

Water Eaton

PR6a : Land East of Oxford Road

Environmental Statement Appendix 11.3:
Trial Trench Evaluation Phase 1

Bellway


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Oxford North PR6a. Christ Church College Land Phase 1

Archaeological Evaluation Report

July 2021

Client: EDP on behalf of Savills

Issue No: 4

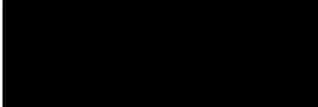
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Oxford North PR6a. Christ Church College Land Phase 1

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed development comprising a mix of residential housing, a primary school, a local centre, green infrastructure, employment, a country park and strategic infrastructure, in North Oxford, just within the boundary of Cherwell District Council. The fieldwork was carried out in December 2020 and was commissioned by EDP on behalf of Savills to inform a future planning application.

A geophysical survey of the 32.30ha site was carried out prior to the commencement of the evaluation and detected a small number of geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin. A total of 123 trenches were excavated across the site, both targeted on geophysical anomalies and to test blank areas.

Potentially the earliest features uncovered were three discrete features in the north of the site. These comprised single pits in Trenches 115 and 120, both containing Iron Age pottery, and a posthole in Trench 119 containing early Iron Age pottery.

Within the centre of the site a cluster of pennanular geophysical anomalies also contained Iron Age pottery, fired clay and animal bone and are interpreted as roundhouses forming a small, potentially unenclosed settlement focused on Trenches 28, 29, 30, 32 and 33. This activity extended to the east with a further potential house gully in Trench 19, pits in Trenches 18 and 27 and a linear ditch in Trench 18 all containing Iron Age material.

Two further pennanular geophysical anomalies within the north of the site broadly corresponded to the location of two round barrows noted from historic mapping and Lidar imaging. The barrows were present within Trenches 115 and 119, with their surrounding ditches and parts of the internal mounds surviving. Within Trench 115 the mound material was recorded as sealing a pit, containing a cremation burial radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age. Within the centre of the barrow burnt charcoal rich deposits overlay the mound material and may represent in situ pyre material. A radiocarbon submission returned an Anglo-Saxon date. A pottery vessel containing cremated human bone had been inserted into the possible pyre material. The pot dated from AD 400-750 and exhibited fabric impressions and staining from an iron object, suggesting grave goods could remain within the barrow mound. Based on the recorded stratigraphy the barrow in Trench 115 dates between the late Bronze Age and early Anglo-Saxon period.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Jim Mumford and Paul Murray, who were supported by Lee Sparks, Victoria Green, Liz Connelly, Rebecca Coombes, Chris Pickard, Sally Jones, Samantha Jenkins, Elanor Stanley and Louie Parfitt. Survey and digitising was carried out by Sally Jones, Victoria Green and Caroline Souday. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by EDP on behalf of Savills to undertake the first phase of a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed development comprising a mix of residential housing, a primary school, a local centre, green infrastructure, employment, a country park and strategic infrastructure. Later phases of trenching will cover the area to the north of this site.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A specification was agreed between the representatives of EDP and Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (OA 2020). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Oxford, just within the boundary of Cherwell District Council. The site is centred on NGR SP 50744 11111, and is bounded to the west by the A4165 Oxford Road, to the north and east by arable fields and to the south by the premises of the North Oxford Lawn Tennis Club and Oxford Hawkes Hockey Club (Fig.1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of a series of contiguous arable fields (Fig. 2).

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Oxford Clay and West Walton Formation formed 157-166 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. This is partially overlain in the southernmost fields by a spur of sand and gravel of the Wolvercote Sand and Gravel Member formed around three million years ago during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a Desk Based Assessment (EDP 2018), the results of which are summarised below.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 The Oxfordshire HER records two prehistoric assets within the site and these comprise the partially ploughed remains of Bronze Age round barrows located on higher ground within the site on the eastern side of the A4165. These are shown on historic maps as *tumuli*. Little description is provided on the HER for these monuments, only that they may comprise the '*twam lythan beorgam*' of the bounds of '*Eatun*', however it is not clear as to exactly what this means, although it appears to be a reference to the documenting of these barrows in the Anglo-Saxon period. The HER does note that the remains have been ploughed over and they have clearly experienced a significant degree of truncation.

1.3.3 In the wider study area, the HER records 21 prehistoric assets and a further six undated assets, which could reasonably be attributed to this period. The findspot of six Palaeolithic handaxes is recorded c.360m south of the site, along Oxford Road. The finds were recovered from a drainage ditch in c.1968. Further Palaeolithic finds comprising numerous flint implements, flakes and a broken handaxe were all found some distance to the south of the site, either within, or along the edge of the Wolvercote gravel terraces and/or a former channel of the Thames.

1.3.4 Two Mesolithic maceheads were found within the study area during the mid to late-20th century, however the exact find locations are unknown, although a general position to the south west of the site was recorded. A Mesolithic micro-burin and a Neolithic cushioned macehead have also been recovered from the same general area. A Neolithic polished stone axe was recovered from the surface of a ploughed field in 1975, c.450m east of the site, and a Neolithic to Bronze Age antler hoe was found immediately south of this location in 1977.

1.3.5 Other lithic findspots within the study area include a fragment of a Neolithic flint adze blade found c.150m south of the site, a later prehistoric flint flake found to the south west of the site and a later prehistoric lithic scatter found c.600m south east of the site.

1.3.6 The number and typology of prehistoric artefacts recovered from the study area is a clear indication that the landscape was utilised during the prehistoric period. The artefact evidence is supported by archaeological features, some of which are indicative of settlement, albeit attributed to the later-prehistoric epoch.

1.3.7 A 'long-lived settlement' spanning the Iron Age/early Roman period, to the 4th century AD is recorded c.870m south west of the site, adjacent to the A40 and A34 western bypass. Following excavation in 2008, the settlement was found to be a low-status rural site. A second possible Iron Age to Roman settlement complex is recorded c.575m north east of the site, however this has been identified via historic aerial photographs and has not been confirmed by excavation. Nonetheless, the complex of conjoined rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, with associated trackways, is suggestive of a settlement of possible Iron Age or Roman date. This site may be associated with an aggregate field system identified immediately to the north.

1.3.8 Iron Age artefacts recovered from the study area include pottery sherds, a *La Tène* bronze dagger scabbard and two bronze coins of Greek origin. All of these artefacts are recorded in the general grid square to the south west of the site.

1.3.9 Whilst undated, there are a number of assets within the wider study area that could reasonably be attributed to this period. A probable Bronze Age ring ditch is recorded from aerial photographs, c.520m east of the site, close to the River Cherwell. In the same general area, there is an undated mound with associated flints and a number of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures with associated trackways.

Roman

1.3.10 The Oxfordshire HER records one possible Roman period heritage asset within the site. This comprises the line of a 'ridgeway', also known as 'Grundy's Road 2', which is represented by the modern Oxford-Banbury Road (A4165), running on a north-south alignment to the west of the site.

1.3.11 Perhaps the most noteworthy potential Roman asset within the study area, is the site of a possible villa at Cuttleslowe. The site was identified in parched cropmarks in 1989, c.530m east of the site. When investigated on the ground, it is noted that 2nd and 3rd century coins were found, however there was no evidence for foundations.

1.3.12 The only other archaeological features attributed to the Roman period within the study area (notwithstanding the aforementioned Iron Age to Roman settlement sites), comprises several ditches c.120m north of the site, beneath the Water Eaton park and ride complex. Evaluation of this site in 1998 revealed several ditches, one of which was of 1st or 2nd century date, the remainder being post-medieval in origin. A subsequent watching brief carried out in 2003 failed to encounter any further Roman remains at this site.

1.3.13 The remaining assets attributed to the Roman period within the study area comprise artefact findspots. These include coarse pottery sherds and mortaria from Peartree Hill, c.480m west of the site; and various sherds found in a garden c.480m east of the site, close to the River Cherwell.

Early medieval and medieval

1.3.14 There are no early medieval assets recorded within the site and only two are recorded within the wider study area. These comprise an ornamental bronze strap fitting and a weaving batten, both recorded in the general grid square to the south west of the site.

1.3.15 There are no identified heritage assets from the medieval period recorded on either the Oxfordshire or Oxford City HERs within the site, although four are recorded in the wider study area. A medieval moat is recorded immediately east of the site, at St Frideswide's farm, noted as 'much ploughed down'. The farm building remains and is listed at Grade II*. The earthwork remains of Cuttleslowe deserted medieval village are located immediately north of the site.

1.3.16 Further north, a second medieval settlement is recorded, comprising the shrunken village of Water Eaton. An earthwork survey of the DMV found it to be much reduced by ploughing and encroached upon by buildings. The final recorded asset attributed to this period within the study area comprises a field system, c.520m south of the site.

1.3.17 It is evident (via aerial photographs, LiDAR and the site walkover survey), that large parts of the site were under the plough from at least the medieval period, evidenced by widespread ridge and furrow. This would suggest that the site comprised the farmed 'hinterland' of nearby settlements and was not utilised during this period.

Post-medieval

1.3.18 A large number of post-medieval assets within the study area are related to industrial processes and transportation into and out of Oxford and are not considered to influence the archaeological potential of the site. These comprise:

- A brick works and brick pit at Peartree Hill, c.440m west of the site;
- A brick kiln, clay pit and well c.460m – 570m south of the site;
- A length of private canal, a canal wharf, drawbridge, lock and milestone along the course of the Oxford Canal, c.870m west of the site at its closest point;

- A railway crossing house, signal box and weighbridge, c.590m west of the site;
- The site of Gosford grain silos, c.210m north of the site.

1.3.19 The remaining asset attributed to the post-medieval period comprises a circular enclosure, c.980m north east of the site. A Second World War pillbox is recorded to the south-west of the site, just off Oxford Road. The structure is recorded as in good condition, noted in the garden to the rear of flats 580-588 Banbury Road.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- iii. To determine the date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other means;
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy
- vi. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- vii. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;
- viii. To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey (WYAS 2020).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised 123 trenches spread over a 32.3ha area, each measuring 50m by 1.9m. The trench array was designed to target geophysical anomalies and to test 'blank' areas (Fig. 2). Areas of the site which contained a good geophysical response were subject to 2% evaluation. Where the results were more open to interpretation, or where only plough furrows were uncovered a 4% sample was applied.

2.2.2 The trenches were located in accordance with the WSI (OA 2020) and laid out using a GPS with a sub-15mm accuracy, except where minor adjustments were required due to ground conditions or site obstructions.

2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, the trench edges. Machining continued in even spits down to the undisturbed natural deposits or the first archaeological horizon.

2.2.4 The exposed surfaces were sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.

2.2.5 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was completed in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual.

2.2.6 A full photographic record comprising digital photos was collated and all archaeological features, deposits and trenches were photographed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains; blank trenches will not be discussed further. The full details of all trenches with dimensions, depths and descriptions of all deposits are tabulated in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are presented in Appendix B and environmental data in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of brownish yellow sandy clay mixed with blue-grey clays was overlain by brown silty clay with gravel subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil. Across the majority of the site recent heavy ploughing had denuded the subsoil layer and impacted on the underlying geology in places.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site mostly remained dry throughout, though the final days of the evaluation saw flooding of some trenches and features. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 18, 19, 27-30, 33, 34, 41, 47, 51, 59, 86, 89, 90, 93, 108, 115, 119 and 120 (Figures 3-5).

3.3.2 Trenches 27-30, 33 and 34 were targeted on a dense cluster of geophysical anomalies suggesting a group of late prehistoric roundhouses.

3.3.3 The northern field, Trenches 90, 93, 108 and 120 had a sparser spread of archaeological features, though discrete pits showed that there has been low level usage of the area from prehistory to the early 20th century. Trenches 115 and 119 were targeted on sub-circular geophysical anomalies and each contained the remains of a round barrow.

3.3.4 Trenches 30, 86 and 89 contained plough furrows which follow the broader system visible from the geophysical survey of the site.

3.4 Trenches 18, 19 and 41 (Figures 3 and 6)

3.4.1 **Trench 18** contained an ovoid probable rubbish pit, 1803, which measured 0.25m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit contained one fill (1804), which produced pottery dating to the Iron Age, as well as rare flecks of charcoal.

3.4.2 Pit fill 1804 was cut by a NE-SW running ditch (1805), which measured 0.56m wide and 0.24m deep, with a concave base and moderate sloping sides and a single fill (1803), which contained no finds.

3.4.3 To the south-west of these features a further ditch (1807), was orientated NNW-SSE. And measured 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (1808), which contained pottery of Iron Age date and a single iron nail (see Appendix B.6).

3.4.4 **Trench 19** contained a ditch, 1904, at the northern end of the trench (Plate 1). The ditch had been heavily truncated during recent ploughing although its curvilinear shape was still visible in plan. The base was concave from shallow sloping sides. The ditch measured 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill, 1903, which contained small fragments of Iron Age pottery

3.4.5 **Trench 41** contained two NW-SE aligned ditches, both within the south-western end of the trench. Ditch 4103 was the southernmost of the two and measured 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 8). The fill, 4104, contained no finds.

3.4.6 Adjacent ditch 4105 measured 0.50m wide and 0.22m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The lower fill, 4107, contained rounded pebbles, and was sealed by 4106, neither of which contained any finds.

3.5 Trenches 27 – 30, 33 and 34 (Figures 4 and 7)

3.5.1 The area covered by Trenches 27 – 37 targeted the densest spread of features identified by the geophysical survey.

3.5.2 **Trench 27** was on the south-west side of the group and contained two pits and a posthole. Pit 2704 was at the northern end of the trench and was sub-circular, measuring 0.98m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 2). The pit had a single fill 2703, which contained middle Iron Age pottery, flint, animal bone and burnt stones which may suggest that it was a rubbish pit.

3.5.3 Just to the south of the centre of the trench a pit, 2705, contained a large amount of burnt material in its fills, suggesting a previous use as a fire pit or possible kiln. The pit was 0.72m wide and 0.32m deep with a concave base and steep almost vertical sides. The pit had four fills, all of which apart from redeposited natural fill, 2709, contained burnt stones, representing possible dumps of burnt material. Fill 2707 contained pottery of Iron Age date, fired clay and two residual struck flints. An environmental sample (Sample 1 – Appendix C.1) contained charcoal and a few charred brassica seeds.

3.5.4 A metre to the north of 2705, a posthole, 2710, was ovoid in plan and measured 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep with a stepped base and vertical sides. The posthole had two fills, 2711 and 2712, both of which contained flecks of charcoal which could possibly be redeposited from pit 2705.

3.5.5 **Trench 28** was targeted on a short stretch of curvilinear geophysical anomaly. Two curvilinear ditches uncovered in the trench did not line up with the anomaly, although the southern one was a reasonable fit, and they may represent two round house gullies, one at the north of the trench and one at the south. In addition, a further ditch, a posthole and a pit were also present.

3.5.6 Ditch 2803 is the southernmost ditch in the trench and was orientated NE-SW measuring 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep, with a concave base and moderately sloping sides (Plate 3). The ditch had a single fill, 2804, which contained Iron Age pottery and an iron nail. Fuel ash slag was recovered from the subsoil immediately overlying the ditch (2801). The area had been heavily ploughed so the slag is likely to have come from the ditch fill. An environmental sample from fill 2804 (Sample 5 – Appendix C.1) contained charred seeds of

grain, brassica dock and vetch. The ditch has also been truncated by a N-S running plough furrow.

3.5.7 A posthole, 2805, lay to the north of ditch 2803, and measured 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep with a concave base and moderately sloping sides. The posthole had a single fill, 2806, with no finds.

3.5.8 North of the posthole a pit, 2807, was sub-ovoid in plan and measured 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep, with a concave base and moderately sloping sides. The pit had a single fill, 2808, which contained pottery of Iron Age date.

3.5.9 To the north of pit 2807, a NW-SE running ditch, 2809, was possibly related to ditch 2803, between them forming the arc around a roundhouse). The ditch measured 1.05m wide and 0.34m deep with a concave base and moderately sloping sides. The ditch had two fills 2810 and upper fill 21811 which contained pottery of Iron Age date and animal bone.

3.5.10 At the northern end of the trench, a ditch, 2812, was orientated NE-SW and measured 0.50m wide and 0.12m deep with a concave base and shallow sloping sides. The ditch contained two fills, 2813 and upper fill 2814 which contained no finds.

3.5.11 **Trench 29** lay immediately west of Trench 28 and contained two roundhouse gulleys, one of which was recorded by the geophysical survey. Within the centre of the trench two sections of ditch, 2903 and 2906, together formed the western side of a roundhouse gully, which was a reasonable match with the geophysics. Ditch 2903, (Plate 4), the southern segment, was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.16m wide and 0.46m deep with concave sides and base and two fills, lower fill 2904 and upper fill 2905, which contained Iron Age pottery, animal bone and a fragment of potential fired clay firebar (see Appendix B.3).

