Kingshill North
Cirencester
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

KINGSHILL NORTH, CIRENCESTER
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

NGR: centred on SP 0365 0250

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Summary

In May and June 2006, Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation at Kingshill North, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (centred on SP 0365 0250) on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultancy) as part of pre-determination archaeological works in advance of an outline planning application.

The location of the trenches was informed by the results of geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospection, which proved to be predominantly reliable in the identification of archaeological features. The vast majority of archaeological features and finds were in the central and western part of the site.

The evaluation revealed evidence for early Bronze Age activity, which comprised a crouched inhumation and associated beaker funerary vessel. Additionally, a ring gully was identified which appeared to enclose at least one central burial, both the gully and the grave backfill also producing beaker pottery. There was potential for other 'satellite' burial(s) within the ring gully, although only partially revealed within the confines of the trenches. Additionally, a supine inhumation was recorded with the hindquarters of a sheep or goat placed by the skull, although no datable artefactual evidence was recovered. Given the position of the burials on the edge of a prominent plateau, and the proximity of known barrow sites, it is possible that these burials form part of a larger cemetery.

There was also some evidence for late Iron Age activity, although the majority of the pottery recovered from these features was not particularly diagnostic and could date from the middle Iron Age to the late 1st century AD. A number of postholes were identified, some of which appeared to be in a semi-circular configuration and may have represented part of a circular structure. Additionally, a large semi-circular enclosure with possible internal divisions and potentially external partitions was recorded. Whilst definitive interpretation of these features was not possible, the Iron Age activity appeared to be domestic in character. However, given the proximity of known barrow sites, and a neonate inhumation revealed at the intersection of two 1st century AD gullies, a ritual function for at least some of these features cannot be ruled out.

A relatively small amount of securely datable Roman artefactual evidence was recovered. In addition to the small assemblage from the upper fills of some of the Iron Age features, a number of possible quarry pits also produced finds from the 1st century AD. The lack of Roman activity so close to Corinium would suggest that the site is on the periphery of the Roman settlement and that the quarry pits may be associated with the construction of the adjacent Akeman Street and/or Fosse Way.

Evidence for post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded in the south-western corner of the site as suggested by the geophysical survey.

The eastern part of the site was largely devoid of archaeological remains and had been used as a works compound during the construction of the adjacent A417/419 link road. This had resulted in the wholesale landscaping of this area of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In May and June 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Kingshill North, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (Figure 1) on behalf of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC). The evaluation site was 15 hectares in area and located at NGR SP 0365 0250 (centred).

1.1.2 JSAC had previously produced a desk-based assessment of the site (JSAC 2006a) and had commissioned a geophysical survey which was carried out by GSB Prospection (GSB 2000 and 2006). The results of this work were used to inform an evaluation strategy set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (JSAC 2006b) produced by JSAC and approved by the Gloucestershire County Archaeology Office.

1.1.3 The evaluation comprised 73 trenches of varying dimensions as indicated on Figure 2 and described in Appendix 2.

1.1.4 Prior to the evaluation, a programme of geotechnical test pitting was carried out across the site and monitored by OA on behalf of JSAC. The results from this watching brief are summarised below.

1.1.5 Part of the area had also been the subject of a watching brief carried out during the construction of a works compound associated with the construction of the A417 (T) (Mudd *et al* 1999).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The north-western, south-western and eastern boundaries of the site slope gently to the existing field boundaries, with a plateau along Burford Road. The river Churn flows *c.*1 kilometre to the south-west.

1.2.2 The geology of the area consists of a band of Great Oolite limestone overlain by Forest Marble clays which are in turn overlain by cornbrash (Mudd *et al* 1999: 2). The topography of the site was such that all three of these geological formations were present, with the clays being concentrated to the north-west.

1.2.3 The proposed development area is bounded by Burford Road (A429) to the north, London Road (A417) to the south, the gardens of existing housing to the west and the A417 (T) to the east.

1.2.4 The site is currently used mainly as agricultural land although the south-western field (Field 2) consists of disused allotments. The north western field (Field 1) is under permanent pasture, with the remaining land (Field 3) under arable cultivation.

1.3 Previous work

Geophysical Survey

1.3.1 This comprised two phases with Fields 1 and 3 being surveyed in November 2000 and Field 2 in February 2006 (GSB Prospection, 2000 and 2006). The results of the survey are shown on Figure 2 along with the trench locations. A table detailing the objective of each trench in relation to the survey results is presented in Appendix 2.

Watching Brief on Cherry Tree Lane Compound (Area 2)

1.3.2 The watching brief monitored topsoil stripping in the area of the compound to be used for contractors' temporary accommodation during construction of the A417/419 link road (Mudd *et al* 1999). Two intercutting, Iron Age pits and a later ditch were recorded, but the majority of the area monitored appeared to be devoid of archaeological features. The presence of a plough disturbed grey clay, which appeared to seal the archaeology, was also noted.

Desk Based Assessment

1.3.3 A desk-based assessment was carried out by JSAC in 2006 and a summary is included in the following section.

Geotechnical Pits

1.3.4 Two phases of geotechnical test pitting were carried out. The first phase was undertaken in Field 1 in 1999 and was monitored by JSAC. This is summarised in the desk-based assessment (see below). The second phase included all three fields and was monitored by OA. The results are summarised below (section. 1.5).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

1.4.1 The following section is reproduced from the Desk-Based Assessment (JSAC 2006a).

Prehistoric

1.4.2 Recent fieldwork carried out in advance of construction of the A419 (T) dual carriageway has indicated that, in general, known prehistoric archaeology in the area is at a very low level, scattered and of local importance (Mudd *et al* 1999).

1.4.3 There are, however, exceptions. At least two late Neolithic or early Bronze Age round barrows survive on the north side of Burford Road. These, known as the Tar Barrows, are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SMR number 14, SAM County Number 268). In addition, two further possible barrows are recorded, one (SMR number 2096) is located on the north side of Burford Road, while the other (SMR number 2125) is located north-west of Whiteway Farm, c. 2.5 kilometres from the proposed development area. These features may be natural, however and are not scheduled.

1.4.4 In 1999, archaeological work in advance of residential development at The Beeches, immediately south of the former allotments at London Road, revealed significant evidence of prehistoric activity on the site. Two excavation areas were examined in detail, one containing an enclosure and postholes dating to the Middle Bronze Age, the other containing a ditched enclosure dating to the early Iron Age (SMR number 17205, Young 2000).

Romano-British and Roman

1.4.5 The Roman period saw the establishment of the town of Corinium, now Cirencester, at the junction of Ermine Street, The Fosse Way and Akeman Street, at the crossing of the River Churn. There was military occupation of Corinium by the mid-first century, with civilian occupation from c. AD 60 onwards (Wacher 1975: 30). The Roman town seems to have been bounded to the east by the River Churn (Wacher 1975: 290), c. 700 metres south-west of the proposed development area. The town was always wealthy but reached its peak during the fourth century (Wacher 1976: 305). Maintenance was still being carried out on the defences into the late fourth or early fifth century, the date of abandonment of the town is unclear, but was probably in the later fifth or early sixth century.

1.4.6 A number of Roman roads radiate from Cirencester. The line of Roman Ermin Street runs from Cricklade to Gloucester. The Fosse Way, running from Cirencester to Bourton on the Water, follows the line of Burford Road immediately north of the proposed development area.

1.4.7 To the north of the proposed development area there is relatively little evidence of Roman period activity, although archaeology associated with the A417/A419 Trunk Road DBFO scheme excavated evidence of Roman period quarrying just south of Burford Road to the east of the proposed development area (Mudd *et al*: 274, SMR number 26728).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

1.4.8 Cirencester had re-established itself as a major centre in the Gloucestershire context by the time of the Domesday Book of 1086. Cirencester was one of only four Gloucestershire towns recorded as having a market at that time, although there may in fact have been more (Walker 1976: 113). The towns return to prominence was probably due to the continued use of the Roman roads.

1.4.9 During the medieval period, the area around Norcote Farm, c.500 metres east of the proposed development site, was a small settlement. It is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, when it was called *Nortcote*, from the Old English meaning 'North Cottage' (Smith 1964: 80). Recent archaeological work has been carried out here by the Oxford Archaeological Unit. This found no evidence that any significant medieval remains extended as far as the A 419 dual carriageway.

Post Medieval and Industrial

1.4.10 The post-medieval period saw the turnpiking of Burford Road, Akeman Street and London Road. By the early nineteenth century, an area of parkland, Hare Bushes, had been established. It was bounded to the south by Burford Road and with belt planting around much of the perimeter is typical of the later 18th century 'naturalistic' parkland layout. It is not a registered park on the English Heritage register and has recently been degraded by the construction of the A417 dual carriageway through the eastern part of it. The planting along Burford Road shields the park from the site under consideration here and it will not be further affected by the proposed development.

1.4.11 The local geology has lent itself to the production of lime. Evidence of this is contained in the local field name 'Lime Kiln Ground' (SMR number 9822). Lime was used for both agricultural improvement and building mortar. Limestone may also have been extracted for building stone or road making and the south-easternmost part of the development area is shown on some earlier maps as 'Quarry Forestal'. During the early part of this century the north-western part of the proposed development area was used as a rubbish pit, presumably after quarrying for limestone, although this has not been identified on early OS maps. Geotechnical test pitting in connection with the current proposed development has identified the extent of this quarried area.

Modern

1.4.12 A programme of geotechnical test pitting undertaken in September 1999 was monitored by JSAC. The test pitting was confined to the pasture field in the north-western part of the site. The exercise revealed an undisturbed sequence of naturally formed soils over much of this area. In the northern part of the field, however, was a large landfill site, filled with 20th century debris.

1.4.13 The Ordnance Survey edition of 1924 shows the northern half of the north-western field and the south-western field within the proposed development area as allotment gardens. The remainder of the proposed development area is apparently farmland.

1.4.14 The earliest aerial photographic evidence showed that the southern part of the proposed development area recorded on maps as allotments was in use for that purpose at that time (1946). The refuse tip in the north-western corner of the proposed development area had been backfilled. The northern half of this field was divided from the remainder by a fence of possibly young hedge, corresponding to the southernmost concentration of ferrous anomalies recorded in this field in the geophysical survey. By March 1965 the allotments in the southern part of the proposed development area had been ploughed and were in use as part of an arable field. By November 1967, subdivisions in the north-western part of the proposed development area had been removed and the area was disused. The 1968-1977 1:10,000 BGS geological map of the area shows much of the northern half of the north-western field as containing a domestic refuse tip (probably that identified in

Trench 3, see below), while the 1972 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 edition shows the northern half of the north-western field as being overgrown.

1.4.15 By April 1980, the whole northern field had been ploughed for arable use, the previously disused part being incorporated. The allotments in the southern part of the proposed development area were back in use and to the west, houses had been constructed. This position was unchanged in July 1990.

1.5 Geotechnical test pitting

May 2006

Introduction

1.5.1 In May 2006, OA monitored a scheme of geotechnical works comprising test pitting and boreholes (Figure 3).

1.5.2 Archaeological observation of geo-technical test pits was intended to establish site formation processes, both natural and otherwise and to record all features of archaeological interest discovered during below ground works.

1.5.3 The fieldwork involved intensive observation of below ground works and comprised the archaeological inspection of topsoil/overburden removal, inspection of subsoil for archaeological features, recording of archaeological features in plan, archaeological inspection of subsoil stripping, and the inspection of natural for archaeological features. In addition, observation of areas of truncation, and possible masking of archaeological features through natural or anthropogenic agencies was undertaken.

Results

1.5.4 The results of the test pitting suggested a significant amount of truncation and deposition of made ground in Field 3, although the exact nature of the landscaping could not be characterised given the limited nature of the test pitting.

1.5.5 Only two possible features were identified during the watching brief and neither of these features produced finds. A possible ditch in Test Pit 121 is likely to be modern in origin and similar features were located in the adjacent evaluation trenches (Trenches 2 and 4: see Appendix 1). A second possible feature in Test Pit 132 may have been a ditch but this couldn't be determined within the confines of the test pit. Features recorded in this area during the evaluation (see Trenches 30 and 71) were also undated.

1.5.6 The remaining test pits displayed evidence for varying depths of deposits overlying the natural geology, the depths and interpretation of these deposits is presented in Appendix 1.

Discussion

1.5.7 Given the limited nature of the test pitting, interpretation of the deposits observed was problematic, particularly given the varying depth of overburden. However, the

results from the subsequent evaluation (see below) confirm those from the watching brief. The varying depth of deposits is presented in Appendix 1 and discussed in further detail below (see section 4.1)

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims of the investigation were

- to determine the presence or otherwise of remains of archaeological interest
- if archaeological remains are found, to establish, where possible, their nature, extent, date and state of preservation
- to assess further the archaeological potential in order to prepare proposals for a scheme for archaeological mitigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 A total of 73 evaluation trenches were excavated (Figs 2, 4 and 13), the dimensions and orientation of which are presented in Appendix 2.

3.1.2 The location of the trenches was informed by the results of the geophysical survey, the reliability of which is discussed in further detail below (see section 6). The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of natural bedrock or the top of any significant archaeological level, whichever was highest. The topsoil and subsoil layers were stored separately and checked for any finds of archaeological importance.

3.1.3 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures outlined in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (OA 1992). The stratigraphy of the trench was recorded even where no archaeological features were encountered.

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation and bagged by context.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.3.1 A total of 15 deposits were sampled during the evaluation, the majority of which were from the backfill of grave grave cuts and were sieved for small bone fragments.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The existing topography of the site is reflected in the varying depth of deposits overlying the natural geology, with a layer of reddish brown silt increasing in thickness towards the lower ground marking the existing boundaries of Field 1 with and the south eastern boundary of Field 1 with Field 3. There was some suggestion that the subsoil overlying this alluvial deposit was a re-working of the upper part of the alluvium and this may equate to the plough disturbed soil noted during the watching brief on the compound.

4.1.2 The landscaping associated with the construction of the Cherry Tree Lane compound appears to have comprised the infilling of the low lying area within the south-western part of Field 3, probably with spoil generated from the levelling of the eastern half of the field. Consequently, the depth of the overburden in Field 3 varied significantly, from 0.4 m to the north and east ,to 2.8 m to the south and west. Details of the depths of these deposits can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

4.1.3 The archaeological horizon was predominantly encountered at the top of the natural geology which varied from limestone bedrock and cornbrash to Forest Marble clays.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 The results of both the geophysical survey and trench evaluation indicate a concentration of features to the south of Field 1 and to the north of Field 3, effectively along the edge of the plateau to the north of the site.

4.2.2 The varying types of former land use, as detailed in the desk-based assessment, are also reflected in the results of the survey. The southern limit of the increased magnetic responses and concentrations of ferrous anomalies to the north west of Field 1 (Fig. 2)appear to be delineated by a distinct band of ferrous responses on a SW-NE alignment. These were interpreted in the survey results as marking the limit of the landfill site, but are more likely to represent the southern boundary of the former allotments shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map (see 5.1.51 below). Additionally, the results of the evaluation suggest that the areas of magnetic disturbance and ferrous anomalies in Field 3 are associated with the construction of the Cherry Tree Lane compound.

4.2.3 The lack of archaeological features in the low lying areas may imply that the topography prohibited activity in this area, with the increased depth of alluvial material indicating that the low lying areas have been prone to flooding.

4.2.4 The lack of features to the east of Field 3 is likely to be the result of truncation caused during the landscaping associated with the construction of the Cherry Tree Lane compound.

4.3 Presentation of results

4.3.1 The site was divided into 3 areas based on the existing field divisions and the following descriptions are presented on this basis. As activity from a number of periods was identified within the trenches, the results from each field are presented to reflect the phasing shown below (4.3.2). An additional section. 'undated features', details other features, the interpretation and dating of which is necessarily tentative given the lack of artefactual evidence and the limitations of trial trenching.

4.3.2 The site was broadly divided into three phases using spot dates from the pottery assemblage, stratigraphic relationships and typology of features.

- Phase I: 2400-1700 BC: Bronze Age/Beaker
- Phase II: 1st century AD: Late Iron Age/early Roman
- Phase III: Post-medieval onwards

4.3.3 The field locations of each trench are presented in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1), as are the depths of deposits and datum heights at the top and base of each end of each trench. The field and trench locations are shown on Figure 2, and trenches in each field are also illustrated separately (Figs 4 and 13) as indicated below.

4.3.4 Soil descriptions for all deposits are presented in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1), except where the composition of the deposit is considered to be integral to the interpretation of features and/or deposits, where they are additionally described in the following sections.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Field 1 *(Fig. 4: Trenches 1-30 and 70-73)*

5.1.1 A total of 34 trenches were opened in Field 1, of which six (5, 7, 15, 17, 25, 26) contained no archaeology. Trenches 1 and 4 contained modern features only.

Stratigraphy

5.1.2 The depth of deposits overlying the natural geology reflected the existing topography of the Field, with the bedrock sloping to the existing boundary with Field 2 and, in the south eastern corner of Field 1, the boundary with Field 3. The top of this slope (i.e. the southern edge of the plateau) runs roughly from Trench 19 through to Trench 21 and to Trench 22. South of this line, the bedrock is overlain by a layer of mid reddish brown alluvial silt (eg. 2601, 2703, 2801), increasing in thickness to the south. At its lowest point (Trenches 26 and 27) this is overlain by a deposit similar in composition but with considerably more limestone fragments (2704, 2602) which is potentially a ploughsoil comprising re-worked alluvium.

5.1.3 The 'plateau' itself still slopes gradually towards the Burford Road but on a much shallower gradient.

Phase I: Bronze Age / Beaker

5.1.4 Evidence for Bronze Age activity in Field 1 seems to be largely funerary in origin. Although a burial in Trench 19 is undated, it is included in Phase I primarily on the basis that it is in relatively close proximity to the two securely dated Bronze Age inhumations in Trenches 11 and 23/24. It is, however perhaps more likely that this burial belongs to a later phase of activity.

Trench 14 (Figure 5)

5.1.5 Trench 14 was targeted on the linear band of ferrous anomalies thought to represent the southern boundary of the former allotments. The natural geology was encountered at *c*123.70 mOD and comprised Great Oolitic limestone which was cut by a sub-ovate grave cut (1402) measuring 1.7 m x 1.3 m and a maximum of 0.3 m deep.

5.1.6 The grave contained a tightly crouched inhumation (1403) with the head to the south and a beaker (1404) placed by the feet. The torso was supine with the arms flexed at 90° across the lower torso, and the legs twisted and crouched lying left over right. The remaining skeletal elements comprised longbones and fragments of pelvis and were in poor condition. A modern, square cut post hole (1407) had truncated the skull, although the fill of this post hole (1408) was sampled as some cranial fragments were observed within the fill (the post hole almost certainly relates to the southern boundary of the allotments, see below 5.1.51). A localised, charcoal-rich deposit (1409) which lay over the lower legs of the inhumation was also sampled.

5.1.7 The fill of the grave (1406) was largely composed of limestone slabs, presumably a re-deposition of spoil from the excavation of the grave and acting as a 'cap' over the burial.

5.1.8 A smaller but similarly shaped pit (1411) was also excavated within Trench 14. Although no finds were recovered and its function was unclear, the proximity of the burial (1403) to the north may suggest some association between the two (see also Trenches 23 and 24 below).

Trench 18 (Fig.6)

5.1.9 Trench 18 was located over a pit-like anomaly and a possible linear feature. Natural geology was encountered at between 122.64 m (S) and 123.99 m (N) OD and comprised cornbrash.

5.1.10 There was no evidence for the linear anomaly to the south of the trench, although the pit-like response appeared to be the terminus (1804) of a NW-SE aligned ditch (1802) which produced early prehistoric pottery. It is feasible that this is associated with the possible terminus in Trench 19 (1912) as they are on a similar alignment, and this would imply that the burial in Trench 19 may be contemporary with the securely dated burials in Trenches 14 and 23/24. It should also be noted that, although there is a linear response between Trenches 18 and 19 on the geophysics,

this is to the south of both 1912 and 1802/1804. The interpretation of both these features as linear is also necessarily tentative given the confines of the trenches, and the distance between the two trenches also means that any presumed relationship between them can be no more than conjectural.

Trench 19 (Figs 5 and 6)

5.1.11 The interpretation of a number of the features in Trench 19 was more problematic, particularly given the lack of datable artefactual evidence. The trench was targeted across a large, but fairly discrete anomaly identified on the geophysics on the southern edge of the plateau. The natural geology was encountered at between 121.94 m (S) and 122.76 m (N) OD and comprised the Great Oolite limestone to the north overlain by cornbrash to the south. On the interface between these two layers, a series of intercutting features was identified.

