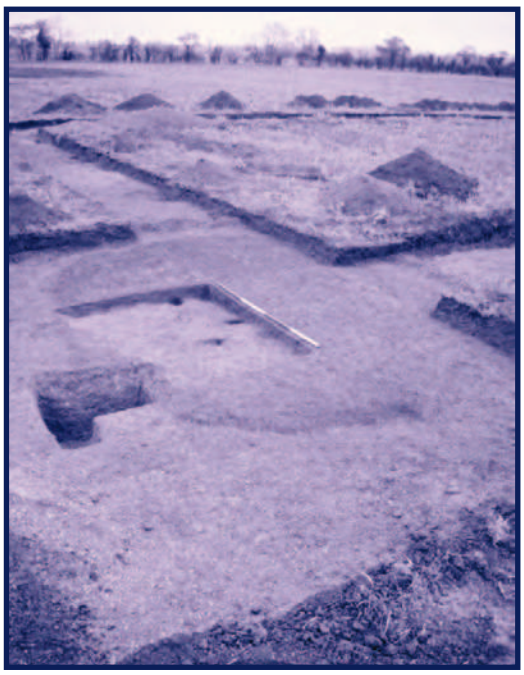

Dryleaze Farm Siddington Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology

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Dryleaze Farm
SiddingtonGloucestershire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a geophysical survey and an archaeological field evaluation of a proposed development site at Dryleaze Farm, south of Siddington, Gloucestershire on behalf of Hills Aggregates Ltd in October and November 2001. The evaluation revealed archaeological features and deposits within four of the six fields investigated. In Field 5, in the south-west of the site, three ring ditches were located, one with an associated central feature. In addition, a possible pit alignment, an area of Iron Age occupation and a Roman trackway were identified. In Field 6, to the north, a continuation of the Roman trackway was located, and two clusters of undated archaeological activity. The courses of two palaeochannels were also confirmed. In Field 1 two clusters of archaeological activity dated to the Iron Age were located in the centre and north of the field. In the southern end of Field 2, in the south-east of the proposed development area, there were undated archaeological features sealed by peat and alluvial deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In October and November 2001 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire on behalf of Hills Aggregates Ltd in respect of a possible planning application for development and a brief set by, and a WSI agreed with, the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) for Gloucestershire. The development site is situated at NGR SU 0290 9785 and is 37 hectares in area (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site currently occupies six arable fields to the west of Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire (SU 0290 9785). The River Churn flows parallel to the site, *c* 1 km to the east (Fig. 1). The development site comprises a linear strip of land covering 37 ha which is situated on a mixed geology of Pleistocene calcareous gravels of the First Gravel Terrace as well as clay and alluvium (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 252). The land slopes gently from c 102 m OD in the north-west to 94 m OD in the south-east.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk-based assessment (OAU August 2001), the results of which are summarised below. Evidence of archaeological remains had already been produced from the site and there are known archaeological sites close to the development area.

1.3.2 Air photographs, plotted in 1977 (Leech 1977, maps 1 and 2) and subsequently updated as part of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme, provided the first evidence of archaeological remains on the site. Cropmarks revealed the presence of:

- three ring ditches of between 50 m and 30 m in diameter
- a trackway defined by parallel ditches, with junctions in the road system indicated by a track joining from the west at the northern end of Field 5 and to the east near its southern limit
- a small, rectangular enclosure to the south of the track, with a larger enclosure or field system, lying to its east
- within the north-west angle of the site a small rectangular enclosure of unknown date and function was identified in the SMR record
- evidence for medieval ridge and furrow was surprisingly slight, given the extent of visible furrows in adjacent areas, for example fields immediately to the west. Some east - west furrows may have been visible cutting across the trackway ditches, but their traces were ephemeral. No headlands could be identified

1.3.3 In addition to revealing archaeological features, air photographs demonstrated the presence of old water courses and quarries and suggested areas of lower-lying ground masked by later alluvial and/or colluvial cover.

1.4 The regional archaeological context

1.4.1 The Upper Thames Valley is rich in the remains of past human activity although until the recent work in the Shorncote and Cotswold Community pits (Laws 2000) there has been little physical evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age settlement. Burial sites, in the form of ring ditches identified from aerial photography, are well known (Drinkwater and Saville 1984).

1.4.2 Iron Age settlement in this area was widespread and major excavations of farming communities have been undertaken to the west of Lechlade, for example at Thornhill Farm and Claydon Pike (Miles *et al.* in prep.). By this period the landscape had been extensively cleared of woodland and was used for both arable and pasture.

1.4.3 The presence of the nearby Roman town of Corinium (Cirencester) had a major impact on the surrounding area (Miles 1984). There is evidence for agricultural intensification and more substantial rural settlements are found, in addition to small villas and large farmsteads. Other centres grew up to service the needs of the town, including the major tile production centre of Minety, to the south of the development site, and a network of roads was constructed to transport produce rapidly. Roadside settlements are associated with these, some with temples and shrines (eg Somerford Keynes, Miles *et al.* in prep.).

1.4.4 In contrast, the evidence for Saxon activity in the area is minimal until the immediate pre-Conquest period, although rich cemeteries are known (Heighway 1984), and recent traces of Anglo-Saxon settlement have been uncovered in the nearby Cotswold Community pit (Laws 2000).

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.

2.1.2 To determine the extent, character, condition, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.

2.1.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.

2.1.4 To appraise the likely impact of the proposal on any surviving archaeological deposits and, if appropriate, make suggestions for a mitigation strategy or, where areas containing archaeology of national importance, for preservation *in situ.*

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY AND RECORDING

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of 124 machine-excavated trenches spread across six fields Fig. 2), and representing approximately 2% of the development area. The trenches generally measured 30 m long x 2 m wide but in Field 5 some trenches were amalgamated into 'L' and 'T' shapes or extended to investigate features identified by geophysical survey (Fig. 13). The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.2 Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 A detailed magnetometer survey of 3 ha was undertaken as the first phase of the evaluation. The survey included the area of the three ring ditches (Field 5) identified by aerial photography and two additional areas, one in the south-east of the development area (either side of the trackway), and one to the north also incorporating the trackway, in order to assess potential for geophysical survey response to archaeological features.

3.2.2 The survey, which is described in detail in Appendix 6, comprised a fully-recorded magnetometer survey in which readings were collected (at a rate of some four readings per metre) along transects 1 m apart, using Geoscan fluxgate magnetometers. This method produced sufficiently detailed data for the results to be presented as graphical (x-y trace) plots and as grey scale images of the areas covered. The data plots were accompanied by an interpretative plan indicating magnetic anomalies of potential archaeological interest, and other relevant findings.

3.2.3 On the basis of the results of the pilot survey, further magnetometer survey was requested by the CAO. In Fields 1 and 2 this consisted of five areas covering a total area of 4 ha (Figs 3 and 8). In Fields 5 and 6 a comprehensive geophysical survey was undertaken. Appendix 6 provides full details of the survey results.

3.2.4 After the completion of the geophysical survey, an appropriate strategy for the trial trenching was agreed with the CAO, based on a standard grid array but with trench locations adjusted to target areas of activity detected by geophysical survey and from

the air. Further trenches were positioned to investigate possible headlands suggested by ridge and furrow and extant field boundaries.

3.3 Trenching methods and recording

3.3.1 The evaluation trenches were excavated to the top of the geological horizon by a 360° tracked machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The investigations were undertaken by a team of field archaeologists under the supervision of Granville Laws and the overall direction of the project manager, Dr Gill Hey. The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed 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 were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black-and-white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (Wilkinson 1992).

3.4 Finds

3.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.5 Palaeoenvironmental evidence

3.5.1 Samples were taken from various contexts to assess the potential for waterlogged macroscopic plant remains, charred plant remains, molluscs and insects. This included the sampling of ring ditch fills, other ditch silts containing charred remains and peat deposits within a palaeochannel.

3.6 Presentation of results

3.6.1 This report outlines the significant findings from each field. It does not take the form of a comprehensive trench by trench exposition, as numerous trenches were excavated a significant proportion of which were bereft of archaeological deposits. An inventory of all contexts (which includes measurements not presented within the text) is provided in Appendix 1. All OD levels are included on the figures.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 Generally the site and weather conditions were fair to good. The topsoil comprised a mid-brown silty clay, probably derived from flooding. Standing water was present at

the south end of Field 2, affecting Trenches 28-35 (Fig. 2), and necessitating the use of pumps, particularly in Trench 35.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 The evaluation revealed archaeological activity in most areas, with the exception of Fields 3 and 4 (Fig. 2). In Field 1 a concentration of features, including ditches and postholes, was identified in Trenches 10 and 11. In Field 2 a small cluster of undated features was located to the south in Trench 35. Three ring ditches in close proximity to each other were revealed towards the north-west corner of Field 5, in Trenches 88, 91, 93 and 94. In addition a significant area of settlement activity was identified along the eastern edge of the field in Trench 105. However, this activity did not continue into the adjacent Field 2 to the east, probably because a palaeochannel running north - south separated these fields. Field 6 also contained archaeological features, particularly in the central and eastern areas of the field. These included a trackway, a probable enclosure, undated ditches and the remains of ridge and furrow.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS OF DEPOSITS

5.1 Field One (Trenches 1 - 23)

5.1.1 Field 1 lay in the north-east of the site (Figs 2 and 3), and prior to the evaluation this field (a recent amalgamation of two fields) was used for arable farming. A possible medieval plough furrow was observed in Trench 21 (Fig. 3), but generally ridge and furrow appeared to have been ploughed out.

5.1.2 In general, ploughsoil overlay alluvial deposits, which varied from 0.10 m deep towards the north to up to 0.50 m in the south. Only in the north (Trenches 2 - 4 and 6) were such deposits absent; some colluvium was discovered in this area (Trenches 2 - 4). Palaeochannels were located in Trenches 3, 20 and 22, and these seemed to represent two courses orientated approximately north to south (Fig. 3). Tree-throw holes were common in these trenches.

5.1.3 All trenches in this field were machine excavated down to the natural gravel. Many were archaeologically sterile, but significant areas of archaeological activity were identified as follows:

Trench 1

5.1.4 Orientated east-west, Trench 1 (Fig. 4) revealed natural gravel at depths of between 0.23 m and 0.37 m. An approximately oval shaped pit (1/6) was partially exposed in the centre of the trench, 2.71 m long, 0.56 m wide and roughly 0.36 m deep. This feature was filled with two silty sand deposits, a friable lower mid-brown fill with 10% gravel and 30% pea gravel (1/7), and thin upper friable to loose mid brownish-yellow fill (1/9) with 5% gravel and 35% pea gravel (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was sealed by an alluvial subsoil (1/2).

Trenches 4 and 5

5.1.5 A north-west to south-east orientated ditch, observed from the air, was identified in Trenches 4 and 5 (Fig. 3). This ditch (4/4 and 5/6) was filled with similar material in both trenches, but yielded no archaeological finds. It may be an old field boundary.

Trench 10

5.1.6 Trench 10 (Fig. 5) revealed a cluster of archaeological features. Several postholes (10/5, 10/7, 10/11, 10/13, 10/15 and 10/19) were identified and these had an average depth of 0.12 m with the exception of 10/15 which was 0.30 m deep.

5.1.7 A ditch (10/9) was observed running NW-SE across the trench for approximately 3 m, 0.24 m deep and 1.0 m wide (Section 2). It was filled with a loose mid-grey gravel within a clay matrix (10/10), and contained traces of charcoal and a single pottery sherd of probable Iron Age date.

5.1.8 A short, irregular linear feature (10/17), possibly a ditch, was partially revealed under the northern baulk of the trench (Section 6). Measuring 3 m x 0.40 m and 0.12 m deep, it was filled by a tenacious, dark grey clay (10/18) with a very high proportion (60%) of burnt stone.

Trench 11

5.1.9 Two linear ditches, a posthole and a tree-throw hole were identified in Trench 11 (Fig. 6). Ditch 11/4 was orientated NW-SE and was 1.20 m wide and 0.38 m deep, with a 'U' shaped profile. It contained a single fill (11/5) of tenacious to friable orange-brown clay with gravel inclusions and very occasional traces of charcoal, but the deposit yielded no finds.

5.1.10 Ditch 11/10 was also orientated NW-SE and ran through northern end of trench. The cut was 0.70 m wide and 0.20 m deep and also had a 'U' shaped profile (Fig. 6, Section 11). It also contained a single clay fill (11/11) which was very similar to 11/5.

5.1.11 A probable posthole (11/8) was circular with a concave base and steep sides (Fig. 6, Section 10). This contained a fill (11/9) of loose, orange brown, gravelly clay silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 13

5.1.12 Trench 13 (Fig. 7) contained two postholes (13/6 and 13/11), 0.30 - 0.34 m in diameter. Posthole 13/6 was shallow (0.08 m) with a loose, light greyish-brown sandy clay fill (13/7), but 13/11/ was more substantial (0.22 m deep) (Fig. 7, Sections 13 and 15).

5.1.13 Two other features were identified in the trench, an irregular ditch orientated west - east (13/4), and a possible pit (13/8), semi-circular within the trench (Fig. 7, Sections 12 and 14).

Other trenches

In addition, in this area, a posthole (8/8) in Trench 8, and an east - west ditch (16/4) and a scoop (16/6) in Trench 16 were investigated (Fig. 3). No archaeological finds were recovered.

Further south, in Trench 15, an undated ditch (15/5) aligned NE-SW was sampled and, in Trenches 19 and 20, two postholes (19/10 and 20/11) and two pits (19/5 and 19/7) were located. No archaeological finds were retrieved.

5.2 Field Two (Trenches 24 - 35)

5.2.1 Field 2 was an arable field situated along the eastern edge of the site (Figs 2 and 8). No traces of medieval cultivation were discerned. The modern ploughsoil overlaid a mid-brown clay alluvium. A braided palaeochannel system was observed within the field aligned NW-SE, with associated deposits consisting of light to mid-yellow, brown-grey clay and peaty deposits. Tree-throw holes were located in Trench 30.

5.2.2 Natural gravels were identified throughout the trenches. The most significant archaeological deposits were as follows:

Trench 25

5.2.3 Trench 25 (Fig. 9) was located in the north of the field. In the north a NE-SW ditch (25/4) was identified with steep sides and a flat bottom (1.25 m wide and 0.5 m deep; Section 16). It contained three fills, the lowest of which (25/7) was a friable, mid yellow-brown sandy clay with 50% gravel, above which was a firm, mid reddish-brown sandy clay with 25% gravel inclusions (25/6) and a thin lens of very clean clay. The upper fill (25/5) was a hard sandy clay very similar in colour, composition and depth to the primary fill. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.2.4 A line of four postholes (25/8, 25/10, 25/12 and 25/14), uniform in shape and depth, were seen to align roughly north - south down the trench. The northern three features (Fig. 9, Section 17) were equally spaced to the south of ditch 25/4, whilst 25/14 was located further to the south. These shallow features were *c* 0.35 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep. Each posthole was filled by a friable, mid orange-brown clay sand (25/9, 25/11, 25/13 and 25/15). Again no finds were recovered. Several other possible postholes in the area were recorded but not excavated.

Trenches 27 and 28

5.2.5 A NW-SE orientated palaeochannel (28/7) was located at the southern end of Trench 28 (Fig. 10). Only the northern edge of the feature was revealed (Section 18). It contained a single fill (28/6) of dark brown peat with some redeposited natural gravel inclusions. This waterlogged deposit contained the antlers of a red deer (see Appendix 4) and several timbers that had been worked and shaped. These were not *in situ*, suggesting they had been redeposited due to natural flooding of the palaeochannel.

5.2.6 To the west and middle of Trench 27 a posthole (27/11), and a possible occupation layer (27/8) which contained burnt limestone were investigated but found to have no datable artefacts (Fig. 8).

Trench 35

5.2.7 Trench 35 contained two modern land drains and a dense cluster of archaeological features (Fig. 11). A curvilinear ditch (35/10) ran across the southern end of trench on an approximately east - west alignment. The feature had a 'U' shaped profile (Fig. 11, Section 24).

5.2.8 A sinuous ditch (35/6) ran obliquely across the trench for 14 m on a NNE-SSW alignment. This probable boundary ditch was a shallow feature which appeared to have been truncated by later ploughing (Section 23). The ditch was filled by a single deposit (35/5) of very dark greyish-brown to black clay silt. It contained extensive organic staining but no artefactual evidence.

5.2.9 A probable ditch terminal (35/17) was located continuing under the western baulk at the centre of the trench (Section 22). It was 1.1 m across and contained two fills, a lower primary fill of friable, pale-grey mixed silts and eroded or slumped gravels (35/16) and an upper, tenacious and very dark-grey to black fine silt (35/15) which contained occasional oolitic gravel and a single, unidentifiable bone fragment.

5.2.10 An elongated linear feature, a ditch terminal or a pit, was observed (35/14) to continue under the eastern baulk in the north of the trench (Section 21). It contained a lower fill of friable, pale-grey mixed gravel silt (35/13), and an upper deposits of tenacious and very dark greyish-brown to black clay silt (35/12) which contained traces of organic staining and oolitic gravels. Neither deposit contained any archaeological finds.

5.2.11 A series of three intercutting pits (35/19, 35/21 and 35/23) were located at the northern end of the trench and extended beneath the western baulk. Pit 35/23 had been cut by the other two features (Section 20). All three pits were shallow (0.12 m - 0.20 m) with gently sloping sides and flattish bottoms. One pit (35/19) was oval in plan whilst the other two were roughly circular. Similar clay silt deposits (35/18, 35/20 and 35/22) that contained no dating evidence filled each of the pits. These clay silts were tenacious and very dark grey, with small percentages of gravel and chalk inclusions.

5.3 Field Three (Trenches 118, 120 - 122 and 124A) and Field Four (Trenches 119, 123 and 124B)

5.3.1 Fields 3 and 4 were located in the south-east corner of the site, separated by a stream (Figs 2 and 12). Prior to the evaluation they had been pasture, and the absence of medieval plough furrows, despite their expected presence (OAU 2001, Fig. 3), may suggest that they have been pasture over a long period of time.

5.3.2 Modern ploughsoil was found to overlie a probable alluvial deposit (not dated) in all trenches and a north - south palaeochannel was located.

5.3.3 The underlying geology was a mixture of cornbrash and gravels.

5.3.4 Two palaeochannel deposit were identified in Trench 118 (Fig. 12), overlying the natural gravel 118/6. The lowest of these deposits was friable, light-grey silt clay (118/5) with 5% gravel inclusions, overlain by tenacious, light greyish-blue clay (118/4) with magnesium staining. No finds were recovered from these deposits. The edges of these deposits were located towards the western extent of the trench suggesting that the channel was heading in a northerly direction. The projected orientation of the channel highlighted in Figure 12 further suggests that the western edge of the channel had originally turned to the south-east and ran through Trench 120.

5.3.5 Trench 120 was orientated north - south with the natural (120/3) comprising a mix of sand and gravel to the south with cornbrash to the north. An undated ditch (120/5) was observed running NE-SW across the north of the trench. It was 1 m wide and 0.35 m deep and contained a single fill (120/4) of friable, light grey (with a slight bluish tinge) silt clay.

5.4 Field Five (Trenches 84 - 117)

5.4.1 Field 5 is a large arable field in the south-west of the site (Figs 2 and 13). The geophysical survey had identified several significant archaeological features, including three ring ditches, a trackway and several possible pit groups, and the trenching strategy was modified in order to investigate these. Some trenches were conjoined to form 'T' and 'L' shapes and other trenches were extended or widened slightly. Trenches 84, 94 and 111 were widened in discrete areas to investigate features and anomalies located during trenching.

5.4.2 Ridge-and-furrow cultivation was demonstrated by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2 and Appendix 6), but was not visible on the air photographs. Furrows located in the trenches were generally very shallow. In Trenches 112, 116 and 117 there were signs of extensive truncation, probably as a result of post-medieval ploughing, and features, especially the trackway and ditches in Trench 117 as well as medieval ridge and furrow, were fugitive. The furrows in the south of the field were orientated north-south with a distinct headland north of Trenches 107 and 108, but their orientation changed further north; in Trench 96 they were aligned east-west.

5.4.3 Quarrying was identified in Trenches 88, 91, 92, 103, 109 and 111. A mid-brown silty clay with gravel inclusions subsoil was located in Trenches 84, 86, 87, 90, 99, 100 and 101. Within and to the eastern end of Trench 104, a palaeochannel was located, immediately north-east of an Iron Age settlement seen in Trench 105 Other features such as tree-throw holes were located in Trenches 84, 87, 93, 94 and 117.

5.4.4 The trenches were machine excavated down to the natural gravel interspersed with clay to the south and south-east and by cornbrash to the north-west and south-west (Trenches 107, 113, 114 and 115). Variations in the gravel were present in the north-west, with glacial deposits and areas of coarser gravel.

Ring ditches (and other features in Trenches 88, 91, 93, and 94)

5.4.5 Three ring ditches and an area of probable quarrying were clearly visible on both the air photographs and the geophysical survey (Fig. 13 and Appendix 6). Trenches 88 and 91 were, therefore, combined to form a large 'T' shaped trench to investigate one of the ring ditches and an area of quarrying (Figs 14 and 15).

5.4.6 Towards the eastern end of Trench 91 a curvilinear ditch (91/6) crossed the trench in an approximately north - south direction and this corresponded to the probable east side of the ring ditch (Fig. 14). Its eccentric appearance in section suggests that it was cut at an oblique angle (Fig. 15, Section 31). It contained four fills, the lowest of which (91/7) was a loose silty sand with gravel inclusions denoting the primary slumping within the ditch. The secondary fill (91/8) was similar in terms of its composition but was compact, mid yellowish-grey in colour; it may represent slumping from a central mound. The tertiary fill (91/9) consisted of compacted redeposited gravel and was overlain by friable, mid reddish-brown clay silt with 2% gravel and some burnt stone fragments (91/10), conceivably the result of gradual deposition of alluvial material. This may fill a recut in the top of the ditch.

5.4.7 To the west, beyond the centre of Trench 91, another curvilinear ditch (91/20) corresponded closely with the western extent of the ring ditch identified from the geophysical survey (Fig. 14). It was a steep-sided feature with a flat base (Fig. 15, Section 28) and was narrower and shallower than 91/6, as it had been significantly truncated by quarrying to the west. However, the sequence of fills (91/21, 91/22 and 91/23) was very similar to those of 91/6, with a primary silt (91/21) overlain by compacted gravel, probably associated with bank or mound erosion (91/22), and a final fill (91/23) likely to have been derived from the gradual deposition of alluvial material, and also possibly within a recut.

5.4.8 Other features in these trenches were quarry pits seen in Trench 88 and to the west of Trench 91 and, in addition, a pit (91/18), two gullies (91/13 and 91/15), two ditches (88/9, 91/27) and a ditch terminal (91/24) were investigated (Fig. 14). Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditches 91/24 and 91/27 and early-mid Iron Age pottery from the quarry pits.

5.4.9 Two other ring ditches had been located in aerial and magnetometer survey close by, to the south-east, and these were investigated in Trenches 93 and 94 (Fig. 16).

5.4.10 At the west end of Trench 93 a curvilinear feature (93/65) was identified, which closely matched the survey location of the west edge of the largest ring ditch. Excavation revealed a substantial steep sided, 'V' shaped ditch with a flat base, 3.15 m wide and 1.32 m deep (Fig. 16, Section 39). Four deposits filled the ditch, a primary fill (93/69) of loose, light-brown limestone gravel with occasional sandy lenses or tip lines, overlain by (93/68) a friable, mid reddish-brown clay silt with small limestone fragments. The compaction and colour of the tertiary fill (93/67) was the same as 93/68 but was a gravelly silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. The upper fill (93/66) was similar but contained more charcoal flecking. Sixty small fragments of fired clay were recovered from this deposit.

5.4.11 At a distance of 31 m to the east was a curvilinear ditch (93/58) which appears to represent the eastern edge of the ring ditch identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 16). The ditch was filled with numerous lenses and slump deposits (93/05, 93/07, 93/08, 93/09, 93/10, 93/11, 93/12, 93/13, 93/14, 93/15, 93/55, 93/56,and 93/57; Fig. 16, Section 34), the majority of which were broadly similar in compaction, composition and colour but varied in quantities of gravel. The fills were predominantly sandy silts with up to 40% gravel inclusions, the exception being the primary slump deposit (93/57) which was a sandy silt with 50% gravel inclusions. The penultimate fill (93/05) contained two flint flakes.

5.4.12 A pit (93/18), four postholes (93/31, 93/33, 93/44 and 93/48) and a stakehole (93/50) lay within the ring ditch (Fig. 16 plan and Sections 35 - 38), but yielded no finds and their relationship to the monument is, thus, uncertain.

5.4.13 Trench 94 (Fig. 16) conjoined Trench 93 to the north, and revealed the probable north and south arms of a ring ditch, and a central feature which may be associated.

5.4.14 The ditch to the south (94/3) was steep sided with a shallow, concave base (Fig. 16, Section 46). It had four fills, the primary fill being a loose, mid greyish-brown silty gravel. Overlying this was a compacted, mid yellowish-brown silty gravel (94/5), probably an erosion deposit from a bank or mound which was overlain by 94/6, friable mid reddish-brown silty clay with 5% gravel inclusions, and a final fill (94/7) of friable, mid brownish-grey clay silt with 2-3% gravel inclusions.

5.4.15 At the northern end of the trench the ditch (94/15) was interrupted and shallowed up to a terminal. It contained two fills, of which 94/16 was the primary erosion deposit of friable, mid greyish-brown clay silt with 30% gravel inclusions, and overlain by 94/17 which was very similar to/the same as the tertiary fill (94/6) of ring ditch cut 94/3 (Fig. 16, Section 40). No finds were recovered from either of the excavated ditch sections.

5.4.16 The central area of the trench was expanded to the east and west in order to investigate a feature lying in the centre of the ring ditch. Two sub-circular and irregular-sided features (94/30 and 94/21) were exposed. The upper fill of friable, mid reddish-brown, clay silt and 20% gravel within 94/30 (94/31), and a more gravelly fill in 94/21 (94/22), were removed to reveal five postholes (94/23, 94/25, 94/27 94/35 and 94/37) (Fig. 16, Sections 41 - 44). Four of the postholes surrounded

a charcoal-rich deposit 0.08 m deep of friable, mid to dark grey clay silt with 5% gravel and 5-10% charcoal flecks (94/29), overlying an area of scorched natural (94/39). Although no human remains were recovered, it is conceivable that this is the remains of a pyre structure and it was considered undesirable to investigate it further during the evaluation. It will either be examined with great care, and in its full context, under full excavation conditions or it will be preserved *in situ*.

5.4.17 The trench contained a high density of other archaeological features, including several undated pits (94/1) and postholes (94/8 and 94/10) (Fig. 16 plan and Sections 45 and 47). A feature interpreted as a tree-throw hole (94/12), was fairly regular in profile and may have been a ditch terminal.

Trench 92

5.4.18 In Trench 92, adjacent to the ring ditches, only evidence of quarrying was recorded, part of the activity noted in Trenches 91 and 88 (Fig. 13). Finds, including three sherds of Roman pottery and a flint flake, were retrieved from part of the quarry backfill (88/3).

Pits in Trench 84

5.4.19 The initial excavation of Trench 84 (Fig. 17), which lay immediately north of the three ring ditches, only exposed several small periglacial deposits at the southern end of the trench. However, the western edge of the trench was extended in order to investigate possible pit-like features detected in the geophysical survey. A circular pit was revealed (84/4) with a diameter of 1.9 m, a depth of 0.8 m and a sequence of seven deposits (Fig. 17, Section 48). Six fills were silty sands (84/5, 84/6, 84/7, 84/8, 84/9 and 84/10), all reddish-brown or grey in colour, whilst the top fill (84/11) was a friable, mid reddish-brown silty loam. The two flints were recovered from this upper deposit, a flake and a waste piece.

5.4.20 A further extension of the trench revealed another circular feature of similar size, which is almost certainly a pit, and may form part of an alignment suggested by the geophysical survey. It was not investigated.

Trenches 87, 89, 95, 96 and 97

5.4.21 Other archaeological features were revealed in the north-east of Field 5 (Fig. 13): five pits (87/5, 87/9, 95/6, 96/6 and 96/7), two postholes (89/6, 95/4), two north - south gullies in Trench 97 (97/5 and 97/7), a north - south furrow in Trench 89 (89/5), and four east - west furrows in Trench 96 (96/10, 96/12 and 96/14). These were all undated with the exception of the two pits in Trench 96 which contained a little Iron Age pottery.

Trackway in the north of the field (Trenches 85, 86 and 90)

5.4.22 Parallel ditches of what appeared to be a trackway were revealed in air photographs and confirmed by geophysical survey. In the north of the field they appeared to swing from a south - north to a more north-westerly direction, although further north, in Field 6, a continuation in the north - south line was detected. It seems probable that a junction of trackways is present here.

5.4.23 Trench 90 (Fig. 18) contained several archaeological features including two ditches (90/17 and 90/22), the latter probably part of the west side of the trackway, and a cluster of three pits (90/9, 90/11 and 90/15).

5.4.24 Ditch (90/22), orientated approximately north - south, was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. The ditch was 2.6 m wide and 0.5 m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 18, Section 49). The second of its four fills (90/20) contained 16 sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery. Ditch (90/17) was aligned roughly NW-SE and was cut to the east by ditch 90/22 and to the west by a pit 90/15. The ditch measured 1.30 m wide by 0.12 deep and contained no finds (Fig. 18, Section 50).

5.4.25 The pits all appeared to be broadly contemporary, although 90/11 was clearly the earliest in the sequence. It was heavily truncated and contained a tenacious, mid-brown clay silt (90/10) with magnesium staining and burnt limestone inclusions.

5.4.26 Large circular pit (90/9), located in the centre of the trench and continuing under the baulk to the north-west, cut pit 90/11 and east - west orientated ditch 90/17. It contained four (90/5-90/8) clay silt fills that were mid-brown in colour and contained small percentages of gravel inclusions (Fig. 18, Section 51). The secondary fill (90/7) yielded a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

5.4.27 Parallel trackway ditches were also located in Trench 85 (85/4 and 85/6) and Trench 86 (86/6 and 86/10). A little middle Iron Age pottery was retrieved from ditch 86/6.