3.5.12 The northern segment of the ditch, 2906, which was orientated NE-SW also measured 1.16m wide and 0.46m deep and had stepped sides leading to a flat base. The ditch had two remaining fills, the lower fill, 2907, and upper fill 2908 which contained Iron Age pottery and potential fired clay firebar fragments. The ditch was cut by a NNW-SSE running plough furrow, 2909.

3.5.13 At the northern end of Trench 29 a further curvilinear ditch, 2911, was orientated NNW-SSE and then curved to the south-west; probably forming the eastern side of a roundhouse gully not picked up by the geophysics. Ditch 2911 measured 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base, and the single fill, 2912, which contained fragments of Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

3.5.14 **Trench 30** contained two NNW-SSE aligned plough furrows, part of the same agricultural system seen elsewhere in this field.

3.5.15 **Trench 33** lay immediately to the west of Trench 29. At the south-eastern end of the trench, a curvilinear ditch, 3303, was aligned WSW-ENE and measured 0.68m wide and 0.26m deep and had vertical/steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 5). The ditch had been heavily truncated by ploughing and had one remaining fill, 3304, which contained animal bone.

3.5.16 To the north-west a ditch, 3305, was orientated east-west and may also form part of a roundhouse gully, although no continuation was present. The ditch measured 1.12m wide and

0.22m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and contained two fills, the lower fill, 3307, which contained pottery of Iron Age date, and was sealed by 3308.

3.5.17 Two stakeholes cut the fill of ditch 3303. Stakehole 3311 was towards the southern side of the ditch and measured 0.38m wide and 0.30m deep with moderately sloping sides and concave base and a single fill 3312. Stakehole 3311 cut 3314, the fill of stakehole 3313 which was located to the north and measured 0.38m wide and 0.34m deep with a very similar profile to 3311.

3.5.18 **Trench 34** was targeted on a pennanular geophysical anomaly.

Two features within the trench predated the roundhouse gully ditches (3403 and 3407 – below). An earlier ovoid pit, 3415, measured 1.15m wide and 0.19m deep and had a flat base with moderate, shallow sides. The pit had two fills, lower fill 3416 and upper fill 3117 which contained no finds. The pit was cut by ditch 3403 (Plate 6). On the southern side of the trench within the area defined by ditches 3403 and 3407 was a possible ditch terminus, 3420, which measured 1.3m wide and 0.13m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The lower fill, 3421, was sealed by 3422 which contained pottery of middle Iron Age date.

3.5.19 Ditches 3403 and 3407 represent the south-western and north-eastern sides of the roundhouse gully ditch respectively. Ditch 3403 measured 2.94m wide and 0.88m deep and had three remaining fills. The lowest fill, 3404, contained Iron Age pottery and was sealed by 3405. The upper fill, 3406, also contained Iron Age pottery as well as animal bone and fragments of fired clay. An environmental sample from 3406 (Sample 2 –Appendix C.1) contained charred wheat and brassica seeds. Ditch 3407 to the north-east measured 2.44m wide though the full depth was not reached for safety reasons, due to it being more than 1m below the ground surface (Plate 7). Where excavation ceased, four fills had been identified, from the base 3410, 3409, 3408 and the upper fill 3411 which contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

3.5.20 Between the two sections of roundhouse gully was a north-south running ditch, 3412, which measured 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Lower fill 3413 and upper fill 3414 did not contain any finds.

3.5.21 At the western end of the trench a pit, 3418, measured 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow sides and a flat base. The pit had a single fill, 3419 which contained a large amount of charcoal, so it could represent a dump from a burning event, or evidence that a structure had caught fire. An environmental sample from fill 3419 (Sample 3 –Appendix C.1) contained charred seeds of wheat and possibly brassica. From the geophysical survey, pit 3418 may be one of four forming a four-post structure, potentially the remains of a raised granary.

3.6 Trench 47

3.6.1 **Trench 47** was located towards the eastern edge of the site. The trench contained two postholes at the south-western end. Posthole 4703 measured 0.37m wide and 0.19m deep, and posthole 4705, located 0.1m south of 4703, measured 0.27m wide and 0.15m deep. Both postholes were sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and both had one fill (4404 and 4406 respectively) which contained no finds.

3.7 Trench 51

3.7.1 **Trench 51** was located contained a tree-throw hole and a posthole. The tree-throw hole, 5103, was irregular in shape and the single fill, 5104, contained small fragments of animal bone. The circular posthole, 5105, lay on the north-east side of 5103, and measured 0.3m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderate-steeply sloping sides and concave base. The single fill, 5106, contained burnt stone.

3.8 Trench 59

3.8.1 **Trench 59** lay immediately north of Trench 51 and contained one shallow NW-SE running ditch, 5903, which measured 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base with a single fill, 5904, which contained no finds.

3.9 Trenches in the northern field: 90, 93, 108, 115, 119 and 120 (Figures 5, 8 and 9).

3.9.1 **Trench 90** lay in the south west corner of the northern field and contained two pits at its western end. Pit 9003 was sub-rectangular and measured 1m wide and 0.62m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill, 9004, contained post-medieval pottery dating from 1780 -1840 and iron slag.

3.9.2 Pit 9005 cut 9004 on the western side and was probably a quarry pit, possibly associated with the road 50m to the west. The full dimensions of the quarry pit were not seen in the trench though it appeared to be 0.2m deep with gently sloping edges. The single fill, 9006, contained pottery also dating from 1780-1840.

3.9.3 **Trench 93** lay to the east of Trench 90 and contained three postholes. Posthole 9303 was at the centre of the trench and was sub-ovoid in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.2m wide and 0.07m deep. The single fill, 9304, contained no finds.

3.9.4 At the northern end of the trench posthole 9305 measured 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep. The posthole had gently sloping sides and a flat base with a single fill, 9306, that had contained no finds.

3.9.5 Eight metres to the south of 9303, posthole 9307 was sub-circular and measured 0.26m wide and 0.1m deep, with gradually sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base. The posthole had a single fill, 9308, made up of burnt material, though it contained no finds.

3.9.6 **Trench 108** was north of Trench 93 and contained a pit, 10803, within its south-western end. The pit was ovoid in plan and measured 1.64m wide and 0.36m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills, 10804 and 10805, but neither contained any dating evidence.

3.9.7 **Trench 115** contained two ditches, both aligned NW-SE, at the north-east (11513) and south-west (11505) ends of the trench. These almost certainly represented ditches defining a round barrow measuring approximately 33m in diameter. Between the ditches a deposit, 11512, was recorded that appeared to form the remnants of the central barrow mound. A scorched area, 11509, was recorded overlying the approximate the centre of the mound deposit, which was surrounded by a thin, laminated charcoal rich deposit containing cremated bone (11508). The scorched area and the charcoal rich deposits appeared to represent an in-

situ pyre site. A near complete Anglo-Saxon pot (11510) was imbedded into deposit 11508. A pit, 11507, sealed by deposit 11512, was recorded at the south-western end of the trench.

3.9.8 Ditch 11513 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and was not fully excavated due to ingress of water. The ditch was 3.2m wide with a recorded depth of 0.28m. It contained a single fill, 11514, which did not contain any finds. Ditch 11505 was located at the south-western end of the trench and contained two fills (11504, 11503), which also did not produce any finds. An environmental sample from fill 11503 (Sample 7 - Appendix C.1) contained a single wheat grain.

3.9.9 Some 5m to the north-east of ditch 11505 was a small pit, 11507. It was only partially exposed but appeared circular. It was 0.66m wide, 0.24m deep and contained a single fill, 11506, which contained pottery of initially dated to the earliest Iron Age date and cremated human bone (Appendix C.3). An environmental sample (Sample 9 – Appendix C.1) contained charcoal from oak, cherry/blackthorn and potentially hawthorn/apple as well as charred hazelnut shell and a possible barley grain. The pit was sealed by deposit 11512 described below. A radiocarbon date of 1011-841 cal BC (95.4% probability, SUERC-98223; Appendix E) from charred material within 11506 would place the deposit within the late Bronze Age.

3.9.10 Between ditches 11505 and 11513 deposit 11512 appeared to represent the remnant of the barrow mound, although it was relatively indistinct at its extremes, close to the ditches. It was c 3.2m wide and 0.24m thick. A heat affected area, 11509, was partially exposed on the surface of this deposit, roughly equidistant from the ditches. This measured 2.9m x 1.22m, although was somewhat amorphous. It comprised dark red to mid orange clay silt. A distinct deposit, 11508, partly overlay 11509 and appeared to surround it. Deposit 11508 was a thin, patchy deposit laminated with lenses of pale brown silt. It contained 20% charcoal, c, 1% of which were relatively large pieces, and c, 5% cremated bone. An environmental sample (Sample 10 – Appendix C.1) contained charcoal from oak, hazel and willow/poplar as well as a ribwort plantain seed. A near complete pot (Ref No 11510; Plates 9 and 10) appeared to have been placed upright on the surface of the mound deposit 11512 (rather than being placed within an excavated hole) and was within deposit 11508, suggesting deposit 11508 had formed around it. A radiocarbon date from deposit 11508 yielded a calibrated date of 575-646 AD with a 95.4% probability (SUERC-98219; see Appendix E). The pot dated from AD 400-750. A further sherd, likely derived from the vessel was recovered from the pot fill, 11511. An environmental sample from 11511 (Sample 11 – Appendix C.1) contained only an unidentified seed.

3.9.11 Trench 119 contained a ditch, 11903, aligned NE-SW, a pit, 11907, and a post-hole, 11910. The features were all sealed by deposit 11906 which may have represented the base of a barrow mound.

3.9.12 At the south-eastern end of the trench ditch, 11903, was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.68m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained primary and secondary fills (11904, 11905 respectively) which did not contain any finds. It was sealed by deposit 11906 described below. It is worth noting that this feature did not correspond to the geophysical survey results, and it is unclear whether this feature relates to the round barrow targeted by the trench. An environmental sample from fill 11905 (Sample 8 – Appendix C.1) contained only small charcoal fragments.

3.9.13 A pit, 11907, was located c. 3m to the north-west of the ditch. It was a slightly irregular ovoid in plan, measuring 1.3m by 1m and 0.26m in depth. It had steep to near vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills (11908, 11909) with 11908 forming the bulk of the fill and 11909 being a small charcoal rich deposit on the north-west side of the pit. Neither of the fills produced any finds.

3.9.14 To the north-west and adjacent to the pit was post-hole 11910. This was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.32m and was 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill, 11911, which produced pottery dated to the early Iron Age.

3.9.15 A deposit, 11906, was recorded in section, and extended for 30m from the south-west end of the trench. It was 0.24m thick gradually thinning to the north-west. It comprised soft, friable mid to pale brown clay silt with few small, rounded pebbles. The trench was placed on the north-eastern edge of a probable barrow (Fig. 5) which broadly corresponded with deposit 11906, suggesting that this deposit might represent material forming the barrow mound.

3.9.16 **Trench 120** was on the northern boundary of the site and contained a pit and a posthole at the north-eastern end of the trench. The posthole, 12003, was circular in plan and measured 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill, 12004, contained no finds.

3.9.17 Pit 12005 lay to the immediate south east of the posthole, though no relationship remained. The pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.82m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The pit had two fills, the uppermost fill 12007 contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone along with a large amount of charcoal. An environmental sample (Sample 6 – Appendix C.1) was charcoal rich and contained charred seeds of wheat and goosefoot.

3.10 Finds and environmental summary

3.10.1 Pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from features in Trenches 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 115, 119 and 120. Where diagnostic, the material from Trenches 115 and 119 is likely to be earliest Iron Age, with sherds from the other trenches exhibiting a diversity of fabric types that suggest some chronological depth (see Appendix B.1). A sherd from Trench 34 exhibited a middle Iron Age form. A mostly complete vessel and associated sherd of Anglo-Saxon date (AD 400-750) were recovered from two contexts in Trench 115 (Appendix B.2). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from features in Trenches 86 and 90.

3.10.2 Fired clay fragments, potentially from hearth or oven structures were recovered from Trenches 27, 29 and 34 (Appendix B.3). A fragment of iron slag was recovered from a post-medieval context in Trench 90 (Appendix B.5), and iron nails were recovered from features in Trenches 18 and 28 (Appendix B.6). Residual struck flint was recovered from features in trenches 27 and 120, and where diagnostic this was late Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date (Appendix B.7).

3.10.3 Animal bone was recovered from features in Trenches 18, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 50, 51 and 120. The majority of the material derived from Iron Age contexts. Bone condition was generally poor, with limited evidence surviving for burning or butchery. All of the bones recovered were mammalian, with cattle, sheep/goat, equids and pig represented (Appendix C.2).

3.10.4 Environmental samples were taken from 11 deposits (Appendix C.1) from Trenches 27, 28, 34, 115, 119 and 120. In general, there is evidently some potential for the recovery of charred remains from features across the site, but the material in these samples has only limited interpretative value.

3.10.5 Cremated human bone was recovered from deposits interpreted as relating to a funerary pyre and cremation vessel within Trench 115, as well as a pit sealed by the barrow mound material. The pyre material partially sealed a deposit relating to the central mound of a round barrow.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

Geophysical survey

4.1.1 The geophysical survey identified many of the major features uncovered, particularly the potential round houses in Trenches 28, 29, 33, 34 and 35, although the actual positions of the ditches were several metres away from the plotted position of the corresponding anomalies. The linear anomaly orientated NE-SW and targeted by Trenches 31, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 37 was interpreted in the geophysics report as a footpath and matches with a mapped path from early OS maps and an aerial photograph from 1945. No trace of the footpath was found within any of the trenches, potentially due to the recent heavy ploughing. The eastern end of the round barrow in Trench 115 was a good match to the geophysical anomaly, but the western arc was not noted by the geophysics. The barrow targeted by Trench 119 appeared to be a poorer match to the associated anomaly.

4.1.2 Features with Trenches 18, 19, 47, 51, 59, 90, 93, 108 and 120 were not picked up during the survey, although it should be noted that there were a lot of plough furrows and field drains noted (removed from plans in this report for clarity) which may have obscured some trends.

Trenching

4.1.3 The trenches provided a good coverage of the proposed development area, targeting both geophysical anomalies and testing blank areas. The machining was carried out cleanly, providing good visibility of deposits in the evaluation trenches. The revealed features were easily identified against the underlying geology, and the majority of features excavated contained dateable material.

4.1.4 Towards the end of the evaluation within the northern trenches, the ground conditions deteriorated, and trenches and interventions became flooded. However, features were still able to be excavated and recorded.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims of the evaluation were set out in the written scheme of investigation (OA 2020). The evaluation successfully identified the presence of archaeology, its extent and where possible the date of the features and deposits revealed. The level of preservation of the features was recorded and surviving stratigraphy identified where it survived. The palaeoenvironmental and artefactual potential of the site was assessed and the geophysical anomalies were ground-truthed.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The earliest features identified are likely to be the dispersed discrete features in the northern end of the site (Trenches 115, 119 and 120) which were thought on the basis of pottery recovered to date to the earliest Iron Age. However, a radiocarbon determination of 1011-841 cal BC from fill 11506 from below the barrow mound in Trench 115 places this context firmly in the late Bronze Age. Although pit 11507 contained a cremation burial it

seems likely that the overlapping locations of the late Bronze Age cremation burial and the later barrow is coincidental. There are no known late Bronze Age barrows within the Upper Thames Valley, and it is very unlikely that an earlier barrow would have been reused in the late Bronze Age (Alex Davies pers comm).

4.3.2 Iron Age activity of later date was present in Trenches 27, 28, 29, 33, 34 and 35 in the form of pennanular ditches, interpreted as roundhouse gullies, other ditches and discrete features, one of which may be (based on the geophysical survey interpretation) one corner of a four-post granary. Given the diverse range of pottery fabrics present, including middle Iron Age material the settlement may have had some longevity. The potential fired clay firebars recovered from feature fills in Trench 29 may even push the settlement's date into the early Roman period, although no other material of this date was recovered. Unfortunately, the environmental flots were generally sparse, so little further economic evidence was available. Activity associated with the settlement extended to the south-east with a further possible roundhouse in Trench 19 and a rubbish pit in Trench 18, both of which contained Iron Age pottery.