5.1.12 The earliest feature in the sequence was a possible NW-SE aligned ditch terminus (1912), which was 4 m wide and 0.4 m deep. The single fill (1911) produced a small quantity of animal bone but no datable material. The interpretation of this feature as a ditch is uncertain, particularly as the geophysics gave no indication of any continuation to the south-east. However, a possible ditch terminus on a similar alignment was identified within Trench 18 to the west, although the distance between the two makes any direct relationship difficult to establish.

5.1.13 Feature 1912 was cut by a second possible ditch terminus (1910), aligned NE-SW and measuring 4.9 m+ in length by 1.21 m wide. Again, the geophysics gave no indication of the southern continuation of this feature and there was a suggestion of a southern terminus where the feature ran under the western edge of the trench. Consequently, the interpretation of this feature as linear is tentative, and no finds were recovered to give any indication of function or date. It is possibly significant that this feature is on a similar alignment to the N-S section of the possible rectilinear feature in Trench 30, although Trench 30 is approximately 60 m to the SW and any relationship is purely conjectural.

5.1.14 Both these features were cut by an E-W aligned, sub-rectangular feature (1907) with a distinctive charcoal rich fill (1906). This measured 2.25 m in length by 0.5 m in width and was 0.18 m deep. No datable finds were recovered, although it was cut by a second sub-rectangular feature (1905) of similar dimensions (2.25 m by 0.75 m by 0.39 m) and on the same alignment, which proved to be a grave cut (see below). It is possible that 1907 is part of the same feature (1905), and that the interface between two distinct fills (1906 and 1902) has been misinterpreted as a later cut. However, the greater depth of feature 1905 was evident along this interface and it seems more likely that they are two separate cuts. It is feasible that 1905 represents an earlier grave cut, although no evidence for this was recovered, other than the similarity in shape and dimensions.

5.1.15 Grave cut 1905 contained a single inhumation (1903), aligned E-W, with the head to the east. The skeleton was identified on site as that of a mature adult male aged 35-

45. The skeleton was supine and extended, with the legs crossed at the ankles (left leg over right). The right arm was extended, although the position of the left arm was unclear. The hindquarters of a sheep or goat had been placed to the south (left) of the skull. No finds were recovered to give any indication of date and, although the proximity of securely dated Bronze Age inhumations may imply a similar date for this burial, this interpretation of date is necessarily conjectural.

5.1.16 In addition to these features, a second, discrete anomaly was targeted at the southern end of the trench but was very irregular in plan and profile and is likely to have been the result of bioturbation (1914).

Trenches 23 and 24 (Fig. 7)

5.1.17 Trenches 23 and 24 were targeted over a possible ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey on the southern edge of the plateau. Natural geology was encountered at between 121.86 m (S) and 122.92 m (N) OD and comprised Great Oolite limestone overlain by cornbrash at the extreme southern end of Trench 24 and 'cut' by a probable geological feature, filled by a sterile mid orange brown sand which was evident in the easternmost 6.5 m of Trench 23.

5.1.18 These layers were cut by a ring gully (2304, 2306, 2403, 2409) approximately 10-11 m in diameter. On average the feature was 0.65 m wide by 0.2 m deep and filled by a compact, mid orange brown silty clay (2303, 2305, 2402, 2408) which produced beaker pottery and a small amount of animal bone. The ditch enclosed two discrete features (2405 and 2407) which were both interpreted as possible burials.

5.1.19 Following consultation with the County Archaeological Officer (Charles Parry) and Dan Slatcher (JSAC), it was agreed that one of these features should be subject to a sample excavation to establish the presence, or otherwise, of human remains but that full excavation was not appropriate in evaluation conditions. Feature 2405 was aligned N-S, was sub-rectangular and measured 2.5 m by 1.4 m in plan. A slot, 0.75m wide, was excavated at the southern end of the feature. The fill (2404) comprised predominantly re-deposited limestone in a mid brownish-grey silty clay matrix, and produced beaker pottery. The feature was not bottomed as a human adult metatarsal was recovered at a depth of 121.78 m OD (*c.*0.75 m below the surface of the natural). If this was *in-situ*, it would suggest that this feature represents a central burial within the ring gully.

5.1.20 Given the shape of the feature, and the presence of a metatarsal at the southern end, it could imply that the 'grave' may contain a crouched inhumation with the head to the north.

5.1.21 Feature 2407 measured 1.25 m by 0.80 m and was located to the north of 2405. This was not excavated but may represent a second burial within the ring gully, although no evidence for this was recovered other than the similarity in shape to 2405.

Phase II: Late Iron Age / early Roman

5.1.22 The evidence for this phase of activity seems to date predominantly to the **?**Late Iron Age, with a number of the features producing mid 1st century AD pottery. In contrast to Phase I, the evidence from this phase seems to suggest a more utilitarian use of the plateau.

Trench 9 (Fig. 8)

5.1.23 Trench 9 was located over an E-W aligned linear anomaly. Natural geology was encountered at 124.70 m OD to the south of the trench and 125.20 m OD to the north. This comprised Limestone bedrock to the north and south, with the majority of the trench comprising Forest Marble clays.

5.1.24 The bedrock to the south of the trench was cut by the E-W aligned ditch identified on the geophysics (900) which was 2.1 m wide and 0.62 m deep. The fills (901 and 902) comprised silty clays, the primary fill (902) with *c*45% limestone fragment inclusions which presumably originate from the erosion of the ditch edges. Both fills produced 1st century AD pottery although the primary fill produced a small amount of Iron Age material.

5.1.25 Other features in this trench are discussed below (ref. *Undated Features*)

Trench 10 (Fig. 8)

5.1.26 Trench 10 was targeted on the NE-SW segment of a possible semi-circular enclosure identified on the geophysics. Natural geology was encountered at between 126.28 m (N) and 125.66 m (S) OD and comprised Forest Marble clay.

5.1.27 The enclosure ditch (1006) measured 2.3 m in width and was 0.78 m deep. The fills (1003, 1004 and 1005) comprised predominantly silty clays with up to 5% limestone fragment inclusions and contained a small quantity of animal bone. The recovery of 1st century AD pottery from the upper fills, and Late Iron Age pottery from the primary fill (1005) suggest that the feature originated in the Late Iron Age (a small quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the upper fill (1003) which is likely to have been intrusive). The profile of the feature displayed a steep exterior (northern) edge sloping to a flat base, with a stepped profile on the interior (southern) edge.

5.1.28 Two intersecting gullies (1008 and 1010) were excavated to the north of the enclosure ditch (1006) described above. Gully 1010 was aligned E-W and appeared to terminate at its eastern end within the trench. Gully 1008 was aligned N-S and may have cut 1010, although the relationship was uncertain. No finds were recovered from the single fill of 1010 (1009) although a small amount of Roman pottery and building material was recovered from the fill of 1008 (1007). However, two sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the top of deposit 1008 and, whilst these are likely to have been intrusive, this may suggest that this feature is considerably later.

Trench 11 (Figs 5 and 9)

5.1.29 Trench 11 was a 10 m by 10 m trench targeted on two intersecting linear anomalies. Natural geology was encountered at between 125.26 m and 124.96 m OD and comprised Forest Marble clays with localised patches of underlying limestone bedrock.

5.1.30 A roughly N-S aligned linear feature (group 1126 - comprising cuts 1115 and 1107) ran across the western part of the trench. Approximately 4.5 m from the northern corner of the trench this intersected with a NE-SW aligned ditch (1102) which terminated *c*3m NE of the intersection. There was no clear relationship between the two features, although there was a suggestion that 1102 cut 1115. Both ditches produced 1st century AD pottery and a small quantity of animal bone (two sherds of post-medieval pottery from the top of 1105 are likely to be intrusive).

5.1.31 Immediately to the east of the intersection was a neonate burial (1104) which appeared to have been placed in the base of ditch 1102 and covered by a capstone (this did not appear to have been worked and was presumably a re-deposited natural limestone slab). The skeleton was aligned N-S with the skull to the south and appeared to be supine, although compression by the capstone had displaced a number of the bones and the exact position was uncertain.

5.1.32 Approximately 3.5 m to the west of the intersection was a posthole (1100), *c*0.4 m in diameter, the fill of which (1101) produced 1st century AD pottery. This appeared in isolation within the trench and its function was unclear, although its proximity to the intersection may be significant.

5.1.33 Other features in this trench are discussed below (see *Undated Features*).

Trench 13 (Fig. 9)

5.1.34 Trench 13 was targeted on an anomaly identified on the geophysics which may have represented the easternmost NW-SE section of the enclosure ditch. Natural geology was encountered at *c*125.50 m OD and comprised Great Oolite limestone to the SW which was overlain by a yellow brown sandy deposit to the NE. This was likely to have been a geological variation on the interface between the limestone and the overlying cornbrash.

5.1.35 Approximately 4.5 m from the south-western end of the trench, on the interface between the sandy deposit and the limestone, a NW-SE aligned ditch (1305) was recorded. The ditch measured 1.5 m in width by 0.5 m deep and was filled by predominantly silty clays, similar in composition to the fills of ditch 1006 to the west although containing a relatively large assemblage of animal bone. The fills again produced 1st century AD pottery, and suggested that the ditch was Late Iron Age in date. In contrast to the ditch in Trench 10, the profile of 1305 (Fig. 9, Section 1301) displayed a near vertical 'interior' (western) edge sloping to a flat base with a steep 'exterior' (eastern) edge. The difference in profile does not necessarily negate the

possibility that this feature forms part of the same enclosure, given the similarity of the fills and the artefactual assemblages.

5.1.36 Other features in this trench are discussed in Phase III below.

Trench 16 (Fig. 10)

5.1.37 Trench 16 was located over a concentration of anomalies to the south of the enclosure in Trenches 10, 13 and 73. Natural geology was encountered at between 125.07 m (N) and 124.15 m (S) OD and comprised Great Oolite limestone.

5.1.38 A series of fairly regular, but shallow pits was revealed (1605, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1618 1620 and 1622). A number of the fills produced datable artefactual evidence which was 1st century AD in origin (1602 and 1603 (fills of 1605), 1606 and 1608 (fills of 1609), 1612 (fill of 1613) and 1621 (fill of 1622)). Although the function of these features is unclear, it is possible that they represent quarry pits (see section 6 below).

Trench 21 (Fig. 7)

5.1.39 Trench 21 was located over a series of pit-like responses on the geophysics. Natural geology comprised limestone bedrock and was encountered at 120.33 m OD to the south of the trench and 121.98 m OD to the north.

5.1.40 The natural bedrock was cut by a curvilinear feature (2105) on a roughly S-N alignment but with a suggestion of a change in alignment to SW-NE at its northern extent within the trench. The feature was 2 m wide and 0.7 m deep and produced 1st century AD pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. The function of this feature was unclear although it may be associated with the undated ditch in Trench 29 (see below), as they are on a similar alignment and the geophysics suggests that the feature in Trench 29 is also curvilinear.

Trench 22 (Fig. 7)

5.1.41 Trench 22 was targeted on a WNW-ENE aligned linear anomaly. Natural geology was encountered at 120.92 m OD to the south of the trench an 121.60 m OD to the north and comprised limestone bedrock to the north overlain by cornbrash to the south.

5.1.42 A NW-SE aligned ditch (2204) measuring 2 m wide by 0.4 m deep cut the cornbrash just to the south of the interface with the limestone bedrock. The southernmost edge of the feature sloped at approximately 20°, and the northernmost at *c*65° to a concave base. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the single fill (2203).

Trench 72 (Fig. 11)

5.1.43 Trench 72 was located over a number of pit-type responses. Natural geology was encountered at between 123.19 m and 121.98 m OD and comprised limestone bedrock with a sandy geological variation at the eastern end.

5.1.44 Three possible pits were identified, although all were relatively shallow and few finds were recovered. The small amount of pottery recovered suggested that these features may be Late Iron Age in date. It is possible that they may be quarry pits and may have been excavated to target the sandy bedrock at this end of the trench.

Trench 73 (Fig. 11)

5.1.45 Trench 73 was located across a series of pit-like anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. Natural geology was encountered at between 123.85 m (W) and 124.34 m (E) OD and comprised cornbrash.

5.1.46 The westernmost of the anomalies exposed within the trench proved to be a NW-SE aligned ditch (7323) measuring 1.2 m wide by 0.35 m deep. The fills (7321 and 7322) comprised clayey silts, the uppermost of which (7322) produced mid 1st century AD pottery. It is possible that this ditch represents the southern continuation of the westernmost of the NW-SE sections of the enclosure ditch. Whilst the geophysics plot does not show this as a continuous linear feature, it is possible that the high ferrous readings associated with the former allotments has produced inconclusive results along the southern boundary of the same.

5.1.47 To the east of ditch 7323, a tree throw (7316) and a series of small pits and/or postholes (7314, 7305, 7307, 7311 and 7319) in a linear configuration were also revealed. These appeared to correspond to the pit-like anomalies identified on the geophysics, and may have formed part of a fence-line or internal division within the enclosure (although it is by no means certain that they are contemporary). Pottery recovered from a number of these features suggested that they were mid 1st century in date.

Phase III: Post medieval onwards

5.1.48 Little evidence for any activity between the 1st century AD and the 18th century was encountered during the evaluation. There was some evidence for 12th-15th century activity in Trenches 10 and 11, although the medieval finds recovered were on the interface between the topsoil and the upper fills of earlier features. Given the former use of this area as allotments, the few medieval and post-medieval finds in the top fills of these features are likely to be intrusive.

5.1.49 Trench 2 contained a possible post-medieval furrow (204) which produced a single clay pipe stem.

5.1.50 Trenches 13 and 14 were located over the concentration of ferrous readings which probably mark the southern boundary of the former allotments. This hypothesis is further strengthened by the NE-SW aligned linear configuration of square-cut postholes in Trench 13, of which the posthole in Trench 14 (which truncated the skull of the burial 1403) is almost certainly a component part.

5.1.51 The southern edge of the landfill in the NW corner of the site was revealed in the northern end of Trench 8. In addition, a further area of 19th/20th century landfill was recorded in Trench 3, adjacent to the Burford Road.

Undated Features

Trench 6 (Fig. 8)

5.1.52 The natural geology in Trench 6 comprised Forest Marble clay and was encountered at 126.88 m OD to the north and 126.29 m OD to the south. The majority of the possible features in this trench were the result of bioturbation (605, 607, 611), although one possible pit (603) was recorded. The date and function of this feature were uncertain.

Trench 9 (Fig. 8)

5.1.53 To the north of ditch 900 (see above), and cutting the clay natural, were 4 postholes in a semi-circular configuration with distinctive reddish brown clay fills (904 and 906). Two of these were excavated (903 and 905) but produced no datable artefactual evidence. It is possible that these post-holes represent the eastern extent of a circular, post-built structure.

5.1.54 To the west of these post holes, within the potential structure, was a curvilinear/rectilinear gully (908), the southern extent of which was uncertain. This was also devoid of finds and its function and date unclear, although it may be an internal feature within the possible circular structure. Despite the lack of dating evidence, the configuration of the postholes, together with the proximity of the enclosure, may suggest that these features belong to the Iron Age phase of activity (Phase II).

Trench 12

5.1.55 Trench 12 was located over a large pit-type anomaly south of the enclosure seen in Trenches 10, 13 and 73. The natural geology comprised predominantly limestone bedrock overlain by cornbrash in the SE corner of the trench.

5.1.56 The anomaly proved to be a very shallow and irregular feature (1204) and is likely to have been a geological variation on the interface between the limestone bedrock and the overlying cornbrash.

Trench 20

5.1.57 Trench 20 was located over pit-like anomaly. Natural geology was encountered at approximately 123.75 m OD and comprised predominantly cornbrash with patches of the underlying limestone bedrock throughout.

5.1.58 The base of a possible pit (2002) was recorded in the centre of the trench, although the fill (2003) was very sterile and produced no finds. Despite the apparent regularity of this feature it is likely to have been the result of bioturbation.

Trench 27

5.1.59 Trench 27 was excavated to the south of Field 1 and was targeted on a linear anomaly identified on the geophysics. Natural geology was encountered at 115.81 m OD to the south of the trench and 117.52 m OD to the north and comprised limestone bedrock.

5.1.60 A possible ditch cut (2701) corresponding to the geophysical anomaly was planned but not excavated due to the increased depth of alluvium within the trench, and its close proximity to a public footpath.

Trench 28

5.1.61 Trench 28 was located over a linear anomaly. Natural geology was encountered at 118.78 m OD to the south of the trench and 120.66 m OD to the north and comprised cornbrash.

5.1.62 Two NE-SW aligned gullies (2804 and 2806) were recorded within the trench although no dating evidence was recovered and their function was unclear. It is possibly significant that these are on a similar alignment to a number of other linear features within the field (see section 6 below).

Trench 29

5.1.63 Trench 29 was targeted on linear and possibly curvilinear anomalies identified on the geophysics. Natural geology was encountered at 119.62 m OD at the south west end of the trench and 120.62 m OD to the north east and comprised cornbrash.

5.1.64 A single N-S aligned gully was recorded. No dating evidence was recovered and its function was unclear, although its alignment suggested that it may be associated with the possible curvilinear feature in Trench 21.

Trench 30

5.1.65 Trench 30 was targeted on a number of ferrous anomalies to the SE of Field 1. Natural geology was encountered at 120.28 m OD to the NW of the trench and 118.67 m OD at the SE end and predominantly comprised cornbrash with patches of limestone bedrock apparent throughout.

5.1.66 The natural was cut by two perpendicular gullies (3004 and 3005) which produced no datable evidence and the function of which was unclear. It is possible that the NE-SW aligned gully (3004) is associated with the possible linear feature in Trench 19 (1910), although this is very tenuous given the distance between the two trenches.

Trench 70 (Fig. 12)

5.1.67 The natural geology in Trench 70 comprised limestone bedrock with patches of cornbrash and was encountered at 123.25 m OD to the NW of the trench and 121.33 m OD to the south.

5.1.68 Two pits (7003 and 7014) were recorded within the trench, although no dating evidence was recovered and the function of the pits is unclear. Other features in this trench were the result of bioturbation.

Trench 71 (Fig. 12)

5.1.69 The natural geology in Trench 71 comprised cornbrash with irregular patches of sand and was encountered at 123 m OD to the north of the trench and 119.32 m OD to the south. The trench contained three possible features, two of which proved to be the result of bioturbation (7103, 7105). The remaining feature (7107) was a 0.38 m wide ditch, which may be the western continuation of the 'east-west' section of the gullies in Trench 30.

Field 2 *(Trenches 56-69: not illustrated separately)*

5.1.70 A total of 14 trenches were opened in Field 2 of which four (57, 58, 63 and 64) contained no archaeological features and the remaining 10 (56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69) only contained evidence for post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

Stratigraphy

5.1.71 The depth of deposits overlying the natural geology reflected the existing topography of the Field, with the natural sloping from the London Road (A417) to the existing boundary with Fields 1 and 3. A layer of mid reddish brown alluvial silt (eg. 5601, 5901, 6301) increased in thickness to the north, with its southern limit approximately equating to a line between Trenches 56, 59, 63, 65 and 66. This is overlain by a deposit similar in composition but with considerably more limestone fragments (5602, 6402) which is potentially a ploughsoil comprising re-worked alluvium. This was also apparent to the south of the field where it directly overlay the natural geology.

Phase III: Post medieval and onwards

5.1.72 The only archaeological features observed within Field 2 were furrows associated with post-medieval cultivation. These cut the potential ploughsoil described above and the fills were of similar composition to the overlying topsoil.

Field 3 *(Figure 13: Trenches 31-55)*

5.1.73 A total of 25 trenches were opened in Field 3, of which 19 contained no archaeology (32, 36-38, 40-53 and 55).

Stratigraphy

5.1.74 The deposits overlying the natural geology in Field 3 reflected both the existing topography of the site and the landscaping of the majority of the field during the construction of the Cherry Tree Lane compound (see 4.1.1 above).

Phase II: Late Iron Age / early Roman

Trenches 31-35

5.1.75 The trenches to the north of the field (31-35) were targeted on a series of anomalies of potentially archaeological origin. Natural geology was encountered at between 126.15 m OD (Trench 31) and 121.05 (southern end of Trench 35) and comprised limestone bedrock.

5.1.76 Upon excavation, the anomalies proved to be predominantly irregular shallow features, one of which (3305) produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery from the single fill (3304). It is likely that a number of these features are the result of bioturbation but some appeared more regular in plan (ie - 3303, 3305) and may represent Roman quarrying along the line of the Fosse Way (see below). A single, undated N-S aligned linear feature (3503) was recorded in Trench 35 (Fig. 14).