Trackway in the south of the field

5.4.28 In the south, the trackway ran from the south-east corner of the field in a northerly direction through Trenches 117, 110, 111 and 98 (Fig. 13). Both sides of the trackway were observed in Trenches 98, 110 and 117, where it was badly truncated, as were the furrows identified by the geophysical survey.

5.4.29 Typically these ditches were 'U' shaped, *c* 2.3 m wide and up to 0.7 m deep, and were filled by single deposits (for example 110/4 which consisted of a tenacious, mid to light brown silt clay with 30% re-deposited natural gravel).

5.4.30 Trench 98 revealed three ditches 98/8, 98/11 and 98/12 (Fig. 19 Sections 52 and 53), of which 98/8 and 98/12 seem likely to be the trackway ditches. Ditch 98/8 contained four fills 98/4 to 98/7 of a light to mid-brown grey silty clay with gravel inclusions. Ditches 98/11 and 98/12 located to the east end of the trench were shallow and measured 2.5 m wide. A pit (93/13) and a north - south furrow were also located. No finds were retrieved from the ditches, but a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit 98/13.

5.4.31 In Trenches 110 and 117 (Fig. 21) parallel ditches were seen (110/5 and 117/5 to the west and 110/9 and 117/ 7 to the east) and were interpreted as trackway ditches. In Trench 111 the western trackway ditch was revealed (111/4) (Fig. 21). In Trench 110 the ditches measured between 2 m to 2.4 m wide by 0.45 m to 0.70 m deep and contained a mid to light brown silty clay with gravel inclusions (Fig. 21, Sections 65 and 67). In Trenches 111 and 117 the ditches were more truncated, measuring roughly 1 m wide by 0.15 m deep (Fig. 21, Sections 68, 69 and 70). In addition, three north - south furrows were present in Trench 110 and four in Trench 117; the edge of a quarry pit was visible in the west of Trench 111.

Iron Age occupation area

5.4.32 The geophysical survey had indicated substantial activity in the south-east of the field, and Trench 105 was placed to investigate this (Fig. 20). Three east - west ditches (105/1, 105/2 and 105/4), an east - west gully (105/3) and a NE-SW ditch (105/5) were revealed in the trench (Fig. 20, Sections 55, 59, 62 and 63). Interspersed amongst these features were nine postholes (105/13, 105/15, 105/17, 105/19, 105/21, 105/23, 105/25, 105/27 and 105/29) (Fig. 20, Sections 56, 57, 58, 60, 61 and 64).

5.4.33 Ditch 105/1, 2 m wide and 0.64 m deep, was located at the northern end of trench. The 'U'-shaped cut was filled by friable, mid greyish-brown clay silt (105/10) (Fig. 20, Section 55). Ditch 105/2 was located 7 m to the south, and was filled with friable, mid-brown clay silt (105/6) with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt stone (Fig. 20, Section 59). This deposit yielded quantities of mid-late Iron Age pottery sherds and an unidentifiable bone fragment.

5.4.34 East - west gully 105/3, in the centre of the trench, was filled by a friable, light brown, clay silt (105/7) that had 5% gravel inclusions and ran parallel to a more substantial ditch (105/4) (Fig. 20, Section 62). The only fill was very similar to 105/7, and yielded sherds of Iron Age pottery and fragments of unclassified animal bone.

5.4.35 At the southern end of the trench another ditch (105/5) ran obliquely in a NE-SW direction. The ditch cut had an irregular base and was filled by a friable, dark brown clay silt (105/8) with occasional charcoal fragments and gravel (Fig. 20, Section 63). Eight sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery and horse and cattle bones were recovered from this deposit.

5.4.36 The series of postholes in the trench had no discernible pattern. They were mostly steep-sided with a flattish base, and filled with friable, mid-brown clay silt with gravel inclusions. Posthole 105/15 appeared to cut 105/13 to the north. The clay silt fill (105/18) of posthole 105/17 contained three sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery.

Trenches in the centre of the field (Trenches 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104) (Fig. 13)

5.4.37 Trenches 99, 100 and 101 were devoid of any archaeological features. In Trenches 96 and 103 furrows and quarrying were investigated. Other features identified in Trenches 95, 96, 97, 102 and 104 (and, therefore, spread over a considerable distance) consisted of three postholes (95/4, 102/5 and 102/7) and three possible postholes (102/7, 102/8 and 102/9), three pits (95/6, 96/6 and 96/7), two gullies 97/5 and 97/7) and two ditches 104/ 9 and 104/ 10). Two of the three pits (96/6 and 96/7) and one of the two ditches (104/10) contained sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Other trenches in the south-east of the field (Trenches 106, 108, 109, 112 and 116) (Fig. 13)

5.4.38 No features were found in trenches 106 and 108. However, a ditch (112/5), three postholes (116/9, 116/11 and 116/13) and a tree-throw pit were located in Trenches 112 and 116. Trench 109 was truncated by quarrying. No datable artefacts were retrieved.

Trenches in the south-west of the field (Trenches 107, 113, 114, and 115) (Fig. 13)

5.4.39 No archaeological features or deposits were located in the south-west of the field. The natural geology consisted of a limestone cornbrash within this area.

5.5 Field Six (Trenches 36 - 83)

5.5.1 Field 6 was located in the north-west of the site (Figs 2, 22a and 22b). Cropmarks and geophysical survey results had identified extensive archaeological potential in this field which had been under arable prior to the evaluation. The trenches were machined down to the natural geology that was predominantly gravels with a clay band sloping down from the west (Trenches 36, 37, 38, 39, 47, 55, 65 and 74) (Figs 22a and 22b). Two palaeochannels were recorded in a succession of trenches, running in a north - south direction. That to the west was originally observed as a cropmark, ran down the centre of the field from the northern boundary to a midway point along the eastern boundary. This was identified in Trenches 43, 44, 50 and 63. A second palaeochannel was identified running along the western edge of the field at the base of the slope. It was recorded in Trenches 37, 38, 40, 48, 55, 59, 65, 96 and 74. Trench 37 also delineates the western edge of the western palaeochannel where it meets the natural clay geology.

5.5.2 Trenches 45, 46, 51, 58, 71 and 73 identified the remains of ridge-and-furrow ploughing, all furrows running in a NW-SE direction in the east of the field.

5.5.3 Approximately one quarter of the trenches were devoid of any archaeological activity, including in Trench 36, where a putative rectangular cropmark had been identified in the SMR, but archaeological deposits were located in the majority of the trenches.

5.5.4 The trackway recorded in Field 5 was located at the southern end of Field 6 and it continued northwards along the eastern edge of the field boundary. Elements of this feature were seen in Trenches 52, 53, 51, 54, 63, 64, 72 and 82. In Trenches 64 and 72 various pottery sherds dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD were recovered from ditch fills associated with the trackway.

5.5.5 Strategically-placed trenches, orientated NW-SE, investigated a series of linear cropmarks in the south-west of the field with inconclusive results. A discussion of the findings is included in the summary of Trench 79.

Trench 52 and Trenches 45, 46 and 53

5.5.6 Trench 52 (Figs 22 and 23) was orientated NW-SE in the north-eastern corner of the field and contained several undated, inter-cutting, linear features (Section 71). One probable posthole (52/1) was also located at the south eastern end of the trench (Section 72).

5.5.7 A NE-SW aligned ditch (52/12) was located 9 m from the south-eastern end of the trench. This feature was a possible continuation of 53/1 from Trench 53. This was not investigated further as this ditch clearly cut the SE-NW aligned ditch 52/3 in plan.

5.5.8 Ditch (52/3) ran obliquely across the trench for some 15 m and just beyond the centre point of the trench it cut the eastern ditch (52/6) of the trackway. Both of these features were then cut to the north-west by another ditch (52/8), probably a northern continuation of a ditch (53/3) terminating in Trench 53. Greyish-brown clay silt deposits that contained up to 10% gravel inclusions filled the majority of the features in this trench.

5.5.9 Trenches 45, 46 and 53 contained archaeological features that included ditches, postholes and furrows (Fig. 22a). No finds were recovered from any of the excavated sections. In Trench 53 four linear ditches (53/1, 53/3, 53/6 and 53/10), a curving ditch (53/8) and a posthole (53/13) were recorded. One of the ditches (53/10) is thought to belong to the trackway. Trench 45 and 46 contained one and four postholes respectively (45/4, 46/4, 46/6, 46/8 and 46/10) and a single NW-SE furrow each.

Trench 41

5.5.10 Trench 41, aligned NE-SW, revealed three undated postholes (41/5, 41/7 and 41/9). Situated east of this trench (and recorded in Trenches 44, 43, 50, 63 and 77) is a palaeochannel roughly aligned north - south. To the west of Trench 41 a second palaeochannel is orientated along the western edge of Field 6.

Trench 50

5.5.11 Evidence of the palaeochannel (50/5) was located in Trench 50 (Fig. 24). The channel was orientated north-south across the trench with a width of 23.5 m. The alluvial subsoil (50/2) was possibly associated with the channel.

5.5.12 The trench also contained three north-south orientated ditches (50/7, 50/9 and 50/10), located at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 24, Section 73). The easternmost ditch (50/7) was shallow and U-shaped, 1.85 m wide, and filled with friable, mid-brown, silt clay (50/6) with 1% gravel.

5.5.13 Ditch 50/9 was located 2.5 m to the west was also U-shaped, but deeper, and was filled with friable, mid-brown and mottled grey silt clay (50/8) with 2% gravel. Immediately west lay shallow ditch 50/10, but a clear stratigraphic relationship between the two could not be established, as the fills were so similar (Fig. 24, Section 73). All of the features in this trench were undated.

Trenches 51 and 54

5.5.14 Trench 51 (Fig. 25) was aligned north - south and revealed sections of ditches belonging to the trackway (51/3 and 51/17), which at this point in the field begins to turn to the north-east. Both of these ditch cuts were badly truncated and neither contained any artefactual evidence.

5.5.15 Ditch 51/3 was cut away by a probable ditch terminal (51/5) and a later furrow (51/1) (Fig. 25, Sections 74 and 77). It was filled with friable, mid reddish-brown clay silt (51/4) with 40% gravel. Two layers of friable, mid brown clay silt (51/18 and 51/19) with 20% and 5% gravel respectively filled ditch 51/17.

5.5.16 Within the north-west corner of the trench was a ditch (51/24), possibly the continuation of the feature recorded in Trench 54. This was difficult to characterise as it only clipped the NW corner of the trench. It did however appear to cut the subsoil although this was barely present towards the north of trench.

5.5.17 Three substantial and well-defined postholes (51/9, 51/11 and 51/15) were located, together with another deep example surviving beneath trackway ditch 51/3 (Section 77). They appeared to lie in an arc and could be part of a structure. The most substantial of the three postholes (51/11) was located 7 m from the southern end of the trench and had a diameter of 0. 64 m and a depth of 0.6 m. It was filled with friable, mid-grey clay silt (51/12) with 15% gravel, and was typical of the deposits

within these features. In addition, there were four or five less well-defined, possible postholes which were not examined.

5.5.18 The two furrows (51/1 and 51/20) identified in the trench were orientated NW-SE and contained clay silt fills (51/2 and 51/21) but again no finds were recovered.

5.5.19 Trench 54 was aligned NW-SE, close to the eastern boundary of Field 6 (Fig. 22a). It contained three linear ditches (54/1, 54/4 and 54/7) and three possible postholes (54/9, 54/11 and 54/14). Ditch 54/ 4 was interpreted, on the basis of its shape and fill type, as one side of the trackway. None of these features yielded any dating evidence.

Trench 63

5.5.20 Trench 63 (Fig. 26) was orientated NW-SE and contained ditches (63/3 and 63/5) which corresponded with both edges of the trackway (as identified from cropmarks), postholes (63/11 and 63/9), two other undated ditches (63/1 and 63/15), periglacial deposits, tree-throw holes and patches of root disturbance. The possible western limit of a palaeochannel was observed in south-eastern 12 m of the trench (Fig. 26). This was characterised by a mottled grey clay deposit (63/18) that underlay the alluvial subsoil (63/19).

5.5.21 The north-westerly of the trackway ditches (63/3) was a shallow, bowl-shaped feature filled with friable, mid-brown clay silt with 10% gravel inclusions (63/4) (Fig. 26, Section 78). This ditch cut an earlier linear feature (63/1) orientated east - west, which cut across the NW of the trench. It was very shallow (0.08 m) and appeared to have been truncated by later ploughing.

5.5.22 The south-easterly trackway ditch (63/5) lay 12 m south-east and was an open, U-shaped feature. It was filled with three clay-silt deposits, the primary fill (63/6) being mid grey in colour with 40% gravel, and the secondary and tertiary fills (63/7 and 63/8) being mid brownish-grey in colour and the upper fill containing 10% gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from these features.

5.5.23 Two postholes to the south-east of ditch 63/5 were identified (63/9 and 63/11). They were both of similar dimensions with diameters of 0.5 m and depths of 0.12 m, and contained reddish-brown silt clay fills (63/10 and 63/12) with 10% gravel. No finds were recovered from these features.

Trenches 55, 57, 58, 61 and 62

5.5.24 These trenches are situated to the centre of Field 6 and all contained archaeological features. The features included four ditches, four postholes, furrows and tree-throw holes. Of the four linear ditches (61/10, 58/6, 58/4 and 55/3), 58/4 and 55/3 contained sherds of Iron Age pottery; ditch 58 was visible as a cropmark and on the magnetometer survey. In Trenches 57 and 62 postholes (57/4, 57/6, 62/8 and 62/10) were detected but contained no finds. Other features recorded were tree-throw holes in Trenches 61 and 62 and NW-SE furrows in Trench 58.

Trench 66

5.5.25 Trench 66 (Fig. 27) was orientated north - south. In common with other trenches in the south-east of this field (Fig. 22b), a number of undated pits and postholes came to light.

5.5.26 A probable pit (66/4) was located in the east side of the trench. It was an open, flat-bottomed feature filled with three clay silt deposits (66/5, 66/6 and 66/7) which only varied slightly in colour (Fig. 27, Section 87); it could conceivably be a ditch terminal.

5.5.27 Three possible postholes (66/12, 66/10 and 66/14) and a large posthole or small pit (66/8) were noted in the trench forming a tentative north - south alignment. The northernmost feature (66/12) was typical of the postholes, with a diameter of 0.34 m and a depth of 0.32 m. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled with friable, mid-brown clay silt (66/13). Once again no finds were present within the fill.

Trenches 64, 68, 70, 71 and 72

5.5.28 These trenches contained archaeological features, including ditches, pits, postholes and furrows. Seven linear ditches (64/1, 72/8, 72/18, 64/4, 64/6, 72/4 and 72/15) were observed, 64/1, 72/8, 72/18 being dated to the Roman period; 72/15 contained a sherd of early prehistoric pottery. Ditches 64/6 and 72/8 are on the approximate trackway alignment. Postholes (64/9, 86/6, 70/6, 70/8, 70/10, 72/6, 72/11 and 72/21) and pits (70/4 and 72/13) were all undated.

Trench 79

5.5.29 Trench 79 (Fig. 28) was aligned NE-SW and was extended by 10 m to investigate two linear features detected in the geophysical survey. In this trench three linear features were observed running NW-SE, two of which (79/9 and 79/16) correlated with linear features on the magnetometer survey. The most northerly of the two (79/9) was wide and flat bottomed and was filled by four deposits of which the lower three (79/8, 79/7 and 79/6) were gravel silts with varying shades of brown (Fig. 28, Section 90). These re-deposited gravels were overlain by a tenacious, dark greyish-brown clay silt (79/5) with 2% gravel.

5.5.30 Ditch 79/16 was located 9 m further to the south-west. This was of similar dimensions to 79/9 but contained only two fills, of which the primary was a gravel silt and the secondary a clay silt (Fig. 28, Section 92). The compaction and colour of these deposits was very similar to the corresponding deposits noted above. Neither of these features contained any artefactual remains and their date and function is unclear.

5.5.31 In addition to these ditches, one other ditch (79/19) lay in the north and a posthole (79/11) and a possible pit (79/17) were found.

Trenches 75 and 76

5.5.32 Trenches 75 and 76 were located to the south of Field 6, orientated NE-SW and east - west respectively (Fig. 22b). Archaeological features were revealed and consisted of ditches, postholes and quarrying. A single sherd of Roman pot was retrieved from ditch 75/4 but the other ditches (76/16 and 76/21) and the postholes (75/7, 75/9, 75/11, 76/4, 76/6, 76/8, 76/10, 76/12 and 76/14) contained no datable artefacts.

Trenches 80, 81 and 82

5.5.33 A rectilinear enclosure seen in cropmarks was identified by geophysical survey in the south-east corner of the field. It lay immediately to the east of the trackway and Trenches 80, 81 and 82 were placed to investigate this feature. Aligned east - west, Trench 80 (Fig. 29) contained alluvial subsoil (80/2) that was up to 0.37 m thick in places. This deposit was cut by a north - south ditch (80/4) *c* 9 m from the western end of the trench. The cut was extremely faint and was not detected in plan. It was a U-shaped feature (Fig. 29, Section 93) filled with friable, light-brown clay silt with a small percentage of gravel inclusions. The stratigraphic position of this feature suggests that it is comparatively recent, being cut through later deposits.

5.5.34 Trench 81 was orientated north-south (Fig. 30) and revealed several linear features which could be the remains of ridge-and-furrow ploughing. The irregular cut of an east - west ditch (81/7) was identified which approximately corresponds with the anticipated southern side of the enclosure. As with the ditch in Trench 80, it was difficult to distinguish the ditch fill from the alluvial subsoil through which it cut (Fig. 30, Section 96).

5.5.35 Trench 82 was located in the south-east corner of Field 6 and was aligned east - west. This contained a 10 m-wide ditch, or more probably a hollow (82/4), 0.5 m deep, filled with a series of alluvial derived deposits (82/5, 82/6 and 82/7), which is interpreted as a north - south hollow-way (Fig. 22b). No finds were recovered from these fills, and it is uncertain whether this hollowed area was Roman in date, resulting from trampling along the trackway where the ground was wet, or whether it was later, medieval use of the earlier route system. It was overlain by a layer of mid-yellowish brown alluvium (82/2).

6 FINDS

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 One-hundred-and-twenty sherds of pottery in total were recovered, weighing 708 g and, in addition, 60 small fragments of fired clay were found in Trench 93. This material is described in detail in Appendix 2.

6.1.2 The assemblage was in very poor condition, representing a small but diverse group of material. The main group was Iron Age in date, principally mid to late Iron Age, especially that recovered from around Trench 105. There were hints of earlier activity, but the poor state of the sherds made close dating tenuous. None of the sherds showed any sign of decoration.

6.1.3 Eleven sherds of Roman date were present including Wiltshire grey sandy ware, Southwest black burnished ware, Dorset black burnished ware and Oxfordshire white-ware mortaria. The Southwest black burnished ware dates to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD, whilst the remaining pieces potentially date from the 2nd to 4th centuries.

6.1.4 A single medieval sherd from a Cotswold type jar was recovered and probably dates from the 12th -14th century and two pieces of 18th - 20th century white china were recovered.

6.2 Lithics

6.2.1 Twenty flints were recovered from numerous contexts, and their condition suggests that they are residual. They were mainly recovered from the north of Field 5, and are described in detail in Appendix 3.

6.2.2 All of the flints were produced from a good quality black flint, and a single flake of black chert bore close resemblance to chert from Portland, Dorset.

6.2.3 The flints predominantly comprised relatively narrow thin flakes struck from simple platforms displaying evidence of accurate removals and this is indicative of a Neolithic date. Such a background spread in a non-flint region suggests that further Neolithic activity may be located.

6.3 Animal Bone

6.3.1 As a result of the acidity of the soil all of the bone was in particularly poor condition rendering the identification of element or species largely impossible. Bones that could be identified are likely to represent a disproportionate number of larger, more robust species. That recovered included Red deer antlers still attached to part of the frontal skull with no indication of butchery damage. It may have been deliberately deposited. A single small fragment of bone had been burnt.

6.4 Palaeoenvironmental remains

6.4.1 The samples taken during the evaluation revealed the preservation of waterlogged macroscopic plant remains, charred plant remains, insects and mollusc shells. However, they also highlighted problems of poor preservation, low concentrations of remains and contamination of deposits with more recent remains.

Charred plant remains and charcoal

6.4.2 Charred plant remains were virtually absent from the eight samples taken for charred remains. Context 93/15 (ring ditch fill) contained a single grain of barley and a fragment of a possible hawthorn-type charcoal, while there was a small fragment of oak charcoal from 93/8. Other plant remains were present in 105/8 and 90/18 (trackway ditches).

Waterlogged plant remains

6.4.3 Five samples were taken from waterlogged contexts. In the sample taken from context 24/3 the well-preserved seeds of vegetation appropriate to a shallow channel was revealed. Seeds of water cress and toad rush were particularly abundant but other seeds of aquatic and waterside plants including water crowfoot, mint, water plantain and reed grass were also present; all of which are plants of aquatic and marsh habitats.

6.4.4 The preservation in the waterlogged ditch (context 35/7) was very poor. The majority of the organic remains were roots but a few seeds gave evidence of aquatic vegetation.

Snails

6.4.5 The sampling from the ring ditch in Trench 93 produced evidence of a burrowing species of snails. However, low concentrations of other species were also present, most of which occur in open habitats. The sample from context 93/7 contained shells of *Candidula* or *Cernuella* sp., which were medieval introductions.

Insects

6.4.6 Insect remains were sparse but evidence of water beetles and weevils was evident in 24/3.

7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 Reliability of field investigation

7.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation was undertaken in reasonable weather and ground conditions, and features were generally easily identified. In the east and south-east, however, the low-lying character of the site and the presence of palaeochannels led to flooding or very wet soil conditions, and archaeological remains were not so readily detected and examined. Nevertheless, these difficulties are not thought to have adversely affected the overall effectiveness and conclusions of the evaluation.

7.1.2 Some areas of the site had been severely truncated by ploughing, and this was particularly the case in the south of Field 5. Medieval cultivation had certainly taken its toll, but more recent ploughing seems to be responsible for much of this damage and this may explain the very fragmentary traces of ridge and furrow. Quarrying had also destroyed archaeological deposits, making some features difficult to interpret, especially in the north-west of Field 5 adjacent to the ring ditches, and in the south of Field 5. In other parts of the site preservation seems to have been good, for example the ring ditches were substantial where they had not been cut by quarry pits.

7.1.3 The channel system in these fields was extensive and complex, and seems to have been part of a braided water course. Only a partial picture of its overall character was established.

7.1.4 Correlating features discovered in the trenches with cropmarks is not straight forward as the air photographic plot does not appear to be very accurate in places. This is shown particularly for the ring ditches which were very different on the ground (Appendix 6, Fig. 2); were it not for the geophysical survey the features located may have been wrongly attributed. Nevertheless, it was possible to identify the ring ditches, the trackway ditches, the rectangular enclosure in the south-east of Field 6, the linear ditch crossing Field 1 (Trenches 4 and 5) and the activity in the south-east of Field 5 (in Trench 105). The precise identification of the sinuous ditches crossing Field 6 is difficult, but several linear features with the correct orientation were discovered in this area. Similarly, a small sub-circular enclosure seen in the boundary of Fields 1 and 6 could be represented by ditch 63/15, but this is uncertain. The source of the anomalies which resemble pitting within the trackway in the south of Field 5 was not established but they could be associated with quarrying in this area. The square enclosure in the north-west of Field 6, which is recorded in the Gloucestershire SMR (SMR no 3364), could not be located on the ground, nor was it detected in the magnetometer survey.

7.1.5 The magnetometer survey was much more revealing of the archaeological landscape than the air photographs. The possible correlation between the survey anomalies and archaeological features revealed in trenching is shown in Appendix 6, Figure 2. The ring ditches were particularly magnetic, and their position in the survey matched the trench plans closely. The trackway ditches, possible pits in the north-west of Field 5 and settlement activity observed in Trench 105, in the south-east of Field 5, also correlated well. In addition, several linears in Field 6 could be identified, as could a possible semi-circular ditch in the south-west of this field (Trench 55). There are some areas where the survey did not detect archaeological features that were subsequently exposed in trenches, particularly in the north-east and east of the site, in more low-lying areas with alluvial deposits. This is the case for settlement activity in the north-east (around Trenches 10 and 54) and a linear ditch in Field 1 (Trenches 4 and 5); the ditch was visible from the air. In a few other areas magnetometry suggested archaeological activity where none was found on the ground, for example in the south of Field 6. It is suggested in the report (Appendix 6) that these anomalies could have a natural origin, or could be the result of magnetic soils transported downhill from areas of greater activity. However, the possibility that the trenching had, by chance, been placed in blanks within an area of activity cannot be dismissed.

7.2 Overall interpretation

Summary of results

7.2.1 A summary of the archaeology observed in each field is as follows:

Field 1

7.2.2 Two areas of archaeological activity were noted, one in the north-west of the field centred on Trenches 10, 11 and 13, and a less dense area further south around Trench

19, adjacent to a palaeochannel (Fig. 3). Two palaeochannels were located in the field. One east - west furrow was located in Trench 21.

Field 2

7.2.3 Three individual, but intercutting palaeochannels ran north - south down this field from Fields 1 and 6 (Fig. 8). Archaeological features (a ditch and four postholes) were revealed in Trench 25, adjacent to the channel, and in the south of the field in Trench 35, beneath alluvial deposits. Several trenches revealed the presence of peat deposits and within one of these, in Trench 28, the antlers of a red deer and several redeposited worked timbers were preserved.

Fields 3 and 4

7.2.4 The palaeochannels observed in Field 2 appeared to converge in these fields and the only archaeological feature observed was a ditch in Trench 120 (Fig. 12).

Field 5

7.2.5 Field 5 produced evidence for extensive archaeological activity (Fig. 13). This includes three ring ditches, one of which may have a central burial feature, a possible alignment of pits, the trackway ditches and an area of Iron Age settlement in the south-east adjacent to a palaeochannel. A branch of the trackway running north-west from the north - south route was confirmed. In addition, a more scattered area of Iron Age activity seems to be present in the north of the field, around the ring ditches and a little further east (eg in Trench 96). A small cluster of features of uncertain significance was located in the centre of the field (Trench 102).

Field 6

7.2.6 The northern continuation of the trackway from Field 5 into this field was observed (Figs 22a and 22b). A probable continuation of Iron Age settlement identified in the west of Field 1 (around Trench 10) was located in the north-east of Field 6 around Trench 51, and another, but undated area of settlement seems to be present further north (around Trenches 52 and 53). Both these groups of features lie on the east bank of a palaeochannel. In addition, another cluster of pits, postholes and ditches suggests settlement activity in the centre south of the field, around Trench 66 (Fig. 22b).

7.2.7 The remains of a rectangular enclosure in the south-east of the field were located in Trenches 80 and 81. This feature, unlike those already mentioned, cut through alluvial deposits rather than lying beneath the alluvium; it may be medieval or later.

7.3 Significance of the remains

7.3.1 The evaluation revealed archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic/early Bronze Age to the medieval period. It indicates the presence of a multi-period landscape similar to that which is emerging further south in the Cotswold Community pit, but with a stronger focus on early water courses which crossed the area. There is

also an interesting group of earlier prehistoric funerary monuments which are of regional importance.

Earlier prehistoric

7.3.2 Three ring ditches are present in the north-west of Field 5 in a small group, the smallest and largest lying in very close proximity. The limited environmental evidence suggests that they were constructed in open country. The magnetometer survey suggests other curvilinear ditches in this area around Trenches 88 and 91, but extensive quarrying in this area made these difficult to identify. Two further ring ditches may exist beyond the quarries, or the survey may be detecting magnetic material within the quarry itself. Small groups of circular barrows are not uncommon in this area; a small group was examined in the nearby Shorncote pit (Barclay et al. 1995).

7.3.3 The smallest ring ditch, examined in Trench 94, was seen to have an interruption in its circuit to the north and a feature lay within its centre comprising intercutting shallow scoops beneath which was a possible post arrangement surrounding an area of charcoal and scorching. No bone was found associated with this deposit, but the feature was not fully excavated as it was thought inappropriate to examine such a complex deposit in evaluation conditions. The absence of dating material from this feature makes its interpretation difficult, and the presence of Iron Age activity in the area means that it is not possible to automatically assume that the feature is associated with the ring ditch, but its central location is highly suggestive. It seems most probable that the remains are part of a pyre or burial structure within the heart of the monument and two possible parallels exist for such a feature. Early Bronze Age burial mounds are known with central features underlying the mound, for example at Cassington, Oxfordshire where Professor Atkinson examined a similar ring of posts around wood charcoal overlying a deep grave (Atkinson 1946/7, fig. 3). He found no bone and thought that the structure was a hut over a grave which was deliberately burnt before the barrow was constructed. Anglo-Saxon funerary structures are also known to be sited on earlier burial mounds and the central feature does have some parallels in that period. For example, at Berinsfield, Oxfordshire a rectangular setting of posts surrounded a cremation burial, although the posts of the Berinsfield structure were much more widely spaced and regular than that observed at Dryleaze (Boyle *et al.* 1995, figs 7 and 8). A Bronze Age interpretation is preferred here, especially given the apparent absence of Anglo-Saxon activity on this site. The presence of the central feature, and the depth of the ditches suggest good preservation in this area and the survival of remains that would normally have been ploughed away.

7.3.4 In addition to the funerary monuments, one pit, which may form an alignment running towards the ring ditches, yielded a small amount of flint and may be contemporary. The small assemblage of flint, much of which came from later deposits, tended to cluster in the north of Field 5, and seemed to date principally to the later Neolithic period.

Iron Age

7.3.5 Three areas of probable Iron Age activity have been identified in the evaluation. In the north and north-west of Field 5 a scatter of pits, postholes and ditches over a wide area (Fig. 13) yielded small quantities of early-mid Iron Age pottery, particularly in the area of the ring ditches where such material also came from quarry pits. It is probable that this activity is the reason for the presence of Iron Age pottery in the later trackway ditches in this area. The activity is quite dispersed and hard to characterise.

7.3.6 Two other groups of features are more dense and clustered and must represent settlement, one to the north of the site on the boundary of Fields 1 and 6 around Trenches 10 and 54, and one to the south around Trench 105. They both lie in close proximity to a stream course, a pattern observed during recent excavations at the nearby Cotswold Community and Shorncote pits (Brossler *et al.* in press; Laws 2000). The small amount of dating material from them suggests that they are late Iron Age in date.