4.3.3 Trenches 115 and 119, targeting the two round barrows, the locations of which as indicated by the geophysical survey, trial trenching and LIDAR data is shown on Figure 6. The barrows were excavated under poor ground conditions, and a certain degree of caution should be applied to the stratigraphic relationships recorded. As interpreted, the barrow mound material within Trench 115 (up to 0.24m thick) sealed a pit containing late Bronze Age material, and the pot inserted into the in situ pyre material sealing the mound is Anglo-Saxon in date. The date of the sealed pit as late Bronze Age and of the pyre material as Anglo Saxon have been confirmed by C14 dating (Appendix E). Although earlier barrows were very occasionally a focus of activity in the late Bronze Age there is almost no evidence for barrows being constructed at this time, and the cremation is not a later insertion, but rather predates the formation of the mound. It seems likely on the balance of probabilities that the round barrows at Cutteslowe are of Anglo-Saxon date, and that the cremation vessel was not inserted as a satellite burial into a substantially earlier monument. The cremation within the pot is however unlikely to be the primary burial, and the suggestion of fabric impressions and iron residue on the outer surface of the pot suggests that grave goods potentially relating to another burial may still be present within the barrow mound.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Spot dates are expressed as IA for Iron Age, EIA for early Iron Age, MIA for middle Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and date ranges AD for Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval sherds. A '?' denotes that there is ambiguity regarding the identification. Bone is animal bone unless otherwise noted and FC is fired clay. Fe denotes that the object is made from iron. Flint is worked flint, either debitage or a tool.

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
101	Layer				Natural. Brown/light yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
201	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
202	Layer				Natural. Brown/yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clays with silt and gravel		

Trench 4

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
401	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
402	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clays with silt and gravel		

Trench 5

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with infrequent gravel		
502	Layer				Natural. Brown silty clay with patches of yellow brown clay and gravel		

Trench 6

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9

						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
601	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with infrequent gravel		
602	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy silts with brown silty clay and gravels		
Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
701	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
702	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy silts with grey brown silty clay and gravels		
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
801	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown/yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 9							

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
901	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey clayey silts		
902	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 10							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
1002	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 11							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		

1102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 12							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1201	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clays		
1202	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
1302	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1400	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1401	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
1402	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with gravels		

Trench 15

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay		

Trench 16

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.2
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1601	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with patches of yellow clay and gravels		

Trench 17

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with gravel		

Trench 18

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a pit and a ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1801	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown clayey silts		
1802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silts with patches of grey clay and gravels		
1803	Cut		0.25	0.23	Pit.		
1804	Fill	1803	0.25	0.23	Secondary Fill. Dark blackish brown silty clay	Pottery	IA
1805	Cut		0.56	0.24	Ditch. NE-SW		
1806	Fill	1805	0.56	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1807	Cut		0.4	0.12	Ditch. N-S		
1808	Fill	1807	0.4	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay	Pottery, Fe nail, bone	IA

Trench 19

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a truncated curvilinear feature. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown clayey silts		

1902	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silts with patches of grey clay and gravels		
1903	Cut		0.4	0.16	Ditch. Truncated ring ditch		
1904	Fill	1903	0.4	0.16	Secondary Fill. Soft, greyish brown silty clay	Pottery	IA

Trench 20

General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with infrequent gravel		
2002	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with brown sandy silts and gravel		

Trench 21

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2101	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish brown/yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		

Trench 22

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2201	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 23							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silts with infrequent gravel		
2302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy silts with frequent gravel and patches of light grey clay		
Trench 24							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2401	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy silts with gravel and patches of grey brown silty clay		

Trench 25							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural. Land drain in South end.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2501	Layer			0.38	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silts		
2502	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy silts with gravel and patches of yellow clay		
Trench 26							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural. Land drain in trench					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2601	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silts with infrequent gravel		
2602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow sandy silts with frequent gravel		
Trench 27							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains two pits and a posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		

2701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clayey silts		
2702	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with patches of blue-grey clay		
2703	Fill	2704	0.96	0.36	Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Pottery, bone, flint	MIA
2704	Cut		0.98	0.36	Pit.		
2705	Cut		0.72	0.32	Pit.		
2706	Fill	2705	0.34	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dump of burnt waste material. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
2707	Fill	2705	0.32	0.62	Secondary Fill. Burnt material dump. Mid grey with red heat affected patches, sandy silt.	Pottery, bone, FC, flint	IA
2708	Fill	2705	0.44	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown sandy silt.		
2709	Fill	2705	0.12	0.3	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown sandy silt. Re-dep natural slump into pit		
2710	Cut		0.64	0.32	Posthole.		
2711	Fill	2710	0.39	0.24	Secondary Fill. Light grey-brown sandy silt		
2712	Fill	2710	0.36	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid grey-brown silty sand		

Trench 28

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two ring ditches, a posthole, a pit and a gully. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer		1.9	0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
2801	Layer		1.9	0.27	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown, silt clay		
2802	Layer		1.9		Natural. Light yellow-brown silty clay		
2803	Cut		0.56	0.18	Ring Ditch		

2804	Fill	2803	0.56	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	Pottery	IA
2805	Cut		0.12	0.06	Posthole		
2806	Fill	2805	0.12	0.06	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
2807	Cut		0.52	0.2	Pit. Possibly associated with ring ditches		
2808	Fill	2807	0.52	0.29	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey silty clay.	Pottery	IA
2809	Cut		1.05	0.34	Ring Ditch.		
2810	Fill	2809	0.7	0.18	Secondary Fill. Light greyish orange silty clay		
2811	Fill	2809	0.95	0.18	Secondary Fill. Upper fill of ring ditch light brownish grey silty clay	Pottery, bone	IA
2812	Cut		0.5	0.12	Ring Gully		
2813	Fill	2812	0.09	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
2814	Fill	2812	0.41	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 29

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two barrow ditches and a small gully, truncated by furrows. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty sand		
2901	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown, silty clay		
2902	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown clay with mid orangish brown gravel patches		
2903	Cut		1.16	0.46	Ring Ditch		
2904	Fill	2903	0.92	0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
2905	Fill	2903	1.16	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand.	Pottery, bone, FC	IA
2906	Cut		1.16	0.46	Ring Ditch		
2907	Fill	2906	0.6	0.46	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish brown silty sand.		

2908	Fill	2906	1.16	0.36	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, silty sand, 10% rock inclusions	Pottery, FC	IA
2909	Cut		1.16	0.06	Plough Furrow.		
2910	Fill	2909	1.16	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey brown sandy silt.		
2911	Cut		0.52	0.18	Ring Ditch.		
2912	Fill	2911	0.52	0.18	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	Pottery, bone	IA

Trench 30

General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench contains two furrows. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
3001	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay.		
3002	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish yellow silty clay.		
3003	Cut		0.55	0.03	Plough Furrow		
3004	Fill	3003	0.55	0.03	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish grey sandy silt.		
3005	Cut		1.65	0.07	Plough Furrow.		
3006	Fill	3005	1.7	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand		

Trench 31

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay		

3102	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		
Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3201	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
3202	Layer				Natural. Mid orange-yellow silty clay		
Trench 33							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains three ditches and two postholes. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3301	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Mid orange-brown silty clay		
3302	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		
3303	Cut		0.68	0.26	Ring Ditch		
3304	Fill	3303	0.68	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dark orangey brown sandy silt.	Bone	
3305	Cut		1.12	0.22	Ditch		
3306	Fill	3305	1.12	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
3307	Fill	3305	1.06	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown sandy silt.	Pottery	IA
3308	Cut		0.48	0.15	Ditch		
3309	Fill	3308	0.2	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey brown sandy silt.		

3310	Fill	3308	0.3	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
3311	Cut		0.38	0.3	Stakehole		
3312	Fill	3311	0.38	0.3	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
3313	Cut		0.38	0.34	Posthole		
3314	Fill	3313	0.38	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
3315	Layer			0.13	Other Layer. A mix of subsoil and rocky natural due to deep ploughing		
Trench 34							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains two barrow ditches, a linear, two pits and a possible terminus. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
3400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
3401	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Orangish Brown silty clay		
3402	Layer				Natural. Light Orange clayey sand		
3403	Cut		2.94	0.88	Ring Ditch.		
3404	Fill	3403	0.85	0.26	Secondary Fill. Basal fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Pottery, bone	IA
3405	Fill	3403	1.3	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.	Bone	
3406	Fill	3403	2.94	0.32	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish black silty clay.	Pottery, bone, FC	IA
3407	Cut		2.44	0.57	Ring Ditch.		
3408	Fill	3407	1.11	0.27	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.		
3409	Fill	3407	0.5	0.25	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay.		
3410	Fill	3407	0.18	0.15	Primary Fill. Side slumping. Firm mid orangey brown silty clay.		
3411	Fill	3407	2.18	0.3	Secondary Fill. Upper fill. Firm mid brownish black silty clay.	Pottery, bone	IA

3412	Cut		0.72	0.3	Ditch.		
3413	Fill	3412	0.22	0.19	Primary Fill. Firm mid orangey brown silty clay.		
3414	Fill	3412	0.7	0.31	Secondary Fill. Firm dark brownish grey silty clay.		
3415	Cut		1.15	0.19	Pit		
3416	Fill	3415	1	0.1	Primary Fill. Light orangey brown silty clay.		
3417	Fill	3415	1.15	0.08	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid blackish grey silty clay.		
3418	Cut		0.95	0.1	Pit		
3419	Fill	3418	0.95	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish black silty clay.	Pottery, bone	IA
3420	Cut		1.3	0.13	Ditch. Possible terminus		
3421	Fill	3420	0.85	0.07	Primary Fill. Basal fill mid orangey brown with grey patches, silty clay.		
3422	Fill	3420	1.3	0.1	Secondary Fill. Upper fill, firm mid blacking grey silty clay.	Pottery, bone	MIA

Trench 35

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3501	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy silts with frequent gravel		

Trench 36

General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

3600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silts with frequent gravel		
Trench 37							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 38							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sandy silts with gravel and patches of yellow clay		
Trench 39							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
3901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
3902	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		

Trench 40							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
4001	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
4002	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		
Trench 41							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4102	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with gravels		
4103	Cut		0.46	0.2	Ditch. SE-NW.		
4104	Fill	4103	0.46	0.2	Secondary Fill. Soft blackish brown silty clay		
4105	Cut		0.5	0.22	Ditch. E-W		
4106	Fill	4105	0.18	0.22	Secondary Fill. Redeposited natural slump. Mid orangey yellow silty clay with large stone inclusions.		
4107	Fill	4105	0.34	0.18	Secondary Fill. Soft mid blue grey clay with moderate – large stones.		

Trench 42							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4201	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 43							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4301	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 44							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4401	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		

4402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 45							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
4501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 46							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
Trench 47							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains two postholes. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		

4702	Void						
4703	Cut		0.37	0.19	Posthole.		
4704	Fill	4703	0.37	0.19	Secondary Fill. Dark grey-brown sandy silts.		
4705	Cut		0.27	0.15	Posthole.		
4706	Fill	4705	0.27	0.15	Secondary Fill. Dark grey-brown sandy silt		

Trench 48

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		
4801	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clays		
4802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with infrequent gravel		

Trench 49

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4901	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
4902	Layer				Natural. Light orangey brown silty clays		

Trench 50

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5001	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
5002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		

Trench 51

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contains a treethrow and a posthole. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
5103	Cut		0.77	0.12	Tree Throw		
5104	Fill	5103	0.77	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown sandy silts	Bone	
5105	Cut		0.3	0.23	Posthole		
5106	Fill	5105	0.23	0.3	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown sandy silts.		

Trench 52

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		

5201	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow silty clay with orange brown silty clay		
Trench 53							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5401	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 55							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. dark grey brown silty clay		
5501	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5502	Layer				Natural. Light brown yellow silty clay with infrequent gravels		
Trench 56							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5601	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5602	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown silty clay		
Trench 57							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5701	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown sandy clay with gravels		
Trench 58							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5801	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5802	Layer				Natural. Light greyish brown silty clay with gravels		

Trench 59

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one ditch. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
5901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
5902	Layer				Natural. light brownish yellow silty clay		
5903	Cut		0.52	0.18	Ring Ditch.		
5904	Fill	5903	0.52	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid orange-brown silty clay.		

Trench 60

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.33

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6001	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
6002	Layer				Natural. Light orangey brown silty clay with gravels		

Trench 61							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6101	Layer				Natural. Light brown-orange brown silty clay with gravels		
Trench 62							
General description					Orientation		NE-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6201	Layer				Subsoil. Light brown/orange brown silty clay with gravels		
6202	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		
Trench 63							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6301	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
6302	Layer				Natural. light brown/orange brown silty clay		

Trench 64							
General description					Orientation		NE-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6401	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
6402	Layer				Natural. Light brown/orange brown silty clay		
Trench 65							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
6502	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clays		
Trench 66							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6601	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
6602	Layer				Natural. light brown/yellow brown ilty clay		

Trench 67							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brow silty clay		
6701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
6702	Layer				Natural. light brown/yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 68							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown clayey silts		
6802	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow-brown silty clay		
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. dark grey brown silty clay		
6901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. brown clayey silts		

6902	Layer				Natural. light brown/yellow-brown		
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Trench 70

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions.		
7001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
7002	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		

Trench 71

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying silty clay natural.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
7101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay, no inclusions.		
7102	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay, no inclusions.		

Trench 72

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay.		
7201	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt.		
7202	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles		

Trench 73

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
7301	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt.		
7302	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.		

Trench 74

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
7401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
7402	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.		

Trench 75							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
7501	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt.		
7502	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 76							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
7601	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay.		
7602	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay.		
Trench 77							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		

7701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles.		
7702	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.		

Trench 78

General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
7801	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
7802	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.		

Trench 79

General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
7901	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
7902	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 80

General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
8001	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 81							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular flint inclusions.		
8101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravels.		
8102	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with rare flint inclusions.		
Trench 82							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
8201	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with occasional flint gravel and pebbles.		

Trench 83							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
8301	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
8302	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.		
Trench 84							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
8401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
8402	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 85							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

8500	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
8501	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay.		
8502	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		

Trench 86

General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains four med/post med furrows. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
8601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
8602	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.		
8603	Cut		2.1	0.1	Plough Furrow		
8604	Fill	8603	2.1	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light reddish brown sandy silt with no inclusions	Pottery	1820-1850

Trench 87

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
8701	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light greyish yellow silty clay.		

8702	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with rare flint inclusions.		
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Trench 88

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
8801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
8802	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		

Trench 89

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains two post med furrows. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
8901	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.		

Trench 90

General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Trench contains a large modern truncation at western end, possibly a quarry. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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9000	Layer		50	0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay.		
9001	Layer		1.9	0.15	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay.		
9002	Layer		1.9		Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay.		
9003	Cut				Pit		
9004	Fill	9003			Deliberate Backfill. Soft mid reddish brown silty sand	Pottery, Fe slag	1780-1840
9005	Cut				Quarry		
9006	Fill	9005			Deliberate Backfill. Loose mid yellowish brown sandy gravel.	Pottery	1780-1840

Trench 91

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
9101	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
9102	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		

Trench 92

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
9201	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
9202	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow clay		

Trench 93							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contains three postholes. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
9301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
9302	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow clay		
9303	Cut		0.2	0.04	Posthole		
9304	Fill	9303	0.2	0.04	Secondary Fill. Firm mid grey silty clay.		
9305	Cut		0.36	0.06	Posthole		
9306	Fill	9305	0.36	0.06	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brownish grey silty clay.		
9307	Cut		0.3	0.1	Posthole		
9308	Fill	9307	0.3	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal.		
Trench 94							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
9401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light orange yellow silty clay		
9402	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 95							

General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
9501	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 96							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions		
9601	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 97							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
9701	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		

Trench 98							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
9801	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
9802	Layer				Natural. Light greyish orange silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles.		
Trench 99							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
9901	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Light orangey yellow silty clay with occasional flint gravel.		
9902	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 100							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
10001	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
10002	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 101

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
10101	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
10102	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow clay		

Trench 102

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
10201	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions.		

Trench 103							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
10301	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
10302	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow clay		
Trench 104							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
10401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
10402	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish yellow and orange silty clay		
Trench 105							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer			0.47	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
10501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
10502	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		

Trench 106							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
10601	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
10602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow silty clay		
Trench 107							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
10701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay		
10702	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow clay		
Trench 108							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench contains one pit at Western end. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay		
10801	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light brownish yellow silty clay		

10802	Layer				Natural. Yellow and reddish yellow clay with pockets of flint/gravel		
10803	Cut		1.64	0.36	Pit.		
10804	Fill	10803	1.66	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate stones and occasional charcoal		
10805	Fill	10803	1.62	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid Reddish brown silty sand		

Trench 109

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
10901	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish orange silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles.		

Trench 110

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
11001	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
11002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish orange silty clay with frequent angular flint inclusions.		