Undated Features

Trench 39 (Fig. 14)

5.1.77 Trench 39 was located over an area of magnetic disturbance. Natural geology was encountered at *c*122.95 m OD and comprised limestone bedrock.

5.1.78 A roughly E-W aligned, undated linear (3906) with a distinctive rubble rich fill (3908) was recorded. Additionally, a shallow pit (3904) was excavated at the south-west end of the Trench, the function and date of which was uncertain.

Trench 54 (Fig. 14)

5.1.79 Trench 54 was located over a number of ferrous anomalies. Natural geology was encountered at between 119.51 m (N) and 119.97 m (S) OD and comprised limestone bedrock overlain by orange brown clay.

5.1.80 A large, vertically edged, feature (5404) with mixed fills (5401, 5402) was loosely interpreted as a quarry pit, possibly associated with the construction of the A417. No finds were recovered but the mixed nature of the fills, and the presence of topsoil within them, suggested a rapid backfilling, probably of no great antiquity.

5.2 Finds

Pottery *by Jane Timby*

Introduction

5.2.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 374 sherds of pottery weighing 3156 g, dating to the earlier prehistoric, late prehistoric, early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

5.2.2 Pottery was recovered from 42 individual contexts. Only 11 contexts yielded 10 or more sherds, with 14 contexts producing single sherds, which clearly has an impact on the reliability of the dating.

5.2.3 The sherds were in variable condition reflected in the overall average sherd weight of just 8.4 g. However, there were instances of multiple sherds from single vessels as well as small, abraded, crumbs.

5.2.4 For the purposes of this assessment the assemblage was scanned to assess the likely chronological range and quantified by sherd count and weight for each excavated context. The resulting data is summarised in Appendix 3.

5.2.5 In the following paragraphs the wares are summarised by the main chronological period.

Early prehistoric

5.2.6 Some 80 sherds from a single Beaker associated with an inhumation were recovered from context 1404. The sherds include rim, base and bodysherds, potentially reconstructible to obtain a profile. The vessel appears to have a funnel-shaped neck and slightly more globular body and is decorated over the entire exterior with a slightly irregularly placed, comb-impressed, latticework. The paste has a fine, calcined, flint temper.

5.2.7 Two other contexts produced definite Beaker material with a further four potential sherds, three redeposited in later contexts.

5.2.8 Gully context 2303 produced three sherds, two bodysherds and a basesherd from a grog-tempered Beaker decorated with horizontal lines of twisted cord decoration. A further grog-tempered sherd was recovered from the grave fill 2404.

5.2.9 Flint tempered sherds potentially of earlier prehistoric date were also recovered from 1119, 1304, 1606 and 1803. The latter context contained no other material.

Later prehistoric

5.2.10 The bulk of the assemblage comprises wares of Iron Age and early Roman date. In most cases sherds typical of the mid-later Iron Age of the region occurred alongside later wares likely to be current in the 1st century AD. This could either suggest a site with mid-late Iron Age origins or that the Iron Age wares extended into the 1st century.

5.2.11 Typical Iron Age wares include handmade wares with various oolitic limestone, fossil shell or shell and limestone tempers. Single occurrences of these wares without clear later material came from six contexts (902, 1005, 1612, 7205, 7208 and 7315). None of these pieces were featured.

5.2.12 Twenty-three contexts yielded material typical of the 1st century AD. These can be divided into those contexts with Savernake ware and are thus likely, on traditional dating, to date to the second half of the 1st century AD and those without which could be earlier. These are distinguished in Appendix 4, the former being dated from the mid 1st century.

5.2.13 The assemblage comprises a mixture of handmade and wheelmade wares amongst which are sherds of Malvernian limestone-tempered ware, grog-tempered wares, grog and limestone-tempered wares and sandy wares. Featured sherds were unfortunately sparse.

5.2.14 All the wares are local native types with no Roman wares proper present. In this respect the assemblage should be seen as contemporary with the occupation within the Bagendon Dykes and have no links with the Roman occupation at nearby Cirencester. It appears to post-date the material recovered from Preston and Ermin Farm (Timby 1999).

Medieval

5.2.15 Three sherds of medieval currency were noted from two contexts (1005 and 1012). In all cases the sherds were Minety ware, from North Wiltshire, with a production period spanning the later 12th to 15th centuries.

Post medieval

5.2.16 Some 22 sherds of post-medieval date are present from eight contexts. The sherds include modern 'china', Ashton Keynes glazed red earthenware, English stoneware, iron glazed kitchen ware and salt glazed whiteware.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay *by Cynthia Poole*

Roman Building Material

5.2.17 Three contexts produced ceramic building material of Roman date. Five broken amorphous fragments weighing 16 g were recovered from 1007. Fragments of Roman ceramic building material were also recovered from made ground deposits in Test pit 134 and Trench 38, both in the area of the Cherry Tree Lane compound. Given the nature of the deposits from which this material was recovered, it could be derived from elsewhere on site or, indeed, have been imported to the site from elsewhere. Two fragments weighing 44 g were found in context 13404 from Test pit 134. The largest of these was a piece of tegula flange (type D; 24 mm wide x 20 high). A single small fragment from context 3802 in Trench 28 weighing 7 g had part of a band of combing using a very coarse toothed comb running parallel to its edge. It is likely to be a fragment of box, voussoir or wall tile utilised in Roman heating systems for cavity walling/roofing. All pieces were made in the same fabric: a fine orange laminated clay with fine cream and red (Fe oxide) clay pellets 1-3 mm. All were heavily abraded.

Modern Building Material

5.2.18 One fragment of modern ceramic building material weighing 215 g was recovered from context 13802.

Fired Clay

5.2.19 Four fragments of fired clay weighing 20 g were recovered from contexts 2203 and 7322. They were made in a fine silty clay fabric containing small quantities of stone grits c. 2 mm and were fired to a light yellowish brown or reddish yellow colour. There were some remnants of surface but no diagnostic features. The degree of firing would suggest they derive from domestic ovens or hearths. It is not dateable, but is most likely to be of prehistoric or Roman date. In view of the presence of Bronze Age and Iron Age material found on the site, it is likely to be contemporary with this material.

Animal Bone *by Lena Strid*
(quantification by context shown in Appendix 4)

5.2.20 A total of 209 animal bones were recovered from this site. Most bones were in a fairly poor condition (see Lyman 1994:355 for definitions). Burned bones were absent, and only two displayed gnaw marks. Context 1904 contained part of a sheep/goat adjacent to the human burial. The remaining contexts seem to be household refuse.

5.2.21 The predominance of cattle and sheep/goat in the assemblage is to be considered normal, regardless of time period. The presence of dogs is evidenced by gnaw marks on two cattle bones.

5.2.22 Judging by the epiphyseal fusion, the cattle, sheep/goat and horse bones derived from adult animals. Three sheep/goat mandibles had Mandible Wear Stages of 30, 37 and 39, suggesting an age-of-death of 2-4 and 4-6 years respectively (Vretemark 1997:39).

5.2.23 Butchering marks were found on two cattle bones. Horizontal cutmarks were found on a carpal bone, suggesting skinning. An ulna displayed chopmarks anteriorly and medially on the olecranon, indicating disjointing of the elbow joint.

Human Bone *By Sharon Clough*

5.2.24 Skeleton 1903 was found lying east-west. The skeleton was in good robust condition, though the bone surface was eroded in places. All parts of the skeleton were represented though fragmentary. This individual was an older adult male (over 50 years). He suffered from caries, calculus and dental abscesses. He also had osteoarthritis in the upper neck region. He was robustly built and approximately 1.83m tall (6ft).

5.2.25 Skeleton 1104 was recovered from the base of a ditch and was lying below a slab of limestone. The skeleton was in good condition where bone was present. The individual was a neonate, between 38 and 44 weeks (average gestation 40 weeks).

5.2.26 Skeleton 1403 was in a crouched position with the head to the south, which was truncated by a posthole. The skeleton was in fair condition, the bone was robust though fragmentary and the surface was eroded in places. The long bones and skull

were all represented, though the vertebrae, ribs, hands and feet were predominantly absent. This individual was an older adult (over 50 years) female. Her teeth exhibited heavy attrition and caries.

Flint *by Rebecca Devaney*

5.2.27 Two pieces of worked flint were recovered during the evaluation. A flake, from context 7315, has pronounced ventral ripples and an indistinct striking platform. It has suffered slight post-depositional damage and is heavily corticated. A piece of irregular waste from context 1911 exhibits many small flake scars and some larger truncated scars, which may suggest that it accidentally broke away from the core during knapping. However, the piece may be naturally as opposed to humanly modified, a suggestion consistent with the presence of moderate levels of post-depositional damage.

Other Finds

5.2.28 Table 2 quantifies the other finds recovered during the evaluation.

Table 2 Other finds

Type	Context	Fragment count	Weight (grams)
Clay Pipe	203	1	
	17002	1	
Iron (Nails)	600	1	
	612	1	
	901	1	
	1007	2	
	1012	1	
	1119	1	
	1301	1	
Shell	612	1	2
	1911	16	16
	2303	1	3
	2404	1	4

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

By Seren Griffiths

Methodology

5.3.1 Eleven samples were processed as part of the evaluation at King's Hill Cirencester. Samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, molluscs and small bones and artefacts. Sample 1 (context 1906) was processed by floatation for the recovery of charred plant remains. It originated from a burnt pit fill located near grave [1905] and was postulated to contain a deposit associated with the inhumation. The sample was processed using a modified Siraf-type machine, the flot being collected onto a 250 micron mesh. The remaining material was then wet sieved through a column for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. The residue was washed onto 500 micron mesh and retained. The 10 samples taken for the recovery of bones and artefacts were washed through the sieve column. The flot and residues

were air-dried and the flots scanned under a binocular microscope at Oxford Archaeology. Residues were sorted for bones and artefacts down to 4mm and the remaining material retained. Initially assessment was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology by Seren Griffiths.

Results

Charred Plant Remains

5.3.2 Sample 1 (context 1906) produced a flot of c 95 ml. Charcoal was frequent in the flot, some items were c2mm in diameter (and therefore potentially identifiable), however there were also frequent comminuted elements. Molluscs were common in the flot and a range of taxa represented, including *Cecilioides acicula*, a burrowing species likely to be intrusive and therefore not indicative of contemporary environment. Rootlets made up about 5% of the flot by volume. Non-charred, presumably modern weed seeds were present in the flot in low numbers.

Finds recovered by environmental processing

5.3.3 Bone was recovered from several of the samples. Bone greater than 10 mm was recovered from <2> (context 1903), <5> (context 1903), <8> (context 1402) and <10> (context 1403).

Discussion

5.3.4 Cremations and inhumations from a range of periods infrequently have charred assemblages including species which appear to have ritual connotations, as well as charcoal from fuel-sources. The absence of large volumes of charcoal >2mm or other charred plant remains suggests that the charred plant assemblage from context (1906) did not form as a result of *in situ* burning, however it is impossible to speculate further on the origin of this deposit.

6 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Reliability of Geophysical Survey

6.1.1 The geophysical survey was predominantly reliable in identifying archaeological features, although there are a number of instances where pit-type anomalies in the geophysical survey appeared to represent linear features within the trenches. It is possible that this may be a result of the varying geological layers through which the linear features are cut, and that certain types of geology are more likely to produce positive results.

6.1.2 A number of the potential features identified also proved to be geological variations (ie - Trench 57), although this was acknowledged as a possibility in the survey report (GSB Prospection, 2006).

6.1.3 It is also acknowledged within the report that concentrations of ferrous anomalies within the areas previously utilised as allotments, and in the compound area, may

have obscured any weaker responses which may indicate archaeological type anomalies. This certainly seems to be the case in the north-western corner of Field 1, where a number of features not identified on the geophysics were recorded in Trench 14. However, the lack of archaeological features in the trenches to the east of Field 3 suggests that truncation during construction of the compound has removed any archaeological deposits, although the watching brief on Area 2 of Cherry Tree Lane suggested that the archaeological potential of this area was minimal in any case.

6.1.4 With the exception of the ridge and furrow responses in Field 2, the survey results from the low lying areas in Fields 1, 2 and 3 and the infilled low lying area to the south-west of Field 3, showed few or no archaeological responses. This may have been a result of the increased depth of overburden in these areas, but also reflects the lack of archaeological features suggested by the evaluation.

Phase I: Bronze Age / Beaker

6.1.5 The beaker pottery sherds associated with the crouched burial in Trench 14 and the probable burial in Trench 23/24 suggest a date range of 2400-1700 BC for these burials.

6.1.6 The dating of the burial in Trench 19 is less clear as no datable material was recovered. If Bronze Age, it is unusual in that it is extended although this does not necessarily preclude the possibility. The fact that the inhumation is accompanied by the hind quarters of a sheep or goat is also inconclusive as this practice is fairly common throughout the prehistoric, Roman and early Saxon periods. Animal remains interred with Roman burials are more frequently pigs or chickens, with a noticeable trend for the burial of pig skulls with adult males and the hind quarters of pigs with females (Ceri Boston, pers. comm.). In the absence of any conclusive artefactual evidence, the tentative dating of this burial as Bronze Age is based largely on the proximity of the Bronze Age inhumations in Trenches 14 and 23/24.

6.1.7 The presence of at least two Bronze Age inhumations (one within a ring ditch) on the edge of the plateau is potentially very significant, particularly given the existence of other known barrows in the immediate vicinity. The Tar Barrows lie to the north of Burford Road (SAM268/14) and other possible barrow sites have been identified to the west of Tar Barrows (SMR No.2096) and to the south of the London Road (SMR No.2125). Additionally, the NMR shows a barrow site to the north west of Field 1 known as Wigwold Barrow (NMR No.SP00 SW30; HOB UID 327384), in the area of the former allotments. This was not identified in the geophysical survey and may have been truncated by the landfill site in the north-west corner of the field.

6.1.8 Although known Bronze Age settlement sites are not common in Gloucestershire, the widespread distribution of round barrows and ring ditches suggests extensive settlement in the Cotswolds and Upper Thames Valley (Mudd *et al*, 1999, p7). A generally dispersed pattern of barrows and ring ditches, with small clusters of barrows, is characteristic of the area, and one such group of barrows was partially excavated during the A417/A419 link road construction at St Augustines Farm

*c*2.5km to the south west of the site (Mudd *et al*, 1999). It is possible, given the known barrow sites in the vicinity and the inhumations identified during the evaluation, that the plateau along the Burford Road is the site of another such group.

Phase II: late Iron Age / early Roman

Enclosure and associated features

6.1.9 A number of features were tentatively dated as late Iron Age in origin. However, as suggested by the analysis of the pottery, a date range of mid-late Iron Age to late 1st century AD is possible for much of the material.

6.1.10 The enclosure identified by the geophysics and targeted by Trenches 10, 13 and 73 is likely to be mid-late Iron Age in origin, although the pottery recovered from the upper fills would suggest that it was still extant in the late 1st century AD. As indicated by the geophysics, the enclosure appears to be U-shaped with the suggestion that it was open at its southern end, approximately where it meets the southern limit of the plateau. The row of post holes in Trench 73 may form part of a temporary closure of the 'mouth' of the U-shaped ditch.

6.1.11 The relationship between the gullies in Trenches 10 and 11 is unclear. It is possible that they are part of a contiguous system of linear features, although if this is the case, their relationship with the enclosure ditch is uncertain as the gullies and the enclosure would intersect to the west of Trench 10. However, the pottery assemblage from the gullies included Savernake ware and is thus likely to date to the second half of the 1st century AD (see 5.2.12). Consequently, it is possible that the gullies post-date the initial excavation of the enclosure.

6.1.12 The function of these features is unclear. The fact that the Tar Barrows are still visible earthworks suggests that more of these monuments would have been upstanding in the Late Iron Age and this may have been a factor in the location of the enclosure. The presence of a neonate burial at the intersection of the two gullies in Trench 11 may suggest that some continuing ritual significance was attached to the area, although a better understanding of the function of the gullies and the relationship with - and character of - associated features would be required to draw more definitive conclusions regarding their function.

6.1.13 The ditch located within Trench 9 is likely to be associated with the enclosure, given the similarity of the artefactual assemblage, although its precise function is unclear without a more detailed understanding of its extent and relationship with the enclosure ditch.

6.1.14 The possible post built structure, also in Trench 9, may imply that these features are associated with settlement activity, and other evidence of domestic occupation was recovered from the site.

Quarrying

6.1.15 The shallow features in Trenches 16 and to the north of Field 3 may represent quarry pits. Although these appear fairly *ad-hoc* and are relatively shallow, other examples of similar quarrying along the route of Ermine Street was revealed during the A417/419 road scheme excavations. Although a number of these sites were on gravel (Court Farm, Latton; West Field Farm etc), *"..the Roman quarry pits were* [characterised by being] *generally small and shallow"* (Mudd *et al*, 1999, p129). Additionally, quarry sites on the limestone displayed similar characteristics (ie - Field's Farm (OAU, 1999, p105)). The implication is that quarrying, particularly on the limestone, was targeted at exploiting *"..the easily removable and ready-graded brashy limestone encountered in the upper 0.4 - 0.6 m of the sub-surface geology"* (OAU, 1999, p.105). It is also suggested that this localised extraction may have reflected a preference for the minimal movement of materials from their source to where they were actually required.

6.1.16 It is possible, given the close proximity of the Fosse Way, that the quarrying activity from Kingshill North is associated with the construction - or subsequent repair - of the road.

Phase III: Post-medieval onwards

6.1.17 Although limited, the evidence for this phase does appear to reflect various types of former land use presented in the desk-based assessment (1.5.15 - 1.5.22).

6.1.18 The ridge and furrow suggested by the geophysics was much in evidence in Field 2, and cut the subsoil overlying the natural geology and the ?alluvial deposit observed within the lower lying areas of the site. The fills of the furrows were very similar to the overlying topsoil, which in this field certainly appeared a lot darker and richer in loam than in Fields 1 and 3, probably as a result of years digging and manuring by allotment owners.

6.1.19 The allotments to the north of Field 1 were also apparent in the fence line recorded in Trenches 13 and 14, and the proliferation of poppies in this area of the field (which favour looser, cultivated soils).

6.1.20 The large quarry pit recorded in Trench 54 may relate to the field shown as 'Quarry Forestall' on some of the earlier cartographic evidence (ref. 1.5.11).

6.1.21 As discussed above (4.1.1), the landscaping associated with the construction of the Cherry Tree Lane compound was also apparent in the majority of the trenches in Field 3.

