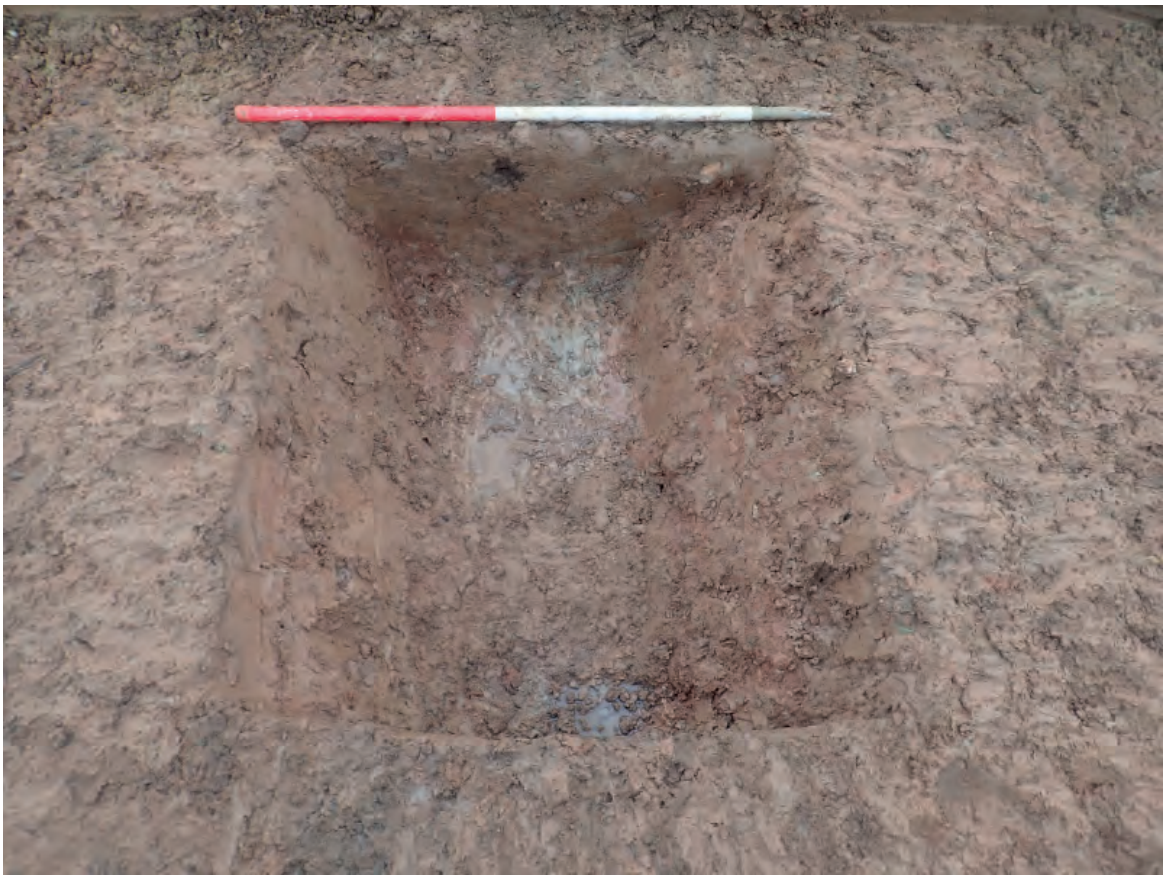


Plate 8: Ditch 3903, view to south-east

Plate 9: Pit 8903, view to north-west

Plate 10: North-east facing section of Pit 9103

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