Trench 111							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
11101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light brownish yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		
11102	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with frequent angular and rounded flint pebbles.		
Trench 112							
General description					Orientation		ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
11201	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
11202	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay with frequent flint inclusions.		
Trench 113							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil and silty clay natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.9
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
11301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
11302	Layer				Natural. Light orangey yellow silty clay with occasional flint gravel.		

Trench 114

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying silty clay natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
11401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish orange silty clay with no inclusions.		

Trench 115

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches likely to define a round barrow with a c 33m diameter. Confined within the area defined by the ditches a layer of material was interpreted as the remnants of the barrow bank and sealed a cremation burial C14 dated to the late Bronze Age. Burnt deposits sealing the central area of bank material are interpreted as pyre material C14 dated to the early Saxon period and a cremation vessel inserted into this dated from 400-750.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer		0.23	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		-
11501	Layer		0.08	Subsoil. Dark orange, brown silty clay		-
11502	Layer			Natural. Mid orange yellow / grey, yellow clay		-

11503	Fill		0.22	Secondary fill of 11505. Soft, dark yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
11504	Fill		0.32	Primary fill of 11505. Tenacious, mid grey silty clay.		
11505	Cut	1.5	0.54	Barrow ditch aligned NW-SE		
11506	Fill	0.6	0.22	Single fill of 11507	Pottery	IA?
11507	Cut	0.6	0.22	Pit		
11508	Layer	8.2	0.06	Pyre deposit. Soft, dark grey silt, 20% charcoal fragments.	SF 1 (check No) Pot-Ref No 11510	
11509	Layer	1 x 2.9 (as seen)		Pyre site. Surface of deposit 11512 heat affected to a dark red and mid orange.		
11510	Ref No			reference number for near complete pot within deposit 11508.	Pottery, cremated human bone	AD 400- 750
11511	Fill			Fill of pot 11510	Pottery, cremated human bone	AD400- 750
11512	Layer		0.24	Barrow mound. Friable, mid grey brown clay silt.		
11513	Ditch	3.2	0.3 (as seen)	Barrow ditch aligned N-S. Unexcavated.		
11514	Fill	3.2	0.3			

Trench 116

General description	Orientation	NW- SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
11601	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
11602	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow / grey yellow clay		

Trench 117							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
11701	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
11702	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow / grey yellow clay		
Trench 118							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
11801	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow / grey yellow clay		
Trench 119							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a ditch, pit and posthole. The ditch may represent one side of a round barrow, and a soil horizon to the north of this may represent the remnants of a barrow mound.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
11900	Layer	-	0.15	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-	
11901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay	-	-	

11902	Layer	-	-	Geology. Mid orange yellow / grey yellow clay	-	-
11903	Cut	0.68	0.26	Ditch aligned NE-SW		
11904	Fill	0.60	0.18	Primary fill of 11903. Soft, mid grey brown clay silt.		
11905	Fill	0.68	0.08	Secondary fill of 11903		
11906	Layer	30	0.24	Barrow mound? Friable, Mid brown clay silt.		
11907	Cut	1 x 1.3	0.26	Ovoid pit.		
11908	Fill	1 x 1.3	0.26	Base fill of 11907. Tenacious, mid grey brown clay silt.		
11909	Fill	0.26	0.14	Deposit within pit 11907. Tenacious, dark grey clay silt, 5% charcoal flecks.		
11910	Cut	0.32	0.14	Post hole?		
11911	Fill	0.32	0.14	Fill of 11910. Friable, dark grey silt, 10% charcoal flecks.	Pottery. Animal bone.	EIA

Trench 120

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains one pit. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.		Length (m)	50
		Width (m)	1.9
		Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
12001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
12002	Layer				Natural. Mid orange yellow / grey yellow clay		
12003	Cut		0.35	0.08	Posthole		
12004	Fill	12003	0.35	0.08	Secondary Fill. Soft dark brownish black silty clay.		
12005	Cut		0.82	0.2	Pit		

12006	Fill	12005	0.55	0.1	Secondary Fill. Basal fill. Light greyish yellow silty clay.		
12007	Fill	12005	0.8	0.14	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish black silty clay with large amount of charcoal.	Pottery, bone, flint	IA?

Trench 121

General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
12101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
12102	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow silty clay		

Trench 122

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
12201	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
12202	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow and orange silty clay		

Trench 123

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9

						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. dark grey brown silty clay		
12301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
12302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Alex Davies

B.1.1 Some 212 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 1167g was discovered. This came from 20 contexts across ten trenches. It is probably all Iron Age.

B.1.2 The material is moderately preserved for an evaluation, with a mean sherd weight of 5.5g. Only two contexts produced diagnostic material, context 3422 and 11911. Context 3422 produced sherds from a middle Iron Age bead rim in a sandy fabric, and context 11911 from an early Iron Age rim. The only other rim, from context 2804, is not diagnostic.

B.1.3 The vast majority of the material are plain body sherds. The fabrics are diverse for a small assemblage. Fabrics were only quantified approximately, with sand probably being the most common inclusion type. Other fabrics include shell, calcareous grits, grog, iron oxides and vegetal voids (grass, chaff etc.). Much of the material included uncertain leached calcareous inclusions, with some no doubt being shell and calcareous grits, but possibly also including limestone. This diversity of fabrics suggest some chronological depth to the material. Similar fabrics were found in the Iron Age assemblage at nearby Yarnton (Booth 2011). As sand is probably the most common inclusion type in this evaluation assemblage, a predominantly middle Iron Age date is likely. The presence of grog might suggest an earliest or early Iron Age element as grog fabrics belonged to this earlier phase at Yarnton (Booth 2011).

B.1.4 Two contexts are associated with round barrows, and this pottery is probably also Iron Age. Context 11506 was the sole fill of pit 11507 within the circuit of the barrow ditch, sealed by barrow mound deposit 11512. Context 11911 was the fill of posthole 11910 which was also probably sealed by the mound belonging to another barrow. Sherds from contexts 11506 and 11911 predominantly contain leached shell (perhaps also limestone), but also grog. A rim from 11911 is also probably early Iron Age. The combination of shell and grog is very unusual, apparently not found amongst the Neolithic and Bronze Age assemblage at Yarnton, where shell was found in the early and middle Neolithic, and middle Bronze Age. Grog was instead found in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age (Hey et al. 2018, fig. 4.1, 98). The combination of shell and grog was also not found in the Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery at Barrow Hills (Cleal 1999, table 7.10). This combination instead is most closely matched in the earliest Iron Age material at Yarnton (Booth 2011), which would accord with the rim sherd. The material from 11506 and 11911 is probably earliest Iron Age.

B.1.5 An unusual sherd was found in context 12007. This is from a flat object and might be fired clay rather than pottery. This fabric, containing calcareous voids, is found amongst the Iron Age pottery and the piece is probably also Iron Age.

Retention

B.1.6 All of the material has future research value and should be retained.

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot-date	Comment
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1804	2	17	Calcareous grit + Iron Oxides	IA	
1808	11	77	Grog + sand	IA?	
1904	2	15	Calcareous voids; Sand	IA	
2703	12	110	Sand	IA	MIA? All sand
2707	1	5	Iron Oxides	IA	Sample 1
2804	39	329	Iron Oxides; Sand	IA	Upright rim. Inc sample 5
2808	3	40	Sand	IA	
2811	5	53	Sand	IA	
2905	12	58	Calcareous voids; Sand	IA	
2908	10	23	Calcareous voids; Sand	IA	
2912	1	4	Iron Oxides	IA	
3307	3	5	Calcareous voids	IA	
3404	3	9	Shell	IA	Sample 4
3406	11	55	Sand; Calcareous voids	IA	In sample 2
3411	2	31	Shell; Shell + Iron Oxides	IA	
3419	5	23	Sand	IA	Inc sample 3
3422	35	142	Sand; Sand + Vegetal voids	MIA	Bead rim
11506	39	100	Shell (+limestone?) + grog	IA?	
11911	9	34	Shell (+limestone?) + grog	EIA	EIA rim
12007	7	37	Calcareous voids	IA?	Fired clay? Flat
TOTAL	212	1167			

B.2 Post-Roman Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 17 sherds of pottery weighing 644g were recovered from five contexts. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014).

Description

B.2.2 Context (8604) Spot-date: c 1820-1840/50. Description: 6 sherds (weight 441g). 2x sherds transfer-printed Pearlware (Fabric PEAR TR) including an everted jug rim with handle scar on rim and with blue transfer floral decoration internally and externally. 1x bo (body sherd) in Yellow ware (YELL, c 1820-1900). 1x small scrap possibly from a jug or bowl in Creamware with marbled slip decoration (CREA SLIP). 2x large fresh sherds in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). Latter including a wide bowl/pancheon rim in a late-looking (19th-century) fabric with a dark brown internal glaze, and a jar sherd in similar fabric.

B.2.3 Context (9004) Spot-date: c 1780-1840. Description: 2 sherds (weight 9g). 1x plain flat sherd in Pearlware (PEAR), possibly from the base of a dish? 1x fresh bo from a flowerpot in

in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). Latter probably about same date as Pearlware sherd.

B.2.4 Context (9006) Spot-date: c 1780-1840. Description: 2 sherds (2g). 1x flat sherd in transfer-printed Pearlware (PEAR TR), probably from base of dish with traces of blue Willow Pattern decoration. 1x bo in painted Pearlware (PEAR PNTD), possibly from a teacup or jug with traces of painted blue decoration.

B.2.5 Context (11510) Spot-date: c 400-750 AD. Description: 6 sherds (weight 190g). Fresh joining sherds (modern breaks?) from a single vessel in Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered ware (CHAF). The surviving vessel comprises the lower half (or two-thirds?) of a very globular jar with a complete flattish/rounded base (diameter c 75-80mm) and a surviving height of 78mm. It is fairly thin-walled – only 3-4mm thick in the upper part, but thicker at the base. The fabric is black with some grey-brown external surface patches. It has a fine silty-sandy fabric with sparse coarser grains of quartz and sparse-moderate calcareous inclusions. It has abundant fine mica and abundant coarse, linear, organic inclusions (mostly as voids) including seed impressions. On the underside of the base and lower wall is an orange-brown rusty deposit covering one half of the complete base and with an edge or border running diametrically across the base. This deposit has patches of thicker rusty concretions – probably derived from contact with an iron object. One of the sherds with this rusty deposit bears a faint but definite textile impression. The most likely interpretation here is that the pot is a grave good and probably acquired the textile impression from contact with an iron grave good covered with some sort of cloth or woven textile.

B.2.6 Context (11511) [Sieved sample] Spot-date: c 400-750 AD. Description: 1 sherd (weight 2g). Fresh body sherd from a single jar(?) in Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered ware (CHAF). The fabric is identical to that in (11510) above. The sherd surfaces are covered with a limey pale grey-brown deposit which partially covers one area of the break. It also has the same rusty deposit on the outer surface and might therefore come from the same vessel?

Discussion

B.2.7 The 7 sherds (192g) of Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered pottery from (11510) and (11511) are possibly from a single vessel – a smallish jar. The sherds are from a single cremation vessel inserted into the pyre material of a round barrow. One of the sherds from this vessel has a rusty deposit bearing a textile impression suggesting the vessel may be from an Anglo-Saxon grave. The post-medieval pottery (10 sherds, 452g) comprises ordinary domestic tablewares and kitchenwares of the sort found almost anywhere in England by the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.8 The Anglo-Saxon pottery is significant and should be retained for future analysis. The post-medieval pottery has little potential for further analysis and may be discarded, if so desired.

B.3 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A small quantity of fired clay (FC) amounting to 21 fragments weighing 100g was recovered from trenches 27, 29 and 34. The assemblage consists of small, poorly preserved fairly abraded fragments with a mean fragment weight of 5g. In general, the fired clay cannot be dated, but one fragment is probably of Roman date. The assemblage has been recorded in the table below.

Fabrics

B.3.2 All the material is made in a similar red sandy fabric, sometimes with cream streaks and containing a high density of medium-coarse quartz sand plus occasional iron oxide inclusions.

Description

B.3.3 Most of the fired clay consisted of small fragments with a single flat even or occasionally convex curving moulded surface with an irregular broken underside or were entirely amorphous. Function cannot be identified though in most cases the fragments probably derive from oven or hearth structures.

B.3.4 Portable oven or hearth furniture was represented in two cases. One fragment (cx 2905) appears to be the pointed tip of a tapered 'cigar-shaped' fire bar, a form that is most commonly found in the Trent and Nene Valleys and other rivers radiating from the Wash (Swan 1984, 63). Firebars were only in use in the Oxford area during the early Roman period, but examples found at Hanborough (Sturdy & Young 1976, 60) had flat ends and were not tapered like the Nene Valley examples. Assuming the small fragment from this evaluation has been correctly identified it suggests this is a westerly outlier of the Nene Valley tradition. The other fragments (cx 2908) are less certain, but comprise fragments with two or three adjacent surfaces forming an edge or corner. These may also be fragments of fire bar, though other rectangular objects such as Belgic bricks are an alternative possibility.

Context	Spot date	Nos	Wt (g)	Fabric	Form	Comments
2707		3	10	Red-reddish brown with occasional cream streaks sandy fabric: high density medium & coarse quartz sand, occasional red fe ox.	Str?	Flat even surface fired brown; 11mm thick.
2707 <1>		8	39		Str?	Flat and curved convex even surfaces on one side only. Rough irregular underside. >18mm thick.
2905	Ro	1	7	Pinkish red, frequent medium quartz sand	Firebar	Pointed end of tapered 'cigar' firebar. Subrectangular cross

						section 17mm x >17mm wide, >30mm long.
2908	LIA-Ro?	8	25	Red sandy fabric with cream mottles/streaks, frequent fine-medium quartz sand; sparse voids. Surfaces fired brown-buff & 2 with black margins.	Furniture	Small broken fragments with flat even surfaces. A few pieces have 2 or 3 adjoining surfaces, one with a rounded corner – possibly fragments of firebar or other furniture. >17mm thick.
3406		1	19	Dark purplish grey with a few reddish orange patches, high density medium & coarse quartz sand	Str?	One flat even moulded surface; others all broken. >24mm thick, >40mm long.
Totals		21	100			

Record of the fired clay assemblage

Conclusion

B.3.5 The evidence of the fired clay is very limited and most of the assemblage would normally be interpreted as remains of domestic ovens or hearths, which could be of any date from prehistoric to medieval. However, the small scraps, which appear to be fragments of oven/kiln furniture, especially what appears the tip of a tapered fire bar raises the possibility of pottery production of 1st century AD date being undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

Recommendations

B.3.6 The assemblage is small and has very limited further research potential. Apart from the tip of the firebar (2905) the remainder of the fired clay may be discarded if desired at completion of the project.

B.4 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 23 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. None of the stone has been worked but fragments from contexts 2703 (224g), 2707 (19g), 2810 (582g), 2811 (137g) and 3405 (106g) are of burnt limestone, mostly oxidised from exposure to heat.

B.4.2 All the stone can be discarded.

B.5 Slag

By Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
2801	2 fragments fuel ash slag. 118g
9004	1 fragment iron slag. 26g

B.5.1 A small quantity of fuel ash slag was found in context 2801. Fuel ash slag forms at high temperatures when alkalis, such as those found in plant ashes, react with the silicates in clays and stone. The presence of fuel ash slag does not therefore indicate metalworking in the vicinity, but rather an event during which plant material and clay or stones were burnt, allowing the formation of fuel ash slag. A single piece of iron slag was recovered from context 9004.

B.5.2 The small amount of slag recovered is of low potential and requires no further work, however it should be included in any further analysis arising from future archaeological work on the site.

B.6 Metal finds

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 Two heavily encrusted iron objects weighing a total of 43g were recovered during the evaluation.

Description

Trench	Context	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date
18	1808	Fe	1	23.5	Nail	Query
28	2804	Fe	1	19.5	Nail?	LIA / Roman?

Description of small finds by context

B.6.2 Trench 18 yielded an encrusted nail from the fill of N-S ditch 1807. The nail has a thick square-sectioned shank and possibly a pyramidal L-shaped head. The shank is incomplete, and the head is damaged. Its dating is uncertain.

B.6.3 A heavily encrusted object, possibly a nail or other fitting, was recovered from Trench 28 in the fill of a ring ditch (cut 2803). The possible nail has a sub-circular head but an uncertain shank style, which is bent at right angle at tip. Possibly Late Iron Age or Roman.

Discussion

B.6.4 The two iron objects are heavily encrusted. This obscures their true form, and possibly purpose. The nail from Trench 18 is heavy duty and may be post-medieval in date while the possible nail or fitting from Trench 28 could be of LIA/Roman date but could equally be much later.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.6.5 Both iron objects should be retained. X-Radiography would help determine the form of both objects which in turn may refine function and dating.