Conclusion

6.1.22 The results of the evaluation suggest that the a concentration of archaeological features survive on the plateau to the south of the Burford Road. There was also some suggestion of archaeological features to the south of Field 1, although the lack of dating evidence and the distance between the Trenches made characterisation of

these features difficult. The evidence indicates that the distribution of archaeological features is predominantly confined to Field 1, both as a result of the topography (and possibly past ground conditions) and, in the case of Field 3, truncation during the construction of the Cherry Tree Lane compound and subsequent re-instatement.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
FIELD 1								
1	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	127.33	127.39						
Base	126.97	127.06						
			10001	deposit	0.32		topsoil	
			10002	deposit	0.15		subsoil: tenacious light brown clay	
			10003	fill	0.15		fill of modern feature	
			10004	fill	0.30		fill of modern feature	
			10005	cut	0.4	3.00+	modern feature: ?linear	**Mod**
			10006	layer			natural geology: clay	
2	***E***	***W***						
Top	127.78	127.22						
Base	127.55	126.85						
			200	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			201	deposit	0.15		subsoil: mid brownish grey clay	
			202	layer			natural geology: predominantly clay	
			203	fill	0.18	1.29	fill of shallow ?linear	**x**
			204	cut	0.18	1.29	shallow ?linear feature	**18th-20thC**
3	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	128.24	128.03						
Base	127.53	127.58						
			300	deposit	0.21		topsoil	
			301	layer			natural geology: clay	
			302	fill	0.09		fill of refuse pit	
			303	fill	0.22		fill of refuse pit	
			304	fill	0.45		fill of refuse pit	
			305	fill	0.14		fill of refuse pit	
			306	fill	0.21		fill of refuse pit	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			307	cut	0.45 +	2.10+	19th/20thC refuse pit	**19/20th C**
4	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	126.59	127.77						
Base	126.41	126.51						
			400	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			401	deposit	0.24		subsoil: tenacious, mid brown clay	
			402	layer	0.12		natural geology: clay	
			403	fill		0.95	fill of modern feature	**x**
			404	cut		0.95	modern feature	**18thC+**
5	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	126.63	126.29						
Base	126.30	126.11						
			500	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			501	deposit	0.04		cultivation from allotments?	
			502	deposit	0.13		subsoil: mid grey-brown clay	
			503	cut	0.13	0.42	possible post hole	
			504	cut	0.09	0.14	possible post hole	
			505	cut	0.09	0.20	possible post hole	
			506	cut	0.28	0.38	bioturbation	
			507	fill	0.13	0.42	fill of possible post hole 503: tenacious light brown-grey sandy clay	
			508	fill	0.09	0.14	fill of possible post hole 504: tenacious light brown-grey sandy clay	
			509	fill	0.09	0.20	fill of possible post hole 505: tenacious mid yellow-brown sandy clay	
			510	fill	0.18	0.20	fill of bioturbation 506: tenacious mid orange-brown clay	
			511	fill	0.06	0.38	fill of bioturbation 506: tenacious mid brown-grey silty loam	
			512	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
6	***NW***	***SE***						

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
Top	127.20	126.61						
Base	126.88	126.29						
			600	deposit	0.20		topsoil	**x**
			601	deposit	0.13		subsoil: mid grey-brown clay	
			602	layer			natural geology: clay	
			603	cut	0.28	1.00	possible pit	
			604	fill	0.28	1.00	fill of possible pit: tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
			605	cut	0.30	1.00	bioturbation	
			606	fill	0.30	1.00	fill of bioturbation: tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
			607	cut	0.32	0.45	bioturbation	
			608	fill	0.32	0.45	fill of bioturbation: tenacious mid grey brown clay	
			609	layer			?root disturbance	
			610	layer			?root disturbance	
			611	cut	0.55	1.20	bioturbation	
			612	fill	0.55	1.20	fill of bioturbation	**x**
			613	deposit			probable root holes: irregular patches of tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
			614	deposit			probable root holes: irregular patches of tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
7	***E***	***W***						
Top	125.87	126.33						
Base	125.61	126.04						
			701	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			702	deposit	0.16		spread of material from mod. refuse pit	
			703	deposit	0.10		spread of material from mod. refuse pit	
			704	layer			natural geology: clay	
8	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	125.35	125.08						
Base	124.85	124.78						
			801	deposit	0.22		topsoil	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			802	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock and cornbrash	
			803	deposit	0.32		spread of material from mod. refuse pit	
9	***N***	***S***						
Top	125.65	125.15						
Base	125.20	124.70						
			900	cut	0.6	2.20	ditch cut	**IA origin**
			901	fill	0.47	2.20	fill of ditch 900: friable mid yellow brown silty clay with 20% l/stone fragments	**x** **mid 1stC AD**
			902	fill	0.20	2.20	primary fill of ditch 900: friable light yellow brown silty clay with 35% l/stone fragments	**x** **IA**
			903	cut	0.29	0.65	post hole	
			904	fill	0.29	0.65	fill of post hole 903: tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
			905	cut	0.24	0.48	post hole	
			906	fill	0.24	0.48	fill of post hole 905: tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
			907	fill	0.09	0.48	fill of shallow gully 908: friable mid grey brown silty clay	
			908	cut	0.09	0.48	shallow gully	
			909	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			910	layer			natural geology: clay	
			911	deposit	0.14		subsoil	
			912	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
10	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	126.56	126.01						
Base	126.28	125.66						
			1001	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
			1002	layer			natural geology: clay	
			1003	fill	0.39		fill of ditch 1006: tenacious mid brown silty clay	**1st C AD***

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1004	fill	0.29		fill of ditch 1006: tenacious brownish yellow clay	**x 1st C AD**
			1005	fill	0.10		fill of ditch 1006: tenacious light grey clay	**x IA**
			1006	cut	0.76	2.50	ditch cut	**LIA**
			1007	fill	0.32		fill of possible linear 1008	**x med**
			1008	cut	0.32	0.50	possible linear	**med**
			1009	fill	0.32		fill of possible terminus 1010	
			1010	cut	0.32	0.70	possible ditch terminus	
			1011	deposit	0.30	1.10	probable geological variation: tenacious yellow brown clay	
			1012	deposit	0.04	1.20	residual topsoil at northern end of trench	**x late 12th-15th C**
			1013	layer			natural geology: clay	
11	***(N)***	***(S)***					***square trench***	
Top	125.65	125.78						
Base	125.23	124.96						
			1100	cut	0.20	0.59	post hole	**mid 1stC AD**
			1101	fill	0.20	0.59	fill of post hole: tenacious mid brown silty clay	**x mid 1stC AD**
			1102	cut	0.50	1.35	ditch ?terminus	**mid 1stC AD**
			1103	fill	0.20	0.20	primary fill of ditch 1102: tenacious light greenish grey sandy clay	**x mid 1stC AD**
			1104	burial			neonate inhumation in base of ditch 1102	
			1105	fill	0.30		upper fill of ditch 1107: tenacious dark brown silty clay with 10% large l/stone fragments	**x mid 1stC AD***
* = intrusive post-med pottery recovered from top of fill								

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1106	fill	0.18		primary fill of ditch 1107: tenacious yellow brown silty clay	
			1107	cut	0.50	1.10	ditch cut: part of group 1126	**mid 1stC AD**
			1108	fill	0.25		fill of pit possible 1109: tenacious light brown clay	
			1109	cut	0.25	0.90	possible pit	
			1110	fill	0.08		fill of possible pit 1111	
			1111	cut	0.08	1.60	possible pit	
			1112	fill	0.10		fill of ditch 1102: tenacious mid brownish yellow silty clay	**x**
			1113	fill	0.18		fill of ditch 1102: tenacious dark brownish grey silty clay with 20% l/stone 'slabs'	**x** **1stC AD**
			1114	fill	0.20		top fill of ditch 1102: tenacious dark brown grey silty clay	**x** **mid 1stC AD**
			1115	cut	0.75		ditch cut: part of group 1126	**mid 1stC AD**
			1116	fill	0.24		fill of ditch 1115: tenacious mid greenish grey silty clay	**x** **1stC AD**
			1117	fill	0.10		fill of ditch 1115: tenacious mid yellow brown silty clay	**x** **mid 1stC AD**
			1118	fill	0.08		fill of ditch 1115: tenacious mid brown grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking	
			1119	fill	0.22		fill of ditch 1115: tenacious dark brown silty clay with 40% large l/stone fragments	**x** **mid 1stC AD**
			1120	'cut'			possible grave cut	
			1121	fill	0.06		deposit under burial 1104: tenacious mid reddish brown silty clay	
			1122	stone			l/stone slab capping burial 1104	
			1123	deposit	0.21		topsoil	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1124	deposit	0.24		subsoil: tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
			1125	layer			natural geology: predominantly clay with outcrops of l/stone bedrock	
			1126	group			group number for ditch 1107/1115	
12	***(N)***	***(S)***					***square trench***	
Top	125.40	125.23						
Base	125.12	125.07						
			1201	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			1202	deposit	0.25		subsoil: friable mid reddish brown clay silt	
			1203	fill	0.15		fill of 1204: friable reddish brown clay silt	
			1204	cut	0.15	2.25	large shallow feature, possible geological variation filling uneven surface of l/stone bedrock on interface with cornbrash	
			1205	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock to north, cornbrash to south	
13	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	125.83	125.79						
Base	125.48	125.61						
			1300	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
			1301	fill	0.15		fill of ditch 1305: friable mid brown clay silt with 5% l/stone fragments	**x mid 1stC AD**
			1302	fill	0.22		fill of ditch 1305: friable dark grey brown clay silt	**x mid 1stC AD**
			1303	fill	0.07		fill of ditch 1305: tenacious light greenish grey clay	
			1304	fill	0.17		fill of ditch 1305: friable mid brown clay silt with 10% l/stone fragments	**x 1stC AD**
			1305	cut	0.54	1.70	ditch cut	**mid 1stC AD**

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1306	fill	0.32		post hole fill: friable mid brown clay silt	
			1307	cut	0.32	0.25	modern post hole	
			1308	fill	0.09		post hole fill: friable mid brown clay silt	
			1309	cut	0.09	0.20	modern post hole	
			1310	fill	0.32		post hole fill: friable mid yellow brown sandy silt	**x 19thC+**
			1311	cut	0.32	0.60	modern post hole	
			1312	fill	0.19		post hole fill: friable mid yellow brown sandy silt	
			1313	cut	0.20	0.60	modern post hole	
14	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	124.15	123.99						
Base	123.89	123.48						
			1400	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			1401	layer			natural geology: interface between l/stone bedrock and cornbrash	
			1402	cut	0.62	1.70	grave cut	**beaker**
			1403	burial			crouched adult inhumation	**beaker**
			1404	vessel			funerary vessel accompanying burial 1403	**beaker**
			1405	fill	0.20		fill of grave underlying skeleton 1403: friable mid grey brown sandy clay	
			1406	fill	0.25		grave backfill: tenacious mid reddish brown silty clay with 50%+ large l/stone fragments	
			1407	cut	0.25	0.40	modern post hole	
			1408	fill	0.25	0.40	fill of modern post hole 1407	
			1409	fill	0.02	0.20	charcoal rich deposit adjacent to skeleton 1403	
			1410	deposit			bioturbation: irregular spread of tenacious mid yellow brown sandy clay	
			1411	cut	0.25	1.00	pit cut	
			1412	fill	0.20	0.30	primary pit fill: tenacious mid brown red silty clay	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1413	**void**			**void**	
			1414	deposit	0.10		subsoil: tenacious mid grey brown silty clay	
15	***N***	***S***						
Top	124.91	125.11						
Base	124.63	124.72						
			1500	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
			1501	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			1502	cut	0.25	1.00	pit	
			1503	fill	0.25	1.00	fill of pit 1502: tenacious mid reddish brown sandy clay	
16	***NNE***	***SSW***						
Top	125.46	124.56						
Base	125.07	124.15						
			1600	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			1601	deposit	0.12		subsoil: friable light brown sandy silt	
			1602	fill	0.45		fill of quarry pit 1605: friable mid brown clay silt with 5% l/stone fragments	**x 1stC AD**
			1603	fill	0.46		fill of quarry pit 1605: friable mid brown clay silt with 1% l/stone fragments	**x 1stC AD**
			1604	fill	0.22		fill of quarry pit 1605: friable mid brown clay silt with 60% l/stone fragments	
			1605	cut	0.45	7.00	?quarry pit	**1stC AD**
			1606	fill	0.44		fill of quarry pit 1609: friable mid brown clay silt with 5% l/stone fragments	**x 1stC AD**
			1607	fill	0.10		fill of quarry pit 1609: friable mid brown clay silt with 20% l/stone fragments	
			1608	fill	0.46		fill of quarry pit 1609: friable mid brown clay silt with 5% l/stone fragments	**x mid 1stC AD**
			1609	cut	0.50	5.00	?quarry pit	**1stC AD**
			1610	fill	0.20		fill of quarry pit 1611: friable mid brown clay silt	**x**

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1611	cut	0.20	2.40	?quarry pit	
			1612	fill	0.22		fill of quarry pit 1613: friable mid brown clay silt	**x** **IA**
			1613	cut	0.25	3.50	?quarry pit	**1stC AD**
			1614	fill	0.10		fill of quarry pit 1615: friable mid reddish brown clay silt with 1% l/stone fragments	
			1615	cut	0.10	1.40	?quarry pit	
			1616	fill	0.19		fill of quarry pit 1618: friable mid brown clay silt with 5% l/stone fragments	
			1617	fill	0.20		fill of quarry pit 1618: friable mid brown clay silt with 75% l/stone fragments	
			1618	cut	0.30	2.20	?quarry pit	
			1619	fill	0.10		fill of quarry pit 1620: friable mid brown clay silt with 5% l/stone fragments	
			1620	cut	0.15	0.90	?quarry pit	
			1621	fill	0.40		fill of quarry pit 1622: friable mid brown clay silt with 15% l/stone fragments	**x** **1stC AD**
			1622	cut	0.40	2.40	?quarry pit	**1stC AD**
			1623	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
17	***ENE***	***WSW***						
Top	124.73	123.95						
Base	124.33	123.50						
			1700	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			1701	deposit	0.07		subsoil: friable light brown clay silt	
			1702	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with patches of cornbrash and yellow calcerous silt (geological variation)	
18	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	124.22	123.11						
Base	123.99	122.64						
			1800	deposit	0.26		topsoil	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			1801	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			1802	cut	0.30	1.60	cut of ditch terminus: same as 1804	**early preHist**
			1803	fill	0.30	1.60	fill of ditch terminus 1802: tenacious dark orange brown sandy clay	**x** **early preHist**
			1804	cut	0.14	0.80	cut of ditch terminus: same as 1802	**early preHist**
			1805	fill	0.14	0.40+	fill of ditch terminus 1804: tenacious dark orange brown sandy clay	
19	***N***	***S***						
Top	123.02	122.25						
Base	122.76	121.94						
			1901	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
			1902	fill	0.39	0.93	grave backfill: compact mid brown clayey silt with 10% l/stone fragments	
			1903	burial			supine adult inhumation	
			1904	burial			hind quarters of sheep/goat accompanying skeleton 1903	
			1905	cut	0.39	0.93	grave cut	
			1906	fill	0.18	0.49	charcoal rich fill of 1907	
			1907	cut	0.18	0.49	?pit cut	
			1908	fill	0.19	1.21	fill of ?ditch 1910: firm mid brown silty loam with 15% l/stone fragments	
			1909	fill	0.19	0.26	fill of ?ditch 1910: compact light yellowish brown silty sand	
			1910	cut	0.19	1.21	possible ditch terminus	
			1911	fill	0.42	3.02	fill of ditch 1912: firm mid orange brown silty clay	**x**
			1912	cut	0.42	3.02	ditch terminus	
			1913	fill	0.39	0.88	fill of bioturbation	
			1914	cut	0.39	0.88	bioturbation	
			1915	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			1916	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
20	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	123.73	122.95						
Base	123.33	122.50						
			2000	deposit	0.34		topsoil	
			2001	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			2002	cut	0.18	1.10	possible ?quarry pit / geological variation	
			2003	fill	0.18	1.10	fill of possible ?quarry pit /geological variation 2002: tenacious mid reddish brown clay	
21	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	121.98	120.51						
Base	121.56	120.33						
			2101	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
			2102	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			2103	fill	0.60		fill of ditch 2105: friable mid brown clay silt with 20% limestone fragments	**x** **mid 1stC AD**
			2104	fill	0.14		primary fill of ditch 2105: friable yellow brown silt with 5% l/stone fragments	**x**
			2105	cut	0.74	2.20	possibly curvilinear ditch	**LIA**
			2106	fill	0.20		fill of shallow pit /bioturbation	
			2107	cut	0.20	1.50	possible shallow pit or bioturbation	
22	***N***	***S***						
Top	121.81	121.11						
Base	121.60	120.92						
			2200	deposit	0.21		topsoil	
			2201	deposit	0.08		subsoil: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			2202	layer			natural geology: cornbrash with irregular spreads of overlying subsoil	
			2203	fill	0.39		fill of ditch 2204: compact greenish grey clayey silt	**x**

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			2204	cut	0.39	1.97	ditch cut	
23	***ENE***	***WSW***						
Top	122.92	122.58						
Base	122.70	122.30						
			2300	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
			2301	layer			natural geology: predominantly cornbrash with outcrops of l/stone bedrock and sandy geological variation in eastern end	
			2302	**void**			**void**	
			2303	fill	0.21	0.73	fill of ring gully 2304: firm mid orange brown silty clay with 20% l/stone pebbles	**x beaker**
			2304	cut	0.21	0.73	western section of ring gully	**beaker**
			2305	fill		0.42	fill of ring gully 2306: firm mid orange brown silty clay with 25% l/stone pebbles	
			2306	cut		0.42	eastern section of ring gully (not excavated)	
24	***NNW***	***SSE***						
Top	123.19	122.08						
Base	122.92	121.86						
			2400	deposit	0.21		topsoil	
			2401	layer			natural geology: cornbrash with outcrops of l/stone bedrock	
			2402	fill	0.17		fill of ring gully 2403: firm mid grey brown silty clay with 25% l/stone pebbles	
			2403	cut	0.17	0.68	southern section of ring gully	
			2404	fill	0.82	1.88	?grave backfill - only partially excavated - human metatarsal recovered	**x beaker**
			2405	cut	0.82	1.88	probable grave cut in centre of ring gully. only partially excavated	**beaker**
			2406	fill		1.87	fill of possible grave cut 2407: compact mid orangey grey clay	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			2407	cut		1.87	possible grave cut - not excavated	
			2408	fill		0.56	fill of ring gully 2409: firm mid orange brown silty clay with 20% l/stone pebbles	
			2409	cut		0.56	northern section of ring gully - not excavated	
25	***N***	***S***						
Top	120.40	118.58						
Base	119.99	118.19						
			2501	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			2502	deposit	0.10		subsoil: mid reddish brown silty clay	
			2503	layer			natural geology: clay with patches of cornbrash	
			2504	cut	0.26	0.80	bioturbation	
			2505	fill	0.26	0.80	fill of bioturbation	
26	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	118.28	117.11						
Base	117.88	116.11						
			2600	layer			natural geology: predominantly limestone bedrock with patches of greenish grey clay at SW end	
			2601	deposit	0.25 max		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clay silt increasing in thickness to SW	
			2602	deposit	0.35 max		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid grey brown clay silt with 25% l/stone pebbles	
			2603	deposit	0.30 max		topsoil	
27	***N***	***S***						
Top								
Base								
			2700	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			2701	cut		2.00	possible ditch cut: not excavated due to health and safety considerations	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			2702	fill		2.00	fill of possible ditch 2701: mid reddish grey clay silt	
			2703	deposit	0.38		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clay silt	
			2704	deposit	0.30		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid grey brown clay silt with 25% l/stone fragments	
			2705	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
28	***N***	***S***						
Top	120.92	119.09						
Base	120.66	118.78						
			2800	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
			2801	deposit	0.19 max		subsoil/?ploughsoil: compact mid brown silty clay with 25% limestone pebbles	
			2802	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			2803	fill	0.18	0.82	fill of ditch 2804: firm mid brown silty clay	
			2804	cut	0.18	0.82	ditch cut	
			2805	fill	0.18	0.57	fill of ditch 2806: firm mid orange brown silty clay	
			2806	cut	0.18	0.57	cut of gully	
29	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	120.97	119.91						
Base	120.62	119.62						
			2900	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			2901	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			2902	fill	0.34	0.72	fill of gully 2903	
			2903	cut	0.34	0.72	cut of gully	
30	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	120.76	119.29						
Base	120.28	118.67						
			3000	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			3001	deposit	0.10		subsoil/?ploughsoil: dark reddish brown silty clay with 10% limestone pebbles	
			3002	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			3003	cut	0.40	0.80	cut of gully: perpendicular to 3005	
			3004	fill	0.40	0.80	fill of gully 3003: compact dark reddish brown silty clay	
			3005	cut	0.23	0.85	cut of gully: perpendicular to 3003	
			3006	fill	0.23	0.85	fill of gully 3005: friable dark reddish brown silty clay	**x**
70	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	123.55	121.55						
Base	123.25	121.33						
			7000	deposit	0.15		topsoil	
			7001	deposit	0.10		subsoil/?ploughsoil: friable mid grey brown clay silt with 30% l/stone pebbles	
			7002	layer			natural geology: predominantly l/stone bedrock with patches of cornbrash	
			7003	cut	0.56	2.23	pit cut	
			7004	fill	0.40	0.72	fill of pit 7003: friable mid brownish red sandy clay with 30% l/stone pebbles	
			7005	fill	0.22	2.30	fill of pit 7003: friable mid yellow brown clay silt with 40% l/stone pebbles	
			7006	cut	0.20	1.00	bioturbation	
			7007	fill	0.20	1.00	fill of bioturbation	
			7008	cut	0.10	0.60	shallow pit/post hole	
			7009	fill	0.10	0.60	fill of shallow pit/post hole 7008: tenacious mid red brown silty clay	
			7010	cut	0.20	0.76	bioturbation	
			7011	fill	0.20	0.76	fill of bioturbation	
			7012	cut		0.65	modern square cut post hole	
			7013	fill		0.65	fill of 7012	
			7014	cut	0.38	1.60	pit cut	
			7015	fill	0.20		fill of pit 7014: loose light yellow brown sand and gravel	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			7016	fill	0.12		fill of pit 7014: tenacious dark brownish red silty clay with 20% l/stone pebbles	
			7017	fill	0.18		fill of pit 7014: friable mid yellow orange silty clay with 5% limestone pebbles	
			7018	fill	0.20		fill of pit 7014: friable dark reddish brown sandy clay with 50% gravel pebbles	
71	***N***	***S***						
Top	123.12	119.73						
Base	123.00	119.32						
			7100	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			7101	deposit	0.08		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown silty clay	
			7102	layer			natural geology: cornbrash with patches of sandy geological variation	
			7103	cut	0.29	0.46	bioturbation	
			7104	fill	0.29	0.46	fill of bioturbation	
			7105	cut	0.13	0.42	bioturbation	
			7106	fill	0.13	0.42	fill of bioturbation	
			7107	cut	0.38	0.60	ditch cut	
			7108	fill	0.38	0.60	fill of ditch 7107: compact dark reddish brown silty clay	
72	***WNW***	***ESE***						
Top	123.58	122.24						
Base	123.19	121.98						
			7201	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			7202	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock to west with calcerous sand variation to east	
			7203	fill	0.12		fill of pit 7204: friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with 10% limestone fragments	
			7204	cut	0.12	0.95	pit or ditch terminus	
			7205	fill	0.38		fill of pit 7207: friable mid brown clay silt with 10% limestone fragments	**x** **IA**