7.3.7 Both later settlements lie next to the east of the trackway that runs north - south through the site and this calls into question the date of this feature; no physical relationships were observed. Some Iron Age material was recovered from the trackway in the north of Field 5, but this is not surprising if later ditches cut through an area of earlier activity, and a little Roman pottery came from the ditches further north in Field 6. Such features, lying away from settlement, are notoriously difficult to date. A Roman date is preferred here, but the relationship of the settlements and adjacent routeways should be considered if any further investigation is undertaken.

Roman

7.3.8 If the trackway is Roman in date, as seems likely, it is part of an extensive network of tracks and roads that have now been identified in this area. Parallel north - south trackways have been identified further south in the Shorncote and Cotswold Community pits, one running adjacent to a Roman farmstead or villa and another a little to the west (Parry 1988; Laws 2000), and the track located at Dryleaze Farm was probably connected with these, leading to known Roman settlement further north (OAU 2001, 5).

7.3.9 The quantity of Roman finds from this evaluation was small, and there is little indication of settlement of this date on the site. There are several undated groups of features some of which could be Roman in date, in particular the cluster in the south of Field 6 to the north of the junction in the route system, but it would be very surprising for Roman settlement to yield so few cultural remains.

Medieval and post-medieval

7.3.10 There is no evidence of medieval settlement in this area, but a small rectangular enclosure in the south-east of Field 6, which was seen on air photographs, is probably of this date, as it is cut through the alluvial subsoil which seals other archaeological features. It may be an animal enclosure. It abuts the trackway in an area where use of this road seems to have created a hollow-way, and this may indicate that the Roman trackway continued in use into the medieval period. A private enclosure map of 1779 indicates that a small road, Black Pits Road, runs down to the Field 5/6 boundary (OAU 2001, fig. 5).

7.3.11 Traces of medieval ridge-and-furrow ploughing were found in the evaluation in the south and east of Field 5, and the east of Field 6. The absence of furrows over the area of the ring ditches is interesting and may be the reason for the relatively good preservation in this area. Few signs of ploughing were located in Fields 1 - 4 in the east; the low-lying character of this area probably means that they were normally used for pasture.

7.3.12 Extensive quarrying, which is probably post-medieval in date, has been destructive in some parts of the site, particularly on the west edge of the ring ditches and in the south of Field 5.

Undated groups of features

7.3.13 Several clusters of undated features, mainly pits and postholes, were present in the evaluation and these seem likely to represent the remains of small, short-lived settlements. The absence of finds and the character of the features suggest that they may be of Bronze Age or early Iron Age date, and there are several parallels for such settlements nearby (eg Laws 2000), but Anglo-Saxon settlement could also be present. Four of the feature clusters are small and lie adjacent to palaeochannels (around Trenches 45/46, Trenches 19/22, Trench 25 and Trench 35); putative settlement around Trench 25 and around Trench 35 would lie on small islands within

the channel system. In addition, a small cluster of features was present in the centre of Field 5 (Trench 102), and a much larger group was located in the south of Field 6.

Environmental

7.3.14 The evaluation suggests that the environmental potential of the site is not outstanding, but there is reasonable preservation of waterlogged plant remains in some parts of the channels which will enable a reconstruction of the vegetation around these streams. Some information about the contemporary landscape can also be derived from snails in the ring ditches and charred plant remains which should survive in some of the Iron Age settlement features will enable environmental and economic evidence to be gained.

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Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record:
Full print-out of all archaeological data within 1 km of site
All relevant air photographs

Gloucestershire Record Office:
Private enclosure map of 1778
Private enclosure map of consolidated parishes of Siddington 1779
Map of c. 1870: Farms in the parish of Siddington
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map (1875)
Note: there is no Tithe Map for the parish of Siddington

National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon:
All vertical and specialist air photographs of the site and study area

9 APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	*Ctx No*	*Type*	*Width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*No./ wt*	*Date*
1								
	1/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	1/ 2	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	1/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	1/ 4	Cut	0.46	0.10	Land drain	-		
	1/ 5	Fill		0.10	Fill of 1/ 4	-		
	1/ 6	Cut	2.70 x 0.56	0.36	Pit	-		
	1/ 7	Fill		0.36	Fill of 1/ 6	-		
	1/ 8	Cut / fill	0.53 x 0.46	0.10	Tree-throw hole	-		
	1/ 9	Fill		0.10	Fill of pit 1/ 6	-		
2								
	2/ 1	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	-		
	2/ 2	Layer		0.12	Colluvium	-		
	2/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	2/ 4	Cut / fill	0.44 x 0.34	0.08	Tree-throw hole	-		
	2/ 5	Cut / fill	0.77 x 0.64	0.08	Tree-throw hole	-		
	2/ 6	Deposit	3.50	0.15	Sealing 2 / 8 and 2 / 10	-		
	2/ 7	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 2 / 8	-		
	2/ 8	Cut	1.06	0.12	Ditch	-		
	2/ 9	Fill		0.13	Fill of ditch 2 /10	-		
	2/ 10	Cut	1.30	0.13	Ditch	-		
3								
	3/ 1	Layer		0.12	Topsoil	-		
	3/ 2	Layer		0.32	Colluvium	-		
	3/ 3	Layer	15.50	0.20	Alluvium	-		
	3 /4	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	3/ 5	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	3/ 6	Layer			Natural	-		

	3/ 7	Fill		0.10	Fill of 3/ 9	-		
	3/ 8	Fill		0.16	Fill of 3/ 9	-		
	3/ 9	Cut	1.50 x 1m	0.29	Tree-throw hole	-		
4								
	4/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	4/ 2	Layer		0.08	Possible old plough soil	-		
	4/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	4/ 4	Cut	1 m	0.36	Ditch	-		
	4/ 5	Cut	1 m x 0.80	0.35	Tree-throw hole	-		
	4/ 6	Fill		0.14	Fill of 4/ 4	-		
	4/ 7	Fill		0.05	Fill of 4/ 4	-		
	4/ 8	Fill		0.13	Fill of 4/ 4	-		
	4/ 9	Fill		0.06	Fill of 4/ 4	-		
	4/ 10	Fill		0.35	Fill of 4/ 5	-		
5								
	5/ 1	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	-		
	5/ 2	Layer		0.07	Alluvium	-		
	5/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	5/ 4	Cut /fill	1.70 x 0.65	0.12	Tree-throw hole	-		
	5/ 5	Cut /fill	2 m x 0.97	0.24	Tree-throw hole	-		
	5/ 6	Cut	0.98	0.26	Ditch	-		
	5/ 7	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 5/ 6	-		
6								
	6/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	6/ 2	Layer			Natural	-		
	6/ 3	Fill		0.17	Fill of 6/ 4	-		
	6/ 4	Cut	0.80 x 0.70	0.17	Tree-throw hole	-		
	6/ 5	Fill		0.20	Fill of 6/ 6	-		
	6/ 6	Cut	0.80 x 0.20	0.20	Tree-throw hole	-		
7								
	7/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		

	7/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	7/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	7/ 4	Cut /fill	0.80 x 0.74	0.15	Tree-throw hole	-		
	7/ 5	Cut /fill	1.80 x 1.18	0.20	Tree-throw hole	-		
8								
	8/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	8/ 2	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	8/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	8/ 4	Fill		0.20	Fill of 8/ 6	-		
	8/ 5	Fill		0.17	Fill of 8/ 6	-		
	8/ 6	Cut	1 m x 0. 80	0.35	Tree-throw hole	-		
	8/ 7	Fill		0.10	Fill of posthole 8/ 8	-		
	8/ 8	Cut	0.20 Dia	0.10	Posthole	-		
9								
	9/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	9/ 2	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	9/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
10								
	10/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	10/ 2	Layer		0.28	Alluvium	-		
	10/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	10/ 4	Cut /fill	1.02 x 0.60	0.09	Tree-throw hole	-		
	10/ 5	Cut	0.30 x 0.20	0.11	Posthole	-		
	10/ 6	Fill		0.11	Fill of posthole 10/ 5	-		
	10/ 7	Cut	0.32 x 0.40	0.10	Posthole	-		
	10/ 8	Fill		0.10	Fill of posthole 10/ 7	-		
	10/ 9	Cut	1 m	0.24	Curvilinear gully			
	10/ 10	Fill		0.24	Fill of gully 10/ 9	Pot	1	IA
	10/ 11	Cut	0.28 Dia	0.16	Posthole	-		
	10/ 12	Fill		0.16	Fill of posthole 10/ 11	-		
	10/ 13	Cut	0.36 Dia	0.10	Posthole			

	10/ 14	Fill		0.10	Fill of posthole 10/ 13	-		
	10/ 15	Cut	0.50 Dia	0.30	Posthole			
	10/ 16	Fill		0.30	Fill of posthole 10/ 15	Pot	1	E Preh
	10/ 17	Cut	0.80 x 0.40	0.12	Linear ditch segment	-		
	10/ 18	Fill		0.12	Fill of linear 10/ 17	-		
	10/ 19	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.17	Posthole	-		
	10/ 20	Fill		0.17	Fill of posthole 10/19	-		
11								
	11/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	11/ 2	Layer		0.08	Alluvium	-		
	11/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	11/ 4	Cut	1.2 m	0.38	Ditch	-		
	11/ 5	Fill		0.38	Fill of ditch 11/ 4	-		
	11/ 6	Cut	1.2 m	0.15	Tree-throw hole	-		
	11/ 7	Fill		0.15	Fill of 11/ 6	-		
	11/ 8	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.14	Posthole	-		
	11/ 9	Fill		0.14	Fill of posthole 11/ 8	-		
	11/ 10	Cut	0.70	0.20	Ditch	-		
	11/ 11	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 11/ 10	-		
12								
	12/ 1	Layer		0.14	Topsoil	-		
	12/ 2	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	12/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	12/ 4	Fill		0.12	Fill of 12/ 6	-		
	12/ 5	Fill		0.20	Fill of 12/ 6	-		
	12/ 6	Cut	1.2 m	0.33	Tree-throw hole	-		
13								
	13/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	13/ 2	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	13/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	13/ 4	Cut	0.70	0.43	Possible ditch	-		
	13/ 5	Fill		0.43	Fill of 13/ 4	-		
	13/ 6	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.08	Posthole	-		

	13/ 7	Fill		0.08	Fill of posthole 13/ 6	-		
	13/ 8	Cut	1.4 x 0.70	0.35	Pit / tree-throw hole	-		
	13/ 9	Fill		0.35	Fill of 13/ 8	Bone	1	
	13/ 10	Fill		0.08	Fill of 13/ 8	-		
	13/ 11	Cut	0.34 Dia	0.22	Posthole	-		
	13/ 12	Fill		0.22	Fill of posthole 13/ 11	-		
14								
	14/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	14/ 2	Layer		0.28	Alluvium	-		
	14/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	14/ 4	Fill		0.08	Fill of 14/ 5	-		
	14/ 5	Cut	1.4 x 0.41	0.13	Tree-throw hole	-		
	14/ 6	Fill		0.15	Fill of 14/ 7	Bone	4	
	14/ 7	Cut	1.4	0.15	Tree-throw hole			
	14/ 8	Fill		0.30	Fill of 14/ 9	-		
	14/ 9	Cut	2 m	0.35	Tree-throw hole	-		
	14/ 10	Fill		0.25	Fill of 14/ 9	-		
15								
	15/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	15/ 2	Layer		0.13	Alluvium	-		
	15/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	15/ 4	Deposit		0.22	Fill of 15/ 5	-		
	15/ 5	Cut	3 m	0.22	Possible ditch	-		
	15/ 6	Cut /fill	1.1m x 0.5	0.08	Tree-throw hole	-		
16								
	16/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	16/ 2	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	16/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	16/ 4	Cut	0.80	0.12	Ditch	-		
	16/ 5	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 16/ 4	-		
	16/ 6	Cut	0.98	0.40	Scoop	-		
	16/ 7	Fill		0.22	Fill of 16/ 6	-		

	16/ 8	Fill		0.18	Fill of 16/ 6	-		
	16/ 9	Cut			Scoop fill with 16/ 2	-		
	16/ 10	Cut	0.90 x 0.50	0.11	Tree-throw hole			
	16/ 11	Fill		0.11	Fill of 16/ 10	Bone	1	
17								
	17/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	17/ 2	Layer		0.22	Alluvium	-		
	17/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	17/ 4	Cut /fill	0.80	0.15	Tree-throw hole	-		
	17/ 5	Cut /fill	5 m x 0.45	0.09	Tree-throw hole	-		
18								
	18/ 1	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	-		
	18/ 2	Layer		0.22	Alluvium	-		
	18/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	18/ 4	Cut	1.68	0.38	Palaeochannel	-		
	18/ 5	Fill		0.15	Fill of 18/ 4	-		
	18/ 6	Fill		0.23	Fill of 18/ 4	-		
	18/ 7	Cut /fill	0.90 x 0.60	0.08	Tree-throw hole	-		
19								
	19/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	19/ 2	Layer		0.25	Alluvium	-		
	19/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	19/ 4	Fill		0.12	Fill of pit 19/ 5	Flint	1	
	19/ 5	Cut	1.6 x 1 m	0.12	Shallow pit	-		
	19/ 6	Fill		0.20	Fill of pit 19/ 7	Bone	1	
	19/ 7	Cut	0.83 x 0.50	0.20	Pit	-		
	19/ 8	Fill		0.10	Fill of pit 19/ 10	-		
	19/ 9	Fill		0.20	Fill of pit 19/ 10	-		
	19/ 10	Cut	0.46 Dia	0.20	Pit	-		
20								
	20/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		

	20/ 2	Layer		0.34	Alluvium	-		
	20/ 3	Layer		0.14	Alluvium	-		
	20/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
	20/ 5	Fill		0.28	Fill of 20/ 7	-		
	20/ 6	Fill		0.24	Fill of 20/ 7	-		
	20/ 7	Cut	1.4 m	0.40	Land drain	-		
	20/ 8	Fill		0.26	Fill of 20/ 9	-		
	20/ 9	Cut	2.6 m	0.26	Palaeochannel	-		
	20/ 10	Fill		0.40	Fill of 20/ 11	-		
	20/ 11	Cut	0.50	0.40	Possible pit or posthole	-		
	20/ 12	Fill		0.15	Fill of 20/ 13	-		
	20/ 13	Cut	2 m	0.15	Palaeochannel	-		
21								
	21/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	21/ 2	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	21/ 3	Layer		0.18	Alluvium	-		
	21/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
	21/ 5	Layer	5 m	0.10	Possible ridge and furrow	-		
	21/ 6	Fill		0.10	Fill of 21/ 7	-		
	21/ 7	Cut	1.3 m	0.10	Tree-throw hole	-		
22								
	22/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	22/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	22/ 3	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	22/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
	22/ 5	Fill		0.10	Alluvium, fill of 22/ 6	-		
	22/ 6	Cut	1 m	0.10	Scoop in natural containing alluvium	-		
	22/ 7	Fill		0.08	Alluvium, fill of 22/ 8	-		
	22/ 8	Cut	2.1 m	0.08	Scoop in natural containing alluvium	-		
	22/ 9	Fill		0.45	Upper fill of 22/ 11	Bone	1	
	22/ 10	Fill		0.11	Lower fill of 22/ 11	-		
	22/ 11	Cut	5 m	0.50	Palaeochannel	-		

	22/ 12	Fill		0.23	Alluvium, fill of 22/ 13	-		
	22/ 13	Cut	2 m	0.23	Scoop in natural containing alluvium	-		
23								
	23/ 1	Layer		0.18	Topsoil	-		
	23/ 2	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	23/ 3	Layer		0.20	Alluvium	-		
	23/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
	23/ 5	Fill		0.12	Fill of 23/ 6	-		
	23/ 6	Cut	0.50 x 0.60	0.12	Tree-throw hole	-		
	23/ 7	Fill		0.10	Fill of 23/ 8	-		
	23/ 8	Cut	1.3 x 1.2	0.10	Tree-throw hole	-		
24								
	24/ 1	Layer		015	Topsoil	-		
	24/ 2	Layer		0.45	Alluvium	-		
	24/ 3	Layer		0.20	Alluvium	-		
	24/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
25								
	25/ 1	Layer		0.17	Topsoil	-		
	25/ 2	Layer		0.63	Alluvium	-		
	25/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	25/ 4	Cut	1.25	0.50	Ditch	-		
	25/ 5	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 25/ 4	-		
	25/ 6	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 25/ 4	-		
	25/ 7	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 25/ 4	-		
	25/ 8	Cut	0.35 Dia	0.11	Posthole	-		
	25/ 9	Fill		0.11	Fill of posthole 25/ 8	-		
	25/ 10	Cut	0.35 Dia	0.10	Posthole	-		
	25/ 11	Fill		0.10	Fill of posthole 25/ 10	-		
	25/ 12	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.08	Posthole	-		
	25/ 13	Fill		0.08	Fill of posthole 25/ 12	-		
	25/ 14	Cut	0.35 Dia	0.04	Posthole	-		
	25/ 15	Fill			Fill of posthole 25/ 14	-		

26								
	26/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	26/ 2	Layer		0.22	Alluvium	-		
	26/ 3	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	26/ 4	Layer		0.23	Alluvium	-		
	26/ 5	Layer		0.34	Organic material, palaeochannel	-		
	26/ 6	Layer		0.10	Natural	-		
	26/ 7	Layer			Natural	-		
27								
	27/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	27/ 2	Layer		0.38	Alluvium	-		
	27/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	27/ 4	Layer		0.14	Alluvium, Palaeochannel	-		
	27/ 5	Layer		0.15	Alluvium fill of 27/ 13	-		
	27/ 6	Layer		0.30	Alluvium fill of 27/ 13	-		
	27/ 7	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	27/ 8	Layer	6 m	0.11	Possibly occupation layer	-		
	27/ 9	Layer		0.17	Alluvium fill of 27/ 14	-		
	27/ 10	Layer		0.10	Palaeochannel material	-		
	27/ 11	Cut	0.32 Dia	0.20	Posthole	-		
	27/ 12	Fill		0.20	Fill of posthole 27/ 11	-		
	27/ 13	Cut	12 m	0.50	Palaeochannel			
	27/ 14	Cut	7 m	0.40	Palaeochannel			
28								
	28/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	28/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	28/ 3	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	28/ 4	Layer		0.20	Peat and gravel deposit	-		
	28/ 5	Layer			Natural	-		
	28/ 6	Layer	4 m	0.40	Peat deposit, fill of 28/ 7	Bone	3	
	28/ 7	Cut	4 m	0.40	Palaeochannel			

	28/ 8	Timber	1.2 m	0.10	Shaped timber stake			
	28/ 9	Timber	1.2 m		Shaped timber			
	28/ 10	Timber	1 m		Shaped timber			
	28/ 11	Timber			Unworked wood			
29								
	29/ 1	Layer		0.21	Topsoil	-		
	29/ 2	Layer		0.16	Alluvium	-		
	29/ 3	Layer		0.39	Alluvium	-		
	29/ 4	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	29/ 5	Layer			Natural	-		
30								
	30/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	30/ 2	Layer		0.23	Alluvium	-		
	30/ 3	Layer			Natural	-		
	30/ 4	Cut	0.28 Dia	0.14	Possible tree-throw hole / posthole	-		
	30/ 5	Fill		0.14	Fill of 30/ 4	-		
	30/ 6	Cut	0.28 Dia	0.14	Possible tree-throw hole / posthole	-		
	30/ 7	Fill		0.14	Fill of 30/ 6	-		
31								
	31/ 1	Layer		0.17	Topsoil	-		
	31/ 2	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	31/ 3	Layer		0.08	Alluvium	-		
	31/ 4	Layer		0.13	Alluvium	-		
	31/ 5	Layer			Natural	-		
32								
	32/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	32/ 2	Layer		0.22	Alluvium	-		
	32/ 3	Layer		0.47	Alluvium	-		
	32/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
	32/ 5	Layer	17.5 m	0.15	Alluvium	-		
33								
	33/ 1	Layer		0.10	Topsoil	-		

	33/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	33/ 3	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	33/ 4	Layer		0.25	Peat material	-		
	33/ 5	Layer			Natural	-		
34								
	34/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	34/ 2	Layer		0.14	Alluvium	-		
	34/ 3	Layer		0.16	Alluvium, fill of 34/ 11	-		
	34/ 4	Layer		0.16	Peat, fill of 34/ 11	-		
	34/ 5	Layer			Natural	-		
	34/ 6	Layer		0.24	Alluvium	-		
	34/ 7	Layer		0.25	Alluvium	-		
	34/ 8	Layer	9. 5 m	0.20	Alluvium	-		
	34/ 9	Layer	2 m	0.15	Redeposited natural	-		
	34/ 10	Layer	5 m	0.25	Peat material, fill of 34/ 12	-		
	34/ 11	Cut	13 m	0.40	Palaeochannel	-		
	34/ 12	Cut	15 m	0.30	Palaeochannel	-		
35								
	35/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	35/ 2	Layer		0.20	Alluvium	-		
	35/ 3	Layer		0.30	Alluvium clay	-		
	35/ 4	Layer			Natural	-		
	35/ 5	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 35/ 6	-		
	35/ 6	Cut	0.70	0.12	Ditch	-		
	35/ 7	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch 35/ 10	-		
	35/ 8	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 35/ 10	-		
	35/ 9	Fill		0.33	Fill of ditch 35/ 10	-		
	35/ 10	Cut	1. 2 m	0.45	Curving ditch	-		
	35/ 11	Layer		0.22	Peat organic material, probable flood deposit	Bone	1	
	35/ 12	Fill		0.22	Upper fill of 35/ 14	-		
	35/ 13	Fill		0.45	Lower fill of 35/ 14	-		
	35/ 14	Cut	2.2 m	0.45	Possible pit	-		

	35/ 15	Fill		0.22	Upper fill of 35/ 17	Bone	1	
	35/ 16	Fill		0.12	Lower fill of 35/ 17	-		
	35/ 17	Cut	1.1 m	0.36	Pit /ditch	-		
	35/ 18	Fill		0.15	Fill of pit 35/ 19	-		
	35/ 19	Cut	1.2 m	0.15	Pit	-		
	35/ 20	Fill		0.20	Fill of pit 35/ 21	-		
	35/ 21	Cut	1.2 m	0.20	Pit	-		
	35/ 22	Fill		0.20	Fill of pit 35/ 23	-		
	35/ 23	Cut	0.80	0.20	Pit	-		
36								
	36/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	36/ 2	Layer			Natural clay	-		
37								
	37/ 1	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	Flint	1	
	37/ 2	Layer		1.14	Alluvium	-		
	37/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	37/ 4	Layer		0.18	Natural clay	-		
	37/ 5	Layer			Natural clay	-		
	37/ 6	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	37/ 7	Cut		1.10	Palaeochannel	-		
38								
	38/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	38/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	38/ 3	Layer		0.30	Colluvium	-		
	38/4	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	Flint	1	
39								
	39/ 1	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-		
	39/ 2	Layer		0.06	Alluvium	-		
	39/ 3	Layer			Natural clay	-		
40								
	40/ 1	Layer			Natural clay	-		
	40/ 2	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	40/ 3	Layer		0.75	Alluvium	-		

	40/ 4	Layer		0.20	Colluvium	-		
	40/ 5	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	40/ 6	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	40/ 7	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	40/ 8	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
41								
	41/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	41/ 2	Layer		0.26	Subsoil	-		
	41/ 3	Layer		0.42	Colluvium	-		
	41/ 4	Layer		0.14	Alluvium	-		
	41/ 5	Cut	0.26 Dia	0.09	Posthole	-		
	41/ 6	Fill		0.09	Fill of posthole 41/ 5	-		
	41/ 7	Cut	0.55 x 0.25	0.10	Posthole	-		
	41/ 8	Fill		0.10	Fill of posthole 41/ 7	-		
	41/ 9	Cut	0.26 Dia	0.07	Posthole	-		
	41/ 10	Fill		0.07	Fill of posthole 41/ 9	-		
	41/ 11	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
42								
	42/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	42/ 2	Layer		0.35	Alluvium	-		
	42/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
43								
	43/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	43/ 2	Layer		0.35	Alluvium	-		
	43/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	43/ 4	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	43/ 5	Cut	25 m	0.60	Palaeochannel	-		
44								
	44/ 1	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	-		
	44/ 2	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	44/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	44/ 4	Layer		0.18	Alluvium	-		
	44/ 5	Cut	25 m	0.57	Palaeochannel	-		

45								
	45/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	45/ 2	Layer		0.14	Alluvium	-		
	45/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	45/ 4	Cut	0.45 Dia	0.16	Posthole	-		
	45/ 5	Fill		0.16	Fill of posthole 45/ 4	-		
	45/ 6	Fill		0.06	Fill of posthole 45/ 4	-		
46								
	46/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	46/ 2	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	46/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	46/4	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.48	Posthole	-		
	46/ 5	Fill		0.48	Fill of posthole 46/ 4	-		
	46/ 6	Cut	0.42 Dia	0.52	Posthole	-		
	46/ 7	Fill		0.52	Fill of posthole 46/ 6	-		
	46/ 8	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.44	Posthole	-		
	46/ 9	Fill		0.44	Fill of posthole 46/ 8	-		
	46/ 10	Cut	0.26 Dia	0.22	Posthole	-		
	46/ 11	Fill		0.22	Fill of posthole 46/ 10	-		
47								
	47/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	47/ 2	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	47/ 3	Layer			Natural clay	-		
48								
	48/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	48/ 2	Layer		0.60	Alluvium	-		
	48/ 3	Layer		0.70	Topsoil	-		
49								
	49/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	49/ 2	Layer		0.60	Alluvium	-		
	49/ 3	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
50								
	50/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		

	50/ 2	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	50/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	50/ 4	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	50/ 5	Cut	25 m	0.75	Palaeochannel	-		
	50/ 6	Fill		0.13	Fill of 50/ 7	-		
	50/ 7	Cut	0.75	0.13	Ditch	-		
	50/ 8	Fill		0.30	Fill of 50/ 9 and 50/ 10	-		
	50/ 9	Cut	0.70	0.30	Ditch	-		
	50/ 10	Cut	0.40	0.15	Ditch	-		
51						-		
	51/ 1	Cut	2.3 m	0.24	Furrow	-		
	51/ 2	Fill		0.24	Fill of furrow 51/ 1	-		
	51/ 3	Cut	0.90	0.20	Trackway ditch	-		
	51/ 4	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 51/ 3	-		
	51/ 5	Cut	0.66	0.20	Gully terminus	-		
	51/ 6	Fill		0.20	Fill to gully 51/ 5	-		
	51/ 7	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.20	Posthole	-		
	51/ 8	Fill		0.20	Fill of posthole 51/ 7	-		
	51/ 9	Cut	0.24 Dia	0.50	Posthole	-		
	51/ 10	Fill		0.50	Fill of posthole 51/ 9	-		
	51/ 11	Cut	0.64 Dia	0.60	Posthole / pit	-		
	51/ 12	Fill		0.20	Fill of posthole 51/ 11	-		
	51/ 13	Fill		0.40	Fill of posthole 51/ 11	-		
	51/ 14	Fill		0.18	Fill of posthole 51/ 11	-		
	51/ 15	Cut	0.70 Dia	0.30	Posthole / pit	-		
	51/ 16	Fill		0.30	Fill of posthole /pt 51/ 15	-		
	51/ 17	Cut	0.90 m	0.18	Trackway ditch	-		
	51/ 18	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 51/ 17	-		
	51/ 19	Fill		0.08	Fill of ditch 51/ 17	-		
	51/ 20	Cut	2.10	0.10	Furrow	-		
	51/ 21	Fill		0.10	Fill of furrow 51/ 20	-		
	51/ 22	Cut	0.70	0.10	Ditch	-		

	51/ 23	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 51/ 22	-		
	51/ 24	Cut		0.10	Ditch	-		
	51/ 25	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 51/ 24	-		
	51/ 26	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	51/ 27	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	51/ 28	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
52								
	52/ 1	Cut	0.60	0.22	Possible posthole	-		
	52/ 2	Fill		0.22	Fill of 52/ 1	-		
	52/ 3	Cut	1 m	0.40	Ditch	-		
	52/ 4	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch 52/ 3	-		
	52/ 5	Fill		0.28	Fill of ditch 52/ 3	-		
	52/ 6	Cut	0.85	0.30	Trackway ditch	-		
	52/ 7	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 52/ 6	-		
	52/ 8	Cut	1.4 m	0.60	Ditch	-		
	52/ 9	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 52/ 8	-		
	52/ 10	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 52/ 8	-		
	52/ 11	Fill		0. 15	Fill of ditch 52/ 8	-		
	52/ 12	Cut	1.6 m		Ditch	-		
	52/ 13	Fill			Fill of ditch 52/ 12	-		
	52/ 14	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	52/ 15	Layer		0.18	Alluvium	-		
	52/ 16	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	52/ 17	Cut	0.55	0.11	Gully	-		
	52/ 18	Fill		0.11	Fill of gully 52/ 17	-		
	52/ 19	Layer	6 m	0.25	Palaeochannel	-		
53								
	53/ 1	Cut	2.4 m	0.30	Ditch	-		
	53/ 2	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 53/ 1	-		
	53/ 3	Cut	0.80	0.30	Ditch	-		
	53/ 4	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 53/ 3	-		
	53/ 5	Fill		0.18	Fill of ditch 53/ 3	-		
	53/ 6	Cut	0.60	0.16	Ditch	-		

	53/ 7	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 53/ 6	-		
	53/ 8	Cut	0.80	0.30	Curved ditch	-		
	53/ 9	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 53/ 8	-		
	53/ 10	Cut	1.2 m	0.40	Trackway ditch	-		
	53/ 11	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 53/ 10	-		
	53/ 12	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch 53/ 10	-		
	53/ 13	Cut	0.80 x 0.40	0.10	Possible posthole	-		
	53/ 14	Fill		0.10	Fill of 53/ 13	-		
	53/ 15	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	53/ 16	Layer	12.5 m	0.22	Palaeochannel	-		
	53/ 17	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	53/ 18	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
54								
	54/ 1	Cut	1.5 m	0.57	Ditch	-		
	54/ 2	Fill		0.60	Fill of ditch 54/ 1	-		
	54/ 3	Fill		0.50	Fill of ditch 54/ 1	-		
	54/ 4	Cut	1.15 m	0.40	Trackway ditch	-		
	54/ 5	Fill		0.10	Fill of 54/ 4	-		
	54/ 6	Fill		0.30	Fill of 54/ 4	-		
	54/ 7	Cut	0.76	0.10	Ditch	-		
	54/ 8	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 54/ 7	-		
	54/ 9	Cut	0.70 x 0.50	0.14	Possible posthole	-		
	54/ 10	Fill		0.14	Fill of posthole 54/ 9	-		
	54/ 11	Cut	0.70 x 0.60	0.16	Possible posthole	-		
	54/ 12	Fill		0.20	Fill of 54/ 11	-		
	54/ 13	Fill		0.12	Fill of 54/ 11	-		
	54/ 14	Cut	0.60 Dia	0.13	Possible posthole	-		
	54/ 15	Fill		0.13	Fill of 54/ 14	-		
	54/ 16	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	54/ 17	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	54/ 18	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
55								