B.7 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.7.1 This evaluation yielded a small assemblage of four struck flints and two fragments of burnt unworked material weighing 49g. None of the flints were strictly diagnostic but did suggest broad date ranges with an overlap between the two in the early Neolithic period. However, it was also quite possible that the lithics belong to various dates with a potential considerable gap between them (such as Early Mesolithic to early Bronze Age). Overall, the assemblage indicates only limited flint use in the evaluation area.

B.7.2 Context 2707 contained a heavily calcined probable bladelet segment. This piece displayed very parallel dorsal negative scars, a soft-hammer bulb and platform edge abrasion all of which suggest a likely date range between the late Upper Palaeolithic and early Neolithic periods although the former is very unlikely and a date range spanning the Mesolithic to early Neolithic is more likely. Two fragments of burnt unworked flint were recovered from a sample taken from context 2707 but no further struck pieces were recovered.

B.7.3 The backed knife from context 12007 was found alongside another small distal trimming flake recovered in a bulk sample and has very clear heavy backing down its right side with use and or retouch down its length although edge damage could also not be ruled out for that edge. The heavy backing, is however, very real and suggests a date range of the Neolithic to the early Bronze Age. The distal trimming flake from 12007 was undiagnostic as was another core preparation/decortical flake from context 2703.

B.7.4 The results of this evaluation suggest only very limited flint-related activity here. The early prehistoric element may simply reflect a very limited knapping event or re-tooling episode by a mobile person or group passing through this locality. The backed knife could be a placed deposit dependant on the context of its recovery (grave, pit etc) but is not in very good condition and is likely to be residual. Any further work in this evaluation area should expect to encounter similarly low-levels of flint-related activity although it is also possible to discover very localised flint-rich deposits or feature particularly when dealing with early prehistoric material.

Methodology

B.7.5 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	type	sub-type	notes	date
2703	Flake	Preparation	-	-
2707	Bladelet	Inner	Proximal segment with soft hammer bulb and platform edge abrasion	EPH
2707	Burnt unworked	Fragments x 2	49g	Neo-EBA
12007	Backed knife	Inner flake	Heavy backing right edge and use. retouch or damage on left edge, regular flake and retouch suggest Neolithic-early Bronze Age date most likely	Neo-EBA
12007	Flake	Distal trimming	-	-

Worked flint

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Eleven bulk samples were taken as part of the evaluation at Gosford and Water Eaton PR6, Oxford, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts. Many of the sampled features are dated to the Iron Age with a set of interrelated features in trench 115 likely to be Saxon in date.

Method

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

Results

C.1.3 Bulk sample summary data and flot assessment abundance data is presented in Table 1.

Trench 27

C.1.4 Sample 1 from fill 2707 of pit 2705 produced a limited flot. The majority of the recovered charcoal is in the 4-2mm size range which limits the number of potentially identifiable fragments due to a greater likelihood of one or more planes being <2mm. A possible seed from a genus within the cabbage and mustard family (cf Brassica sp.) is also present along with a partial glume base fragment. Pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and bone were recovered from the residue.

Trench 28

C.1.5 Sample 5 from fill 2804 of ring ditch 2803 produced a limited flot. Recovered grain consists of an indeterminate fragment and other seeds include possible brassicas (Brassicaceae) and dock (Rumex sp.). A small <2mm legume is also present as well as a probable vetch seed. Pottery was recovered from the residue.

Trench 34

C.1.6 Sample 2 from upper fill 3406 of ring ditch 3403 produced a limited flot. All recovered material is <4mm in size and the CPR includes wheat (Triticum sp.) and brassica seeds. Pottery and bone were recovered from the residue.

C.1.7 Sample 4 from basal fill 3404 of ring ditch 3403 produced a limited flot. Brassica sp. seeds are the only significant component of the flot. Pottery and bone were recovered from the residue.

C.1.8 Sample 3 from fill 3419 of pit 3418 produced a limited flot. Recovered grain is wheat in poor condition and possible Brassica sp. seeds are also present. Pottery and bone were recovered from the residue.

Trench 115

C.1.9 Sample 7 from fill 11503 of ditch 11505 produced a limited flot. The charcoal quantity is at the lower end of the abundance range and a single wheat grain is present. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

C.1.10 Sample 9 from fill 11506 of pit 11507 produced a small flot. A good quantity of charcoal was recovered from the sample and includes several fragments >10mm in at least one dimension. A mix of ring and diffuse porous material is present though most of the charcoal has surface concretions that hindered flotation resulting in a significant portion being hand recovered from the residue. This concreted material appears to extend to the inner structure of several examined fragments and the general condition of the charcoal is poor with a tendency for pieces to shatter during fracturing.

C.1.11 Much of the charcoal appears ring porous with identifications of both ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) though *Prunus* sp. (cherry/blackthorn) and a possible *Maloideae* (hawthorn/apple) were also identified. Several of the fragments are roundwood. Other recovered flot material includes a hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*) and some damaged grain with morphological characteristics of barley (cf *Hordeum vulgare*) but the level of damage suggests assigning an indeterminate identification at this stage. Pottery and bone were recovered from the residue.

C.1.12 Sample 10 was from spread 11508 and produced a small flot. A modest quantity of charcoal was recovered with several fragments being >10mm in size. Species identification of the charcoal indicates the presence of oak, hazel and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*). Several seeds of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and a seed that will require further analysis to identify are also present in the flot. Calcined bone was recovered from the residue.

C.1.13 Sample 11 from fill 11511 referenced as 11510 produced a poor flot. A currently unidentified seed similar to that found in sample 10 and requiring further work to come to an identification is present. Calcined bone and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Trench 119

C.1.14 Sample 8 from fill 11905 of ditch 11904 produced a poor flot. Apart from a handful of charcoal fragments in the 4-2mm range the bulk of the flot volume consists of modern roots. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 120

C.1.15 Sample 6 from fill 12007 of pit 12005 produced a large charcoal rich flot. Further analysis will be required to determine the nature of the charcoal assemblage though some diffuse porous fragments are present. Other material includes a possible wheat grain and

several charred goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). Pottery, flint and bone were recovered from the residue.

Discussion

C.1.16 In general, there is evidently some potential for the recovery of charred remains from features across the site, but the material in these samples has only limited interpretative value. The low quantity of *Brassica* sp. seeds, usually less than ten and often less than five per sample, is too few to demonstrate that brassicas (which includes cruciferous vegetables such as cabbage but also some weeds) were being grown as cultivars. They are therefore recorded under the weed category in Table 1. Uncharred seeds are also present in a couple of samples and are probably modern intrusions.

C.1.17 The excavated features in Trench 115 offer potential for further analysis with the possible pyre/cremation having a mixed charcoal assemblage which could be worth assessing fully. Pit 11507 also contains a large charcoal assemblage though most appears to be ring porous and the general condition of the charcoal is poor. Roundwood from this feature offers potential for dating which can help explore what relationship the pit may have to the barrow.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.1.18 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete although it is not expected that further work would be needed. Charred remains from several samples may be suitable for radiocarbon dating but additional charcoal identification would be required and the relatively small size of the flots plus the possibility of residuality or presence of intrusive material would need to be borne in mind.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	2707	27	2705	IA	30	25	+++		+	+			10YR 3/3 silty clay
2	3406	34	3403	IA	32	12	++	+		+			10YR 4/4 silty clay
3	3419	34	3418	IA	32	18	++	+		+			10YR 4/4 silty clay
4	3404	34	3403	IA	32	10	++			++			10YR 5/8 silty clay loam
5	2804	28	2803	IA	20	12	++	+		++		+	10YR 4/4 silty clay
6	12007	120	12005	IA?	25	50	++++	+		++			10YR 4/4 silty clay
7	11503	115	11505		40	20	+++	+					10YR 5/6 silty clay
8	11905	119	11904		32	25	+						10YR 5/8 silty clay
9	11506	115	11507		40	30	++++	+				+	10YR 5/2 silty clay. Charcoal IDs: <i>Fraxinus</i> x4 <i>Quercus</i> x4 <i>Prunus</i> x1 cf <i>Maloideae</i> x1
10	11508	115	11508		8	25	+++			+			10YR 4/3 silty clay. Charcoal IDs: <i>Quercus</i> x3 <i>Salix/Populus</i> x2 <i>Corylus</i> x5
11	11511	115	11510	Sax	0.5	3	++			+			10YR 5/4 silty clay

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

Assessment of bulk samples.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

C.2.1 Some 141 fragments of animal bone weighing 454g was recovered by hand during excavation and from the dried residues of sieved soil samples. The bone came from 16 contexts from 10 Trenches, almost all of which have been spot dated as Iron Age.

C.2.2 The bone was identified with the aid of the comparative collection held at Oxford Archaeology South and with reference to standard guides (i.e. Schmidt 1972). No attempt was made at this stage to separate sheep from goats. The bone has been fully recorded in a bespoke OA Access database and exported to Excel. The records will be available with the site archive.

C.2.3 Bone condition was recorded on a subjective scale of 1-5, broadly based on Behrensmeyer (1978) where 1 equates to bone in a fresh-looking condition and 5 to bone in extremely poor condition, typically with most or all surfaces completely eroded away. The presence of gnawed and burnt bone was noted. Bones showing evidence of butchery, pathology or with elements that would allow ageing information to be gathered were counted. Where mandible wear stages are referred to, these follow Grant (1982).

Description

C.2.4 Typically, the bones are in fairly poor or very poor condition (Table 1) with little variation between Trenches. Few bones are burnt and few are gnawed or butchered, although gnawing and butchery marks may be obscured by the poor surface condition of some fragments. Indeterminate burnt bone fragments were recovered from contexts 2703, 2707, 3406 and 3419. The only identifiable burnt fragment is from a medium mammal scapula (3406), possibly chopped through just below the glenoid cavity.

C.2.5 All the identifiable fragments are mammal, with cattle the most frequent animal by number of fragments (Table 2). With such small assemblages, and because large mammals such as cattle may be over-represented in relation to smaller ones where preservation is poor, little significance can be read into this.

C.2.6 No mandibles were sufficiently complete to allow ageing information to be ascertained, but loose teeth and jaws that include at least one tooth indicate the presence of adult sheep (2-4 years old), an adult-old cattle and an immature pig (M2 unworn). A male pig canine tooth (tusk) was recovered from context 3405. Butchery marks are confined to chop marks below the condylar process, lateral aspect, of a cattle mandible from context 1808.

Phase	1	2	3	4	5
IA			13	36	24
IA?	1		6	9	
MIA			1		
Undated		1		32	5
Total	1	1	20	77	29

Bone condition (number of fragments) by phase

Context	Cattle	Cattle?	Equid	Sheep/goat	Pig	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Mammal indet.	Grand Total
1808	2					8			10
2703							4		4
2707						2		4	6
2811	1	1	1	2		5		11	21
2905	1					3			4
2912	1								1
3304		1		1				3	5
3404	1						14		15
3405					1				1
3406			1	1			17		19
3411						2	3	2	7
3419					1			7	8
3422							1		1
5031						31			31
5104								2	2
12007							2	4	6
Grand Total	6	2	2	4	2	51	41	33	141

Number of Fragments (NISP) per context

Retention/Dispersal

C.2.7 The animal bone has been recorded and has limited additional research value. While the bone should be retained until all works at the site are complete, it is not on its own considered significant enough to merit retention in the archive.

C.3 Human bone

By Iulia Rusu

Introduction and provenance

C.3.1 The material included burnt human bone from the fill (11511) of pot 11510, charcoal rich layer 11508 and the fill of pit 11506. All of the material was recovered from Trench 115.

C.3.2 The burnt bone from 11508 was recovered during cleaning of this layer and therefore represents superficial arisings; the layer itself was not excavated and was left in situ. Together with scorched area 11509, the layer is interpreted as an in-situ pyre site on the centre of barrow mound 11512. Pot 11510, containing 11511, was embedded in layer 11508, sitting upright and truncated with the rim, neck and shoulders missing. The pot dates the bone from 11508 and 11511 to between the 4th and 6th centuries AD.

C.3.3 Deposit 11506 comprised approximately 50% of the fill of pit 11507. The rest of the fill was not excavated, because it extended beyond the limits of the investigation area, so remains in situ. The deposit is late Bronze Age, based on recovered pottery sherds and a radiocarbon determination.

Methodology

C.3.4 The deposits were recovered, processed and analysed in accordance with published guidelines (Mitchell and Brickley, 2017). Deposit 11506 was recovered as a bulk sample. Deposit 11511 was excavated from pot 11510 under laboratory conditions and deposit 11508 was collected as described above. Processing involved wet sieving the deposits which sorted them into fractions of >10mm, 10-4mm, 4-2mm and 2-0.5mm. The fractions were then sorted further to separate the burnt bone from the extraneous material (e.g. stones). The smallest fraction sizes (2-0.5mm) were not sorted but were rapidly scanned for identifiable skeletal remains and artefacts. Estimations of the proportions of bone present within the 2-0.5mm fractions were made visually and are noted in the results below.

C.3.5 The bone from each sieve fraction was examined for identifiable elements, the presence of pyre and/or grave goods and to record colour, weight and maximum fragment size. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present was estimated based on the identification of repeated elements and/or the presence of juvenile and adult bones in the same deposit. Estimation of sex was not possible due to the absence of diagnostic features. Estimation of age was possible to some degree based on the presence of conclusive elements (e.g. identifiable teeth/roots).

Results

C.3.6 A summary of osteological findings is presented in Table 1.

Bone weights

C.3.7 The weights of all three deposits fall well below the expected ranges for both modern (1000-2400g, with an average of 1650g, McKinley, 2000, 269) and archaeologically recovered cremation deposits (600-900g, McKinley 2013, 154). The highest bone weight was from 11511 (23.6g), while the lowest weight was from deposit 11506 (0.9g). Deposit 11511 weighed 9.7g total.

C.3.8 The vast majority of bone recovered from sample 11 (deposit 11511), was predominantly from the >10mm sieve fraction (18.2g/23.6g, 77%). Sample 10 (deposit 11508) was largely from the 10-4mm sieve fraction, which represented 59% (5.7g) of the total weight (9.7g) of the sample. The smallest sample (no. 9), from deposit 11506, only weighed 0.9g.

Fragmentation

C.3.9 Deposit 11506 (sample 9) which comprised three fragments of bone from the 10-4mm sieve fraction only, the largest of which measured 19.2mm (unidentifiable long bone fragment). Bone fragments from all of the other deposits were present in the >10mm, 10-4mm, 4-2mm and 2-0.5mm sieve fractions. More than half of the weight (59%) of 11508 was from the 10-4mm sieve fraction, while 31% of the weight was from the >10 mm sieve fraction. This sieve fraction contained two fragments of bone only, including the largest fragment in the deposit: an unidentified long bone shaft, measuring 29.5mm.

C.3.10 Deposit 11511 contained relatively well preserved, intact burnt human remains, the vast majority of which (77% of the total weight) was from the >10mm sieve fraction. The largest fragment from this deposit was a virtually intact left talus bone from the foot, which measured 40mm. Very infrequent amounts of bone were observed in the unsorted 2-0.5mm sieve fractions. This includes 11508 and 11511, the fractions of which were estimated to contain 5% of bone and 10% of bone, respectively.

Skeletal representation

C.3.11 It was not possible to identify the fragments from deposit 11506, although they were clearly from long bones, based on their thickness and morphology. The root of a maxillary(?) M3 and a possible fragment of a hand phalanx were identified in deposit 11508. The remainder of the material (6.3g/9.7g) was categorised as fragments of long bones (1.6g/6.3g), joint surfaces (1.5g/6.3g) and unidentified fragments (3.2g/6.3g).

C.3.12 Deposit 11511 comprised a left talus, a possible metatarsal shaft and one possible calcaneus fragment. Small fragments of skull and vertebra (?) (possibly cervical) were also identified. The remaining fragments (5.1g/23.6g) either comprised those from long bones (2.5g/5.1g) or joint surfaces (0.6g/5.1g), or were unidentified (2g/5.1g).

Colour

C.3.13 The colour of cremated bone reflects the degree of oxidation, which in turn is an indication of the efficiency of the cremation (quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature attained in various parts of the pyre, and the length of time over which the cremation was undertaken) (McKinley 2004, 11). Colour may range from brown/orange (unburnt), to black (charred: c. 300°C), blue and grey (incompletely oxidised, up to c. 600°C) and white (fully oxidised, >600°C) (ibid.).

C.3.14 All three deposits contained bone fragments which were fully oxidised, meaning they were white, having been burnt at a temperature of over 600°C. Deposit 11506 contained

100% white bone. Deposit 11508 contained bone which was predominantly (approximately 95%) fully oxidised (white), with only a fraction (approximately 5%) which was slightly blue to grey. Deposit 11511 followed the same pattern, having approximately 80% of bone which was fully oxidised and a smaller partially oxidised component (approximately 20%, grey). The slightly higher amount of less efficiently burnt bone from deposit 11511 derived from the >10mm fraction and consisted of the identified left talus bone, which was partially (little under half) blue-greyish and partially white in colour.