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			7206	fill	0.20		fill of pit 7204: friable mid brown clay silt with 10% re-deposited sandy natural	
			7207	cut	0.52	0.60	pit cut	**IA**
			7208	fill	0.40		fill of pit 7210: friable mid brown sandy silt with 10% limestone fragments	**x** **IA**
			7209	fill	0.20		fill of pit 7210: friable mid brown sandy silt with 10% redeposited sandy natural	
			7210	cut	0.52	2.00	pit(s) cut	**IA**
			7211	fill	0.25		fill of bioturbation	
			7212	cut	0.25	0.90	bioturbation	
73	***ENE***	***WSW***						
Top	124.76	124.12						
Base	124.34	123.85						
			7300	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			7301	deposit	0.10		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown silty clay with 15% limestone pebbles	
			7302	fill	0.17	0.47	fill of pit/post hole 7305: friable mid brownish grey clayey silt	**x** **1stC AD**
			7303	fill	0.04	0.48	fill of pit/post hole 7305: compact light greyish green clayey silt	
			7304	fill	0.06	0.41	fill of pit/post hole 7305: tenacious mid reddish brown silty clay	
			7305	cut	0.30	0.47	cut of shallow pit/post hole	**LIA**
			7306	fill	0.30	0.36	fill of post hole 7307: tenacious mid reddish brown silty clay	**x**
			7307	cut	0.30	0.36	cut of post hole	
			7308	fill	0.10	0.40	fill of pit/post hole 7311: friable dark grey brown clayey silt with 20% limestone fragments	**x**
			7309	fill	0.24	0.47	fill of pit/post hole 7311: friable mid reddish brown silty clay with 10% limestone pebbles	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			7310	fill	0.05	0.28	charcoal rich primary fill of pit 7310: tenacious mid brownish grey silty clay with 40% charcoal and 10% burnt stone	**x**
			7311	cut	0.29	0.60	cut of shallow pit/post hole	
			7312	fill	0.09	0.43	fill of pit/post hole 7314: tenacious greenish grey clayey silt	**x** **1stC AD**
			7313	fill	0.13	0.43	fill of pit/post hole 7314: compact mid greenish grey silty clay	
			7314	cut	0.21	0.43	cut of shallow pit/post hole	**LIA**
			7315	fill	0.12	0.74	fill of bioturbation	**x** **IA**
			7316	cut	0.12	0.74	bioturbation	
			7317	fill	0.27		fill of possible pit 7318: tenacious mid grey brown clayey silt	
			7318	fill	0.27		fill of possible pit 7318: compact mid brown clayey silt	
			7319	cut	0.27	0.70	cut of possible pit	
			7320	**void**			**void**	
			7321	fill	0.33	0.45	fill of ditch 7323: compact mid brown clayey silt with 20% stone fragments	
			7322	fill	0.29	0.80	fill of ditch 7323: compact mid brown clayey silt	**x** **mid 1stC AD**
			7323	cut	0.39	1.20	ditch cut	**LIA**
			7324	fill	0.18	0.70	fill of bioturbation	
			7325	cut	0.18	0.70	bioturbation	
			7326	layer			natural geology: limestone in yellow sandy matrix	
			7327	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
FIELD 2								
56	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	116.95	116.96						
Base	115.95	115.96						

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			5600	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with patches of greenish grey clay and residual 5601	
			5601	deposit	0.30		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clay silt	
			5602	deposit	0.34		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid brownish grey clay silt	
			5603	deposit	0.32		topsoil	
57	***NNW***	***SSE***						
Top	117.72	119.12						
Base	117.32	118.72						
			5700	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with linear sandy variation running through centre of trench	
			5701	deposit	0.40		topsoil	
58	***NW***	***SE***						
Top								
Base								
			5800	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock overlain by pale brown clay at southern end	
			5802	deposit	0.30 max		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid brown clayey silt	
			5803	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
59	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	117.38	117.28						
Base	116.41	116.48						
			5900	layer			natural geology: mid-pale greenish grey clay with irregular spreads of 5901	
			5901	deposit	0.30		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			5902	deposit	0.35		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid brownish grey clay silt	
			5903	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
60	***N***	***S***						
Top	118.79	119.77						

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
Base	118.29	119.50						
			6000	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock overlain by pale grey clay at northern end	
			6001	deposit	0.10		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid brown clayey silt	
			6002	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
61	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	120.34	120.21						
Base	119.90	119.78						
			6100	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock overlain by pale grey clay	
			6101	deposit	0.22		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			6102	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
62	***N***	***S***						
Top	119.59	120.60						
Base	119.24	120.20						
			6200	layer			natural geology: pale grey clay	
			6201	deposit	0.15		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			6202	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
63	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	193.71	194.40						
Base	193.43	194.13						
			6300	layer			natural geology: pale grey clay overlying limestone bedrock	
			6301	deposit	0.45		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			6302	deposit	0.30		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid brown clayey silt	
			6303	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
64	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	117.60	117.76						
Base	116.15	116.24						

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			6400	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with irregular spreads of 6401	
			6401	deposit	0.70		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			6402	deposit	0.50		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid brownish grey silty clay	
			6403	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
65	***N***	***S***						
Top	118.19	119.55						
Base	117.35	118.98						
			6500	deposit	0.32		topsoil	
			6501	deposit	0.50 max		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown silty clay	
			6502	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock overlain by pale greenish grey clay	
			6503	cut	0.23	1.80	furrow	
			6504	fill	0.23	1.80	fill of furrow: compact dark greyish brown silty clay loam	
66	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	118.24	118.62						
Base	117.04	117.74						
			6600	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with irregular spreads of 6601	
			6601	deposit	0.30		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			6602	deposit	0.42		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid grey brown clay silt	
			6603	deposit	0.35		topsoil	
67	***ESE***	***WNW***						
Top	120.36	120.21						
Base	119.86	119.71						
			6700	layer			natural geology: pale grey clay to east, mid-pale orange brown clay to west with irregular spreads of 6701	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			6701	deposit	0.18		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid orangey brown clay silt	
			6702	deposit	0.34		topsoil	
68	***N***	***S***						
Top	119.75	121.01						
Base	119.41	-						
			6800	layer			natural geology: pale grey clay	
			6801	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
69	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	119.12	119.42						
Base	118.72	118.97						
			6900	layer			natural geology: mid blue-grey clay	
			6901	deposit	0.25		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown silty clay	
			6902	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
FIELD 3								
31	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	126.28	126.47						
Base	126.04	124.93						
			3100	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			3101	deposit	0.30 max		subsoil/?ploughsoil: light reddish brown silty clay with 2% limestone pebbles	
			3102	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			3103	cut	0.25	1.70	?quarry pit	
			3104	fill	0.25	1.70	fill of ?quarry pit 3103: reddish brown silty clay with 1% limestone fragments	
			3105	cut	0.28	1.45	??quarry pit	
			3106	fill	0.28	1.45	fill of ??quarry pit 3105: reddish brown silty clay with 1% limestone fragments	
32	***N***	***S***						
Top	125.61	125.50						
Base	125.31	125.10						

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			3200	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			3201	deposit	0.17		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			3202	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
33	***ENE***	***WSW***						
Top	125.68	126.01						
Base	125.19	125.60						
			3301	deposit		0.20	topsoil	
			3302	fill	0.22		fill of quarry pit 3302: mid reddish brown clay silt	
			3303	cut	0.22	1.50	probable quarry pit	
			3304	fill	0.04		fill of quarry pit/bioturbation 3305: mid reddish brown clay silt	**x**
			3305	cut	0.04	1.10	quarry pit/bioturbation	
			3306	deposit	0.05		subsoil: friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt	
			3307	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
34	***N***	***S***						
Top	124.97	124.85						
Base	124.71	124.57						
			3400	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			3401	deposit	0.10		subsoil: mid reddish brown silty loam with 20% limestone pebbles	
			3402	fill	0.13	1.60	fill of bioturbation	
			3403	cut	0.13	1.60	bioturbation	
			3404	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
35	***ENE***	***WNW***						
Top	121.83	123.36						
Base	121.05	122.89						
			3500	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			3501	deposit	0.20		subsoil: mid reddish brown silty loam	
			3502	fill	0.26	0.57	fill of ditch 3503: mid reddish brown clayey silt	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			3503	cut	0.26	0.57	ditch cut	
			3504	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
36	***E***	***W***						
Top	120.63	122.03						
Base	120.13	121.68						
			3600	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with patches of clay	
			3601	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			3602	deposit	0.77 max		made ground / infilling: layered re-deposition of natural and subsoil with compacted aggregate surface at western end (haul road??)	
37	***ESW***	***WNW***						
Top	122.94	122.15						
Base	122.44	121.53						
			3701	deposit	0.28			
			3702	deposit	0.18		made ground / infilling: mixed mid grey silt overlying patches of type I hardcore and re-deposited limestone	
			3703	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
38	***E***	***W***						
Top	124.87	124.41						
Base	124.07	123.87						
			3801	deposit	0.40		topsoil	
			3802	deposit	0.28		made ground: re-deposited limestone, sand with concentrations of well sorted pebbles (ballast/aggregate?)	**x**
			3803	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with patches of clay	
39	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	123.81	123.30						
Base	123.20	122.69						
			3901	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			3902	deposit	0.43 avg		made ground: mixed red-deposited natural and reddish brown subsoil	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			3903	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			3904	cut	0.30	0.85	pit (??quarry)	
			3905	fill	0.30	0.85	fill of pit 3904: friable dark reddish brown silty clay with 2% limestone fragments	
			3906	cut	0.30	0.75	gully/ditch	
			3907	fill	0.18 max	0.75	top fill of gully 3906: compact dark brown silty clay	
			3908	fill	0.25 max	0.75	fill of gully 3906: limestone rubble in a light brown silty clay matrix	
40	***N***	***S***						
Top	122.96	123.06						
Base	122.56	122.60						
			4001	deposit	0.27		topsoil	
			4002	deposit	0.18		made ground: mixed re-deposited limestone, hardcore and other 20thC debris	
			4003	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
41	***NNE***	***SSW***						
Top	-	-						
Base	-	-						
			4100	deposit	0.35		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			4101	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			4102	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			4103	deposit	1.10		made ground: mixed re-deposited natural and construction/'demolition' debris	
			4104	deposit	0.30		buried subsoil/?ploughsoil: friable light red brown clayey silt	
42	***E***	***W***					***only partially opened due to***	
Top	119.99	119.71					***depth and proximity to***	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
Base	-	117.41					***footpath***	
			4200	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock with spreads of 4201	
			4201	deposit	0.35		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clay silt	
			4202	deposit	0.30		buried subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown clay silt with 20% limestone fragments	
			4203	deposit	1.30		made ground/infilling: mixed re-deposited natural/subsoil and 20thC debris	
			4204	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
43	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	-	-						
Base	-	-						
			4300	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			4301	deposit	0.35		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown clayey silt	
			4302	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
			4303	deposit	1.10		made ground: mixed re-deposited natural and construction/'demolition' debris	
			4304	deposit	0.30		buried subsoil/?ploughsoil: friable light red brown clayey silt	
44	***NE***	***SW***						
Top	-	120.40						
Base	-	119.40						
			4401	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
			4402	deposit	0.67		made ground: mixed re-deposited natural and subsoil	
			4403	deposit	0.28		buried subsoil/?ploughsoil: dark reddish brown silty clay with 5% limestone fragments	
			4404	deposit	0.20		geological variation: light yellow brown clay with shell and limestone pebbles	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			4405	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
45	***E***	***W***						
Top	123.87	123.45						
Base	123.37	123.00						
			4500	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			4501	deposit	0.20		made ground: mixed re-deposited limestone and subsoil	
			4502	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
46	***E***	***W***						
Top	122.94	122.57						
Base	121.94	120.57						
			4600	layer			natural geology: cornbrash	
			4601	deposit	1.39		made ground: distinct bands of re-deposited limestone over type I hardcore over mixed clays and silts	
			4602	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
47	***N***	***S***						
Top	124.17	123.85						
Base	123.43	123.05						
			4700	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock overlain by cornbrash	
			4701	deposit	0.25		made ground: predominantly re-deposited limestone/cornbrash	
			4702	deposit	0.50		topsoil	
48	***N***	***S***						
Top	125.13	124.96						
Base	124.73	124.66						
			4800	layer			natural geology: predominantly mid blue grey clay with outcrops of limestone bedrock	
			4801	deposit	0.35		topsoil	
49	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	125.96	126.23						

Trench	***Base of Trench (OD)***		***Context N°***	***Type***	***Depth/Width (m)***		***Comment***	***Date (x-finds)***
Base	125.64	125.83						
			4900	layer			natural geology: mid-pale brownish grey clay	
			4901	deposit	0.40		topsoil	
50	***NW***	***SE***						
Top	125.89	126.10						
Base	125.57	125.63						
			5000	layer			natural geology: predominantly pale grey brown clay in SE end changing to bedrock overlain by cornbrash in NW end	
			5001	deposit	0.40		topsoil	
51	***N***	***S***						
Top	124.93	124.92						
Base	124.58	124.42						
			5100	layer			natural geology: blue grey clay	
			5101	deposit	0.40 max		topsoil	
52	***E***	***W***						
Top	123.90	123.19						
Base	123.50	122.49						
			5200	layer			natural geology: predominantly blue grey clay	
			5201	deposit	0.20 max		made ground?: dark grey clay in west end of trench, similar to component part of made ground in Trench 53	
			5202	deposit	0.22		subsoil/?ploughsoil: mid reddish brown clay silt with 25-30% limestone fragments	
			5203	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
53	***N***	***S***						
Top	122.69	122.20						
Base	120.39	119.40						
			5300	layer			natural geology: cornbrash with sandy geological variation in S end of trench	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			5301	deposit	0.40		made ground?: mid grey clay, possibly re-deposited during landscaping but may be in-situ ploughsoil. seals 5304 so if in-situ implies that 5304 is archaeological	
			5302	deposit	2.10		made ground: distinct bands of mixed gravel/sand/rubble over dark grey clay (ref. Tr.52: 5201) over mixed clay and re-deposited limestone	
			5303	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
			5304	deposit			scarring in top of natural: vaguely linear spreads of mixed brown and reddish brown clays, may represent scarring from ground reduction prior to infilling depending on interpretation of 5301	
54	***N***	***S***						
Top	120.91	121.53						
Base	119.51	119.97						
			5400	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
			5401	fill	0.28		top fill of quarry pit: very dark grey brown silty clay with limestone fragments (2%), charcoal (1%), old topsoil?	
			5402	fill	1.70		fill of quarry pit: tenacious mid brown silty clay with 10% limestone fragments	
			5403	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
			5404	cut	2.00 +	16.50	undated ?quarry pit: depth of trench negated further characterisation	
			5405	layer			natural geology: natural grey clay overlying limestone bedrock 5403	
55	***N***	***S***						
Top	-	-						
Base	-	-						
			5500	deposit	0.25		topsoil	

Trench	*Base of Trench (OD)*		*Context N°*	*Type*	*Depth/Width (m)*		*Comment*	*Date (x-finds)*
			5501	deposit	0.40 max		made ground: mixed re-deposited subsoil, limestone etc.	
			5502	deposit	0.25 max		geological variation: dark reddish brown silty clay in top of limestone - possibly residual alluvium truncated during landscaping	
			5503	layer			natural geology: limestone bedrock	
GEOTECHNICAL TEST PITS								
Test Pit			*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
101								
			10101	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			10102	deposit	0.26		?landfill capping: re-deposited limestone	
			10103	deposit	1.50		landfill	
			10104	layer			limestone bedrock	
102								
			10201	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			10202	deposit	1.17		landfill	
			10203	layer			clay natural	
105								
			10501	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			10502	deposit	0.15		landfill	
			10503	layer			clay natural	
106								
			10601	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
			10602	deposit	0.12		subsoil: friable mid brown silty clay	
			10603	layer			clay natural	
107								
			10701	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
			10702	deposit	0.11		subsoil: friable light reddish brown silty clay	
			10703	deposit	2.66 +		landfill	

Test Pit		*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
109							
		10901	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		10902	deposit	0.15		landfill	
		10903	layer			clay natural	
110							
		11001	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
		11002	layer			clay natural	
111							
		11101	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		11102	deposit	3.26		landfill	
115							
		11501	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
		11502	deposit	1.50		landfill	
		11503	layer			clay natural	
116							
		11601	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		11602	deposit	0.86		landfill	
		11603	layer			clay natural	
121							
		12101	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
		12102	fill	0.52		fill of ditch 12103	
		12103	cut	0.52		ditch cut	
		12104	layer	0.82		yellow clay natural	
		12105	layer	0.10		grey clay natural	
		12106	layer			limestone bedrock	
123							
		12301	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
		12302	layer	0.06		degraded cornbrash	
		12303	layer	0.58		cornbrash	
		12304	layer	0.30		dark yellow clay natural	
		12305	layer			limestone bedrock	
124							
		12401	deposit	0.24		topsoil	

Test Pit		*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
		12402	deposit	0.19		subsoil: mid brown clayey silt	
		12403	layer			limestone bedrock	
125							
		12501	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		12502	layer	0.56		cornbrash	
		12503	layer	0.20		dark yellow clay natural	
		12504	layer			limestone bedrock	
126							
a		12601	deposit	0.22		topsoil	
		12602	layer			limestone bedrock	
b		12603	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		12604	layer	0.07		limestone bedrock	
		12605	layer			degraded limestone	
c		12606	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		12607	layer	0.08		limestone bedrock	
		12608	layer			degraded limestone	
127							
		12701	deposit	0.46		made ground (landfill?)	
		12702	layer	0.19		cornbrash	
		12703	layer			limestone bedrock	
128							
		12801	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		12802	deposit	0.30		subsoil/ interface between cornbrash and bedrock?	
		12803	layer			limestone bedrock	
129							
		12901	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
		12902	**void**			**void**	
		12903	deposit	0.21		made ground	
		12904	deposit	0.19		made ground	
		12905	deposit	0.94		?alluvial deposit: dark reddish brown silty clay	
		12906	layer			limestone bedrock	
130							

Test Pit		*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
		13001	deposit	0.29		topsoil	
		13002	deposit	0.20		subsoil	
		13003	layer	0.31		blue-grey clay natural	
		13004	layer	0.30		degraded limestone	
		13005	layer			limestone bedrock	
131							
		13101	deposit	0.29		topsoil	
		13102	deposit	0.24		subsoil	
		13103	layer	0.47		blue-grey clay natural	
		13104	layer			limestone bedrock inter-bedded with clay	
132							
		13201	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
		13202	deposit	0.35		subsoil	
		13203	fill	0.43	0.72	fill of possible feature 13204	
		13204	'cut'	0.43	0.72	possible cut	
		13205	layer	0.66		degraded limestone	
		13206	layer	0.56		yellow clay natural	
		13207	layer			limestone bedrock	
133							
		13301	deposit	0.26		topsoil	
		13302	deposit	0.30		subsoil	
		13303	layer	0.84		?cornbrash	
		13304	layer			limestone bedrock	
134							
		13401	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
		13402	deposit	0.40		made ground?	
		13403	deposit	0.13		made ground?	
		13404	deposit	0.47		made ground?	**x**
		13405	deposit	0.34		?alluvial deposit: dark brownish red sandy clay	
		13406	layer	0.66		cornbrash?	
		13407	layer			limestone bedrock	
135							