	55/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	55/ 2	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 55/ 3	Pot Bone	8 5	MIA
	55/ 3	Cut	2.45 m	1 m	Ditch	-		
	55/ 4	Layer		0.70	Alluvium	-		
	55/ 5	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	55/ 6	Layer			Limestone brash	-		
56								
	56/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	56/ 2	Layer		0.80	Alluvium	-		
	56/ 3	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
	56/4	Layer		0.18	Colluvium	Flint	1	
57								
	57/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	57/ 2	Layer		0.36	Alluvium	-		
	57/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	57/ 4	Cut	0.32 Dia	0.16	Possible posthole	-		
	57/ 5	Fill		0.16	Fill of posthole 57/ 4	-		
	57/ 6	Cut	0.22	0.22	Possible posthole	-		
	57/ 7	Fill		0.22	Fill of posthole 57/ 6	-		
58								
	58/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	58/ 2	Layer		0.14	Subsoil plough soil	Pot	2	PM
	58/ 3	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	58/ 4	Cut	0.40	0.20	Ditch	-		
	58/ 5	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 58/ 4	Pot	2	M-LIA
	58/ 6	Cut	0.40	0.20	Ditch	-		
	58/ 7	Cut	1.2 m	0.20	Furrow	-		
	58/ 8	Fill		0.20	Fill of furrow 58/ 7	-		
59								
	59/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	59/ 2	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	Pot	2	E Preh
	59/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		

	59/ 4	Layer			Natural limestone brash	-		
60								
	60/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	60/ 2	Layer		0.44	Alluvium	-		
	60/ 3	Layer		0.35	Alluvium	-		
	60/ 4	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
61								
	61/ 1	Layer		0.18	Topsoil	-		
	61/ 2	Layer		0.23	Alluvium	-		
	61/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	61/ 4	Cut	2.15 m	0.30	Tree-throw hole	-		
	61/ 5	Fill		0.30	Fill of 61/ 4	-		
	61/ 6	Cut	2.7 m	0.42	Tree-throw hole	-		
	61/ 7	Fill		0.42	Fill of 61/ 6	-		
	61/ 8	Cut	0.30	0.11	Tree-throw hole	-		
	61/ 9	Fill		0.11	Fill of 61/ 8	-		
	61/ 10	Cut	1 m	0.12	Possible ditch	-		
	61/ 11	Fill		0.12	Fill of 61/ 10	-		
62								
	62/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	62/ 2	Layer		0.18	Alluvium	-		
	62/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	62/ 4	Cut	1.8 m	0.15	Tree-throw hole	-		
	62/ 5	Fill		0.15	Fill of 62/ 4	-		
	62/ 6	Cut	2.6 m	0.30	Tree-throw hole	-		
	62/ 7	Fill		0.30	Fill of 62/ 6	-		
	62/ 8	Cut	0.45 Dia	0.25	Posthole	-		
	62/ 9	Fill		0.25	Fill of posthole 62/ 8	-		
	62/ 10	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.15	Posthole	-		
	62/ 11	Fill		0.15	Fill of posthole 62/ 10	-		
63								
	63/ 1	Cut	1.1 m	0.80	Ditch	-		
	63/ 2	Fill		0.80	Fill of ditch 63/ 1	-		

	63/ 3	Cut	1.9 m	0.14	Trackway ditch	-		
	63/ 4	Fill		0.14	Fill of ditch 63/ 3	-		
	63/ 5	Cut	1.4 m	0.40	Trackway ditch	-		
	63/ 6	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 63/ 5	-		
	63/ 7	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 63/ 5	-		
	63/ 8	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 63/ 5	-		
	63/ 9	Cut	0.60 Dia	0.12	Posthole	-		
	63/ 10	Fill		0.12	Fill of posthole 63/ 9	-		
	63/ 11	Cut	0.40 x 0.35	0.18	Posthole	-		
	63/ 12	Fill		0.18	Fill of posthole 63/ 11	-		
	63/ 13	Cut	0.50 Dia	0.17	Posthole	-		
	63/ 14	Fill		0.17	Fill of posthole 63/ 13	-		
	63/ 15	Cut	1.9	0.32	Ditch	-		
	63/ 16	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch 63/ 15	-		
	63/ 17	Fill		0.23	Fill of ditch 63/ 15	-		
	63/ 18	Layer		0.20	Alluvium	-		
	63/ 19	Layer		0.45	Alluvium	-		
	63/ 20	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	63/ 21	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
64								
	64/ 1	Cut	2.05	0.36	Ditch	-		
	64/ 2	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 64/ 1	-		
	64/ 3	Fill		0.36	Fill of ditch 64/ 1	Pot Bone	2 1	Roman
	64/ 4	Cut	1.24	0.13	Ditch	-		
	64/ 5	Fill		0.13	Fill of ditch 64/ 4	-		
	64/ 6	Cut	1.30	0.37	trackway ditch	-		
	64/ 7	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 64/ 6	-		
	64/ 8	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 64/ 6	-		
	64/ 9	Cut	0.66 x 0.43	0.20	Posthole	-		
	64/ 10	Fill		0.08	Fill of posthole 64/ 9	-		
	64/ 11	Fill		0.13	Fill of posthole 64/ 9	-		

	64/ 12	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	64/ 13	Layer		0.13	Alluvium	-		
	64/ 14	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
65								
	65/ 1	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	-		
	65/ 2	Layer		0.36	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	65/ 3	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	65/ 4	Layer			Natural clay	-		
	65/ 5	Fill		0.28	Fill of palaeochannel	-		
	65/ 6	Cut	10 m	0.28	Palaeochannel	-		
66								
	66/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	66/ 2	Layer		0.26	Alluvium	-		
	66/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	66/ 4	Cut	2.5 m	0.58	Pit	-		
	66/ 5	Fill		0.10	Fill of pit 66/ 4	-		
	66/ 6	Fill		0.36	Fill of pit 66/ 4	-		
	66/ 7	Fill		0.40	Fill of pit 66/ 4	Flint	1	
	66/ 8	Cut	0.64	0.44	Pit	-		
	66/ 9	Fill		0.44	Fill of pit 66/ 8	-		
	66/ 10	Cut	0.40	0.40	Posthole	-		
	66/ 11	Fill		0.40	Fill of posthole 66/ 10	-		
	66/ 12	Cut	0.34 Dia	0.32	Possible posthole	-		
	66/ 13	Fill		0.32	Fill of 66/ 12	-		
	66/ 14	Cut	0.36 Dia	0.18	Posthole	-		
	66/ 15	Fill		0.18	Fill of posthole 66/ 14	-		
67								
	67/ 1	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	-		
	67/ 2	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-		
	67/ 3	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	67/ 4	Layer			Natural clay/gravel	-		
68								
	68/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		

	68/ 2	Layer		0.28	Alluvium	-		
	68/ 3	Layer		0.54	Alluvium	-		
	68/ 4	Layer		0.15	Channel material	-		
	68/ 5	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	68/ 6	Cut	0.26 Dia	0.14	Posthole	-		
	68/ 7	Fill		0.14	Fill of posthole 68/ 6	-		
69								
	69/ 1	Layer		0.18	Topsoil	-		
	69/ 2	Layer		0.70	Alluvium	-		
	69/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
70								
	70/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	70/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium subsoil	-		
	70/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	70/ 4	Cut	1.10	0.46	Possible pit	-		
	70/ 5	Fill		0.46	Fill of 70/ 4	-		
	70/ 6	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.16	Posthole	-		
	70 7	Fill		0.16	Fill of posthole 70/ 6	-		
	70/ 8	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.30	Posthole	-		
	70/ 9	Fill		0.30	Fill of posthole 70/ 8	-		
	70/ 10	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.22	Posthole	-		
	70/ 11	Fill		0.22	Fill of posthole 70/ 10	-		
71								
	71/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	71/ 2	Fill		0.25	Fill of furrow 71/ 3	-		
	71/ 3	Cut	2.85 m	0.25	Furrow	-		
	71/ 4	Fill		0.27	Fill of furrow 71/ 5	-		
	71/ 5	Cut	2.85 m	0.27	Furrow	-		
	71/ 6	Fill		0.16	Fill of furrow 71/ 7	-		
	71/ 7	Cut	1.20	0.16	Furrow	-		
	71/ 8	Fill		0.24	Fill of furrow 71/ 9	-		
	71/ 9	Cut	1 m	0.24	Furrow	-		
	71/10	Layer			Natural gravel	-		

72								
	72/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	72/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	72/ 3	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	72/ 4	Cut	1 m	0.30	Ditch	-		
	72/ 5	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 72/ 4	-		
	72/ 6	Cut	0.20 Dia	0. 24	Posthole	-		
	72/ 7	Fill		0.24	Fill of posthole 72/ 6	-		
	72/ 8	Cut	2.2 m	0.40	Ditch	-		
	72/ 9	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 72/ 8	Pot	1	Roman
	72/ 10	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 72/ 8	Pot	2	Roman
	72/ 11	Cut	0.50 x 0.40	0.08	Pit / posthole	-		
	72/ 12	Fill		0.08	Fill of 72/ 11	-		
	72/ 13	Cut	1 m	0.35	Pit	-		
	72/ 14	Fill		0.35	Fill of pit 72/ 13	-		
	72/ 15	Cut	2.5 m	0.45	Ditch	-		
	72/ 16	Fill		0.36	Fill of ditch 72/ 15	Pot	1	E Preh
	72/ 17	Fill		0.40	Fill of ditch 72/ 15	-		
	72/ 18	Cut	1.2 m	0.20	Ditch	-		
	72/ 19	Fill		0.08	Fill of ditch 72/ 18	Pot	1	Roman
	72/ 20	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 72/ 18	Pot	1	Med
	72/ 21	Cut	0.60 x 0.50	0.06	Posthole	-		
	72/ 22	Fill		0.06	Fill of posthole 72/ 21	-		
73								
	73/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	73/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-		
	73/ 3	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	73/ 4	Cut	4.2 m	0.40	Furrow	-		
	73/ 5	Fill		0.05	Fill of furrow 73/ 4	-		
	73/ 6	Fill		0.35	Fill of furrow 73/ 4	-		
	73/ 7	Cut	3.6 m	0.40	Furrow	-		
	73/ 8	Fill		0.13	Fill of furrow 73/ 7	-		

	73/ 9	Fill		0.12	Fill of furrow 73/ 7	-		
	73/ 10	Fill		0.15	Fill of furrow 73/ 7	-		
74								
	74/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	74/ 2	Layer		0.12	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	74/ 3	Layer		0.50	Alluvium	-		
	74/ 4	Layer		0.40	Palaeochannel deposit	-		
	74/ 5	Layer		0.20	Palaeochannel deposit	-		
	74/ 6	Layer		0.10	Palaeochannel deposit	-		
	74/ 7	Layer		0.70	Palaeochannel deposit	-		
	74/ 8	Layer			Natural clay	-		
	74/ 9	Layer			Natural clay	-		
75								
	75/ 1	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-		
	75/ 2	Layer		0.24	Alluvium subsoil	-		
	75/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	75/ 4	Cut	2.5 m	0.66	Ditch	-		
	75/ 5	Fill		0.38	Fill of ditch 75/ 4	-		
	75/ 6	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch 75/ 4	Pot	1	Roman
	75/ 7	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.10	Posthole	-		
	75/ 8	Fill		0.10	Fill of posthole 75/ 7	-		
	75/ 9	Cut	0.44 Dia	0.12	Posthole	-		
	75/ 10	Fill		0.12	Fill of posthole 75/ 9	-		
	75/ 11	Cut	0.35 Dia	0.14	Posthole	-		
	75/ 12	Fill		0.14	Fill of posthole 75/ 11	-		
76								
	76/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	76/ 2	Layer		0.20	Alluvium	-		
	76/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	76/ 4	Cut	0.65 Dia	0.25	Posthole	-		
	76/ 5	Fill		0.25	Fill of posthole 76/ 4	-		
	76/ 6	Cut	0.34 Dia	0.12	Posthole	-		
	76/ 7	Fill		0.12	Fill of posthole 76/ 6	-		

	76/ 8	Cut	0.25 Dia	0.21	Posthole	-		
	76/ 9	Fill		0.21	Fill of posthole 76/ 8	-		
	76/10	Cut	0.45 Dia	0.18	Posthole	-		
	76/ 11	Fill		0.18	Fill of posthole 76/ 10	-		
	76/ 12	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.18	Posthole	-		
	76/ 13	Fill		0.18	Fill of posthole 76/ 12	-		
	76/ 14	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.05	Posthole	-		
	76/ 15	Fill		0.05	Fill of posthole 76/ 14	-		
	76/ 16	Cut	2.3 m	0.50	Ditch	-		
	76/ 17	Fill		0.50	Fill of ditch 76/ 16	-		
	76/ 18	Fill		0.50	Fill of ditch 76/ 16	Bone	1	
	76/ 19	Cut	2 m	0.19	Possible quarry	-		
	76/ 20	Fill		0.19	Fill of 76/ 19	-		
	76/ 21	Cut	0.60	0.30	Ditch	-		
	76/ 22	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 76/ 21	-		
77								
	77/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	77/ 2	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	77/ 3	Layer		0.20	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	77/ 4	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	77/ 5	Cut	1.4 m	0.10	Palaeochannel	-		
	77/ 6	Fill		0.10	Fill of 77/ 5	-		
78								
	78/ 1	Layer		0.16	Topsoil	-		
	78/ 2	Layer		0.24	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	78/ 3	Layer		0.34	Alluvium	-		
	78/ 4	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	78/ 5	Cut	1.6 m	0.48	Possible tree-throw hole	-		
	78/ 6	Fill		0.48	Fill of 78/ 5	-		
79								
	79/ 1	Layer		0.12	Topsoil	-		
	79/ 2	Layer		0.26	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	79/ 3	Layer		0.16	Alluvium	-		

	79/ 4	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	79/ 5	Fill		0.40	Fill of ditch 79/ 9	-		
	79/ 6	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch 79/ 9	-		
	79/ 7	Fill		0.70	Fill of ditch 79/ 9	-		
	79/ 8	Fill		0.14	Fill of ditch 79/ 9	-		
	79/ 9	Cut	2.34 m	0.74	Ditch	-		
	79/ 10	Fill		0.24	Fill of posthole 79/ 11	-		
	79/ 11	Cut	0.32 Dia	0.24	Posthole	-		
	79/ 12	Fill		0.09	Fill of ditch 79/ 16	Bone	1	
	79/ 13	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 79/ 16	-		
	79/ 14	Fill		0.34	Fill of ditch 79/ 16	-		
	79/ 15	Fill		0.36	Fill of ditch 79/ 16	-		
	79/ 16	Cut	2.6 m	0.80	Ditch	-		
	79/ 17	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 79/ 19	-		
	79/ 18	Fill		0.20	Fill of 79/19	-		
	79/ 19	Cut	2 m	0.40	Ditch	-		
80								
	80/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	80/ 2	Layer		0.34	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	80/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	80/ 4	Cut	1.5 m	0.36	Ditch	-		
	80/ 5	Fill		0.36	Fill of ditch 80/ 4	-		
	80/ 6	Cut	1 m	0.38	Ditch	-		
	80/ 7	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 80/ 6	-		
	80/ 8	Fill		0.22	Fill of ditch 80/ 6	-		
81								
	81/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	81/ 2	Layer		0.45	Subsoil alluvium	Pot	1	Roman
	81/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	81/ 4	Fill		0.14	Fill of 81/ 5	-		
	81/ 5	Cut	1.2	0.14	Ditch / hollow	-		
	81/ 6	Fill		0.35	Fill of 81/ 7	-		
	81/ 7	Cut	3 m	0.35	Ditch / hollow	-		

	81/ 8	Cut	3.30 m	0.45	Ditch	-		
82								
	82/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	82/ 2	Layer		0.50	Subsoil alluvium	Pot	8	IA
	82/ 3	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	82/ 4	Cut	10 m	0.50	Ditch / hollow	-		
	82/ 5	Fill		0.15	Fill of 82/ 4	Bone	2	
	82/ 6	Fill		0.29	Fill of 82/ 4	-		
	82/ 7	Fill		0.22	Fill of 82/ 4	-		
83						-		
	83/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	83/ 2	Layer		0.28	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	83/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
84								
	84/1	Layer		0.15	Topsoil	-		
	84/ 2	Layer		0.15	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	84/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	84/ 4	Cut	1.9 m	0.80	Pit	-		
	84/ 5	Fill		0.20	Fill of pit 84/ 4	-		
	84/ 6	Fill		0.11	Fill of pit 84/ 4	-		
	84/ 7	Fill		0.15	Fill of pit 84/ 4	-		
	84/ 8	Fill		0.20	Fill of pit 84/ 4	-		
	84/ 9	Fill		0.10	Fill of pit 84/ 4	-		
	84/ 10	Fill		0.12	Fill of pit 84/ 4	-		
	84/ 11	Fill		0.37	Fill of pit 84/ 4	Flint	3	
	84/ 12	Cut	1.8 x 1 m	0.25	Tree-throw hole	-		
	84/ 13	Fill		0.25	Fill of 84/ 12	-		
	84/ 14	Fill		0.17	Fill of 84/ 12	-		
85								
	85/ 1	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-		
	85/ 2	Layer		0.20	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	85/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	85/ 4	Cut	0.60	0.26	Ditch	-		

	85/ 5	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 85/ 4	-		
	85/ 6	Cut	0.80	0.20	Ditch	-		
	85/ 7	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 85/ 6	-		
86								
	86/1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	86/ 2	Layer		0.25	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	86/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	86/ 4	Fill		0.38	Fill of ditch 86/ 6	Bone	2	
	86/ 5	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch 86/ 6	Pot	7	MIA
	86/ 6	Cut	3. 52	0.54	Ditch	-		
	86/ 7	Fill		0.44	Fill of furrow 86/ 8	-		
	86/ 8	Cut	2.96 m	0.44	Furrow	-		
	86/ 9	Fill		0.24	Fill of ditch 86/ 10	-		
	86/ 10	Cut	1.6 m	0.14	Ditch	-		
87								
	87/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	87/ 2	Layer		0.24	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	87/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	87/ 4	Fill		0.40	Fill of pit 87/ 5	-		
	87/ 5	Cut	1.2 m	0.40	Pit	-		
	87/ 6	Fill		0.36	Fill of 87/ 7	-		
	87/ 7	Cut	2 x 1.2 m	0.36	Tree-throw hole	-		
	87/ 8	Fill		0.30	Fill of pit 87/ 9	-		
	87/ 9	Cut	1.10 Dia	0.30	Pit	-		
88								
	88/ 1	Cut	4.7 m	0.70	Quarry pit	-		
	88/ 2	Fill		0.50	Fill of 88/ 1	-		
	88/ 3	Fill		0.24	Fill of 88/ 1	Pot Flint Bone	3 1 2	Roman
	88/ 4	Cut	1 m	0.30	Quarry pit	-		
	88/ 5	Fill		0.30	Fill of 88/4	-		
	88/ 6	Cut		0.50	Shallow hollow	-		

	88/ 7	Fill		0.50	Fill of 88/ 6	-		
	88/ 8	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	88/ 9	Cut	2.5 m	0.26	Ditch	-		
	88/ 10	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 88/ 9	-		
	88/ 11	Cut	3.5 m	0.62	Quarry pit	-		
	88/ 12	Fill		0.40	Fill of 88/ 11	-		
	88/ 13	Fill		0.40	Fill of 88/ 11	-		
	88/ 14	Fill		0.22	Fill of 88/ 11	-		
	88/ 15	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
89								
	89/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	89/ 2	Layer		0.30	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	89/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	89/ 4	Fill		0.12	Fill of furrow 89/ 5	-		
	89/ 5	Cut	1.4 m	0.12	Furrow	-		
	89/ 6	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.20	Posthole	-		
	89/ 7	Fill		0.20	Fill of posthole 89/ 6	-		
90								
	90/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	90/ 2	Layer		0.24	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	90/ 3	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	90/ 4	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	90/ 5	Fill		0.24	Fill of pit 90/ 9	-		
	90/ 6	Fill		0.10	Fill of pit 90/ 9	-		
	90/ 7	Fill		0.40	Fill of pit 90/ 9	Pot	1	IA
	90/ 8	Fill		0.12	Fill of pit 90/ 9	-		
	90/ 9	Cut	1.75 x 1.35	0.60	Pit	-		
	90/ 10	Fill		0.40	Fill of pit 90/ 11	-		
	90/ 11	Cut	1.5 x 1.5	0.50	Pit	-		
	90/ 12	Fill		0.50	Fill of pit 90/ 15	-		
	90/ 13	Fill		0.15	Fill of pit 90/ 15	-		
	90/ 14	Fill		0.40	Fill of pit 90/ 15	-		
	90/ 15	Cut	1.5 m	0.60	Pit	-		

			Dia					
	90/ 16	Fill		0.12	Fill of 90/ 17	-		
	90/ 17	Cut	1.3 m	0.12	Ditch	-		
	90/ 18	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 90/ 22	-		
	90/ 19	Fill		0.20	Fill of ditch 90/ 22	-		
	90/ 20	Fill		0.28	Fill of ditch 90/ 22	Pot	16	E-MIA
	90/ 21	Fill		0.15	Fill of ditch 90/ 22	-		
	90/ 22	Cut	2.6 m	0.50	Ditch	-		
	90/ 23	Layer	5 m	0.30	Alluvium deposit	-		
91								
	91/1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	91/ 2	Layer		0.10	Possible barrow bank material	-		
	91/ 3	Layer		0.27	Subsoil	-		
	91/ 4	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	91/ 5	Fill		0.24	Quarry pit fill	Pot	2	E-MIA
	91/ 6	Cut	3.8 m	1.10	Ring ditch	-		
	91/ 7	Fill		0.14	Fill of 91/ 6	-		
	91/ 8	Fill		0.70	Fill of 91/ 6	-		
	91/ 9	Fill		0.20	Fill of 91/ 6	-		
	91/ 10	Fill		0.60	Fill of 91/ 6	-		
	91/ 11	Cut	0.82	0.22	Possible ring gully	-		
	91/ 12	Fill		0.22	Fill of 91/ 11	-		
	91/ 13	Cut	0.90	0.18	Possible ring gully	-		
	91/ 14	Fill		0.18	Fill of 91/ 13	-		
	91/ 15	Cut	1 m	0.12	Gully	-		
	91/ 16	Fill		0.14	Fill of 91/ 15	-		
	91/ 17	Fill		0.10	Fill of 91/ 15	-		
	91/ 18	Cut	1. 3 x 2.1	0.45	Pit	-		
	91/ 19	Fill		0.45	Fill of 91/ 18	-		
	91/ 20	Cut	1.66	0.66	Ring ditch	-		
	91/ 21	Fill		0.22	Fill of 91/ 20	-		
	91/ 22	Fill		0.40	Fill of 91/ 20	-		
	91/ 23	Fill		0.30	Fill of 91/ 20	-		

	91/ 24	Cut	1.2 m	0.26	Curvilinear ditch terminal	-		
	91/ 25	Fill		0.13	Fill of 91/ 24	-		
	91/ 26	Fill		0.13	Fill of 91/ 24	Pot	1	IA
	91/ 27	Cut	1.2 m	0.22	Curvilinear ditch	-		
	91/ 28	Fill		0.05	Fill of 91/ 27	Pot	6	IA
	91/ 29	Fill		0.17	Fill of 91/ 27	-		
	91/ 30	Cut	1.9 x 5	0.50	Quarry pit	-		
	91/ 31	Fill		0.48	Fill of 91/ 30	-		
	91/ 32	Fill		0.24	Fill of 91/ 30	Pot	2	IA
	91/ 33	Cut	1.1 x 0.70	0.60	Quarry pit	-		
	91/ 34	Fill		0.70	Fill of 91/ 33	-		
	91/ 35	Fill		0.70	Fill of 91/ 33	Pot	3	E-MIA
	91/ 36	Cut	24	1.25	Quarry pit	-		
92								
	92/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	Flint	1	
	92/ 2	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	92/ 3	Cut	2 m	0.80	Quarry pit	-		
	92/ 4	Fill		0.60	Fill of 92/ 3	-		
	92/ 5	Fill		0.10	Fill of 92/ 3	-		
	92/ 6	Fill		0.12	Fill of 92/ 3	-		
	92/ 7	Fill		0.30	Fill of 92/ 3	-		
	92/ 8	Fill		0.40	Fill of 92/ 3	-		
	92/ 9	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-		
	92/ 10	Fill		0.65	Fill of 92/ 12	Pot	1	E-MIA
	92/ 11	Fill		0.25	Fill of 91/ 12	-		
	92/ 12	Cut	30 m	1. 2	Quarry pit	-		
	92/ 13	Fill		0.50	Fill of 92/ 12	Flint	1	
93						-		
	93/ 1	Layer		0.23	Topsoil	Flint	1	
	93/ 2	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	93/ 3	Fill		0.16	Fill of 93/ 4	-		
	93/ 4	Cut	2 m	0.16	Ring ditch re-cut	-		

	93/ 5	Fill		0.26	Fill of 93/ 6	Flint	2	
	93/ 6	Cut	2 m	0.19	Ring ditch re-cut	-		
	93/ 7	Fill		0.31	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 8	Fill		0.11	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 9	Fill		0.08	Fill of 93/ 58	Bone	1	
	93/ 10	Fill		0.15	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 11	Fill		0.12	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 12	Fill		0.13	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 14	Fill		0.11	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 15	Fill		0.14	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 16	Fill		0.35	Fill of pit 93/ 18	-		
	93/ 17	Fill		0.24	Fill of pit 93/ 18	-		
	93/ 18	Fill	1. 6 x 1.4	0.35	Pit	-		
	93/ 19	Fill		0.11	Fill of 93/ 21	-		
	93/ 20	Fill		0.03	Fill of 93/ 21	-		
	93/ 21	Cut	0.44 Dia	0.13	Possible posthole	-		
	93/ 22	Fill		0.22	Fill of 93/ 23	-		
	93/ 23	Cut	0.70 x 0.65	0.23	Tree-throw hole	-		
	93/ 24	Fill		0.19	Fill of 93/ 25	-		
	93/ 25	Cut	0.45 x 0.35	0.18	Possible pit	-		
	93/ 26	Fill		0.18	Fill of 93/ 28	-		
	93/ 27	Fill		0.18	Fill of 93/ 28	-		
	93/ 28	Cut	0.50 Dia	0.30	Possible posthole	-		
	93/ 29	Fill		0.16	Fill of 93/ 31	-		
	93/ 30	Fill		0.03	Fill of 93/ 31	-		
	93/ 31	Cut	0.36 Dia	0.21	Posthole	-		
	93/ 32	Fill		0.13	Fill of 93/ 33	-		
	93/ 33	Cut	0/40 Dia	0.13	Posthole	-		
	93/ 34	Fill		0.19	Fill of 93/ 36	-		
	93/ 35	Fill		0.14	Fill of 93/ 36	-		
	93/ 36	Cut	0.55 x 0.50	0.27	Tree-throw hole	-		
	93/ 37	Fill		0.02	Fill of 93/ 39	-		

	93/ 38	Fill		0.03	Fill of 93/ 39	-		
	93/ 39	Cut	1.96 x 0. 54	0.26	Tree-throw hole	-		
	93/ 40	Fill		0.06	Fill of 93/ 44	-		
	93/ 41	Fill		0.09	Fill of 93/ 44	-		
	93/ 42	Fill		0.20	Fill of 93/ 23	-		
	93/ 43	Fill		0.05	Fill of 93/ 44	-		
	93/ 44	Fill	0.5 x 0.35	0.14	Posthole	-		
	93/ 45	Fill		0.26	Fill of 93/ 44	-		
	93/ 46	Cut	1.05 x 0.58	0.26	Tree-throw hole	-		
	93/ 47	Fill		0.06	Fill of 93/ 48	-		
	93/ 48	Cut	0.16 Dia	0.06	Posthole	-		
	93/ 49	Fill		0.06	Fill of 93/ 50	-		
	93/ 50	Cut	0.14 x 0.18	0.07	Stakehole	-		
	93/ 51	Fill		0.12	Fill of 93/ 52	-		
	93/ 52	Cut	0. 87 x 0.60	0.13	Possible pit	-		
	93/ 53	Fill		0.18	Fill of 93/ 54	-		
	93/ 54	Cut	2 x 1.5	0.18	Tree-throw hole	-		
	93/ 55	Fill		0.14	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 56	Fill		0.22	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 57	Fill		0.20	Fill of 93/ 58	-		
	93/ 58	Cut	2.8 m	1.30	Ring ditch	-		
	93/ 59	Fill		0.30	Fill of 93/ 62	-		
	93/ 60	Fill		0.44	Fill of 93/ 62	-		
	93/ 61	Fill		0.33	Fill of 93/ 62	-		
	93/ 62	Cut	2.60	1.06	Periglacial natural feature	-		
	93/ 63	Fill		0.16	Fill of 93/ 64	-		
	93/ 64	Cut	2 x 1	0.12	Ring ditch re-cut	-		
	93/ 65	Cut	3.15	1.32	Ring ditch	-		
	93/ 66	Fill		0.75	Fill of 93/ 65	Fired clay	60	Preh
	93/ 67	Fill		0.20	Fill of 93/ 65	-		