Demography

C.3.15 At least one individual was present in each deposit based on the non-duplication of identifiable elements and the absence of evidence for individuals of different ages.

C.3.16 No demographic information was derived from deposit 11506. The limited amount of remains, together with the size of these fragments did not allow for any confident age estimation.

C.3.17 Elements from deposit 11508 clearly indicated that the individual was an adult. This was based on the presence of an M3 root, which had a closed apex. Scholars mostly agree that apex closure occurs between 19 and 21 years, with a standard deviation of around 1 year, based on sex (Liversidge, 2008, 312-313; Moorrees et al. 1963; Nyström et al. 2007). It was not possible to estimate sex, due to the lack of diagnostic features.

C.3.18 Elements from deposit 11511 also indicated an adult individual, based on the left adult talus bone, which had completed growth (over 17 years, Scheuer and Black, 2000). Sex could not be estimated, due to lack of diagnostic features.

Pathology

C.3.19 No pathology was observed.

Pyre/grave goods

C.3.20 No pyre or grave goods were observed within the burnt bone deposits. No staining or residue, indicative of pyre/grave goods, were observed.

Discussion

C.3.21 The assemblage comprised one urned burnt bone deposit (11511) and two unurned burnt bone deposits (11506 and 11508). Each of these represented a MNI (minimum number of individuals) of one, including two adults (11511 and 11508) and one individual of unknown age (1506). It was not possible to estimate the sex of any of the individuals.

C.3.22 The weights of the deposits were well below the expected range (600-900g) for archaeologically recovered adult cremation burials (McKinley 2013, 154). The largest, 11511, showed a limited degree of fragmentation and this is in keeping with Anglo-Saxon cremation burials from elsewhere, for example Spong Hill (McKinley 1994,84). This probably reflects limited or no attempt to deliberately fragment the bone after cremation and prior to burial, as has been observed in other contexts (ibid.).

C.3.23 Deposit 11511 appeared to primarily comprise the remains of a leg and foot, however it had been truncated so it is difficult to say how representative this is of the original cremation burial. Perhaps relevant here is that no bone was visible in the top of the urn when it was

lifted. This, and the overall size of the pot, could suggest that the original deposit may have never contained the entire burnt remains of the individual, with certain bones selected from the pyre for burial instead. Possibly, the deposit is a good representation of the total amount of bone that was originally deposited. The deposition of a selection of bones in a cremation burial is not uncommon and has been observed across all time periods (McKinley, 2004).

C.3.24 Interpretation of the other bone assemblages from this site is hampered by the fact that they derive from features which were not fully excavated (11506) or were not excavated at all (11508). The bone from layer 11508 was lying in the vicinity of pot 11510, so could represent material that had spilled out of the pot when it was truncated (and so be part of deposit 11511). Perhaps relevant here is the fact that the individuals from deposits 11508 and 11511 were both identified as adults, but this could be coincidental. Further, the extent and distribution of layer 11508 and its association with scorching (see archaeological description above) are more in keeping with a pyre site, the spread of material (burnt bone included) referring to the remains of a collapsed pyre. The bone from this context may be from the same individual in 11511, or it may be from another individual, buried elsewhere – it is not possible to say from the evidence. Thus, the bone from this context most likely represents material which was not collected (either deliberately or accidentally) from the remains of the pyre for burial. It could be from the same individual in 11511 or it may be from another individual (or individuals) buried elsewhere, it is not possible to say from the evidence.

C.3.25 Deposit 11506 was untruncated and represents 50% of the original deposit. Assuming that the burnt bone had been evenly distributed within the pit, then this would suggest that only a very limited amount of burnt bone had ever been deposited in the feature. Small amounts of bone are a common finding in archaeological cremation deposits (even from untruncated features such as this) (McKinley 2004). These may be defined as cremation related deposits rather than formal cremation burials), to reflect the fact they might represent cenotaph burials, where only a token amount of bone was deposited, or redeposited pyre debris, which generally comprises a mixture of bone fragments and fuel waste (McKinley 2004b, 9-10). Fuel waste was not observed in the present deposit, so this could suggest that the bone represents a token burial. Alternatively, the bone could be residual.

C.3.26 More generally, all of the deposits contained bone which was predominantly white indicating that the corpse/s had been placed on the pyre in such a way as to maintain a consistent high temperature and oxygen supply (McKinley 2013, 158), enabling a temperature of over 600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). A single foot bone (talus) from 15011 was partially oxidised and partially not, and this may indicate that this area was further away from the heat source. However, there are many other factors which can influence bone coloration during cremation, for example, soft tissue thickness, positioning of the body on the pyre, exposure time and the speed at which the body is destroyed (subcutaneous fat tissue may act as fuel in some cases) (Ellingham et al., 2014; Imaizumi, 2015). It is not possible to say which factors may or may not have contributed here.

C.3.27 Burnt human bone deposits are encountered in the archaeological record in association with barrows (for example, Spong Hill), but they are rarely encountered with in-situ pyre sites on barrow mounds. The present assemblage, although small and incomplete, is therefore highly significant and has considerable group value. All osteological information has been obtained from the human remains detailed in this report and no further work is

recommended. However, it is recommended that the remains are retained for direct consideration in relation to any contexts of human bone which may be recovered in the surrounding area.

C.3.28 The assemblage is currently held at Oxford Archaeology under Ministry of Justice burial licence 21-0036. This licence is valid until the 22nd February 2026, by which time the remains must be deposited in Oxfordshire County Museum Service.

Deposit	Skeletal region	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Colour, MNI, age, sex, pathology
11506 (sample 9)	Skull	-	-	-	100% white MNI=1 No age or sex could be determined No 2-0.5mm fraction No pathology
	Axial	-	-	-	
	Upper limbs	-	-	-	
	Lower limbs	-	-	-	
	Unid. long bones	-	0.9 g (3 frag.)	-	
	Unid. joint surfaces	-	-	-	
	Unid. other	-	-	-	
	TOTAL		0 g	0.9 g	
11508 (sample 10)	Skull	-	Tooth root (maxillary M3) 0.4 g	-	95% white 5% grey-blue MNI=1 Adult individual (M3 root fully developed). 2mm-0.5mm fraction with 5% bone content (255.3g) No pathology
	Axial	-	-	-	
	Upper limbs	-	Phalanx? (1 small frag.) 0 g	-	
	Lower limbs	-	-	-	
	Unid. long bones	3 g (2 frag.)	1.6 g (6 frag.)	-	
	Unid. joint surfaces	-	1.5 g	0 g (1 small frag)	
	Unid. other	-	2.2 g	1 g	
	TOTAL		3 g	5.7 g	
11511 (sample 11)	Skull	-	1 small skull fragment 0 g	-	80% white 20% grey MNI=1 Adult individual (talus). 2mm-0.5mm fraction with 10% bone content (21.3g) No pathology
	Axial	-	Cervical vertebra fragment? 0.3 g	-	
	Upper limbs	-	-	-	
	Lower limbs	Talus (left) Calcaneus fragment? Metatarsal	-	-	

		shaft fragment? 18.2 g			
	Unid. long bones	-	2.5 g	-	
	Unid. joint surfaces	-	0.6 g	-	
	Unid. other	-	1.6 g	0.4 g	
	TOTAL	18.2 g	5 g	0.4 g	23.6 g

Summary of osteological findings.

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APPENDIX E RADIO CARBON DATES

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

21 June 2021

Laboratory Code SUERC-98219 (GU58190)

Submitter Rebecca Nicholson
Oxford Archaeology South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

Site Reference GOWPR20

Context Reference 11508

Sample Reference 10

Material charcoal : *Corylus avellana*

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.1 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1458 \pm 23

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

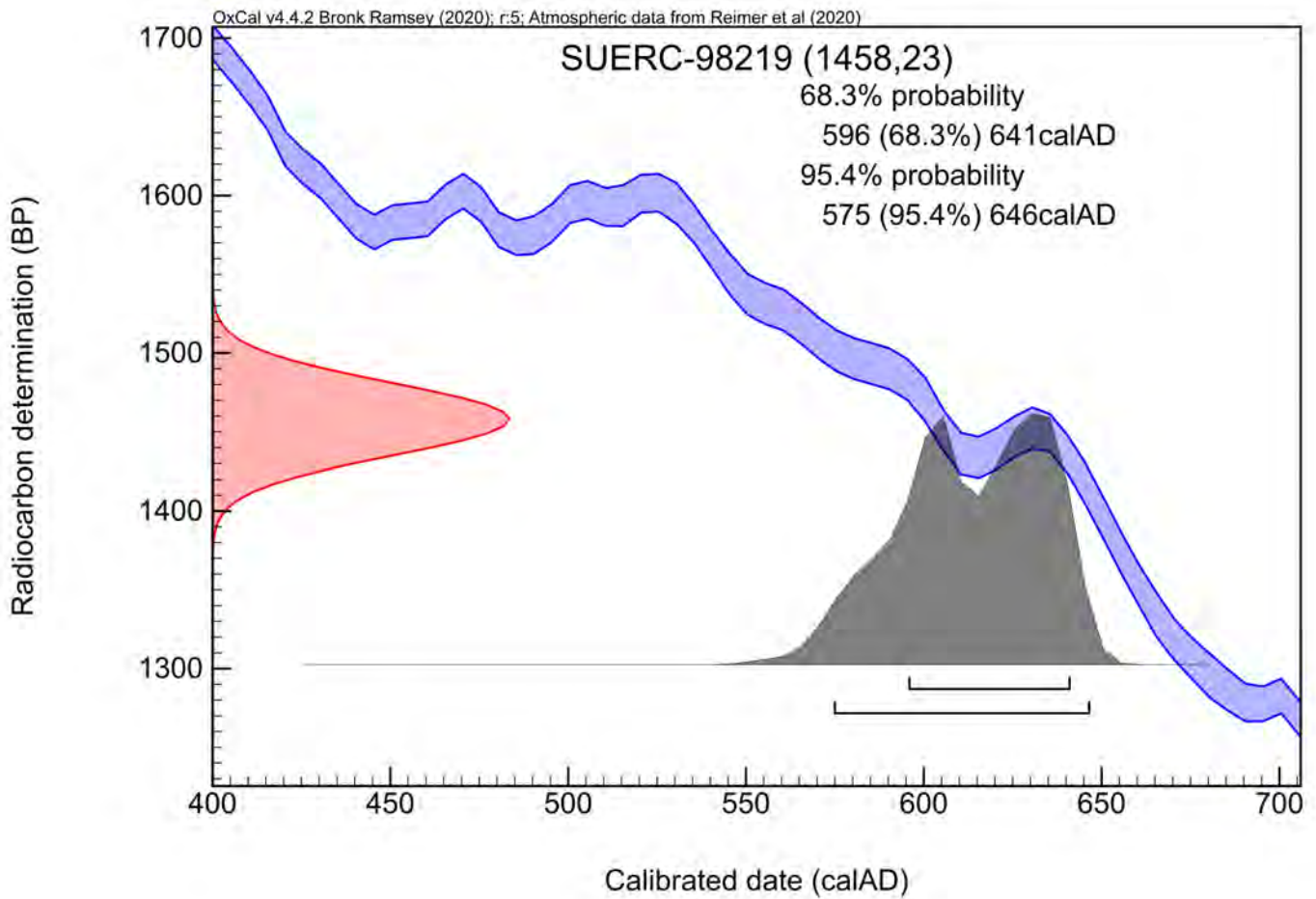
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

21 June 2021

Laboratory Code SUERC-98223 (GU58191)

Submitter Rebecca Nicholson
Oxford Archaeology South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

Site Reference GOWPR20

Context Reference 11506

Sample Reference 9

Material charred grain : Triticum sp

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -23.0 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2790 \pm 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

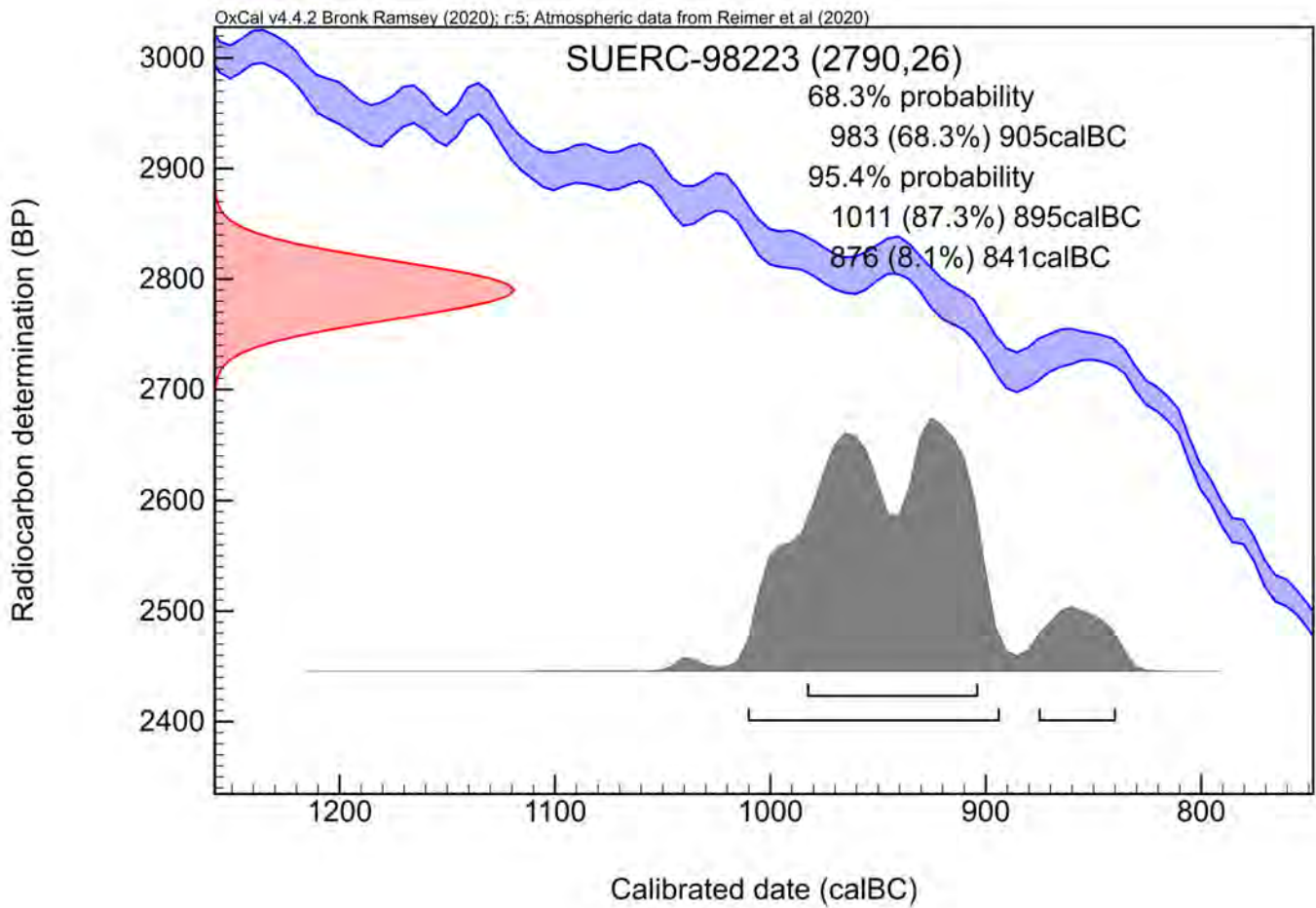
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon* 62(4) pp.725-57

APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Oxford PR6a
Site code:	GOWPR20
Grid Reference	SP 50744 11111
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	November-December 2020
Area of Site	32.3 hectares
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney mead, Oxford OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2020.82.

Summary of Results: A geophysical survey of the 32.3ha site was carried out prior to the works starting and detected a small number of geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin. A total of 123 trenches were excavated across the site, both targeted on geophysical anomalies and to test blank areas. Potentially the earliest features uncovered were three discrete features in the north of the site. These comprised single pits in Trenches 115 and 120, both containing Iron Age pottery, and a posthole in Trench 119 containing early Iron Age pottery. Within the centre of the site a cluster of pennanular geophysical anomalies also contained Iron Age pottery, fired clay and animal bone and are interpreted as roundhouses forming a small, potentially unenclosed settlement focused on Trenches 28, 29, 30, 32 and 33. This activity extended to the east with a further potential house gully in Trench 19, pits in Trenches 18 and 27 and a linear ditch in Trench 18 all containing Iron Age material. Two further pennanular geophysical anomalies within the north of the site broadly corresponded to the location of two round barrows noted from historic mapping and Lidar imaging. The barrows were present within Trenches 115 and 119, with their surrounding ditches and parts of the internal mounds surviving. Within Trench 115 the mound material was recorded as sealing a pit, containing a cremation burial radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age. Within the centre of the barrow burnt charcoal rich deposits overlay the mound material and may represent in situ pyre material. A radiocarbon submission returned an Anglo-Saxon date. A pottery vessel containing cremated human bone had been inserted into the possible pyre material. The pot dated from AD 400-750 and exhibited fabric impressions and staining from an iron object, suggesting grave goods could remain within the barrow mound. Based on the recorded stratigraphy the barrow in Trench 115 dates between the late Bronze Age and early Anglo-Saxon period.