Test Pit		*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
		13501	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
		13502	deposit	0.56		made ground	
		13503	layer			limestone bedrock	
136							
		13601	deposit	0.29		topsoil	
		13602	deposit	0.32		subsoil: tenacious reddish brown silty clay	**x**
		13603	deposit	0.59		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown silty clay	
		13604	layer			limestone bedrock	
137							
		13701	deposit	0.29		topsoil	
		13702	deposit	0.31		subsoil: tenacious light yellowish brown silty clay	
		13703	deposit	0.80		?alluvial deposit: dark reddish brown clay and degraded limestone	
		13704	layer	0.60		?cornbrash	
		13705	layer			limestone bedrock	
138							
		13801	deposit	0.30		topsoil	
		13802	deposit	1.02		made ground	**x**
		13803	deposit	0.28		made ground	
		13804	deposit	0.60		?alluvial deposit: mid reddish brown silty clay	
		13805	layer	0.50		?cornbrash	
		13806	layer			yellow clay natural	
139							
		13901	deposit	0.23		topsoil	
		13902	layer	0.37		yellow clay natural	
		13903	layer	0.16		limestone ?bedrock	
		13904	layer			mid brown clay natural	
140							
		14001	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		14002	deposit	0.35		made ground	
		14003	struct			concrete base	

Test Pit		*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
		14004	layer			limestone natural	
		14005	deposit			same as 14001	
		14006	deposit			same as 14002	
		14007	struct			concrete base	
		14008	layer			limestone bedrock	
141							
		14101	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
		14102	deposit	0.36		subsoil	
		14103	layer	1.44		blue-grey clay	
		14104	layer			limestone bedrock	
145							
		14501	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
		14502	deposit	0.32		made ground	**x**
		14503	deposit	0.22		compacted surface (compound?)	
		14504	layer	0.56		yellow clay natural	
		14505	layer			limestone bedrock	
146							
		14601	deposit	0.18		topsoil	
		14602	deposit	0.23		subsoil	
		14603	layer	0.12		?cornbrash	
		14604	layer	2.47		blue-grey clay natural	
		14605	layer			limestone bedrock	
147							
		14701	deposit	0.29		topsoil	
		14702	deposit	0.19		made ground	
		14703	layer			blue-grey clay	
148							
		14801	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
		14802	deposit	0.16		subsoil	
		14803	layer	0.34		greenish grey clay ?natural	
		14804	layer	2.62		blue-grey clay natural	
		14805	layer			limestone bedrock	
149							

Test Pit		*Context N°*	*Type*	*d*	*w*	*Comment*	*date*
		14901	deposit	0.25		topsoil	
		14902	deposit	0.03		subsoil	
		14903	layer			blue-grey clay natural	
150							
		15001	deposit			topsoil	
		15002	deposit			subsoil	
		15003	deposit			??alluvial deposit: yellowish brown clay	
		15004	layer			blue-grey clay	
		15005	layer			limestone bedrock and blue-grey clay	
151						***originally numbered 132***	
		15101	deposit	0.28		topsoil	
		15102	deposit	0.28		subsoil	
		15103	deposit	0.42		?alluvial deposit: dark reddish brown clay	
		15104	layer			limestone bedrock	
152						***originally numbered 131***	
		15201	deposit	0.20		topsoil	
		15202	deposit	0.18		subsoil	
		15203	layer			limestone bedrock	
153						***originally numbered 130***	
		15301	deposit	0.24		topsoil	
		15302	deposit	0.22		subsoil	
		15303	layer	0.70		yellow clay natural	
		15304	layer	1.64		blue-grey clay natural	
		15305	layer			limestone bedrock	

APPENDIX 2 OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS OF TRENCHES

TRENCH	*DIMENSIONS AND ORIENTATION*		*OBJECTIVES BASED ON GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS*	*INTERPRETATION OF TRENCH RESULTS*
1	15 x 2.15	SE-NW	increased magnetic response	modern linear running parallel to Burford Road - trench shortened due to footpath
2	19.6 x 2.1	E-W	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	post-med linear
3	13 x 2.1	NW-SE	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	19th/20thC refuse tip - trench shortened due to footpath
4	19.4 x 2.1	NE-SW	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	modern feature
5	20 x 2.2	NW-SE	increased magnetic response	possible post holes /bioturbation
6	20 x 2.3	WNW-ESE	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	undated shallow pit and bioturbation
7	20 x 2.20	E-W	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	no archaeology
8	19.6 x 2.2	NW-SE	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	no archaeology
9	19.5 x 2.2	N-S	linear anomaly and concentrations of ferrous anomalies	IA ditch and possible post built circular structure
10	20 x 2.2	NW-SE	linear anomaly and increased magnetic response	IA enclosure ditch and ?intersecting gullies - ?R
11	10 x 10	(square)	linear anomalies	intersecting gullies/neonate burial; post hole and ?pits - R
12	10 x 10	(square)	pit-type anomaly	geological variation/ bioturbation
13	20 x 2.2	NE-SW	linear anomaly and linear spread of ferrous anomalies	IA enclosure ditch and modern fence line
14	20 x 2.15	NW-SE	linear spread of ferrous anomalies	crouched inhumation and possible associated pit - BA
15	20 x 2	N-S	pit type and linear anomalies	possible pit - undated
16	42 x 2.2	NNE-SSW	pit-type responses	quarry pits - R
17	40 x 2.2	WNW-ESE	adjacent to pit-type responses in Tr. 16	no archaeology
18	20 x 2.0	NW-SE	pit-type response and linear anomaly	possible ditch terminus over pit-type response. linear anomaly likely to be geological variation
19	19.4 x 2.1	N-S	pit-type responses	inhumation cutting possible ditch termini

TRENCH	*DIMENSIONS AND ORIENTATION*		*OBJECTIVES BASED ON GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS*	*INTERPRETATION OF TRENCH RESULTS*
20	9.4 x 2.1	NW-SE	pit type response	possible pit, more likely geological feature or bioturbation
21	20 x 2.2	NW-SE	pit-type responses	?curvilinear ditch and possible quarry pit
22	9.3 x 2.1	NE-SW	linear anomaly	ditch on different alignment to that suggested by geophysics
23	19.7 x 2.1	ENE-WSW	ring gully	ring gully - BA
24	19.5 x 2.1	NNW-SSE	ring gully	ring gully and central burial with possible satellite burial partially within trench - BA
25	20.5 x 2.2	N-S	linear anomalies	no archaeology
26	20 x 2.2	NE-SW	linear anomaly	no archaeology
27	20 x 2.2	N-S	linear anomaly	possible corresponding linear (not excavated for h&s reasons)
28	19.8 x 2.1	N-S	linear anomalies	two linear features on different alignment to that suggested by geophysics
29	19.5 x 2.1	NE-SW	curvilinear anomaly	N-S gully
30	18 x 2.2	NW-SE	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	two perpendicular gullies - trench shortened due to footpath
31	20 x 2.2	NE-SW	curvilinear anomaly	possible quarry pits
32	19.6 x 2.2	N-S	pit-type responses and curvilinear anomaly	no archaeology
33	19.5 x 2.2	ENE-WSW	pit-type responses	possible quarry pits
34	20 x 2.3	N-S	pit-type responses	bioturbation
35	20 x 2.0	ENE-WNW	linear anomaly	undated ditch
36	18.1 x 2.2	E-W	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping - trench shortened due to depth and proximity of footpath
37	20 x 2.2	E-W	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
38	20 x 2.2	E-W	area of magnetic disturbance and ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
39	19 x 2.2	NE-SW	area of magnetic disturbance	undated gully and pit - evidence for landscaping
40	20 x 2.2	N-S	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
41	19.5 x 2.23	NNE-SSW	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping

TRENCH	*DIMENSIONS AND ORIENTATION*		*OBJECTIVES BASED ON GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS*	*INTERPRETATION OF TRENCH RESULTS*
42	9 x 2.2	E-W	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping - trench shortened due to depth and proximity of footpath
43	19.5 x 2.2	E-W	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
44	19 x 2.2	NE-SW	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
45	19.6 x 2.2	E-W	ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
46	20 x 2.2	E-W	ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
47	18.6 x 2.2	N-S	ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping and large 20thC feature
48	19.5 x 2.2	N-S	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - possible truncation during landscaping
49	19.5 x 2.2	NW-SE	ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - possible truncation during landscaping
50	20 x 2.2	NW-SE	ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - possible truncation during landscaping
51	19.5 x 2.2	N-S	ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - possible truncation during landscaping
52	20 x 2.2	E-W	possible trackway - linear corridor of lack of responses on survey	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping (edge of truncated area possibly accounting for lack of responses)
53	19.5 x 2.2	N-S	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
54	19.5 x 2.3	N-S	ferrous anomalies	large ?quarry pit
55	19 x 2.2	N-S	area of magnetic disturbance	no archaeology - evidence for landscaping
56	15.8 x 2.2	NE-SW	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	post-med furrow - ferrous anomalies along existing field boundary - trench shortened due to depth and proximity of footpath
57	20 x 2.2	NNW-SSE	ridge and furrow and linear anomaly	no archaeology
58	19.5 x 2.2	NW-SE	concentrations of ferrous anomalies	no archaeology
59	19.8 x 2.2	NE-SW	ridge and furrow and concentrations of ferrous anomalies	post-med furrow

TRENCH	*DIMENSIONS AND ORIENTATION*		*OBJECTIVES BASED ON GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS*	*INTERPRETATION OF TRENCH RESULTS*
60	19.6 x 2.2	N-S	ridge and furrow, pit-type response and linear anomaly	post-med furrow and modern dog burial
61	19.8 x 2.2	ENE-WSW	ridge and furrow	2 post-med furrows
62	19.8 x 2.2	N-S	ridge and furrow and concentrations of ferrous anomalies	post-med furrow
63	19 x 2.2	NW-SE	linear 'trends'	no archaeology
64	7 x 2.2	NE-SW	ridge and furrow and ferrous anomalies	no archaeology - trench shortened due to depth and proximity of footpath
65	17 x 2.2	N-S	ridge and furrow	post-med furrow
66	15.7 x 2.2	NE-SW	ridge and furrow	post-med furrow - trench shortened due to depth and proximity of footpath
67	18 x 2.2	ENE-WSW	ridge and furrow	post-med furrow
68	14.1 x 2.2	N-S	ridge and furrow and linear anomaly	post-med furrow - trench shortened due to footpath - linear anomaly possibly corresponds to footpath???
69	19.4 x 2.2	NW-SE	ridge and furrow and ferrous anomalies	post-med furrow
70	50 x 2.2	NW-SE	concentrations of ferrous anomalies, increased magnetic response, linear spread of ferrous anomalies and pit-type response	3 undated pits and bioturbation (and modern, square cut post-hole possibly equating to those in Trenches 13 and 14)
71	50 x 2.2	N-S	pit type response	bioturbation and undated gully
72	50 x 2.2	WNW-ESE	pit-type responses	bioturbation and shallow, Roman pits - possible quarrying of sandy geological variation??
73	51 x 3.5	NW-SE	pit-type responses	IA enclosure ditch, possible linear configuration of post holes and bioturbation

APPENDIX 3 QUANTIFICATION OF POTTERY BY CONTEXT

Context	Bkr	?Epreh	IA	LIA-ERO	Med	Pmed	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
203	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	18-20th
403	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	28	18th+
901	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	24	mid C1 AD +
902	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	10	IA
1003	0	0	3	8	0	0	11	63	C1AD
1003	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	67	C18th+
1004	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	27	C1AD
1005	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	IA
1007	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	14	Med
1012	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	late 12-15th
1101	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	426	mid C1 AD +
1103	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	23	mid C1AD +
1105	0	0	0	28	0	2	30	216	mid C1/Pm
1113	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	C1 AD
1114	0	0	0	49	0	0	49	653	mid C1 AD +
1116	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	C1AD
1117	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	194	mid C1 AD +
1119	0	1	0	22	0	0	23	196	mid C1 AD +
1301	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	154	mid C1 AD +
1302	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	90	mid C1 AD +
1304	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	16	C1 AD
1310	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	19th+
1404	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	396	Beaker
1602	0	0	2	4	0	0	6	28	C1 AD
1603	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	18	C1 AD
1606	0	1	0	6	0	0	7	26	C1 AD
1608	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	mid C1 AD +
1612	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	IA
1621	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	C1AD
1803	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	ePreh
2103	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	32	mid C1 AD +
2303	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	Beaker
2404	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	Beaker
3304	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	15	IA
7205	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	10	IA
7208	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	IA
7302	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	26	C1AD
7312	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	C1AD
7315	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	IA
7322	0	0	7	22	0	0	29	235	mid C1 AD +
13602	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	12	19th+
14502	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	12	Pmed
14504	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	19th+
TOTAL	**84**	**4**	**30**	**231**	**3**	**22**	**374**	**3156**	

APPENDIX 4 QUANTIFICATION OF ANIMAL BONE BY CONTEXT

Context	Species	No. of bones (refitted)	Sum of weight (g)
901	Cattle	1	4
1003	Cattle	1	9
	Pig	1	41
	Large mammal	4	26
1004	Cattle	2	21
	Indeterminate	1	2
1103	Medium mammal	1	9
1105	Cattle	1	28
	Sheep/goat	2	8
	Pig	1	2
	Medium mammal	1	10
	Large mammal	2	10
1107	Cattle	2	97
	Medium mammal	2	7
	Large mammal	2	4
1114	Large mammal	1	13
1117	Sheep/goat	1	1
	Medium mammal	1	1
1119	Cattle	1	4
1301	Cattle	4	110
	Sheep/goat	8	35
	Medium mammal	2	6
	Large mammal	6	86
	Indeterminate	6	19
1302	Cattle	5	132
	Sheep/goat	2	34
	Medium mammal	1	2
	Large mammal	1	6
	Indeterminate	5	15
1304	Cattle	2	54
	Sheep/goat	2	12
	Indeterminate	5	22
1403	Sheep/goat	4	7
	Medium mammal	3	4
1602	Medium mammal	1	0
1603	Cattle	1	31
1606	Large mammal	1	4
1608	Sheep/goat	1	3
1610	Large mammal	1	2
1902	Cattle	1	89
	Sheep/goat	9	40
	Medium mammal	2	2
1904	Sheep/goat	11	143
	Medium mammal	7	15
	Indeterminate	3	5

Context	Species	No. of bones (refitted)	Sum of weight (g)
1911	Sheep/goat	1	7
	Medium mammal	2	1
	Large mammal	4	59
	Indeterminate	4	3
2103	Cattle	4	171
	Medium mammal	2	2
2104	Horse	1	158
2203	Small mammal	1	0
	Medium mammal	1	1
2205	Cattle	4	3
	Sheep/goat	1	3
2303	Large mammal	3	7
2404	Cattle	1	11
	Medium mammal	1	0
	Large mammal	2	8
	Indeterminate	2	2
3006	Sheep/goat	1	2
7205	Sheep/goat	1	2
	Indeterminate	5	7
7208	Medium mammal	1	1
7302	Cattle	1	23
	Sheep/goat	3	39
	Medium mammal	5	6
7308	Cattle	2	35
	Medium mammal	1	0
	Large mammal	16	55
7315	Horse	1	93
	Medium mammal	2	8
7322	Cattle	3	364
	Sheep/goat	1	5
	Indeterminate	10	20

APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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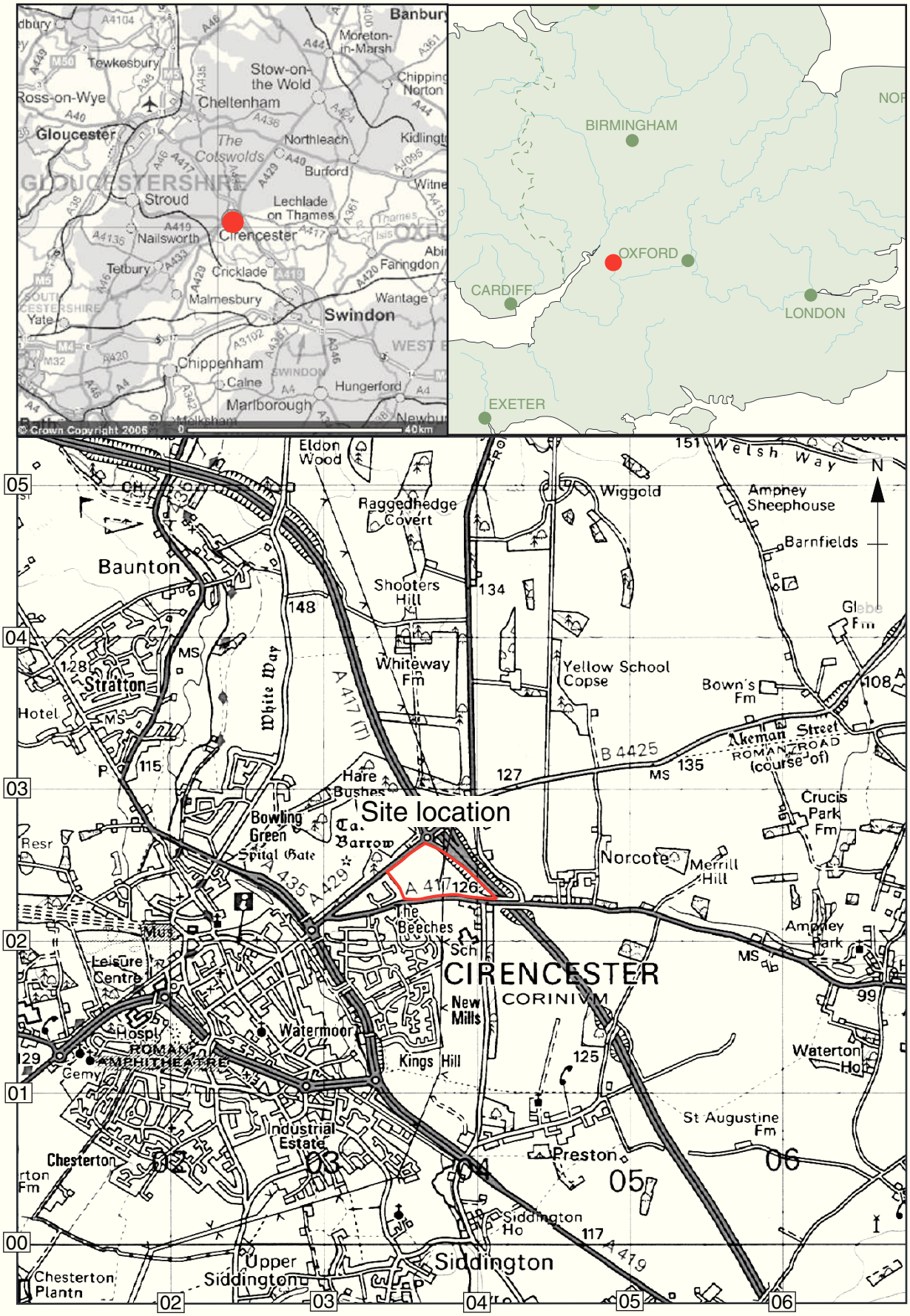
APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Kingshill North, Cirencester
Site code:CIRKIN'06
Grid reference: SP 0365 0250
Type of evaluation: Trial trenching and geotechnical watching brief
Date and duration of project: The fieldwork commenced in May 2006 and was completed within fourteen days
Area of site:15 hectares
Summary of results: The evaluation produced evidence for Bronze Age inhumations, Iron Age enclosures and associated features, Roman quarrying along the Fosse Way and numerous undated linear and discrete features. Archaeological deposits were absent from much of the eastern part of the site which had previously been truncated during the construction of a works compound.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Corinium Museum in due course



Scale 1:50,000

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Site subdivisions, trench locations and results of geophisical survey (based on Land at Kingshill North, Cirencester project by JSAC)