	93/ 68	Fill		0.10	Fill of 93/ 65	-		
	93/ 69	Fill		0.45	Fill of 93/ 65	-		
94								
	94/ 1	Cut	0.95 x 0.50	0.22	Pit	-		
	94/ 2	Fill		0.22	Fill of pit 94/ 1			
	94/ 3	Cut	1.9 m	1.1	Ring ditch			
	94/ 4	Fill		0.24	Fill of 94/ 3	-		
	94/ 5	Fill		0.30	Fill of 94/ 3	-		
	94/ 6	Fill		0.40	Fill of 94/ 3	-		
	94/ 7	Fill		0.22	Fill of 94/ 3	-		
	94/ 8	Cut	0.65 Dia	0. 14	Posthole	-		
	94/ 9	Fill		0.14	Fill of 94/ 8	-		
	94/ 10	Cut	0.50 Dia	0.22	Posthole	-		
	94/ 11	Fill		0.22	Fill of 94/ 10	-		
	94/ 12	Cut	1.2 m	0.30	Tree-throw hole	-		
	94/ 13	Fill		0.30	Fill of 94/ 12	-		
	94/ 14	Fill		0.30	Fill of 94/ 12	-		
	94/ 15	Cut	1.2 m	0.50	Ring ditch	-		
	94/ 16	Fill		0.23	Fill of 94/ 15	-		
	94/ 17	Fill		0.30	Fill of 94/ 15	-		
	94/ 18	Layer			Natural	-		
	94/ 19	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-		
	94/ 20	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	94/ 21	Cut	3.5 x 4.5	0.18	Large sub-circular feature	-		
	94/ 22	Fill		0.18	Fill of 94/ 21	-		
	94/ 23	Cut	0.15 x 0.20	0.18	Posthole	-		
	94/ 24	Fill		0.18	Fill of 94/ 23	-		
	94/ 25	Cut	0.22 x 0.18	0.10	Posthole	-		
	94/ 26	Fill		0.10	Fill of 94/ 25	-		
	94/ 27	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.10	Posthole	-		
	94/ 28	Fill		0.10	Fill of 94/ 27	-		

	94/ 29	Layer	0.70 x 0.30	0.08	Scorch area	-		
	94/ 30	Cut	3.5 x 2	0.20	Sub-circular feature	-		
	94/ 31	Fill		0.20	Fill of 94/ 30	-		
	94/ 32	Layer			Gravel, ice wedge	-		
	94/ 33	Layer			Gravel, ice wedge	-		
	94/ 34	Layer			Periglacial material	-		
	94/ 35	Cut	0.30 Dia	0.10	Posthole	-		
	94/ 36	Fill		0.10	Fill of 94/ 35	-		
	94/ 37	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.06	Posthole	-		
	94/ 38	Fill		0.06	Fill of 94/ 37	-		
	94/ 39	Layer			Scorched natural	-		
	94/ 40	Layer			Dirty natural	-		
95								
	95/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	95/ 2	Layer		0.18	Subsoil	-		
	95/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	95/ 4	Cut	0.25 Dia	0.20	Posthole	-		
	95/ 5	Fill		0.20	Fill of 94/ 4	-		
	95/ 6	Cut	0.60 x 0.50	0.18	Possible pit	-		
	95/ 7	Fill		0.18	Fill of 95/ 6	-		
96								
	96/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	96/ 2	Fill		0.10	Fill of 96/ 6	Pot	5	IA
	96/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	96/ 4	Fill		0.25	Fill of 96/ 6	-		
	96/ 5	Fill		0.30	Fill of 96/ 6	-		
	96/ 6	Cut	2.4 m	0.40	Pit	-		
	96/ 7	Cut	1.8 m	0.45	Pit	-		
	96/ 8	Fill		0.20	Fill of 96/ 7	-		
	96/ 9	Fill		0.24	Fill of 96/ 7	Pot	3	IA
	96/ 10	Cut	2 m	0.15	Furrow	-		
	96/ 11	Fill		0.15	Fill of 96/ 10	-		

	96/ 12	Cut	4 m	0.30	Furrow	-		
	96/ 13	Fill		0.30	Fill of 96/ 12	-		
	96/ 14	Cut	2.8 m	0.45	Furrow	-		
	96/ 15	Fill		0.40	Fill of 96/ 14	-		
	96/ 16	Fill		0.14	Fill of 96/ 14	-		
	96/ 17	Fill		0.38	Fill of 96/ 14	-		
97								
	97/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	97/ 2	Layer		0.34	Alluvium subsoil	-		
	97/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	97/ 4	Fill		0.32	Fill of 97/ 5	-		
	97/ 5	Cut	0.60	0.32	Gully	-		
	97/6	Fill		0.28	Fill of 97/ 7	-		
	97/ 7	Cut	1.8 m	0.28	Gully	-		
98								
	98/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	98/ 2	Layer		0.24	Alluvium plough soil	-		
	98/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	98/ 4	Fill		0.14	Fill of ditch 98/ 8	-		
	98/ 5	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 98/ 8	-		
	98/ 6	Fill		0.25	Fill of ditch 98/ 8	-		
	98/ 7	Fill		0.10	Fill of ditch 98/ 8	-		
	98/ 8	Cut	1.5 m	0.50	Ditch	-		
	98/ 9	Fill		0.12	Fill of ditch 98/ 10	-		
	98/ 10	Cut	0.70	0.12	Ditch	-		
	98/ 11	Cut	2.2 m	0.15	Ditch	-		
	98/ 12	Cut	1.1 m	0.30	Ditch	-		
	98/ 13	Cut	1.4 m	0.40	Pit	-		
	98/ 14	Cut	1.45	0.14	Furrow	-		
	98/ 15	Layer	1.7 m	0.05	Lens of dirty gravel	-		
	98/ 16	Fill		0.16	Fill of ditch 98/ 11	-		
	98/ 17	Fill		0.30	Fill of ditch 98/ 12	Bone	1	
	98/ 18	Fill		0.40	Fill of pit 98/ 13	Pot	1	IA

	98/ 19	Fill		0. 14	Fill of furrow 98/ 14	-		
99								
	99/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	99/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	99/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
100								
	100/ 1	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	100/ 2	Layer		0.20	Subsoil plough soil	-		
	100/ 3	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
101								
	101/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	Flint	5	
	101/ 2	Layer		0.20	Subsoil plough soil	Flint	1	
	101/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
102								
	102/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	102/ 2	Layer		0.22	Subsoil alluvium, fill to 102/ 5, 6, 7.8 and 9	-		
	102/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	102/ 4	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	102/ 5	Cut	0.50 Dia	0.12	Posthole	-		
	102/ 6	Cut	0.54 Dia	0.25	Posthole	-		
	102/ 7	Cut	0.50 Dia	0.18	Possible posthole	-		
	102/ 8	Cut	0.20 Dia	0.11	Possible posthole	-		
	102/ 9	Cut	0.38	0.20	Possible posthole	-		
103								
	103/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	103/ 2	Layer		0.30	Subsoil	-		
	103/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	103/ 4	Fill		0.22	Fill of 97/ 5	-		
	103/ 5	Cut	1.9 m	0.30	Quarry pit	-		
	103/ 6	Fill		0.60	Fill of 97/ 7	-		
	103/ 7	Cut	2.7 x 1.4	0.60	Quarry pit	-		
	103/ 8				Not used	-		
	103/ 9	Fill		0.30	Fill of 97/ 10	-		

	103/10	Cut	6.2 x 0.50	0.30	Quarry pit	-		
104								
	104/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	104/ 2	Layer		0.45	Alluvium /plough soil	-		
	104/ 3	Layer		0.15	Alluvium channel	-		
	104/ 4	Layer		0.13	Alluvium channel	-		
	104/ 5	Fill			Fill of ditch 104/ 10	Pot Bone	4 12	IA
	104/ 6	Layer		0.05	Alluvium	-		
	104/ 7	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	104/ 8	Fill		0.15	Fill of ditch 104/ 9	-		
	104/ 9	Cut	0.70	0.15	Ditch	-		
	104/ 10	Cut	1.7 m		Ditch	-		
105								
	105/ 1	Cut	2 m	0.64	Boundary ditch	-		
	105/ 2	Cut	1.34 m	0.60	Ditch	-		
	105/ 3	Cut	0.74 m	0.22	Gully	-		
	105/ 4	Cut	2.14 m	0.70	Ditch	-		
	105/ 5	Cut	2 m	0.64	Ditch	-		
	105/ 6	Fill		0.60	Fill of 105/ 2	Pot Bone	15 5	M-LIA
	105/ 7	Fill		0.70	Fill of 105/ 4	Pot Bone	3 1	IA
	105/ 8	Fill		0.64	Fill of 105/ 5	Pot Bone	8 1	M-LIA
	105/ 9	Fill		0.22	Fill of 105/ 3	-		
	105/ 10	Fill		0.64	Fill of 105/ 1	-		
	105/ 11	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	105/ 12	Layer		0.24	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	105/ 13	Cut	1 m	0.30	Posthole / pit	-		
	105/ 14	Fill		0.30	Fill of 105/ 13	-		
	105/ 15	Cut	0.50	0.26	Posthole	-		
	105/ 16	Fill		0.26	Fill of 105/ 15	Pot	2	M-LIA
	105/ 17	Cut	0.84	0.34	Posthole / pit	-		

	105/ 18	Fill		0.34	Fill of 105/ 17	Pot Bone	3 2	M-LIA
	105/ 19	Cut	0.70 m	0.30	Posthole	-		
	105/ 20	Fill		0.30	Fill of 105/ 19	Bone	1	
	105/ 21	Cut	0.42	0.18	Posthole	-		
	105/ 22	Fill		0.18	Fill of 105/ 21	-		
	105/ 23	Cut	0.46	0.16	Posthole	-		
	105/ 24	Fill		0.16	Fill of 105/ 23	-		
	105/ 25	Cut	0.36 Dia	0.26	Posthole	-		
	105/ 26	Fill		0.26	Fill of 105/ 25	-		
	105/ 27	Cut	0.20 Dia	0.12	Posthole	-		
	105/ 28	Fill		0.12	Fill of 105/ 27	-		
	105/ 29	Cut	0.40 Dia	0.30	Posthole	-		
	105/ 30	Fill		0.30	Fill of 105/ 29	-		
	105/ 31	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
106								
	106/ 1	Layer		0.18	Topsoil	-		
	106/ 2	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-		
	106/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
107								
	107/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	107/ 2	Layer		0.45	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	107/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	107/ 4	Layer			Natural cornbrash	-		
108								
	108/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	108/ 2	Layer		0.24	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	108/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
109								
	109/ 1	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-		
	109/ 2	Layer		0.16	Subsoil	-		
	109/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	109/ 4	Fill		0.16	Fill of 109/ 5	-		
	109/ 5	Cut	3.4 m	0.16	Quarry pit	-		

	109/ 6	Fill		0.10	Fill of 109/ 7	-		
	109/ 7	Cut	1 x 0.90	0.10	Quarry pit	-		
110								
	110/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	110/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-		
	110/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	110/ 4	Fill		0.70	Fill of 110/ 5	-		
	110/ 5	Cut	2.3 m	0.70	Possible trackway Ditch	-		
	110/ 6	Fill		0.15	Fill of 110/ 7	-		
	110/ 7	Cut	1.2 m	0.15	Furrow	-		
	110/ 8	Fill		0.50	Fill of 110/ 9	-		
	110/ 9	Cut	2 m	0.50	Possible trackway ditch	-		
111								
	111/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	111/ 2	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	111/ 3	Fill		0.32	Fill of 111/ 4	-		
	111/ 4	Cut	1 m	0.32	Trackway ditch	-		
	111/ 5	Layer		0.20	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	111/ 6	Fill		0.32	Fill of 111/ 7	-		
	111/ 7	Cut	3. 6 m	0.32	Quarry pit	-		
112								
	112/ 1	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
	112/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	112/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	112/ 4	Fill		0.13	Fill of ditch 112/ 5	-		
	112/ 5	Cut	0.70	0.13	Ditch	-		
113								
	113/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	113/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	113/ 3	Layer			Natural cornbrash	-		
114								
	114/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	114/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil alluvium	-		

	114/ 3	Layer			Natural cornbrash	-		
115								
	115/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	115/ 2	Layer		0.40	Subsoil alluvium	-		
	115/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	115/ 4	Layer			Natural cornbrash	-		
116								
	116/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	116/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-		
	116/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	116/ 4	Fill		0.09		-		
	116/ 5	Cut	0.55 x 0.90	0.09	Tree-throw hole	-		
	116/ 6	Fill		0.10	Fill of 116/ 7	-		
	116/ 7	Cut	0.90	0.10	Furrow	-		
	116/ 8	Fill		0.15	Fill of 116/ 9	-		
	116/ 9	Cut	0.23 Dia	0.15	Posthole	-		
	116/ 10	Fill		0.10	Fill of 116/ 11	-		
	116/ 11	Cut	0.20 Dia	0.10	posthole	-		
	116/ 12	Fill		0.21	Fill of 116/ 13	-		
	116/ 13	Cut	0.36 Dia	0.21	Posthole	-		
117								
	117/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	117/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-		
	117/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	117/ 4	Fill		0.15	Fill of 117/ 5	-		
	117/ 5	Cut	1 m	0.15	Trackway ditch	-		
	117/ 6	Fill		0.15	Fill of 117/ 7	-		
	117/ 7	Cut	1.05 m	0.15	Trackway ditch	-		
118								
	118/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	118/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil possible old plough soil	-		
	118/ 3	Layer		0.16	Alluvium	-		

	118/ 4	Layer		0.14	Alluvium	-		
	118/ 5	Layer		0.05	Alluvium	-		
	118/ 6	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
119								
	119/ 1	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
	119/ 2	Layer		0.40	Alluvium	-		
	119/ 3	Layer		0.30	Alluvium	-		
	119/ 4	Layer			Natural cornbrash	-		
120								
	120/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	120/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil an old plough soil	-		
	120/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel and cornbrash	-		
	120/ 4	Fill		0.35	Fill of 120/ 5	-		
	120/ 5	Cut	1 m	0.35	Ditch	-		
	120/ 6	Layer		0.35	Alluvium	-		
121								
	121/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	121/ 2	Layer		0.14	Subsoil an old plough soil	-		
	121/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
122								
	122/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	122/ 2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil an old plough soil	-		
	122/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	122/ 4	Layer		0.34	Alluvium	-		
	122/ 5	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
123								
	123/ 1	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	123/ 2	Layer		0.15	Alluvium	-		
	123/ 3	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
124/a								

	124/ 1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	124/ 2	Layer		0.35	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 3	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 4	Layer		0.05	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 5	Layer		0.14	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 6	Layer		0.05	Organic material	Bone	3	
	124/ 7	Layer			Natural cornbrash	-		
124/b								
	124/ 1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	124/ 2	Layer		0.35	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 3	Layer		0.10	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 4	Layer		0.12	Alluvium	-		
	124/ 5	Layer			Natural gravel	-		

10 APPENDIX 2 POTTERY BY JANE TIMBY

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of some 120 sherds of pottery weighing 708 g. In addition there are 60 small fragments of fired clay from Trench 93.

10.1.2 The pottery mainly comprises material of Iron Age and Roman date with a one medieval and two post-medieval sherds and possibly four pieces of earlier prehistoric currency.

10.1.3 Generally speaking the assemblage was in very poor condition reflected in the overall average sherd size of 6 g. This is particularly the case with the prehistoric sherds which included a number of abraded, rounded crumbs.

10.1.4 Pottery was recovered from 18 individual trenches, a total of 35 individual contexts.

10.1.5 For the purposes of this assessment the assemblage was broadly scanned to assess its likely chronology. A count and weight was made of the sherds from each context. The resulting information can be found summarised in Table 1.

10.1.6 The following report briefly discusses the material from each main period present. No further work has been carried out to consider the assemblage in its local or regional context.

10.2 Earlier Prehistoric?

10.2.1 Four sherds were tentatively assigned an earlier prehistoric date. However, the degraded condition of these fragments does not preclude them being Iron Age in date.

10.2.2 The four sherds came from Trenches 10, 59 (2 sherds) and 72 and all appeared to have had a shell-tempered paste within which the shell has subsequently leached out.

10.3 Later Prehistoric

10.3.1 Most of the sherds, 102 in total, were assigned to the Iron Age period. A variety of fabrics are present, largely calcareous in nature, including fossil shell, shell and limestone, oolitic limestone (Jurassic), Malvernian limestone and calcite.

10.3.2 There were five rim-sherds within the group mainly from simple undifferentiated rim jars with slack-sided bodies or more globular-bodied jars again with simple rims. None of the sherds showed any sign of decoration.

10.3.3 The Malvernian and calcitic wares suggest that the assemblage includes material of middle to later Iron Age date. These pieces appear to be focussed on Trench 105.

Both fabrics also occur in the later Iron Age in this region. A larger assemblage would be required to give a more reliable date.

10.3.4 It is very likely that some of the coarser fossil shell tempered wares are earlier but without featured material and with such abraded sherds it is difficult to be certain. In particular an early or middle Iron Age date is suggested for Trenches 90, 91 and 92.

10.4 Roman

10.4.1 Eleven sherds of Roman date were present from Trenches 64, 72, 75, 81 and 88. Fabrics present include Wiltshire grey sandy ware, Southwest black burnished ware, Dorset black burnished ware and Oxfordshire white-ware mortaria.

10.4.2 The only featured sherd was a conical flanged bowl in Southwest black burnished ware from Trench 64 for which a date in the later 3rd or 4th centuries would be appropriate. The remaining pieces could potentially date from anywhere between the 2nd and 4th centuries.

10.5 Medieval and post-medieval

10.5.1 A single sherd from a Cotswold type jar was recovered from Trench 72 (20), which could date anywhere between the 12-14th century.

10.5.2 Trench 58 produced two sherds of plain white china of 18-20th century date.

10.6 Summary

10.6.1 This is a small but diverse group of material. The main focus of activity appears to be during the Iron Age, in particular around the middle Iron Age period. There are hints of earlier activity but the poor state of the sherds makes close dating tenuous.

10.6.2 Any further work should focus on the Iron Age assemblage and the five rims could be illustrated.

10.7 **Table 1 - Pottery by context**

Trench	Cont	Epreh	IA	Ro	Med	Pmed	Fclay	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
10	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	Iron Age
10	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	E Prehistoric
55	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	39	MIA
58	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	18-20th
58	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	M-LIA
59	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	E Prehistoric
64	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	19	late C3-C4
72	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	84	2nd+
72	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	13	2nd+
72	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	E Prehistoric
72	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2nd
72	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	39	12-14th
75	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2nd+
81	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2nd+
82	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	10	Iron Age
86	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	66	MIA
88	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	10	2nd+
90	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	Iron Age
90	20	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	49	E-MIA
91	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	E-MIA
91	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	Iron Age
91	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	8	Iron Age
91	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	Iron Age
91	35	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	E-MIA
92	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	E-MIA
93	66	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	80	?Prehistoric
96	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	Iron Age
96	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	Iron Age
98	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	Iron Age
104	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	11	Iron Age
105	6	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	118	M-LIA
105	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	50	Iron Age
105	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	19	M-LIA
105	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	M-LIA
105	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	88	M-LIA
TOTAL		**4**	**102**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**60**	**180**	**788**	

11 APPENDIX 3 WORKED FLINT BY HUGO LAMDIN-WHYMARK

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 A total of 20 flints were recovered from the evaluation. The flint was recovered in small numbers from numerous contexts. Many of the flints recovered exhibited slight post-depositional edge damage and are most probably residual. All of the flints exhibited a bluish-white cortication; occasional spots of iron staining were present. The raw material used was a good quality black flint with a thick chalky cortex, this material probably originates directly from the chalk. In addition, a single flake of a good quality black chert was found, this material bears close resemblance to chert from Portland, Dorset.

11.2 Results

11.2.1 The assemblage comprised of relatively narrow, thin flakes. A mixture of hard and soft hammer percussion was used and the flakes were struck from simple platforms. The flakes exhibited some platform edge abrasion, and it appeared some attempt had been made to make accurate removals; probably indicating the scarcity of raw materials in the region. The absence of diagnostic artefacts and limited size of the assemblage makes dating problematic, however, considering the proportions of flakes and relative care taken in the removals, a Neolithic date is most probable.

11.2.2 The flint recovered represents a low-density background spread and whilst large numbers of flints were not recovered, the presence of even a small flint assemblage in a non-flint region is a good indicator that further Neolithic activity may be located.

11.3 Table 2 - The flint assemblage by context

	Trench No/context													
CATEGORY TYPE	19/4	37/1	38/4	56/4	66/7	84/11	88/3	92/1	92/13	93/1	93/5	101/1	101/2	Grand Total
Flake	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	15
Irregular waste		1				1						1		3
Single platform flake core			1											1
Unclassifiable /fragmentary core						1								1
Grand Total	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	20

Burnt No.	1					2						2		5
Broken No.	1				1	3					2	2		9

12 APPENDIX 4 ANIMAL BONE BY BETHAN CHARLES

12.1 Introduction and Quantification

12.1.1 A total of 56 fragments (2286g) of bone was retrieved from 14 trenches (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,15,17,18,20). From this number only 14 fragments of bone were identified to species.

12.2 Condition

12.2.1 All of the bone was in particularly poor condition. The acidity of the soil produced a high degree of chemical etching and flaking on the bone. As a result much of the bone could not be identified to element or species and it is almost certain that signs of butchery marks, carnivore gnaw marks and pathological changes will not have been visible. A single small fragment of bone from Trench 11 (ctx 16) had been burnt.

12.3 Methodology

12.3.1 The calculation of the species recovered from the site was done through the use of the total fragment method. All fragments of bone were counted including elements from the vertebral centrum, ribs and long bone shafts. None of the fragments identified could be used to estimate age, sex or height. With regards to the Caprine sub-family it was attempted to separate the sheep and goat bones, whose similarity often pose difficulties in identification, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969), Prummel and Frisch (1986). However, since no goat bones were identified in the collection all caprine bones are listed as sheep. The ageing of the domestic animals for the assessment was based on tooth eruption and epiphyseal fusion of the bone. Tooth eruption and wear was measured using Grants (1982), and Halsteads (1985) tables cattle. Silvers tables were used to give timing of epiphyseal closure. The measurements taken are those defined by von den Driesch (1976) (More detailed notes can be found in the archive).

12.4 Results and recommendations

12.4.1 Due to the poor condition of many of the bones recovered from the site it is likely that there may be a disproportionate number of larger more robust bones recovered. It can be seen in table 1 that cattle, horse and red deer dominate the assemblage whilst only one sheep tooth was identified. In addition, it is also possible that the bones identified and recovered in better condition may have been intentionally deposited.

12.4.2 The larger elements identified included Red deer antlers from context 28 Trench 6 and the 1st cervical vertebrae (atlas). The antlers were still attached to part of the frontale skull and there was no indication of butchery damage. It is likely that they are

from the same individual and it is possible that they were placed in the feature intentionally.

12.5 **Table 3 - Number of identified elements according to context and trench number**

Context/ Trench	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Red Deer
105/8	2	0	0	0
105/8	0	1	0	0
124/A/6	1	3	0	0
28/6	0	0	0	3
55/2	0	0	1	0
64/3	0	1	0	0
82/5	1	0	0	0
98/17	0	1	0	0
Total	4	6	1	3

12.5.1 A cattle mandible from an adult was recovered from context 55 in Trench 2 and the remains of part of a cattle skull with shorthorns was recovered from context 124/A in Trench 6. The horse bones included teeth from context 105/18 and a metatarsal in with the cattle skull.

12.5.2 The small number of bones recovered and poor condition of the bone limits interpretation of the assemblage at the site. Further excavation of the site will provide additional information regarding the animal husbandry, economy and ritual practices of the inhabitants of the site during separate phases of occupation.

12.6 **References**

Boessneck, J., 1969 Osteological Differences in Sheep (*Ovis aries* Linné) and Goat (*Capra hircus* Linné), in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds) *Science in Archaeology*. Thames and Hudson, pp 331 - 358

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Halstead, P., 1985 'A study of Mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey', in F. Pryor & C. French (eds), *Archaeology and environment in the lower Welland valley*. East Anglian Archaeology Report **27**, pp. 219-224.

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Silver, I.A., 1969 'The Ageing of Domestic Animals' in D. Brothwell & E. Higgs (eds) *Science in Archaeology.* Thames and Hudson, pp 283 - 302

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13 APPENDIX 5 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA BY MARK ROBINSON

MACROSCOPIC PLANT REMAINS, MOLLUSCS AND INSECTS

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 Samples were taken from various contexts so that the site could be evaluated for its potential for waterlogged macroscopic plant remains, charred plant remains, molluscs and insects.

13.2 Methods and Results

The Samples

13.2.1 Five bulk samples were taken from waterlogged deposits for plant and invertebrate remains. Eight bulk samples were taken from non-waterlogged contexts for charred plant remains and molluscs. Sample contexts are given with the results.

Methods

13.2.2 A 1 kg sub-sample was taken from each of the waterlogged samples and washed over onto a 0.25mm mesh. The flots were scanned in water under a binocular microscope. Samples of 40 litres from the non-waterlogged contexts were washed over onto a 0.25mm mesh. The flots were dried and scanned under a binocular microscope for charred plant remains and snail shells. A sub-sample of 1 kg was retained unprocessed from each of these samples in case full molluscan analysis was needed.

13.3 Results

The Palaeochannel Samples (Contexts 24/3, 28/6)

13.3.1 Context 24/3 contains well-preserved seeds of vegetation appropriate to a shallow channel. Seeds of *Nasturtium aquaticum* (water cress) and *Juncus bufonius* gp. (toad rush) are particularly abundant but other seeds of aquatic and waterside plants include *Ranunculus* S. *Batrachium* sp. (water crowfoot), *Mentha* sp. (mint), *Alisma* sp. (water plantain) and *Glyceria* sp. (reed grass). There are a few seeds of open terrestrial habitats including *Ranunculus* cf. *repens* (buttercup), *Stellaria media* gp. (chickweed) and *Plantago major* (great plantain). Insect remains are sparse but include *Helophorus* cf. *brevipalpis* (a water beetle) and *Thryogenes* sp. (a weevil that feeds on reedswamp vegetation).

13.3.2 Preservation in Context 28/6 is poor, but there are a few seeds of *Ranunculus* S. *Batrachium* sp., *Carex* sp. (sedge) and *Juncus articulatus* gp. (rush), all plants of aquatic and marsh habitats.

Peaty Alluvial Deposit (Context 35/11)

13.3.3 Organic remains are very badly preserved in this sample but the occurrence of seeds of *Ranunculus* S. *Batrachium* sp. confirms the alluvial origin of the sediment. The water beetle *Agabus bipustulatus* is also present.

The Waterlogged Ditch Samples (Contexts 35/7, 35/15)

13.3.4 Preservation in the ditch samples is very poor. The majority of the organic remains are roots but a few seeds of *Ranunculus* S. *Batrachium* sp. give evidence of aquatic vegetation. Seeds of *Juncus articulatus* gp. are also present.

The Ring Ditch Samples (Contexts 93/5, 93/7, 93/8, 93/9, 93/10)

13.3.5 Charred plant remains are virtually absent from the ring ditch samples. Context 93/15 contains a single grain of *Hordeum* sp. (barley) and a fragment of possible Pomoideae (hawthorn-type charcoal) while there is a small fragment of *Quercus* sp. (oak) charcoal from Context 93/8.

13.3.6 The most abundant snails in all these samples are *Cecilioides acicula*, a burrowing species. However, low concentrations of rather poorly preserved shells of other species are also present. Most numerous is *Vallonia excentrica*, a snail of dry open habitats. Other species include *Carychium* sp., *Cochlicopa* sp., *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Trichia hispida* gp. and *Helicella itala*. Most also occur in open habitats although *Carychium* sp. and *O. cellarius* require shadier conditions. The sample from Context 93/7 also contains shells of *Candidula* or *Cernuella* sp., which are medieval introductions.

The Iron Age Ditches (Contexts 90/18, 104/5, 105/8)

13.3.7 Charred plant remains are present in two of the samples. Context 105/8 contains a grain of *Hordeum* sp. and charcoal of cf. Pomoideae, cf. *Prunus* sp. (sloe) and *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash). There is also a fragment of cf. Pomoideae charcoal in Context 90/18. There are a few shells of the terrestrial snail *Trichia hispida* gp. in these samples.

13.4 Potential of the Samples Assessed

13.4.1 The only waterlogged sample with any further potential for analysis is that from Context 24/3. Analysis of the waterlogged macroscopic plant remains would have the potential to give details of the vegetation within the channel and on the floodplain. However, it would be necessary to date this deposit for the results to have any archaeological value.

13.4.2 The land snails from the ring ditch do have the potential to give palaeoenvironmental information. However, as is typical on the Thames gravels, the concentration of shells is low and their preservation is poor. It would probably be necessary to analyse shells from the flots from the bulk samples as well as the 1 kg mollusc sub-samples. With such large samples, there is the potential for contamination with more recent shells, as is evident for Context 93/7.

13.4.3 The concentration of charred remains from the ring ditch is so low that there is a serious problem that they are not necessarily contemporaneous with the deposits.

13.4.4 The charred remains from the Iron Age ditch Context 105/8 have the potential for identification but the results would only be useful if more details can be established of the site during this period. The molluscs from the Iron Age ditch samples have no potential for further work.

13.5 Recommendations for Sampling During Further Excavation

13.5.1 The evaluation samples have shown the preservation of waterlogged macroscopic plant remains, charred plant remains, insects and mollusc shells. However, they also showed problems of poor preservation, low concentrations of remains and contamination of deposits with more recent remains. It is recommended that sampling should be continued for these remains on any further excavation. However, attention should be paid to finding waterlogged deposits with better preservation than those so far encountered and they will need to be reliably dated. Samples for charred plant remains should be kept to 40 litres in view of the low concentration of remains and sampling should include any settlement features. Sampling for molluscs will need to be backed up with bulk flotation samples. It should be limited to a range of ditch sequences and any overlying alluvium or buried soil so as to cover the major periods of the site.

14 APPENDIX 6 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

14.1 See report appended to the back of the volume.

15 APPENDIX 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire
Site code: SIDF 01
Grid reference: SU 0290 9785
Type of evaluation: One hundred and twenty four 30 m trenches.
Date and duration of project: October-November 2001, 8 weeks.
Area of site: 37 hectares.
Summary of results: Three prehistoric ring ditches, Iron Age settlement, Roman trackway, other undated groups of features, palaeochannel courses and quarrying areas.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OAU, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Corinium Museum.