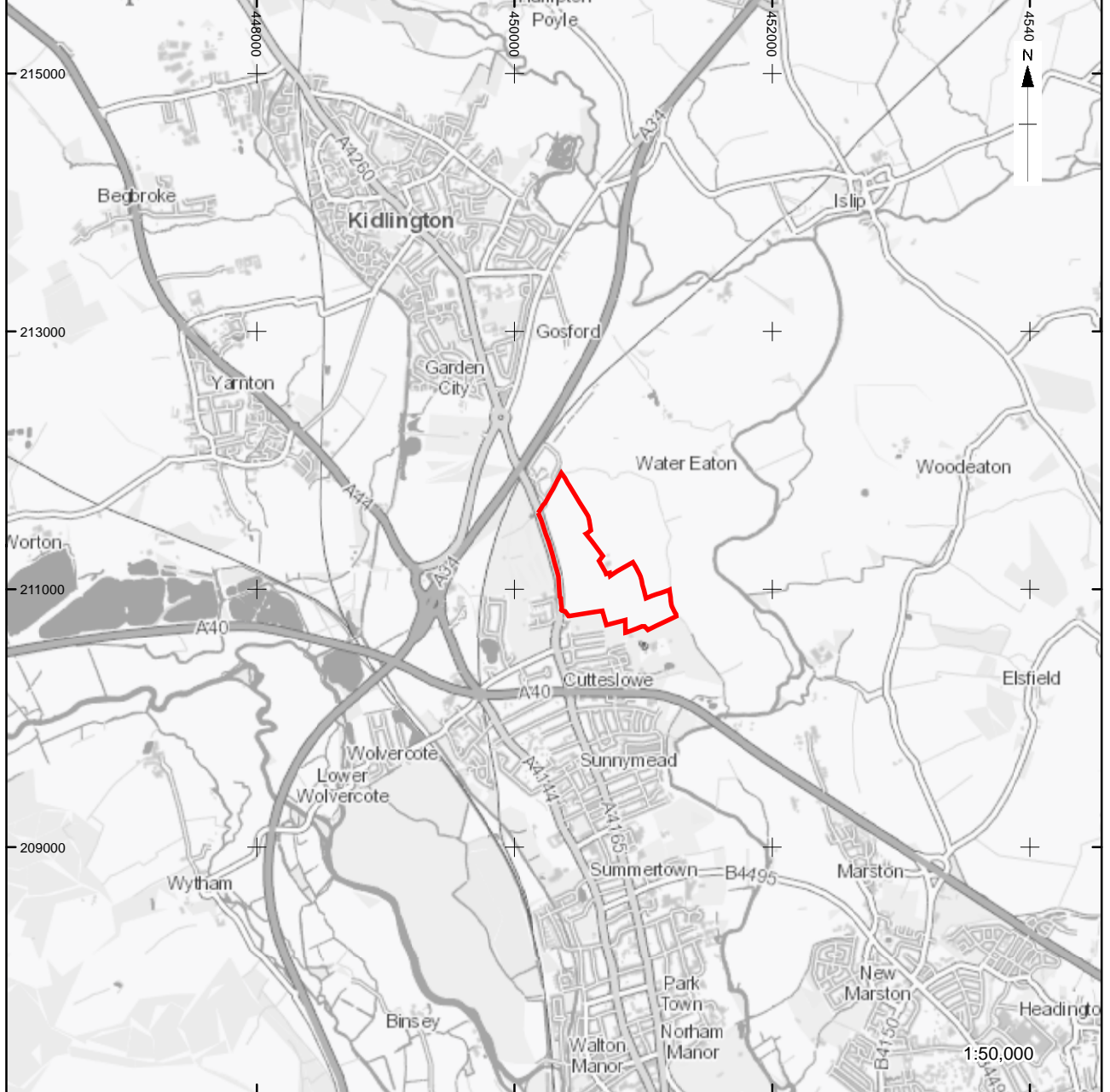
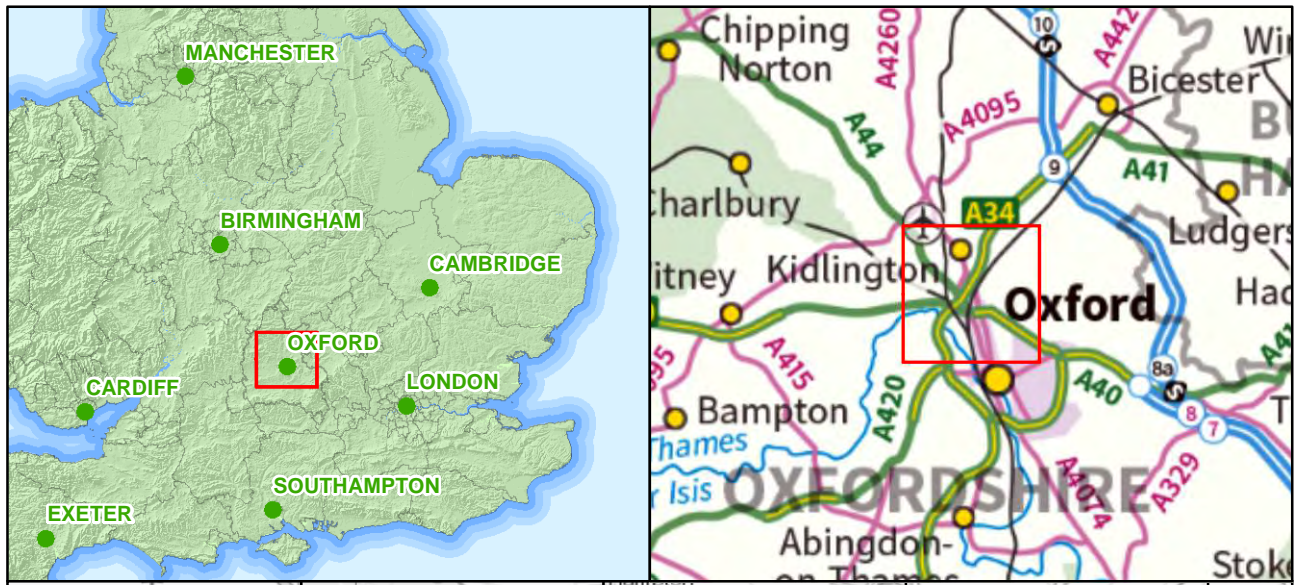


Figure 1: Site location



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	Site boundary		Trackway
	Extent of figures		Potential locations of round barrows
	Evaluation trench		
	Features		
Geophysics			
	Possible archaeology		
	Probable archaeology		

1:3,500 @ A3

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

Figure 2 - Trenches with geophysics

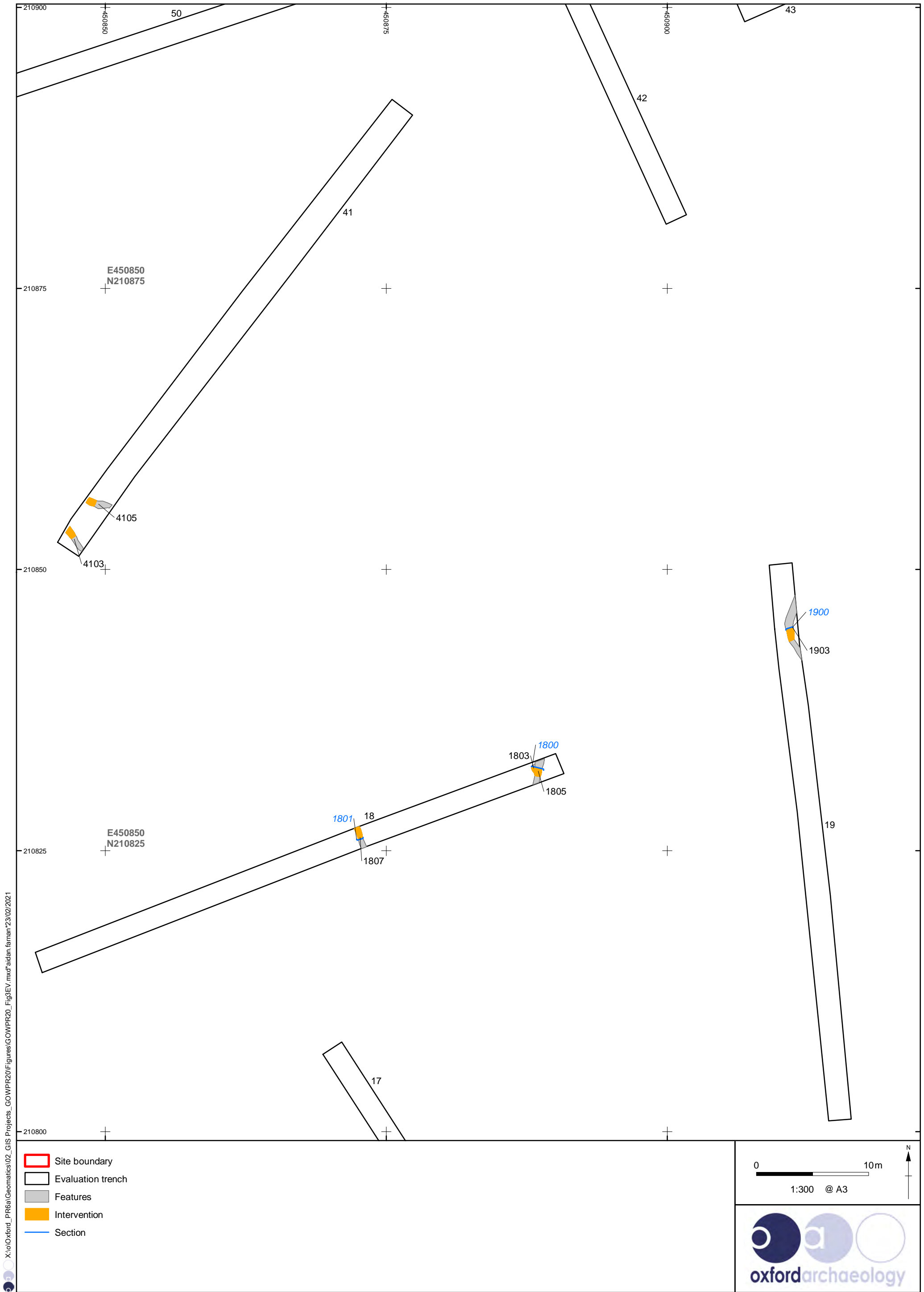
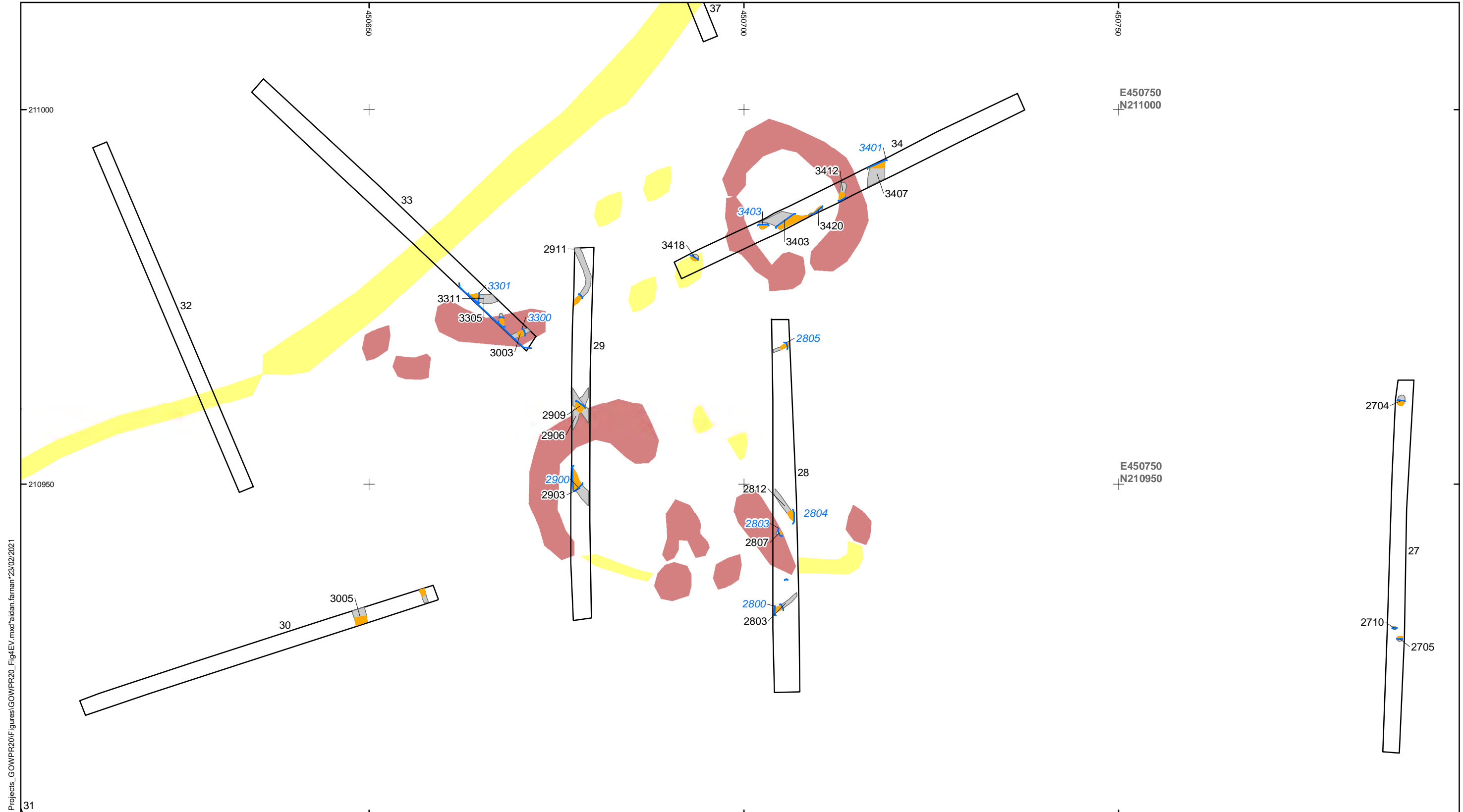


Figure 3 - Trenches 18, 19 and 41



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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Features
- Intervention
- Geophysics**
- Possible archaeology
- Probable archaeology