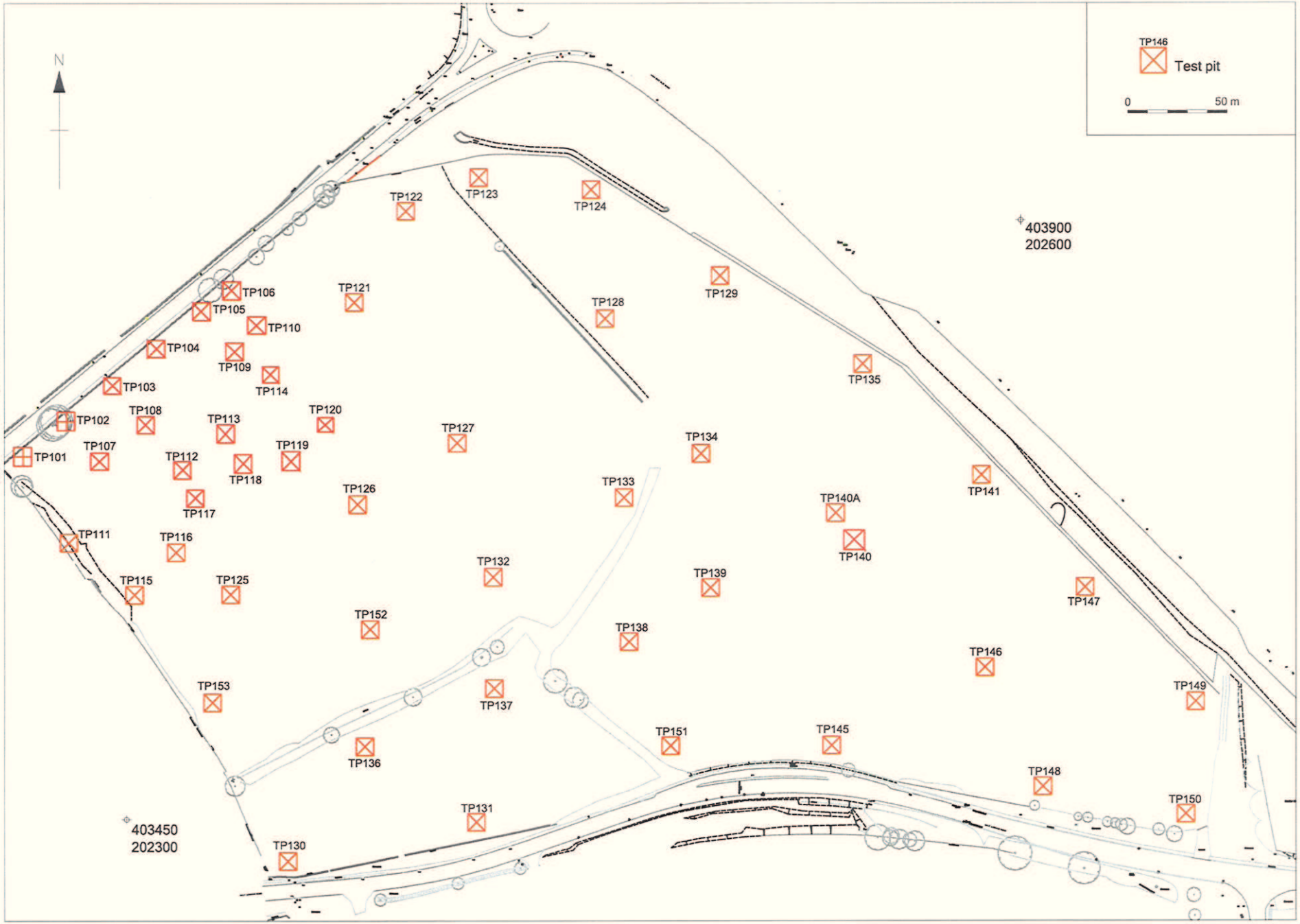


Figure 3: Location of geotechnical pits

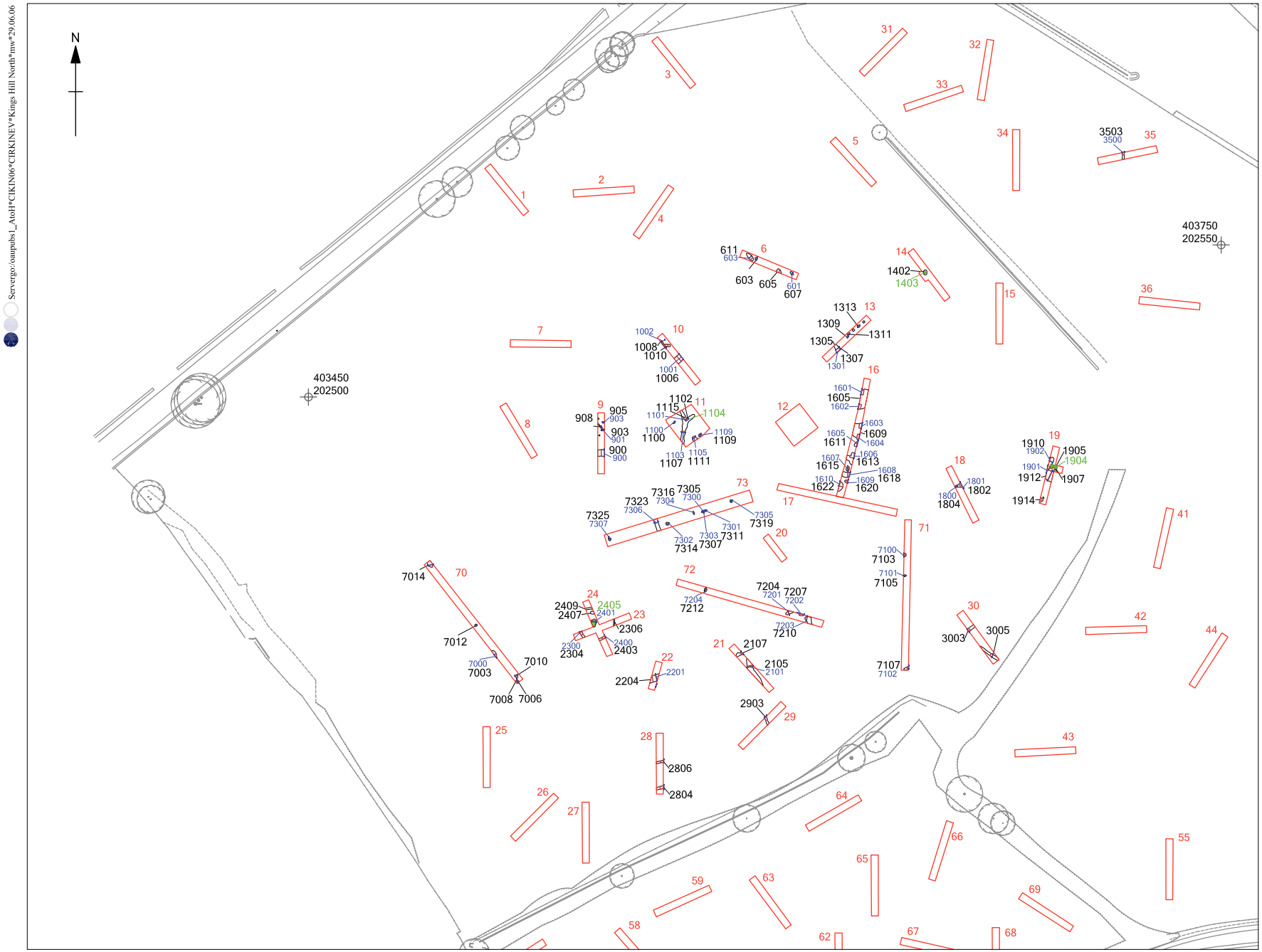
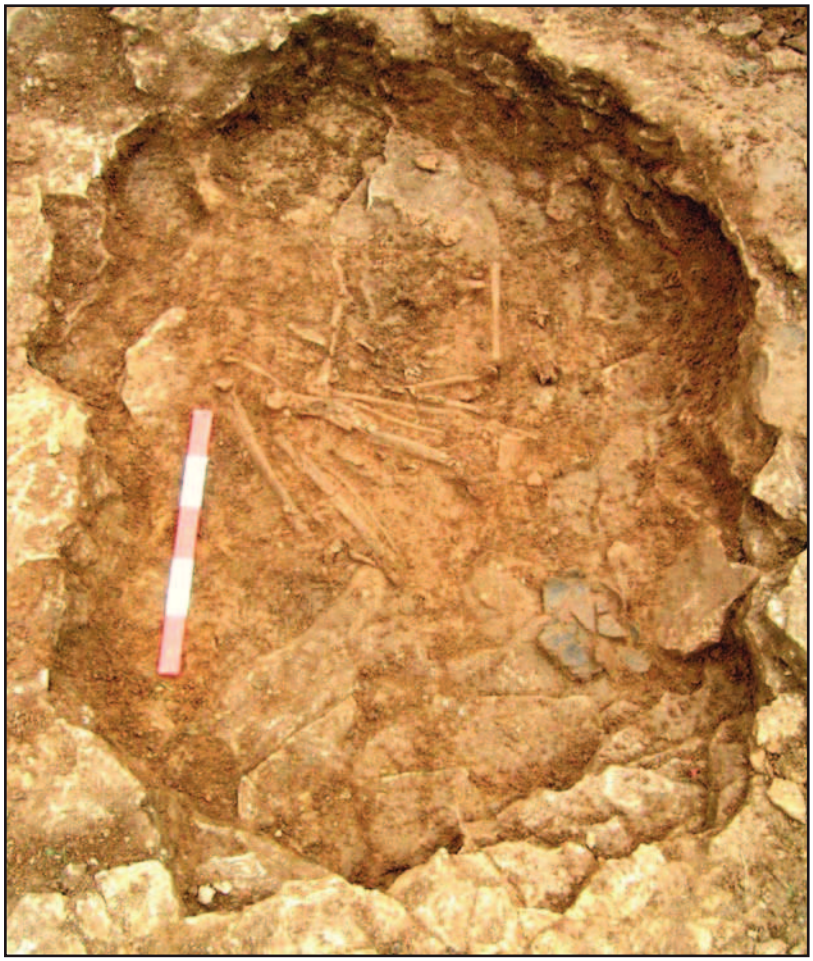


Figure 4: Distribution of archaeological features (Field 1)

Trench 11 burial 1104

Trench 14 burial 1403



Trench 19 burial 1904

Figure 5: Photographs burials 1104, 1403 and 1904

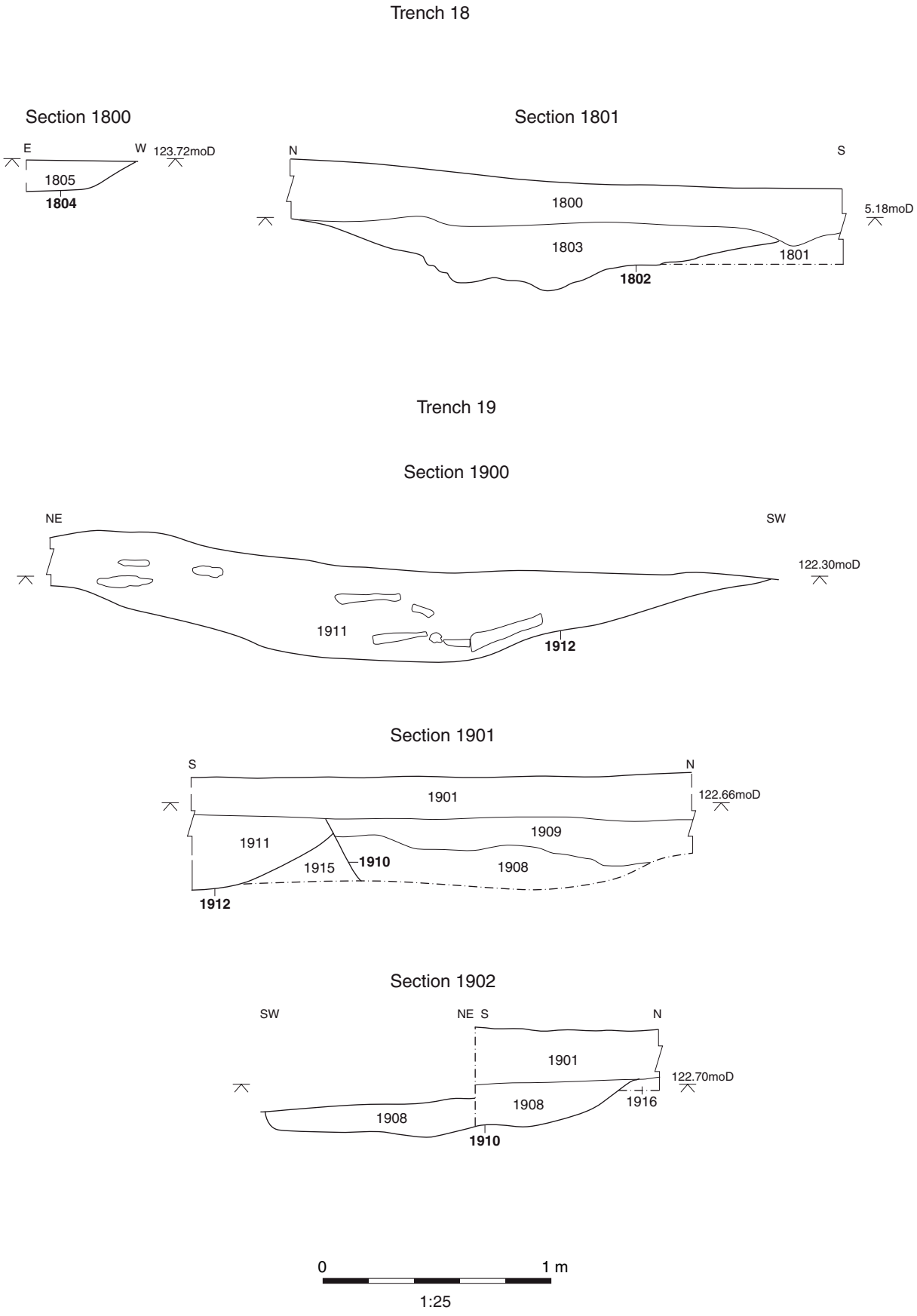


Figure 6: Sections - Trenches 18 and 19

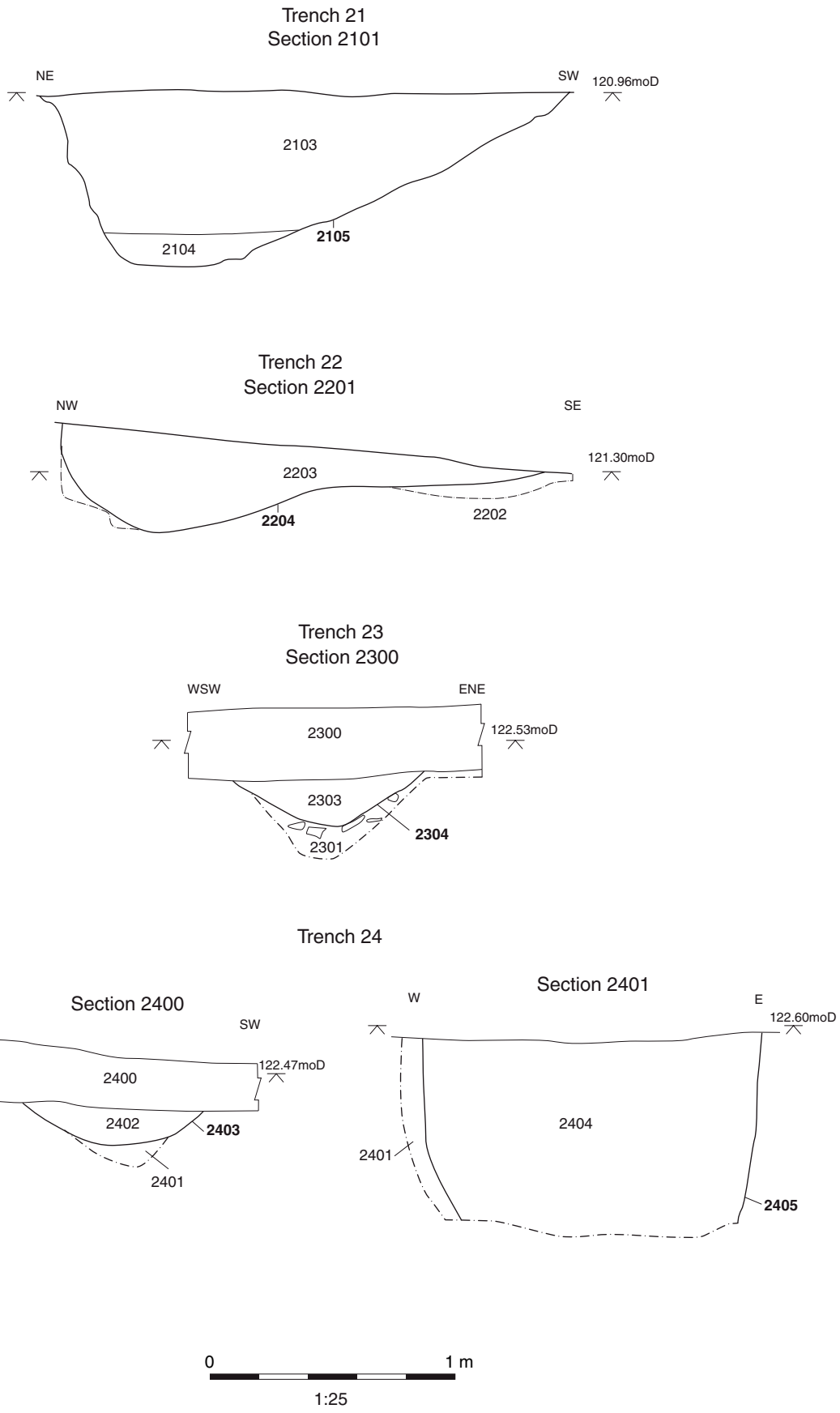


Figure 7: Sections - Trenches 21, 22, 23 and 24

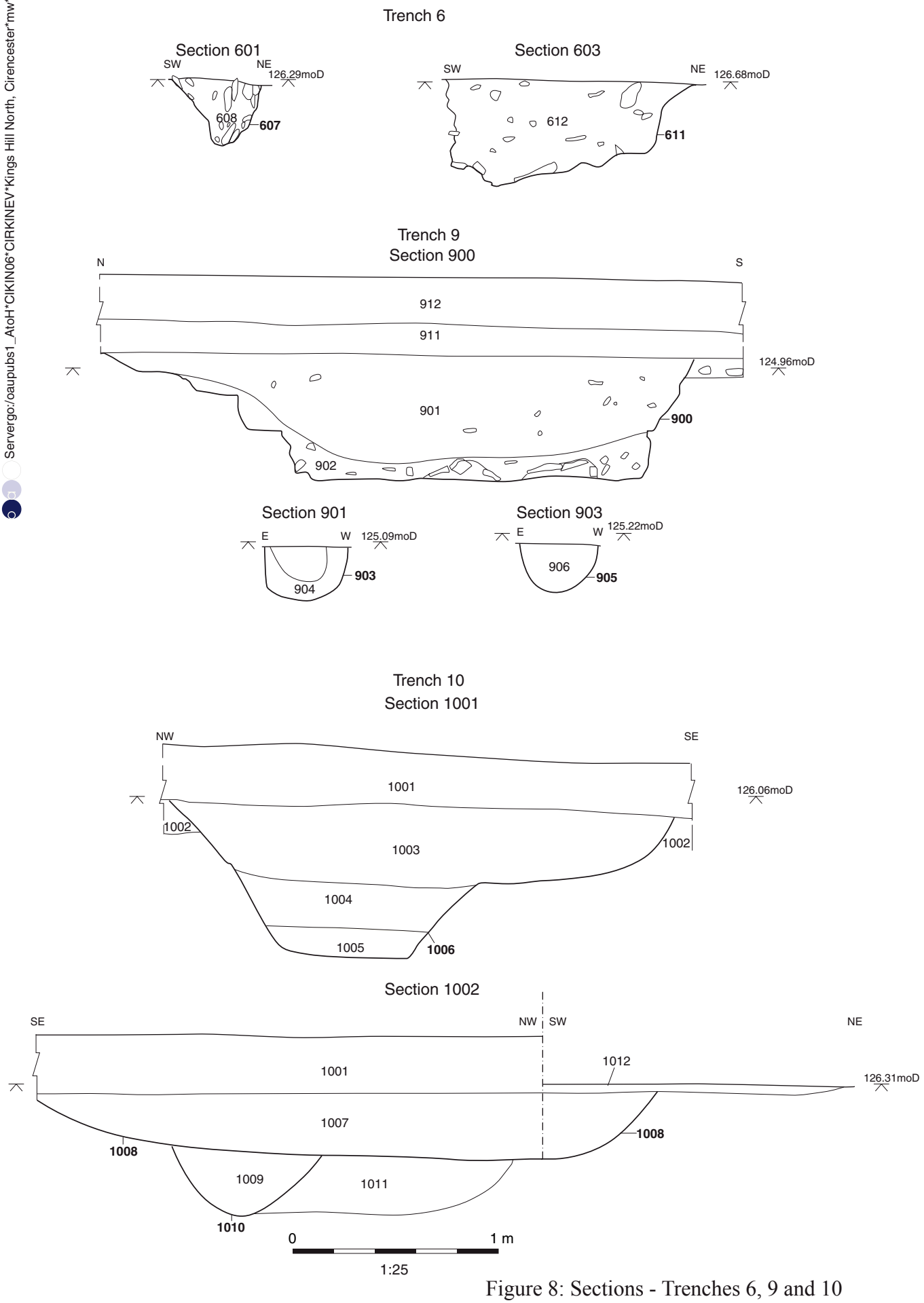
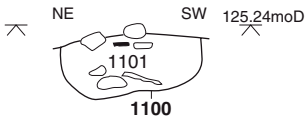