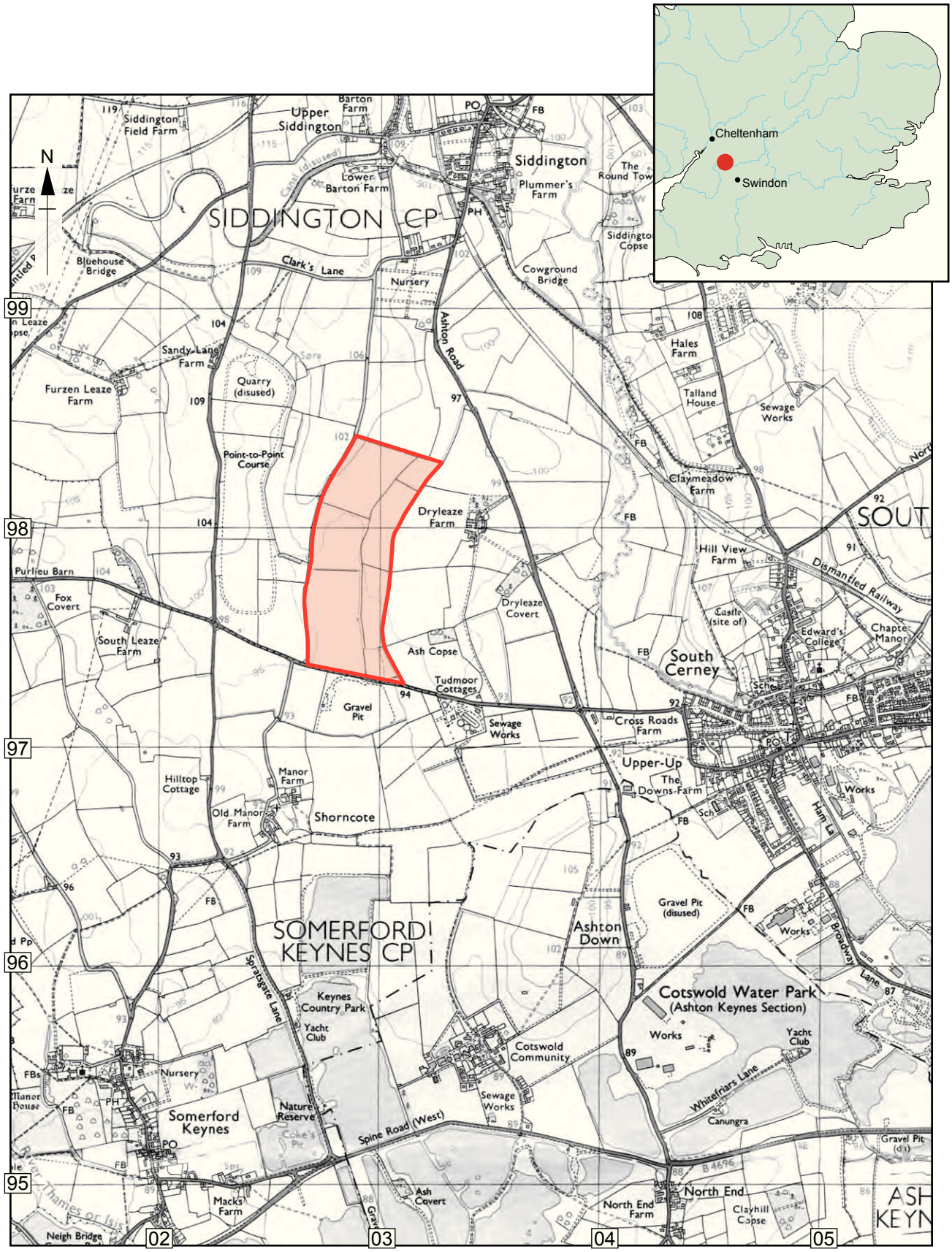


Figure 1: Site location

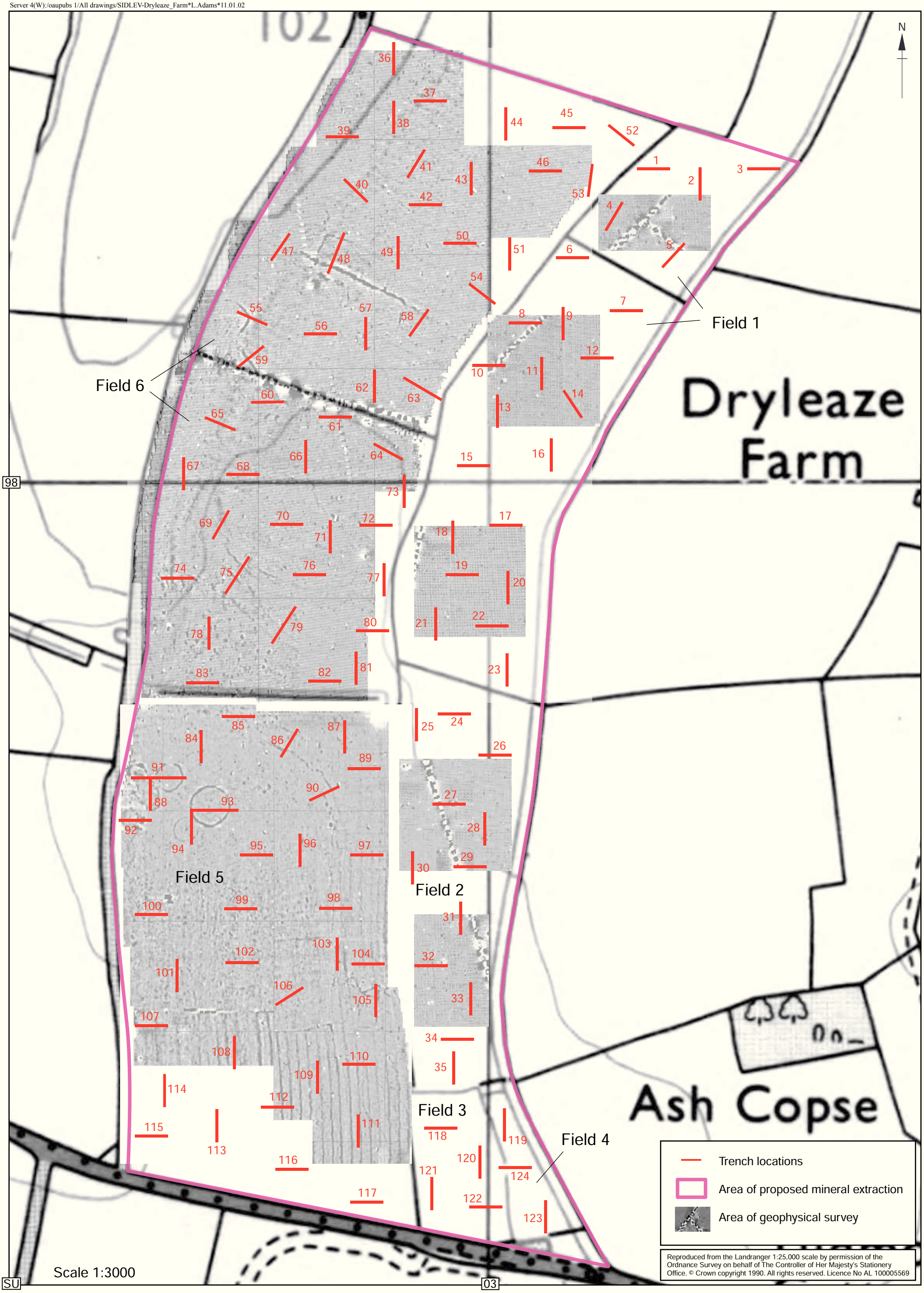


Figure 2: Trench location plan with geophysical survey results

Figure 4

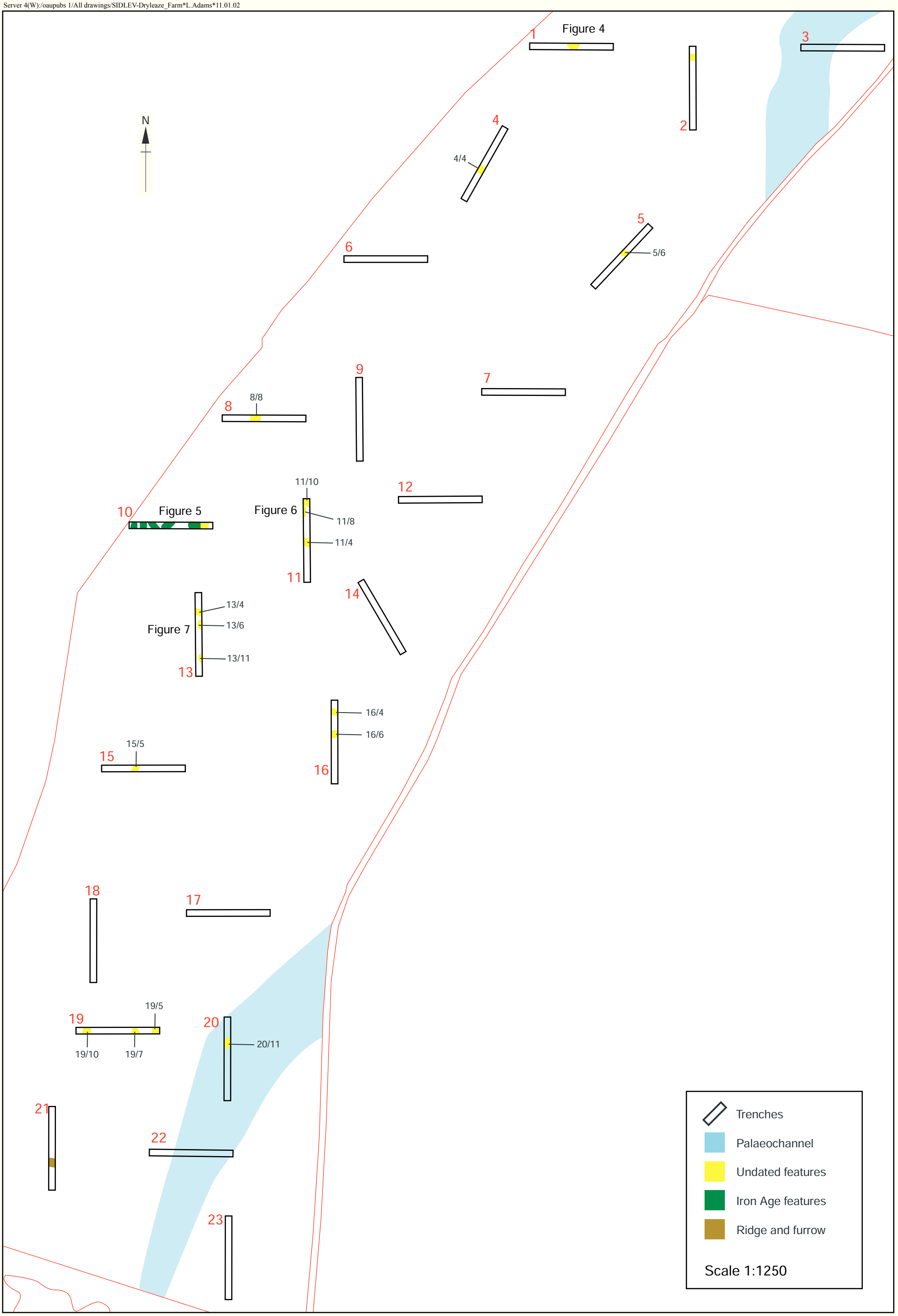
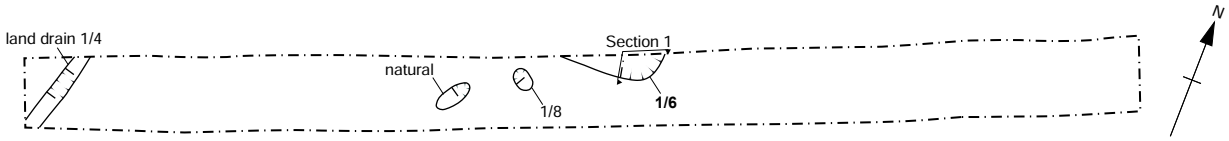


Figure 3: Field 1



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Section 1

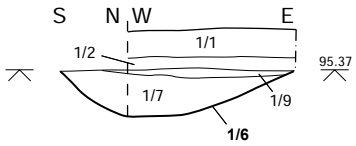

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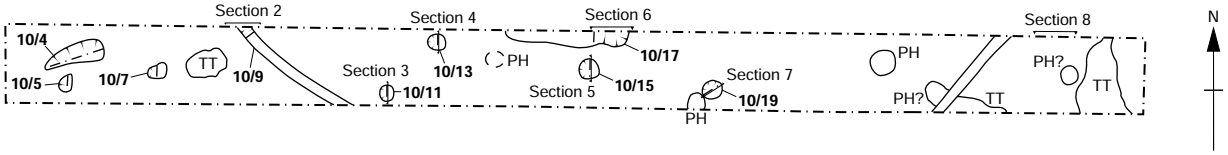
Figure 4: Trench 1



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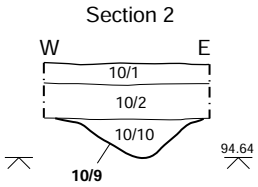
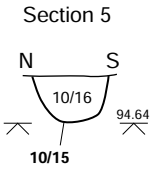
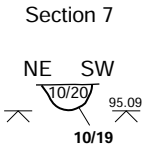
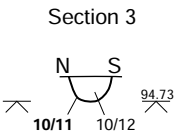
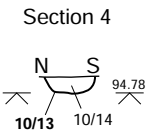
PH: Posthole
TT: Tree throw

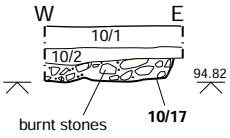












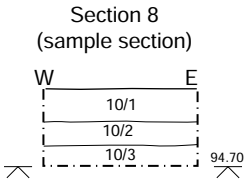


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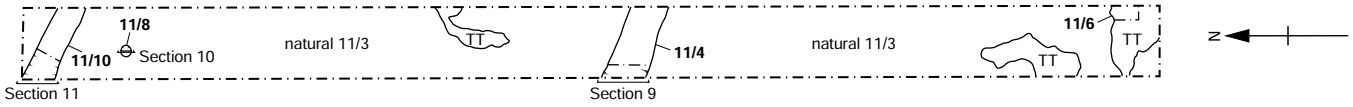
Figure 5: Trench 10



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TT - Tree throw

Plan scale 1:200

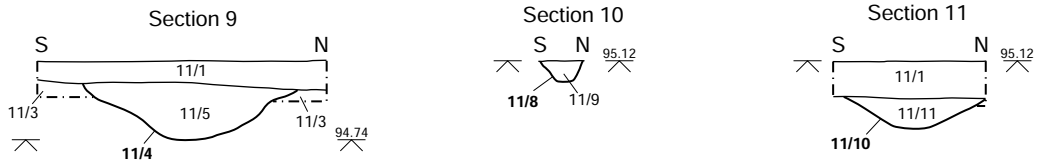

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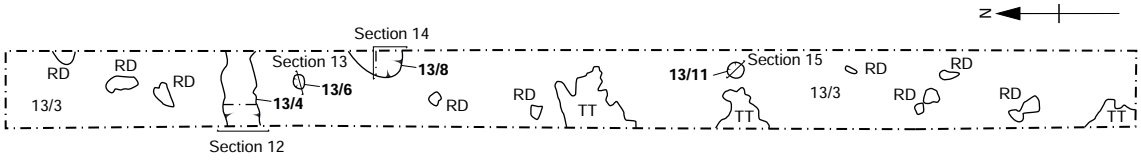
Figure 6: Trench 11



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Plan scale 1:200

TT - Tree throw

RD - Root disturbance

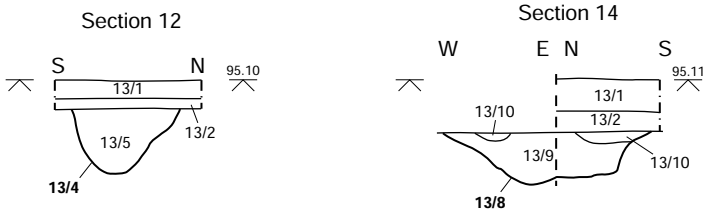

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Figure 7: Trench 13

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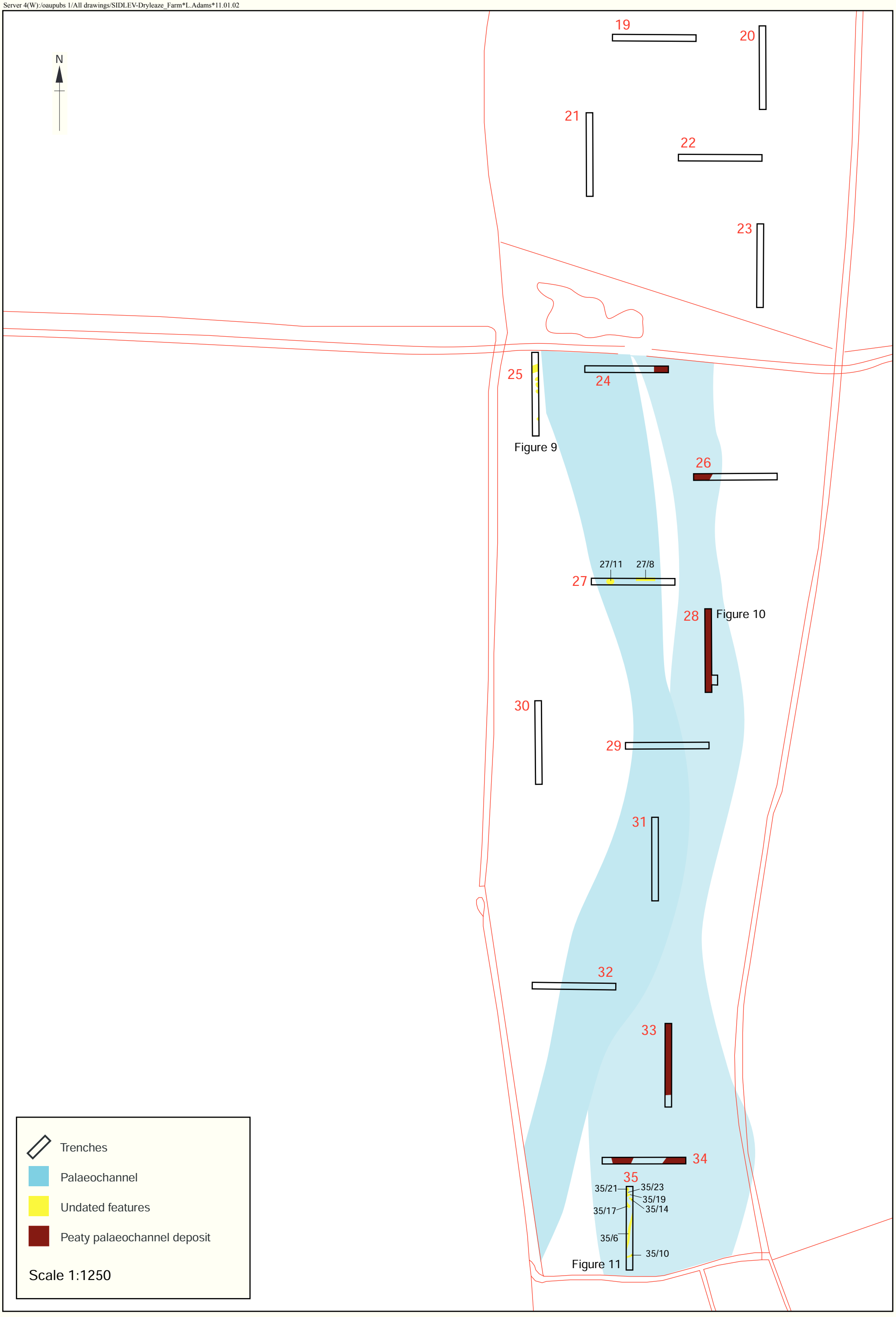
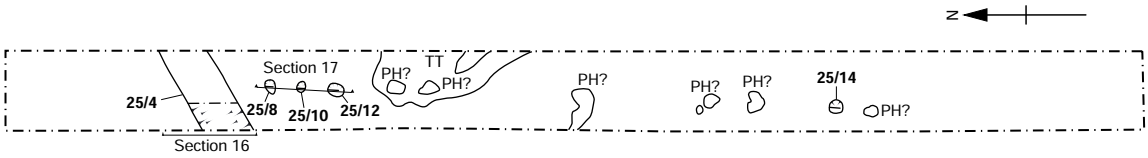


Figure 8: Field 2



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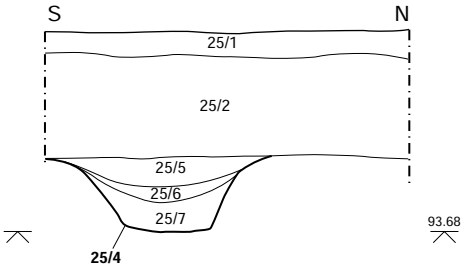
Plan scale 1:200

PH: Posthole
TT: Tree throw

Section 16



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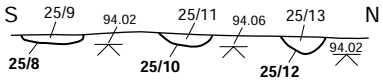

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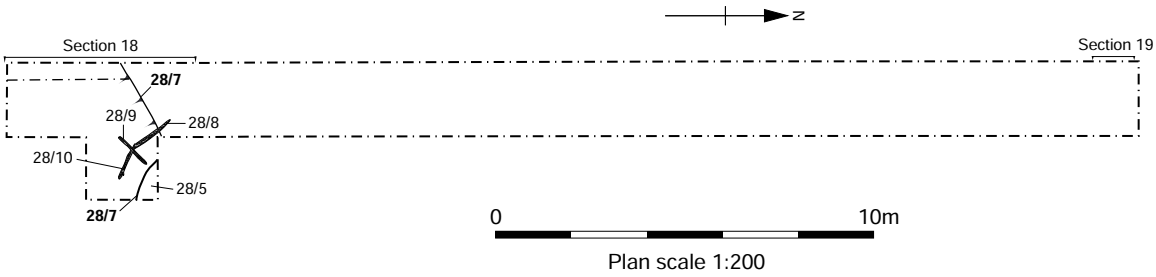
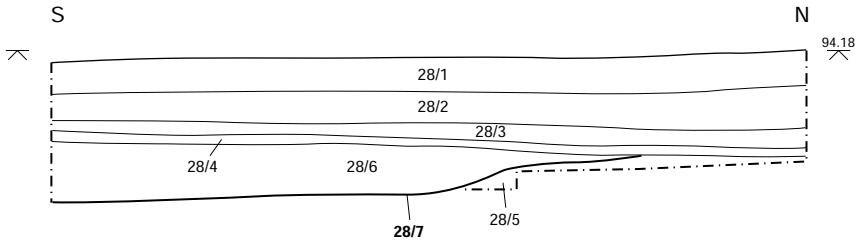
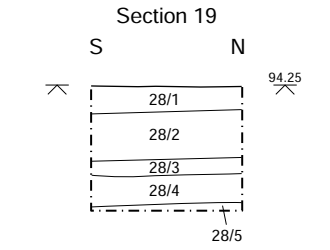
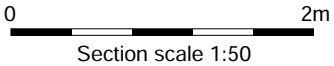
Figure 9: Trench 25



Plan scale 1:200

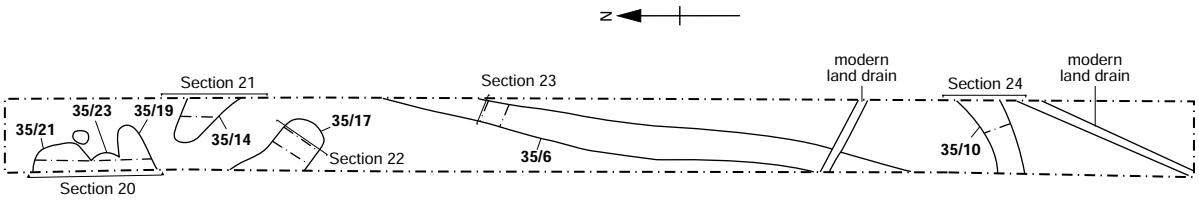






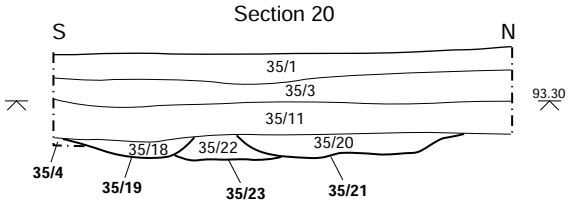
Section scale 1:50

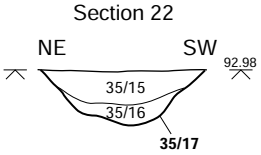
Figure 10: Trench 28

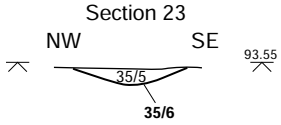


0 10m

Plan scale 1:200

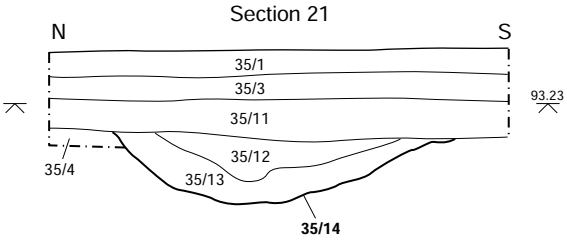






0 2m

Section scale 1:50



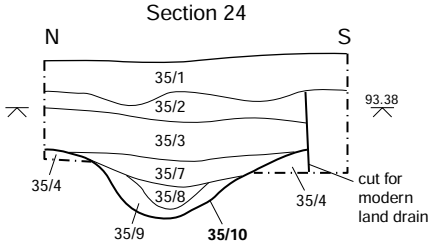


Figure 11: Trench 35

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85/6
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85/4
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84/4
Figure 17
86/10
86/6
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87/9
87/5
89/6
89
89/5
Figure 14
91/24
91/20
91/13
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91/27
91/15
91/6
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93/3
93/4
93/5
93/58
93/65
93/7
93/50
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94/15
93/18
93/48
94/30
94/8+94/10
94/3
94/1
94
Figure 16
Figure 18
90/22
90/17
90
90/23
90/6,11,15
95/4
95
95/6
96/14
96/7
96/10
96/6
96/12
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97/5
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97/7
98/10
98/11
Figure 19
98
98/8
98/13
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103
104/9
104/10
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102/6
102/5
102
102/9
102/8
102/7
101
105/1
105/21
105/13+15
105/29
105/2
105/17+19
105/3
105/23
105/4
105/5
105/10+26
105
106
Iron Age
Settlement
Figure 20
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108
110
110/5
110/9
Figure 21
114
109
112/15
112
111
Figure 21
113
111/4
115
cornbrash
natural
116/9
116
116/11
116/13
117/5
Figure 21
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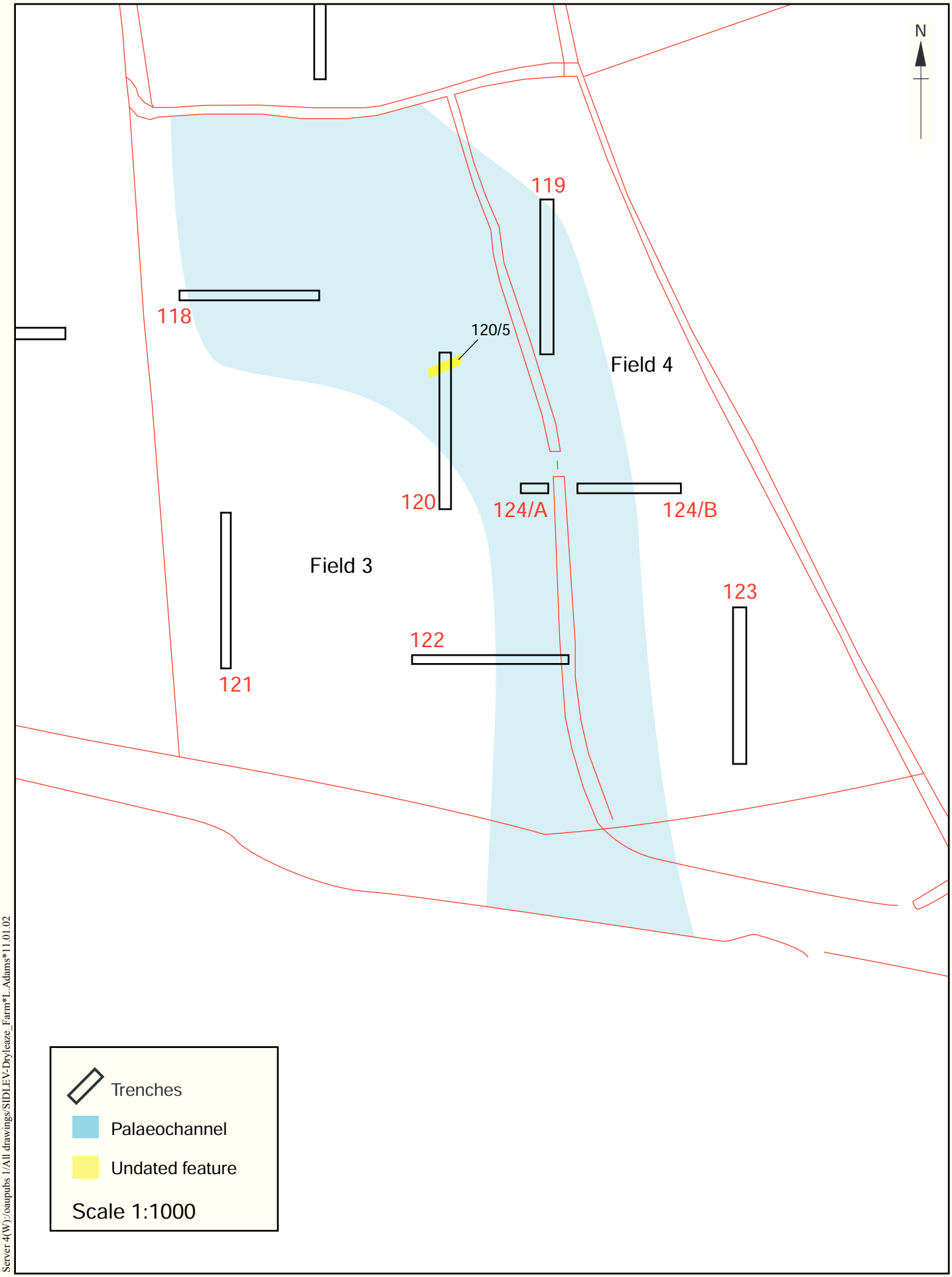
117/7