— Section

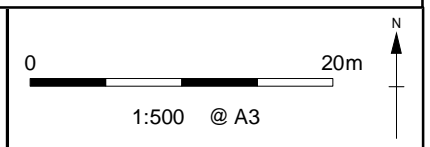


Figure 4 - Trenches 27-30 and 34

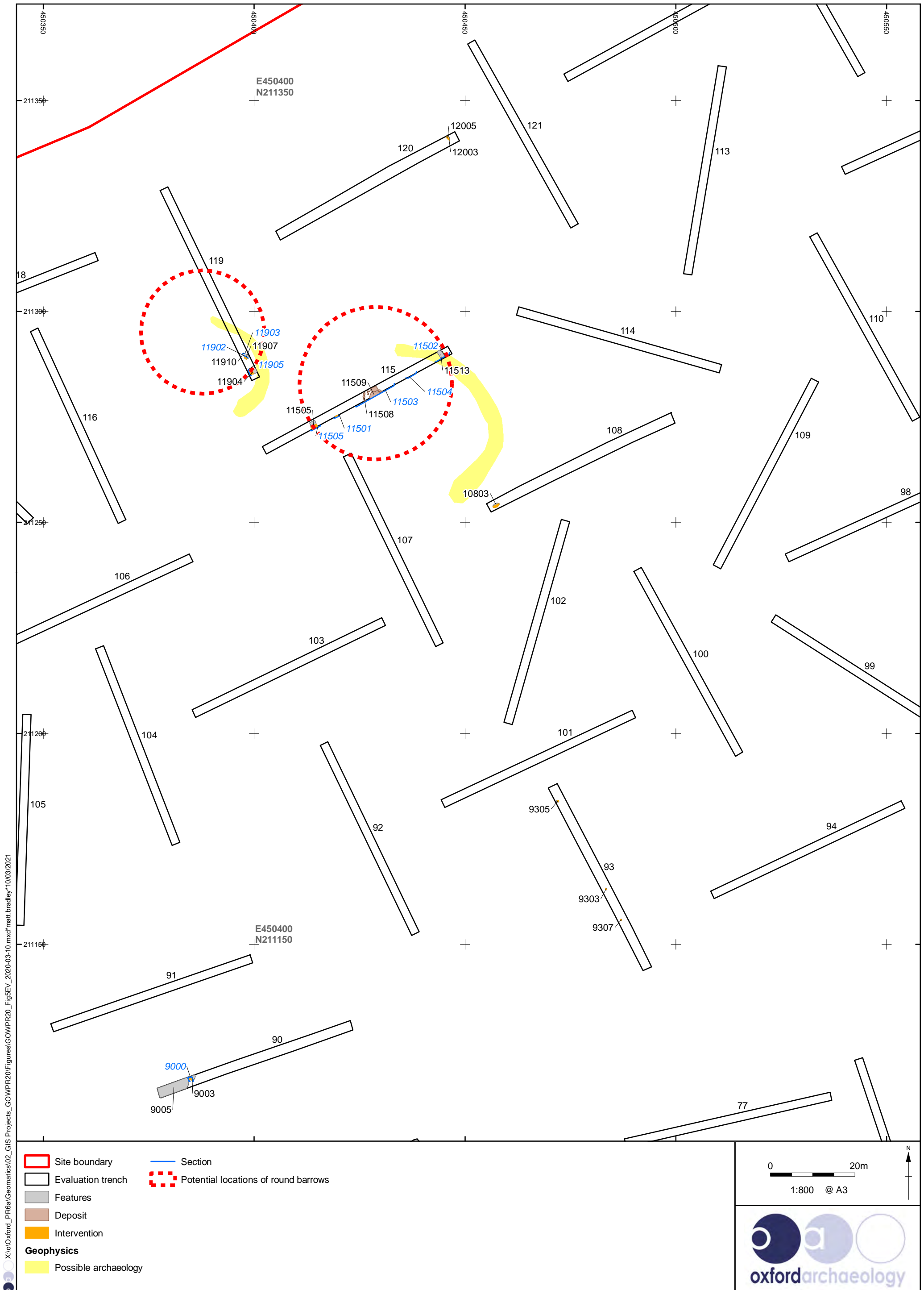
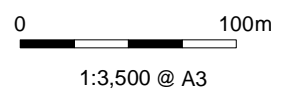


Figure 5- Trenches 90, 93, 108, 115, 119 and 120



Lidar cata supplied by client

- Evaluation trench
- Potential locations of round barrows



1:3,500 @ A3



Figure 6 - Trenches with LIDAR

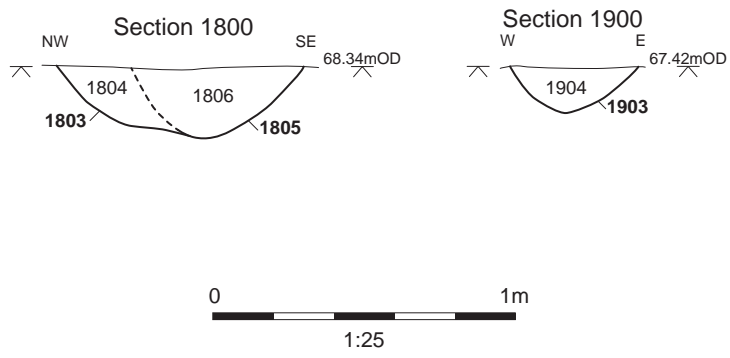


Figure 7: Sections Trenches 18 and 19

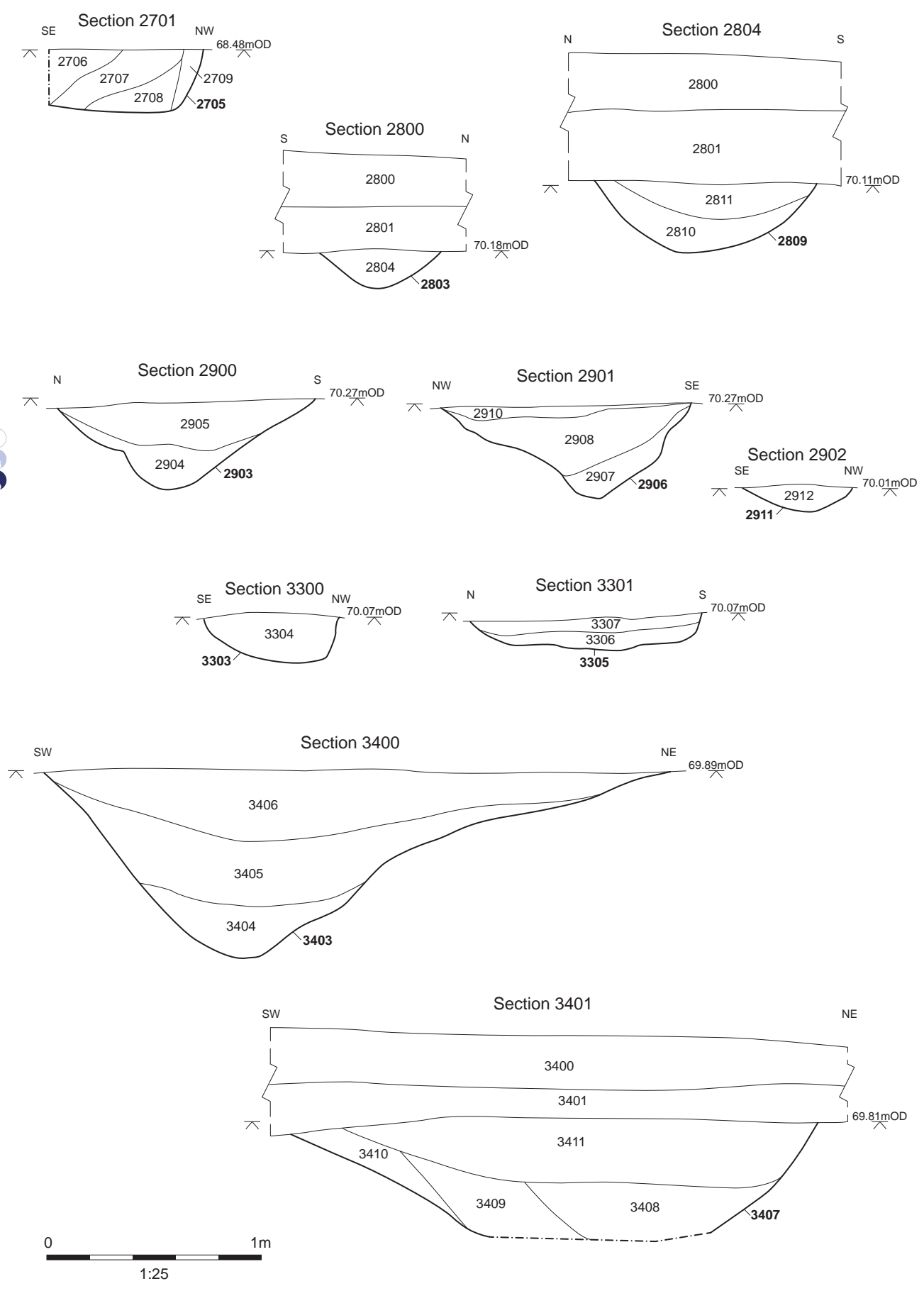


Figure 8: Sections Trenches 27, 28, 29, 33 and 34

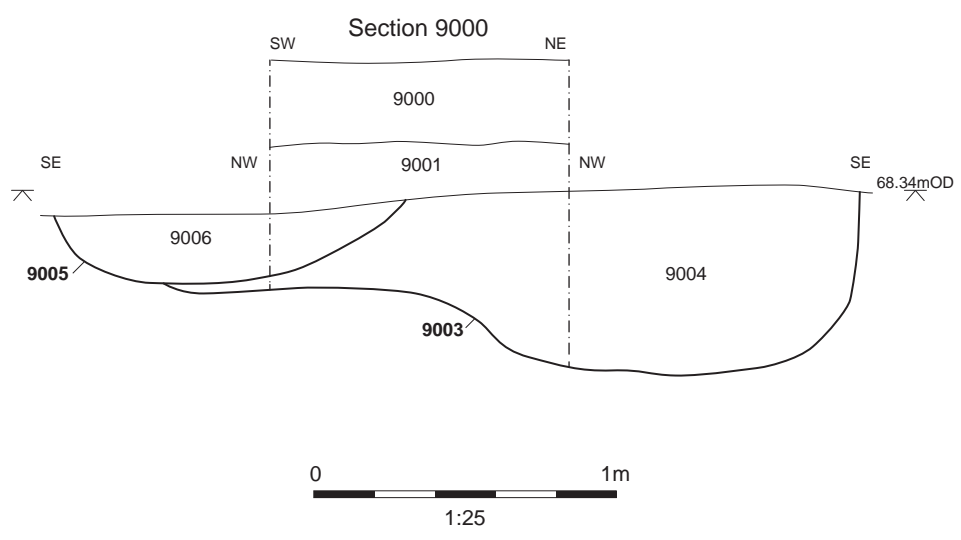


Figure 9: Sections Trench 90

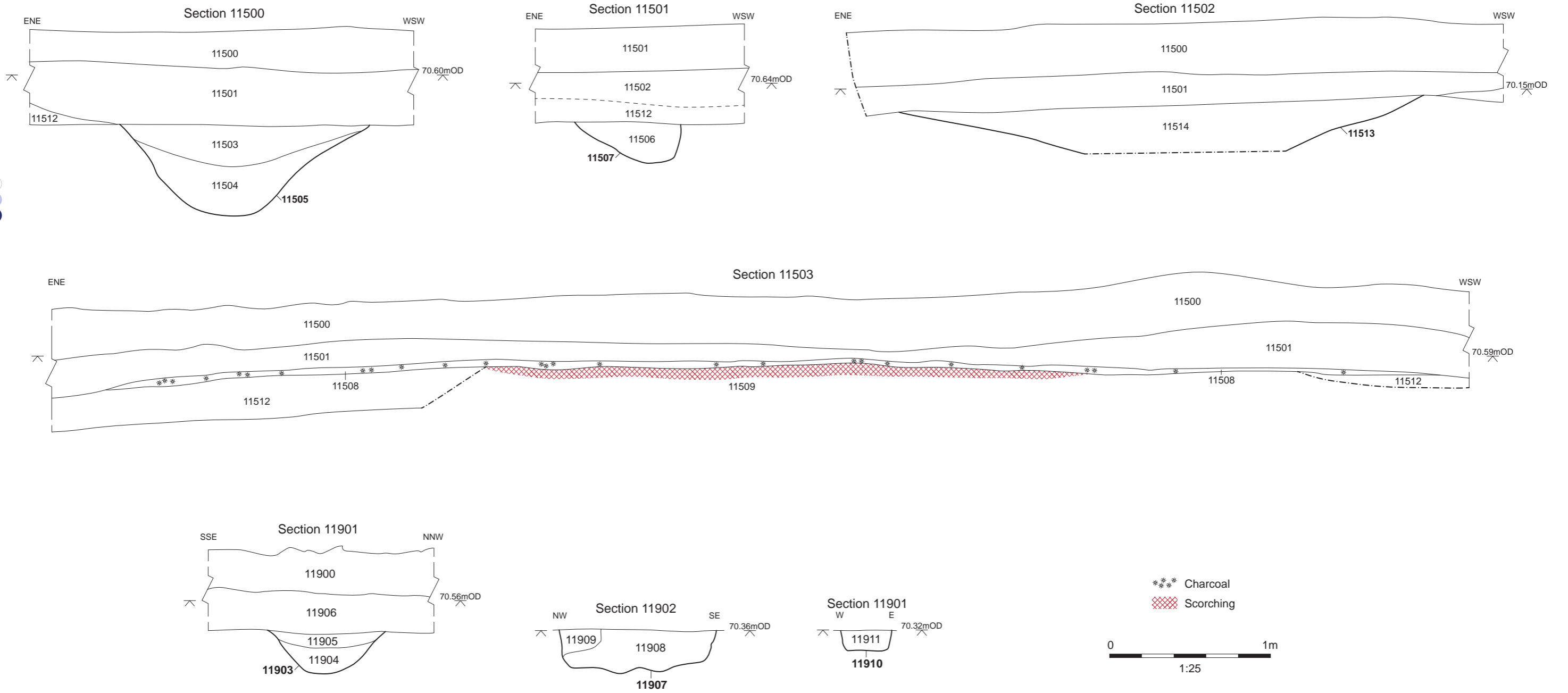


Figure 10: Sections Trenches 115 and 119



Plate 1: Ditch 1904, Trench 19



Plate 2: Pit 2704, Trench 27



Plate 3: Ditch 2803, Trench 28



Plate 4: Ditch 2903, Trench 29



Plate 5: Ditch 3303, Trench 33



Plate 6: Ditch 3403, Trench 34



Plate 7: Ditch 3407, Trench 34



Plate 8: Ditch 4103, Trench 41



Plate 9: Pyre deposits 11508 and 11509. Pot 11519, Trench 115

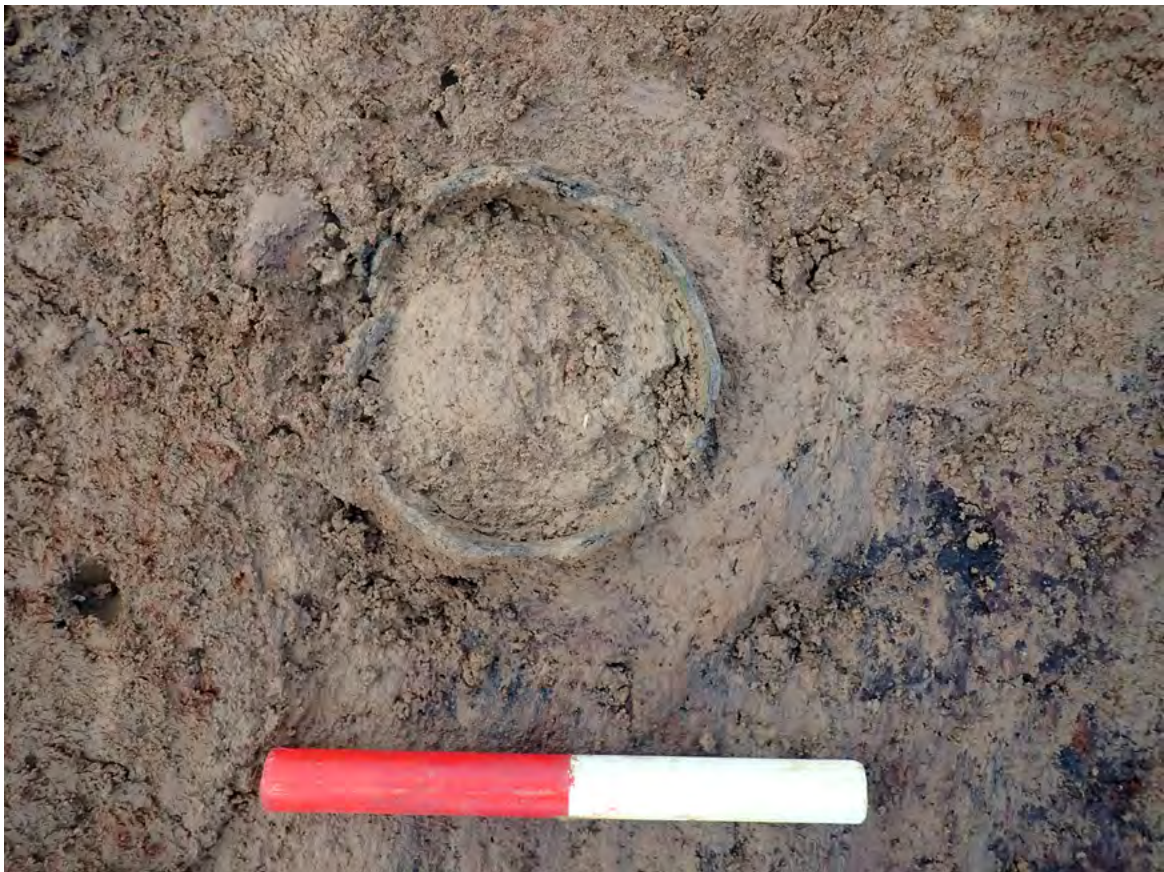


Plate 10: Anglo-Saxon pot 11510, Trench 115



Plate 11: General shot of Trench 20



Plate 12: General shot of Trench 23



Plate 13: General shot of Trench 65



Plate 14: General shot of Trench 115



Plate 15: General shot of Trench 119



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