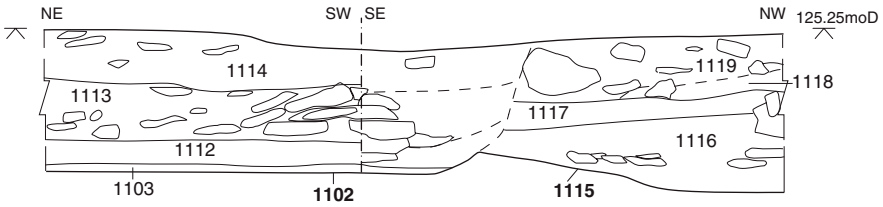
Figure 8: Sections - Trenches 6, 9 and 10

Trench 11

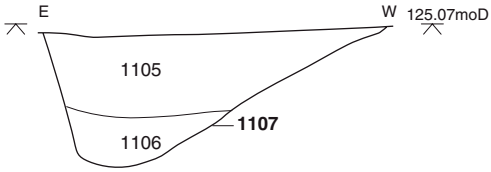
Section 1100



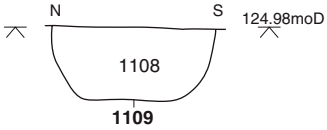
Section 1101



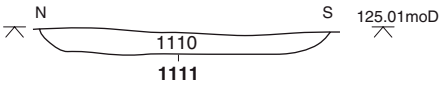
Section 1103



Section 1104



Section 1105



Trench 13

Section 1301

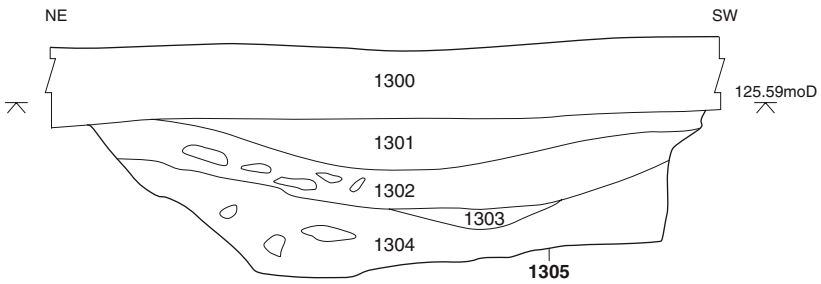


Figure 9: Sections - Trenches 11 and 13

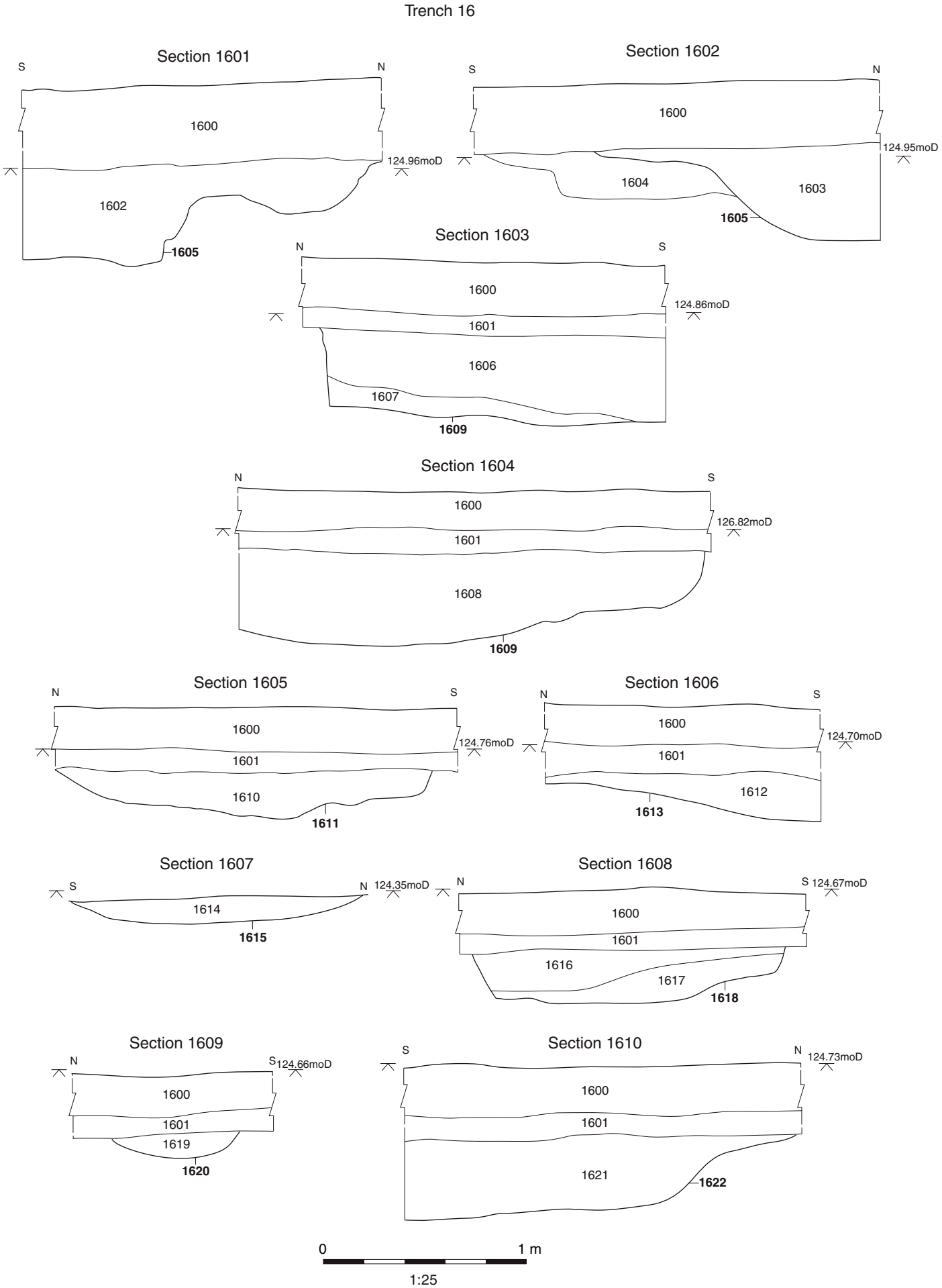


Figure 10: Sections - Trench 16

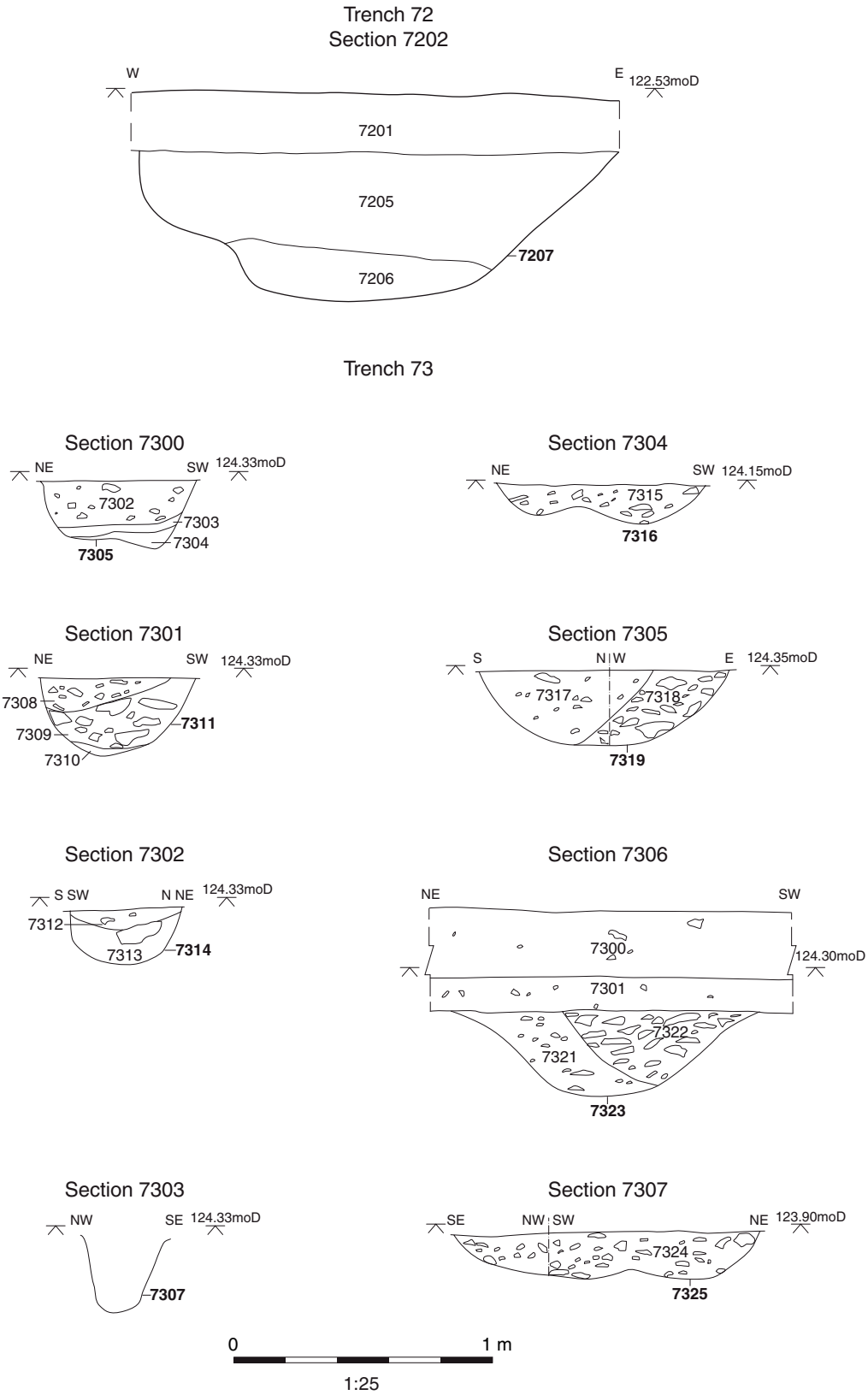


Figure 11: Sections - Trenches 72 and 73

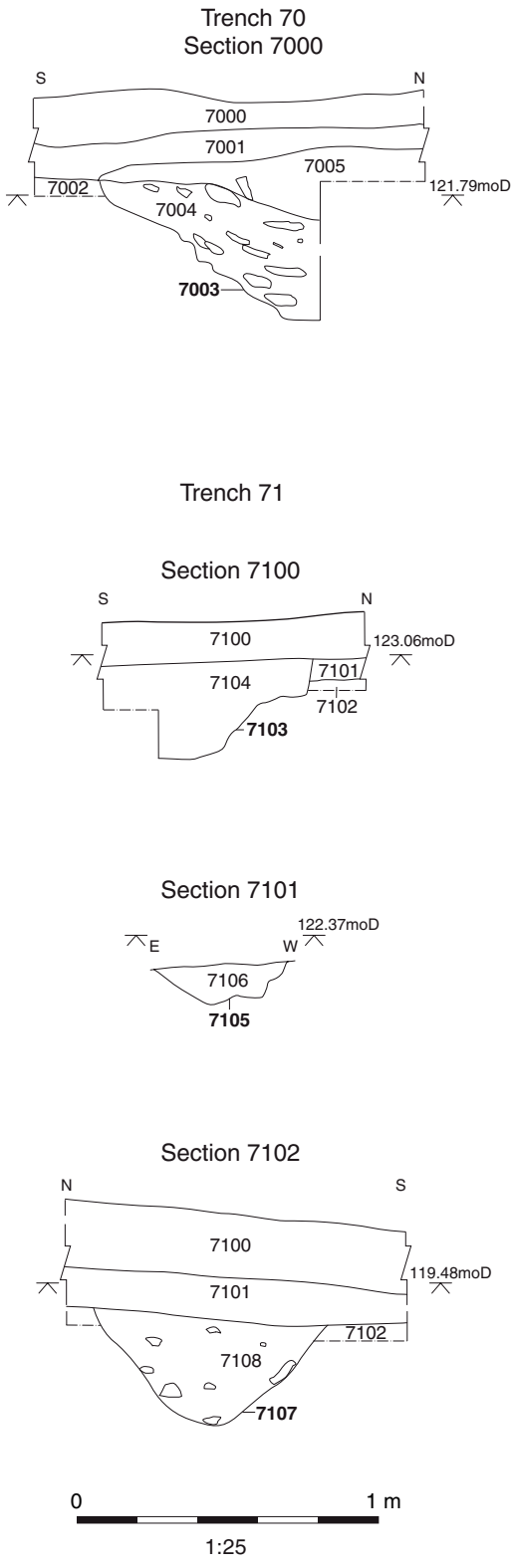


Figure 12: Sections - Trenches 70 and 71

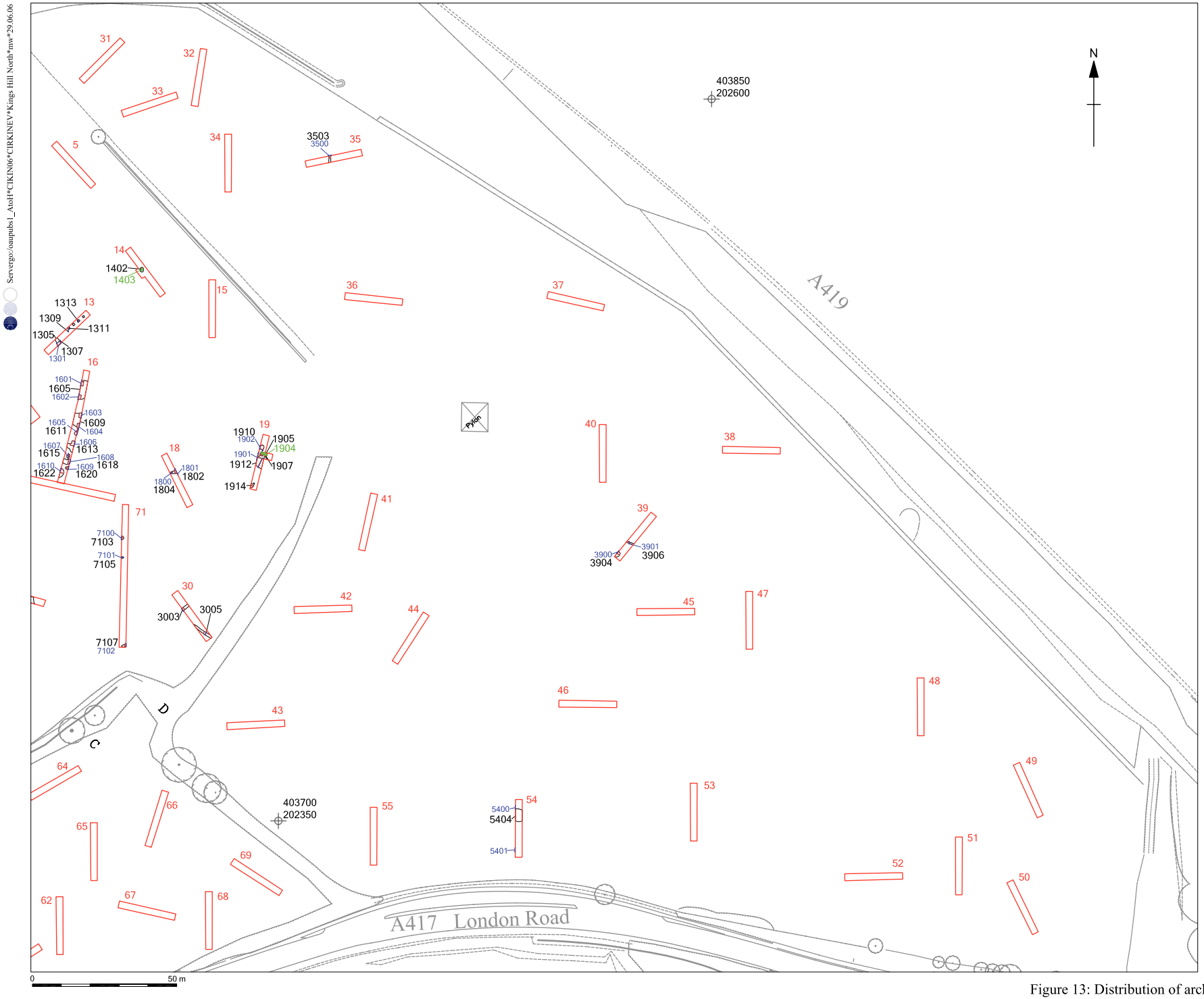


Figure 13: Distribution of archaeological features (Field 3)

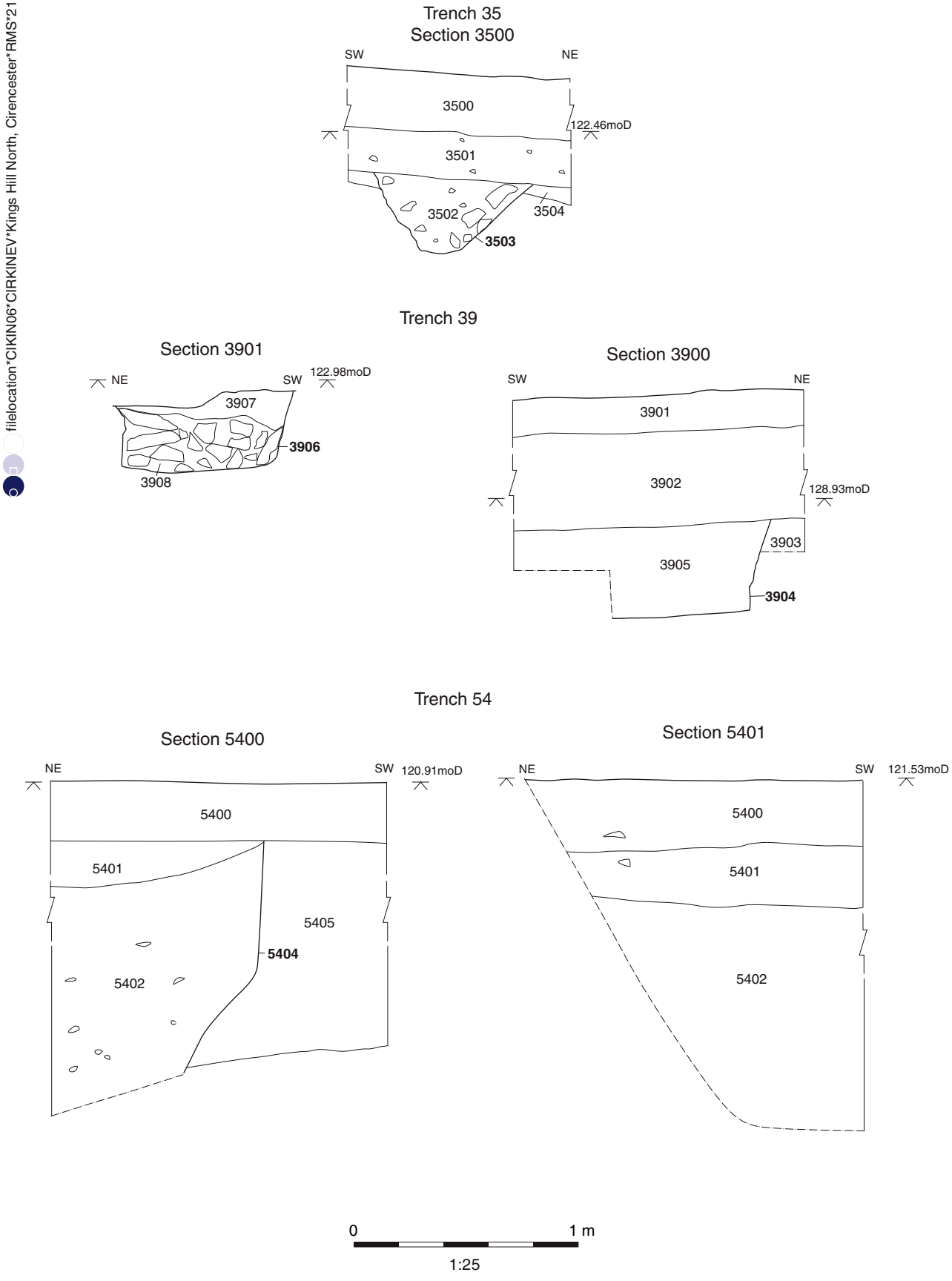


Figure 14: Sections - Trenches 35, 39 and 54