Trenches
Palaeochannel
Undated features
Neolithic/Bronze Age features
Iron Age features
Quarry pits
Ridge and furrow

Scale 1:1250

Figure 13: Field 5



Server 4(W):/oaupubs 1/All drawings/SIDLEV-Dryleaze_Farm*L.Adams*11.01.02

Figure 12: Fields 3 and 4

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85/6
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85/4
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Figure 17
84/4
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86/6
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87/9
87/5
89/6
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89/5
Figure 14
91/24
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91/13
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91/27
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93/3
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93/58
93/65
93/7
93/50
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94/15
93/18
93/48
94/30
94/8+94/10
94/3
94/1
94
Figure 16
Figure 18
90/22
90/17
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90/23
90/6,11,15
95/4
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95/6
96/14
96/7
96/10
96/6
96/12
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97/5
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97/7
98/10
98/11
Figure 19
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98/8
98/13
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104/9
104/10
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102/6
102/5
102
102/9
102/8
102/7
101
105/1
105/21
105/13+15
105/29
105/2
105/17+19
105/3
105/23
105/4
105/5
105/10+26
106
105
Iron Age
Settlement
Figure 20
107
108
110
110/5
110/9
Figure 21
114
109
112/15
112
111
Figure 21
113
111/4
115
cornbrash
natural
116/9
116
116/11
116/13
117/5
Figure 21
117
117/7

Trenches
Palaeochannel
Undated features
Neolithic/Bronze Age features
Iron Age features
Quarry pits
Ridge and furrow

Scale 1:1250

Figure 13: Field 5

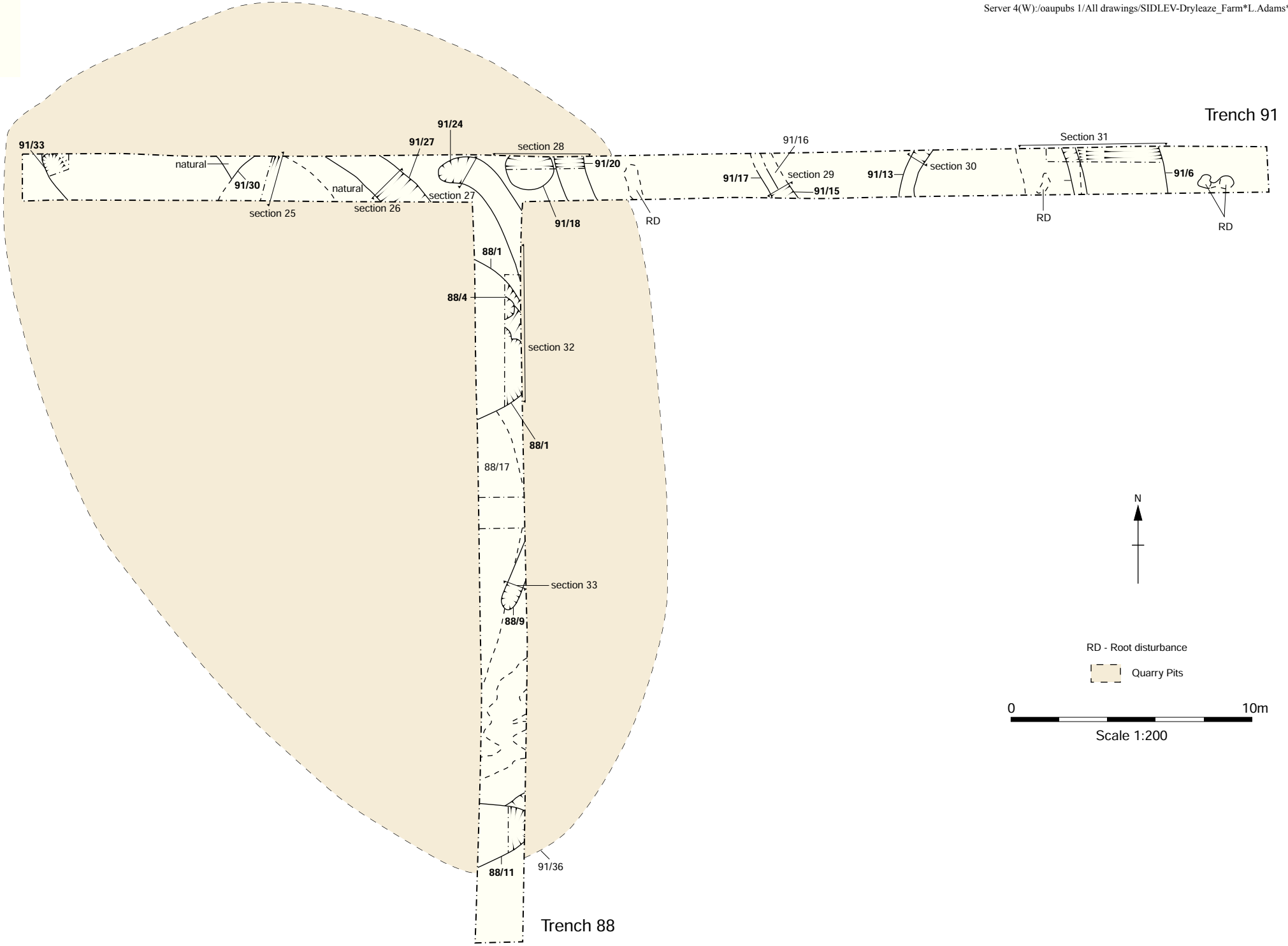


Figure 14: Trenches 91 and 88, plan

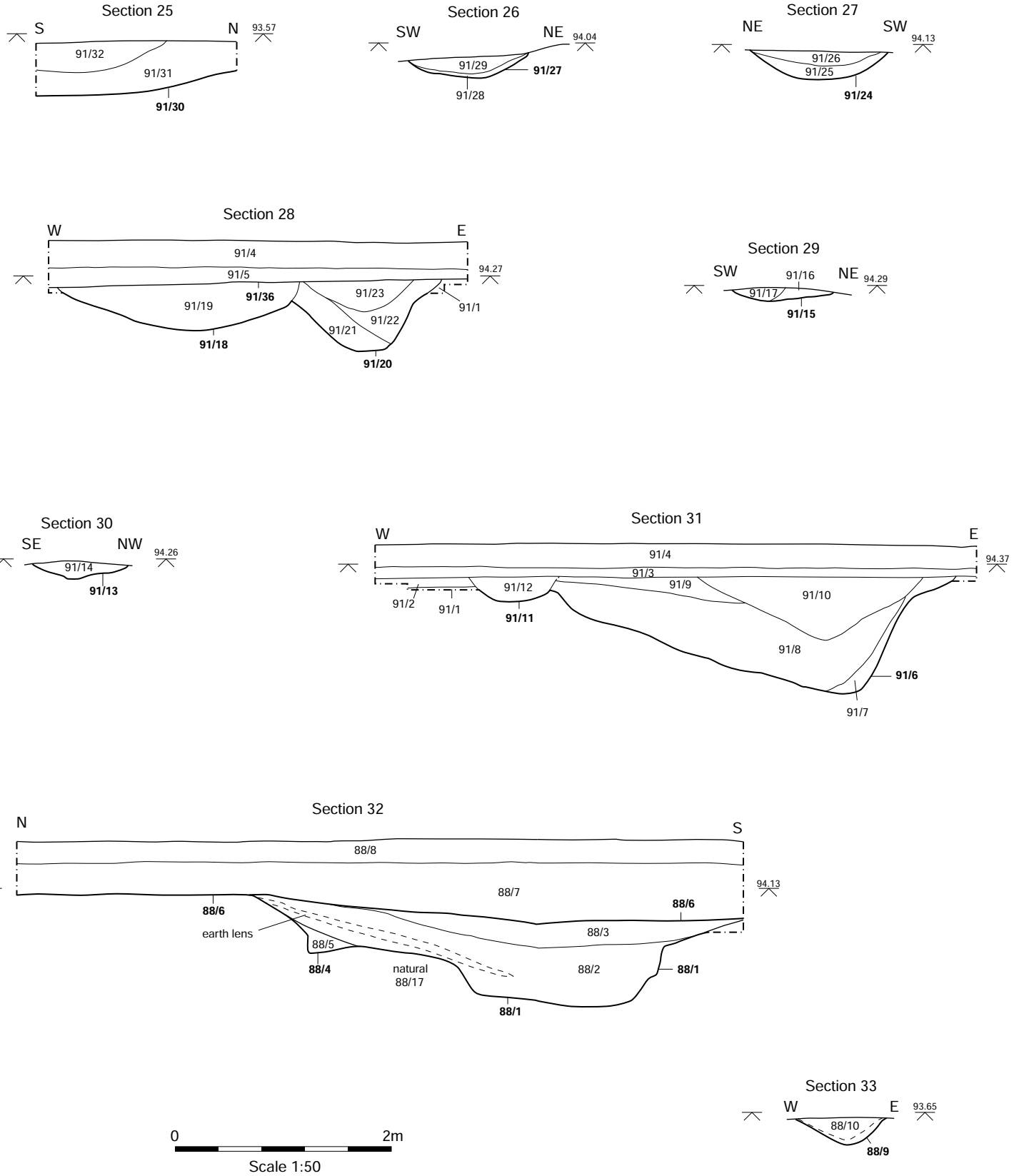
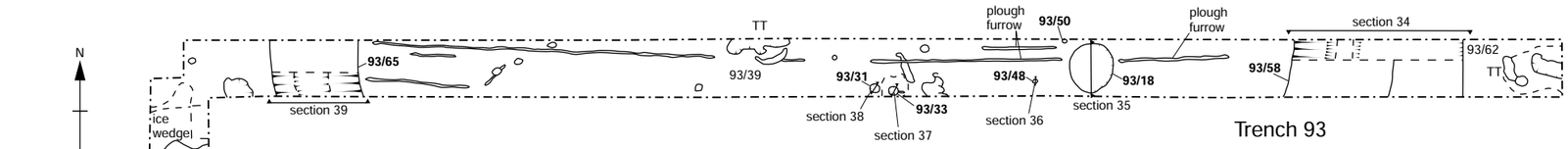


Figure 15: Trenches 91 and 88, sections

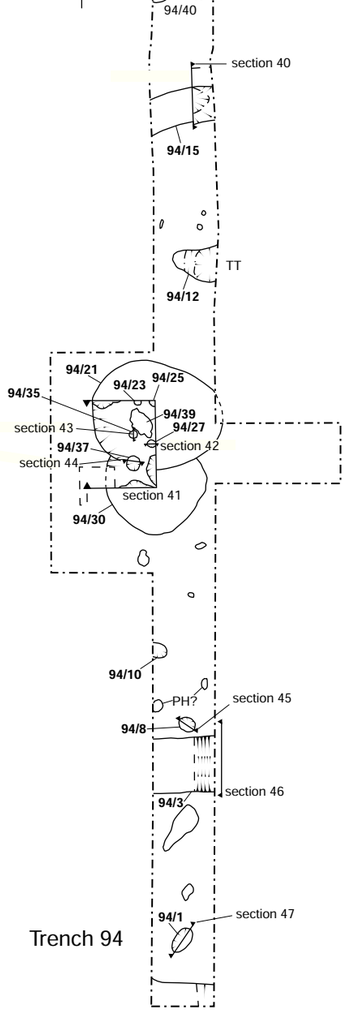


PH: Posthole
TT: Tree throw

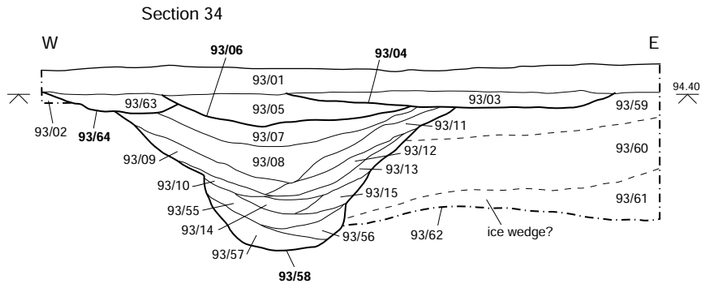
0 10m

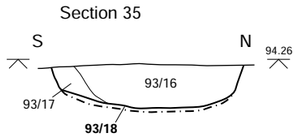
Plan scale 1:200

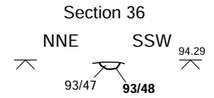
Trench 93

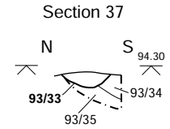


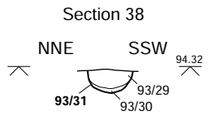
Trench 94

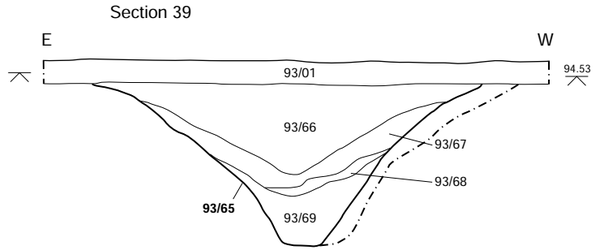


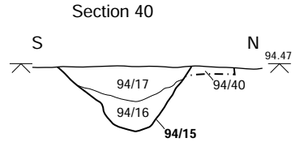


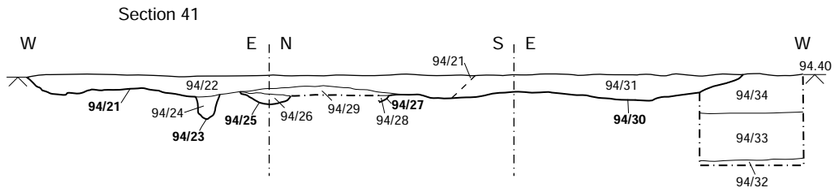


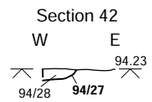


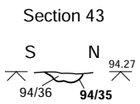


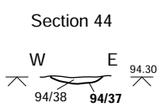


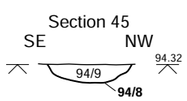


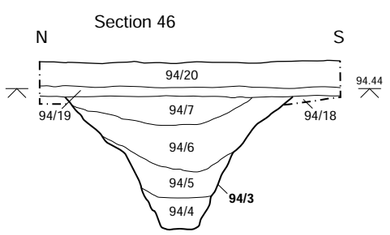


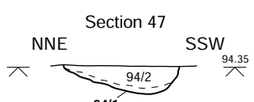








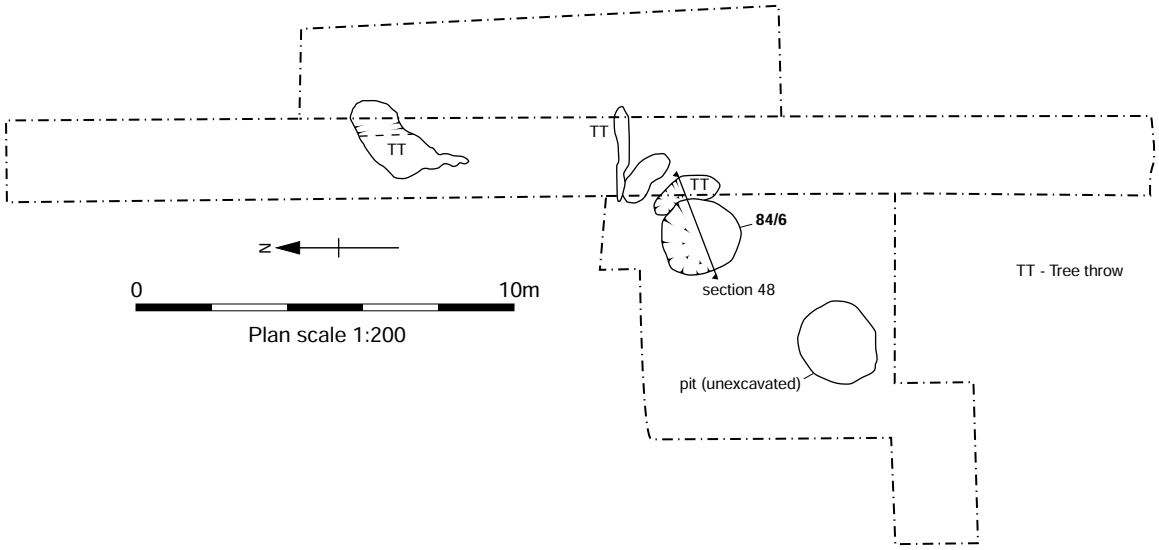




0 2m

Section scale 1:50

Figure 16: Trenches 93 and 94



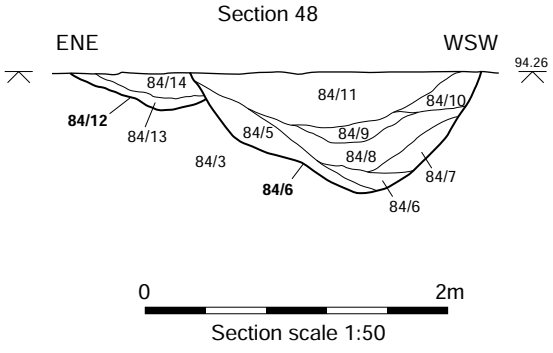
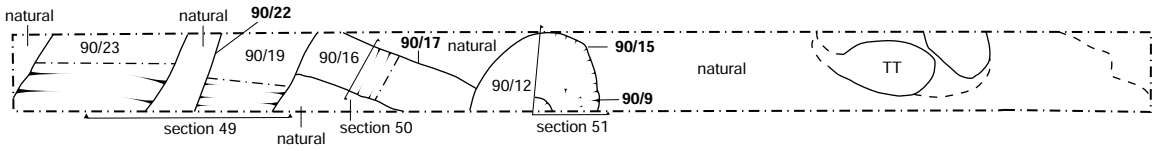


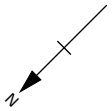
Figure 17: Trench 84

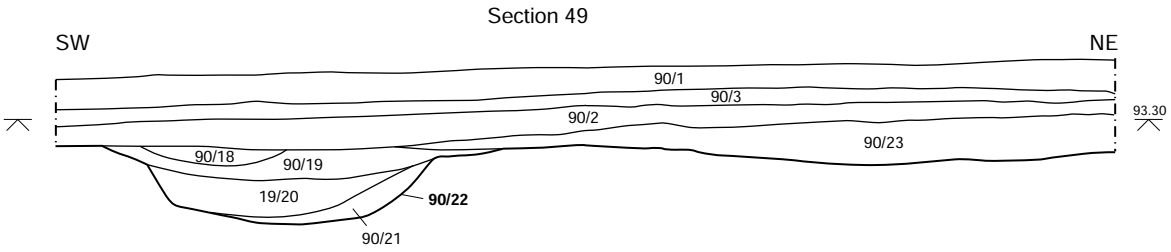


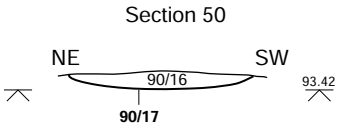
TT - Tree throw

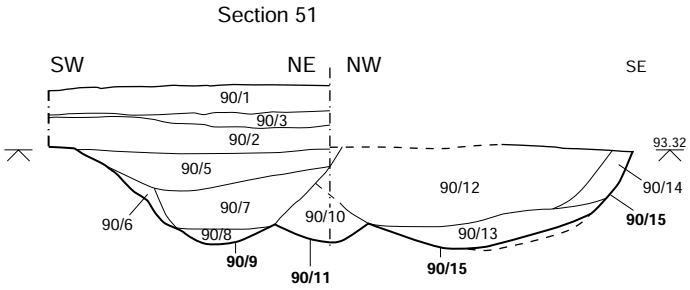
0 10m

Plan scale 1:200









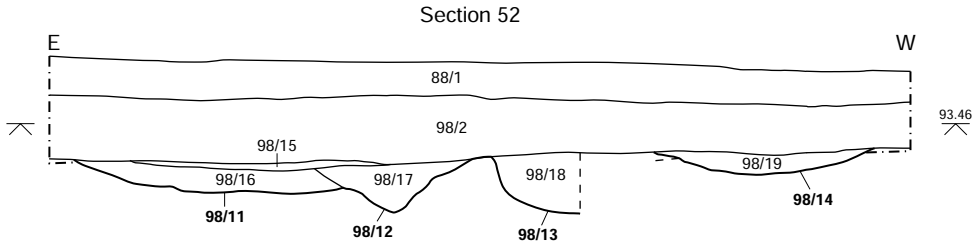
0 2m

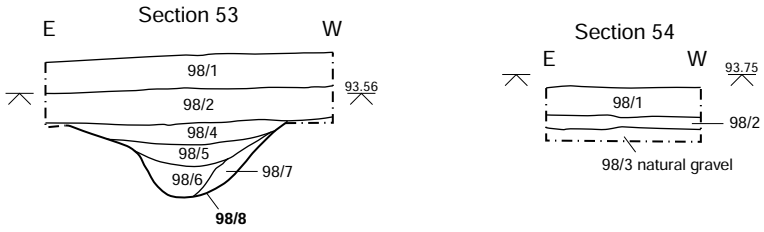
Section scale 1:50

Figure 18: Trench 90

0 10m

Plan scale 1:200

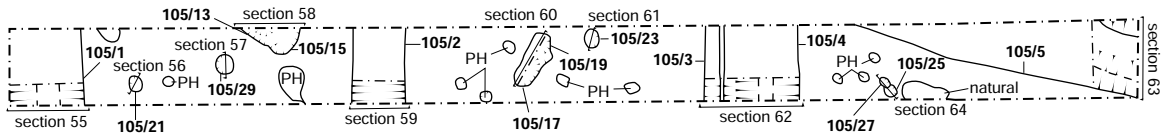


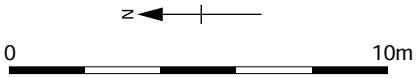


0 2m

Section scale 1:50

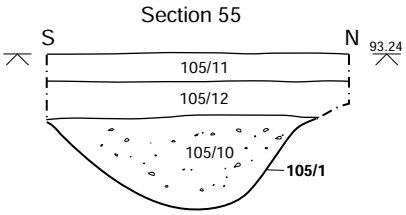
Figure 19: Trench 98

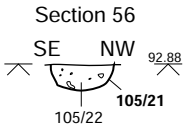


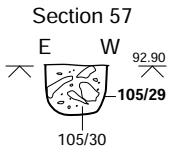


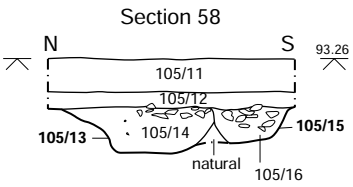
PH: Posthole

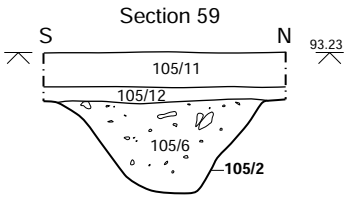
Plan scale 1:200

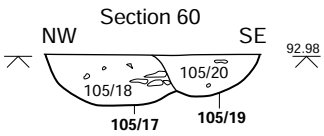


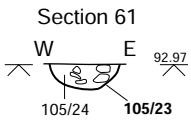


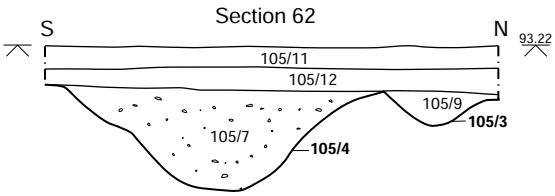


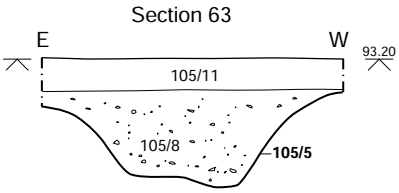


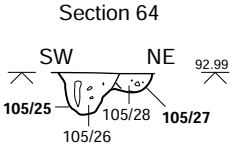






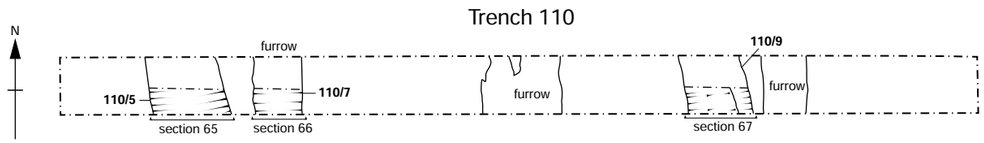


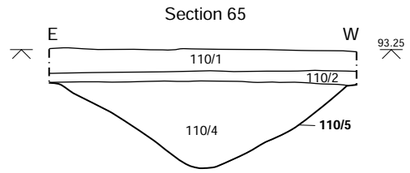


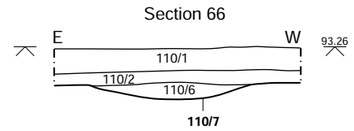


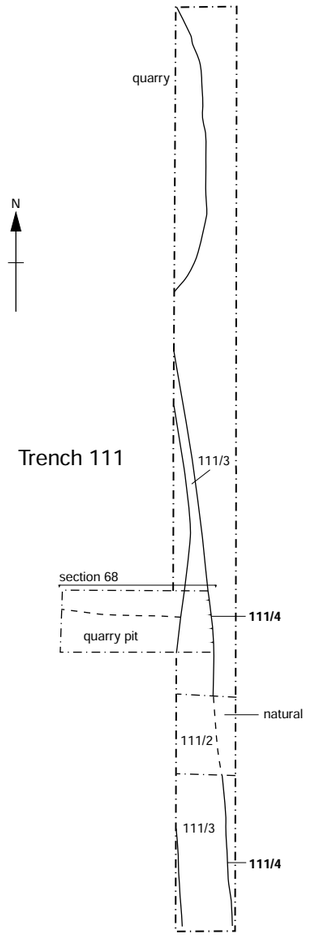
Section scale 1:50

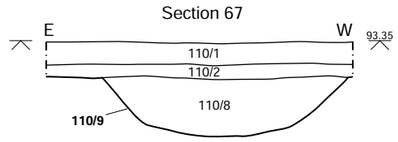
Figure 20: Trench 105

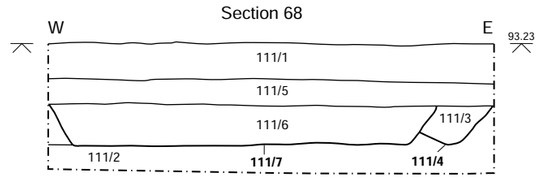


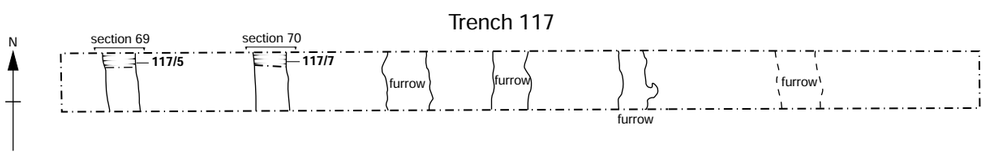


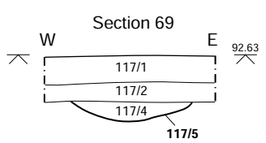












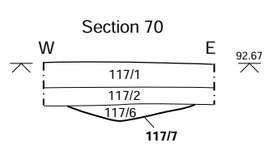


Figure 21: Trenches 110, 111 and 117

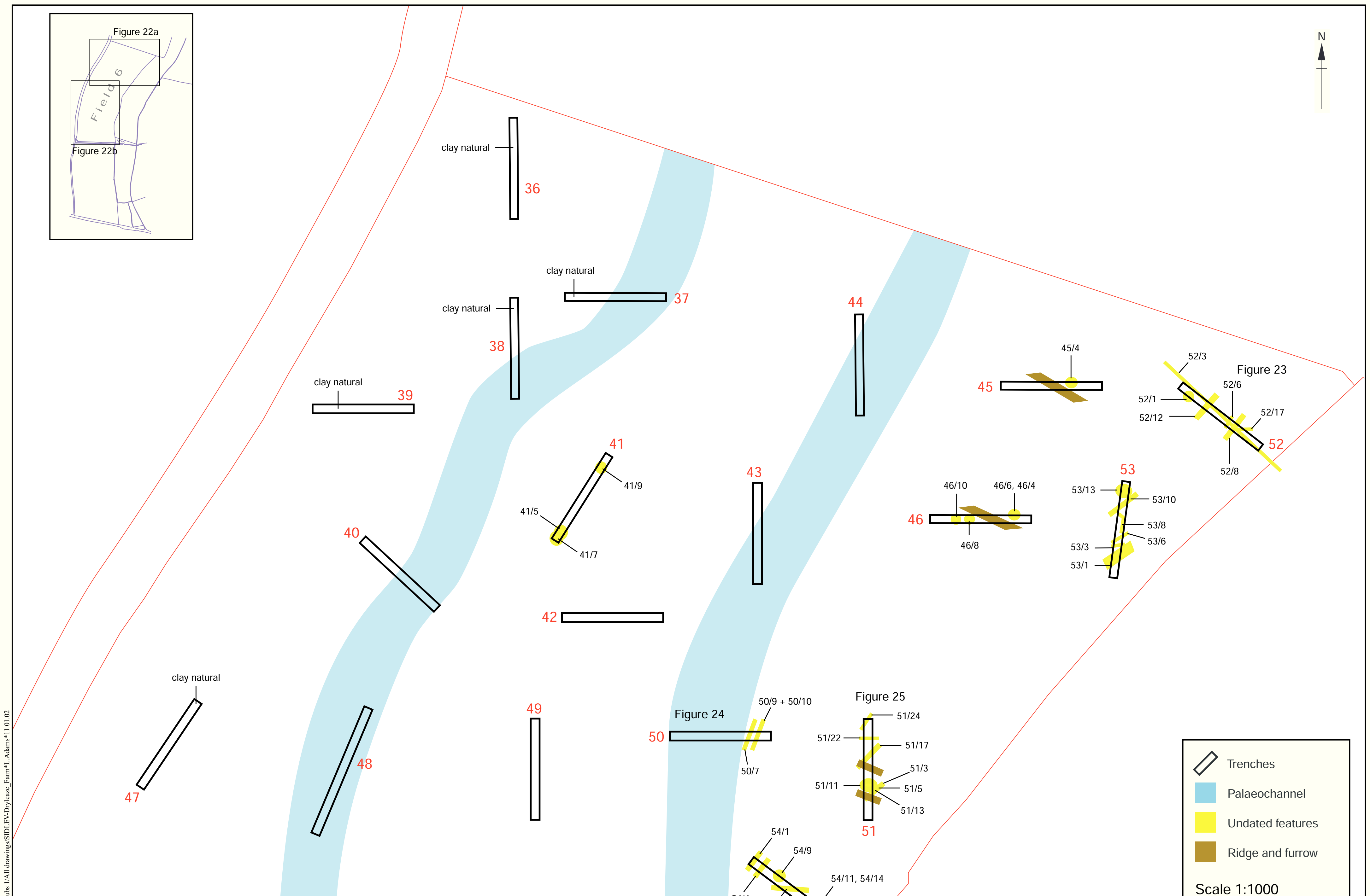


Figure 22a
Field 6
Figure 22b
N
clay natural
36
clay natural
37
clay natural
38
clay natural
39
44
45/4
45
52/3
Figure 23
52/6
52/1
52/12
52/17
52
52/8
41
41/9
41/5
41/7
43
53
53/13
53/10
46/10
46/6, 46/4
46
46/8
53/8
53/6
53/3
53/1
40
42
clay natural
47
48
49
Figure 24
50
50/9 + 50/10
50/7
Figure 25
51/24
51/22
51/17
51/3
51/11
51/5
51/13
51
54/1
54/9
54/11, 54/14
Trenches
Palaeochannel
Undated features
Ridge and furrow
Scale 1:1000

Server 4(W):/oaupubs 1/All drawings/SIDLEV-Dryleaze_Farm*L.Adams*11.01.02

N

clay natural

55/3

55

56

57

57/6

57/4

58

58/4

58/6

59

Figure 26

62/8, 62/10

62

63

63/3

63/1

63/5

63/7

63/11, 63/9

63/15

60

61/10

61

clay natural

65

64/9

64

64/4

64/6

64/1

clay natural

67

68

68/3

66/5

66/6

66/8

66/4

66/7

66

Figure 27

73

69

70/10

70/4

70/6

70

70/8

71

72/6

72/11

72/18

72

72/4

72/8

72/15

75

75/7

75/11

75/4

75/9

clay natural

74

76/21

76/4,6,8,10,12+14

76

76/16

77

Figure 22a

Field 6

Figure 22b

79/19

79

79/11

79/9

79/16

79/17

Figure 28

Figure 29

80/4

80

80/6

78

81

Figure 30

83

82

hollow way

Trenches

Palaeochannel

Undated features

Neolithic/Bronze Age features

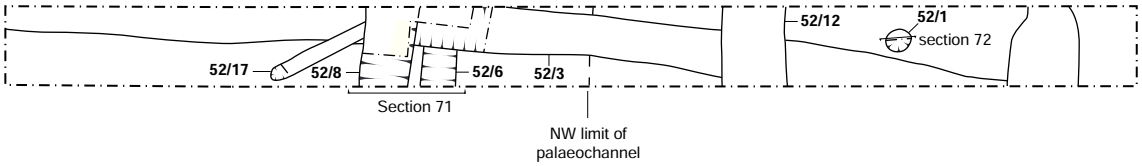
Iron Age features

Roman features

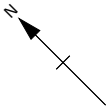
Ridge and furrow

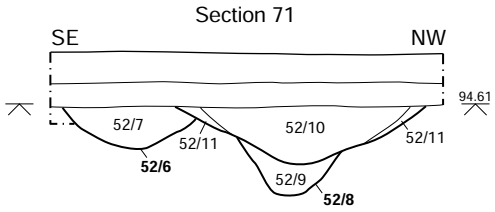
Scale 1:1000

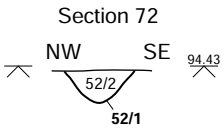
Figure 22b: Field 6, south



Plan scale 1:200

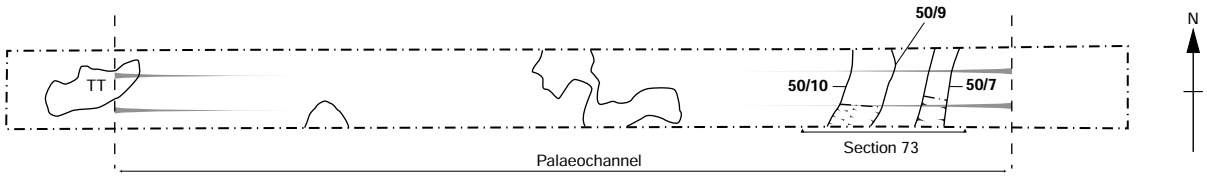






Section scale 1:50

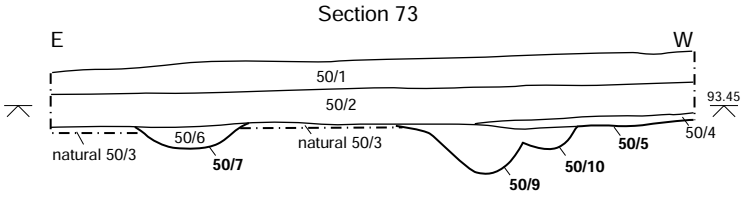
Figure 23: Trench 52



TT - Tree throw

0 10m

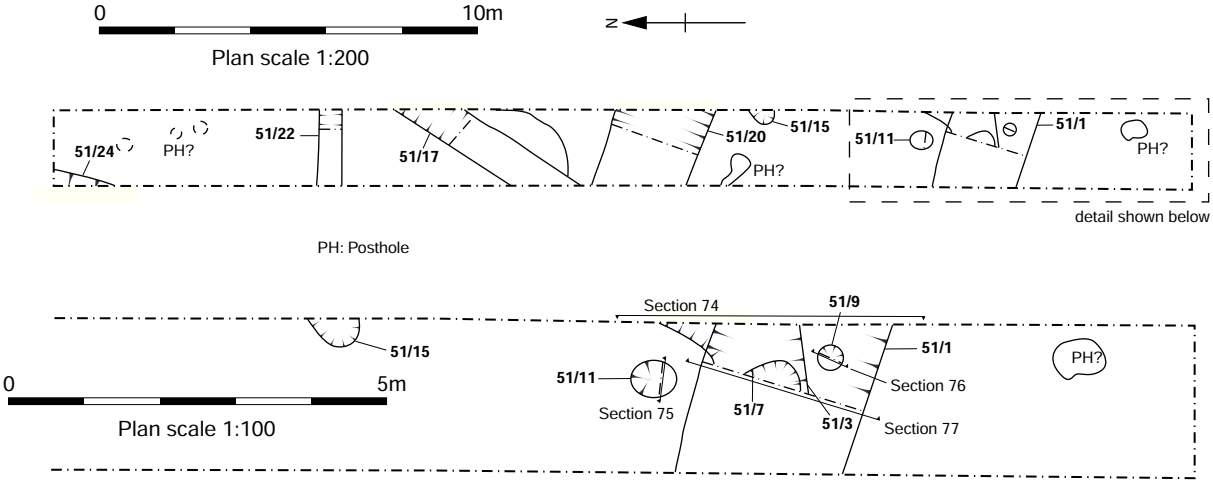
Plan scale 1:200

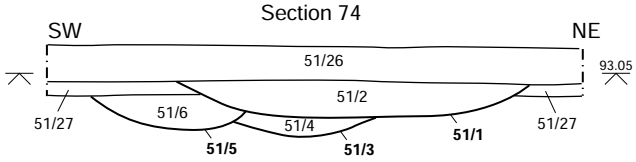


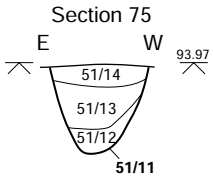
0 2m

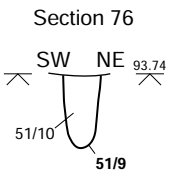
Section scale 1:50

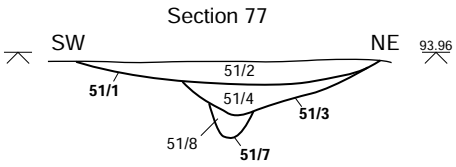
Figure 24: Trench 50











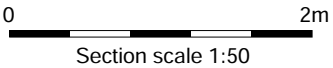
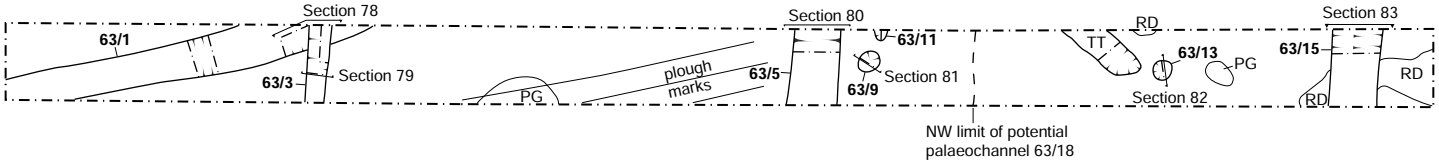
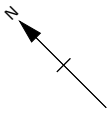
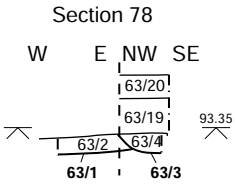


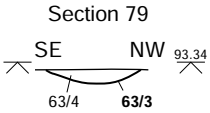
Figure 25: Trench 51

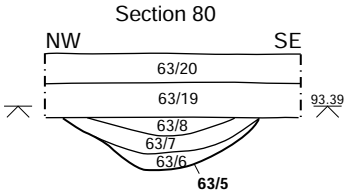


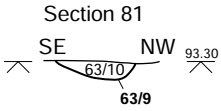


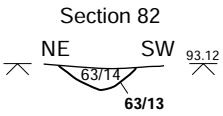
TT Tree throw
RD Root disturbance
PG Periglacial











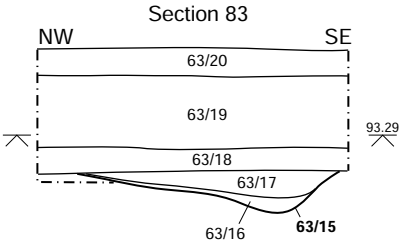
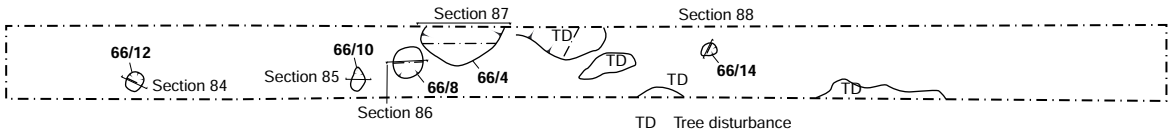
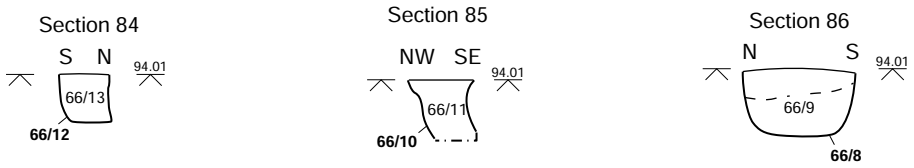


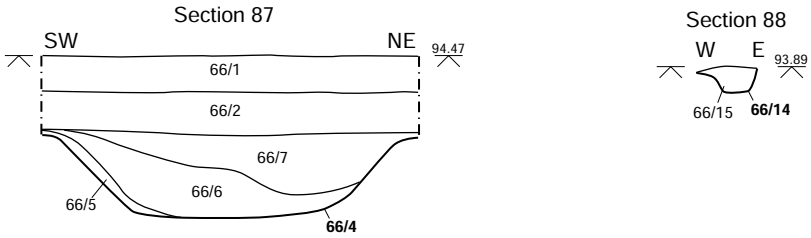
Figure 26: Trench 63



0 10m

Plan scale 1:200

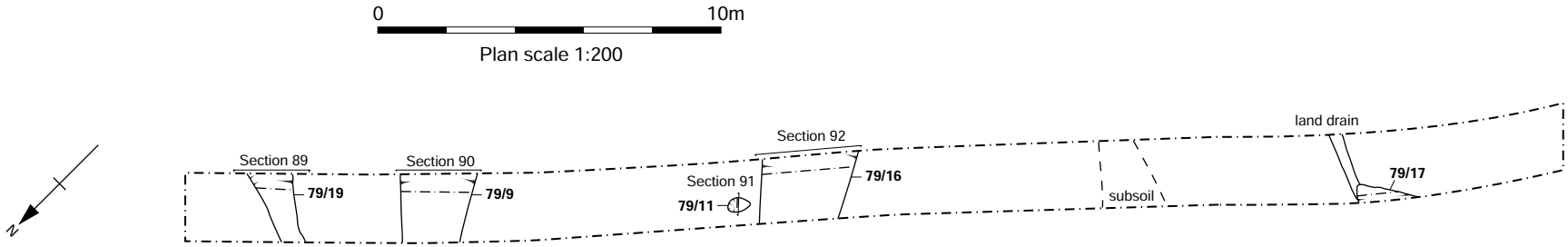


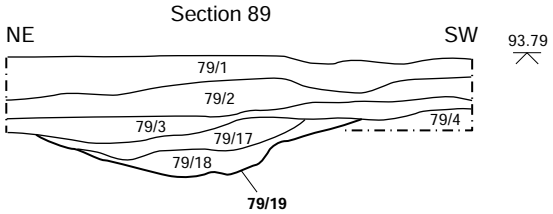


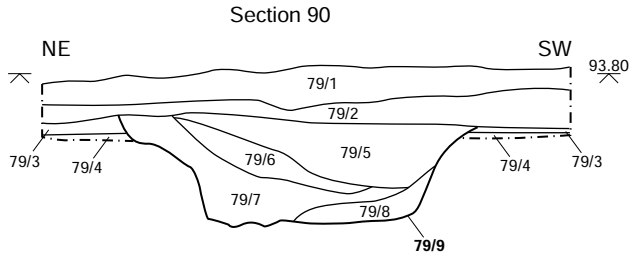
0 2m

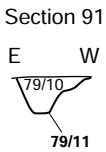
Section scale 1:50

Figure 27: Trench 66









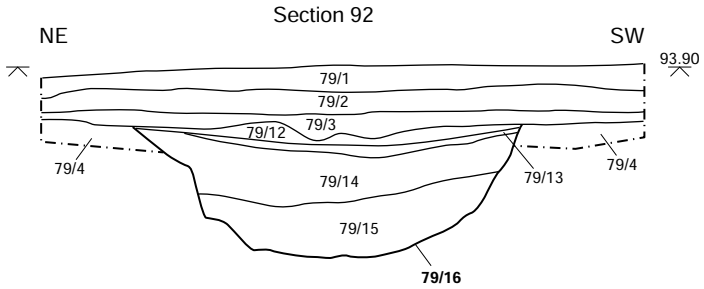
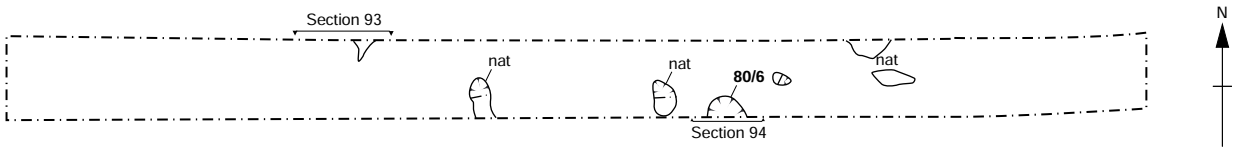
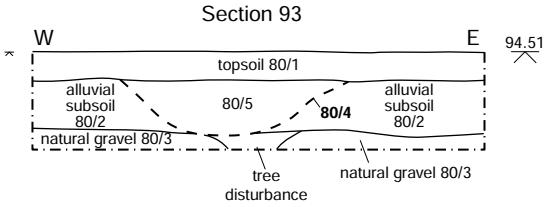
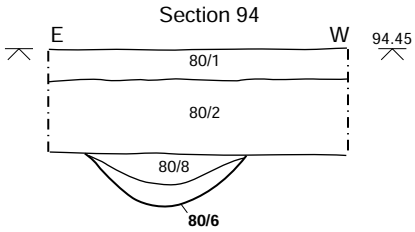


Figure 28: Trench 79



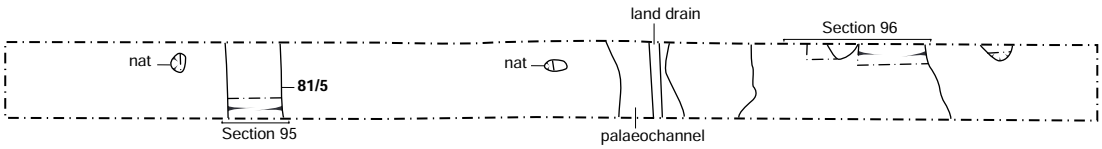
Plan scale 1:200



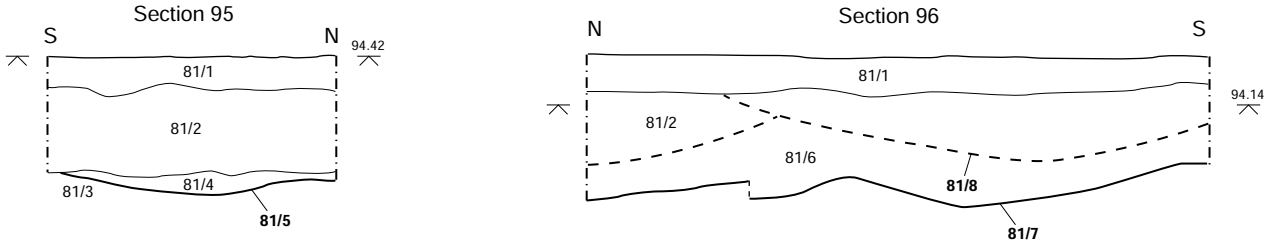


Section scale 1:50

Figure 29: Trench 80



Plan scale 1:200



Section scale 1:50

Figure 30: Trench 81

DRYLEAZE FARM, SIDDINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2001

A.D.H. Bartlett

Surveyed by:

Bartlett-Clark Consultancy

25 Estate Yard, Cuckoo Lane,
North Leigh,
Oxfordshire OX8 6PS
(01865 200864)

for:

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House, Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

Dryleaze Farm
Siddington, Gloucestershire

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey, 2001

Summary

This magnetometer survey was commissioned by Oxford Archaeology as part of an archaeological evaluation of a proposed gravel extraction site at Siddington, Gloucestershire. An initial series of test blocks was surveyed and produced positive findings from the western part of the area, but only limited results from the east, where there may have been alluvial deposition. A group of three ring ditches in the SW field (field 5) responded to the trial survey with particular clarity.

The survey was therefore extended to provide more complete coverage of the two western fields (5 and 6). Findings from field 5, in addition to the ring ditches, included a group of settlement features at the east of the field, which were confirmed to be of Iron Age date by the subsequent trenching. Quarry pits were detected near to the ring ditches, and other findings included parts of a cropmark trackway, a field boundary, and cultivation or drainage features.

A group of magnetic anomalies at the southern end of the northern field (field 6) may be largely natural, although linear features were confirmed nearby. A curving ditch or enclosure was confirmed by trenching at the east of the field, but another possible enclosure found in the survey was not seen during trenching. This could perhaps mean the feature has been eroded and survives only as a magnetic effect in the topsoil. The survey also detected traces of ridge and furrow in field 6.

It is unlikely, given the clear magnetic response obtained from features which have been detected and confirmed by trenching in these fields, that any further substantial concentrations of archaeological features are present but have gone undetected by both the survey and the trenching.

A. Bartlett

Bartlett - Clark Consultancy
Specialists in Archaeogeophysics

22 December 2001

Dryleaze Farm
Siddington, Gloucestershire

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey, 2001

Introduction

This survey was carried out as part of an archaeological evaluation of a proposed gravel extraction site at Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire.

The total area of the site is some 37 ha, centred at NGR SU 029978, of which some 25 ha was surveyed. The survey was commissioned by Oxford Archaeology, in consultation with the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Department, on behalf of Hill's Aggregates Ltd. Fieldwork was carried out in stages during September - October 2001, and initial plots from each stage were supplied for use during subsequent trenching.

Site Description

The geology, topography and archaeological potential of the site are fully reviewed in the report on the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, which was completed by Oxford Archaeology in August 2001. The site is situated on Pleistocene calcareous gravels of the First Gravel Terrace, with clay and alluvium. The land slopes slightly from 102m OD at the NW to 94m OD at the SE, and cropmarks indicate the presence of a N-S paleochannel.

Gravel sites vary in the quality of their response to magnetometer surveys, but conditions here, on the basis of similar work nearby, are likely to be favourable. Good results were obtained in surveys of neighbouring gravel extraction sites at Latton, and on the line of the Latton bypass. A previous magnetometer survey in 1995, as mentioned in the desk-based assessment, also confirmed that the ring ditches at the present site are magnetically detectable.

A number of archaeological features are known from aerial photographs, and are noted in the desk-based report. These include the three ring ditches in the SW field (field 5), and a north south trackway through fields 5 and 6, with enclosures to its east. The APs also indicate traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, and possibly water courses running into a main N-S paleochannel.

Previous investigations in nearby gravel extraction pits have produced extensive archaeological findings, including much Bronze Age activity, as well as later Bronze Age

and Iron Age settlements, and a pit alignment. There is also evidence for Roman and Saxon settlements. This concentration of nearby sites suggests there is a high potential for further archaeological findings within the present evaluation area.

Survey Procedure

The extent of the survey is indicated by the red outline on the 1:3000 scale location map, figure 1. Only minimal findings were obtained from fields 1 and 2, and so coverage there was limited to the sample blocks as shown. Initial trial areas located over the ring ditches and elsewhere in fields 5 and 6 produced positive findings, and so the survey was extended to cover the greater part of these fields, with the exception of areas which were thought unlikely to be productive at the NE corner of field 6. The southern end of field 5 was obstructed by a crop of sunflowers at the time of the survey. The two small fields at the SE of the site (3 and 4) are wet and low lying and, given the results from fields 1 and 2, are unlikely to be suitable for magnetometer surveying.

The magnetometer survey was carried out following standard procedures for work of this kind with readings collected along transects 1m apart using fluxgate magnetometers. The results of the magnetometer survey are shown as a grey scale plot at 1:2000 scale in two sections (north and south) in figures 3a and 3b, and as a graphical plot at 1:1500 scale in three sections (figures 4a, b, c). The x-y graphical plot (4a-c) shows the data after initial corrections including adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and slight linear smoothing. Additional 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot (figures 3a, b) to reduce background noise levels and emphasise features of dimensions suitable to represent archaeological features.

Outlines indicating the location of selected magnetic anomalies are shown superimposed on the three sections of the graphical plot. The same interpretation is reproduced to provide a summary of the findings on figure 1. The survey grid was set out and located at the required national grid co-ordinates by means of a sub-1m accuracy GPS system.

Figure 2 is an additional comparative plan showing the survey interpretation superimposed on trenching information supplied by Oxford Archaeology. More detailed versions of the trenching results are included in the excavation report, but they are reproduced here at a reduced scale on a single plan to allow an overall comparison with the survey findings. The cropmarks as plotted by the English Heritage National mapping Programme and reproduced in the desk-based report are also shown on this plan.

Results

The survey findings are described for fields 1-2 and 5-6 in turn. The numbering of the survey blocks has been changed from the sequence used for the interim plots because some of the initial blocks have now been incorporated in the extended surveys of fields 5 and 6.

Field 1

This field lies immediately to the east of the paleochannel, which is indicated by yellow shading on figure 2, and it is therefore possible that archaeological features here could be obscured beneath alluvial deposition. The survey plots from areas 1a, 1b and 1c show very limited findings, other than pipes. Some small and uncertain pit-like magnetic anomalies are outlined, and there are some possible linear markings in area 1b. A number of the trenches in this field as seen in figure 2 were also unproductive, and others show scattered undated features. It is therefore possible that the lack of magnetometer findings in part reflects the condition of the site, and is not entirely a consequence of an increase in the depth of burial of archaeological features beneath alluvium. A cropmark in area 1c was not detected, but ditches remote from settlement activity often do not respond well to a magnetometer survey.

Field 2

The magnetometer findings here were fewer than in field 1, but the trenching also shows no distinct features within the areas surveyed. The shading in trenches 26-34 (figure 2) indicates alluvial deposits and peaty paleosoil deposits, which would not be detectable by magnetometer surveying.

Field 5

The clear response from the ring ditches indicates that conditions here should be favourable for magnetic detection. The smallest of the three ring ditches, as noted also in the 1995 survey, is indicated by a less continuous outline than the other two.

There is an area of irregular magnetic anomalies at A (as labelled on figure 1). This corresponds to a cropmark, and was found in the trenching to be an area of quarry pits. Other findings from the survey include a curving linear feature at B. This follows a cropmark, and continues to the south on the line of the former trackway. Linear features (C) to the east of the trackway could be traces of ridge and furrow.

A cluster of magnetic anomalies at D lies close to a group of Iron Age features seen in trench 105. An east - west sequence of magnetic anomalies (E - F on figure 1) corresponds to a field boundary as shown on maps of 1778 - 1875, which are reproduced in the desk-based assessment. The strong north - south linear pattern visible in the survey to the south of this boundary could be ridge and furrow, or could perhaps indicate field drains.

A number of magnetic anomalies are outlined in the centre of the field around G. some of these could well be silted pits, but the overall background response in the area is also quite disturbed. The survey plots do not show any boundaries or enclosures as would be expected if this were an ancient settlement site, and some of the trenches in this area were blank. It is not unusual on a gravel soil for natural irregularities in the depth of topsoil cover to be detected in a magnetometer survey, and this could well be the case here, particularly given the highly responsive conditions in this field.

Field 6

There is another area of pit-like magnetic anomalies, similar to those at G in field 5, at the southern end of this field. They are particularly concentrated around H. Linear features were also detected (e.g. at J), but these correspond to cropmarks which may indicate former water courses. There are again, as at G in field 5, no linear or rectilinear features to suggest enclosures or a field system which could be associated with an ancient settlement. Trenches 78 and 83 were blank, and trench 74 (near H) shows natural deposits of clay. It may therefore be the case that the magnetic anomalies as indicated to the south of the linear features at J are largely natural. The response weakens towards the east, where a rectangular cropmark enclosure was not detected. Trenches 80 and 81 confirmed the presence of the enclosure, but found no features within it.

Other findings include a curving ditch at K, which appears to have been sectioned in trench 55, and an additional linear feature and part of an enclosure at L. The linear feature corresponds approximately to a cropmark, but the enclosure was not found in trench 48. This could mean that the feature is heavily eroded, and survives as little more than a shallow deposit of magnetically enhanced topsoil.

A group of small pit-like anomalies at M was not confirmed in trench 37, and could again be natural.

A number of trenches show features at the east of the field, but these are mainly on the line of the cropmark trackway. There is no clear activity in the survey plots in the vicinity of trenches 41 and 46, where post holes are recorded, but the small size of post holes makes them a difficult target for magnetic detection.

There appears to be a pipe on the line of a former boundary between the two parts of field 6. This boundary is shown on the map but is no longer extant. A line of disturbed readings caused by interference from an electric overhead line has been edited out of the final plots.

Conclusions

The survey has provided a clear response to archaeological features at a number of locations, particularly in field 5. These include the ditches and quarry pits at A, the cropmark at B, the Iron Age features at D, and the former field boundary E - F.

The possible enclosure at K in field 6 was confirmed by trenching, but other disturbances such as H and M in this field and those near G in field 5, may be natural. The partial enclosure at L may survive as a magnetic anomaly in the topsoil rather than as an intact subsurface feature.

Some linear cropmark features were detected at J, but others at the east of field 6, where there are likely to be alluvial deposits, did not respond.

There are differences of detail between the survey and trenching results, but an overall consistency in the character and distribution of findings suggests there are unlikely to be further major concentrations of substantial archaeological features which have not been detected by either the trenching or the survey.

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W. Davies, P. Cottrell, D. Lewis and S. Brown assisted with this project.

limit of magnetometer survey area

magnetic anomalies

linear magnetic anomalies

ridge and furrow ?

pipes

N

Field 6

Field 1

Area 1c

Area 1b

Field 6

Area 1a

Field 2

Area 2b

Field 5

Area 2a

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

J

K

L

M

1:3000

0 100m

983

982

981

980

979

978

977

976

975

974

973

025

026

027

028

029

030

031

032

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 1: Location of Magnetometer Survey (with summary of findings)

limit of magnetometer survey area
magnetic anomalies
linear magnetic anomalies
ridge and furrow ?
pipes
cropmarks

Trenches
Paleochannel
Undated features
Neolithic features
Neolithic/BA features
IA features
Quarry pits
Ridge and furrow
Peaty paleochannel deposit

Field 6
Field 1
Area 1c
Area 1b
Area 1a
Field 2
Area 2b
Field 5
Area 2a

N

1:3000
0 100m

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 2: Comparison of magnetometer survey and trenching

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

Based upon the OS 1:25000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A0001

Field 6

Area 1a

Field 1

3b

978

Field 2

N

977

Area 2b

976

+2.4 nT

-2 nT

1:2000

0 100m

975

Area 2a

Field 5

974

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

026 027 029 030 031 032

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 3b: Grey scale plot of magnetometer data (south)

Based upon the OS 1:25000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A0001

Field 6

Field 5

Area 1a

Field 1

Field 2

Area 2b

Area 2a

3b

N

978

977

976

975

974

+2.4 nT

-2 nT

1:2000

0 100m

026 027 029 030 031 032

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 3b: Grey scale plot of magnetometer data (south)

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 4a: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

N

984

983

982

981

980

Field 6

Area 1c

Field 1

Area 1b

38 nT

magnetic anomalies

linear magnetic anomalies

ridge and furrow ?

pipes

1:1500

0 50m

D

Based upon the OS 1:25000 map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Licence No. AL51713A0001

4b

N

980

979

978

977

Field 6

Field 1

Area 1b

Area 1a

Field 2

38 nT

1:1500

0 50m

magnetic anomalies

linear magnetic anomalies

ridge and furrow ?

pipes

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 4b: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

4c

N

Field 2

38 nT

Area 2b

Area 2a

1:1500

0 50m

977

976

975

974

Field 5

026 027 028 029 030

magnetic anomalies
linear magnetic anomalies
ridge and furrow ?
pipes

Surveyed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Oxford Archaeological Unit

Dryleaze Farm, Siddington, Gloucestershire

Magnetometer Survey 2001

Figure 4c: Magnetometer Survey (with interpretation)

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